

June 1999

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
(South Pacific Division)
AND
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
FOR COOPERATIVE ACTIONS AUTHORIZED UNDER PUBLIC LAW 84-99
FOR RESPONDING TO FLOOD EMERGENCIES**

WHEREAS, this Memorandum of Understanding, hereinafter referred to as MOU, is entered into by and between the United States Army Corps of Engineers, South Pacific Division, hereinafter referred to as USACE, and the State of California, Department of Water Resources, hereinafter referred to as DWR. This MOU supersedes the existing MOU signed in January 1984, which amended the original MOU of 1956; and

WHEREAS, it is a recognized principle that individuals singly or collectively through organized levee, flood control, reclamation, and other districts or entities have primary interest and responsibility for the protection of themselves, their property, and members of their households from flooding; and it is the interest of the Government (i.e., City, County, State or federal), to provide assistance and protection to California citizens in a common problem; and

WHEREAS, the assistance will be undertaken to supplement State and local efforts; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of this MOU is to facilitate working relations between the parties, providing a better understanding of responsibilities of each party in relation to flood emergency actions authorized under Public Law 84-99, as amended; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 1841 passed by the California legislature in 1992 (adding Section 8607 of the Government Code) established the Standardized Emergency Management System, hereinafter referred to as SEMS. Section 8607 of the Government Code, chaptered in 1993, required all State agencies to implement SEMS (see Attachment 1) by December 1, 1996. The intent of the law is to improve the coordination of State and local emergency response in California; and

WHEREAS, the Governor's Office of Emergency Services and the Department of Water Resources have implemented SEMS and the Response Information Management System, and have jointly developed *Guidelines for Coordinating Flood Emergency Operations* under SEMS. The attached copy of the guidelines (Attachment 2) explains the role of local and State governments under SEMS during flood emergencies; and

WHEREAS, it is mutually understood that protecting life and property in flood emergencies is the primary objective and responsibility of both local and State governments and that federal government assistance may be provided as a supplement to local and State efforts; and

WHEREAS, DWR is vested by the laws of the State of California with certain duties, powers and jurisdictions with regard to flood management measures; and

WHEREAS, the USACE is vested by the laws of the United States with certain duties, powers and jurisdictions with regard to water resources management. Such duties include USACE disaster assistance authorized by PL 84-99, as amended; and

WHEREAS, in the event of a flood emergency it is imperative for both DWR and USACE to work cooperatively to alleviate distress to people and minimize loss of life and property within the existing State and federal laws and regulations governing the actions of each of the parties hereto; and

WHEREAS, the Governor of the State of California has designated the Director of DWR as the official State liaison officer for coordination activities between the State and USACE for flood emergencies; and

WHEREAS, the Division Engineer, USACE South Pacific Division, San Francisco, California, is the designated representative of USACE in California; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary and desirable for the purpose of efficient coordination and cooperation to establish principles and policies for the guidance of the parties hereto and their respective forces in order to gain the best advantage of available State and federal resources; and

WHEREAS, certain State laws, regulations, and policies govern State personnel and its contractors; and

WHEREAS, certain federal laws, regulations and policies govern the actions of the USACE personnel and its contractors.

NOW THEREFORE, it is mutually agreed that:

- I. DWR will to the extent compatible with its funding and authority:
 - A. Actively participate in flood emergency preparedness by providing resources to local agencies in coordination with USACE. Examples of such tasks are:
 - Participating in flood-related emergency preparedness activities, requesting USACE participation when appropriate.
 - Requesting USACE inspection of levees when there are unusual problems or when there is a potential for a later request for emergency assistance.
 - Inspecting federal flood control project levee systems that were sponsored by The State Reclamation Board, Department of Water Resources or the California Water Commission.
 - B. Establish and maintain a program for training local officials and their key employees in the arts and techniques of flood emergency preparation and flood fighting.
 - C. Prepare, update and disseminate to all affected interests an information booklet or plan covering State participation in flood emergency operations that will provide local officials with adequate guidance and pertinent information as to responsibilities, laws, regulations, policies, operating procedures, chains of command, and names of contact persons.
 - D. Take vigorous and positive action to provide, on a statewide basis, aid and assistance to local communities during flood emergencies when local resources need to be supplemented in order to respond to flood emergencies. This includes actions such as the use of mutual aid under agreements with local agencies and/or, under emergency mission assignment from the Governor's Office of Emergency services, utilization of labor crews, field support facilities, and readily-available State maintenance equipment and flood fighting materials.
 - E. Jointly develop detailed procedures with the Sacramento, Los Angeles, and San Francisco District Engineers of the USACE for cooperative and coordinated operations in the area of their respective districts during response to flood emergencies. These procedures will be incorporated into a Standard Operating Procedure (Attachment 3) and updated as necessary.

- F. Commit all available resources (i.e., workforce, supplies, equipment, funds, etc.) in its response to flood emergencies. Request federal assistance promptly in those instances when local and State resources need to be supplemented in order to respond to flood emergencies.

II. USACE will to the extent compatible with its funding and authority:

- A. Meet every year with DWR in the August-September timeframe to discuss and coordinate flood preparedness activities for the upcoming flood season.
- B. Actively participate in flood emergency operations by providing resources to assist State and local agencies. Assistance includes:
 - Technical; which may include providing experienced personnel, evaluation of data, and making necessary recommendations;
 - Direct; which may include material purchasing, search and rescue, and contracting for emergency repair flood fighting activities at selected sites on federal and non-federal flood control works or removal of debris and other stream obstructions as deemed mutually appropriate; and
 - Rehabilitation; which may include rehabilitation of federal and certain non-federal flood control works damaged or destroyed by floods.
- C. At the request of the State, provide assistance in flood fight efforts in any locality of the State. However, this assistance does not include any assumption of legal responsibility. Legal responsibility remains with local and in some cases State officials. Such request, if oral, shall be promptly confirmed in writing. This shall be in accordance with the provisions of federal law and only upon request by the Director of DWR, acting for and on behalf of the Governor of the State of California.

III. Amendment, Modification and Termination

This MOU may be modified or amended only by written, mutual agreement of the parties. Either party may terminate this MOU by providing written notice to the other party. The termination shall be effective upon 30 calendar days following notice, unless a later date is set forth.

IV. Dispute Resolution and Applicable Laws

The parties agree that, in the event of a dispute between the parties, DWR and USACE shall use their best efforts to resolve that dispute in an informal fashion through consultation and communication. However, this MOU and all documents and actions pursuant to it shall be governed by the applicable statutes, regulations, directives and procedures of the United States and the State of California.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
South Pacific Division

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Water Resources

Original signed by:

Original signed by:

PETER T. MADSEN
COL (P), EN
Commanding

THOMAS M. HANNIGAN
DIRECTOR

12 July 99

1 July 99

Date

Date

GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 8607

- (a) By December 1, 1993, the Office of Emergency Services, in coordination with all interested State agencies with designated response roles in the State emergency plan and interested local emergency management agencies, shall jointly establish by regulation a standardized emergency management system for use by all emergency response agencies. The public water systems identified in Section 8607.2 may review and comment on these regulations prior to adoption. This system shall be applicable, but not limited to, those emergencies or disasters referenced in the State emergency plan. The standardized emergency management system shall include all of the following systems as a framework for responding to and managing emergencies and disasters involving multiple jurisdictions or multiple agency responses:
 - (1) The Incident Command Systems adapted from the systems originally developed by the FIRESCOPE Program, including those currently in use by State agencies.
 - (2) The multiagency coordination system as developed by the FIRESCOPE Program.
 - (3) The mutual aid agreement, as defined in Section 8561, and related mutual aid systems such as those used in law enforcement, fire service, and coroners operations.
 - (4) The operational area concept, as defined in Section 8559.
- (b) Individual agencies' roles and responsibilities agreed upon and contained in existing laws or the State emergency plan are not superseded by this article.
- (c) By December 1, 1994, the Office of Emergency Services, in coordination with the State Fire Marshal's Office, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, the Emergency Medical Services Authority, and all other interested State agencies with designated response roles in the State emergency plan, shall jointly develop an approved course of instruction for use in training all emergency response personnel, consisting of the concepts and procedures associated with the standardized emergency management system described in subdivision (a).
- (d) By December 1, 1996, all State agencies shall use the standardized emergency management system as adopted pursuant to subdivision (a), to coordinate multiple jurisdiction or multiple agency emergency and disaster operations.

- (e) By December 1, 1996, each local agency, in order to be eligible for any funding of response-related costs under disaster assistance programs, shall use the standardized emergency management system as adopted pursuant to subdivision (a) to coordinate multiple jurisdiction or multiple agency operations. (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), local agencies shall be eligible for repair, renovation, or any other nonpersonnel costs resulting from an emergency.

- (f) The office shall, in cooperation with involved State and local agencies, complete an after-action report within 120 days after each declared disaster. This report shall review public safety response and disaster recovery activities and shall be made available to all interested public safety and emergency management organizations.



Guidelines for Coordinating Flood Emergency Operations

**Completed in compliance with the Flood Emergency
Action Team (FEAT): Initiative Number 1**

Governor's Executive Order W-156-97

**Approved by the Standardized Emergency Management
System (SEMS) Advisory Board on November 21, 1997**

**Gray Davis
Governor**

**Dallas Jones
Director
Governor's Office of Emergency Services**

Guidelines for Coordinating Flood Emergency Operations

1. Purpose

These guidelines are, as required in the Governor's Executive Order W-156-97, item 1, to "integrate local agencies that maintain levees and flood control structures into the overall emergency response organization".

2. Concept of Operations

General

All levels of government share responsibility for flood fighting. Local government agencies, including special districts, state agencies and federal agencies all have specific responsibilities during a flood fight. The necessity to initiate a flood fight may result from overflow of a natural waterway, overflow of a waterway confined by levees, rising lake waters, dam overtopping, failure of a levee, or other circumstances. Flood fighting is initiated when a threat to life and property exists. Emergency response to flood threats will be conducted using the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). SEMS includes the Incident Command System (ICS), mutual aid, multi/inter-agency coordination and the operational area concept. There are five levels to the SEMS hierarchy: field, local, operational area, regional and state.

Local

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

Flood fighting on levees is the responsibility of the LMA, which will assume the role of Incident Commander in most circumstances. If a flood fight exceeds the capability of the LMA or if communities are threatened, the responsible city or county will assist with the flood fight with support from all other SEMS levels.

State

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) is the lead state agency for flood fight assistance. Section 128(a) of the California Water Code authorizes DWR in times of storms or floods to take any remedial measures necessary to avert, alleviate, repair, or restore damage or destruction to property having a general public or state interest. DWR will be the incident commander where they have LMA responsibility.

DWR is the state's liaison to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Upon request DWR will provide technical advice on flood fighting. DWR technical assistance may be requested directly from DWR or through the local emergency manager. (See below for requesting other state assistance such as, personnel, equipment, and materials.)

Federal USACE has primary federal authority for assisting states with flood fight efforts that meet the criteria established by Public Law 84-99. DWR through Memorandum of Understanding coordinates access to USACE for the state. USACE will have incident command authority for those incidents they determine meet established criteria.

3. Emergency Operations

Field Command In a flood fight, as in other emergencies, the field level is responsible for commanding the emergency response personnel and resources necessary to carry out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to the flood threat. Typically, the LMA will be the Incident Commander for a flood fight. As levee problems progress to a level where they pose a potential threat to life and property, the Incident Commander needs to inform the jurisdictional emergency manager. As a flood fight expands other agencies that have functional or geographic responsibilities, for example a local sheriff department for evacuations, may join with the LMA to form a unified command. The agencies that participate in a unified command do not relinquish their jurisdictional authorities. Through multi/inter-agency coordination they develop a single coordinated action plan for the agreed operational period.

Local The city or county emergency manager will activate their EOC as deemed necessary to manage and coordinate resources to support the Incident Command or Unified Command and the overall emergency response within their jurisdictional boundaries.

Op. Area The operational area may be activated to manage and/or coordinate information, resources, and priorities among local governments within the operational area and serves as the coordination and communication link between the local government level and the regional level. SEMS requires the activation of the operational area if one or more jurisdictions have activated their EOCs, request the activation of the operational area, have proclaimed a local emergency.

If the operational area (OA) EOC is activated, OES and DWR will provide staff liaison to the extent possible for coordination of emergency operations and flood fight operations respectively.

Region	If a OA EOC is activated the OES Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) will be activated to the level necessary to coordinate emergency operations and respond to requests for resources and mutual aid. The REOC will coordinate information and resources among OAs and provide a point of liaison to Federal agencies, including USACE through the DWR liaison in the REOC. DWR will provide liaison to each activated REOC to assist in coordination of flood fight activities
State	When a REOC is activated, the SOC will be activated to support the region with state agency resources, i.e., CDF, CCC, to coordinate statewide mutual aid and federal aid.
DWR Flood Operations Center (FOC)	When a severe storm pattern or other flood potential develops DWR's Flood Operations Center is activated. The FOC is primary center for coordination of DWR's overall flood fight assistance and coordinates the state's requests to USACE.

4. Resource Acquisition

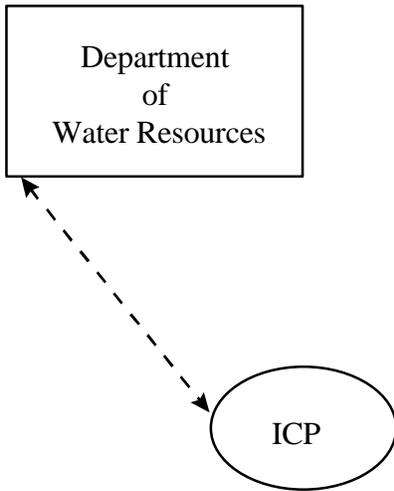
In all circumstances the resources necessary to continue a flood fight and protect lives and property will be requested and coordinated through the SEMS system. In addition, each level of SEMS is responsible for keeping the next level informed of essential information regarding the development and status of the flood fight.

LMAs are expected to stockpile flood fight resources prior to the flood season. If an LMA exhausts and can't obtain additional flood resources they should request additional resources from their local jurisdiction.

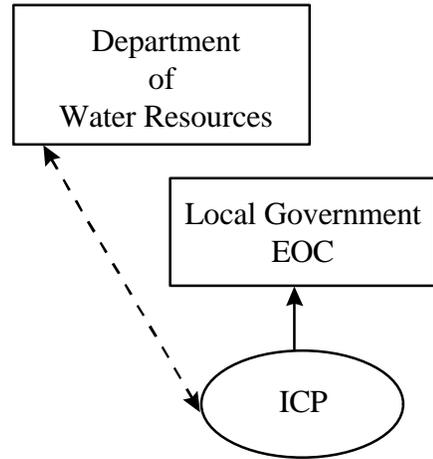
If a city or county can't provide the needed resources, they should request assistance from the operational area. The OA will provide flood fighting resources to the LMA, to the extent possible, from within the OA, i.e., from county, cities and special districts.

In the event the OA cannot adequately support the flood fight, state resources shall be requested thorough the Regional Operations Center (REOC). OES through the REOC may task a state agency to provide the resources to the OA. The following diagrams illustrate the SEMS hierarchy and the resources acquisition process. Illustrations progress from the simplest incident to one involving activation of the Operational Area, and, as required under SEMS, the REOC:

Single Incident Not Requiring EOC Activation

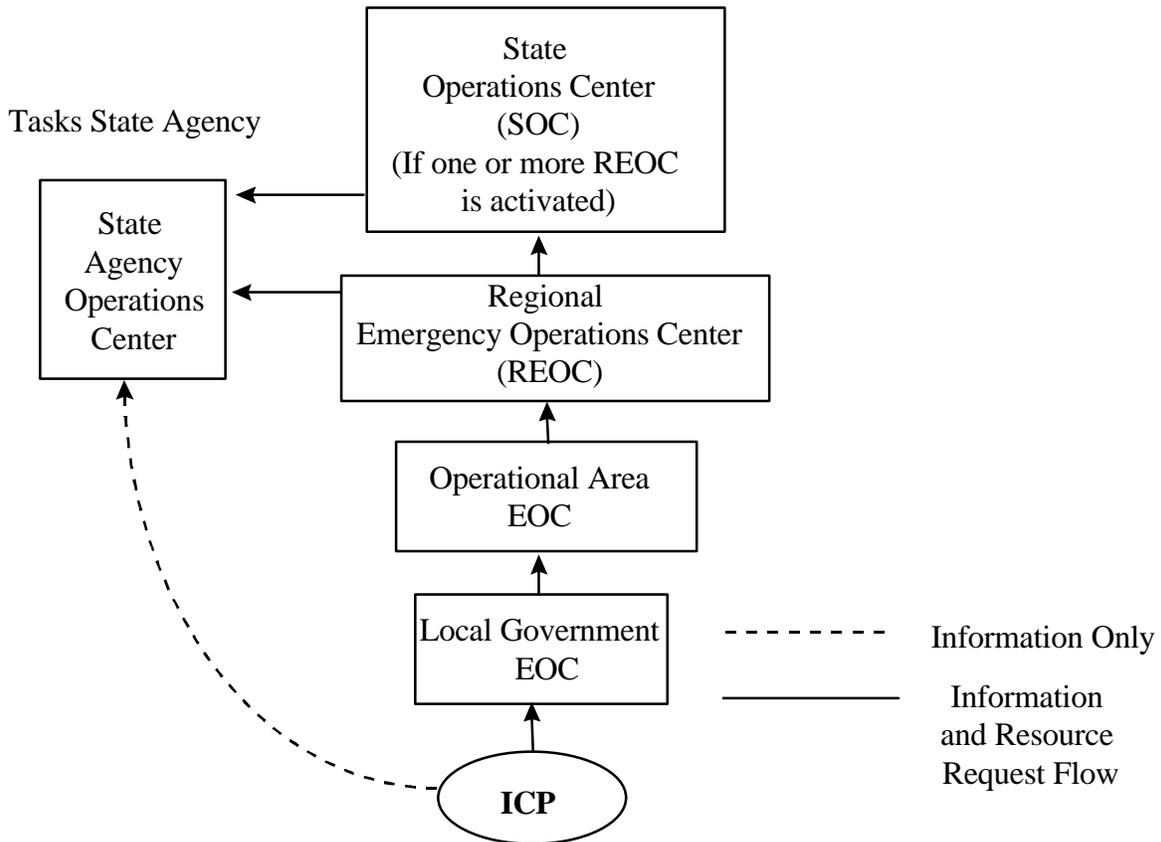


Single Incident Requiring EOC Activation



—————> Information and Resource Flow
 <-----> Information Flow Only

Single Incident Requiring Operational Area EOC Activation



5. Financing Flood Emergency Operations

Financing and reimbursement for flood fight operations are governed by the Emergency Services Act and other applicable State and federal laws, which are not altered by this section. This section clarifies which agency or governmental level assumes fiscal responsibility at each successive level of disaster. Agencies participating in flood fight may establish agreements before or during the event in the context of a Unified Command to allocate fiscal responsibility for the flood fight. Fiscal agreements should be documented if they are different from this section.

If there is an LMA, it has primary authority and fiscal responsibility for the flood fight within its jurisdiction. If there is no LMA, local government (typically the city or county responsible for emergency management) is responsible for all aspects of the flood fight necessary to protect the public including costs.

If an LMA or local government determines that it will exhaust its on-hand resources and is no longer capable of procuring its own resources for the purposes of maintaining the flood fight, or it has already exhausted its resources, it may request assistance from the next higher SEMS level. At this point the jurisdiction providing the resource is fiscally responsible for the costs necessary to support the flood fight and to augment the activities of the LMA.

If the Governor determines that the city or county is no longer able to support the flood fight with its own resources, and conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exists, he/she may declare a state of emergency. State agency assistance is then provided to the requesting jurisdiction without the expectation of reimbursement.

As the level of disaster progresses, the fiscal responsibility of each level of government will remain intact even as succeeding levels of government join the Unified Command and assume additional flood fight activities and fiscal responsibilities. To ensure fiscal accountability, it is assumed for the purposes of this document that an agency requesting resources assumes the responsibility for paying for those resources, unless otherwise agreed. If mutual aid is used, reimbursement will be governed by the applicable mutual aid agreement. This does not limit an individual agency or jurisdiction's discretion or ability to request and obtain reimbursement of emergency response costs that may be eligible under State and federal disaster assistance programs.

6. Authorities

State **Government Code Section 8607(d)** all state agencies are required to use the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) to coordinate multiple jurisdiction or multiple agency emergency and disaster operations.

Government Code Section 8607(e) requires a local agency to use SEMS in order to be eligible for reimbursement of personnel-related response costs.

California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Section 2402(i), local government includes most local agencies and special districts as defined by CCR Title 19, Section 2900(y)

CCR, Title 19, Section 2403 there are five levels of the SEMS organization. The field response level “commands emergency response personnel and resources” to carry out “tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat.” The local government level manages and coordinates the overall emergency response and recovery activities within its jurisdiction. The operational area level “manages and/or coordinates information, resources, and priorities among local governments within the operational area and serves as the coordination and communication link between the local government level and the regional level.”

CCR, Title 19, Section 2405 emergency response agencies operating at the field response level shall use the Incident Command System, incorporating the functions, principles and components of ICS.

CCR, Title 19, Section 2402, emergency response agencies include “any organization responding to an emergency....”

CCR, Title 19, Section 2407(c), “communications and coordination shall be established between a local government EOC, when activated, and any state or local emergency response agency having jurisdiction at an incident occurring within a local government’s boundaries.”

CCR Title 19, Section 2407(d), requires local government to “use multi-agency or inter-agency coordination to facilitate decisions for overall local government level emergency response activities.”

Government Code Section 8610, allows local governments to develop plans agreements, ordinances, resolutions, and regulations for dealing with local emergencies that can be adequately dealt with locally and to carry out voluntary mutual aid.

Government Code Section 8616, during a state of emergency, “outside aid” to a local government shall be rendered in accordance with approved emergency plans.

Government Code Section 8618, unless otherwise expressly provided by the parties, the responsible local official in whose jurisdiction an incident requires mutual aid “shall remain in charge at such incident,

including the direction of personnel and equipment provided him through mutual aid.”

Government Code Section 8632, State agencies may provide mutual aid to assist political subdivisions during a local emergency in accordance with established plans or agreements, or at the direction of the Governor.

Government Code Section 8596, authorizes state agencies and employees to assist in disposal of debris on private property.

Government Code Section 8617, provides for the use of mutual aid in periods other than a state of emergency or a local emergency.

CCR Title 19, “special districts” is defined as any unit of local government (other than a city, county, or city and county) with authority or responsibility to own, operate or maintain a project, including specified joint powers authorities.

Water Code Sections 8370 and 12642, assign responsibility for maintaining and operating the Sacramento River Flood Control Project and the San Joaquin River Flood Control Systems, and other federal projects within their boundaries to local levee maintaining districts, counties, cities and other public agencies.

Water Code Section 12878.1, authorizes DWR to maintain and operate units or portions of flood control projects in the Sacramento or San Joaquin Valleys which are within the DWR supervised maintenance areas.

Water Code Section 128(a), authorizes DWR in times of storms or floods to take any remedial measures necessary to avert, alleviate, repair, or restore damage or destruction to property having a general public or state interest.

Water Code Section 8010, a city may incur indebtedness up to 6% of assessed valuation to protect itself from floods and drain the city.

Water Code Section 8361, DWR maintains certain specified features of the Sacramento River Flood Control Project, including many miles of levees and all weirs and flood relief structures.

Water Code Section 8370, LMAs must maintain and operate the Sacramento River Flood Control Project within their jurisdictions, except facilities designated in Section 8361 or designated by federal law.

Water Code Section 8715, Any levee in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District (much of the lower part of the Central Valley floor between Fresno and Chico) may be protected or strengthened by anyone if it is in danger of flood damage.

Water Code Section 12642, When the federal government does not maintain and operate federally authorized projects, the affected county, city, State agency or public district must do it.

Federal

Public Law 84-99, authorizes the Corps of Engineers, at the request of the Governor to conduct emergency flood fight when they determine that an immediate danger to life or property exists and the local and state resources are insufficient for the task.

Note: Contact DWR Flood Operations Center at (916) 574-2611 for more detailed flood operations information.

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES
FOR RESPONDING TO FLOOD EMERGENCIES
UNDER PUBLIC LAW 84-99**

I. BACKGROUND

The United States Army Corps of Engineers has vested authority under Public Law 84-99, as amended (hereafter PL 84-99), to assist public agencies in responding to flood emergencies. Assistance can be in the form of technical assistance, direct assistance, or rehabilitation of federal and certain non-federal flood control works damaged or destroyed by floods. USACE assistance must be requested through the State's Standardized Emergency Management System; and coordinated through the State's Response Information Management System. The local agency requesting assistance must provide appropriate documentation (i.e. hold harmless agreements, etc.) following any verbal authorization.

Separately from any PL 84-99 authorization, FEMA may also mission assign USACE for flood emergency response under the Federal Response Plan.

II. INTRODUCTION

The USACE Emergency Operations Program, authorized by PL 84-99, is a significant factor in protecting California citizens from loss of life and protecting improved property in disasters. For more than 40 years, the USACE has relied on Department of Water Resources to coordinate requests for use of the program, determine when State and local efforts require supplementation through federal support, and verify the acuteness of the situation. The modifications to the process used by USACE and DWR contained in this procedure will add the benefits of California's Standardized Emergency Management System to the process.

SEMS ensures greater coordination, identifies potential for duplicative resource requests and provides a broader pool of resources. Specifically, following the SEMS process will ensure timely access to regional and State mutual aid and FEMA mission tasking should response under PL 84-99 be inappropriate.

III. COORDINATION OF LOCAL AND STATE OPERATIONS

The attached "Guidelines for Coordinating Flood Emergency Operations" were prepared to comply with Governor's Executive Order W-156-97, and focus primarily on coordination of local and State flood emergency operations under

the Standardized Emergency Management System. The Guidelines include sections on “Concept of Operations” and “Emergency Operations” for local and State agencies. Key elements from the Guidelines are incorporated into these Standard Operating Procedures to provide a context for the State’s (DWR’s) request to the Corps of Engineers for emergency assistance under PL 84-99.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

Local Agency – The local agency has the responsibility to conduct flood fight operations and to utilize available local resources including contracting of personnel and/or the use of mutual aid. If local resources are inadequate to address the situation, the local agency contacts the Operational Area to request assistance via the Operational Area Emergency Services Coordinator or the OA Emergency Operations Center. For flood control projects sponsored by The Reclamation Board, DWR technical assistance may be requested directly or through the local emergency manager. Local requests made directly to the USACE for PL 84-99 assistance will be referred through the OA to DWR.

Operational Area – The OA ESC and/or EOC ensures coordination within the OA concerning requests for assistance, determines whether mutual aid or local resources are sufficient, and, if not, forwards PL 84-99 requests to the Office of Emergency Services regional office for action.

State OES Region – The State OES Regional Emergency Operations Center coordinates requests for PL 84-99 assistance received from the OA by contacting DWR. The appropriate REOC will ensure coordination and communication between USACE, DWR, the OA and the local agency. DWR serves as the facilitator for all USACE PL 84-99 flood-fighting efforts. DWR will coordinate with the local agency, initiate the PL 84-99 request process, and assist USACE in determining the applicability of PL 84-99. If requests do not meet PL 84-99 guidelines, DWR will notify the local agency, the OA ESC or EOC, and OES EOC. The REOC will then coordinate with FEMA for possible FEMA tasking to the USACE.

DWR – Prior to making requests to USACE, DWR reviews requests and information from the OA on the capability of the local agency. DWR ensures that local and State resources require supplementation and that an emergency situation exists. Once these determinations are made, DWR requests USACE assistance. DWR can also provide technical advice and assistance to local agencies concerning flood fighting and emergency flood control measures.

USACE – If a request for PL 84-99 flood fight assistance comes to USACE directly from an Operational Area or a local agency, USACE will refer the request to DWR for processing. Once assistance is authorized, USACE usually works with DWR within the Central Valley, and often works directly with the local agency in other parts of the State to coordinate flood fighting assistance as well

as in securing the required permissions and documentation to facilitate the conduct of flood fighting missions. When working directly with local agencies, USACE will keep DWR informed, and DWR will inform the appropriate REOC, to ensure coordination and communication exist throughout the system.

V. PROCEDURES LEADING TO PL 84-99 REQUEST

Following are the recommended procedures to comply with the Standardized Emergency Management System:

- A. A local agency requests PL 84-99 assistance via the OA EOC (or directly through DWR for flood control projects sponsored by The Reclamation Board -- in which case DWR ensures that the REOC is informed).
- B. The OA EOC ensures local agency resources, mutual aid and local contracting need to be supplemented to address the request, and forwards the request to the REOC.
- C. The REOC forwards the request and the finding of the local agency, that its resources need to be supplemented, to DWR.
- D. DWR determines whether State and local resources require supplementation and that an emergency situation exists. If both conditions are found, DWR makes a request to the Corps for PL 84-99 flood fight assistance.
 1. If DWR and USACE recognize this situation as appropriate for PL 84-99 response, the DWR director's representative makes a verbal request for assistance, followed within 24 hours by a formal request letter signed by the DWR director. DWR will coordinate the assistance request with the appropriate Corps District offices (Sacramento, San Francisco or Los Angeles). Each District's area of responsibility is shown on the attached map.
 2. If USACE needs additional information, DWR and USACE will work together to obtain it. This may involve field visits by USACE and DWR staff and communication between USACE, DWR and the local agency. USACE will informally convey its findings to DWR, and, if the findings are affirmative, DWR will make a verbal request for assistance and follow it within 24 hours with a formal request signed by the DWR director.
- E. DWR will immediately inform the local agency, the Operational Area, and the REOC of the disposition of the local agency's request, whether approved or found inadequate by USACE or DWR.

- F. USACE will work with DWR, who will keep the local agency and the REOC informed. The REOC will follow up with the OA, USACE and DWR as appropriate.
- G. If USACE or DWR denies the PL 84-99 request, the REOC will coordinate with FEMA for FEMA tasking and/or will investigate State agency missions or other mutual aid responses as appropriate and will coordinate same with the OA EOC.

MAPS

1. MAP (Page 8) SHOWING EACH USACE DISTRICT'S AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY (SAN FRANCISCO, SACRAMENTO AND LOS ANGELES DISTRICTS).
2. MAP (Page 9) SHOWING THE CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES REGIONAL BOUNDARIES (COASTAL, INLAND AND SOUTHERN REGIONS).

CONTACT PERSONS

Sacramento District:

DWR will coordinate the assistance request with:

Mr. Kell Cloward, Chief
Readiness Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
Sacramento, California 95814-2922
Phone: (916) 557-6919, 24-hr EOC (916) 452-1535
FAX: (916) 557-7852

DWR will mail the assistance request letter to:

Colonel Ronald Light, District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
1325 J Street
Sacramento, California 95814-2922

Los Angeles District:

DWR will coordinate the assistance request with:

Mr. Ed Andrews, Chief
Readiness Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
915 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1240
Los Angeles, California 90017
Phone: (213) 452-3441, 24-hr EOC (213) 452-3440
FAX: (213) 452-4200

DWR will mail the assistance request letter to:

Colonel Alex Dornstauder, District Engineer
Los Angeles District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 532711
Los Angeles, California 90053-2325

San Francisco District:

DWR will coordinate the assistance request with:

Mr. Duke Roberts, Chief
Readiness Branch
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
333 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94105
Phone: (415) 977-8728, 24-hr EOC (415) 977-8730
FAX: (415) 977-8743

DWR will mail the assistance request letter to:

Lieutenant Colonel Philip Feir, District Engineer
San Francisco District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
333 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94105

South Pacific Division:

Brigadier General Joseph Schroedel, Division Engineer
South Pacific Division
333 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94105
Phone: (415) 977-8001, Cell (415) 307-3159

Colonel Leo Flor, Deputy Division Engineer
South Pacific Division
333 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94105
Phone: (415) 977-8002, Cell (415) 518-7149

Mr. Kelley Aasen, Chief
Emergency Management
South Pacific Division
333 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94105
Phone: (415) 977-8325, Cell (415) 286-6084, 24-hr EOC (415) 977-8080
Fax: (415) 977-8069

Mr. Mark Wingate
SPD Disaster Program Manager
South Pacific Division
333 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94105
Phone: (415) 977-8327, Cell (415) 286-6085, 24-hr EOC (415) 977-8080
Fax: (415) 977-8069

Department of Water Resources:

Mr. Leslie F. Harder, Jr., Chief
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Department of Water Resources
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California Map of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District Offices



Prepared by the San Francisco District, 03/2000

