



CITY OF WHEATLAND

COMMUNITY PROFILE

The City of Wheatland is located approximately one mile north of the Bear River and the tri-county line of Sutter, Placer and Yuba Counties. Wheatland's city limits are bounded by Dry Creek on the north, running south to the Bear River and from Baxter Slough on the west, and east to the Wheatland Ranch subdivision. Sacramento is just forty miles south, making it an easy commute for many of Wheatland's residents. The City lies 87 feet above sea level and covers 1.5 square miles of land.

Historic downtown Wheatland is an important part of the City's small town character and community heritage. The downtown area is centrally located in the community with access to State Highway Route 65. Wheatland's General Plan emphasizes revitalization and extension of the downtown area which includes over twenty-five historically significant buildings.

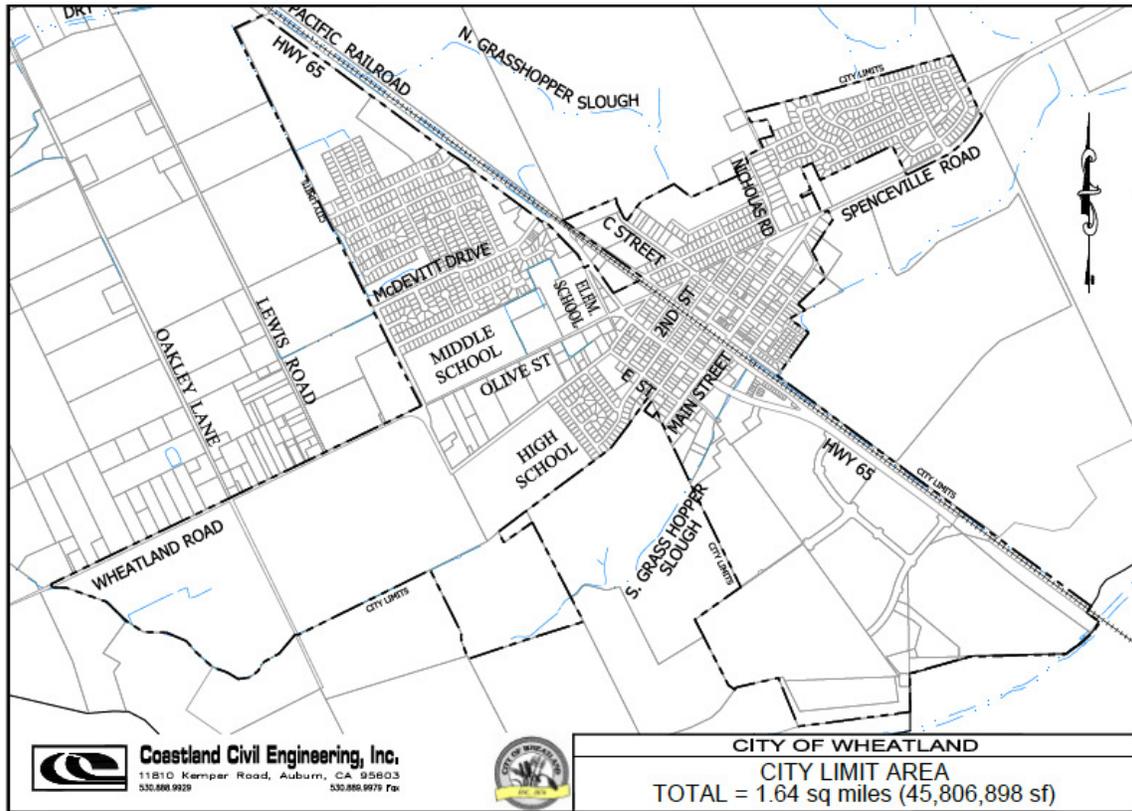
Wheatland is located twelve miles southwest of the City of Marysville, the county seat, and 8 miles southwest of Beale Air Force Base. The base covers nearly 23,000 acres (10.09 sq. miles), and is home to the 9th Reconnaissance Wing with over 5,000 military personnel and dependents. Today, personnel and families at Beale Air Force Base (AFB) call Wheatland home and rely on the many community support services provided by the City. Proximity to Beale AFB provides many benefits to the city for employment opportunities and economic development. Additional economic benefits to the community are the result of civilian and armed services personnel who reside in Wheatland and contribute to the local economy.

The City is protected by levees maintained by Reclamation Districts 2103 and 817. Camp Far West Dam and Reservoir, located northeast of the City of Wheatland, is a source of recreation and a potential hazard. The City lies within the Dam's inundation area.

The City of Wheatland has two school districts which serve the students of the City and surrounding area. Wheatland Elementary School District has three campuses: Lone Tree School for K-5th grade located on Beale Air Force Base, Wheatland Elementary with K-5th grades, and Bear River Middle School for 6-8th grades, both located in the City of Wheatland. Wheatland Union High School District operates Wheatland High School, which is located on Wheatland Road at the western edge of the city.

One of the primary concerns of the City of Wheatland is aging infrastructure. The Police station, City Hall and fire station are all in need of modernization. Proposed growth within the City will reinforce the need for an increase in services to the residents of Wheatland.

City of Wheatland Map



Geopolitical Jurisdiction

The City of Wheatland was incorporated by an act of the State Legislature on April 13, 1874. Incorporation was favored by the citizens as a means of protection against fire and as an authority to enforce sanitary regulations. The current City Council includes five members elected to staggered four year terms in a two year election cycle. The Council selects a Mayor and Vice Mayor annually. A limited general fund is derived from the sales taxes on businesses within the City and shares of revenues collected by the State.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Wheatland is located in the northern portion of the Sacramento Valley at an elevation of 87 feet. The topography of the valley floor is generally flat with the Bear River, Dry Creek, and Grasshopper Slough all located within the Wheatland area. The Feather River is located five miles to the west of the City at the confluence of the Bear River. Wheatland has a climate that is characterized by hot dry summers and cool moist winters. The coldest months are December and January, with highs in the 50's and lows in the mid to upper 30's. Most of the rain falls between December and March; average annual precipitation is 21.04 inches. July and August are the hottest months with highs in the 90's and nighttime lows around 60.

The Bear River, Dry Creek and Grasshopper Slough are all located within the sphere of influence of the City, with the Feather River about five miles west. A groundwater aquifer underlies

Wheatland and serves the City's Municipal Water supply. Most of these resources are regional, and Wheatland is part of the Yuba County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan through the Yuba County Water Agency.

Wheatland's agricultural surroundings play a central role in its history and the character of the community. The continued growth of Wheatland will inevitably convert agricultural land to urban development. However, Wheatland has sought to maintain agricultural land uses as long as possible.

History and Environment

Wheatland was incorporated by an act of the Legislature on April 13, 1874. Daniel Fraser is credited with naming the City of Wheatland, having suggested it because of the vast amount of wheat raised in the area. Downtown Wheatland is an important part of Wheatland's small-town character and community heritage. Downtown is centrally located in the community with access to State Route 65, and includes over twenty-five historically significant buildings.

The Federal Register of Historic Places has identified two sites within the City of Wheatland as places of historic importance. These sites are:

- Johnson Ranch and Burtis Hotel Sites (added 1991– District–no. 91000919)
- Wheatland Masonic Temple (added 1993–Building–no. 93001396)

Wheatland has a long, rich history as one of the oldest settlements in California, starting with the Johnson Ranch. The Johnson Ranch was part of the Don Pablo Gutierrez land grant of 1844 sold in 1845 to William Johnson. Johnson's Ranch was the first settlement reached in California by wagon trains traveling the Overland Emigrant Trail. The track, laid down by the Stevens Party late in 1844, continued in use for at least eight years. It is estimated to have guided 10,000 wagons into the Great Valley of California. In January 1847 two men and five women made it to the Johnson Ranch from the ill-fated Donner Party. A rescue party was formed and the surviving emigrants were brought to the ranch.

A section of the ranch was set aside in 1849 as a government reserve, Camp Far West, and the town of Wheatland was created out of a portion of the grant in 1866. The first building in town was a saloon, built in 1866, before the town was surveyed. Wheatland was laid out in town lots by George Holland, under the management of C. L. Wilson, in 1866. That same year the first post office was established and the railroad came to Wheatland.

Camp Far West, a military post, was established on September 28, 1849 on the Bear River near present day Wheatland. The post was strategically placed to safeguard travel routes to the area's mines. Despite the post's mission to protect the emigrant trails and wagon roads to the mines, Capt. Hannibal Day reported, "So far as the defense of the territory is concerned, no better force could be needed than the present population of the mines, armed and equipped as they very generally are." Every fort in California in 1850 faced constant desertion by the enlisted men leaving for the gold fields. The post commander complained further in 1851 that he could not reenlist soldiers because the local justice of the peace was "obliged to run from the sheriff under an indictment of the grand jury." Camp Far West was abandoned on May 4, 1852.

Camp Beale opened in October 1942, as a training site for the 13th Armored and the 81st and

96th Infantry Divisions. During World War II, Camp Beale's 86,000 acres were home to more than 60,000 soldiers, a prisoner-of-war encampment, and a 1,000-bed hospital. In 1948, the Camp transferred from the Army to the Air Force. The Air Force conducted bombardier and navigator training at Beale and in 1951 reactivated the Beale Bombing and Gunnery Range for aviation engineer training. The Base has been under several commands, including Air Training Command, Continental Air Command, Aviation Engineer Force, the Strategic Air Command, and, since June 1, 1992, Air Combat Command.

Within the current 23,000 acres maintained by Beale AFB there are; 38 Native American sites, 45 homestead sites, and 41 World War II sites protected by Beale.

Wheatland's environmental resources, water, air, vegetation, wildlife, and open space are important to the local residents. These natural resources exist in limited quantity and are at risk of destruction or degradation through continued urban development. The City of Wheatland seeks to balance the need for growth with the need for the conservation and enhancement of the area's natural resources.

Fish and wildlife resources occur in both natural and altered habitats. Habitats that have been altered either by agricultural cultivation or urban development make up most of the area in and around Wheatland. Although altered by human activities, these areas are still valuable for wildlife.

Other important natural habitats include: Grasshopper Slough, riparian areas, alkali sinks, and natural oaks. The diverse vegetation includes both native and non-native species. Wheatland's agricultural surroundings play a central role in its history and the character of the community. The continued growth of Wheatland will inevitably convert agricultural land to urban development. However, Wheatland has sought to maintain agricultural land uses as long as possible. Continued urbanization would result in a loss of agricultural lands that serve as foraging areas for Swainson's Hawk (a CA threatened species, Oct. 2006) and other raptors.

Wheatland is located within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin, in which the air quality does not meet some of the State and Federal health standards, particularly for ozone and small particulates. The Feather River Air Quality Management District monitors and regulates air quality in the Wheatland area and regulates air pollution emissions of commercial and industrial operations.

Population

The 2010 United States Census reported that Wheatland had a population of 3,456. The racial makeup of Wheatland was 2,633 (76.2%) White, 41 (1.2%) African American, 58 (1.7%) Native American, 203 (5.9%) Asian, 5 (0.1%) Pacific Islander, 278 (8.0%) from other races, and 238 (6.9%) from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 620 persons (17.9%). The Census reported that 3,456 people (100% of the population) lived in households, 0 (0%) lived in non-institutionalized group quarters, and 0 (0%) were institutionalized. There were 1,219 households, out of which 546 (44.8%) had children under the age of 18 living in them. The average household size was 2.84. There were 915 families (75.1% of all households); the average family size was 3.28.

The population was spread out with 1,024 people (29.6%) under the age of 18, 321 people

(9.3%) aged 18 to 24, 968 people (28.0%) aged 25 to 44, 783 people (22.7%) aged 45 to 64, and 360 people (10.4%) who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 33.2 years. For every 100 females there were 93.0 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 91.0 males.

There were 1,323 housing units at an average density of 890.4 per square mile (343.8/km²), of which 765 (62.8%) were owner-occupied, and 454 (37.2%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 3.3%; the rental vacancy rate was 5.4%. 2,160 people (62.5% of the population) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 1,296 people (37.5%) lived in rental housing units.

CITY OF WHEATLAND PLANNING PROCESS

The City of Wheatland planning process was conducted as part of the Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project and involved the collaboration of numerous governmental entities. This section describes the planning process from the perspective of the City of Wheatland and includes descriptions and accounts of planning meetings that the City participated in or conducted in the planning process. In addition to these meetings, information gathered by throughout the course of the project by and for other special districts within Yuba County was incorporated into the Wheatland Annex where appropriate. For a complete description of the planning process undertaken by the Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project, refer to Element A of the Base Plan.

The City of Wheatland was a major participant in the Yuba County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Project planning process. Wheatland has participated in Planning Team meetings and has met individually with Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project staff and Howell Consulting Team. This planning effort was coordinated with Wheatland Schools, Beale Air Force Base, Reclamation Districts 817 and 2103, and City staff and stakeholders. The city risk assessment was implemented in collaboration with County/City Stakeholder meetings utilizing past disaster information and studies and review of current activities. Wheatland was an active participant in the planning process.

Representatives from the City (Police Chief, City Manager, Fire Representative, Public Works, Community Development and other department heads) regularly met with staff throughout the planning process to research, identify resources and collaborate on development and writing of the Yuba County and Wheatland hazard mitigation documents. Consulting staff provided technical assistance and plan writing for the City. The City representatives participated in the planning process by providing information unique and specific to the City, in addition to information of benefit to the writing of the Yuba County/participating jurisdictions Base Plan. The result of these meetings provided a comprehensive picture of the hazards and risks facing the City, the vulnerability of assets, and identification of effective mitigation strategies to address potential hazards through partnerships created through the planning process. The outcome of this collaboration provided for the development of the Wheatland Community Profile Annex.

Participation in stakeholder meetings provided technical and program information for the development of the Wheatland Community Profile Annex and the collaboration required for development of a comprehensive multi-jurisdictional base mitigation plan. The meetings table

shown below and in Element A of the base plan provide summaries of those meetings at which Wheatland participated.

An effort to encourage public participation and promote awareness of hazard mitigation planning process was undertaken through the City participation at all Community public forums and other public opportunities. For more information on public participation refer to Element A of the base plan.

City of Wheatland Planning Process Meetings

Meeting Number	Title	Date	Location
1	Kick-off/Planning Team roles and expectations	10/30/13	Wheatland
2	Hazard Identification/Analysis, Vulnerabilities, General Update	04/02/14	Wheatland
3	Mitigation Strategy Review and Development	05/14/13	Wheatland
4	Jurisdictional Site Visits, Mitigation Strategy, General Update	5/14/14	Wheatland;
5	Final Draft Briefing	08/07/14	Wheatland; Teleconference
6	Final Comments	11/03/14	Email

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND PROFILES

Wheatland’s Planning Team identified hazards that affect the city and developed hazard profiles based upon the countywide risk assessment and past events and their impacts. Definitions for the rankings used can be found in Element B: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment. As a result of the meetings, public discussion, and input from stakeholders, the hazards were prioritized and are noted in the table below.

City of Wheatland—Hazard Profiles

Hazard	Probability of Occurrence	Geographic Extent	Potential Magnitude	Significance
Earthquake	Occasional	Limited	Catastrophic	Medium
Flood	Likely	Extensive	Catastrophic	High
Severe Weather	Highly Likely	Significant	Critical	High
Wildfire	Likely	Significant	Critical	Medium
Volcano	Unlikely	No Physical Damage	Negligible	Low

CITY OF WHEATLAND SPECIFIC HAZARD PROFILE

Floods

The City of Wheatland has a long history of flooding. Internal drainage issues in the area need to be addressed, both in the existing, aging infrastructure and in the areas of proposed development. Flood control is provided by levees, and insuring an adequate level of protection is an on-going mitigation effort. Areas in and around the city limits may be within a FEMA floodplain, see map on the following page. Recent catastrophic flooding in Yuba County impacted Wheatland when the city provided shelter during the massive evacuation.

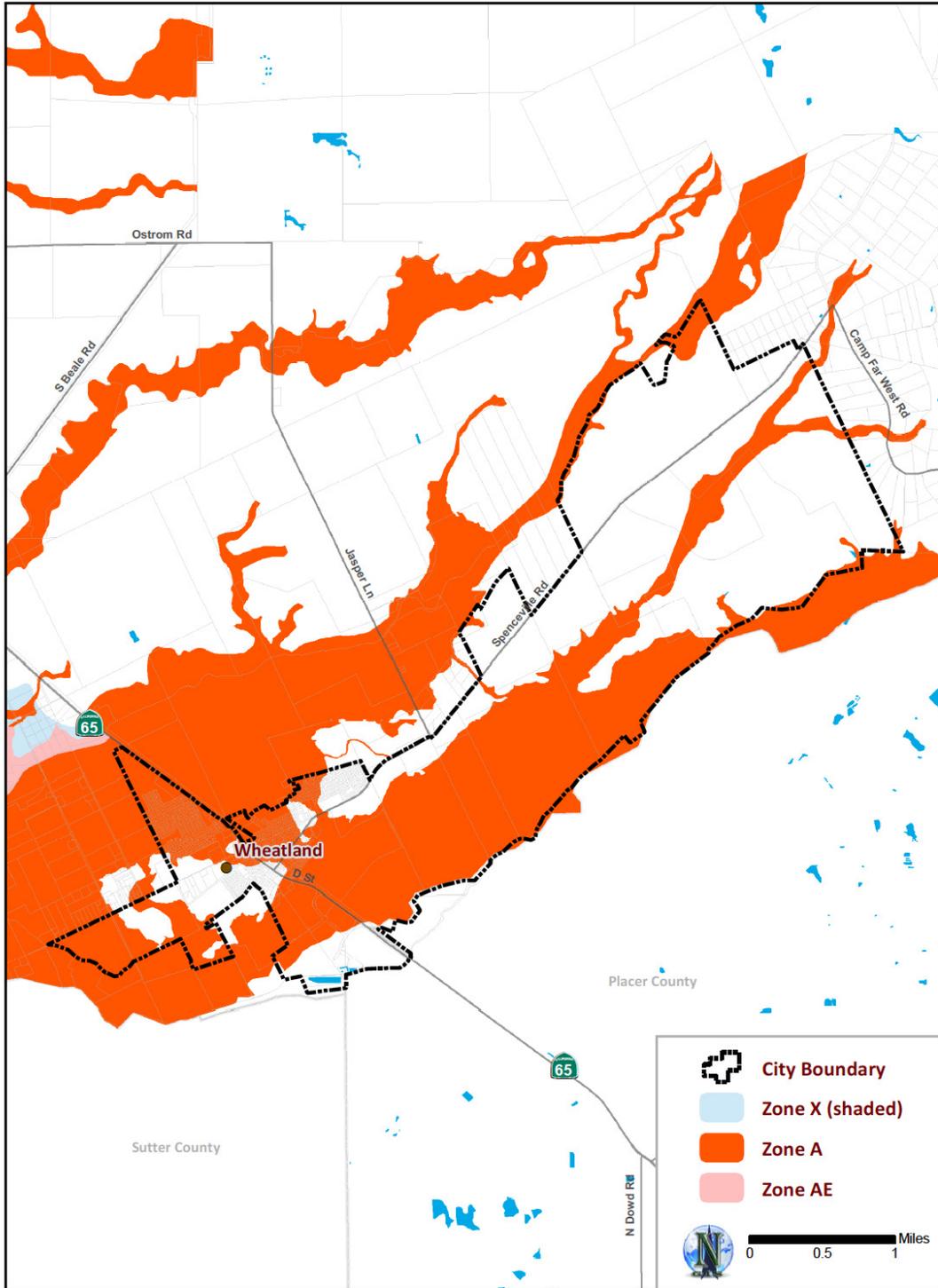
Wheatland is located near the Bear River and Dry Creek. In the event of a severe storm, these water bodies could overtop levees or levees could fail, resulting in flooding in Wheatland. Local flooding occurs because of inadequate sized facilities or deteriorated facilities such as drainage inlets, pipes, drainage ditches and related facilities that transport water to the Bear River, Dry Creek, or the San Joaquin Drainage canal. The Public Works Department operates and maintains the local drainage system within the City, as well as the two facilities outside the City limits consisting of the northwest detention pond and discharge pumps located west of SR 65 and south of Dry Creek, and partial maintenance of the east side ditch that connects the Wheatland Ranch Subdivision detention basin to Dry Creek.

Outside the city limits the Yuba County Public Works Department operates the county local drainage systems which consist primarily of county roadway drain lines and side ditches. All other drainage facilities are maintained by the local property owners. The existing City is separated into four general drainage areas. The areas are separated by a higher east-west area through the approximate middle of town and the Union Pacific Railroad /SR 65 north-south line/road.

The northeast city drainage area drains through the Wheatland Ranch Subdivision into a detention basin constructed in 2002. The detention basin discharges into an existing ditch, outside the city limits to the northwest into Dry Creek. The flap valve closes when the water level is higher in Dry Creek than in the local discharge canal. The flap valve prevents the Dry Creek water from back flowing into areas south of the Dry Creek levee.

When the flap valve is closed, local storm water cannot be discharged into Dry Creek and can puddle on the land side of the levee. In addition, the northeast area has an east to west ditch that discharges storm water to the west under a UPRR trestle and SR 65 bridge. The westerly discharge capacity is restricted because the downstream channel is confined and has limited capacity for carrying runoff west of SR 65.

FEMA Flood Zones
Wheatland



Sources: County of Yuba; FEMA; SACOG; ESRI; USGS; NOAA

The northwest city drainage area drains through a system of pipes, open ditches, and a major north draining channel that discharges into the detention. When the northwest side of the city is removed from the FEMA 100-year floodplain, a berm around the detention basin must be raised one to three feet to maintain adequate freeboard. The detention basin berm cannot be raised at this time because the berm would restrict the flow of the existing “flood control system” (FEMA). This detention basin also receives storm water from under SR 65 from the bridge area described in the northeast drainage.

The southeast city drainage area drains through a system of pipes and open ditches to a small 24” diameter concrete culvert that crosses to the west under the UPRR into the south fork of Grasshopper Slough. This pipe also drains a large area outside the city limits. Periodically flows are restricted at this point, resulting in water ponding on the east side of the UPRR and north of the Bear River. The natural ground slope outside the city limits is generally downhill from the land side of the Bear River levee north toward the city. Possible solutions to drain this area are installing a detention basin/pump station on the east side of SR 65 with a discharge to the Bear River, or enlarging the east-west culvert under the UPRR and SR 65 and associated channel west of SR 65.

The southwest city drainage area drains through a system of pipes and open ditches and discharges into the south fork of Grasshopper Slough. This slough also receives storm water runoff from the east as noted in the southeast drainage area description. The natural ground slope outside the city limits in this area is generally downhill from the land side of the Bear River levee north toward the city. The city’s wastewater treatment is uphill from the south fork of Grasshopper slough. The Grasshopper slough south fork drains toward the west. This slough has been the subject of a preliminary drainage study by the proposed Heritage Oaks Estates and Jones Ranch projects. This slough crosses Wheatland Road west of the existing city limits and becomes a small ditch with limited capacity. Solutions to local drainage problems have been partially addressed by the Jones Ranch and Heritage Oaks Estates projects, which propose a series of detention basins and pumps to discharge storm water to the Bear River.

The City funds the operation and maintenance of the storm drainage system through the general fund except for the Wheatland Ranch Subdivision detention basin and the Park Place drainage canal. Both the Wheatland Ranch Subdivision detention basin and the Park Place drainage canal are funded through a Lighting and Landscape District. New building developments are required to provide drainage facilities, including the pump systems and pipes, to meet flood demand and/or pay a fee based on their demand and use of existing system facilities.

The City requires engineering drainage studies to include all new development plans. The studies are to identify existing onsite and offsite conditions, storm water flows, capacities of existing onsite and offsite inlets, culverts, ditches, canals, detention basins, and pump systems.

The studies must then determine if the proposed development would result in increased storm water runoff from the site or result in restricting flow from existing upstream uses under existing conditions. Any individual developing or improving land is required to mitigate all potential drainage impacts to upstream or downstream users which could result from the development.

Such corrective or design measures could include enlarging existing culverts and ditches, building detention basins and pumps to discharge to a flood control facility, and/or obtaining of flowage easements.

Existing drainage system deficiencies include undersized or deteriorated drain lines and ditches, inadequate inlets or capacity, some broken and offset gutters, and valley gutters. In addition to these physical needs, the City's Public Works Improvement Standards relative to water systems was last updated in 1992 and is in need of revision to make the standards consistent with current industry practice.

Flood control systems are typically designed to provide protection against 25-year to 200-year flood events. Flood control for the City of Wheatland and General Plan Area is provided by a series of levees. These levees are intended to protect the city of Wheatland and adjacent areas from the following sources of flooding:

- North Bear River Levee – Located south of the study area with flows from east to west
- South Dry Creek Levee – Located north of the study area with flows from east to west
- West San Joaquin Drainage Canal Levee – Located east of the study area with flows from south to north and into Dry Creek northeast of study area.

Reclamation District 2103 is responsible for maintenance and operation of the Dry Creek levees, Bear River levee and the San Joaquin drainage canal that are in the closest proximity to the City. These three channels are outside of the existing city limits, but are within the area of interest.

Reclamation District 817 is responsible for maintenance and operation of the western portions of the Dry Creek and Bear River levees. These Reclamation Districts lie within Yuba County. However, portions of the Bear River levee system east of Highway 65 are located in Placer County and west of Highway 65 are located in Sutter County.

The levee systems are under the jurisdiction of each Reclamation District in which the levee or portion of the levee is located. Any improvements to the levee systems or other types of improvements to remove areas from the floodplain are the responsibility of the Reclamation Districts and will require an adequate comprehensive financing system to provide system maintenance to FEMA required standards.

Previous Occurrences

Yuba County has sustained massive flooding from failed levees twice in the past twenty years. For a complete account refer to Element B of the Base Plan.

On December 31, 2005, during the 2005-2006 Winter Storm event, a boil was discovered at the site of the 1997 Dry Creek Levee Failure. The boil was successfully contained and repaired by the United States Army Corps of Engineers as part of its PL 84-99 funding of critical levee erosion sites.

In conjunction with the 2005-2006 Winter Storm event, 72,000 gallons of treated wastewater was accidentally discharged into the Bear River as a result of excessive rainfall.

1997 Dry Creek Levee Failure The RD 2103 Dry Creek Levee failed during the January 1997 flood

event in Yuba County. The failure mechanisms are not well documented and there was no litigation associated with this failure. The failure resulted in flooding of portions of the rural area north of Wheatland.

Probability of Future Occurrences

Internal drainage issues in the area need to be addressed, both in the existing, aging infrastructure and in the areas of proposed development. Recent catastrophic flooding in Yuba County impacted Wheatland when the City provided shelter during the massive evacuation. areas west and east of the city limits.

Reclamation District 817 and 2103 protect an area where residential growth is projected. The City of Wheatland has taken the proactive approach of not allowing growth in these areas until the levees have been repaired and certified. Many of the levee repairs are completed.

Presently, the existing levee system does not provide adequate flood protection for development around the City of Wheatland and adjacent areas. However, the City has placed restrictions on building in those areas pending repair and certification of the levees that protect the area.

Vulnerability Assessment

The vulnerability assessment analyzes the population, property, and other assets at risk to natural hazards. This section lists Wheatland’s assets at risk to natural hazards, including critical facilities and infrastructure; historic, cultural, and natural resources; and economic assets. It discusses the impacts that occurred in past events and vulnerability to specific hazards ranked of medium or high significance.

Asset Inventory

The table that follows lists the critical facilities and other community assets identified by Wheatland’s Planning Team as important to protect in the event of a disaster. City of Wheatland—Critical Facilities and other Community Assets

Facility	Square Footage	Replacement Value	Content Value
Fire Station/City Hall Shared building, parking bay	2,156	\$315,000	\$15,000
Corporate Yard Fenced yard, small building	5,926	\$880,000	\$347,000
Malone lift station Sewer conveyance	253	\$51,000	\$141,000
McDevitt lift station Sewer conveyance	117	\$24,000	\$200,000
C St lift station Sewer conveyance	240	\$48,000	\$40,000
Brock lift station Sewer conveyance	325	\$65,000	\$65,000
Forest Glen lift	540	\$108,000	\$50,000

station Sewer conveyance			
C St Park Open space, small building	375	\$38,000	\$0
Sewer Plant Treatment facility	1,056	\$148,000	\$100,000
Police Department Remodeled Mobile Unit	2,038	\$92,000	\$50,000
Drinking Water Wells (5)	594	\$72,000	\$613,000

The City of Wheatland is responsible for the protection of the infrastructure within its jurisdiction. The City is financially responsible for their assets during a hazard event. The function of the City is to provide overall emergency management during disasters. Other special districts and government agencies also have assets within the City of Wheatland, and would be responsible for any costs associated with a hazard event that affects their infrastructure. Some of these assets include:

- Federal Facilities
- United States Post Office
- Education/Schools
- Yuba County Office of Education
- Wheatland Union High School
- Wheatland Elementary School District Office
- Bear River Middle School
- Wheatland Elementary School District
- Pre-School
- Medical Facilities
- Sutter-North Medical Group
- Adult/Senior Services
- Adult Day Care Centers
- Senior Assisted Living Facilities
- Public Utilities
- Pacific Gas & Electric Company
- AT&T Communications
- Union Pacific Railroad
- 6 Emergency Shelter Sites

Biological Resources

Wetlands in the area provide critical habitat for fish and wildlife, including migrating waterfowl using the Pacific Flyway. Plant communities found in or near Wheatland include non-native grassland, riparian woodland, and several varieties of Great Valley riparian forest. Each of these plant communities provides habitat for various special-status species which occur, or have the potential to occur, in the Wheatland area.

Agricultural Resources

The local Class II and Class IV soils contribute to agriculture’s status as the most important component of the area's economy. Class II soils are designated Prime Agricultural Soils by the USDA and are typically used for field crops and orchards. Class IV soils are best suited to hay production or livestock grazing. In addition, the agricultural lands surrounding Wheatland

provide open space and wildlife habitat, and preserve the landscape’s aesthetic qualities.

ESTIMATING POTENTIAL LOSSES

The table below shows Wheatland’s total exposure to hazards in terms of population and the number and values of structures. Yuba County Assessor’s data was used to calculate the improved value of parcels. GIS was used to quantify the number and value of structures in the 100-year flood hazard areas. More information on how these estimates were calculated can be found in the Vulnerability Assessment section Element B.

City of Wheatland—Exposure to Hazards

Wheatland	Exposed Population	Structures	Value
Incorporated Area	3,922	1,198	\$164,002,401

Impacts of past events and vulnerability to specific hazards are summarized in the following.

Floods

The impact of damage resulting from the flooding hazard, as mentioned, will vary. Most damage resulting from rising water will inundate residences and buildings, damaging infrastructure and critical facilities. The loss of ingress and egress by the population in the affected areas will impact ability of emergency response and limit capabilities. Damage from flooding can range from minimal, where the damage to an individual home may be on the order of a few thousand dollars to the complete loss of a building or loss of life from the inability to evacuate from the rising flood waters.

Depending on the type of flooding and the ability to access the affected areas, the flood hazard event can range from hours (flash flooding) to several days or weeks (flooding from standing water/levee break). The ring levee surrounding Marysville may contribute to holding water within the levee structure in a flood event. The long-term effects of flood damage can span months to decades as evident in the 1986 Flood and levee failure devastating the community of Linda which was once a vital retail center of business.

The bulk of the City of Wheatland lies between the Bear River to the South and Grasshopper Slough and Dry Creek to the North. Most of the city sits at a higher elevation and is not impacted by the FEMA 100-year flood zone. The southernmost portion of the City lies within the 100-year floodplain, as do areas to the north.

The City’s assets lie outside of the 100 year floodplain, with the exception of the City’s water treatment facilities. Additionally, the City is exposed to flooding through the failure of the Camp Far West Dam. In the event of a dam failure, the resulting water flow would inundate the City of Wheatland.

Future Development Trends

City of Wheatland—Change in Population and Housing Units, 2000-2010

2000 Population	2010 Population	Change	2000 Housing Units	2010 Housing Units	Change
2,275	3,456	+1,181	816	1,323	+517

Future development in the City of Wheatland is being limited by the City Council until the levees protecting the City have been certified by USACE and FEMA. Future development is slated to occur in areas with decreased flood potential. Future development will place more homes in areas that are potentially vulnerable to flood, however the associated levee repairs will decrease Wheatland’s vulnerability to flood. Scheduled improvements to internal drainage and sewer facilities within the City will also decrease the City’s exposure to internal flooding.

The City of Wheatland is undergoing a period of significant growth. Wheatland and the area immediately surrounding the City are in the process of being developed. There are three major projects that have recently been approved for annexation into the city of Wheatland. These include Heritage Oaks Estates to the east, Jones Ranch to the south, and the centrally located “island” between the new Junior High School and Wheatland High School.

There are a number of development projects in Wheatland that are in the planning phase. The following sites/projects are either undeveloped infill parcels and/or have submitted formal applications with the City for development.

Almond Estates

Almond Estates is a 47.5 acre parcel located in the north part of Wheatland along State Route 65. It is zoned R-1 with a development potential for 205 single family lots. The site has existing constraints regarding drainage and access to State Route 65.

Commercial Property

There are 7.6 acres zoned for C-3 commercial, located just south of the Almond Estates site along State Route 65. This site also has constraints regarding drainage and access to State Route 65.

Wilson’s Settlers Village

Wilson’s Settlers Village is a proposed shopping center located at the northwest corner of State Route 65 and McDevitt Drive. The site is 6.6 acres and zoned C-3 commercial development. The applicant has submitted for a 24,000 square foot supermarket, 18,000 square feet of retail, and a 3,400 square foot fast food restaurant with a drive-up window.

Wheatland Future Development

CURRENT (2004) AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY	
Map Number	Parcel / Project Description
1.	47.5 acre lot, zoned R-1, with 210 projected single-family dwelling units
2.	7.6 acre commercial lot
3.	0.3 acre commercial lot
4.	6.6 acre commercial lot, with a pending application for grocery, retail, and fast food
5.	2.24 acre lot, zoned R-4, with a potential for 40 attached dwelling units
6.	12 acre lot, zoned R-1, with a potential for 54 dwelling units
7.	2.2 acre commercial lot
8.	The Jones Ranch project has been approved by the City, and is pending annexation. 140+/- acres zoned R-1, 442 single-family lots 9 +/- acres zoned R-2, 56 two-family dwelling units 5 +/- acres zoned R-3, 55 multi-family dwelling units 2 +/- acres zoned C-1
9.	The Heritage Oaks Estate project has been approved by the City and is pending annexation. The project contains 5 lots: 181+/- acres zoned R-1, 590 single-family dwelling units 7 +/- acres zoned R-2, 80 two-family dwelling units 6 +/- acres zoned R-3, 108 multi-family dwelling units 6.5 +/- acres zoned C-3 for self storage 14 +/- acres zoned C-3, 120,000 square feet of commercial and an 80-room hotel

Source: Wheatland General Plan

City of Wheatland Goals for Future

- Continue to grow wisely while implementing the principles of the Wheatland Community Vision, including protecting environmental resources, conserving the City's rich heritage, retaining open space, providing local energy and economic opportunities, promoting public health and safety, and maintaining quality of life.
- Create and maintain a broad range of career fields that are accessible to all residents by attracting high-tech, research, medical, and light-industrial industries that would benefit from the agricultural community of Wheatland or the proximity of Beale Air Force Base.
- Seek to attract a full-service university to partner with an exceptional community-serving hospital, technology innovators, and light manufacturers within the community.
- Assure high-quality municipal services to businesses.
- Increase available acreage for industrial and commercial development, including retail.
- Create a development strategy for the Highway 65 corridor within the Wheatland Sphere of Influence, including locating a regionally-attractive commercial facility along the State Route 65 Expressway.
- Integrate public facilities and commercial spaces around public gathering places, such as squares and promenades.
- Encourage agricultural food and fiber processors to locate in the City of Wheatland as a means of creating local jobs and ensuring the viability of agriculture in Yuba County.
- Support the development of County policies and programs that would enhance the long-term viability of agriculture outside of Wheatland's urbanizing areas.
- Continue to be a full-service local government, while maintaining the flexibility to work with other jurisdictions to take advantage of economies of scale when such action is prudent.

CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Capabilities are the programs and polices currently in use to reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. The assessment is divided into five sections: regulatory, administrative and technical, fiscal, outreach and partnerships, and other mitigation efforts.

Regulatory Capability

The Table below lists planning and land management tools typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities and indicates those that are in place in Wheatland.

City of Wheatland—Regulatory and Planning Capabilities

Regulatory Tool	Yes/No	Comments
General plan	Yes	Adopted 2006
Zoning ordinance	Yes	Chapter 18.02
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	Chapter 17.01
Site plan review requirements	Yes	
Growth management ordinance	No	
Floodplain ordinance	Yes	Chapter 15.02
Other special purpose ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	
Building code	Yes	Chapter 15.04; Wheatland has adopted the 1997 Uniform Building Code (UBC) and 1998 California Building Code.
Fire department ISO rating	Yes	Rating: 6
Erosion or sediment control program	No	
Stormwater management program	Yes	
Capital improvements plan	Yes	Minimal capital improvements funding for small projects
Economic development plan	Yes	
Local emergency operations plan	Yes	

Source: Planning Team; City of Wheatland Municipal Codes

Wheatland General Plan, – The city’s general plan was updated in 2006, including the safety element. The Safety Element establishes objectives and policies and standards to ensure that there is an adequate, coordinated, and expedient response to public safety concerns. It addresses emergencies, fire protection, flooding, and public safety.

Floodplain Ordinance. The City has placed a self-imposed moratorium on construction until the levees which protect the City are certified by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and FEMA. This ordinance has the effect of requiring those wishing to develop in the City to provide funding for levee repairs and maintenance.

Vegetation Management Ordinance, requires any vegetation over 12 inches tall be removed. Wheatland is also in the process of developing a vegetation management ordinance for areas of future development. The Wheatland Fire Authority and the City of Wheatland have adopted the State Fire Code.

Administrative and Technical Capability

The table that follows identifies the personnel resources responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in Wheatland. A summary of technical resources follows.

City of Wheatland—Personnel Capabilities

Personnel Resources	Department/Position
Planner/Engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices	City Engineering Department; Community Development – Contracted Services
Engineer/Professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	City Engineering Department; Community Development; Public Works – Contracted Services
Full time building official	City Engineering Department; Community Development – Contracted Services
Floodplain Manager	City Engineering Department; Community Development – Contracted Services
Emergency Manager	Police Chief
Grant writer	Various Departments
Other	Administrative Services; City Manager’s office; Wheatland Fire Authority

Fiscal Capability

The following table identifies financial tools or resources that the city could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities. There are currently no specific funding sources for hazard mitigation.

City of Wheatland—Available Financial Tools and Resources

Financial Resources	Accessible/ Eligible to Use	Comments
Community Development Block Grants	Yes	
Capital improvements project funding	No	Special approval by the City Council in an emergency
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	No	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	No	
Fees for new development	Yes	Various types of fees in City
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	No	
Incur debt through special tax bonds	No	
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Withhold spending in hazard prone areas	No	

Outreach and Partnerships

Wheatland Fire Authority

Wheatland Fire Authority (WFA) is the legal entity serving the Plumas Brophy Fire District and the City of Wheatland. The WFA provides a variety of emergency public safety services that are not law enforcement related. Those services include the response to and mitigation of fires (structure, wildland, and other fires), medical emergencies (generally called Emergency Medical Services or EMS), rescue from vehicle accidents and other trapped spaces, some “other types of emergencies”, and mutual aid to neighboring agencies.

Reclamation Districts

The **Reclamation District 2103** is responsible for maintenance and operation of the Dry Creek levees, Bear River levee, and the San Joaquin drainage canal that are near the city. These three channels are outside of the existing city limits, but are within the area of interest.

Reclamation District 817 operates on a small annual budget and is overseen by volunteers. RD 817 encompasses approximately 2,600 acres of primarily agricultural land directly west of Wheatland, California. It consists of two levee reaches of 7.7 miles. RD 817 is adjacent to and west of RD 2103, which provides protection to Wheatland. Levee failures that occur in RD 2103 will allow flows to proceed west and will eventually pond on, and flood, the lands in RD 817. Thus RD 817 is subject to flooding from levees that are not in their district. Failure of RD 817 levees will not pond floodwaters high enough to flood Wheatland. This district has no permanent staff and relies on volunteers. Maintenance is accomplished by using the farm crews of the farms protected. The farmers donate their management and equipment time but are reimbursed for the labor costs of the farm crews.

Beale Air Force Base

Beale AFB is located in Yuba County approximately thirteen miles east of Marysville and eight miles northeast of Wheatland. Created in 1942 as an army training base, today the base is under the authority of the Air Force’s Strategic Air Command (SAC). The base is the only location for the nation’s U2 and TR-1 reconnaissance aircrafts, and was the base for the now decommissioned SR-71. In addition, the base operates Global Hawk reconnaissance aircrafts, NASA T-38 chase/trainer jets, and KC-135 jet tankers. Aside from reconnaissance aircrafts, the base is also the home to various missile warning and information/intelligence systems such as the DGS-2 and Pave Paws.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The City of Wheatland adopts the hazard mitigation goals and objectives developed by the Planning Team in Element C.

MITIGATION ACTIONS

The Planning Team for the City of Wheatland identified and prioritized (with a high, medium and low ranking) the following mitigation actions based on the risk assessment. Background information as well as information on how the action will be implemented and administered, such as ideas for implementation, responsible office, partners, potential funding, estimated cost, and timeline also are described.

2014 Mitigation Actions

Action:	#1 - Countywide Public Education and Awareness Program
Jurisdiction:	Multi-jurisdictional
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	The Planning Team identified the continuation and enhancement of the natural hazards education and awareness program in Yuba County to be a valuable tool for information to residents. Based on the Public participation Survey for the mitigation plan update project, online information is an effective way to disseminate information to Yuba County.
Ideas for Implementation:	Improved information about natural hazards may be implemented into media outlets and tools already in use by the county, such as the following: 1) a media list is compiled at the County Administration Office for distribution of fax or email information; 2) the Be Prepared Yuba website home page is updated, as needed, to include information on pertinent topics, such as Warming Centers, Heat Related Illness, All Hazards Preparedness information, etc.; The county may also work with special districts, the cities and other entities to provide awareness and education on hazards and steps to mitigate.
Responsible Office:	Yuba County OES
Partners:	Cities, Special Districts, YCWA, TRILIA
Potential Funding:	Federal Grants
Cost Estimate:	100,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Provides timely, accurate information to our public, both constituents and employees. Ensures consistent information flow. Improves public awareness and education.
Timeline:	Continuous/Ongoing/Annually

Action:	#2 – GIS Mapping Project
Jurisdiction:	Multi-jurisdictional
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	Yuba County and the cities all rely upon GIS data to varying degrees and for various governmental services. As services may cross jurisdictional boundaries due to mutual aid requests and other inter-jurisdictional coordination efforts, a common base set of GIS data and systems are critical to ensuring coordinated and efficient services. Emergency response departments are all moving towards more GIS integrated operations which further necessitates the need for common and consistent GIS data and systems.
Ideas for Implementation:	The Yuba County IT Department operates a GIS Services Section, and the GIS Specialist position is intended to support other County department operations as well as lend support to other governmental entities within the County. Common GIS datasets are also maintained that cover geographic territory. Efforts will continue to consolidate and coordinate the development and maintenance of countywide GIS data and applications available.
Responsible Office:	Yuba County Community Development Agency; CRS Coordinator; Public Works
Partners:	Cities, Special Districts, YCWA, TRILIA
Potential Funding:	Federal Grants
Cost Estimate:	10,000 to 75,000
Benefits:	\$1000s in potential savings to various agencies and reduced loss of life and

(Losses Avoided)	property
Timeline:	Continuous/Ongoing/Annually

Action:	#3 – Integrate Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into General Plan
Jurisdiction:	Multi-jurisdictional
Priority:	Medium
Issue/Background:	The Yuba County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan evaluates and addresses the same hazards that must also be addressed in local government general plans in California. Recognizing the potential duplication of effort over evaluation of the same issues, efforts to update the Health and Safety Element should be conducted in coordination with the multi-hazard mitigation plan and to also ensure AB2140 Compliance.
Ideas for Implementation:	The Yuba County Community Development Agency has participated in the development of the countywide mitigation plan from the outset to ensure that a high degree of input and coordination occurred. The Community Development Agency should follow through in the integration and implementation of the recommended policies and actions in the plan for reducing potential hazard-related losses throughout the county. The plan can be integrated as a major part of the county’s Health and Safety Element of the General Plan update.
Responsible Office:	Yuba County Community Development Agency
Partners:	Yuba County OES, Cities, Special Districts, YCWA, TRILIA
Potential Funding:	General Fund
Cost Estimate:	\$5,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Provides General Plan policy direction for development activity. Potential loss reductions in the \$1000s as any new development within the county will be considered within the context of the county’s Health and Safety Element.
Timeline:	Next General Plan review cycle

Action:	#4 – Implementation of CRS Activities
Jurisdiction:	Multi-jurisdictional
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	The CRS Program brings several mitigation concepts under one umbrella to help communities develop solid floodplain management programs by reducing flood losses, protecting properties from flood damage, and helping to strengthen the insurance aspects of the NFIP. The CRS is one of FEMA’s premier mitigation programs which also help’s to mitigate damage from other natural hazards. Communities who implement CRS activities receive a rating which results in the reduction of flood insurance premiums for policy holders in that community. This also provides continued compliance with the NFIP.
Ideas for Implementation:	Continue to implement CRS Activities and look for additional CRS credits under the 2013 CRS Coordinator’s Manual to better protect residence from flood damage and other natural hazards.
Responsible Office:	Yuba County Public Works; Cities, YCWA
Partners:	Yuba County OES, Cities, Special Districts, YCWA, TRILIA

Potential Funding:	General Fund
Cost Estimate:	Staff Time
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Increased flood protection and reduction in the cost of flood insurance
Timeline:	Ongoing

Action:	#5 – Non-Structural EQ Mitigation Outreach
Jurisdiction:	Multi-jurisdictional
Priority:	Medium
Issue/Background:	Existing structures can be retrofitted to better withstand damage from seismic events. By educating home and business owners about structural and non-structural retrofit techniques by teaching them how to seismically strengthen their homes and business locations can be an effective mitigation tool. Development of an outreach program to secure furnishings, storage cabinets and utilities to prevent injuries and damages, such as anchoring, installing lathes, using flexible connections on gas and water lines, and bracing propane tanks and water heaters.
Ideas for Implementation:	Countywide implementation efforts
Responsible Office:	Yuba County Community Development
Partners:	Yuba County OES, Cities, Special Districts
Potential Funding:	Federal Grants
Cost Estimate:	\$100,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Increase in population knowledge of structural and non-structural mitigation.
Timeline:	1 year then Ongoing

Action:	#6 – Countywide Unreinforced Masonry URM Inventory
Jurisdiction:	Multi-jurisdictional
Priority:	Medium
Issue/Background:	Many historic brick buildings are located within Yuba County and need to be tracked accordingly in case of an earthquake.
Ideas for Implementation:	Implement through County, City and YCWA GIS a mechanism to map and track URMs Countywide.
Responsible Office:	Yuba County Public Works, City of Wheatland, YCWA
Partners:	Yuba County OES, Cities, Special Districts, YCWA
Potential Funding:	Federal Grants
Cost Estimate:	\$15,000 – 20,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Accurate inventory of URM Buildings with appropriate tracking will lessen time for Recovery after an EQ.
Timeline:	1 year

Action:	#7 – Improvements to Levee Emergency Access Roads (South County)
Jurisdiction:	Yuba County, City of Wheatland, YCWA

Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	Improve levee access roads in the South Count that are subject to localized flooding.
Ideas for Implementation:	
Responsible Office:	TRILIA, Yuba County Public Works, City of Wheatland
Partners:	other County/City Departments, Special Districts, YCWA
Potential Funding:	Federal Grants
Cost Estimate:	\$15 million
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Identifies roads are major arteries for evacuation and emergency access Improvements will enable faster response
Timeline:	ongoing

Action:	#8 – Hazard Specific Flood Guidance Annex
Jurisdiction:	Yuba County, City of Wheatland YCWA
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	Develop a Hazard Specific Flood Annex for all jurisdictions with concentration on flood hazard as described in the Risk Assessment.
Ideas for Implementation:	
Responsible Office:	Reclamation Districts, City and County OES
Partners:	Yuba County Public Works, Special Districts
Potential Funding:	Federal Grants
Cost Estimate:	\$25,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Provides standard operating policy and procedures for all participating agencies and jurisdictions within Yuba County
Timeline:	1 year

Action:	#9 – Bear River Levee Reconstruction
Jurisdiction:	Yuba County, City of Wheatland
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	Through seepage and overtopping mitigation along Bear River with full levee reconstruction
Ideas for Implementation:	
Responsible Office:	RD784, RD817, RD2103
Partners:	Yuba County Public Works, Special Districts, TRILIA
Potential Funding:	Federal Grants
Cost Estimate:	
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Resolve through seepage by reconstructing decaying, porous levees
Timeline:	Ongoing

Action:	#10 – WPIC Levee Reconstruction
Jurisdiction:	Yuba County, City of Wheatland
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	Mitigate overtopping and through seepage along the WPIC by raising WPIC Levee crown an average of 1.2 feet; add landside fill and fill in a ditch at landside toe; construct centerline cutoff slurry wall 35-44 feet deep depending on site.
Ideas for Implementation:	
Responsible Office:	RD784, RD817, RD2103
Partners:	Yuba County Public Works, Special Districts, TRILIA
Potential Funding:	Federal Grants
Cost Estimate:	
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Provides levee stabilization and prevention of overtopping/through seepage in the event of a flood.
Timeline:	Ongoing

Action:	#11 – Yuba River Levee Berms
Jurisdiction:	Yuba County, City of Wheatland
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	Mitigate underseepage and through seepage along the Yuba River South levee by constructing 90-300 foot wide berms
Ideas for Implementation:	
Responsible Office:	RD784
Partners:	Yuba County Public Works, Special Districts, TRILIA
Potential Funding:	Federal Grants
Cost Estimate:	
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Provides levee stabilization and prevention of underseepage/through seepage to prevent washout and flooding
Timeline:	Ongoing

Action:	#12 – Bingham Interceptor
Jurisdiction:	Yuba County, City of Wheatland
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	Connect Drainage Area 1 retention pond within a park to the Bingham Canal System
Ideas for Implementation:	
Responsible Office:	RD784, Yuba County Public Works
Partners:	City of Wheatland, Special Districts, TRILIA
Potential Funding:	Federal Grants
Cost Estimate:	
Benefits:	Proposed drainage will prevent overflow of the retention pond

(Losses Avoided)	
Timeline:	Ongoing

Action:	#13 – DWR Floodfight Training
Jurisdiction:	Yuba County, City of Wheatland, YCWA
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	Floodfight preparedness training to all jurisdictional employees that work on the levee sites to cover flood worker safety, flood fighting techniques, sandbagging, levee reinforcement with visquine etc.
Ideas for Implementation:	
Responsible Office:	Multi-jurisdictional
Partners:	Yuba County Public Works, Special Districts
Potential Funding:	Federal Grants
Cost Estimate:	Staff Time
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Trains personnel to manage possible flood emergencies in advance of the flood
Timeline:	6 months

Action:	#14 – S. Dry Creek Levee Improvements near Bear River
Jurisdiction:	Yuba County, City of Wheatland
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	Improvements to existing levees by the construction of a cross levee
Ideas for Implementation:	
Responsible Office:	TRILIA, RD2103
Partners:	Yuba County Public Works, Special Districts, TRILIA
Potential Funding:	Federal Grants
Cost Estimate:	\$35 million
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Increased flood protection
Timeline:	5 years

Action:	#15 – Achieve 200-year Flood Protection
Jurisdiction:	Yuba County, City of Wheatland, YCWA
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	This project includes four phases to improve 29 miles of levees along the Yuba River, Feather River, Bear River and Western Pacific Interceptor Canal with the goal of achieving 200-year flood protection for South Yuba County. The first construction work was initiated in September 2004. Phase 1, 2, 3 and a portion of Phase 4 have been completed and certified to meet FEMA requirements.
Ideas for Implementation:	
Responsible Office:	Reclamation Districts, TRILIA, YCWA Yuba County City of Wheatland
Partners:	Yuba County Public Works, Special Districts, TRILIA

Potential Funding:	Federal Grants, State Proposition 13 and Proposition 1E, local development fees and landowners, local development fees, Reclamation District 784, Yuba County and the Yuba County Water Agency.
Cost Estimate:	\$ 400,000,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Flood Protection, reduced risk
Timeline:	Ongoing

Action:	#16 – Regional Drainage Facility
Jurisdiction:	Yuba County, City of Wheatland, YCWA
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	This public works project will provide regional drainage and pumping for the North Arboga Study Area, Plumas Lake Specific Plan Area and Pump Station No. 10. Pump Station 10 is under construction and will provide supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) electronic controls. Two additional basins are in planning and other phases await funding.
Ideas for Implementation:	
Responsible Office:	Reclamation Districts, TRILIA, YCWA, Yuba County, City of Wheatland
Partners:	Yuba County Public Works, Special Districts, TRILIA
Potential Funding:	Federal Grants
Cost Estimate:	\$ 6 million
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	
Timeline:	Ongoing

Action:	#17 – Winter Weather Preparedness Campaign
Jurisdiction:	Multi-jurisdictional
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	The Planning Team identified the continuation and enhancement of the natural hazards education and awareness program in Yuba County to be a valuable tool for information to residents. Based on the Public participation Survey for the mitigation plan update project, online information is an effective way to disseminate information to Yuba County. Develop a Winter Weather Preparedness program to target severe weather in Yuba County.
Ideas for Implementation:	Improved information about natural hazards may be implemented into media outlets and tools already in use by the county, such as the following: 1) a media list is compiled at the County Administration Office for distribution of fax or email information; 2) the Be Prepared Yuba website home page is updated, as needed, to include information on pertinent topics, such as Warming Centers, Heat Related Illness, All Hazards Preparedness information, etc.; The county may also work with special districts, the cities and other entities to provide awareness and education on hazards and steps to mitigate.
Responsible Office:	Yuba County OES

Partners:	Cities, Special Districts, YCWA, TRILIA
Potential Funding:	Federal Grants
Cost Estimate:	100,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Provides timely, accurate information to our public, both constituents and employees. Ensures consistent information flow. Improves public awareness and education.
Timeline:	Continuous/Ongoing/Annually

Action:	#18 – Fuel Reduction Projects Various
Jurisdiction:	Multi-jurisdictional
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	Fuel reduction locations at Pike City Road, Pendola Road, Road 47
Ideas for Implementation:	
Responsible Office:	Fire Districts, Yuba County Public Works, YCWA
Partners:	County, Cities, Special Districts
Potential Funding:	Federal Grants
Cost Estimate:	\$500,000
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Fuel reduction reduces the risk and threat of wildfires
Timeline:	Continuous/Ongoing/Annually

Action:	#19 – Hydrant System
Jurisdiction:	Multi-jurisdictional
Priority:	High
Issue/Background:	
Ideas for Implementation:	Increase available water sources to continue the hydrant system on Willow Glen Road at Marysville Road and Loma Rica.
Responsible Office:	YCWA, Fire Districts
Partners:	County, Cities, Special Districts
Potential Funding:	Federal Grants, CWPP Grants
Cost Estimate:	\$3 million
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	Improves fire fighting assets and reduces insurance costs
Timeline:	Continuous/Ongoing/Annually