



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.

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

46 City and shares of revenues collected by the State.

47 **Geography and Climate**

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

56
57 The Bear River, Dry Creek and Grasshopper Slough are all located within the sphere of influence
58 of the City, with the Feather River about five miles west. A groundwater aquifer underlies
59 Wheatland and serves the City's Municipal Water supply. Most of these resources are regional,
60 and Wheatland is part of the Yuba County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan through
61 the Yuba County Water Agency.

62
63 Wheatland's agricultural surroundings play a central role in its history and the character of the
64 community. The continued growth of Wheatland will inevitably convert agricultural land to
65 urban development. However, Wheatland has sought to maintain agricultural land uses as long
66 as possible.

67 68 **History and Environment**

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

74
75 The Federal Register of Historic Places has identified two sites within the City of Wheatland as
76 places of historic importance. These sites are:

- 77
78 ➤ Johnson Ranch and Burtis Hotel Sites (added 1991– District–no. 91000919)
79 ➤ Wheatland Masonic Temple (added 1993–Building–no. 93001396)

80
81 Wheatland has a long, rich history as one of the oldest settlements in California, starting with
82 the Johnson Ranch. The Johnson Ranch was part of the Don Pablo Gutierrez land grant of 1844
83 sold in 1845 to William Johnson. Johnson's Ranch was the first settlement reached in California
84 by wagon trains traveling the Overland Emigrant Trail. The track, laid down by the Stevens Party
85 late in 1844, continued in use for at least eight years. It is estimated to have guided 10,000
86 wagons into the Great Valley of California. In January 1847 two men and five women made it to
87 the Johnson Ranch from the ill-fated Donner Party. A rescue party was formed and the surviving
88 emigrants were brought to the ranch.

89
90 A section of the ranch was set aside in 1849 as a government reserve, Camp Far West, and the
91 town of Wheatland was created out of a portion of the grant in 1866. The first building in town

92 was a saloon, built in 1866, before the town was surveyed. Wheatland was laid out in town lots
93 by George Holland, under the management of C. L. Wilson, in 1866. That same year the first post
94 office was established and the railroad came to Wheatland.

95
96 Camp Far West, a military post, was established on September 28, 1849 on the Bear River near
97 present day Wheatland. The post was strategically placed to safeguard travel routes to the
98 area's mines. Despite the post's mission to protect the emigrant trails and wagon roads to the
99 mines, Capt. Hannibal Day reported, "So far as the defense of the territory is concerned, no
100 better force could be needed than the present population of the mines, armed and equipped as
101 they very generally are." Every fort in California in 1850 faced constant desertion by the enlisted
102 men leaving for the gold fields. The post commander complained further in 1851 that he could
103 not reenlist soldiers because the local justice of the peace was "obliged to run from the sheriff
104 under an indictment of the grand jury." Camp Far West was abandoned on May 4, 1852.

105
106 Camp Beale opened in October 1942, as a training site for the 13th Armored and the 81st and
107 96th Infantry Divisions. During World War II, Camp Beale's 86,000 acres were home to more
108 than 60,000 soldiers, a prisoner-of-war encampment, and a 1,000-bed hospital. In 1948, the
109 Camp transferred from the Army to the Air Force. The Air Force conducted bombardier and
110 navigator training at Beale and in 1951 reactivated the Beale Bombing and Gunnery Range for
111 aviation engineer training. The Base has been under several commands, including Air Training
112 Command, Continental Air Command, Aviation Engineer Force, the Strategic Air Command, and,
113 since June 1, 1992, Air Combat Command.

114
115 Within the current 23,000 acres maintained by Beale AFB there are; 38 Native American sites,
116 45 homestead sites, and 41 World War II sites protected by Beale.

117
118 Wheatland's environmental resources, water, air, vegetation, wildlife, and open space are
119 important to the local residents. These natural resources exist in limited quantity and are at risk
120 of destruction or degradation through continued urban development. The City of Wheatland
121 seeks to balance the need for growth with the need for the conservation and enhancement of
122 the area's natural resources.

123
124 Fish and wildlife resources occur in both natural and altered habitats. Habitats that have been
125 altered either by agricultural cultivation or urban development make up most of the area in and
126 around Wheatland. Although altered by human activities, these areas are still valuable for
127 wildlife.

128
129 Other important natural habitats include: Grasshopper Slough, riparian areas, alkali sinks, and
130 natural oaks. The diverse vegetation includes both native and non-native species. Wheatland's
131 agricultural surroundings play a central role in its history and the character of the community.
132 The continued growth of Wheatland will inevitably convert agricultural land to urban
133 development. However, Wheatland has sought to maintain agricultural land uses as long as
134 possible. Continued urbanization would result in a loss of agricultural lands that serve as
135 foraging areas for Swainson's Hawk (a CA threatened species, Oct. 2006) and other raptors.

136
137 Wheatland is located within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin, in which the air quality does not
138 meet some of the State and Federal health standards, particularly for ozone and small
139 particulates. The Feather River Air Quality Management District monitors and regulates air

140 quality in the Wheatland area and regulates air pollution emissions of commercial and industrial
141 operations.

142

143 **Population**

144 The 2010 United States Census reported that Wheatland had a population of 3,456. The racial
145 makeup of Wheatland was 2,633 (76.2%) White, 41 (1.2%) African American, 58 (1.7%) Native
146 American, 203 (5.9%) Asian, 5 (0.1%) Pacific Islander, 278 (8.0%) from other races, and 238
147 (6.9%) from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 620 persons (17.9%).
148 The Census reported that 3,456 people (100% of the population) lived in households, 0 (0%)
149 lived in non-institutionalized group quarters, and 0 (0%) were institutionalized. There were
150 1,219 households, out of which 546 (44.8%) had children under the age of 18 living in them. The
151 average household size was 2.84. There were 915 families (75.1% of all households); the average
152 family size was 3.28.

153 The population was spread out with 1,024 people (29.6%) under the age of 18, 321 people
154 (9.3%) aged 18 to 24, 968 people (28.0%) aged 25 to 44, 783 people (22.7%) aged 45 to 64, and
155 360 people (10.4%) who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 33.2 years. For
156 every 100 females there were 93.0 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were
157 91.0 males.

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

163 **City of Wheatland Planning Process**

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

173

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

182

183 Representatives from the City regularly met with Yuba County hazard mitigation staff
184 throughout the planning process to research, identify resources and collaborate on

185 development and writing of the Yuba County and Wheatland hazard mitigation documents.
 186 Consulting staff provided technical assistance and plan writing for the City. The City
 187 representatives participated in the planning process by providing information unique and
 188 specific to the City, in addition to information of benefit to the writing of the Yuba County Base
 189 Plan. The result of these meetings provided a comprehensive picture of the hazards and risks
 190 facing the City, the vulnerability of assets, and identification of effective mitigation strategies to
 191 address potential hazards through partnerships created through the planning process. The
 192 outcome of this collaboration provided for the development of the Wheatland Community
 193 Profile Annex.

194
 195 Participation in stakeholder meetings provided technical and program information for the
 196 development of the Wheatland Community Profile and the collaboration required for
 197 development of a comprehensive multi-jurisdictional base mitigation plan. The meetings table
 198 shown in Element A of the base plan provide summaries of those meetings at which Wheatland
 199 participated.

200
 201 An effort to encourage public participation and promote awareness of hazard mitigation
 202 planning process was undertaken through the City participation at all Community public forums
 203 and other public opportunities. For more information on public participation refer to Element A
 204 of the base plan.

205 **Hazard Identification and Profiles**

206 Wheatland’s Planning Team identified hazards that affect the city and developed hazard profiles based
 207 upon the countywide risk assessment and past events and their impacts. Definitions for the rankings used
 208 can be found in Element B: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment. As a result of the meetings,
 209 public discussion, and input from stakeholders, the hazards were prioritized and are noted in the
 210 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

212
 213 **CITY OF WHEATLAND SPECIFIC HAZARD PROFILE**

214 **Floods**

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

221

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

231

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

238

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

244

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

250

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

258

259 The southeast city drainage area drains through a system of pipes and open ditches to a small
260 24" diameter concrete culvert that crosses to the west under the UPRR into the south fork of
261 Grasshopper Slough. This pipe also drains a large area outside the city limits. Periodically flows
262 are restricted at this point, resulting in water ponding on the east side of the UPRR and north of
263 the Bear River. The natural ground slope outside the city limits is generally downhill from the
264 land side of the Bear River levee north toward the city. Possible solutions to drain this area are
265 installing a detention basin/pump station on the east side of SR 65 with a discharge to the Bear
266 River, or enlarging the east-west culvert under the UPRR and SR 65 and associated channel west
267 of SR 65.

268

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

280

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

288

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

292

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

298

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

302

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

308

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

313

- 314 ➤ North Bear River Levee – Located south of the study area with flows from east to west
- 315 ➤ South Dry Creek Levee – Located north of the study area with flows from east to west
- 316 ➤ West San Joaquin Drainage Canal Levee – Located east of the study area with flows from

317 south to north and into Dry Creek northeast of study area.

318

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

322

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

327

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

333

334 [Wheatland Floodplain map here](#)

335

336 **Previous Occurrences**

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

339

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

344

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

347

348 1997 Dry Creek Levee Failure The RD 2103 Dry Creek Levee failed during the January 1997 flood
349 event in Yuba County. The failure mechanisms are not well documented and there was no
350 litigation associated with this failure. The failure resulted in flooding of portions of the rural area
351 north of Wheatland.

352

353 **Probability of Future Occurrences**

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

358

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

362

363 Presently, the existing levee system does not provide adequate flood protection for
364 development around the City of Wheatland and adjacent areas. However, the City has placed

365 restrictions on building in those areas pending repair and certification of the levees that protect
366 the area.

367

368 **Vulnerability Assessment**

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

374

375 **Asset Inventory**

376 The table that follows lists the critical facilities and other community assets identified by
377 Wheatland’s Planning Team as important to protect in the event of a disaster. City of
378 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 station Sewer conveyance	540	\$108,000	\$50,000
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

379

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

386

- 387 ➤ Federal Facilities
- 388 ➤ United States Post Office
- 389 ➤ Education/Schools
- 390 ➤ Yuba County Office of Education
- 391 ➤ Wheatland Union High School
- 392 ➤ Wheatland Elementary School District Office
- 393 ➤ Bear River Middle School
- 394 ➤ Wheatland Elementary School District
- 395 ➤ Pre-School
- 396 ➤ Medical Facilities
- 397 ➤ Sutter-North Medical Group
- 398 ➤ Adult/Senior Services
- 399 ➤ Adult Day Care Centers
- 400 ➤ Senior Assisted Living Facilities
- 401 ➤ Public Utilities
- 402 ➤ Pacific Gas & Electric Company
- 403 ➤ AT&T Communications
- 404 ➤ Union Pacific Railroad
- 405 ➤ 6 Emergency Shelter Sites

406 **Biological Resources**

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

412

413 **Agricultural Resources**

414 The local Class II and Class IV soils contribute to agriculture’s status as the most important
 415 component of the area's economy. Class II soils are designated Prime Agricultural Soils by the
 416 USDA and are typically used for field crops and orchards. Class IV soils are best suited to hay
 417 production or livestock grazing. In addition, the agricultural lands surrounding Wheatland
 418 provide open space and wildlife habitat, and preserve the landscape’s aesthetic qualities.

419

420 **ESTIMATING POTENTIAL LOSSES**

421 The table below shows Wheatland’s total exposure to hazards in terms of population and the
 422 number and values of structures. Yuba County Assessor’s data was used to calculate the
 423 improved value of parcels. GIS was used to quantify the number and value of structures in the
 424 100-year (Zone A) and 500-year (X-500) flood hazard areas. More information on how these
 425 estimates were calculated can be found in the Vulnerability Assessment section Element B.

426

427

City of Wheatland—Exposure to Hazards

Wheatland	Population	Structures	Value
Flood: Zone A-100 year			\$
Flood: Zone X-500 year			\$

428

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

430 **Floods**

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

438
439 Depending on the type of flooding and the ability to access the affected areas, the flood hazard
440 event can range from hours (flash flooding) to several days or weeks (flooding from standing
441 water/levee break). The ring levee surrounding Marysville may contribute to holding water
442 within the levee structure in a flood event. The long-term effects of flood damage can span
443 months to decades as evident in the 1986 Flood and levee failure devastating the community of
444 Linda which was once a vital retail center of business.

445
446 The bulk of the City of Wheatland lies between the Bear River to the South and Grasshopper
447 Slough and Dry Creek to the North. Most of the city sits at a higher elevation and is not impacted
448 by the FEMA 100-year flood zone (Figure XXX). The southernmost portion of the City lies within
449 the 100-year floodplain, as do areas to the north.

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

454
455 [Camp Far West Dam Innundation Map here](#)

456
457 **Future Development Trends**

458
459 **City of Wheatland—Change in Population and Housing Units, 2000-2010**

2000 Population	2010 Population	Percent Change	2000 Housing Units	2010 Housing Units	Percent Change
2,275	3,456	%	816	1,323	%

460
461 Future development in the City of Wheatland is being limited by the City Council until the levees
462 protecting the City have been certified by USACE and FEMA. Future development is slated to
463 occur in areas with decreased flood potential. Future development will place more homes in
464 areas that are potentially vulnerable to flood, however the associated levee repairs will
465 decrease Wheatland’s vulnerability to flood. Scheduled improvements to internal drainage and
466 sewer facilities within the City will also decrease the City’s exposure to internal flooding.

467
468 The City of Wheatland is undergoing a period of significant growth (Figure XX) Wheatland and the
469 area immediately surrounding the City are in the process of being developed. There are three
470 major projects that have recently been approved for annexation into the city of Wheatland.

471 These include Heritage Oaks Estates to the east, Jones Ranch to the south, and the centrally
472 located “island” between the new Junior High School and Wheatland High School.

473
474 There are a number of development projects in Wheatland that are in the planning phase. The
475 following sites/projects are either undeveloped infill parcels and/or have submitted formal
476 applications with the City for development.

477
478 **Almond Estates**

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

482
483 **Commercial Property**

484 There are 7.6 acres zoned for C-3 commercial, located just south of the Almond Estates site
485 along State Route 65. This site also has constraints regarding drainage and access to State Route
486 65.

487
488 **Wilson’s Settlers Village**

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

493
494

Figure XXX – 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

495
496
497
498
499

Source: Wheatland General Plan

City of Wheatland Goals for Future

- Continue to grow wisely while implementing the principles of the Wheatland

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

522

523 **CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT**

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

528 **Regulatory Capability**

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

531

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	

532

Source: Planning Team; City of Wheatland Municipal Codes

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

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

541

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

546

547 **Administrative and Technical Capability**

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

550

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

551

552 **Fiscal Capability**

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

556

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	

557

558 **Outreach and Partnerships**

559 **Wheatland Fire Authority**

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

566

567 **Reclamation Districts**

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

571

572 **Reclamation District 817** operates on a small annual budget and is overseen by volunteers. RD
573 817 encompasses approximately 2,600 acres of primarily agricultural land directly west of
574 Wheatland, California. It consists of two levee reaches of 7.7 miles. RD 817 is adjacent to and
575 west of RD 2103, which provides protection to Wheatland. Levee failures that occur in RD 2103
576 will allow flows to proceed west and will eventually pond on, and flood, the lands in RD 817.
577 Thus RD 817 is subject to flooding from levees that are not in their district. Failure of RD 817
578 levees will not pond floodwaters high enough to flood Wheatland. This district has no
579 permanent staff and relies on volunteers. Maintenance is accomplished by using the farm crews
580 of the farms protected. The farmers donate their management and equipment time but are

581 reimbursed for the labor costs of the farm crews.

582

583 **Beale Air Force Base**

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

592

593 **GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

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

596 **MITIGATION ACTIONS**

597 The Planning Team for the City of Wheatland identified and prioritized the following mitigation
598 actions based on the risk assessment. Background information as well as information on how
599 the action will be implemented and administered, such as ideas for implementation, responsible
600 office, partners, potential funding, estimated cost, and timeline also are described.

601 **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
602	
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 Community Development Agency 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: (Losses Avoided)	\$1000s in potential savings to various agencies and reduced loss of life and property
Timeline:	Continuous/Ongoing/Annually

603

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

604

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

605

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	Continue to implement CRS Activities and look for additional CRS credits under

Implementation:	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

606

Action:	#5 – Non-Structural EQ Mitigation Outreach
Jurisdiction:	Multi-jurisdictional
Priority:	Medium
Issue/Background:	
Ideas for Implementation:	
Responsible Office:	
Partners:	Yuba County OES, Cities, Special Districts
Potential Funding:	Federal Grants
Cost Estimate:	
Benefits: (Losses Avoided)	
Timeline:	1 year then Ongoing

607

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

608

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

609

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

610

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

611

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

612

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

613

614

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: (Losses Avoided)	Proposed drainage will prevent overflow of the retention pond
Timeline:	Ongoing

615

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

616

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

617

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

618

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

619

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

620

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

621

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

622