

RESOLUTION NO. 720

A RESOLUTION ACCEPTING THE RESULTS OF NOVEMBER 2, 1999 ELECTION, PROCLAIMING ANNEXATION INTO THE CITY OF CANBY OF 1.45 ACRES OF PROPERTY, AND SETTING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROPERTY TO BE INCLUDED WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.


WHEREAS, on November 2, 1999, at a general election, the voters of the City of Canby approved by a vote of 1501 to 796 Measure No. 3-65 which called for the annexation of 1.45 acres into the City of Canby. Clackamas County Elections Department certified the above elections results as accurate on November 16, 1999. Applicants for the property were Bud and JoAnn Fawver. The property is known as Tax lot 402 of Tax Map 3-1E-28DB. A complete legal description and map showing the location of the property is attached hereto as Exhibits "A" and "B" and by this reference incorporated herein; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to CMC 16.84.080, the City of Canby must proclaim by resolution, the annexation of said property into the City and set the boundaries of the new property by legal description; now, therefore, its is hereby

RESOLVED that the Election Results as set forth in the abstract dated November 16, 1999 are official and accepted by the Council of Canby; and it is hereby

PROCLAIMED by the Council of Canby that 1.45 acres of property described in Exhibit "A" and shown on Exhibit "B" is annexed to the incorporated limits of the City of Canby, Oregon. Said boundaries of the property are set by the legal description set forth in Exhibit "A".

ADOPTED this 17 day of November, 1999, by the Canby City Council.



Scott Taylor - Mayor

ATTEST:



Chaunee Seifried,
City Recorder, Pro-Tem

Stuntzner**Engineering
& Forestry, LLC**

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COOS BAY • BROOKINGS • WILSONVILLE

**TAX LOT 402
LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

Part of Lot 33, PRUNELAND, in the County of Clackamas and State of Oregon, beginning at the Northwest corner of said Lot 33; thence East along the North line thereof 214 feet to a point; thence South parallel to the West line of said lot, 320 feet to the south line thereof; thence West along said South line 214 feet to the Southwest corner thereof; thence north along the west line of said Lot 320 feet to the point of beginning.

EXCEPTING therefrom the north 10 feet conveyed to Clackamas County August 14, 1983 in book 626, Page 485, AND the West 10 feet to conveyed to Clackamas County by deed recorded December 30, 1977.

**REGISTERED
PROFESSIONAL
LAND SURVEYOR**

OREGON
JANUARY 15, 1987
THEODORE G. LAMBERT
2294
EXPIRES 12/31/2000

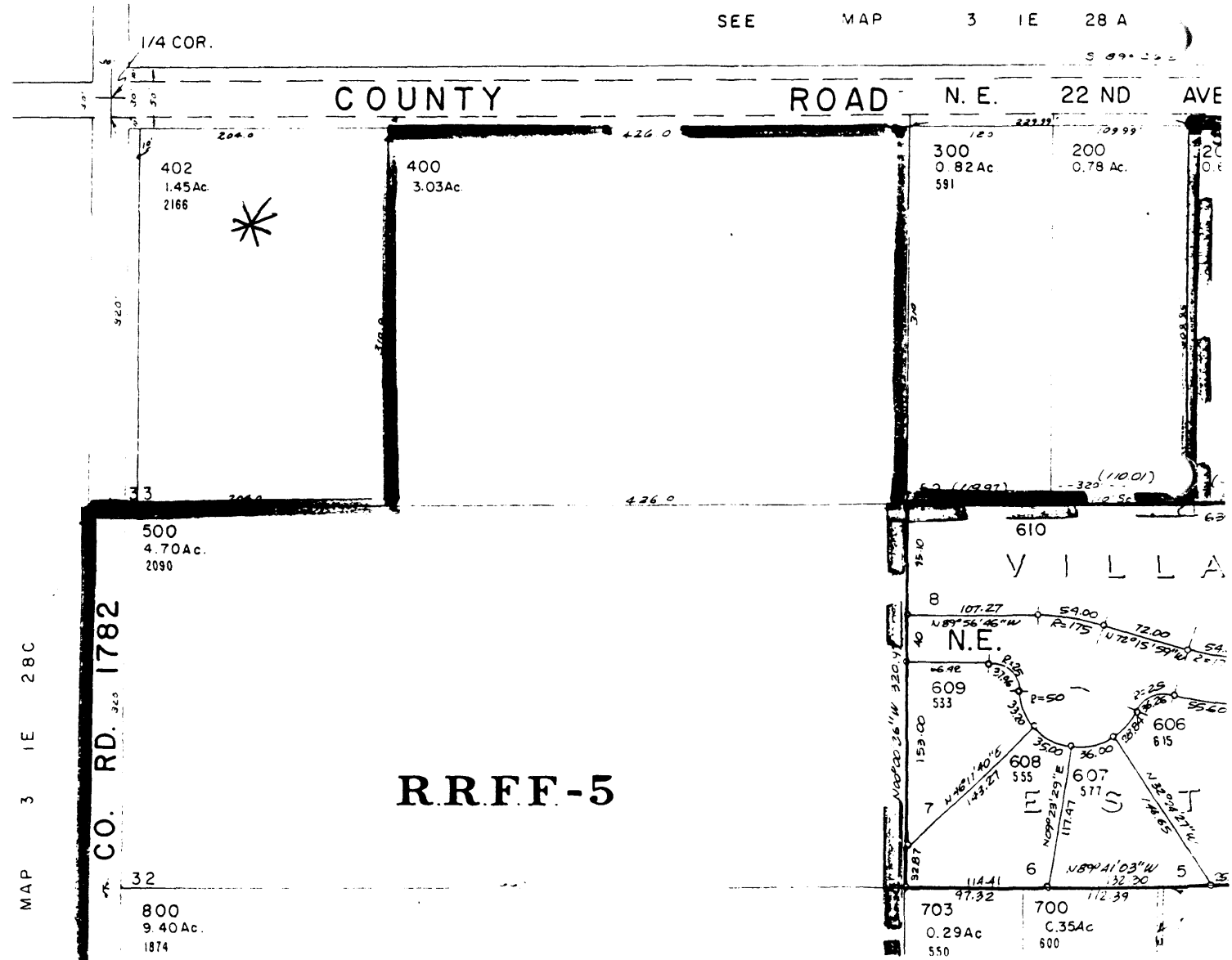
Exhibit "B"

ANN 99-02
FAWVER
31E28DB #402

This map was prepared for
assessment purpose only.

NW 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC. 28 T.3S. R.1E. W.M.
CLACKAMAS COUNTY

1"=100'



threatened populations, contact EOC to determine response priorities.

5. Send a representative to the EOC to assist in situation assessment analysis and coordination of public information, if appropriate.
6. Analyze resource needs, request additional support from EOC.
7. Initiate short term recovery activities (shelter, debris removal, building safety inspections.
8. Maintain accurate records of all costs associated with emergency response, including expenditures for personnel, supplies, and equipment.

d. Recovery Phase

That time phase following the response period during which activities are undertaken to effect long-term repair or recovery. Tasks common to all emergency agencies to be accomplished in this phase include:

1. Analyze long term restoration/recovery options.
2. Conduct detailed damage analysis.
3. Document and report emergency related expenditures to support request for financial assistance.
4. Assist in the dissemination of information relative to federal assistance programs.
5. Effect long-term repairs including demolition, reconstruction, etc.

C. Levels of Response

Implementation of this plan, notification of Command Staff and agency administrators, and activation of the EOC shall be based on a determination of the severity of an incident. Considerations in determining the level of an emergency may include the population at risk, resource availability, anticipated length of operations, property threatened, concurrent or conflicting incidents, etc.

Determination of an emergency level in no way affects the legal requirement for a County declaration of an emergency. A City declaration of emergency may be required to access additional resources or to implement emergency powers.

1. Level 1

An incident which may be handled within the normal organization and procedures of the City and its departments. Level 1 emergencies may require specific notification or unique resources as requested by the on-scene Incident Commander, but will not require implementation of this Plan or activation of the City Emergency Management Agency.

Level 1 emergencies may include incidents as:

- * Multiple patient incidents
- * 2nd alarm fires
- * Severe weather with no power outages

Level 1 emergencies will not usually lead to a City declaration of emergency, but may lead to activation of the EOC. Duration of incident less than 8 hours.

2. Level 2

An incident that has special or unusual characteristics requiring resources outside the normal emergency response organization of the City. Level 2 emergencies may require partial implementation of this plan, local declaration of emergency to access state resources or to enact emergency authorities, or notification and support as requested by the on-scene Incident Commander.

Level 2 emergencies may be declared by the on-scene Incident Commander or the City Administrator.

Level 2 emergencies may include such incidents as:

- * Accidents which disrupt essential services for more than 30 minutes
- * Mass casualty incidents
- * Moderate to major hazardous materials incidents
- * Any 3rd or greater alarm fire
- * Any evacuation expected to last more than 4 hours

Level 2 emergencies may or may not lead to a City declaration of emergency, depending on resource needs. 8 to 24 hours

3. Level 3

An incident that requires the coordinated response of all emergency resources at all levels of government to save lives and protect the property of a sizable portion of the City's population. Level 3 emergencies require implementation of this Plan, and may require declaration of an emergency to access resources to evacuate, shelter, or provide other life saving emergency services.

Level 3 emergencies may occur suddenly (i.e. major earthquake) and may impact the entire region, thereby seriously impacting resource availability.

Level 3 emergencies may be declared by the Incident Commander, the City Administrator, the Canby Fire Chief, the Canby Police Chief, the County Emergency Management Coordinator, or any public safety official in coordination with the above.

Level 3 emergencies may include such incidents as:

- * Train accident with hazardous materials
- * Earthquake
- * Major urban or wildland/urban interface fire
- * Major Flooding

Level 3 emergencies will likely result in a City declaration of emergency as described in Section V to access resources or to initiate the recovery process. 24 to 72 hours

4. Level 4
Severe Natural Disasters, Terrorist Actions
72 Hours or longer

D. Lines of Succession

1. City of Canby Governing Body

In the event that the Mayor of the City of Canby is unavailable or unable to perform the duties outlined in the City's Municipal Code, Chapter 2.52, Emergency Preparedness, the duties shall be performed by;

- a. The City Council president.
- b. The City Administrator
- c. Chief of Police

2. City Departments

The executive head of each City department shall establish in writing, an ongoing line of succession of authority for that department. Records of such designation will be provided to the City Administrator annually or whenever changes are required. If during an emergency, the City Council determines that another individual is better suited to assume the emergency responsibilities of an appointed position, they may designate such individual in writing.

Should the position of an elected official become vacant, the position shall be filled in accordance with Oregon law.

3. Special Districts

Lines of succession of authority for special districts providing services within the City of Canby shall be in accordance with State law and with the emergency plans developed by each city or special district.

E. Emergency Staff Activation

1. Assumptions

Emergencies can occur during or after work hours and it is important to recognize that City workers will be affected by the emergency. The City acknowledges that a worker's first obligation is to the safety of his/her own family, and encourages each employee to undertake a program of family preparedness to assure their family's safety during an emergency. The following guidelines apply to staff activation:

a. Emergency happens outside work hours

Automatic mobilization of essential workers is critical to emergency response. While it may be difficult to judge the overall impact of an emergency, employees should be equipped to monitor commercial radio stations for reporting instructions. If unable to do that, employees should try telephone contact. If phones are out, employees should take actions to ensure their family's safety and report to normal job site as soon as safe and practical to do so.

Employees should pay special attention to conditions encountered while traveling to work site to provide situation status information on reporting.

Employees unable to reach normal work site should report to EOC or to the nearest fire station to provide whatever assistance they are able.

b. Emergency happens during work hours

An employee's first concern if a serious emergency occurs during work hours will be the welfare of one's family. Individual department directors shall develop a system to allow for the assignment of nonessential workers to check on the families of those employees critical to emergency operations who must remain on the job.

Employees should be encouraged to provide accurate address and phone information and to discuss emergency operations and expectations with their families.

2. Designation of Departmental Essential Workers

Each City department director shall develop and discuss with workers a departmental policy outlining the criticality of that employee's normal work under emergency conditions. Each employee shall be made aware of the department's

needs and expectations during emergency conditions. Even though a specific job may not need to get done during emergencies, that employee may be reassigned to support emergency operations and, therefore, be designated an essential worker.

3. EOC Activation

C-COM shall serve as the City's warning point and will be the primary coordination point for notifications to activate the City's EOC.

When an Incident Commander declares a Level 3 or 4 emergency within the City of Canby and requests activation of the City's EOC or the County EOC, C-COM shall notify, at a minimum, the following:

- * Canby Fire Department
- * Canby City Administrator
- * Police on-duty Watch Commander
- * Clackamas County Emergency Management
- * Clackamas County Fire Defense Board Chief

In Level 2 emergencies, the City's EOC may be activated at the request of the on-scene Incident Commander (Fire or Police). County Emergency Management Coordinator, Police Chief and District Fire Chief shall be advised by C-COM.

Whenever a Level 3 emergency is declared EOC staff activation will be done in accordance with the Emergency Notification Checklist maintained as an appendix to Annex A (Emergency Information and Warning) unless otherwise determined by the EOC.

CITY OF CANBY

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

SECTION III. GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

In addition to the general tasks specified in Section II-B (beginning on page 4 of that section), the following outlines the responsibilities of City of Canby departments and other contracted or support organizations critical to effective emergency response in the City of Canby.

A. City Council

1. Ensure adequate emergency management program authorities, staffing and funding.
2. Ensure elected and appointed officials are briefed on emergency roles.
3. Participate in review and promulgation of this plan.
4. Provide policy decisions, as required to enhance emergency operations including:
 - a. Enact provision of City Emergency Preparedness Municipal Code - Chapter 2.52
 - b. Control use of vital resources.
 - c. Authorize unbudgeted expenditures.
5. Declare City emergency and request assistance from higher authority, as required.

B. City Administrator

1. Advise and assist the City Council in performance of their duties.
2. Assure that departmental lines of succession are established.
3. Assure that EOC staff are designated and trained.
4. Coordinate review/revision of Emergency Plan.
5. Advise and assist the City Council in the performance of emergency duties.
6. Maintain capabilities and manage EOC functions to assure effective operations.
7. Coordinate emergency management activities on an interagency, interdepartmental, and intergovernmental basis.

C. City Attorney

1. Advise City officials on legal matters relating to emergency operations.
2. Prepare ordinances, orders, and/or resolutions as necessary to assure emergency management organization operates on a sound legal basis.
3. Review emergency plans, procedures, and agreements to assure compliance with legal requirements.

D. Public Works Director/Community Development Director

1. Coordinate City public works and engineering operations to include maintenance of water and sewer systems; repair to roads, bridges and public facilities; construction of temporary bridges or detours; clearance and disposal of debris from streets and roads; and demolition of unsafe structures.

E. City Treasurer

1. Provide accounting procedures to document emergency expenditures.
2. Provide for curtailment of normal fiscal procedures to facilitate emergency expenditures.
3. Assure fiscal conformity to financial requirements when State or Federal funds are involved.

F. Canby Fire Protection District

1. Coordinate City fire service activities.
2. Request mutual aid or state assistance during fire emergencies.
3. Serve as or designate fire service representative to report to the City's EOC to assist in direction and control of fire service operations.
4. Assure fire service response and coordinated use of fire resources for fire prevention and suppression, rescue of trapped persons, medical triage and treatment, situation assessment, hazardous materials handling, dissemination of warning, and public information.

G. Canby Police Department

1. Assume Command of major law enforcement incidents in the City of Canby.
2. Maintain law and order, traffic and crowd control, security to vital facilities and supplies, and control access to hazardous or evacuated areas.
3. Assign representative to City EOC to coordinate emergency operations.
4. Assist in dissemination of warning to the public and notification of essential emergency response personnel.
5. Assist in situation reporting and damage assessment.

H. County Department of Human Services.

1. Provide for the organization, coordination and direction of county medical and health services and resources.
2. Coordinate the delivery of emergency medical and health services available through public and private agencies.

3. Coordinate the delivery of essential social and welfare services available through government and private disaster agencies to include food, shelter, clothing, transportation, financial assistance, psychological counseling, victim registration and inquiry.
4. Assess health hazards caused by damage to sewer, water, or other utility systems.

I. County Department of Electronic Services

1. Assure emergency communications capability through use of County radio and telephone systems.
2. Assist in review/revision of Annex A (Emergency Information & Warning) and Annex B (Communications).

J. Central Dispatch (C-COM)

1. Serve as county warning point to assure timely emergency warning and notification of emergency responders and public officials.
2. Coordinate with other dispatch centers and EOC to process requests for emergency services.
3. Assist in review/revision of annex A (Emergency Information & Warning) and Annex B (Communications).

K. Building Official

1. Coordinate with Public Works to assess damage to real property.
2. Document financial damage and, if applicable, work with state/federal assessment teams to obtain disaster recovery funds.

CITY OF CANBY

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

SECTION IV. HAZARD DEFINITION/HAZARD ANALYSIS

A. Geographic Description

The City of Canby is located along the Molalla River in South Clackamas County. It has a 1999 population of 12,595. Its elevation ranges from 100 feet at the Molalla River to 150 at city center and 124 feet along the eastern boundary of the city. Highway 99E and Highway 170 intersect within the City, which is surrounded by unincorporated Clackamas County. There is a railroad in the City, river traffic is limited to recreational, and there is no airport.

B. Hazard Definitions

All areas of the City may be subject to the effects of natural and man-caused disasters including, but not limited to:

1. Natural Disaster

- a. Weather emergencies may include floods, windstorms, drought, snow, ice, avalanche, or tornado.
- b. Geologic emergencies may include earthquake, landslide, volcanic eruption or subsidence.
- c. Epidemiological emergencies may include the infection of humans, animals, or agricultural products.

2. Human-caused Disaster

- a. Fire and explosion emergencies may include industrial, structural, forest and range, or transportation related incidents.
- b. Transportation emergencies may include incidents involving aircraft, rail systems, watercraft, motor vehicles, or pipelines.
- c. Hazardous materials emergencies may include gases, explosives, corrosives, flammable liquids and solids, oxidizers, poisons, or radioactive materials involved in incidents at fixed sites or during transportation.
- d. Civil disturbance emergencies may include unlawful demonstrations, riots, acts of terrorism, or sabotage.
- e. Utility emergencies may include failure or disruption of electrical, telephone, water, gas, fuel oil, sewer or sanitation systems.
- f. Nuclear emergencies may include the accidental or deliberate detonation of nuclear weapons or an incident involving the use or transportation of nuclear materials.

C. Hazards Analysis Criteria

In analyzing the risk posed by specific hazards, a rating criteria and weighting factor have been used. This formula is based on point value in which:

High	=	7-10 points
Moderate	=	4-6 points
Low	=	1-3 points

1. Event History is based on the number of incidents equivalent to a Level 2 emergency (as defined in Section II.C) of this plan. Weighting Factor is 2.

High	=	4 or more events in last 100 years
Moderate	=	2-3 events in last 100 years
Low	=	0-1 event in last 100 years

2. Vulnerability is based on the percentage of population or property likely to be affected. Weighting Factor is 5.

High	=	More than 10% affected
Moderate	=	1-10% affected
Low	=	Less than 1% affected

3. Maximum Threat is based on the percentage of population or property which could be affected in a worst case incident. Weighting Factor is 10.

High	=	More than 25% could be affected
Moderate	=	5-25% could be affected
Low	=	Less than 5% could be affected

4. Probability is based on the likelihood of an occurrence within a specified period of time. Weighting Factor is 7.

High	=	One incident within a 10 year period
Moderate	=	One incident within a 50 year period
Low	=	One incident within a 100 year period

D. Hazards Analysis

Based on the hazards analysis criteria shown above, the following hazards are considered to be of greatest risk to City of Canby.

1. Earthquake 202 points

This hazard is created by tectonic movement within the earth's crust. This movement is manifested as localized ground shaking and/or soil liquefaction. After

the initial seismic event, tremors or aftershocks can occur for an extended period of time resulting in continuing structural damage. An earthquake measuring 5.6 occurred in March, 1993, and caused damage throughout the County, including minor damage in the City of Canby. Recent evaluation of the earthquake potential in the Pacific Northwest indicates that the earthquake threat has been underestimated, and that the area could experience a subduction zone earthquake measuring in excess of 9 on the Richter scale.

2. Weather Emergencies (excludes flooding) . 190 points

- a. Winter storms generally involve severe snow and ice storms which can result in power outages and disrupt transportation. The characteristics of this hazard are determined by a variety of meteorological factors such as a amount of snow or rainfall, air temperature, wind velocity and temperature, ground saturation or snow pack conditions. The City of Canby has suffered severe winter storms in the past and there is no reason to believe that the situation will change.
- b.. Drought involves a period of prolonged dryness resulting from a lack of precipitation or diversion of available water supplies. The City of Canby has suffered periods of drought in the past, however, the main impact has been to agriculture, fish and wildlife, and an increased fire risk. A severe drought could require strict conservation measures to assure an adequate supply of potable water is maintained.
- c. Other hazards related to weather may include windstorms or tornadoes. Windstorms may occur suddenly and can create damage to homes and property and disrupt vital utilities. Tornadoes may touch down in the City of Canby, but there is no history of major damage from this hazard.

3. Flooding 161 points

This hazard generally involves a rise in rivers or creeks resulting from heavy rain or snowfall or rapid melting of the annual snowpack. The Molalla River and a number of creeks and streams could cause flooding in the City of Canby. Flooding resulting from the failure of man-made structures is considered a separate hazard.

4. Fire 159 points

The City of Canby faces no more unique structural fire hazards than other jurisdictions with a mix of residential, business and industrial areas. No high rise buildings are located in the City of Canby, however, large numbers of people could be threatened if trapped in shopping centers or the like. The City of Canby faces the threat of wildland/urban interface fires from large areas of undeveloped

property and continuing construction in the interface zones in the City of Canby. The city contains mostly wooden structures which could be destroyed should a major fire occur.

5. Dam Failure 159 points

This hazard is created by the existence of several dams and other water control structures located in the Upper Clackamas River area. These dams are owned and maintained by Portland General Electric and are a part of their hydroelectric generation project. Major dams include Timothy, North Fork and Faraday. Failure of one upstream dam could cause failure of those downstream with the greatest risk posed by a failure of North Fork Dam. Water released from North Fork Reservoir would inundate portions of the City of Canby along the Molalla River within 20 minutes with the maximum wave arriving in approximately 40 minutes.

6. Nuclear Incident 159 points

While the probability of a nuclear incident occurring is low, the maximum threat posed by an accidental or intentional detonation of a nuclear device is extremely high. Risk is posed not only by the direct effects (such as blast and heat), but also by the lingering effects of radioactive fallout. Nuclear materials are not known to be used in or transported through the City of Canby.

7. Hazardous Materials 150 points

This hazard results from the ever increasing use of materials which pose a serious threat to life, property and the environment. These products, which are used in agricultural, industrial, and other modern technologies, are becoming increasingly complex with many new products developed and introduced annually. Incidents involving the release of hazardous materials may occur during handling at industrial facilities using such materials or during the transportation of such materials. The City of Canby is not on a main route for the transportation of hazardous materials. A release of chlorine or other chemicals used in the city could require evacuation of major portions of the city.

8. Landslide 146 points

This hazard results from slippage of unstable soils, primarily due to excessive moisture. There have been a number of instances of road closures in the Canby area in the past. There are a number of areas in the City of Canby identified as

subject to landslide. These hazards are often associated with other incidents such as floods, earthquakes, or volcanic eruptions. Because of the moderate to high relief characteristics of the County's river beds, along with hill and mountainous terrain in rural areas, the chance of landslides occurring is high but not deemed to present a extreme threat to people or property.

9. Civil Disturbance/Terrorism 120 points

This hazard might include riots, protests, strikes, demonstrations, or acts of terrorism which may result in the taking of hostages, damage to property, or sabotage and extortion. Terrorism events might include arson, bomb threats, and other unlawful activities. The City of Canby's risk to this hazard is no greater than any other jurisdiction.

10. Transportation 100 points

This hazard may include major incidents involving motor vehicles, trains, aircraft, or vessels. Primary risk from this hazard would be posed if such incidents included a release of hazardous materials, fire or explosion, or large numbers of casualties. The City of Canby has a main rail line for north south passenger and freight train traffic. Canby is not in a designated flight path for Portland International Airport, but does have several small private airports within five miles and two overflow airports for the Port of Portland within five miles. Canby is on a commercially traveled highway, 99E, and has several rural collectors joining 99E from the south, west and east directions. The forest road is closed and now used as a foot - bike path. An airline crash, vehicle accidents, or other mass casualty incidents could result in a Level 2 or 3 emergency.

11. Other hazards which may pose a risk to citizens

The City of Canby faces a volcano hazard due to the proximity of Mt. Hood. The last known eruptions of Mt. Hood occurred in the middle of the 19th century. Such recent eruptions, as well as the thermal activity that continues to the present, suggest that molten rock is still present within or beneath Mt. Hood. Risks associated with a volcanic eruption include lava and mud flows, river flooding, destruction of property and woodlands, risk to the Bull Run watershed, and volcanic ash fall.

An epidemiological emergency could occur in the City of Canby, however, the risk is no greater than to other partially agricultural communities. While population densities could foster human outbreaks of disease, it is likely that modern medicine would reduce the impact.