

City of Waitsburg Flood Response Plan

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Mission. Coordinate and facilitate resources to minimize the impacts of flood incidents on people, property, the environment and the economy of the City of Waitsburg. Through planning, coordination, education, training and community awareness, we will prepare for; respond to; recover from; and mitigate the effects of a flood disaster for all who live, work or visit here.
- B. Purpose. To establish responsibilities for agencies and organizations within the City of Waitsburg and document responsibilities of Walla Walla County Emergency Management in regard to preparation for, response to, recovery from and mitigating the effects of flood incidents within the City of Waitsburg.
- C. Scope. The City of Waitsburg Flood Response Plan is a plan that is reviewed and recommended for adoption by the Walla Walla County Executive Management Board, and is promulgated by the City Council of the City of Waitsburg. This plan addresses flooding incidents, as described in each of the anticipated Flood Event Scenarios, and provides the foundation for:
 - 1. The establishment of an organization and responsibilities for efficient and effective use of government, private-sector and volunteer resources if a flood incident occurs within the City of Waitsburg.
 - 2. An outline of local government responsibilities in emergency management activities as described under RCW 38.52 and other applicable laws and the Walla Walla County Interlocal Agreement, WAC 118-30.
 - 3. An outline of other participants' responsibilities in emergency management activities within the City of Waitsburg, as agreed upon by the participating agencies that form the Walla Walla County Emergency Management Executive Board.
- D. Organization. The Public Works Director of the City of Waitsburg functions as Incident Commander of all local agencies, volunteer and other interested parties in regard to flood events within the City of Waitsburg.

II. POLICIES

- A. Authority. This plan was developed, promulgated, and is maintained pursuant to the following local, state, and federal agreements, statutes, and regulations.
 - 1. The National Response Framework, 2008
 - 2. Walla Walla County Comprehensive Flood Response Plan, Revised 2008
 - 3. Interlocal Agreement for Walla Walla County Emergency Management Department dated Dec 13, 2004.
 - 4. Mutual Aid agreement with Fire Protection District 2, dated Feb 20, 2006
- B. Assignment of Responsibilities.
 - 1. The Walla Walla County Emergency Management Executive Board (EMEB), consisting of the County Commissioners, the Mayors of Waitsburg, Prescott, Walla Walla and College Place, the Walla Walla City Manager and the College Place City Administrator, is responsible for:
 - a. The County emergency management program to provide for the

overall organization and direction in the development of all emergency mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery programs occurring within the County under the Interlocal Agreement, dated Dec 2004. The Board will perform all duties imposed by statute upon executive heads of emergency management departments. The Board will review and recommend for adoption emergency management and mutual aid plans and agreements, and such resolutions and rules and regulations as are necessary to implement such plans and agreements.

- b. Proclamation of emergency: In the event of a disaster declared by the Governor of the State of Washington, as provided by law, the EMEB Chair shall be empowered and may designate staff to make and issue rules and regulations on matters reasonable related to the protection of life and property. A proclamation of emergency must be made by the local legislative authority to request state or federal assistance. When the EMEB Chair determines it is necessary to request the assistance of a party or parties to the Interlocal agreement, the Chair is authorized to do so, and will specify the personnel, vehicles and the equipment needed through the City of Waitsburg's commanding officer or the authorized subordinates, and will ensure that all available local government resources are utilized to the maximum extent possible.

2. The City of Waitsburg is responsible for:

- a. Emergency expenditures: The City of Waitsburg will authorize expenditure of City funds necessary to combat the disaster, protect health and safety of persons and property, and provide assistance to disaster victims, as appropriate. In a flood fight situation, the City will request mutual aid from State and feds, once they have exhausted our local resources.
- b. Prioritizing City of Waitsburg emergency resources: Policy-level decisions involving the acquisition and distribution of food and water, supplies, equipment and other material when critical shortages exist or are anticipated will be made by the City of Waitsburg.
 - (1) City of Waitsburg intends to plan for the purchase of material of flood prevention materials such as sand and sand bags during the annual review of the City's Capital Facilities Plan.
 - i. Interested Citizens will be allowed to order unfilled sandbags and plastic sheeting from the City to have on hand to fill and stockpile on private property.
 - (2) Estimated that the City needs on hand during the first 24 – 48 hours of a flooding event enough materials (ecology blocks, sand and sandbags, shovels, gloves etc.) to support the individual flood scenarios contained within the plan.

- i. Materials needs to be within a close proximity to the known weak points and or staging areas to be effective
 - ii. City has on hand enough supplies to quickly fill 3500 sandbags that could be deployed in the event of a flooding event.
 - iii. 250 pairs of gloves, 75 shovels, 1000' of rope for staging areas, 5000' of plastic sheeting
 - iv. Two sandbag filling benches
 - (3) The of Waitsburg intends to have a central location where individual citizens will be able to fill and load their own sandbags in the event the local government is involved with one of the flood scenarios and is unable to dedicate any resources to the filling and stockpiling of sandbags.
 - c. Impressment of citizens: Obtain the services and equipment of private citizens within the City of Waitsburg as necessary in response to the disaster after proclamation by the governor.
 - d. Mayor and City Council Members: Shall act as the single point of contact for the legislative body of their jurisdiction for emergency policy decisions.
 - e. Public Works Director and/or Incident Commander: Responsible for establishing and maintaining emergency response coordination, including planning, training, development of incident management facilities, dissemination and implementation of plans.
 - (1) Detailed decisional flow chart and corresponding emergency action phone numbers are contained in Appendix 4 of this plan.
 - f. Establishing an on-site Incident Command post. Assume field command of the incident and request needs for support to the incident through the County Emergency Coordination Center.
3. Walla Walla County Department of Emergency Management is responsible for:
- a. Providing necessary staff in time of emergency, participating in training and exercises, providing representatives to incident management as a point of contact during emergencies, and enlisting workers, equipment and resources to the cooperative effort.
 - b. Providing for the effective utilization of resources within or from outside the County to assist the City of Waitsburg in effective response to a flood event. Requests for assistance will be made through established emergency management channels.
 - c. Providing emergency disaster coordination through the designated Emergency Coordination Center, typically located at the County Emergency Management facility.

4. Fire Protection District 2 and the City of Waitsburg Fire Department are formed in the City of Waitsburg and may be dispatched to assist in the incident through Columbia County dispatch under the direction of the Incident Commander.
5. Army Corps of Engineers
 - a. Upon request by officials of the local jurisdiction and the County Emergency Management Director, the Corps of Engineers may serve as a resource provider to emergencies within Walla Walla County, with the authority to deploy personnel to assist under an all-hazards emergency response.

Technical, material, and direct assistance are the forms of response the Walla Walla District of the US Army Corps of Engineers can provide to water-related disasters within the County. Technical assistance includes providing guidance on flood fight techniques and emergency construction methods; inspecting flood protection projects and dams to identify problems and recommend corrective measures; and providing hydraulic or hydrologic analysis, geotechnical evaluations, topography and stream data, maps, and historic flood or storm information. Material assistance includes issuing supplies (primarily sandbags) and loaning pumps. Direct assistance includes rescue operations, and on-the-ground flood fight operations.

III. SITUATION

- A. Emergency or Disaster Conditions and Hazards. The City of Waitsburg is subject to significant flooding from the Touchet River and Coppei Creek. Coppei Creek contributed to a severe level of damage in Waitsburg during the flood of 1996. Waitsburg is one of two Cities in Walla Walla County where flooding of the Touchet River has caused extensive damage. This flood plan is intended to help meet the needs of the impacted areas, whatever the nature and scope of the flooding incident. The following flood scenarios have been identified as having occurred or having the realistic potential to occur in the City.
- B. Flooding Scenarios:

Flooding Scenarios
100 Year Flood Event – Touchet River and Coppei Creek
100 Year Flood Event – Touchet River only
100 Year Flood Event – Coppei Creek only

1. Specific hazards are detailed in the City of Waitsburg anticipated Flood Event Scenarios.
2. Due to the topography of the City of Waitsburg and the geographical separation of some of the populated areas, response concepts must account

for the potential of isolation of some areas. Available resources may be limited for a period of time, so operational decisions need to reflect the needs of each area and also maintain City-wide coordination in order to ensure effective and efficient resource management.

3. Emergencies or disasters could occur in the City at any time causing significant human suffering; injury and death; public and private property damage; environmental degradation; loss of essential services; economic hardships to businesses, families and individuals; and disruption of governmental entities.

C. Planning Assumptions

1. Local government officials recognize their responsibilities with regard to public safety and accept them in the implementation of this plan. Coordination exists between emergency response organizations on a daily basis. This interaction is based on the frequent and routine practice of day-to-day responses.
2. Demand on emergency response agencies becomes much greater in times of crisis, and the prioritization of response to an emergency becomes critical. In addition, the resource of many of the supporting public and private organizations that normally do not interact except in a crisis need to be mobilized on a cooperative basis.
3. Citizens, businesses, government agencies, and industries will utilize their own resources and should provide for themselves during the first three days of an emergency or disaster
 - a. The City of Waitsburg intends to provide all Citizens and Business owners with a list of materials that they should have on hand in the event of a flooding event. List will include a diagram for wrapping foundations with plastic and sandbags.
4. Nothing in this plan is intended to diminish the emergency preparedness responsibilities of the City of Waitsburg. Its first priority is meeting the needs of the citizens within its jurisdiction; and each jurisdiction maintains their right to attend to their own circumstances before committing resources to cooperative disaster response. Participation in the mutual aid agreements with other agencies is entirely voluntary. Nothing in this plan is intended to diminish the emergency preparedness responsibilities of individual citizens. Circumstances during disasters may not allow immediate response to meet all the needs of the public. Every individual should be prepared and able to provide for themselves during the first three days of an emergency or disaster. A free-market economy and existing distribution systems should be maintained as the primary means for continuing operations of the economic and private-sector systems. Normal business procedures may require modification to provide essential resources and services.
5. In situations not specifically addressed in this plan, responding agencies will have to improvise and carry out their responsibilities to the best of their abilities under the circumstances.

6. When a disaster occurs, or when one is imminent, the Public Works Director of the impacted jurisdiction will direct that the City Emergency Operations Center (EOC) be activated. In most cases this will be on the recommendation of the Mayor of the City of Waitsburg.
7. In a major event, the resources within the City will be overwhelmed and outside assistance will need to be requested. Such requests will be made through the City EOC to the County and State ECC.

D. Flooding Scenarios

1. Background

a. Flood events within the City of Waitsburg are typically caused by a period of high snow pack in the surrounding Blue Mountains. Flood events usually require a warm Chinook wind that creates a dramatic warming trend sweeping through the valley, accelerating snow melt. The corresponding snowmelt rushes down the mountain creeks and rivers, raising water levels to or above flood stage. With relatively low surface temperatures and areas of frozen top soil, the ground is unable to absorb enough of the water to keep up with the flows, causing water up and over existing banks and levees, flooding portions of the City.

b. The City of Waitsburg is a rural community bordered by both the Touchet River and Coppei Creek, and can be accessed only by roads. Flooding cuts off normal road access, requiring helicopter support or other unusual measures to provide logistical and emergency services. The City has experienced significant flooding, with the last two major incidents occurring in 1964 and 1996, and major flood damage (200 of 500 homes and most of the downtown businesses flooded during the 1996 floods). Future flooding will come at considerable financial expense to the City of Waitsburg, Walla Walla County, Washington State, and the Federal government for response and recovery. Therefore, flood incidents have significant safety, financial and economic impacts on the community.

c. Both streams are fed by runoff from the Blue Mountains. Coppei Creek has the shortest run, while the Touchet River is only moderately longer. Travel time for any surface runoff to reach the Touchet Valley (effectively where the Touchet River enters Dayton) is short. The Touchet River has several remote gages, but Coppei Creek has only one. The potential response window is shorter, and the threat of surprise flooding is relatively high.

d. Waitsburg has some flood damage reduction infrastructure in place. The Touchet River has levees on both banks of the river. This provides limited protection, as it has been overtopped or failed in past events (e.g., 1996), and provides a level of protection less than the standard FEMA 100-year flood event. These levees are operated and maintained by the City of Waitsburg in conjunction with the Corps of Engineers, even though they are mostly within City Limits. The Corps of Engineers is responsible for dike and levee assessment; providing recommended maintenance activities to City. Coppei Creek has effectively no flood damage mitigation. There is a small agricultural levee and limited

individual property modifications, but it is not adequate to provide significant flood protection for the City.

2. Threat Assessment

a. The flooding threat for Waitsburg is significant, medium to high. There have been at least two recorded major flood events (1964 and 1996) that caused significant damages to the community. However, because Waitsburg faces flooding from several directions, the threat is not easily defined in terms of objectives, strategy and tactics. For the purpose of this document, four scenarios, compatible with the assumptions, have been identified in the following Table.

Table 1: Ranked Flooding Threats for Waitsburg

Rank	Scenario & Name	Possible Options (unranked)
1	VI: Touchet River and Coppei Creek	Scenarios IV and V, combined
2	I: Coppei Creek, east (or upstream) of US 12/Coppei Avenue	Build a diversionary levee on the south end of the fairgrounds
		Build a diversionary sandbag levee along west side of Coppei Avenue
		Protect individual homes and businesses with ring dikes
3	IV: Touchet River	Conduct regular levee patrols when high water begins
		Start flood response operations when the stream level reaches either 3 feet below the levee crown, or the “red zone” on the Main Street bridge gage
		Raise the levee height on the south bank by 3 feet using sandbags/ecology blocks from the Touchet River Bridge to the Main Street bridge along the top of the levee.
		Stockpile sandbags for sand boils around the US12 bridge
		Monitor the upstream end for above bank flows that go around the levee. Construct temporary levee(s) to contain such flows at weak point
		Protect individual homes and businesses, or possibly groups of homes, using sandbags
4	II: Coppei Creek, west (or D/S) of US 12/Coppei Avenue	Keep the West 7 th Street bridge clear of debris
		Monitor the berm for and respond to potential failures
		Protect individual homes, or possibly groups of homes, using sandbags

b. Coppei Creek presents the higher threat because there is no significant flood protection on that stream. Flows equal to the 1996 event will cause flooding from that stream. The Touchet River levees offer some protection and do delay flooding, but they are subject to failure by overtopping or blowout. However, those levees will prevent flood waters coming cross-country from Coppei Creek from joining the Touchet River, making Coppei Creek the higher threat. Further, Coppei Creek is effectively unmonitored, and any monitoring system would provide

limited advance warning.

c. The recommended ranked flooding threats for Waitsburg are summarized in Table 1. Note that while Coppei Creek is the higher threat, the worst-case scenario is combined flooding from both the Touchet River and Coppei Creek. The wastewater treatment plant (scenario #3) is in the flood plain, but was built above the 100-year flood event elevation, and thus is not considered for potential damages (and thus protective measures) in the analysis. However, plant operations may be impacted during flooding and should be considered in any response plans.

d. All flood scenarios are detailed in the corresponding attached maps of this document.

E. Monitoring Plans

1. Flood response planning requires knowing how much time warnings may provide for flooding conditions. The more time available for a response, the more options are open to the responders. However, there are situations where little to no warning is possible, especially on streams like the Touchet and Coppei Creek. Further, there is no single item, report or warning that will “predict” flooding. The decision to implement a flood response plan lies with the elected officials of the impacted community, although that decision can be based on the decisions of other communities or governments.

2. The best approach to ensure maximum possible response time is to develop a monitoring plan for locations along a stream that gives maximum possible warning of rising levels. Those locations should be easily monitored, either by remote gages or by observers (such as what the City already does on two bridges). Once these locations are selected, warning time can be estimated by simple division (warning time = water travel time = distance from observation point to Waitsburg ÷ water velocity). The difficulty is determining water velocities, which vary due to a large number of factors. For this estimate, a minimum and maximum velocity is used to offer a window, rather than a single period.

3. Recommended conditions or events to monitor for (one or more of the following):

- Frozen ground conditions exist prior to snow pack accumulations
- Unusually deep snow packs exist at all elevations, but especially low- to mid-elevations (3,000 to 5,000 feet MSL)
- Warm fronts with plenty of moisture moving into the region, with a high potential of rainfall
- Stream gage or observer reports that either indicate a significant rise in stream levels approaching, or has reached bank full conditions

- Flood alerts, watches and warnings issued by the National Weather Service
- Flood forecasts from the APHS indicating flooding conditions
- Reports of flooding from other parts of southeast Washington
- Notify response team and give outline of procedures via e-mail and phone.

Table 7: Recommended Monitoring Plan

Stream	Monitoring point	Type	Warning area	Warning Window	Comments
Touchet Basin	Blue Mtns, Touchet ¹	SNOTEL (snow pack),	Dayton, Waitsburg	No warning. Flooding potential only.	Useful for monitoring applicable snow pack levels in the Blue Mountains
Walla Walla River Basin	Touchet, WA ²	APHS forecast gage	Walla Walla River basin	Real time, varies with conditions	Useful for trends only, as the gage is far downstream from Waitsburg.
	Walla Walla River Basin ³	Northwest River Forecast Center	Walla Walla River basin	Real time, varies with conditions	Alternate view of APHS system. Easy access to all gages in Touchet River basin.
	SE Washington	Pendleton WFO	SE Washington	Real time, varies with conditions	Various forecasts issued by the PDT WFO.
Touchet River	Dayton	Observer, gage ⁴	Waitsburg	3 to 5 hours	Touchet NF5 river gage. Only warning of impending floods.
	County Line ⁶	Remote gage	Waitsburg	30 to 60 minutes	Use as back up to Dayton gage, given very short response time.
	Main St Bridge	Observer	Waitsburg	Unknown	“Red Zone” @ 8', historically confirmed.
Coppei Creek	W. 7 th Street Bridge	Observer	Waitsburg	Unknown	“Red Zone” @ 6', historically confirmed.
	Near creek mouth ⁷	Remote gage	Waitsburg	2-3 hours	Of limited value, since it is downstream of the City (lag time, not lead). Useful for trends.
	U/S city	Observer	Waitsburg	Unknown	Not known to exist, but is an option for the City.

Note: For this monitoring plan to work, the national weather service in conjunction with EMAC and PWD must monitor these items and notify City officials of potential flooding condition.

1 <http://www.or.nrcs.usda.gov/snow/maps/sitepages/17c05s.html>

2 <http://ahps2.wrh.noaa.gov/ahps2/hydrograph.php?wfo=pdt&gage=tchw1&view=1.1.1.1.1.1.1>

3 http://137.161.65.209/river/river.cgi?locate?2?1.1.1.1.0_1.1.1.1_1?select?257,348?201,348

4 All of these remote gages are for observation only, and do have river forecasts associated with them.

5 <http://137.161.65.209/river/station/flowplot/flowplot.cgi?TDAW1>

6 <http://137.161.65.209/river/station/flowplot/flowplot.cgi?TCLW1>

7 <http://137.161.65.209/river/station/flowplot/flowplot.cgi?CPEW1>

F. Response Plans

Table 4: Flood Response Options for Waitsburg

Scenario	Flooding from	Option	Description	Comments
I	Coppei Creek, east (or upstream) of US 12/Coppei Avenue	1	Reinforce low berm at SE corner of racetrack with sandbags	~500 bags required. Could divert majority of water from Fairgrounds back towards Coppei Creek
		2	Build a diversionary sandbag levee along Coppei Avenue, ~3 feet high	Used in 1996. Protected residences west of Coppei Avenue.
		3	Protect individual homes with ring dikes	Labor and material intensive, could be used with option #1.
		4	Build a diversionary earth levee above the fairgrounds, minimum height ~3 feet, from high ground to agricultural levee along Coppei Creek	Viable only with at least 24 hours advance notice of flooding. Multiples issues, including right of entry and trafficability (farm field). But could be effective if executed properly.
		5	Build a diversionary levee on the south end of the fairgrounds, minimum height ~3 feet	Fairgrounds will be flooded. Must be tied into high ground to the East, and will probably be a combination of sandbags and earth due to the length, and proximity of buildings. Some homes close to the creek may still be flooded. The amount of resources and labor required is not estimated, but significant.
II	Coppei Creek, west (or downstream) of US 12/Coppei Avenue	1	Keep the West 7 th Street bridge clear of debris	May not be possible, but must be attempted.
		2	Monitor the berm for and respond to potential failures	Not likely, but still a concern.
		3	Protect individual homes, or possibly groups of homes, using sandbags	Some homes outside City Limits may be flooded as well.
III	Wastewater treatment plant		None identified	The current facility has been built above the 1996 flood event. Cutting off access is the major concern.
IV	Touchet River	1	Conduct regular levee patrols when high water begins	Determine by monitoring upstream river gages, weather conditions, and snow pack.
		2	Start flood response operations when the stream level reaches either 5-6 feet below the levee crown, or when flows reach the “red zone” (8 ft) on the Main Street bridge gage	Stream levels will rise quickly
		3	Raise the levee height by 3 feet on the left bank from the Touchet River bridge to the Main Street bridge using ecology blocks	~350 ecology blocks needed. Not considered a long term viable option unless regular maintenance can be

Scenario	Flooding from	Option	Description	Comments
				performed on the levee
		4	Stockpile filled sandbags for sand boils around the US12 bridge	~ 500 filled bags. Obtain more when needed. Disregard if levee is overtopped U/S of US12 bridge.
		5	Monitor the upstream end for above bank flows that go around the levee. Construct temporary levee(s) to contain such flows	Build a temporary earth levee to contain the water upstream. Minimum height not estimated, recommend 5 feet, and build up as necessary.
		6	Protect individual homes and businesses, or possibly groups of homes, using sandbags	Citizens will be provided with a list of items that they should have on hand in case of a flood event.
V	Sorghum and Wilson Hollow Ditch blow out	1	Identify locations downstream where small levees might be used to divert any flows into the Touchet River	May not be possible, especially if the Touchet is already flooding.
		2	Check Wilson Hollow Bridge and E 6 th Culvert; keep debris clear	
		3	Monitor 90 degree bend of Sorghum hollow drainage dike	
		4	Protect individual homes or groups of homes where possible	
VII	Touchet River and Coppei Creek	1	Scenarios 1, 3, & 4 combined	
VII	Touchet River, Coppei Creek, and ditch	1	Scenarios 1, 3, 4, & 5 combined	

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The responsibility for on-site field command and leadership, and operations during flood emergency situations in the City of Waitsburg is vested in the Public Works Director (PWD) for the City.
2. The PWD is responsible to the executive heads of City of Waitsburg government for carrying out the program for emergency management for the City.
3. The Walla Walla County Department of Emergency Management is assigned responsibility for support to field command, and, as such, shall provide services, equipment, and personnel to the City of Waitsburg upon request from the on-site Incident Commander. Responsibilities of County EMD include 1) Coordinating with Federal government, State of Washington, neighboring counties, military organizations and other support agencies on behalf of the Incident Commander; 2) Providing

emergency disaster control and coordination through the County Emergency Coordination Center, and 3) Providing for the effective utilization of resources within or from outside the City of Waitsburg to minimize effects of the disaster, and to request assistance as needed through established emergency channels.

4. Emergency Management in the City of Waitsburg is conducted under the universally accepted four emergency management phases of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Mitigation and preparedness are constant and continuous processes.
5. This Flood Response Plan reflects the roles and responsibilities of agencies and jurisdictions within the City for emergency management operations.
6. Heads of departments, augmented by trained reserves and volunteers, perform emergency functions as stated in this plan.
7. Departments will retain their identity and autonomy during flood disaster operations. When City agencies assist each other, personnel will remain under the supervision of their own agency. They will receive mission assignments from the using agency.
8. Departments not having an assigned emergency mission will carry out such duties as may be directed by the PWD.
9. The City plan will make provisions for those actions necessary to minimize injuries and damage, and expedite recovery from the effects of a disaster. Priority throughout the emergency period will be the preservation of life and protection of property.

B. Emergency Management Concepts

1. The initial response to or the imminent threat of an emergency will generally be conducted under the basic guidelines of the responding agencies' procedures. The Incident Commander (PWD) should:
 - a. Assume command of local resources.
 - b. Take action to protect lives, property and the environment.
2. If the situation exceeds or threatens to exceed the initial response, the Incident Commander will contact the Walla Walla County Emergency Management Director to activate additional response capabilities through established procedures, mutual aid or interlocal operational agreements.
3. The Waitsburg City Council will support the Incident Commander by:
 - a. Calling for activation of the County Emergency Coordination Center, as needed, through the Walla Walla County Emergency Management Director.
 - b. Requesting support to the incident beyond City of Waitsburg resource capabilities through the Walla Walla County Emergency Coordination Center.
 - i. Obtaining City proclamation of emergency, if necessary, to activate City emergency powers. Suspend normal non-essential activities, and divert local resources to augment disaster response and recovery.

ii. Once the Walla Walla County Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) has been activated to support the City of Waitsburg incident the Incident Commander will utilize the center to garner additional personnel and equipment resources as needed.

C. Direction and Control

1. Incident Command System. The Incident Command System (ICS) is the basis for all direction, control and coordination of emergency response and recovery efforts conducted under this plan. The authority of the Incident Commander is limited to those powers specifically granted by statute, legislative authority or derived from the plan. Emergency response and supporting agencies and organizations agree to carry out their objectives in support of the incident command structure to the fullest extent possible.
2. Designation of the Incident Commander is made by the Waitsburg City Council and is based on the following criteria:
 - a. Specific or implied authority or responsibility within the applicable jurisdiction, or as otherwise identified in this plan.
 - b. Assumption of responsibility by the official agency.
3. Operational direction and control of emergency management response and recovery activities will be conducted on-site by the incident commander. Requests for assistance will be made through normal channels until the County Emergency Coordination Center has been activated, at which time requests for assistance and resources should be directed to the ECC.

D. Emergency Operations Facilities

1. The Walla Walla Emergency Services Communication Center (9-1-1) serving the City and Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) located at 27 N. 2nd Ave (corner of 2nd & Rose) in Walla Walla, WA. The on-site Incident Command Post for the City of Waitsburg is Waitsburg City Hall, 147 Main Street, Waitsburg, WA.
2. If the on-site Incident Command Post is unable to operate from its primary facility an alternate will be designated based on the situation. The primary alternate is the City of Waitsburg Fire Station.

E. Mitigation Activities

1. The Prescott, Waitsburg, Walla Walla, College Plan, Mill Creek Flood Protection District and Unincorporated Walla Walla County Hazard Mitigation Plan, dated Dec 2004, is hereby incorporated and referenced as it relates to mitigation activities. A copy is kept on hand at City Hall and the executive summary is located in Appendix 5 of this plan.

F. Preparedness Activities

1. The City of Waitsburg will develop and maintain the Flood Response Plan as it relates to anticipated flooding events within the City of Waitsburg. The Public Works Director, in conjunction with the Walla Walla County Emergency Management Director will coordinate a training and exercise program for the flood response plan. The City will encourage Citizen participation during planned exercise events.

G. Response Activities

1. The City of Waitsburg Public Works Director, upon notification of an actual emergency or disaster, will evaluate the situation, alert the appropriate local response and support resources as established in the Interlocal Agreement procedures, request activation the ECC at the County level, activate local warning and emergency public information systems, coordinate and manage resource requests within the City of Waitsburg jurisdiction, coordinate the situation analysis and damage assessment, prepare an local emergency declaration, in coordination with the EMEB.
2. The Waitsburg City Council should:
 - a. Establish response strategies and actions to save lives, reduce injury, minimize property and resource damage, and protect the environment.
 - b. Follow established response procedures for:
 - (1) Processing emergency call information.
 - (2) Activation and implementation of plan.
 - (3) Mobilization or demobilization of services.
 - (4) Establishing an Incident Command System and organization.
 - c. Maintain on-scene procedures for:
 - (1) Control of access to the area affected by the disaster.
 - (2) Identification of personnel engaged in incident activities.
 - (3) Accountability of personnel engaged in the incident.
 - d. Document all emergency response activities and actions.

H. Recovery Activities

1. The EMEB in cooperation with the City of Waitsburg will coordinate disaster recovery and restoration efforts to include collection, evaluation, compilation, and forwarding of reports and damage assistance requests; restoration of essential services; State, Federal and other disaster assistance programs; identify potential future mitigation measures; and conduct reviews and critiques of emergency plans and procedures.
2. The Waitsburg City Council should address the following issues:
 - a. Organization and staffing for continuity of government.
 - b. Essential records recovery and restoration.
 - c. Restoration of utility and other essential services.
 - d. Record keeping and documenting disaster-related expenditures.
 - e. Debris and waste removal and disposal.
 - f. Inspection and evaluation of facilities.
 - g. Internal review of plans, procedures and emergency-related activities.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Purpose. To identify agency and other participating organization responsibilities within the City of Waitsburg Emergency response responsibilities:
- B. Waitsburg City Council
 - 1. Proclaim local proclamation of emergency as prescribed in Chapter 35.33.081 Revised Code of Washington.
 - 2. Establish emergency policies for its respective municipality during an emergency or disaster.
 - 3. Work with the County Emergency Management Director to provide liaison to other mayors, County Commissioners or to the Governor in emergency- or disaster-related matters.
 - 4. Issue, amend or rescind the necessary orders, rules and regulations to carry out City of Waitsburg emergency management operation
 - 5. Establish the City of Waitsburg Emergency Management Organization and program and appoint the Public Works Director as head of the program.
 - 6. Promulgate the City of Waitsburg Flood Response Plan.

APPENDIX 1 - DIRECTION AND CONTROL

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Purpose. This appendix provides for the effective direction, control and coordination of emergency management activities during emergency or disaster operations, and ensures the continued operation of City of Waitsburg government during and after emergencies and disasters.

II. POLICIES.

- A. If an emergency or disaster is beyond the normal capabilities of City of Waitsburg government, a local proclamation of emergency is made by the legislative heads of the involved governments in accordance with RCW 36.40.180 for counties and RCW 35.33.081 for cities. This proclamation is usually prepared by the City of Waitsburg in cooperation with the County Emergency Management Department, and is approved and signed by the Walla Walla County Emergency Management Executive Board, as provided for in the Interlocal agreement, dated Dec 2004.
- B. The elected executive officials, department heads and other key officials may operate from the County Emergency Coordination Center or an alternative Command Post during emergency or disaster situations. The Incident Commander will typically operate from an on-site command post. Information regarding the situation will be coordinated through the County Emergency Coordination Center and the EMEB will make policy decisions.
- C. All emergency operations in the City of Waitsburg will be conducted utilizing the accepted concepts and principals of the Incident Command System.
- D. The City of Waitsburg Emergency Management Department coordinates local capabilities and resources needed to alleviate or lessen the impact of a disaster or emergency within the City of Waitsburg. When the situation is determined to be beyond the capabilities of local government, the County Emergency Management Director in coordination with City of Waitsburg provides the necessary liaison for state and federal assistance.

III. SITUATION

Authority. The authority for the Direction and Control concepts and procedures as outlined in the Plan is derived from RCW 38.52 and other applicable state statutes and regulations; the Walla Walla County Interlocal agreement dated December 2004 and policies promulgated under the authority of this Plan.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Legislative Authority.
 - 1. City Council.
 - a. The legislative authority of the City of Waitsburg is responsible for policy actions or decisions during an emergency or disaster, within the scope of their powers.
 - b. In the event a majority of the Council is not available, the remaining Council Members may make decisions dealing with an occurring emergency or disaster.
- B. Designation of Successors. Succession will occur if there are no available elected executives to make policy decisions. Upon the availability of any elected

executive official, succession to non-elected personnel will cease.

1. City Government.
 - a. If the entire City Council is not available, then this authority is assumed in this order.
 - (1) Director of Public Works
 - (2) City Clerk
 - b. In the event no elected officials are available, emergency authority will fall to the Public Works Director.
 2. City Government. If the entire elected legislative authority body is unavailable, this authority is assumed by the available department heads, with the City Clerk acting as chair of this body.
- C. Emergency Management responsibilities of successors acting as the legislative authority.
1. Shall abide by any and all procedures pre-determined by the elected executive officials for their particular political subdivision.
 2. Shall make only those decisions necessary to support the emergency or disaster operations within the City.
 3. Shall commit funds to the emergency/disaster operations as provided in the Revised Code of Washington.
- D. Emergency Coordination Center (ECC)
1. ECC Activation. The ECC will be activated upon a request from the local Incident Commander or City Council to the Walla Walla County Emergency Management Director, and will be approved by the EMEB.
 2. The Command Post for the City of Waitsburg is located at 147 Main Street, in Waitsburg, WA. The Alternate Emergency Command Post is the Waitsburg Fire Station located at 234 Main Street Waitsburg, WA. Any public agency's facilities and equipment may be called upon and utilized during a declared emergency.
 3. Coordination
 - a. The use and allocation of resources available in the City to support an emergency operation need to be coordinated through the Command Post or County ECC if activated.
 - b. Requests for State, Federal, and other out-of-City resources must be made through the County ECC.
- E. Continuity of Government
1. Each political subdivision shall adopt rules and regulations providing for appointment of temporary interim successors to the elected and appointed offices of the political subdivisions. (RCW 42.14.070)
 2. Executive heads of all departments and agencies of City to ensure continuity of leadership and operation in the event they are not available during the time of an emergency. An alternate operations office should also be designated in the event the normal office is unusable. The successors are to be made aware of their emergency responsibilities and

receive appropriate training.

3. All departments, agencies, and commissions shall identify essential records and take actions to protect those records during a disaster or emergency operation.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. General. Operations of the emergency management organization within the City of Waitsburg are established by the Waitsburg City Council.
- B. Waitsburg City Council
 1. The City Council has the overall responsibility for the emergency preparedness of the City and its political sub-divisions, to include:
 - a. Establishment of an Emergency Management Department and appointing a director to manage that department.
 - b. Designate a primary Command Post and provide for its operational readiness.
 - c. Ensure that the City's Comprehensive Flood Response Plan (CFRP) is maintained.
 2. During an emergency or disaster situation the City Council is responsible for ordering the Command Post activated and having at least one of their members on duty. If the need for resources exceeds the City of Waitsburg's capabilities, the City Council is responsible for working with the County Emergency Management Director to activate the County Emergency Coordination Center (ECC).
 3. The chief elected official of each City of Waitsburg jurisdiction is responsible for the emergency preparedness of their jurisdiction.
- C. City Public Works (PW) Organization
 1. Establish an SOP for their organization's use in time of an emergency operation to include a continuity of command.
 2. Organize a Public Works Response Center to coordinate public works actions.
 3. If an emergency operation is impacting their jurisdiction they must assign a representative to the County ECC.
 4. City PW has the responsibility of collecting all damage assessment estimates, making appropriate claims to the State and Federal Governments, and monitoring any grants or other assistance received by the City.
- D. City Assessor and Building Inspectors
 1. These personnel will normally become involved in the later stages of the response phase or at the beginning of the recovery phase with the mission of determining the extent and cost of the damage.
 2. The building inspectors may be part of damage assessment teams, which will be organized by the EOC and assigned to specific areas.
- E. Volunteer Groups
 1. Organizations such as the American Red Cross and Salvation Army may

be called upon to assist with feeding and sheltering victims.

2. Groups such as radio operators and search and rescue may be called upon to assist by participating on disaster assessment teams.
3. Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) members may be called upon to assist in disaster response and recovery activities.
4. When an flood incident requires resources beyond the City of Waitsburg capabilities, such as use of the above volunteer groups, the City Council will coordinate needs through the County Emergency Management Director and the County Emergency Coordination Center.

APPENDIX 2 – ADMINISTRATION

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this appendix is to provide guidance to City of Waitsburg entities on administrative matters necessary to support emergency or disaster operations.

II. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Jurisdictions and organizations with emergency management responsibilities are required to establish, maintain, and protect vital records under a record retention program as defined in RCW 40.10.010. Records include, but are not limited to, files of directives and forms.
- B. All City and town services and facilities can be utilized during a declared disaster or emergency. (RCW 38.52.110)
- C. Immediate reports of damage losses, and requests for assistance, must to be sent, or called in, to the Emergency Management Department (PWD) or Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) in order for the City Council Members to have a basis for declaring an emergency. The City needs to forward damage reports to the County ECC in order for the EMEB to have a basis for declaring a County emergency. The County has the responsibility under the interlocal agreement to communicate with the state should a state-level emergency need to be declared.
- D. An Emergency Worker is defined in RCW 38.52.010(4) and rules and regulations concerning workers are established by RCW 38.52.310. Chapter 118.04 of the WAC covers the Emergency Worker Program in detail. It is expected that many persons will volunteer as emergency workers. Their advance registration will reduce the administration required during an actual event.
- E. Liability coverage
 - 1. The County Emergency Management Director is responsible to work with the State EOC to assign an Incident Number to the City of Waitsburg any time they declare a disaster. When an Incident Number has been obtained there is some coverage for injuries and loss of equipment of registered “Emergency Workers”.
 - 2. Equipment and vehicles should only be used by trained, qualified personnel. Personal property not relevant to the mission will not be considered for compensation coverage.
- F. Replacement, repair, and restoration of damaged facilities may require environmental review or a permit prior to final project approval for state and/or federal funding. Statutes and regulations that apply include, but are not limited to the following:
 - 1. Chapter 75.20 RCW, Construction Projects in State Waters.
 - 2. Chapter 76.09 RCW, Forest Practices.
 - 3. Chapter 86.16 RCW, Flood Plain Management.
 - 4. Chapter 173.14 WAC, Permits for Substantial Developments on Shorelines of the State.
 - 5. Chapter 197.11 WAC, State Environmental Policy Act.
 - 6. Chapter 75.20.100-160 RCW, Hydraulic Permit.

- G. In instances where emergency work is performed to protect life and property, requirements for environmental review and permits may be exempted by the agency with jurisdiction. .
- H. Many structures, archaeological sites, or properties of historical significance are protected by law. Non-time-critical missions and recovery actions affecting such protected areas will be coordinated with the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.
- I. The state’s program of non-discrimination in disaster assistance will be carried out in accordance with Title 44 CFR, Section 205.16. This program will encompass all state and local jurisdiction actions to the Federal/State Agreement.
 - 1. Federal financial assistance to the state and local political jurisdictions will be conditional on full compliance with Title 44 CFR, Part 205.
 - 2. All personnel carrying out federal major disaster or emergency assistance functions, including the distribution of supplies, the processing of applications, and other relief and assistance activities, shall perform their work in an equitable and impartial manner, without discrimination on the grounds of race, religion, sex, color, age, economic status, or national origin.
 - 3. As a condition of participation in the distribution of assistance or supplies under PL 93-288, government bodies and other organizations shall provide a written assurance of their intent to comply with regulations relating to nondiscrimination promulgated by the President or the Administrator of the FEMA and shall comply with such other regulations applicable to activities within an area affected by a major disaster or emergency as the administration of FEMA deems necessary for the effective coordination of relief efforts.
 - 4. The provisions of Title 44 CFR, Section 205.16 concerning non-discrimination in disaster assistance are included in this document by reference.
 - 5. The provisions of Chapter 49.60 RCW, “Discrimination - Human Rights Commission,” shall be included in this document by reference.

III. EMERGENCY FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

- A. Emergency expenditures are not normally integrated into the budgeting process. However, events may occur that require substantial and necessary unanticipated obligations and expenditures. The City of Waitsburg may enter into contracts and incur obligations and expenditures to combat disasters, protect the health and safety of persons and property, and provide emergency assistance to victims under provisions of RCW 38.52.070(2). The following statutes also apply:
 - 1. Cities under 300,000 population - Chapter 35.33 RCW.
- B. Records will be kept in such a manner as to separately identify event related expenditures and obligations from general programs and activities of the jurisdiction, agency, or organization. Records are necessary:
 - 1. To document requests for assistance.
 - 2. For reimbursement under approved applications pertaining to declared

emergencies or major disasters.

3. For audit reports. Records need to include:

a. Work that is performed by force account. (Local Agency)

(1) Appropriate extracts from payrolls, with any cross-reference needed to locate original documents.

(2) A schedule of equipment used on the job.

(3) Invoices, warrants, and checks issued and paid for materials and supplies used on the job.

b. There are two types of contract work:

(1) Time and material contracts. This type needs a schedule of equipment, labor rates, and material prices.

(2) Small works or advertised contracts. This type requires plan specification, engineer estimate, bid tabulations, possibly proof of advertisement, concurrence from FEMA in award, certified payrolls and ledger of payments to contractor.

C. Disaster-related expenditures and obligations may be reimbursed under a number of federal and state programs. Reimbursement of approved costs for work performed in the restoration of certain public facilities may be authorized by the federal government after a major disaster declaration by the President of the United States under the statutory authority of certain federal agencies.

D. Audits of state and local jurisdiction emergency expenditures will be conducted in the course of normal audits of state and local governments. Audits of projects approved for funding with federal disaster assistance funds are necessary to determine the eligibility of the costs claimed by the applicant.

IV. PLAN CHANGES, MAINTENANCE, AND REVIEW PROCESS

A. Proposed changes to this plan will be accepted at anytime, especially after a major emergency, disaster, exercise or anytime a key element changes.

B. Plan changes will be published either using an entire new publication, by subsection, or by publishing only those pages that have changes.

C. The normal review period will be every year. It is the intent to conduct a formal review of the plan each year and publish the appropriate changes annually. It is the responsibility of the PWD Director to schedule and coordinate the reviews and to publish any changes that may be necessary.

D. Changes to the Appendices and Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) will be coordinated with the agencies and organization impacted by the particular Appendix or ESF. It is not necessary to have Appendices and ESFs, or changes to them, approved by the Emergency Management Executive Board (EMEB).

E. The Comprehensive Flood Response Plan, and any changes to it, will be coordinated and approved by the Waitsburg City Council.

APPENDIX 3 – CORRESPONDING TABLES

Table 2: Waitsburg Flooding Scenarios

	Flooding from	Description	Threat	Comments
I	Coppei Creek, east (or upstream) of US 12/Coppei Avenue	Upstream flooding moves across agricultural lands, and enters the fairgrounds. This, in turn, flows into the city, and towards the Coppei or Touchet River.	High	Some water heads towards Coppei Creek, the rest heads towards the downtown area, where it is blocked by the levee, and eventually flows downstream <i>behind</i> the levee, and then back into the Touchet.
II	Coppei Creek, west (or downstream) of US 12/Coppei Avenue	Flows come out of bank below the bridge, and are diverted by a low berm back into the creek just above the West 7 th Avenue bridge. Some flows can head towards the city, and then follow the stream down to the Touchet.	Low	This is a choke point for the flows, especially if there is any debris blockage. Flows come out of bank again (or still), and generally heads west towards and through farmland, and to the Touchet. However, this area is on the city limits, and is mostly agricultural land. The residences in the area are generally protected by the low berm.
III	Wastewater treatment plant	The WWTP is inside the flood plain.	Low	The plant was built above flood levels, and should be safe from damages, although access might be cut off.
IV	Touchet River	This area has a level of protection < 100 year standard flood (see “Overall and FEMA Map). There are several potential flooding modes:	High	The exact mode is impossible to predict. This should be second priority for response, but first priority for monitoring.
IVa	Levee failure	This happened in 1996, just downstream of the Main Street bridge, probably from water turbulence, but other failure modes are possible.	High	Note that the primary water main for the city crosses the Touchet River on the Main Street Bridge, and could be lost through if the bridge fails. This happened in 1996.
IVb	Levee overtopping	The levees may overtop at any point away from the bluffs on the downstream bank.	High	The left bank is apparently most vulnerable to this. No overtopping on the right bank was reported in 1996.
IVc	Bypass right bank levee	Leaves the right bank upstream of the levee, and flows behind the levee towards the city.	Medium	The left bank ties into high ground within Waitsburg, and is not subject to a similar bypass.
IVd	Sand boils	These are most likely to occur around the US12 bridge.	Medium	These add to the water level, and threaten levee integrity at the same time.
V	Sorghum Hollow ditch blow out	A drainage ditch NE of Waitsburg (see maps for Scenario #5) can be overwhelmed by surface drainage, and blow out. The flows travel cross country, and flood Waitsburg along the right bank of the Touchet, behind the levee and north of US12.	Low	Location: N46.28030/ W118.12151 This requires heavy run off from the hills immediately north of the area. This is difficult to access; it’s on private property with a railroad between it and the closest public access. Further, trafficability will be poor from the water and soil conditions.
VI	Touchet River and Coppei Creek	Flows from both streams converge on the city park and downtown area, as the earlier scenarios combine and accumulate. Flooding in the	High	This will be a complicated operation because resources must be dedicated to both. Priority should be given to Coppei Creek as it has no flood damage reduction structures. The Touchet River levees must be monitored from

	Flooding from	Description	Threat	Comments
		downtown area could be especially severe, including the park & pool.		the start, however, given the multiple flooding modes possible.
VII	Touchet River, Coppei Creek, and ditch	This is what happened in 1996, and is the “worst case” scenario. It is similar to #6, with the addition that the northeast part of Waitsburg, away from the levee, also flooded.		Priority should be given to Coppei Creek, Touchet River, and then the ditch.

Table 3: Waitsburg historical flooding sites

Scenarios	Name	Description	Latitude	Longitude
I, VI, VII	City fairgrounds	Coppei Creek	N46.25987	W118.14824
II, VI, VII	W 7 th Street Bridge & Dike	Coppei Creek	N46.26496	W118.16039
III, VI, VII	City WWTP	Cut off during flooding	N46.27048	W118.16794
IV, VI, VII	Waitsburg Levee	Scenario #4 map		
IVa	Levee overtopping	Both banks		
IVb	Levee Boils	US12 bridge	N46.26973	W118.15121
IVc	Blowout	At Main Street bridge	N46.27221	W118.15523
IVd, VII	Levee bypass			
V	Sorghum Hollow Ditch	Local drainage ditch	N46.28030	W118.12151

Table 5: Stream and snow pack sources for the Waitsburg area

Agency	Service	Description	Application
National Weather Service	Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service ⁸	Flood forecast products offered by the NWS ⁹ , both web based, or by “Really Simple Syndication” (RSS) feeds. INTERNET access required.	These are for the operation of flood-control structures. Emergency management officials at local and state levels use these forecasts to fight floods, evacuate residents, and to take other measures to mitigate the impact of flooding.
	Northwest River Forecast Center ¹⁰	Flood forecast products focused on the Pacific Northwest from the NWS ¹¹ , both web based, or by “Really Simple Syndication” (RSS) feeds. INTERNET access required.	Similar to APHS, but dedicated to the Northwest.
	Pendleton Weather Forecast Office ¹²	Full service weather forecast office. Available through INTERNET web sites, or weather radio broadcast (if available in Waitsburg).	Offers current conditions and forecasts for the Pendleton area, including Walla Walla County, in coordination with the above services.
National Resources Conservation Service	National Water & Climate Center ¹³	Snow and water supply forecasts. INTERNET access required.	Monitors snow pack conditions. Useful for gaging flood potential.

9 <http://www.weather.gov/ahps/about/about.php>

10 <http://137.161.65.209/>

11 <http://137.161.65.209/nwrfc/info.cgi>

12 <http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/pdt/>

13 <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/>

Table 6: Drainage distances and estimated velocities¹⁴ (U/S to D/S)

Geographic area	Terrain Description	Length (Miles)	Min V (fps)	Max V (fps)
Coppei Drainage	Flows directly from the Blue Mountains into Waitsburg. The channel tends to have steep grade until just upstream of Waitsburg.	23.10	6	10
Touchet valley, Coppei to forks	Mouth of Coppei Cr to confluence of NF and SF Touchet Rivers. Flows from the forks (upstream of Dayton) through Dayton, through the Touchet Valley, to just downstream of Waitsburg. The Touchet Valley has a less steep gradient, and the channel is constrained by levees, vegetation, and bridges.	21.87	6	10

¹ These velocities are estimated, based on general channel topography. These may change due to a variety of factors that can't be anticipated, such as debris jams, irregular snow melt, and so on. At most, these are only a guide, not a firm parameter.

APPENDIX 4 – DECISIONAL FLOW CHART/EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS

The following flow chart related to decisions regarding appropriate courses of action during a flood event assumes that there is a large snow packet in the Blue Mountains and surrounding foothills; the national weather service is predicting a quick warming trend including the possibility of rain showers; frozen ground temperatures; water levels along the Touchet River and Coppei Creek are rising.

City reviews flood response plan prior to flood season (October or November), coordinates with Walla Walla County to confirm current plan is valid and complete

National Weather Service issues Weather warning to Walla Walla County Emergency Management related to possibly flooding event

Emergency Management informs the City of Waitsburg (Mayor, PWD, City Clerk) via phone and email of weather warning

Public Works Director increases flood watch; including gage monitoring along pre set points along both water systems

If water level along the water systems are raising at more than two feet per hour with additional high flows expected;

The PWD will then:

Inform the Mayor of immanent flooding

Mayor will then convene City Council to:

- Proclaim local proclamation of emergency as prescribed in Chapter 35.33.081 Revised Code of Washington.
- Establish emergency policies for its respective municipality during an emergency or disaster.
- Work with the County Emergency Management Director to provide liaison to other mayors, County Commissioners or to the Governor in emergency- or disaster-related matters.
- Issue, amend or rescind the necessary orders, rules and regulations to carry out City of Waitsburg emergency management operation
- Establish the City of Waitsburg Emergency Management Organization and program and appoint the Public Works Director as head of the program
- Promulgate the City of Waitsburg Flood Response Plan
- Locate outside resources such as pumps, generators, water trucks, etc.

Emergency Contact Numbers

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walla Walla County Emergency Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 524-2901 • Army Corps of Engineers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 527-7424 • WA State Governor’s Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 360-902-4111 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walla Walla County Public Works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 524-2743; 337-6761 • Walla Walla County Commissioners Office <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 524-2505 • Red Cross <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 525-7380 • Non-Emergency Notification Center <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 527-1960 |
|--|--|

Proceed with flood control options based on the scenarios outlined in the response plan:

Touchet River is expected to flood:

- Advise residents of flood potential, recommend individual preparation:
 - Relocate invalids to safer locations
 - Protect personal property from damage (move to attic, take to high ground, etc)
 - Have personal evacuation plan
 - Have water/food for three days
- Conduct regular levee patrols when high water begins
 - Monitor the upstream end for above bank flows that go around the levee
 - Monitor stormwater culvert adjacent to City Pool for early flood warning signs
- Organize labor and resources for flood response operations gradually
 - Move sand and sandbags to staging areas
 - Fill sandbags for initial use
 - Stockpile filled sandbags for sand boils around US12 (Touchet River) Bridge
- Start flood response operations when the stream level reaches either 5-6' feet below the levee crown, or when flows reach the "red zone" (8 ft) on the Main Street bridge gage
- Depending on the amount of time, raise the levee height on the left bank by 3 feet using ecology blocks or sandbags from the Touchet River Bridge to the Main Street bridge
- Construct temporary levee(s) to contain such flows that go around the levee
- Protect individual homes and businesses, or possibly groups of homes, using sandbags

Coppei Creek is expected to flood:

- Reinforce low berm at SE corner of race track with sandbags
- Protect individual homes with ring dikes
- Build a diversionary sandbag levee along Coppei Avenue, ~3 feet high
- Keep the West 7th Street bridge clear of debris
- Monitor the down stream berm for and response to potential failures
- Depending on the amount of time, build a diversionary earth or sandbag levee on the South end of the fairgrounds, minimum height ~3 feet
- Build a diversionary earth levee above the fairgrounds, minimum height ~3 feet, from high ground to agricultural levee along Coppei Creek

Both water systems are expected to flood:

- Monitor the upstream end for above bank flows and respond to priority events as noted above
 - Check Sorghum and Wilson Hollow flood control ditches and remove any debris build up
 - Monitor 90 degree turns along flood control ditches
 - Reinforce if needed or if time permits
 - If City Water system is compromised, provide potable water to the affected citizens
-

APPENDIX 5 – HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN SUMMARY

Executive Summary

Natural hazard mitigation has been a priority in Walla Walla County for decades. Landowners, flood control districts, soil conservation districts, cities and the county has planned and conducted mitigation activities as a normal part of life and property protection efforts. Following the floods of 1931, 1964, and 1996, flood mitigation projects reduced the county's vulnerability. Efforts to reduce the city's vulnerability to flooding led Waitsburg to conduct a substantial mitigation effort following the 1996 flood. As a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) lead community with Project Impact in 1999, 2000 and 2001, Walla Walla County organized a broad-based community mitigation effort resulting in dozens of projects making Walla Walla County a "Safer and More Economically Secure" community. There was heavy reliance on previous efforts to prepare this plan.

The lead agency developing this plan was Walla Walla County Emergency Management Department. Invitations to join this planning effort were extended to cities, fire districts, schools, flood control districts and others. Accepting the challenge to develop a comprehensive mitigation plan was:

City of Prescott
City of Waitsburg
City of College Place
City of Walla Walla
Mill Creed Flood Control Zone
Walla Walla County

In public meetings, each jurisdiction chose to appoint a planning team, provide resource support to the team, assist in public involvement and monitor the plan's progress. See Coordination Meetings on page 10 for a full description of activities and participants.

Teams conducted reviews of past planning efforts, extracting mitigation projects and plans. They developed a strategy for planning, drafted goals and objectives and surveyed others to determine critical facilities. They reviewed the Walla Walla County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) and developed specific assessment for each jurisdiction. Teams solicited input from others on mitigation measures, leading to a jurisdiction-specific list of measures to be taken.

Although the entire process was a public process, a special effort to invite public comment was conducted once a draft plan was developed. Advertisements in local media, ads in city newsletters and posters placed in each jurisdiction invited public comments at six mitigation open houses.

Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division conducted a review of our draft plan and actions were taken to ensure the plan met the FEMA standards for mitigation plans.

A five-year maintenance schedule to keep the plan current was developed.

Adoption by each jurisdiction completes the local process to develop the plan.

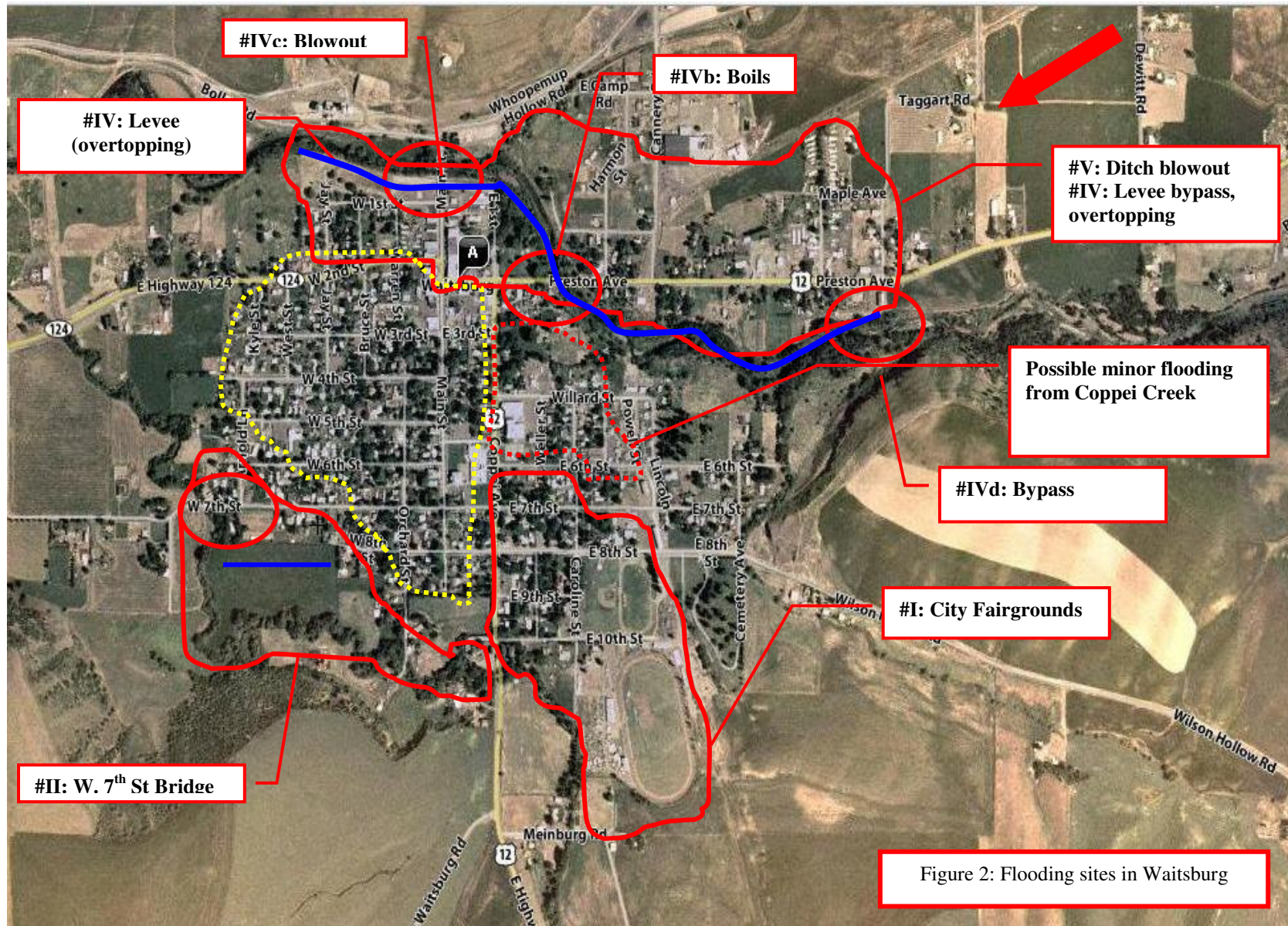


Figure 2: Flooding sites in Waitsburg