



YUROK TRIBE



EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN



Part 1

General Information

YUROK TRIBE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

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1.1 ORGANIZATION OF THIS PLAN

This plan is the Multi-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan, Hazard Specific Procedures and Emergency Support Functions that are continuously revised and updated to reflect changing conditions and emerging threats. This Plan is divided into five sections:

Part I General Conditions: This section focuses on the preparedness phase, and is the "basic plan" which describes the structure of the Yurok Tribe's emergency management operations its responsibilities and operational concepts for multi-hazard emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation; and its role and responsibility as the lead agency for the Yurok Indian Reservation.

Part 2 Response: This section focuses on emergency response. It is the initial operations guide. It is a series of hazard-specific checklists designed to provide field-level responders with the basic considerations and actions necessary for effective emergency response. This section also includes:

Initial Response Operations: This section provides a guide to initial response to a disaster or emergency incident.

Emergency Checklists: Can be used as tools to assist in quickly identifying steps to prepare and respond to disaster.

Forms: This section provides useful forms that can be utilized to ensure that activities and expenditures are properly documented.

Emergency Support Functions: This section outline specific tasks or functions that may be carried out before, during and after a disaster occurs.

ICS Organizational Charts: This section provide organizational charts for the Yurok Office of Emergency Services and a typical Incident Command System (ICS).

ICS Position Descriptions: This section provides the roles and responsibilities of positions within the Incident Command System.

Part 3 Recovery: This section addresses the recovery phase and describes procedures to coordinate recovery operations within the Yurok Indian Reservation.

Part 4 Yurok Office of Emergency Services: This section provides information on the operation of the Yurok Office of Emergency Services, including an organizational chart and job descriptions.

Part 5 Contact Lists: This section provides contact lists to assist during a disaster or emergency response. It includes a generic Yurok Emergency Alert List (YEAL), a dam

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failure alert list, a comprehensive directory of Tribal departments, Tribal agencies, outside agencies and others.

Part 6 Appendices: This section includes resolutions, maps, brochures, multi-agency agreements, and other information that may be useful during response or recovery from a disaster or emergency response.

Part 7 Hazard Specific Annexes: This section provides detailed emergency plans for specific hazards, such as, wildfires, tsunamis, floods, etc. A disaster that happens frequently or is catastrophic in nature may require a separate hazard specific plan. Hazard Specific Plans are added as they are completed and approved.

Part 8 Hazard Mitigation Plan: This plan identifies past hazardous events and addresses potential projects and measures to mitigate future hazardous events. The plan is updated every three years.

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Yurok Tribe Office of Emergency Services

1.1.2

Yurok Tribe EOP Suggestion Form

Please mail to:

Yurok Tribe Office of Emergency Services
190 Klamath Blvd.
Klamath, CA 95548

Dear Reader

The Yurok Tribe Emergency Operations Plan is the combined effort of many Tribal representatives, while every effort has been made to develop a plan that is concise usable and compatible with the Federal Response Plan, the tribe is interested in your suggestions or comments. Please complete the form below and forward your suggestions to the Yurok Tribe Office of Emergency Services.

Name	
Organization	
Address	
City	State
Zip	Telephone
E-Mail	

Suggestions or Comments:

Yurok Tribe Office of Emergency Services
190 Klamath Blvd.
Klamath, CA 95548
Phone: 707-482-1366
Fax: 707-482-1365

1.1.3 PROMULGATION

The Yurok Tribe elects to pursue a high level of readiness to respond to natural and manmade disasters. The Yurok Tribe shall support national preparedness goals, including efforts related to planning, training, exercises, interoperability and equipment acquisition for major events, as well as building capacity for prevention and response activities.

The Yurok Tribe shall not discriminate in the planning for emergency prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation programs within the territory of the reservation. The Yurok Tribe's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) shall extend to all Tribal members and non-Tribal members either living, working or who may be guests within the territory of the Yurok Indian Reservation.

Through a program of integrated emergency management, the Tribal Council, all Tribal departments, enterprises, organizations and corporations are required to plan for mitigation of hazards, prepare for emergencies, assist the community in preparedness and response and to assist whenever possible to return to pre-disaster conditions. All employees and elected officials of the tribe, its tribal enterprises, organizations and corporations may be called upon to assist in emergency prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation programs and activities. This plan outlines the basic organization for emergency management and concept of operations.

For coordinated responses, this EOP assigns actions to be taken in various situations by the Yurok Tribe. Other Tribal enterprises, organizations and corporations of the Yurok Tribe are assigned responsibilities in this plan and are expected to develop supporting plans and procedures that will allow them to carry out their responsibilities when required.

Maria Tripp, Chairperson
Yurok Tribe

Date

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1.1.5 DISTRIBUTION LIST

PLAN RECIPIENT

Tribal Council

Chairperson
Vice-Chairperson
East District Representative
Northern District Representative
Orick District
Pecwan District Representative
Requa District Representative
South District Representative
Weitchpec District Representative

Tribal Departments

Administration
Council Support
Education
Emergency Services
Enrollment
Environmental
Fiscal
Fisheries
Forestry
Human Resources
Information Systems
Language
Legal
Maintenance
NAGPRA
Office of Emergency Services
Planning & Community Development
Public Safety
Self-Governance
Social Services
Watershed

Tribal Offices & Centers

Eureka Tribal Office
Food Distribution
Klamath Childcare
Kep'el Head Start
Klamath Head Start
Klamath Lodge Compound
Klamath Tribal Office
Morek Wan Community Center
Public Safety
Public Utilities
Weitchpec Office

Tribal Enterprises and Organizations

Pem-Mey Fuel Mart
Yurok Public Utilities District
Yurok Indian Housing Authority
Yurok Volunteer Fire Department

Del Norte County

Del Norte County Office of Emergency Services
Del Norte County Sheriffs Department

Humboldt County

Humboldt County Office of Emergency Services
Humboldt County Sheriffs Department

Schools

Del Norte County Unified School District
Klamath Trinity Joint Unified School District
Jack Norton School
Klamath River Early College of the Redwoods
Margaret Keating School
Weitchpec School

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1.2

DEFINITIONS

Agency: A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).

Agency Representative: A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating Federal, State, local, or Tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

Area Command (Unified Area Command): An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an emergency operations center facility or at some location other than an incident command post.

Assessment: The evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making.

Assignments: Tasks given to resources to perform within a given operational period that is based on operational objectives defined in the IAP.

Assistant: Title for subordinates of principal Command Staff positions. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications, and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be assigned to unit leaders.

Assisting Agency: An agency or organization providing personnel, services, or other resources to the agency with direct responsibility for incident management. See also Supporting Agency.

Available Resources: Resources assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for a mission assignment, normally located in a Staging Area.

Branch: The organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of incident operations. A branch is organizationally situated between the section and the division or group in the Operations Section, and between the section and

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units in the Logistics Section. Branches are identified by the use of Roman numerals or by functional area.

Chain of Command: A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

Check-In: The process through which resources first report to an incident. Check-in locations include the incident command post, Resources Unit, incident base, camps, staging areas, or directly on the site.

Chief: The ICS title for individuals responsible for management of functional sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence (if established as a separate section).

Command: The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

Command Staff: In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Command and the special staff positions of Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

Common Operating Picture: A broad view of the overall situation as reflected by situation reports, aerial photography, and other information or intelligence.

Communications Unit: An organizational unit in the Logistics Section responsible for providing communication services at an incident or an EOC. A Communications Unit may also be a facility (e.g., a trailer or mobile van) used to support an Incident Communications Center.

Cooperating Agency: An agency supplying assistance other than direct operational or support functions or resources to the incident management effort.

Coordinate: To advance systematically an analysis and exchange of information among principals who have or may have a need to know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities.

Deputy: A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, can be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy can act as relief for a superior and, therefore, must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors.

Dispatch: The ordered movement of a resource or resources to an assigned operational mission or an administrative move from one location to another.

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Division: The partition of an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the Operations Chief. A division is located within the ICS organization between the branch and resources in the Operations Section.

Emergency: Absent a Presidentially declared emergency, any incident(s), human-caused or natural, which requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs): The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, Tribal), or some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan: The "steady-State" plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

Emergency Public Information: Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.

Emergency Response Provider: Includes Federal, State, local, and Tribal emergency public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel, agencies, and authorities. See Section 2 (6), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002). Also known as Emergency Responder.

Evacuation: Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

Event: A planned, non-emergency activity. ICS can be used as the management system for a wide range of events, e.g., parades, concerts, or sporting events.

Federal: Of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.

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Function: Function refers to the five major activities in ICS: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved, e.g., the planning function. A sixth function, Intelligence, may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.

General Staff: A group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the Incident Commander. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief.

Group: Established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. Groups, when activated, are located between branches and resources in the Operations Section. (See Division.)

Hazard: Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Incident: An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, that requires an emergency response to protect life or property, Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wild land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Incident Action Plan (IAP): An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

Incident Command Post (ICP): The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

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Incident Commander (IC): The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Management Team (IMT): The IC and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident.

Incident Objectives: Statements of guidance and direction necessary for selecting appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.

Initial Action: The actions taken by those responders first to arrive at an incident site.

Initial Response: Resources initially committed to an incident.

Intelligence Officer: The intelligence officer is responsible for managing internal information, intelligence, and operational security requirements supporting incident management activities. These may include information security and operational security activities, as well as the complex task of ensuring that sensitive information of all types (e.g., classified information, law enforcement sensitive information, proprietary information, or export-controlled information) is handled in a way that not only safeguards the information, but also ensures that it gets to those who need access to it to perform their missions effectively and safely.

Joint Information Center (JIC): A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the JIC.

Joint Information System (JIS): Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

Jurisdiction: A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an

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incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, Tribal, State, or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

Liaison: A form of communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding and cooperation.

Liaison Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Local Government: A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized Tribal organization, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. See Section 2 (10), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Logistics: Providing resources and other services to support incident management.

Logistics Section: The section responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident.

Major Disaster: As defined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122), a major disaster is any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, Tribes, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

Management by Objective: A management approach that involves a four-step process for achieving the incident goal. The Management by Objectives approach includes the following: establishing overarching objectives; developing and issuing assignments, plans, procedures, and protocols; establishing specific, measurable objectives for various incident management functional activities and directing efforts to fulfill them, in support of defined strategic objectives; and documenting results to measure performance and facilitate corrective action.

Mitigation: The activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often informed by lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing

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actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

Mobilization: The process and procedures used by all organizations (Federal, State, local, and Tribal) for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Multi-agency Coordination Entity: A multi-agency coordination entity functions within a broader Multi-agency Coordination System. It may establish the priorities among incidents and associated resource allocations, deconflict agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

Multi-agency Coordination Systems: Multi-agency Coordination Systems provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The components of Multi-agency Coordination Systems include facilities, equipment, emergency operation centers (EOCs), specific multi-agency coordination entities, personnel, procedures, and communications. These systems assist agencies and organizations to fully integrate the subsystems of the NIMS.

Multi-jurisdictional Incident: An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

Mutual-Aid Agreement: Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request, by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

National: Of a nationwide character, including the Federal, State, local, and Tribal aspects of governance and polity.

National Disaster Medical System: A cooperative, asset-sharing partnership between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the U.S. Department of Defense. NDMS provides resources for meeting the continuity of care and mental health services requirements of the Emergency Support Function 8 in the Federal Response Plan.

National Incident Management System: A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments; the private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among

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Federal, State, local, and Tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; Multi-agency Coordination Systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

National Response Plan: A plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrates Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan.

Nongovernmental Organization: An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

Operational Period: The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.

Operations Section: The section responsible for all tactical incident operations. In ICS, it normally includes subordinate branches, divisions, and/or groups.

Personnel Accountability: The ability to account for the location and welfare of incident personnel. It is accomplished when supervisors ensure that ICS principles and processes are functional and that personnel are working within established incident management guidelines.

Planning Meeting: A meeting held as needed prior to and throughout the duration of an incident to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and support planning. For larger incidents, the planning meeting is a major element in the development of the Incident Action Plan (IAP).

Planning Section: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of the IAP. This section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident.

Preparedness: The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process. Preparedness involves efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources. Within the NIMS, preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning,

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training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management.

Preparedness Organizations: The groups and fora that provide interagency coordination for domestic incident management activities in a non-emergency context. Preparedness organizations can include all agencies with a role in incident management, for prevention, preparedness, response, or recovery activities. They represent a wide variety of committees, planning groups, and other organizations that meet and coordinate to ensure the proper level of planning, training, equipping, and other preparedness requirements within a jurisdiction or area.

Prevention: Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Private Sector: Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. It includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, and private voluntary organizations (PVO).

Processes: Systems of operations that incorporate standardized procedures, methodologies, and functions necessary to provide resources effectively and efficiently. These include resource typing, resource ordering and tracking, and coordination.

Public Information Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

Publications Management: The publications management subsystem includes materials development, publication control, publication supply, and distribution. The development and distribution of NIMS materials is managed through this subsystem. Consistent documentation is critical to success, because it ensures that all responders are familiar with the documentation used in a particular incident regardless of the location or the responding agencies involved.

Qualification and Certification: This subsystem provides recommended qualification and certification standards for emergency responder and incident management personnel. It also allows the development of minimum standards for resources expected to have an interstate application. Standards typically include training, currency, experience, and physical and medical fitness.

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Reception Area: This refers to a location separate from staging areas, where resources report in for processing and out-processing. Reception Areas provide accountability, security, situational awareness briefings, safety awareness, distribution of IAPs, supplies and equipment, feeding, and bed down.

Recovery: The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private sector, non-governmental and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Recovery Plan: A plan developed by a State, local, or Tribal jurisdiction with assistance from responding Federal agencies to restore the affected area.

Resources: Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

Resource Management: Efficient incident management requires a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the NIMS includes mutual-aid agreements; the use of special Federal, State, local, and Tribal teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

Resources Unit: Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for recording the status of resources committed to the incident. This unit also evaluates resources currently committed to the incident, the effects additional responding resources will have on the incident, and anticipated resource needs.

Response: Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

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Safety Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety.

Section: The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management, e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence (if established). The section is organizationally situated between the branch and the Incident Command.

Span of Control: The number of individuals a supervisor is responsible for, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under the NIMS, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7.)

Staging Area: Location established where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. The Operations Section manages Staging Areas.

State: When capitalized, refers to any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. See Section 2 (14), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Strategic: Strategic elements of incident management are characterized by continuous long-term, high-level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve the adoption of long-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities; the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions, policy development, and the application of measures of performance or effectiveness.

Strike Team: A set number of resources of the same kind and type that have an established minimum number of personnel.

Strategy: The general direction selected to accomplish incident objectives set by the IC.

Supporting Technologies: Any technology that may be used to support the NIMS is included in this subsystem. These technologies include orthophoto mapping, remote automatic weather stations, infrared technology, and communications, among various others.

Task Force: Any combination of resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader.

Technical Assistance: Support provided to State, local, and Tribal jurisdictions when they have the resources but lack the complete knowledge and skills needed to perform a

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required activity (such as mobile-home park design and hazardous material assessments).

Terrorism: Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence a government or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 2 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Threat: An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

Tools: Those instruments and capabilities that allow for the professional performance of tasks, such as information systems, agreements, doctrine, capabilities, and legislative authorities.

Tribal Donations Coordination Group: A group consisting of the Executive Director, Fiscal Director, Emergency Services Director and Council Representatives from the impacted areas, that meeting following a catastrophic event to ensure volunteers and donations are distributed to areas with verifiable need on an equitable basis and to make recommendations to the Tribal Council on the disbursement of donated funds and services.

Tribe: Yurok Tribe

Type: A classification of resources in the ICS that refers to capability. Type 1 is generally considered to be more capable than Types 2, 3, or 4, respectively, because of size; power; capacity; or, in the case of incident management teams, experience and qualifications.

Unified Area Command: A Unified Area Command is established when incidents under an Area Command are multi-jurisdictional. (See Area Command.)

Unified Command: An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross-political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single IAP.

Unit: The organizational element having functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics, or finance/administration activity.

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Unity of Command: The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one and only one designated person. The purpose of unity of command is to ensure unity of effort under one responsible commander for every objective.

Volunteer: For purposes of the NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency, which has authority to accept volunteer services, when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. See, e.g., 16 U.S.C. 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.101.

Yurok Emergency Operations Plan: The Yurok Tribe's emergency plan maintained by the Yurok Office of Emergency Services for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards. The plan includes elements that include basic information, response, recovery and mitigation.

Yurok Emergency Operations Team: A Tribal group that consists of representatives from each Tribal department and Tribal entity that will meet throughout the year to work on emergency planning and preparedness activities for the Yurok Tribe and Tribal departments.

Yurok (Operational Area) Emergency Planning Commission: The commission consists of operational area emergency planners and responders from the Tribe, Federal, State, county and volunteer agencies that respond to disasters on the Yurok Indian Reservation. The commission will meet at least semi-annually to discuss multi-agency coordinated emergency planning, response and recovery from disasters that may affect the Yurok Indian Reservation.

Yurok Emergency Operations Center: The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support Tribal Incident management activities normally takes place. The main EOC for the Tribe will be located at the Yurok Indian Housing Authority Offices on U.S. Highway 101 in Klamath, California. There may be a temporary facility located in a more central facility to the Incident. Additionally, EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, Tribal), or some agencies may combine their EOC operations within the Tribes EOC.

Yurok Emergency Services Coordinator: A full-time Tribal employee that maintains and distributes the YEOP, coordinates emergency planning, preparedness, response and recovery activities for the Yurok Tribe, including attending operational area meetings, exercises and trainings, and provides support to the ICS during a disaster.

Yurok Office of Emergency Services: The Tribal department responsible for emergency preparedness and management for the Yurok Tribe.

Yurok Recovery Manager: The person assigned to coordinate the initial damage assessments after a disaster, attend FEMA Applicant's Briefings and Kick-off Meetings

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and to coordinate implementation of a restoration plan with the Yurok Recovery & Restoration Task Force.

Yurok Recovery & Restoration Task Force: The YRRTF will serve as the guidance group to the Tribal Council and Executive Director on a recovery and restoration plans.

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1.2.1 ACRONYMS

ALS	Advanced Life Support
DOC	Department Operations Center
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
FOG	Field Operations Guide
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HSPD-5	Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IMT	Incident Management Team
JIS	Joint Information System
JIC	Joint Information Center
LNO	Liaison Officer
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRP	National Response Plan

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POLREP	Pollution Report
PIO	Public Information Officer
PVO	Private Voluntary Organizations
R&D	Research and Development
RESTAT	Resources Status
ROSS	Resource Ordering and Status System
SDO	Standards Development Organizations
SITREP	Situation Report
SO	Safety Officer
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
UC	Unified Command
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue
YEOC	Yurok Emergency Operations Center
YEOP	Yurok Emergency Operations Plan
YEOT	Yurok Emergency Operations Team
YEPC	Yurok Emergency Planning Commission
YESC	Yurok Emergency Services Coordinator
YOES	Yurok Office of Emergency Services
YRRTF	Yurok Recovery & Restoration Task Force

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1.3 PURPOSE

The purpose of the Yurok Tribe's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is to establish a uniform set of processes and procedures that Tribal staff and emergency responders, at all levels of the Tribal government, will use to conduct response operations. This EOP incorporates the National Incident Management System (NIMS). NIMS is a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, Tribal and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for and respond to all hazards. NIMS requires Tribes and local governments to establish programs that address the requirements for each step of preparedness cycle; planning, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking action to correct and mitigate.

The NIMS is about

- Use of Incident Command System (ICS)
- Flexible Response Operations
- Common Terminology for Ordering and Tracking Resources
- Plans for Staging and Allocation Equipment, Supplies and Assistance
- Effective Communications

The EOP defines the scope of preparedness and incident management activities necessary on the Yurok Indian Reservation. The EOP is designed to be flexible enough for use in all emergencies. This plan is designed to establish the framework for implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) for the Yurok Tribe. It is intended to facilitate multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination, particularly between the Yurok Tribe, and Federal, State and local governments and agencies, including Del Norte County, Humboldt County, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Services, FEMA, special districts, and other State and Federal agencies, in emergency situations.

The components of NIMS are:

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- Command and Management
- Preparedness
- Resource Management
- Communications and Information Management
- Supporting Technologies
- Ongoing Management and Maintenance

This YEOP accomplishes the following:

- 1 Defines the scope of preparedness and incident management activities necessary for the Yurok Indian Reservation.
- 2 Describes the organizational structures, roles and responsibilities, policies, and protocols for providing emergency support.
- 3 Facilitates response and short-term recovery activities.
- 4 Is flexible for use in all emergencies.
- 5 Describes the purpose of the plan.
- 6 Describes situations and assumptions, such as identification of local hazards, population's characteristics, probability and impact, vulnerable facilities and resource dependencies on other jurisdictions.
- 7 Describes the concept of operations.
- 8 Describes the organization and assignment of responsibilities.
- 9 Describes the administration and logistics.
- 10 Defines the Development and Maintenance of the plan.
- 11 Contains authorities and references.
- 12 Contains functional annexes.
- 13 Contains hazard specific appendices.
- 14 Contains a glossary.
- 15 Pre-designates functional area representatives to the Emergency Operations Center/Multi-Agency Coordination System.
- 16 Includes pre-incident and post incident public awareness, education, and communications plans and protocols.

Tribal departments, along with other Tribal entities authorities, who have roles and responsibilities identified by this plan are required to develop emergency operations plans, detailed standard operating procedures, and emergency response checklists based on the provisions of this plan. As a public document, this plan is accessible to anyone upon request and is made available on the Internet on the Yurok Tribe's internet web site (www.yuroktribe.org).

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1.4 AUTHORITIES

The following provides emergency authorities for conducting and/or supporting emergency operations:

Federal	P.L. 81-920 (Civil Defense Act of 1950)
	P.L. 93-288 (Disaster Act of 1974)
	P.L. 93-288 (Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988)
	P.L. 84-99 (Army Corps of Engineers Flood Fighting)
	P.L. 103-325 (National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994)
	P.L. 106-390 (Disaster Mitigation Action of 2000)
	Homeland Security Act of 2002
	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA III) of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11001 et seq.)
	Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5, <i>Management of Domestic Incidents</i>
	Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-7, <i>Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection</i>
	Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8, <i>National Preparedness</i>
	Department of Homeland Security (DHS), National Incident Management System (NIMS)
	Department of Homeland Security (DHS), National Response Plan
Yurok Tribe	Constitution of the Yurok Tribe
	Yurok Tribe Emergency Operations Plan of 2007
	Yurok Tribe Chemical Emergency Preparedness Plan

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	Yurok Tribe Emergency Services Ordinance
State	California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code).
	Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Regulations (Chapter 1 of Division 2 of Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations) and (California Government Code §8607 et sec).
	Hazardous Materials Area Plan Regulations (Chapter 4 of Division 2, Title 19, Article 3, §2720-2728 of the California Code of Regulations) and (California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Section 25503.5)
	California Department of Water Resources Flood Control (California Water Code §128).
	Orders and Regulations, which may be Selectively Promulgated by the Governor during a STATE OF EMERGENCY.
Humboldt County	County of Humboldt, Emergency Operations Plan, Humboldt Operational Area
Del Norte County	County of Del Norte, Emergency Operations Plan, Del Norte Operational Area

1.5 YUROK TRIBE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

1.5.1 General

The Yurok Tribe's emergency management operation follows the National Incident Management System (NIMS). NIMS provides a consistent Nationwide approach for Federal, State, local and Tribal governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

Small and/or rural jurisdictions benefit from a regional approach. In many instances the Yurok Tribe may not have the resources to implement all elements of NIMS on their own. By working together with other local governments and agencies, the Yurok Tribe will be able to pool their resources to implement NIMS.

The NIMS incorporates the best practices currently in use by incident managers at all levels and represents a core set of doctrine, concepts, principles, terminology, and organizational processes to enable effective, efficient and collaborative incident management all levels. The Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5 Management of Domestic Incidents requires all Federal Departments and agencies to adopt the NIMS and to use it in their individual domestic incident management and emergency prevent, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation programs and activities, as well as in support of those actions taken to assist Tribal, State and local entities.

1.5.2 Organization

The Yurok Tribe is a Federally recognized Indian Tribe. The Yurok Indian Reservation is located in the State of California in the northern counties of Humboldt and Del Norte.

The Yurok Tribe is the lead agency for emergency management on the reservation. The Yurok Tribe will coordinate with Humboldt County OES, Del Norte County OES, Indian Health Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, the American Red Cross, FEMA and others to prepare for, prevent, respond to and recover from domestic incidents.

The Yurok Tribal Council will develop and recommend for adoption all emergency and mutual aid plans and Agreements, including this

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Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and such ordinances, resolutions, rules and regulations as are necessary to implement such plans and agreements.

The Yurok Tribal Council also created the Tribal Office of Emergency Services and appointed the Director of Emergency Services and the Deputy Director of Emergency Services.

The Tribal Council does not exercise "*Command and Control*" authority over emergency operations. But, it is the responsibility of the Tribal Council to determine if a State of Emergency exists and then either to confirm the Emergency Services Director's state of emergency proclamation request or proclaim a state of emergency themselves. Additionally, the Tribal Council will coordinate its liaison activities with the community and other jurisdictions through the Incident Commander using Incident Command System guidelines.

The Director of Emergency Services is responsible for implementing the EOP through the efforts of the Yurok Tribe's Office of Emergency Services.

The permanent location of the Yurok Tribe's Office of Emergency Services is located at the offices of the Yurok Indian Housing Authority, 15540 N. Highway 101 Klamath, CA.

Within the emergency organization, Tribal departments and Tribal entities have specified roles and responsibilities for certain functions.

1.5.3 Emergency Operations Plan Updates (EOP)

This plan shall be updated at least annually.

1.5.4 Yurok Emergency Operations Center (YEOC)

The YEOC Operations Center is located at the Yurok Indian Housing Authority office, located on U.S. Highway 101, at 15540 N. Highway 101, Klamath, California.

While the primary office of the YEOC is located in Klamath, CA, the site, type and extent of the Incident may dictate that the YEOC be temporarily moved to another site to best manage the incident.

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The YEOC will be equipped with computers, computer projectors, phones, fax machines, a photocopier, office supplies, a duplicate local government radio system, an extensive HAM Communications System, wall maps, charts, and back-up power system.

After activation of the Incident Command System (ICS), and depending on the nature of the emergency, representatives from some, or all, of the following Tribal departments and others key persons may be called upon to be present in the YEOC:

Tribal Departments

Administration
Council Support
Education
Environmental
Executive Director
Human Resources
Fisheries
Forestry

Information
Services
Legal
Planning
Public Relations
Officer
Social Services
Watershed
Yurok Public Safety

Other Tribal Entities

Pem-Mey Fuel Mart
Yurok Indian Housing Authority
Yurok Public Utilities District
Yurok Volunteer Fire Department

Representatives of some or all of the following government entities and private organizations may be present as necessary:

Indian Health Services
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Del Norte County Sheriff's Office
Del Norte County Office of Emergency Services
Del Norte Chapter of the American Red Cross
Humboldt County Sheriff's Office
Humboldt County Office of Emergency Services
Humboldt County Chapter of the American Red Cross
United Indian Health Services (Klamath, Weitchpec & Arcata)
Representative from other local, State and Federal Agencies

1.5.5 Incident Command Posts (ICP)

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The ICP signifies the location of the tactical-level, on-scene incident command and management organization. It typically comprises the IC and immediate staff and may include other designated incident management officials and responders from Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies, as well as private-sector and nongovernmental organizations. Typically, the ICP is located at or in the immediate vicinity of the incident site and is the locus for the conduct of direct, on-scene control of tactical operations. Incident planning is also conducted at the ICP; an incident communications center also would normally be established at this location.

The ICP may be co-located within the incident base, if the communications requirements can be met. The ICP may perform local EOC functions in the context of smaller jurisdictions or less complex incident scenarios. The Incident Commander may establish multiple ICPs for better emergency response coordination, depending on the location, severity and duration of an Incident.

Possible Locations for an ICP

- Klamath Tribal Office
- Klamath Natural Resources Complex
- Klamath Community Center*
- Margaret Keating School*
- Weitchpec Tribal Office
- Weitchpec Fire Station
- Weitchpec Elementary School*
- Tully Creek Fire Station
- Jack Norton Elementary School*
- Wautec Volunteer Fire Department
- Kepel Head Start
- Morek Wan Office

*** Non-Tribal Facilities**

1.5.6 Yurok Emergency Action Plan (YEAP)

Yurok Tribe Emergency Services Ordinance requires that each Tribal Department, facility, enterprise, organization and corporation to prepare a disaster Emergency Action Plan (EAP). This plan is for internal departmental or entity response to any emergency and will

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ensure that each employee is trained in his or her individual assignment under the plan. The plan shall include a notification to employees detailing the requirements and responsibilities of being Disaster Service Workers, methods for all-hours call-up and accountability during an emergency, and require general overview training in the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and in the Incident Command System (ICS). The EAP shall be updated by the departments at least annually or as needed. The Tribal Human Resources Department will coordinate this planning effort for all Tribal employees with support by the Yurok Tribe's Office of Emergency Services.

1.5.7 Disaster Service Workers (DSW)

The Yurok Tribe Emergency Services Ordinance provides that, during a disaster or tribally or state declared emergency on the Yurok Reservation, all Tribal employees may be called upon to work as Disaster Service Workers (DSW). All Tribal employees shall be required to obtain adequate training, as approved by the Tribal Council in the Yurok Emergency Training Plan.

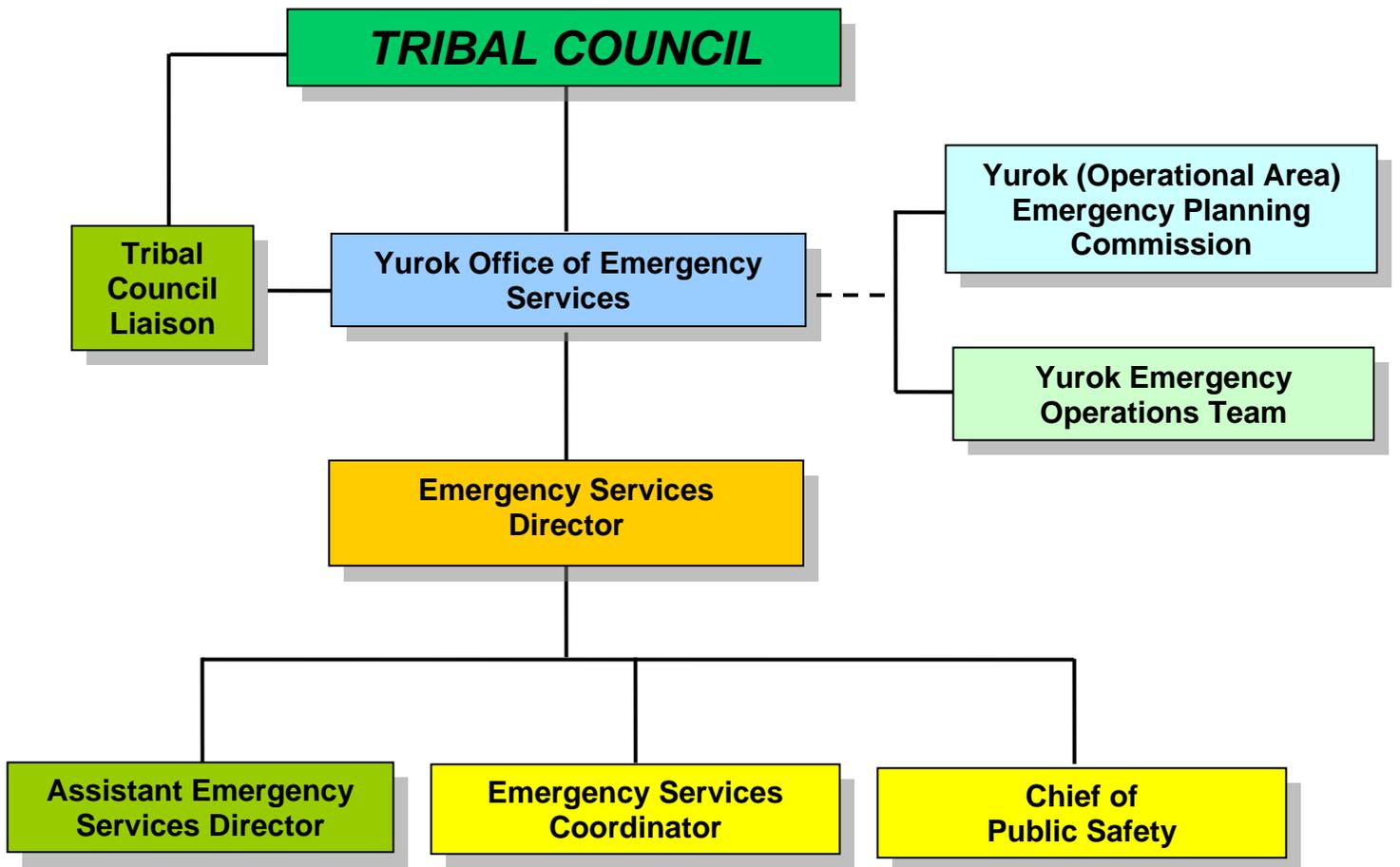
The Yurok Office of Emergency Services shall also strive to develop Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) to assist as volunteers during an emergency situation. Community Emergency Response Teams may assist in many functions during a disaster, such as door-to-door public warnings

1.5.8

Yurok Emergency Operation Services

YEOS ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

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-  Yurok Executive Director
-  Tribal Council Appointment
-  Staff Position
-  Planning Commission
-  Yurok Tribal Department Representatives

Yurok Emergency Operations Services (YEOS)

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The YEOS shall consist of the Emergency Services Director, Assistant Emergency Services Director, and Emergency Services Coordinator. The Yurok Emergency Operations Team and the Yurok (Operational Area) Planning Commission shall act as advisory groups to the YEOS.

Emergency Services Director

Executive Director of the Yurok Tribe.

Assistant Emergency Services Director

Tribal Council Appointment.

Council Emergency Services Liaison

Tribal Council Appointment.

Emergency Services Coordinator

Regular employee of the Yurok Tribe.

Duties of the YEOS

- Monitor and evaluate potential and actual threats to the health and safety of the citizens of the Yurok Indian Reservation from natural and manmade disasters and emergencies.
- Manage an Incident until the Incident Command System (ICS) is fully activated.
- Provide support to the Incident Command during an Incident.
- Oversee the preparedness activities of the various Tribal departments and Tribal entities, ensuring unity of purpose in preparation and response to an Incident.
- Oversee the preparation and approval of emergency plans.
- Oversee the training of Tribal employees for emergency and disaster related functions, and related emergency preparedness activities.
- Manage the Yurok Emergency Operations Center (YEOC).
- Ensure that the YEOC is properly stocked with essential maps, plans, contacts lists, etc.

Advisory Groups

Yurok Operational Area Emergency Planning Commission

The Yurok Emergency Services Director shall solicit participation from operational area responder agencies, Yurok Tribal departments, adjoining Tribes, County, State and Federal agencies to participate on a Yurok (Operational Area) Emergency Planning Commission. The Commission will meet at least semi-annually to discuss emergency

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planning activities, to provide updates on emergency planning and preparedness activities each agency or department is working on and to perform preparedness exercises and training. The following agencies shall be invited to attend YEPC meetings:

- Yurok Office of Emergency Services
- Humboldt County Office of Emergency Services
- Del Norte County Office of Emergency Services
- Yurok Public Safety
- Del Norte County Sheriff's Office
- Humboldt County Sheriff's Office
- California Highway Patrol
- Yurok Volunteer Fire Department
- Klamath Volunteer Fire Department
- Orleans Volunteer Fire Department
- Hoopa Volunteer Fire Department
- California Division of Forestry & Fire (CDF)
- Del Norte Ambulance
- Hoopa Ambulance
- United Indian Health Services
- K'ima Medical Center
- Caltrans
- Humboldt County Public Works
- Del Norte County Public Works
- Klamath Community Services District
- Hoopa Tribe
- Karuk Tribe
- Resighini Rancheria
- Redwood National & State Parks
- United States Forest Service
- United States Coast Guard
- Yurok Environmental Department

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- Yurok Forestry Department
- Yurok Indian Housing Authority
- Yurok Planning Department
- Yurok Social Services Department
- Yurok Tribal Council
- Yurok Watershed Department

The Chair of the YEPC shall:

1. Coordinate the activities of the Yurok (Operational Area) Emergency Planning Commission;
2. Establish and maintain liaison with Tribal departments and counties not directly represented on the emergency management council regarding emergency preparedness activities;
3. Coordinate and provide for dissemination of public information relating to emergency preparedness activities, as may be required;
4. Review and recommend to the Tribal Council adoption of Tribal emergency and mutual aid plans and agreements.

The Yurok (Operational Area) Emergency Planning Commission:

1. Formulate and maintain plans for departmental and agency operations during emergency conditions, including a written plan for activation of the department and agencies as part of, and which carries out its role in the county emergency organization;
2. Ensure that these plans are supportive of and work in harmony with those of Humboldt and Del Norte Counties;
3. Increase interoperability and communications between departments and agencies.
4. Ensure that department and agency personnel are trained in emergency management/operations and that designated personnel participate in regular refresher training and emergency exercises, as directed by the emergency management council.

Yurok Emergency Operations Team

The Yurok Emergency Operations Team shall consist of one representative from each Tribal department and Tribal entity. The YEOT shall meet quarterly to discuss emergency planning and preparedness activities and to exercise and train for emergencies on the Yurok Indian Reservation.

Delegation of Tribal Council Powers

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The Tribal Council of the Yurok Tribe has designated the Executive Director of the Yurok Tribe to perform the duties of the Yurok Director of Emergency Services. The Tribal Council delegates their power to the Director of Emergency Services to respond in a timely manner to natural and manmade disasters that occur on or threatened the Yurok Indian Reservation.

The Director of Emergency Services reserves the power to delegate, on an interim basis, any of his/her powers, function or duties to any other more qualified person, or to any other county officer, State officer or Federal officer and to revise and change powers, functions and duties so delegated.

Process for Requesting a State of Emergency

The Director of Emergency Services may request that the Yurok Tribal Council proclaim a State of emergency when there are conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of life and property within the Yurok Indian Reservation and by reason of their magnitude, are likely to be beyond the control of the tribe's ability and require the forces of mutual aid region or regions to combat. Conditions include, but are not limited to air pollution, hazardous materials releases, fire, flood, tsunami, extreme weather, riot, earthquake, mudslides, and acts of terrorism or other emergency conditions.

The Director of Emergency Services, or if the Director of Emergency Services is unavailable, in the following priority order:

- Tribal Chairperson
- Tribal Vice Chairperson
- Assistant Director of Emergency Services
- Emergency Services Coordinator

may request that the Tribal Council proclaim a State of emergency and request that the Governor of the State of California proclaim a State of emergency on the Yurok Indian Reservation. The Stafford Act requires that the Governor of the State of California must declare a State of emergency before any FEMA emergency funds will be available for disaster recovery.

Local emergency -- Termination

At least every 14 days, the Tribal Council shall review the need to continue the local emergency until such local emergency is terminated and shall proclaim the termination of such local emergency at the earliest practicable date that conditions warrant.

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YEOC Floor Plan

(Insert YEOC Floor Plan)

1.6 OVERALL CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

1.6.1 General

This Emergency Operations Plan addresses the entire spectrum of contingencies ranging from relatively minor incidents to large-scale disasters such as an earthquake, tsunami, dam failure, flood, wild land fire, drought, etc. A build-up or warning period providing sufficient time to warn the public will precede some emergencies and will implement mitigation measures designed to reduce loss of life, property damage, and effects on the environment. Other emergencies occur with little or no advance warning thus requiring immediate activation of the emergency operations plan and efficient and coordinated mobilization and deployment of resources. All departments and agencies of the Tribe must be prepared (1) to promptly and effectively respond to any foreseeable emergency and (2) to take all appropriate actions including requesting and providing mutual aid.

1.6.2 Emergency Phases

Emergency management activities during peacetime and national security emergencies are often associated with the four Federal defined phases:

- preparedness;
- response;
- recovery;
- mitigation.

1.6.2.(a) Preparedness Phase

The preparedness phase involves activities that are undertaken in advance of an emergency or disaster. These activities develop operational capabilities and effective responses to a disaster. Preparedness activities fall into two basic areas: readiness and capability.

Examples Readiness activities shape the framework and create the basis of knowledge necessary to complete a task or mission. Readiness activities might include:

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- implementing hazard mitigation projects;
- developing hazard analyses;
- developing and maintaining emergency plans and procedures;
- conducting general and specialized training;
- conducting exercises;
- developing mutual aid agreements; and
- improving emergency public education and warning systems.

SOPs

The departments and entities of the Yurok Tribe and the Operational Area (OA) member jurisdictions who have responsibilities in this plan will prepare Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) detailing personnel assignments, policies, notification rosters, and resource lists.

Emergency response personnel should be acquainted with these SOPs, and receive periodic training on the policies and procedures contained within the SOPs. Capability activities involve the procurement of items or tools necessary to complete the task(s) or mission(s).

Capability activities might include:

- assessment of Yurok Tribe, County, State and local and resources;
- comparison and analysis of anticipated resource requirements and resources; and
- identification of local sources to meet anticipated resource "shortfall."

1.6.2.(b) Response Phase

The response phase includes increased readiness, initial response, and extended response activities. Upon observation or receipt of a warning that an emergency situation is imminent or likely to occur, the Yurok Tribe will initiate increased readiness actions.

Events, which may trigger increased readiness activities include:

- receipt of a tsunami advisory;
- receipt of a flood advisory or other special weather Statement;
- receipt of a potential dam failure advisory;
- conditions conducive to wild land fires, such as the combination of high heat, strong winds, and low humidity;

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- prolonged drought conditions;
- an expansive hazardous materials incident;
- a rapidly-deteriorating international situation that could lead to an attack upon the United States; and
- information or circumstances indicating the potential for acts of violence or civil disturbance (including any form of terrorism).

Increased Readiness Increased readiness activities may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- briefing of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, Executive Director and other key officials or employees of the Yurok Tribe;
- reviewing and updating of the Yurok Tribe's Operations Plan & SOPs;
- increasing public and community information efforts;
- accelerating training efforts;
- inspecting critical facilities and equipment, including testing warning and communications systems;
- recruiting additional staff and Disaster Service Workers;
- warning threatened elements of the population;
- conducting precautionary evacuations in the potentially impacted area(s);
- mobilizing personnel and pre-positioning resources and equipment; and
- contacting county, State and Federal agencies that may be involved in field activities.

Initial Response The Yurok Tribe's initial response activities are primarily performed at the field response level. Emphasis is placed on minimizing the effects of the emergency or disaster.

Part 2 of this plan, *Initial Response Operations*, provides hazard-specific guidance to the departments who are responsible for initial response operations on the Yurok Indian Reservation and Operational Area.

Examples of initial response activities include:

- making all necessary notifications, including Tribal departments and personnel, United Indian Health Services

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(Klamath, Weitchpec and Arcata), Humboldt and Del Norte County Office of Emergency Services, and the State OES Coastal Region; Yurok Indian Housing Authority, Indian Health Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and FEMA.

- disseminating warnings, emergency public information, and instructions to the citizens of the Yurok Indian Reservation;
- conducting evacuations and/or rescue operations;
- caring for displaced persons and treating the injured;
- conducting initial damage assessments and surveys;
- assessing need for mutual aid assistance;
- restricting movement of traffic/people and unnecessary access to affected areas; and
- developing and implementing Initial Action Plans.

Extended Response

The Yurok Tribe's extended response activities are primarily conducted in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Extended emergency operations involve the coordination and management of personnel and resources to mitigate an emergency and facilitate the transition to recovery operations.

Part 3 of this plan, *Extended Operations*, provides specific guidance for the conduct of extended operations including those functions performed by the EOC staff.

Examples of extended response activities include:

- preparing detailed damage assessments;
- operating mass care facilities;
- conducting coroner operations,
- procuring required resources to sustain operations;
- documenting situation status;
- protecting, controlling, and allocating vital resources;
- restoring vital utility services;
- tracking resource allocation;
- conducting advance planning activities;
- examining areas of damage for possible future mitigation programs;
- documenting expenditures;
- developing and implementing Action Plans for extended operations;
- disseminating emergency public information;
- declaring a local emergency; and

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- coordinating with State and Federal agencies working within the county.

1.6.2.(c) **Recovery Phase**

Recovery activities involve the restoration of services to the public and returning the affected area(s) to pre-emergency conditions. Recovery activities may be both short-term and long-term ranging from restoration of essential utilities such as water and power to mitigation measures designed to prevent future occurrences of a given threat.

Part 4 of this plan, *Recovery Operations*, describes in detail the roles and responsibilities of each level of government following a disaster. Part 4 addresses the procedures for accessing Federal and State programs available for individual, business, and public assistance following a disaster, examples of recovery activities includes:

- restoring utilities;
- applying for Federal, State and local assistance programs;
- conducting hazard mitigation analyses;
- identifying residual hazards;
- determining and recovering costs associated with response and recovery.

1.6.2.(d) **Mitigation Phase**

Mitigation efforts occur both before and after emergencies or disasters. Post-disaster mitigation is actually part of the recovery process. This includes eliminating or reducing the impact of hazards that exist within the Yurok Indian Reservation.

Mitigation efforts include:

- amending Tribal and local ordinances and statutes, such as zoning ordinances, building codes, and other enforcement codes;
- initiating structural retrofitting measures;
- assessing tax levees or abatements;
- emphasizing public education and awareness; and
- assessing and altering land use planning.

1.7 NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS)

1.7.1 Purpose

National Incident Management System (NIMS)

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) was developed by the Federal government so responders from different jurisdictions and disciplines can work together better to respond to natural disasters and emergencies, including acts of terrorism. NIMS benefits:

- Unified approach to incident management;
- Standard command and management structures; and
- Emphasis on preparedness, mutual aid and resource management.

1.7.2 Incident Command System (ICS)

General

The Incident Command System (ICS) complies with the National Incident Command System (NIMS) requirements and is a standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for the management of resources to effectively accomplish Stated objectives pertinent to an incident.

Functions

The five functions of the ICS organization are command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance.

- Command is responsible for directing, ordering, and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority.
- Operations are responsible for the coordinated tactical response of all field operations directly applicable to or in

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support of the mission(s) in accordance with the Incident Action Plan.

- Planning is responsible for the collection, evaluation, documentation, and use of information about the development of the incident.
- Logistics is responsible for providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and tracking the status of resources and materials in support of the incident.
- Finance is responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of the incident and/or any administrative aspects not handled by the other functions.

Principles

The principles of ICS are that the system provides the following kind of operations:

- single jurisdictional/Tribal involvement,
- single jurisdictional responsibility with multiple agency involvement, and
- multiple jurisdictional responsibilities with multiple agency involvement.

The system's organizational structure adapts to any emergency or incident to which emergency response agencies would expect to respond. The system:

- will be applicable and acceptable to all user agencies,
- is readily adaptable to new technology,
- expands in a rapid and logical manner from an initial response to a major incident and contracts just as rapidly as organizational needs or the situation decrease, and
- has basic common components in organization, terminology and procedures

Components

The components of ICS are:

- common terminology;
- modular organization;
- unified command structure;
- consolidated action plans;

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- manageable span-of-control;
- pre designated incident facilities;
- comprehensive resource management; and
- integrated communications.

Common terminology Common terminology is the established common titles for organizational functions, resources, and facilities within ICS. Definitions and acronyms used are found in Part 1.B of this plan.

Modular organization Modular organization is the method by which the ICS organizational structure develops based upon the type and size of an incident. The organization's staff builds from the top down as the incident grows with responsibility and performance placed initially with the Incident Commander.

At all incidents there will be five functions: command; operations; planning; logistics; and administration/finance. These may, as the incident grows, be organized and staffed into sections. Initially, the Incident Commander may be performing all five functions. Then, as the incident grows, each function may be established as a section with several units under each section. Due to the location of the Yurok Indian Reservations within two counties, it may be necessary for the Incident Commander to appoint a second Incident Commander so that the incident is managed effectively within both Humboldt and Del Norte Counties.

Unified command Unified command structure is a unified team effort which allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident, either geographical or functional, to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies. This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, autonomy, responsibility, or accountability.

Consolidated action plans Consolidated action plans identify objectives and strategy determinations made by the Incident Commander for the incident based upon the requirements of the affected jurisdiction. In the case of unified command, the incident objectives must adequately reflect the policy and needs of all the jurisdictional agencies. The consolidated action plans for an incident documents the tactical, and support activities required for the operational period.

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Span-of-control Manageable span-of-control within ICS is a limitation on the number of emergency response personnel or subdivisions, which can effectively be supervised or directed by an individual supervisor. The type of incident, the nature of the response or task, distance, and safety will influence the span-of-control range. The effective span of control may vary from three to seven, but a ratio of one to five reporting elements is recommended.

Pre-Designated Incident Facilities The need for pre-designated incident facilities is identified within ICS. The determination of the types and locations of facilities to be used will be based upon the requirements of the incident.

Resource Management Comprehensive resource management is the identification, grouping assignment, and tracking of resources.

Integrated common Communications Integrated communications are managed through the use of a common communications plan and an incident-based communications center established for the use of tactical and support resources assigned to the incident.

1.7.3 Mutual Aid System

The foundation of the Yurok Tribe's emergency planning and response is a mutual aid system between Humboldt and Del Norte Counties, and other local governments and entities.

State Discipline specific State government is obligated to provide available resources to assist local jurisdictions in emergencies. To facilitate the coordination and flow of mutual aid, the State has been divided into six State authorized Mutual Aid Regions and three Administrative Regions.

The Statewide system includes several discipline-specific mutual aid systems, including, but not limited to, fire and rescue, law enforcement and emergency managers.

Mutual Aid Mutual aid is a critical step toward planning for the unexpected. Mutual aid enhances incident readiness and response at all levels of government

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through a comprehensive and integrated system that allows jurisdictions to share resources, personnel and services among mutual aid partners.

The Tribal Council may approve mutual aid agreements, compacts or reciprocal agreements with other Tribal, county, or State governments, the Federal government, service districts, volunteer organizations, and other entities or groups for the protection of life and property in an emergency or disaster situation. Such mutual aid agreements may include the furnishing of supplies, equipments, facilities, personnel and services.

The Yurok Office of Emergency Services shall develop and negotiate mutual aid agreements and bring them forward to the Yurok Tribal Council for review and final approval.

Volunteers

Volunteer and private agencies are part of the Yurok Tribe's mutual aid system. The American Red Cross (ARC) is a primary element of Yurok Tribe's response to meet the care and shelter needs of disaster victims. The Yurok Tribe shall work with the ARC to enter into agreements for shelter and food in the case of a disaster.

The Yurok Office of Emergency Services shall work to develop Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) on the Yurok Indian Reservation. The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area and trains them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. Using the training learned in the classroom and during exercises, CERT members can assist others in their community or workplace following an event when professional responders are not immediately available to help. CERT members also support emergency response agencies by taking a more active role in emergency preparedness projects in their community.

Coordination several of Requests

Incoming mutual aid resources may be received and processed at several types of facilities including marshaling areas, mobilization centers, and incident facilities.

Marshaling areas are used for the complete assemblage of personnel and other resources prior to being sent directly to the disaster site.

Mobilization centers are off-incident locations at which emergency response personnel and equipment are temporarily located pending assignment, release, or reassignment.

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Incident facilities include Incident Command Posts, staging areas, bases, and camps. Staging areas are temporary locations at an incident where personnel and equipment are kept while awaiting tactical assignments.

During a proclaimed emergency, the Yurok Tribe Operational Area will coordinate mutual aid requests between the Yurok Tribe, Humboldt and Del Norte County OES, and the State OES Coastal Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC), FEMA and others. Requests should specify, at a minimum:

- number and type of personnel needed, and/or;
- type and amount of equipment needed;
- reporting time and location;
- authority to whom forces should report;
- access routes into the affected area(s);
- estimated duration of operations; and
- risks and hazards.

1.7.4 Multi-Agency/Inter-Agency Coordination

Multi-agency or inter-agency coordination is the decision-making system used by member jurisdictions of the Yurok Operational Area. Multi-agency or inter-agency coordination is agencies and disciplines involved at any level of the NIMS organization working together to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response activities, including the sharing of critical resources and the prioritization of incidents.

1.7.4(a) State of California Emergency Management System

The State of California currently operates under the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and recognizes the Yurok Tribe as a “local government” for emergency response purposes.

The Yurok Tribe is the lead agency for emergency management and response on the Yurok Indian Reservation.

field response - commands emergency response personnel and resources to carry out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat.

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local government - manages and coordinates the overall emergency response and recovery activities within its jurisdiction. The local government level includes Tribes, counties, and special districts.

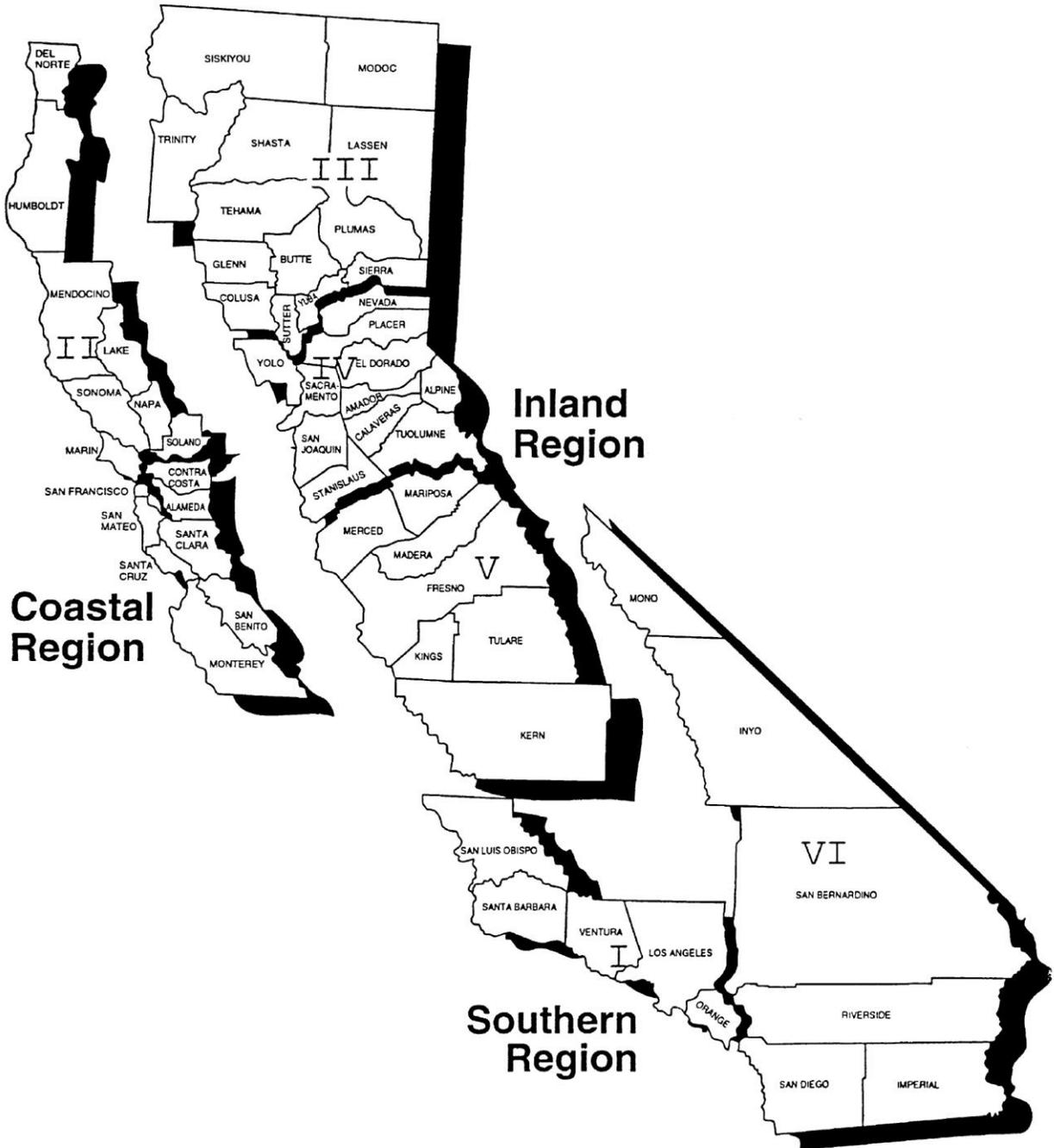
operational area - manages and/or coordinates information, resources, and priorities among local governments; and serves as the coordination and communication link between the local government level and the regional level. The Operational Area includes all the Cities and Special Districts within the County geographical area.

regional - manages and coordinates information and resources among operational areas within the mutual aid region designated and between the operational areas and the State level. This level, along with the State level, coordinates overall State agency support for emergency response activities. There are six mutual aid regions and three administrative regions. Humboldt County and Del Norte Counties are in Coastal Region II comprising the sixteen coastal counties from Del Norte in the north to Monterey in the south. (Refer to the map on the next page.)

State - manages State resources in response to the emergency needs of the other levels, manages and coordinates mutual aid among the mutual aid regions and between the regional level and State level, and serves as the coordination and communication link with the Federal disaster response system. (Refer to the map on the next page.)

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1.7.4(b) - California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Administrative Regions (3) and Mutual Aid Regions (6)



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1.7.4 (c) Coordination With Other Levels Of Government

The Yurok Tribe has identified the towns, special districts, volunteer agencies, and private agencies on, or near, the Reservation geographical area that may have an emergency response role during an emergency, or disaster, which affects the Yurok Indian Reservation. Their emergency roles have been identified and provisions for coordination with each of them made.

The Yurok Tribe will also work with county, State Tribal and Federal agencies that have emergency responsibilities to ensure they are integrated into Tribal emergency operations.

A flow chart delineating the various paths for mutual aid and resource requests is provided:

1.7.4 (d) Mutual Aid Concept: Flow of Resources Requests

(Insert Mutual Aid Flow Chart as mutual aid agreements are developed with Tribal, county, State and Federal governments)

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1.8 Inventory of Existing Conditions

1.8.1 Yurok Indian Reservation Geography / Demographics / Climate

Geography

The Yurok Indian Reservation is located in northern California. Forests, mountainous terrain, the Klamath River and Pacific coastline characterize this region. Much of the coastline and adjacent forests are set aside as state and national parks and forestlands, including the Redwood National and State Park. As a result, communities are limited to scattered towns and villages along highways U.S. 101, U.S. 169 and U.S. 96 and other rural Tribal and counties roads.

The reservation is located in two counties, Humboldt and Del Norte. This requires the tribe to coordinate emergency services with two separate county offices of emergency services, Humboldt County OES and Del Norte County OES.

The Reservation consists of a 63,035 acres located approximately one mile on either side of the Klamath River from the confluence of the Klamath and Trinity rivers to the coast. The segment of the Klamath River running through the reservation is approximately 45 miles long, or about 16% of the total length of the Klamath River measured from the outlet of Upper Klamath Lake in Oregon to the Pacific Ocean.

The Klamath River defines the very shape of the Reservation and includes two disperse, separate populated areas on the reservation, generally known as *up-river* and *down-river*. The *up-river* area is located in Humboldt County and includes several small communities or villages, known as Weitchpec, Bald Hills, Tully Creek, McKinnon Hill, Notchco, Ke'pel, Upper Ke'pel, and Waotec. The down-river portion is located in Del Norte County and includes Klamath Glen, Klamath, Blake Allotment, Hunter Creek, Hoppel, Requa, Resighini and Klamath Beach Road.

Resighini Rancheria is located in Klamath on the southern side of the Klamath River within the boundaries of the Yurok Indian Reservation. The Hoopa Reservation borders the Yurok Indian Reservation on the southeastern boundary of the reservation near Weitchpec.

Resighini Rancheria and the Hoopa Tribe are Federally recognized Indian Tribes and are both separate and distinct Tribal governments

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from the Yurok Tribe. All three tribes manage their own emergency operations.

Demographics

People living and working on the Yurok Indian Reservation include both Tribal and non-Tribal citizens.

The largest community on the reservation is Klamath with a population of 993 (2000 Census) followed by smaller communities of Weitchpec and Wautec. During the summer months, approximately 8,000 people travel along U.S. Highway 101 during any given day.

The maximum number of residents, tourists, Tribal workers and guests that may be found on the Yurok Indian Reservation at any one time is estimated at approximately 3000. This could occur during the summer months when approximately 1,000 tourists come to Klamath River for salmon fishing, camping and visits to Redwood National and State Park.

County	Community
Humboldt County	Weitchpec
	Smoker Flat
	Upper Cappell
	Tully Creek
	Lower Cappell
	McKinnon Hill
	Notchco
	Sregon
	Pecwan
	Wautec
	Johnson's
	Ah-Pah
	Blue Creek
Del Norte County	Requa
	South Side Requa
	Hunter Creek
	Klamath Town Site
	Klamath Glen

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Resighini Rancheria

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Del Norte County

North Side of the Klamath River

Hunter Creek Klamath Klamath Glen
Klamath Townsite Requa

South Side of the Klamath River

Resighini South Side Requa

Humboldt County

North Side of the Klamath River

Lower Cappell McKinnon Hill Notchco
Pecwan Smoker's Flat Sregon
UpperCappell Wautec Weitchpec

South Side of the Klamath River

Smoker Flat Ah-Pah Tully Creek
Johnson's

The Yurok Tribe employs approximately 250 employees, the majority of whom do not live on the Yurok Indian Reservation. The majority of Tribal employees commute to the Yurok Indian Reservation from outlying communities, such as, Hoopa, Eureka, McKinleyville and Crescent City, increasing the population on the reservation during the normal business hours.

Tribal employees work in Tribal offices, Tribal centers or in the field. Normal business hours are between the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. Employees with job duties in the field can be found working along the Klamath River, its tributaries, hills and rural communities. It is common for employees in departments, such as, Fisheries, Watershed, Forestry and Environmental to work in extremely remote areas of the reservation.

In addition to the Tribal government, there are several employees of Redwood National Park, California Division of Forestry and California

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Department of Corrections (Alder Camp Correctional Facility) Pem-Mey Fuel Mart, Margaret Keating Elementary School, Klamath River Early College of the Redwoods, U.S. Post Office, and other retail and service businesses, that have employees working on the Yurok Indian Reservation.

Climate

The climate of Humboldt and Del Norte Counties ranges from very mild along the coast to cold, wet winters and hot, dry summers just 30 miles inland. The major population areas are along the coast where the temperature ranges from 40-65 degrees year round. Cooling fog and breezes off the cold northern Pacific Ocean regulate the moderate temperatures along the coast while triple-digit temperatures in the summer and freezing temperatures in the winter are common in the inland areas. Temperatures in the inland areas can reach as high as 105 degrees during the summer months.

1.8.2 **Infrastructure**

1.8.2.(a) **Water Supply**

Name & Location	Operation & Maintenance Responsibility	Type
KCSD Klamath Town - (DN)	Klamath Community Services District	Well
RNP Salt Creek, Klamath – (DN)	Red National Park Service	Well
McBeth Klamath Glen - (DN)	Yurok Public Utilities District	Well
Weitchpec System Weitchpec - (Hum)	Yurok Public Utilities District	Surface Water
Cappell Notchco System (Hum)	Yurok Public Utilities District	Surface Water
Wautec System Wautec - (Hum)	Yurok Public Utilities District	Surface Water
Tully Creek System Tully Creek - (Hum)	Yurok Indian Housing Authority	Well

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There are over 100 individual water systems on the Reservation. Most of these individual systems are surface water systems fed by creeks and springs. In drought years, the dependable water supply has already been exceeded in some areas of the Reservation.

During extreme storms and floods, surface and well water systems are subject to long periods of outages. Without a dependable power source, Tribal community water systems fed by wells, have only one-to-three days' supply of potable water. Individual well systems without adequate storage tanks can be disabled immediately. Community water systems should not be used to fight fires or wash down roads or equipment. Water from the Klamath River should be used to fight wild land fires. Residents should be encouraged to conserve water.

In preparation for prolonged water outages, residents should have at least one to three gallons of stored water per person per day for up to seven to ten days. *As a health precaution, residents should revert to boiling drinking water until community water supplies can be properly tested for bacterial contamination.*

1.8.2. (b) Electric Supply

Humboldt County

Electric power in Humboldt County is mostly supplied by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. The area's major power plant at King Salmon on Humboldt Bay is only capable of supplying the electrical needs for the area in the immediate vicinity of Humboldt Bay in Eureka. Private power plants at Samoa and at Scotia supplement the county's needs. The balance of needed electricity is imported.

A majority of homes in the up-river communities do not have electric transmission lines. Instead, diesel generators power homes.

Del Norte County

Electrical power in Del Norte County is mostly supplied by Pacific Power Company. The area's major power is supplied from Oregon State hydropower. There is a Pacific Power electric transformer station located in Klamath. During a flood, expect that power may be shut off

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to Klamath before the floodwaters reach the Klamath transformer station.

1.8.2. (c) Surface Transportation

The main north and south corridors on the reservation are Highway 96 in Humboldt County and Highway 101 in Del Norte County. The main east to west corridors on the Reservation is Highway 169 on the north side of the Klamath River and Bald Hills Road on the south side of the Klamath River. A thirteen-mile un-constructed portion of Highway 169 begins at the Klamath Glen and ends at Wautec. The portion of Highway 169 from Wautec to Weitchpec is a one lane State highway, subject to slides and slippages and closures from falling trees during storms and periods of high rains. If flooding occurs, expect portions of Highway 101 in Klamath and Highway 169 at Turwar and Wautec to be submerged by floodwaters and impassable for prolonged periods of time.

There is an extensive system of bridges on the reservation. All of these bridges are subject to failure during an earthquake or flood:

Del Norte County (9)

- Klamath River Bridge @ US 101
- Hoppaw Creek @ 10/169
- Hoppaw Creek Bridge @ Off Ramp Bridge
- Hoppaw Creek (Klamath Mill Rd)
- Minot Creek Bridge @ US 101
- Panther Creek Bridge @ US 101
- Hunter Creek Bridge
- Hunter Creek Bridge @ US 101
- Salt Creek Bridge

Humboldt County (15)

- Klamath River Bridge @ 96
- Tully Creek Bridge
- Pine Creek Bridge on Dowd Road
- Rock Chute Creek Bridge
- Martin's Ferry Bridge
- Martin's Ferry School Creek Bridge
- Rube Ranch Creek Bridge

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Rube Creek Bridge
Miner’s Creek Bridge
Coon Creek Bridge @ 169
Mawah Creek Bridge
Cappell Creek Bridge
Pecwan Creek Bridge
Terwer Creek Bridge
Prairie Creek Bridge

1.8.2. (d) **Public Communications Facilities**

Del Norte County

Telephones - Landline telephone service is available to residents in Klamath. Residents in Blue Creek and Ah-Pah do not have landline telephone service. Cellular telephone service is also available in Klamath.

High Speed Internet -High-speed Internet capabilities are not available to residents in Klamath. The Klamath Tribal Office and Pem-Mey Fuel Mart share a T-1 line. The Redwood National Park Maintenance Station on Requa Hill has a T-1 line.

Radio - Klamath receives radio coverage from Crescent City and Eureka:

KHSU FM 90.5 KHSR FM 91.89 KPOD FM 97.9
KHSU FM 91.9

Humboldt County

Telephones - Landline telephone service is available to a limited number of residents living in close proximity approximately to the Weitchpec Tribal Office. Telephone service is continuing to expand to a few additional homes each year. Radiotelephones are available in a very limited number of homes. Cellular telephone coverage is not currently available to residents in up-river communities.

High Speed Internet - High-speed Internet capabilities are available to the Weitchpec Tribal Office, Pearson’s Store and a limited number of homes in the Weitchpec area.

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Radio – There is radio coverage to a limited number of up-river residents. Radio coverage below Martin’s Ferry Bridge is sporadic.

KHSU FM 90.5 KHSU FM 91.9 KIDE FM 91.3

Scanner Frequencies

Orick: 151.52, 151.595, 159.825, 159.975, 160.125
Eureka: 451.1875

Yurok Public Safety, Repeaters:
154.055 - 154.995 - 155.865

Red Mountain (Klamath)
154.025 - Schoolhouse Peak (Orick)
154.995 - Miners Creek (Weitchpec)
Mobiles/Fixed Base: 159.18, 158.775, 158.835, and 453.150/458.150

Ham Operators

Del Norte County

Klamath	147.390	+600	103.5	N6AFT
Crescent City	146.880	-600		K6HY

Humboldt County

Horse Mountain/ Willow Creek	147.000	+600	103.5	K6VA
Eureka	146.700	-600	103.5	KD6KC

1.8.2. (e) Airports

Del Norte County

Del Norte County has a regional airport in Crescent City, which offers limited commuter service to larger metropolitan airports. A smaller county-maintained airport, McBeth Airfield is located in the Klamath Glen on the Yurok Indian Reservation. During extreme flooding, the McBeth Airfield is submerged under floodwaters.

Humboldt County

Humboldt County has a regional airport just north of McKinleyville, which offers commuter service to larger metropolitan airports. A

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smaller county-maintained airport, Murray Field, is within two miles of downtown Eureka. Small air facilities are located east of Fortuna at Rohnerville and at Shelter Cove. The City of Eureka maintains a landing strip on the Samoa peninsula near Fairhaven. Other small landing strips are located at Dinsmore, Garberville, Hoopa, and at Kneeland.

1.8.2. (f) **Medical Facilities**

Del Norte County

There is one acute care hospital in Del Norte County with a total bed capacity of 59. The closest hospital is Sutter Coast Hospital, 21 miles north of the Yurok Indian Reservation in Crescent City. United Indian Health Services operates a small health clinic, open four days a week, in Klamath and a larger health clinic in Smith River.

Humboldt County

There are four acute care hospitals within Humboldt County with a total bed capacity of 334. The closest hospital is Mad River Hospital, 65 miles west of the Yurok Indian Reservation, in Arcata. United Indian Health Services operates a small health clinic, with limited days of operation, in Weitchpec and a larger health clinic in Arcata.

1.8.2. (g) **Wastewater Facilities**

Del Norte County

The Klamath Community Services District (KCSD) operates a wastewater treatment facility in the Klamath Town Site. Residents in other areas of the county rely on septic tanks and leach lines to dispose of fluid household waste. The Klamath Tribal Office operates on a Micro-Septic waste treatment system that requires electrical power to operate. An emergency back-up generator continues to operate the waste treatment system in the event of an electrical power outage. The Klamath Tribal Office can be switched from the Micro Septic system to discharging into the KCSD system.

Humboldt County

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Residents and business rely on septic tanks and leach lines to dispose of fluid household waste. The YIHA homes in Tully Creek utilize a *Micro-Septic* waste treatment system, requiring electrical power to operate. In the event of an electrical power outage, a back-up generator must operate the Tully Creek Micro-Septic waste system. Failure to provide a power source can create an immediate environmental health contamination.

1.8.2. (h) **Marine Facilities**

Del Norte County

All Del Norte County marine facilities are located in Crescent City. There public boat launching facilities on the Klamath River at the Klamath Glen, Klamath Town Site and Requa Resort.

Humboldt County

Almost all Humboldt County marine facilities are located adjacent to Humboldt Bay. There is a small boat launching ramp and anchorages at Trinidad.

1.8.2. (I) **Petroleum Product Facilities**

Del Norte County

The Yurok Tribe owns and operates the Pem-Mey Fuel Mart in Klamath. The station has a back-up generator in the event of a power outage. The station has below ground storage tanks with a capacity of 20,700 gallons of vehicle fuel and 3,000 gallons of diesel fuel. There is 450 gallons of propane.

Humboldt County

Pearson's Store is located in Weitchpec. The store has an above ground storage tank with a capacity of 7,200 gallons of vehicle fuel and 500 gallons of propane. The next closest fueling station is located in Hoopa, approximately 13 miles to the south of Weitchpec.

Bulk liquid petroleum product storage facilities are located adjacent to Humboldt Bay in a high-liquefaction zone. Petroleum products are mostly imported into the area by ocean-going barge from the San Francisco Bay area. Almost all vehicle service facilities use aboveground or underground tanks to store petroleum products.

1.8.2. (j) **Education Facilities**

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Del Norte County

There is one elementary school and one high school in Klamath. *Margaret Keating Elementary School* is K-5 has a student population of 101 and 15 staff members. The *Klamath River Early College of the Redwoods* has a population of 19 students and 4 staff members. There is a Klamath Childcare and a Headstart Center in Klamath has a student population of 28 and 7 staff members.

Total combined student, teacher and staff population: 164

Humboldt County

There are two elementary schools on the upper reservation. *Weitchpec Elementary School* in Weitchpec is K-9 has a student population of 12 and 3 staff members. The *Jack Norton School* in Pecwan is K-9 with a student population of 42 and 8 staff members. The Ke-pel Headstart Center in Ke-pel has a student population of 20 students and 7 staff members.

Total combined student, teacher and staff population: 92

1.8.2.(k) Parklands

The Redwood National Park is located in the along the coastal portion of the Yurok Indian Reservation below the Klamath Bridge at the mouth of the Klamath River. Redwood State Park is located to the south of the Yurok Indian Reservation, approximately 4 miles south of Klamath.

1.8.2.(l) Structure Construction

Framed-type, single-unit housing structures, modular homes and travel trailers are the predominant form of housing structures on the Reservation. Most residences in the upper-reservation communities are severely substandard. Most residences on the Reservation have post and pier foundations. Many of the pre-1950 structures have problems with the connection between sill plates and foundations and could be prone to slide off their foundations during an earthquake.

1.8.2.(m) Communications

Humboldt County

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Humboldt County has an operating Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS) in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and in the Sheriff's dispatch center. Additional primary communications utilized are Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) and the Emergency Alerting System (EAS). The county's radio system has Sheriff and local government frequencies, which are duplicated, in the EOC communication center. One of the major factors, which reduce radio efficiency after a disaster, is the possibility of repeater tower damage and signal loss - especially after windstorms or earthquakes. Additionally, due to Humboldt County's topography, many radio dead spots normally exist. Effective radio communications may require augmentation of ARES personnel and/or use of "car to car" relay systems. In the absence of emergency power to some agency and private base stations, portable radios may be the only available means of radio communications.

Del Norte County

Del Norte County has an operating Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS) in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and in the Sheriff's dispatch center. Additional primary communications utilized are Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) and the Emergency Alerting System (EAS). The county's radio system has Sheriff and local government frequencies, which are duplicated, in the EOC communication center. One of the major factors, which reduce radio efficiency after a disaster, is the possibility of repeater tower damage and signal loss - especially after windstorms or earthquakes. Additionally, due to Del Norte County's topography, many radio dead spots normally exist. Effective radio communications may require augmentation of ARES personnel and/or use of "car to car" relay systems. In the absence of emergency power to some agency and private base stations, portable radios may be the only available means of radio communications.

Yurok Indian Reservation

(Insert information after interoperability assessment is complete)

1.8.2.(n) Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS)

An OASIS is in place and functional with five phone lines in the Humboldt County EOC. The OASIS is a back-up telephone system utilizing a satellite for direct links to other OES locations throughout

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California. One of these lines is also connected to the Humboldt County Sheriff's Dispatch Center for 24-hour response.

1.8.2.(o) Response Information Management System (RIMS)

RIMS is the direct electronic communications link for gathering and disseminating disaster information between the county OES, the State OES, and other users. RIMS is used to request missions, to task appropriate agencies, and for tracking activities. RIMS is in place and functional in the Humboldt County EOC, and RIMS training is on going. All OA cities have RIMS capability and efforts are being made to encourage special districts to connect to RIMS.

1.9 LOCAL STATE OF READINESS

1.9.1 Resources/Strengths

Typically, residents on the Yurok Indian Reservation have depended upon the resources/strengths of Humboldt and Del Norte Counties OES, Sheriff's Departments, CDF, California Coast Guard, Klamath Volunteer Fire Department and the Yurok Volunteer Fire Department.

Del Norte County OES and Del Norte County Sheriff's Department have historically provided coordination of emergency response activities to residents on the Yurok Indian Reservation. Due to the remoteness of Reservation communities in Humboldt County, the coordination of emergency response activities to up-river communities require improved coordination. The Yurok Tribe will increase efforts to coordinate preparedness and response activities with both Humboldt and Del Norte County OES and Sheriff's Department.

The Yurok Tribe OES will attend Regular Operational Area (OA) meetings hosted by Humboldt, Del-Norte and State Office of Emergency Services (OES) provides a forum for the exchange of information on emergency management topics.

The Yurok Indian Reservation currently has limited internal strengths and resources to respond fully to emergency incidents. The devastation of the 1964 tsunami and the 1862, 1881, 1890, 1955, 1964, 1997 and 2005 floods confirm the need for strong community

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preparedness, response and mitigation program on the Yurok Indian Reservation.

1.9.2 Yurok Public Safety

The Yurok Tribe has a Yurok Public Safety Department with a Chief of Public Safety and seven officers located at various locations throughout the reservation. Yurok Public Safety is cross deputized in Humboldt County and in the process of having officers cross-deputized in Del Norte County. Due to limited resources, the Yurok Public Safety **does not provide twenty-four hour law-enforcement coverage**. The ability for the Yurok Public Safety to provide sustained 24 hours law enforcement coverage during an emergency situation is limited without outside support.

1.9.3 Yurok Volunteer Fire Department

The citizens of the upriver communities have taken the lead and created an all-volunteer fire department. The YVFD is not organized under the State of California, but rather depends upon financial donations from the Yurok Tribe and fundraising efforts for their financial support. The YVFD has stations in Weithpec and Wautec and has 20 volunteers.

1.9.4 Yurok Volunteer Fire Department Search and Rescue Team

A Search and Rescue branch of the YVFD has 4 volunteers.

1.9.5 Yurok Wild Land Fire Strike Team

The Yurok Tribe Forestry Department operates a Wild land Fire Strike Team with a 6-member crew.

1.9.6 Klamath Volunteer Fire Department

The Klamath Volunteer Fire Department is operated independently from the Yurok Tribe. The KVFD has stations in the Klamath Glen and Hunter Creek.

1.9.7 U. S. Coast Guard

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The U. S. Coast Guard operates an air station at McKinleyville with three HH-65A Dolphin helicopters covering the area from the Oregon border in Del Norte County to near Point Arena in southern Mendocino County. Search and rescue stations are located at Humboldt Bay and at Fort Bragg in Mendocino County. Patrol boats are berthed in Humboldt Bay and in Crescent City harbor in Del Norte County.

1.9.8 California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF)

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF), Humboldt-Del Norte Unit, is headquartered in Fortuna. The Unit is responsible for wild land fire protection on State Responsibility Areas in Humboldt, Del Norte, and Eastern Trinity Counties. In Humboldt County, the Unit maintains 11 front line and 2 reserve fire engines, 8 fire stations, 10 fire crews located at 2 conservation camps, 1 emergency command center in Fortuna, 1 helitack base at Kneeland, and 1 air attack base at Rohnerville. Other readily available, Unit-controlled assets are located in Del Norte and Eastern Trinity Counties. The Unit also has a large Resource Management staff which is an essential portion of the CDF emergency management capability.

1.9.9 Exercises

Ongoing exercises using scenarios for earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, oil spills, and hazardous material spills will be conducted, and NIMS will be incorporated into all exercises. All departments will have regularly documented emergency preparedness and safety meetings where exercises will be conducted to determine the readiness of department staff to respond in the event of a hazard. The Yurok Tribe shall be pro-active in seeking out opportunities to participate in local and County training exercises.

At least bi-annually, the Tribe will conduct a training exercise that assesses the State of readiness of Tribal staff to respond to a large-scale hazard. A post evaluation will be performed to determine how to improve response. Tsunami ready training exercises shall occur annually in the coastal areas of the reservation.

1.9.10 After Hours Contact

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Telephone and other contact methods are in place and are regularly updated. An emergency alert list is maintained by the Yurok Tribe OES.

1.10 LOCAL DISASTERS

1700 Earthquake & Tsunami – Researchers have concluded that a Cascadia earthquake of a magnitude 9.0, or greater, struck the coast of California in January 1700, causing a massive Cascadia earthquake and tsunami that struck the North Coast.

1861-62 Flood – Torrential rains and high tides caused extensive losses at Fort Ter-Wer and Wau-Kell where most of the buildings were swept away.

1881 Flood – In January 1881, heavy rains caused the Klamath to rise to an unprecedented height. Houses were swept away, and livestock drowned. The Federal Government attempted to relocate the Yurok to the Smith River Reservation and reclaim their low-lying lands under the authority of the Swamp Act.

1890 Flood – Heavy rains in late January 189 caused the Klamath to flood. Water inundated the Hunter Creek bottom to a depth of ten feet in places. On the south side of the Klamath, Jim Regan's and William Norris' ranchers suffered heavy damage. At Martins Ferry, the Klamath rose 100 feet and carried away the suspension bridge. At Turwar, it crested three feet higher than it did in 1881.

1955 Flood – During the third week of December 1955, more than 1,000 people on the reservation were forced from their homes due to the flooding. The Trinity River Bridge in Hoopa was swept away when a logjam occurred and logs pummeled against it. As the bridge traveled down the Klamath River, it took out two bridges at Wetichpec, Martin's Ferry Bridge and the bridge at Klamath. Pecwan School was washed away. Traffic over U.S. 101 south to Eureka was stopped by the high water when the south approach to the Douglas Bridge was washed away, and earth slides loosened blocked U.S. 101. The communities of Klamath and Klamath Glen were evacuated from their homes. On December 22nd, only the second stories and roofs protruded from many Klamath area homes. South of Crescent City more than 300 flood refugees, most of whom had fled the Klamath Glen on the 21st, were huddled at the Arrow Mill. Another 300 had been evacuated and taken

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to the old radar site on Requa hill when high water blocked their movement up U.S. 101 to Crescent City. An equal number fled to the safety of the Simpson Mill near Klamath Glen. About 100 people were quartered at MacMillen's Ranch, just north of Klamath, while scores of tourists remained in their cars, cut off by slides on U.S. 101.

1964 Tsunami – On March 28, 1964, at 5:36 P.M., the largest recorded earthquake to ever hit the United States in recorded history, struck Anchorage, Alaska. The 8.4 earthquake caused tsunami waves along the entire California coastline, including the mouth of the Klamath River and Crescent City. Approximately 4.1 hours after the Alaska earthquake, the first wave hit Klamath followed minutes later by a wave that hit Crescent City. In Crescent City, first wave caused flooding. The second and third wave caused no significant damage. The fourth wave was the largest rising to over 21 feet. It was precedent by a withdrawal of the water that left the Crescent City Harbor dry. At least eleven persons lost their lives in Crescent City.

When the wave hit Klamath, two men were fishing for eels around midnight on the north shore, near the mouth of the Klamath River. The men heard a loud sound and then were hit by a twelve-foot high wave that was traveling approximately 50 miles per hour. Both men were caught in a surge of water that pushed them several miles up the Klamath River at a rate of over 30 miles per hour. The movement of the river stopped, then reversed, and began pushing the men out to sea at a rate 35 miles per hour. One man drowned, while the other man narrowly swam to the rocks, near the Requa Resort boat docks and was rescued by two Yurok men.

1964 Flood – During the Christmas season of 1964, torrential rains, along with a warm spell, caused the Siskiyou to melt rapidly, and sent the Klamath River surging. Hundreds of people were driven from their homes, as the Klamath flooded the flats and lowlands. The Douglas Bridge, across the Klamath was carried away. Bulldozers were used to reopen the road into Klamath Glen, where several hundred people were marooned. Several people fleeing the surging waters, fled to the Simpson Mill. Many trailers were pulled onto high ground at the mill, but many others were for others were swept into the Pacific Ocean. Boaters risked their lives on the Klamath to save persons stranded in and on their homes.

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December 28, 1996 - March 31, 1997 - Heavy flooding resulted from a series of storms. The counties received both a Governor's Proclamation and a Presidential Declaration.

January 27, 1998 - February 28, 1998 - A series of severe "El Nino" winter storms caused damages throughout the Reservation and county. Humboldt County received both a Governor's Proclamation and a Presidential Declaration

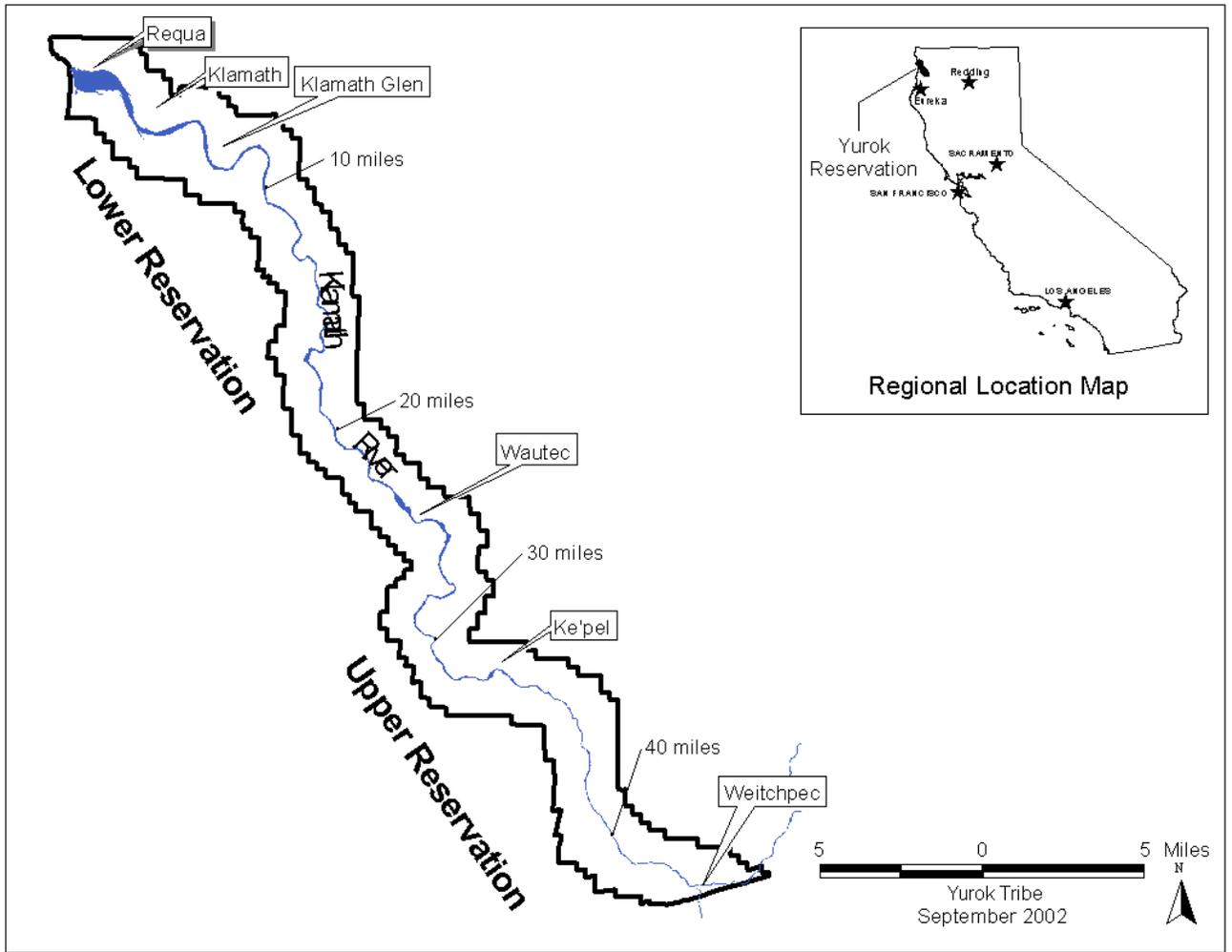
September 28,1999 – November 16, 1999 – A 140,000 acre wildfire in Trinity and Humboldt Counties caused dense smoke and dangerous air quality levels for northeastern Humboldt County residents. A local health emergency was declared. Humboldt County received both a Governor's Proclamation and a Presidential Declaration.

December 27, 2005 – January 2006 – Severe winter storms and flooding caused extensive damage Humboldt and Del Norte Counties received both a Governor's Proclamation and a Presidential Declaration.

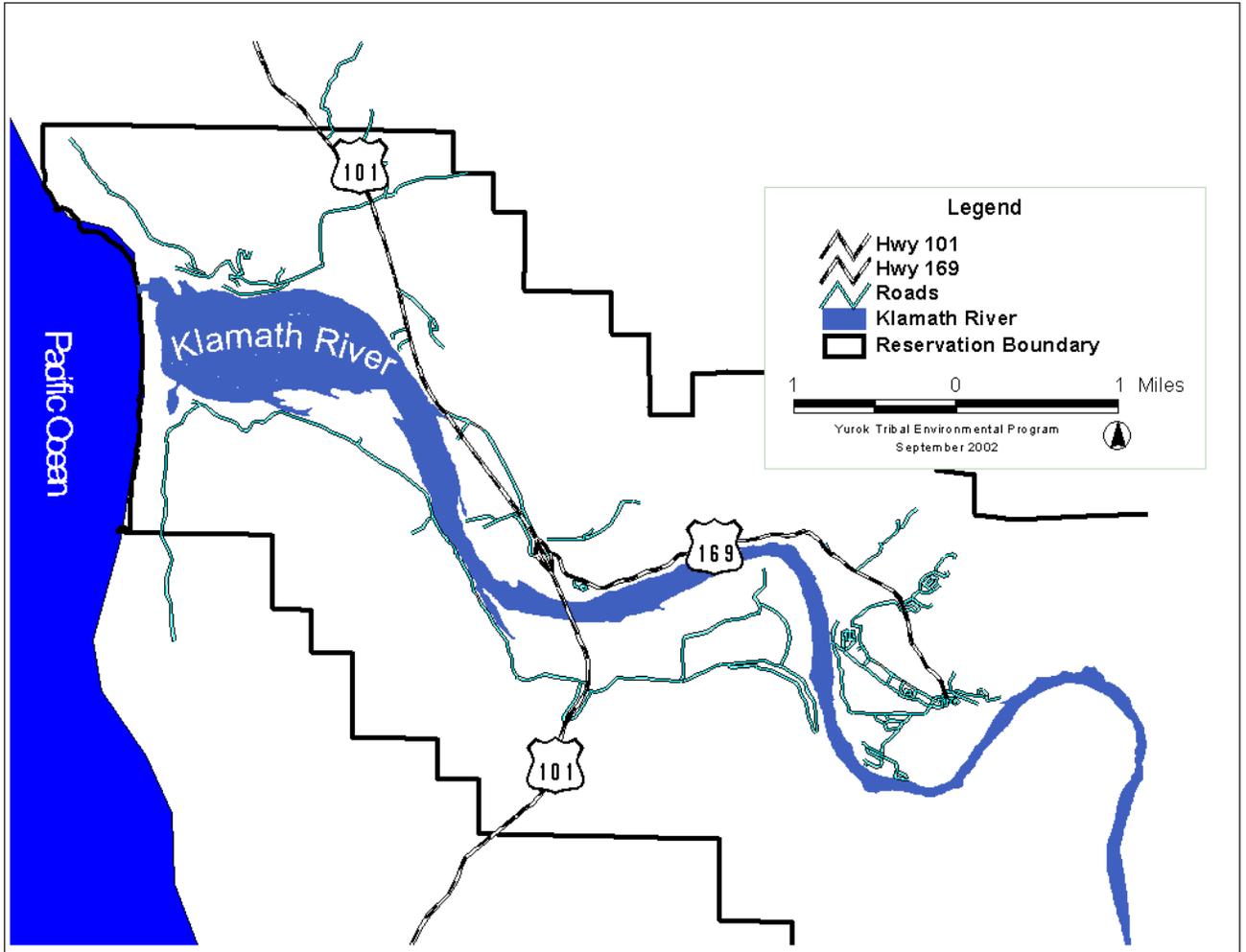
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1.11 MAPS

1.11.1 Yurok Indian Reservation Map



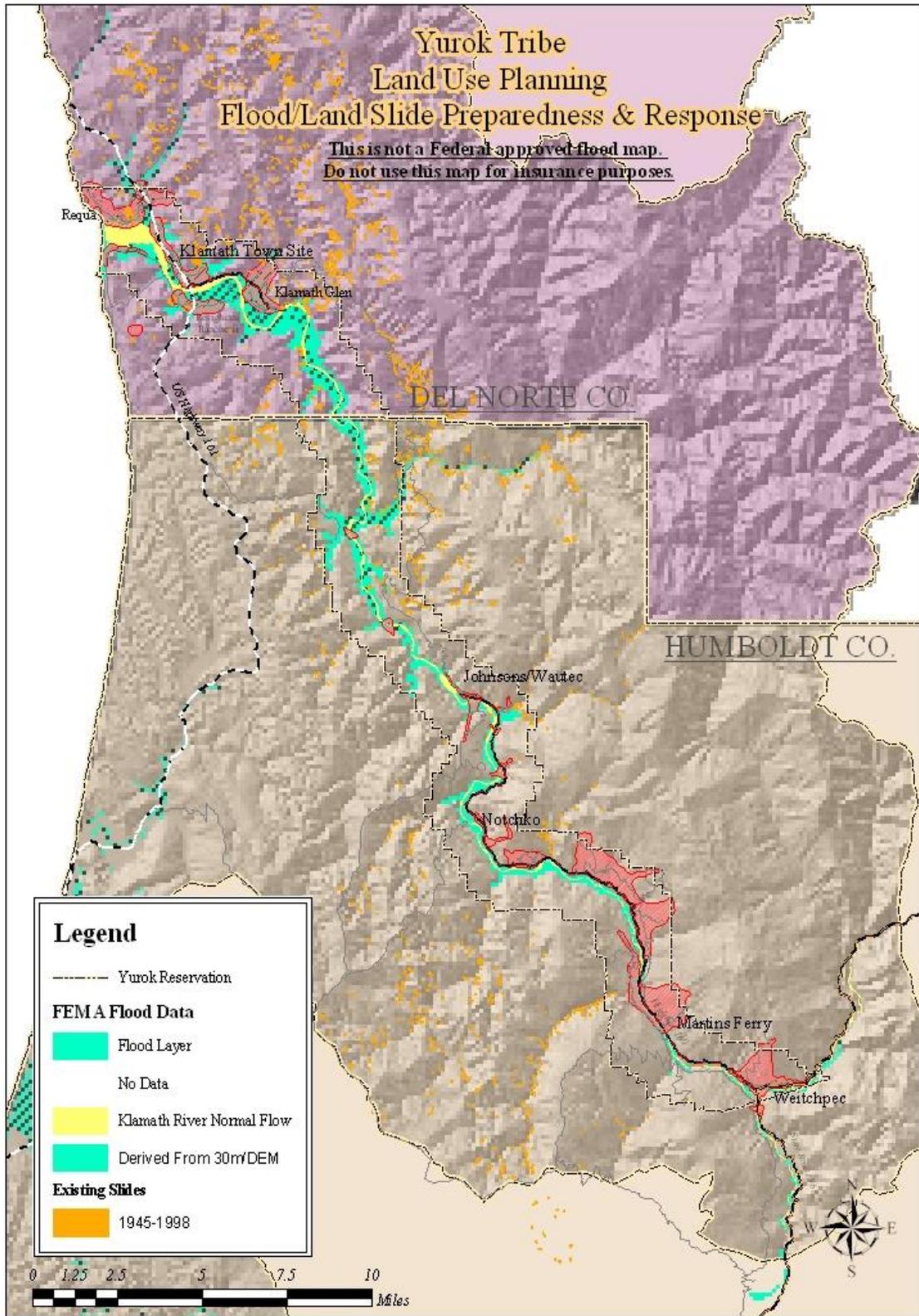
1.11.2 Yurok Indian Reservation – Del Norte County Map



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1.11.3 **Yurok Indian Reservation – Humboldt County Map** _____

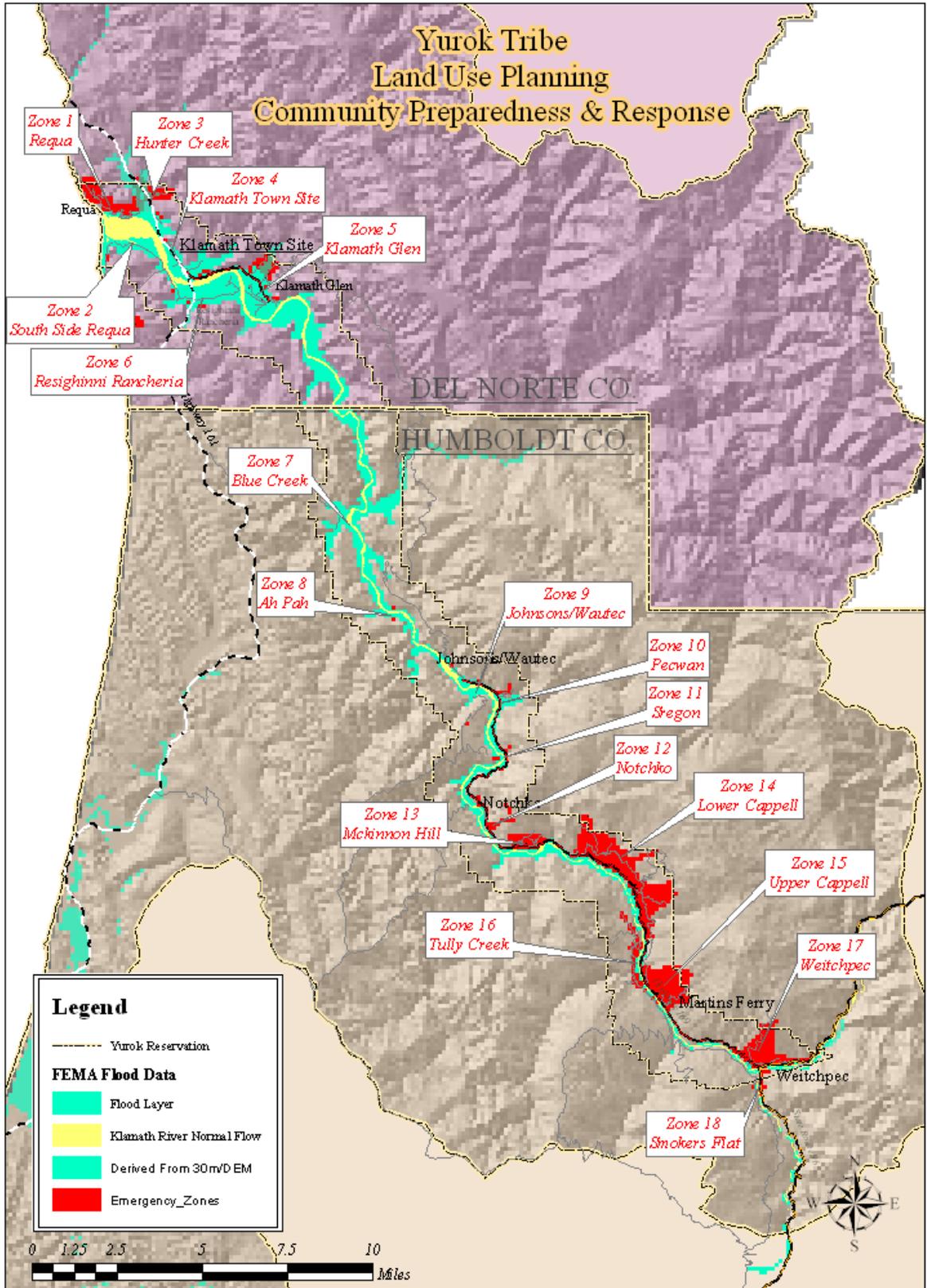
1.11.4 **Yurok Reservation – Flood/Landslide Map**



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1.11.5 **Yurok Reservation Map- Bridges**

1.11.6 **Emergency Operations Subdivision Map**



1.11.7 Regional Fault Map

(Under Development)

1.11.8 Tsunami Hazard Map

(Under Development)

1.12 **HAZARDS and THREAT ANALYSIS**

1.12.1 **General**

Earthquakes

The geology of Humboldt and Del Norte Counties is distinct from the rest of California. Geologists and seismologists find this region of special interest because of the Mendocino Triple Junction, a place where three plates, the Gorda, the North American, and the Pacific, are in contact. The region is part of the Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) and vulnerable to an earthquake up to the 9.0 magnitude range. The CSZ runs from the Cape Mendocino area of Humboldt County to north of Vancouver Island off British Columbia, Canada. The local portion of this huge fault system generally runs north and south offshore along the western county border and also to the west at Cape Mendocino. The system includes numerous active smaller faults under the land area of Humboldt and Del Norte Counties. The fault system's proximity to major population centers, structures, dams, transportation and pipeline routes poses a serious threat to the county. South of the Triple Junction at Cape Mendocino, the Pacific Plate moves northwest relative to the North American Plate along the San Andreas Fault. This fault is believed to be capable of an 8.5 magnitude or greater earthquake.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has compiled a list of faults and associated folds for the United States. These faults are believed to be sources of magnitude 6 or greater earthquakes.

Grogan Fault

The Grogan fault is located approximately 5 miles south and west of Klamath.

Lost Man Fault

The Lost Man fault is approximately 31.1 miles long and extends northwest from northern Humboldt County into the Pacific Ocean. At its closest point, Lost Man fault is approximately 5 miles southwest of the project site.

Surper Creek Fault

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Surper Creek Fault is located approximately 5 miles east of Klamath. It trends north to south and is approximately 15.5 miles long.

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Bald Mountain-Big Lagoon Fault Zone

The eastern portion of the Bald Mountain-Big Lagoon fault zone begins approximately 10 miles east of Eureka and trends 76.4 miles in a northwest direction into the Pacific Ocean. The western portion of the Bald Mountain-Big Lagoon fault zone is a thrust or reverse fault zone and is one of numerous structures in a fold and thrust belt that deforms sediment underlying the continental slope and shelf in the forearc of the Cascadia subduction zone in offshore northern California and southern Oregon. It begins approximately 7 miles northeast of Klamath in the Pacific Ocean and extends 59 miles north-northwest along the California/Oregon coastline. The slip rate is estimated to be between 0.2 and 1.0 mm per year.

Mad River Fault Zone

The Mad River fault zone is a major imbricate zone of northeast-dipping thrust faults and associated folds that is 6.2 miles wide and extends at least 26.7 miles onshore southeast from the Trinidad Head. At least 37 sub parallel partly interconnected strands have been mapped as part of this fault zone. The Mad River fault zone begins at about the same location as the Bald Mountain-Big Lagoon fault zone and trends slightly more south. At its closest point, it is approximately 35 miles south of Klamath.

Flooding

The primary, large-scale threat to the Yurok Indian Reservation is flooding, a well-established and potentially large-scale threat to the area. The most frequently flooded communities are the low-lying areas of Klamath and Wautec. Occasionally, flooding is catastrophic as occurred in 1955, 1964, 1997, and 2005 when there was significant loss of life and/or property in all areas along the Klamath River.

Klamath River Historical Crests (USGS)

- (1) 61.29 ft on 12/23/1964 (557000 cfs)
- (2) 47.12 ft on 12/31/2005 (496120 cfs)
- (3) 43.80 ft on 01/01/1997
- (4) 40.52 ft on 12/29/2005 (342440 cfs)
- (5) 38.90 ft on 01/16/1974 (529000 cfs)
- (6) 36.76 ft on 02/18/1986 (459000 cfs)
- (7) 36.50 ft on 12/08/1861 (450000 cfs)
- (8) 35.80 ft on 12/22/1955 (425000 cfs)
- (8) 35.80 ft on 02/01/1890 (425000 cfs)

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- (10) 34.20 ft on 12/20/1981 (384000 cfs)
- (11) 33.70 ft on 03/03/1972 (360000 cfs)
- (12) 32.90 ft on 01/18/1971 (334000 cfs)
- (13) 32.80 ft on 01/24/1970 (331000 cfs)
- (14) 32.50 ft on 01/22/1972 (322000 cfs)
- (15) 32.10 ft on 12/14/1977 (312000 cfs)

Dam Failures There are no dams on the Yurok Indian Reservation and there have been no dam failures on dams located above the Yurok Indian Reservation. A dam failure on the Trinity & Lewiston Dam have the potential of catastrophically impacting all communities on the reservation and would destroy bridges and transportation systems, seriously isolating survivors.

Land sliding Land sliding constitutes a major geologic hazard. They can seriously damage highways and structures and more than 25 fatalities on average each year. They can seriously damage highways and structures that support fisheries, tourism, timber harvesting and the economy. Landslides commonly occur in conjunction with other major disasters such as earthquakes, floods and storms. Landslides occur when the weight on a slope exceeds the static force that retains the slope. Over-steeped slopes are the primary cause for landslides, although the point at which a slope becomes too steep is based on a number of factors, including saturation by snowmelt or heavy rains; earthquakes of magnitude 4.0 and greater; excess weight from accumulation of rain or snow, stockpiling of rock, waste piles, or man-made structures. The combination of steep slopes, soft, sheared rocks, and periods of heavy precipitation makes the California Coastal Range one of the most landslide prone areas of the United States. Tectonic mélangé, especially that of the Franciscan assemblage, is especially slide prone because huge masses of debris are constantly moving down slope in the Coast Range (USGS 2001).

Tsunamis Threats from Distant Sources - Large earthquakes of distant or local origins can tsunamis of which can be very damaging to the California Coast., particularly those from the Aleutian Islands and Alaska. Northern California is particularly vulnerable to distantly generated tsunamis.

Threats from Local Sources – Between 1812 and 1988, there have been an estimated 13 tsunamis along the California Coast caused by local earthquakes, such as the Cascadia Fault. A tsunami in 1964 killed washed two Klamath residents into the Klamath River, with one drowning and one survivor.

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Other In addition to earthquakes, flooding, dam failures, tsunami, the Yurok Indian Reservation is also threatened by potential disasters or emergencies due to wild land fires, extreme weather and storm emergencies, landslides, hazardous materials incidents, droughts, transportation emergencies, and possible terrorism.

1.12.2 **Natural Hazards**

Natural hazards are those, which result from, what is commonly termed, an "Act of God." Their affects are usually widespread. They include earthquake, flood, wild land fire, extreme weather/storm, landslide, and tsunami. (Wild land fire and landslide, while their behavior is possibly influenced by the acts of persons, are still considered to be natural in occurrence.)

NOTE: An extensive earthquake and tsunami hazards and threat analysis for Humboldt and Del Norte counties was conducted by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, to model the effects of a major earthquake (M8.4) on the Cascadia Subduction Zone. That report is known as Special Publication 115, date January 1995.

1.12.2.(a) **Earthquakes**

General Situation Located within Humboldt and Del Norte Counties there are several known active and potentially active earthquake faults. In the event of an earthquake, the location of the epicenter as well as the time of day and season of the year would have a profound effect on the number of casualties.

One particular area of concern is the Cascadia Fault between the sub ducting Juan de Fuca Plate and the overriding North American Plate, a rupture about as long as California. A moderate earthquake occurring in or near this area could result in deaths, casualties, property and environmental damage, and disruption of normal government and community services and activities. The effects could be aggravated by collateral emergencies such as fires, flooding, hazardous material spills, utility disruptions, landslides, transportation emergencies and the possible failure of area dams.

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The community needs would most likely exceed the response capability of the tribe's emergency management organization, requiring mutual assistance from volunteer and private agencies, the County OES, Governor's Office of Emergency Services and the Federal Emergency Support Functions.

In any earthquake, the primary consideration is saving lives. Time and effort must also be given to providing for people's mental health by reuniting families, providing shelter to the displaced persons and restoring basic needs and services. A major effort will be needed to remove debris and clear roadways, demolish unsafe structures, assist in reestablishing public services and utilities and provide continuing care and temporary housing for affected citizens.

After any earthquake there will be a loss of income. Individuals can lose wages due to businesses inability to function because of damaged goods or facilities. A speedy economic recovery from even a minor earthquake is critical to these communities.

Expected Damage

Potable Water Water availability and distribution for supporting life and treating the sick and the injured is of major concern to the tribe and its emergency managers. . It is expected that waterlines providing water sources, will be damaged and water flow may be severely reduced. In addition, water treatment stations, water storage tanks, and the water distribution network itself will probably sustain damage in multiple locations. Communities relying on water wells or other water systems will experience partial or complete system failures. Even temporary repairs to Tribal water systems could take several days to weeks to complete. Potable water will need to be supplied to some communities from alternative sources.

Electrical Power Earthquakes can greatly affect high voltage equipment. Damage to generation stations may reduce electrical production, affect delivery, and cause outages. Transmission lines are very vulnerable to many hazards due to their length and remoteness. Repairs to electrical equipment require physically clearing roadways and movement of special equipment. Restoration of local electrical power will be coordinated with regional and local utility representatives. All or a large portion of the system load may be interrupted immediately following the initial earthquake shock wave. Much of the affected area

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may have service restored in days; however, a severely damaged area's underground distribution system may create longer service delays.

Transportation Systems Frequently, Highways 96, 101, 169, and 299, along with the rail lines are shut down for extended periods due to landslides and flooding. But, during an earthquake, their proximity to faults resulting in roadbed deformation, slip-outs, and general land formation instability will also cause closures. Some portions of Highways 101 and 299 could be severely restricted due to collapsed overpasses. A significant impairment of Highway 101 could isolate both north and south portions of the county for extended periods. The loss of Highways 96, 101, 169 and 299 for extended periods is also possible. Soil liquefaction problems could cause the closure of several surface roads – especially in lowland areas. Many surface streets in residential and commercial areas will be blocked by debris from buildings, fallen electrical lines, and pavement damage.

There are limited alternative routes in most rural areas. In rural areas, accessible alternate routes may not be available for an extended period. Chainsaws, hand crews and heavy equipment may be needed to clear roads. In those cut-off areas, all emergency transportation in and out will be by fixed- and rotary-winged aircraft.

The county's regional airport just north of McKinleyville and Crescent City are expected to sustain damage. But, at least a portion of its runways should be usable immediately after a large earthquake. The repair of any damage to this airport will be a high priority for emergency response agencies, as it is the primary landing site for large cargo aircraft. Smaller airports and landing strips in the county could also sustain damage. They, too, will be given a high priority for repair.

The rail system in Humboldt County is expected to sustain damage in a large earthquake. The rail line traverses low-lying areas and steep mountain terrain all susceptible to ground movement. Rail service in and out of the area may not be functional for a long period of time.

Communication system

Communication failures, overloads, loss of electrical power and possible failure of some alternate power systems will affect Telephone systems. Immediately following an event, numerous failures will occur,

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compounded by system use overloads. This will likely disable a large part of the telephone system. Radio systems are expected to operate at a reduced effectiveness in the first hours following an earthquake. Microwave systems' operations will also likely be diminished following a major earthquake.

Medical Facilities All area medical facilities and clinics are susceptible to earthquake damage, which may reduce available resources. Variable normal occupancy levels coupled with possible building damage and reduced operational abilities make it extremely difficult to accurately predict available hospital resources available during an extreme seismic event.

Sanitation Systems The sewage collection system in Klamath Town Site is expected to sustain widespread damage. Raw sewage could be discharged into the Klamath River. Damage could also force the sewage treatment plant to be out of service for an extended period of time.

Hazardous Materials Storage Sites There are no known hazardous materials storage sites on the Yurok Reservation. Humboldt County.

Natural Gas There are no natural gas lines on the Yurok Indian Reservation. Most homes utilize propane tanks, kerosene, or electrical heating systems. Breaks in individual service connections will be significant, particularly near the fault zones. Propane leaks could pose a fire threat in those areas susceptible to intense ground shaking and/or poor ground near the shoreline.

Petroleum Products During an earthquake, soil liquefaction resulting in tank and line ruptures is the greatest threat to bulk liquid petroleum storage facilities. Under ground spillage from area vehicle service facilities could occur.

Dam Failure A catastrophic failure of area dams is not considered likely under most earthquake scenarios due to their distance from coastal zone areas. Dam failure due to ground saturation and flooding has a higher likelihood of occurrence. Current inundation maps for all potentially affected areas in Humboldt County are located in the County Emergency Operations Center.

1.12.2.(b) Floods

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General Situation

Floodwaters are a common occurrence for communities adjacent to and in the lowlands of the Klamath River and its tributaries. Normally, wintertime storm floodwaters are kept within defined limits by levees, dykes, and open lowlands and cause no damage. Dams located outside the reservation boundaries on the upper reaches of the Klamath, and Trinity Rivers also help control floodwaters. But, occasionally, a combination of frequent storms, extended heavy rain, and melting snow results in floodwaters exceeding normal high-water boundaries and causing damage.

Inundation and Evacuation Areas

Floodwater levels are closely monitored by local, State, and Federal agencies. Historic flooding events have generally defined the area limits of water intrusion into the countryside. As water levels approach those limits, a coordinated warning system assists local agencies and the public in general to prepare for evacuation and begin flood-fighting efforts. This concerted effort usually results in property damage only with no loss of life. However, as happened in 1955 and in 1964, loss of human and animal lives and extensive property damage sometimes does occur.

Because of past experience and ongoing emergency management planning efforts, Tribal, State, and Federal agencies located in Humboldt and Del Norte Counties are well prepared to assist reservation residents during flood events. Inundation areas are generally well defined, evacuation destinations and routes are identified, and short-term support plans and contingencies for the care of evacuated persons and animals are in place. Long-term assistance contingencies will be coordinated with out-of-the-area State and Federal agencies as needed.

1.12.2.(c) Wild land Fires

General Situation

Generally, from June to October of each year, the inland-unincorporated areas of the County face a serious threat from wild land fires. Due to the undeveloped and rugged terrain of Humboldt and Del Norte County and highly flammable brush-covered land, many portions of the Reservation have experienced numerous wild land fires in the recent past. High temperatures, low humidity, and high winds may exacerbate the potential for wild land fires. Another threat posed by wild land fires is the danger to health of persons and animals caused by dense smoke and high air particulate levels.

1.12.2.(d) Extreme Weather/Storm Emergencies

General Situation

Humboldt and Del Norte Counties are susceptible to extreme weather/storm conditions. *Extreme weather/storm conditions* is a generalized term used to describe thunderstorms, tornadoes, heavy precipitation, high winds, extreme heat or cold, and drought. Extreme weather may cause a variety of damage, depending on the type or weather situation. Climate change from human activities may already be contributing to global warming resulting in extreme weather events that scientists predict will become more frequent and more severe as global average temperatures rises.

Damage from extreme weather conditions may range from temporary power and utility outages due to thunderstorm and high wind activity to the sometimes, although rare, destruction of a tornado. Extreme weather such as a heat wave or drought can have long-term economic and health repercussions.

1.12.2.(e) Landslides

General Situation

Landslides may be triggered by both natural and man-made changes in the environment. The term *landslide* is used to describe a wide variety of processes that result in the perceptible downward and outward movement of soil, rock, and vegetation under gravitational influence.

The cause of slope instability may be inherent, such as weaknesses in the composition or structure of the rock or soil. Slope instability may be variable, such as heavy rain and changes in ground water levels. Slope instability may also be transient, as in the case of seismic activity. New environmental conditions such as those imposed by construction activity may also create instability in slopes. Landslides on the reservation tend to occur with the greatest frequency on steep slopes adjacent to foothill roads

1.12.2.(f) Tsunami

General Situation

The Cascadia Subduction Zone runs parallel to the Northcoast approximately 80 miles off the Klamath Coast. The Cascadia Subduction Zone is capable of generating a magnitude 9 or greater earthquake. A tsunami generated by an earthquake along the Cascadia

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Subduction Zone or on the Mendocino Fault / Northern San Andreas Fault could arrive just minutes after the initial shock. The lack of warning time from such a nearby event will result in higher casualties than if it were a distant tsunami source.

The ocean may recede followed by waves capable of rising from 30 to 100 feet high and arriving over a period of hours. The first or second waves will seldom be the worse. Wave action may travel many miles up the Klamath River and its tributaries. There would be widespread deposits of sand high in coastal estuaries and significant damage to coastal trees and vegetation. Areas of the land surface may significantly rise or fall several feet.

Magnitude 9 earthquakes would cause considerable damage to structures, infrastructure, including roads, bridges, electrical power and telephone service. Well-designed frame structures would be thrown out of plumb. There would be great damage in a substantial number of buildings, with partial collapse of many. Buildings would be shifted off foundations. Structural fires could result from ruptured propane lines. It is likely that tsunami-warning systems would fail due to the initial earthquake damage and the resulting panic and chaos that would follow.

For tsunamis originating at distant sources, the West Coast & Alaska Tsunami Warning Center will provide initial warning notification to local emergency response agencies in time to warn and evacuate threatened coastal areas. Provided residents are properly notified and evacuate to higher elevations, loss of life can be prevented.

In low lying areas along the coastline, strong shaking should be taken as a warning of a potential tsunami, and individuals should immediately move to higher ground. The greatest impact areas of the reservation will be in the partial or full inundation of the Klamath Spit, and beaches, riverside campgrounds and RV parks, Klamath Town Site and along the Klamath River and its tributaries for several miles from the Pacific Ocean. Other coastal areas that would be affected are Orick and the lagoons south of Klamath and the Wilson Creek coastal area north of Klamath.

1.12.3 Technological Hazards

Technological hazards are those, which result from the unintentional acts or design flaws of persons. Their affects are usually localized.

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They can include dam failure, hazardous material, and transportation emergency. (Dam failures, the affects of which can be widespread within the confines of a particular drainage system, are still considered to be technological in occurrence.)

1.12.3.(a) Dam Failure

General Situation

Dam failure is the collapse or failure of an impoundment that causes significant downstream flooding. Flooding of the area below the dam may occur as the result of structural failure of the dam, overtopping, or a seiche (oscillations of the water body). The principle consequences of dam failure are injury, loss of life, and significant downstream property damage.

The collapse and structural failure of a dam may be caused by a severe storm, earthquake, or internal erosion (piping caused by embankment and foundation leakage). Seismic activity may also cause inundation by the action of a seismically induced wave that overtops the dam without causing failure of the dam, but significant flooding downstream. Landslides flowing into the reservoir may also cause dams to fail or overtop.

Major portions of the reservation would be affected by the failure of one or more dams, which are located outside the reservation. These dams, the affected river, and the amount of water impounded behind the reservoir when full are as follows:

Dam Name	River	Storage Capacity in Acre-Feet
Copco	Klamath	77,000
Iron Gate	Klamath	58,000
Lewiston	Trinity	14,660
Trinity	Trinity	
2,448,000		

Conservation warning time from dam failure until the resulting floodwaters reach a significant area of the reservation is estimated at 7 hours in Weitchpec and 9 hours in Klamath. The number of people to

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be alerted and evacuated varies depending upon the time of year. There may be few persons along the low-lying river areas in the winter months when a limited number residents and Tribal employees are apt to be present. There may be many more persons along the river in the summer months when fishermen and campers are all along the rivers. Another factor that must be considered is the initial flow in the river when the failure occurs. This initial flow is normally very low on all the rivers during the period May through October. During winter months, the initial flow is much higher and, at times, may even be equal to or greater than flood stage. This wide variation in initial flow has a significant impact on the areas that must be evacuated, particularly in the deltas.

Inundation and expected Evacuation Areas All area dams have performed well during past disasters and are expected to exceed their design limits during future events.

A catastrophic failure of any of the dams would have a significant impact on the Yurok Indian Reservation. Complete devastation could occur in and along the river bottoms to up their banks several hundred feet above normal river levels at a point from the dams themselves down river to near the ocean where the rivers widen. Water levels could be many times higher than those recorded in the worst floods. Very few life forms caught in the deluge will survive. All persons and animals should evacuate to places above the projected high water levels at their locations. People, who remain in their homes in higher levels above flood stage, will more than likely be stranded for days until the water resides and roads are reopened. Power failures will occur and water supplies will be interrupted for several days.

Both reservation and off reservation communities that may be fully or partially affected are as follows:

Copco and Iron Gate Dams (Klamath River) – Orleans, Bluff Creek, Weitchpec, Martin’s Ferry, Cappell Flat, Pecwan, Sregon, Johnsons, Wautec, Blue Creek, Ah-Pah, Klamath Glen, Tur-War Creek, Hoppel, Klamath and Klamath Beach Road, Waukel Flats and Resighini.

Lewiston and Trinity Dams (Trinity and Klamath Rivers) – Sandy Bar, China Flat, Willow Creek, Sugar Bowl, Hoopa Valley, Weitchpec, Martin’s Ferry, Cappell Flat, Pecwan, Sregon, Johnsons, Wautec, Blue

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Creek, Ah-Pah, Klamath Glen, Tur-War, Hoppel, Klamath, South Side Requa (Klamath Beach Road), Waukel Flats, and Resighini.

Inundation projections and the time lapse from dam break to the higher water flow arrival at specific points along the river are located in the Yurok Office of Emergency Services.

1.12.3.(b) Bridge Failure

Failure of a bridge due to technological failure is possible; however, the greater threat to bridges is failure due to flooding, tsunami or earthquake. A failure of the Klamath Bridge, Weitchpec Bridge, Martin's Ferry Bridge, Tur-Wer Bridge or the other bridges along Highway 169 would have a devastating effect on the lives of reservation residents who would be cut off from essential goods and services, such as food, heating and cooking fuel, employment, etc.

1.12.3. (c) Levee Failure

Depending upon the time of year and river levels, a technological failure of the Klamath Glen levee could have a devastating effect on the residents in the Klamath Glen. During a high water event, a breach in the Klamath Glen levee could cause serious property damage and loss of life. Should a breach occur, with little or no warning to allow for a timely evacuation of residents, the casualties and loss of life would increase significantly.

1.12.4 Hazardous Materials

NOTE: For specific information regarding hazardous materials, please refer to the Yurok Tribe's Chemical Emergency Preparedness Plan. Maps of fixed facilities and hazardous materials storage sites can be obtained from the Yurok Tribe Environmental Program.

General Situation

The production and use of hazardous materials has become a normal part of society. A hazardous material is any substance that may be explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, reactive, radioactive, or any combination thereof, because of its quantity, concentration or characteristics. Hazardous materials require special care in handling because of the hazards they pose to public health, safety, and the environment.

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A hazardous materials incident involves the uncontrolled release of a hazardous substance(s) during storage or use from a fixed facility or mobile transport. Releases of hazardous materials can be especially damaging when they occur in highly populated areas or along transportation routes used simultaneously by commuters and hazardous materials transports.

Fixed facilities that handle hazardous chemicals that, when released to the environment, may coalesce into a persistent airborne plume, pose the most significant risk to local populations. Second in risk are those facilities that handle and store materials that are flammable or explosive. The third greatest risk is posed by transportation of AHM (Acutely Hazardous Materials).

Stringent safety requirements strictly enforced by Tribal, local, State, and Federal agencies and by local businesses help to limit the unintentional release of hazardous materials into the environment.

Transportation Routes Hazardous materials incidents on the reservation would most likely occur on the transportation routes or at fixed hazardous materials facilities within the various cities. Hazardous materials are often transported through the area on Highways 96 and 101. Surface streets are used for the local transportation of hazardous materials.

Hydrogen peroxide, formaldehyde, and flammable fuels in large quantities are transported along State highways. Transportation of chemicals along these routes poses a threat to the Klamath River and its aquatic life and to residents, employees and tourist's in-and-around these routes.

Fixed Locations There are no hospitals located on the reservation, only two small health clinics.

Simpson Timber Company maintains a mill site in Klamath. The site is currently not used for timber production. It is not known if hazardous materials are stored at the site.

AHMs Acutely Hazardous Materials (AHMs) handled by Humboldt County businesses include chlorine, sulfur dioxide, ammonia, and sulfuric acid. None of these materials are handled in extremely large quantities.

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- Agriculture*** Accidental releases of pesticides, fertilizers, and other agricultural chemicals may be harmful to human health and the environment. There is very limited agricultural industry on the reservation.
- Illegal Disposal*** Hazardous waste (e.g., used motor oil, solvents, or paint) is occasionally illegally dumped in remote areas of the county or along roadways. Illegitimate business, such as clandestine drug laboratories, is also a significant threat to human health, property, and the environment. In many instances, the dumped residue can pose a serious health threat to unsuspecting persons.
- Radioactive Materials*** The Yurok Indian Reservation is a Nuclear Free Reservation. The Tribal government must be notified of designated transportation routes prior to transport of radioactive materials throughout the reservation.
- Pipelines*** There are no natural gas pipelines on the reservation.

1.12.5 Transportation Emergencies

- General Situation*** The reservation is susceptible to several different types of transportation emergencies, including emergencies involving the major truck/auto accidents, boating accidents, bridge and road failures, and airplane crashes. Many of these emergency situations may cause ancillary emergencies such as hazardous materials spills, which may require extensive population movement and sheltering efforts.
- Train Accident*** There are no railroad lines on the Yurok Indian Reservation.
- Major Truck/Auto Accident*** The major area trucking routes include State Highways 101 and 96. Highway 101 follows the coast from the southern boundary of the reservation in Klamath to the northern boundary. Highway 96 connects to Highway 299 at Willow Creek and runs north eventually connecting to Interstate 5 at Yreka, California. Highway 169 is a one-land State highway that runs south from Weitchpec to Wautec and then begins again at the Klamath Glen and ends at U.S. Highway 101. These roadways are susceptible to closures due to weather and landslide during winter months.

A major truck/auto accident on either Highway 101, 96 or 169 would restrict access into and out of the County. Freeway closures will cause traffic to overflow onto surface roads adjacent to the freeway, creating significant traffic problems for local law enforcement agencies. Alternate routes are not available on some portions of the major

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highways. Almost no alternate routing is available on Highways 96 or 169.

Ship/Barge/Boating Offshore, the main north-south West Coast shipping lanes transit the width of the reservation. Waterborne accidents can occur along the Klamath coastline. Most incidents would involve commercial and sport fishing vessels resulting in the loss of the vessel and causing a hazardous materials incident for the fuel and lubricants on board. Incidents involving the discharge of heavy fuel oil from large ships due to maritime accidents have increased in recent years resulting in severe environmental, wildlife, and economic impacts. Clean-up costs associated are significant in these accidents.

Airplane Crash The Andy McBeth Airport in the Klamath Glen experiences limited usage. It is adjacent to the Klamath River and has an elevation of 42 feet. During periods of flooding, the airfield is inundated with floodwaters.

Degrees Minutes Seconds:

Latitude: 413043N

Longitude: 1235944W

Decimal Degrees:

Latitude: 41.51194

Longitude: -123.99556

1.12.6 **Domestic Security Threats**

Domestic security threats are those, which can result from the intentional acts of persons. Their affects are usually localized. They include civil disturbance / disobedience and terrorism.

1.12.7 **Civil Disturbance / Disobedience**

General Situation Civil disturbance / disobedience includes incidents that are intended to disrupt a community to the degree that law enforcement intervention is required to maintain public safety. Civil disturbance / disobedience is generally associated with controversial political, judicial, or economic issues and/or events.

The effects of civil disturbance / disobedience are varied and are usually based upon the type, severity, scope, and duration of the disturbance. Their effects can include traffic congestion or gridlock, illegal assemblies, disruption of utility service, property damage, injuries, and loss of life.

1.12.8 **Terrorism**

General Situation

Terrorism involves a struggle between competing principles and ideologies below the level of conventional war. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) publication *Principle Threats Facing Communities and Local Emergency Management Coordinators*, most terrorist activities are bombing attacks. Principal targets include military personnel and facilities, commercial establishments, and Federal government buildings and property.

The effects of terrorist activities can vary significantly depending on the type, severity, scope, and duration of the activity. Terrorist activities may result in disruption of utility services, property damage, injuries, and the loss of life. The most successful terrorist incidents will disrupt normal daily routine for an extended period and cause anxiety for personal safety.

Previous to the World Trade Center and Pentagon attacks in 2001, terrorist activities had been targeted primarily against United States of America military interests abroad. The first World Trade Center bombing in New York City and the Oklahoma City Federal Building bombing were reminders that terrorist attacks may occur anywhere in the United States. Subsequent to those 1990s terrorist incidents, local, State, and Federal government agencies slowly began increasing their planning and resource allocation efforts to respond to internal terrorist events. Those mitigation efforts continue and, since the 2001 attacks, have increased dramatically at all levels of government, private industry, and for the public at large.

Bio-terrorism presents a very real threat to all citizens, urban and rural, in the U. S. and worldwide. The vast range of biological agents, their potentially catastrophic effects, and the varied delivery systems available for their use present a significant challenge for intelligence and response agencies to mitigate their impacts. The deliberate use of anthrax to cause injury and panic in the weeks following the 11 September 2001 attacks resulted in widespread citizen concerns, taxed the resources of local emergency response agencies, and disrupted the U. S. Mail delivery system. The affects of these relatively isolated anthrax incidents in a couple of small geographic areas permeated nationwide – the lives of almost all U. S. citizens were impacted to at least some small degree. One of the primary goals of terrorists – to

impact the routine of large populations with a relatively small event – was realized with these anthrax bio-terrorism incidents.

1.13 CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

1.13.1 Introduction

A major disaster could result in the death or injury of key government officials or employees, the partial or complete destruction of Tribal and private records essential to continued operations of Tribal government.

Tribal government at all levels is responsible for providing continuity of effective leadership and authority, direction of emergency operations and management of recovery operations. To this end, it is particularly essential that the Yurok Tribe continue to function as a governmental entity. The Constitution of the Yurok Tribe provides the authority for Tribal government to reconstitute itself in the event incumbents are unable to serve.

1.13.2 Lines of Succession

Section 10 of the Constitution of the Yurok Tribe provides for the filling of vacant positions on the Tribal Council. If, subsequent to his/her election, the Tribal Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, or any member of the Tribal Council resigns, dies, or becomes permanently or indefinitely incapacitated, as determined by the Yurok Tribal Council, the Yurok Tribal Council shall declare the office vacant. If the vacancy occurs during the first year of the term to which the elected officials was elected, the Yurok Tribal Council shall fill the vacancy for the unexpired portion of said term by appointing the person who received the next highest number of votes in said election, providing the candidate received at least thirty (30) percent of the total votes cast. If the elected official to be replaced was unopposed in said election, or if the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes cast for that office, or if the vacancy occurs more than one (1) year prior to the expiration of the term, the vacancy shall be filled by a special election called and conducted pursuant to Section 10 of this Article.

1.13.3 Reconstitution of the Governing Body

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Section 3 of the Constitution of the Yurok Tribe allows for Special Meetings. The Tribal Chairperson and three (3) Yurok Tribal Council members may call as special meeting of the Yurok Tribal Council at any time they deem necessary by notifying each Council Member in an expedient way at least twenty four (24) hours in advance of the meeting. Inability to notify all members after reasonable efforts shall not prevent such special meetings from occurring provided a quorum is present is present

The Tribal Council will convene as soon as possible whenever a State of emergency or local emergency exists and at a place not necessarily within the reservation. The first function of the Tribal Council will be to ascertain the nature and extent of the emergency and to determine the need to make a formal declaration proclaiming a State of emergency on the Yurok Indian Reservation. The Tribal Council will ascertain the damage to the jurisdiction and its personnel and property, and take immediate measures reconstituting Tribal operations and governmental functions and performing functions in preserving law and order and furnishing local services, including the provision of essential services.

1.13.4 Protection of Vital Records

The Yurok Tribe is responsible for the preservation and protection of vital records. Each department within the tribe will identify, maintain, and protect its vital records. Vital records are defined as those records that are essential to the rights and interests of Tribal members, enterprises, corporations and other entities, including vital statistics, land and enrollment records, and scientific and historical information. Vital records also include those records essential for emergency response/recovery operations, including utility system maps, emergency supply/equipment locations, emergency operations plans procedures, and personnel rosters.

These vital records will be essential to the re-establishment of normal Tribal government functions, serving to protect the rights and interests of the Tribal government. These rights and interests may include the constitutions, ordinances, court records, official proceedings and financial records of the Yurok Tribe.

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Vital records of the Yurok Tribe are stored in various departments, including Council Support, Enrollment, Fiscal, Human Resources, Planning and others.

DocSTAR

Tribal records are periodically scanned into DocSTAR. A DocSTAR server is DocSTAR server in the Klamath Office. There is also a DocStar server in the Klamath Natural Resources office, the Klamath Tribal Office and the Weitchpec Tribal Office. DocSTAR is back up nightly to a DVD in the server. The back-up disc is copied weekly and stored off-site at the Document Security Administrators home in a secure safe box. A Vital Records List is maintained by the Document Security Administrators. for the Yurok Tribe has been identified. More information about DocSTAR can be found at www.docstar.com.

Klamath Office Main Server - An automatic back up to an external hard-drive is performed nightly and stored in the Klamath Office. A second external hard-drive is stored off-site containing the previous weeks back up.

Department Back-up Policies

(Insert Department Back-up Policies)

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Yurok Tribe Lines of Succession

FUNCTION/DEPARTMENT **SUCCESSOR TITLE / POSITION**

Executive Director/Administration

Reweti Wiki

Legal Council/Administration

John Corbett

Shaunna McCovey

Executive Assistant/Council Support

Cindy McKernan

Taralyn Offins

Fiscal Director/Fiscal

Doris Timm

Al Fisher

Human Resources Director/Human Resources

Rose Silvia

Laura Borden

Education Director/Education Department

Jim McQuillen

Teela Robinson

Office of Emergency Services

Labecca Nessier

Reweti Wiki

Environmental Director/Yurok Tribe Environmental Program

Kevin McKernan

Laura Mayo

Enrollment/Elections Director/Enrollment Department

Earl Jackson

Rhiannon Gensaw

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Fisheries Director/Fisheries Department

Dave Hillemeier

Desma Williams /Dan Gale

Forestry Director/Forestry Department

Roland Raymond

Shawn McMahon

Housing Director/YIHA

Sandra Lowry

Information Services Director/Information Services

Anna Blake

Paul Romero

NAGPRA Director/NAGPRA

Buffy McQuillen

Reweti Wiki

Maintenance Director

Randy Thompson

Jack Mattz

North Coastal Information Center

Dr. Thomas Gates
Coordinator

Vicki Bates
Asst. Coordinator

Pem-Mey Manager/Pem-Mey Fuel Mart

Darrell Duckey

Planning Director/Planning & Community Development

Peggy O'Neill

Amanda Mager

Public Information Officer

Self-Governance Director/Self Governance

Dr. Thomas Gates

Lori McKinnon

Social Services Director/Social Services

Felice Pace

Kelly Gibson

Watershed Director/Watershed Department

Walt Lara III

Yurok Tribal Heritage Preservation Officer

Dr. Thomas Gates
THPO Officer

Lori McKinnon
Asst. THPO Officer

Chief of Public Safety/Yurok Public Safety

Chief Joe Galeoto

Sgt. John Oliphant

1-14 PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

The public's response to any emergency is based on an understanding of the nature of the emergency, the potential hazards, the likely response of emergency services, and knowledge of what individuals and groups should do to increase their chances of survival and recovery. Public awareness and education prior to an emergency or disaster will directly affect the Yurok Tribe's emergency operations and recovery efforts.

The Yurok Tribe Office of Emergency Services (YOES) will make emergency preparedness information from local, State, and Federal sources available to Del Norte and Humboldt County OES and to the citizens of the reservation. Further, OES will provide special emphasis on specific hazards on specified months throughout the calendar year aiding in the disaster preparation and education of the communities within the reservation.

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The following list depicts the specific hazards that will be emphasized throughout the calendar year:

April	Earthquake Preparedness
May	Hazard Mitigation
August	Landslide Awareness
September	Fire Prevention
October	Flood Preparedness
November	Winter Preparedness

1-15 PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

1-15-1 Emergency Operations Plan Modifications

The Yurok Tribe *Emergency Operations Plan* (EOP) will be reviewed and revised by the Yurok Tribe Office of Emergency Services (OES) annually. The plan may be modified as a result of post-incident analyses and/or post-exercise critiques. It may be modified if responsibilities, procedures, laws, rules, or regulations pertaining to emergency management and operations change. Every four years, the entire EOP will be reviewed, updated, republished, and redistributed by the OES.

Those agencies having assigned responsibilities under this plan are obligated to inform the Yurok Tribe OES in writing when changes occur or are imminent. Changes will be published and distributed by Yurok Tribe OES at least annually to all EOP holders of record (refer to Distributions List in Forward. Each EOP holder of record will ensure changes are made to the EOP in their possession and record the change on the Record of Changes page in the Forward The Yurok Tribe OES will maintain master records of revision to this plan.

1-15-2 Overall Approach to Planning

The Yurok Office of Emergency Services will work closely with Tribal departments and agencies to develop a comprehensive all hazard emergency operations plan and standard operating procedures. The Yurok Office of Emergency Services will continue to work with the Tribal departments and agencies to ensure that the plan and supporting standard operating procedures reflects and supports the implementation of emergency services as appropriate to the needs of the

The provision of emergency services is a dynamic process, and the doctrine as well as the implementation requirements will continue to evolve as the tribe's prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities improve and conditions change

1-15-3 Participants Included in the Planning Process

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The Emergency Services Director will supervise the planning process. An effort shall be made to solicit input from all Tribal employees, departments and entities chartered or established under the authority of the Tribal Council, as well as, outside agency responsible or emergency response and recovery on the Yurok Indian Reservation.

1-15-4 Person Responsible for Updating the Plan

The Emergency Services Director will be responsible for maintaining the Emergency Operations Plan.

1-15-5 How the Plan will be Maintained and Updated

The Yurok Emergency Operations Plan, including the Emergency Contact List will be reviewed and updated at least annually. Ongoing review and testing of emergency operations shall occur throughout the year. By May 30th of each fiscal year, the Emergency Services Director will post a public notice in all Tribal offices and provide written notice to all Tribal departments that the Yurok Office of Emergency Services is conducting an annual review of Yurok Tribe's EOP. By July 30th of each year, the Director of Emergency Services will compile all comments received through the previous year and schedule a planning session with the Tribal Council to review the comments and recommendations. The Tribal Council will approved all plan updates.

Any required changes approved by the Tribal Council will be incorporated into associated procedures and checklists. These changes will then be included in the next change to this plan. The Director of Emergency Services will ensure that all approved changes are incorporated into the EOP and updates distributed to all Tribal departments and entities on the Plan Distribution List. An updated EOP will be posted to the Yurok Tribe's website at www.Yuroktribe.org

1-15-6 Training and Exercising

Training

The Yurok Tribe Office of Emergency Services (OES) will notify Tribal departments and entities of emergency management training opportunities. Tribal departments with responsibilities

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under this plan must ensure their personnel are properly trained to carry out these responsibilities.

Yurok Tribe OES must determine the appropriate level(s) of NIMS instruction for each member of the Yurok Tribe Emergency Organization, including field personnel. The determination will be based on individuals' potential assignments during emergency response. Tribal OES will provide NIMS instruction and other needed training classes.

Yurok Tribe OES will ensure that all emergency response personnel can demonstrate and maintain, to the level deemed appropriate, the minimum NIMS performance objectives.

Exercising

The best method of training emergency responders is through exercises. Exercises allow emergency responders to become familiar with the procedures, facilities, and systems, which they will actually use, in emergency situations. Yurok Tribe OES is responsible for the planning and conducting of emergency exercises for the Yurok Indian Reservation.

Exercises will be conducted on a regular basis to maintain readiness. At least one comprehensive functional exercise will be conducted in the Yurok Tribe EOC each Federal Fiscal Year. Exercises should include as many Operational Area member jurisdictions as possible. Yurok Tribe OES will document exercises by conducting a critique, and, using the information obtained from the critique, revise any applicable portions of the Emergency Operations Plan.

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1.5.7 Signed Concurrences By Yurok Tribe Departments

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:

The Executive Director concurs with the Yurok Tribe's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Services.

Signed _____ Date _____
(Administrative Services Director)

LEGAL COUNCIL:

Legal Council concurs with the Yurok Tribe's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Services.

Signed _____ Date _____
(Legal Council)

HUMAN SERVICES DIRECTOR:

The Human Services Director concurs with the Yurok Tribe's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Services.

Signed _____ Date _____
(Human Services Director)

FISCAL DIRECTOR:

The Fiscal Director concurs with the Yurok Tribe's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Services.

Signed _____ Date _____
(Fiscal Director)

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EDUCATION DIRECTOR:

The Education Director concurs with the Yurok Tribe's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Services.

Signed _____ Date _____
(Education Director)

DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY SERVICES:

The Director of Emergency Services concurs with the Yurok Tribe's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Services.

Signed _____ Date _____
(Director of Emergency Services)

ENVIRONMENTAL DIRECTOR:

The Environmental Director concurs with the Yurok Tribe's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Services.

Signed _____ Date _____
(Environmental Director)

FISHERIES DIRECTOR:

The Fisheries Director concurs with the Yurok Tribe's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Services.

Signed _____ Date _____
(Fisheries Director)

FORESTRIES DIRECTOR:

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The Forestry Director concurs with the Yurok Tribe’s Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Services.

Signed _____ Date _____
(Forestry Director)

INFORMATION SERVICES:

The Information Services Director concurs with the Yurok Tribe’s Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Services.

Signed _____ Date _____
(Information Services Director)

MAINTENANCE MANAGER:

The Maintenance Manager concurs with the Yurok Tribe’s Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Services.

Signed _____ Date _____
(Information Services Director)

NAGPRA DIRECTOR:

The NAGPRA Director concurs with the Yurok Tribe’s Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Services.

Signed _____ Date _____
(NAGPRA Director)

PLANNING DIRECTOR:

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The Planning Director concurs with the Yurok Tribe's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Services.

Signed _____ Date _____
(Planning Director)

SOCIAL SERVICES DIRECTOR:

The Social Services Director concurs with the Yurok Tribe's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Services.

Signed _____ Date _____
(Social Services Director)

SELF-GOVERNANCE DIRECTOR:

The Self-Governance Director concurs with the Yurok Tribe's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Services.

Signed _____ Date _____
(Self Governance Director)

PEM-MEY FUEL MART MANAGER:

The Pem-Mey Fuel Mart Manager concurs with the Yurok Tribe's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Services.

Signed _____ Date _____
(Pem-Mey Fuel Mart Manager)

YIHA DIRECTOR:

The YIHA Director concurs with the Yurok Tribe's Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Services.

Part 1 – GENERAL INFORMATION

Signed _____ Date _____
(YIHA Director)

WATERSHED DIRECTOR:

The Watershed Director concurs with the Yurok Tribe’s Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Services.

Signed _____ Date _____
(Watershed Director)