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

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Community Profile

Version 1.0 December 2018
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation would like to thank those Yolo County Operational Area collaborators and partners who participated in the planning and development of this document.

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

As with any working plan, this document represents planning strategies and guidance as understood as of the date of this plan’s release. This plan identifies natural hazards and risks and identifies the hazard mitigation strategy to reduce vulnerability and make the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation more disaster resistant and sustainable.
LETTER OF PROMULGATION

December 2018

To: Tribal Citizens of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation

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

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

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

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

The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Tribal Council gives its full support to this Community Profile and urges all tribal citizens and individuals to mitigate against the threat of disaster before they occur.

The Yolo Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional HMP, including the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Community Profile, provides assurances that the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation will continue to comply with all applicable Federal statutes and regulations during the periods for which it receives grant funding, in compliance with 44 CFR 13.11(c), and will amend its plan whenever necessary to reflect changes in tribal or Federal laws and statutes as required in 44 CFR 13.11(d).

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Tribal Council

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
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SECTION 1.0: INTRODUCTION

1.1 HISTORY
For thousands of years, members of California’s Wintun Tribes have been guided by a culture rich with an understanding of medicine, technology, food production and land stewardship. The towns and roads of today were the villages and trade routes of the past. Land was healthy and early communities thrived.

The arrival of missionaries and European explorers forever altered the course of Native people in California. Many Wintun people were enslaved to serve the missions, while abuse and disease further dwindled their numbers. By the 1800s, many ancestors were purged of their homes and hunting lands by opportunists driven by gold and greed. Northern California Native people were decimated by the Gold Rush and federal policies that legalized genocide. During this time the Yocha Dehe population declined dramatically and our ancestors were rendered nearly extinct.

In the early 1900s, the Tribe was forcibly removed from their village by the US government and placed on a federally created rancheria—otherwise known as a reservation—in Rumsey, California. Stranded on barren, non-irrigatable land, they struggled to survive. In 1940, they gained a hard-won relocation to a small parcel of land further south in the Capay Valley, where they managed to cultivate small amounts of food. Without the opportunity to produce more than subsistence levels of crops, ancestors who had lived sustainably for thousands of years became dependent on the US government for survival.

Finally, in the late 1980s, the tide began to turn. Some ancestral lands were restored to the Tribe, providing a land base for housing and economic development. It was at this time that the State of California instituted the California Lottery and the federal government enacted the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA). The United States Congress enactment of IGRA in particular provided a means to promote economic development and self-sufficiency with the explicit purpose of strengthening tribal self-governance. This offered the Tribe the opportunity to open Cache Creek Indian Bingo on part of 188 acres of trust land.

Initially, the Tribe knew little about gaming. They focused their resources on building the necessary foundation for tribal government to manage assets generated by the bingo hall. Powered by hard work and determination, the Tribe developed their own management strategy and expanded the bingo hall into the world-class Cache Creek Casino Resort, eventually providing economic development and stability for tribal citizens.

The independence gained from the initial influx of gaming revenue gave the Tribe the wherewithal to reacquire some of their traditional lands, to invest in the future of their children through improved education and to provide philanthropic support for communities in need.

In 2009, the Tribe legally changed their name from the Rumsey Band of Wintun Indians, as they were originally labeled by the federal government, to the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, named for their homeland in their ancestral Patwin language. The name change represents an important mark in
time for the people of Yocha Dehe. It connects the Tribe to their heritage and expresses their sense of pride and hope for the future.

1.2 OVERVIEW

The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation is a federally recognized Tribal government with sovereign jurisdiction and lands within the Capay Valley, in the northwest area of Yolo County. The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation maintains governmental and commercial operations on both trust and fee lands, ranging from residential housing, a school, a cultural department, to agricultural operations that include an olive mill and organic farms, a casino and hotel resort, a golf club, and an internationally accredited fire department.

The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation is located in California’s Yolo County, 49 miles northwest of Sacramento in the Coast Range along Cache Creek. The Nation possesses over 14,000 acres of land in the Capay Valley, with approximately 1,133 acres of that land owned and held in trust by the United States for the Tribal government’s benefit. In 2016, The Tribe received 853 acres of the land that it owns taken into trust by the United States. This will provide more sovereign territory for the existing and future residential and governmental needs of the Tribe’s growing population. See Appendix A for maps of the Tribal property and Tribal housing.

Sensitive archaeological sites and cultural resources in the aboriginal territory of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation are of great concern especially when they become subject to natural hazards, such as wildfires, flooding and earthquakes. Often these resources are unknown until a disaster hits, making planning difficult. Both known and unknown archaeological and cultural sites are considered sacred knowledge and are thus confidential as they may be at risk should they become public knowledge.

To protect archaeological and cultural sites in the aboriginal area, the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation has created the Cultural Resource Department (CRD) to protect sacred sites, traditional cultural properties and gathering areas. The CRD maintains a Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Database, which allows the Tribe to monitor cultural resources for a wide area. When a hazard impacts an area, the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Fire Department contacts the CRD, giving them an approximate location of the hazard, the CRD then checks the GIS database to locate potential cultural resources that may be impacted by a hazard giving the Fire Department instructions both in and out of the field on the proper protocols that may need to be taken to avoid adverse effects to the site.

1.3 DEMOGRAPHICS

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation is a sovereign Indian Tribal government recognized by the United States. As a federally-recognized tribal government, Yocha Dehe has the authority to regulate its own people and affairs within its sovereign territory, which consists of trust land owned by the United States and held for its use and benefit. The Tribe’s lands (whether held in trust by the United States or owned in fee by the Tribe) are located in the Capay Valley, an agriculturally rich valley in Yolo County, about 45 miles northwest of Sacramento. The Tribe consists of approximately 76 citizens, and is governed by a Tribal Council, comprised of five members, and specifically, a Tribal Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, and two Members at Large. The Tribe’s government is comprised of numerous
departments and committees including a fire department, a school, a cultural center, business operations that include a gaming facility, a gas station, an equestrian center, and an olive mill. The Tribe’s sovereign land is home to both Tribal citizens and their families, and the Tribe employs thousands of people who work within the Tribal government and its various agricultural and commercial operations. The employees, tribal citizens, and patrons of Tribal owned facilities are the public which this plan addresses. The tribal citizen population of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation was 76 in 2017, with a median age of 38. The average age of Casino guests is 54.

1.4 INFRASTRUCTURE
The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation houses a wide array of tribal infrastructure.

1.4.1 COMMUNICATIONS
Several telephone companies service the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation including AT&T, Verizon, Sprint/Nextel, and T-mobile. The local cable TV provider for the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation is DirecTV. The Yocha Dehe Fire Department has a main data network provided by the casino. There is a secondary circuit at the Community Center provided by Frontier that if by chance the Casino’s circuit fails, can be used as a fail-safe to the community center. A disaster recovery room at the casino backs up the tribe and casino computers systems. There is no broadcast media, though two print media sources include the Valley Voice and the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Community Newsletter.

1.4.2 TRANSPORTATION
The principal highway through the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation is State Route 16. The two lane state highway runs north to State Route 20 in Colusa County and east to Interstate 505 at the town of Madison ultimately connecting to the City of Woodland.

The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation is serviced by YoloBus, with connections to Vacaville, Davis, Woodland, and Sacramento. Nine charter busses come to the Casino daily, carrying 65 passengers each.

There are no existing rail lines connecting to the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation; the Vaca Valley and Clear Lake Railroad that once serviced the valley to Rumsey ceased operations in 1934.

There are no airports at the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation; the closest airport for passenger service is the Sacramento International Airport, approximately 45 minutes away. The Tribe will set up a helibase on tribal property only for wildland fires. There are no commercially navigable waterways near the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, though Cache Creek runs along its border and is used by rafting companies further up the Cache Creek Canyon.

1.4.3 UTILITIES
Commercial electrical power and pressurized natural gas distribution is provided by Pacific Gas & Electric. A high pressure (900 psi) four (4) inch natural gas line provides natural gas service to Cache Creek Casino Resort and all tribal enterprises and extends approximately 7.5 miles to County Road 85 (PG&E Natural Gas Distribution System) to the Casino. The water system is supplied by several underground water wells that supply storage tanks:
- 110k gallon tank: Was added to support landscaping
- 150k gallon tank: Tribal Housing
- Two 1.1 million gallon tanks: Casino

The Casino has a wastewater and sewer treatment plant and the tribal housing, offices, and facilities are serviced by Waste Management. All solid waste is serviced by Waste Management. Tribal housing is on a septic tank system.

### 1.4.4 Health Care

The closest hospital to the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation is Woodland Memorial Hospital, 22 miles away.

Area and regional hospitals include:

- Sutter Davis Medical Center – 30 miles south, in Davis
- NorthBay VacaValley Hospital – 35 miles west, in Vacaville

There is a new tribal clinic located on tribal property. Hours are Mondays 7:30 am - 4:30 pm for health coaching appointments only and Tuesday thru Friday 7:30 am – 6:00 pm for appointments. Services include:

- Health coaching
- Treatment for common illnesses
- Minor injury treatments
- Health assessments
- Management of chronic conditions

### 1.4.5 Education

Guided by the Tribe’s Strategic Plan for Education, the Yocha Dehe Wintun Academy maintains a rigorous and unique academic program that instills a love of learning for a lifetime of success within today’s world, while still upholding our Tribe’s core values and cultural traditions.

The Academy staff serves Tribal students on the campus proper and provides educational guidance and support beyond Yocha Dehe. The Academy serves children up to the 8th grade.

Each student has a full range of academic and enrichment program options incorporated into Individual Academic Plans based on assessments. Additionally, students receive individual instrumental music lessons on guitar, flute, Indian flute, and piano, as well as individualized choral and vocal instruction. The Tribe is reviving its language, and the teaching of the Patwin language is integrated into the school’s regular curriculum. Teachers take a progressive approach to teaching Patwin in the classroom by utilizing multimedia tactics with iPods, iPads and desktop computers as tools to hear, practice, and strengthen the language.

### 1.4.6 Critical Facilities

Table 1 shows a list of critical facilities for the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Three Tiered Maintenance Building</td>
<td>14473 State Route 16</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cache Creek Casino Resort</td>
<td>14455 State Route 16</td>
<td>$50,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cache Creek Casino Resort Hotel</td>
<td>14455 State Route 16</td>
<td>$50,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam Warehouse</td>
<td>14193 Golf Course Drive</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Maintenance Shed</td>
<td>19090 Puhkum Road</td>
<td>$161,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influent Lift Station</td>
<td>14487 State Route 16</td>
<td>$215,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Maintenance Building</td>
<td>19090 Puhkum Road</td>
<td>$364,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mini Mart</td>
<td>14151 Winners Way</td>
<td>$900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Gas Pipeline</td>
<td>14455 State Route 16</td>
<td>$4,246,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SÉKA Hills Olive Mill</td>
<td>19326 County Road 78</td>
<td>$6,209,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SÉKA Hills Olive Mill Warehouse</td>
<td>19326 County Road 78</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SÉKA Hills Olive Mill Warehouse Olive Oil Tank</td>
<td>19326 County Road 78</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking Garage</td>
<td>14455 State Route 16</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standby Generator Facility</td>
<td>14215 Golf Course Drive</td>
<td>$13,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Energy Storage Tank</td>
<td>14473 State Route 16</td>
<td>$5,287,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Council Chambers</td>
<td>18960 Puhkum Road</td>
<td>$3,558,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Facilities Office Building</td>
<td>19214 Puhkum Road</td>
<td>$1,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Government Offices</td>
<td>18960 Puhkum Road</td>
<td>$5,865,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Propane Tank</td>
<td>18960 Puhkum Road</td>
<td>$200,764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yocha Dehe Golf Course</td>
<td>14373 Golf Course Drive</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yocha Dehe Golf Course Clubhouse</td>
<td>14373 Golf Course Drive</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turf Maintenance Building</td>
<td>14591 Golf Course Drive</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Water Treatment Facility</td>
<td>14199 Golf Course Drive</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Facility List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water Treatment Facility</td>
<td>14195 Golf Course Drive</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Complex Recreation Pavilion</td>
<td>12360 Wintun Circle</td>
<td>$443,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well One</td>
<td>14455 State Route 16</td>
<td>$30,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well Two</td>
<td>14455 State Route 16</td>
<td>$30,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well Three</td>
<td>14455 State Route 16</td>
<td>$30,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Million Gallon Tank</td>
<td>14455 State Route 16</td>
<td>$929,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Million Gallon Tank</td>
<td>14455 State Route 16</td>
<td>$2,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110k Gallon Tank</td>
<td>14195 Golf Course Drive</td>
<td>$168,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yocha Dehe Fire Department</td>
<td>14170 Golf Course Drive</td>
<td>$5,636,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Water Storage and Treatment</td>
<td>12377 State Route 16</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Center (Tewe Kewe)</td>
<td>12645 State Route 16</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comfort Station</td>
<td>14197 Golf Course Drive</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel (10 stories, 459 rooms)</td>
<td>14455 State Route 16</td>
<td>$235,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Housing: 19 homes, 16 townhouses and 4 duplexes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yocha Dehe Employee and Family Health Center</td>
<td>14190 Winner’s Way, Suite 600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yocha Dehe Wintun Academy</td>
<td>18960 Puhkum Road</td>
<td>$3,599,133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 1: Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Critical Facilities

### 1.5 Weather and Climate

The climate of the Capay Valley (Cache Creek Basin), like most of Northern California, is characterized by cool wet winters and hot dry summers. Temperatures range from slightly below freezing in most winters to highs of more than 100 degrees Fahrenheit during the summer. Hard freezes that occur are relatively rare but can damage sensitive plants and trees. Similarly, occasional heat waves occur, especially in July and August. The California Department of Water Resources shows an average
rainfall of 22.88” Maximum 47.05” (1941), Minimum 3.4” (1993). The elevation of Brooks, CA is 294 feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average temp. (°F)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High temperature (°F)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low temperature (°F)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation (in)</td>
<td>3.82</td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>.93</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>.10</td>
<td>.03</td>
<td>.04</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>.92</td>
<td>2.56</td>
<td>2.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.6 ECONOMICS
The Tribe is the lead private employer in Yolo County with 2,400 employees at Cache Creek Casino Resort, 200 Tribal employees, and 15 Farm & Ranch Operations employees.
SECTION 2.0: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation identified hazards that affect the tribe and developed natural hazard profiles based upon the countywide risk assessment, past events and their impacts (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Risk Assessment

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

2.1 NATURAL HAZARDS

Of the natural hazards profiled in the Yolo County HMP for the Yolo County Operational Area, landslide and levee failure has been omitted for the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. There are no landslide prone areas on tribal property, and there are no levees on tribal land. See Table 2 for the probability and extent of each natural hazard profiled for the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Probability of Occurrence</th>
<th>Geographic Extent &amp; Potential Magnitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dam Failure</td>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2: Probability and Extent for Natural Hazards in the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Extent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flooding</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Catastrophic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Subsidence</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Weather - Fog</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Weather - Tornado</td>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Weather – High Wind</td>
<td>Highly Likely</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Weather – Extreme Heat</td>
<td>Highly Likely</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Weather - Freeze</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volcano</td>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>Catastrophic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfire</td>
<td>Highly Likely</td>
<td>Catastrophic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Change</td>
<td>Highly Likely</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2.1.1 DAM FAILURE

Indian Valley Dam is an earth-filled dam producing a lake of 300,600 acre-feet storage capacity (maximum). The dam is owned and maintained by the Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District and is located in Lake County, northwest of Yolo County, on the North Fork of Cache Creek. Depending upon the rate of discharge following dam failure the area of potential inundation extends along the Cache Creek all the way to Interstate 80 and the Yolo Bypass. The extent of downstream flooding will be dependent upon the degree of structural failure, amount of water impounded at the time of release, level of water already present downstream within the Cache Creek system, and local topography.
According to engineering studies, many Tribal lands would be inundated and rendered uninhabitable or unusable for extended periods of time. Agricultural lands, Tribal housing, government offices, and other facilities would be directly impacted resulting in significant damage and an immediate threat to health and safety. The casino resort complex is situated above any forecasted flooding, although vehicular access along Hwy 16 would be impossible for an extended time period. Additional impacts associated with the full or partial failure of the Indian Valley Dam would include:

- Washout of or severe damage to roadways, bridges, and flood control structures.
- Damage to or destruction of downstream residential, commercial, and institutional facilities and structures, and agricultural lands and products.
- Release of hazardous materials resulting from damage to transmission pipelines and storage tanks.
- Damage to critical infrastructure power, water, sanitation, communication, and information systems and transmission networks due to flooding and impact from water borne debris.
- Isolation of Tribal areas cut off by flooding, limiting access by Tribal and mutual aid response resources for extended periods.
- Debris flows that could form temporary downstream dams that block channel flow, until cleared resulting in secondary flooding events.

The Cache Creek Dam is owned and operated by Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. It is located 5 miles downstream of the outlet from Clear Lake. The dam is a concrete, gravity-type structure approximately 35 feet in height. The relationship between Clear Lake and the dam is unique in that the dam does not control maximum outflows from Clear Lake. Maximum outflow is controlled by the channel between Clear Lake and the dam. Depending on the time of year and the lake level, failure of the dam could result in flood damage to the downstream areas adjacent to Cache Creek and communities in Yolo County, including the Tribe.

2.1.2 Flooding
Flooding is a periodic and ongoing concern within Tribal lands. Seasonal rains, coupled with a dependence on limited and relatively unimproved flood control systems to protect areas at risk from inundation places segments of Tribal lands at risk from periodic widespread flooding. The existence of local river systems (i.e. Cache Creek), also contributes to the problem of localized flooding on a periodic basis.

The combination of a narrow stream channel, extensive watershed, steep terrain, and other factors can contribute to extensive flows along the Cache Creek drainage, especially during the winter months when water is released from the Indian Valley Dam to provide space for impounded waters for flood control purposes. Controlled releases of water at the dam may combine with runoff from the watershed within the Capay Valley, resulting in flows exceeding the creek’s normal containment capacity and localized flooding.

The impact from any flooding event will vary based upon a number of factors: source of the water; location of water flow; duration of rainfall or source release; topography; presence and/or effectiveness of flood control systems; changes in land use; vegetation; and
- Injury and death associated with people being trapped in rapidly moving waterways or caught unaware during slow rate of rise conditions
- Injury and death for individuals attempting to ford (in vehicles or on foot) submerged roadways
- Damage to Tribal critical infrastructure and essential services through inundation
- Damage to Tribal and Capay Valley roadways, bridges and other transportation structures affecting mobility and the ability for people to evacuate flooded areas
- Release of hazardous materials and start of fires within damaged or affected structures.
- Damage to Tribal and Capay Valley buildings and structures in the pathway of rising flood waters
- Public health hazards from contamination of potable water sources; damage to sanitation systems; long term presence of standing water; vector infestation; and introduction of hazardous materials contaminants.
- Loss of or impact to Tribal agricultural products and crops from inundation
- Impact to Tribal and local economy stemming from loss in agricultural, commercial productivity, and tourism
- Impacts to Tribal society involving long-term interruption of normal activity

Figure 3: The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Floodplain
The specific spots on or near tribal lands that have flooded in the past are as follows:

- YDWN Water Treatment Facility on Wintun Circle in Brooks 7-8 inches deep in 1986
- Current Tribal Housing location
- Various spots of localized flooding across Hwy 16 and O’Leary Ln in Rumsey to Capay at least 6” deep in a 24 hr period

There has been no major flooding on tribal lands since the last plan update in 2013.

### 2.1.3 Earthquake

Earthquakes can occur anywhere on Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation property. Tribal lands lie along several inactive fault lines, and are located between the active Hunting Creek Fault to the west and the active Dunnigan Hills Fault to the east (see Figure X).

![Figure 4: Fault Lines near the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation](image)

A major earthquake originating along either of these faults or from other faults in the area could grind infrastructure to a halt.

Further away, the San Andreas Fault system is located to the west (see Yolo County HMP). Numerous quakes along these faults have been felt in Yolo County, most recently during the Loma Prieta Earthquake in 1989, but the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation suffered no damage.

On August 24th, 2014 the City of Napa suffered a 6.0 magnitude earthquake. Napa is 31 miles from Brooks. Though the earthquake was felt at the Tribal housing, no damage was found.
2.1.4 Land Subsidence

Land subsidence could essentially occur anywhere on Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation property. See the Yolo County HMP for maps of expansive soils and causes of land subsidence in Yolo County. Most of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation property is located in an area of low expansive soils. The areas with higher expansive soils are those closer to agricultural fields where there is a higher instance of groundwater pumping, a primary cause of land subsidence. Land subsidence could have numerous impacts for the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, including the settling of homes and businesses. There have been no observed occurrences of land subsidence so far on Tribal property.

2.1.5 Severe Weather

High Wind

High wind could occur anywhere on Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation property and could be compounded by atmospheric river events. High winds can fall trees, which can cause subsequent damages to cars and structures as well as critical infrastructure such as power lines and water mains.

All construction on Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation property that was built after 2000 is equipped with hurricane strapping and hardware, which should help to mitigate against high wind impacts.

Fog

Fog can occur in the Capay Valley, though it is less prevalent there than in the lower elevations of Yolo County. The potential for serious accidents can still exist due to fog on State Route 16, which could result in injuries and fatalities to motorists and first responders. In 2017, the Yocha Dehe Fire Department has responded to several fog related accidents.

Tornado

A tornado could touch down anywhere on Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation property, though the chances are much lower than elsewhere in Yolo County due to the higher elevations. Tornadoes in the Central Valley of California are often rare and of low intensity (EF-0 or EF-1). While unlikely, impacts from such a tornado could be extensive depending on where the tornado touches down and how long it travels. Roofs of structures could be damaged, trees could be knocked over, and cars could be overturned. A less intense tornado could cause flying debris and damage to fences. Tornadoes can also produce hail, which can be damaging to cars and buildings.

All construction on Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation property that was built after 2000 is equipped with hurricane strapping and hardware, which should help to mitigate against tornado impacts.

Extreme Heat

Extreme heat can occur at any location on Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation property, and can be higher than the rest of the County due to the heat effect of the Capay Valley. Temperatures can feel warmer in tribal housing and around the Casino due to the widespread presence of concrete and asphalt, which stores heat longer. Heat waves can cause power outages and can sicken people who are exposed to high temperatures too long, particularly infants, and the elderly.
There have been no recorded heat events that have caused major impacts for the YDWN. From 6/16 to 6/24/2017 high temperatures ranged 110-106 degrees throughout the Sacramento area. Yolo County provided the public (including Tribal members) with a cooling center that was opened in the Capay Valley.

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

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

**2.1.7 WILDFIRE**
The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation is located along the edge of the wildland urban interface in the Capay Valley. Though located across the Capay Valley from the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation could still see impacts from wildfire if one were to sweep down the valley. Most fires start in the Capay Valley but can push south towards tribal housing due to strong north winds. The potential also exists for a grass fire in the hills across Cache Creek to threaten tribal property. Grass fires can also occur in the Capay Valley and along State Route 16 as well. See Figure X for a map of historic wildfires near tribal property.
2.1.8 Drought

Drought has the potential to impact the olive and grape orchards owned by the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, which are an essential part of the tribal economy. Drought can also effect the farm and ranch operations of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation by drying out grazing lands for cattle.

Groundwater levels rise and fall seasonally, and are noticeably higher or lower depending on wet versus dry years. During dry years, Cache Creek can run dry which increases Tribal reliance on groundwater resources that are already impacted by a lack of rainfall. The well has gone dry during these times. There is also potential economic impact to the golf course when it cannot be watered.

2014 was the driest year on record for the Tribe. During the drought of 2014, the tribe was unable to irrigate crops and the golf course barely survived. There have been no additional major impacts to the YDWN from any of the drought events that have impacted California since the last plan update or in recent history.

2.1.9 Climate Change

The Tribe was impacted by severe drought from 2012-2014. 2014 was the driest year on record for the Tribe and it is expected with climate change that dry years such as these will continue to occur and worsen. Land use patterns are expected to change, particularly with the rotation of certain Tribal crops. Several acres of land were fallowed in 2014. Climate change also increases the susceptibility of the tribe to wildfire, due to increasingly drier conditions.
2.2 **Hazard Risk Assessment – Technological and Human-Caused Hazards**

2.2.1 **Epidemic/Pandemic**
The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation can experience the same epidemics and pandemics that can occur throughout the rest of Yolo County. See epidemic/pandemic profile in the Yolo County Hazard Mitigation Plan. There have been no recorded epidemics or pandemics in tribal history.

2.2.2 **HazMat Incidents - Chemical**
The potential exists for a fuel spill and subsequent fire/explosion to occur on tribal property. Three of four fuel spills occur on average every year but there have been no major incidents.

2.2.3 **Transportation Accidents - Vehicle**
State Route 16 passes along tribal land, and the potential exists for a major vehicle accident to occur this highway, resulting in a mass casualty and/or hazmat incident. Over 20 busses travel on Highway 16 daily, carrying up to 60 passengers each.

2.2.4 **Power/Utility Failure**
The Cache Creek Casino and Resort as well as all Tribal properties and the Fire Department have backup generators in case there were to be a major electrical failure. Currently, the Tribe depends on 29 each 3 megawatt paralleling generators equaling 12 megawatts of standby power feeding the property's 21K medium volt loop and we have 1 each 2 megawatt stand-alone generator for their Emergency loads (starts under 10 seconds) in the Casino all backed by 40k+ gallons of Diesel. The Tribe is currently working on a Micro Grid Power Project.

2.2.5 **Communications/IT Failure**
The Tribe is at significant risk of a communications failure. The Tribe relies on Frontier Communication and currently only has one line into and out of the Casino.

2.2.6 **Terrorism**
A terrorist incident could occur at the Cache Creek Casino. Ballards have been built in front of the Cache Creek Casino Resort to protect it from vehicles. The Security Department has been trained and armed against an active shooter. The Fire Department continues to hold quarterly active shooter trainings with the Yolo County Sheriff and Cache Creek Casino Resort Security Department.

2.2.7 **Civil Disturbance**
A civil disturbance could occur at the Cache Creek Casino, though none have occurred in Tribal history. YDWN works with Yolo County Sheriff’s Office, Woodland Police Department, and CCCR Tribal Patrol to provide active shooters training and bullet proof vests were purchased for all departments through a grant. The casino also posts security officers at all entrance doors. The Tribe has over 1,400 cameras which are monitored 365 days a year.
2.2.8 Urban Conflagration
Wildfires have the little potential to sweep into Tribal housing and the Cache Creek Casino Resort. The Tribe implements firewise measure including defensible space and wildfire resistant construction. YDWN also installed a fire sprinkler system in all buildings on tribal property. The Tribe is protected from wildfire by their internationally accredited fire department which as two fire apparatus staffed with nine firefighters daily.

2.3 Participation in the National Flood Insurance Program
The Tribe does not currently participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.
SECTION 3.0 MITIGATION STRATEGY

3.1 CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

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

Under the Administrative and Technical capability all groups are charged with planning for the future of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. This includes: assessing hazards and vulnerability to Tribally owned properties and assets, recommending mitigation projects to coincide with new and retrofit construction, assessing changes to Tribal ordinance(s) which may be needed to integrate mitigation actions into existing planning initiatives, reviewing existing plans and reports to identify mitigation opportunities, and participation in the Yolo County Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation planning process. This strategy of incorporating mitigation planning into all planning efforts allows the Tribe to rely on all of its personnel as mitigation planners. Past projects which have been identified and completed using this methodology are included as reference in the Mitigation Projects section of this plan.

3.1.1 REGULATORY CAPABILITY

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

### Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Regulatory and Planning Capabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory Tools</th>
<th>YOA</th>
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<tr>
<td>Special purpose ordinances (floodplain management, storm water management, hillside or steep slope ordinances, wildfire ordinances, hazard setback requirements)</td>
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### Regulatory Tools

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<td>An economic development plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>An emergency response plan</td>
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<td>A post-disaster recovery ordinance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Real estate disclosure requirements</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat Management Plan</td>
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<td>Master Drainage, Sewer, Water, &amp; Reclaimed Water</td>
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<tr>
<td>Redevelopment Master Plan</td>
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<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Steering Committee

### Tribal Ordinance

In the exercise of its sovereign authority over its own lands and people, the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation have enacted their own laws and codes. While the Tribe is the primary regulator of its gaming facility, as Congress envisioned when enacting the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, the Tribe has agreed under its gaming Compact with the State of California to adhere to certain state regulatory laws that are otherwise inapplicable in connection with the operation of Cache Creek Casino Resort.

The Tribe is currently following the 2016 California Building Standards Code (Cal. Code Regs., Title 24) was published July 1, 2016, with an effective date of January 1, 2017. Those Codes are Part 1, 2, 2.5, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

The Tribe has an Above Ground Building Ordinance that applies to building that are occupied and are more than 75-feet above the lowest level of fire department access.

### Community Council

Consisting of all adult citizens of the Tribe, the Community Council is the ultimate body that oversees the Tribal Government.
Tribal Council
The Tribal Council was created by the Tribal Constitution to be the primary governing body of the Tribe. Within the Council there is a Chairperson, Treasurer, Secretary and two At-Large members. Tribal Government at all levels is responsible for providing effective leadership and authority, direction and management of all of the Tribe’s operations, whether governmental or commercial.

Cache Creek Casino Resort Board of Directors
The Board of Directors for the Cache Creek Casino Resort, appointed by the Tribal Council, oversees the operations of the Tribe’s gaming facility, which is operated for the benefit of the Tribal government.

Tribal Gaming Agency
The TGA has the primary responsibility for the on-site regulation of the gaming activities conducted by the Tribe at its gaming facility located on the Tribe’s trust land.

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Academy Board of Trustees
The Board of Trustees 1) acts as the governing body of the Academy, setting educational and institutional policies in support of the established mission of the school, which is committed to providing children a well-rounded education while fostering the Tribe’s cultural values and traditions; 2) cultivates and protects the health and welfare of the school children, while ensuring the financial health of the school; and 3) maintains standards of ethical practice with regard to the school’s operations.

Yocha Dehe Community Fund
The Community Fund 1) manages the business and affairs of the fund; and 2) makes recommendations to the Tribal Council for the approval or denial of grants and 3) ensures total grant distributions do not exceed the amount appropriated in the annual budget.

3.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capability
The Administrative and Technical Capability table identifies the tribal personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. Many positions are full time and/or filled by the same person. A summary of technical resources follows.

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Personnel Capabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personnel Resources</th>
<th>Department/Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engineer and/or Planner with knowledge of land development/land management practices</td>
<td>Development/Construction Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure</td>
<td>Development/Construction Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full time Building Official</td>
<td>Development/Construction Director works with County Building Official</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Personnel Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department/Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Floodplain Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance and Operations, Fire Department, works with County Floodplain Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Writer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various Departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Personnel Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various Departments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Steering Committee

### Property, Farm and Ranch Committee

The Committee 1) supervises and makes recommendations concerning the management, operation, use and development of the Tribe’s various lands and properties, whether held in fee or trust; 2) develops and approves both short-term and long-term policies and plans concerning the Tribe’s acquisition, use and development of land and property in the Capay Valley; and 3) evaluates, considers and makes recommendations concerning the particular acquisition of land or property within or beyond the Capay Valley.

### Cultural Resources Committee

The Committee 1) develops and coordinates tribal programs to preserve, protect and promote the Tribe’s traditional cultural values and heritage, and 2) establishes policies and procedures for the preservation of tribal cultural sites and repatriation of items of cultural significance and patrimony to the Tribe.

### Health and Wellness Committee

The Committee 1) approves the development of programs and policies dedicated to enhancing the health and wellness of the Tribal community; 2) oversees the affairs of the Tribe’s Health and Wellness Department, and 3) makes recommendations to the Tribal Council to address the specific health and wellness needs of the Tribal community.

### Facilities and Infrastructure Committee

This Committee oversees the delivery of maintenance and operation services to the Tribal community and Tribal government.

### Cache Creek Casino Resort Security and Yolo County Sheriff’s Department

The Cache Creek Casino Resort (CCCR) operates a Security Department (“Tribal Security”) that is a strategic partner with the Yolo County Sheriff’s Department. Currently, there are 123 staffed security officers with 15-30 on-duty 24 hours, seven days a week. The Yolo County Sheriff’s Department works closely with CCCR Security in providing unit and zone area protection and with the review of a variety of cases and arrests. Furthermore, Tribal Security has a working relationship with the Yocha Dehe Fire Department, which assists in providing medical training (First Aid, First Responder and Emergency Medical Technician) to all officers. Cache Creek Casino Resort operates a fully functional
Dispatch Center that is used to maintain secure casino operations while serving as the basis for central communications.

**Yocha Dehe Fire Commission**
The Fire Commission for the Yocha Dehe Fire Department 1) approves policy and procedures for the Tribe’s internationally accredited Fire Department; 2) works to ensure the effective delivery of services related to fire suppression, technical rescue, hazmat, and EMS emergency response, fire prevention and emergency preparedness on tribal lands; and 3) assists and responds to other jurisdictions requiring assistance pursuant to fire automatic and mutual aid agreements.

**Fire Department**
The Yocha Dehe Fire Department (YDFD) plays a vital role in emergency response and life safety throughout the Capay Valley and Yolo County by providing fire protection, technical rescue and paramedic emergency services. YDFD proudly serves as a community partner through mutual aid agreements with other fire departments to protect people and property throughout Yolo County.

YDFD is unique in terms of fire apparatus, personnel qualification/certifications and emergency response vehicle capability. Not only does the YDFD provide basic fire suppression and emergency medical services (paramedic level) to the tribal community, Cache Creek Casino Resort, Capay Valley and other areas of Yolo County, but it is also fully equipped to perform technical rescues, such as swift-water rescue, trench rescue, confined-space rescue, low-angle rescue, vehicle extrication rescue and specialized search and rescue.

YDFD has 32 uniformed and 3 administrative full-time employees and a full complement of equipment including three emergency frontline apparatus (one Type I Engine, one Type III Engine, and one Medium Rescue), plus a reserve Type I Engine, one utility vehicle, one technical rescue trailer, three all-terrain vehicles and three command vehicles.

The YDFD also serves as the Emergency Management entity for the Tribe and as such will be the responsible department for implementation and maintenance of a system designed to identify funding sources, monitor, and closeout any and all mitigation projects undertaken by the Tribe. Progress on mitigation projects will be reported to and reviewed by the Tribal Council on a, not less than, annual cycle.

**Emergency Management & Preparedness**
The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation has developed an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that addresses the tribal government’s planned response to and recovery from extraordinary situations associated with natural, technological, and human-conflict emergencies occurring within or affecting the Tribe. The plan is intended to:

- Facilitate multi-jurisdictional and interagency coordination between the Tribe and local government, operational area (geographical county boundary), state response levels, and appropriate federal agencies in emergency operations.
- Serve as the Tribal emergency management policy, operations, and reference document that is used for pre-event planning as well as emergency operations.
• Be utilized in conjunction with applicable local, state, and federal contingency plans.
• Guide users through the four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.
• Identify the components of a Tribal Emergency Management Organization (EMO), and establish associated protocol required to effectively respond to, manage, and facilitate recovery from disasters.
• Establish the operational concepts and procedures associated with field response to emergencies, Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activities, and the recovery process.
• Establish the organizational framework for implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) upon tribal lands. The Yolo County Operational Area Emergency Organization when activated will establish contact with all local and tribal government entities, including incorporated cities, special districts, the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, and major state agencies operating within the Yolo County Operational areas.

The Operational Area will:

• Serve as the single focal point for the centralized coordination of the Emergency Response and Recovery Operations during a disaster or emergency affecting Yolo County.
• Serve as a communication link to the State for all local tribal government entities within the Yolo Operational area.
• Provide a facility (Emergency Operations Center) from which County government supports the Yolo Operational Area.
• Coordinate the request for, and prioritize the distribution of, mutual aid resources received through the state and other out of county jurisdictions.

The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Emergency Management Organization (EMO), including the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the Tribal Government Emergency Operations Center (EOC), will be activated when an emergency occurs or creates a threat that exceeds the Tribe’s capability to adequately respond to and mitigate associated hazards. The scope of an emergency, rather than the type, will determine whether the Tribal EOP and EOC will be activated, and to what level. A Continuity of Operations Plan exists for each tribal department.

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

In addition to the internal funding mechanisms listed below, the Tribe participates with Yolo County in FEMA Mitigation programs such as: the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, and the Pre-Disaster Mitigation program. With approval of this new Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, additional funding sources and mitigation programs will be assessed for their inclusion to complete the mitigation projects identified in the plan going forward.
### Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Available Financial Tools and Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Resources</th>
<th>YOA</th>
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<td>Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service</td>
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<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new developments/homes</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incur debt through general obligation bonds</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔**</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incur debt through special tax and revenue bonds</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔**</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incur debt through private activity bonds</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔**</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Withhold spending in hazard-prone areas</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Source: Steering Committee

### 3.2 Community Outreach

During weather events, the Tribal government uses the Yolo Emergency Alert and Mass Notification System (Everbridge) to alert Tribal Citizens, Tribal Government Staff, and CCCR Directors and Managers. The Yocha Dehe Fire Department provides emergency response training to tribal citizens and hands out To Go Bags to all Tribal Citizens. For the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, members of the public include Tribal Citizens, Tribal Government Staff, CCCR Directors and Managers, and all interested members of the general public. During the plan update process, the Yocha Dehe emergency management point of contact for Yolo County OES participated in plan development meetings and relayed information to tribal members. This gave tribal members the opportunity to provide feedback and participate in the planning process.

### 3.3 Future Development

Tribal Planning for future development is performed through a concrescence process and committee approval.

**New hotel:** CCCR is currently under construction of $245 million 10-story (459 hotel rooms), and event center with construction and scheduled to be completed in the spring of 2019.
New housing: The Tribal Council has hired an architect to design the new tribal housing development that will be located in the 853 acres of land that was just put into trust. This land is out of the flood plain and development will start in 2020.

3.4 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

The information developed for the risk assessment was used as the primary basis for developing mitigation goals and objectives. Mitigation goals are defined as general guidelines explaining what each jurisdiction wants to achieve in terms of hazard and loss prevention.

Goal statements are typically long-range, policy-oriented statements representing jurisdiction-wide visions. Objectives are statements that detail how each jurisdiction's goals will be achieved, and typically define strategies or implementation steps to attain identified goals. Other important inputs to the development of jurisdiction-level goals and objectives include performing reviews of existing local plans, policy documents, and regulations for consistency and complementary goals, as well as soliciting input from the public.

The following represents overarching strategic goals associated with the identification and eventual implementation of appropriate and meaningful hazard mitigation efforts in relation to prioritized hazards and threats confronting the Yolo Operational Area. These goals form the basis for specific supporting process objectives and are shown from the highest priority, at the top of the list, to those of lesser importance.

The establishment of hazard mitigation goals represents both individual and collective strategies that have been mutually agreed upon by the Steering Committee, and have not changed with the 2018 HMP update. Eventually, these goals will be adopted by each participating jurisdiction and public agency as the guiding policy behind local hazard mitigation efforts, in conjunction with other associated principles.

Goal 1: Protection of life during and after the occurrence of disasters from identified hazards;

Goal 2: Preventing loss of life and reducing the impact of damage where problems cannot be eliminated

Goal 3: Protection of emergency response capability
### Goal 4: Protection of developed property, homes and businesses, industry, educational opportunities and the cultural fabric by combining hazard loss reduction with the community’s environmental, social and economic needs.

### Goal 5: Promoting public awareness of community hazards and mitigation measures and encouraging public participation in the planning objectives.

### Goal 6: Preserving or restoring natural mitigation values such as flood plains.

### Goal 7: Protection of natural resources and the environment.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective 1:</th>
<th>Identification of individuals, agencies or organizations responsible for project implementation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Objective 2:</td>
<td>Projecting a realistic and doable time frame for project implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 3:</td>
<td>Explanation of how the project will be financed including the conditions for financing and implementation as information is available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 4:</td>
<td>Identification of alternative measures, should financing not be available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 5:</td>
<td>Maintain consistent support for the implementation of existing hazard mitigation planning goals and objectives for the operational area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 6:</td>
<td>Base mitigation strategies on hazards as identified within the Yolo OA Risk Assessment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 7:</td>
<td>Provide significant potential for the effective reduction of damage to public and/or private property, or to costs associated with local, state, and federal recovery from future potential impacts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 8:</td>
<td>Establish and maintain a benchmark for identifying the most practical, cost effective, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound mitigation solution after consideration of available alternatives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Objective 9: Address a repetitive problem, or one that has the potential to have a major impact on an area, reducing the potential for loss of life, loss of essential services and personal property, damage to critical facilities, economic loss, hardship or human suffering.

Objective 10: Meet applicable permit requirements.

Objective 11: Develop mitigation standards for development in hazardous areas.

Objective 12: Contribute to both the short-and long-term solution to the hazard vulnerability risk problem.

Objective 13: Assuring the benefits of a mitigation measure is equal to or exceeds the cost of implementation.

Objective 14: Have manageable maintenance and modification costs.

Objective 15: When feasible, be designed to accomplish multiple objectives including improvement of life safety, damage reduction, restoration of essential services, protection of critical infrastructure, security of economic development, recovery, and environmental sustainability.

Objective 16: Whenever feasible, use existing resources, agencies and programs to implement the project.

Objective 17: Include regional hazard mitigation concerns and strategies.

3.5 Mitigation Projects

The following mitigation projects were identified based on the hazard vulnerability and risk analysis for the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mitigation Project</th>
<th>Jurisdiction/ Responsible Agency</th>
<th>New/ Existing or Completed/ Deleted</th>
<th>Estimated Cost and Potential Funding Source</th>
<th>Timeframe of Completion</th>
<th>Comments/ Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALL HAZARDS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Important element of CRS program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Hazards Public Awareness and Disaster Preparedness</td>
<td>All / Yocha Dehe Fire Department</td>
<td>Existing (2005)</td>
<td>Tribal Funds</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Important element of CRS program</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Mitigation Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mitigation Project</th>
<th>Jurisdiction/Responsible Agency</th>
<th>New/Existing or Completed/Deleted</th>
<th>Estimated Cost and Potential Funding Source</th>
<th>Timeframe of Completion</th>
<th>Comments/Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Convene Local/Tribal Disaster Councils</td>
<td>All / Yocha Dehe Fire Department</td>
<td>Existing (2013)</td>
<td>Tribal Funds</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Warning System</td>
<td>All / Yocha Dehe Fire Department</td>
<td>DELETED (2005)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care and Shelter Planning to include People with Disabilities, the Elderly, Access and Functional Needs, and Animals</td>
<td>All / Yocha Dehe Health and Wellness Department</td>
<td>Existing (2013)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop Public Health and Mass Care Tiered Response System Countywide</td>
<td>All / Yocha Dehe Health and Wellness Department</td>
<td>DELETED (2013)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 Yolo County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update</td>
<td>All / Yocha Dehe Fire Department</td>
<td>NEW (2016)</td>
<td>PDM, HMGP</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Five-year required update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood Wall</td>
<td>Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation / Facilities &amp;</td>
<td>NEW (2017)</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
<td>To be built on State Route Hwy 16 in front of the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Flooding

- Flood Wall
  - Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation / Facilities &
  - NEW (2017)
  - Ongoing
  - To be built on State Route Hwy 16 in front of the
### MITIGATION PROJECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mitigation Project</th>
<th>Jurisdiction/Responsible Agency</th>
<th>New/Existing or Completed/Deleted</th>
<th>Estimated Cost and Potential Funding Source</th>
<th>Timeframe of Completion</th>
<th>Comments/Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Tribal Housing to help with flood waters coming onto tribal housing</td>
<td>Infrastructure Department</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DROUGHT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought Contingency Plan</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Existing (2013)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Have monitored ground water over the past 4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought Mitigation Plan</td>
<td>All / Yocha Dehe Farm &amp; Ranch</td>
<td>NEW (2017)</td>
<td>PDM, HMGP</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Includes effects of climate change/ use of surface water for irrigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EARTHQUAKE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Structural Mitigation Outreach Program</td>
<td>All / Yocha Dehe Facilities &amp; Infrastructure Department</td>
<td>Existing (2013)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Yolo County Office of Emergency Services maintains a spreadsheet on the status of all mitigation measures and projects, including for the YDWN, who will monitor the implementation and closeout of each project. The YDWN will develop a form to track the progress of each project, and will ensure that proper reimbursement procedures are being followed. The YDWN will identify a system for reviewing progress on achieving goals and implementing projects by submitting requests for proposals, invoices, reports, and other documentation for each project. This effort is a significant modification from the 2013 revision of the Yolo County HMP, at which time the YDWN did not undertake any mitigation activities or projects. The only mitigation action of the YDWN that has been implemented as planned since the 2013 update is the 2018 update to the YDWN community profile of the Yolo County Hazard Mitigation Plan.
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SECTION 4.0: PLAN REVIEW, EVALUATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

The strategies presented are deemed appropriate and effective by recommendation of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation.

4.1 PLAN ADOPTION

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

4.2 PLAN MONITORING

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

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

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

4.3 PLAN EVALUATION

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

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

During the five year update cycle, the Yolo County Office of Emergency Services will hold tri-annual update meetings with the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee and local stakeholders to discuss revisions to the plan. The Yolo County Office of Emergency Services will continue to hold public meetings after the first and third update meetings annually, and will continue to invite public participation in the update process via updated public surveys. The Yolo County Office of Emergency Services maintained the 2013 YDWN community profile in conjunction with the YDWN on a limited basis, with significant changes occurring in the schedule for the 2018 update. The formal update process for each iteration of the Yolo County Operational Area Hazard Mitigation Plan starting in 2018 will begin approximately 22 months before the expiration date, approximately March of the year before the plan expiration date in December. The Yolo County Office of Emergency Services will initiate the update process for the plan. They complete the entire plan in house, including the YDWN Community Profile, and work closely with their tribal emergency management contact during the update process. The Yolo County Office of Emergency Services will work with the YDWN to apply for FEMA PDM funding two fiscal year cycles before the plan is set to expire in order to help pay for staff time to update the plan. Any FEMA HMGP funding that falls in that time slot will also be applied for by the YDWN.
APPENDIX A: MAPS
DP – Diversion Pump, State Highway 16, Brooks, CA 95606
WS1 – Well Station 1 Pumphouse, 14300 State Highway 16, Brooks, CA 95606 - 266 SQ. FT.
WS2 – Well Station 2 Pumphouse, 14100 State Highway 16, Brooks, CA 95606 - 350 SQ. FT.
WS3 – Well Station 3 Pumphouse, 14600 State Highway 16, Brooks, CA 95606 - 250 SQ. FT.
MM - Mini-Mart, 14150 Winners Way, Brooks, CA 95606

Mini-Mart Structure – 3,557.1 SQ. FT.
Car Wash Structure – 873.8 SQ. FT.
Fuel Dispenser Area – 1,976 SQ. FT.
Fuel Island Canopy – 2,552 SQ. FT
Pergola – 837.5 SQ. FT.

Underground Fuel Storage Tank: 20,000 Gallons Regular / 12,000 Gallons Premium / 10,000 Gallons Diesel
PS – Parking Structure, 14455 Highway 16, Brooks, CA 95606

Parking Garage 1st Floor – 131,627 SQ. FT.
Parking Garage 2nd Floor – 132,707 SQ. FT.
Parking Garage 3rd Floor – 126,227 SQ. FT.
Parking Garage 4th Floor – 131,627 SQ. FT.
Parking Garage 5th Floor – 125,147 SQ. FT.
CASINO – Cache Creek Casino Resort, 14455 Highway 16, Brooks, CA 95606
Casino Floor - 91,348 SQ. FT.
Restaurants - 31,620 SQ. FT. (Including Service Bars and Bars)
Club 88 - 8,563 SQ. FT.
Gift Shop - 1,726 SQ. FT.
Circulation - 6,219 SQ. FT.
Mechanical / Elect. - 11,183 SQ. FT.
Storage - 14,599 SQ. FT. (Most of this has been absorbed into the BOH)
Kitchen - 14,919 SQ. FT.
BOH - 33,703 SQ. FT.
Mezzanine - 17,627 SQ. FT.
Mezzanine Expansion - 4,266 SQ. FT.
Uniform Storage - 1,776 SQ. FT.
Mezzanine Mechanical - 2,797 SQ. FT.
Slot Tech Mezzanine - 1,037 SQ. FT.
Purchasing Trailer – 720 SQ. FT.
Appendix A: Maps

H – Hotel, 14455 Highway 16, Brooks, CA 95606

Hotel 5th Floor – 28,245 SQ. FT.
Hotel 6th Floor – 28,245 SQ. FT.
Hotel 7th Floor – 28,245 SQ. FT.
Hotel 8th Floor – 28,245 SQ. FT.
BW – Banquet Warehouse, 14455 Highway 16, Brooks, CA 95606 – 2,720 SQ. FT. (2 Stories)
Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation

S/M – Spa/Meeting, 14455 Highway 16, Brooks, CA 95606

Spa – 5,642 SQ. FT.
Meeting Rooms – 4,000 SQ. FT.
Pool Building – 781 SQ. FT.
Main Pool – 50,000 Gallons
Water Feature – 1,500 Gallons
Jacuzzi – 5,000 Gallons
Spa Men’s & Women’s – (2) 1,500 Gallons
Hotel Outdoor Spa – (5) 500 Gallons
SF – Solar Farm (264.5 kW Ground Mounted Photovoltaic Power System), Golf Course Drive, Brooks, CA 95606
1,024 Modules
DCE – Development/Cultural/Environmental Department, 14190 Golf Course Drive, Brooks, CA 95606 – 5,616 SQ.FT.
DW – Dam Warehouse, 14193 Golf Course Drive, Brooks, CA 95606 – 44,779 SQ.FT.
WTF – Water Treatment Facility, 14195 Golf Course Drive, Brooks, CA 95606
Brine Concentrate Facility / Water Softening Facility / Chemical Room / MCC Room / Laboratory – 8,104 SQ FT.
RO Storage Tank 7,900 Gallons
Feed Tank 20,000 Gallons
Chemical Shed
VSEP Feed Tank 6,200 Gallons
Brine Reject Pump Station
Brine Concentrate Storage Tank 30,000 Gallons

SWIST – Surface Water Irrigation Storage Tank, 14215 Golf Course Drive, Brooks, CA 95606 – 110,000 Gallons
Appendix A: Maps

ESR – Effluent Storage Reservoir, Golf Course Drive, Brooks, CA 95606 – 18,000,000 Million Gallons

MGT – Million Gallon Tank, Golf Course Drive, Brooks, CA 95606 – 1,110,000 Million Gallons
SGB – Standby Generator Building, 14215 Golf Course Drive, Brooks, CA 95606 – 9,301 SQ.FT.
Above Ground Fuel Storage Tank – (2) 20,000 Gallon Red Dyed Diesel
Generator EG1 – 576 SQ.FT.
WWTP – Waste Water Treatment Plant, 14199 Golf Course Drive, Brooks, CA 95606

Operations/Maintenance Building – 1,584 SQ. FT.
MCC/Blower Building – 1,124.8 SQ. FT.
Plant Drain Pump Station
Potable Water Building – 137.75 SQ.FT.
UV Disinfection System Building – 400 SQ.FT.
Chlorine Contact Basin – 648 SQ.FT.
Chemical Storage Building – 77 SQ.FT.
Effluent Pump Station
Recycled Water Pump Station
Sodium Hypochlorite Tank 2,500 Gallons
Membrane Bioreactor/Permeate – 3,665.84 SQ. FT.
Emergency Eyewash & Shower Station – 76 SQ.FT.
Chlorine Contact Basin – 1,320 SQ.FT.
Shed – 128 SQ.FT.
Overflow Basin – 60,000 Gallons
Emergency Storage Basin – 110,000 Gallons
Aerobic Digester Basin – 110,000 Gallons
Belt Press Building – 960 SQ. FT.
TEST – Thermal Energy Storage Tank, South Service Road, Brooks CA 95606 – 1.364 Million Gallons

RWT – Recycled Water Tank, South Service Road, Brooks CA 95606 – 64,000 Gallons

3TW – 3 Tier Warehouse, 14473 South Service Road, Brooks CA 95606 – 5,838 SQ.FT.
   Landscaping Shed – 640 SQ.FT.
   Landscaping Storage – 224 SQ.FT.
Appendix A: Maps

2018 Yolo County Hazard Mitigation Plan
Community Profile

December 2018

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation

ILS – Influent Lift Station, 14487 Highway 16, Brooks, CA 95606 – 1,945 SQ. FT.
MCC Building / Equipment Storage Room, 14487 Highway 16, Brooks, CA 95606 – 300 SQ. FT.
ED – Electrical Doghouse, 14455 Highway 16, Brooks, CA 95606 – 300 SQ. FT.
CLUBHOUSE – Clubhouse, 14373 Golf Course Drive, Brooks, CA 95606 – 19,951 SQ.FT.
CL5 – Clubhouse Lift Station, Golf Course Drive, Brooks, CA 95606

TM – Turf Maintenance Facility, 14595 Golf Course Drive, Brooks, CA 95606 – 7,529 SQ.FT.
Fertilizer Storage Building – 304 SQ.FT.
Chemical Shed – 80 SQ.FT.
Equipment Wash Station Canopy – 1,272 SQ.FT.
Equipment Storage Shed – 2,000 SQ.FT.
Equipment Shed A – 682 SQ.FT.
Equipment Shed B

Above Ground Fuel Storage Tank – 1,000 Gallon Regular & 20,000 Gallon Diesel
Fuel Storage Tank Canopy – 700 SQ.FT.
CSB/NPS – Comfort Station & North Pump Station, 14197 Golf Course Drive, CA 95606 – 1,022 SQ.FT.

IPS – Irrigation Pump Station, 14203 Golf Course Drive, CA 95606 – 945 SQ.FT.
APPENDIX B: ADOPTION LETTER
TRIBAL COUNCIL
RESOLUTION NO. TC-11-06-18-08

APPROVING 2018 YOLO OPERATIONAL AREA MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation is a sovereign Native American government recognized by the United States (the "Tribe" or "Yocha Dehe");

WHEREAS, the Tribal Council is the Tribe’s governing body under Yocha Dehe’s Constitution, possessing the power to exercise and strengthen the Tribe’s sovereign authority; to protect and support tribal citizens’ health and welfare; to plan and manage the Tribe’s economic and governmental affairs; to govern and protect the Tribe’s lands and natural resources; to protect and cultivate the Tribe’s cultural traditions, practices, and resources; and to establish and enforce tribal law and policy through the creation and oversight of subordinate bodies, legislative enactment of tribal ordinances, and executive action as reflected in tribal resolutions and otherwise;

WHEREAS, the Tribe Council has established a fire department, the Yocha Dehe Fire Department ("YDFD"), so as to provide fire protection and emergency services for patrons and employees of the Cache Creek Casino Resort, employees of the Tribe, as well as members of the Tribal and surrounding community;

WHEREAS, the YDFD was accredited in 2010 by the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI);

WHEREAS, to comply with CFAI guidelines for accreditation and maintain eligibility to apply for federal grant opportunities, the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation is required to adopt a hazard mitigation plan;

WHEREAS, the Tribe participates in a joint emergency management services agreement with Yolo County Office of Emergency Services (Yolo OES),

WHEREAS, the YDFD and other participating agencies coordinated with Yolo OES to produce the 2018 Yolo Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan ("Plan");
WHEREAS, once approved and adopted by all member agencies, the Plan will be valid for a period of five years;

WHEREAS, the Plan is a support annex to the Tribe’s Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that was previously approved by Tribal Council;

WHEREAS, at the meeting held October 22, 2018, the Fire Commission approved the Plan;

WHEREAS, the Tribal Council has received the Plan and believes its approval is in the best interest of the Tribe;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Tribal Council hereby approves the 2018 Yolo Operational Area Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

CERTIFICATION

The foregoing resolution was adopted by a vote of 3 for and 0 against and 0 abstentions, at a regularly scheduled meeting of the Tribal Council, at which a quorum was present, on the 6th day of November, 2018.

[Signature]
Anthony Roberts
Tribal Chairman