



This document is a support annex to the
Yolo County Multijurisdictional Hazard
Mitigation Plan

City of Winters Community Profile



Version 1.0

December 2018



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The City of Winters would like to thank those Yolo County Operational Area collaborators and partners who participated in the planning and development of this document.

The official Yolo County Operational Area Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee provided the oversight and dedication to this project that was required and without their commitment; this project would not be possible.

As with any working plan, this document represents planning strategies and guidance as understood as of the date of this plan's release. This plan identifies natural hazards and risks and identifies the hazard mitigation strategy to reduce vulnerability and make the City of Winters more disaster resistant and sustainable.

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LETTER OF PROMULGATION

December 2018

To: Officials and Employees of the City of Winters

The preservation of life and property is an inherent responsibility of city government. As disasters occur in devastating form at any time, the City of Winters must provide safeguards which will save lives and minimize property damage through mitigation planning and training. Sound mitigation planning carried out by knowledgeable and well-trained personnel can and will minimize losses.

The Yolo County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) identifies the hazard risks and vulnerabilities for the Yolo County Operational Area and identifies mitigation projects and actions to help reduce those risks. It provides for the integration and coordination of planning efforts of multiple jurisdictions within Yolo County as well as the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation and the Housing Authority of Yolo County.

This City of Winters Community Profile is an extension of the HMP. The content is based upon guidance approved and provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. The intent is to provide direction for the City of Winters on how to mitigate against the threat of disaster through effective mitigation strategies and initiatives.

Once adopted, the HMP and Community Profile will be reviewed and tested periodically and revised as necessary to meet changing conditions and requirements.

The City of Winters City Council gives its full support to this Community Profile and urges all employees and individuals to mitigate against the threat of disaster before they occur.

Chair, City Council

City of Winters

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SECTION 1.0: INTRODUCTION

The City of Winters Community Profile has been prepared in conjunction with the Yolo County Operational Area Hazard Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Plan (HMP), establishing an inter-jurisdictional process for the development and implementation of effective hazard mitigation strategies in association with identified hazards that pose real or potential threats to the unincorporated areas of Yolo County.

1.1 HISTORY

The settlement of the Winters area began in 1842 with a land grant from the Mexican government of 17,750 acres along Putah Creek to William Wolfskill. Members of the Wolfskill family established residences and ranches on Putah Creek and began the planting of vegetable crops and the areas' first fruit trees and grapevines.

In 1865 Theodore Winters, a race horse breeder and entrepreneur purchased one of the Wolfskill ranches. Mr. Winters is credited with promoting thoroughbred horse racing in the West, and the land he purchased soon sported a ranch, stables, and a racetrack. It was in 1875, with the extension of the Vaca Valley Railroad to the north bank of Putah Creek that the town was established. The Stevenson brothers, owners of the railroad named the forty acre town site for Theodore Winters, a major supporter of the railroad extension, and from whom the land was purchased.

As the northern terminus of the Vaca Valley Railroad, this new settlement initially grew rather quickly. The original produce shipped from the area included peaches, almonds, plums, pears, cherries, figs, oranges, olives, barley and wheat. Winters became a busy agricultural center and several new businesses were established to support the agricultural industry and the town residents. Among them was the establishment of the Winters Express newspaper in January of 1884 which continues in existence to this day and is the primary source of local news for Winters residents.

On April 19, 1892 Winters was rocked with a violent earthquake. One death was reported and several businesses and residences suffered extensive damage. Shelter for the homeless during reconstruction consisted of sleeping cars provided by the Southern Pacific Railroad and National Guard tents. In late 1896, a meeting was held in the Opera House to seek the incorporation of the town of Winters. It was not until 1898, however, that the city was incorporated. A few months later, the Volunteer Fire Department was established and in 1897, the Winters Dried Fruit Company, which would become a major economic force in the community, was organized.

The town thrived on its commercial/agriculture base. New fruit sheds and warehouses were constructed. The prune and apricot growers were organized in 1916 and the Winters Dried Fruit Company, established in 1897, handled the operation for the association. It also purchased the Winters Canning Company, remodeling the building into a modern plant that packed and shipped fruit to several foreign countries as well as throughout the United States.

The growth of Winters was somewhat subdued during the years from 1920 to 1940. There was a refinement of early growth during the 1920's and some construction activity in the middle and late years of that decade. The strong agricultural base of the region sustained the town, its bank, and its

industry through the ensuing Depression years, when dried apricots sold for as little as a nickel a pound. The productivity of the land and the determination of its inhabitants kept the town operating, but little construction appears to have occurred during the early 1930's.

More recent years have seen some gradual changes in the composition and character of the population and in the prominence of different crops. The predominant production of fresh fruits, particularly apricots, peaches, and cherries, has gradually been replaced by the nut industries, due to marketing trends and the difficulty of handling the ripe fruits. Additionally the agricultural community has responded to the demand for organic produce by becoming home to several organic growers. There has been a transition of migrant farm workers to a stable agricultural labor force and contract labor. Fruit packing plants have been relocated to the rural areas and current trends are reviving the 1920's practice of selling fruit directly to the public at the production ranch site. Agricultural lands north and east of Winters are chiefly devoted to rotation crops of tomatoes, grains, alfalfa and rice.

Winters continues to maintain its rural hometown charm and embraces its heritage while looking towards the future. In 1985, the city adopted an ordinance which created a Historical Preservation Commission and established procedures for designating and protecting historical landmarks and districts. This ordinance established a historical district, which encompasses the one-block area along Main Street - between Railroad Avenue and First Street, which is Downtown Winters. The Historic Resources Inventory identifies 14 structures which are being included on the National Register of Historic Places.

These attractive historic buildings retain their architectural detail and also reflect the city's growth and economic development policies which aim to encourage investment at the center of the community. Although nearby technology facilities, regional tourism, Cache Creek Casino Resort and UC Davis all continue to expand, agriculture remains the basis of the local economy. Winters is the regional center for farms growing and distributing the high quality, value-added produce that supplies many of Northern California's farmers markets and most renowned restaurants.

Winters is also home to an arts and artisan community, and residents prize the quality of life in a small town that is close to a major metropolitan area as well as expansive recreational and open space areas. With these and other attributes, Winters' desirability as a place to live and work will continue to grow.

1.2 OVERVIEW

The City of Winters is a small, General Law municipality located in the southwestern section of Yolo County. Winters is a regional service center to the unincorporated area of Yolo County, including agricultural operations. It is also a transportation service center, serving the Interstate 505 corridor. The southern boundary of the city is Putah Creek. The city is bordered to the west by Dry Creek and a view of the Vaca Mountain Range. The eastern city limit is now Highway 505 while the northern boundary runs to vast tracts of farm land. Winters is located approximately 10 miles west of the city of Davis and 10 miles north of the city of Vacaville. Winters' urban limit line contains approximately 1,980 acres; of which 1,277 are currently within the incorporated limits. Winters consists of a balanced mixture of residential, commercial, service, and light industry activity.

See Figure 1 for a map of the City of Winters and Figure 2 for a more detailed street map of the City of Winters.



Figure 1: City of Winters Map

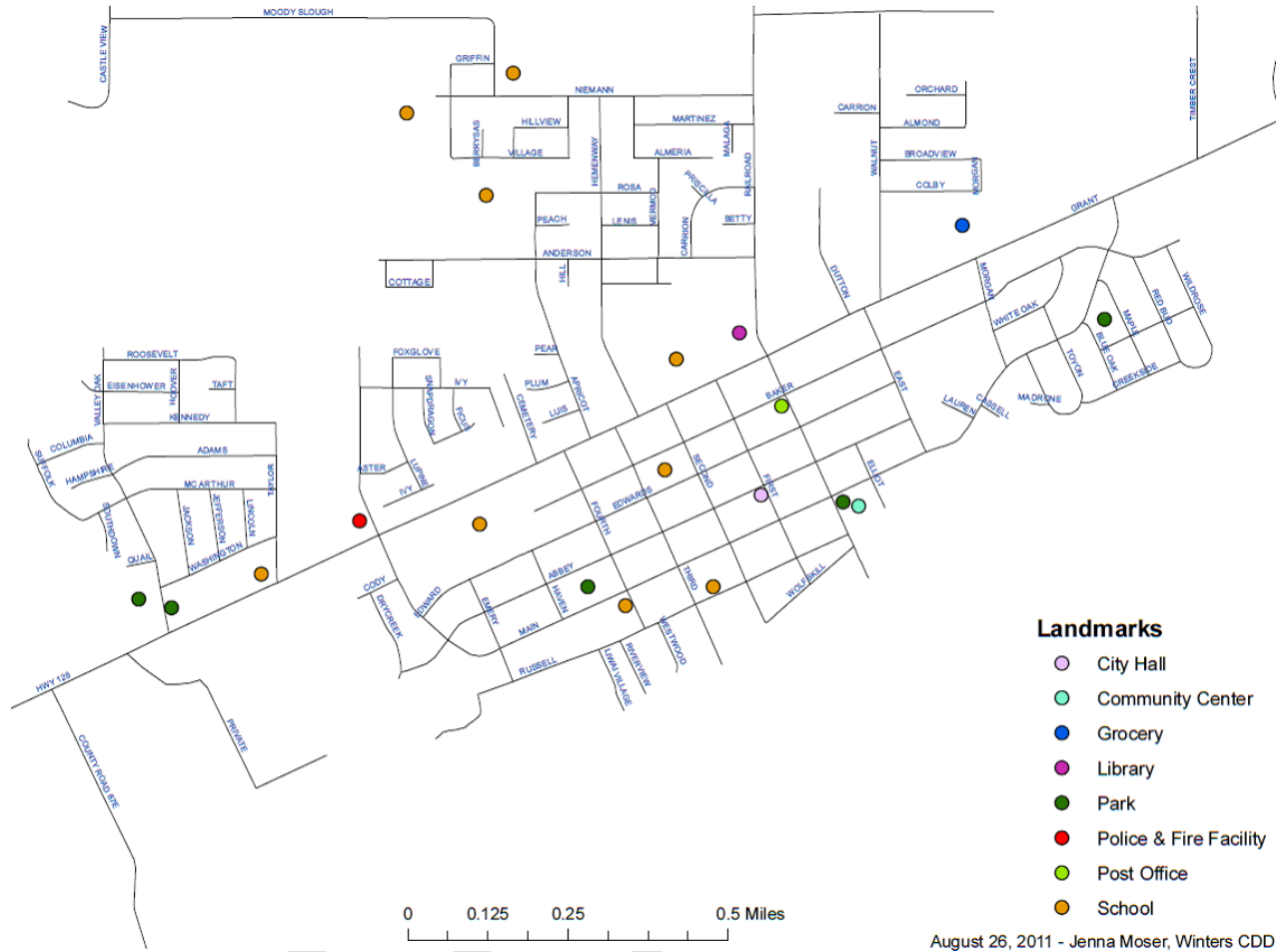


Figure 2: City of Winters Street Map

Walnut Park is the newest park in Winters, located between Dutton Street and Walnut Lane. See Figure 3 for a map of the Winters Ranch, the newest Winters subdivision.



Figure 3: Winters Ranch Map

1.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of Winters was 7,144 in 2016. This is a 7.9 percent population increase from 2010.

Housing prices in Winters are generally higher than the rest of the Greater Sacramento Area, California, and the nation. The median value of an owner-occupied housing unit was \$255,900 during the 2011-2015 period, down from \$297,884 during the 2005-2009 period. The value for the state of California during the 2011-2015 period was \$385,500 and was \$178,600 for the nation.

1.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

Critical infrastructure within the City of Winters include roadways (including two bridges), communication systems (land line and cellular telephone, public safety radio network), and utilities (electrical power, water supply, sewage treatment, natural gas and petroleum fuels). Residents rely heavily on these critical infrastructure items being in place and working properly. A disruption in any of these could threaten the safety of Winters residents and have a severe economic impact.

1.4.1 COMMUNICATIONS

Primary landline commercial phone service is provided by AT&T however there are several cellular networks operating in the area. Wave Cable, SBC Global and Winters Broadband are the major data network providers. Wave Cable provides community cable television service.

See Table 1 for a list of television stations broadcasting signals to the City of Winters:

Call Sign	Broadcast Point	Call Sign	Broadcast Point
KCRA Channel 3	Sacramento	KSPX Channel 29	Sacramento
KVIE Channel 6	Sacramento	KMAX Channel 31	Sacramento
KXTV Channel 10	Sacramento	KTXL Channel 40	Sacramento
KOVR Channel 13	Stockton	KQCA Channel 58	Stockton
KEZT-CA Channel 23	Sacramento		

Table 1: TV Stations Broadcasting to Winters

See Table 2 for a list of AM radio stations broadcasting signals to the City of Winters:

AM Radio Stations Serving Winters			
Call Sign	Broadcast Point	Call Sign	Broadcast Point
KCBS – 740	San Francisco	KIQI – 1010	San Francisco
KFBK – 650	Sacramento	KTCT – 1050	San Mateo
KSTE – 650	Rancho Cordova	KGO – 810	San Francisco
KHTK – 1140	Sacramento	KFAX – 1100	San Francisco
KTRB – 860	Modesto	KCBC – 770	Riverbank
KFIA – 710	Carmichael	KATD – 990	Pittsburg
KNBR – 680	San Francisco		

Table 2: AM Stations Broadcasting to Winters

See Table 3 for a list of FM radio stations broadcasting signals to the City of Winters:

FM Radio Stations Serving Winters			
Call Sign/Frequency	Broadcast Point	Call Sign/Frequency	Broadcast Point
KUIC – 95.3	Vacaville	KNDL – 8.9	Angwin
KLVR – 91.9	Santa Rosa	KXTS – 100.9	Calistoga
KBBF – 89.1	Santa Rosa	KKSF (FM1) – 103.7	Pleasanton
KBLX (FM2) – 102.9	Pleasanton	KSOL (FM3) – 98.9	Pleasanton
KFRC (FM3) – 99.7	Walnut Creek	KZBR (FM1) – 95.7	Walnut Creek
KKFS – 105.5	Dunnigan	KISQ (FM3) – 98.1	Concord
KMEL (FM1) – 106.1	Concord	KSXY – 98.7	Middletown
KSFM – 102.5	Woodland	KRCX – 99.9	Marysville
KSFB – 100.7	San Rafael	KMJE – 101.5	Gridley

Table 3: FM Stations Broadcasting to Winters

Local and regional newspapers serving Winters include the Winters Express, Davis Enterprise, Vacaville Reporter, Daily Democrat (Woodland), and the Sacramento Bee.

1.4.2 TRANSPORTATION

The City of Winters is served by two primary highways: Interstate 505 and State Route 128. Interstate 505 runs north to south just outside the eastern city limits and connects Interstate 80 to Interstate 5. State Route 128 runs east to west through the middle of the city.

Yolobus connects Winters to other cities in Yolo and Solano Counties; Route 220 serves Davis, Winters, and Vacaville.

There are no commercial or general aviation airports within Winters. The Yolo County Airport and Sacramento International Airport are the two closest airports.

Although Winters borders Putah Creek there are no navigable waterways within or shared by the city.

1.4.3 UTILITIES

Two major natural gas pipelines owned by Pacific Gas & Electric run side by side through winters. Natural gas and electrical service is provided by [Pacific Gas & Electric](#).

Water is provided by the City of Winters Water Department. The system is comprised of five (5) wells, the City utilizes groundwater only. Water is disinfected with chlorine with no other treatment or additives. There are no water storage facilities. On average 550 million gallons are produced per year, serving 2025 water service connections. The system operates at a pressure of 55-60 psi (pounds per square inch). Wells are able to respond independently and jointly to address pressure changes and demand. The City has recently added a SCADA system and also installed water meters at all service locations.

The City conducts its own waste water treatment. The City contracts with Waste Management for refuse collection, curbside recycling, street sweeping and green waste collection.

1.4.4 HEALTH CARE

There are no acute care hospitals or skilled nursing facilities in Winters. There are two medical clinics, the Winters Healthcare Foundation Clinic and the Sutter West Medical Group.

1.4.5 EDUCATION

There are no universities or colleges located in Winters. The following is a list of the public primary and secondary schools in Winters:

School	Location	Grades
Wagoner Elementary School	500 Edwards Street	K-3
Shirley Rominger Intermediate School	502 Niemann Street	4-5
Winters Middle School	425 Anderson Avenue	6-8
Winters High School	101 Grant Avenue	9-12

School	Location	Grades
Wolfskill Continuation High School	200 Baker Street	9-12
Winters Preschool	219 Edwards Street	Pre-Kindergarten

1.4.6 CRITICAL FACILITIES

Table 4 shows a list of critical facilities in the City of Winters:

Facility	Location	Facility	Location
City Hall	318 First Street	Water Well #2	201 East Street
Administrative & Finance Offices	318 First Street	Water Well #4	702 Valley Oak Drive
Public Safety – Fire	700 Main Street	Water Well #5	500 Niemann Street
Public Safety – Police	702 Main Street	Water Well #6	501 E. Main Street
Corporate Yard	19 E. Baker Street	Water Well #7	700 Main Street
Corporate Yard Garage	19 E. Baker Street	Lift Station 1	811 Walnut Lane
Community Center	201 Railroad Avenue	Lift Station 2	200 East Street
Wastewater Treatment	200 East Street	Lift Station 3	700 Main Street
Spray Fields & Ponds	27999 Co Road 32A	Lift Station 4	100 Myrtle Circle

Table 4: City of Winters Critical Facilities

Table 5 shows the valuation of City owned property in the City of Winters:

Facility	Address	Valuation
Winters City Hall	318 First Street	\$1,273,170 (1,970,345)*
Winters Admin & Finance Bldg.	318A First Street	\$348,374*
Winters Public Safety Facility	700 & 702 Main Street	\$8,500,000*
Winters Community Center & Shed	201 Railroad Avenue	\$1,358,079 (1,428,633)*
Corp Yard, Garage, Office & Tank	19 E. Baker Street	\$724,280 (1,159,175)*
Grant Avenue Commercial Property	Grant Avenue at East Street	\$908,000
Rogers Building		\$207,000
Winters Day Care Center	208 Fourth Street	\$306,719*

Facility	Address	Valuation
Parking Lot	311 First Street	\$220,000
Parking Lot	Railroad Avenue between Abbey & Main Sts.	\$265,000
Pocket Park	23 Main Street	\$220,000
City Park w/ restrooms	401 Main Street	\$115,974 (130,479)*
Rotary Park, Gazebo & Restrooms	201 Railroad Avenue	\$187,105*
Valley Oak Park	702 Valley Oak Drive	
Blue Oak Park	400 East Main Street	\$60,105*
Putah Creek Nature Park	250 and 600 Creekside Way	
Trestle Pedestrian/Bike Bridge	Across Putah Creek at 201 Railroad Avenue	
Well #2	201 East Street	\$38,358 (157,007)*
Water Well #3 & Tank	402 Main Street	\$306,736 (425,411)*
Well #4	702 Valley Oak Drive	\$10,357 (142,218)*
Well #5	West end of Niemann Street	\$25,455 (163,908)*
Well #6	501 East Main	\$23,255 (682,550)*
Well #7	700 Main Street	\$585,546 (833,104)*
Wastewater Treatment Facility	200 East Street	\$153,109 (\$548,686)*
Spray Fields and Ponds	County Road 32A	\$42,701 (618,479)*
Walnut Park	520 Walnut Lane	\$1,597,000
Lift Station 1	811 Walnut Lane	\$26,025*
Lift Station 2	200 East Street	
Lift Station 3	700 Main Street	\$26,025*
Lift Station 4	100 Myrtle Circle	\$197,787*

Facility	Address	Valuation
Lift Station 5	1 PG&E Way	\$30,000

Table 5: Valuation of City Owned Property in the City of Winters

1.5 WEATHER AND CLIMATE

The Central Valley climate can be described as Mediterranean. During the hot, dry, sunny summers, temperatures can exceed 100 degrees F on some days, however more often summer temperatures are in the low 90s. The Sacramento River Delta breeze usually cools overnight temperatures into the 60s. Spring and fall has some of the most pleasant weather in the state. The rainy season typically runs from late fall through early spring and fog season last from November through March. Average annual rainfall is about 17 inches. Table 6 shows the City of Winters weather averages.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average temp. (°F)	46.2	51.2	55.4	61.2	68.2	74.6	77.9	76.7	73.3	65.5	53.8	46.3
High temperature (°F)	54.8	61.3	66.6	74.4	82.9	90.9	95.8	94.3	89.8	80.3	65.0	55.6
Low temperature (°F)	37.6	41.1	44.2	47.9	53.4	58.2	60.0	59.1	56.8	50.7	42.6	37.0
Precipitation (in)	5.1	4.7	3.6	1.0	.64	.12	.03	.05	.26	1.0	2.9	3.5
Days with precip.	10	9	9	5	3	1	0	0	1	3	7	9
Wind speed (mph)	7.1	7.3	8.4	8.6	9.0	9.6	8.9	8.4	7.4	6.4	6.0	6.4
Morning humidity (%)	91	89	86	83	82	78	77	78	77	79	87	88
Afternoon humidity (%)	70	61	53	44	38	32	30	29	31	37	57	67
Sunshine (%)	48	65	74	82	90	94	97	96	93	86	66	49
Days clear of clouds	7	8	10	12	17	22	27	26	24	19	10	8
Partly cloudy days	6	7	9	10	9	6	3	4	4	6	8	6
Cloudy days	19	13	12	8	5	2	1	1	2	6	12	17
Snowfall (in)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 6: City of Winters Weather Averages

See Table 7 for a listing of monthly temperature averages for Winters from 2006-2017:

YEAR(S)	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANN
2006	50.53	53.12	51.15	59.27	71.39	78.43	82.27	75.74	73.65	64.19	55.53	48.18	63.62
2007	46.98 ^a	53.09	60.95	62.95	70.82	76.32	79.00	78.84	72.37	63.50	58.28	47.44	64.21
2008	46.10	51.21	58.40	62.33	71.10	76.47	78.66	79.13	74.75	67.19	57.92	45.63	64.07
2009	49.42	50.68	56.79	62.43	72.13	74.60	78.77	78.77	78.53	64.53	55.75	46.71	64.09
2010	47.98	52.71	56.11	57.90	64.05 ^b	74.18	77.15 ^a	74.74	74.32	66.63 ^a	55.98	50.18	62.66
2011	46.39	50.12	53.74	61.20	64.21	71.13	77.23	75.48	77.25	66.55	52.48	48.21	62.00
2012	49.60 ^a	53.97	54.52	61.42	70.00	74.32	76.69	79.15	73.47	66.10	55.83	47.87	63.58
2013	44.84	50.61	58.16	65.82	70.06	75.50	79.27	76.08	73.52	64.02	56.68	46.37	63.41
2014	52.24	54.41	59.35	61.77	70.69	75.80	79.92	77.58	75.63	68.52	55.83	52.45	65.35
2015	49.34	56.88	61.19	61.87	65.81	76.43	79.26	77.95	75.72	70.31	52.17	47.16	64.51
2016	49.48	55.02	57.47	63.37	68.44	75.80	77.69	75.39	72.28	62.61	55.50	45.56	63.22
2017	46.47	52.61	57.97	60.28	68.94	75.88	79.05 ^k	-----z	-----z	-----z	-----z	-----z	60.36 ^f

Table 7: Davis Monthly Temperature Averages 2006-2017

1.6 ECONOMICS

Industries providing employment: Construction (24%); Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting (16%); Retail Trade (10%); Manufacturing (8%); Transportation & Warehousing (8%); Public Administration (4%) and Other Except Public Administration (4%).

Income

- Estimated median household income in 2009: \$64,661 (up from \$48,678 in 2000)
- Estimated aggregate household income in Winters in 2009: \$168,465,452
- Estimated median family income in 2009: \$73,603
- Estimated per capita income in 2009: \$24,261
- Change in median per capita income between 2000 and 2009: +41.6%

Employment Levels

The State of California Employment Development Department reports the following unemployment rates for Winters:

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Rate	4.8%	4.8%	5.7%	6.1%	5.8%	6.4%	5.9%	6.5%	8.4%	12.8%

(Note: Annual unemployment data is not available for 2010)

Averages over the past decade include:

2006-2010: 10.3%
 2007-2011: 12.8%
 2008-2012: 11.2%
 2009-2013: 9.3%
 2010-2014: 9.6%
 2011-2015: 12.6%
 (Source: AmericanFactFinder)

The following shows the monthly labor force data for the City of Winters from 2010-2016:

Annual Average	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	
			Number	Rate
2010	3,600	3,200	400	10.9%
2011	3,600	3,200	400	10.6%
2012	3,300	3,300	300	9.5%
2013	3,300	3,300	300	8.0%
2014	3,400	3,400	200	6.7%
2015	3,800	3,500	200	5.7%
2016	3800	3,600	200	5.1%

SECTION 2.0: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

The City of Winters identified hazards that affect the city and developed natural hazard profiles based upon the countywide risk assessment, past events and their impacts (see Figure 4).

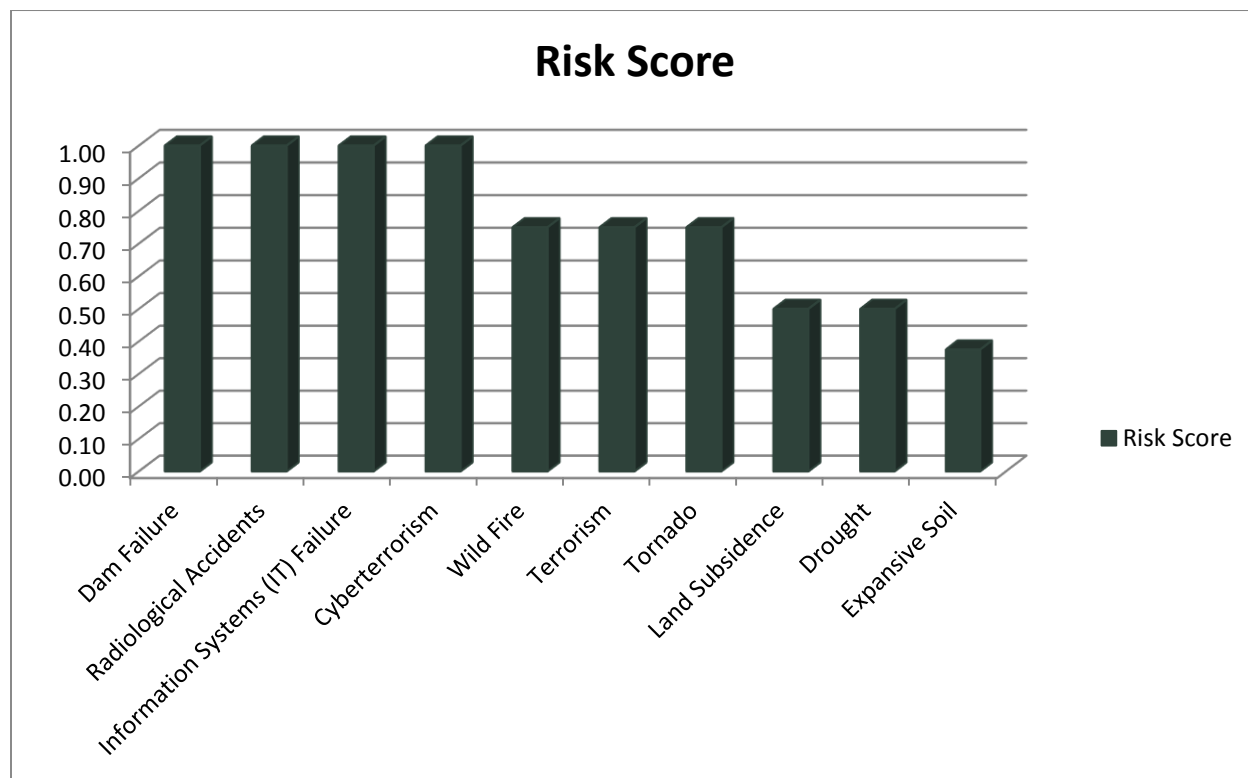


Figure 4: City of Winters Risk Assessment

Definitions for the rankings and a detailed explanation of the hazards can be found in the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment of the Yolo County Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP).

2.1 NATURAL HAZARDS

Of the natural hazards profiled in the Yolo County HMP for the Yolo County Operational Area, landslide, drought, and levee failure have been omitted for the City of Winters. There are no landslide prone areas or levees within the city limits, and there is no significant agricultural activity within the city limits. See Table 8 for the probability and extent of each natural hazard profiled for Winters.

Hazard	Probability of Occurrence	Geographic Extent & Potential Magnitude
Flooding	Likely	Critical

Hazard	Probability of Occurrence	Geographic Extent & Potential Magnitude
Dam Failure	Unlikely	Catastrophic
Earthquake	Likely	Catastrophic
Land Subsidence	Highly Likely	Limited
Severe Weather - Fog	Occasional	Critical
Severe Weather - Tornado	Occasional	Critical
Severe Weather – High Wind	Highly Likely	Critical
Severe Weather – Extreme Heat	Highly Likely	Critical
Severe Weather - Freeze	Likely	Critical
Volcano	Unlikely	Catastrophic
Wildfire	Highly Likely	Catastrophic
Climate Change	Highly Likely	Critical

Table 8: Probability and Extent for Natural Hazards in the City of Winters

2.1.1 FLOODING

Flooding in the City of Winters since the completion of Monticello Dam on Putah Creek has been limited to that caused by overflow from Dry Creek, runoff from the Moody Slough watershed north and west of the City of Winters, and runoff from the business and residential area south of State Highway 128.

Approximately every two to five years, rains producing runoff have caused flooding along the western side of County Road 89 (Railroad Street), from Edwards Street in the City of Winters north to the Moody Slough crossing. Inadequate bridge and channel capacity causes water to overtop

County Road 89. The water then continues eastward to Interstate Highway 505, flooding areas along Moody Slough, Willow Canal, and State Highway 128. The low-lying area west of Winters Cemetery is inundated by local runoff.

One of the most severe floods occurred on December 19-20, 1955, when 7.02 inches of rain were recorded in 48 hours. In the City of Winters several basements and businesses were flooded, as was much of the surrounding agricultural area. Traffic on County Road 89 was halted. This flood was approximately a 20-year event.

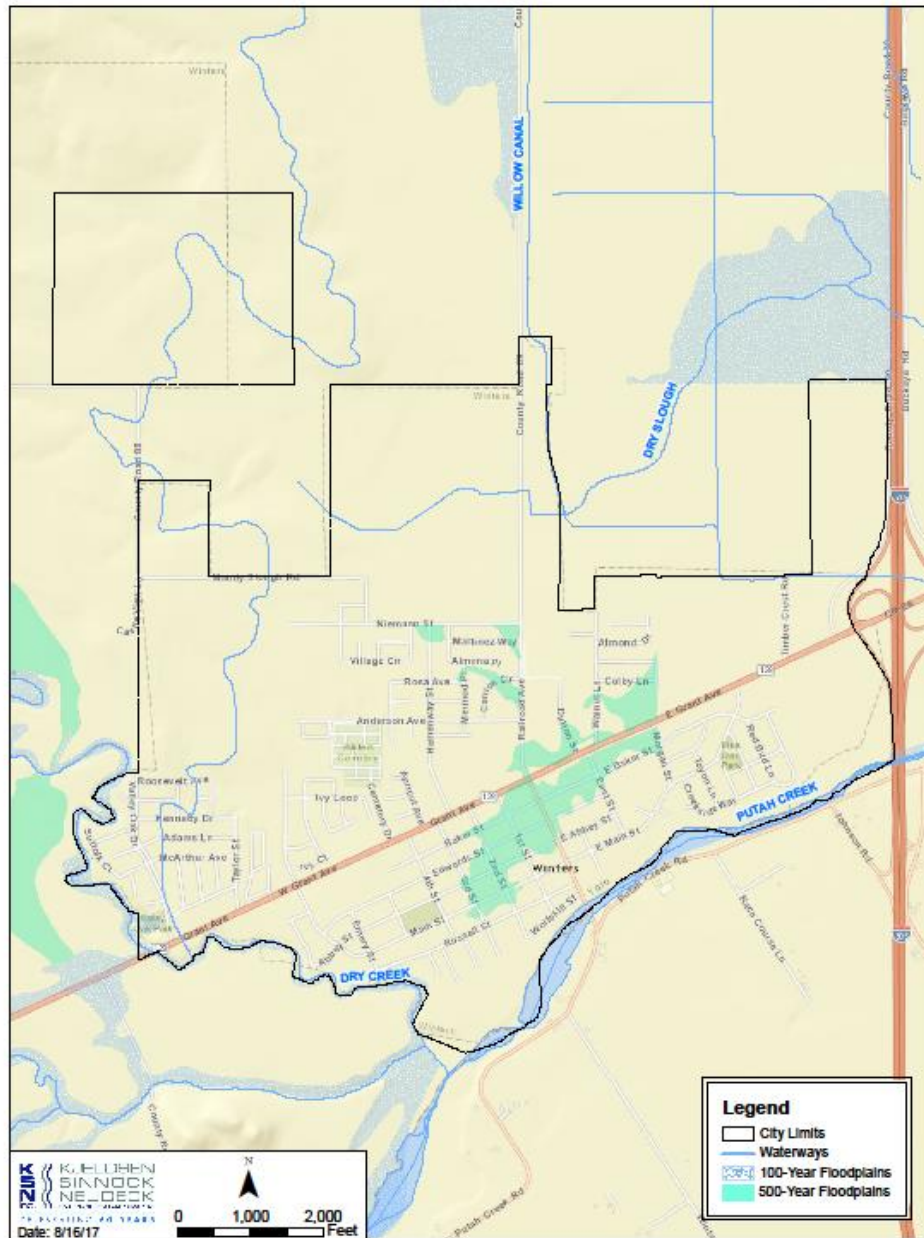


Figure 5: City of Winters Floodplain

2.1.2 DAM FAILURE

Dam failure is the uncontrolled release of impounded water from behind a dam. Flooding, earthquakes, blockages, landslides, lack of maintenance, improper operation, poor construction, vandalism, and terrorism can all cause a dam to fail. Dam failure causes downstream flooding that can affect life and property.

Monticello Dam is a thin arch concrete structure 270 feet high. It impounds a maximum of 1,602,300 acre-feet creating Lake Berryessa in Napa County, 10 miles west of Winters. In the event of failure, Monticello Dam presents a high hazard to downstream areas and extensive loss of life and property would likely occur.

Large uncontrolled water releases into Putah Creek could occur resulting from either a major or partial dam failure, or earthen slides into Lake Berryessa, which could cause overtopping of the dam.

The unstable area adjacent to the dam crest at its contact with the left abutment will be closely monitored by the dam tender during the rainy season and after seismic activity. Landslides into the downstream channel could impound water but releases would be expected to be gradual as the new “dam” was eroded away. Severe storms are not expected to cause rapid rises in the water surface of Lake Berryessa.

See Table 9 for inhabited areas of potential inundation in the City of Winters from the Monticello Dam:

Monticello Dam		
Location	Time From Dam Break To Flooding	Response Actions
SR128 & CR87	0 hr. 20 min.	Evacuate, close roads
City of Winters	0 hr. 30 min	Evacuate, close roads
D.Q. University	1 hr. 45 min.	Evacuate campus
Fairfield School (CR98 & Russell Blvd)	2 hr. 30 min.	Evacuate school
City of Davis (west edge)	2 hr. 45 min.	Evacuate
Sutter- Davis Hospital	3 hr. 00 min.	Evacuate
City of Davis (downtown)	3 hr. 30 min.	Evacuate

Monticello Dam		
Location	Time From Dam Break To Flooding	Response Actions
El Macero (I-80 & Mace Blvd)	4 hr. 15 min	Evacuate, close roads
I-80 & CR105	4 hr. 30 min.	Close roads

Table 9: Inhabited Areas of Potential Inundation

There have been no previous occurrences of dam failure having affected the City of Winters.

2.1.3 EARTHQUAKE

Earthquakes can occur anywhere in Winters. The city lies in the Coast Range-Sierran Block Boundary (CRSBB), where the Midland Fault and Vaca faults are located (see Figure 6). This is the area of Yolo County most critical for earthquakes.

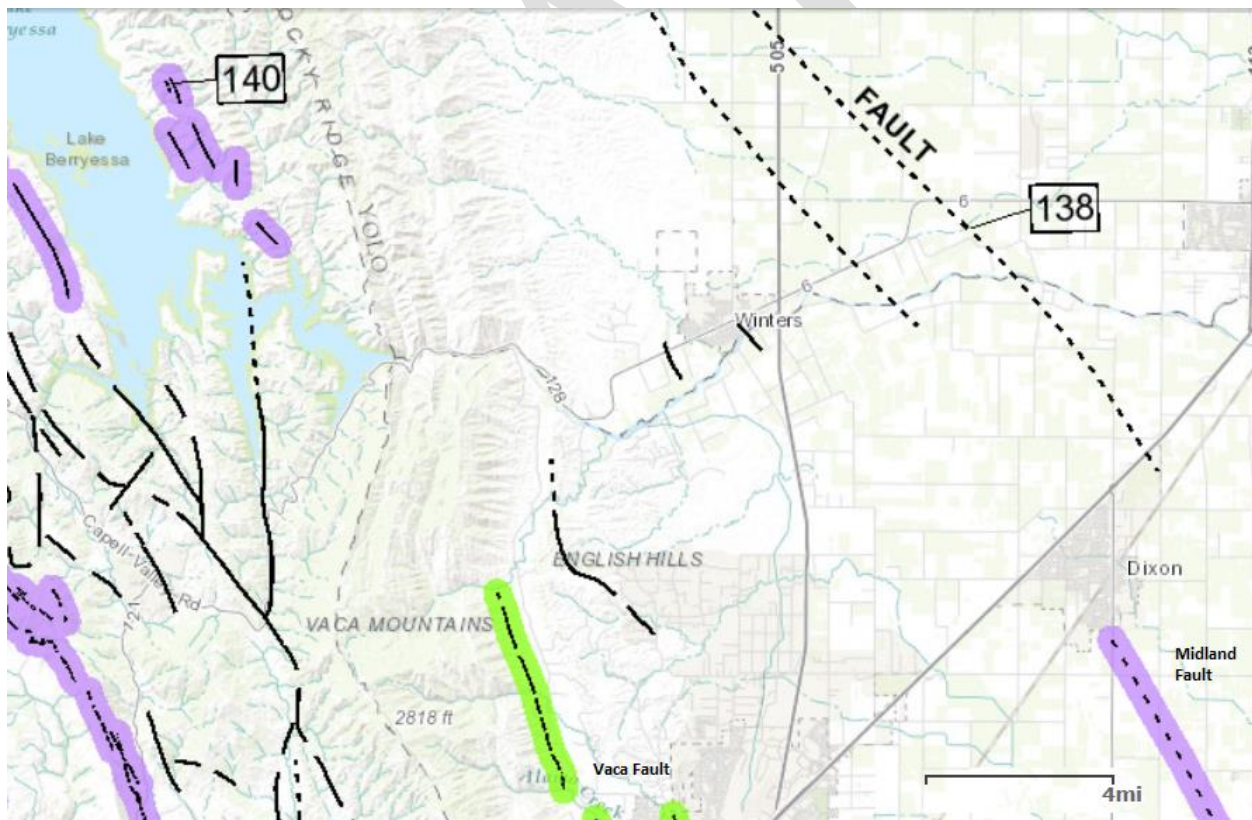


Figure 6 – Fault Lines around Winters

A major earthquake originating along these fault lines or from an unknown fault in the CRSBB could grind the local public infrastructure in Winters to a halt, cause natural gas leaks, water main breaks, and fires, destroying homes and businesses. In 1892, a major earthquake caused severe damage to much of downtown Winters. The earthquake is believed to have originated from the Midland Fault.

Seismic evaluation of Monticello Dam indicates it could withstand an earthquake of Richter magnitude 6.5 with the epicenter located 0.5 miles from the dam. Thus, the dam is considered secure from such an occurrence. The topography of the lake relative to the size of potential slides makes the possibility of dam overtopping very unlikely. Any landslide that would move into the outlet works or spillway area would be especially dangerous to the dam.

Further away, the San Andreas Fault system is located to the west and the Western Sierra Fault system is located to the east of Winters (see Yolo County HMP). Numerous quakes along these faults have been felt in Winters, most recently during the Loma Prieta Earthquake in 1989, but Winters suffered no significant damage.

2.1.4 LAND SUBSIDENCE

Land subsidence could essentially occur anywhere in Winters. See the Yolo County HMP for maps of expansive soils and causes of land subsidence in Yolo County. For Winters, lower expansive soils are found closer to Putah Creek on the southern end of the city while higher expansive soils are found on the northern and eastern sides of the city. These areas are closer to agricultural fields where there is a higher instance of groundwater pumping, a primary cause of land subsidence. Land subsidence could have numerous impacts for Winters, including the settling of homes and businesses as well as the shifting of pipelines that run through the city.

2.1.5 SEVERE WEATHER

HIGH WIND

High wind could occur anywhere in Winters and could be compounded by atmospheric river events. High winds can fell trees, which can cause subsequent damages to cars and structures as well as critical infrastructure such as power lines and water mains throughout Winters.

FOG

Fog can be prevalent in Winters as it is located on the edge of the valley of Yolo County. The impacts from fog in Winters are not expected to be as great as with other cities in Yolo County as no major highways and interstates run through the city. Traffic accidents could still occur within the city limits due to fog.

TORNADO

A tornado could touch down anywhere in Winters. Though tornados in the Central Valley of California are often rare and of low intensity (EF-0 or EF-1), the potential exists for an EF-2 tornado to touch down in Winters as it did in Sacramento in 1978. While unlikely, impacts from such a tornado could be extensive depending on where the tornado touches down and how long it travels. Roofs of structures could be significantly damaged, trees could be knocked over, and cars could be

overturned. A less intense EF-0 or EF-1 tornado could cause flying debris and damage to fences. Tornadoes can also produce hail, which can be damaging to cars and buildings.

EXTREME HEAT

Extreme heat can occur at any location in Winters due to its location in the valley of Yolo County. Temperatures can feel warmer in the city due to the widespread presence of concrete and asphalt, which stores heat longer. Heat waves can cause power outages and can sicken people who are exposed to high temperatures too long, particularly infants the elderly.

FREEZE

Freezing temperatures can occur at any location in Winters. Prolonged exposure to the cold can cause frostbite or hypothermia and can become life-threatening. Infants and the elderly are most susceptible. Pipes may freeze and burst in homes or buildings that are poorly insulated or without heat. Extreme cold can disrupt or impair communications facilities.

2.1.6 VOLCANO

Winters is not located close to any active volcanoes where there is the threat of a lahar flow. Winters could be impacted by ash fall, however, if there were to occur a significant eruption of any of the active volcanoes located throughout the state. Particular areas of concern include the Mt. Shasta, Lassen Volcanic Center, Medicine Lake, and the Clear Lake/Mt. Konocti Volcanic Field. People susceptible to respiratory illnesses would be most impacted by ash fall.

2.1.7 WILDFIRE

Winters is located in the wildland urban interface on the western edge of Yolo County, near the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The Winters Fire Protection District services this area. Every year from 2014 to 2017, a significant wildfire over 1,000 acres has burned in the foothills and mountains west of Winters. While none of these fires have caused evacuations in the city, the community of Golden Bear Estates outside the city has been issued mandatory evacuations for each fire. Smoke from wildfires around Winters can blanket the city and cause breathing problems for the young and elderly.

2.2 HAZARD RISK ASSESSMENT – TECHNOLOGICAL AND HUMAN-CAUSED HAZARDS

2.2.1 EPIDEMIC/PANDEMIC

Winters can experience the same epidemics and pandemics that occur throughout the rest of Yolo County. Winters was impacted with the 2017 norovirus outbreak, when 39 cases were reported in the Winters Joint Unified School District.

2.2.2 TERRORISM

Terrorism in Winters can occur in many forms, including from a car bomb to an incident at a local downtown festival.

2.2.3 CIVIL DISTURBANCE

Civil disturbance in Winters can occur as a result of numerous different activities including from a police shooting to a general protest.

2.2.4 URBAN CONFLAGRATION

Urban and wildland fire hazards can threaten life and property in Winters. Policies seek to ensure that new development is constructed to minimize potential fire hazards and to provide public education concerning fire prevention.

Urban fires are fires that begin in buildings in urban centers. They are typically localized, but have the potential to spread to an adjoining building, especially in areas where homes and/or business facilities are clustered close together. Structural fire risk in Winters is greatest in older structures and neighborhoods built before modern building codes for fire safety and building systems were in place.



Figure 7: 1800's Fire in Downtown Winters
Source: Yolo County Archives

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SECTION 3.0 MITIGATION STRATEGY

3.1 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

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

3.1.1 REGULATORY CAPABILITY

The legal and regulatory capabilities of each jurisdiction are shown in the table below, which presents the existing ordinances and codes that affect the physical or built environment of each jurisdiction. Examples of legal and/or regulatory capabilities can include: a jurisdiction’s building codes, zoning ordinances, subdivision ordinances, special purpose ordinances, growth management ordinances, site plan review, general plans, capital improvement plans, economic development plans, emergency response plans, and real estate disclosure plans.

City of Winters Regulatory and Planning Capabilities

Regulatory Tools	YOA	WLD	DAV	WSAC	WIN	YDH
Building code	√	√	√	√	√	√
Zoning ordinance	√	√	√		√	√
Subdivision ordinance or regulations	√	√	√		√	
Special purpose ordinances (floodplain management, storm water management, hillside or steep slope ordinances, wildfire ordinances, hazard setback requirements)	√	√	√	√	√	√
Growth management ordinances (also called “smart growth” or anti-sprawl programs)	√	√	√	√	√	√
Site plan review requirements	√	√	√	√	√	√
General or comprehensive plan	√	√	√	√	√	
A capital improvements plan	√	√	√		√	√
An economic development plan	√	√	√	√	√	√
An emergency response plan	√	√	√	√	√	√
A post-disaster recovery plan						√

Regulatory Tools	YOA	WLD	DAV	WSAC	WIN	YDH
A post-disaster recovery ordinance						
Real estate disclosure requirements	√	√	√	√	√	
Habitat Management Plan	√	√	√	√	√	
Master Drainage, Sewer, Water, & Reclaimed Water	√	√	√	√	√	√
Redevelopment Master Plan	√	√	√			

Source: Steering Committee

Municipal Ordinance

The Winters Municipal Code is current through Ordinance 2017-07, passed November 21, 2017. The following municipal codes and associated ordinances refer to local mitigation and/or associated land use practices and policies.

- Planning Commission – Functions as per Title 7 of the Government Code of the state (Ord. 93-05 §3)
- Disaster and Emergency Organization
- Hazardous Materials – Chapter 11 of Title 6 of Yolo County Code (Ord. 83-07 §1(part))
- Water Service (Ord. 2009-12§1 (part))
- Wastewater (Ord. 80-01§101)
- Backflow and Cross Connection Control – (Ord. 93-002 §1 (part))
- Building Code – Adopted by reference 2007 California Building Code, California Code Volumes 1 & 2 based on 2006 International Building Code including Appendix Chapter 1, Administrative, excluding Sections 104.8, 108.2, 109.3.5 (Ord. 2008-02 §2 (part), editorially amended during 2003 codification, Ord. 2000-03 §2 (part))
- Abatement of Dangerous Buildings – Adopted by reference the Uniform Code for the Abatement of Dangerous Buildings, 1997 Edition as adopted and published by the International Conference of Building Officials (Ord. 2000-03 §2 (part)).
- 15.16 Electrical Code – Adopted by reference 2007 California Electrical Code, California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 3, based on the 2005 National Electric Code as published by the National Fire Protection Association... (Ord. 2008-02 §4 (part); editorially amended during 2003 codification; Ord. 2000-03 §2 (part)).
- Fire Code – Adopted by reference 2007 California Fire Code, California Code of Regulations, Title 245, Part 9, based on the 2006 International Fire Code as published by the International Code Council (Ord. 2008-02 §5 (part); Ord. 2003-04 §19 (part); Ord. 2000-03 §2 (part)).
- 15.28 Mechanical Code – Adopted by reference 2007 California Mechanical Code, California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 4, based on the 2006 Uniform Mechanical Code as published by the International Association of Plumbing & Mechanical Officials.... (Ord. 2008-02 §7 (part); editorially amended during 2003 codification, Ord. 2000-03 §2 (part)).

- 15.32 Plumbing Code – Adopted by reference 2007 California Plumbing Code, California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 5, based on the 2006 Uniform Plumbing Code as published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials... (Ord. 2008-02 §8 (part); editorially amended during 2003 codification; Ord. 2000-03 §2 (part)).
- 15.64 Flood Damage Protection – (Ord. 94-04 (part)).
- 15.84 Historical Building Code – Adopted by reference 2007 California Historical Building Code, California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 8 (Ord. 2008-02 §11).
- Reference Standards Code – Adopted by reference 2007 California Referenced Standards Code, California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 12 (Ord. 2008-02 §14).
- 16 Subdivisions – (Ord. 2009-05 §1 (part)).
- 17 Zoning – Zoning Plan and Land Use Practices (Ord. 17-01).

The following Winters Municipal Codes also provide for hazard mitigation:

- 8.04 – Garbage Service
- 8.12 – Weed Abatement
- 8.16 - Mosquito Abatement

Boards & Commissions

The Winters Planning Commission is comprised of seven commissioners appointed by the Winters City Council. Planning Commission terms are four years in length.

General Plan

The Winters City Council adopted a revised General Plan on May 19, 1992. As required by law, the General Plan addresses the following seven topics or “elements.” These are land use, circulation, housing, conservation, open space, noise and safety. The plan analyzes issues of importance to the community, sets forth policies in text and diagrams for conservation and development, and outlines specific programs for implementing these policies.

A fundamental objective of the Winters General Plan is to provide for an increased residential base and expanded commercial activity without jeopardizing the traditional small town quality and agricultural heritage of the community. To facilitate the achievement of this objective included in the General Plan are the designation and distribution of 16 land use categories.

Specific sections addressing mitigation and safety are: Part 1 – Land Use Diagram and Standards and Part II – Goals, Policies and Implementation Programs, Section 1 – Land Use and Section VII – Health and Safety.

Police Department

The Winters Police Department is a small city police agency with 11 current fulltime peace officers, which consist of a Police Chief, three Sergeants, two Corporals, one detective/SRO, and four Police Officers. Patrol operations are 24/7 and officers respond to all calls for services and emergencies.

Officers conduct traffic enforcement, investigate reported criminal offenses, crime prevention, and accident investigation. Since there are no dedicated detectives/investigators for major cases, patrol officers typically investigate all of their own assigned cases, unless reassigned by a superior officer.

The police department also has a community services officer [CSO] who assists records and police operations with several routine duties. The CSO is trained and certified as a crime scene investigator to properly locate and collect evidence.

The police records division consists of three non-sworn employees, which includes the CSO. They enter the data from police reports, citations, and other information collected from police related matters. Records manage all police reports and submit monthly reports to the Department of Justice.

The police department currently has no officers that are field force trained for a mutual aid response for riot control incidents. There are no stipulations or conditions to be on-call or standby for any such events. Their ability to respond is only according to their availability.

Fire Department

The Winters Fire Department is currently staffed with one Fire Chief, three captains, reserve firefighters and volunteers. In October of 2011, with the hiring of 23 reserve firefighters, the department went to a 24/7 full staffed station utilizing a sleeper program. The Department covers approximately 86 square miles in Yolo County which makes up the City of Winters and Winters Fire District. Services provided by the Winters Fire Department include: fire suppression, fire prevention, training and public education.

Emergency Medical Services are provided by department personnel at the First Responder and Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) level. Paramedic services are contracted through American Medical Response (AMR). Under contract, the AMR responding unit must respond to calls for service within fifteen minutes 90% of the time.

Winters Fire provides and receives mutual aid services to and from three counties; Yolo, Napa and Solano counties. The Fire Department serves a population of approximately 7,000. Winters Fire Station runs approximately 650 calls per year depending on fire season. The City and District are served by one station located at 700 Main St, Winters CA. The Winters Fire Department currently has an ISO Rating of a 4/8B.

Emergency Management & Preparedness

The City adopted an updated Emergency Operations Plan in April 2017. All City department heads have received a copy of the plan and a training reviewing the plan was held for all City staff. Additionally, all City staff with Emergency Operations Center (EOC) duties have received IS-100 and IS-700 training. Select staff has received and will continue to receive additional training as required of their positions. Included in the City's recently constructed Public Safety Facility is a new EOC equipped with telephones, wireless internet access and multiple monitors with both television cable and computer screen capability. City staff were trained in the operation of the new EOC in September 2011 and participated in an exercise in October of 2011.

3.1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY

The **Administrative and Technical Capability** table identifies the county personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in the City of Winters. Many positions are full time and/or filled by the same person. A summary of technical resources follows.

City of Winters Personnel Capabilities

Personnel Resources	Department/Position
Engineer and/or Planner with knowledge of land development/land management practices	Community Development and Public Works Department
Professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Community Development Dept./Building Official, Public Works Department
Full time Building Official	Community Development Dept./Building Official
Floodplain Manager	Community Development Department
Emergency Manager	City Manager's Office, Police Department
Other Personnel Resources	Administrative Services, Fire

Source: Steering Committee

3.1.3 FISCAL CAPABILITY

The **Fiscal Capability** table shows specific financial and budgetary tools available to the jurisdictions such as community development block grants; capital improvements project funding; authority to levy taxes for specific purposes; fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services; impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new development; ability to incur debt through general obligations bonds; and withholding spending in hazard-prone areas.

City of Winters Available Financial Tools and Resources

Financial Resources	YOA	WLD	DAV	WSAC	WIN	YDH
Community Development Block Grants	√	√	√	√	√*	
Capital improvements project funding	√	√	√	√	√	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	√	√	√	√	√**	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	√	√	√	√	√	
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new developments/homes	√	√	√	√	√	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	√	√	√	√	√**	

Financial Resources	YOA	WLD	DAV	WSAC	WIN	YDH
Incur debt through special tax and revenue bonds	√	√	√	√	√**	
Incur debt through private activity bonds	√	√	√	√	√**	
Withhold spending in hazard-prone areas	√	√	√	√	√	

* Subject to grant from State
** Subject to voter approval

Source: Steering Committee

3.1.4 OUTREACH AND PARTNERSHIPS

The City of Winters is fortunate to have a strong relationship with its neighboring communities and the County of Yolo. The State’s take of funds from local municipalities has led to increased collaboration and partnerships. The City is working with other agencies to strengthen JPAs already in place and develop other shared services agreements including in the area of emergency services.

In addition to partnerships with other local governmental agencies the City of Winters has also partnered with other community organizations. The City has joint use agreements with the Winters Joint Union School District for the shared use of facilities to offer a variety of programs to residents. The City is also one of the partners in the Winters Community Library, a state of the art facility constructed and made possible through a City, School, and County partnership. Additionally the City has partnered with RISE, Inc. allowing them rent at a reduced rate in a City owned building and hiring their students in a variety of City positions. The City also makes use of student interns from the University of California, Davis and Sacramento State University.

3.2 MITIGATION GOALS

The City of Winters has adopted the hazard mitigation goals and objectives from the Yolo County Hazard Mitigation Plan:

Goal 1:	Protection of life during and after the occurrence of disasters from identified hazards;
Goal 2:	Preventing loss of life and reducing the impact of damage where problems cannot be eliminated
Goal 3:	Protection of emergency response capability
Goal 4:	Protection of developed property, homes and businesses, industry, educational opportunities and the cultural fabric by combining hazard loss reduction with the community’s environmental, social and economic needs
Goal 5:	Promoting public awareness of community hazards and mitigation measures and encouraging public participation in the planning objectives

Goal 6:	Preserving or restoring natural mitigation values such as flood plains.
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Goal 7:	Protection of natural resources and the environment.
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Planning Process Objectives

The following objectives are meant to serve as a metric upon which the Yolo Operational Area Hazard Mitigation Plan can be evaluated. Meeting these objectives assures the Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan as a functional document that identifies short-and long-term strategies, and describes each measure including:

Objective 1:	Identification of individuals, agencies or organizations responsible for project implementation.
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Objective 2:	Projecting a realistic and doable time frame for project implementation.
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Objective 3:	Explanation of how the project will be financed including the conditions for financing and implementation as information is available.
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Objective 4:	Identification of alternative measures, should financing not be available.
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Objective 5:	Maintain consistent support for the implementation of existing hazard mitigation planning goals and objectives for the operational area.
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Objective 6:	Base mitigation strategies on hazards as identified within the Yolo OA Risk Assessment.
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Objective 7:	Provide significant potential for the effective reduction of damage to public and/or private property, or to costs associated with local, state, and federal recovery from future potential impacts.
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Objective 8:	Establish and maintain a benchmark for identifying the most practical, cost effective, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound mitigation solution after consideration of available alternatives.
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Objective 9:	Address a repetitive problem, or one that has the potential to have a major impact on an area, reducing the potential for loss of life, loss of essential services and personal property, damage to critical facilities, economic loss, hardship or human suffering.
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Objective 10:	Meet applicable permit requirements.
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Objective 11:	Develop mitigation standards for development in hazardous areas.
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Objective 12:	Contribute to both the short-and long-term solution to the hazard vulnerability risk problem.
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Objective 13:	Assuring the benefits of a mitigation measure is equal to or exceeds the cost of implementation.
Objective 14:	Have manageable maintenance and modification costs.
Objective 15:	When feasible, be designed to accomplish multiple objectives including improvement of life safety, damage reduction, restoration of essential services, protection of critical infrastructure, security of economic development, recovery, and environmental sustainability.
Objective 16:	Whenever feasible, use existing resources, agencies and programs to implement the project.
Objective 17:	Include regional hazard mitigation concerns and strategies

3.3 MITIGATION PROJECTS

The following mitigation projects were identified based on the hazard vulnerability and risk analysis for the City of Winters:

MITIGATION PROJECTS					
Mitigation Project	Jurisdiction/ Responsible Agency	New/ Existing or Completed/ Deleted	Estimated Cost and Potential Funding Source	Timeframe of Completion	Comments/ Progress
ALL HAZARDS					
All Hazards Public Awareness and Disaster Preparedness	All / Yolo County Office of Emergency Services (OES)	Existing (2005)	Yolo County OES General Fund	Ongoing	Important element of CRS program
Convene Local/Tribal Disaster Councils	All / Yolo County OES	Existing (2013)	Yolo County OES General Fund	2020	Disaster Councils are being joined into one OA Coordinating Group
Integrate Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into Safety Element of General Plan	Yolo County and the Cities of Davis, West Sacramento, Winters, and Woodland / Yolo County OES	Existing (2013)	Yolo County OES General Fund	Ongoing	Ongoing

MITIGATION PROJECTS					
Mitigation Project	Jurisdiction/ Responsible Agency	New/ Existing or Completed/ Deleted	Estimated Cost and Potential Funding Source	Timeframe of Completion	Comments/ Progress
Community Warning System	All / Yolo County OES	COMPLETE D (2005)	Yolo County OES General Fund	Completed	These systems are continually updated due to changing technology
Care and Shelter Planning to include People with Disabilities, the Elderly, Access and Functional Needs, and Animals	All / Yolo County Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA)	Existing (2013)	Yolo County OES General Fund	Ongoing	Rapidly changing planning effort due to evolving best practices
Develop Public Health and Mass Care Tiered Response System Countywide	All / Yolo County HHSA	DELETED (2013)	DELETED	Deleted	Major advance in capability within medical and human services communities to meet needs of Yolo County residents
2018 Yolo County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update	All / Yolo County OES	NEW (2016)	PDM, HMGP	2018	Five-year required update
DROUGHT					
Drought Contingency Plan	All / Yolo County OES	Existing (2013)	PDM, HMGP	2018	Ongoing
Drought Mitigation Plan	All / Yolo County OES	NEW (2017)	PDM, HMGP	2018	Includes effects of climate change
FLOODING/DROUGHT					
North Winters Retention Pond	Yolo County/ YCFCWCD/ City of Winters	NEW (2018)	PDM, HMGP	Ongoing	Ongoing

MITIGATION PROJECTS					
Mitigation Project	Jurisdiction/ Responsible Agency	New/ Existing or Completed/ Deleted	Estimated Cost and Potential Funding Source	Timeframe of Completion	Comments/ Progress
EARTHQUAKE					
Non-Structural Mitigation Outreach Program	All / Yolo County Community Services Department	Existing (2013)	Yolo County OES General Fund	Ongoing	Ongoing
FLOODING/LEVEE FAILURE					
Promote Flood Insurance (Cont'd participation in the NFIP)	Yolo County and the Cities of Davis, West Sacramento, Winters, Woodland / Yolo County OES	Existing (2013)	Yolo County OES General Fund	Ongoing	Ongoing
WILDFIRE					
Fuel Reduction in Local Responsibility Areas	All / Yolo County OES	Existing (2013)	CalFire Grants, Fire Safe Council Grants, HMGP	Ongoing	Ongoing
State Route 128 Fire Prevention	Winters / Fire Department, Yolo County / OES	NEW (2017)	CalFire Fire Prevention Grant, PDM, HMGP	2018	Working with CalTrans and CalFIRE to reduce vegetative fuels
Wildfire Mitigation Plan	All / Yolo County OES	NEW (2017)	PDM, HMGP	2018	Includes effects of climate change

SECTION 4.0: PLAN REVIEW, EVALUATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

The strategies presented are deemed appropriate and effective by recommendation of the City of Winters.

4.1 PLAN ADOPTION

Upon submission to the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) for review, and subsequent approval by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Yolo County Hazard Mitigation Plan will be presented to local government for formal adoption. As appropriate, the adopted plan and accompanying City of Winters Community Profile will then be incorporated into local general plans for integration into organizational policy.

4.2 PLAN MONITORING

The process of hazard mitigation does not end with the completion, approval, and adoption of the Yolo County Hazard Mitigation Plan and the City of Winters Community Profile. Within the lifespan of these documents (five years), local government along with community-based organizations will ensure that the mitigation goals and strategies identified are monitored, that plan administration will continue under a collaborative and cooperative umbrella, and that the document itself will be properly maintained.

The Yolo County Office of Emergency Services, as lead coordination agency for hazard mitigation planning within the Yolo OA, and will assist and support the ongoing collaborative efforts of the City of Woodland, through the established Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee. Specific plan maintenance activities by the Yolo County Office of Emergency Services and the City of Winters may include:

- Distribution of the HMP and Community Profile to all interested parties, including both written and digital formats
- Monitoring of the City of Winters mitigation project activities and dissemination of status reports
- Generation of reports relative to plan status, project management, and revision updates to executive leadership
- Preparations for plan eventual revision and updating

4.3 PLAN EVALUATION

Upon approval and adoption by the City of Winters, the prioritized mitigation strategies will be further developed for funding and implementation by the lead agencies. The plan describes the potential sources of Hazard Mitigation Strategy funding, and general procedures to obtain that funding.

The mitigation strategies represented and adopted within this plan are recommendations only, and must be approved and funded in order to be implemented as official mitigation solutions. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of jurisdictional and agency officials within the Yolo Operational Area to undertake project implementation based upon identified mitigation strategies, funding availability, and local need when it arises. The Yolo County Office of Emergency Services will meet with the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee to evaluate the plan after each update meeting.

4.4 PLAN UPDATE

During the five year update cycle, the Yolo County Office of Emergency Services will hold tri-annual update meetings with the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee and local stakeholders to discuss revisions to the plan. The Yolo County Office of Emergency Services will continue to hold public meetings after the first and third update meetings annually, and will continue to invite public participation in the update process via updated public surveys.

DRAFT

APPENDIX A: ADOPTION LETTER

DRAFT

Resolution No. 2018-61

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WINTERS TO AMEND
THE SAFETY ELEMENT OF THE GENERAL PLAN TO INCORPORATE VIA
ADOPTION THE 2018 YOLO COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE INTO THE ELEMENT

WHEREAS, the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), requires all jurisdictions to be covered by a Pre-Disaster All Hazards Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible for Federal Emergency Management Agency pre- and post-disaster mitigation grants and funding; and

WHEREAS, the City of Winters recognizes that no jurisdiction is immune from natural, technological or human-caused hazards and recognizes the importance of enhancing its ability to withstand hazards as well as the importance of reducing human suffering, property damage, interruption of public services and economic losses caused by those hazards; and

WHEREAS, City of Winters staff joined the collaborative effort, involving various local and tribal government jurisdictions, public authorities, special districts, and selected community-based organizations that represent a broad composite of the Yolo County Operational Area to form a diverse team to update their Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, soliciting input from stakeholders, local agencies, and the public at large; and

WHEREAS, the Yolo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update focuses on potential impacts of natural hazards, and includes an assessment of these natural hazards, a plan to mitigate them, and methods of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the Plan at least once every five years; and

WHEREAS, the City of Winters Planning Commission conducted a public hearing on October 23, 2018 on the proposed General Plan amendment for inclusion of the Yolo Operational Area Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan to Section VII.B thru D of the Health and Safety Element of the Winters General Plan; and

WHEREAS; the City of Winters Planning Commission found the proposed General Plan amendment is in the public interest; and

WHEREAS; following the public hearing the Winters Planning Commission found that this amendment is exempt from environmental review as required by CEQA through the use of the "General Rule" Section 15061(b)3 that is applied to proposals, which have no adverse impact on the environment; and

WHEREAS; the Winters Planning Commission recommends to the City Council of the City of Winters that it adopt the Planning Commission finding that the amendment is in

the public interest and approve the General Plan amendment to amend Section VII B.-D. of the Health and Safety Element of the General Plan;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Winters as follows:

SECTION 1: The Yolo County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update is hereby adopted.

SECTION 2: The City of Winters City Manager is hereby granted authority to amend and update the Plan.

SECTION 3: The City Clerk shall attest to the passage of this Resolution and it shall thereupon be in full force and effect.

DULY AND REGULARLY ADOPTED this 4th day of December, 2018 by the following vote:

Ayes: Council Members Anderson, Cowan, Loren, Neu, Mayor Biasi

Noes: None

Absent: None

Abstain: None

CITY OF WINTERS



Bill Biasi, Mayor

ATTEST:



Tracy S. Jensen, City Clerk