CITYGATE ASSOCIATES, LLC
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

MONTEREY COUNTY, CA

VOLUME 1: MAIN REPORT
WINTER STORM RESPONSE PLAN
MAY 10, 2019

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VOLUME 2 of 2 – Map Atlas (separately bound)

<u>Abbreviations and Acronyms</u>

Cal OES	California Office of Emergency Services
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 Medical Services
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
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
LMA	Local Maintaining Agency
MCWRA	Monterey County Water Resources 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	Regional Emergency Operations Center
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SOC	State Operations Center
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
WSRP	Winter Storm Response Plan

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SECTION 1—PLAN INTRODUCTION

1.1   PURPOSE OF PLAN

This Winter Storm Response Plan (WSRP) outlines Monterey County's (County) planned response to flood emergencies in or affecting Monterey County.

The purpose of the plan is to provide information, policies, and procedures that will guide and assist Monterey County in efficiently dealing with winter storm and 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 Monterey County and local governments, special districts, and State agencies in flood emergency operations.

Although this is a public document, appendices to this WSRP 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 WSRP deleting restricted data may be obtained from the Monterey County Office of Emergency Services (OES) (http://www.co.monterey.ca.us/government/departments-a-h/administrative-office/office-of-emergency-services).

1.2   SCOPE OF PLAN

The Monterey County WSRP:

◆   Establishes the emergency management organization to respond to a flood emergency affecting Monterey County

◆   Identifies policies, responsibilities, and procedures required to protect the health and safety of Monterey County 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

◆   Is an Annex to the Monterey County Emergency Operations Plan

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SECTION 2—CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

2.1   SITUATION OVERVIEW

Located on the north-central coast of California, Monterey County encompasses 3,324 square miles, including 100 miles of Pacific Ocean coastline. State and local protective facilities, such as dams, bypasses, and levees, afford a level of flood protection; however, flood events of 1983, 1995, 1998, 2008, 2010, and 2011 demonstrate that there is still a significant flood threat in the County.

2.1.1   Areas Subject to Flooding[1]

Monterey County is vulnerable to a number of flooding sources including high tides, wave run-up, river floods, levee failures, drainage pump failure, and dam failure. These may produce large losses to public infrastructure and private property. Slightly more than seven percent (232.9 square miles) of the total County area is subject to flooding, and more than 10 percent of the County's population resides within a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) defined Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) as illustrated in Figure 1. These SFHAs include 10,802 people, 3,341 residential buildings (valued at $630.2 million), 440 non-residential buildings (valued at $624.4 million), and 11 critical facilities (valued at $237 million). Approximately 41.3 miles of highway, 15.5 miles of railway, and 84 bridges (aggregate value of $485 million) are also located within these SFHAs. Based on previous flood history, Monterey County can generally expect a serious flood event to occur approximately every four years.

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[1] Reference: Monterey County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (2015) and Monterey County Water Resources Agency *Storm Monitoring Reference Manual* (June 2018)

Figure 1—Monterey County Special Flood Hazard Areas

Localized flooding may occur outside of recognized drainage channels or delineated floodplains due to a combination of locally heavy precipitation, increased surface runoff, and inadequate facilities for drainage and storm water conveyance. Such events frequently occur in flat areas and in urbanized areas with large impermeable surfaces. Local drainage may result in "nuisance flooding," in which streets or parking lots are temporarily closed and minor property damage occurs. Table 1 describes the eight Monterey County watersheds.

Table 1—Monterey County Watersheds

Watershed	Location	Description
Alisal – Elkhorn Slough	Northwestern Monterey County	Includes the Elkhorn, Moro Cojo, and Gabilan-Tembladero-Alisal watersheds that drain into the Monterey Bay via Elkhorn Slough and Moss Landing Harbor
Arroyo Seco	West-central Monterey County	Includes Arroyo Seco River which feeds into the Salinas River south of the City of Soledad
Big Sur	West-central Monterey County	Drains a small portion of the western Santa Lucia mountains. Includes the Big Sur River, which drains into the Pacific Ocean at Andrew Molera State Park
Carmel River	West-central Monterey County	Includes the Carmel River which drains into the Pacific Ocean near the city of Carmel-By-The-Sea
Nacimiento River	Southwestern Monterey County	Includes the Nacimiento River which feeds into Nacimiento Reservoir before feeding into the Salinas River near Bradley
Pajaro River	Northern Monterey County	Only a small percentage of this watershed is located in Monterey County, including a portion of the Pajaro River, which is also the geographic boundary between Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties
Salinas River	Central Monterey County	Includes the Salinas River and tributary waterways including the Estrella River, Nacimiento River, San Antonio River, San Lorenzo Creek, and the Arroyo Seco River. The Salinas River drains into Monterey Bay near Castroville
San Antonio River	Southwestern Monterey County	Originates in the Santa Lucia range and feeds into San Antonio Reservoir before feeding into the Salinas River near Bradley

Source: Monterey County Water Resources Agency *Storm Monitoring Reference Manual* (June 2018)

2.2 GENERAL APPROACH TO SEASONAL FLOOD OPERATIONS[2]

The Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA) is responsible for the following levee segment. The County has no responsibility for any drainage facilities or flood control structures.

Table 2—Monterey County Levees

Facility Name	River	Location	Maintenance Responsibility
Pajaro River Levee	Pajaro	Monterey/Santa Cruz County Line	Monterey County Water Resources Agency

Flood response levels for Monterey County will be based on the following criteria:

Table 3—Flood Response Criteria

Waterway	Gage Location	Monitor Stage Criteria (Feet)	Flood Stage Criteria (Feet)
Arroyo Seco River	Near Soledad	12.0	14.0
Big Sur River	Near Big Sur	8.5	10.0
Carmel River	Robles Del Rio	7.5	8.5
	Carmel River Lagoon	8.7	N/A
Nacimiento River	Below Sapaque	N/A	30.0
	Nacimiento Reservoir	787.75	800.0
Pajaro River	San Benito River at Highway 156	8.0	10.0
	Chittenden	25.0	32.0
Salinas River	Bradley	12.0	14.0
	Soledad	16.0	18.0
	Spreckels	20.0	23.0
	Salinas River Lagoon	5.0	N/A
San Lorenzo Creek	Below Bitterwater	14.0	16.0
	King City Golf Course	7.0	8.0
San Antonio River	Near Lockwood	12.0	14.0

Source: Monterey County Water Resources Agency *Storm Monitoring Reference Manual* (June 2018)

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[2] Reference: Monterey County Water Resources Agency *Storm Monitoring Reference Manual* (June 2018)

The following diagram shows, in general, how resources are mobilized, and various actions initiated as a function of river stage. **Section 2.2** defines the specific level of commitment by Monterey County for specific triggers.

Figure 2—Warning Stages
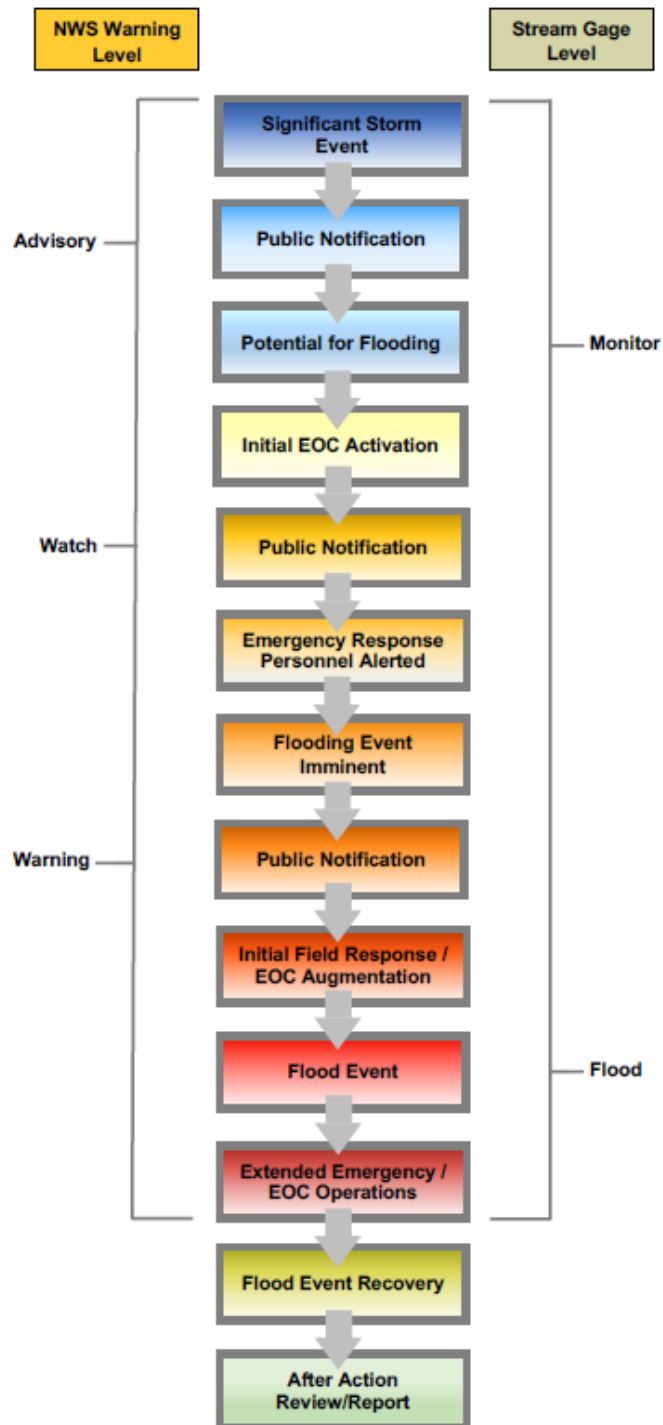
2.2.1 Monitoring

Monterey County'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 County. For each gage location on a stream or water course, stages or flows have been categorized into two levels: monitoring stage, and flood stage.

The real-time gages can be accessed through the internet through the California Data Exchange Center (CDEC) within the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) website (www.water.ca.gov). CDEC includes links to the National Weather Service (NWS) and links to satellite photos. CDEC provides information on all the California rivers and reservoirs. This allows direct monitoring of outflows at key dams affecting Monterey County. The following dams may affect Monterey County:

◆   Los Padres Dam

◆   Nacimiento Dam

◆   San Antonio Dam

Critical stream gage data for Monterey County can also be found at: https://waterdata.usgs.gov/ca/nwis/current/?type=flow&huc_cd=18060011,18060002,18060005, 18060004,18060012,18060006.

2.2.2 Analysis and Initial Response

After compiling monitoring and surveillance information, Monterey County decides if it is necessary to begin flood operations or direct flood fight resources to specific areas where flooding is occurring or may occur soon. Monterey County emergency personnel also monitor the flood stage information or monitoring system and are in constant communication with flood control staff throughout a storm episode. Agency coordination is facilitated through the Monterey County Operational Area Emergency Operations Center (MCOA EOC).

The MCWRA initiates levee patrols on the Pajaro River to monitor conditions when triggering events occur.

Patrol Trigger

The MCWRA initiates patrols on the Pajaro River levees when the water level reaches 25.0 feet at Chittenden. If conditions exceed the capabilities of this levee system, the MCWRA can contact the DWR for technical assistance. The DWR Flood Operations Center (FOC) may also request support from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under PL 84-99.

2.2.3 Alerting and Activation

As operations continue, local jurisdictions will brief their administrators, and coordination will occur through the Operations Section at the MCOA EOC. Depending on the extent of the flooding situation, the MCOA EOC will be activated to coordinate OA response with other agencies and jurisdictions.

The DWR FOC may also be operational. The MCOA EOC remains operational until the threat from flooding is contained and controlled.

2.3   PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF FLOOD THREATS

2.3.1 Initial Notifications

Initial notification is often limited in detail. For example, a flood watch may be issued by the 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 a full MCOA EOC activation. A follow-up call from the MCOA EOC to the notifying party or agency can be made to obtain further detail.

◆ A **Flood Watch** – Flood watches inform the public of hydrometeorological conditions which may cause flooding when the flooding is neither certain nor imminent. Flood watches provide advance notice and up-to-date information on the possibility of flooding within the ensuing 36 hours.

◆ A **Flood Warning** – Flood warnings are issued for any high flow, overflow, or inundation not covered by flash flood warning products. There are two general types of flood warnings—areal flood warnings and river flood warnings issued for specific forecast points. Flood warnings for forecast points usually include information on the impacts of expected flooding at locations upstream and/or downstream from covered forecast point(s) on a river or stream. Areal flood warnings are issued for areas along rivers and streams not associated with a forecast point, or for counties or portions of counties (with the areas covered described in the same way as for flash flood warnings).

◆ A **Flash Flood Warning** – Flash flood warnings are issued when flooding is imminent. This product will be reserved for those short-term events which require immediate action to protect lives and property, such as dangerous small stream flooding or urban flooding, and dam or levee failures. Flash flood warnings may cover counties, portions of counties, well-known geographical areas (e.g., deserts, valleys), or river basins.

◆ **Urban** and/or **Small Stream Advisories** – Flood statements issued to provide information on elevated river/stream flows or ponding of water in urban or other

areas when such events warrant notification of the public in a product less urgent than a warning.

The local EOC may receive direct warning from NWS. The MCWRA will advise regarding significant releases or significant changes in releases. The County is responsible for warnings in unincorporated areas. The Monterey County Sheriff's Department and various incorporated areas have responsibility for evacuation notification of the public within their jurisdictions. They and the Monterey County Office of Emergency Services are also responsible for activating their own emergency response plans for the flooding threat.

2.4   STAGE DEFINITIONS FOR FLOODS

The following information describes the preparedness activities and flood watch operations used by the MCWRA.

In riverine flooding, river stages generally dictate the phase as follows:

PHASE I: **Preparedness** – Below **Monitor Stage** on any monitored waterway

PHASE II: **Increased Readiness** (Monitor / Preliminary Action) – At or above **Monitor Stage**, but below **Flood Stage,** as shown in Table 3

PHASE III: **Activation / Emergency Response** – At or above **Flood Stage,** as shown in Table 3

PHASE IV: **Initial Recovery**

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. Monterey County emergency response agencies 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 water elevations.

2.5.1 Phase I: Preparedness

Agencies and/or departments having emergency responsibilities assigned in this WSRP should 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 other departments and jurisdictions.

The MCWRA coordinates with the DWR Flood Management Division to provide flood fight training as needed or requested, and conducts annual coordination and plans review meeting(s) with allied Monterey County agencies/departments.

The procedural checklist shall be reviewed periodically and updated where necessary by MCWRA, including river monitor and flood stages as appropriate.

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 or rising rivers. Initial actions, such as increased stream monitoring, levee/river patrols, etc., are triggered at the specific stream gage readings listed in Table 4.

Table 4—Monitor / Initial Action Criteria

Waterway	Gage Location	Monitor Stage Criteria (Feet)
Arroyo Seco River	Near Soledad	12.0
Big Sur River	Near Big Sur	8.5
Carmel River	Robles Del Rio	7.5
	Carmel River Lagoon	8.7
Nacimiento River	Nacimiento Reservoir	787.75
Pajaro River	San Benito River at Highway 156	8.0
	Chittenden	25.0
Salinas River	Bradley	12.0
	Soledad	16.0
	Spreckels	20.0
	Salinas River Lagoon	5.0
San Lorenzo Creek	Below Bitterwater	14.0
	King City Golf Course	7.0
San Antonio River	Near Lockwood	12.0

Source: Monterey County Water Resources Agency *Storm Monitoring Reference Manual* (June 2018)

As this situation develops, the Monterey County Administrative Officer, Emergency Services Director or Deputy, or Office of Emergency Services Manager will evaluate information, decide upon necessary action, and initiate appropriate response. Generally, this means to initiate 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. The MCOA EOC will coordinate with County cities and the Cal OES Coastal Region EOC as appropriate.

At this phase, the MCOA EOC will generally be activated to either Level 3 or Level 2. The extent of activation is event-driven and at the discretion of the EOC Director.

The MCOA 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; requests 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 local agencies 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 OES State Operations Center (SOC) and the Cal OES Regional Operations Center for the Coastal 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: Activation / Emergency Response

This phase begins when an evaluation of the situation indicates it is a matter of "when" rather than "if" emergency conditions will exist. This situation would exist when one or more rivers are expected to reach or exceed *Flood Stage* criteria, as summarized in Table 5.

Table 5—Flood Stage Criteria

Waterway	Gage Location	Flood Stage Criteria (Feet)
Arroyo Seco River	Near Soledad	14.0
Big Sur River	Near Big Sur	10.0
Carmel River	Robles Del Rio	8.5
	Carmel River Lagoon	N/A
Nacimiento River	Nacimiento Reservoir	800.0
	Below Sapague	30.0
Pajaro River	San Benito River at Highway 156	10.0
	Chittenden	32.0
Salinas River	Bradley	14.0
	Soledad	18.0
	Spreckels	23.0
	Salinas River Lagoon	N/A
San Lorenzo Creek	Below Bitterwater	16.0
	King City Golf Course	8.0
San Antonio River	Near Lockwood	14.0

Source: Monterey County Water Resources Agency *Storm Monitoring Reference Manual* (June 2018)

The nature of response operations is dependent upon the characteristics and requirements of the situation, and the emergency organization will be mobilized as appropriate to manage/mitigate each specific situation. Each service, when mobilized, will operate according to the provisions of this WSRP. Priority will be given to activation and response operations as follows:

◆ Activating appropriate response resources to control/mitigate current and projected situation

◆ Activating the MCOA EOC to the appropriate level to coordinate and support anticipated multi-agency response operations

◆ Notifying the Monterey County Chief Administrative Officer or assigned delegate

◆ Establishing and maintaining contact with the OES with ongoing information relative to the type of threat, its imminence, potential severity, area affected, and associated problems. Reports will include action being planned or taken as well as possible deficiencies of critical emergency resources (unmet needs)

◆ Ensuring that ALL local agencies are promptly notified of the emergency. This may also prompt immediate public notification as required by the nature of the threat

◆ Preparing to request, receive, and support mutual aid resources as needed when local-agency resources are insufficient to manage/control the situation

◆ Mobilization, allocation, and positioning of personnel and materials for patrolling and flood fighting operations

◆ Establishing of staging areas for personnel, supplies, and equipment

◆ Establishing evacuation centers as needed to aid in managing the movement of people from flood areas

◆ Producing and disseminating emergency information and advice to other city or jurisdictional EOCs when a Joint Information Center is not operational

◆ Protecting, controlling, and allocating vital resources

◆ Restoring or activating 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 MCOA EOC involving all parties. When local resources are committed to the maximum and additional resources/personnel are required to control or alleviate the emergency, requests for mutual aid will be initiated through the EOC.

2.5.4 Phase IV: Initial Recovery

Monterey County will identify and address initial recovery needs. Initial recovery activities shall be initiated as soon as possible to minimize any adverse impacts of the flood event. Initial recovery activities include, but are not limited to:

◆ Debris removal

◆ 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

The Initial Recovery phase has three primary objectives:

1.   Reinstatement of family autonomy and the provision of essential public services

2. *Permanent restoration of public property along with reinstatement of public services*

3. *Performance of research to identify residual hazards, to advance knowledge of disaster phenomena, and to provide information to improve future flood operations*

2.5.5 Federal and State Emergency and Disaster Assistance

State and federal support during the Activation / Emergency Response phase:

◆ Monterey County will consider requesting Cal OES and/or DWR support during the Activation / Emergency Response 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 proclaims a local emergency, the Governor may support it by proclaiming a State of Emergency and then requesting that the President make a National Disaster Declaration for the affected area

◆ If the President declares the area a national disaster, assistance from the FEMA can 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. Requests for this authority must be made in a timely manner (30 days)

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SECTION 3—ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 GENERAL ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1.1 Levee Flood Control Operations

The MCWRA has responsibility for the levees within its jurisdiction. MCWRA has an Engineer on staff to assist with flood fight responsibilities during flood emergencies. The MCWRA can also request mutual aid and coordinate with the MCOA during flooding episodes.

3.1.2 Operational Area Flood Control Operations

Flood operations occurring within the MCOA are coordinated through the MCOA EOC. The MCOA 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 Coastal 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 its 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 its dam releases and reservoir operations.

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SECTION 4—DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

4.1 CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The Monterey County Chief Administrative Officer / Emergency Services Director 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 MCOA EOC Manager and, on scene, to the Incident Commander (IC), who reports to the MCOA EOC Operations Section Chief. The MCOA EOC supports incident response by supplying resources, equipment, and supplies. Where supplies are limited, the MCOA EOC establishes priorities for allocation.

4.2 INCIDENT COMMANDER (IC)

The IC at the flood fight scene is responsible for 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 following person(s) have authority to activate this plan based on the previously identified stages.

◆ MCOA EOC Manager or delegated Duty Officer

◆ MCWRA General Manager or delegated Duty Officer

4.5 STANDARDIZED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SEMS) 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 that follow 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 3 shows the organizational structure of the Monterey County EOC when fully-activated.

Figure 3—Monterey County EOC Organization Chart
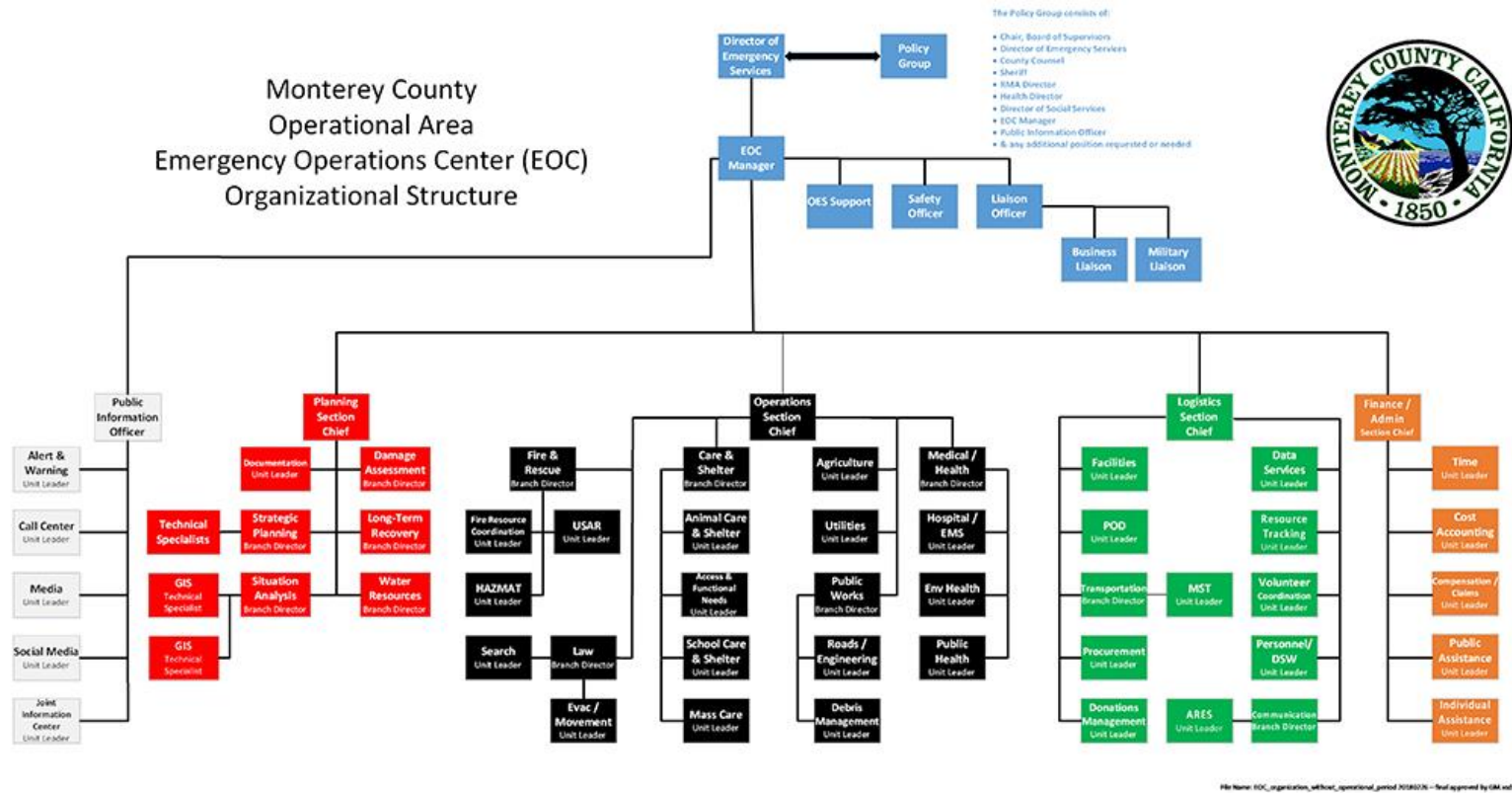
OPERATIONS

Law Branch

    Search Unit

    Evacuations/Movement Unit

Fire and Rescue Branch

    Fire Resource Coordination Unit

    Hazmat Unit

    Urban Search and Rescue Unit

Care and Shelter Branch

    Animal Care and Shelter Unit

    Access and Functional Needs Unit

    School Care and Shelter Unit

    Mass Care and Shelter Unit

Medical/Health Branch

    Hospital/EMS Unit

    Environmental Health Unit

    Public Health Unit

Public Works Branch

    Roads/Engineering Unit

    Debris Management Unit

Agriculture Unit

Utilities Unit

LOGISTICS

Communications Branch

    ARES Unit

Transportation Branch

    MST Unit

Facilities Unit

Procurement Unit

Resource Tracking Unit

Data Services Unit

Volunteer Coordination Unit

Personnel/DWS Unit

Donations Management Unit

Points of Distribution Unit

FINANCE and ADMINISTRATION

Time Unit

Cost Accounting Unit

Compensation/Claims Unit

Public Assistance Unit

Individual Assistance Unit

PLANNING and INTELLIGENCE

Situation Analysis Branch

Damage Assessment Branch

Strategic Planning Branch

Water Resources Branch

Long-Term Recovery Branch

Documentation Unit

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Alert and Warning Unit

Call Center Unit

Media Unit

Social Media Unit

Joint Information Unit

Table 6 summarizes critical emergency management responsibilities, indicating those elements of the SEMS structure having primary responsibility for leadership in those functions and those elements providing support.

Table 6—Summary of Critical Flood Emergency Management 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/ IC	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 are 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. Monterey County is committed to notifying the public regarding the conditions of area levees, rivers, and tributaries that threaten flooding, and initiating evacuation warnings 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. Monterey County utilizes the following methods to provide emergency information and notifications to the public:

◆ ALERT Monterey County

◆ Reverse 9-1-1 System

◆ Nixle

◆ Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram

◆ Local Broadcast Media (Radio and Television)

◆ Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)

◆ Emergency Alert System (EAS)

◆ Emergency Digital Information System (EDIS)

◆ Emergency Vehicle Loudspeakers

4.6.1 Notification Protocols

The Public Notification System can be activated by the Monterey County OES Duty Officer or an authorized Monterey County public safety official to provide emergency information and instructions to residents and businesses. All media outlets must be notified of the emergency as soon as possible for them to provide public alert announcements. The verbal or written messages that will be distributed—whether through the media or other messaging systems—are the responsibility of the Public Information Officer (PIO), the MCOA EOC, and the Joint Information Center when it is open. Sample notices are included in **Appendix A.4**.

In case of an evacuation, Monterey County will notify the area's special needs care providers of the emergency to the extent that contact information is available. These providers will be asked to notify their clients in the affected area and give instructions to their clients.

4.7 RESOURCES

4.7.1 Staffing

Some Monterey County staff have assigned responsibilities as emergency responders. Additional flood emergency response staffing comes from other Monterey County agencies and non-government organizations.

4.7.2 Integration with Police and Fire Responders

SEMS creates a system 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 levels of complexity. 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. Thus, SEMS provides standard response and operational procedures to reduce problems and potential miscommunications on such incidents.

4.7.3 Obtaining and Training Volunteers

One of the most import aspects of flood response is the myriad of government and non-government agencies, organizations, and local businesses that partner with Monterey County. Volunteer groups can provide critical personnel and resources.

Several local Monterey County jurisdictions provide or support a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program. CERT educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may affect their area and trains them in basic disaster response skills. Using the training learned in the classroom and during exercises, CERT members assist others in their neighborhood or workplace during an event when professional responders are not immediately available to help. CERT members also support emergency response agencies by taking a more active role in emergency preparedness projects in their community. Each Monterey County jurisdiction with a CERT Program has registered its CERT members as Disaster Service Workers. The Community Emergency Response Volunteers (CERV) of the Monterey Peninsula is a non-profit 501 (c) (3) organization with a mission to support local Monterey County CERT programs, build public awareness about emergency preparedness, and promote the community's capacity to respond to natural disasters and man-made emergencies. CERV supports local CERT programs and community preparedness through networking, grant writing, workshops, collaborating with local businesses and other organizations, and co-sponsorship of community events.

4.7.4 Cal OES and DWR Assistance

During emergency response to flooding or storms, Monterey County may require assistance with sand bagging, emergency debris clearance, and similar activities to save lives and protect the public. 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 OA. If MCOA resources are not sufficient or timely, then the request is forwarded to the Cal OES Coastal REOC. The REOC evaluates and fulfills 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 for acquiring additional resources are contained in **Appendix C**.

4.8 DISASTER INTELLIGENCE

Disaster intelligence refers to the tools and techniques Monterey County uses 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

Weather Forecasts

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 NWS provides daily briefings on upcoming weather as part of its role in the DWR FOC. The NWS office in Monterey also provides local Monterey County spot weather forecasts upon request in support of Monterey County emergency response agencies, including the EOC.

River Forecasts and Levels

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 a river. Hydrologists for DWR work with the NWS 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 Monterey County subscribes to DWR's email distribution system. In addition, Monterey County regularly reviews the website of the CDEC, which provides data on reservoirs, rivers, and rainfall. (http://cdec.water.ca.gov/)

More specifically, CDEC 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.

Critical stream gage data for Monterey County can also be found at: https://waterdata.usgs.gov/ca/nwis/current/?type=flow&huc_cd=18060011,18060002,18060005, 18060004,18060012,18060006.

Flood-Related Events, such as Levee Slumps or Boils

As important as it is to anticipate a potential situation, it is equally vital to be aware of current conditions and sudden shifts in those conditions. Monterey County maintains regular contact with MCWRA staff and other field responders. This ensures quick awareness of any changes in the situation, facilitating a prompt response.

Traffic Information

Similarly, Monterey County maintains regular contact with local and State law enforcement, Department of Transportation, Caltrans, and other agencies to ensure situational awareness of local traffic issues. The Monterey County EOC coordinates with the County Public Works Department to ensure awareness of flooded intersections due to storm drains being clogged.

Maps of Staging Areas and Stockpiles

Monterey County has tasked the EOC Administration/Finance Branch with maintaining an inventory of flood response materials, supplies, and locations. Details are contained in **Section 6**.

4.9   BUILDINGS USED TO PROVIDE ESSENTIAL SERVICES

If occupants are expected to be essential service providers, it is Monterey County policy that new buildings shall be required to be located outside an area that may be flooded in the event of any levee failure, or that 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 Monterey County policy 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 Monterey County policy 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. Monterey 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 Buildings" consist of 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.

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SECTION 5—COMMUNICATIONS

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

5.1 COMMUNICATIONS ORGANIZATION

The fully staffed Communications Organization consists of a Communications Chief (PIO), available Communications Technicians, Message Center Operators, and Messengers (as needed). Personnel for these positions come from Monterey County, other local jurisdictions, and non-government organization staff. Additional personnel are available through the local Radio Amateurs Civil Emergency Services (RACES) organization and from State agencies through mutual aid.

5.2 PUBLIC ALERTING SYSTEMS

5.2.1 ALERT Monterey County

ALERT Monterey County is a system that delivers voice recorded, text, email, and TTY messages in English and Spanish languages to a database of landline telephones and mobile devices in a specific geographic area affected by a disaster or emergency as selected by the local government agency with the following limitations: The telephone database utilizes the existing 9-1-1 residential and yellow pages landline databases. Cellular telephone and email notifications use a database created by individuals registering these devices on the County's website at: www.alertmontereycounty.org.

ALERT Monterey County messaging can be initiated by the MCOA EOC Manager or Monterey County OES Duty Officer, and designated Monterey County public safety officers.

5.2.2 Nixle

Nixle is a Community Information Service dedicated to helping people stay connected to the information that matters most to them depending on their physical location. People can stay connected to their local police department, their children's schools, their local community agencies and organizations, and the important information from other locations throughout the country that are relevant to them. Each user's account can be customized so they receive only the information that matters most to them, whether it is where they live, work, or have friends or family throughout the country. Only authenticated agencies and community organizations can securely publish information on Nixle. There are four types of messages; Alerts (many would refer to this as an emergency type alert), Advisories (less urgent need-to-know information), Community Information (day-to-day neighborhood to community-level information), and Traffic (very localized traffic information).

5.2.3 Social Media

The OES utilizes the following social media platforms to disseminate and receive emergency incident information:

- ◆ Facebook

- ◆ Twitter

- ◆ Instagram

- ◆ Monterey County OES Website

5.2.4 Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)

WEAs are made available through the FEMA Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) infrastructure as just one of the ways public safety officials can quickly and effectively alert and warn the public about serious emergencies.

Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)

IPAWS is a modernization and integration of the Nation's existing and future alert and warning systems, technologies, and infrastructure. IPAWS is the latest version of a long list of warning systems the U.S. Government has had in place since the 1950s. IPAWS is administered by FEMA and incorporates various forms of alerting and warning systems into one. It is intended to incorporate new technologies as they become available in the future.

5.2.5 Emergency Alert System (EAS)

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a network of public and private broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities. The system is authorized by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to operate in a controlled manner during a war, state of public peril or disaster, or other national emergency. Table 7 lists the interconnected broadcast facilities in Monterey, San Benito, and Santa Cruz counties for information dissemination under the EAS format. Access to EAS is coordinated through the OES. More information is provided in **Appendix D**.

Table 7—FCC Monterey County EAS Plan

Monitoring Station			Stations Monitored		
Station ID	Frequency	Location	Station ID	Frequency	Location
KTOM-FM	100.7 MHz	Salinas	KCBS	740 KHz	San Francisco
			NWR	162.550 MHz	Santa Cruz Mountains
			CLERS	453.875 MHz	Fremont Peak
			KPIG-FM	107.5 MHz	Watsonville
KPIG-FM	107.5 MHz	Santa Cruz	KTOM-FM	100.7 MHz	Salinas
			NWR	162.550 MHz	Santa Cruz Mountains
			CLERS	453.875 MHz	Fremont Peak
All other stations and CATV control points must monitor TWO of the following			KTOM-FM	100.7 MHz	Salinas
			KTOM-FM	100.9 MHz	Salinas
			KPIG-FM	107.5 MHz	Watsonville
Recommended additional, but not replacement monitoring			NWR	162.550 MHz	Santa Cruz Mountains
			CLERS	453.875 MHz	Fremont Peak

Reference: Monterey Bay Area FCC Local Area EAS Plan (December 2002)

5.3 LOCAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

The following **local** emergency communications systems operate within Monterey County.

5.3.1 Radio Communication Systems

Monterey County utilizes radio communications systems as summarized in Table 8.

Table 8—Monterey County Radio Communication Systems

Agency / Department	Radio Communications System
Sheriff's Department	700/800 MHz Digital / VHF Analog
Public Works Department	VHF Analog
Water Resources Agency	VHF Analog
Monterey County Regional Fire District	VHF Analog/Digital
North Monterey County Fire District	VHF Analog/Digital
South Monterey County Fire District	VHF Analog
Amateur Band (RACES)	UHF, VHF, HF

5.3.2 Consolidated Public Safety Communications System (CPSCS)

The Monterey County Emergency Communications Department (ECD) serves as the primary 9-1-1 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 and fire agencies.

In addition to the locally available dispatch frequencies, the ECD 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, including but not limited to:

- ◆ California State University Monterey Bay
- ◆ National Park Service
- ◆ Bureau of Land Management
- ◆ U.S. Forest Service
- ◆ CAL FIRE
- ◆ California Department of Fish and Wildlife
- ◆ Presidio of Monterey Police and Fire
- ◆ Fort Hunter Liggett Police and Fire
- ◆ Naval Support Activity Monterey Police
- ◆ United State Coast Guard Station Monterey

5.3.3 Local Communications Support Resources

This section describes locally available communications resources.

Mobile Emergency Communications/Command Unit (MCC)

The City of Salinas Fire Department maintains a fully equipped mobile emergency communications/command unit (MCC) that may be used to support or enhance existing emergency communications anywhere in the County. The MCC is totally self-contained and possesses public safety and local government radio dispatch capabilities for use during emergency situations. The MCC is stationed at Salinas Fire Station #5. Requests for use of the MCC by any local government agency should be made directly through the ECD, or through the MCOA EOC when activated.

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.

The MCOA EOC has an assigned volunteer Auxiliary Communications Support Officer who functions as the District Emergency Coordinator, with a contingent of locally based volunteers assigned to each municipality within the County. Monterey County maintains a separate RACES communications post within the MCOA 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. Some cities may also have established amateur radio organizations assigned to support their local EOC operations. When the MCOA EOC is activated, local RACES networks coordinate with the RACES Coordinator stationed at the MCOA EOC.

Citizens' Band Radio (CB)

The FCC permits CB radio operations in emergency services activities on a voluntary basis under the direction of emergency services authorities. However, uncontrolled frequency use, overloading, and poor transmission quality limit the usefulness of this system. The ECD and MCOA EOC do not normally monitor CB channels.

5.3.4 Telephone Systems

Common Carrier Telephone Service (Landline Service)

Common carrier landline phone service is available throughout most of the OA to support all emergency systems. A directory of emergency contacts is found in **Appendix A**.

Cellular Telephone Service

Cellular telephone service in Monterey County is provided by multiple service providers, including AT&T, Sprint, T-Mobile, and Verizon, with service available in most inhabited areas of the County.

5.3.5 Weak Links

Telecommunications are composed of many subsystems, each interconnected and interdependent. A radio network, for example, may use a combination of telephone lines, microwave circuits, satellite interfaces, underground and overhead cables, and secondary radio paths. The failure of any link in this electronic "chain" can disable a large portion of the system.

Monterey County's solution to these communications weaknesses has been to develop a fault-tolerant system, including a recent complete redesign and upgrade of the County radio and data communications systems. In this system, a failure of one weak link can be addressed by redundant capacity elsewhere in the system.

Loss of Electrical Power

Loss of electrical power has been the primary cause of communications failure in past emergencies. Monterey County's solution to electrical power loss has been to ensure proper installation and maintenance of emergency standby generators or backup APUs at all critical communications facilities. Monterey County regularly tests and maintains its emergency standby generators and has established procedures to maintain uninterrupted fuel supplies for these generators during long-term electrical power outages.

5.4 PROTOCOLS FOR COMMUNICATIONS WITH LEVEE PATROLS

Communications with Levee Patrol Team(s) shall be in accordance with established MCWRA procedures. In general, communications with Levee Patrol Teams will be through the MCWRA Duty Officer who will maintain communication and coordination with the OA EOC 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

Communication system interoperability is essential to effective emergency management during flood response. At the most basic level, interoperability allows two or more parties to exchange information directly. First responders at the scene can instantly connect and communicate with each other, make the contacts needed to bring in additional resources, coordinate rescue missions, and provide other forms of response to threats and emergencies.

The most practical solution is to link radio communications systems together. The way radio systems are linked will depend on variables such as existing communication infrastructures, population density, and geographic features. The goal is to find the most cost-effective means to link first responder radio communications systems.

The Salinas Fire Department MECU has cross-band repeaters that can connect differing radio communication frequencies and has a cache of portable radios that can be deployed to ensure emergency incident interoperability. In addition, portable radio caches are available through CAL FIRE and Cal OES to ensure flood incident interoperability.

5.6 MEDIA INTERFACE

The MCOA EOC will establish a Joint Information Center and designate a PIO during flood incidents. 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 IC on scene.

The Bay Area Urban Area Security Initiative (BAUASI) has recently developed the Bay Area Joint Information System (JIS) that is comprised of the twelve operational areas. The JIS is a network of individuals with responsibilities to support emergency public information and warning. Members come together from a broad spectrum of agencies, disciplines, and jurisdictions throughout the Bay Area to work together to coordinate public information and warning efforts before, during, and after emergencies.

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SECTION 6—ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS

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 creates a formal structure, within which each jurisdiction retains control of its own personnel and facilities but can give and receive help when needed. State government, on the other hand, is obligated to provide available resources to assist local jurisdictions in emergencies.

Monterey County has developed and maintains a current Emergency Operations Plan compatible with the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement. This WSRP 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 WSRP is coordinated with those of neighboring jurisdictions to ensure mutual compatibility.

6.2   RECORD KEEPING

Monterey County tracks, records, and reports on all Monterey County flood response personnel time. Monterey County also collects and maintains documentation on all emergency information needed for reimbursement by Cal OES or FEMA. Monterey County 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 emergency management principle. It implies that all assets and personnel during an event need to be tracked and accounted for. It ensures maintenance of accountability of all resources. Thus, these resources 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 personnel during a flood incident. The objective of resource management is to (1) maximize resource utilization effectiveness while maintaining cost-efficiency and resource safety, (2) consolidate control of single resources to reduce communications activity, and (3) ensure 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 of the resources assigned to flood response.

6.4 FLOOD FIGHT EQUIPMENT

The following table shows a list of flood fight equipment maintained and stored at each of the Monterey County Public Works Yards on San Miguel Canyon Road and Carmel Valley Road.

Table 9—Flood Fight Equipment Inventory – Monterey County Public Works Yards

No.	Equipment Description
54	Plastic, visquine (100'x20'x10 millimeter roll)
12,000	Sand bags (18" x 30" x 10 ounces)
100	Stakes, wood (1" x 3" x 24")
1	Twine, 200-pound test (case)
1,400	Buttons, tie-down

Source: MCWRA

6.5 FLOOD FIGHT SUPPLIES

Stockpiles of flood fight supplies are available at the following locations.

Table 10—Flood Fight Supply Locations

	Location	Address	Flood Fight Supplies
1	Aromas	Aromas Fire Station - 492 Carpinteria Road	Sandbags only
2	Arroyo Seco	Arroyo Seco Road at Mile Post 4.6	Sand / 12 tons
3	Big Sur	Across from Pfeiffer Ridge Road	Sand / 20 tons
4	Big Sur	Big Sur Fire Brigade Fire Station @ Post Ranch	Sandbags only
5	Bolsa Knolls	Russel Road at Eisenhower Street	Sand / 25 tons
6	Bolsa Knolls	Salinas Fire Station #6 - 45 E. Bolivar Street	Sandbags only
7	Bradley	Landfill north end of town	Sand / 25 tons
8	Bradley	CAL FIRE Station	Sand / 25 tons + Sandbags
9	Cachagua	Cachagua Road at Tassajara Road	Sand / 20 tons
10	Cachagua	Cachagua Fire Station on Nason Road	Sandbags only

	Location	Address	Flood Fight Supplies
11	Carmel	Oliver Road west of Highway 1	Sand / 20 tons
12	Carmel	MCRFPD Fire Station - 73 Rancho San Carlos Road	Sandbags only
13	Carmel	Rio Road Fire Station - 3775 Rio Road	Sandbags only
14	Carmel Highlands	Carmel Highlands Fire Station - 73 Fern Canyon	Sand / 3 tons + Sandbags
15	Carmel Valley	MCRFPD Fire Station - 26 Via Contenta	Sandbags only
16	Carmel Valley	Garland Park	Sand / 25 tons
17	Carmel Valley	MCRFPD Fire Station - 8445 Carmel Valley Road	Sand / 25 tons + Sandbags
18	Carmel Valley	Carmel Valley Road at Mile Post 34.1	Sand / 25 tons
19	Castroville	Salinas Street at McDougall	Sand / 25 tons
20	Castroville	NCFPD Fire Station #1 - 11200 Speegle Street	Sandbags only
21	Chualar	Chualar River Road at Foletta Road	Sand / 35 tons
22	Chualar	MCRFPD Fire Station - 24581 Washington Street	Sandbags only
23	Greenfield	41801 Elm Avenue	Sand / 45 tons
24	Greenfield	Greenfield Fire Station - 308 Oak Avenue	Sandbags only
25	Highway 68	MCRFPD Fire Station - 31 Laureles Grade Road	Sandbags only
26	King City	Pine Canyon Fire Station	Sand / 25 tons
27	King City	CAL FIRE Station - 401 Canal Street	Sandbags only
28	Las Lomas	NCFPD Fire Station #3 - 301 Elkhorn Road	Sandbags only
29	Lockwood	CAL FIRE Station	Sand / 25 tons + Sandbags
30	Pajaro	San Juan Road at Brooklyn Street	Sand / 25 tons
31	Palo Colorado Cyn.	Palo Colorado Road at Mile Post 4	Sand / 25 tons
32	Parkfield	CAL FIRE Station	Sand / 25 tons + Sandbags
33	Prunedale	Ralph Lane at end of Cul-de-Sac	Sand / 25 tons
34	Prunedale	NCFPD Fire Station #2 - 17639 Pesante Road	Sandbags only
35	Public Works Yard	San Miguel Canyon Road ¼-mile east of Hall Road	All + Sand / 25 tons
36	Public Works Yard	Carmel Valley Road @ Pacific Meadows Lane	All + Sand / 25 tons
37	San Ardo	South end of Bernardo Road	Sand / 25 tons
38	San Ardo	San Ardo Fire Station	Sand / 25 tons + Sandbags
39	Sycamore Flats	Sycamore Flat Road ¼-mile south of Arroyo Seco	Sand / 12 tons

	Location	Address	Flood Fight Supplies
40	Toro Park	Reservation Road west of Portola Drive	Sand / 12 tons
41	Toro Park	MCRFPD Fire Station - 19900 Portola Drive	Sandbags only

Source: Monterey County Resource Management Agency

6.6   STAGING AREAS

Monterey County has identified the following sites for use as Staging Areas for incoming emergency response resources.

Table 11—Staging Areas

	Staging Area	Location	Emergency Contact Information	
1	Manzanita County Park	17100 Castroville Blvd. Prunedale	Monterey County Parks Admin. Operations Mgr.	(831) 755-8912
2	Toro Regional Park	South side of Highway 68 at Portola Drive	Monterey County Parks Admin. Operations Mgr.	(831) 755-8912
3	San Lorenzo County Park	1160 Broadway King City	Monterey County Parks Admin. Operations Mgr.	(831) 755-8912
4	Oak Park	42603 Elm Avenue Greenfield	Monterey County Parks Admin. Operations Mgr.	(831) 755-8912
5	Andrew Molera State Park	45500 Highway 1 Big Sur	State Parks Public Safety Superintendent	(831) 649-2842

6.7   EVACUATION CENTERS

The Monterey-San Benito-Santa Cruz Chapter of the American Red Cross (ARC) maintains a list of current available emergency evacuation shelter sites throughout Monterey, San Benito, and Santa Cruz Counties. The ARC provides a liaison to serve as the Mass Care Unit Leader in the EOC, who will coordinate the activation/opening of appropriate shelter site(s) in the event of a flood.

SECTION 7—PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

7.1 PLAN DEVELOPMENT

The MCOA OES has primary responsibility for developing, reviewing, and updating this WSRP on a regular basis. MCOA OES will solicit input from individuals, jurisdictions, and agencies having responsibilities under this plan. Figure 4 shows the Monterey County Winter Storm Response Plan maintenance cycle.

Figure 4—Winter Storm Response Plan Maintenance Cycle
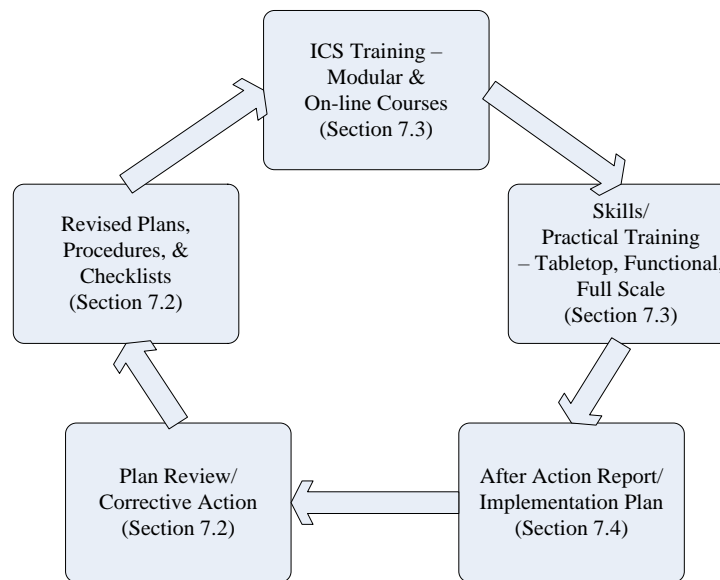
7.2 PLAN REVIEW AND MAINTENANCE

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 Monterey County OES Manager

◆ 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 Monterey County OES Manager when changes occur or are imminent

◆ These changes will be incorporated into this plan, published, and re-distributed to jurisdictions and agencies holding this plan

7.3 TRAINING AND EXERCISES

All Monterey County emergency responders are strongly encouraged to take advantage of FEMA's online training. In addition, Monterey County OES 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 appropriate training records. This plan will be exercised regularly. Monterey County OES will conduct emergency preparedness exercises in accordance with an annual exercise plan and schedule. Jurisdictions and agencies having assigned responsibilities under this plan must ensure assigned personnel are properly trained to carry out these responsibilities. See **Appendix C.9** for specific Levee Patrol and flood fight information.

Following approval of this WSRP, Monterey County OES will schedule and 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.

7.4 EVALUATION

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

SECTION 8—AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

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

8.1 FEDERAL AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

◆ 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 AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

◆ 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)

8.3 LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

◆ Adoption of the Monterey County Winter Storm Response Plan on January 27, 2009 by the Monterey County Board of Supervisors

◆ Adoption of the Monterey County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) on March 11, 2014 by the Monterey County Board of Supervisors

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APPENDIX A—COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT

A.1 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.

A.1.1 California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)

Cal OES maintains several communications support capabilities available for use by local governments during major emergencies. Note: All requests for Cal OES communications support will be processed through the MCOA EOC, or the County ECD if the EOC is not activated. Technical advice also is available by contacting the Cal OES Warning Center at (916) 845-8911.

A.1.2 Mobile Satellite Communications Units

Cal OES maintains and operates several mobile satellite communications units that can be driven, transported by trailer, or airlifted to any location in the State to provide dedicated voice and data satellite transmission capability. These mobile units are positioned throughout the State and may be sent into local jurisdictions to support emergency communication needs. The mobile satellite communications units are part of the Statewide Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS) network.

A.1.3 Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS)

There are independent OASIS locations available within the OA, allowing for rapid, reliable communications with Regional/State and OA Command Centers. Locations include the EOC and in the Monterey County ECD.

A.1.4 Mobile Command and Communication Facilities

Cal OES maintains two mobile command facilities available for use during major emergencies. These mobile command complexes consist of integrated communications and command vans and appropriate support vehicles and equipment.

The primary purpose of these mobile command units is to provide initial field communications information until more sophisticated communications are established and/or restored. Each of the complexes is equipped for operations on each of the major State radio systems, the OASIS, mutual aid radio systems, and amateur radio (RACES) frequencies. Radio operators must be provided by the responsible agency.

A.1.5 Portable Radio Caches

Cal OES 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.

A.2   STATE RADIO SYSTEMS

Several public safety radio networks are operated and maintained by the State of California for the purpose of coordinating interagency public safety communications.

A.2.1 California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System (CLEMARS)

CLEMARS interconnects law enforcement agencies of all counties and numerous cities. This system is microwave-interconnected to provide Statewide coverage. There are CLEMARS frequencies in each public safety radio band (except the 220-222 MHz band). CLEMARS is used for on-scene law enforcement communications. The Nationwide law enforcement frequency of 155.475 is included in the CLEMARS plan.

A.2.2 California Law Enforcement Radio System (CLERS)

CLERS—various frequencies in 150 and 450 MHz bands—is the law enforcement "dispatcher-to-dispatcher" mutual aid network and consists of 26 "cells" covering the State. CLERS also serves as the State's distribution network for EAS program feeds and is occasionally used by California Highway Patrol aircraft to coordinate with its operations bases.

A.2.3 California Emergency Services Radio System (CESRS)

CESRS—153.755 MHz [154.980 input]—is a local government system that serves all Cal OES facilities, a number of State agencies other than Cal OES, and County-level emergency management agencies participating in the system. This system is also microwave-interconnected for Statewide coverage.

A.2.4 OES Fire (and Rescue Radio Network)

OES Fire—154.160 and 154.220 (with a combination of 33 and 159 MHz inputs)—serves fire support equipment. Radio equipment on this network is located with fire service agencies in 52 counties. The network employs mountaintop mobile relays and interconnects to the State Microwave System to provide Statewide coverage.

A.3   EMERGENCY CONTACT DIRECTORY

The MCOA EOC maintains a current roster of emergency contact information for key flood response personnel. In addition, the MCWRA Storm Monitoring Reference Manual contains

emergency contact information for both MCWRA and Monterey County Public Works and Facilities Division personnel.

A.4   SAMPLE MEDIA RELEASES

The following Sample Media Releases are based on templates provided by the DWR.

Sample Media Release – Flood Preparedness

MEDIA RELEASE: Winter Storm Awareness Week and Family Preparedness Planning

Monterey County has issued a proclamation designating October 12-19 as Winter Storm Awareness Week. 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 Monterey County 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.

Sample Media Release – Flood Advisory

MEDIA RELEASE: Monterey County Monitors Storm; Citizens Should Review Plans

Monterey County 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 Monterey County Emergency Operations Center will be staffed daily from 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. 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.

Sample Media Release – Flood Alert

MEDIA 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, Monterey County has instituted levee patrols and other proactive measures. The Monterey County 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 evacuation out of the County takes additional 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.

Sample Media Release – Flood Warning

EAS MESSAGE: Voluntary Evacuation

The Monterey County Emergency Operations Center 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. The EOC is strongly recommending voluntary evacuation to safeguard human life in the area.

The EOC Manager 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.

EAS MESSAGE: Mandatory Evacuation

Monterey County is requesting activation of the Emergency Alert System at the direction of the County Administrative Officer. The CAO 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 CAO has ordered the mandatory evacuation to safeguard human life in Monterey County.

Sample Media Release – Flooded Area Re-Entry

The Monterey County EOC has 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)

MEDIA RELEASE: Exercise Precautions When Returning Home

The Monterey County Administrative Officer 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.

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APPENDIX B—LEVEE PATROL

B.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of levee patrols is to have qualified personnel visually evaluate the performance of the Monterey County 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 that each member of a Levee Patrol Team is capable of participating in precautionary actions and emergency response that may occur within the MCWRA levee system.

This program will predominantly be undertaken by MCWRA, with operational support from other Monterey County departments and agencies. 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 Monterey County

◆ 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

B.2 PROGRAM ELEMENTS

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

B.2.1 Component I – Training

All participants will complete the following training prior to assignment 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.

B.2.2 Component II – Equipment Procurement and Maintenance

The Monterey County Public Works and Facilities Division is responsible to ensure that the following equipment is staged in an approved location and is in serviceable condition. Table 12 lists the flood fight equipment and supplies maintained at both the Monterey County Public Works San Miguel Canyon Road and Carmel Valley Road maintenance yards.

Table 12—Flood Fight Equipment Inventory – Monterey County Public Works Yards

No.	Equipment Description
54	Plastic, visquine (100'x20'x10 millimeter roll)
12,000	Sand bags (18" x 30" x 10 ounces)
100	Stakes, wood (1" x 3" x 24")
1	Twine, 200-pound test (case)
1,400	Buttons, tie-down

Source: MCWRA

B.2.3 Component III – Levee Patrols

◆ The Levee Patrol Division Supervisor will create routes that ensure complete coverage and, wherever possible, overlapping coverage

◆ The Levee Patrol Division Supervisors 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

Motor Patrols

◆ A levee motor patrol will be initiated on the Pajaro River when slow rise flood waters reach 25 feet at Chittenden, or at the direction of the MCWRA Duty Officer. 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 areas are shown on the following map

➢ Patrol crews will be rotated at least every 12 hours

➢ Completion of a Division Activity Log (ICS Form 214) will be required for each shift

➢ All members will receive a safety briefing and utilize appropriate safety clothing/equipment

Figure 5—Pajaro River Levee Patrol Area
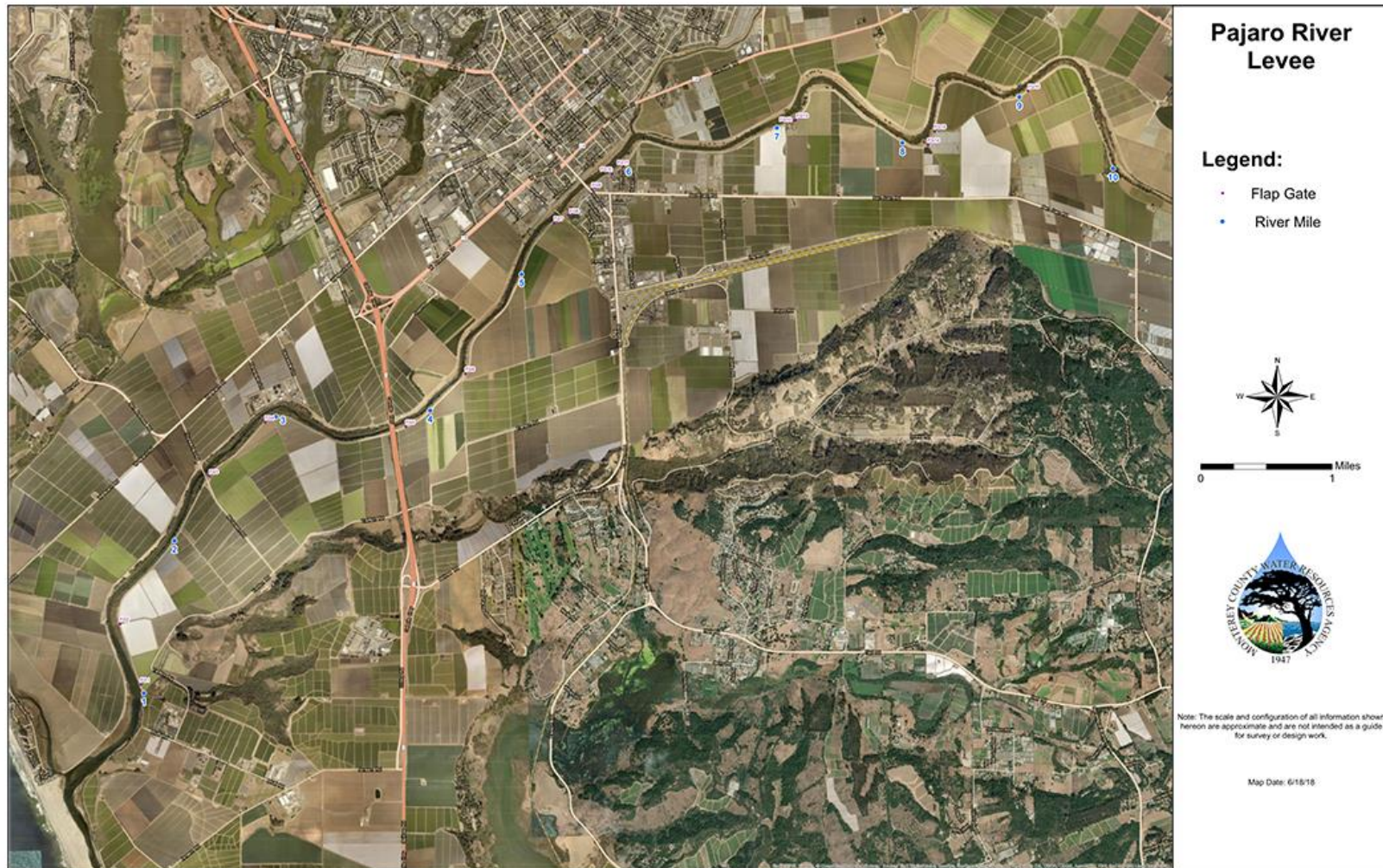
B.2.4 High Water Staking Procedures

◆ 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 MCWRA and DWR upon request

B.3 AUGMENTING STAFF

When local personnel resources are depleted or reasonably committed, mutual aid may be requested and coordinated within the OA. If OA resources are not sufficient or timely, the request is then forwarded to the REOC. The REOC evaluates and fills requests by (1) staff from unaffected OAs, (2) tasking a State agency, or (3) accessing federal assistance. See **Appendix C.4** for Procedures.

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APPENDIX C—FLOOD FIGHT

C.1   TRIGGER(S)

At the Monitor Stage, or upon notification of a potential problem by a levee patrol, establish necessary staging areas for supplies, equipment, and personnel. Monterey County has ensured that the designated staging areas are a safe distance from other emergency facilities, such as evacuation centers, shelters, and Incident Command Posts. Commence filling sandbags as required by the situation.

C.2   PRIORITIZATION

MCWRA 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. Flood fight priorities will include evaluation of 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. In most cases, relief cuts should be evaluated and planned to be made immediately after a levee breach to limit flooding in the area with specific location, length, depth, equipment required, contractors, and evacuation rates.

Based on input received from levee patrols and other informed observers, the responding emergency agencies will establish an Incident Command Post (ICP) or Unified Command to set priorities for flood fight operations. All ICs will participate in 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 mutually-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 assignments 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

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.

C.3   ACTIVATION AND DISPATCH

The Monterey County Administrative Officer, or designated delegate, has the authority to activate this Plan. Dispatch of flood fight teams shall be in accordance with priorities set by the MCOA EOC.

C.4   PERSONNEL

Designated MCWRA and Monterey County Public Works and Facilities Division personnel are trained to respond to flood events. Additional flood emergency response staffing comes from other Monterey County departments, agencies, and/or volunteers.

When additional personnel are needed for sand bagging, emergency debris clearance, diking, and similar activities to save life and protect the public, 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 Monterey County 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.

C.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.

C.4.2 Mission Tasking

Cal OES controls missions and mission assignments for State resources and coordinates requests for federal resources. If Cal OES receives a request for crews that meets the criteria for State agency tasking and if an agency has the capability, Cal OES 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.

C.4.3 Tasking Criteria

For all missions (1) there must be actual or imminent danger to life or public safety, and (2) 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 OES. 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.

C.4.4 Costs/Reimbursement

State agencies tasked under a Cal OES mission number respond at no cost to the local agency or jurisdiction, except for any required support costs such as food, fuel, supplies, restroom/shower/sleep accommodations, etc. These support facilities, services, and supplies are usually paid for or provided *by the requesting agency* unless otherwise agreed to at the time of the request.

C.4.5 Request Procedures

Following coordination within the Monterey County OA, the MCOA EOC will forward unfilled requests to the Coastal REOC Operations Section. The REOC will follow up with the MCOA 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, a hard copy of the form should be faxed to the Coastal 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 OES 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 MCOA EOC must take special care not to duplicate requests with any request 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 **Appendix C.4.6**).

C.4.6 Fire Mutual Aid

Unlike procedures for other types of emergencies, crews supervised by CAL FIRE for flood fight operations are ***not*** accessible under the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan. All requests for crews for flood fight operations 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 MCOA Fire and Rescue Branch Director and the MCOA Public Works Branch Director communicate closely to avoid confusion and delay.

C.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.

C.5   HAZARDOUS MATERIALS LOCATIONS

The Monterey County Environmental Health Division, acting as the designated local Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for Monterey County, is responsible for administering the following programs related to the use and storage of hazardous materials:

◆ Hazardous Materials Business Plan Requirements

◆ Hazardous Waste Generator Requirements

◆ Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances

◆ Above-Ground Petroleum Storage

◆ California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP)

◆ Uniform Fire Code Hazardous Materials Management Plan

The Monterey County Environmental Health Division Hazardous Materials Management Services (HMMS) Section maintains a current inventory of locations that generate, store, or use reportable quantities of hazardous materials. The MCOA EOC has HMMS emergency contact information to obtain hazardous materials information during flood operations.

C.6   FLOOD FIGHT EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

The DWR provides caches of flood fight equipment and materials throughout the State, including the Monterey County Public Works and Facilities Division San Miguel Canyon Road and Carmel Valley Road maintenance yards. For Monterey County. Each cache includes the following equipment and supplies.

Table 13—Flood Fight Equipment Inventories

No.	Equipment Description
54	Plastic, visquine (100'x20'x10 millimeter roll)
12,000	Sand bags (18" x 30" x 10oz.)
100	Stakes, wood (1" x 3" x 24")
1	Twine, 200-pound test (case)
1,400	Buttons, tie-down

Source: MCWRA

C.7   PUBLIC FLOOD FIGHT SUPPLIES

Monterey County has placed supplies of sand and sandbags at strategic sites as listed in the following table. Citizens affected or threatened by flooding may secure sand and sandbags at these locations.

Table 14—Flood Fight Supplies

	Location	Address	Flood Fight Supplies	Emergency Contact Number
1	Aromas	Aromas Fire Station 492 Carpinteria Road	Sandbags only	(831) 726-3130 Aromas FPD
2	Arroyo Seco	Arroyo Seco Road at Mile Post 4.6	Sand/12 tons	(831) 902-8315 Carl MCDPW
3	Big Sur	Across from Pfeiffer Ridge Road	Sand/20 tons	(831) 277-2648 Art MCDPW
4	Big Sur	Big Sur Fire Brigade Fire Station @ Post Ranch	Sandbags only	(831) 667-2113 Big Sur Fire Brigade

	Location	Address	Flood Fight Supplies	Emergency Contact Number
5	Bolsa Knolls	Russel Road at Eisenhower Street	Sand/25 tons	(831) 915-8027 Bill MCDPW
6	Bolsa Knolls	Salinas Fire Station #6 45 E. Bolivar Street	Sandbags only	(831) 758-7261 Salinas Fire Dept.
7	Bradley	Landfill north end of town	Sand / 25 tons	(831) 320-6508 Dave MCDPW
8	Bradley	CAL FIRE Station	Sand / 25 tons + Sandbags	(805) 472-2244 CAL FIRE
9	Cachagua	Cachagua Road at Tassajara Road	Sand / 20 tons	(831) 277-2648 Art MCDPW
10	Cachagua	Cachagua Fire Station Nason Road	Sandbags only	(831) 659-7700 Cachagua Fire Dept.
11	Castroville	Salinas Street at McDougall	Sand / 25 tons	(831) 915-8027 Bill MCDPW
12	Castroville	NCFPD Fire Station #1 11200 Speegle Street	Sandbags only	(831) 633-2578 North County Fire
13	Carmel	Oliver Road west of Highway 1	Sand / 20 tons	(831) 277-2648 Art MCDPW
14	Carmel	MCRFPD Fire Station 73 Rancho San Carlos Road	Sandbags only	(831) 624-7334 MCRFPD
15	Carmel	Rio Road Fire Station 3775 Rio Road	Sandbags only	(831) 624-4511 Cypress FPD
16	Carmel Highlands	Carmel Highlands Fire Station 73 Fern Canyon	Sand / 3 tons + Sandbags	(831) 624-2374 Highlands FPD
17	Carmel Valley	MCRFPD Fire Station 26 Via Contenta	Sandbags only	(831) 659-4604 MCRFPD
18	Carmel Valley	Garland Park	Sand / 25 tons	(831) 277-2648 Art MCDPW
19	Carmel Valley	MCRFPD Fire Station 8445 Carmel Valley Road	Sand / 25 tons + Sandbags	(831) 659-2021 MCRFPD
20	Carmel Valley	Carmel Valley Road at Mile Post 34.1	Sand / 25 tons	(831) 277-2648 Art MCDPW
21	Chualar	Chualar River Road at Foletta Road	Sand / 35 tons	(831) 902-8315 Carl MCDPW
22	Chualar	MCRFPD Fire Station 24581 Washington Street	Sandbags only	(831) 679-2323 MCRFPD
23	Greenfield	41801 Elm Avenue	Sand / 45 tons	(831) 902-8315 Carl MCDPW

	Location	Address	Flood Fight Supplies	Emergency Contact Number
24	Greenfield	Greenfield Fire Station 308 Oak Avenue	Sandbags only	(831) 674-5484
25	Highway 68	MCRFPD Fire Station 31 Laureles Grade Road	Sandbags only	(831) 484-1197 MCRFPD
26	King City	Pine Canyon Fire Station Pine Canyon Road @ Oak Hills Road	Sand / 25 tons	(831) 902-8315 Carl MCDPW
27	King City	CAL FIRE Station 401 Canal Street	Sandbags only	(831) 385-6437 CAL FIRE
28	Las Lomas	NCFPD Fire Station #3 301 Elkhorn Road	Sandbags only	(831) 728-4134 North County Fire
29	Lockwood	CAL FIRE Station	Sand / 25 tons + Sandbags	(831) 385-4443 CAL FIRE
30	Pajaro	San Juan Road at Brooklyn Street	Sand / 25 tons	(831) 915-8027 Bill MCDPW
31	Palo Colorado Canyon	Palo Colorado Road at Mile Post 4	Sand / 25 tons	(831) 277-2648 Art MCDPW
32	Parkfield	CAL FIRE Station	Sand / 25 tons + Sandbags	(805) 463-2330 CAL FIRE
33	Prunedale	Ralph Lane at end of Cul-de-Sac	Sand / 25 tons	(831) 915-8027 Bill MCDPW
34	Prunedale	NCFPD Fire Station #2 17639 Pesante Road	Sandbags only	(831) 633-5480 North County Fire
35	Public Works Yard	San Miguel Canyon Road ¼-mile east of Hall Road	All + Sand / 25 tons	(831) 915-8027 Bill MCDPW
36	Public Works Yard	Carmel Valley Road @ Pacific Meadows Lane	All + Sand / 25 tons	(831) 277-2648 Art MCDPW
37	San Ardo	South end of Bernardo Road	Sand / 25 tons	(831) 320-6508 Dave MCDPW
38	San Ardo	San Ardo Fire Station	Sand / 25 tons + Sandbags	(831) 809-3880 Scott San Ardo Vol. Fire
39	Sycamore Flats	Sycamore Flat Road ¼-mile south of Arroyo Seco	Sand / 12 tons	(831) 902-8315 Carl MCDPW
40	Toro Park	Reservation Road west of Portola Drive	Sand / 12 tons	(831) 277-2648 Art MCDPW
41	Toro Park	MCRFPD Fire Station 19900 Portola Drive	Sandbags only	(831) 455-1721 MCRFPD

C.8   LOGISTICS PROCEDURES

The MCOA EOC Resource Tracking Unit tracks the rate of consumables used. When the approximate date of complete consumption approaches the date of reasonable delivery, the Logistics Section Chief shall be informed, and the Logistics Section shall initiate procurement in consultation and coordination with the Finance/Administration Section. The Logistics Section Chief will notify the Operations Section Chief.

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

C.9   TRAINING IN FLOOD FIGHT PROCEDURES AND TECHNIQUES

Designated Monterey County emergency response personnel participate in DWR flood fight training, which DWR provides annually. Also, emergency response personnel can access the DWR Flood Fight Manual online at: http://www.water.ca.gov/floodmgmt/docs/flood_fight_methods.pdf

C.10 UTILITIES

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

APPENDIX D—EVACUATION

D.1   EVACUATION CONSIDERATIONS

◆   Where do evacuees go if local shelters will or might be flooded, or are otherwise inadequate?

◆   What Evacuation Centers will the County and ARC use to house the evacuees?

◆   Which directions will evacuees go and which routes will be above water—even water across the road?

◆   How will evacuees obtain food, water, and medical care?

◆   Do critical care facilities within the County, including hospitals, jails, and the EOC, meet Essential Services Building criteria and can they remain in operation?

◆   Evacuation planning should evaluate an array of scenarios at various locations, including depth of flooding versus time throughout the flood area, and plan the evacuation routes accordingly.

D.2   PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

The decision to evacuate rests with the IC or the MCOA EOC; the instructions to be given to the public are the responsibility of the PIO, the Joint Information Center, and the MCOA EOC.

Public awareness is extremely important during an emergency. In fact, it is the key to a successful evacuation. 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, and any other threat that might exist. Monterey County is committed to notifying the public about conditions that cause a flood threat and starting evacuations due to the threat without waiting until an actual disaster has commenced.

A well-informed public will respond better to an emergency. Monterey County uses multiple platforms/systems to disseminate emergency information to the public, including:

◆   ALERT Monterey County

◆   Reverse 9-1-1 System

◆   Nixle

◆   Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram

◆   Local Broadcast Media (Radio and Television)

◆ Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)

◆ Emergency Alert System (EAS)

◆ Emergency Digital Information System (EDIS)

◆ Emergency Vehicle Loudspeakers

D.2.1 ALERT Monterey County

ALERT Monterey County is a system that delivers voice recorded, text, and TTY messages in English and Spanish languages to a database of landline telephones and mobile devices in a specific geographic area affected by a disaster or emergency as selected by the local government agency with the following limitations: The telephone database utilizes the existing 9-1-1 residential and yellow pages landline databases. Cellular telephone, Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) phone, and email notifications use a database created by individuals registering these devices on the County's website at: www.alertmontereycounty.org.

ALERT Monterey County messaging can be initiated by the MCOA EOC Manager or Monterey County OES Duty Officer, and designated Monterey County public safety officers.

D.2.2 Nixle

Nixle is a Community Information Service dedicated to helping people stay connected to the information that matters most to them depending on their physical location. People can stay connected to their local police department, their children's schools, their local community agencies and organizations, and the important information from other locations throughout the country that are relevant to them. Each user's account can be customized so they receive only the information that matters most to them, whether it is where they live, work, or have friends or family throughout the country. Only authenticated agencies and community organizations can securely publish information on Nixle. There are four types of messages; Alerts (many would refer to this as an emergency type alert), Advisories (less urgent need-to-know information), Community Information (day-to-day neighborhood to community-level information), and Traffic (very localized traffic information).

D.2.3 Social Media

The OES utilizes the following social media platforms to disseminate and receive emergency incident information:

◆ Facebook

◆ Twitter

◆ Instagram

◆ Monterey County OES Website

D.2.4 Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)

WEAs are made available through the FEMA Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) infrastructure as just one of the ways public safety officials can quickly and effectively alert and warn the public about serious emergencies.

Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)

IPAWS is a modernization and integration of the Nation's existing and future alert and warning systems, technologies, and infrastructure. IPAWS is the latest version of a long list of warning systems the U.S. Government has had in place since the 1950s. IPAWS is administered by FEMA and incorporates various forms of alerting and warning systems into one. It is intended to incorporate new technologies as they become available in the future.

D.2.5 Emergency Alert System (EAS)

The EAS is a network of public and private broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities. The system is authorized by the FCC to operate in a controlled manner during a war, state of public peril or disaster, or other national emergency. Table 15 lists the interconnected broadcast facilities in Monterey, San Benito, and Santa Cruz counties for information dissemination under the EAS format. Access to EAS is coordinated through the OES.

Table 15—FCC Monterey County EAS Plan

Monitoring Station			Stations Monitored		
Station ID	**Frequency**	**Location**	**Station ID**	**Frequency**	**Location**
KTOM-FM	100.7 MHz	Salinas	KCBS	740 KHz	San Francisco
			NWR	162.550 MHz	Santa Cruz Mountains
			CLERS	453.875 MHz	Fremont Peak
			KPIG-FM	107.5 MHz	Watsonville
KPIG-FM	107.5 MHz	Santa Cruz	KTOM-FM	100.7 MHz	Salinas
			NWR	162.550 MHz	Santa Cruz Mountains
			CLERS	453.875 MHz	Fremont Peak
All other stations and CATV control points must monitor TWO of the following			KTOM-FM	100.7 MHz	Salinas
			KTOM-FM	100.9 MHz	Salinas
			KPIG-FM	107.5 MHz	Watsonville
Recommended additional, but not replacement monitoring			NWR	162.550 MHz	Santa Cruz Mountains
			CLERS	453.875 MHz	Fremont Peak

Reference: Monterey Bay Area FCC Local Area EAS Plan (December 2002)

D.2.6 Emergency Digital Information Service (EDIS)

EDIS is California's state-of-the-art method for emergency public information alerting, informing, and reassuring the public. Distributed to the public by television or radio, a message can be text, image, or sound. EDIS is an advanced tool that enables local, State, federal, and allied agencies to distribute public information instantly to the public and the media. EDIS is a service of Cal OES in partnership with private, local, State, and federal organizations. Monterey County OES has access to EDIS through the Monterey County OES Manager or delegated Duty Officer.

D.2.7 Vehicle Loudspeaker Systems

All Fire and Police vehicles have loudspeaker systems. The loudspeakers are very useful for neighborhood actions, directing traffic, and warning people not to enter areas. Loudspeakers are especially useful for persons without a radio, television, or phone, or during late night hours when most of the public is likely in bed and away from media (for EAS alerts) or their phones (for ALERT Monterey County notifications).

In the case of emergencies, these vehicles can drive through a neighborhood and make announcements; they can also make an all-clear announcement once the emergency is over. To ensure consistent information and best use of resources, the IC must coordinate messages and activities with the MCOA EOC. All vehicles must be transmitting the same message via the

loudspeakers to avoid confusion. Messages must be direct and simple. Those needing detailed information may call the Monterey County 2-1-1 number for more information or check the EAS TV or radio sources.

Monterey County has a website on which to post maps, evacuation routes, open shelter locations, city operator telephone numbers, and any other numbers that might be useful during the evacuation emergency. The website is maintained by the Monterey County web master. All emergency information that goes on the website needs approval by the OES Manager.

D.3   OPERATIONS

The decision to evacuate rests with the IC or the MCOA EOC. Operational responsibility rests with local law enforcement, possibly assisted by local fire personnel. If it appears that an evacuation may be necessary due to conditions in the field, the IC will provide that recommendation to the MCOA EOC. If the need to evacuate is extremely urgent, the Flood Fight IC or Operations Chief may communicate directly with their law enforcement counterpart in the field and advise the MCOA EOC. The MCOA EOC will advise nearby communities and reception centers.

Buses and drivers for mass evacuation can be obtained through Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) and/or the various city/County school districts. Helicopters are available through the California Highway Patrol (CHP) or mutual aid through the MCOA EOC. Local law enforcement agencies are responsible for post-evacuation security and patrols.

D.4   MAPS

Figure 6 shows Critical Facilities and Infrastructure within Monterey County, including airports, government facilities, schools, hospitals, utilities, etc. Addresses and/or geocoordinates of these facilities are maintained in a Monterey County database, and available to designated EOC staff during emergency operations. The OA maintains a list of other special needs populations, including areas where demographics indicate a need for contact in a language other than English.

Volume 2 of this plan is an atlas of maps showing the boundaries of the various FEMA flood hazard zones by category within Monterey County, and building locations within and adjacent to those flood hazard areas. These maps are intended for use in evacuation planning by EOC staff and/or emergency response personnel for flood events.

In addition, a Monterey County Information Technology Department GIS Technician is assigned to the MCOA EOC during Level 1/2 activations to provide GIS mapping support, including dynamic mapping displays of relevant data as needed during EOC operations.

Figure 6—Key Monterey County Critical Facilities
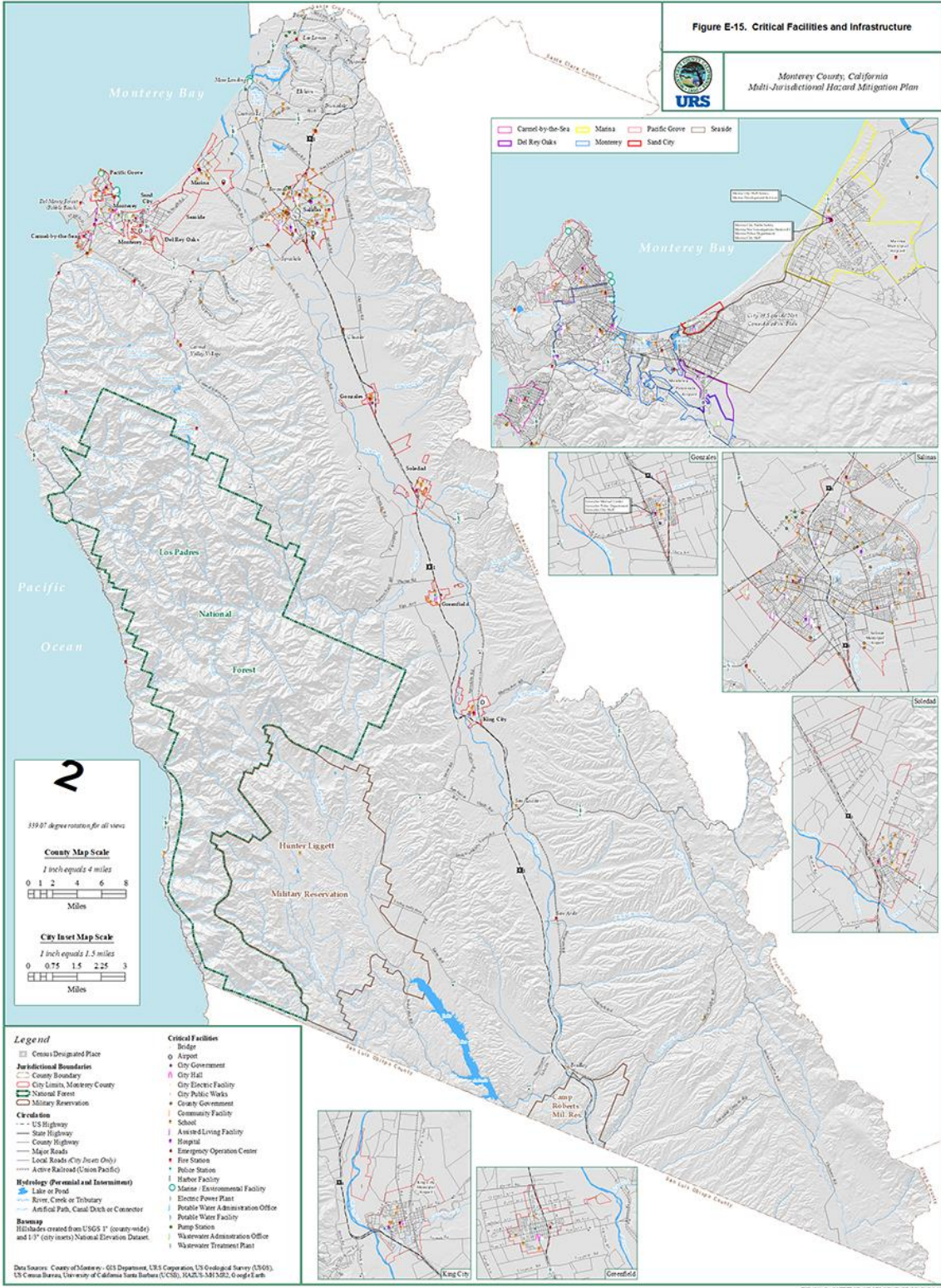
APPENDIX E—FLOOD WATER REMOVAL

With overtopping or failure of a levee flood protection system, the lands protected by the levee system may become partially or fully inundated. Depending on the situation, there may be an immediate need to dewater that area to prevent further flooding or to protect the overall integrity of the flood protection system, or to remove the water to recover the area to pre-flood conditions. Flood water removal is an integral part of flood emergency response and needs to be considered in flood planning.

A plan for flood water removal should describe alternatives to dewater areas protected by a jurisdiction's levees. It should address how this will be carried out, where activities will occur, and who will be responsible for carrying out those activities.

E.1 PRIORITIES

A dewatering plan(s) is dependent upon the characteristics of the flooded area and Monterey County's evaluation of risk and available resources. Considerations include:

◆ Number of people that are affected by the flooding

◆ Use(s) and value of the flooded area

◆ Longer-term consequences and ramifications of the flooding

E.1.1 Alternative 1 – No Immediate Dewatering Needed

Based on the situation, it may be advisable to take no immediate action. For example, an inundated agricultural area with no threat to life and property may be left flooded until waters naturally recede. Due to public perception and expectations, this may be a difficult decision to reach, albeit logical. For some areas, this choice can be made in advance of a flood event. Local governments, DWR, USACE, and Cal OES must work together to ensure everyone understands the reasoning and supports the choice.

E.1.2 Alternative 2 – Close Breach; No Water Removal

Closing the opening in a failed levee is generally the first step of any levee breach repair. It may be necessary to wait for the inflow to slow before initiating this action. Rock and suitable materials must be available to armor the ends of the break before closing the opening with additional suitable material. After the breach is closed, it may be cost-effective to simply let the ground dry out on its own depending on the extent of flooding. Equipment and contractors must be mobilized, the ends of the breach must be able to be accessed, and material for the closure must be available.

E.1.3 Alternative 3 – Repair Breach and Remove Water by Pumping

After the breach is closed, this alternative would remove water using available on-site or portable pumps. For large flooded areas, the time and expense for this can be extensive.

E.1.4 Alternative 4 – Repair Breach and Remove Water by Making a Relief Cut

The situation may warrant excavating a second breach in a levee system to allow flood waters to drain from behind the land side of a levee. This effort may also limit the depth of those flood waters behind the levee and prevent further flooding of areas within the basin and may be employed under emergency conditions.

E.1.5 Environmental Considerations

Flood Water Removal projects are generally exempt from CEQA. Statutory exemptions include "emergency projects such as actions required to restore damaged facilities or mitigate an emergency" (*CEQA Guidelines Section 15269* http://ceres.ca.gov/topic/env_law/ceqa/guidelines/art18.html). Nevertheless, Monterey County will consult legal counsel before making a final decision.

E.2   CONTRACTORS AND VENDORS

The MCOA EOC maintains an Emergency Resource Directory (ERD) list available private-sector suppliers of pumps, excavation equipment and materials, and other flood fight equipment and supplies.

In addition, the San Benito-Monterey CAL FIRE Unit also maintains an extensive ERD list available emergency incident support equipment.