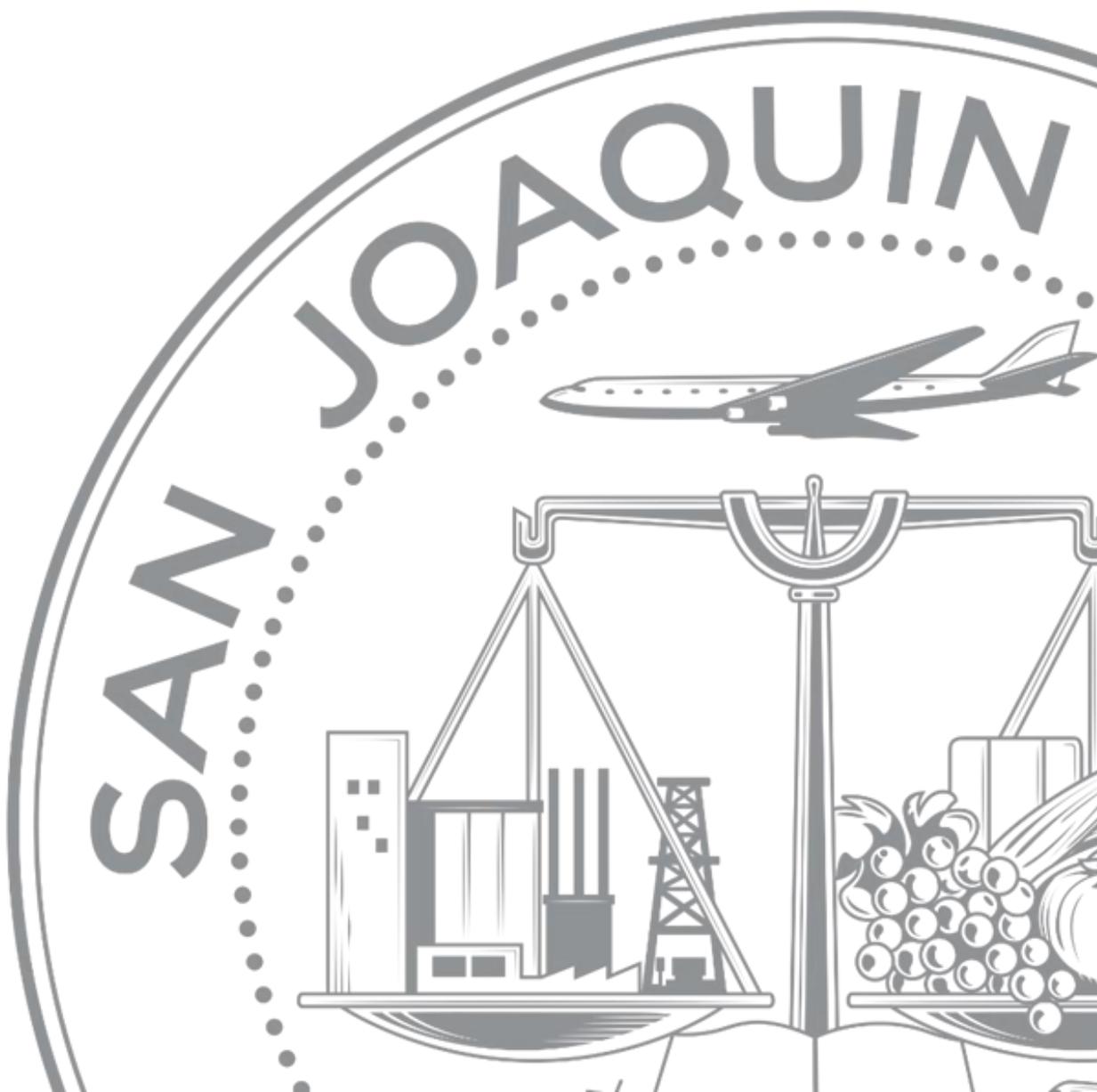


Drought and Water Shortage Hazard Annex

July 22, 2020



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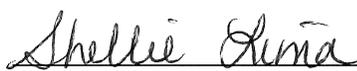
Promulgation Document

This ESF Annex to the County of San Joaquin Emergency Operations Plan describes how San Joaquin County will manage emergency incident or disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and restoration related to this ESF. All Primary and Support agencies identified as having assigned responsibilities in this ESF shall perform the emergency tasks as described to include preparing and maintaining Standard Operating Guidelines and Procedures, and by carrying out the training, exercises and plan maintenance needed to support the plan.

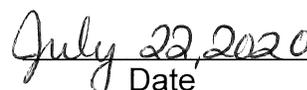
This ESF plan was developed using the Comprehensive Planning Guide 101 version 2 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency and California's emergency planning guidance documents. Adoption will occur following the established maintenance schedule; however, the plan may be modified in the interim without prior approval and formal adoption under the direction of the Director of Emergency Operations. The modified plan will be relayed digitally to all Primary and Support agencies identified as having assigned responsibilities in this ESF. In addition, the plan will be available on the San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services webpage and within the Advanced File Library of WebEOC. The Primary assigned agency will coordinate the review and update of the plan with the Support agencies as needed at least every two years. This ESF plan supersedes any previous versions.

This ESF Annex applies to Primary and Support agencies within San Joaquin County who are assigned responsibilities in *Section 4.3.1 Responsibilities by Emergency Support Function* of the All-Hazard EOP and/or identified within the ESF Annex.

This plan replaces previous annexes of the same title.



Shellie Lima, Director Emergency Operations



Date

This plan/annex will be formally promulgated by the chairperson of the Disaster Council of San Joaquin County at the next regularly scheduled meeting. The Disaster Council is empowered by County Ordinance to review and approve emergency and mutual aid plans.



Marcia Cunningham
Chair, San Joaquin County Disaster Council
Director of Emergency Services



Date

Plan Administration

San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services Director of Emergency Operations will coordinate review, revise, and re-promulgate this Annex at least once every two years or when key changes occur, such as lessons learned from exercises or real events. Changes may be made by the San Joaquin County Director of Emergency Operations without formal Disaster Council approval. This document supersedes all previous Drought and Water Shortage Annexes for the Operational Area.

Record of Changes

All updates and revisions to this Annex will be tracked and recorded in the following table. This process will ensure that the most recent version of the plan is disseminated and implemented by emergency response personnel.

Date	Change No.	Change made by (name/title)	Summary of Changes

Plan Distribution

San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services maintains the San Joaquin County Emergency Operations Plan in the San Joaquin County Emergency Operations Center Library. This document upon signature will become an annex to the Emergency Operations Plan. The primary method of Emergency Operations Plan distribution is electronic, with a copy available in the Advanced File Library of the SJC Web based information sharing database WebEOC and on the San Joaquin County Web page.

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Primary Agencies:	Office of Emergency Services (OES) Environmental Health Department (EHD)
Supporting Agencies:	Public Health Services (PHS) Human Services Agency (HSA) Local Irrigation Districts Local Water Districts Community Based Organizations (CBOs) Private Non-profits (PNPs) Disaster Relief Coalition (DRC)

1 INTRODUCTION

The Drought & Water Shortage Annex provides information and guidance for emergency operations during natural and human-caused conditions impacting water systems within San Joaquin County (County). This Annex will provide the following:

- 1) Identifies the emergency management organizations required to mitigate water system emergencies.
- 2) Identifies the policies, responsibilities, and procedures required to protect the health and safety of County communities, as well as public and private property.
- 3) Outline the operational concepts and procedures associated with field response to emergencies, Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activities, and recovery process.

This Annex will be activated when the OES receives reports of potential drought conditions and water shortages affecting the Operational Area (OA).

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to minimize drought and water shortage impacts by improving agency coordination, enhancing monitoring and early warning capabilities, water shortage impact assessments, and preparedness, response, and recovery programs. This Hazard Annex includes a coordinated local, state, and federal government strategy to prepare for, respond to, and recover from droughts and water shortages, and identifies an integrated regional approach to assessing droughts, drought action levels, and appropriate agency responses as drought severity changes. This plan may be reviewed and updated with each schedule revision date or as necessary to provide current information, technology, and strategies.

1.2 SCOPE

Emergency response to drought and water shortage may require the resources of the entire OA, Region, State, and Federal government. To meet the response objectives of this Annex, both public and private agencies are assigned specific tasks.

The American Meteorological Society defines a drought as a period of abnormally dry weather sufficiently long enough to cause a serious hydrological imbalance. This condition can lead to the following:

- Reduced water supply within the surface and subsurface water storage systems
- Reduced water allocations to water users and suppliers
- Increased subsurface water usage and associated effects
- Associated impacts on populations (human and animal) as well as to crops

General assignments are as follows:

- OES is responsible for general support to the County's response and will ensure proper notifications are made upon activation of this Annex. OES will activate the EOC to support operations, planning, logistics, and finance as the situation dictates as defined by ESF-05, Emergency Management.
- County departments and other community organizations identified in this Annex are responsible for checking the welfare and/or providing services to those members of the vulnerable population that fall under their programs.

2 SITUATION OVERVIEW

2.1 HAZARD ANALYSIS

The onset of drought is a gradual phenomenon, whereas water shortage may be sudden, as would occur if an earthquake causes massive and cascading Delta levee failures, resulting in a shutdown of the Delta's export water pumps. Most natural disasters, such as floods or forest fires, occur relatively rapidly and afford little time for preparation for disaster response. Except for impacts on dryland farming and grazing, drought impacts may occur slowly over seasonal periods, and the effects may linger for years after the end of the event.

In California, drought is commonly associated with impacts and below-normal precipitation. Drought impacts increase with the length of a drought, as water supplies in reservoirs are depleted, and groundwater levels decline due to increased pumping. The extent of drought impacts is dependent on many factors, including climate, water use patterns, available water supplies, and geography.

Historical Droughts

Droughts exceeding three years in California's measured hydrologic record have been relatively rare in Northern California, which is where the majority sources of the State's water supply originates. Historical multi-year droughts include:

- 1912-13
- 1918-20
- 1923-24
- 1929-34
- 1947-50
- 1959-61
- 1976-77
- 1987-92
- 2014-17

The 1988 emergency drought proclamation required that all agencies of the County government use and employ County personnel, equipment, and facilities for the performance of all activities consistent with the direction of OES and the County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The EOP describes the County government's response to disasters, including response by all levels of government and the private sector. Under the California Emergency Services Act, the EOP describes the methods for carrying out emergency operations, rendering mutual aid, the emergency service of government agencies, resource mobilization, public information, and the means to ensure continuity of government during an emergency or disaster.

The 1988 proclamation(s) directed OES to take specific actions to respond to drought. These actions included providing access to State and Federal agricultural relief assistance programs and directed OES to form a task force.

The 1988 Agricultural Drought Task Force (ADTF) objectives were:

- Assess the drought situation and make recommendations for Board action.
- Be the central point of contact with state and federal agencies.

- Be the central point to increase the attention given to citizens and agencies to conserve water.

In addition, during that period, PW, and many local jurisdictions implemented water conservation programs, provided a status report on the County's updated water conditions, monitored drought impacts and helped provide drought relief.

The 2014 Proclamation also directed the re-activated ADTF to:

- Maintain situation awareness and make recommendations to the Board.
- Have OES coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies.
- Adopt an early awareness campaign to aggressively convince the community to implement conservation in the early months of the drought, instead of waiting for a more critical period. This could also explain that conservation does not always result in higher or lower utility rates due to the cost of maintaining water delivery systems.

Responding to future droughts or water shortage emergencies, the ADTF will be re-activated with OES acting as Chair, with PW and Agricultural Commissioner's Office providing support. The ADTF will coordinate overall drought activities among agencies and the community. OES will also focus on emergency response and recovery.

2.1.1 Climate Change

In addition to historical measured data, scientists are now reconstructing historical weather conditions through the analysis of tree rings (dendrochronology). Information on the thickness of annual growth rings can be used to infer historical weather and streamflow conditions. The recent drought in the County and new details on drought patterns have raised awareness of the need to address the possibility of long-term, sustained drought.

Warming temperatures due to global climate change, combined with changes in precipitation and runoff patterns, are projected to increase the frequency and intensity of droughts in California. Regions that rely heavily upon surface water (rivers, streams, and lakes) could be particularly affected as runoff becomes more variable, and more demand is placed on groundwater. Climate change and a projected increase in California's population will also affect water demand. Warmer temperatures will likely increase evapotranspiration¹ rates and extend growing seasons, thereby increasing the amount of water that is needed for the irrigation of many crops, urban landscaping, and environmental water needs.

2.1.2 Impacts on People with Access and Functional Needs

The impact of drought and water shortage on people with access and functional needs will require focused monitoring to ensure their acquisition of an accessible water supply. This may include the possible delivery of potable water.

2.1.3 Conservation

Water conservation has become a cornerstone of California's effort to build water resiliency. By taking a more focused approach on conservation, individual water providers are looking to behavioral changes, technology, or improved design or processes implemented to reduce water loss, waste, or use. Conservation should be a priority in all water management decisions because there is often not enough lead time during emergencies to undertake significant water-saving improvements. Local providers will need to follow individual water management plans.

¹Evapotranspiration is the sum of evaporation and plant transpiration from the Earth's land and ocean surface to the atmosphere.

Ensuring the public receives current and accurate information as well as access to available resources, will need to be a priority.

2.1.4 Shortages

As it pertains to drought shortages from water retrieved from aboveground free-flowing sources or underground aquifers, regulatory bodies will implement their individual water shortage contingency plans, as required by California Water Code section 10632. Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) must also address systems' responses to catastrophic interruptions of their supplies, such as those caused by earthquakes or power shortages.

Regardless of the mechanism driving the shortage, regulatory moderation or interdiction may be required to maintain long-term viability.

3 PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

The following planning assumptions were used to develop this Annex. If these assumptions are not valid for a specific event or circumstance, it will be necessary to modify the operational concepts and assigned responsibilities defined herein:

The organizations described or noted in this EOP will be aware of significant emergency conditions as they arise. These conditions will trigger a response consistent with the respective responsibilities and roles defined either by the EOP, or other legal and policy frameworks. The responding organizations will be constrained in their response by the level of training, readiness activities, and interagency coordination undertaken before the incident. The planning assumptions are as follows:

Emergencies may occur at any time with little or no warning and may exceed capabilities of local, state, federal, tribal governments and the private sector in the affected areas:

- Emergencies may result in casualties, fatalities, and displace people from their homes.
- All incidents are local.
- An emergency will require a prompt and effective response and recovery operations from emergency services, disaster relief groups and volunteer organizations, and the private sector.
- OA EOC capabilities may be limited for the first operational period if communications links to other agencies and county departments are impacted.
- Essential County services will be maintained as long as conditions permit.
- All emergency response staff are trained and experienced in operating under the NIMS/SEMS protocol.
- County support of City emergency operations will be based on the principle of self-help. The Cities will be responsible for utilizing all available local resources along with initiating mutual aid and cooperative assistance agreements before requesting assistance from the County following SEMS.
- County departments and agencies with regulatory oversight responsibilities will continue their same roles during all phases of an emergency. They will participate in the organizational chain to support emergency management efforts.
- The County's planning, policies, strategies, operations, and tactics will make every effort to consider the needs of the general population, children of all ages, individuals with disabilities, and others with access and functional needs.
- Neighboring Counties and Regions will come to the County's aid through the Mutual Aid Agreement and/or other mechanisms and agreements.
- If needed, the Regional EOC (REOC) will make additional resource requests through the State Operations Center (SOC).
- If Federal assistance is needed, requests will be coordinated through the SOC.
- Public, private, volunteer organizations, and the public will have to utilize their resources and be self-sufficient for potentially several days, possibly longer.
- The citizens in the county will be expected to provide for their immediate needs to the extent possible for potentially several days following a catastrophic event, or for at least

24 hours following a location-specific incident. This may include public as well as private resources in the form of lifeline services.

- Environmental, technological, and civil emergencies may be of a magnitude and severity that State and Federal assistance is required.
- County communication and work centers may be destroyed or rendered inoperable during a disaster. Normal operations can be disrupted during a general emergency; however, the County can still operate effectively if public officials, first responders, employees, volunteers, and residents are:
 - Familiar with established policies and procedures;
 - Assigned pre-designated tasks;
 - Formally trained in their duties, roles, and responsibilities required during emergency operations.

4 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

This plan, will be implemented as called for by the Director of Emergency Services or their designee as appropriate. Actions will be consistent with those outlined in the EOP, including the activation of the EOC. Levels and positions activated will be based upon SEMS and reflect the extent and pace of the crisis. Additional activation information is in the ESF-05 Management Annex and EOC policies.

Drought conditions will typically take some time to build to the point of creating an impact, while water shortage conditions can materialize without warning and usually, as a side effect to another emergency.

4.1 NOTIFICATIONS

OES will monitor information coming out of State agencies responsible for gathering and maintaining information to provide situational awareness on the surface and sub-surface water supplies. During a water shortage or drought conditions, local information will be shared with agencies throughout the OA and the State to ensure partners both vertically and horizontally maintain a common operating picture. While there is no single point at which drought or water shortage conditions can be seen as a trigger, there are trends in water supplies that should be monitored. Once monitoring begins, a report of findings should be generated and pushed up to the Director of Emergency Services for consideration to provide to the Board of Supervisors (BOS). The BOS, once briefed, will provide the directive to convene the ADTF.

As with many emergencies, the management of an incident is integral to the response and recovery effort. Ensuring a reliable water supply is available to support the health and safety needs of people in an emergency is critical in this effort.

4.2 PUBLIC INFORMATION

A significant portion of a response to a drought incident is getting the messaging out to the public as it pertains to the response and recovery to drought and/or water shortage conditions. The use of a Joint Information System is a comprehensive method to ensuring a single unified message can reach the individuals and organizations impacted by this type of event. For drought conditions, there may be information on conservation while a water shortage may require messaging on maintaining potable water or locations to pick up drinking water. Detailed information pertaining to Public Information can be found in the ESF – 15 Annex.

4.3 INFORMATION SHARING AND DISSEMINATION

OES will monitor information coming out of the State agencies responsible for maintaining situational awareness. This information will go into an Incident Action Plan (IAP) and/or a Drought Situation Report to be shared with the participating agencies of both the Drought Task Force as well as locally impacted jurisdictions. Conversely, local information will be shared with the State to ensure partners both vertically and horizontally maintain a common operating picture. Within the OA, this will occur using both WebEOC as well as standard email and phone calls.

4.4 WEBEOC

WebEOC is the primary source of information sharing and resource fulfillment among the first responder agencies within the OA. Web EOC will be used to share Situation Reports, IAP, map impacted areas, as well as receive and fulfill resource requests.

5 ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL DROUGHT TASK FORCE

5.1 ASSEMBLAGE OF ADTF

When directed by the Director of Emergency Services, OES will convene the ADTF Members and Advisory Committee to begin gathering information on the existence and/or severity of drought conditions affecting the County. The Director of Emergency Services will review the information provided by the ADTF and assess the need to ask the BOS for a Proclamation of a Local Emergency Due to Drought Conditions. The ADTF will establish the meeting schedule (weekly, bi-weekly, etc.) and the frequency of generating situation reports. This information, along with an Emergency Action Plan (EAP), will be submitted to the Director of Emergency Services or their designee. Information updates to the BOS will be on a schedule to remain compliant with the issuance of a proclamation.

5.1.1 ADTF Participating Agencies

Members are expected to attend the ADTF meetings and consider the situational updates and expert opinions or observations that Advisory Committee agencies are providing and then vote on a recommended action to deliver to the BOS.

The Member agencies identified in the Board Order are:

- Office of Emergency Services (Chair/Member)
- Public Works Department (Member)
- Agricultural Commissioner's Office (Member)
- U.C. Cooperative Extension Service (Member)
- Stockton East Water District (Member)
- South San Joaquin Irrigation District (Member)

The Advisory Committee agencies that provide situational updates and expert opinions are:

- Environmental Health Department
- Public Health Department
- Human Services Agency
- Fire Mutual Aid Coordinator
- City of Escalon Public Works Department
- City of Lathrop Public Works Department
- City of Lodi Public Works Department
- City of Manteca Public Works Department
- City of Ripon Public Works Department
- City of Stockton Municipal Utility Department
- City of Tracy Utility Department
- Local Irrigation Districts
- Local Water Districts

- Ca. Department of Water Resources
- Ca. State Water Resources Control Board
- Ca. Office of Emergency Services
- Ca. Department of Public Health
- National Weather Service
- United States Department of Agriculture

6 ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Potential Roles and Responsibilities of local agencies as well as other organizations that may be involved in Emergency Management for Drought or Water Shortage Emergency Assistance.

Primary Agency	Roles and Responsibilities
Office of Emergency Services ESF - 05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADTF member. • Request the BOS to proclaim a local emergency due to drought conditions, and promulgate orders, regulations, or laws as needed throughout the duration of the emergency. • Coordinates countywide response activities during drought and water shortage emergencies. • Mobilize county resources and emergency organizations. • Addresses emergency management needs related to the drought or water shortage. • Develops the Emergency Action Plan that documents operational activities and tasks carried out by agencies.
Environmental Health Department ESF - 08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitors the status of water well drilling permits. • Regulates Small Public Water Systems (SPWS) (less than 200 connections) and provides training to protect and conserve the system's drinking water supply. • Requires the SPWS to collect water samples after an emergency for laboratory analysis to verify that a water supply is safe to drink. • Assists residents on private wells with information on what contaminants the well water needs to be tested for, interprets the laboratory results, and gives guidance to the public on how to treat their water to make it safe to drink. • Evaluates the adequacy of emergency interconnections among the county's SPWS or private wells. • Provide technical assistance from existing resources to improve or add interconnections. • Monitors impacts to at-risk small public water systems. • Maintains an up-to-date list of approved bottled water purveyors and certified drinking water haulers. • Processes requests for financial assistance through State Revolving Fund (SRF). • Re-evaluates required drinking water treatments and issuance of Public Notification notices to water users as an on-going necessity to protect public health during a drought.

Primary Agency	Roles and Responsibilities
Agricultural Commissioner's Office ESF - 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADTF member. • Provides agricultural drought impact estimates to support requests for drought designations by the United States Department of Agriculture Secretary.
Public Works ESF – 03 & 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADTF member. • Manages multiple Community Service districts.

Support Agency	Roles and Responsibilities
Public Health Services ESF - 08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assesses and responds to impacts of water shortages on public health. • Issues or directs water system operators to issue notices and monitors the issuance of notices as directed by California Department of Public Health (CDPH) or EHD. • Conducts health and nutrition programs for low-income women, infants, and children.
Human Services Agency ESF - 06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assesses and responds to impacts of water shortages on the public • Obtains and distributes food donations to those who have lost jobs or income due to the drought and water shortages.
Irrigation District ESF - 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural water purveyors must efficiently distribute reduced surface water supplies, and help their members obtain supplemental water supplies. • Provides technical water conservation information to their growers.
Water District ESF - 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updates the Urban Water Management Plans (UWMP). • Promotes water conservation. • Enforces drought response measures.
Resource Conservation District ESF - 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides technical assistance, loans, and grants to help farmers and ranchers cope with some of the short-term and long-term consequences of droughts.
Community Based Organization ESF - 06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtains and distributes food donations to those who have lost jobs or income due to the drought and water shortages.

Support Agency	Roles and Responsibilities
Private Non-Profit ESF - 06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists with providing services as an independent organization.
Disaster Relief Coalition ESF - 06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides emergency food, clothing, shelter, and medical assistance to needy individuals and families.
Non- governmental Organization ESF - 06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides drought-related information to their members and cooperates with State surveys of drought impacts. Provides a variety of services including help with food, household needs, clothing, and personal needs. • Mobilizes staff, volunteer leaders, and resources for disaster response.
UC Extension ESF - 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADTF member. • Provides technical advice and information to local farmers and ranchers on how to cope with the drought.
Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator ESF - 08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves as the OA (mutual aid) Coordinator for PHS, EMS, EHD, and BHS. • Reports the status of medical, mental health, public health, and environmental health activities to the regional and state Medical Health Coordination Center.
Emergency Medical Services ESF - 08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assesses impact on medical activities.
Behavioral Health Services ESF - 08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides information on available short-term counseling for emotional or mental health problems caused by the economic impacts of the drought or water shortage emergency. • Applies for and utilizes the FEMA Crisis Counseling Program grant for a presidentially declared disaster.

6.1 OTHER AGENCIES

City agencies will follow their procedures in accordance with their UWMP. State agencies will follow their procedures in accordance with the California Drought Contingency Plan and SEMS. Federal agencies will follow their procedures in accordance with NIMS.

7 AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

The authorities and references documented in the basic plan of the EOP are considered applicable to this Support Annex, in addition the following are also applicable to this function:

California Code, Water Code

WAT § 10632

Board Order #B-88-471-

The BOS directs OES to reconvene the ADTF (see Board Order #B-88-471) to assess the County situation and make recommendations for further Board action.

8 ACRONYMS

ADTF - Agricultural Drought Task Force

IRWMs – Integrated Regional Water Management Plans

RWQCB – Regional Water Quality Control Boards

SPWS – Small Public Water Systems

SWRCB – State Water Resources Control Board

UWMP – Urban Water Management Plan

9 ATTACHMENTS

1988 PROCLAMATION

AGRICULTURAL DROUGHT TASK FORCE

Established 4/5/88 by Board Order #B-88-471

Agency Membership

Office of Emergency Services
Agricultural Commissioner's Office
U.C. Cooperative Extension Service
Stockton East Water District
South S.J. Irrigation District
Public Works Department

Also invited to participate:

U.S.D.A Soil Conservation Service
U.S.D.A. Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service
Farmer's Home Administration

B&CIII: ADHOC-1

ATTACHMENT 1

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL DROUGHT TASK FORCE

AGENCY MEMBERSHIP

San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services
San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner's Office
University of California Cooperative Extension Service
Stockton East Water District
South San Joaquin Irrigation District
Public Works (assisted on 4/2 per 7/16/20, OES)

The following agencies will be invited to participate:

USDA Soil Conservation Service
USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Farmer's Home Administration

Before the Board of Supervisors
County of San Joaquin, State of California

B- 88-471

MOTION: COSTA/BARBER

DECLARATION OF DROUGHT EMERGENCY

THIS BOARD HEREBY AUTHORIZES the Chairman to sign the Resolution
Proclaiming Existence of a Local Emergency due to the drought conditions that
exist in the County; and

THIS BOARD DIRECTS the Office of Emergency Services to form an
Agricultural Drought Task Force which will meet periodically to assess the
County situation and make recommendations for further Board action.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above order was passed and adopted on APR - 5 1988
by the following vote of the Board of Supervisors, to wit:

AYES: BARBER, WILHOIT, COSTA, CARTER, SOUSA

NOES: NONE

ABSENT: NONE

ABSTAIN: NONE

Copies to:



JORETTA J. HAYDE
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
County of San Joaquin
State of California

JORETTA J. HAYDE

COB 12 (8/84)

BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
RESOLUTION PROCLAIMING EXISTENCE OF A LOCAL EMERGENCY

R-88- 316

WHEREAS, Ordinance No. 1786 of the County of San Joaquin empowers the Board of supervisors to proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a local emergency when said county is affected or likely to be affected by a public calamity; and

WHEREAS, said Board of Supervisors has been requested by the Director of Emergency Services of said county to proclaim the existence of a local emergency therein; and

WHEREAS, said Board of Supervisors does hereby find:

That conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property have arisen within said county, caused by drought commencing on or about 10 a.m. on the 5th day of April, 1988; and

That the aforesaid conditions of extreme peril warrant and necessitate the proclamation of the existence of a local emergency;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED that a local emergency now exists throughout said county; and

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that during the existence of said local emergency the powers, functions, and duties of the Director of Emergency Services and the emergency organization of this county shall be those prescribed by state law, by ordinances, and resolutions of this county, approved by the Board of Supervisors on April 5, 1988.

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that said local emergency shall be deemed to continue to exist until its termination is proclaimed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Joaquin, State of California.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this _____ day of APR - 5 1988, 1988, by the following vote of the Board of Supervisors to wit:

AYES: **BARBER, WILHOIT, COSTA, CARTER, SOUSA**

NOES: **NONE**

ABSENT: **NONE**

ATTEST: JORETTA J. HAYDE
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Joaquin, State of California

By CINDY DUBRUTZ
Deputy Clerk



WILLIAM N. SOUSA

WILLIAM N. SOUSA, Chairman
Board of Supervisors
County of San Joaquin
State of California



COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

ROOM 401, COURTHOUSE
222 EAST WEBER AVENUE
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA 95202
TELEPHONE (209) 944-2111
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION (209) 944-2116

RONALD E. BALDWIN
COORDINATOR

April 5, 1988

*PK
checked
per #2
CO/B-5*

Board of Supervisors
Courthouse
Stockton, CA

Dear Board Members:

DECLARATION OF DROUGHT EMERGENCY

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That the Board authorize the Chairman to sign the attached Resolution Proclaiming Existence of a Local Emergency due to the drought conditions that exist in the County, and
2. That the Board direct the Office of Emergency Services to form an Agricultural Drought Task Force which will meet periodically to assess the County situation and make recommendations for further Board action.

REASON FOR RECOMMENDATION:

This office has been monitoring the effects of our continuing dry conditions since March of this year. We have met with the County water suppliers and the Agricultural Advisory Committee during the past month. It has been our intent to stay abreast of the situation in the County in order to be able to take any actions which are appropriate.

This County, after two critically dry years, is entering a period where drought conditions are beginning to have an effect on segments of its economy. Our most water sensitive industries, dryland farming and cattle operations, are now seeing the effects of the lack of soil moisture through the early loss of rangeland grasses. In addition, several water suppliers in the County are also implementing measures to deal with short supplies of surface water.

For the period of this summer there will be two primary effects from this situation. There will be the potential impact on agricultural output due to reduced irrigation and poor initial soil moisture conditions. This will be, for the most part, a subtle impact which will have to be closely monitored. Other drought stimulated actions, such as crop substitution, should also be expected.

Board of Supervisors
April 5, 1988
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The second effect will be the growing need to draw on ground water supplies to supplement available surface water. Dozens of standby pumps will be started this spring which will initiate a process of drawing down our finite groundwater supply. The full extent of this drawdown of our aquifers will depend on the length of the drought. This pumping will significantly increase the cost of water in certain areas.

It is not expected that urban areas will be directly impacted from the drought during this summer. If the drought extends into next year, then the need for urban conservation measures may well be needed. Overall, water supplies will be tight this summer, but we should not see complete water supply failure in the County.

Today's recommendation to declare an emergency is based on the request of the local Department of Agriculture representative for support in trying to open the USDA feed programs to the County cattle industry. The USDA agricultural assistance programs, which do not require a presidential disaster declaration for implementation, would be helpful at this time to assist ranchers who are coping with the premature loss of rangeland grasses.

Further federal assistance beyond the Department of Agriculture programs should not be expected at this time. The situation will probably have to worsen considerably before a presidential disaster declaration is considered. Water districts, farmers, and other potentially effected individuals should immediately take any prudent measures required to conserve scarce surface water. The County should begin to carefully document damages and losses due to the drought for the time when federal relief may be a possibility.

In order for the County to more effectively accomplish the above task, I am requesting that the Board direct the establishment of an Agricultural Drought Task Force. This action will serve to draw together agencies and information for joint damage assessment and recommendations. It will also serve as a central point of contact for providing information to citizens and state and federal officials. Its recommended membership is outlined in Attachment 1.

I feel that these are prudent actions at this time, even though the full extent of the drought's eventual effects are unknown. They will serve to increase attention given by citizens and agencies to conservation of water. They will also assist in

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obtaining Department of Agriculture assistance for those industries which are most rainfall sensitive and are therefore now feeling the effects of the dry conditions. Finally, they will ensure a close monitoring of the situation by the County so that any further needed actions are initiated promptly.

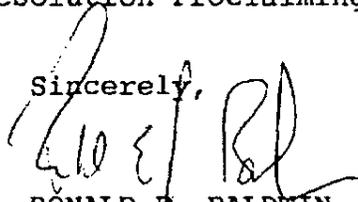
FISCAL IMPACT:

There is no fiscal impact.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN UPON APPROVAL:

The Chairman will sign the Resolution Proclaiming Existence of a Local Emergency.

Sincerely,



RONALD F. BALDWIN, Coordinator
Office of Emergency Services

REB/hld

Attachment

c: California Office of Emergency Services
California Office of Emergency Services, Region IV
County Administrator

2014 RESOLUTION

BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

R-14- 10

RESOLUTION PROCLAIMING THE EXISTENCE OF A LOCAL DROUGHT EMERGENCY

WHEREAS, Section 4-3005 of the Ordinance Code of San Joaquin County empowers the Board of Supervisors to proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a local emergency when said County is affected by a public calamity; and

WHEREAS, said Board of Supervisors has been requested by the Director of Emergency Services of said County to proclaim the existence of a local emergency therein; and

WHEREAS, said Board of Supervisors does hereby find:

That conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property have arisen within said County, caused by drought, which began on the 1st day of January, 2014; and

That aforesaid conditions of extreme peril warrant and necessitate the proclamation of the existence of a local emergency;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED that a local emergency exists throughout said County; and

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that during the existence of said local emergency, the powers, functions, and duties of the Director of Emergency Services and the emergency organization of this County shall be those prescribed by State law, by Ordinances and Resolutions of this County, approved by the Board of Supervisors on January 15, 2013.

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that said local emergency shall be deemed to continue to exist until its termination is proclaimed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Joaquin, State of California.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 28 day of January, 2014, by the following vote of the Board of Supervisors, to wit:

AYES: **Villapudua/Bestolarides/Ruhstaller/Vogel/Elliott**

NOES: **None**

ABSENT: **None**

ATTEST: MIMI DUZENSKI
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors-
County of San Joaquin
State of California

By Robert V. Elliott
Robert V. Elliott, Chairman
Board of Supervisors
County of San Joaquin
State of California

By Mimi Duzenski
Deputy Clerk

