

Agricultural Pass Initial Training











Last Update: 1 Nov '24

Unit 1: Introduction



Orientation

- Restroom Location
- Smoking Area
- Emergency Procedure
- Silence Phone

- Schedule Overview
- Course Feedback
- Breaks
- Paperwork and Photo

Course Objective

At the end of this course, you will have a basic understanding of the Agricultural Pass Annex, its purpose, and your role as it pertains to the Agricultural Pass. You will also understand the agencies and coordination mechanisms present during disasters, as well as an understanding of the hazards associated with the more common disasters in Sacramento County.



Unit 2: Emergency Management





Emergency Management Principles

- Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, Recovery
- Disasters Start and End Locally
- Life, Property, Environment
- Modular/Scalable Response
- EOC Functional Areas/Levels
- Common Terminology

Terminology

- Emergency Operations Center
- Mutual Aid
- Resource Request
- Incident Command
- Unified Command
- Operational Area



Unit 2: Emergency Management



Communications

- Phone, Text, Email
- Mass Notification System (SacAlert)
- Handheld/Vehicle Mounted Radios
- HAM (Amateur) Radios
- Satellite Phone
- Vehicle Sirens (Hi-Lo)
- Door-Door



Coordinating with Responders

- Please Be Patient
- Residents Contact Responders Via 3-1-1
- 3-1-1 Transfers to Agricultural Commissioner, EOC, or Duty Officer
- Agricultural Commissioner, EOC, or Duty Officer Contacts IC and Resident









Evacuation Maps

SACRAMENTO Emergency Preparedness Home

95827, Sagramento, Calife X

Your evacuation zone is: Mather

Zone Information

Evacuation Map

scan or click the QR code

or dick the following link:

Evacuation Zone Maps

If you need help getting out, have a plan in place now. If ordered to evacuate, do so immediately and safely. Follow the instructions of emergency alerts and emergency responders. Move away from

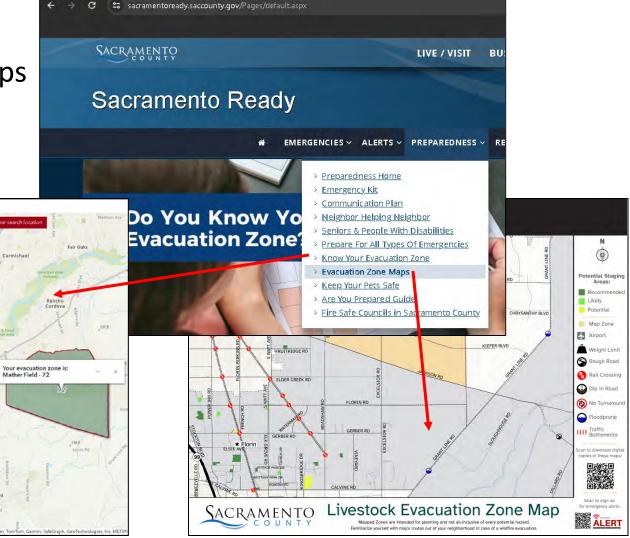
danger using main roads and

highways. Keep moving until

you are a safe distance from the

Results:

Field - 72



Unit 2: Emergency Management



More Information

- https://sacramentoready.saccounty.gov
- https://agcomm.saccounty.gov
- https://sacoes.saccounty.gov
- https://www.youtube.com/@SacramentoOES
- Follow "@SacramentoOES" on X
- Follow "SacramentoOES" on Facebook
- Radio: KFBK 1530am, KSTE 650am, CapRadio 90.9fm
- TV: CBS Sacramento, KCRA Sacramento
- Sign up at www.Smart911.com



Unit 3: Agricultural Pass Program



- Background
- Purpose
- Eligibility

Program Updates



Unit 3: Background



- Recent history of larger and more frequent climatic disasters
- Passage of AB 1103, signed by the Governor October 2021
 - Added Chapter 4. Livestock Pass Program to Division 2 of the Food and Ag Code
 - Added Section 13105.6 to the Health and Safety Code requiring the State Fire Marshall to develop training curriculum
 - Amended Section 409.5 of the Penal Code, adding a Livestock Pass holder as an entity who may be allowed access to an area closed due to a public health or safety reason.
- Over 21 Counties in the State have created a Livestock or Ag Pass Program
- Board of Supervisors approved Sacramento's Ag Pass Program in December 2023

Unit 3: Purpose



 The establishment of a program within the County of Sacramento that safely reduces the economic impact of an acute or prolonged disaster on the agricultural community by allowing, when safe, the ability for coordinated re-entry of commercial agricultural producers to an evacuated area through collaborative pre-incident planning, coordination, and implementation.

Unit 3: Eligibility



- Owner/operator, adult family member or employee of a commercial agricultural operation.
- Employees and family members must provide authorization from the owner/operator, to apply for an Ag Pass.
- The individual applicant must have a working knowledge of the agricultural property and essential infrastructure.
- Documentation must be provided to the County Ag Commissioner, verifying that the agricultural operation is commercial.
- Applicants must meet annual training requirements.
- Applicants must sign and submit a release of liability form approved by the County.

Unit 3: Eligibility



- Acceptable documentation for proof of commercial agricultural operation:
 - An Op ID or Restricted Materials Permit issued by the CAC
 - A current executed agricultural land lease
 - An IRS Schedule F (Form 1040) attesting to the applicants profit or loss from farming
 - USDA FSA document attesting that the applicant is a commercial livestock producer
 - Current registration of a livestock brand with CDFA Bureau of Livestock Identification
 - CPC for direct marketing of agricultural products
 - CDFA Organic registration of agricultural operation



Unit 3: Training Requirements



- Ag Pass holders are required to maintain a baseline level of training. The training requirement can be met by proof of completion of the following training options:
 - Sacramento County Ag Pass Training (based on the CA State Fire Marshall's Incident Safety for Agricultural Lands and Livestock Producers)
- To renew the Ag Pass, a 1-hour refresher course will be required annually.

Unit 3: Agricultural Pass Issuance



- Managed through the County Agricultural Commissioner's Office.
- Must meet training requirements.
- Must submit all required forms and documentation.
- Must be an owner/operator, adult family member or full-time employee of a verified commercial agricultural operation in Sacramento County.
- Employees shall NOT be required to obtain an Ag Pass or perform work inside evacuation zones and shall NOT be retaliated against if they do not agree to obtain a pass.
- Must agree to adhere to all Conditions of Use.



Unit 3: Agricultural Pass Conditions



- All Ag Pass holders are subject to the following conditions of use:
 - 1. The Ag Pass will only be used when safe to do so as determined by public safety officials managing the incident response.
 - 2. An Ag Pass does not grant permission to ignore evacuation orders or guarantee automatic entry.
 - 3. Ag Pass holders must comply with all directions from law enforcement and other emergency personnel.
 - 4. Access will not be granted outside of daylight hours and those granted access must exit prior to sunset, except where a delay may cause an additional hazard.
 - 5. Onsite law enforcement or other emergency personnel may place a limit on time spent behind any road closure.
 - 6. All persons must depart the restricted area by the same route they entered.



Unit 3: Agricultural Pass Conditions



- Conditions of use, continued:
 - 7. An emergency personnel escort may be required at the discretion of onsite law enforcement or emergency personnel.
 - 8. Each person seeking entry must have their Ag Pass in their possession.
 - 9. Individuals inside the evacuated area must always have their Ag Pass with them and be able to present it to law enforcement.
 - 10. Ag Pass holders acknowledge that they are entering an area with an active evacuation order, enter at their own risk, and should be prepared for rapidly changing conditions and limited resources.
 - 11. All individuals who are granted access into an evacuated area must leave immediately if directed to do so by law enforcement or other emergency personnel.

Unit 3: Agricultural Pass Distinctions



- Primary Passholder: Owner/operator of the agricultural operation. Responsible as the main point of contact with coordinating officials, communication, and identification of individual pass holders associated with operation.
- Designated Passholder: A full-time employee or adult relative of the Primary Passholder. Responsible for maintaining communication with the Primary Passholder and acting as the secondary point of contact.
- Temporary Passholder: A current Ag or Livestock Pass holder from another jurisdiction serving as a mutual aid partner.
 May only gain access into an evacuated area with a Primary or Designated Passholder.

Unit 3: Pass Cancellation/Revocation



- To maintain the integrity of the Ag Pass Program, it is imperative to maintain program accountability.
- Ag Pass holders must ensure that any changes in information associated with the issuance of the pass is maintained in a current status and reported to the County Ag Commissioner within 15 days of the changes.
- Failure to notify the CAC of changes to locations, pass holders, etc., will result in pass cancellation or revocation.
- Failure to maintain current information or meet the pass qualifications will result in revocation and removal from the program until qualifications and training standards have been met as required.







SACRAMENTO COUNTY "AG PASS"

Battalion Chief Chris Vestal Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District



CHRIS VESTAL, BATTALION CHIEF SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN FIRE DISTRICT vestal.christopher@metrofire.ca.gov / (916) 591 - 4594

- Battalion 9, B Shift South Sacramento (South of US50, East of Hwy 99, West of Sunrise Blvd, North of Elk Grove
- Program Manager Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- Public Information Officer Type 1-T, PIO2, PIO3
 - Member of Sacramento Regional Incident Management Team
 - Participates with statewide Cal Fire and Federal Incident Management Teams
 - Camp Fire, Caldor, Mendocino Complete, Creek Fire, etc.





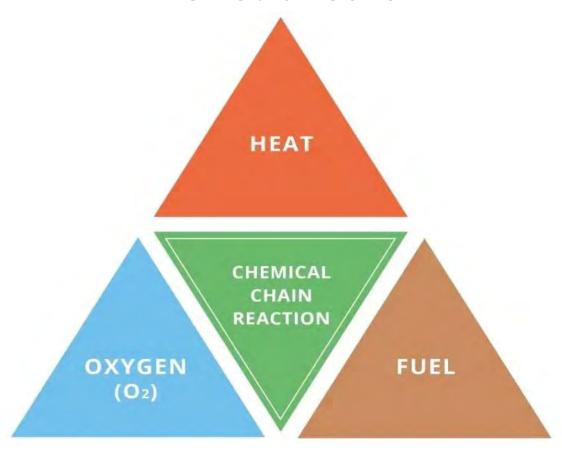
Wildland Fire Behavior

- This Is At Least a 40 Hour Class For Firefighters (S-190/290)
- You May Not Be Firefighters But Need To Understand the Basics For Your Safety
- We Are Going to Briefly Introduce Advanced Concepts
- And Will Apply Them to Our "Sacramento" Situation
- As A Member of Incident Management Teams (IMT) Our Goal is Multifold
 - Protect Life, Property/Infrastructure, Preserve The Environment and...
 - Allow the Return of the Community Members and Their Vital Resources
 Including Economic Recovery As Soon As Possible aka Repopulation





Fire Tetrahedron





Heat Transfer

CONDUCTION

- Direct Transfer of Thermal Energy Between Two Objects That Are Touching
 - The Heat Your Hand Feels Holding A Hot Cup of Coffee

CONVECTION

- Transfer of Thermal Energy Between Currents of Gas or Liquid
 - The Hot Air Above A Fire Heating Something Above it (Your Hand Over a Camp Fire)

RADIATION

- Energy Emitted By Matter in Form of Protons or Thermogenic Waves
 - From a Fire It Is the Heat Transferred in All Directions (vs. Convected Heat Which Rises Through Hot Gas)





Stages of Fire

- Incipient Hopefully When 911 Is Called and What A Fire is Still in When We Arrive On Scene
 - A Fire That Has Just Started, Preheating Materials and Beginning To Bring in Oxygen to Sustain Combustion
- Free Burning Active Fire
 - When The Fire Is Readily Consuming Preheated Fuels and The Flow of Oxygen To Sustain the Fire is Ongoing and "Automatic"
- Smoldering
 - All Fuel is Consumed and Oxygen Supply is Limited But Can Rapidly Revert to Free Burning As Heat Increases and Oxygen Becomes Available





The Three Main Influences of Wildfire Behavior

- Fuel This Is What Burns (Vegetation, Structures, All Combustibles)
 - Are The Fuels Receptive to Ignition
 - Moisture Content, Arrangement, Light vs. Dense, Grasses vs.
 Timber
- Sacramento's Fuels Are Predominantly Grasses
 - 1 Hour Fuels (vs. 100 and 1,000 Hour Fuels in Foothills and Sierra Nevada)
 - Rapid Rate of Spread
 - Easily Influenced By Topography and Short Term Weather





Weather

- Hot Weather Is Worse...Right?
 - A Humid Day at 100 Degrees May Have Less Fire Danger Than A Dry 85
 Degree Day Camp Fire on a Cold Day in November
 - But Heat Leads to Drying of Fuels
 - Hot Air Holds More Moisture Than Cold Air
- Dry Conditions Are Concerning Regardless of Temperature
 - Cold Days Late in the Season Without Precipitation (SoCal Typically Burns at End of Sumer/Early Fall
- Wind
 - Local Winds (Deltas and Jarbos) Winds Increase When Condensed in Valleys/Canyons As They Move From Higher to Lower Pressure Areas
 - North vs. South Winds
 - Onshore/Offshore Effect of Moving Over Ocean vs. Great Plains





Topography

- Fire Wants to Comply Burn Uphill, Take Path of Least Resistance
- Sacramento's Topography is Flat
 - On Flatland Fire Still Takes Path of Least Resistance
- The Path of Least Resistance on Flatlands Is...





When Expected Fire Behavior Does Not Occur

- Wind Suddenly Stops or Shifts
- Fire Burns Opposite of Expected Direction Based on Topography
- Fire Intensity Suddenly Increases
- Why Are at the Above Occurrences Happening There is a Reason and You Need to Identify It To Know What Might Happen Next





Your Safety Is Your Responsibility - So Is Everyone Else's Safety

18 Watch Out Situations & 10 Standard Firefighting Orders

STANDARD FIREFIGHTING ORDERS

- 1. Keep informed on fire weather conditions and forecasts.
- 2. Know what your fire is doing at all times.
- 3. Base all actions on current and expected behavior of the fire.
- 4. Identify escape routes and safety zones, and make them known.
- 5. Post lookouts when there is possible danger.
- 6. Be alert. Keep calm. Think clearly. Act decisively.
- 7. Maintain prompt communications with your forces, your supervisor and adjoining forces.
- 8. Give clear instructions and insure they are understood.
- 9. Maintain control of your forces at all times.
- 10. Fight fire aggressively, having provided for safety first.

18 "WATCH OUT!" SITUATIONS

- 1. Fire not scouted and sized up.
- 2. Fire in terrain not seen in daylight.
- 3. Safety zones and escape routes not identified
- 4. **Unfamiliar** with weather and local factors affecting fire behavior.
- Uninformed on strategies, tactics, and hazards.
- 6. Instructions and assignments are not clear.
- 7. No communication link with crew members or supervisor.
- 8. Constructing a fireline without a safe anchor point.
- 9. Constructing a fireline downhill, with fire below.
- 10. Attempting a frontal assault on a fire
- 11. Unburned fuel between you and your fire.
- 12. Cannot see the main fire, and no contact with anyone who
- 13. On a hillside where rolling material can ignite fuels below.
- 14. Weather becoming hotter and drier.
- 15. Wind increases or changes in direction.
- 16. Getting frequent spot fires across the fireline.
- 17. Terrain and fuels make escape to safety zones difficult.
- 18. Taking nap near the fireline.







Wildfire Conditions

Beyond Sacramento





Wildfire Conditions

In Sacramento







Discussion On Local Factors in Sacramento

- Local Fuel, Weather, Topography
- Local Fire Season
- Go, No Go?
- How Are You Ensuring Not Only Your Safety, But That of Your Investments and Resources?
 - Life
 - Equipment / Vehicles









Flood Terminology

100-Year Storm Event – Flood that has a one percent chance of occurring in any single year.

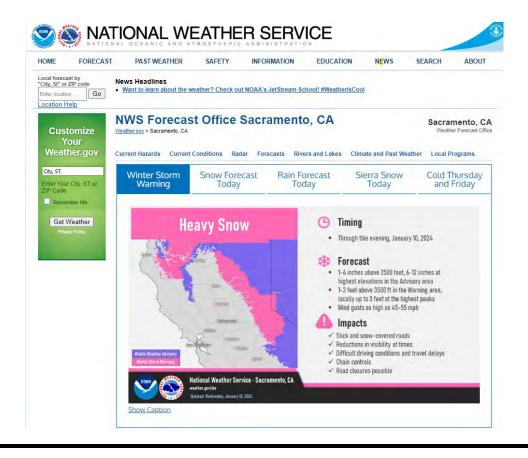
Base Flood Elevation – Elevation of the 100-year flood shown on FEMA Floodplain maps and profiles.





Weather Forecast Resources

National Weather Service Forecast Office Sacramento







Weather Forecast Resources

National Weather Service Forecast Office Sacramento





Flood Threat Type

Localized Flooding – Usually caused by a short duration high intensity storm

River Flooding – Series of storms causing a river to overflow its banks or low levees into the natural floodplain

Levee Break – Caused by a levee overtopping or breaking

Dam Break – Caused by a dam breach or break



Localized Flooding

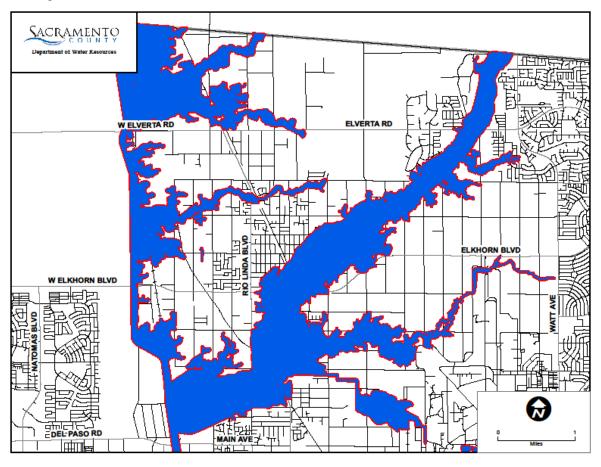
Usually caused by a short duration high intensity storm

- Small Streams Examples: Dry and Arcade creeks in the north part of the County, and Laguna and Badger creeks in the south part of the County.
- Undersized or Blocked Culverts
- Undersized Channels



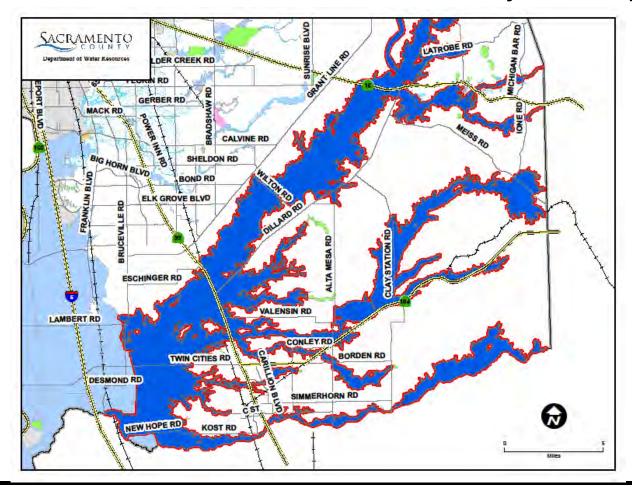


Dry Creek and NEMDC Tributaries



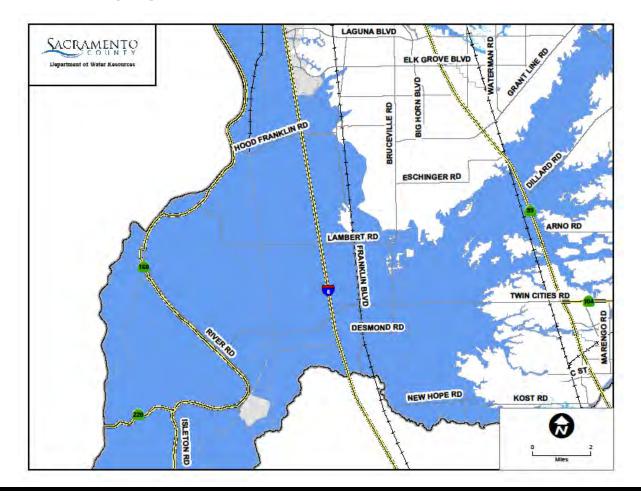


Cosumnes River and South County Floodplains



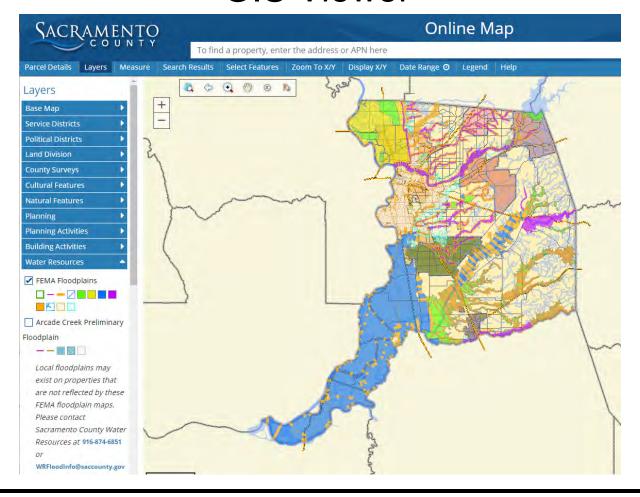


Beach/ Stone Lake and Franklin Pond



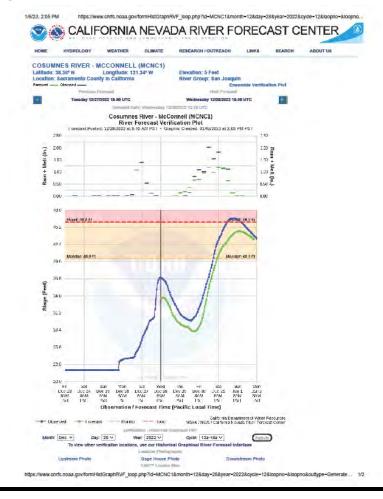


GIS Viewer



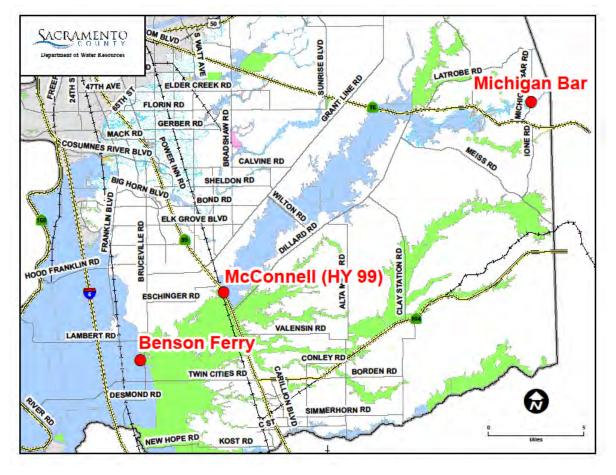


California/ Nevada River Forecast Center





California/ Nevada River Forecast Center Gages



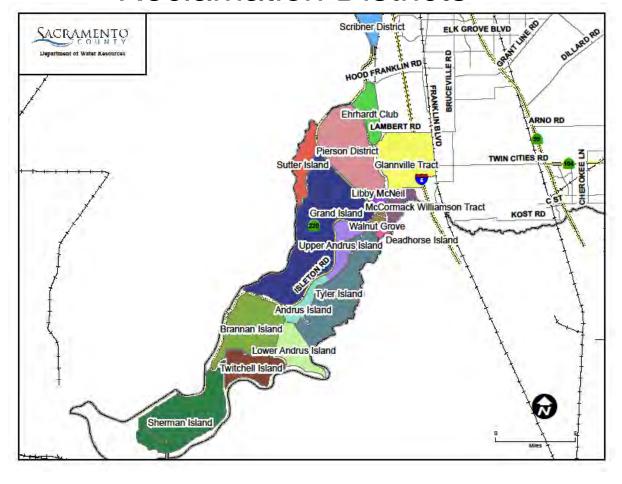


Levee Break



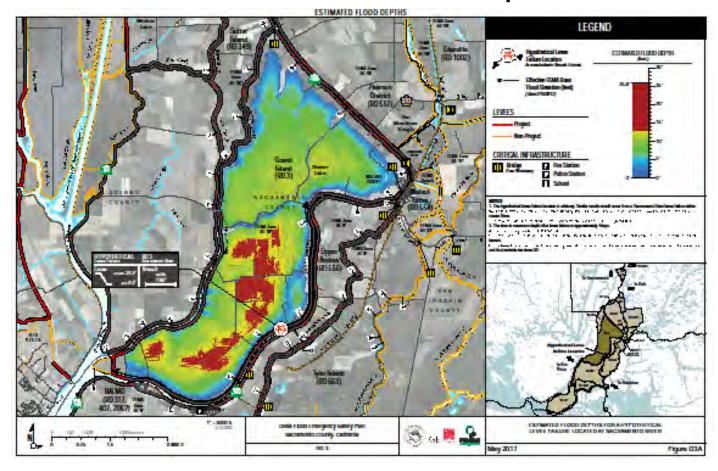


Reclamation Districts



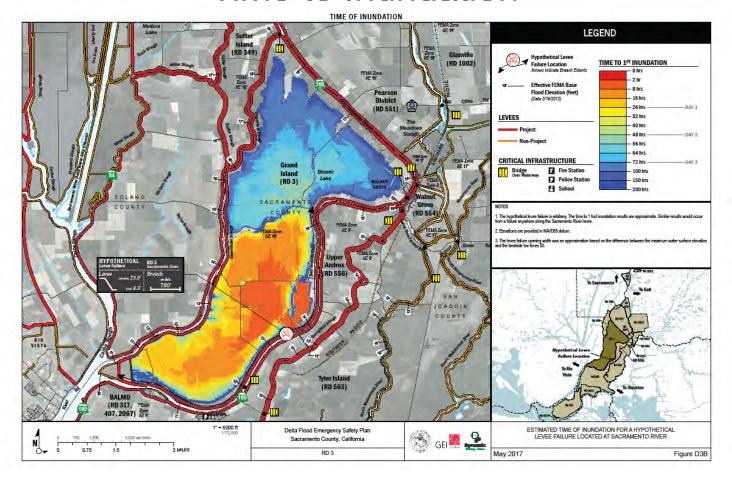


Grand Island Flood Depths





Time to Inundation





















- Evacuation Authority is spelled out in California Penal Code 409.5. The section states a Peace Officer may close an area due to a disaster. It is a misdemeanor to enter or remain in an evacuation zone.
- An exception to the misdemeanor is to possess a valid livestock identification document (commonly referred to as an "Ag Pass").
- ** Having an Ag Pass does not allow you unrestricted access to an evacuation zone. If the area is deemed too dangerous to enter you will be denied access. **
- Your access to the Evacuation area may be revoked at any time if conditions change/worsen.





Terminology:

- Shelter in Place: Go indoors. Shut and lock windows and doors.
 Prepare to self-sustain until further notice. Continue to monitor news, social media, SacAlert.
- Evacuation Warning: Potential threat to life and/or property. Those who require additional time to evacuate, and those with pets and livestock should leave now.
- Evacuation Order: Immediate threat to life. This is a lawful order to leave now. The area is closed to public access.









- Access Request & Approval Process
 - Request is made to the Agricultural Commissioner's Office.
 - You must have a valid Ag Pass to make a request.
 - You must provide sufficient notice for process (time needed is dependent on situation).
 - You must have an entry and exit plan prior to making request (consider backup routes).
 - You must provide sufficient details in your request.
 - Exact location(s)
 - Number of people/vehicles
 - Time in Evacuation Zone
 - Reason for entry
 - Agricultural Commissioner's Office will coordinate approval process and will notify you if approval is granted.









When you arrive at the Checkpoint please be patient!





Common Sense!







- Plan ahead.
- Always have an escape route.
- Never block roadways. Emergency vehicles may need to get through.
- Take precautions to protect yourself with proper protective equipment.
- Make sure you check-in and CHECK-OUT when you leave the evacuation zone.

Unit 7: Administration



- Certificates
- Collect Paperwork
- Photos
- Card Distribution

We want your feedback on how to improve this training. Please send feedback to sacoesinfo@saccounty.gov.

Thank you!

