

# **Flood Safety Plan**

California Department of Water Resources  
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Paragraph 23

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**Reclamation District 784**  
**Flood Safety Plan**

**June 2013**

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# Abbreviations and Acronyms

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Cal EMA	California Emergency Management Agency
Cal Fire	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Cal OSHA	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health
CB	Citizens' Band
CCC	California Conservation Corps
CDEC	California Data Exchange Center
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CESRS	California Emergency Services Radio System
CLEMARS	California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System
CLERS	California Law Enforcement Radio System
CNG	California National Guard
CNRFC	California-Nevada River Forecast Center
CPSCS	Consolidated Public Safety Communications System
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EDIS	Emergency Digital Information Service
EMS	Emergency Management System
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOC	Flood Operations Center
FSP	Flood Safety Plan
GPS	Global Positioning System
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IPAWS	Informational Public Alert Warning System

JIC	Joint Information Center
LMA	Local Maintaining Agency
MECU	Mobile Emergency Coordination Unit
NWS	National Weather Service
OA	Operational Area (County)
OASIS	Operational Area Satellite Information System
OES	Office of Emergency Services
PIO	Public Information Officer
PL 84-99	Public Law No. 84-99 (1984) gives the Corps of Engineers authority for emergency management activities.
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
RACES	Radio Amateurs Civil Emergency Services
RD	Reclamation District
REOC	Cal EMA's Regional Emergency Operations Center
RIMS	Response Information Management System
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SOC	Cal EMA's State Operations Center
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation





# 1 Plan Introduction

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## 1.1 Purpose

This Flood Safety Plan (FSP) outlines Reclamation District (RD) 784's planned response to flood emergencies in or affecting Southwestern Yuba County.

The purpose of the plan is to provide information, policies, and procedures that will guide and assist RD 784 in efficiently dealing with flood emergencies. The plan addresses flood preparedness, levee patrol, flood fight, evacuation procedures, floodwater removal, and other related subjects. This plan allows implementation of the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). When used in conjunction with the *California Emergency Plan* and other local emergency plans, it will facilitate multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination, particularly among RD 784 and local governments, special districts, and State agencies in flood emergency operations.

Although this is a public document, appendices to this FSP contain specific procedures to be followed in flood response. The appendices contain sensitive material, such as personal contact information. Therefore, they are not public documents in their complete forms – they are subject to restricted-use handling procedures. Edited copies of the FSP deleting restricted data may be obtained from the RD 784 Office at 1594 Broadway Street Arboga, CA.

## 1.2 Scope

The RD 784 Flood Safety Plan:

- Establishes the emergency management organization to respond to a flood emergency affecting RD 784.
- Identifies policies, responsibilities, and procedures required to protect the health and safety of RD 784 communities from the effects of flood emergencies.
- Establishes operational concepts and procedures associated with field response to flood emergencies and the recovery process.
- Identifies policies for after-action analyses and follow-on activities.

## 2 Concept of Operations

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### 2.1 Situation Overview

RD 784 is located in the Sacramento Valley. Areas adjacent to rivers, sloughs, creeks, and drainage canals and other low-lying areas are subject to flooding. State and local protective facilities, such as dams, bypasses, and levees, afford a level of flood protection; however, the flood events of 1986, 1995, 1997, and 1998 demonstrated that there is still a significant flood threat in the valley.

Southwestern Yuba County is vulnerable to a number of flooding sources caused by river floods, levee failures, and drainage pump failure. These may produce large losses to public infrastructure and private property. Deep flooding caused by levee failure or overtopping remains a significant threat to valley locations.

The flood plain area provided protection by RD 784 levees, shown on Figure 1, encompasses approximately 29,000 acres of mixed agricultural, residential, and commercial development within southwestern Yuba County and is bounded by the Yuba River to the north, the Feather River to the west, the Bear River to the south, and the Western Pacific Interceptor Canal (WPIC) to the east. The area is home to 35,000 residents and over \$1.1 billion of development value. Within this area, RD 784 maintains 29 miles of levees and operates 60 to 70 miles of drainage ditches or laterals. This drainage system conveys storm and irrigation runoff to five pumping stations at the line of protection which discharge the runoff to waterways outside the district boundaries. Highways 65 and 70, Simpson Lane, Hammonton-Smartville Road, North Beale Road, and Plumas Arboga Road are the main arteries of access and egress to the protected area. Rail lines also pass through the area.

### 2.2 General Approach to Seasonal Flood Operations

RD 784 is responsible for the following levee segments, drainage facilities, and flood control structures.

Facility Name	River/Stream	Location
Yuba South Levee (Unit 7)	Yuba River	Simpson Lane Levee Mile (LM) 0 to the Goldfields LM 3.91
Yuba South Levee (Unit 1)	Yuba River	Simpson Lane Levee Mile (LM) 0 to Confluence with Feather East Levee LM 2.22
Feather East Levee (Unit 2)	Feather River	Confluence with Yuba South Levee LM 0 to North Tie-in with Feather Setback Levee LM 2.76
Pump Station 9	Feather River	Unit 2 LM 1.22

Feather Setback Levee (Unit 9)	Feather River	North Tie-in with Feather East Levee LM 0 to South Tie-in with Feather East Levee LM 5.74
Pump Station 3	Feather River	Unit 8 LM 4.98
Feather East Levee (Unit 2)	Feather River	South Tie-in with Feather Setback Levee LM 9.02 to Confluence with Bear Setback Levee LM 12.79
Pump Station 2	Feather River	Unit 2 LM 12.72
Bear Setback Levee (Unit 8)	Bear River	Confluence with Feather East Levee LM 0 to Tie-in with Bear North Levee LM 1.95
Bear North Levee (Unit 3)	Bear River	Tie-in with Bear Setback Levee LM 2.43 to Confluence with WPIC West Levee LM 3.21
Pump Station 6	Bear River	Unit 3 LM 2.67
WPIC West Levee (Unit 4)	WPIC	Confluence with Bear North Levee LM 0.0 to WPRR Embankment LM 6.34
Olivehurst Detention Basin Pump Station	WPIC	Unit 4 LM 5.93

### **2.2.1 Monitoring**

The river system that surrounds RD 784 and Marysville has several gauges which are monitored during flood season. River stage forecasts for these gauges are prepared by the National Weather Service (NWS) River Forecast Center (RFC) and presented on a publicly accessible web site. These forecasts reflect the flood management impacts of Oroville Reservoir on the Feather River and the New Bullards Bar Reservoir on the North Yuba River. An appropriate gage has been selected to guide flood emergency decisions for Yuba County including the Yuba Basin area. Details of the monitoring and “trigger point” actions are described in detail in the County of Yuba Office of Emergency Services (OES), Standard Operating Procedure, Slow-Rise Flood Event (Appendix A). Trigger points have been established to trigger evacuations of areas that might experience floods. A detailed evacuation plan has been developed and is presented in County of Yuba OES, Standard Operating Procedure, Evacuations (Appendix B). Notice of the requirement to evacuate an area will be given through use of the Wide Area Rapid Notification (WARN) System and the Emergency Alert System (EAS). Yuba County and RD 784’s flood stage monitoring is comprised of observing the readings from specific real-time, telemetered stream gages that report the conditions on water courses that affect potential flooding in the jurisdiction. For each gage location on a stream or water course, stages or flows have been categorized into three levels: monitoring stage, danger stage, or flood stage.

The real-time gages described in Appendix A can also be accessed through the internet through the California Data Exchange Center (CDEC) within the California Department of Water Resources website ([www.water.ca.gov](http://www.water.ca.gov)). CDEC includes links to the National Weather Service and links to satellite photos. CDEC provides information on all of the California Rivers and reservoirs. This allows direct monitoring of outflows at key dams affecting Southwestern Yuba County. The following dams may affect Southwestern Yuba County: Oroville Dam, New Bullards Bar Dam, and Camp Far West.

### **2.2.2 Analysis and Initial Response**

After compiling monitoring and surveillance information, the RD 784 and Yuba County decides if it is necessary to begin flood operations or direct flood fight resources to specific areas where flooding is imminent or occurring. RD 784 and Yuba County emergency personnel also monitor the flood stage information or monitoring system and are in constant communication with flood control staff throughout the storm episode.

Local Maintaining Agencies (LMAs) begin levee patrols to monitor these conditions when triggering events occur.

#### **2.2.2.1 Patrol Trigger**

RD 784 begins levee patrols when the Feather River reaches the toe of the levee at Unit 2, LM 12.79. As other water courses reach the toe of the levees adjacent to them, RD 784 expands the patrols to these other levee reaches. If patrols observe boils or slumping on levees, RD 784 will begin flood fight preparations.

If conditions exceed their capabilities on any of the levee systems, RD 784 will call the Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority (TRLIA) and DWR for technical assistance. If conditions

continue to worsen, RD 784 may contact Yuba County for mutual aid resources. The DWR Flood Operations Center (FOC) may request support from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under PL 84-99.

### **2.2.3 Alerting and Activation**

As coordinated operations continue, local jurisdictions will brief their administrators. These positions often serve as the Directors for Emergency Operations at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Depending on the flooding situation, the EOC will be activated and staff will respond to the EOC to coordinate operational area response to the disaster with other agencies.

The DWR FOC may also be made operational. County EOCs remain operational until the threat from flooding is contained and controlled.

## **2.3 Public Notification for Flood Threats**

### **2.3.1 Initial Notifications**

Initial notification is often limited in detail. For example, a flash flood warning may be issued by the National Weather Service (NWS) for a general area or location where there is a threat to the public. Some emergency actions might be needed, but not enough to warrant local EOC activation. A follow-up call from the local EOC to the notifying party or agency can be made to obtain further detail.

- A flash flood watch means it is possible that rain may cause flash flooding in specified areas.
- A flash flood warning means flash flooding is highly likely, imminent, or is occurring.
- A flood watch means long-term flooding is possible in specified areas.
- A flood warning means long-term flooding is either imminent or is occurring.

The local Emergency Office or EOC may receive direct warning from DWR, NWS, or the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA). The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), USACE, or other agency that locally controls dams will advise of dam incidents, significant releases, or significant changes in releases. The county is responsible for warnings in unincorporated areas. Various incorporated areas have responsibility for evacuation notification of the public within their boundaries. They are also responsible for activating their own emergency response plans for the flooding threat.

## **2.4 Stage Definitions for Floods**

Appendix A describes the preparedness activities and flood watch operations used by RD 784 in conjunction with the Yuba County OES.

## **2.5 Flood/Threat Operations**

Some floods will be preceded by a buildup period, providing advance warning to those who might be affected. Others occur without advance warning, requiring mobilization and

commitment of the emergency organization after the onset of the emergency situation. RD 784 must be prepared to respond promptly and efficiently. In all flood situations, this plan will be implemented in several phases. In the case of slow rise flood threats, the phases are initiated based on various river elevations.

### **2.5.1 Phase I: Normal Preparedness**

Departments having emergency responsibilities assigned in this FSP prepare service support plans, operating procedures, and checklists detailing the use and disposition of their resources in an emergency. Such plans and procedures include coordination and communication lines with counterpart organizations of other departments and jurisdictions.

During this Phase, Flood Fight Training is generally given. RD 784 conducts pre-season coordination and plans review meeting with RD 10, the Marysville Levee Commission, RD 817, and RD 2103.

### **2.5.2 Phase II: Increased Readiness**

This phase begins with *monitoring* when conditions exist that could result in a flood, such as continuing and excessive rainfall, an unusually rapid snowmelt, or rising rivers.

The river warning stage would trigger Phase II (monitor/initial action). The river warning stage is initiated when the elevation of the Feather River reaches 65 feet at Yuba City

As this situation develops, the General Manager of RD 784, or a designee, will evaluate information, decide upon necessary action, and initiate appropriate response. Generally this means to put the emergency response plan into limited operation. This includes alerting key personnel, ensuring readiness of essential resources, and preparing to move resources to the threatened area when required. RD 784 will coordinate with the following EOCs (if operational).

- Yuba County EOC when operational. The extent of staffing is event-driven and at the discretion of the EOC Director.

The EOC monitors communications, receives information on field situations, weather, river, and reservoir stages, directs response, coordinates with adjacent and local agencies, provides and coordinates resources and assets, provides information, arranges for State, Federal, and volunteer resources, activates mutual aid from adjacent agencies, and plans, organizes, controls, and documents actions during the flood event.

State and Federal actions in this phase include the following: DWR FOC monitors flooding situations on a daily operational schedule. If LMAs begin to encounter extensive problems, the FOC extends hours to 24-hour operations and increases coordination efforts for State support of flood fight operations. Typically the Cal EMA State Operations Center (SOC) and the Cal EMA Regional Operations Center for the Inland Region (REOC), the FOC, and the Dam Management Center operated by USACE are all activated to some degree as flood threats increase. Adjacent counties and cities decide when and at what level they will activate their EOCs.

### **2.5.3 Phase III: Emergency Preparedness**

This phase begins when an evaluation of the situation indicates it is a matter of “when” rather than “if” emergency conditions will exist. The river flood stage would exist under this phase. The river flood stage starts when the Feather River reaches 80.2 feet at Yuba City

The General Manager of RD 784, or a designee, will immediately put emergency plans into full operation and conduct operations as follows:

- Advise responders to activate resources and advise the County Office of Emergency Services.
- Where resources appear insufficient, prepare to apply for and receive mutual aid.
- Contact the Office of Emergency Services to give available information as to the kind of threat, its imminence, potential severity, area affected, and associated problems. Reports will include action being planned or taken, as well as possible deficiencies in critical emergency resources.
- Should the possible or expected emergency develop, ensure that all alerted agencies are promptly notified of this new change in conditions. This may also prompt immediate public notification, as is required by the nature of the threat.
- Recommend that the EOC be opened when projections clearly indicate a potential need for EOC multi-agency coordination.

### **2.5.4 Phase IV: Emergency Response Phase**

This phase can be initiated by a river danger stage of: Feather River reaches 81.2 feet at Yuba City or upon occurrence of a flood emergency requiring extraordinary effort. The nature of response operations is dependent upon the characteristics and requirements of the situation. The emergency organization will be mobilized to cope with the specific situation. Each service, when mobilized, will operate according to the provisions of this FSP. Priority will be given to operations such as the following:

- Survey and evaluate the emergency situation and advise the Yuba County EOC and FOC
- Have the EOC immediately notify the Board of Supervisors of Yuba County
- Mobilize, allocate, and position personnel and materials for patrolling and flood fight
- Establish staging areas for personnel, supplies, and equipment
- Establish Evacuation Centers to aid in managing the movement of people from the area
- Produce and disseminate emergency information and advice to other EOCs when a Joint Information Center is not operational
- Protect, control, and allocate vital resources
- Restore or activate essential facilities and systems

All the preceding actions are based on extensive local coordination of plans and response. In addition, there are daily briefings at the FOC involving all parties. When local resources are committed to the maximum and additional materials/personnel are required to control or alleviate the emergency, requests for mutual aid will be initiated through the county EOC.

### **2.5.5 Phase V: Recovery**

Yuba County will address identified recovery needs. Governmental assistance could be required for an extended period. Recovery activities would include:

- Removal of debris
- Clearance of roadways
- Demolition of unsafe structures
- Re-establishment of public services and utilities
- Provision of care and welfare for the affected population including temporary housing for displaced persons
- Care of animals and disposal of carcasses

This stage has three major objectives:

- Reinstatement of family autonomy and the provision of essential public services
- Permanent restoration of public property along with reinstatement of public services
- Performance of research to uncover residual hazards, to advance knowledge of disaster phenomena, and to provide information to improve future flood operations

Yuba County recovery actions are described in Appendix C (Yuba County Emergency Operations Plan for Recovery Operations).

### **2.5.6 Federal and State Emergency and Disaster Assistance**

State and Federal support during the Emergency Phase:

- Yuba County will consider requesting Cal EMA and DWR support during the Emergency Phase. California Mutual Aid and USACE assistance are available when resources beyond local capability are needed for flood fight operations.

Emergency Phase support following flooding:

- If the County declares a disaster, the Governor may support it by proclaiming a State of Emergency and then requesting the President make a National Disaster declaration for the affected area.
- If the President declares the area a national disaster, assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will be requested.
- If residential flooding occurs, regardless of the declaration, USACE can provide Federal funds for recovery operations for up to 30 days following the incident.
- USACE assistance can also be requested to repair eroded and damaged levees following high flows. Request for this authority must be made in a timely manner (30 days).



## **3 Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities**

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### **3.1 General Organization and Responsibilities**

#### **3.1.1 Levee Flood Control Operations**

RD 784 exists within the Yuba County unincorporated area and has responsibility for the levees within its jurisdiction. The district has a District Engineer (MHM Engineering) to help with flood fight responsibilities during flood emergencies. RD 784 can request mutual aid and coordinates with the Yuba County Emergency Operation Center during flooding episodes.

#### **3.1.2 Operational Area Flood Control Operations**

Yuba County Operational Area Flood Operations are coordinated through its EOC. The EOC ensures proper communication and coordination among all entities responding to the flood.

#### **3.1.3 Mutual Aid Regions and Regional Support**

Mutual Aid requests go to the Inland Region REOC and then are passed to other counties in the region. (Other counties will only supply what they can without endangering their own response capability.) The REOC may then request resources from the SOC, DWR, and USACE.

#### **3.1.4 State Flood Control Operations**

DWR is responsible for State flood control operations through its FOC, Division of Flood Management, other divisions, and their flood management and flood fight technical experts. DWR coordinates with USACE, USBR, and other agencies. DWR also operates CDEC, which monitors rainfall, stream flow, river stages, and reservoir releases across the State. DWR will work with other State agencies as needed during flood emergencies.

#### **3.1.5 Federal Flood Control Operations**

The USACE and the USBR have responsibilities for Federal flood activities in California. The USACE has a major responsibility for overseeing reservoir releases and supporting the State's effort in maintaining the levees and structures associated with the State Plan of Flood Control. The USACE can support emergency work as requested by the State under Public Law 84-99, which includes levee flood fighting. The USBR has responsibility for their dam releases and reservoir operations.

## **4 Direction, Control, and Coordination**

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### **4.1 Chief Executive**

The General Manager of RD 784 establishes overall policies and priorities, providing direction for local flood response. Responsibility for managing emergency response within these policies and priorities is delegated to the EOC Manager and, on scene, to the Incident Commander (IC), who reports to the EOC Operations Section Chief. The EOC supports Incident Response by supplying resources, equipment, and supplies. Where supplies are limited, the EOC establishes priorities for allocation.

### **4.2 Incident Commander**

The IC at the flood fight scene is in charge of all resources responding to that emergency site. The IC may assign missions to flood fight crews acquired under Mutual Aid from other governmental agencies, tasking them to perform specific tasks to facilitate the response. Based on these missions, the crews' normal supervisors will direct State and Federal crews.

### **4.3 Support Personnel**

Flood fight crews responding from other areas pursuant to mutual aid – and contractors hired to undertake repairs – receive work assignments from the organization that requested or hired them. Organized crews will work under the immediate control of their own supervisors in response to missions assigned by the IC.

### **4.4 Plan Activation**

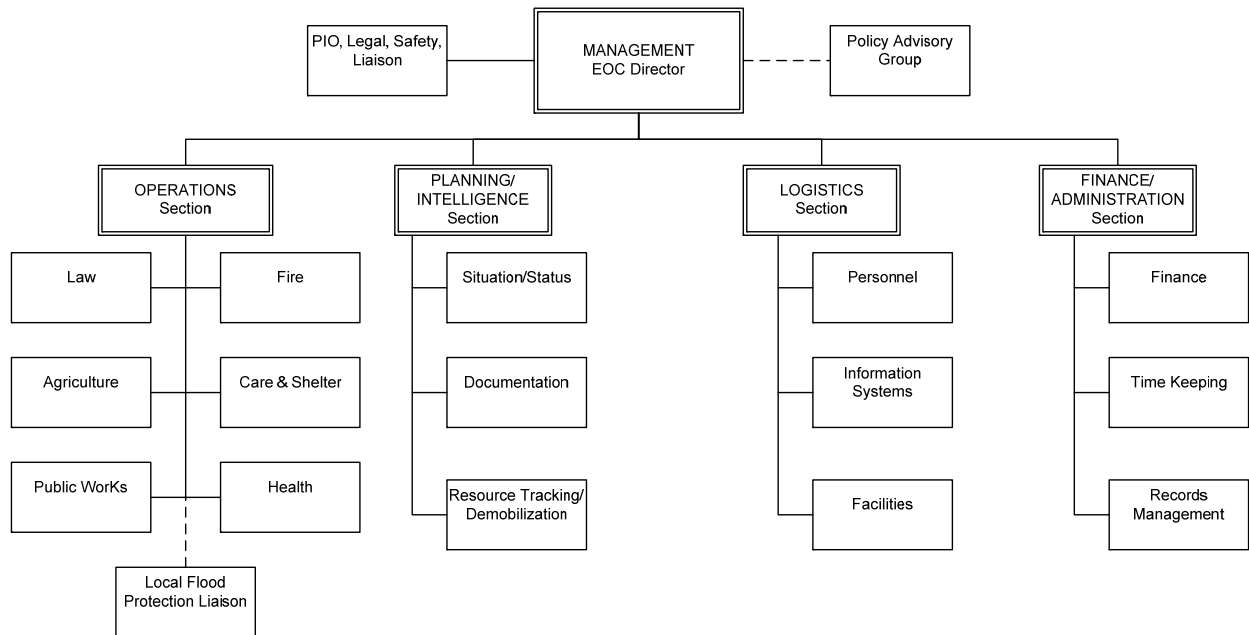
The General Manager of RD 784 and the Yuba County Emergency Operations Manager has authority to activate this plan based on the previously identified stages.

### **4.5 Standardized Emergency Management System Structure**

Under SEMS, common structure and terminology combine to ensure smoother communication and better coordination of interjurisdiction and interagency response to flood emergencies. The five sections below have uniform responsibilities throughout California – whether the governmental level is a special district, city, county, or the State.

- Command Staff
- Operations
- Planning and Intelligence
- Logistics
- Finance and Administration

**Figure 2. Sample SEMS-based Emergency Organization Chart**



## **OPERATIONS**

### **Law Branch:**

- Field Ops/Evacuations
- Detention
- Dispatch

### **Fire Branch:**

- Fire
- HazMat Response
- Rescue

### **Health Branch:**

- Environmental Health
- Mental Health
- Public Health

### **Public Works Branch:**

- Reconnaissance
- Engineering Support
- Heavy Equipment Support

## **PLANNING & INTELLIGENCE**

### **Situation/Status Branch:**

- Planning & Forecasting
- Field Observation
- Information Collection/ Display

### **Documentation Branch:**

- Written
- Visual/Graphic

### **Resource and Demobilization Branch:**

- Personnel
- Equipment
- Material

### **Ag Branch:**

- Biologists
- Animal Control

### **Care & Shelter Branch:**

- Care & Shelter
- Red Cross
- Medical Transport

### **Local Flood Protection Liaison Unit:**

- Levee District \_\_
- Levee District \_\_
- Reclamation District \_\_\_\_
- Reclamation District \_\_\_\_
- Reclamation District \_\_\_\_
- Reclamation District \_\_\_\_

## **LOGISTICS**

### **Procurement Branch:**

- Supplies
- Equipment

### **Personnel Branch:**

- Employees
- Volunteers

### **Facilities Branch:**

- EOC
- Off-Site Work Areas
- R&R Areas

### **Information Systems Branch:**

- Network Technicians & Admin
- Help Desk
- Communications

## **FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION**

### **Finance Branch:**

- Invoice Processing
- Payroll Tracking

Table 1 provides a summary of critical responsibilities, indicating the part of the SEMS structure having primary responsibility for leadership in those functions and the part providing support.

**Table 1. Summary of Critical Flood Emergency Responsibilities**

P= Primary S= Support

	Public Information / Outreach	Define Emergency Phase	Alerting and Warning	Activation of EOC/ICP	Flood Management	Monitoring and Surveillance	Levee Patrols	Flood Fight Operations	Evacuations*	Care and Shelter	Critical Infrastructure Protection	Recovery	Incident Action Planning
Chief Executive	S		S	S									
EOC Manager/ Incident Commander	S	S	S	P					S	S		S	S
Public Information Officer	P	S	S						S	S		S	S
Operations Section		S	P	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	S
Plans and Intelligence	S	P	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	P
Logistics	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Finance and Administration				S						S	S	P	S

\*Local law enforcement, part of Operations in the EOC, has responsibility for this task in accordance with its Standard Operating Procedures.

## 4.6 Public Notification

Public notification and awareness is extremely important during an emergency. In the case of a potential flood, the public must be kept informed of:

- Water levels and their implications for a flood event
- Levee conditions
- Short- and long-term weather forecasts
- Any other flood related threat that might exist

In an incident, like a case where a levee has already failed, early alert and notification is crucial to allow the public as much warning time as possible so they can evacuate or avoid the area. Yuba County is committed to notifying the public as to the conditions of area levees, rivers, and tributaries that threaten flooding and starting evacuation due to a threat, rather than waiting until flooding has commenced.

A well-informed public is likely to respond well in the face of an actual disaster. In Yuba County and surrounding areas, there are many ways to inform the public. These include:

- Wide Area Rapid Notification
- Emergency Alert System

These systems and their use are described in more detail in Appendix B.

### **4.6.1 Notification Protocols**

The Public Notification System is activated by the Director of Emergency Services of Yuba County to provide public instructions to local TV and radio stations before activating sirens. All media outlets must be notified of the emergency such that they are providing public alert announcements. The actual verbal or written messages that will be given – whether through the media or other messaging systems – are the responsibility of the Public Information Officer, the EOC, and the Joint Information Center when it is open. Sample notices are contained in Appendix D.

In case of an evacuation, Yuba County OES will notify the area’s special needs care providers of the emergency. These providers will be asked to notify their clients in the affected area and give instructions to their clients. *{NOTE: Service providers will need ongoing training that the Yuba County OES would provide as to how this evacuation coordination will occur, and as to how combined resources can work together to affect a successful evacuation of the special needs clients. Currently, only some of the service providers are prepared to offer this notification support, or may only provide client notification during work hours.}*

## **4.7 Resources**

### **4.7.1 Staffing**

RD 784 employs staff that functions as emergency responders. Additional flood emergency response staffing comes from volunteers within RD 784.

### **4.7.2 Integration with Police, Fire Responders**

SEMS creates a set of personnel, policies, procedures, facilities, and equipment that is integrated into a common organizational structure designed to improve emergency response operations of all types and complexities. SEMS creates a flexible, scalable response organization providing a common framework within which people can work together effectively. These people may be drawn from multiple agencies that do not routinely work together. So, SEMS provides standard response and operation procedures to reduce problems and potential miscommunications on such incidents.

### **4.7.3 Getting and Training Volunteers**

One of the most important aspects of flood response in RD 784 is the myriad of government and non-government agencies and organizations and local businesses that partner with RD 784. The volunteer groups provide critical personnel and resources.

### **4.7.4 Cal EMA and DWR Assistance**

During emergency response to flooding or storms RD 784 may require assistance in performing sand bagging, emergency debris clearance, and similar activities to save lives and protect public safety. These activities often require the use of trained crews to augment local personnel. In accordance with SEMS, once local resources are depleted or reasonably committed, mutual aid is accessed and coordinated within the Operational Area (OA). If Yuba County OA resources are not sufficient or timely, then the request is forwarded to the REOC. The REOC evaluates and

fills requests by coordinating mutual aid from unaffected OAs, tasking a State agency, or accessing Federal assistance. Due to the nature of the need and the resource, requests for crews are usually tasked to a State agency. Details of acquiring additional resources are contained in Appendix F.

## **4.8 Disaster Intelligence**

Disaster intelligence means the tools and techniques RD 784 used to identify, collect, analyze, and disseminate information on the current and future extent and consequences of the flood.

### **4.8.1 Information Needed and Resources**

#### **4.8.1.1 Weather Forecast**

The advent of satellite imagery and sophisticated computer models has significantly improved the ability to forecast times and intensities of rainfall. Managing flood response requires knowledge and understanding of the implications of weather predictions for other parts of the watershed as well as the local area. The National Weather Service provides daily briefings on upcoming weather as part of its role in the DWR FOC. RD 784 monitors these briefings through the internet starting at the River Advisory stage.

#### **4.8.1.2 River Forecast**

In addition to precipitation forecasts, the emergency manager also must know how resulting runoff will affect reservoir storage, releases from dams, and ultimately the amount of water flowing in the river. Hydrologists for DWR work with the National Weather Service in the California-Nevada River Forecast Center (CNRFC) to provide twice daily forecasts of river height at various points. These forecasts are issued as “River Bulletins” and RD 784 subscribes to DWR’s email distribution system. In addition, RD 784 regularly reviews the website of the CNRFC, which provides data on reservoirs, rivers, and rainfall. (<http://www.cnrfc.noaa.gov>)

More specifically, CNRFC provides information on precipitation, river forecasts, river stages, snowfall, and reservoir storage. The information is presented as tables, but is also available in graphical format that compares current conditions to historical data.

#### **4.8.1.3 Flood-Related Events, such as Levee Slumps or Boils**

As important as it is to anticipate the potential situation, it is equally as vital to be aware of current conditions and sudden shifts in those conditions. RD 784 maintains regular contact with Levee Patrols and other field responders. This ensures it quickly learns of any changes in the situation, facilitating prompt response.

#### **4.8.1.4 Traffic Information**

Similarly, RD 784 maintains regular contact with Law Enforcement, County Department of Transportation, Caltrans, and others to ensure situational awareness of traffic issues. Reports from the Sheriff’s Department apprise emergency managers of flooded intersections due to storm drains being stopped up.

#### 4.8.1.5 Maps of Staging Areas and Stockpiles

RD 784 maintains an inventory of flood response materials and supplies at specific locations. Details are contained in Section 6.

### 4.9 Essential Services

If the inhabitants are expected to be **essential service providers**, it is the policy of Yuba County that new buildings shall be required to be located outside an area that may be flooded in the event of any levee failure or they will be designed to be operable shortly after the floodwater is removed. They shall be constructed to minimize and resist flood hazards, either through location outside likely flooded areas or through design. It is also the policy of Yuba County that the structural systems and details set forth in working drawings and specifications are carefully reviewed by local responsible agencies using qualified personnel, and that the construction process is carefully and completely inspected.

It is further the policy of Yuba County that the nonstructural components vital to the operation of essential services buildings shall also be able to resist, insofar as practical, the effects of flooding. Yuba County recognizes that certain nonstructural components housed in essential services buildings, including, but not limited to, communications systems, main transformers and switching equipment, and emergency backup systems, are essential to facility operations and that these nonstructural components should be given adequate consideration during the design and construction process to assure, insofar as practical, continued operation of the building after a flood.

“Essential Services Building” means any building used (or designed to be used), or any building that a portion of which is used (or designed to be used), as a hospital, fire station, police station, or jail. These buildings would also include sheriff’s offices, emergency operations centers, and emergency communications centers.



## 5 Communications

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This section provides an overview of available communications systems. Supporting State communications resources are listed in Appendix D.

### 5.1 Communications Organization

The Communications Organization consists of a Public Information Officer (PIO) from the RD 784 staff, which coordinates communications through the dedicated RIO for the Yuba County Operational Area Emergency OPS Center/Joint Information Center (JIC) through Joint Information System (JIS). Additional personnel are available from the local Radio Amateurs Civil Emergency Services (RACES) organization and from State agencies through Mutual Aid.

### 5.2 Public Alert Warning

Informational Public Alert Warning System (IPAWS), which has replaced the Emergency Alert System, is coordinated through the Yuba County Sheriff's Office and Office of Emergency Services. It is available online and viewed through CalEMA.

### 5.3 Local Radio Systems

The following *local* communications systems operate within Yuba County.

#### 5.3.1 Radios

RD 784 has the following radio equipment.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	
	Transmit	Receive
Base Station	000153.86000000	000159.10500000
Mobile (vehicle)	000153.86000000	000159.10500000
Handheld	000153.86000000	000159.10500000

#### 5.3.2 Consolidated Public Safety Communications System (CPSCS)

Yuba County functions as the primary 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for all unincorporated areas of the county and for most of the cities. In addition, the County operates the CPSCS, which provides 24-hour-a-day dispatch services to County agencies and most law

enforcement, fire, and EMS agencies consisting of the City of Wheatland and Fire Protection Districts located in the Sacramento Valley Region of the County.

In addition to the locally available dispatch frequencies, the County Public Safety Communications Centers can also communicate with most other local, State, and Federal law enforcement, fire and rescue, and EMS agencies that are not officially part of the CPSCS.

- Law Enforcement Channels
- Fire Channels
- EMS Channels
- LMA/RD Channels
- Digital Information Systems

### **5.3.3 Local Communications Support Resources**

This section describes locally available communications resources

#### **5.3.3.1 Mobile Incident Command Vehicles**

Yuba County OES maintains a fully equipped mobile communications vehicle (Mobile Emergency Coordination Unit - MECU) that may be used to support or enhance existing emergency communications anywhere in the county. The MECU is totally self-contained and possesses public safety and local government radio dispatch capabilities for use during emergency situations. The MECU is stationed at the County OES center. Requests for use of the MECU by any local government agency must be forwarded to the County OES or the Operational Area EOC, when activated.

#### **5.3.3.2 Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)**

The RACES network operates on amateur radio frequencies (UHF, VHF, HF) by authority of the FCC in support of emergency communications operations. RACES can augment existing public radio systems, substitute for damaged or inoperable systems, and establish communications links with otherwise inaccessible areas. RACES capabilities also include the transmission of data and video signals by means of sophisticated communications relays and data processing equipment.

Yuba County has an assigned volunteer Auxiliary Communications Support Officer who functions as the Area RACES Coordinator, with a contingent of locally based volunteers assigned to each municipality within the county. Yuba County maintains a separate RACES communications post within the EOC. In addition, several cities and public non-profit organizations within the county maintain similar RACES communications capabilities. These are highly dynamic capabilities provided by skilled volunteers. Capabilities included multi-channel amateur radios, radio transmitted electronic data systems, and the ability to transmit and receive remote video.

All RACES volunteers serve as Disaster Service Workers when officially activated. Several cities have well-established amateur radio organizations assigned to support their local EOC operations. When the EOC is activated, local RACES networks coordinate with the RACES Coordinator stationed at the EOC.

### **5.3.4 Telephone Systems**

#### **5.3.4.1 Common Carrier Telephone Service**

Common carrier phone service is available throughout the area to support all emergency systems. A directory of emergency contacts is found in Appendix D.

## **5.4 Protocols for Contacting Levee Patrols**

Initial contact with the Levee Patrol Team(s) shall be in accordance with the Activation Tree (Appendix D). Generally, communications with Levee Patrol Teams will be through the RD 784 Operations Chief.

### **5.4.1 Other Communications Protocols**

All other communications shall be in accordance with the Incident Communications Plan, as documented on ICS forms ICS 204 and ICS 205.

## **5.5 Integration and Interoperability**

RD 784 has chosen to meet interoperability needs by

- Maintaining several spare handheld radios to exchange on scene
- Using cell phone
- OES – Cache of VHF/UHF radios and cell phones.

## **5.6 Media Interface**

The Yuba County EOC will establish a Joint Information Center and designate a Public Information Officer (PIO). A PIO is a spokesperson responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident to the news media, to incident personnel, and to other agencies and organizations. Only one PIO will be assigned for each incident, including incidents operating under Unified Command and multi-jurisdiction incidents. The PIO may have Assistant PIOs as necessary, and the Assistant PIO may also represent assisting agencies or jurisdictions. An Assistant PIO may be assigned to help an Incident Commander on scene.

(Sample Press releases are in Appendix D)

## **6 Administration, Finance, and Logistics**

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### **6.1 Master Mutual Aid Agreement**

The foundation of California's emergency planning and response is a statewide mutual aid system. Mutual Aid is designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support are provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove inadequate to cope with a situation. The basis for the system is the California Disaster and Civil Defense master Mutual Aid Agreement, as provided for in the California Emergency Services Act. It created a formal structure, within which each jurisdiction retains control of its own personnel and facilities, but can give and receive help whenever it is needed. State government, on the other hand, is obligated to provide available resources to assist local jurisdictions in emergencies.

RD 784 has developed and maintains a current emergency plan compatible with the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement. This Flood Safety Plan is a component of that plan and is designed to apply local resources in meeting flood response requirements of the immediate community or its neighbors. This Flood Safety Plan is coordinated with those of neighboring jurisdictions to ensure mutual compatibility.

### **6.2 Record Keeping**

RD 784 tracks, records, and reports on all RD 784 flood response personnel time. RD 784 collects and maintains documentation on all emergency information needed for reimbursement by Cal EMA or FEMA. RD 784 is aware of the requirement to retain these records for audit purposes for three years after receiving the final FEMA close out letters.

### **6.3 Resource Tracking**

Comprehensive resource management is a key management principle. It implies that all assets and personnel during an event need to be tracked and accounted for. It ensures maintenance of accountability over all resources. Thus, they can be moved quickly to support preparation and response to an incident and ensure a fluid demobilization.

Resource management involves coordinating and overseeing the acquisition and deployment of tools, supplies, equipment, and people during a flood. The objective of resource management is to (a) maximize efficient resource use while maintaining cost-effectiveness and resource safety, (b) consolidate control of single resources in order to reduce communications activity, and (c) instill resource accountability. Resource management enhances the benefit of mutual-aid agreements and improves interoperability.

Flood response resources include: (1) personnel or equipment to perform a specific operation, and (2) supplies and facilities to support on-scene incident operations. The SEMS Logistics Section typically orders supply items (e.g., food) and facilities (e.g., equipment staging). The

SEMS Finance/Administration Section tracks the use of and maintains records on the resources applied to flood response.

## 6.4 Stockpiles – Location and Access

RD 784 maintains stockpiles of flood fight equipment and supplies in the following location.

Location	Access Contact	Emergency Access
Reclamation District 784 Office – 1594 Broadway Street, Arboga, CA 95961	Patrick Meagher – Field Superintendent Steve Fordice – General Manager	

## 6.5 Staging Areas

RD 784 has identified the following site for use as Staging Areas for incoming resources.

Location	Address	Phone
Reclamation District 784 Office	1594 Broadway Street, Arboga, CA 95961	530-742-0520

## 6.6 Evacuation Centers

Yuba County OES has identified Evacuation Centers and RD 784 defers to that Agency. See Appendix B for the Yuba County Standard Operating Procedure for Evacuation.

## 6.7 Equipment

Conex Boxes

(20) Three-cell watertight flashlights	(4) 500-watt lights
(60) 'D' cell batteries	(2) Light standards
(10) Cal OSHA approved hardhats	(8) Propane lanterns
(20) Flat-tipped shovels	(4) Portable radios
(10) Sets assorted size raingear	(200) Orange wire marking flags
(20,000) empty sandbags	(200) Yellow wire marking flags
(2) Generators 3,500 KW or larger	(200) Red wire marking flags

Office

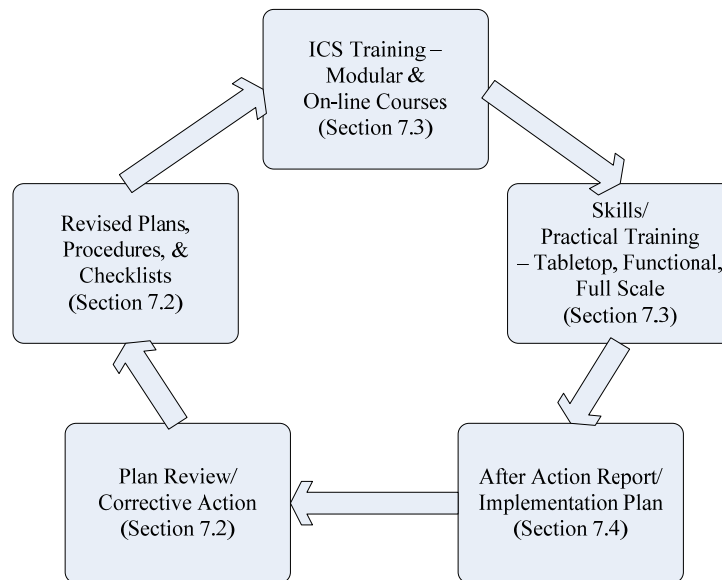
(20) Watertight flashlights	(20) Orange vests
(80) 'D' cell batteries	(10) Portable radios
(26) US Coast Guard-approved lifejackets	(10) GPS Units
(25) Cal OSHA approved hardhats	(2) Vehicles with mobile radios
(6) Flat-tipped shovels	(1) Base radio

# 7 Plan Development and Maintenance

## 7.1 Plan Development

The General Manager of RD 784 has primary responsibility for developing, reviewing, and updating this Flood Safety Plan on a regular basis. The General Manager will request input from individuals, jurisdictions, and agencies having responsibilities under this plan. Figure 3 shows the RD 784 Plan Maintenance cycle.

Figure 3 Plan Maintenance Cycle



## 7.2 Plan Review and Maintenance

Agencies and individuals providing emergency response will review this plan at least annually. In addition, this plan may be modified as a result of post-incident analyses and/or post-exercise critiques:

- Proposed changes shall be submitted in writing to the General Manager of RD 784.
- Changes shall be published and distributed to jurisdictions and agencies holding this plan

Every four years this plan will be reviewed in its entirety, updated, republished, and redistributed. This plan also may be modified whenever responsibilities, procedures, laws, rules, or regulations pertaining to emergency management and operations change.

- Jurisdictions and agencies having assigned responsibilities under this plan are obligated to inform the General Manager when changes occur or are imminent.
- These changes will be incorporated into this plan, published, and distributed to jurisdictions and agencies holding this plan.

### **7.3 Training and Exercises**

All emergency responders from RD 784 are strongly encouraged to take advantage of FEMA's on-line training. In addition, the General Manager of RD 784 will notify holders of this plan of training opportunities or scheduled exercises associated with flood emergency management and operations, such as DWR's annual Flood Fight sessions. Individual jurisdictions and agencies are responsible for maintaining training records. This plan will be exercised regularly. The General Manager will conduct emergency preparedness exercises in accordance with an annual exercise schedule. Jurisdictions and agencies having assigned responsibilities under this plan must ensure assigned personnel are properly trained to carry out these responsibilities. See also specific training for Levee Patrol and Flood Fight.

Finally, after a draft of the Flood Water Removal Appendix is complete, RD 784 will conduct a Tabletop Exercise. A tabletop is a problem-solving or brainstorming session. Problems are tackled one at a time and talked through without stress. A session like this gives planners an opportunity to review the proposed decision and determine if changes are needed. The Appendix will then be made final.

### **7.4 Evaluation**

The General Manager will coordinate and facilitate post-incident analyses following emergencies and exercises. An After-Action Report and Implementation Plan will be prepared by the General Manager of RD 784 and distributed to those jurisdictions and agencies involved in the emergency or exercise.



## **8 Authorities and References**

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The following sources provide authorities for planning, conducting, and/or supporting flood emergency operations.

### **8.1 Federal**

- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Public Law 920, as amended)
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (Public Law 93-288, as amended)
- Army Corps of Engineers Flood Fighting (Public Law 84-99)

### **8.2 State**

- California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7, Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code)
- Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Regulations (Chapter 1 of Division 2 of Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations) and (California Government Code §8607 et sec)
- Hazardous Materials Area Plan Regulations (Chapter 4 of Division 2, Title 19, Article 3, §2720-2728 of the California Code of Regulations ) and (California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Section 25503.5)
- California Department of Water Resources Flood Control (California Water Code §128)



**Appendix A - Yuba County Standard Operating  
Procedure Slow-Rise Flood Event**

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**COUNTY OF YUBA**

**STANDARD OPERATING  
PROCEDURE**

**FOR**

**SLOW RISE FLOOD  
EVENT**



Prepared by:

Office of Emergency Services  
County of Yuba  
12/01/06

**COUNTY OF YUBA**  
**OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES**

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP)**  
**SLOW-RISE FLOOD EVENT**

This SOP has been developed to provide guidance to the County and emergency services personnel during critical Slow-Rise Flood Events. The purpose is to identify the actions to be taken to protect the lives and property of the citizens of Yuba County during significant runoff events. This SOP is designed to be used in conjunction with the County of Yuba's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

Activation of the SOP is dependent on present or forecasted weather events, water releases from upstream dams, snow melts and other situations that have the potential to affect river levels in Yuba County. For the purpose of this SOP the primary flood forecast gauge for the Feather River is located at the Fifth Street Bridge, identified by the National Weather Service as: **Feather River at Yuba City (YUB)**. This SOP is written to be activated when the water surface elevation at the Feather River Gauge reaches 60 feet or emergency conditions exist.

Information from the Department of Water Resources, Flood Operations Center, the California Data Exchange Center (CDEC), The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Yuba County Water Agency will be tracked and reviewed by the Office of Emergency Services (OES). Information relevant to an emergency will be posted on the Yuba County Website by the Information Technology (IT) Department. As water surface elevation "trigger points" are reached or conditions for potential flooding exist, other actions will be taken which include EOC activation, staff call back and Emergency Declarations to protect life and property.

**National Weather Service – Graphical River Forecast**

The NWS California Nevada River Forecast Center produces a graphical river forecast product each morning which includes observed and forecasted information (fig. 1). It is updated as needed (up to every 6 hours) during significant runoff events. The information presented represents output of the NWSRFS modeling system as adjusted by on-duty operational hydrologists. This forecast product can be a key tool in determining what actions from the slow-rise flood plan shall be taken. Guidance information on future runoff can be given up to 10 days in advance. Forecasted data regarding surface water elevations can be projected up to 24 hours in advance. For the purposes of the slow-rise flood plan only forecasted information will be considered when making decisions to activate stages of the plan. This forecasted data is the most predictable and should be consistent with official NWS products. What this allows emergency staff to do is prepare for activating stages of the slow-rise flood plan up to 24 hours in advance.

## Stage Definitions

The national weather service has established various stage definitions that correspond with water surface elevations at the flood forecast gauges (fig. 2). This information will appear on the graphical river forecast product. While these stages do not supersede those established for this SOP, they can be used as a reference.

**Monitor Stage:** The Stage at which patrol of flood control project levees by the responsible levee maintaining agency becomes mandatory, or the Stage at which flow occurs into bypass areas from project overflow weirs.

**Project Flood Stage:** The Stage at which the flow in a flood control project is at maximum design capacity (U.S. Corps of Engineers "Project Flood Plain"). At this level there is a maximum freeboard of 3 feet to the top of levees.

**Danger Stage:** The Stage at which the flow in a flood control project is greater than maximum design capacity and where there is extreme danger with threat of significant hazard to life and property in the event of levee failure. This is generally 1 foot above project flood stage.

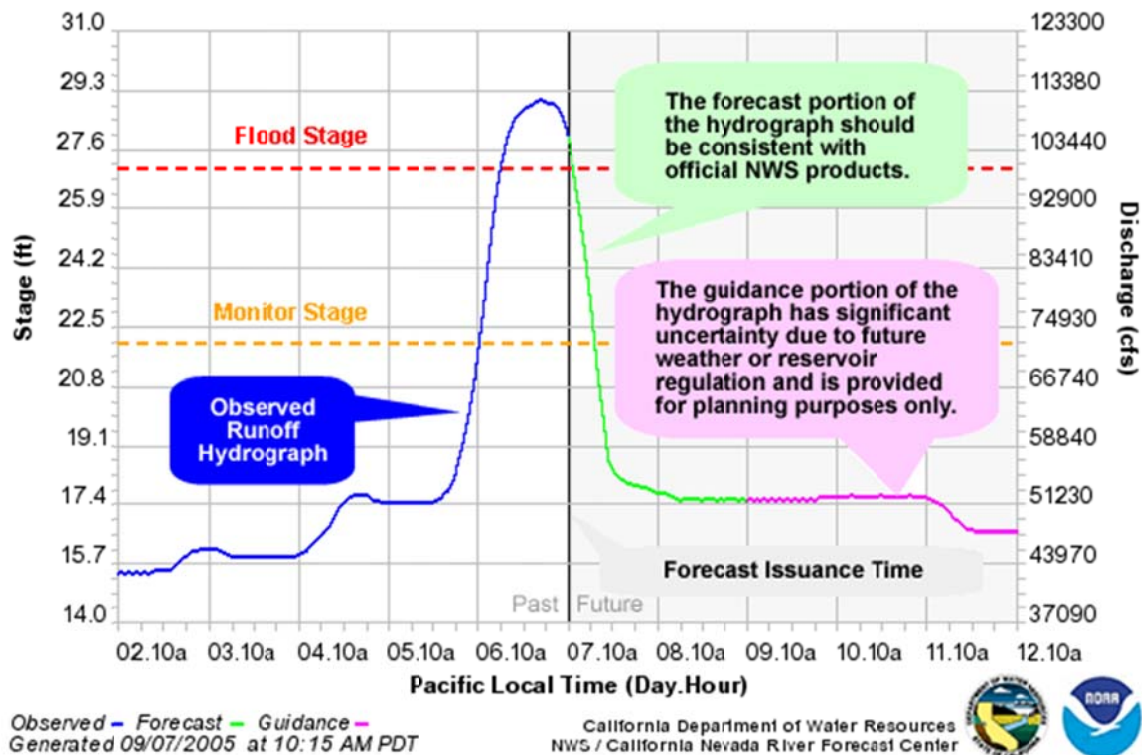


Figure 1

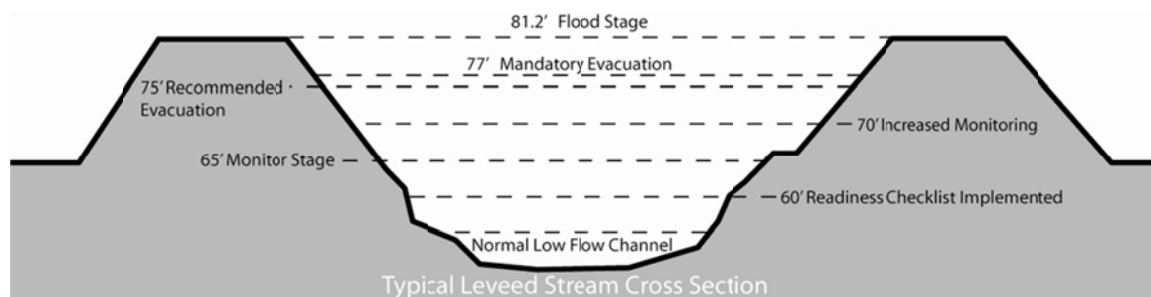


Figure 2

**Forecast-Coordinated Operations**

Forecast-Coordinated Operations (F-CO) of Lake Oroville and New Bullards Bar Reservoir was developed to increase flood protection for Yuba County and the surrounding communities. Through enhanced communication between local, State and Federal agencies, improved data gathering and exchange, and utilization of the most recent advancements to weather and river forecasting, the F-CO will help minimize the risk of exceeding river channel capacity and increase the warning times to the communities along the Yuba and Feather Rivers and downstream.

The coordinated operations of the reservoirs will facilitate early and timely releases of flood flows from Lake Oroville and New Bullards Bar Reservoir. The goal is to reduce peak flows on the Feather and Yuba Rivers and downstream, and provide regional flood control benefits.

F-CO will allow operators at both reservoirs to make releases based on forecasted target channel capacity downstream. If forecasts show the target channel capacities are to be exceeded special consideration for evacuations should be given. All forecasts need to be confirmed by operators before a decision to evacuate is made. The target forecasted peak channel capacities are:

<u>Location</u>	<u>target capacity</u>
Feather River above the Yuba River	180,000 cfs
Feather River below the Yuba River	300,000 cfs
Feather River below the Bear River	320,000 cfs
Yuba River above Feather River	120,000 cfs

If Feather River is low, target capacity for Yuba River may be raised to 180,000 cfs.

## **County of Yuba Slow Rise Flood Event SOP**

### **Stage 1 - YUB gauge reaches, or is forecasted to reach, 60 Feet.**

#### **Readiness:**

- 1.\_\_\_\_\_ Review Emergency Contact List to assure essential contact numbers are current. Notify the Director of Emergency Services (County Administrator) and advise of the situation.
- 2.\_\_\_\_\_ Monitor river water surface elevation information through NWS, CNRFC, or CDEC.
- 3.\_\_\_\_\_ Contact Reclamation Districts to establish method of reliable communication and request regular levee patrol reports.
- 4.\_\_\_\_\_ Contact Public Works to establish regular roadway updates and availability of resources.
- 5.\_\_\_\_\_ Notify EOC management Team Members of the situation.
- 6.\_\_\_\_\_ Notify County Counsel of the possible need for an Emergency Declaration.
- 7.\_\_\_\_\_ Contact YCHHSD (public health) to advise Board and Care facilities of potential for flood related actions.
- 8.\_\_\_\_\_ Contact Cities of Marysville and Wheatland to establish method of reliable communication and situation updates.
- 9.\_\_\_\_\_ Contact Yuba County Water Agency to establish method of reliable communication and situation updates.
- 10.\_\_\_\_\_ Establish communication with Yuba Sutter Transit and begin planning for transportation needs.
- 11.\_\_\_\_\_ Check Emergency Communications equipment; i.e. two way radios, cell phones and pagers.
- 12.\_\_\_\_\_ Request IT ready the Wide Area Rapid Notification (WARN) Emergency Telephone System.



## **County of Yuba Slow Rise Flood Event SOP**

**Stage 2 – YUB gauge reaches 65 Feet and is forecasted to rise.**

**Monitor Stage:**

- 1.\_\_\_\_\_ Call in EOC Management Team members required to develop an Incident Action Plan based on current and forecasted information. Activate EOC and prepare to staff for 24 hour operations if needed. Notify CA Warning Center, Cities of Marysville and Wheatland and Sutter County OES of EOC activation.
- 2.\_\_\_\_\_ Request an Emergency Meeting of the Board of Supervisors to recommend a Local Emergency be declared.
- 3.\_\_\_\_\_ Implement the County Emergency Operations Plan, and prepare to activate Evacuation SOP.
- 4.\_\_\_\_\_ Request possible evacuation route information from YCSO, Public Works and CHP. Request IT track and post primary and secondary transportation corridors.
- 5.\_\_\_\_\_ Contact Superintendent of Schools for operational status and transportation support.
- 6.\_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate with Yuba-Sutter Transit Authority for possible transportation needs.
- 7.\_\_\_\_\_ Contact the Business Community and County airport through the Department of Economic Development. Inform that early movement of inventory and equipment must be done prior to mandatory evacuation.
- 8.\_\_\_\_\_ Utilize the County of Yuba Care and Shelter plan to identify availability of shelter sites out of the flood zone.
- 9.\_\_\_\_\_ Notify Three Rivers Chapter of American Red Cross and provide status report.
- 10.\_\_\_\_\_ Maintain regular updates from Reclamation District representatives.
- 11.\_\_\_\_\_ Contact CHP and Cal Trans and advise that identification of evacuation routes and traffic control needs may arise.
- 12.\_\_\_\_\_ Notify DWR Flood Operations Center and USACE (Sac. Dist. EOC) that EOC has been activated and provide brief on current status.

## **County of Yuba Slow Rise Flood Event SOP**

**Stage 3 – YUB gauge reaches 70 Feet and Forecasted to Rise:  
If NWS Graphical River Forecast indicates that water surface level will continue to rise,  
Dept. of Health should consider evacuation of board and care facilities.**

- 1.\_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate with The Three Rivers Chapter of the American Red Cross; alert shelter managers, evaluate supplies and make ready.
- 2.\_\_\_\_\_ Notify the County Health Officer to prepare hospital, board and care facilities, home health recipients and other special needs populations to prepare for evacuation. Once graphical river forecast product indicates water surface elevation will reach 75 feet at the YUB gauge a mandatory evacuation of these facilities should be completed.
- 3.\_\_\_\_\_ Identify available transportation through Yuba Sutter Transit Authority and other allied transportation systems.
- 4.\_\_\_\_\_ Notify Cities of Marysville, Wheatland and the Yuba County Sheriff's Department that evacuations may be imminent.
- 5.\_\_\_\_\_ Notify Animal Care Services, via YCSO, and identify animal care facilities needed for purposes of evacuations.
- 6.\_\_\_\_\_ Evaluate need for CDF Overhead Team.
- 7.\_\_\_\_\_ Review need for CCC crews, National Guard, etc.
- 8.\_\_\_\_\_ Request support as needed from DWR and the Corps of Engineers.
- 9.\_\_\_\_\_ Obtain updates on status of Reclamation Districts.
- 10.\_\_\_\_\_ Obtain updates and information from Yuba County Water Agency.
- 11.\_\_\_\_\_ Notify Beale AFB if shelter assistance may be needed.

## **County of Yuba Slow Rise Flood Event SOP**

### **Stage 4 – YUB gauge reaches, or is forecasted to reach, 75 Feet: Mandatory evacuation recommended at 77 feet.**

- 1.\_\_\_\_\_ Assist Health and Human Services coordination with ARC to open evacuation shelters or centers, depending on need.
- 2.\_\_\_\_\_ Notify State Warning Center of actions to be taken.
- 3.\_\_\_\_\_ Notify Sheriff's Department, Public Works and CHP of need for traffic control at major intersections.
- 4.\_\_\_\_\_ Mandatory evacuation of Special Care Facilities, Hospitals, Board and Care Facilities, and Home Health Care patients threatened by possible flooding.
- 5.\_\_\_\_\_ Consider voluntary evacuation for people in low lying areas and near levees. If graphical river forecast data indicates water surface elevation will reach 77 feet then a mandatory evacuation should be considered.
- 6.\_\_\_\_\_ Utilize WARN and IPAWS for public notification.
- 7.\_\_\_\_\_ Consider alternate EOC and prepare if need arises.
- 8.\_\_\_\_\_ Inform adjacent County OES's of actions being taken.
- 9.\_\_\_\_\_ Maintain contact with Flood Operations Center and the YCWA.
- 10.\_\_\_\_\_ Update status of Reclamation Districts and coordinate with DWR and the Corps of Engineers.
- 11.\_\_\_\_\_ If not already in use, stage MICV at the EOC.

## **County of Yuba Slow Rise Flood Event SOP**

### **Stage 5 - 77 feet and rising**

#### **Mandatory Evacuation of all low lying areas and areas adjacent to levees.**

- 1.\_\_\_\_\_ Utilize WARN and IPAWS to make public notifications.
- 2.\_\_\_\_\_ Identify shelters and provide direction to evacuees.
- 3.\_\_\_\_\_ Provide traffic control for evacuation routes.
- 4.\_\_\_\_\_ Contact neighboring communities and inform them that mandatory evacuations have been ordered.
- 5.\_\_\_\_\_ Provide for property protection and patrol areas.
- 6.\_\_\_\_\_ Request updates from DWR and the Corps.
- 7.\_\_\_\_\_ Establish alternate EOC per County of Yuba EOP.

**Flood Stage is 80.2 feet**

**Danger Stage is 81.2 feet**

**Appendix B - Yuba County Standard Operating  
Procedure Evacuation**

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# COUNTY OF YUBA

# STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

# FOR

# EVACUATIONS



Prepared by:

Office of Emergency Services  
County of Yuba  
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**County of Yuba  
Standard Operating Procedure  
Evacuations**

**EVACUATION:**

For the purposes of this plan, an evacuation is considered a control on the movement of people and their property. An evacuation may be a voluntary evacuation, where the governing body recommends but does not require the evacuation of an area. Alternately, an evacuation may be mandatory, where the governing body determines that under its police power it can require the citizens of an area to leave that area in order to protect life, safety, or the general welfare of the population during an emergency. In either event, an evacuation is best ordered pursuant to either statutory authority or the Emergency Services Act.

**LEGAL AUTHORITY:**

The primary legal authorities to order an evacuation are found in the California Constitution, Government Code, Penal Code and the Emergency Services Act. There is also case law that has defined the legal authority to order an evacuation. A governing body may impose voluntary or mandatory evacuation orders pursuant to the general police power which government is imbued. The preferred practice is to order an evacuation pursuant to statutory authority, e.g. the Emergency Services Act.

**NEED TO EVACUATE:**

The need to evacuate will be determined by the existence of an emergency. An emergency is defined in Yuba County Ordinance Code chapter 4.20, section 4.20.020 as “the actual or threatened existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the county by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, earthquake, acts of bioterrorism and chemical terrorist attack, an epidemic of any contagious disease, infectious or communicable disease, or other conditions including conditions resulting from war or imminent threat of war, but other than conditions resulting from labor controversy, which conditions are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of this county, requiring the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat. An emergency is also defined as a situation of ‘grave character and serious moment’, which is evidenced by an ‘imminent and substantial threat to public health and safety’.

**DECISION TO EVACUATE:**

An evacuation can be ordered by the local governing body (city or county), the County Administrator or his designee (Deputy County Administrator of Emergency Services), statutorily designated law enforcement officers or the Governor. Additionally, the Yuba County Public Health Officer has the authority to order evacuations to preserve public health and safety. The Yuba County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated and staffed anytime the real and credible threat of a large scale emergency is identified. The management staff of the EOC is comprised of various County and Public Safety Officials. The decision to call for a voluntary or mandatory evacuation, at the county level, can be recommended by the EOC management team. The EOC management team will make such a recommendation based on information gained through city, county, state and federal sources. In any event the Yuba County Sheriff’s

Department will be tasked with the responsibility of enforcing an evacuation. Prior notification of a planned evacuation must be given to that Department.

**NOTICE OF EVACUATION:**

Once the decision to evacuate has been made a general notice must be relayed to those residents and businesses within the identified evacuation area. The County of Yuba will initiate the WARN system to make such notifications. At a minimum the WARN system will relay information related to:

- 1) The reason for evacuation.
- 2) The area to be evacuated.
- 3) Evacuation route to be utilized.
- 4) Where those evacuated can go for assistance.
- 5) How to keep informed.
- 6) A call back number to receive additional information.

If the nature of the emergency allows the evacuee time to prepare then additional information may also include:

- 7) What to take.
- 8) Instructions for the disabled.
- 9) Public transportation available.
- 10) Care for pets and animals.

The Informational Public Alert Warning System (IPAWS) can be activated to broadcast evacuation information via local radio and/or television. In some instances the Sheriff's Department, local Fire Agency or another public safety organization may be able to provide notification to individual buildings or structures. The use of vehicle based public address systems and door to door notifications can be implemented. This would only be attempted if the safety of those involved with notifications can be assured.

**WARN: Wide Area Rapid Notification:**

The WARN system is utilized by Yuba County to notify residents and businesses of emergency situations. The WARN system sends out recorded information to all listed and unlisted telephone numbers in a specified area. The entire County of Yuba is covered by the WARN system however, the specific area activated is discretionary and identified by management staff at the County Emergency Operations Center and local public safety officials. The WARN interface is a web based application that allows initiators to gain access anywhere an Internet connection is available and eliminates the need for a single designated installation location. System initiators have been selected from multiple disciplines that include the Sheriff's Department, Health Department, Office of Emergency Services and County Information Technology division.

**IPAWS: Informational Public Alert Warning System:**

The Informational Public Alert Warning System (IPAWS) is used for warning of an imminent threat to life or property. The Informational Public Alert Warning System replaced the Emergency Alert System in 2012. The FCC governs the IPAWS nationwide and appoints a Chair of each State Emergency Communications Committee to oversee the IPAWS system at the State level. IPAWS enables any radio station to automatically put a warning message over the



air without any human intervention. Whether the station is attended or not a warning can be broadcast to an audience. Because IPAWS has the ability to provide a message digitally it may be carried by television stations and cable television companies.

**SHELTERING AND STAGING OF EVACUEES:**

The Yuba County Department of Health and Human Services oversees the County’s Sheltering operations. Sheltering locations will be determined based on the specifics of the emergency at hand. In some instances, such as an unexpected and unplanned need to evacuate, a shelter location may not be readily available. In these instances the County has predetermined staging areas for evacuees. Staging areas will provide a safe place for evacuees to initially congregate and then receive further instruction as to more long term accommodations.

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A CLOSED PERIMETER:**

When an evacuation has been ordered it will be the responsibility of the local law enforcement or public safety agency to establish a closed perimeter of the area affected. The purpose of the closed perimeter is to ensure no unauthorized access is made into an evacuated area and to provide information to those leaving an evacuated area.

**PREDETERMINED EVACUATION ROUTES:**

For any evacuation the actual route of travel will be decided upon based on the most current information provided by Local, County and State law enforcement and transportation agencies. The major evacuation routes will most likely include State highways 20, 65 and 70.

In the North County area the major connections to highway 70 include:

Ramirez Rd.

Woodruff Ln.

Connections to highway 20 include:

Woodruff Ln.

Loma Rica Rd.

Marysville Rd.

In the East County area the major connections to highway 20 include:

Hammonton-Smartville Rd.

Smartville Rd.

The Yuba County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan has listed State highways 65 and 70 as the major evacuation routes out of Yuba County. The following roadways have been identified as acceptable evacuation routes for the South County area.

**To access highway 70:**

Feather River Blvd.

North Beale Rd.

McGowan Pkwy.

Plumas Arboga Rd.

Algodon Rd.

River Oaks Blvd.

**To access highway 65:**

McGowan Pkwy.

Forty Mile Rd.

Dairy Rd.

For additional information please refer to the Yuba County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan document “South Yuba County Evacuation Plan”.

Evacuation routes for the cities of Marysville and Wheatland should be coordinated through their respective law enforcement agencies.

**TRANSPORTATION FOR EVACUEES:**

The County must take into consideration that all evacuees may not have transportation readily available. Because of this Yuba County OES has met and conferred with Yuba-Sutter Transit. Yuba-Sutter Transit is prepared to assist the County if possible. Their first commitment is to their “in-route” riders; individuals commuting to and from Sacramento or “Transit Dependent” individuals, without access to a vehicle, that may be at work, school, shopping, etc. The second priority for Yuba Sutter Transit would be to Hospitals and Board and Care facilities. The County may recommend that the Third priority be to non-ambulatory individuals receiving “In home” care. Additional resources will be utilized as they become available. It is important that communication between the County’s EOC and Yuba-Sutter Transit’s main office be established early to coordinate transportation services. Yuba-Sutter Transit does have a Flood Emergency Operations Policy (dated 10/28/97) and this is on file in the EOC.

**EVACUATION OF SPECIAL NEEDS POPULATION:**

Yuba County has, within the general population, special care needs individuals and special care needs groups that will require individual and/or special assistance in the event an evacuation or shelter in place is required. The Yuba County Health and Human Services Department provides direction on this subject. Private and government operated residential facilities caring for special needs groups are responsible for their clients’ continual care during and after the time an evacuation is authorized to include financial responsibility unless the individual is released to a responsible adult. It may become necessary in certain emergencies for persons with special needs to shelter in place rather than evacuate. Evacuations for special needs populations will be accomplished through the coordinated efforts of private facilities which have agreements with like facilities out of county, governmental agencies, and county to county mutual aid agreements if necessary. When circumstances allow the Yuba County Health and Human Services Department will receive advance notice of any planned or projected evacuations so that the appropriate measures can be taken to assist the special needs community.

**ANIMAL EAVACUATION/RESCUE:**

Evacuation centers and shelters will be unable to accept animals belonging to individuals seeking assistance. It will be the responsibility of the Yuba County Sheriff’s Department Animal Care Services to provide a comprehensive plan and staff to carry out animal evacuation and rescue. This functional assignment will be overseen by the law enforcement branch manager in the Operations section when the Yuba County EOC has been activated.

**IDENTIFICATION FOR REENTRY INTO AN EVACUATED AREA:**

Once an area has been evacuated, and checkpoints have been established to maintain a closed area, certain public service providers will need to show proper identification to law enforcement officials to reenter a closed area. The County may have the ability to issue a County photo ID card to employees of municipalities that will need to return to an evacuated area during an emergency. It will be the responsibility of the Office of Emergency Services to determine which non-county employed persons are to receive an ID. Issuance will be based on an individual’s

responsibility to provide immediate health or safety services within a closed area. It may then become the responsibility of an individual department or agency to coordinate the issuance of ID's, for additional employees, through the EOC.

**EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS:**

The following is a list of considerations that should be taken into account when calling for evacuation:

- Declaration of a “State of Local Emergency” prior to ordering evacuation.
- Enforcing an evacuation.
- Setting curfews for evacuated areas.

For additional information on any of these considerations please refer to the California Office of Emergency Services document “Legal Guidelines for Controlling Movement of People and Property During an Emergency”.



## **Appendix C - Yuba County Emergency Operations Plan Recovery Operations**

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# **COUNTY OF YUBA**

## **EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN**

### **PART II - RECOVERY OPERATIONS**

#### **OVERVIEW**

In the aftermath of a disaster, returning vital life support and infrastructure systems will mark the beginning of recovery operations within the Operational Area. In the recovery phase essential services and activities must be restored. The County of Yuba and its governmental and volunteer agencies can help individuals, families and businesses recover from emergencies by ensuring that these services and resources for assistance are made available. Recovery occurs in two phases: short-term and long-term.

#### **Short-Term Recovery**

The goal of short-term recovery is to restore local government to at least a minimal capacity. Short-term recovery includes:

- Utility restoration; electric, gas, water, propane, telephone service, etc.
- Expanded social, medical, and mental health services
- Re-establishment of Yuba County government operations
- Reopen transportation routes
- Debris removal and cleanup operations
- Abatement and demolition of hazardous structures.

Each jurisdiction will coordinate its efforts to restore utility systems and services during recovery operations. Medical services may need to operate from temporary facilities, as necessary. The County and cities will ensure that debris removal and cleanup operations are expedited to provide for public health and safety. Structures that pose a public safety concern will be demolished.

#### **Long-Term Recovery**

The goal of long-term recovery is to restore facilities to pre-disaster condition. Long-term recovery includes, restoration or reconstruction of public facilities, disaster response cost recovery and hazard mitigation activities. Affected jurisdictions are responsible for development and addressing mitigation. The major objectives of long-term recovery operations include:

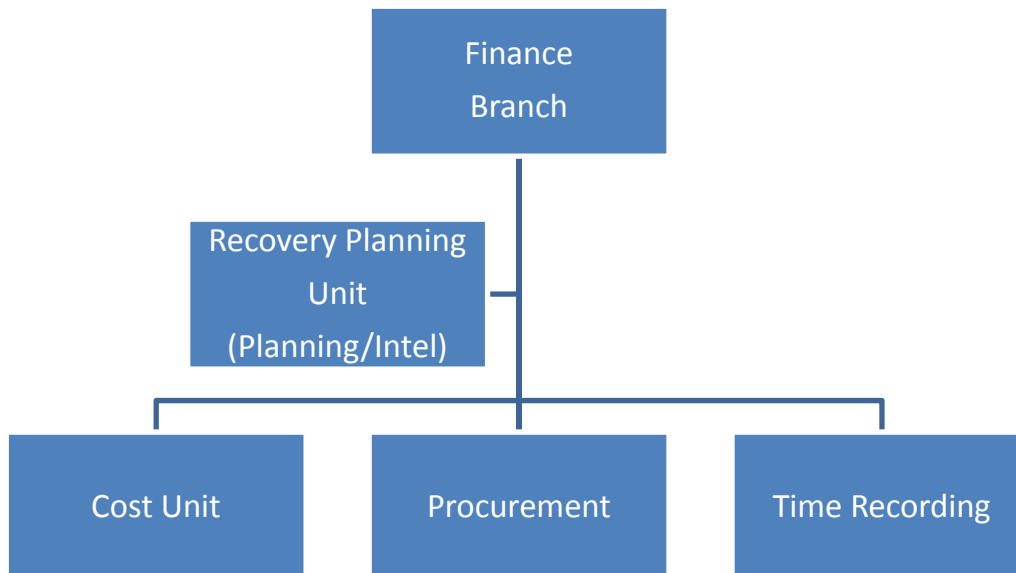
- Restoring facilities to pre-disaster condition
- Coordinated delivery of social and health services
- Re-establishing the local economy to pre-disaster levels
- Recovery of disaster response costs
- Improved land use planning
- Effective integration of mitigation strategies into recovery planning and operations
- Review and revision of the EOP

Public information during the recovery process may be handled independently by each agency or jurisdiction. Prior to release all information will be forwarded to the Operational Area's Joint Information Center (JIC) for comprehensive review and disbursement.

## RECOVERY ORGANIZATION

Recovery operations will begin shortly after response efforts. This will require a coordinated effort from the Recovery Planning Unit within the Planning/Intel Branch and the Finance Branch. Information acquired and created during response activities forms the basis for recovery documentation. To obtain maximum reimbursement for disaster-related expenditures, it is critical that the Operational Area and local government and jurisdictions:

- Implement a disaster documentation system during a disaster
- Ensure disaster-related expenditures are easily distinguished from on-going activities
- Maintain accurate accounting records including:
  - Force account labor (timesheets) and equipment
  - Invoices for rented equipment, materials and purchases
  - Photographs of damage and repair
  - Insurance information
  - Environmental and historical preservation issues
  - Records of donated goods and supplies
- These records must be maintained for three years after the last action on the disaster application (State OES will notify when three year-time frame begins)





# ASSESSMENTS AND DOCUMENTATION DURING RECOVERY

## Safety Assessment Program

Immediately following a disaster, it is imperative that the safety of public and private structures be determined. The Safety Assessment Program (SAP) provides professional evaluators (volunteers) and mutual aid resources to local governments, to determine use and occupancy of homes, buildings and infrastructure. Evaluators may be deputized by the local building official to post placards (green, yellow or red) on facilities. SAP evaluators are typically registered engineers, licensed architects or certified building officials or inspectors. All volunteer evaluators are designated as Disaster Service Workers and are covered under California's worker's compensation and liability protection laws. If the Operational Area requires additional building inspectors to perform safety assessments they will be requested by the Op. Area through the REOC.

## Damage Assessments

When requesting state or federal disaster assistance, local government **must** provide information to support the request. The chart below describes the mechanisms required to document damages and determine needed assistance in the impacted area.

Report Title	Responsible Party	Description Needed	Purpose of Report
Initial Damage Estimate (IDE1)	Local jurisdiction	Initial description of damage including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• type and extent of public and private sector damage</li> <li>• basic repair and emergency response costs</li> <li>• any acute public health issues</li> <li>• number of homes and businesses not insured or underinsured.</li> </ul>	Provides information for State OES to determine if state and/or federal disaster assistance is warranted and to what extent resources are needed. An IDE should be provided concurrently with request for assistance. Not providing this information promptly can delay assistance.
Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)	DAD field staff assisted by OES regional staff, local, state and/or federal government staff	Preliminary detailed damage report including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• facility types (e.g., school, road, private residences) and location</li> <li>• facility insurance and/or maintenance records</li> <li>• damage description and repair estimates</li> <li>• local government budget reports</li> <li>• destroyed/damaged residences, personal property, businesses</li> <li>• any identified environmental or historical issues</li> </ul>	Provides information for State OES to determine extent and type of state and/or federal disaster assistance. This information is also used by FEMA to prepare a regional analysis of the request for consideration by FEMA headquarters.

Damage Assessment by other Federal Agencies	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Includes the number of private homes and businesses damaged or destroyed and estimated uninsured losses. It also may include documentation showing economic injury to businesses.	Ensures minimum damage criteria have been satisfied to implement the Physical or Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program.
	----- U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (USDA) and/or local Agricultural Commissioner	----- Includes cause, type and value of crop/livestock losses.	----- Provides USDA with justification to implement emergency loan program.

**IDE:** This report is available via the online Response Information Management System (RIMS) located on the State OES Web site at: <http://www.oes.ca.gov>.

## Debris Removal

The California Disaster Assistance Act governs the eligibility rules for disaster debris removal within the State. Although the Public Works Branch of the Operations Section will initiate the debris removal function, undoubtedly their actions will need to be coordinated throughout the recovery process with an individual or unit that monitors reimbursable costs. Additional information can be gathered from the State OES Recovery Operations document located in the EOC resource library.

# RECOVERY DISASTER ASSISTANCE

## Emergency Proclamations/Declarations

If the local government or Operational Area requires state or federal assistance, it is important to know if a local proclamation of an emergency is a prerequisite to obtaining the assistance. The chart below provides an overview of the available programs and indicates proclamation/declaration requirements.

**Please Note: If a local emergency proclamation is required, it must be issued within 10 days of the event.**

Program Name	Type of Assistance	Local Proclamation Required?	State of Emergency Required?	Federal Declaration or Designation Required?
SAP	Provides professional evaluators to determine safety, use and occupancy of homes and buildings	No	No	No
FMAG	Reimbursement of emergency response costs for fire suppression	No	No	Yes
State PA under an OES Director's Concurrence	Funding to restore public infrastructure	Yes	No	No

State PA under a Governor's proclamation of state of emergency	Reimbursement of local emergency response costs, debris removal and funding to restore public infrastructure	Yes	Yes	No
Federal PA (major Disaster declaration)	Reimbursement of local emergency response costs, debris removal and funding to restore public and allowable private-non-profit infrastructure	Yes	Yes	Yes
Federal PA (emergency declaration)	Reimbursement of local emergency response costs	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individuals and Household Program (IHP)	Grants for unmet recovery needs to individuals and families	Yes	Yes	Yes
State Supplemental Grant Program (SSGP)	Supplemental grants for individuals for recovery may be available only when maximum IHP has been reached	Yes	Yes	Yes
SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program	Working capital loans for small businesses that have suffered an economic loss	No	No	Yes
SBA Physical Disaster Loan Program	Loans for individuals, families and businesses that have lost real and personal property	No	No	Yes
USDA Disaster Designation	Loans for farmers and ranchers for physical and crop production losses	No	No	Yes
Crisis Counseling Programs	Referral/resource services and short term counseling for emotional and mental health problems caused by the disaster	Yes	Yes	Yes
Disaster Unemployment Assistance	Weekly unemployment benefits and job finding services due to a disaster	Yes	Yes	Yes

## How to Access Assistance

When disaster strikes and damages exceed local capabilities, the Operational Area may request state and/or federal disaster assistance. A local proclamation of an emergency may be a prerequisite for the assistance requested. If a request for assistance is necessary, the Operational Area should:

- Include the following information in the request:
  - Copy of the local proclamation (if required)
  - Initial Damage Estimate (IDE)
  - Written request/resolution by designated official

- Type of disaster
- Date of occurrence and whether situation is continuing
- Areas affected
- Type of assistance needed;
- Submit the request to:
  - Operational Area (local governments & jurisdictions)
  - OES REOC;
- Submit the request by the deadlines mentioned in the tables that follow; and
- Submit the request separately by a city only if the Op. Area has not already submitted the same request.

### **Local Assistance Centers**

Local Assistance Centers (LAC's) may be established to provide a centralized location for services and resource referrals for the unmet needs of disaster victims. State funding may be available for eligible LAC operations. Historically, LACs have proven to be a key factor for a successful recovery. LAC characteristics generally include:

- Resource facility for recovery information, services and programs;
- Community-based service facilities;
- Managed by local government; and
- Staffed by PNPs, local, state and federal government, as appropriate.

### **Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC's)**

Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC's) may also be activated by key federal agencies to provide convenient locations for victims and private non-profit organizations to obtain information about FEMA and SBA programs. DRC characteristics generally include:

- Fixed or mobile resource facility for FEMA and SBA recovery information
- Managed by federal government; and
- Staffed by FEMA, OES, SBA and other federal, state and local agencies as appropriate.

### **Disaster Assistance Programs**

The following tables are designed to provide local emergency managers a quick reference to disaster assistance programs administered or coordinated by the Disaster Assistance Division (DAD) of State OES. The tables are grouped by potential recipients and indicate general program implementation criteria, including key deadlines.

### **Public Assistance Through State OES**

Public agencies include state agencies and departments, cities, counties, city and county, school districts, community college districts, special districts and certain private non-profit agencies. The following table describes implementation criteria for the five main public assistance disaster programs administered by OES: Director's Concurrence, Governor's Proclamation of a State of Emergency, Fire Management Assistance Program (FMAG), Presidential Declaration of an Emergency, and Presidential Declaration of a Major Disaster.

Type of Assistance	Program Name and Authority	Cost Share Requirements	Implementation Criteria
Funding to restore damaged public infrastructure (e.g. roads, buildings, utilities)	State Public Assistance CDAA -- Director's Concurrence with local emergency	75% State 25% Local	Local agency must proclaim an emergency and request a "Director's Concurrence" within 10 days of an event. A Governor's proclamation of a state of emergency is not required for the OES Director to provide CDAA funding to repair damaged public facilities.
Reimbursement of local emergency response costs, debris removal, and funding to restore damaged public infrastructure	State Public Assistance CDAA-- Governor's Proclamation of a State of Emergency	75% State 25% Local	Local agency must proclaim an emergency and request the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency within 10 days of an event. The request should include dates of the event, an IDE, areas affected, and appropriate type of assistance needed.
Reimbursement for fire suppression costs	FMAG  Stafford Act	75% Federal 25% Local	Responsible fire agency must request FMAG assistance while the fire is still burning out of control. Neither local nor state emergency proclamations are necessary for the implementation of this program.
Reimbursement of local emergency response and debris removal costs	Federal and State Public Assistance  Stafford Act and CDAA -- Presidential Declaration of an Emergency	75% Federal 18.75% State 6.25% Local	Local agency must proclaim an emergency and request the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency within 10 days of an event. The Governor has 5 days to request federal assistance. Local government should provide detailed information including dates of the event, an IDE, areas affected, appropriate type of assistance needed.
Funding to restore public infrastructure* and reimbursement of emergency response and debris removal costs	Federal and State Public Assistance  Stafford Act and CDAA -- Presidential Declaration of a Major Disaster	75% Federal 18.75% State 6.25% Local	Local agency must proclaim an emergency and request the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency within 10 days of an event. The Governor has 30 days to request federal assistance. Local government should provide detailed information including dates of the event, an IDE, areas affected, and appropriate type of assistance needed.  *Funding beyond what is necessary to restore a facility may also be approved for hazard

			mitigation measures to ensure that future similar damage will not occur. These mitigation projects include cost-effective improvements to the current design and capacity of the existing facility.
Funding to provide crisis counseling services	FEMA Crisis Counseling Program  Stafford Act	75% Federal 25% State	This program is funded by FEMA and administered through the state Department of Mental Health. Benefits may be short term or long-term (up to 9 months).

### Public Assistance Through Other Agencies

The following table describes the implementation criteria for disaster assistance programs available to public entities through federal agencies other than FEMA. Through CDAA, the state may also cost share with these federal programs.

Type of Assistance	Program Name/Lead Federal Agency and Authority	Cost Share Requirements	Implementation Criteria
Watershed restoration	Emergency Watershed Program /NRCS Division of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Section 216, P.L. 81-516 and Sections 403-405, P.L. 95-334	75% NRCS 18.75% State 6.25% Local	Eligible activities include providing financial and technical assistance to remove debris from streams, protect destabilized stream banks, establish cover on critically eroding lands, repair conservation practices, and the purchase of flood plain easements. This program does not require a Presidential disaster declaration before it is implemented. However, in order for the sponsoring agency to be eligible for state cost share, the Governor must have proclaimed a state of emergency for the event. For additional information refer to: <a href="http://www.nrcs.usda.gov">www.nrcs.usda.gov</a>
Emergency flood and post-flood activities	USACE Emergency Operations /USACE  Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Act (P.L. 84-99)	100% USACE	The USACE may provide manpower, supplies, and equipment for flood-fighting, debris clearance and temporary levee repairs during the emergency period and up to a maximum of 10 days thereafter. This program does not require a Presidential disaster declaration before it is implemented. For additional information refer to: <a href="http://www.usace.army.mil">www.usace.army.mil</a>
Restoration of publicly sponsored flood control	USACE Rehabilitation Program/USA CE	100% USACE	The USACE Rehabilitation program provides assistance for permanent repairs to federal system levees. Although USACE covers the repair costs, the local sponsoring agency may be required to purchase additional soil and must sign "Hold Harmless"

structures	Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies Act (P.L. 84-99)		agreements and other applicable assurances before work can begin. This program does not require a Presidential disaster declaration before it is implemented. For additional information refer to: <a href="http://www.usace.army.mil">www.usace.army.mil</a>
Emergency repairs to federal roads and highways	FHWA Emergency Relief (ER) Program/ FHWA  Title 23, U.S.C., Section 125	100% FHWA if performed within 180 days of an event.	This program may be implemented upon a Presidential Declaration or by special request from the Governor when a state of emergency has been proclaimed. The FHWA ER program is administered through Caltrans. For additional information refer to: <a href="http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/erelief.html">http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/erelief.html</a>
Permanent restoration of damaged federal aid highways	FHWA ER Program / FHWA  Title 23, U.S.C., Section 125	88.53% FHWA 8.6% State 2.87% Local	FHWA funds 88.53 percent of repairs upon a Presidential Declaration or by special request from the Governor when a state of emergency has been proclaimed. The FHWA program is administered through Caltrans in close coordination with OES. For additional information refer to: <a href="http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/erelief.html">http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/erelief.html</a>
Long-term economic redevelopment	HUD Disaster Recovery Initiative/ HUD  Section 122 of the Housing and Community Act of 1974, as amended	75% Federal 18.75% State 6.25 % Local	Funds earmarked for certain HUD projects may be transferred to emergency projects if not covered by FEMA and are in the best interest of the post-disaster stricken community. California Department of Housing and Community Development administers this program. For additional information refer to: <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs">http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs</a>

## Individual and Family Assistance

The following table describes the implementation criteria for programs that are available to assist businesses, families and individuals, and Private non-Profit (PNPs) agencies in recovering from a disaster.

Type of Assistance	Program Name and Authority	Loan/Grant Maximum*	General Implementation Criteria
Low interest loans for losses to real property (primary residences) which may include mitigation measures	SBA Physical Disaster Loan Program  13 CFR Ch. 1 Part 123	\$200,000	The SBA Physical loan program may be implemented upon a Presidential declaration of an emergency or major disaster. Victims are required to first seek loan assistance through SBA before they can be considered for a federal grant through FEMA. SBA also has the authority to independently (without a Presidential declaration)

			implement the program when at least 25 homes and/or businesses suffer 40% uninsured losses of their estimated fair market or pre-disaster fair market value, whichever is lower. In this case, a request for SBA declaration must be requested through OES within 60 days of the occurrence.
Low interest loans for losses to personal property	SBA Physical Disaster Loan Program  13 CFR Ch. 1 Part 123	\$40,000	Same as above.
Grants to cover temporary housing needs, home repairs, losses to personal property, transportation expenses, funeral and medical expenses, etc.	Individual and Households Program (IHP)  Robert T. Stafford Act Disaster Relief and Assistance Act, 44 CFR Ch. 1, Part 206, Subpart D, Sect. 206.110	\$25,600	This is a federal grant program managed and administered by FEMA upon a Presidential Declaration of an Emergency or Major Disaster. Victims who are found to be ineligible for an SBA loan are referred to FEMA's IHP program.
Grants to individuals and families that have received the maximum IHP grant but still have unmet needs	State Supplemental Grant Program  California Department of Social Services W/I 13600-13601	\$10,000	This program is administered through the state Department of Social Services. It is only implemented when FEMA has activated the IHP. The state has no authority to activate the SSGP independent of a federal declaration.
Disaster Unemployment Assistance	DUA  U.S. Department of Labor, 20 CFR, Part 625 44 CFR, part 206.141	N/A	This program may be implemented by the Department of Labor upon a Presidential declaration. It allows those unemployed due to a disaster up to 26 weeks of unemployment benefits.

\*Please note that these amounts were current as of March 1, 2004. They are adjusted annually based on the consumer price index.

### **Businesses, Ranchers and PNP Assistance**

The following table describes the implementation criteria of programs that are available to assist businesses, ranchers, and Private non-Profit (PNP's) agencies in recovering from a disaster.

<b>Type of Assistance</b>	<b>Program Name and Authority</b>	<b>Loan Maximum*</b>	<b>Implementation Criteria</b>
Low interest loans to businesses and PNPs, for losses to real property	SBA Physical Disaster Loan Program  13 CFR Ch. 1 Part 123	\$1.5 Million	The SBA Physical loan program may be implemented upon a Presidential declaration of an emergency or major disaster. SBA also has the authority



			to independently implement the program when at least 25 homes and/or 3 businesses have suffered 40% uninsured losses due to a disaster. Typically, when SBA declares a disaster for a county, contiguous counties are also eligible.
Low interest loans to businesses and to help cover working capital	SBA EIDL 13 CFR Ch. 1 Part 123	\$1.5 Million	SBA also has the authority to independently implement the program with certification by the OES Director that at least five small business concerns in a disaster area have suffered economic injury and are in need of financial assistance not otherwise reasonably available. The SBA may provide economic injury assistance for a disaster determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. Under these designations, SBA makes economic injury assistance available to eligible small businesses. EIDL loans become available under all SBA physical declarations. The maximum SBA loan assistance is \$1.5 Million, whether it is a Physical Disaster Loan, an EIDL loan, or a combination of both programs.
Low interest loans to farmers, ranchers and aquaculturists for physical and/or crop production losses resulting from an unusual natural occurrence (weather pattern, pest, etc.)	Secretarial Designation- Agricultural disaster  U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Services Agency 7 CFR, Ch. 18, part 1945, Subpart A	\$500,000	Emergency loans are made to farmers and ranchers who have suffered at least a 30-percent loss in crop production or a physical loss to livestock products, real estate or chattel property. The Secretary of Agriculture can implement this program when requested by OES on behalf of a local agricultural commissioner or local government authority, or implemented automatically when the President declares a major disaster or emergency. When requested on its own authority, supporting documentation to the types of crops and level of damage must be submitted. A proclamation of local or state emergency is not required for this program.

\*Please note that these amounts were current as of March 1, 2004. They are adjusted annually based on the consumer price index.



# Appendix D Communications Support

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## **Communications Support**

The following are sources of communications support available to local emergency operations, with support being dependent upon the type and magnitude of the emergency. Yuba County will support redundant communication for RD 784.

### ***The California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA)***

Cal EMA maintains several communications support capabilities available for use by local governments during major emergencies. Note: All requests for Cal EMA communications support will be directed to the Yuba County Operational Area EOC for processing. Technical advice also is available by contacting the Cal EMA Warning Center at (916) 845-8911.

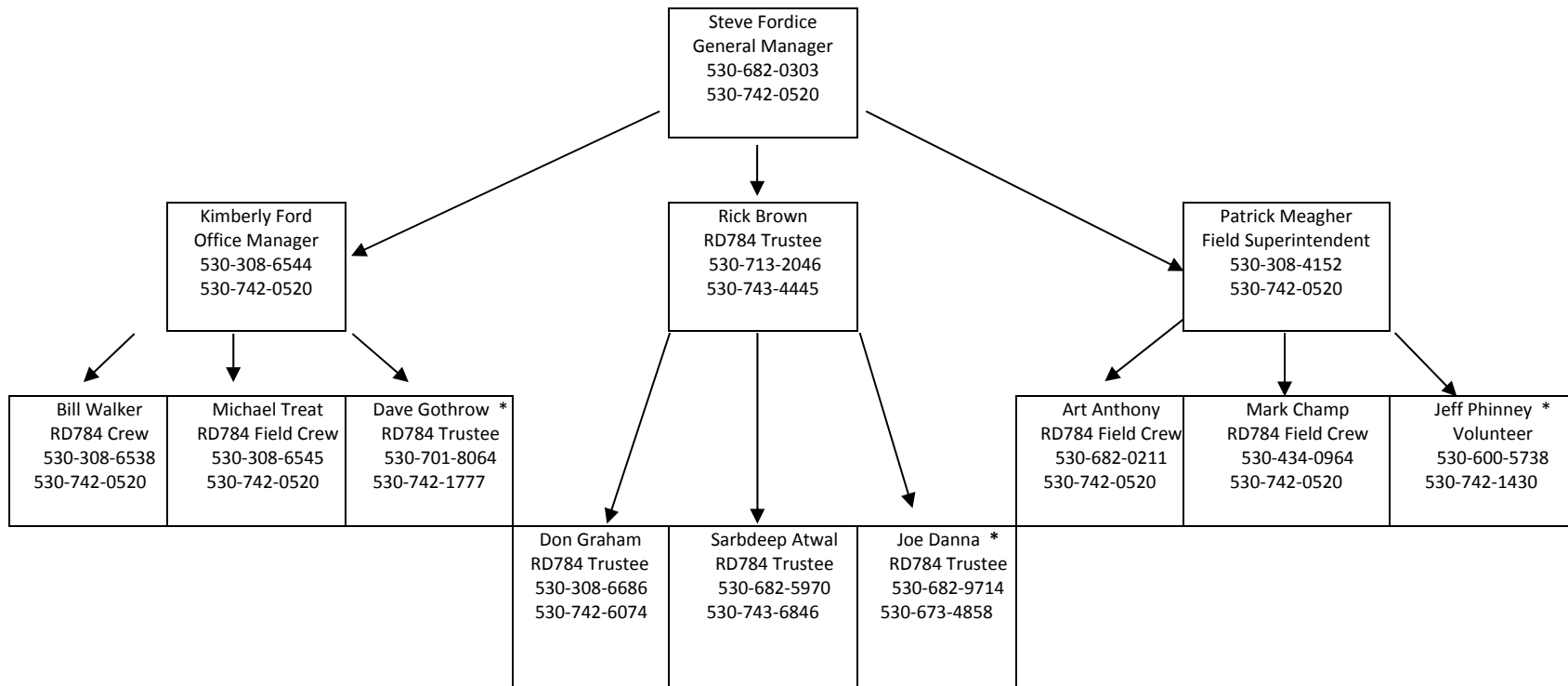
### ***Portable Radio Caches***

Cal EMA also maintains caches of portable radios capable of operating on selected statewide law enforcement and fire and rescue mutual aid frequencies. These radios are available to local governments upon request.



## Emergency Call-Down Tree

Note: If contact cannot be made with an individual, it is the responsibility of others at that level to ensure contact. Persons designated by \* call the dispatch center to confirm contact has been made.



## Emergency Contact Directory

Agency Name	Contact Name	Office Phone	Cell Phone
Yuba County Office of Emergency Services	Scott Bryan	530-749-7521	530-635-6156
Yuba County Sheriff's Department	Sheriff Steve Durfor	530-749-7777	530-682-8598
Linda Fire Department	Chief Richard Webb	530-743-1553	530-742-3024
Olivehurst Public Utility District – Fire Dept.	Chief Wade Harrison	530-743-7117	530-682-7074
California Department of Transportation	Steve Kilpatrick	530-859-7908	
Cal/Fire – Washington Ridge	Chief Randy Smith	530-639-2332	530-272-2314
Beale Air Force Base – Fire Department	Chief Randy Taylor	530-634-8675	530-755-6104

## Sample Press Releases

### *Example News Release –Preparedness*

#### **NEWS RELEASE: Winter Storm Awareness Week and Family Preparedness Planning**

(Name) has issued a proclamation designating Winter Storm Awareness Week (Dates) in RD 784. The week is designed to focus attention on the flood threat and to increase public awareness. People in potentially vulnerable areas should consider actions they would need to take if a flood threatened Agency/Jurisdiction directly. The public should monitor the local news media, especially people in low-lying areas. People in potentially vulnerable areas should:

- **Review evacuation plans:** Residents living in vulnerable areas and those living in mobile homes that might be flooded should make plans now should an evacuation become necessary. Become familiar with evacuation routes, which are marked with special signs. Options include: a hotel, motel, or friend’s home that is outside the vulnerable area or an American Red Cross shelter. Hotels and motels fill up quickly and out-of-county evacuations take time. The earlier you leave a potentially flooded area, the less time you will spend on the road.
- **Fuel cars, keep supplies in vehicles, secure important documents:** Individuals and families should fill up their cars with gas. Road maps, nonperishable snack foods, a first-aid kit that includes a supply of your family’s prescription medications, and convenience items such as diapers should be available in the car. Secure important documents in waterproof packaging.
- **Obtain supplies to protect the home:** If residents are ordered to evacuate, there will be little time to protect their homes from a flood.
- **Consider the safety of pets:** Pets may not be allowed in Red Cross shelters. Individuals and families should plan to board pets with veterinarians, kennels, or other facilities in non-vulnerable areas. Identification and rabies tags should be attached to the pets’ collars.
- **Register for special medical care:** Residents with special medical needs who may require transportation or medical care should contact their local emergency management office if they have not already done so. Special medical needs shelters require advance registration.

## ***Example News Release – Possible Flooding***

### **NEWS RELEASE: Agency/Jurisdiction Monitors Storm; Citizens Should Review Plans**

The Agency/Jurisdiction is paying close attention to forecast winter storms. As a result of the storms' projected precipitation, key agencies have been notified to be ready to respond if the need arises. The Agency/Jurisdiction Emergency Operations Center was staffed (Day) from (Time) to (Time). Personnel representing key response agencies were notified and are on call if they are needed.

People in potentially vulnerable areas should review their plans and consider actions they would need to take if the flooding occurs. The public should monitor local news media, especially people in low-lying areas.

People in potentially vulnerable areas should:

- **Review evacuation plans:** Residents living in vulnerable areas and those living in mobile homes must make plans now should an evacuation later become necessary. Become familiar with evacuation routes and select a possible destination. Options include: a hotel, motel, or friend's home that is outside the vulnerable area or an American Red Cross shelter. Hotels and motels fill up quickly and out-of-county evacuations take time. The earlier you leave, the less time you will spend on the road.
- **Fuel cars, keep supplies in vehicles, secure important documents:** Individuals and families should fill up their cars with gas. Road maps, nonperishable snack foods, a first-aid kit that includes a supply of your family's prescription medications, and convenience items such as diapers should be available in the car. Secure important documents in waterproof packaging.
- **Consider the safety of pets:** Pets may not be allowed in Red Cross shelters. Individuals and families should plan to board pets with veterinarians, kennels, or other facilities in non-vulnerable areas. Identification and rabies tags should be attached to the pets' collars.
- **Register for special medical care:** Residents with special medical needs who may require transportation or medical care should contact their local emergency management office if they have not already done so.



## ***Example News Release – Probable Flooding***

### **NEWS RELEASE: Citizens Should Prepare For Flooding**

The public should monitor local news media, especially people in low-lying areas. Now is the time for people to prepare their homes, gather supplies, review their plans, and prepare for possible evacuation.

Forecasters currently show the storm on a track that could cause heavy rainfall. As a precautionary measure in anticipation of probable flooding, **Agency/Jurisdiction** has instituted levee patrols and other proactive measures. The **RD 784** Emergency Operations Center is activated and key response agencies are on call if needed.

If you live in a highly vulnerable area you should be prepared to leave immediately.

- **Prepare to evacuate if ordered to do so:** Residents living in vulnerable areas and those living in mobile homes must plan their evacuation now. Select a destination, such as a hotel, motel, or friend's home that is outside the vulnerable area or an American Red Cross shelter. Hotels and motels fill up quickly and out-of county evacuations take time.
- **Fuel cars, keep supplies in vehicles, secure important documents:** Individuals and families should fill up their cars with gas. Road maps, nonperishable snack foods, a first-aid kit that includes a supply of your family's prescription medications, and convenience items such as diapers should be available in the car. Secure important documents in waterproof packaging.
- **Consider the safety of pets:** Pets may not be allowed in Red Cross shelters. Individuals and families should plan to board pets with veterinarians, kennels, or other facilities in non-vulnerable areas. Identification and rabies tags should be attached to the pets' collars.
- **Register for special medical care:** Residents with special medical needs who may require transportation or medical care should contact their local emergency management office if they have not already done so. Special medical needs shelters require advance registration.

## ***Example News Releases – Imminent or Occurring Flooding***

### **IPAWS MESSAGE: Voluntary Evacuation**

**Chief Executive (Name)** is requesting that tourists, visitors, and residents in **(describe affected areas by landmarks when possible)** voluntarily leave in response to potential flooding. This is a very dangerous situation that is capable of severe damage. **Chief Executive (Name)** is strongly recommending voluntary evacuation to safeguard human life in the area.

The **Chief Executive (Name)** said that if the situation remains the same, he will call for a mandatory evacuation of low-lying areas or along rivers and streams.

American Red Cross shelters will be open **(Location) (Day) (Time)**.

There are **(#)** law enforcement officers on duty to help with the evacuation. In addition, these officers will secure the property of residents who evacuate and will enforce the law in evacuation zones. In inland counties, anyone living in mobile homes or vulnerable structures should consider relocating to more substantial locations.

### **IPAWS MESSAGE: Mandatory Evacuation**

The **RD 784** is requesting activation of the Emergency Alert System at the direction of **Chief Executive (Name)**. The **Chief Executive (Name)** has ordered a mandatory evacuation of all persons located in **(describe affected areas by landmarks when possible.)**

Law enforcement personnel may be posted along evacuation routes to help people move as safely and quickly as possible. The **Chief Executive (Name)** has ordered the mandatory evacuation in order to safeguard human life in RD 784.

## ***Example News Releases – Re-Entry***

**Chief Executive (Name)** lifted the mandatory evacuation order for **(describe affected areas)**, allowing residents to return to the counties at the discretion of their local officials.

All Red Cross Shelters were closed at **(Time)**. The shelters housed **(#)** people and provided **(#)** meals. Schools that are closed include: **(List closings)**

### **NEWS RELEASE: Exercise Precautions When Returning Home**

**Chief Executive (Name)** rescinded the mandatory evacuation order for **(describe affected areas)**, clearing the way for residents to return home. Residents should keep the following precautions in mind.

- Do not return home until local authorities say it is okay to do so. The health and safety of you and your family should be your first concern after a disaster.
- Be on the lookout for new hazards created by the flood, such as washed out roads, contaminated buildings, contaminated water, gas leaks, broken glass, downed power lines or damaged wiring, and slippery floors.
- Be aware of exhaustion. Resist the tendency to do too much at once. Set your priorities and pace yourself. Create a manageable schedule.
- Watch for signs of stress and fatigue. Talk about the situation with others to release tensions. Encourage others to talk about their concerns. Get professional crisis counseling if necessary.
- Encourage children to talk about their feelings. Explain how you plan to deal with the situation. Involve them in cleanup activities. Being part of the recovery process will help them cope. Keep the family together.
- Drink plenty of clean water. Try to eat well and get enough rest.
- Wear sturdy work boots and gloves, and wash your hands thoroughly with soap and clean water often when working in debris.
- Inform local authorities about health and safety hazards, including downed power lines, washed out roads, smoldering insulation, or dead animals.

When returning to a damaged home:

- Keep a battery-powered radio with you so you can listen for emergency updates.
- Wear sturdy work boots and gloves.
- Before going inside, walk carefully around the outside of your home and check for loose power lines, gas leaks, and structural damage. Do not enter if flood water remains around the building. If you have doubts about safety, have your home inspected by a professional before entering.

- Use a battery-powered flashlight for light. DO NOT use oil, gas lanterns, candles, or torches. Leaking gas or other flammable materials may be present. Do not smoke. Do not turn on the lights until you are sure they're safe to use.
- Watch out for animals, especially poisonous snakes. Use a stick to poke through debris.
- Enter the building carefully and check for damage.
- Check for gas leaks, starting at the hot water heater. If you smell gas or hear a hissing or blowing sound, open a window and leave immediately. Turn off the main gas valve from the outside, if you can. Call the gas company from a neighbor's house. If you shut off the gas supply at the main valve, you will need a professional to turn it back on.
- Check the electrical system. If you see sparks, broken or frayed wires, or if you smell hot insulation, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker if you are not wet and can do so without standing in water. If you have any doubts about your ability to turn off the electricity safely, leave the house and call a professional.
- Check appliances. If appliances are wet, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. Then unplug appliances and let them dry out. Have appliances checked by a professional before using them again.
- Check the water and sewage systems. If pipes are damaged, turn off the main water valve.
- Clean up spilled medicines, bleaches, and gasoline. Open cabinets carefully. Be aware of objects that may fall.
- Look for valuable items, such as jewelry and family heirlooms, and protect them.
- Try to protect your home from further damage. Open windows and doors to get air moving through. Patch holes.
- Clean and disinfect everything that got wet. The mud left behind by floodwaters can contain sewage and chemicals.
- Check with local authorities before using any water; it could be contaminated. Wells should be pumped out and the water tested before drinking.
- Throw out fresh food that has come into contact with flood waters. Check refrigerated food for spoilage. Throw out flooded cosmetics and medicines.
- Call your insurance agent. Take pictures of damages. Keep good records of repair and cleaning costs.

Tune to local radio and television stations and read local newspapers for information regarding financial assistance, emergency housing, food, first aid, and clothing.

# Appendix E Levee Patrol

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## E.1 Purpose

The purpose of levee patrols is to have qualified personnel visually evaluate the performance of the RD 784 levee system. Their intent is to determine the condition of the levee and to identify potential and existing problems:

- Threats
- Instabilities
- Seepage conditions
- Erosion points
- Freeboard

Implementation of this procedure will ensure each member of the Levee Patrol Team is capable of participating in precautionary actions and emergency response that may occur with RD 784's levee system.

This program will predominantly be undertaken by RD 784, with operational support from Yuba County. The major objectives of this procedure are to:

- Develop a training program to ensure qualified personnel are available for use
- Ensure materials, equipment and supplies are available to implement this procedure and are maintained in a serviceable condition to meet the needs of RD 784
- Ensure action levels are established and in place to manage potential challenges
- Prepare members to recognize the interface between allied agencies should escalating events require large-scale operations
- Prepare members to patrol levees to locate potential problems (including vandalism or terrorism), to alert the EOC, and to actively coordinate work, using flood fight and other methods, to resolve problems and minimize adverse consequences

## E.2 Program Elements

The levee patrol program has three basic components – Training, Equipment Procurement and Maintenance, and Levee Patrols.

### ***E.2.1 Component I – Training***

All participants will complete the following training to become qualified for levee patrol.

Classroom (3 hours)

- Basic levee design
- Recognizing potential problem characteristics
- Notification/warning system

- Specific levee patrol assignments
- Command structure
- Safety considerations

Practical Training (3 hours)

- Filling and use of sandbags
- Patching of boils
- Safety precautions

Upon completion of both the classroom and practical functions, a member will remain qualified for 12 months from the final date of training. During flood emergency response conditions, it may be infeasible to provide new volunteers with the “Practical” training session. Instead they will be partnered with experienced patrol personnel who will help and instruct them.

**E.2.2 Component II – Equipment Procurement and Maintenance**

The Yuba County and RD 784 have a responsibility to ensure the following equipment is staged in an approved location and is in serviceable condition. The following resources, resource lists, and locations shall be maintained by the listed agencies.

Conex Boxes

(20) Three-cell watertight flashlights	(4) 500-watt lights
(60) ‘D’ cell batteries	(2) Light standards
(10) Cal OSHA approved hardhats	(8) Propane lanterns
(20) Flat-tipped shovels	(4) Portable radios
(10) Sets assorted size raingear	(200) Orange wire marking flags
(20,000) empty sandbags	(200) Yellow wire marking flags
(2) Generators 3,500 KW or larger	(200) Red wire marking flags

Office

(20) Watertight flashlights	(20) Orange vests
(80) ‘D’ cell batteries	(10) Portable radios
(26) US Coast Guard-approved lifejackets	(10) GPS Units
(25) Cal OSHA approved hardhats	(2) Vehicles with mobile radios
(6) Flat-tipped shovels	(1) Base radio

### **E.2.3 Component III – Levee Patrols**

- The General Manager will create routes that ensure complete coverage and, wherever possible, overlapping coverage.
- The General Manager will physically account for all personnel working under their control on an hourly basis.
- All members will receive a safety briefing prior to commencing patrols and will use all provided safety gear.

#### **E.2.3.1 Motor Patrols**

- The levee motor patrol will be initiated when slow rise flood waters reach the Feather River toe of the levee at Unit 2, LM 12.79. As other water courses reach the toe of the levees adjacent to them, RD 784 expands the patrols to these other levee reaches. The levee motor patrol will consist of the following:
  - Two four-wheel drive vehicles with mobile radio capabilities.
  - Two trained and currently qualified observers per vehicle.
  - Patrol crews will be rotated on a 12-hour frequency.
  - Completion of a Division Activity Log will be required for each shift using ICS Form 214).
  - All members will receive a safety briefing and utilize appropriate safety gear.

### **E.2.4 High Water Staking Procedures**

- High water staking: Record the extent of high water by placing markers (stakes) periodically as the event progresses
- Reference those high water locations with suitable surveying or GPS locations
- Provide that information to the jurisdiction and DWR upon request

## **E.3 Augmenting Staff**

When local personnel resources are depleted or reasonably committed, mutual aid is requested and coordinated within the Operational Area (OA). If OA resources are not sufficient or timely, the request is then forwarded to the Cal EMA Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC). The REOC evaluates and fills requests by (a) staff from unaffected OAs, (b) tasking a state agency, or (c) accessing federal assistance. (See Appendix C, Section 4 for Procedures.)

# Appendix F Flood Fight

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## F.1 Trigger(s)

At the River Warning Stage or upon notification of a potential problem by a levee patrol, establish necessary staging areas for supplies, equipment, and personnel. RD 784 has ensured the staging areas are a safe distance from other emergency facilities, such as evacuation centers, shelters, and Incident Command Posts. If required by the situation, commence filling sandbags.

## F.2 Prioritization

RD 784 will use available resources and personnel to address boils, rising water/loss of freeboard, slumps, and sloughs to the full extent of its training and capability.

*{{NOTE: Flood fight plans should evaluate opportunities for delaying or containing the spread of flood waters after a breach and develop reasonably detailed plans to accomplish the same (such as using an elevated roadway or rail line as a second line of defense, plugging culverts and underpasses) for various levee breach locations.}}*

Based on input from levee patrols and other informed observers, the Yuba County EOC establishes a Unified Command to set priorities for flood fight operations. All Incident Commanders conduct an Initial Unified Command Meeting. This meeting provides responsible agency officials with an opportunity to discuss and concur on important issues prior to joint incident action planning. The agenda for the command meeting includes the following:

- Set jurisdictional/agency priorities and objectives
- Present jurisdictional limitations, concerns, and restrictions
- Develop a collective set of incident objectives
- Establish and agree on acceptable priorities
- Adopt the overall strategy or strategies to accomplish objectives
- Agree on the basic organization structure
- Designate the most qualified and acceptable Operations Section Chief (the Operations Section Chief will normally be from the jurisdiction or agency that has the greatest involvement in the incident, although that is not essential)
- Agree on General Staff personnel designations and planning, logistics, and finance agreements and procedures
- Agree on the resource ordering process to be followed and cost-sharing procedures
- Agree on informational matters, designating one official to act as the Unified Command spokesperson

*{{NOTE: In most cases, relief cuts should be evaluated and planned for being made immediately after a levee breach to limit flooding in the area – with specific location, length, depth, equipment required, contractors, and evacuation rates.}}*



The members of the Unified Command must be authorized to decide and act on behalf of the jurisdiction or agency they represent. Such decisions/actions may include ordering of additional resources in support of the Incident Action Plan, possible loaning or sharing of resources to other jurisdictions, and agreeing to financial cost-sharing arrangements with participating agencies.

### **F.3 Activation and Dispatch**

The General Manager of RD 784 has the authority to activate this Appendix. Dispatch of Flood Fight Teams shall be in accordance with priorities set by the RD 784 Incident Commander.

### **F.4 Personnel**

RD 784 maintains an employed staff of emergency responders. Additional flood emergency response staffing comes from other volunteers.

When the RD 784 requires additional people for sand bagging, emergency debris clearance, diking, and similar activities to save life and protect public safety, assistance may come from trained crews to augment local personnel. In accordance with SEMS, when local resources are depleted or reasonably committed, mutual aid is requested and coordinated within the Yuba County Operational Area (OA). If OA resources are not sufficient or timely, the request is then forwarded to the REOC. The REOC evaluates and fills requests by coordinating mutual aid from unaffected OAs, tasking a state agency, or accessing federal assistance. Due to the nature of the need and the resource, requests for hand crews are usually tasked to a State agency.

#### ***F.4.1 Resource Agencies***

The California Conservation Corps (CCC) has trained civilian crews. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) supervises crews from the California Department of Corrections and California Youth Authority. The California National Guard (CNG) also has personnel available. Both CCC and Cal Fire have contract services for various types of projects. CNG is only available through State tasking. In addition to crews, CNG and Cal Fire have mobile kitchens and similar support resources available. Cal Fire can also provide trained section leaders for ICS and SEMS organizations.

#### ***F.4.2 Mission Tasking***

Cal EMA controls missions and mission assignments for state resources and coordinates requests for federal resources. If Cal EMA receives a request for crews that meets the criteria for State agency tasking and if an agency has the capability, Cal EMA will issue a mission number authorizing the agency to respond. Once tasked, that agency will work directly with the requesting agency and provide the resource within the definition and limits of the mission authorization.

#### ***F.4.3 Tasking Criteria***

For all missions (a) there must be actual or imminent danger to life or public safety, and (b) locally available resources, including private sector contracting, must be inadequate or untimely. Maintenance or recovery activities should be dealt with by contract and will not be authorized by Cal EMA. Ex Post Facto mission numbers will not be authorized unless it can be clearly

demonstrated that properly coordinating the request would have caused an inordinate delay and that such delay would have resulted in severe injury or loss of life.

#### **F.4.4 Costs/Reimbursement**

State agencies tasked under a Cal EMA mission number respond free of charge. Crews may require feeding and sheltering; transport vehicles may require gas and maintenance. These services are usually paid for or provided *by the requesting agency* unless otherwise agreed to at the time of the request.

#### **F.4.5 Request Procedures**

Following coordination within the Yuba County OA, the EOC will forward unfilled requests to the Inland REOC Operations Section. The REOC will follow up with the Yuba County OA EOC to resolve any questions and to monitor resource delivery.

- Requests should be completed using the Response Information Management System (RIMS) on a RIMS Mission Request/Tasking form. If RIMS is unavailable, hard copy of the form should be faxed to the Inland REOC via the State Warning Center. If faxing is infeasible, phone in the request using the RIMS format. All requests made by RIMS or fax must be confirmed by phone.
- Requests must contain a clear description of the mission to be performed and the number of personnel needed.
- Requests must not specify the agency from which the crew is being requested (i.e., three California Conservation Corps crews). This allows Cal EMA to make mission tasking based upon availability and need, and avoids over-tasking of a single agency. If there are operational reasons to specify an agency, please explain them in the mission statement of the request form.
- The Yuba County OA EOC must take special care not to duplicate requests with any possibly made via another Mutual Aid System. Accordingly, EOC Branches must coordinate their requests closely. ***In particular, crews for flood fight should not be requested via Fire Mutual Aid channels*** (see below).

#### **F.4.6 Fire Mutual Aid**

Unlike procedures for other types of emergencies, crews supervised by Cal Fire for flood fight are ***not*** accessible under the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan. All requests for crews for flood fight must follow emergency services channels, regardless of the requesting agency. In view of the natural tendency for requests made by fire agencies to remain in fire channels, it is critical that the Yuba County OA Region Fire Branch coordinator and the Yuba County OA Construction and Engineering Branch coordinator communicate closely to avoid confusion and delay.

#### **F.4.7 State Agency Voluntary Response**

During non-emergency conditions or non-proclaimed emergencies, State agencies may respond to requests as a locally available resource. Such responses do not receive mission numbers and may not be covered under Mutual Aid and provisions of the Emergency Services Act. Further,

all costs are born by the State agency and/or the requesting agency pursuant to any agreement or understanding between them. Resources committed under such responses may be redirected to higher priority missions during emergencies.

## **F.5 Materials and Supplies**

In accordance with DWR recommendations, RD 784 has stockpiled the following items for flood fight activities

- Visquine plastic - 10 rolls (@100'x20'x10mil)
- Sandbags - 5,000
- Twine - @ 200 lb. Test 8 boxes
- Wooden stakes - 200
- Tie buttons - 1,000

### **Tools Needed:**

- Lineman pliers - 8 each
- Sledge hammers - 8 each
- Shovels - 10 each
- Life jackets - all personnel

## **F.6 Logistics Procedures**

Resource Management will track the rate of consumables used. When the approximate date of complete consumption approaches the date of reasonable delivery, the Logistic Chief shall be appraised. The Logistic Branch shall initiate procurement in consultation and coordination with the Finance/Administration Branch. The Logistics Chief will notify the Operations Chief.

If the Operations Chief is concerned about possible loss of essential consumables, the Operations Chief may request procurement from the Logistics Chief. In no case will any member of the Operations Branch initiate procurement. In no case will the Logistics Branch begin procurement without advising the Finance/Administration Branch.

## **F.7 Training in Flood Fight Procedures and Techniques**

Personnel from RD 784 participate in DWR Flood Fight training, which DWR provides annually. Also, see the DWR Flood Fight Manual:

[http://www.water.ca.gov/floodmgmt/docs/flood\\_fight\\_methods.pdf](http://www.water.ca.gov/floodmgmt/docs/flood_fight_methods.pdf)

## **F.8 Utilities**

In general, coordination with utilities will be the responsibility of the OA EOC. When on-scene coordination is needed, the Utility Representative becomes part of the IC's staff. In principal, the Utility Representative gives advice to the IC; in practice the Representative often works directly with the Operations Section Chief.



# Appendix G Emergency Procedures after Levee Failure

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The following information is contained in the RD 784 Levee System O&M Addendum.

The improved RD 784 levees are designed to provide protection from the 200-year flood. While this is a high level of flood protection, there still remains the possibility of levee failure, particularly from some larger infrequent flood event. A levee failure in any of the RD 784 levees upstream of the Bear and Feather River confluence would allow flood waters to enter and flow through RD 784. Flood waters would eventually pond against the Bear Setback levee at its junction with the Feather River levee, which is the low point in the RD 784 basin. This ponded water would increase in elevation until it reaches the lowest top of levee elevation and then would overflow the levee back to the river system. This would likely cause a second breach in the levee system at this low crown elevation. To minimize ponding elevations (and thus damage) in RD 784, actions could be taken after a breach upstream to lower a levee crown elevation downstream so that the overflow out of RD 784 would begin at the lowest elevation possible.

The USACE and the State of California normally do not support deliberate levee cuts. Therefore before any action on deliberately lowering a levee crown elevation occurs, consultation between RD 784, USACE and the State should occur to develop a consensus for taking this action. Independent action on the part of RD 784 will result in ineligibility of the repair of the deliberate levee cut for Rehabilitation Assistance. USACE Engineer Regulation 500-1-1 states the following:

#### 4-3 h. Deliberate Levee Cuts.

- (1) Effecting a deliberate levee cut to maintain the structural integrity of the levee and/or reduce expected repair costs is a responsibility of the public sponsor. Deliberate levee cuts normally will not be carried out by USACE.
- (2) Repairs of deliberate levee cuts are not eligible for Rehabilitation Assistance. An exception will be made for those levees that were deliberately breached after consultation with the Corps, and the Corps acknowledged the validity of the need for the deliberate breach to protect the integrity of the levee (or an adjacent levee system) and thereby reduce overall damages.

Once consensus for a deliberate levee cut is obtained between RD 784, the USACE, and the State, an entity should be authorized to accomplish the deliberate levee cut. It is proposed to accomplish this by degrading a section of the Feather Segment 1 East Levee at the southern end of RD 784, approximately Station 59+00 to 69+00 (Unit 2 LM 12.34 to 12.53) of the Feather River East Levee. These actions would not begin until an actual breach of the system had occurred. Mobilization of equipment would begin as upstream overtopping became imminent. Degrading could commence as soon as levee failure occurred. The levee could be degraded to

the forecasted maximum downstream water surface elevation. Degradation would follow the drop in downstream elevation until water begins to flow through the degraded section back to the river from the leveed area. Flow through the degraded section would then prevent further deliberate degradation, and most likely the flow itself would continue to degrade and eventually breach the levee in this section. A breach in this location should not endanger the west levee of the Feather River. This breach would be 2,700 feet from the nearest west levee and the area between levees is vegetated with riparian forest. After the flood event the degraded section and the breach would have to be repaired.