



ITEM 1

Agenda of February 16, 2017

**TO: Board of Directors
Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency**

**FROM: Richard M. Johnson, Executive Director
(916) 874-7606**

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR FEBRUARY 16, 2017

American River Watershed Common Features Natomas Basin Reach I Contract 1 Award

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Sacramento District awarded a \$20.46 million contract January 31, 2017 to Kiewit Infrastructure West Co. of Fairfield to construct levee improvements for the Natomas Basin. Actual construction will be initiated in April or May 2017 if there are no contract award protests. The protest period ends February 21, 2017. If a protest is received, it could delay construction initiation 100 days. There is an indication by one of the bidders that a protest may be filed. Construction would build a seepage cutoff wall along an 11,000-foot-long stretch of levee between Gateway Oaks Drive and Northgate Boulevard.

This particular contract (Reach I Contract 1), which is located along the southern side of the Natomas Basin, will upgrade approximately 2.1 miles of levees. With the current storms, this area is currently experiencing seepage coming under the levees in several locations. This construction will reduce that concern and potential threat.

As reported at the January 19, 2017 Board meeting, before levee improvements can begin, crews will have to remove 43 trees directly impacted by construction. Tree removal began February 14, 2017 and will likely continue through March, depending on the weather. During construction temporary single-lane closures may cause slowed traffic on Garden Highway between Gateway Oaks Drive and Natomas Park Drive. Bike path access will remain open but flaggers will be present to hold bicycle and pedestrian traffic when it is unsafe to pass. Cones and signage will also be used on the bike trail to notify of construction ahead.

The USACE is the lead on the project and has asked that if you receive any calls, please refer them to (916) 557-5100 or spk-pao@usace.army.mil.

Operations During a Flood Event

Given the situation at Oroville Dam, there have been a number of questions about how the system is operated during a flood event. There is an entire system regulating the Sacramento

River north of us. The bypasses help get the water past us and there are a number of reservoirs that regulate the flows so they fit within the bypass system. They are all operated in a cooperative way through the State-Federal Flood Operations Center (FOC), located in Sacramento at Watt Ave and El Camino. Please note that since SAFCA is not a levee maintaining agency, nor an operations agency, SAFCA is not directly involved during flood operations. We offer any technical assistance and resources as needed.

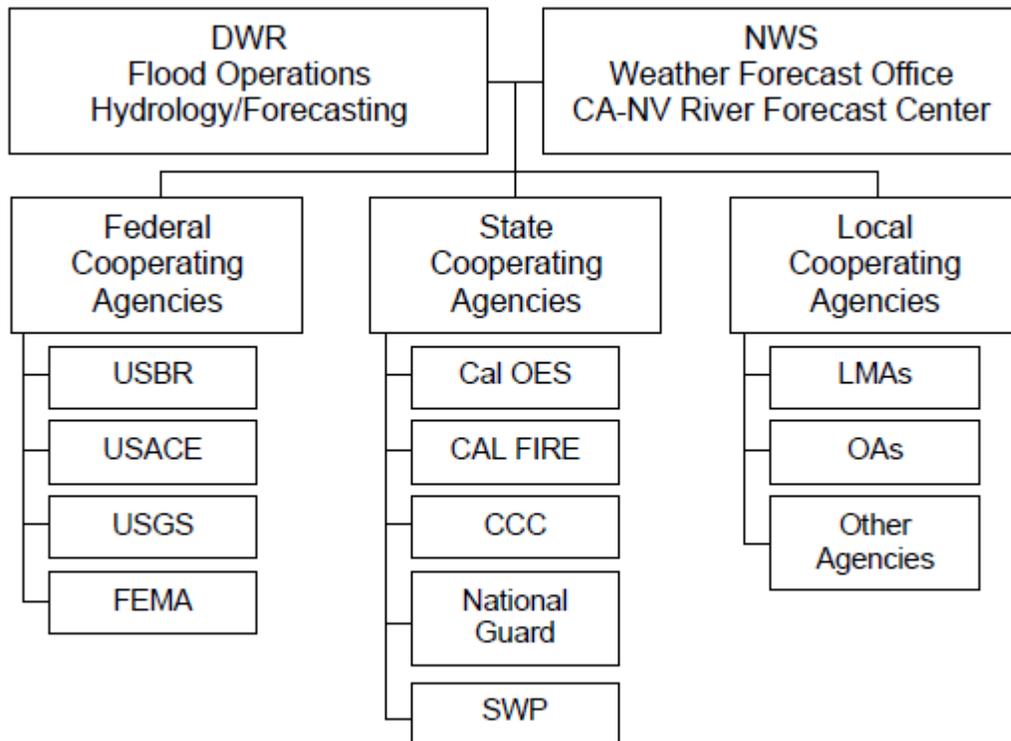
The following description of the State-Federal Flood Operations Center is copied directly from the June 2016 *State-Federal Flood Operations Center Informational Sheet*.

Overview

The mission of the Department of Water Resources (DWR) Division of Flood Management (DFM) is to prevent loss of life and reduce property damage caused by floods and to assist in recovery efforts following any natural disaster. The State-Federal Flood Operations Center (FOC), located in Sacramento, California, is a component of the Division's Flood Operations Branch (FOB). Year-round, the FOC is the focal point for the gathering, analyzing, and disseminating flood and water-related information to stakeholders. During emergency situations, the FOC provides a facility from which DWR can centrally coordinate emergency response state-wide.

Cooperating Agencies

In addition to the NWS, many agencies cooperate with DWR during flood emergencies and some send representatives to work at the FOC. The following chart below provides an overview of federal, State, and local cooperating agencies with co-located agencies depicted by shaded boxes:



National Weather Service (NWS)

The mission of the NWS Hydrologic Services Program is to:

1. Provide river and flood forecasts and warnings for the protection of lives and property.
2. Provide basic hydrologic forecast information for the nation's environmental and economic well being. Eleven Weather Forecast Offices located in Medford (OR), Eureka, Reno and Las Vegas (NV), Sacramento, Monterey, Hanford, Oxnard, San Diego, Phoenix (AZ), and the California-Nevada River Forecast Center accomplish this, both Sacramento offices are co-located with the FOC at the Joint Operations Center.

Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)

Cal OES coordinates the emergency activities of all State agencies. When requested by county Operational Areas, Cal OES will direct (through the assignment of mission task numbers) those State agency resources necessary to support flood fight operations. Cal OES shall request, as directed by the Governor, a Presidential Emergency and/or a major disaster declaration. DWR representatives are dispatched, as needed, to Cal OES' Inland (Sacramento), Coastal (Oakland), and Southern (Los Alamitos) Regions, while Cal OES representatives are assigned to the FOC.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

CAL FIRE provides a majority of the crews used in flood fight activities. CAL FIRE also assists Cal OES by setting up Mobilization Centers, mobile kitchens, and other facilities. CAL FIRE's expertise in the ICS is a valuable resource during flood emergencies.

California Conservation Corps (CCC)

The CCC provides personnel for flood fight crews and levee patrols during emergencies. Standby crews are frequently stationed near sites where problems are anticipated due to storm activity, high river stages, high tides, or large reservoir releases.

California State Water Project (SWP)

State Water Project operations personnel participate in daily briefing and planning activities and coordinated reservoir operations with respect to Lake Oroville and other SWP facilities.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

In instances when the nature of the disaster exceeds the capabilities of State and local interests, the USACE may provide assistance under Public Law 84-99 to save human life, prevent immediate human suffering, or mitigate residential and commercial property damage. Assistance includes: acquisition of flood fight materials, geotechnical evaluation of levees and other flood operations structures, contracts for emergency flood fight and temporary repairs, clearance of drainage channels or blocked structures, technical assistance for development of plans, and, upon request, inspection of non-federal dams and flood control projects. The USACE also has jurisdiction over storage capacity seasonally reserved for flood control on most major reservoirs throughout the State.

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)

Although the USBR is primarily involved in the irrigation and hydropower purposes of its federal water projects, many USBR reservoirs also provide flood control storage. In the Central Valley these projects include Shasta Dam on the Sacramento River, Folsom Dam on the American

River, New Melones Dam on the Stanislaus River, and Friant Dam on the San Joaquin River. Central Valley operations personnel participate in daily briefings, planning activities, and coordinated reservoir operations.

U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS)

The USGS participates in a flood emergency by measuring, processing, and sharing streamflow data. The USGS cooperates with DWR and NWS in establishing and maintaining telemetered stream gages necessary for flood operations.

Local Maintaining Agencies (LMAs)

LMAs have primary authority for both maintenance of levees and flood fighting. Levee maintenance is provided by public levee districts, local government entities, private levee owners, and in some cases DWR. Collectively these agencies are referred to as LMAs. Some levees are not maintained by private or public agencies.

Operational Areas (OAs)

Representatives from OAs within the State may be assigned to the FOC when county streams and levees are threatened. An OA is usually a county and based upon a geographic boundary (i.e. Sacramento County being the geographic boundary). The FOC provides intelligence and planning support to OAs as needed throughout a flood emergency.

Emergency Management

The State of California adopted the National Incident Management System ([NIMS](#)) in 2005. The National Incident Management System ([NIMS](#)) provides a systematic, proactive approach to guide departments and agencies at all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life and property and harm to the environment.

The California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) coordinates the State's preparation for, prevention of, and response to, major disasters, such as fires, floods, earthquakes and terrorist attacks. Cal OES assists local governments in dealing with natural and man-made disasters that are too large in scope for one local entity to handle and is the conduit to localities for hundreds of millions of dollars in Federal grant money.

The following very high level information comes out of the *County of Sacramento Basic Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) December 2012*.

Sequence of Events during Disasters

Two sequences of events are typically associated with disasters: One involves the response and the other involves emergency proclamations.

The response sequence generally describes the emergency response activities to save lives, protect property and preserve the environment. This sequence includes deployment of response teams, activation of emergency management organizations and coordination among the various levels of government.

The emergency proclamation sequence includes the steps to gain expanded emergency authorities needed to mitigate the problem and for requesting State and Federal disaster assistance.

Organization and Coordination during an Emergency

The following graphic shows the various levels of Government that activate in a coordinated emergency response.



Field Level

The Field Level is where emergency response personnel and resources, under the command of responsible officials, carry out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat. During an emergency an Incident Command will be established in the field.

Local Government

The Local Government Level includes cities, counties and special districts. Local governments manage and coordinate the overall emergency response and recovery activities within their jurisdiction. Local jurisdictions activate their local Emergency Operation Center (EOC) based on the magnitude or need for more coordinated management of the emergency. When activated, local EOC's help form a common operating picture of the incident by collecting, analyzing and disseminating emergency information. The local EOC can also improve the effectiveness of the response by reducing the amount of external coordination of resources by providing a single point of contact to support multiagency coordination.

Operational Area (OA)

An OA is the intermediate level of the State's emergency management organization, which encompasses a county's boundaries, and all political subdivisions located within that county, including special districts. The OA facilitates and/or coordinates information, resources and decisions regarding priorities among local governments within the OA. The OA serves as the coordination and communication link between the Local Government Level and Regional Level. State, Federal and tribal jurisdictions in the OA may have statutory authorities for response similar to that at the local level.

If one or more Local EOC's are activated, or if the event requires resources outside the affected jurisdiction, the OA EOC activates. The OA EOC also activates if a Local Emergency is proclaimed by the affected local government. The OA EOC then coordinates resource requests from the affected jurisdiction to an unaffected jurisdiction, or if resources are not available within the Operational Area, forwards the resource request to the REOC and mutual aid coordinators.

Region

The Regional Level manages and coordinates information and resources among OA's within the Mutual aid region and also between the OA and the State Level. The Regional Level also coordinates overall State agency support for emergency response activities within the region. California is divided into three Cal OES Administrative Regions which are further divided into six mutual aid regions. The Regional Level operates out of the Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC).

Whenever an Operational Area EOC is activated the Cal OES Regional Administrator will activate the REOC within the affected region. The REOC will then coordinate resource requests from the affected OA to unaffected OA's within the affected region, or, if resources are not available within the affected region, resource requests are forwarded to the State Operations Center for coordination.

State

The State Operations Center (SOC) is activated when the REOC activates in order to:

- Continuously monitor the situation and provide situation reports to brief State officials as appropriate.
- Process resource requests between the affected regions, unaffected regions and State agency Department Operation Centers (DOC's).
- Process requests for Federal assistance and coordinate with Federal response.
- Coordinate interstate resource requests.

The following is additional information on the local Offices of Emergency Services:

Sacramento County Office of Emergency Services

The Sacramento County Office of Emergency Services (SacOES) coordinates the overall Sacramento Countywide response to large scale incidents and disasters. SacOES is responsible for alerting and notifying appropriate agencies when disaster strikes; coordinating all agencies that respond; ensuring resources are available and mobilized in times of disaster; developing plans and procedures in response to and recovery from disasters; and developing and providing preparedness materials for the public. Additionally, SacOES administers and coordinates the Homeland Security grants for the County of Sacramento.

City of Sacramento Office of Emergency Services

The City of Sacramento Office of Emergency Services (OES) coordinates the planning, preparedness, communication, response, and recovery during man-made or natural disasters. The City of Sacramento Office of Emergency Services also has oversight over the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The EOC is activated to support the on-scene response during an escalating incident. The EOC is a physical location staffed with personnel trained for and equipped with mechanisms for communicating with the incident site and obtaining resources.

Sutter County Office of Emergency Management

The Sutter County Office of Emergency Management is responsible for planning, response and recovery activities associated with natural and man-made emergencies and disasters throughout the County and coordination of those activities with Local Agencies, Cal OES and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.