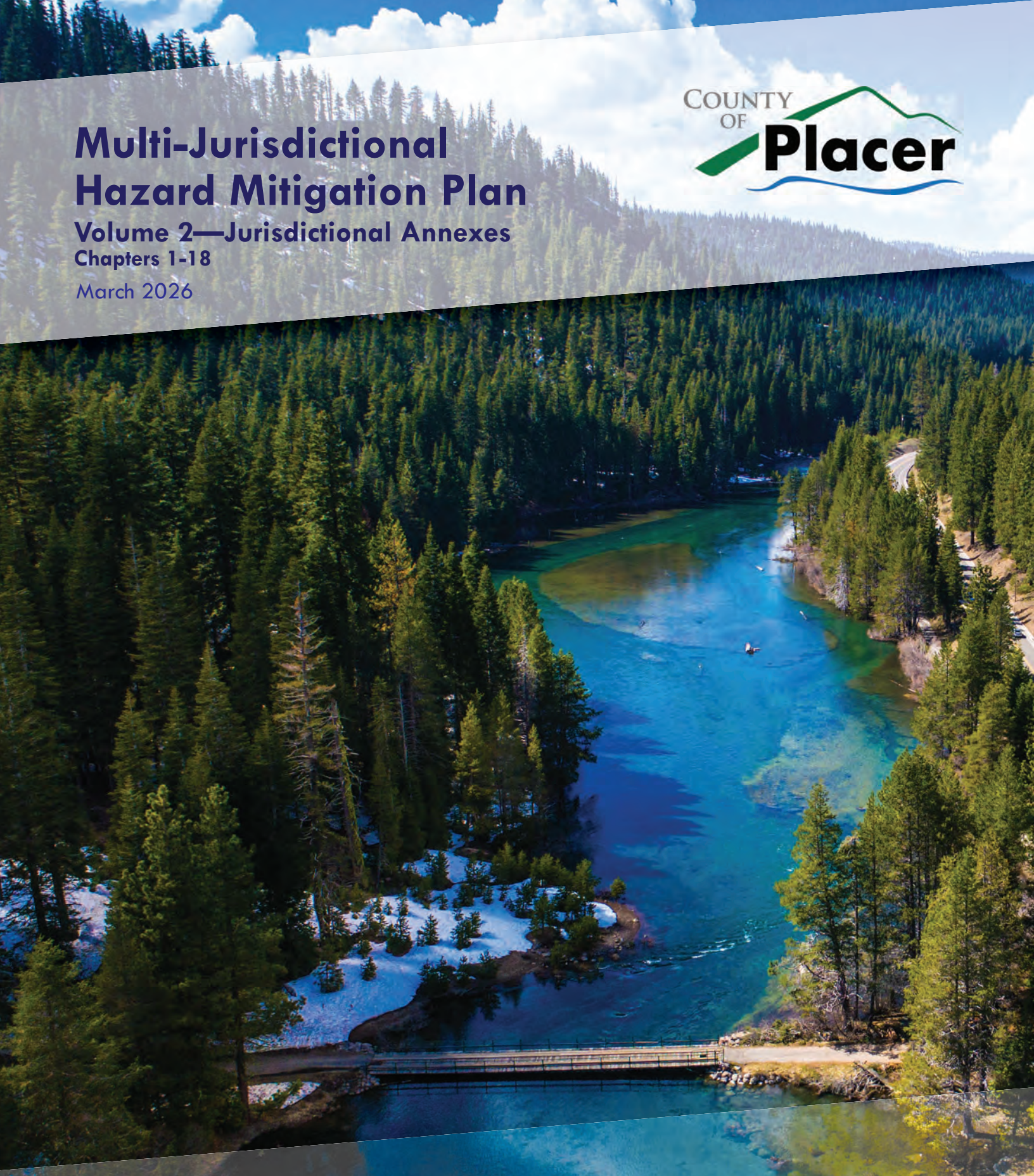
Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Volume 2—Jurisdictional Annexes

Chapters 1-18

March 2026



COUNTY OF Placer

TETRA TECH

Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

March 2026

#105S052516

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APPENDICES

Appendix A. Participating Jurisdiction Letters of Intent
Appendix B. Capability Assessment Worksheet
Appendix C. Public Outreach by Jurisdiction

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) encourages multi-jurisdictional planning for local hazard mitigation. Such planning efforts generate a unified local voice on hazard mitigation, with cross-jurisdictional support for recommended mitigation actions. They also help to form working relationships among participants' emergency managers, floodplain administrations, and other development agencies (FEMA 2021). Eligible participants for multi-jurisdiction hazard mitigation plans are local governments defined as follows in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 201 (Mitigation Planning):

> *"Any county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and any rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity." (44 CFR Section 201.2)*

In multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation planning, every participating jurisdiction must meet the federal requirements for local mitigation planning. This means that each jurisdiction must actively participate in the planning process and must officially adopt the plan (44 CFR Section 201.6a(4)).

For the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP), a Planning Partnership was formed to leverage resources and to meet federal mitigation planning requirements for as many eligible governments in the County as possible. Members of the Planning Partnership consisted of representatives from each participating jurisdiction. Placer County was the lead agency for this planning effort and directed the planning process with assistance from a contract planning consultant (Tetra Tech). A Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee with broad representation across the county provided guidance and direction for the MJHMP planning process. Each participating planning partner has prepared a jurisdictional annex to this plan. The annexes are included in this volume of the MJHMP.

This chapter describes the Placer County MJHMP Planning Partnership, its responsibilities throughout the planning process, and the jurisdictional annex format and preparation process.

1.2 Planning Partner Involvement

1.2.1 Initial Solicitation and Letters of Intent

Placer County solicited the participation of all eligible jurisdictions in the County at the commencement of this project. All interested jurisdictions submitted a letter of intent committing their participation and resources to the development of the Placer County MJHMP (Appendix A). The following jurisdictions participated in the update process and have met the minimum requirements of participation:

- County of Placer
- City of Auburn
- City of Colfax
- City of Lincoln
- City of Rocklin
- Town of Loomis
- Ackerman Charter School District
- Alta Fire Protection District
- Auburn Recreation & Park District
- Alpine Springs County Water District
- Colfax Elementary School District
- Donner Summit Public Utility District
- Eureka Union School District
- Foresthill Fire Protection District
- Foresthill Union School District
- Heather Glen Community Services District
- Nevada Irrigation District
- Newcastle Fire Protection District
- North Tahoe Fire Protection District
- North Tahoe Public Utility District
- Northstar Community Services District
- Olympic Valley Public Service District
- Penryn Fire Protection District
- Placer County Air Pollution Control District
- Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
- Placer County Resource Conservation District
- Placer County Water Agency
- Placer Hills Fire District
- Placer Mosquito Vector Control District
- Rocklin Unified School District
- Roseville City School District
- San Juan Water District
- Sierra Joint Community College District
- South Placer Fire District
- Tahoe City Public Utility District
- Truckee Donner Public Utility District

1.2.2 Planning Partner Expectations

Members of the Planning Partnership are responsible for developing and reviewing draft sections of the hazard mitigation plan, creating the mitigation strategy for their jurisdiction, and adopting the final plan. They have the expertise to develop the plan and have their jurisdiction's authority to implement the mitigation strategy developed during the planning process. The following list of planning partner expectations was agreed to in each letter of intent to participate:

- Identification of hazards unique to the jurisdiction and not addressed in the master planning document
- The conduct of a vulnerability analysis and an identification of risks, where they differ from the general planning area
- The formulation of mitigation goals responsive to public input and development of mitigation actions complementary to those goals (a range of actions must be identified specific for each jurisdiction)
- Demonstration that there has been proactively offered an opportunity for participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.)
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan

- Formal adoption of the MJHMP by the jurisdiction's governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan)

It is intended that the Planning Partnership will remain active to support maintenance of the MJHMP after the plan has been adopted. By adopting this plan, each planning partner agrees to the plan implementation and maintenance protocol presented in Volume 1. It will be the responsibility of each jurisdiction to inform the County's coordinator for this MJHMP of any changes in representation.

1.3 Jurisdictional Annex Preparation Process

Jurisdictional annexes provide a unique, stand-alone guide to mitigation planning for each jurisdiction participating in a multi-jurisdiction hazard mitigation plan. Workshops and additional meetings (in person, by email, or by teleconference) to complete the jurisdictional annexes were held with the County, the contract consultant, and the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee throughout the planning process. Details regarding these meetings are described further in Volume 1.

1.3.1 Incorporation of Information from Previous Hazard Mitigation Plan

In order to facilitate the update of the jurisdictional annexes, data from Placer County's previous hazard mitigation plan (2021 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) Update) was transferred to the most current annex format, which has evolved to meet changing federal and state criteria. Transfer instructions were provided to the representatives of each planning partner. This transfer of information provided a basis to address the following:

- Changes in local capabilities and vulnerabilities
- The current status of the 2021 LHMP mitigation strategy
- A new mitigation strategy to address identified issues and to increase community resiliency

1.3.2 Worksheets

The County developed a series of worksheets to collect information on hazard history, stakeholders invited to participate in the planning process, National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) information, building permit history, community capabilities, hazard rankings, and mitigation actions. Key elements of the worksheets were discussed at the planning partner kickoff meetings and the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meetings. Worksheets were completed by the jurisdictional personnel appropriate for each worksheet and submitted to the consultant. If additional information was needed, the jurisdictional point of contact was contacted to provide more input.

1.3.3 Meetings

KICKOFF MEETING

The County invited all municipalities to participate in a planning partner kickoff meeting held on June 18, 2025, and invited all special districts to participate in a planning partner kickoff meeting held on June 19, 2025, to provide an overview of the planning and annex preparation processes.

HAZARD RANKING EXERCISE

At a meeting on November 13, 2025, the consultant summarized the findings of the risk assessment for the hazards of concern evaluated in this MJHMP, including an initial ranking of hazards using the methodology described in Volume 1. Each planning partner was asked to review the hazard ranking for its jurisdiction and revise as appropriate based on history of events, probability of occurrence, and the potential impact on people, property, the economy, and the environment.

This exercise familiarized the planning partners with how to use the risk assessment as a tool to support other planning and hazard mitigation processes and to help prioritize types of mitigation actions that should be considered. Hazards that were ranked as “high” or “medium” for each jurisdiction as a result of this exercise were considered to be priorities for identifying appropriate mitigation actions, although jurisdictions also identified actions to mitigate “low” ranked hazards as appropriate.

MITIGATION STRATEGY WORKSHOP

Two mitigation strategy workshops were held on October 28, 2025, to provide an overview on how to develop a strong mitigation strategy. In preparation for this workshop, the consultant provided a list of problem areas and vulnerabilities identified during the planning process, along with feedback from the public and stakeholder surveys, to support the development of relevant projects for the mitigation strategy. Workshop participants were provided the following materials to use as a resource as part of a comprehensive review of all possible activities and mitigation measures to address hazards of concern:

- 2026 Placer County MJHMP Update “Capabilities Report” (October 2025)
- 2026 Placer County MJHMP Update “Mitigation Catalog” (October 2025)
- EPA Incident Action Checklists for Water Utilities
- FEMA “Mitigation Action Portfolio” (August 2020)
- FEMA “Mitigation Ideas—A Resource for Reducing Risk to Natural Hazards” (January 2013)
- Los Angeles Unified School District “Local Hazard Mitigation Plan” (August 2018)
- National Association of State Energy Officials “Virtual Workshop—Enhancing Community Energy Resilience through FEMA BRIC” (August 2021)

This workshop included the development of focused problem statements based on the impacts of hazards in the County and its communities. These problem statements provide detailed descriptions of problem areas, including known impacts on the jurisdiction (past damage, loss of service, etc.). The problem statements form a bridge between the risk assessment (which quantifies impacts on each

community), the capability assessment (which identifies capabilities for reducing risks through hazard mitigation), and the development of actionable mitigation strategies. The problem statements are included in the Identified Vulnerability Issues of each annex.

The County and the consultant worked with each jurisdiction to identify clear, implementable mitigation actions and to further support the completion of the jurisdictional annexes.

1.4 Jurisdictional Annex Format

The jurisdictional annex format is designed to document local compliance with the 44 CFR local mitigation planning regulations. It also achieves the following:

- Providing a locally relevant synthesis of the overall mitigation plan that can be readily presented, distributed, and maintained
- Facilitating local understanding of the community's risk from hazards
- Facilitating local understanding of the community's capabilities to manage hazard risk, including opportunities to improve those capabilities
- Facilitating local understanding of the efforts the community has taken, and plans to take, to reduce its hazard risk
- Facilitating the implementation of mitigation strategies, including the development of grant applications
- Providing a framework by which the community can continue to capture relevant data and information for future plan updates

The following are the elements of the jurisdictional annex.

- **Section X.1: Hazard Mitigation Planning Team:** Identifies the hazard mitigation planning primary and alternate contacts and floodplain administrator. Provides details on which departments were involved in the development of the jurisdictional annex. The widest range of departments, stakeholders, and persons familiar with the jurisdiction should be involved in the development of the jurisdictional annexes. Further detail on participants is provided in Volume 1.
- **Section X.2: Community Profile:** Provides a profile of the jurisdiction, including population and socially vulnerably populations.
- **Section X.3: Public Engagement:** Identifies the strategies used by the jurisdiction to conduct public outreach. Details any feedback received by the public and discusses how the information was integrated into the annex.
- **Section X.4: Stakeholder Engagement:** Identifies the agencies and organizations that were invited to participate in the planning process by the jurisdiction, including local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development, neighboring communities, representatives of business, academia, and other private organizations, and nonprofit organizations and community-based organizations.

- **Section X.5: Jurisdictional Capability Assessment:** Evaluates the jurisdiction's tools and resources available to support hazard mitigation. Tables provide an inventory of the jurisdiction's planning, regulatory, administrative, technical, fiscal, and educational capabilities, its level of participation in programs that promote local risk reduction, and its adaptive capacity to adjust to damage and respond to consequences. To streamline the length of this plan, the annexes contain only the capabilities the jurisdiction currently has. The community capability assessment worksheet included in Appendix B of this MJHMP contains the full list of capabilities planning partners were asked to consider.
- **Section X.6: National Flood Insurance Program:** Summarizes jurisdiction-specific information related to compliance with the NFIP, including floodplain management regulation.
- **Section X.7: Jurisdictional Risk Assessment:** Provides information regarding the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards. Volume 1 provides details on the hazards of concern, the risk assessment methodology, and the risk assessment findings that serve as the basis of hazard rankings.
  - ***Hazard Area:*** Presents a map (or series of maps) showing identified hazard zones and critical facilities (and areas of anticipated future development, if known).
  - ***Hazard Event History:*** Identifies hazard events that have caused significant impacts in the jurisdiction, including a summary characterization of impacts identified by the jurisdiction.
  - ***Hazard Ranking:*** Ranks the local degree of risk from each hazard, supporting the selection and prioritization of actions to reduce risk.
  - ***Identified Vulnerability Issues:*** Presents other hazard vulnerabilities identified by the jurisdiction.
  - ***Potential Hazard Impacts:*** Identifies potential impacts from the hazards of local concern.
- **Section X.8: Future Conditions that May Impact Risk:** Identifies population patterns and trends for municipalities. Summarizes recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development.
- **Section X.9: Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization:** Discusses the status of past mitigation actions and describes proposed hazard mitigation actions and prioritization.
  - ***Changes in Community Priorities:*** Details changes in the jurisdiction's priorities since the previous annex, if applicable.
  - ***Past Mitigation Action Status:*** Identifies the disposition of each mitigation action in the jurisdiction's prior mitigation strategy if applicable.
  - ***Additional Mitigation Efforts:*** Describes any completed or ongoing mitigation activities that were not part of the prior local mitigation strategy.
  - ***Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy:*** Identifies hazards of concern not included in the jurisdiction's mitigation strategy and explains the reasons for their omission.
  - ***Mitigation Strategy Summary and Prioritization:*** Presents a prioritization for the local mitigation strategy and a summary of the action categories and hazards addressed.

- ***Mitigation Strategy:*** Provides the details for each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed by the mitigation action, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding.

Each jurisdiction's annex is a living document that will continue to be improved as resources permit. Continued efforts to maintain the annex will ensure that it remains current and will improve its effectiveness as the key tool, reference, and guiding document by which the jurisdiction will implement hazard mitigation locally.

1.5 Coverage Under the Plan

Of the 39 original planning partners, 36 fully met the participation requirements specified by the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and have annexes included in this volume. Those that did not meet the requirements will not be able to seek FEMA or state approval at the time of plan submittal, nor will they be eligible to obtain FEMA grant funding. Table 1-1 lists the status of each jurisdiction. Note that participation in scheduled Planning Partnership meetings provides only a partial indication of the level of participation of each jurisdiction. Appendices in Volume 1 provide details on further participation and meeting attendance.

Table 1-1. Jurisdictional Status

Jurisdiction	Letter of Intent to Participate	Attended Workshops, Meetings, and Calls	Provided Update on Past Projects	Submitted Mitigation Actions for Current Plan	Seeking Approval for Adoption (meets all requirements)
Ackerman Charter School District	X	X	N/A	X	X
Alta Fire Protection District	X	X	X	X	X
Auburn Recreation & Park District	X	X	N/A	X	X
Alpine Springs County Water District	X	X	X	X	X
City of Auburn	X	X	X	X	X
City of Colfax	X	X	X	X	X
City of Lincoln	X	X	X	X	X
City of Rocklin	X	X	X	X	X
Colfax Elementary School District	X	X	N/A	X	X
Donner Summit Public Utility District	X	X	N/A	X	X
Eureka Union School District	X	X	N/A	X	X
Foresthill Fire Protection District	X	X	X	X	X
Foresthill Union School District	X	X	N/A	X	X
Heather Glen Community Services District	X	X	N/A	X	X
Nevada Irrigation District	X	X	X	X	X
Newcastle Fire Protection District	X	X	X	X	X
North Tahoe Fire Protection District	X	X	X	X	X
North Tahoe Public Utility District	X	X	X	X	X
Northstar Community Services District	X	X	X	X	X
Olympic Valley Public Service District	X	X	X	X	X
Penryn Fire Protection District	X	X	N/A	X	X
Placer County	N/A	X	X	X	X
Placer County Air Pollution Control District	X	X	X	X	X
Placer County Flood Control District	X	X	X	X	X
Placer County Resource Conservation District	X	X	X	X	X
Placer County Water Agency	X	X	X	X	X
Placer Hills Fire Protection District	X	X	X	X	X
Placer Mosquito Vector Control District	X	X	N/A	X	X
Rocklin Unified School District	X	X	N/A	X	X
Roseville City School District	X	X	N/A	X	X
San Juan Water District	X	X	X	X	X
Sierra Joint Community College District	X	X	X	X	X
South Placer Fire District	X	X	X	X	X
Tahoe City Public Utility District	X	X	X	X	X
Town of Loomis	X	X	X	X	X
Truckee Donner Public Utility District	X	X	N/A	X	X

Note: The jurisdictions listed as "N/A" for "Provided Updates on Past Projects" did not participate in the 2021 Placer County LHMP. However, they were invited to share updates on their hazard mitigation successes over the past 20 years.

2. Placer County Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in unincorporated Placer County with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex identifies actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. It presents a general overview of Placer County, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Placer County's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The MJHMP was developed to meet plan participation requirements for all participating jurisdictions while accommodating their specific needs and limitations. Because some participating jurisdictions are small agencies with limited staff, the planning process included establishing a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and engaging a contract consultant to undertake certain elements of the plan update on behalf of all jurisdictions. These elements included outreach to stakeholders and the public, risk assessment for all Countywide hazards of concern, initial ranking of hazard risks, updates of hazard mitigation goals and objectives, and establishment of procedures for implementing and maintaining the MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to unincorporated Placer County as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

2.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Placer County identified MJHMP points of contact and developed this annex over the course of several months. The following County staff members had primary responsibility for preparation of the annex:

Primary Point of Contact: Brandy Dunkel, Staff Services Manager

Address: 2968 Richardson Dr, Auburn, CA 95603

Phone Number: 530-308-3555

Email: bdunkel@placer.ca.gov

Alternate Point of Contact: Caleb Porter, Staff Services Analyst

Address: 2968 Richardson Dr, Auburn, CA 95603

Phone Number: 530-886-5300

Email: calebporter@placer.ca.gov

National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator: Mary Keller, PE, CFM, Senior-Civil Engineer

Address: 3091 County Center Drive, Suite 220, Auburn, CA 95603

Phone Number: 530-745-7503

Email: mkeller@placer.ca.gov

The Office of Emergency Services (OES) represented the community on the Planning Partnership and Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and supported the local planning process by securing input from

persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development by conducting public and stakeholder outreach, reviewing and contributing to the capability and risk assessments, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization. Table 2-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 2-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Brandy Dunkel	Office of Emergency Services	Staff Services Manager	Hazard Data, Community Plans, Subject Matter Expertise, Worksheet Input, Hazard History Information, Mitigation Action Updates, Drafting or Reviewing Parts of the Plan
Caleb Porter	Office of Emergency Services	Staff Services Analyst II	Hazard Data, Community Plans, Worksheet Input, Hazard History Information, Mitigation Action Updates, Drafting or Reviewing Parts of the Plan
David Atkinson	Office of Emergency Services	Assistant Director of Emergency Services	Hazard Data, Community Plans, Subject Matter Expertise, Worksheet Input, Hazard History Information, Mitigation Action Updates, Drafting or Reviewing Parts of the Plan
Chris Hazen	Health and Human Services	Staff Services Manager	Hazard Data, Subject Matter Expertise
Jason Welsh	Placer County Sheriff's Office	Sheriff's Lieutenant	Subject Matter Expertise
Ryan Woessner	Placer County Fire Department	Assistant Chief	Community Plans, Subject Matter Expertise
Angel Green	Community Development Resource Agency	Planner - Senior	Community Plans, Subject Matter Expertise, Mitigation Action Updates, Drafting or Reviewing Parts of the Plan
Lucy Rollins	Community Development Resource Agency	Planner - Senior	Community Plans, Subject Matter Expertise, Mitigation Action Updates, Drafting or Reviewing Parts of the Plan
Kerri Timmer	Department Of Agriculture Parks And Natural Resources	Principal Management Analyst	Community Plans, Subject Matter Expertise, Mitigation Action Updates, Drafting or Reviewing Parts of the Plan
Elena Szlemp	Department of Public Works	Civil Engineer - Associate	Community Plans, Subject Matter Expertise, Mitigation Action Updates, Drafting or Reviewing Parts of the Plan
Phil Salter	Information Technology - GIS	Information Technology Analyst - Senior	Community Plans, Subject Matter Expertise, Mitigation Action Updates, Drafting or Reviewing Parts of the Plan

2.2 Community Profile

Established in 1851, Placer County includes six incorporated cities and towns, with Auburn serving as the County seat (County of Placer 2025). Spanning 1,506 square miles, the County offers diverse landscapes and lifestyles, from the suburban communities of Roseville, Lincoln, and Rocklin to the historic Gold Country foothills around Auburn and the scenic beauty of North Lake Tahoe. Small towns along Interstate 80 contribute unique heritage and character to the region.

Outdoor recreation is a key attraction in Placer County. The area features natural lakes, rivers, and streams that are popular for fishing and whitewater rafting, as well as over a million acres of national forest land with extensive trails for hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking. Ski resorts make Placer County a year-round destination for winter and summer activities, attracting more than a million visitors annually.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for Placer County was 404,739, a 15.6 percent increase from the 2010 Census. The 2023 American Community Survey (ACS) estimated that the 2023 population of Placer County was 412,435. Nearly half of County residents hold an associate degree or higher. The median household income is approximately $108,000 and the median home value is $666,000.

Some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of decreased financial resources, physical limitations, or low-quality housing. Data from the 2023 ACS indicates that 5.0 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 20.2 percent is 65 years of age or older, 2.1 percent is non-English speaking, 6.6 percent is below the poverty threshold, 11.3 percent has some form of disability, 6.4 percent has no broadband subscription, and 3.9 percent has no vehicle access.

2.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, Placer County completed its own activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the people and stakeholders the County serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

2.3.1 Outreach Activities

Engagement efforts included sharing information through trusted community partners, offering virtual and in-person meeting options, and providing materials in accessible formats. This approach helped ensure that the needs and perspectives of socially vulnerable populations were incorporated into the planning process. The public was invited to participate in the planning process by responding to the public survey, attending a virtual Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, attending an in-person meeting, and reviewing the draft plan.

Extensive outreach efforts were undertaken for this plan, including community meetings, surveys, workshops, and social media campaigns to engage the public and stakeholders. The County also utilized **Engage Placer**, an online engagement platform that offers residents continuous updates, an interactive hazard-mitigation story map, and a space to submit comments or questions at any time, further expanding opportunities for public involvement. Planning partners and stakeholders such as municipal governments, non-profit organizations, businesses, and educational institutions were actively involved.

Placer County engaged in multiple outreach activities throughout 2025 to inform the public about the MJHMP update and gather community input. On June 21, OES participated in the Countywide Wildfire Preparedness Expo, hosted by CAL FIRE and Placer County Fire Department, where staff distributed information about the MJHMP update. Later that month, from June 26 to 29, OES staffed a booth at the Placer County Fair, providing handouts on the hazard mitigation plan, promoting the public survey, and sharing details about upcoming meetings.

On September 3, OES presented at an Auburn Chamber of Commerce meeting, engaging local businesses in a discussion about hazard mitigation concerns. Outreach continued on September 25 at the Tahoe City Farmers Market, where OES partnered with the North Tahoe Fire Protection District to provide printed materials and offer attendees the opportunity to complete the public survey in person. These efforts reflect Placer County's commitment to transparency, education, and community involvement in hazard mitigation planning. These outreach efforts are shown in Figure 2-1 through Figure 2-4.

Figure 2-1. Virtual Public Outreach Activities

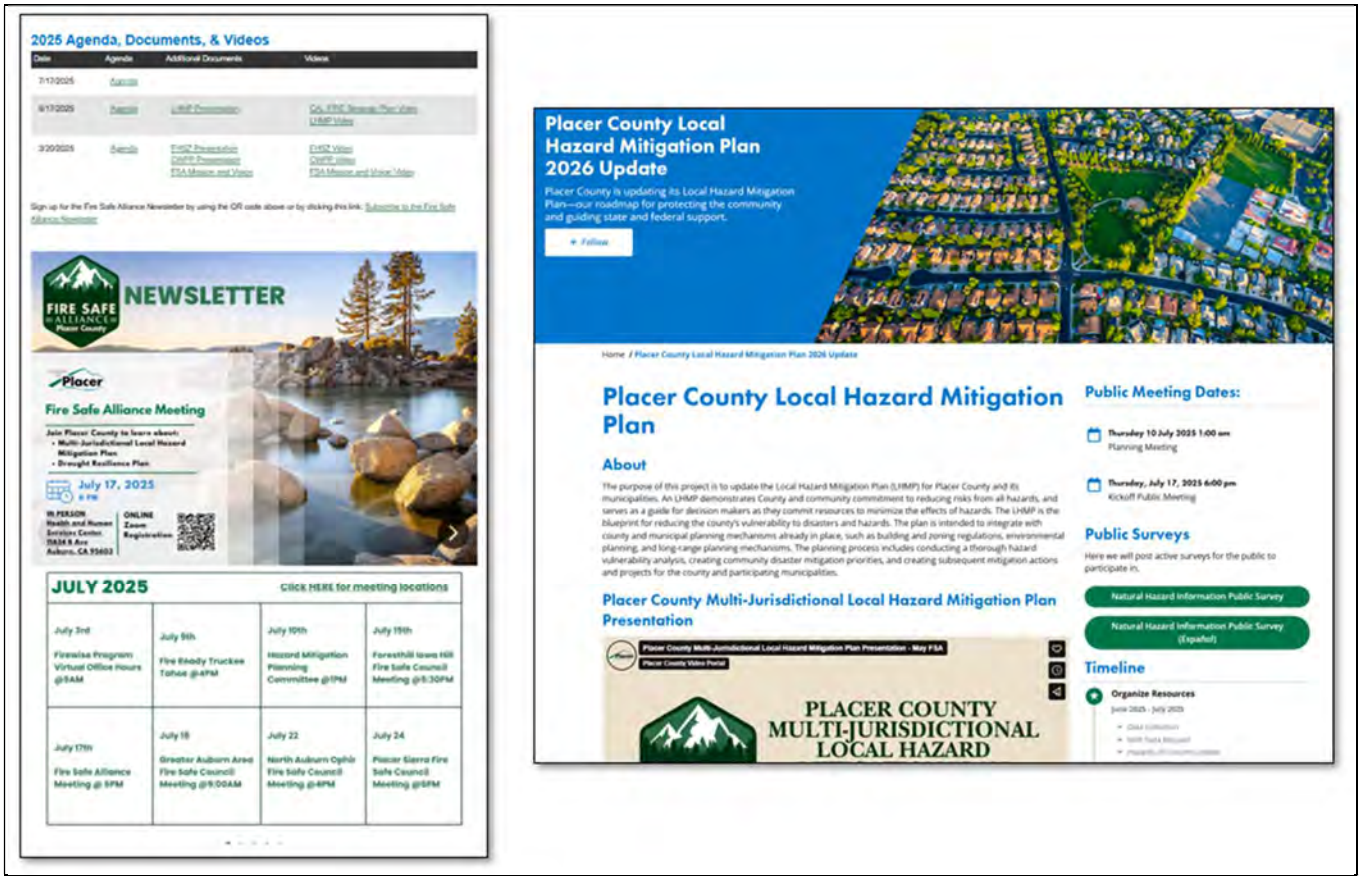


Figure 2-2. Social Media

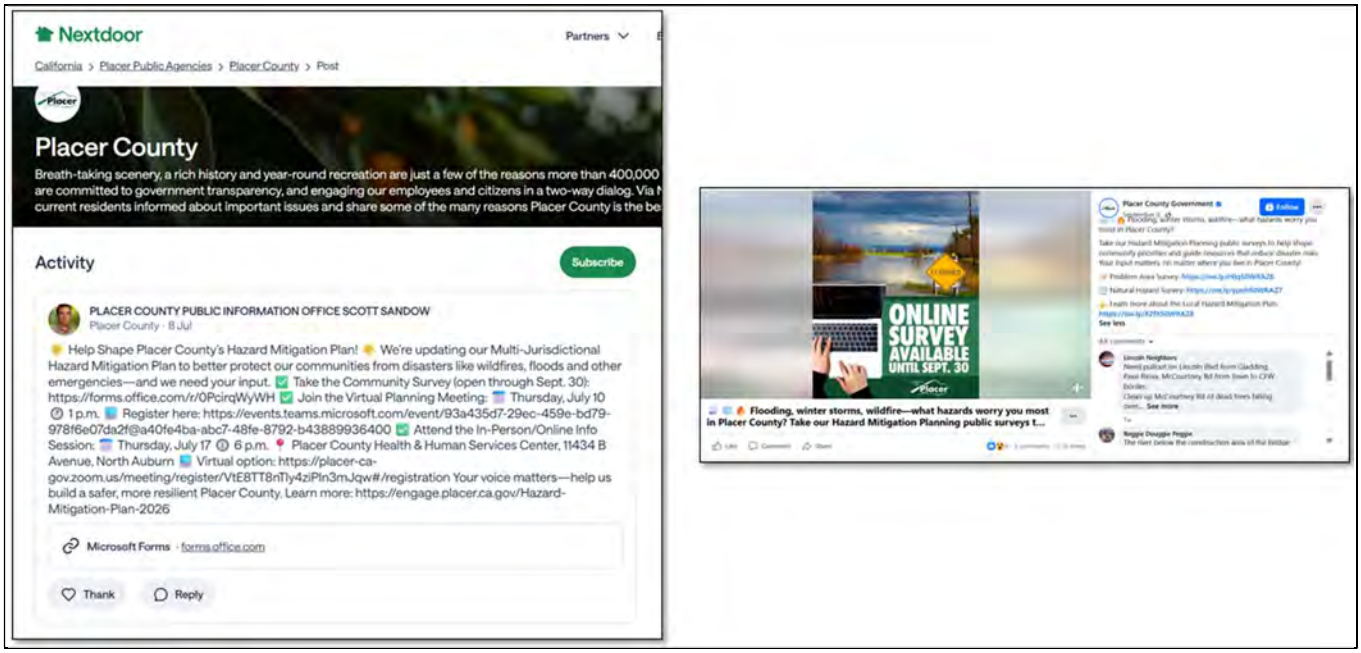


Figure 2-3. Media



Figure 2-4. Public Events









2.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

The findings from the public outreach efforts identified concerns around flooding, wildfires, and severe weather. Community concerns included evacuation routes and emergency preparedness and response. Recommended strategies included wildfire prevention projects, severe weather plans, and evacuation plans and routes, which will be addressed in other planning efforts.

2.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the County invited stakeholders to participate in the planning process. The following organizations were invited to participate by attending a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, responding to the stakeholder survey, contributing information and expertise to the plan, and reviewing the draft plan.

2.4.1 Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities

These stakeholders are primarily utility districts within the region. Each agency should be involved in hazard mitigation due to the potential for significant sustainment of community lifelines within their jurisdiction. Each agency has the opportunity to participate in meetings, surveys, and review of draft materials.

- Auburn Valley Community Services District
- Foresthill Public Utility District
- Sacramento Municipal Utility District
- South Placer Municipal Utility District
- Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency

2.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These stakeholders have their own jurisdictions with the authority to regulate their own zoning and planning. Each agency has the opportunity to participate in meetings, surveys, and review of draft materials.

- California Air Resources Board
- Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Bureau of Indian Affairs

2.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are critical agencies located in or around Placer County. Each of these districts would be heavily affected by potential hazards. Each agency has the opportunity to participate in meetings, surveys, and review of draft materials.

- Auburn Cemetery District
- Colfax Cemetery District
- Newcastle-Rocklin-Gold Hill Cemetery District
- Roseville Cemetery District
- Truckee Donner Recreation and Park District
- Truckee Tahoe Airport District

2.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

Each of these stakeholders is a business, academia, or other private organization that would have experience with significant hazard impacts. Placer County OES works closely with University of California on projects and outreach for hazard (wildfire) mitigation for the public. MNJ Advisors, CLERE INC, and Headwaters Environmental are stakeholder partners on similar Placer County projects such as the Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

- Pacific Gas & Electric
- University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources
- University of California Cooperative Extension
- MNJ Advisors
- CLERE INC
- Headwaters Environmental
- Tahoe-Truckee Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD)
- Helping Organizations Partner with Emergency Services (HOPES)

2.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These nonprofit and community-based organizations bring valuable local knowledge, resources, and community connections to the MJHMP process. Their participation may include attending planning meetings, completing stakeholder surveys, reviewing and providing feedback on draft materials, and helping to identify hazard vulnerabilities and community priorities. Their engagement ensures that the perspectives of underserved populations, culturally significant lands, and hazard-prone communities are meaningfully incorporated into the planning effort.

- Placer Land Trust
- United Auburn Indian Community

- Tahoe Truckee Community Foundation
- 40 Acre League
- American Red Cross
- North Auburn/Ophir Fire Safe Council
- Greater Auburn Area Fire Safe Council
- Placer Sierra Fire Safe Council
- Foresthill/Iowa Hill Fire Safe Council
- Placer West Fire Safe Council

2.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

Placer County performed an inventory and analysis of existing authorities, policies, programs and resources that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume 1 describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Regulatory capabilities
- Planning capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative capabilities
- Technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Placer County to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing County procedures.

The full list of capabilities assessed is available in Appendix B. Capabilities that the jurisdiction has available are described in the following sections.

2.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard

mitigation-related capabilities. Table 2-2 summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the County. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 2-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Zoning/Land Use Code	The Zoning Ordinance implements the General Plan, which includes Health and Safety Element policies discouraging new development in high-risk hazard areas (e.g., floodplains, steep slopes, and very high fire hazard severity zones). See: Placer County Code Chapter 15, Article 15.52 — Flood Damage Prevention / Flood Hazard Reduction; Zoning Combining District -FH (Flood Hazard) — Sections 17.52.090, Zoning Definitions (-FH); General Development Regulations — Section 17.54.145 — Watercourse setbacks and stream system boundary standards**;** Zoning Combining District -GH (Geological Hazard) — Section 17.52.100; Zoning Introductory Provisions / Purpose Clauses — § 17.02.010, 17.02.020. The County has adopted specific overlay zones, such as the Floodplain Combining District (F-P), which applies additional restrictions in mapped flood hazard areas. Zoning maps / zone + combining districts establishment — Section 17.06.020, 17.06.030 and related Zoning District provisions; Section 17.60.090 (Ordinance amendments and rezonings - limiting “intensification” in high-risk zones). Placer County Code prohibits development in designated floodways and restricts fill or encroachment within floodplains except for limited uses consistent with FEMA NFIP requirements. Wetlands are regulated under County policy and federal/state permitting. See: Chapter 15, Article 15.52 -Prohibitions or conditions on encroachment, fill, new construction in floodplains and floodways; Section 17.54.145 — Watercourse setbacks and stream system boundary standards. When reviewing rezones, the County must make findings of consistency with the General Plan Health and Safety Element and Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), which consider hazard exposure as a limiting factor. Development in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) must comply with state Fire Safe Regulations (PRC §§ 4290/4291) and local implementation standards, including fuel modification zones, access/egress, and water supply. Placer County also coordinates with CAL FIRE and local fire districts for project review in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. 2025 Chapter 49 CFC WUI CODE	While Article 17.54 — Section 17.54.120 Residential density bonuses and incentives allows density bonuses under State Density Bonus Law and County housing policies, these are primarily tied to affordable housing, not explicitly to siting outside of hazard areas. This is a potential area for improvement.	Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA) Planning Services Division

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Subdivision Code	Placer County's Subdivision Ordinance (Placer County Code, Title 16) requires that tentative maps demonstrate consistency with the General Plan Health and Safety Element, including avoidance of flood hazard areas, geologic hazards, and very high fire hazard severity zones. The Code also requires geotechnical studies, drainage plans, and in some cases flood hazard studies as conditions of approval. Subdivisions that would expose people or structures to significant hazards may be denied or conditioned. The Subdivision Ordinance allows for Planned Residential Developments (PDs) and use of clustering provisions under the Zoning Ordinance Section 17.52.090. These mechanisms allow flexibility in lot layout to preserve open space, steep slopes, floodplains, or sensitive habitats. While not branded as "conservation subdivisions," these provisions serve the same purpose of consolidating development away from hazard or resource areas.	Density transfers are not explicitly provided in the Subdivision Code as a hazard-avoidance mechanism. However, density can be shifted within a site (through clustering or PRDs) to move units away from hazard-prone portions of a parcel to safer areas.	CFC Chapter 49 WUI CODE PC Chapter 15
Stormwater Management Code or Program	Article 8.28, Regulations to enhance and protect the quality of waters of the state in Placer County which in turn protects the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of Placer County.	Regularly reviewed and expansions and improvements are added as needed. Last updated in 2018.	Department of Public Works
Erosion/Sediment Control Program	Chapter 15, Article 15.48 – Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control.	Requires erosion control plans and practices to protect soil and water resources during development.	Department of Public Works (DPW)/Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA)
Real Estate Disclosure	AB38 disclosures CFC WUI CODE	CDRA Planning Services Division may impose disclosure requirements (e.g., flood, fire hazard) as Conditions of Approval.	Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA) Planning Services Division –Partial.
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Chapter 18.04, Environmental Review Ordinance (CEQA implementation); Title 17, Article 17.52 – Combining Districts, including: –FP (Floodplain Combining District) –GH (Geological Hazard Combining District). Chapter 12, Article 12.16 – Tree Ordinance.	CEQA/environmental review, zoning/environmental overlays. These are zoning-based environmental protection mechanisms tied to hazards and sensitive resources. Protects heritage and native trees, regulating removal and requiring mitigation.	Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA) Planning Services Division & Environmental Coordination Services

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Article 15.52, Regulations on development to promote public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in Special Flood Hazard Areas.	Regularly reviewed and expansions and improvements are added as needed. Last updated in 2024.	Department of Public Works (DPW)
Wellhead Protection	Wellhead construction and protection is covered by Placer County Code § 13.08.100 Well standards. These standards are essentially the State standards. In addition, The Placer County Local Agency Management Program enforces setbacks from wells to onsite wastewater (septic) systems.	There is an opportunity to address hazard mitigation during the development of the Water Shortage and Drought Resilience Plan, currently underway.	Health and Human Services (HHS) - Environmental Health
Climate Change Ordinance	Placer County Sustainability Plan. Resolution 2020-019 adopted January 28, 2020.	Oversee implementation of the PCSP, greenhouse gas reduction strategies, and climate adaptation/resilience policies. Works in coordination with Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) and OES for mitigation/ adaptation.	Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA) Planning Services Division
Open Space and Conservation Program	Placer Legacy Program: Voluntary land conservation and acquisition program, funded through County and partner sources. Focuses on conserving agricultural lands, rangelands, riparian corridors, wetlands, and wildlife habitat. Placer County Conservation Program (PCCP): The County is a participant in the PCCP, a regional Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP/NCCP) that permanently preserves habitat and open space while allowing planned development. Specific conditions are applied to land use projects, building permits, and grading permits that protect environmental resources, water quality, and prevent erosion. See the Master Conditions on Covered Activities Checklist for a summary of conditions that were adopted with the program and are applied to projects. General Plan – Conservation and Open Space Elements: Protects mineral, soil, water, energy, plant, and animal resources. Includes policies on wetlands, riparian areas, habitat, and scenic resources. The program requires a management plan for properties conserved in the PCCP Reserve System, and they will include a fire and fuel management component to manage fire hazards on Reserve System properties. Open Space Element: Requires permanent preservation of open space for natural resources, outdoor recreation, public health/safety (floodways, steep slopes, fire hazard zones), and farmland.	Placer County has the ability to expand upon or improve these capabilities.	Agriculture Parks and Natural Resources (APRN) / CDRA Planning Services Division Coordination

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Other Code, Ordinance, or Regulation Related to Natural Hazards	Title 8 – Public Health and Safety, Title 12 – Land Development, Title 15 – Buildings and Construction, Title 16 – Subdivisions, and Title 17 – Zoning	Placer County has the ability to expand upon or improve these capabilities.	Health and Human Services (HHS) - Environmental Health / Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA) Planning Services Division

2.5.2 Planning Capability

The MJHMP Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 2-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 2-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Placer County General Plan (1994, as amended) 2025 Hazard Severity Zone Update CFC WUI CODE	The General Plan Land Use Diagram designates land use categories across the county but does not itself map hazard areas (floodplains, fire hazard zones, geologic hazards). Instead, hazard mapping is maintained separately (FEMA FIRMs, CAL FIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zones, County geologic overlays). The Land Use Diagram must be read together with the Health and Safety Element and zoning overlays (e.g., –FH Flood Hazard Combining District, –GH Geological Hazard Combining District) to identify hazard constraints. Land use policies to discourage development or redevelopment within natural hazard areas: 8.B.1.2 - The County shall prohibit the construction of projects, including public facilities and other facilities essential for emergencies and large public assembly, within the County's Regulatory Floodway, unless the structure and access to the structure is adequately protected from flood hazards, incorporates all required flood protection specific to that area in accordance with County ordinances and guidelines, and will not result in any significant adverse impacts 8.B.1.3 - The County will not approve any discretionary project or any ministerial permit that would result in the construction or modification of structures for any property within the County Regulatory Floodplain, unless the required flood protection specific to that area has been	Area for improvement: The zoning ordinance could establish a Wildfire Hazard Combining District, mapping Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones and applying siting, access, and density limits. The code could award additional incentives only for projects outside mapped hazard zones. Require that any rezone to a more intensive use must include findings on hazard avoidance (flood, slope, fire), not just general plan consistency. Area for improvement: Explicitly prohibit siting of hospitals, emergency centers, and essential infrastructure in flood zones, rather than allowing through conditional use permits. The zoning ordinance	Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA) Planning Services Division

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
	demonstrated in accordance with County ordinances and guidelines. 8.B.1.4 - New construction shall not be permitted within 100 feet of the centerline of permanent streams and within 50 feet of intermittent streams, or within the 100-year floodplain, whichever distance is greater. 8.B.1.5 - The County shall maintain natural conditions within the County's Regulatory Floodplain… 8.C.1.2 - For new development located within high fire hazard areas, the County shall ensure that the local fire agency(s) fire safety requirements are incorporated into the project's design prior to implementation, in order to minimize the risk from fire hazards. 8.C.1.7 - The County shall require all new development projects…within areas defined as a 'wildland urban interface' (WUI), to prepare a long-term comprehensive fuel reduction and management program, including provisions for multiple points of ingress and egress to improve evacuation and emergency response access and adequate water infrastructure… 8.C.1.8 - Prior to the approval of all tentative parcel maps and tentative subdivision maps in State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZs), the County shall require as a condition of approval… 8.C.1.11 - The County shall encourage and support higher-density residential development within the WUI only if such projects are located on infill sites and implement all necessary mitigation options to provide sufficient wildfire protection… 8.A.1.3. - The County shall prohibit the placement of habitable structures… on or in critically expansive soils unless suitable mitigation measures are incorporated 8.E.2.1 - The County shall not locate new County structures necessary for the protection of public safety and/or the provision of emergency services in areas subject to wildfire, inundation, subsidence, slope failure, surface rupture, or ground failure in a seismic event. 8.G.1 - Permits for development in Potential Avalanche Hazard Areas (PAHAs) shall only be issued if the project proponents can demonstrate that such development will be safe under anticipated snow loads and conditions of an avalanche.	could establish a Wildfire Hazard Combining District, mapping Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones and applying siting, access, and density limits. Current fire code standards improve design, but do not limit subdivision location. A stronger policy could prohibit or cap density in areas with inadequate evacuation capacity. The County could also link zoning approvals to road capacity and evacuation modeling (as already being addressed through the EPEP guidance). The General Plan directs most growth toward incorporated cities, unincorporated town centers, and areas with infrastructure capacity. While some hazard exposure remains in foothill and rural areas, the growth framework leaves substantial land available for residential, commercial, and industrial development in lower-risk locations.	

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Capital Improvement Plan or Program	The CIP is developed to support the land use in the region. There isn't a specific policy that addresses this, however, the CIP for roadway expansion is based on the adopted land use by the County. The Zoning and Land Use Code contains policies that discourage development in hazardous areas. Like the CIP, the extension/expansion of the roadway network is based on the land uses allowed by the General Plan, Community Plans, and Specific Plans in the County. There are policies contained in various areas of those documents that discourage development in hazardous areas.	Outside of transportation, mitigation-related projects (e.g., drainage system upgrades, flood protection, and stormwater management) may be supported when consistent with CIP priorities. Other mitigation projects are generally funded through grants and regional partnerships.	Department of Public Works (DPW)
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	Placer County Grading Ordinance, Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, and Storm Water Quality Protection Ordinance all include regulations to restrict development and protect the floodplain. Dry Creek Watershed Flood Control Plan – Recommends incorporating LID measures into future development design that promotes infiltration Community Plans (Granite Bay, Horseshoe Bar/Penryn, Tahoe Basin Area Plan) and General Plan – include restrictions on development in the floodplain to prevent impacts to flood flows and affected areas.	Placer County has the ability to expand upon or improve these capabilities, as needed.	Department of Public Works (DPW) (Codes); Placer County Flood Control District (Dry Creek Watershed Plan); Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA) (Community and General Plans)
Stormwater Management Plan	Placer County does not have a general Stormwater Management Plan. The Storm Water Quality Code applies to all areas of the County and prohibits illicit discharges. Otherwise, the County follows NPDES permits in 3 permitted areas, which include LID measures and stormwater management requirements. The East and West Placer Storm Water Quality Design Manuals outline these requirements. The manuals are enforced through the County code.	Placer County has the ability to expand upon or improve these capabilities, as needed.	Department of Public Works (DPW)
Habitat Conservation Plan	The PCCP is an HCP/NCCP and includes the County Aquatic Resources Program (CARP) that gets applied to development projects, and also covers County projects that need state/federal permits and/or mitigation for impacts to species habitat and impacts to aquatic resources. The PCCP has a conservation strategy that requires avoidance, minimization, and mitigation for impacts to environmental resources. The PCCP has a PCCP GIS that maps floodplain and other environmental resources. Fees that are collected through the PCCP for the conversion of land and impacts to special habitats (environmental resources) are used to preserve natural habitats/resources and restore special habitats. The PCCP requires avoidance of protected special habitats first, and if complete avoidance cannot be accomplished, impacts are minimized by program requirements and the application of fees for those impacts.	The PCCP provides permit/mitigation coverage for fuel load modification and treatments (references the MJHMP) and emergency projects. The PCCP also includes hazardous material remediation on Reserve System properties.	Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA)

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	This project addresses wildfire hazard within Placer County. It contains mitigation actions and a mitigation strategy to reduce wildfire risk.	In development – will be integrated with planning efforts throughout the county to ensure alignment, including the General Plan, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, and Regional Forest Health 10-year Action Plan.	Placer County Office of Emergency Services (OES)
Transportation Plan	Transportation Plan is based on expected growth that is anticipated by the adopted land use by the County, which limits the development in hazard areas. Growth is guided by the adopted land use. The County's community-specific evacuation plans (e.g., East Side, Foresthill Divide, Colfax Area) identify transportation routes for emergency evacuation. The County also maintains Placer Alert and coordinates with law enforcement and fire agencies to ensure evacuation routes are functional under disaster conditions. The County designs the transportation system based on land use, so as much as the land use promotes this type of development, the transportation plan supports the uses. When land use plans direct compact or transit-oriented growth into safer areas, the transportation plan provides the supporting roadway, transit, and multimodal infrastructure.	Placer County has the ability to expand and improve upon the Transportation Plan, as needed.	Department of Public Works (DPW)

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Placer County Sustainability Plan (PCSP)	The PCSP integrates climate adaptation and hazard considerations, including identification of wildfire Hazard (especially in the Wildland-Urban Interface), extreme heat, drought, and flood vulnerabilities. It references coordination with CAL FIRE hazard maps and the County's Health and Safety Element. While the PCSP's focus is on mitigation and adaptation, it includes actions that enhance recovery capacity — such as expanding renewable microgrids and resilience hubs, improving water system resilience during drought and PSPS events, and promoting forest management practices that reduce post-fire recovery costs. The PCSP was explicitly developed to cross-reference the LHMP (2021). Many of its strategies — wildfire risk reduction, energy resilience, green infrastructure, climate-smart forestry — align directly with LHMP goals of reducing community lifeline risks and improving disaster resilience. The PCSP incorporates equity mapping and social vulnerability metrics (e.g., CalEnviroScreen, DAC/low-income designations). It prioritizes programs like resilience hubs, extreme heat preparedness, and clean energy access for underserved populations. These actions align with the LHMP's equity-focused goals (Goal 2 – enhance resilience among underserved populations). The PCSP establishes GHG reduction targets consistent with state law (SB 32, EO B-55-18), including: 19% per-capita GHG reduction by 2030 (aligned with SACOG's SB 375 target). Carbon neutrality by 2045.	The PCSP contains a detailed GHG Strategy and Action Plan, including: • Building electrification and energy efficiency programs. • Transportation demand management, EV infrastructure, and transit expansion. • Waste reduction and circular economy measures. • Carbon sequestration through forest management and open space preservation. • These strategies are tied to performance indicators and implementation steps, making them realistic and actionable.	Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA) Planning Division
Health and Human Services All Hazards Plan	Placer County Health and Human Services (HHS) All Hazards Plan includes The Plan and Standard Operating Procedures for any emergency response to a public health emergency. Emergencies considered in the plan include natural hazards, infectious disease, and man-made hazards.	Placer County has the ability to expand or improve this plan as incidents occur and after action reviews are conducted.	Health and Human Services (HHS)

Several of the local plans currently in place for the County have already been integrated into the MJHMP, as described in the second column above. These documents incorporate hazard-related policies and mitigation priorities, including seismic safety standards, floodplain development restrictions, and growth management strategies. As these local plans are updated, information from the approved MJHMP, such as risk assessments, vulnerability data, and prioritized projects can be incorporated to maintain consistency and reinforce long-term resilience goals. The departments noted as responsible in the table above will be responsible for integrating data, information, goals, and actions from the MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

2.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 2-4 summarizes the capabilities of Placer County to oversee and track development.

Table 2-4. Development and Permitting Capability

Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Do you issue development permits? • **If yes, what department is responsible?** • **If no, what is your process for tracking new development?**	Yes — the **Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA)** is responsible for issuing development permits, including through the Planning Services and Building Services Divisions.
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.) • **If yes, explain which hazards are tracked and which agency manages tracking.**	Yes — the County uses GIS-based systems that include overlays for flood zones, geological hazard zones, fire severity zones, and other environmental constraints, integrated into permitting software like Accela.
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • **If yes, please describe.**	Yes — multiple sources confirm this: • The **Land Use report** identifies vacant lands and tracks pending development projects by phase (approved, under review, etc.) See Land Use Background Report. • The **Market Conditions report** outlines capacity for **over 32,000 housing units** in the pipeline across unincorporated areas, including those in specific plans. See Market Conditions Background Report. • The **Demographic Trends report** highlights subarea-level build-out and growth trends. See Demographic Trends Background Report Resources: General Plan Update Background Reports. Additional Data and GIS Tools: GIS and Online Maps | Placer County, CA
Describe the level of build-out in your jurisdiction.	• **Western Placer County** is experiencing substantial residential and commercial development and is considered the most urbanized subarea. • **Central County** is moderately developed, with potential for targeted infill in places like **North Auburn** and **Bowman**, though limited by infrastructure like sewer capacity. • **Eastern County** is more constrained, dominated by public lands, seasonal occupancy, and tourism-related development See General Plan Update Background Reports for more context.

2.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 2-5 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the County.

Table 2-5. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Zoning Board of Adjustment	See text above. Planning Commission / Hearing Bodies Integration: Carry out design review and approval consistent with Health and Safety Element & LHMP; condition projects to incorporate hazard mitigation. Provide oversight of land use decisions related to LHMP hazards. Expand & Improve: Formalize checklists linking project review to LHMP screening tools (e.g., EPEP guidance, hazard overlay maps). Department Responsible: CDRA – Planning Services Division (with support from OES and Public Works).

Capability	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Planning Department	The CDRA – Planning Services Division administers the Placer County General Plan, Zoning Ordinance (Title 17), Subdivision Code (Title 16), Environmental Review Ordinance (Title 18), and the Sustainability Plan, all of which integrate hazard mitigation policies. Planning staff prepare reports and recommendations for the Planning Commission, Zoning Administrator, and Board of Supervisors that address consistency with the Health and Safety Element, LHMP, and related hazard overlay zones (e.g., floodplain, geologic hazard, wildfire). Staff have the capacity to incorporate mitigation measures into project conditions of approval, guide growth away from hazard areas through zoning and land use policy, and coordinate with other departments (Public Works, OES, Environmental Health, PCWA, PCAPCD) to ensure multi-hazard considerations are addressed. The Department could be improved by formalizing staff training and using hazard mitigation tools (e.g., GIS-based hazard overlays, Emergency Preparedness and Evacuation Plan guidance, climate adaptation metrics) in project review and long-range planning. The Department can increase integration of LHMP action tracking into General Plan updates, community plan updates, and climate/sustainability programs.
Mitigation Planning Committee	The HMPC planning partners will continue to provide input and assist in coordinating and tracking mitigation actions.
Open Space Board/Committee **Placer Conservation Authority**	The Placer County Board of Supervisor approved the PCCP, which provides permit and mitigation coverage for public projects, including public facilities, utilities, fuel load reduction, fuel load modifications and treatments, emergency projects, water systems, bridge construction/replacement, etc.
Public Works/Highway Department	Floodplain Management Division of DPW reviews development plans to confirm they are following current regulations and minimizing impacts to the County's flood system. The Stormwater Management Division of DPW helps review development plans for proper drainage and stormwater management facilities in addition to investigating illicit discharges to correct and prevent pollution from entering County water bodies. DPW Road Maintenance crews also maintain stormwater basins and drainage features to ensure long-term performance.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	The Office of Emergency Services maintains the local hazard mitigation plan, among other planning efforts, and will continue to serve as the coordinator for these plans.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	DPW maintenance crews perform routine activities such as culvert clearing, ditch and basin maintenance, vegetation trimming, and snow removal. These programs reduce localized flooding, maintain safe evacuation routes, and prevent wildfire ignition sources, all of which directly support hazard mitigation. The DPW Road Maintenance crew also performs maintenance on stormwater basins and features to ensure they continue to work as designed.
Mutual aid agreements	DPW has not set up these agreements with other local jurisdictions, but discussions continue with them.

2.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 2-6 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the County.

Table 2-6. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Placer County has professional planners and engineers within the Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA) and Department of Public Works with expertise in land development, land management, and hazard avoidance. Staff routinely review projects for consistency with the General Plan, Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision Code, and Environmental Review Ordinance, ensuring that new development avoids or mitigates exposure to natural hazards. Staff also participate in long-range planning efforts (e.g., General Plan Update, community plans, Groundwater Sustainability Plan, Sustainability Plan) that integrate hazard mitigation principles.
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Placer County employs engineers, architects, and other staff trained in infrastructure construction within the Departments of Public Works, General Services and CDRA. These staff routinely design, review, and manage public infrastructure and private development projects to ensure compliance with current building codes, safety standards, and best practices for hazard mitigation. Their expertise supports projects that incorporate seismic safety, flood-resistant design, wildfire defensible space, and resilient roadway and drainage infrastructure.
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Placer County has planners and engineers in the CDRA, OES, and Department of Public Works who understand natural hazards including flood, wildfire, landslide, and seismic risks. These staff incorporate hazard information into project review, zoning and subdivision approvals, and long-range planning efforts such as the General Plan Health and Safety Element, LHMP, and CWPP. Staff also coordinate with state and federal partners (CAL FIRE, FEMA, USGS, DWR) to apply best-available hazard data. Expand and Improve: Additional cross-training, hazard modeling tools (e.g., evacuation analysis, climate adaptation projections), and closer integration of LHMP screening tools into day-to-day permitting would strengthen consistency in applying hazard knowledge to land use decisions.
Transportation planner	The Department of Public Works has a transportation planning group supported by professional traffic engineers who provide expertise in long-range transportation system planning, traffic operations, and capital project development. Their work incorporates hazard considerations such as evacuation routes, access/egress.
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Professional engineering staff within the Department of Public Works have extensive experience conducting benefit-cost analyses as part of project development, grant applications, and capital improvement programming. This expertise is applied to evaluating project alternatives, prioritizing investments, and ensuring that infrastructure and hazard mitigation projects provide cost-effective resilience benefits.
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Office of Emergency Services Staff are being (or have been) trained to conduct damage assessments.
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	The County has a GIS Services division within the IT Department. The Department of Public Works also has staff trained to use GIS
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	Placer County has staff in multiple departments who engage with socially vulnerable and underserved populations. Health and Human Services (HHS) provides services to low-income households, seniors, and individuals with access and functional needs. The Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA) incorporates equity considerations into long-range planning (General Plan Update, Sustainability Plan, LHMP) and conducts outreach targeted to underserved groups. The Office of Emergency Services (OES) partners with community-based organizations (e.g., COAD, Latino Leadership Council) to ensure disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation information reaches at-risk populations. Further integration of social vulnerability mapping and demographic analysis into hazard mitigation planning, coupled with expanded partnerships with local nonprofits, would strengthen the County's ability to identify and reduce disproportionate risk from natural hazards.
Full-Time Building Official	There is a full-time staff Chief Building Official

Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Surveyor(s)	The Department of Public Works employs a licensed land surveyor with experience supporting FEMA-related work, hazard mitigation projects, and public infrastructure construction. This expertise includes preparing topographic surveys, construction staking, and boundary surveys that are critical for project design and compliance with hazard mitigation requirements.
Floodplain Administrator	The County Floodplain manager and support staff confirm compliance with FEMA NFIP regulations and ensure maintenance of, while working to improve, the CRS Class 5 rating.
Emergency Manager	The County Office of Emergency Services
Grant Managers and/or Writer(s)	The County Office of Emergency Services has one staff who writes and manages grants.
GIS Coordinator/Analyst	The County has a GIS Services division within the IT Department. The Floodplain and Stormwater Management Division also have staff experienced with GIS.
Resilience Officer or Planner	While Placer County does not currently have a single position formally titled “Resilience Officer,” the Community CDRA – Sustainability Program and OES together fulfill this role. CDRA staff implement the PCSP, which includes greenhouse gas reduction strategies, climate adaptation measures, and integration with the General Plan. OES staff coordinate the LHMP, emergency preparedness, and resilience-building programs. Together, these functions act as a resilience planning team, ensuring hazard mitigation, climate adaptation, and sustainability strategies are aligned. Establishing a formal resilience officer or dedicated resilience planning unit would further strengthen these efforts by improving cross-department coordination, providing a clear point of accountability and contact for external partners, and enhancing the County’s capacity to pursue and manage state and federal resilience-related grant funding. A dedicated resilience staff position focused on funding strategy, grant development, and program integration could also support regular updates and improvements to the LHMP, the Health and Safety Element, the Sustainability Plan, and related policy documents, ensuring they remain aligned, current, and responsive to evolving climate and hazard risks.
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	Stormwater Engineer with QSD certification helps review development plans and ensure the County is following regulation to prevent contamination to water bodies and control runoff from large developments within permitted areas. The Placer Conservation Authority (PCA) was created to implement the PCCP on behalf of the permittees. The County adopted the PCCP in 2020 and became a permittee of the program. The PCA has a team of staff that assist and support the County on PCCP permit/mitigation coverage for public infrastructure and private development projects. PCA staff are also responsible for managing the PCCP Reserve System properties, which includes vegetation management. The PCCP Reserve System currently has over 9,000 acres of conserved land. The program has a permit term and a commitment to conserve 47,300 acres in western Placer County. The PCA team has a staff person for writing grants for the program, which also provides support for related County projects.

2.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 2-7 summarizes financial resources available to Placer County.

Table 2-7. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Placer County relies on a mix of state and federal transportation funding programs to support roadway, bridge, and drainage infrastructure. State revenues such as the Highway Users Tax Account (HUTA) and Senate Bill 1 Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account (RMRA) provide resources for pavement, culvert, and drainage maintenance. Federal programs administered through Caltrans, including the Local Bridge Program and IIJA funding sources such as the Bridge Formula Program (BFP), Surface

Financial Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
	Transportation Block Grant (STBG), and National Highway Performance Program (NHPP), support roadway preservation, bridge rehabilitation / replacements, and scour mitigation. While these programs are essential, they are primarily designed for routine maintenance and preservation, not comprehensive hazard mitigation. The County faces a substantial backlog of deferred maintenance across pavements, bridges, culverts, and drainage systems, which already strains available revenues. Additional dedicated funding streams are needed to address both the backlog and to expand resilience-focused upgrades that reduce vulnerability to flooding, seismic risks, and other hazards.
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	The County collects PCCP land conversion fees, special habitat impact fees, and open space and fire hazard management fees on projects. The fees provide funding for conserving land through fee title or conservation easements, preserving and restoring natural habitats and environmental resources, and fire hazard management on PCCP Reserve System properties. By adopting the PCCP, the County is also eligible for more grants. The PCA has successfully obtained over $19 million in state and federal grant funds.

2.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 2-8 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Placer County.

Table 2-8. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Public information officer or communications office	The Sheriff's Office, Fire Department and Health and Human Services Departments each have public information staff with leading roles in emergency communication. Placer County also has a robust Communications and Public Affairs Office with nine staff members dedicated to supporting crisis communication when the need arises as well as preparedness messaging throughout the year.
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	There is one dedicated website designer and six staff members skilled at using the content management system for crisis communications
Hazard mitigation information available on website	Hazard mitigation information can be found on the Ready Placer website. Additionally, the County has an engagement platform that is used to engage and educate residents called Engage Placer. The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is currently being featured on the site as the plan is updated. Once complete, the plan will live on the County website for reference and review. The SUSTAINPLACER webpage provides access to the Sustainability Plan, Vulnerability Assessment, and additional climate-related information.
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	The County consistently educates residents about emergency preparedness on social media to ensure people are properly prepared for various types of emergencies that occur in the region on a regular basis such as flooding and wildfire. The County has also been promoting the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update regularly on social media and on Engage Placer and Nextdoor. The county's social media channels include Facebook, Instagram, X, Nextdoor and LinkedIn.
Community newsletter	The County has a weekly public newsletter for news and information that is emailed to 40,000 subscribers throughout the county. Additionally, the County has several monthly newsletters, including an employee newsletter and another that is specific to the North Lake Tahoe region. The County also promotes the Fire Safe Council Newsletter.
Local news	The County regularly sends out press releases to the local media and tracks messaging reach through a subscription service. The County also has a strong relationship with the local radio station in Truckee Tahoe and buy advertising time on a regular basis.
Hazard awareness campaigns (Severe Weather Awareness Week, public events)	The County regularly implements awareness campaigns for known hazards including flood, wildfire, earthquake, heat and winter weather, as well as disaster preparedness generally for National Preparedness Month. Most recently, the County implemented a hazard awareness survey campaign on Facebook and Instagram, which reached 8,635 people. The campaign was also promoted in various Placer County newsletters. The City of Roseville shared the campaign

Outreach Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
	on social media. Public outreach events were held on Sept. 9, 11 and 25. Placer County launched a robust month-long outreach campaign for National Preparedness Month, which included social media, newsletters, local newspaper op-ed and photo story.
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved communities	COAD, Latino Leadership Council, Sierra Community House, Lighthouse Counseling, KidsFirst, First5, Seniors First, Sierra Native Alliance, Connecting Point (211) Placer Independent Resource Services, and others through collaborative groups including Placer Collaborative Network (PCN) and Community Collaborative of Tahoe Truckee (CCTT)
Does the jurisdiction have any public outreach mechanisms / programs in place to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events?	Placer County maintains the Ready Placer Website and dashboard, for information on Preparedness and mitigation programs. The Placer County Sheriff's Office sends emergency notifications primarily through the Placer Alert system, reaching residents at the phone, email or cell phone contacts of their choice.

2.5.8 Community Classifications

Table 2-9 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Placer County.

Table 2-9. Community Classifications

Program	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	Yes	N/A	N/A
Community Rating System (CRS)	Yes	Class 5	Ongoing
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	2/2	N/A
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	4,6,8	2024
National Weather Service StormReady Certification	Yes	N/A	2023
Firewise Communities classification	Yes	N/A	Ongoing
CAL FIRE Risk Reduction Community List	Yes	N/A	Ongoing

N/A = Not applicable

2.5.9 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as "the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences" (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 2-10 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the County's capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction has the capability to effectively respond, plans or policies that exceed minimum requirements, and deployable resources that decrease vulnerability.

- Moderate adaptive capacity means minimum requirements are in place, capabilities are moderate, mitigation measures are identified but not implemented widely, and the jurisdiction can recover but needs outside resources.
- Weak adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction does not have the capability to effectively respond, which leads to an increase in vulnerability. Examples include weak, outdated, or inconsistent plans, policies, codes, or ordinances, no redundancies, limited to no deployable resources, and limited capabilities to respond.

Table 2-10. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Moderate
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Drought and Water Shortage	Strong
Earthquake	Moderate
Flood	Strong
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Moderate
Freeze and Snow	Moderate
Heavy Rains and Storms	Moderate
High Winds and Tornadoes	Moderate
Wildfire	Strong

2.6 National Flood Insurance Program

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Section 3.1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

2.6.1 NFIP Compliance

Placer County has participated in the NFIP since 1974 and is a Class 5 community with the CRS. As of 2024, the County has 466 active NFIP policies within the jurisdiction. Since 1983, the County has processed 235 claims for total payments of $4,756,173. Table 2-11 provides a summary of NFIP compliance in the County.

Table 2-11. NFIP Compliance

NFIP Topic	Answer
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Department of Public Works – Stormwater and Floodplain Programs
Date adopted latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (Firm):	Placer County Code 15.52.070 states “The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA) of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the Flood

NFIP Topic	Answer
	Insurance Study (FIS) dated February 15, 1983 and the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), dated April 18, 1983, and all subsequent amendments and/or revisions, are adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this article."
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Yes, there are three certified floodplain managers on staff.
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	The County is currently updating some FEMA mapping and has included climate informed flood-risk considerations in the latest update of the General Plan Health and Safety Element.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? • **If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?**	No; floodplain managers receive all applicable training from the Floodplain Management Association.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	The county conducts permit reviews, tracks improvements through GIS and a spreadsheet, assists the public with floodplain inquiries, provides education and outreach, provides technical floodplain assistance if requested, and conducts inspections if requested.
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	County Assessor records are used to determine the current value of the structure and then determine if the proposed work is a substantial improvement based on 40% of the structure value and valuation of the proposed work. This is cumulative over a 10-year period. Present structure value can also be determined by an appraiser.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Staffing and funding limitations.
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? • **If so, state the violations.**	No.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	2019.
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance? • **What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?**	Placer County Code 15.52 Last amended May 21, 2024.
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? • **If exceeds, in what ways?**	Exceed; Placer County is a Class 5 CRS community.
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? • **For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?**	Multiple community plans have restrictions on development in the floodplain. Additionally, Placer County Conservation Program restricts development in the floodplain. Placer County Code Chapter 15.52 – Flood Damage Prevention. Placer County Zoning Code (Title 17) and Floodplain Combining Districts. Planning Commission or Zoning Administrator Review - When reviewing variances, including height, setback, or site configuration variances, the County considers flood risk and other risk factors.
Are the community's floodplain management regulatory standards sufficient for current and future conditions?	Yes.

NFIP Topic	Answer
• **Future conditions may include changes to population, development patterns, precipitation patterns, and natural floodplain functions.**	
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	Placer County is working to improve its current rating from Class 5 to Class 4. While in the 2024 cycle visit the County met the point requirements for Class 4, there were a couple prerequisites that were not met. The County is currently working to meet the prerequisites for Class 4 to gain the class rating and flood insurance discount for County residents.

2.6.2 Repetitive Loss

Table 2-12 summarizes residential and non-residential repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss in Placer County. Placer County contains 12 NFIP-designated repetitive loss residential properties. Of the 12 NFIP-designated repetitive loss residential properties, 11 are classified as repetitive loss properties under the NFIP criteria and one is classified as a severe repetitive loss property under FMA criteria. This area has experienced a total of 32 repetitive flood-related losses, resulting in cumulative net payments of $780,206 for property and contents damage.

Activity 510 for FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS) Program classifies communities based on the number of NFIP repetitive loss properties. The County is a Category B community, with only 12 repetitive loss properties to date, so it must meet the Category B requirements listed in Table 2-13.

2.6.3 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 2-14 provides a summary of the NFIP program and flood vulnerability in Placer County.

Table 2-12. Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss

Type of Repetitive Loss	Residential	Non-Residential
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	**11**	**0**
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	**0**	**0**
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	**0**	**0**
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	**1**	**0**

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

NFIP Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. In both instances, at least two of the claims must be within 10 years of each other, and claims made within 10 days of each other will be counted as one claim.

FMA Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: An NFIP-Insured structure that has incurred flood-related damage for which four or more separate claims payments have been made, with the amount of each claim (including building and contents payments) exceeding $5,000, and with the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeding $20,000; or for which at least two separate claims payments (building payments only) have been made under such coverage, with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the market value of the building.

Source: (FEMA 2024)

Table 2-13. CRS Repetitive Loss Category

Repetitive Loss Category	Determination
Category A	A community that has no repetitive loss properties, or whose repetitive loss properties all have been mitigated. Category A community has no special requirements expect to submit information to update the repetitive loss list, as needed, for their CRS program.
Category B	A community with at least one, but fewer than 50, repetitive loss properties that have not been mitigated. At each verification visit for their CRS program, Category B community must: • Prepare a map of the repetitive loss areas (see Section 503 of the CRS Coordinator's Manual). • Review and describe its repetitive loss problem • Prepare a list of the addresses of all properties with insurable buildings in those areas • Undertake an annual outreach project to those addresses (see Section 504 in the CRS Coordinator's Manual). A copy of the outreach project is submitted with each year's recertification.
Category C	A community with 50 or more repetitive loss properties that have not been mitigated. Category C community must: • Do the same things as a Category B community. • Prepare and adopt a Repetitive Loss Area Analysis (RLAA) for all repetitive loss areas, or prepare and adopt a Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) that includes full credit for 510 FMP Step 5(c). ELAA and FMPs are described under Activity 510 of the CRS Coordinator's Manual.

Source: (FEMA CRS Coordinator's Manual 2025)

Table 2-14. Flood Vulnerability Summary

Flood Topic	Answer
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction. • **Include sources of water, depth of flooding, velocities, and warning time**	Placer County has many areas of flooding of varying conditions. Primary sources of water include Antelope Creek, Auburn Ravine, Barton (Polaris) Creek, Bear Creek, Bear River, Camp Far West Reservoir, Clover Valley Creek, Curry Creek, Dry Creek, French Meadows Reservoir, Folsom Lake, Hell Hole Reservoir, Ingram Slough, Lake Forest Creek, Lake Tahoe, Linda Creek, Markham Ravine, Miners Ravine, North Fork American River, Olympic Creek, Orchard Creek, Pleasant Grove Creek, Racoon Creek, Rubicon River, Secret Ravine, Strap Ravine, Sucker Ravine, Truckee River, Ward Creek, and Washeshu Creek. Current FEMA maps/FIS are referenced for flooding details. There is also local flood zone mapping and preliminary study data on hand in addition to DWR's Best Available Maps that can be referenced for basic flooding information.

Flood Topic	Answer
Describe past floods in your jurisdiction. • **Include worst floods, amount of damage, and community impacts**	1997 and 1995 – many homes had severe damage. 37 homes were raised.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding? • **If yes, describe how list is updated and who maintains list**	Yes, the County maintains a list of frequently flooded properties, and a list of homes that have been elevated. Stormwater and Floodplain Programs of the Department of Public Works maintains and updates the lists. FEMA also maintains a list of repetitive loss properties for the County.
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? • **If yes, describe the projects underway**	The County is currently in the process of updating some floodplain mapping throughout the County. A Cooperating Technical Program (CTP) study (CTP3) which has become preliminary mapping is expected to become effective in the Fall of 2026. A CTP4 study is also updating some mapping. The initial studies of CTP4 are in the internal commenting process in the County.
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? • **How many were declared for recent events in your jurisdiction?**	If there has been major damage to a structure where the cost of restoring the structure to before-damage conditions exceed 40% of the structure value. All properties with structures in the floodplain are flagged in the County permitting system. Any project on an identified structure is reviewed for costs towards substantial improvements. Placer County hasn't had any in the past 5 years.
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? • **If there are mitigated properties, how were the projects funded?**	37 homes have been elevated, and they were funded through the Hazard Mitigation Grant program. These were elevated after the 1997 flood event.
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation? • **If yes, describe how list is updated and who maintains list** • **How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?**	Yes, the County keeps track of it in a public inquiry spreadsheet. The County encourages mitigation when members of the public report flooding issues or ask questions about their property and modifications or development.
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? • **If not, state why.**	The current effective FEMA maps are from 2018 with two new studies currently in the process for updating maps to make them more accurate. After they are completed, the flood hazard maps will represent the flood risk adequately, but the County will still have some Zone A areas which only offer a rough approximation of flooding impacts.

2.6.4 Preventative Activities

Table 2-15 provides a summary of preventative activities undertaken as part of the County's CRS program.

Table 2-15. Preventive Activities

Preventive Activity	Description
Comprehensive or Land Use Plan • **How does the plan reduce future flood losses?** • **What are the flood standards in the plan?** • **How should the community revise the plan to further flood mitigation?**	How does the plan reduce future flood losses? The Placer County General Plan reduces future flood losses by directing development away from flood-prone areas, limiting development intensity within regulatory floodplains, and requiring flood-resilient design for projects that cannot avoid flood hazard areas. The Health and Safety Element, updated and adopted in 2021, includes policies that prohibit or restrict development within regulatory floodways, require demonstration of adequate flood protection prior to project approval, preserve natural floodplain functions, and discourage siting of critical facilities in flood hazard areas. These policies, combined with implementing ordinances, reduce exposure of people, property, and infrastructure to flood hazards and support long-term risk reduction. What are the flood standards in the plan? Flood standards are established through the General Plan Health and Safety Element and implemented via the Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, zoning regulations, and development review processes. The plan incorporates FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps and applies minimum standards based on the 100-year flood event, with additional restrictions in regulatory floodways and the County's Regulatory Floodplain. The 2021 update strengthened these standards by adding climate-informed flood risk considerations, expanded floodproofing requirements, setbacks from waterways, and requirements to maintain natural floodplain conditions. These standards meet or exceed National Flood Insurance Program requirements. How should the community revise the plan to further flood mitigation? The 2021 Health and Safety Element update addressed climate change and evolving flood risk; however, future updates, including the General Plan 2050, should further strengthen flood mitigation by incorporating updated climate and hydrologic data, reinforcing avoidance of high-risk flood areas, expanding nature-based flood mitigation strategies, and improving integration between land use planning, capital improvement programming, and the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. Continued coordination across these planning documents will enhance flood risk reduction and maintain consistency with FEMA mitigation planning requirements.
Building Code • **How does the code reduce future flood losses?** • **What are the flood standards in the code?** • **How should the community revise the code to further flood mitigation?**	Placer County Code 15.04. The County has adopted the 2022 California Building Code, which includes Appendix G – Flood Resistant Construction. The code includes requiring the finished floor of structures to be located at least 1 foot above Base Flood Elevation. Revisions could increase flood protection measure requirements to further flood mitigation. The County Code was last updated on 6.10.2025.
Zoning Ordinance • **How does the ordinance reduce future flood losses?** • **What are the flood standards in the ordinance?** • **How should the community revise the ordinance to further flood mitigation?**	Placer County Code 17. The County zoning code includes open space and low-density zoning which restricts development in the floodplain within those zones. Future revisions could include language to keep open space zoning as open space in perpetuity. Last updated 5.21.2024

Preventive Activity	Description
Floodplain Management Regulations • **How do the regulations reduce future flood losses?** • **What are the flood standards in the regulations?** • **How should the community revise the regulations to further flood mitigation?**	Placer County Code 15.52. The regulations restrict development in the floodplain to minimize impacts of floods on people and property. Development must be located outside of the floodplain unless there is no buildable land. If the only buildable land is within the floodplain, the development must meet various damage preventing measures. Revisions could further restrict development in the floodplain and floodway to further flood mitigation. Last updated 5.21.2024.
Subdivision Ordinance • **How does the ordinance reduce future flood losses?** • **What are the flood standards in the ordinance?** • **How should the community revise the ordinance to further flood mitigation?**	Placer County Code 16. The County ordinance includes a Flooding and Drainage section (16.08.040(D)) which specifies any subdivision shall be protected from inundation and flood hazard among other water concerns. It also specifies that building sites are prohibited within floodplains (16.08.040(L)). Revisions could further restrict development in the floodplain and floodway to further flood mitigation. Last updated 2022.
Stormwater Management Regulations • **How do the regulations reduce future flood losses?** • **What are the flood standards in the regulations?** • **How should the community revise the regulations to further flood mitigation?**	Placer County Code 8.28. The Code prevents illicit discharges into the storm drain system and requires Best Management Practices to be implemented to slow and retain flow in specific larger developments which have potential to discharge from the site. Future revisions could increase restrictions to prevent runoff increases from development to further flood mitigation. Last updated 2018.

2.6.5 Flood-Related Mitigation Activities

Table 2-16 provides a summary of flood-related mitigation activities considered for inclusion in the mitigation strategy and a discussion for why it is or is not appropriate for the jurisdiction.

Table 2-16. Flood-Related Mitigation Activities

Flood Mitigation Activity	Appropriate for Jurisdiction?	Explanation
Property Protection: Relocation	Yes	Grant or additional funding would be required.
Property Protection: Acquisition	Yes	Grant or additional funding would be required.
Property Protection: Building Elevation	Yes	Have had buildings elevated in the past through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.
Property Protection: Retrofitting	Yes	This could be done using grant funding.
Property Protection: Sewer Backup Protection	Yes	The County is working to protect sewer infrastructure and utilities during extreme weather events while adapting to ongoing development.
Property Protection: Insurance	Yes	The County provides flood insurance information to members of the public when they have inquiries.
Natural Resource Protection: Wetlands Protection	Yes	Mapped wetlands are protected in Placer County.
Natural Resource Protection: Erosion and Sediment Control	Yes	Erosion and sediment control is regulated through the Stormwater Quality and Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Regulations.
Natural Resource Protection: Natural Area Preservation	Yes	Many natural areas are protected through open space and low-density zoning in addition to the Placer County Conservation Plan.

Flood Mitigation Activity	Appropriate for Jurisdiction?	Explanation
Natural Resource Protection: Natural Area Restoration	Yes	Organizations within Placer County are working to restore natural areas.
Natural Resource Protection: Water Quality Improvement	Yes	Through stormwater management practices under the Stormwater Quality code, the County is striving for water quality improvement.
Natural Resource Protection: Coastal Barrier Protection	No	Placer County is not coastal.
Natural Resource Protection: Environmental Corridors	Yes	Many environmental corridors are protected through open space and low-density zoning in addition to the Placer County Conservation Plan.
Natural Resource Protection: Natural Functions Protection	Yes	Many natural functions are protected through open space and low-density zoning in addition to the Placer County Conservation Plan.
Emergency Services: Hazard Threat Recognition	Yes	Many flood prone streams have stream and precipitation sensors.
Emergency Services: Hazard Warning	Yes	Alert system with alarm settings once the sensors reach a certain condition.
Emergency Services: Hazard Response Operations	Yes	Have operations outlined in the flood situation checklists of the Flood Response Handbook.
Emergency Services: Critical Facility Protection	Yes	Critical facilities are inventoried and noted in the Flood Response Handbook.
Emergency Services: Health and Safety Maintenance	Yes	Have an emergency mass notification system in addition to a Flood Response Inquiry Form in the Flood Response Handbook.
Emergency Services: Post-Disaster Mitigation Actions	Yes	The Flood Control District will provide mitigation guidance, and the Roads and Facility Maintenance crews will perform the actions with additional volunteers. The County's OES department also does annual training for emergency situations to help keep the practice familiar in addition to finding ways to improve disaster response.
Structural Projects: Reservoirs	No	Do not have county owned or maintained reservoirs nor the funding or space and it would not provide great flood control benefits.
Structural Projects: Levees/Floodwalls	No	Do not have the funding or space and it would not provide great flood control benefits.
Structural Projects: Diversions	No	Do not have the funding or space and it would not provide great flood control benefits.
Structural Projects: Channel Modifications	Yes	Have completed some maintenance and channel modifications to create detention basins and weirs for flood control.
Structural Projects: Storm Drain Improvements	Yes	The County performs basic maintenance to maintain the system. Additional funding is needed to make improvements.
Public Information: Map Information	Yes	Information is provided to the public on their flood risk including providing maps.
Public Information: Outreach Projects	Yes	Information on flood damage prevention and flood risk is distributed annually.
Public Information: Real Estate Disclosure	Yes	Flood risk must be disclosed in real estate transactions as required by the State of California law.
Public Information: Library	Yes	County libraries have information on flood risk and protection provided through brochures.

Flood Mitigation Activity	Appropriate for Jurisdiction?	Explanation
Public Information: Technical Assistance	Yes	The County provides technical floodplain assistance to the public.
Public Information: Environmental Education	Yes	The County provides environmental education through outreach and informational documents.

2.6.6 Special Flood-Related Hazard Areas

Table 2-17 summarizes less frequent flood hazards in Placer County. For further information on less frequent floods, see Volume 1 Chapter 10 Flood and Chapter 7 Dam or Levee Failure.

Table 2-17. Special Flood-Related Hazard Areas

Hazard	Relevance to Placer County
Uncertain flow paths: alluvial fans, moveable bed streams, channel migration, and other floodplains where the channel shifts during a flood.	Have not experienced this in known flooding history.
Closed basin lakes: lakes that have a small or no outlet that may stay above flood stage for weeks, months, or years.	Placer County does not have any of these.
Ice jams: flooding caused when warm weather and rain break up a frozen river. The broken ice floats down river until it is blocked by an obstruction, such as a bridge or shallow area, creating a dam.	Not common. Placer County has cold temperatures and snow, but the rivers typically don't freeze over. The only known occurrence of an ice jam in recent history was a couple years back in Serene Lakes from a smaller creek.
Land subsidence: lowering of the land surface caused by withdrawal of subsurface water or minerals or by compaction of organic soils.	Unaware of Placer County experiencing land subsidence in relation to flooding to a degree where it has become a hazard.
Mudflow hazards: a river, flow, or inundation of liquid mud down a hillside, usually as a result of a dual condition of loss of brush cover and the subsequent accumulation of water on the ground, preceded by a period of unusually heavy or sustained rain.	No historic record of mudflows, but there was a warning for debris flow issued October 20, 2021 in a burn scar area. Placer County is susceptible to debris flow considering the wildfire risk.
Coastal erosion: areas subject to the wearing away of land masses caused primarily by waves on the oceans, Gulf of Mexico, and the Great Lakes.	Placer County is not coastal.
Tsunamis: large ocean waves typically caused by an earthquake, landslide, or underwater volcano.	Placer County is not coastal, but Lake Tahoe has been known to experience seiches. Seiche events are not common.

2.7 Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The hazard profiles in Volume 1 provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Placer County's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

2.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the County are shown in Figure 2-5 through Figure 2-10. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Placer County has significant exposure.

Figure 2-5. Avalanche Hazard Area

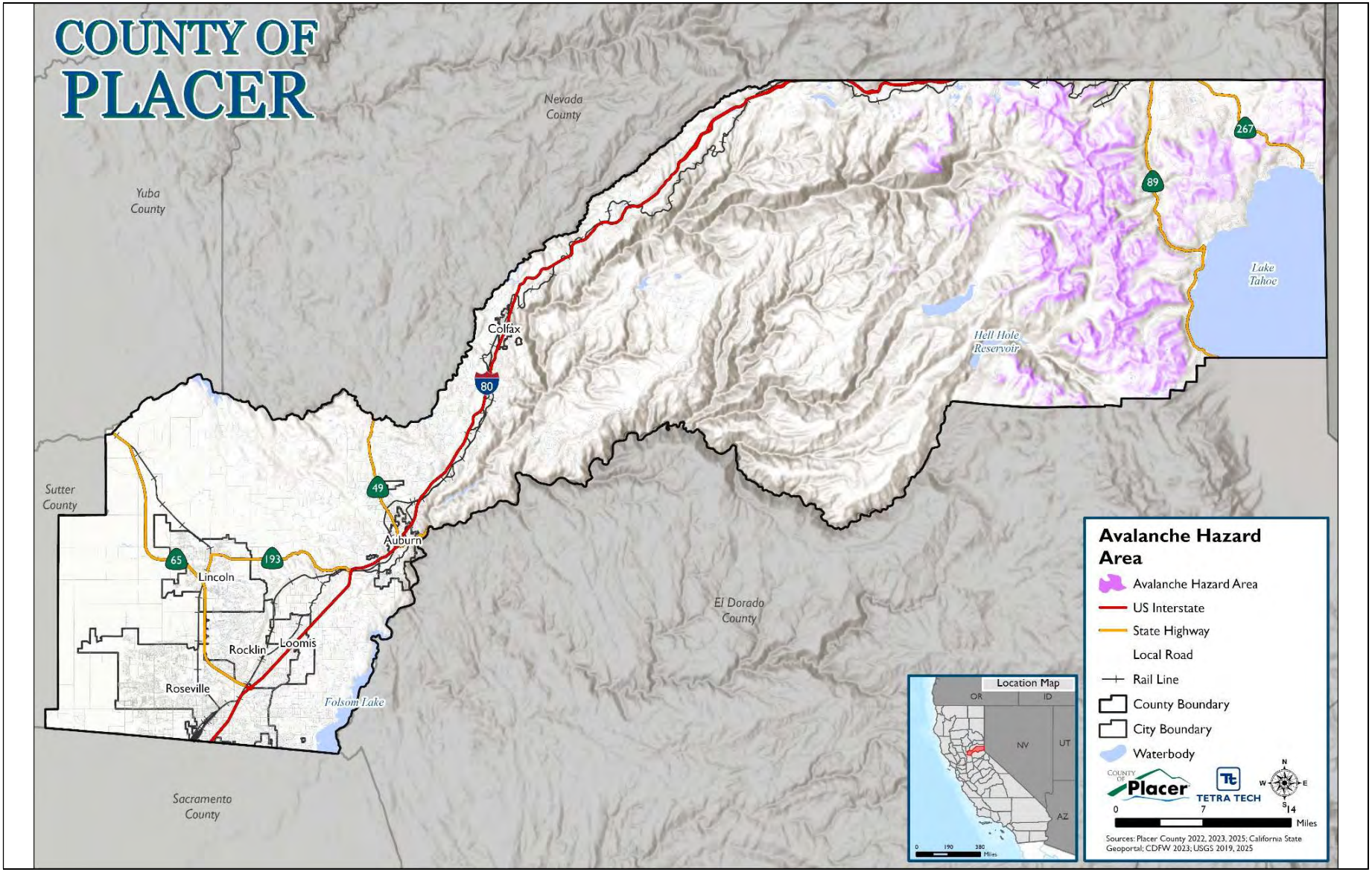


Figure 2-6. Dam Inundation Hazard Area

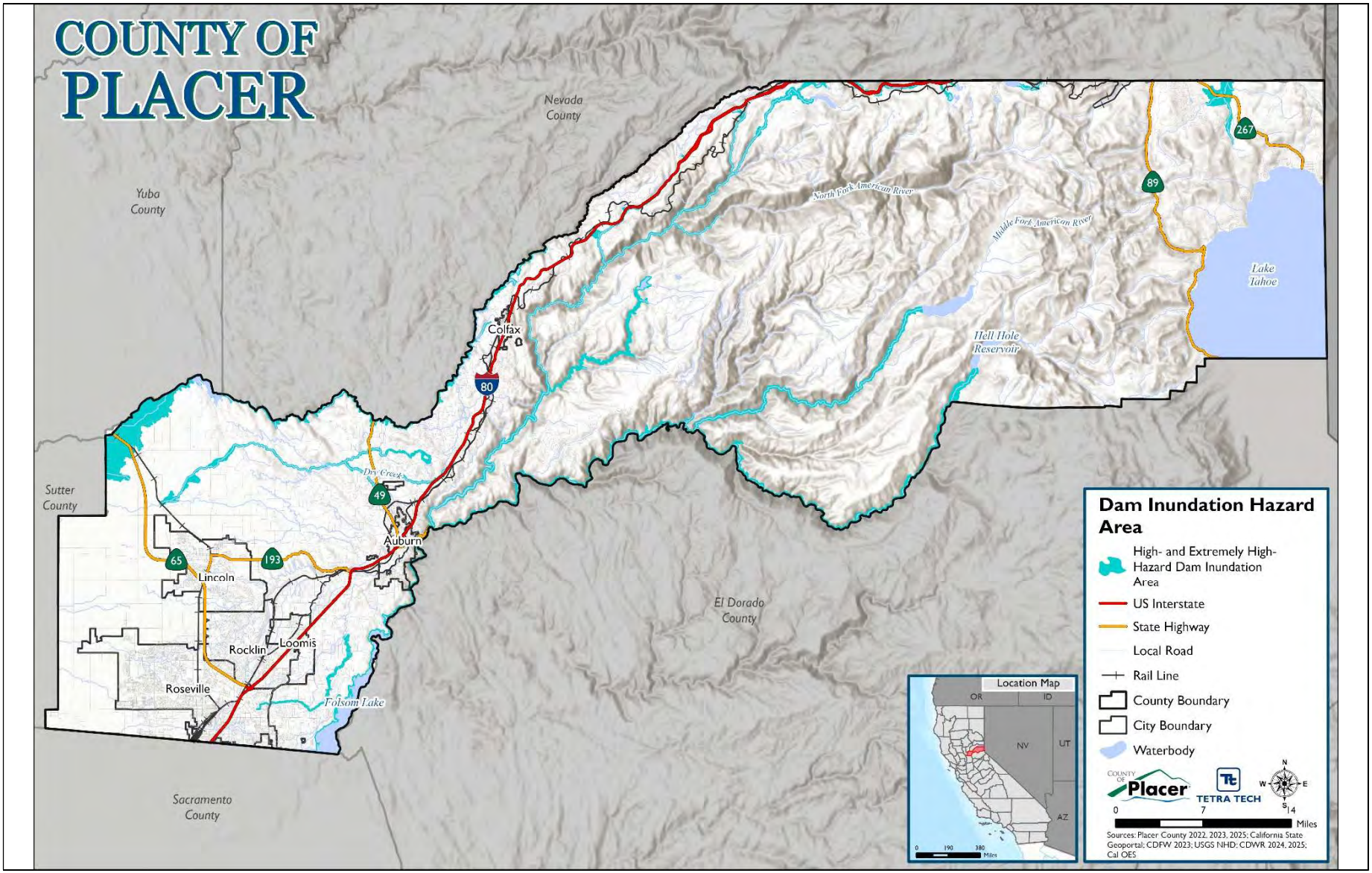


Figure 2-7. Flood Hazard Area

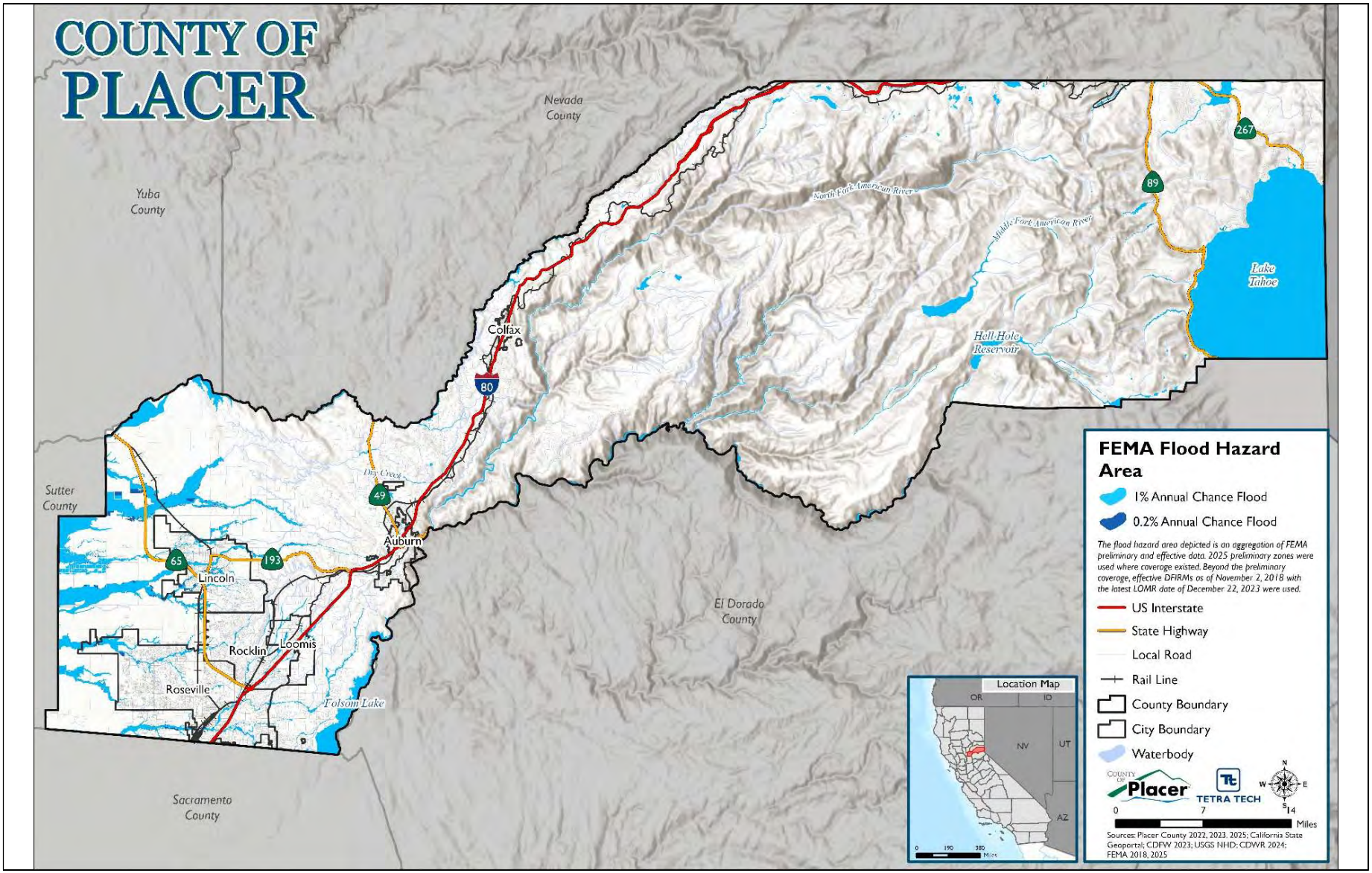


Figure 2-8. Landslide Hazard Area

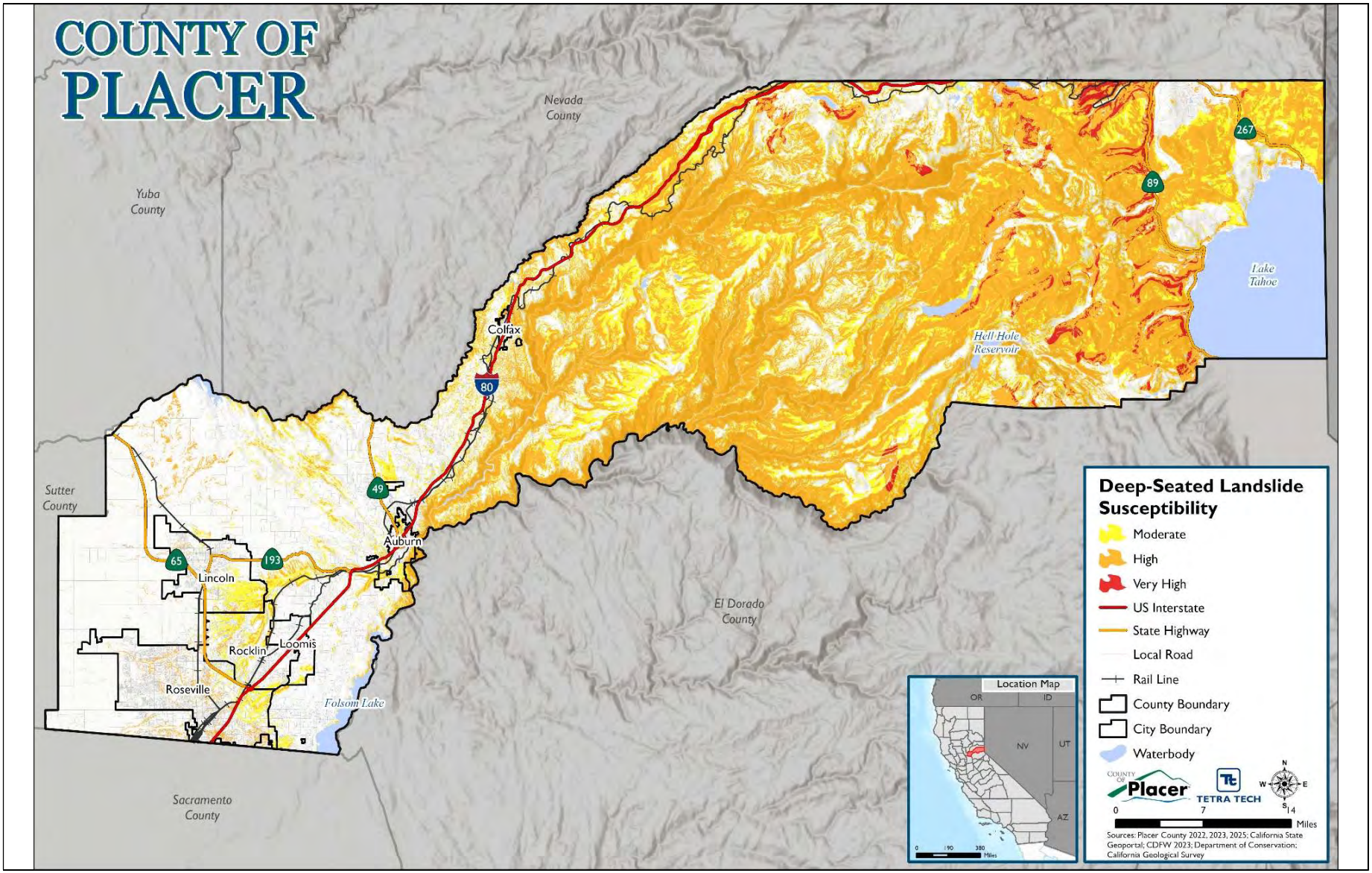


Figure 2-9. NEHRP Soil Class D Hazard Area

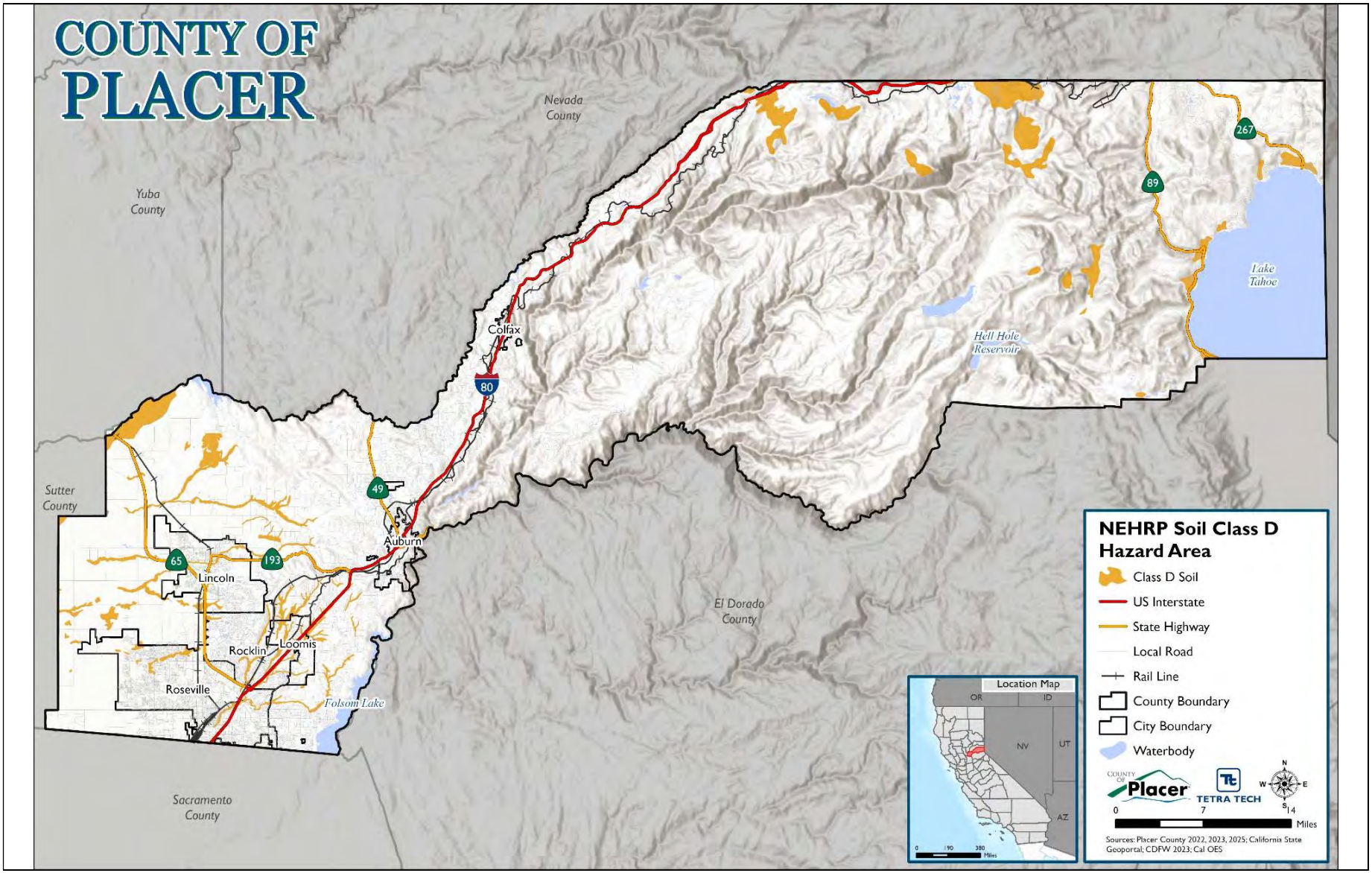
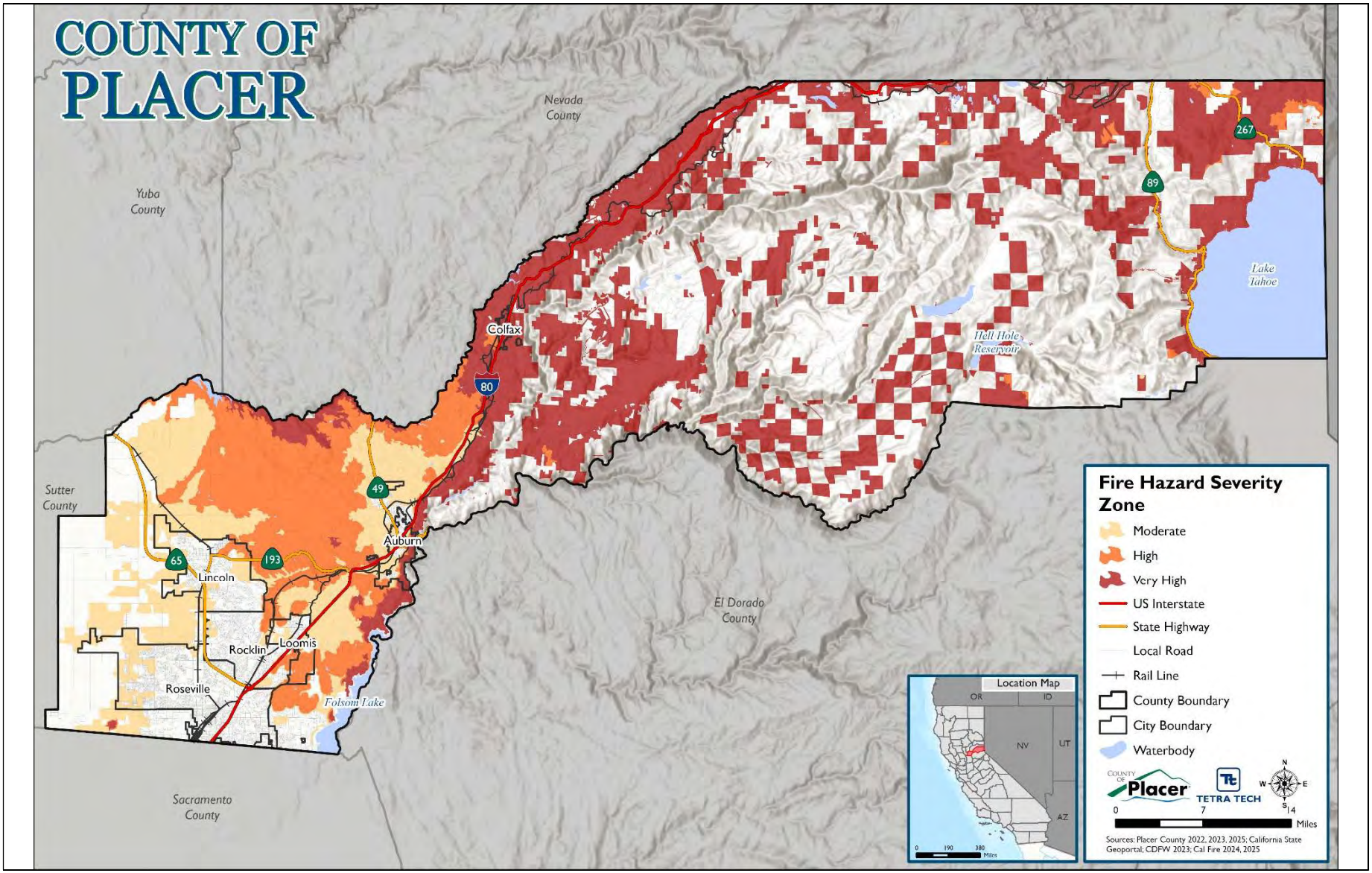


Figure 2-10. Wildfire Hazard Area



2.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 2-18 provides details on loss and damage in Placer County during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 2-18. Hazard Event History in Placer County, 2020 to 2024

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
January 1, 2021	December 31, 2023	Drought	Placer County experienced prolonged severe to extreme drought conditions as part of California's statewide three-year drought (2021-2023). Reduced precipitation and below-average snowpack led to strained surface water supplies, increased reliance on groundwater, and heightened wildfire risk.	Local water agencies implemented conservation measures, monitored impacts to domestic wells and small water systems, and coordinated drought response and resilience planning in accordance with state requirements. Localized areas in western Placer County saw average groundwater levels decline approximately 8-10 feet. Some areas did not fully recover to pre-drought conditions even after the two wet years that followed. These water levels exceeded Minimum Thresholds in the West Placer Groundwater Sustainability Plan, requiring an investigation. There were no widespread instances of dry wells although there were some reports of wells needing to be deepened.
June 14, 2021	June 20, 2021	Extreme Heat	Dangerously hot conditions with highs 95 to 105, except 105 to 110 across the Central Valley on Thursday and Friday. Local spots may reach 113.	Widespread high to very high heat risk with record- breaking heat possible. Extreme heat will significantly increase the potential for heat-related illnesses.
July 7, 2021	July 12, 2021	Extreme Heat	The forecast excessive heat event occurred over several continuous days starting Wed lasting thru Sun. During this period, CAISO also informed of potential Flex Alert to occur during the same period.	Forecast excessive heat occurred across the entire state over several days. CAISO issued potential Flex Alert.
August 4, 2021	August 13, 2021	Wildfire	The River Fire was a destructive 2021 wildfire that burned 2,619 acres (1,060 ha) near Colfax in Nevada County and Placer County, California.	The River Fire destroyed 142 structures, damaged 21 more, and resulted in four injuries to firefighters and civilians. The River Fire forced the evacuation of more than 7,000 people, including at least 2,400 people in Placer County.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
September 5, 2021	September 14, 2021	Wildfire	The Bridge Fire ignited on September 5, 2021, beneath the Foresthill Bridge in Placer County, quickly spreading through steep terrain in the Auburn State Recreation Area. Fueled by dry conditions, the fire grew to 411 acres by the next day, prompting evacuations and a swift multi-agency response. Crews achieved full containment by September 14 after over a week of active suppression, during which one firefighter was injured. Investigators later determined the cause to be arson.	The Bridge Fire impacted multiple jurisdictions, primarily affecting the Auburn State Recreation Area managed by California State Parks, prompting full area closures and coordination with CAL FIRE for suppression. Placer County was responsible for issuing evacuation orders and road closures in surrounding communities, including parts of Auburn and Clipper Gap. The City of Auburn remained on alert due to the fire's proximity, requiring coordination with county and state agencies. Overall, the incident required a unified multi-jurisdictional response to manage evacuations, public safety, and fire containment.
October 20, 2021	October 20, 2021	Debris Flow	A Flash Flood/Debris Flow Warning has been issued for the River Fire area.	The Placer County Sheriff's Office issued evacuation orders for some areas of Colfax due to potential debris flow near the River Fire burn scar area. The orders include Hill crest Blvd, south from 1565 Hillcrest Blvd to Spring Valley Rd, Spring Valley Rd. from Milk Ranch Road, and Ben Taylor to the Bear River.
December 26, 2021	January 10, 2022	Freeze and Snow	The December storms started on December 26, 2021, and lasted two weeks, leaving thousands of Placer County residents without power days. Between PG&E, Liberty Utilities, and Truckee Donner PUD, over 10,000 Placer County connections were without power beginning the morning of December 27. The power outages were compounded by widespread down trees, related debris, and snow, causing significant challenges to clear highways and roadways for emergency responders and the public. The storms resulted in record-setting amounts of snow in the foothills and mountain areas of Placer County.	Roads were impassable due to snow accumulation, including Interstate 80, closed from December 26, 2021, to December 28, 2021, due to white-out conditions, heavy snow, and downed trees and power lines. Several highways, including SR-80, SR-89, and SR-267, were closed due to avalanche and downed trees. Foresthill Fire reported that roads in Foresthill, including parts of Foresthill Rd, were inaccessible due to snow. CalFire reported multiple trees down on Hwy 174. County Public Works reported widespread impacts of major roadways and connectors of its service areas in the foothills and mountain areas. These impacts resulted in numerous calls for assistance from local first responder agencies and residents of affected areas.
September 6, 2022	October 22, 2022	Wildfire	The Mosquito Fire ignited near Oxbow Reservoir east of Foresthill, swiftly expanding across Placer and El Dorado counties to become the largest wildfire in California that year, ultimately consuming about 76,788 acres	Almost 6,000 residents were evacuated from communities such as Foresthill and Michigan Bluff in Placer County as the blaze destroyed 78 structures and damaged 13 more.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
September 13, 2022	September 19, 2022	Wildfire	The Dutch Fire ignited on September 13, 2022, near Interstate 80 and Ridge Road by Dutch Flat and rapidly grew to approximately 48 acres under dry, windy conditions.	Prompted mandatory evacuations and temporarily closed I-80, though lanes were reopened later that same day as containment progressed
December 26, 2022	January 16, 2023	Heavy Rains and Storms	A series of intense winter storms—aided by atmospheric rivers—began late on December 26, 2022, bringing heavy rain, wind, and significant snowfall to Placer County's foothills and mountain areas. Placer County activated an emergency operations center and proclaimed a local emergency to mobilize resources and coordinate with special districts.	Storms caused widespread power outages affecting thousands of residents, downed trees and powerlines, and triggered road closures, including on I-80, as crews responded to clear snow and debris.
February 26, 2023	March 10, 2023	Freeze and Snow	A powerful winter storm struck on February 26, 2023, bringing heavy snowfall and high winds that closed Interstate 80 for several days and battered the Sierra foothills with dangerous whiteout conditions.	Storms caused Placer County OES to activate its Emergency Operations Center, with snow removal crews working around the clock, and local officials proclaimed a state of emergency and later ratified a local emergency. Heavy snow caused an avalanche in Olympic Valley and a landslide in Colfax, leading to evacuations and property damage, while thousands of customers lost power.
July 1, 2023	July 9, 2023	Extreme Heat	Placer County experienced an extreme heat event in July 2023, with the most intense period occurring from July 1 through July 9, 2023. During this time, the National Weather Service issued an Excessive Heat Warning for the region, forecasting temperatures reaching up to 115°F in the valley and 109°F in the foothills, with overnight lows in the upper 70s to mid-70s, providing little relief from the heat during the evening hours.	Placer County activated cooling centers to provide residents with a safe and cool environment. These centers were part of a statewide initiative coordinated by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services to assist Californians during periods of extreme heat.
January 10, 2024	January 10, 2024	Avalanche	A rare inbounds avalanche occurred at Palisades Tahoe ski resort in Olympic Valley, California, resulting in one fatality and three injuries. The avalanche struck the GS Bowl area beneath the KT-22 chairlift around 9:30 AM, shortly after the lift's seasonal opening. The avalanche was triggered by a weak layer in the snowpack, compounded by recent snowfall and high winds.	Rescue operations involved over 100 personnel, including ski patrollers and volunteers. The resort resumed operations the following day, with KT-22 remaining closed for safety assessments.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
January 23, 2024	February 10, 2024	Heavy Rains and Storms	Placer County experienced a series of intense winter storms that caused widespread power outages affecting over 55,000 customers and significant infrastructure damage.	The county activated emergency resources, including community centers to support residents without power, especially those with medical needs. Heavy rain and strong winds led to hazardous driving conditions and flooding in some areas. Placer County declared a local emergency on January 23, 2024, to facilitate state and federal assistance for recovery efforts.
February 29, 2024	March 5, 2024	Freeze and Snow	Placer County experienced a series of severe winter storms that brought heavy snowfall, strong winds, and widespread rain to the region.	Conditions led to significant disruptions, including power outages affecting thousands of residents, hazardous driving conditions due to snow accumulation, and the closure of key roads. The storms prompted the activation of emergency services, including snow removal operations and the establishment of community resource centers to assist residents without power.
July 4, 2024	July 8, 2024	Extreme Heat	Placer County endured a significant extreme heat event beginning July 4, 2024, when the National Weather Service issued an Excessive Heat Warning covering the region. Daily highs reached well above 110 °F across the valley and foothills and also raised concerns for wildfire risk, with agencies coordinating red-flag protocols and emergency readiness as temperatures peaked.	Placer County extend library and Animal Services hours as temporary cooling centers to help residents.
July 18, 2024	July 19, 2024	Utility	A contractor excavating near Highway 28 in Carnelian Bay struck the North Tahoe Public Utility District's main sewer export pipeline, causing approximately 85,000–125,000 gallons of raw sewage to spill into a parking lot and Lake Tahoe before the leak was controlled.	Placer County promptly issued a health advisory and closed beaches—including Carnelian West and Patton Landing—while utility crews performed cleanup and disinfection operations.
July 19, 2024	July 21, 2024	Wildfire	The Leigh Fire ignited on July 19, 2024, at approximately 6:18 PM just south of Ridge Road and Lehi Lane, northwest of Newcastle in Placer County. The blaze burned for two days before CAL FIRE's Nevada-Yuba-Placer Unit reported it was 100% contained by 10:50 AM on July 21, 2024.	Response by fire districts to contain the fire quickly.
October 5, 2024	October 6, 2024	Wildfire	The Dutch Fire ignited on October 5, 2024, near Lowell Hill Road and Dutch Flat Forebay Dam, straddling the Nevada/Placer County line, and burned roughly 28 acres of grass and brush.	Mandatory evacuations and warnings were issued for the Dutch Flat and Culberson Road area before containment efforts halted the fire's forward progress by October 6.

2.7.3 Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume 1. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions.

Placer County reviewed the preliminary hazard ranking calculated as described in Volume 1 to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. Table 2-19 shows Placer County's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high or medium risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the County. The assessment of vulnerability and potential impacts in the section below focuses on the hazards of local concern. Mitigation actions also target those hazards, though some of the identified actions additionally provide potential risk-reduction benefits for lower-ranked hazards.

Table 2-19. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Low
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	Low*
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Medium
Freeze and Snow	Low
Heavy Rains and Storms	Low
High Winds and Tornadoes	Low
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Low
Wildfire	High

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction
Note: Placer County recently completed a Drought Resilience Plan, which provides a nuanced discussion of drought hazards in the county. Implementing the Drought Resilience Plan is included in the Mitigation Strategy.

2.7.4 Vulnerability Assessment

Table 2-20 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for Placer County. These issues were identified based on local knowledge, the hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, current capabilities, and the assessments of hazard vulnerability and potential impacts described in detail in Volume 1. Addressing these issues is an important community priority for the County, and the mitigation strategy has been developed to incorporate, where feasible, actions that would help to resolve one or more of these issues.

Table 2-20. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazards
The County faces increasing flood risks due to more intense precipitation events and needs to consistently incorporate best practices and the most up-to-date NFIP guidance to maintain good standing and effectively protect residents and properties from potential flood damage.	Flood
Placer County is currently a Class 5 community in the Community Rating System program. CRS classification is an ongoing process where points must be accumulated and verified. **Placer County must continue to conduct activities and meet compliance requirements to remain an active community in the CRS, thus ensuring flood insurance premium discounts for residents.**	Flood
Existing County avalanche analysis was completed in 1993 and may not reflect current avalanche risk.	Avalanche
The Placer County Health and Human Services All Hazard Plan and Pandemic Plan are critical resources for the County that can be improved by incorporating lessons learned and ensuring stakeholders are informed of the plans and trained in the procedures outlined in the plans.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
County residents and visitors may lack of awareness and education about natural and human-caused hazards that occur in the County.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
The County is currently updating the Placer County Community Wildfire Protection Plan and will seek funding to implement the mitigation actions identified in the plan.	Wildfire
To meet the requirements of AB 2140, each update of the MJHMP must be adopted into the General Plan.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
The existing system for capturing flooding extent does not capture the full picture of Placer County's changing floodplain.	Flood
Placer County is at risk from no-notice or low-notice events, such as avalanches and wildfires. As a result, public alert and warning systems must continuously be improved to ensure emergency alerts can be issued across multiple communication systems as quickly as possible.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
Placer County has a strategy to improve regional forest health and is seeking grant funding to implement the projects.	Wildfire
The County does not currently have written policies and procedures that detail explicit roles and responsibilities for County Departments following a natural disaster.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
To ensure bridges and culverts continue to work as intended and to prevent floods, the County must identify infrastructure wear or damage as early as possible to prevent costly repairs during a flooding event.	Dam and Levee Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Heavy Rains and Storms

Issue	Related Hazards
Placer County needs to enhance the reliability and resiliency of water systems against hazards, ensuring continuous and safe water supply.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
Placer County has a Groundwater Sustainability Plan to manage groundwater supplies, prevent overdraft, and address declining groundwater levels in West Placer but lacks the funding to implement all projects listed in the plan.	Drought and Water Shortage
Placer County has a robust sustainability strategy to reduce the County's contribution of GHG emissions and to improve climate resilience, but lacks the funding to implement all projects in the strategy.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
The County will need to undergo recertification for the National Weather Service StormReady designation every four years.	Dam and Levee Failure, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes
The County is currently developing a Drought Resilience Plan and will seek funding to implement the mitigation actions identified in the plan.	Drought and Water Shortage
The County is currently developing an Evacuation and Transportation Resilience Study and will seek funding to implement the mitigation actions identified in the plan.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
County staff need annual training and exercises to ensure they are prepared to implement County procedures during a flood event.	Flood
Existing County infrastructure conditions could result in impacts to public health and the environment from sewer spills caused by hazard events.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
The amount of green waste brought to processing facilities in Placer County is increasing exponentially in response to tightening insurance and wildfire urban interface requirements for developed properties, in addition to large fuel load/wildfire risk reduction projects being conducted on forested areas in both private and public holdings. New wildfire fuel reduction program development and existing program enhancements are needed to avoid program overwhelm which could lead to increased wildfire risk through such things as long lines or high costs that may lead to improper disposal, increased use of burn piles or cessation of fuel load reduction practices.	Wildfire
There are known repetitive loss property in Placer County which are at risk from flooding.	Flood
Existing homes in the Dry Creek Watershed are known to have flood risks.	Flood
Placer County emergency plans address potential man-made threats, such as terrorism and cyberattacks; however, existing plans do not describe the potential impacts of those threats or establish a strategic plan to build and maintain capabilities.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Wildfire

2.7.5 Potential Hazard Impacts

Based on the above jurisdiction-specific information, Table 2-21 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on Placer County.

Table 2-21. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Avalanche	Winter storms have produced avalanches in mountain areas, leading to evacuations, property damage, and temporary closures of major highways and ski resort operations. These incidents demand large-scale rescue efforts and highlight the vulnerability of transportation and recreation infrastructure during severe winter weather.
Flood	Historical flooding has caused hazardous driving conditions, power outages, and localized property damage, requiring activation of emergency resources and community centers to support residents. The January 23, 2024 event prompted a local emergency declaration to access state and federal recovery assistance.
Freeze and Snow	Severe winter storms in Placer County have caused widespread disruptions, including prolonged power outages affecting thousands of residents, hazardous travel conditions, and closures of major highways such as Interstate 80. These events have triggered emergency declarations, activation of the Emergency Operations Center, and continuous snow removal operations. Heavy snow has also led to avalanches and landslides, resulting in evacuations and property damage. The impacts underscore the vulnerability of transportation, utilities, and public safety during extreme winter weather
Heavy Rains and Storms	Severe storms with heavy rain and strong winds have caused hazardous driving conditions, localized flooding, and widespread power outages. These events prompted emergency declarations, activation of community resource centers, and deployment of emergency crews to assist residents, particularly those with medical needs
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Intense rainfall and unstable slopes have triggered debris flows near burn scar areas, forcing evacuations in communities such as Colfax. These conditions threaten homes, roads, and public safety, requiring rapid response and coordination among local agencies.
Wildfire	Wildfires in Placer County have caused significant destruction and disruption, as seen in recent incidents that destroyed over 200 structures, damaged dozens more, and injured firefighters and civilians. These events forced the evacuation of more than 13,000 residents, closed major transportation routes such as Interstate 80, and required extensive multi-jurisdictional coordination for suppression, evacuation, and public safety. Wildfires pose a severe threat to homes, infrastructure, recreation areas, and community stability, highlighting the need for ongoing mitigation and preparedness efforts.

2.7.6 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

POPULATION PATTERNS AND TRENDS

Placer County's population expanded from 77,632 in 1970 to 404,739 in 2020, reaching 412,435 in 2023. Growth has been driven primarily by suburban development in Roseville, Rocklin, and Lincoln, while rural areas have remained relatively stable.

CHANGES IN LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Permit data presented in Table 2-22 provides an indication of recent and expected future

development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development.

Table 2-22. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous LHMP

Type of Development	2020 Total	Within SFHA	2021 Total	Within SFHA	2022 Total	Within SFHA	2023 Total	Within SFHA	2024 Total	Within SFHA
Single Family	330	0	571	0	791	0	799	0	866	1
Multi-Family	13	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	0	1 (shed)	0	0		1 (shed)	0	0	0	0
Total Permits Issued	**343**	**1**	**571**	**0**	**794**	**1**	**799**	**0**	**866**	**1**

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

The following key patterns in recent development in Placer County that have the potential to affect the community's risk to identified hazards:

- Western Placer County is experiencing the most intense development, especially near Roseville, Rocklin, and Lincoln, including new specific plan areas like Placer Vineyards and Placer Ranch.
- Central County has modest infill potential but also higher concentrations of older infrastructure, steeper topography, and wildfire risk, particularly near Foresthill and Applegate.
- Eastern County development is limited and primarily oriented around tourism and recreation, with high exposure to wildfire, avalanche, and extreme weather.

The risk implications of these patterns are as follows:

- Development in **wildfire-prone foothill areas** (e.g., Foresthill, Meadow Vista) and eastern county areas may increase exposure unless mitigated by land use policies and defensible space requirements.
- **Planned growth in western county areas is generally in lower-risk fire hazard zones, aided by modern infrastructure and hazard-aware planning, and higher-risk flood hazard zones.**
- **Many pending projects in the central county are located outside SFHA, supporting flood risk reduction, but some remain near wildland-urban interfaces, requiring mitigation strategies**.

Considering the rapid expansion of development in Placer County, the overall vulnerability of the County has increased since the prior plan was adopted.

2.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous LHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

2.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

Placer County's community priorities have evolved to emphasize resilience, sustainability, and comprehensive risk reduction. There is a growing focus on improving emergency preparedness and communication systems to ensure timely alerts and coordinated response during disasters. The community has prioritized wildfire risk reduction through strategic planning and forest health initiatives, while also addressing flood and drought vulnerabilities through infrastructure improvements, watershed management, and sustainable water planning. Enhancing transportation and evacuation routes has become critical for safety during emergencies, alongside efforts to protect essential utilities and sewer systems. Environmental stewardship and resource conservation are increasingly important, reflected in initiatives to manage natural landscapes and reduce green waste. Public education and outreach have emerged as key priorities to increase hazard awareness and encourage community participation in mitigation efforts. These changes demonstrate a commitment to integrating safety into long-term planning, strengthening infrastructure, and promoting sustainability to safeguard residents and natural resources.

2.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 2-23 indicates progress on the County's mitigation strategy identified in the 2021 LHMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

Table 2-23. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Include in new strategy?	If not, explain why
1	Specifically, this section requires that each applicable jurisdiction adopt a local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP) in accordance with the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 as part of the Safety Element of its General Plan. Adoption of the LHMP into the Health and Safety Element of the General Plan may be by reference or incorporation.	Integrate Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into Safety Element of General Plan	Complete	Yes	

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Include in new strategy?	If not, explain why
2	A comprehensive multi-hazard outreach program will ascertain both broad and targeted educational needs throughout the community. The County, cities, and special districts will work with other agencies as appropriate to develop timely and consistent annual outreach messages in order to communicate the risk and vulnerability of natural hazards of concern to the community. This includes measures the public can take to be better prepared and to reduce the damages and other impacts from a hazard event. The public outreach effort will leverage and build upon existing mechanisms, will include elements to meet the objectives of Goal 3 of this LHMP Update, and will consider: ➢ Using a variety of information outlets, including websites, local radio stations, news media, schools, and local, public sponsored events; ➢ Creating and distributing (where applicable) brochures, leaflets, water bill inserts, websites, and public service announcements; ➢ Displaying public outreach information in County and City office buildings, libraries, and other public places and events; ➢ Continue sustaining Ready Placer program to outreach & educated the public on natural hazards and human caused hazards, including potential impacts of extreme weather from climate changes. ➢ Develop public-private partnerships and incentives to support public education activities.	Public Education and Awareness of Natural Hazards and Public Understanding of Disaster Preparedness	Complete	Yes	
3	The project is for critical facility and infrastructure improvements against multiple hazards to prevent interruption of necessary services. Examples may include installing backup generators or other power supplies, hardening systems, adding or upgrading components for resiliency, upgrading equipment to continue operation and/or improve efficiency, ensuring adequate equipment and supplies, increasing capacity, improving landfill gas collection systems, installing/upgrading monitoring systems, upgrading or increasing communication systems, providing education and outreach, and other projects to protect critical facilities, infrastructure, and operations.	Critical Facility Infrastructure Improvements	Not Complete	No	Placer County has ongoing facility infrastructure improvements; ongoing indefinitely.
4	The project is to protect utilities and infrastructure from flooding, severe weather, and drought. Examples may include, flood proofing facilities/utilities, relocating or raising infrastructure/utilities above the base flood elevation and out of flood prone areas, installing SCADA systems, hardening facilities/utilities, repairing or replacing facilities/utilities, ongoing inspections, securing/managing contracts for emergency pumping, installing additional holding tanks at lift stations, upsizing and repairing sewer lines/force mains, bringing infrastructure and facilities to current standards, constructing or upgrading sewer treatment facilities, eliminating and/or ensuring structural integrity of sewer creek crossings, clearing or reducing root intrusion, updating Sewer Systems Management Plans and Sanitary Sewer Overflow Response Procedures, installing generators and other backup power sources, ensuring adequate equipment and fuel supply, providing education/outreach, and other projects to protect utilities.	Protect Sewer Infrastructure and Utilities	Complete	Yes	

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Include in new strategy?	If not, explain why
5	Placer County has one of the nation's most extensive recreational trail networks with over 500 miles of public trails located on County, State, and Federally owned property. A need has arisen to improve way finding and directional signage. Many trails are currently non-descript of landmarks for miles on end, and this creates delay in emergency response along trails. Signage will include mile markers along remote trails to aid reporting parties in describing the location of incidents along trails to first responders. Directional and interpretive signage will also alert trail users of hazards and preparedness planning.	Trail System Way Finding and Directional Signage	Not Complete	No	Funds have not been allocated to finish this work and the project may be listed as ongoing for some time.
6	Coordinate with Partners to identify alternate evacuation roads for communities with only one road out of community. Improve existing road surfaces in need of improvement for commonly used primary and secondary routes out of communities. Evacuation roads should have fuel reduction and roadside mowing completed on a regular schedule. Other related efforts: facilitate/coordinate evacuation exercises with allied agencies and stakeholders; evacuation route signing for highest risk communities. Emergency preparedness publications and maps for residents, businesses and visitors. Address Senate Bill 99 (2019, Nielsen) (GC 65302) that requires, upon the next revision of the housing element on or after January 1, 2020, to review and update the safety element to include information identifying residential developments in hazard areas that do not have at least 2 emergency evacuation routes. This effort should also consider options for shelters, refuge areas, safety zones, and signage.	Evacuation Planning, Mapping, and Exercising, to Include Considerations for Shelters, Refuge Areas, Safety Zones, Evacuation Signage, etc.	Not Complete	No	Evacuation planning, mapping, and exercise is undergoing a transportation study.
7	This project involves enhancing current systems, utilizing new technologies and better coordination of efforts to provide real time information on current or developing emergencies. Flooding and wildfires can occur quickly and with little warning. In the event of a severe flood, wildfire or other natural hazard event, the Placer County OES webpage will identify current emergencies and associated protocols at: https://www.placer.ca.gov/5852/Ready-Placer The County will also provide emergency information and broadcast warnings on local radio and television stations as well as on social media websites such as Facebook and Twitter. The new Everbridge system may be activated and helicopters may be used to broadcast warnings/alerts via a PA system. If time and condition/safety permits, vehicle patrol units may also broadcast warnings in affected areas. County OES also works closely with Cal OES and the National Weather Service for issuing an Emergency Alert System (EAS).	Mass Notification	Complete	Yes	
8	Evaluate the feasibility to install a battery back-up system within our larger critical infrastructure facilities. These include Community Development Resource Center, Finance Administration Building, Auburn Justice Center, and Auburn Jail, among others.	Battery Back-up Systems to provide building resiliency	Not Complete	No	These projects are currently in progress.

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Include in new strategy?	If not, explain why
9	Install an emergency generator as well as all electrical infrastructure needed for backup power at the Lincoln Corporation Yard. Assess the condition of the existing emergency generators and backup power infrastructure at all County road maintenance corporation yards and retrofit backup power systems to assure responsiveness during an emergency event.	Emergency Generator / Installation, Maintenance, & Upgrade of Emergency Generators at Road Maintenance Yards	Not Complete	No	The Lincoln Corporation Yard may be moving in the near future.
10	Perform an engineering seismic assessment of all public infrastructure Countywide including bridges, essential roadway facilities, buildings, and utilities and determine a plan of action to ensure the safety and functionality of public infrastructure during and after a seismic event.	Earthquake Retrofit / Seismic Assessment of County Infrastructure	Not Complete	No	The funding for seismic assessment is nonexistent and will not be available.
11	The county Agriculture Department operates an insect pest detection program with over 1,000 pest detection traps which are regularly monitored and inspected. These traps provide a first line of defense against invasive insect pests. Additionally, the Agriculture Department conducts high-risk pest exclusion inspections of incoming plant material shipments from other states to ensure that they do not inadvertently introduce invasive species to Placer County. Ultimately, if a pest is found to be established in Placer County, the county would partner with CDFA and USDA to implement and enforce a quarantine and eradication program to first keep the pest from spreading further, and second to eliminate the pest from Placer County and California.	Agriculture – A-rated Invasive Insect Pest Infestation	Complete	No	Project complete.
12	Placer County OES, in conjunction with the County Stormwater and Flood Programs, will work to submit a StormReady application for certification. To be officially StormReady, a community must: ➢ Establish a 24-hour warning point and emergency operations center, ➢ Have more than one way to receive severe weather warnings and forecasts and to alert the public, ➢ Create a system that monitors weather conditions locally, ➢ Promote the importance of public readiness through community seminars, and ➢ Develop a formal hazardous weather plan, which includes training severe weather spotters and holding emergency exercises. Being designated a StormReady community by the National Weather Service is a good measure of a community's emergency warning program for weather hazards. It is also credited by the CRS.	StormReady Certification for Placer County	Complete	Yes	

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Include in new strategy?	If not, explain why
13	Update the Placer County Zoning Ordinance, Development Standards, and other policy and guidance documents to include development principles for site design that act to reduce physical and life damage caused during an avalanche event. Define the process for evaluating local development regulations based on the development principles so that strategic code changes can be made in the community. Develop site analysis tools for various land use types to determine the scale of risk associated with Avalanche Risk.	Update local ordinances and development standards to reflect updated avalanche hazard information.	Not Complete	Yes	
14	The project is to enhance programs and improve capabilities/efficiency to receive and recycle green waste. Examples of projects are to improve efficiency at facilities, increase or expand drop-off facilities and locations, support biomass projects, increase recycling/composting opportunities, provide education and outreach, support special programs or events, and other projects to reduce green waste and to efficiently recycle or reuse green waste material.	Green Waste	Not Complete	Yes	
15	The project is to increase and implement organics waste (food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, nonhazardous wood waste, and food-soiled paper waste that is mixed in with food waste) reduction/recycling programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the decomposition of organic waste in landfills. Examples of projects are to improve efficiency in the collection and sorting of organics waste, expanding or adding new organics waste recycling facilities, increasing access to recycling facilities, developing new programs to support organics waste diversion, improve and increase opportunities for edible food recovery, providing education and outreach, and other similar projects that will assist in reducing organic waste disposal.	Reduce Organic Waste Disposal	Not Complete	No	Project combined with #14.
16	Placer County is a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System. As a participant in the CRS program, Placer County reviews the Repetitive Loss (RL) properties within its jurisdiction and annually notifies surrounding property owners of the RL property. In order to mitigate for RL properties, the structures can be elevated such that the finish floor is elevated above the 100-year flood elevation. RL properties include but are not limited to the following: ➢ 2 RL properties in Granite Bay ➢ 1 RL property in Loomis ➢ 1 RL property in Newcastle ➢ 1 RL property in Lincoln ➢ 1 RL property in Soda Springs ➢ 1 RL property in Olympic Valley ➢ 1 RL property in Tahoe City ➢ 1 RL property in Homewood	Elevate Repetitive Loss Structures in 100-year Floodplain	Not Complete	Yes	
17	Homes in the Dry Creek Watershed have a history of flooding. These 95 homes could benefit from being elevated above flood levels.	Elevate Remaining 95 Homes in the Dry Creek Watershed	Not Complete	Yes	

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Include in new strategy?	If not, explain why
18	Under the CRS, flood insurance premium rates are adjusted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from community activities that meet the three goals of the CRS: ➢ Reduce flood losses; ➢ Facilitate accurate insurance rating; and ➢ Promote the awareness of flood insurance	Community Rating System (CRS) Maintain and Enhance	Complete	Yes	
19	Continue to review and identify bridge, culverts and drainage improvements	Bridge and Culvert replacement and drainage improvements	Complete	Yes	
20	The project is to repair the sewer pipe crossing over the creek. Activities will consist of replacing the pipe support foundation, removing a concrete chunk and a boulder that are impacting the pipe, removing loose soil, and other tasks that might be needed to repair the sewer pipe and structural supports.	Bell Drive Sewer Pipeline Repair	Complete	No	Project complete
21	A requirement of CRS is to conduct an annual exercise as part of preparedness efforts to address areas of concerns of flooding concerns. As such, Placer County OES in partnership with County Department of Public Works – Stormwater and Floodplain Programs plan to host and conduct an annual exercise with allied agencies and stakeholders. It can include review of the flood threat recognition system, emergency warning dissemination, flood response operations, critical facility planning, and the potential of becoming a StormReady community.	Annual Flood Exercise	Complete	Yes	
22	The project is to improve and protect water systems for suppression and resiliency against wildfire and drought. Examples include strengthening water systems, improving equipment, preventing contamination, improving water quality, increasing water volume and/or flow, improving fire suppression abilities, increasing reliability, installing backup power sources or generators, installing new systems, making water systems more accessible, ensuring adequate equipment and supplies, water conservation projects, projects to protect/improve groundwater and surface water, constructing additional water storage facilities, providing education and outreach, and other projects to protect or improve water systems and availability.	Improve and Protect Water Systems	Not Complete	Yes	
23	Support the West Placer Groundwater Sustainability Agency's efforts to develop and implement a Groundwater Sustainability Plan in accordance with State the SGMA. The GSP must include ongoing monitoring and management of groundwater as well as identify projects and management actions that could be implemented should the basin become at risk. As one example, the WPGSA is investigating lands in western Placer County that can potentially be used for groundwater recharge during times of excess surface water flow. Ongoing GSP implementation will include semiannual groundwater monitoring, annual reporting, five-year GSP updates, and implementation of projects and management actions as needed.	Groundwater Sustainability Planning	Not Complete	Yes	

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Include in new strategy?	If not, explain why
24	For our purposes, a strategic fuel break is typically placed to protect the communities identified in the Western Slope CWPP WUI, for that specific Fire Safe Council. The Placer County Fire Safe Alliance and Fire Safe Councils have worked with County, State, and Federal agencies to identify areas within their jurisdictions to develop shaded fuel breaks to protect specific communities and watersheds within the WUI.	Fuel Breaks - Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)	Not Complete	No	Placer County is currently going through the planning process for the CWPP update.
25	There are approximately 36,000 habitable structures in the Western Placer County SRA (five FSC's) boundaries. This is the fourth largest density of parcels with habitable structure in the state SRA areas. The goal is to provide each Fire Safe Council, Firewise Community, and the Fire Alliance with documentation and presentation tools that are consistent with the CAL FIRE communications goal of "To provide information and education to people of all ages, in public forums, through the media and worldwide web, and the distribution and display of printed material". Having consistent, quality education material will help us educate the public on "THEIR" roll to manage their defensible space and prevent the spread of wildfire into and out of their communities. While the majority of habitable structures are within the 23 communities at risk, education sessions will take place inside and outside of the communities. Outside, local fairs, seasonal home shows, Municipal Advisory Council meetings and other public events.	Public Education & Awareness	Complete	No	Placer County continues public awareness to and through the FSCs, FSAs, and Firewise Communities .
26	This practice applies to all communities where protection from wildfire is needed. These Strategic Fuel breaks are planned and located on the landscape as part of a conservation management system for a land unit where there is a need to control the risk of the spread of fire into our communities as well as to protect watersheds, critical infrastructure, and commerce traveling on our freeways and railways. Typically, they break up large, continuous tracts of dense natural fuels, thus limiting uncontrolled spread of fire, and are commonly associated with firebreaks (permanent or temporary strips of bare or vegetated land planned to retard fire). For our purposes, a strategic fuel break is typically placed to protect the communities identified in the Western Slope CWPP for that specific Fire Safe Council area. The Placer County Fire Safe Alliance and Fire Safe Councils have worked with County, State, and Federal agencies to identify areas within their jurisdictions to develop large strategic fuel breaks to protect specific communities and watersheds within the County.	Fuel Break – Large Strategic	Not Complete	No	Placer County continues to work with FSA and FSCs on reviewing the fuel breaks and assisting local, state, and federal partners.

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Include in new strategy?	If not, explain why
27	This project will result in multiple cooperators sharing knowledge and involving the community in a fire safety planning project that will establish a strategic knowledge base for incident management and fuel management applications. Inventoried elements include structure locations, defensible space, road systems, emergency vehicle access, community closure points, water sources, at-risk assets and potential incident related locations. These elements are all input into Geographic Information System (GIS) for development of planning area maps with a written pre-attack plan and made available to all emergency responders within Placer County. This project includes residential education that stresses the importance of fire awareness, defensible space and evacuation procedures and preparation as part of the planning process. The long term measurable outcomes of this project are reduction of risk of death and injuries, reduced property loss and devastation from wildfire, flood or other hazard. Placer County Fire, CAL FIRE, Placer County OES and multiple local fire districts have worked together to identify strategies and resources that will reduce risk from wildfire and improve the management of emergency incidents within the developed wildland urban interface (WUI) throughout Placer County.	Natural Systems Protection / Education and Awareness Programs – Placer County Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Strategic Planning	Not Complete	No	Project revised to implement the CWPP.
28	The North Fork American River Fuel Break project area is a critical point of intersection between the wild land of the rugged North Fork American River canyon and the densely populated WUI areas throughout the Interstate 80 corridor. Project Description: Extension of the existing Auburn shaded fuel break north, protecting the at risk communities that line the North Fork of the American River. The North Fork is federally listed as a Wild and Scenic River and has numerous management and suppression restrictions on it in case of a fire. The North Fork American River is a primary source of domestic water from Auburn, downstream to the San Francisco Bay Area. Wildfire threat is constant and continual thereby justifying the investment in protection of these vital resources. Extension will involve crossing the communities of Auburn, Applegate, Meadow Vista, Weimar and Colfax that line Interstate 80. A conservative estimate of structures that would derive benefit from this fuel break is +/- 5,500, worth an approximate value of $1.925 Billion. The area has an active large fire history, encompassing the communities impacted by the 2014 Applegate fire, 2012 Robbers fire, 2009 49 fire, 2004 Stephens fire and the Ponderosa fire in 2001. Potential economic impact from closure of the economic corridor of Highway 80 has been estimated at 1 million dollars per closure hour of lost revenue to the economy of the state. The transcontinental railroad also weaves throughout these communities and project area. Closure of that system can equal 1 million dollars per minute of lost revenue to the economy.	Fuel Break - North Fork of American River	Not Complete	No	Transfer to Placer County Resource Conservation District as the lead agency

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Include in new strategy?	If not, explain why
29	The project includes shaded fuel break construction on 100 acres within the footprint of the North Fork American River Shaded Fuel Break priority project. Dead and down material up to 10 inches in diameter will be treated through chipping or pile and burn efforts. Chips generated will be removed to an offsite location when available. The limbs of dead and down trees greater than 12 inches in diameter will be treated and the remaining trunk will be left in place unless several trees have created a piled concentration. In this case, the remaining tree trunks will be separated by at least 10 feet from any other logs and left on site. Brush will be piled and burned on site or removed, unless islands are predesignated or agreed to by the contract administrator or his designee. All vegetation stumps heights will be cut no higher than 6 inches above the ground. All cuts will be a flat or parallel cut to the ground. Standing dead trees with red needles still attached shall be felled and treated using the dead and down prescription as required in Item 2 and 3 above. Snags that pose a hazard to crews working in the area will be felled. Live trees 3 inches and greater in DBH will be pruned (live and dead limbs) up to a height of 10 feet. Limbs will be pruned when branches are larger than 1/2 inches' diameter (regardless of length) or greater than 2 feet in length (regardless of diameter). No pruning will be done to a height greater than 50% of total tree height. Trees < 4 feet high do not require pruning. Trees less than 12 inches DBH will be spaced leaving 17 feet – 20 feet between crowns. Communities with enhanced protection include Colfax, Weimar, Iowa Hill, Gold Run and Dutch Flat. Landowner agreements are in development.	Fuel Break - North Fork of American River	Not Complete	No	Transfer to Placer County Resource Conservation District as the lead agency
30	These projects address the ongoing need to manage fuels in and around privately owned homes, businesses and communities, freeways and roadways, and "Assets at Risk" in Placer County. Small communities, individual property owners and infrastructure assets can be impacted by roadside fire starts and fire starts moving into or out of private property.	Defensible Space Programs	Complete	No	DSFR Countywide and DSFR East programs have been completed and all funding expended

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Include in new strategy?	If not, explain why
31	The project includes shaded fuel break construction using hand treatment, mechanical treatment, prescribed fire, and herbicide treatment. Dead and down material up to 10 inches in diameter will be treated through chipping or pile and burn efforts. Chips generated will be removed to an offsite location when available. The limbs of dead and down trees greater than 12 inches in diameter will be treated and the remaining trunk will be left in place. Brush will be piled and burned on site or removed, unless islands are predesignated or agreed to by the contract administrator or his designee. All vegetation stumps heights will be cut no higher than 6 inches above the ground. All cuts will be a flat or parallel cut to the ground. Standing dead trees less than 14 inches DBH with red needles still attached shall be felled and treated using the dead and down prescription as required above. Snags of any size that pose a hazard to crews working in the area will be felled, limbs treated and logs left on site. Live trees 3 inches and greater in DBH will be pruned (live and dead limbs) up to a height of 10 feet. Limbs will be pruned when branches are larger than 1/2 inches' diameter (regardless of length) or greater than 2 feet in length (regardless of diameter). No pruning will be done to a height greater than 50% of total tree height. Trees < 4 feet high do not require pruning. Trees less than 12 inches DBH will be spaced leaving 17 feet – 20 feet between crowns.	Fuel Break – North Fork of American River	Not Complete	No	Transfer to Placer County Resource Conservation District as the lead agency
32	HHS will review and update the HHS All Hazard Plan and HHS Pandemic Plan to ensure that all lessons learned are incorporated in current, functional plans. Updated plans will be distributed to stakeholders for review and input. Updated plans will ultimately be incorporated into trainings, drills, and exercises.	HHS Pandemic Planning	Not Complete	Yes	

2.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed from the previous LHMP, Placer County has completed or made significant progress on the following other mitigation efforts since the last LHMP:

- Adoption of the 2021 Health and Safety Element update, which strengthened policies addressing flood hazards, wildfire risk, climate change impacts, evacuation constraints, and protection of critical facilities. The update reinforced avoidance of development in high-risk hazard areas, required demonstration of adequate flood and fire protection prior to project approval, and integrated climate adaptation into land use decision-making.
- Implementation of wildfire mitigation policies through subdivision review, fuel management requirements, defensible space enforcement, and fire safe development standards in State Responsibility Areas and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones.
- Development of the Emergency Preparedness and Evacuation Plan (EPEP) Guidance and continued coordination with local fire agencies and Fire Safe Councils to support community-level wildfire risk reduction and evacuation preparedness.

- Progress toward evacuation planning and resilience strategies that address limited access and vulnerable populations.
- Ongoing implementation of the Sustainability Plan, which identifies climate-related hazard risks and establishes strategies for flood resilience, wildfire mitigation, extreme heat response, and infrastructure hardening.
- Alignment of PCSP strategies with LHMP mitigation actions to address future climate-driven hazard conditions.

2.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

Placer County did not omit any hazard from its mitigation strategy.

2.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that Placer County would like to pursue to reduce the risk from hazards. Table 2-24 indicates the range of categories represented by the proposed mitigation actions, as well as the hazards addressed. The FEMA and CRS mitigation action categories indicated in the table are described in the mitigation strategy chapter of Volume 1.

Table 2-24. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP	PR	PP	PI	NR	SP	ES
Avalanche	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Dam and Levee Failure	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Drought and Water Shortage	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Earthquake	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Flood	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Freeze and Snow	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Heavy Rains and Storms	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
High Winds and Tornadoes	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Wildfire	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X

LPR = Local Plans and Regulations
SIP = Structure and Infrastructure Project
PR = Preventative Measures
PI = Public Information
SP = Structural Flood Control Projects
NSP = Natural Systems Protection
EAP = Education and Awareness Programs
PP = Property Protection
NR = Natural Resource Protection
ES = Emergency Services
Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP describes each of the mitigation action categories.

Note: Structural flood control projects in Placer County are administered by Placer County Flood Control and Water District, a participating jurisdiction in this MJHMP. The District collaborates with

Placer County and its municipalities to implement regional flood control projects. For structural flood control projects included in the County's mitigation strategy, see Chapter 26 Placer County Flood Control and Water District Annex.

Volume 1 identifies four evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric score is assigned for each of the criteria. Table 2-25 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for this MJHMP.

Table 2-25. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
Placer-01	NFIP Compliance	5	1-5 Years	Medium	Low	8.25	High	Local Plans and Regulations	Preventative Measures
Placer-02	Maintain and Improve Community Rating System (CRS) Status	5	1-5 Years	Medium	Low	8.25	High	Local Plans and Regulations	Preventative Measures
Placer-03	Avalanche Design Standards and Mapping	4	1-5 Years	Medium	Low	8	High	Local Plans and Regulations	Preventative Measures
Placer-04	HHS Pandemic Planning	4	1-5 Years	Medium	Low	8	High	Local Plans and Regulations	Preventative Measures
Placer-05	Public Hazard Awareness Campaign	3	1-5 Years	High	Medium	7.75	Medium	Education and Awareness Programs	Public Information
Placer-06	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	7	1-5 Years	High	High	7.75	Medium	Local Plans and Regulations	Property Protection
Placer-07	General Plan Safety Element Integration	3	1-5 Years	Medium	Low	7.75	Medium	Local Plans and Regulations	Preventative Measures
Placer-08	Flood Event Data	3	1-5 Years	Medium	Low	7.75	Medium	Local Plans and Regulations	Preventative Measures
Placer-09	Mass Notification	2	1-5 Years	High	Medium	7.5	Medium	Education and Awareness Programs	Emergency Services
Placer-10	Regional Forest Health Action Plan	5	1-10 Years	High	Medium	7.25	Medium	Natural Systems Protection	Natural Resource Protection
Placer-11	Disaster Recovery Framework	5	1-5 Years	Medium	Medium	7.25	Medium	Local Plans and Regulations	Preventative Measures
Placer-12	Bridge and Culvert Improvements	4	1-5 Years	Low	Low	7	Medium	Local Plans and Regulations	Preventative Measures

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
Placer-13	Improve and Protect Water Systems	4	1-5 Years	High	High	7	Medium	Local Plans and Regulations	Preventative Measures
Placer-14	Groundwater Sustainability Planning	4	1-5 Years	Medium	Medium	7	Medium	Structure and Infrastructure Project	Property Protection
Placer-15	Placer County Sustainability Plan	4	1-10 Years	High	Medium	7	Medium	Natural Systems Protection	Natural Resource Protection
Placer-16	StormReady Certification	3	1-5 Years	Low	Low	6.75	Medium	Local Plans and Regulations	Natural Resource Protection
Placer-17	Drought Resilience Plan	7	1-5 Years	Medium	High	6.75	Medium	Local Plans and Regulations	Emergency Services
Placer-18	Evacuation and Transportation Resiliency Study	7	1-10 Years	High	High	6.75	Medium	Local Plans and Regulations	Preventative Measures
Placer-19	Annual Flood Exercise	2	1-5 Years	Low	Low	6.5	Medium	Local Plans and Regulations	Emergency Services
Placer-20	Protect Sewer Infrastructure and Utilities	4	1-10 Years	High	High	6	Medium	Education and Awareness Programs	Emergency Services
Placer-21	Biomass/Green Waste Disposal	4	1-5 Years	Medium	High	6	Medium	Structure and Infrastructure Project	Preventative Measures
Placer-22	Elevate Repetitive Loss Structures	2	1-10 Years	High	High	5.5	Low	Structure and Infrastructure Project	Preventative Measures
Placer-23	Dry Creek Watershed Home Elevation	2	1-10 Years	High	High	5.5	Low	Structure and Infrastructure Project	Property Protection
Placer-24	Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	2	1-10 Years	Medium	Medium	5.5	Low	Structure and Infrastructure Project	Property Protection
Placer-25	Natural Communities and Resources	2	1-10 Years	Low	High	3.5	Low	Local Plans and Regulations	Preventative Measures

Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP provides the methodology and formula for prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (>6 and <8), High (8-11).

2.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 2-26 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The actions are dependent upon available funding and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in County priorities.

Table 2-26. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Placer-01	NFIP Compliance	Continue to maintain good standing and compliance under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) through implementation of floodplain management programs that, at a minimum, meet the NFIP requirements including, but not limited to: enforcing the flood damage prevention ordinance; participating in floodplain identification and mapping updates, and providing public assistance and information on floodplain requirements and impacts	Flood	Department of Public Works (DPW) - Stormwater and Floodplain Programs	Placer County Flood Control, FEMA	Staff Time
Placer-02	Maintain and Improve Community Rating System (CRS) Status	Participate in the Community Rating System (CRS) program and identify opportunities across all relevant County departments and programs to improve current CRS points. Placer County will continue to participate in and implement the CRS. Under the program, flood insurance premium rates are adjusted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from community activities that meet the three goals of the CRS: ➢ Reduce flood losses; ➢ Facilitate accurate insurance rating; and ➢ Promote the awareness of flood insurance	Flood	Department of Public Works (DPW) - Stormwater and Floodplain Programs	Placer County Flood Control, Office of Emergency Services (OES); Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA), FEMA	Staff Time

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Placer-03	Avalanche Design Standards and Mapping	Update the Placer County Zoning Ordinance, Development Standards, and other policy and guidance documents to include development principles for site design that act to reduce physical and life damage caused during an avalanche event. Define the process for evaluating local development regulations based on the development principles so that strategic code changes can be made in the community. Develop site analysis tools for various land use types to determine the scale of risk associated with Avalanche Risk.	Avalanche	Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA)	Olympic Valley Public Services District	Staff Time, General Fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Placer-04	HHS Pandemic Planning	Health and Human Services (HHS) will review and update the HHS All Hazard Plan and HHS Pandemic Plan to ensure that all lessons learned are incorporated in current, functional plans. Updated plans will be distributed to stakeholders for review and input. Updated plans will ultimately be incorporated into trainings, drills, and exercises.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Health and Human Services (HHS)	Office of Emergency Services (OES)	Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Placer-05	Public Hazard Awareness Campaign	Develop a comprehensive multi-hazard outreach program that includes targeted education throughout the community. The County, cities, and special districts will collaborate to develop timely and consistent annual outreach campaigns and messaging. These messages will communicate the risk and vulnerability of natural hazards of concern to the community, as well as the requirements of post-disaster programs. The outreach will also include measures the public can take to be better prepared and to reduce damage and other impacts from hazard events. The public outreach effort will build upon existing mechanisms and will consider the following strategies: • Utilizing a variety of information outlets, including websites, local radio stations, news media, schools, and public-sponsored events; • Creating and distributing brochures, leaflets, water bill inserts, websites, and public service announcements where applicable; • Displaying public outreach information in County and City office buildings, libraries, and other public places; • Sustaining the Ready Placer program to educate the public on natural and human-caused hazards, including potential impacts of extreme weather from climate change; • Developing public-private partnerships and incentives to support public education activities.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Office of Emergency Services (OES)	Public Information Office (PIO), Placer County Fire Department (PCFD), Placer County Sheriff's Office (PCSO), Health and Human Services (HHS)	Staff Time

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Placer-06	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Adopt and implement the mitigation action items outlined in the countywide Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) based on priority and as funding becomes available. Projects may include, but are not limited to, shaded fuel breaks, fuel reduction projects, community green waste cleanup days, private property defensible space, and community education and outreach campaigns. Actions will be prioritized based on a data-driven risk assessment and consider concurrent planning efforts such as the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Unit Fire Strategic Plan, and the Regional Forest Health 10-year Action Plan.	Wildfire	Office of Emergency Services (OES)	Municipalities, Fire Districts, Placer County Fire Department (PCFD), Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA), Department of Public Works (DPW), Health and Human Services (HHS)	Staff Time, General Fund; CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention Grant
Placer-07	General Plan Safety Element Integration	To meet the requirements of AB 2140, the County/City will adopt the MJHMP into the Safety Element of the County/City's General Plan after the plan is approved by FEMA. Adoption of the MJHMP into the Safety Element of the General Plan may be by reference or incorporation.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Office of Emergency Services (OES)	Department of Public Works (DPW), Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA), Placer County Fire Department (PCFD), Placer County Sheriff's Office (PCSO), Health and Human Services (HHS)	Staff Time
Placer-08	Flood Event Data	Following flood events, gather data to confirm or revise hazard maps (e.g., high water marks, extent of flooding, community input).	Flood	Department of Public Works (DPW) - Stormwater and Floodplain Programs	Placer County Flood Control, FEMA	Staff Time

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Placer-09	Mass Notification	Enhance current alert and warning systems, utilize new technologies, and better coordinate efforts to provide real-time information on current or developing emergencies. The Sheriff's Office will identify policy and procedures related to public messaging from the Sheriff's Office during emergencies. The Sheriff's Office may message emergency information on social media outlets such as Facebook and Twitter. The Placer Alert system may be activated, and patrol vehicles or helicopters may be used to broadcast warnings/alerts via a public announcement system or high-low siren. The Sheriff's Office may also work with Cal OES and the National Weather Service to issue Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA).	Avalanche, Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Placer County Sheriff's Office (PCSO)	N/A	Staff Time, General Fund
Placer-10	Regional Forest Health Action Plan	Implement fuel reduction projects in the 31 focus areas outlined in the Regional Forest Health 10-Year Countywide Action Plan, approved by the Board of Supervisors on July 9, 2024, as partnerships and funding become available. Projects may include, but are not limited to, shaded fuel breaks, fuel reduction projects, and private property defensible space.	Wildfire	Regional Forest Health (RFH)	Office of Emergency Services (OES), Placer County Resource Conservation District (PCRCD), Placer County Fire Department (PCFD), Placer County Water Agency (PCWA), Municipalities, Fire Districts	Staff Time, CAL FIRE Forest Health and Wildfire Prevention Grants, Sierra Nevada or Tahoe Conservancy Prop. 68 and Prop. 4 Grant Programs
Placer-11	Disaster Recovery Framework	Develop a disaster recovery framework to establish Recovery Support Function (RSF) roles and responsibilities, detail policies to transfer from response to recovery operations, and establish cost recovery procedures to maximize federal and state reimbursements.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Office of Emergency Services (OES)	FEMA, Cal OES, all County Departments	Staff Time, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Placer-12	Bridge and Culvert Improvements	Conduct regular inspections of existing infrastructure to assess current conditions and identify any signs of wear or damage. Utilize diagnostic tools and technologies to identify areas needing attention. Collaborate with engineers and local authorities to prioritize improvements based on urgency and available funding. Implement a systematic maintenance schedule to ensure ongoing effectiveness and prevent future issues.	Dam and Levee Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Heavy Rains and Storms	Department of Public Works (DPW) - Roads	Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA), Placer County Fire Department (PCFD)	Staff Time
Placer-13	Improve and Protect Water Systems	Improve and protect water systems for resiliency against hazards. Examples include strengthening water systems, improving equipment, preventing contamination, improving water quality, increasing water volume and/or flow, improving fire suppression capabilities, increasing reliability, installing backup power sources or generators, installing new systems, making water systems more accessible, water conservation projects, projects to protect/improve groundwater and surface water, constructing additional water storage facilities, providing education and outreach, and other projects to protect or improve water systems and availability.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Department of Public Works (DPW)	Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA), Placer County Fire Department (PCFD), Office of Emergency Services (OES), Health and Human Services (HHS)	Sheridan Water County Service Area (CSA) and Eastern Regional Landfill Enterprise Fund

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Placer-14	Groundwater Sustainability Planning	Support the West Placer Groundwater Sustainability Act (WPGSA's) ongoing implementation of the Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP), including 5-year evaluation of and, if needed, amendment to the GSP, as required by the Department of Water Resources (DWR), and completion of the low water levels investigation. The WPGSA will coordinate with the other GSAs in the basin to, among other things, evaluate and update the GSP projects and management actions as needed. Such actions could include strengthening groundwater protection policies in the updated General Plan, strengthening well permitting requirements, continuing to investigate the cause of declining water levels, pursing conjunctive use opportunities, continuing to evaluate the feasibility of potential groundwater recharge areas in West Placer, and implementing groundwater recharge projects.	Drought and Water Shortage	Department of Public Works (DPW)	Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA), Office of Emergency Services (OES), Health and Human Services (HHS)	Staff Time; General Fund; FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Placer-15	Placer County Sustainability Plan	Implement the strategies identified in the Placer County Sustainability Plan, adopted by the Placer County Board of Supervisors in June of 2020. Projects may include, but are not limited to, the establishment of hazard combining areas, establishment of partnerships and interagency efforts, requirements for Emergency Preparedness Plans, stabilization of burned slopes, establishment of defensible space around County buildings, forest management, fuels management, and harden infrastructure against hazards.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA)	Placer County CDRA, Placer Resource Conservation District, Placer County Office of Emergency Services, Fire Safe Councils within Placer County, Regional Forest Health Division of Placer County Agriculture, California Air Resources Board, Placer County Air Pollution Control District	Staff Time, General Fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants, Cal OES Hazard and Climate Resilience Funding, Regional and Planning-Based Funding, Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF)

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Placer-16	StormReady Certification	Placer County OES, in conjunction with the County Stormwater and Flood Programs, will work to maintain Placer County's status as a certified StormReady community. To be officially StormReady, a community must: ➢ Establish a 24-hour warning point and emergency operations center, ➢ Have more than one way to receive severe weather warnings and forecasts and to alert the public, ➢ Create a system that monitors weather conditions locally, ➢ Promote the importance of public readiness through community seminars, and ➢ Develop a formal hazardous weather plan, which includes training severe weather spotters and holding emergency exercises. Being designated a StormReady community by the National Weather Service is a good measure of a community's emergency warning program for weather hazards. It is also credited by the Community Rating System (CRS).	Dam and Levee Failure, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes	Office of Emergency Services (OES)	Department of Public Works (DPW) - Stormwater and Floodplain Programs	Staff Time

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Placer-17	Drought Resilience Plan	Adopt and implement the countywide Drought Resilience Plan (DRP), including short-term response actions (STRAs) such as water conservation campaigns and emergency water distribution and Long-term response actions (LTRAs) encompassing projects like the development of new water storage facilities and permanent water distribution sites. These actions will be prioritized based on their urgency and potential impact. The plan aims to ensure a sustainable water supply and enhance the resilience of the community against drought conditions. Regular assessments and adjustments will be made to address emerging challenges and improve the effectiveness of the mitigation strategies.	Drought and Water Shortage	Office of Emergency Services (OES)	Department of Public Works (DPW), Health and Human Services (HHS)	Staff Time, General Fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation Climate Adaptation Grants
Placer-18	Evacuation and Transportation Resiliency Study	Adopt, and consider for implementation, the recommendations outlined in the Evacuation and Transportation Resiliency Study, which will provide an analysis of current transportation systems in Placer County. These recommendations identify vulnerabilities and propose strategies to enhance the resilience of road networks. The study is anticipated to address the need for improved infrastructure capable of withstanding natural disasters and other emergencies. It emphasizes the importance of coordinated efforts between local, state, and federal agencies to ensure efficient and effective response.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Office of Emergency Services (OES)	Placer County Transportation Planning Agency (PCTPA), Placer County Sheriff's Office (PCSO), Placer County Fire Department (PCFD), Department of Public Works (DPW)	Staff Time, General Fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Caltrans Sustainable Communities Grants

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Placer-19	Annual Flood Exercise	A requirement of the Community Rating System (CRS) is to conduct an annual exercise as part of preparedness efforts to address areas with flooding concerns. As such, Placer County Office of Emergency Services (OES) in partnership with Placer County Department of Public Works (DPW) – Stormwater and Floodplain Programs plan to participate in or host and conduct an annual exercise with partner agencies and stakeholders. The exercise will evaluate the County flood warning and response plan which may include review of the flood threat recognition system, emergency warning dissemination, flood response operations, critical facility planning, and maintaining StormReady status.	Flood	Department of Public Works (DPW) - Stormwater and Floodplain Programs	Office of Emergency Services (OES); Placer County Sheriff's Office (PCSO); Placer County Fire Department (PCFD); Placer County Department of Public Works (DPW) - Roads;, Health and Human Services (HHS); Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (PCFCWCD)	Staff Time

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Placer-20	Protect Sewer Infrastructure and Utilities	Protect utilities and infrastructure from natural hazards by flood-proofing facilities and utilities, relocating or raising infrastructure and utilities above the base flood elevation and out of flood-prone areas, installing SCADA systems, hardening facilities and utilities, repairing or replacing facilities and utilities, conducting ongoing inspections, securing and managing contracts for emergency pumping, installing additional holding tanks at lift stations, upsizing and repairing sewer lines and force mains, bringing infrastructure and facilities to current standards, constructing or upgrading sewer treatment facilities, ensuring the structural integrity of sewer creek crossings, clearing or reducing root intrusion, updating Sewer System Management Plans and Sanitary Sewer Overflow Response Procedures, installing generators and other backup power sources, ensuring an adequate supply of equipment and fuel, providing education and outreach, and other projects to protect utilities.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Department of Public Works (DPW)	N/A	Individual Sewer Districts and County Service Areas (CSAs)

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Placer-21	Biomass/Green Waste Disposal	The project would continue to enhance programs and improve capabilities/efficiency to receive and recycle green waste, wood waste, and forest fuels. Projects/programs could be expected to be developed with the following goals: improve efficiency at facilities, increase or expand drop-off facilities and locations, support biomass projects, increase recycling/composting opportunities, provide education and outreach, support special programs or events, and otherwise aimed to reduce green waste and efficiently recycle or reuse green waste material.	Wildfire	Department of Public Works (DPW) - Environmental Engineering	Regional Forest Health (RFH), Economic Development and Housing (ED&H), Placer County Water Agency (PCWA), Placer County Resource Conservation District (PCRCD)	Staff time, grants awarded for Cabin Creek project with BioChar Now, CA Tahoe Conservancy Grant for biomass utilization
Placer-22	Elevate Repetitive Loss Structures	Placer County is a participant in the National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System. As a participant in the CRS program, Placer County reviews the Repetitive Loss (RL) properties within its jurisdiction and annually notifies surrounding property owners of the RL property. In order to mitigate for RL properties, the structures can be elevated such that the finish floor is elevated above the 100-year flood elevation.	Flood	Department of Public Works (DPW) - Stormwater and Floodplain Programs	FEMA	Staff Time, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Placer-23	Dry Creek Watershed Home Elevation	Elevating 95 homes in the Dry Creek Watershed helps to mitigate flood risks. This could involve site evaluations, designing customized elevation plans, and reinforcing foundations. Securing funding through grants, loans, and partnerships is essential for the project's success. Post-elevation, ongoing monitoring, maintenance, and community engagement ensure the long-term resilience and safety of these homes.	Flood	Department of Public Works (DPW) - Stormwater and Floodplain Programs	FEMA	Staff Time, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Placer-24	Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	Conduct a Threat Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment to identify threats that could affect Placer County, determine the potential impacts of those threats, and establish capability targets to build and maintain.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Wildfire	Office of Emergency Services (OES)	Placer County Sheriff's Office	Staff Time, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and Emergency Management Performance Grant
Placer-25	Natural Communities and Resources	Preserve, protect, and restore natural communities and natural resources. Preserving and restoring natural communities provides many benefits, including controlling floods, climate improvements, preventing soil erosion, maintaining soil fertility, controlling agricultural pests and disease vectors, supporting agricultural production, fuel management and large open spaces for fire protection. Preserving natural areas creates a buffer between development and area where hazards can occur.	Drought and Water Shortage, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, Heavy Rains and Storms, Wildfire	Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA)	Public Information Office (PIO), County Executive Office (CEO), County Counsel	Mitigation fees, County open space fund, restoration or land acquisition grants from the US Fish and Wildlife Service, CA Department of Fish and Wildlife, Wildlife Conservation Board, National Marine Fisheries Service, etc.

3. City of Auburn Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the City of Auburn (the City) with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of the City of Auburn, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses the City of Auburn's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The MJHMP was developed to meet plan participation requirements for all participating jurisdictions while accommodating their specific needs and limitations. Because some participating jurisdictions are small agencies with limited staff, the planning process included establishing a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and engaging a contract consultant to undertake certain elements of the plan update on behalf of all jurisdictions. These elements included outreach to stakeholders and the public, risk assessment for all Citywide hazards of concern, initial ranking of hazard risks, updates of hazard mitigation goals and objectives, and establishment of procedures for implementing and maintaining the MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to the City of Auburn as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

3.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The City of Auburn identified MJHMP points of contact and developed this annex over the course of several months. The following City staff members had primary responsibility for preparation of the annex:

Primary Point of Contact: John Rogers, Fire Chief

Address: 1225 Lincoln Way, Auburn, CA 95603

Phone Number: 530-823-4211 ext. 173

Email: jrogers@auburn.ca.gov

Alternate Point of Contact: Tia Klumpp, Planning Director

Address: 1225 Lincoln Way, Auburn, CA 95603

Phone Number: 530-823-4211 ext. 140

Email: tklumpp@auburn.ca.gov

National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator: Jonathan Wright, Economic Development Director

Address: 1225 Lincoln Way, Auburn CA 95603

Phone Number: 530-823-4211 ext. 144

Email: jwright@auburn.ca.gov

The Fire Department represented the community on the Planning Partnership and Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through conducting public and stakeholder outreach, reviewing and contributing to the capability and risk assessments, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization. Table 3-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 3-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
John Rogers	Fire	Fire Chief	Lead/Coordinator
Tia Klumpp	Planning	Planning Director	Lead
Amy Franklin	Planning/Building	Technician	Contributor
Mengil Deane	Public Works	Director	Contributor
Mark D'Ambrogi	Fire	Fire Marshal	Contributor
Jonathan Wright	Economic Development	Floodplain Manager	Contributor

3.2 Community Profile

Nestled on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada at elevations between 1,000 and 1,400 feet, Auburn serves as the county seat of Placer County and sits at the crossroads of Interstate 80 and Highway 49. Covering roughly 7.5 square miles, the city lies near the confluence of the North and Middle Forks of the American River, framed by mountainous wilderness and deep canyons to the east and rolling agricultural foothills to the west. Just 45 miles east rises the crest of the Sierra Nevada, while the fertile Central Valley stretches only 10 miles to the west.

Auburn is steeped in California Gold Rush history; its story began in 1848 when Claude Chana discovered gold in Auburn Ravine. By 1849, the North Fork Dry Diggings had grown into a thriving mining camp, officially named Auburn later that year. Its proximity to Sacramento, central location in gold country, and position just below the snow line made Auburn a key "jumping-off" point for miners. By 1850, the population had reached 1,500, and by 1865 Auburn had evolved into a permanent town, connected by the Central Pacific Railroad. Incorporated first in 1860 and again in 1888, Auburn entered the 20th century with a population of just over 2,000, a community rooted in history and poised for growth.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the City of Auburn was 13,776, a 1.95 percent increase from the 2010 Census. The 2023 American Community Survey (ACS) estimated that the 2023 population of the City of Auburn was 13,758.

Some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2023 ACS indicates that 3.7 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 26.8 percent is 65 years of age or older, 3.4 percent is non-English speaking, 12.5 percent is below the

poverty threshold, 12.3 percent has some form of disability, 12.6 percent has no broadband subscription, and 5.8 percent has no vehicle access.

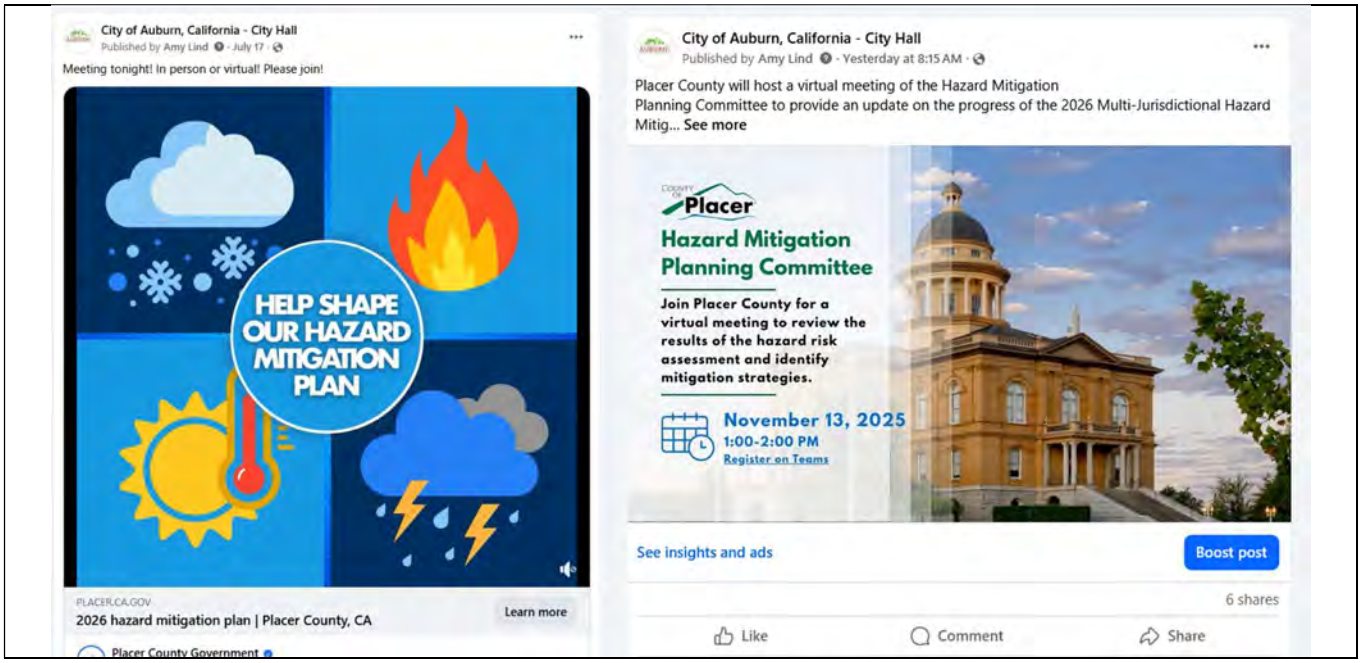
3.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the City of Auburn completed its own activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the people and stakeholders the City serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

3.3.1 Outreach Activities

Engagement efforts included sharing information through trusted community partners, offering virtual and in-person meeting options, and providing materials in accessible formats. This approach helped ensure that the needs and perspectives of socially vulnerable populations were incorporated into the planning process. The public was invited to participate in the planning process by responding to the public survey, attending a virtual Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, attending an in-person meeting, and reviewing the draft plan. Public outreach efforts were present on social media as shown in Figure 3-1.

Figure 3-1. Outreach – Social Media



3.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

Public input for the City of Auburn's MJHMP Annex was solicited through the public hazard mitigation survey, public meetings, and social media posts. Feedback from these efforts was analyzed to identify the hazards of greatest concern to residents. Of the 298 responses to the public survey, 46 respondents indicated that they live in Auburn. These 46 respondents were extremely concerned about wildfires and very concerned about drought and water shortage.

Only one respondent reported living in a floodplain and indicated that the property is covered by flood insurance. Key vulnerabilities reported by the public included excess vegetation, outdoor recreational fire safety, fuel buildup in the American River Canyon and along the railroad right-of-way, and development near floodplains and the canyon rim. Overall, fuel reduction and wildfire safety were the most common concerns identified through public feedback.

These insights were incorporated into the plan's hazard ranking process to ensure that the final mitigation strategy reflects both technical risk data and the lived experiences and perspectives of the Auburn community.

3.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the City invited stakeholders to participate in the planning process. The following organizations were invited to participate by attending a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, responding to the stakeholder survey, contributing information and expertise to the plan, and reviewing the draft plan.

3.4.1 Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities

These stakeholders implement projects to reduce the impact of natural hazards on the people, buildings, economy, and environment of Placer County and support the services the City of Auburn provides to the community. In addition, all these agencies work collectively during large incidents.

- CAL FIRE
- Placer County Sheriff's Office
- Placer County Office of Emergency Services
- California Highway Patrol
- Caltrans

3.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These stakeholders have their own jurisdictions with the authority to regulate their own zoning and planning. Their expertise is essential for identifying land use vulnerabilities, aligning mitigation

strategies with planning goals, and ensuring regulatory consistency throughout the hazard mitigation process. The City of Auburn regulates planning, building, and economic development within its boundaries. It also collaborates with like Placer County departments on an as needed basis. The following stakeholders are part of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team for this MJHMP update and contributed to all aspects of the plan update.

- City of Auburn Planning Department
- City of Auburn Building Department
- City of Auburn Economic Development Department

3.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are neighboring communities located in or around the City of Auburn. Their collaboration helps ensure regional alignment and coordination in hazard mitigation and planning efforts. The City interacts with neighboring communities on a daily basis typically for emergency response situations.

- North Auburn Unincorporated Community
- Bowman Unincorporated Community
- Ophir Unincorporated Community

3.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around the City of Auburn. Their input helps ensure the plan addresses the needs of key private sector and community service providers. The City works with Placer County Water Agency to ensure services during emergencies. The school districts work with the City to coordinate emergency plans.

- Auburn Union School District
- Placer Union High School District
- Placer County Water Agency
- PG&E
- Union Pacific Railroad

3.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These stakeholder are nonprofit and community-based organizations that provide services in and around the City of Auburn. Their input will help shape inclusive and effective mitigation strategies.

- Greater Auburn Area Fire Safe Council
- United Auburn Indian Community

3.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

The City of Auburn performed an inventory and analysis of existing authorities, policies, programs and resources that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume 1 describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Regulatory capabilities
- Planning capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative capabilities
- Technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for the City of Auburn to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing City procedures.

The full list of capabilities assessed is available in Appendix B. Capabilities that the jurisdiction has available are described in the following sections.

3.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The MJHMP Team inventoried its existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 3-2 summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the City. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 3-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
California Building Code **Title 24, Part 2** **January 1, 2026** **Municipal Code** **Title XV: Land Use** **Section 150 Building Code and Regulations** **November 10, 2025**	The California Building Codes have been adopted by the City – these codes include development standards for earthquakes, wildfires – by adopting the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) codes to regulate defensible space, ember-resistant construction, fire-rated materials, etc., Includes standards for flooding and high winds construction to help minimize damage.	Local amendments to the adopted State building code have been included that are specific to the climatic and topography of Auburn. This will help minimize property damage, and support community resilience.	City of Auburn Planning Department
Municipal Code **Title XV: Land Use** **Section 159 Zoning** **January 11, 2021**	These codes allow the City to regulate where and what can be building which is crucial in a hazard mitigation plan – this provides the City the authority to restrict or prohibit structures to located in flood prone and wildfire areas.	This could be updated to reflect areas within the City that have changed over the years – more vegetation and infill development. Future updates could address options to help mitigate wildfire by requiring additional setbacks and buffer requirements for fire-prone vegetation.	City of Auburn Planning Department
Form-Based Code **(In process)**	The City is in the process of adopting a Form-Based Code to guide development within Auburn's commercial core.	The City will have the ability to expand and improve this code.	City of Auburn Economic Development Department, Planning Department
Municipal Code **Title XV: Land Use** **Section 155 Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control** **October 27, 2025**	This provides the City with the authority to approve layout and design of development on a parcel.	The City has the ability to expand and improve this code	City of Auburn Planning Department
Municipal Code **Title XV: Land Use** **Section 161 Tree Preservation** **October 27, 2025**	The City adopted its Tree Preservation Ordinance in 2003 giving the authority to protect heritage trees requiring certain mitigation measures be done for removal.	This will be updated to reflect new WUI requirements – defensible space and buffering in wildfire prone zones.	City of Auburn Planning Department and Public Works Department
Municipal Code **Title XV: Land Use** **Section 159 Flood Damage Prevention** **April 8, 2009**	Flood Damage Prevention is governed through the NFIP program as enacted through the AMC 159, "Flood Damage Prevention." Specifically, flood damage reduction is implemented through AMC 159.314, Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction last updated July 1, 1998 but where these provisions are outdated staff refers directly to 44 CFR.	These rules establish requirements for development in floodplains to reduce flood losses, including mandatory elevation of new structures to one foot above the base flood elevation and prohibits construction that obstructs natural water flow. The ordinances also require the City to maintain flood hazard maps and provide guidance for developers, engineers, and the public.	City of Auburn Planning Department and Public Works Department

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Municipal Code Title III: Administration Section 34 Emergency Preparedness 1973	Provides the City with authority to declare emergencies, coordinate disaster response, and establish continuity of operations. This ordinance integrates with the City's Emergency Operations Plan, which supports hazard mitigation by improving preparedness and response.	Could be updated to reference Auburn's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan annex directly, ensuring consistency between preparedness, response, and mitigation planning. Future updates could also address climate adaptation and long-term recovery.	City of Auburn Emergency Manager

3.5.2 Planning Capability

The MJHMP Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 3-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 3-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Envision Auburn 2045 General Plan, 2025	From 2023 to 2025, the City is currently in the process of updating its General Plan. The updated plan will reference the MJHMP and the City intends to achieve AB 2140 compliance by adopting the MJHMP into the Safety Element. The updated plan will include mitigation measures for climate change. Anticipated adoption by CC in fall 2026.	During the recent plan update, making the City more resilient to wildfire and other disasters was one of the highest priorities for residents. Therefore, the updated plan expanded its references to disaster resilience.	Planning
Capital Improvement Plan	City is currently operating under an expired Capital Improvement Plan, and an updated plan is under development.	While the plan is currently under development, the City's mitigation strategy includes actions submitted by Public Works.	Public Works
Stormwater Management Plan	By guidance of the SWPPP, the stormwater master plan promotes the use of porous building materials but is not incentivized.	As the County's new Flood Insurance Rate Maps are adopted, the plan should be updated to include the latest available flood maps.	Public Works
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, 2024	The City has an active Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan that was created in 2015 and updated in 2024. The plan contains a strategy involving stormwater management, erosion, and sediment control.	The SWPPP will be amended or revised as needed.	Public Works
Land Use Plan	This is part of the General Plan – last adopted in 1993.	The City is currently updating its General Plan that will be the basis for growth and development through 2045.	Planning
Open Space Plan	The City designates certain areas through the Land Use Plan in the General Plan that prioritizes open space and conservation areas.	The City is currently updating its General Plan that will be the basis for growth and development through 2045.	Planning

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Economic Development Plan/CEDS	The City's General Plan economic development element promotes economic resilience by supporting diverse, sustainable businesses and guiding investment to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards, helping ensure long-term stability and continuity of growth.	The City is currently updating its General Plan that will be the basis for growth and development through 2045.	Planning
Community Wildfire Protection Plan, 2012	Community wide planning effort that included various fire departments, Fire Safe Councils, county officials, and landowners.	Placer County is in the process of updating and expects the updated plan to be released in 2027. The updated plan will be integrated with this MJHMP.	Fire
Community Forest Management Plan	The City does not currently have a Forest Management Plan. However, the Fire Department assists with fuel management on various public and private properties throughout the city. Focus areas include the designated Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones.	N/A	Fire
Transportation Plan	The City does not currently have an active transportation plan that addresses hazardous areas, as most of the arterial roads and major points of ingress and egress—such as SR 49 and I-80—are owned and operated by the federal government or Caltrans.	While the City does not operate the primary ingress and egress routes, the City's Transit Division is developing an emergency action plan to support evacuation efforts, if necessary, along those routes and from the high fire-risk areas along the canyon rim.	Public Works
Economic Endurance Plan, 2017	The Economic Endurance Plan is the City's comprehensive framework for guiding economic development, inclusive of tourism. While the plan mentions a history of wildfires, it does not specifically describe the impact of natural hazards on the City's economy.	The plan could be improved by including objectives to increase economic resilience to natural disasters, such as promoting business continuity planning, educating business owners about defensible space, and establishing economic recovery roles and responsibilities.	Economic Development
City of Auburn Emergency Operations Plan, 2006	The City maintains an Emergency Operations Plan to guide effective response operations.	Could be updated to reference Auburn MJHMP Annex.	Emergency Manager

Several of the local plans currently in place for the City have already been integrated into the MJHMP, as described in the second column above. These documents incorporate hazard-related policies and mitigation priorities, including seismic safety standards, floodplain development restrictions, and growth management strategies. As these local plans are updated, information from the approved MJHMP, such as risk assessments, vulnerability data, and prioritized projects, can be incorporated to maintain consistency and reinforce long-term resilience goals. The departments noted as responsible in the table above will be responsible for integrating data, information, goals, and actions from the MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

3.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 3-4 summarizes the capabilities of the City of Auburn to oversee and track development.

Table 3-4. Development and Permitting Capability

Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Do you issue development permits? • **If yes, what department is responsible?** • **If no, what is your process for tracking new development?**	The City Planning Department is responsible for issuing development permits.
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • **If yes, please describe.**	The City's Housing Element includes a buildable land inventory and it is also provided in the Annual Progress Report to the California Department of Housing and Community Development.
Describe the level of build-out in your jurisdiction.	Most of the vacant parcels scattered throughout the City are surrounded by existing development and could be classified as infill. However, due to the topography of the City vacant land could possibly have constraints that might include limited access, wetlands, native trees, and geologic constraints

3.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 3-5 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the City.

Table 3-5. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Planning Board/Commission	Planning Commission has the ability to approve design review and development projects.
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Planning Commission has the ability to endorse mitigation projects
Planning Department	Design review and approval responsibilities. Staff to support hazard mitigation efforts
Sustainability Advisory Committee	Advises the City Council on issues related to sustainability.
Open Space Board/Committee	Planning Commission has the ability to endorse mitigation projects
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Advises the City Council on issues related to sustainability.
Public Works/Highway Department	The City's Public Works Engineering Department has the ability to create, modify, and redesign routes to enhance safety across the City's transportation network.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Staff to support hazard mitigation efforts
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	These departments participate in review and approval processes and provide support for a range of hazard mitigation projects. While limited staffing prevents involvement in every project, efforts are prioritized based on risk to ensure that the most critical hazards are addressed.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Design review and approval responsibilities
Mutual aid agreements	The City maintains a range of mutual and automatic aid agreements that enhance response and hazard mitigation capabilities. These agreements are regularly reviewed and updated to ensure they remain effective and aligned with current needs.

Capability	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Human Resources Manual ***e.g., Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?***	Job descriptions do not include hazard mitigation projects. However, duties are captured as "other duties as assigned".

3.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 3-6 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the City.

Table 3-6. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Design review and approval responsibilities
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Building Board of Appeals has the ability to review mitigation project plans.
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Staff to support hazard mitigation efforts
Transportation planner	The City has staff with the capability to plan transit trips and develop improvements to the transportation network.
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	The City employs staff across multiple departments with training in cost-benefit analysis.
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	The City has qualified engineering staff with the training and expertise to assess damage to the infrastructure network.
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	The Police Department operates a Community Action Team that works with PC HHS and has experience with working on these types of initiatives. Other city departments engage with socially vulnerable and underserved populations as needed. The City does not have a dedicated position or program for these groups; however, their needs are evaluated during hazard mitigation planning and integrated into mitigation efforts when appropriate.
Full-Time Building Official	The City has a full-time Building Official on staff.
Surveyor(s)	The City has a surveyor on staff.
Floodplain Administrator	No official Floodplain Administrator on staff. However, the Economic Development Director has experience related to hazard mitigation projects.
Emergency Manager	The emergency manager is identified by the Municipal Code.
Grant Managers and/or Writer(s)	Various staff researches potential grants and completes applications as needed.
GIS Coordinator/Analyst	The City has a GIS specialist on staff.

3.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 3-7 summarizes financial resources available to the City.

Table 3-7. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Community development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR, CDBG-MIT)	Auburn receives CDBG funds and could direct them toward eligible mitigation-related projects such as housing rehab, drainage, or ADA improvements.
Capital improvements project funding	Auburn maintains a Capital Improvement Program that funds infrastructure such as streets, storm drainage, and utilities. Hazard mitigation projects can be incorporated into CIP planning, such as drainage improvements to reduce flooding impacts or fire hardening of city facilities.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	The City has authority to pursue voter-approved taxes.
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Auburn collects user fees for municipal sewer services. While primarily used to support system maintenance and operations, fees could potentially be structured to include system hardening or flood/stormwater mitigation elements.
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Development impact fees are collected. These fees could be expanded to offset hazard-related impacts of growth.
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Auburn may issue GO bonds with voter approval. These could be used to fund large-scale hazard mitigation infrastructure.
Incur debt through special tax bonds	The City can issue special tax bonds with voter approval. These could be used to fund targeted hazard mitigation efforts in defined districts.
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	Auburn has the ability through planning and budgeting to avoid investing in hazard-prone areas.
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Auburn is eligible for various grant programs and has utilized them for various hazard reduction projects.
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Auburn is eligible for state and federal open space and conservation grants, which could be used to preserve land as wildfire buffers, floodplains, or greenbelts to reduce hazard exposure
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Auburn may be eligible for environmental and watershed protection grants, which could provide co-benefits for hazard mitigation, particularly for stormwater quality and erosion control.

3.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 3-8 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to City of Auburn.

Table 3-8. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Public information officer or communications office	The City does not have a dedicated PIO. However, various city employees contribute to distributing information through various platforms.
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	The City Clerk is responsible for website development and maintenance.
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Hazard mitigation information is shared on the City's website as appropriate and can be expanded to include more detailed preparedness resources and links to regional and state guidance.
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	The City of Auburn uses Facebook and other platforms for community updates, including wildfire preparedness, evacuation information, and seasonal hazard awareness. Additional use of graphics, videos, and multi-language content could improve outreach.

Outreach Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Community newsletter	The City regularly shares information through newsletters and community updates. These could be expanded to include more hazard-specific preparedness tips, seasonal reminders, and updates on mitigation projects.
Local news	Local outlets such as the Auburn Journal, KAHI, ACTV and others hazard events, emergency response, and preparedness messages. Partnerships with these outlets can be further developed for future educational opportunities.
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	The Greater Auburn Area Fire Safe Council (GAAFSC) actively supports wildfire mitigation, defensible space projects, and public outreach. Continued collaboration with Firewise Communities is expected.
Hazard awareness campaigns (Severe Weather Awareness Week, public events)	The Fire Department and GAAFSC participate in Firewise events, Preparedness Month activities, and public meetings on wildfire hazard reduction.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Auburn schools conduct fire and other preparedness drills and receive support from both the Auburn Fire and Police Departments. Opportunities exist to expand hazard education and family preparedness outreach.
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved communities	Placer County Health & Human Services, American Red Cross, and local faith-based organizations provide support and outreach to vulnerable populations. Partnerships can be strengthened to ensure hazard mitigation messages are accessible.
Does the jurisdiction have any public outreach mechanisms / programs in place to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events?	Auburn utilizes its website, social media platforms, newsletters, Firewise Communities, and partnerships with GAAFSC to inform citizens about hazards and mitigation efforts.

3.5.8 Community Classifications

Table 3-9 summarizes classifications for community programs available to the City of Auburn.

Table 3-9. Community Classifications

Program	Classification	Date Classified
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	-	December 1983
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	2/2Y	January 2024
CAL FIRE Risk Reduction Community List	Y	2024

3.5.9 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 3-10 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the District’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction has the capability to effectively respond, plans or policies that exceed minimum requirements, and deployable resources that decrease vulnerability.

- Moderate adaptive capacity means minimum requirements are in place, capabilities are moderate, mitigation measures are identified but not implemented widely, and the jurisdiction can recover but needs outside resources.
- Weak adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction does not have the capability to effectively respond, which leads to an increase in vulnerability. Examples include weak, outdated, or inconsistent plans, policies, codes, or ordinances, no redundancies, limited to no deployable resources, and limited capabilities to respond.

Table 3-10. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Drought and Water Shortage	Moderate
Earthquake	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Freeze and Snow	Moderate
Heavy Rains and Storms	Moderate
High Winds and Tornadoes	Moderate
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

3.6 National Flood Insurance Program

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Section 3.1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

3.6.1 NFIP Compliance

The City of Auburn has participated in the NFIP since 1974. As of 2025, the City has 18 active NFIP policies within the jurisdiction. Since 1986, the City has processed 31 claims for total payments of $598,072. Table 3-11 provides a summary of NFIP compliance in the City.

Table 3-11. NFIP Compliance

NFIP Topic	Answer
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance? • **What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?**	Auburn Municipal Code Sections 159.310-159-315, Flood Damage Prevention and it was last amended in 2009.
Date adopted latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (Firm):	

NFIP Topic	Answer
What local department is responsible for implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations to regulate and permit development in Special Flood Hazard Areas?	Planning Department and Economic Development Department jointly
What local department is responsible for implementing floodplain management requirements?	Planning Department and Economic Development Department jointly
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	If the value of the proposed improvement exceeds 50% of the market value of the existing structure (as determined by either the assessed value or a qualified appraisal), the project is considered a Substantial Improvement under NFIP regulations. The valuation of the improvement is provided by the applicant and verified by the City's Building Official.
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? How many were declared for recent events in your jurisdiction?	If the damage exceeds half the value (either assessed value or appraised value) of the structure, then it is determined to be substantially damaged. There have been no substantial damage determinations in recent record.
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	The County does not have a "certified" floodplain manager. The Economic Development Director has worked as a planner in Umpqua Valley and Central Coast of Oregon where he is very versed in the NFIP and FEMA regulations having delt with them on almost a daily basis.
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has climate forecasting and modeling that can be used to help determine future flood conditions.
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? • **If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?**	Annual NFIP program updates would be nice to keep staff current with any changes in regulations or standard forms.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	City services are limited to review and permitting of structures and developments in mapped areas.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	In the past it has been having an employee on staff who is experienced in the NFIP.
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? • **If so, state the violations.**	None at this time.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	None that staff are aware of.
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? • **If exceeds, in what ways?**	The program meets the NFIP floodplain management standards. Where the local code may be outdated or inadequate, the City defers to FEMA standards and policy documents.
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? • **For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?**	As stated above Auburn Municipal Code does have a Floodplain ordinance that is implemented by staff and/or the Auburn Planning Commission.

NFIP Topic	Answer
Are the community's floodplain management regulatory standards sufficient for current and future conditions? • **Future conditions may include changes to population, development patterns, precipitation patterns, and natural floodplain functions.**	Yes
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	The City is not a member of CRS and has no plans to join the program at this time.

3.6.2 Repetitive Loss

Table 3-12 summarizes residential and non-residential repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss in City of Auburn. the City of Auburn contains two NFIP-designated repetitive loss commercial properties, both of which also qualify as Severe Repetitive Loss properties under NFIP and FMA criteria. This area has experienced a total of 10 repetitive flood-related losses, resulting in cumulative net payments of $251,746 for property and contents damage.

Activity 510 for FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS) Program classifies communities based on the number of NFIP repetitive loss properties. The City is a Category B community, with only two repetitive loss properties to date, so it must meet the Category B requirements listed in Table 3-13.

3.6.3 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 3-14 provides a summary of the NFIP program and flood vulnerability in the City of Auburn.

Table 3-12. Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss

Type of Repetitive Loss	Residential	Non-Residential
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	**0**	**2**
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	**0**	**0**
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	**0**	**2**
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	**0**	**2**

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

NFIP Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. In both instances, at least two of the claims must be within 10 years of each other, and claims made within 10 days of each other will be counted as one claim.

FMA Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: An NFIP-Insured structure that has incurred flood-related damage for which four or more separate claims payments have been made, with the amount of each claim (including building and contents payments) exceeding $5,000, and with the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeding $20,000; or for which at least two separate claims payments (building payments only) have been made under such coverage, with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the market value of the building.

Source: (FEMA 2024)

Table 3-13. CRS Repetitive Loss Category

Repetitive Loss Category	Determination
Category A	A community that has no repetitive loss properties, or whose repetitive loss properties all have been mitigated. Category A community has no special requirements expect to submit information to update the repetitive loss list, as needed, for their CRS program.
Category B	A community with at least one, but fewer than 50, repetitive loss properties that have not been mitigated. At each verification visit for their CRS program, Category B community must: • Prepare a map of the repetitive loss areas (see Section 503 of the CRS Coordinator's Manual). • Review and describe its repetitive loss problem • Prepare a list of the addresses of all properties with insurable buildings in those areas Undertake an annual outreach project to those addresses (see Section 504 in the CRS Coordinator's Manual). A copy of the outreach project is submitted with each year's recertification.
Category C	A community with 50 or more repetitive loss properties that have not been mitigated. Category C community must: • Do the same things as a Category B community. Prepare and adopt a Repetitive Loss Area Analysis (RLAA) for all repetitive loss areas, or prepare and adopt a Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) that includes full credit for 510 FMP Step 5(c). ELAA and FMPs are described under Activity 510 of the CRS Coordinator's Manual.

Source: (FEMA CRS Coordinator's Manual 2025)

Table 3-14. Flood Vulnerability Summary

Flood Topic	Answer
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction. • **Include sources of water, depth of flooding, velocities, and warning time**	**Downtown/Old Town Auburn:** Low-lying areas near Auburn Ravine experience minor to moderate flooding during prolonged storms. Water can overtop channel banks, impacting roadways and properties along Lincoln Way and nearby side streets. *Depth*: Typically, 1–3 feet in low points during a 100-year storm. *Velocity*: Moderate (1–2 ft/s), increasing with channel constriction or culvert blockage. *Warning Time*: 1–4 hours, depending on rainfall intensity and upstream conditions. **Nevada Street Corridor:** Historical drainage patterns and older infrastructure make this corridor susceptible to surface flooding. *Depth*: Usually less than 2 feet but enough to impact vehicle access and businesses. *Velocity*: Low to moderate. *Warning Time*: Less than 2 hours during cloudburst events. **Auburn Ravine Road Corridor:** This corridor is directly adjacent to Auburn Ravine and is designated FEMA Zone AE in many segments. The area between **Wise Road and Dairy Road** is especially vulnerable, with a history of overtopping during 25- to 100-year storm events. Depth: Typically, 1–3 feet in low-lying sections during a 100-year flood. Some localized ponding may occur even during smaller events. Velocity: Low to moderate (0.5–2 ft/s), increasing near culverts or constricted channel crossings. Warning

Flood Topic	Answer
	Time: Generally, 2–6 hours, but reduced in sudden storm conditions or if upstream debris clogs flow.
Describe past floods in your jurisdiction. • **Include worst floods, amount of damage, and community impacts**	The City of Auburn has experienced several significant flood events in the past few decades, primarily driven by intense winter storms, rapid snowmelt, and the city's proximity to Auburn Ravine Creek. While Auburn is located in the Sierra Nevada foothills and not typically affected by large-scale river flooding like downstream valley communities, the combination of steep topography, narrow creek channels, and aging stormwater infrastructure has made the city vulnerable to damaging localized and creek-related floods. One of the most damaging events occurred in February 1997, often referred to as the "New Year's Flood." This event was part of a larger, region-wide disaster triggered by a warm atmospheric river storm system that dropped heavy rain on existing snowpack. In Auburn, Auburn Ravine Creek overtopped its banks in several locations, including along Lincoln Way, the Highway 49 corridor, and Auburn Ravine Road. Businesses in Downtown and Old Town reported floodwater intrusion into buildings and basements. Road closures were enacted, and temporary evacuation advisories were issued for low-lying homes adjacent to the creek. The event caused an estimated $500,000 to $750,000 in damage within the city, primarily to roads, culverts, and commercial properties. Businesses in Old Town reported up to a week of downtime for cleanup and repairs, and there were temporary utility disruptions and traffic impacts throughout the city. Another major event was the January 1986 flood, considered by many as a 100-year storm. Over multiple days, intense rainfall overwhelmed the region's drainage systems. In Auburn, flooding occurred along Auburn Ravine and its smaller tributaries, particularly impacting Auburn Ravine Road and nearby low-lying neighborhoods. Infrastructure damage included erosion near creek crossings and culvert failures. Basement flooding was reported in Old Town and parts of Nevada Street. Damage estimates reached at least $250,000 at the time (equivalent to over $650,000 today). City crews worked extended hours to remove debris and repair damaged infrastructure, while road closures disrupted daily activities and emergency access. A more recent event took place in December 2012, when a fast-moving storm cell dumped intense rainfall in a short period. While the storm did not cause widespread regional flooding, it led to localized urban flooding in Auburn. Older neighborhoods near Nevada Street, Elm Avenue, and the downtown core saw water overwhelm storm drains, resulting in surface flooding of streets, garages, and crawl spaces. Although no major structural damage occurred, the city incurred approximately $75,000 to $100,000 in costs related to cleanup, temporary road closures, and minor infrastructure repair. Residents expressed renewed concern about the limitations of aging stormwater infrastructure. In summary, while Auburn has not experienced catastrophic flooding on the scale of nearby valley cities, it faces repeated and impactful flood risks from both creek overflows and localized drainage failures. The most flood-prone areas remain along Auburn Ravine, particularly near Auburn Ravine Road, Lincoln Way, and Downtown/Old Town Auburn. Historic events have caused hundreds of thousands of dollars in damage, disrupted businesses, impacted mobility, and strained public works resources. These recurring

Flood Topic	Answer
	events underscore the importance of continued investment in stormwater infrastructure, floodplain management, and early warning capabilities
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding? • **If yes, describe how list is updated and who maintains list**	No
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? • **If yes, describe the projects underway**	No
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? • **If there are mitigated properties, how were the projects funded?**	None
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation? • **If yes, describe how list is updated and who maintains list** • **How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?**	NA
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? • **If not, state why.**	No. Discrepancy have been found between the mapped flood area and the BFE onsite.

3.6.4 Preventative Activities

Table 3-15 provides a summary of preventative activities undertaken by the City.

Table 3-15. Preventive Activities

Preventive Activity	Answer
Comprehensive or Land Use Plan • **How does the plan reduce future flood losses?** • **What are the flood standards in the plan?** • **How should the community revise the plan to further flood mitigation?**	The City of Auburn's General Plan helps reduce future flood losses by guiding development away from known flood-prone areas, such as the Auburn Ravine corridor, and promoting land use patterns that limit exposure to natural hazards. The plan identifies floodplains and sensitive riparian areas as environmental constraints and incorporates policies that restrict or condition development in these zones. While the General Plan itself does not typically specify engineering-level standards, it includes policies and implementation measures that support flood hazard mitigation through zoning, building code enforcement, and coordination with FEMA and the California Department of Water Resources. These include: 1. Requiring compliance with FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and minimum NFIP standards. 2. Supporting elevation requirements for new or substantially improved structures in Special Flood Hazard Areas. 3. Directing high-density or critical facilities away from flood hazard zones. 4. Integrating Low Impact Development (LID) and green infrastructure strategies into stormwater management to reduce peak flows. 5. Coordinating with Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District and other regional entities to update local drainage and flood control infrastructure. To further strengthen flood mitigation, the City of Auburn could consider the following revisions in its next General Plan update: 1. Include more detailed flood risk mapping that reflects current and future climate conditions, including more intense rainfall events and potential debris flow risks in wildfire burn scars. 2. Establish policies promoting floodplain restoration, particularly along Auburn Ravine, to enhance natural water storage and flow capacity. 3. Integrate climate resilience strategies more explicitly into the Land Use and Safety Elements, with a focus on flood risk from extreme weather.
Zoning Ordinance • **How does the ordinance reduce future flood losses?** • **What are the flood standards in the ordinance?** • **How should the community revise the ordinance to further flood mitigation?**	The City of Auburn's Zoning Ordinance reduces future flood losses by regulating land use and development within flood-prone areas to minimize exposure to flood hazards by requiring site-specific review and compliance with local and federal floodplain regulations during permit processing. The Flood standards in the ordinance are those of the NFIP. The City does not have a lot of flood prone areas therefore most reduction methods really don't apply; however, encouraging permeable pavement, bioswales and rain gardens as a way to reduce downstream flooding in the Auburn Ravine watershed is a solid practice.

Preventive Activity	Answer
Floodplain Management Regulations • **How do the regulations reduce future flood losses?** • **What are the flood standards in the regulations?** • **How should the community revise the regulations to further flood mitigation?**	Auburn's Floodplain Management Regulations reduce future flood losses by ensuring that development within Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) complies with FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) standards. These regulations are designed to: 1. Prevent construction in hazardous locations that would be vulnerable to future flood damage. 2. Minimize increased runoff or obstruction of flood flows that could worsen flooding elsewhere. 3. Ensure that new structures or substantial improvements are built above flood levels, reducing the risk of property loss and public safety hazards. Floodplain regulations in Auburn align with minimum NFIP requirements, and typically include the following standards: 1. Base Flood Elevation (BFE): New and substantially improved buildings in SFHAs must be elevated to at least the BFE. 2. Flood-resistant design: Structures below BFE (e.g., garages, crawlspaces) must include proper flood openings and use flood-damage-resistant materials. 3. No adverse impact: Development must not increase flood levels or divert floodwaters in a way that negatively affects neighboring properties. 4. Permitting requirement: All proposed construction within SFHAs requires a Floodplain Development Permit, reviewed by the City's Floodplain Administrator. 5. Substantial improvement and damage thresholds: Projects that improve or repair a structure by 50% or more of its market value trigger compliance with full flood standards. To strengthen Auburn's flood resilience, especially considering increasing storm intensity and development pressures, the City could consider the following regulatory updates: 1. Expand green infrastructure requirements in areas outside the SFHA that still drain to vulnerable waterways like Auburn Ravine. 2. Incorporate post-fire flood provisions, acknowledging that wildfire burn scars can increase flood and debris flow risks in certain terrain. 3. Integrate Low Impact Development (LID) practices into standard development review, including bioswales, permeable surfaces, and native landscaping for infiltration. These updates would help Auburn stay ahead of evolving climate and watershed conditions while maintaining NFIP compliance and eligibility for federal resilience funding.

Preventive Activity	Answer
Subdivision Ordinance • **How does the ordinance reduce future flood losses?** • **What are the flood standards in the ordinance?** • **How should the community revise the ordinance to further flood mitigation?**	Auburn's Subdivision Ordinance helps reduce future flood losses by regulating how land is divided and developed, ensuring that new subdivisions are designed with drainage, topography, and flood hazards in mind. Specifically, the ordinance: 1. Requires developers to consider natural drainage patterns and avoid subdividing land in a way that would obstruct or alter flood flows. 2. Mandates the provision of adequate stormwater infrastructure, such as detention basins, drainage channels, or culverts, as part of subdivision design. 3. Allows the City to require easements, setbacks, or open space dedications along streams or low-lying areas to preserve natural floodplain functions. 4. Supports site layouts that minimize impervious surfaces, reducing runoff volume and peak flow rates that contribute to downstream flooding. 5. By addressing flood considerations early, during project review and map approval, the ordinance helps avoid future damage and costly retrofits. While not as prescriptive as building or floodplain regulations, Auburn's Subdivision Ordinance includes standards that indirectly support flood mitigation, such as: 1. Drainage and grading requirements to ensure that stormwater is managed on-site and does not create hazards for downstream properties. 2. Flood hazard review as part of the tentative map process, which may trigger additional conditions or design modifications for parcels within or near mapped flood zones. 3. Infrastructure design standards that require storm drains, culverts, and outflows to be sized for appropriate storm events (e.g., 10-year, 25-year, or 100-year events). 4. Provisions for easements over watercourses, drainage swales, or detention facilities to ensure long-term maintenance access and flood capacity. 5. Coordination with FEMA mapping and local floodplain regulations, particularly for any subdivisions located within a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). To further strengthen flood mitigation through subdivision standards, Auburn could consider the following updates: 1. Mandate Low Impact Development (LID) features in all new subdivisions, such as bioswales, vegetated buffers, and permeable paving. 2. Include minimum open space or green infrastructure set-asides in subdivisions that drain to flood-prone creeks or ravines. 3. Add language encouraging natural channel preservation and prohibiting the piping or hard-armoring of natural drainageways unless no feasible alternatives exist. 4. Strengthen the requirement for post-construction stormwater management plans and long-term maintenance agreements for private drainage systems.

Preventive Activity	Answer
Stormwater Management Regulations • **How do the regulations reduce future flood losses?** • **What are the flood standards in the regulations?** • **How should the community revise the regulations to further flood mitigation?**	Auburn's Stormwater Management Regulations reduce future flood losses by controlling how runoff is generated, conveyed, and discharged during and after storm events. These regulations: 1. Require drainage system design that captures and manages runoff to prevent localized flooding and downstream erosion. 2. Limit the creation of impervious surfaces in new developments or require mitigation through on-site retention or detention systems. 3. Protect water quality and reduce flood risk by promoting infiltration, slowing peak flows, and reducing total runoff volume. 4. Preserve natural drainage courses and maintain them in a condition that supports both stormwater conveyance and floodplain function. Even though Auburn is not broadly flood-prone, these stormwater controls are crucial to managing the cumulative impacts of urban development within the Auburn Ravine watershed. Stormwater management standards in Auburn typically follow local municipal code, state stormwater permit (MS4) requirements, and best management practices (BMPs). Key standards may include: 1. Detention/retention requirements: New developments must manage the difference between pre- and post-development runoff to prevent increases in peak flows. 2. Design storm criteria: Storm drain systems and treatment facilities must be designed to handle a specific frequency of storm event (e.g., 10-year or 100-year). 3. Low Impact Development (LID): Required for certain projects to incorporate features like permeable pavement, bioretention basins, green roofs, and vegetated swales. 4.Erosion and sediment control plans (SWPPPs): Required during construction to prevent sediment from clogging waterways and reducing flood conveyance capacity. Operation and maintenance plans: Required for private stormwater infrastructure to ensure long-term function.

3.6.5 Flood-Related Mitigation Activities

Table 3-16 provides a summary of flood-related mitigation activities considered for inclusion in the mitigation strategy and a discussion for why it is or is not appropriate for the jurisdiction.

Table 3-16. Flood-Related Mitigation Activities

Flood Mitigation Activity	Appropriate for Jurisdiction?	Explanation
Property Protection: Relocation	No	Flood risk in Auburn is neither frequent nor severe enough to justify this specific mitigation activity.
Property Protection: Acquisition	No	Flood risk in Auburn is neither frequent nor severe enough to justify this specific mitigation activity.
Property Protection: Building Elevation	Yes	Elevation of structures may be necessary to prevent future flood damage or as part of post-flood reconstruction efforts.
Property Protection: Retrofitting	Yes	Retrofitting of structures may be necessary to prevent future flood damage or as part of post-flood reconstruction efforts.

Flood Mitigation Activity	Appropriate for Jurisdiction?	Explanation
Property Protection: Sewer Backup Protection	Yes	In flood-prone areas, manholes should be watertight, and sewer laterals should be equipped with backflow protection to prevent infiltration and sewage backup during flood events.
Property Protection: Insurance	Yes	Self-explanatory
Natural Resource Protection: Wetlands Protection	Yes	Protecting wetlands in the floodplain helps absorb and slow floodwaters, reducing the risk and severity of downstream flooding. Wetlands also filter pollutants from stormwater and stabilize soils, improving water quality and reducing erosion. In addition, they provide valuable wildlife habitat and offer a cost-effective, natural approach to flood mitigation.
Natural Resource Protection: Erosion and Sediment Control	Yes	Protecting against erosion and sediment in the floodplain helps maintain the natural flow capacity of rivers and streams, reducing the risk of flooding. Excess sediment can clog drainage systems, degrade water quality, and damage aquatic habitats. Controlling erosion also prevents loss of property, infrastructure, and valuable topsoil.
Natural Resource Protection: Natural Area Preservation	Yes	Preserving natural areas in the floodplain maintains the land's ability to absorb and slow floodwaters, reducing downstream flood risks. These areas also support water quality by filtering pollutants and provide important habitat for wildlife. Protecting them ensures long-term environmental health and offers recreational and aesthetic benefits to the community.
Natural Resource Protection: Natural Area Restoration	Yes	Restoring natural areas in the floodplain reestablishes the land's ability to absorb, store, and slow floodwaters, enhancing flood protection. It also improves water quality by filtering runoff and provides habitat for native plants and wildlife. Restoration projects can turn degraded lands into resilient, multifunctional landscapes that benefit both the environment and the community.
Natural Resource Protection: Water Quality Improvement	Yes	Improving water quality in the floodplain helps reduce pollutants like sediments, nutrients, and chemicals from entering rivers and streams. Healthy floodplain vegetation and soils naturally filter stormwater runoff, protecting downstream ecosystems and drinking water sources. Better water quality also supports aquatic life and enhances recreational use of local waterways.
Natural Resource Protection: Coastal Barrier Protection	No	Not in a coastal area.
Natural Resource Protection: Environmental Corridors	Yes	Environmental corridors in the floodplain connect natural habitats, allowing wildlife to move safely between areas and maintain healthy populations. These corridors also support biodiversity, improve ecosystem resilience, and help manage floodwaters by preserving natural drainage patterns. Protecting them enhances both environmental and community sustainability.
Natural Resource Protection: Natural Functions Protection	Yes	Protecting natural functions in the floodplain preserves the land's ability to absorb floodwaters, filter pollutants, and support wildlife habitats. These functions reduce flood risks, improve water quality, and maintain biodiversity. Safeguarding them ensures long-term ecological health and resilience for the community.
Emergency Services: Hazard Threat Recognition	Yes	Understanding these threats allows Auburn to plan effectively, prioritize mitigation efforts, and reduce potential damages from floods and related hazards. Early recognition improves emergency response and long-term resilience.

Flood Mitigation Activity	Appropriate for Jurisdiction?	Explanation
Emergency Services: Hazard Warning	Yes	A flood risk emergency warning system in Auburn is justified to provide timely alerts to residents and businesses, enabling them to take protective actions before floodwaters arrive. Given Auburn's proximity to Auburn Ravine and potential for sudden storm events, early warnings can reduce property damage, prevent injuries, and save lives. Implementing such a system enhances community preparedness and resilience against unpredictable flood hazards.
Emergency Services: Hazard Response Operations	Yes	Hazard response operations are essential to coordinate timely and effective actions during flood events in Auburn. They ensure resources, personnel, and communication systems work together to protect life and property, manage evacuations, and restore services. Well-planned response operations reduce the impact of hazards and speed recovery for the community.
Emergency Services: Critical Facility Protection	Yes	Protecting critical facilities in Auburn such as fire and police stations, city hall, the corporation yard, airport, and the wastewater treatment plan, is vital to ensure they remain operational during flood events. This protection safeguards essential services that support public safety and health. Maintaining these facilities' functionality reduces community vulnerability and helps speed disaster response and recovery.
Emergency Services: Health and Safety Maintenance	Yes	Maintaining health and safety during flood events in Auburn is crucial to prevent injuries, illnesses, and secondary hazards like contaminated water or mold. Effective measures include ensuring clean drinking water, safe shelter, and proper sanitation. Prioritizing health and safety helps protect the community's well-being before, during, and after floods.
Emergency Services: Post-Disaster Mitigation Actions	Yes	Post-disaster mitigation actions in Auburn involve repairing damage while incorporating improvements to reduce future flood risks. This includes rebuilding infrastructure to higher standards, restoring natural floodplains, and updating land use policies. Such actions help the community become more resilient and better prepared for future disasters.
Structural Projects: Reservoirs	No	The City has no reservoirs on the Auburn River and none are necessary upstream.
Structural Projects: Levees/Floodwalls	No	Not necessary for the type of flooding they City typically experiences.
Structural Projects: Diversions	Yes	Diversions could help channel water way from the city center limiting flood damage and speeding up economic recovery post disaster.
Structural Projects: Channel Modifications	Yes	Channel modification, including increasing pipe sizes in underground water channels, helps prevent these systems from becoming overwhelmed during flood events.
Structural Projects: Storm Drain Improvements	Yes	Storm drain projects are essential for managing runoff and preventing localized flooding during heavy rain events in Auburn. Upgrading or expanding storm drain systems improves the city's capacity to collect and convey stormwater efficiently. These projects help protect streets, properties, and infrastructure while supporting overall flood resilience.
Public Information: Map Information	Yes	Providing flood map information increases public awareness of flood risks and helps residents, businesses, and developers make informed decisions. Access to accurate maps allows property owners in Auburn to understand their level of risk, comply with building requirements, and consider flood insurance. This awareness supports better preparedness, safer development, and more effective emergency planning.
Public Information: Outreach Projects	Yes	Outreach meetings are a valuable tool for increasing flood risk awareness and community engagement. They provide a forum for residents and stakeholders in Auburn to learn about local flood hazards, ask questions, and understand available resources such as flood maps, insurance options, and mitigation programs. These meetings build trust, encourage preparedness, and support more resilient decision-making at the neighborhood level.

Flood Mitigation Activity	Appropriate for Jurisdiction?	Explanation
Public Information: Real Estate Disclosure	Yes	Real estate disclosure ensures that buyers are informed if a property in Auburn is located in a flood hazard area. This transparency helps individuals make informed decisions, encourages proper insurance coverage, and promotes responsible development. Requiring disclosure also supports community-wide awareness of flood risks and aligns with state and federal regulations.
Public Information: Library	Yes	A public library can play a key role in flood risk education by serving as an accessible hub for information and resources. In Auburn, the library can house flood maps, preparedness guides, and FEMA materials, and offer internet access for researching flood zones and insurance. Hosting informational displays or workshops at the library also supports broader community outreach and resilience-building.
Public Information: Technical Assistance	Yes	Technical assistance provides residents, businesses, and developers in Auburn with expert guidance on flood risk, mitigation strategies, and regulatory requirements. This support can include help with interpreting flood maps, understanding building codes, navigating FEMA or NFIP processes, and designing flood-resistant construction. Offering technical assistance improves compliance, reduces risk, and empowers the community to make informed, resilient choices.
Public Information: Environmental Education	Yes	Environmental education helps Auburn residents understand the connections between land use, flooding, and natural systems like wetlands and watersheds. By promoting awareness of how human activities impact flood risk and water quality, it encourages responsible behavior and community support for mitigation efforts. Educating all age groups builds long-term resilience and fosters stewardship of the local environment.

3.6.6 Special Flood-Related Hazard Areas

Table 3-17 summarizes less frequent flood hazards in the City of Auburn. For further information on less frequent floods, see Volume 1 Chapter 10 Flood and Chapter 7 Dam or Levee Failure.

Table 3-17. Special Flood-Related Hazard Areas

Hazard	Answer
Uncertain flow paths: alluvial fans, moveable bed streams, channel migration, and other floodplains where the channel shifts during a flood.	In many parts of town, the creek channel runs underground, and the capacity of these systems is limited. During a flood event, excess water can back up and overflow, inundating nearby structures and redirecting itself along unintended paths to lower-lying areas.
Closed basin lakes: lakes that have a small or no outlet that may stay above flood stage for weeks, months, or years.	Not applicable
Ice jams: flooding caused when warm weather and rain break up a frozen river. The broken ice floats down river until it is blocked by an obstruction, such as a bridge or shallow area, creating a dam.	This is very unlikely in the Auburn area due to the low probability of extended periods of freezing temperatures.
Land subsidence: lowering of the land surface caused by withdrawal of subsurface water or minerals or by compaction of organic soils.	While localized, minor settlement can occur in urban areas, it's not a flood risk priority for Auburn's planning and infrastructure management.
Mudflow hazards: a river, flow, or inundation of liquid mud down a hillside, usually as a result of a dual condition of loss of brush cover and the subsequent accumulation of water on the ground, preceded by a period of unusually heavy or sustained rain.	Mudflow hazards in Auburn, California, are generally low. The city's topography and geology do not make it particularly susceptible to mudflows. However, localized areas with steep slopes or recent disturbances, such as construction sites, fires or areas with loose soil, may experience erosion or sediment movement during heavy rains. It's important for property owners in such areas to implement proper drainage and erosion control measures to mitigate potential risks.
Coastal erosion: areas subject to the wearing away of land masses caused primarily by waves on the oceans, Gulf of Mexico, and the Great Lakes.	Not Applicable
Tsunamis: large ocean waves typically caused by an earthquake, landslide, or underwater volcano.	Not Applicable

3.7 Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The hazard profiles in Volume 1 provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of the City of Auburn's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

3.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the City are shown in Figure 3-2 through Figure 3-5. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which the City has significant exposure.

Figure 3-2. Dam Inundation Hazard Area

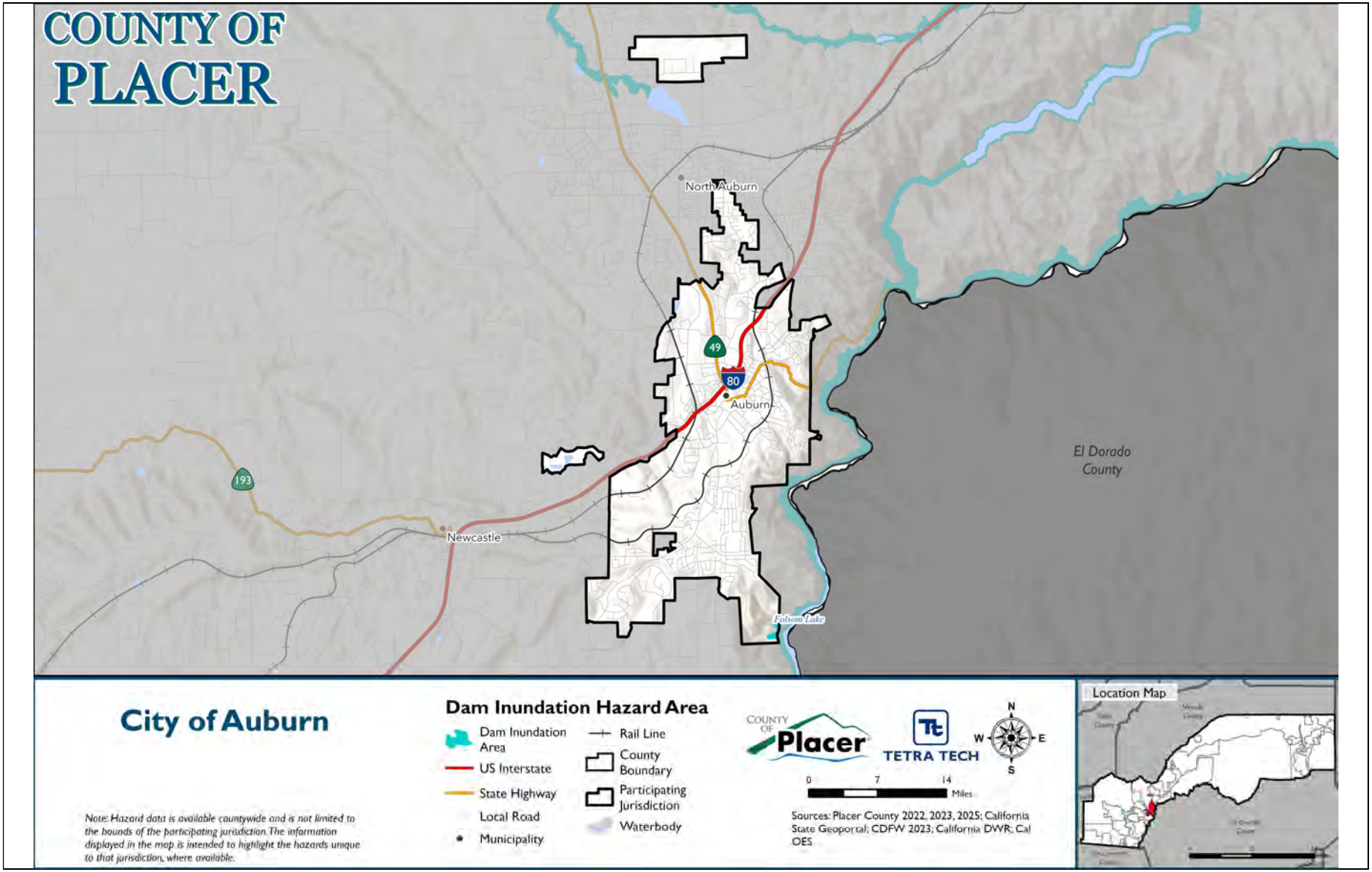


Figure 3-3. Flood Hazard Area

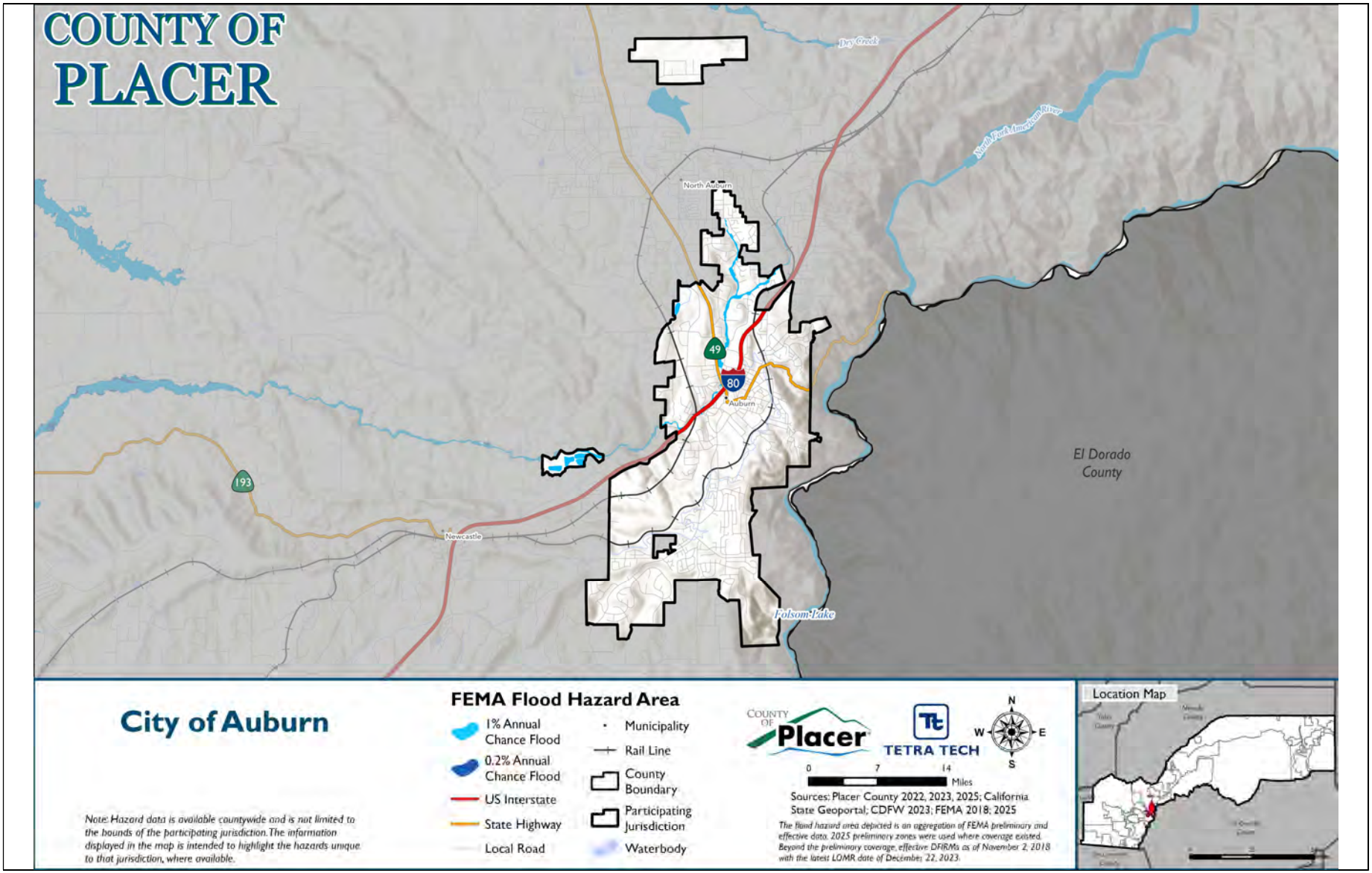


Figure 3-4. Landslide Hazard Area

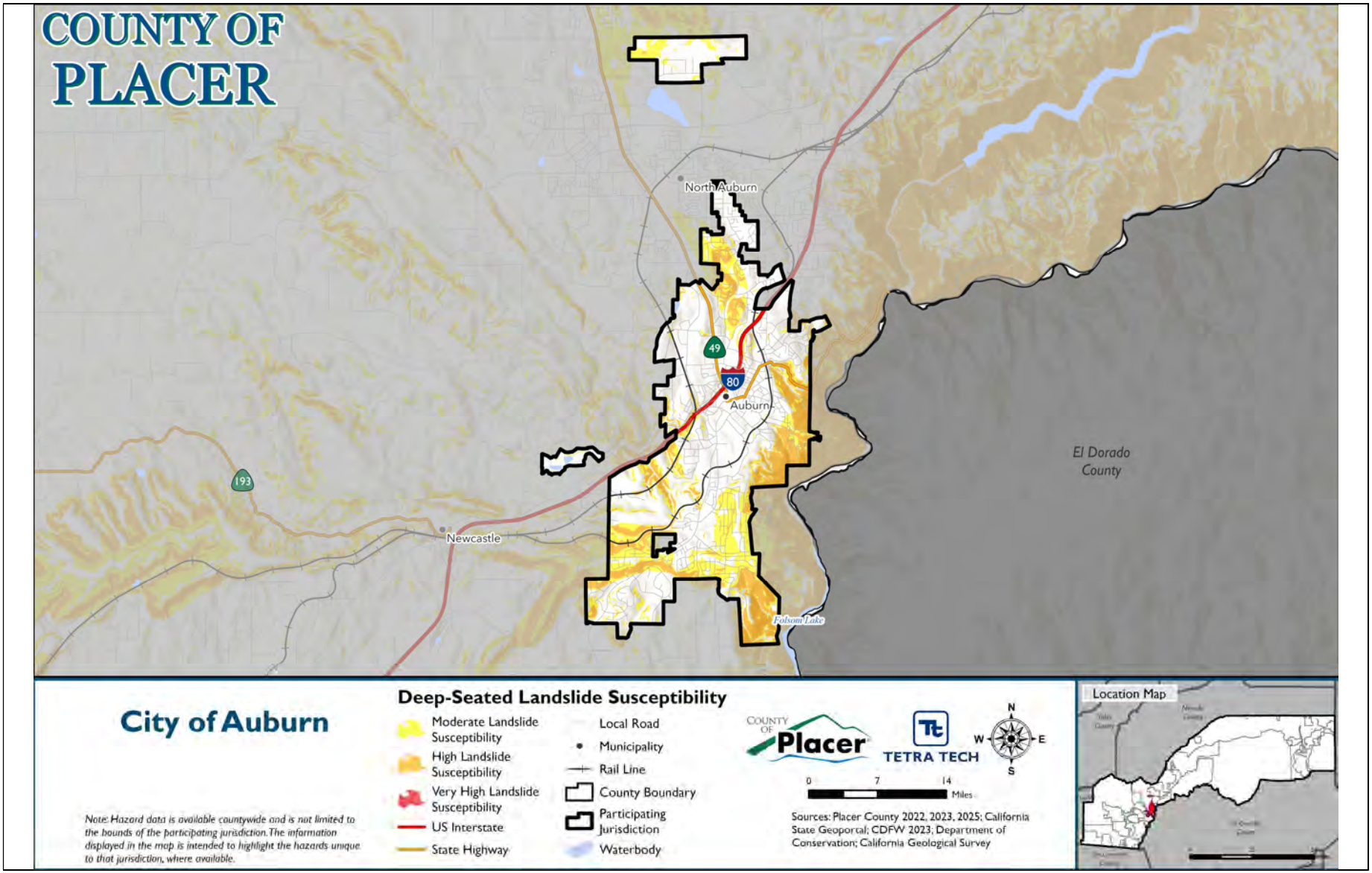
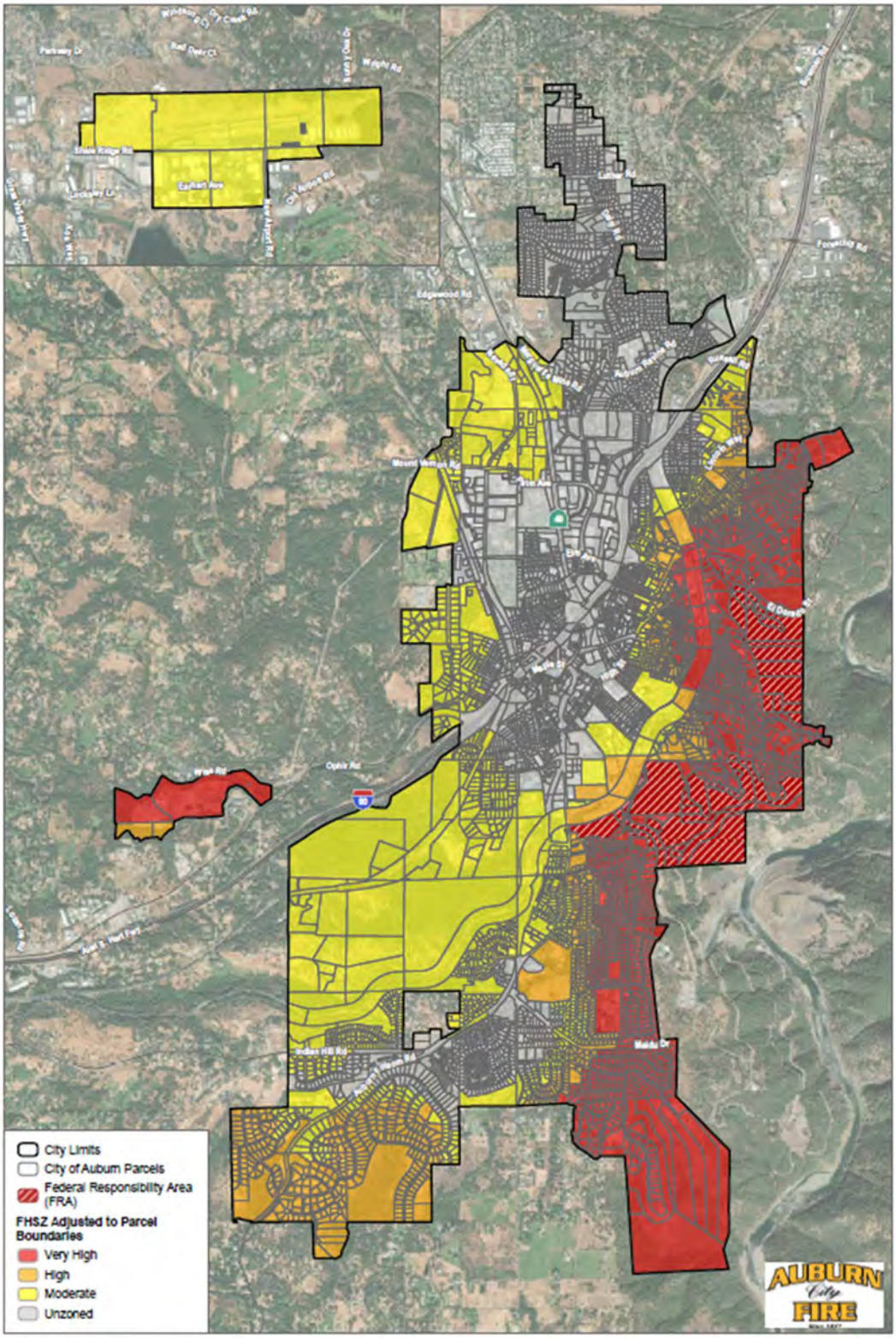


Figure 3-5. Wildfire Hazard Area



3.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 3-18 provides details on loss and damage in the City of Auburn during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 3-18. Hazard Event History in the City of Auburn, 2020 to 2024

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
February 9, 2020	February 9, 2020	Strong Wind	An area of low pressure slid down the Sierra Nevada while high pressure built over the region to the east. This allowed for strong northerly winds to set up across much of northern California with gusts ranging from 30 to 65 miles per hour. Various media outlets and members of the public reported wind damage including but not limited to uprooted trees, downed power lines, blown over fences, and loose and unsecured objects tossed around.	One wind related incident. Resulted in a tree down with minor impacts to communications lines and road closures.
August 14, 2020	August 23, 2020	Excessive Heat	A prolonged and significant heat wave occurred in mid-August due to high pressure parked over California. High temperatures soared between 100 to 115 degrees for much of the Valley and lower elevation foothills, while higher elevation areas in the mountains range from the mid-80s to low 100s. Overnight lows were oppressive during this time frame as well, with Valley and foothill locations holding in the 70s to low 80s. Many emergency room visits were recorded in the Sacramento area in addition to 3 confirmed heat related deaths.	Increased Wildland Fire Activity; 5 vegetation fires within the COA, all contained to 1.5 acres or less. AFD provided an ABH engine w/3 personnel to CALFIRE for a cover assignment. The engine remained committed until August 29, 2020. Costs were reimbursed by CALFIRE.
December 13, 2021	December 13, 2021	High Wind, Winter Storm	A weather system brought winter weather to the Sierra Nevada and southern Cascades. Reports of 52 to 66 inches of new snow were received. Low elevation snow also occurred with snow accumulation reported down to approximately 2,500 feet in elevation in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada. Chain controls were in place on Interstate 80 and Highway 50 during the event. Traffic was also briefly closed to through traffic on I-80 for 34 minutes on the 13th due to downed powerlines. A rockslide also closed state route 70 at 3:30 am on the 13th. Highway 49 was closed during the event due to a down tree. Power outages were also reported across the region. Several counties also opened warming centers for the cold temperatures. High winds caused a significant amount of trees and powerlines to fall across the area causing widespread power outages leading to tens of thousands of people left without power, roadways were closed and blocked, and dangerous driving conditions were observed including a vehicle struck by a powerline.	System brought increased call volume related to trees and powerlines down. Damage to PG&E lines, blocked roadways, and impacted UPRR line occurred during the incident response.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
September 7, 2022	September 30, 2022	Wildfire	The Mosquito Fire began in Placer County 4 miles east of Foresthill near Mosquito Ridge Road, CA, and close to Oxbow Reservoir the evening of September 6, 2022, at 6:27 PM PDT and later spread into El Dorado County. Extreme fire behavior was observed due to the very dry humidity and fuels, with the fire developing large plumes that radar indicated extended up to 40,000 feet. In the first few days, the fire saw rapid growth at 5,705 acres by 7 pm PDT on the 7th and 13,705 acres by 8 pm PDT on the 8th. More than 11,000 people were evacuated and 9,000 structures were threatened. The fire included areas in both the Tahoe and Eldorado National Forests. The fire burned a total of 76,788 acres and caused road closures throughout the area. There were 2 firefighters injured during the fire. A total of 78 structures were destroyed and an additional 13 buildings were damaged in the towns of Foresthill, Volcanoville, and Michigan Bar. Periods of moderate to heavy rain from September 18-21 largely halted fire growth, but the fire was not considered fully contained until October 22.	No Significant Incident Data. AFD did provide station coverage to FHF Sta#90 and a STLT to support the Mosquito Fire.
December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	Flood, High Wind	A strong and very wet atmospheric storm brought extended periods of moderate to heavy rain and periods of strong winds to much of the region, along with heavy high-elevation snow. Precipitation totals were around 1-3 inches for the Central Valley, 3-6 inches in the foothills, and 5-8 inches of liquid equivalent in the mountains. Heavy snow disrupted mountain travel, with multiple spinouts causing I-80 to be shut down for 18 hours. Highway 50 was closed in El Dorado County due to a combination of flooding and snow. High winds gusting 50-65 mph in the Central Valley caused large numbers of trees to fall, bringing widespread power failures across the area, with hundreds of thousands of customers impacted. Many local roads were closed to downed trees blocking them. Trees were also reported to have fallen on homes and automobiles. CHP reported a mudslide through a house and a tree down on SR49 and SR 193 in Placerville. The Placerville Airport reported gusts up to 47 mph. A large tree was reported down at McCourtney Rd. in Lincoln at 11:22 PST. Lincoln Airport measured a gust of 44 mph at 5:35 PST.	Responded to multiple trees down on separate incidents. Roadways were blocked. PG&E infrastructure was damaged.
January 7, 2023	January 7, 2023	Strong Wind	A major winter storm brought strong winds with moderate to heavy rain bringing renewed flooding of already elevated waterways. There was flooding of roadways, urban areas, rivers, streams and creeks, with rockslides and mudslides also reported. There were dangerous mountain travel conditions with snow levels around 4000 feet and 3 to 5 feet of storm total snowfall above 6000 feet. Winds gusted up to 60-70 mph in the Central Valley. In the mountains there were gusts up to 80 to 115 mph, which coupled with heavy snow, brought whiteout conditions. There were widespread trees down across the area, blocking roads and causing numerous power outages. A trained spotter in Grass Valley measured a 71 mph gust with an anemometer. A transformer was reported by the California Highway Patrol to be sparking and causing a small fire in a tree. The California Highway Patrol reported a tree down in the road, in eastbound lanes and partially westbound lanes of Virginiatown Rd near Lost River Rd.	Responded to a tree down on powerlines with damage to PG&E infrastructure and road closures.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
March 27, 2023	March 29, 2023	Heavy Snow	A strong winter storm brought moderate to heavy rain with flooding of roadways, streams and creeks, with mudslides also reported. In the mountains there were wind gusts up to 50 to 70 mph, which coupled with heavy snow, brought whiteout conditions. The were numerous road closures, including Interstate 80, as well as State Routes 88, 89 and 299. Widespread trees down across the area blocked roads and caused power outages. Ski resorts reported storm total snow amounts of 23 inches at Kirkwood, 19 inches at Sugar Bowl, and 17 inches at Sierra at Tahoe. Caltrans District 3 reported storm total snow amounts of 23.5 inches at Kingvale, 21 inches at Soda Springs, and 18 inches at Eagle Lakes. The National Operational Hydrological Remote Sensing Center's gridded snowfall analysis estimated 6 to 30 inches over the west slope northern Sierra Nevada over 72 hours. 1 death was reported by broadcast media in Alta, CA where a man died from a collapsed snowbank, trapping him next to a generator and exposing him to carbon monoxide. Interstate 80 was closed intermittently on 3/28 due to winter weather conditions and multiple spinouts.	Responded to trees down with damage to PG&E infrastructure and road closures.
February 4, 2024	February 5, 2024	High Wind, Flood	A major winter storm moved in from the south on February 4th, bringing heavy rain, strong winds, thunderstorms and heavy mountain snow through February 7th. Damaging winds brought down trees and caused widespread power outages. Flooding and strong winds resulted in multiple fatalities. Chain controls were observed in the mountains. Heavy rain brought nuisance flooding on roads and urban areas and rises to rivers, creeks and streams, with generally 1 to 3 inches of storm total rain reported across the Valley and foothills. Numerous reports of downed power lines and trees across the area, closing roads and damaging cars. California Highway Patrol and Placer County OES reported a fatality of a driver. Nevada County Air Park reported a max gust of 52 mph. Nevada County OES reported widespread power outages and downed trees across roads and into structures, with moderate impacts to telecommunications. El Dorado County OES reported 40 calls for service related to trees and wires down, at least 5 buildings struck by trees, and 1 uninjured person trapped in a mobile home from a tree on top of the home.	Responded to multiple weather-related incidents including trees and powerlines down. Flooding also impacted a low-income senior housing apartment complex, displacing various residents. The flooding originated in a PCWA canal that backed up and overflowed. Responded to the same low-income senior housing apartment complex for flooding in December 2023. The incident cause and origin was nearly identical as the above flood and multiple residents were displaced for approximately 2 months.
December 14, 2024	December 14, 2024	Strong Wind	Active weather brought periods of heavy mountain snow, rain and gusty winds from December 12th through December 17th as multiple storms moved through the area. The strongest storm moved through over the December 13th through 14th timeframe and brought over 2 to 3 inches of rain, over 2 feet of heavy snow above 5000 feet, and gusty southerly wind gusts of 35 to 65 mph. Numerous downed trees and thousands of power outages were reported during this time, along with mountain highway closures and chain restrictions, with roadway flooding in the Central Valley. California Highway Patrol reported a tree down on powerlines from gusty southerly winds.	Responded to downed/damaged PG&E powerlines.

3.7.3 Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume 1. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions.

The City of Auburn reviewed the preliminary hazard ranking calculated as described in Volume 1 to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the City indicated the following concerns and vulnerabilities relevant to a local ranking of the identified hazards:

- The preliminary ranking for flood was raised from low to medium based on past events.
- The preliminary rankings for heavy rains and storms, as well as high winds and tornadoes, were raised from low to medium based on input from public survey results.

Table 3-19 shows the City's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high or medium risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the City; hazards with a low ranking are not considered to be hazards of local concern for the City. The assessment of vulnerability and potential impacts in the section below focuses on the hazards of local concern. Mitigation actions also target those hazards, though some of the identified actions additionally provide potential risk-reduction benefits for lower-ranked hazards.

Table 3-19. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	No Exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	Low
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Medium
Freeze and Snow	Low
Heavy Rains and Storms	Medium
High Winds and Tornadoes	Medium
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Medium
Wildfire	High

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

3.7.4 Vulnerability Assessment

Table 3-20 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for the City of Auburn. These issues were identified based on local knowledge, the hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, current capabilities, and the assessments of hazard vulnerability and potential impacts described in detail in Volume 1. Addressing these issues is an important community priority for the City, and the mitigation strategy has been developed to incorporate, where feasible, actions that would help to resolve one or more of these issues.

Table 3-20. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
Dry vegetation in the City increases the risk of loss of life, property, and the environment from catastrophic wildfires.	Wildfire
The City's current Emergency Operations Plan is outdated and does not reflect current hazards, organizational structure, or emergency management requirements, reducing coordination and effectiveness during disasters.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
While the risk from wildfire to the City's people, property, environment, and economy is understood, the City lacks a prioritized list of projects to reduce the risk.	Wildfire
To meet the requirements of AB 2140, each update of the MJHMP must be adopted into the General Plan.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
City buildings and infrastructure are located in NEHRP Class D soil and/or near an earthquake fault line.	Earthquake
The city currently lacks an updated and coordinated wildfire mitigation strategy that aligns with regional priorities. Participating in the countywide CWPP will help close this gap by improving interagency coordination, identifying high-risk areas, and prioritizing fuel reduction and community preparedness efforts.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
The city does not currently have a study or plan that fully account for congestion, limited access routes, or vulnerable populations during large-scale emergencies. Participation in the countywide Evacuation and Transportation Resiliency Study will help identify these gaps, improve evacuation route planning, and strengthen regional coordination for safer, more efficient emergency evacuations.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
City residents are unclear about potential hazards that could impact the City and activities required to mitigate those hazards.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
While residents are generally aware of the risk posed by drought, extreme heat, and vector-borne diseases, it is unclear how climate change will impact the frequency, intensity, or duration of these hazards.	Drought and Water Shortage, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Wildfire

3.7.5 Potential Hazard Impacts

Based on the above jurisdiction-specific information, Table 3-21 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on the City of Auburn (hazards identified as medium or high risk in Table 3-19).

Table 3-21. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Flood	Legacy Christian School is located in the 1% annual chance flood hazard area, which could result in building damage, disruption of classes, and safety risks for students and staff during a flood event.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Heavy rains and storms have caused flooding and power outages in the City, leading to road closures, property damage, and interruptions to essential services.
High Winds and Tornadoes	High winds and tornadoes can damage roofs and facilities, cause tree branches to fall, and topple large vehicles on public roads, creating hazards for motorists and emergency responders.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	City facilities are located in moderate or high landslide susceptibility areas, where a landslide, mudslide, or debris flow could block access roads, damage critical infrastructure, and endanger lives.
Wildfire	Developed areas within the City face significant wildfire risk, which could result in property loss, evacuation needs, and threats to public safety. The Auburn City Fire Station #1, the wastewater treatment plan, various sewer lift stations, and Skyridge Elementary School are located in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.

3.7.6 Changing Conditions that May Impact Risk

POPULATION PATTERNS AND TRENDS

Auburn's population grew steadily from 6,570 in 1970 to 13,776 in 2020, with minimal change since 2010. The 2023 estimate of 13,758 (3.3 percent of County total) indicates the City has reached a plateau, reflecting limited new development and a stable, established community.

CHANGES IN LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Permit data presented in Table 3-22 provides an indication of recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development.

Table 3-22. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous LHMP

Type of Development	2020 Total	Within SFHA	2021 Total	Within SFHA	2022 Total	Within SFHA	2023 Total	Within SFHA	2024 Total	Within SFHA
Single Family	14	-	18	-	11	-	6	-	13	-
Multi-Family	1	-	2	-	3	-	6	-	6	-
Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Total Permits Issued	**15**	**-**	**20**	**-**	**14**	**-**	**12**	**-**	**19**	**-**

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

The City has not experienced any major development in recent years, mostly due to economic constraints within the building industry and real estate market. Most development is infill or addition of Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs). Some increased risk has been observed where Accessory Dwelling Units has expanded the density of small size lots and into wildfire-prone areas. Mitigation efforts, such as defensible space requirements, additional ingress/egress are needed to address potential risks. Overall, the vulnerability of the City has stayed the same since the previous plan was adopted.

3.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous LHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

3.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

The City has shifted its priorities to emphasize comprehensive hazard mitigation and resilience planning. This includes a stronger focus on wildfire risk reduction, climate adaptation, emergency preparedness, and infrastructure safety. Efforts now prioritize updating outdated plans, improving evacuation and transportation strategies, enhancing public awareness, and implementing measures that protect critical facilities and natural resources. These changes reflect the need for proactive, integrated approaches to safeguard lives, property, and the environment against evolving hazards.

3.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 3-23 indicates progress on the City's mitigation strategy identified in the 2021 LHMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

Table 3-23. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Include in new strategy?	If not, explain why
1	Specifically, this section requires that each jurisdiction adopt a local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP) in accordance with the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 as part of the Safety Element of its General Plan. Adoption of the LHMP into the Safety Element of the General Plan may be by reference or incorporation.	Integrate Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into Safety Element of General Plan	Complete	Yes	Auburn successfully adopted the 2021 MJHMP into the General Plan Safety Element and will adopt the 2026 MJHMP into the General Plan Safety Element.
2	A comprehensive multi-hazard outreach program will ascertain both broad and targeted educational needs throughout the community. The City will work with the County and other agencies as appropriate to develop timely and consistent annual outreach messages in order to communicate the risk and vulnerability of natural hazards of concern to the community. This includes measures the public can take to be better prepared and to reduce the damages and other impacts from a hazard event. The public outreach effort will leverage and build upon existing mechanisms, will include elements to meet the objectives of Goal 3 of this LHMP Update, and will consider: ➢ Using a variety of information outlets, including websites, local radio stations, news media, schools, and local, public sponsored events; ➢ Creating and distributing (where applicable) brochures, leaflets, water bill inserts, websites, and public service announcements; ➢ Displaying public outreach information in County office buildings, libraries, and other public places and events; ➢ Developing public-private partnerships and incentives to support public education activities.	Enhance Public Education and Awareness of Natural Hazards and Public Understanding of Disaster Preparedness	Not Complete	Yes	Ongoing. Needs to remain.
3	The City shall continue to enforce all adopted Weed Abetment Ordinances. Implementing the 5 “E’s” Engineering, Enforcement, Education, Emergency Response and Economic Incentive from the Auburn City Fire Wildland Urban Interface Strategic Plan, 2019.	Continue Annual Weed Abatement Ordinance	Complete	Yes	New language: The City shall continue to enforce all adopted Weed Abetment Ordinances.
4	Create a Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Planning and a fire risk mitigation project assessment for the City of Auburn. The City desires to involve its public safety partners and stakeholders in developing collaborative emergency response plan for catastrophic wildfire, as well as develop a prioritized list of needed risk mitigation projects that may be undertaken with future funding to mitigate identified risk issues.	Implement Wildland-Urban Interface Planning and Risk Mitigation Project	Not Complete	Yes	Ongoing. Needs to remain.

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Include in new strategy?	If not, explain why
5	Reduce health and economic risks associated with extreme heat and human health hazards. The City shall engage in partnerships and support local and regional interagency efforts to assess climate change impacts and to develop and implement strategies that increase resilience of vulnerable ecosystems.	Integrate community and ecological resiliency to climate change hazards, such as drought, extreme heat, flood, and vector-borne diseases.	Not Complete	Yes	Ongoing. Needs to remain.

3.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed from the previous LHMP, the City of Auburn has completed or made significant progress on the following other mitigation efforts since the last LHMP:

- Completed multiple hazard fuel reduction projects throughout the City, including supporting the Auburn Shaded Fuel Break Project, Auburn Bluffs Project, Jordan Lane Project, and the Baltimore Ravine Shaded Fuel Break Project. These efforts were funded through grants from the Middle Fork Project, the CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention Grant Program, and the California Fire Foundation.
- Implemented a Zone 0/Ember-Resistant Zone ordinance in 2025 applicable to all new construction within city limits to reduce structure ignition risk from wildfire embers.
- Increased routine vegetation management on city owned land and along the public rights-of-way to reduce fire risk.
- Installed generators at Fire Stations #2 and #3 using PG&E grant funding to enhance operational continuity during disaster events.
- Supported the GAAFSC through multiple public events to help disseminate fire-safety education and messaging to the community.

3.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

The City of Auburn omitted avalanche from its mitigation strategies due to its lower elevation and lack of significant snowfall.

3.8.5 Mitigation Actions Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that the City of Auburn would like to pursue to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 3-24 indicates the range of categories represented by the proposed mitigation actions, as well as the hazards addressed. The FEMA and CRS mitigation action categories indicated in the table are described in the mitigation strategy chapter of Volume 1.

Table 3-24. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	-	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	X	-	-	X
Drought and Water Shortage	X	-	X	X
Earthquake	X	X	-	X
Flood	X	-	-	X
Freeze and Snow	X	-	-	X
Heavy Rains and Storms	X	-	-	X
High Winds and Tornadoes	X	-	-	X
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	X	-	X	X
Wildfire	X	-	X	X

LPR = Local Plans and Regulations
NSP = Natural Systems Protection
SIP = Structure and Infrastructure Project
EAP = Education and Awareness Programs
Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP describes each of the mitigation action categories.

Volume 1 identifies evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric score is assigned for each of the criteria. Table 3-25 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for this MJHMP.

Table 3-25. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
Auburn-01	Weed Abatement Ordinance	6	1-5 Years	High	Medium	8.5	High
Auburn-02	Emergency Operations Plan Update	5	1-5 Years	High	Medium	8.25	High
Auburn-03	Wildland-Urban Interface Planning	6	1-5 Years	Medium	Medium	7.5	Medium
Auburn-04	General Plan Safety Element Integration	6	1-5 Years	Low	Medium	6.5	Medium
Auburn-05	Seismic Retrofits	6	1-10 Years	High	High	6.5	Medium
Auburn-06	Implement Community Wildfire Protection Plan	5	1-5 Years	Low	Medium	6.25	Medium
Auburn-07	Evacuation and Transportation Resiliency Study	5	1-5 Years	Low	Medium	6.25	Medium
Auburn-08	Public Hazard Awareness Campaign	4	1-5 Years	Low	Medium	6	Medium
Auburn-09	Ecological Resiliency to Climate Change	6	1-10 Years	Low	High	4.5	Low

Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP provides the methodology and formula for prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (>6 and <8), High (8-11).

3.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 3-26 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The actions are dependent upon available funding and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in City priorities.

Table 3-26. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Auburn-01	Weed Abatement Ordinance	The City shall continue to enforce all adopted Weed Abatement Ordinances.	Wildfire	City of Auburn Code Enforcement	Departments of Planning, Public Works, Police, Fire, and Finance	General Fund, Staff Time, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants
Auburn-02	Emergency Operations Plan Update	Update and modernize the City of Auburn's Emergency Operations Plan	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	City of Auburn Emergency Management	Departments of Planning, Public Works, Police, Fire, and Finance	General Fund, Staff Time, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants
Auburn-03	Wildland-Urban Interface Planning	Create a Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Planning and a fire risk mitigation project assessment for the City of Auburn. The City desires to involve its public safety partners and stakeholders in developing a collaborative emergency response plan for catastrophic wildfire, as well as develop a prioritized list of needed risk mitigation projects that may be undertaken with future funding to mitigate identified risk issues.	Wildfire	City of Auburn Planning Department	Departments of Planning, Public Works, Police, and Finance	General Fund, Staff Time, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants
Auburn-04	General Plan Safety Element Integration	To meet the requirements of AB 2140, the City will adopt the MJHMP into the Safety Element of the City's General Plan after the plan is approved by FEMA. Adoption of the MJHMP into the Safety Element of the General Plan may be by reference or incorporation.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	City of Auburn Planning Department	Departments of Public Works, Police, Fire, and Finance	Staff time via in-kind contribution to support Placer County's Grant award.
Auburn-05	Seismic Retrofits	Conduct seismic retrofitting for critical public facilities most at risk from earthquakes.	Earthquake	City of Auburn Planning	Departments of Public Works, Police, Fire, Finance	General Fund, Staff Time, Possible Grant Funds

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Auburn-06	Implement Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Participate in the development and implementation of the countywide Community Wildfire Protection Plan to align local wildfire mitigation priorities, improve coordination, and strengthen community wildfire resilience.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	City of Auburn Fire Department	Placer County, CAL FIRE	General Fund and Staff time via in-kind contribution to support Placer County's Grant award, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants
Auburn-07	Evacuation and Transportation Resiliency Study	Participate in the Placer County Evacuation and Transportation Resiliency Study to assess local evacuation routes, identify transportation vulnerabilities, and develop coordinated strategies to enhance community evacuation safety and traffic flow during emergencies.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	City of Auburn Public Works Department	Placer County	General Fund and Staff time via in-kind contribution to support Placer County's Grant award, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants, Caltrans Sustainable Transportation Planning Grants
Auburn-08	Public Hazard Awareness Campaign	The City will implement a comprehensive multi-hazard outreach program by working with the County and other agencies as appropriate to develop timely and consistent annual outreach messages in order to communicate the risk and vulnerability of natural hazards to the community. Messaging will include measures the public can take to be better prepared and to reduce the damages and other impacts from a hazard event. The public outreach effort will leverage and build upon existing mechanisms and will consider: ➢ Using a variety of information outlets, including websites, local radio stations, news media, schools, and local, public sponsored events; ➢ Creating and distributing (where applicable) brochures, leaflets, water bill inserts, websites, and public service announcements; ➢ Displaying public outreach information in County office buildings, libraries, and other public places and events; ➢ Developing public-private partnerships and incentives to support public education activities.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	City of Auburn Public Information	Departments of Planning, Public Works, Police, Fire, and Finance	General Fund, Staff Time, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Auburn-09	Ecological Resiliency to Climate Change	To reduce health and economic risks associated with extreme heat and human health hazards, the City shall engage in partnerships and support local and regional interagency efforts to assess climate change impacts and to develop and implement strategies that increase resilience of vulnerable ecosystems. The City will integrate community and ecological resiliency to climate change hazards, such as drought, extreme heat, flood, and vector-borne diseases.	Drought and Water Shortage, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Wildfire	City of Auburn Planning Department	Departments of Public Works, Police, Fire, and Finance	General Fund, Staff Time, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation Climate Adaptation Grants

4. City of Colfax Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the City of Colfax (the City) with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of the City of Colfax, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses the City's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The MJHMP was developed to meet plan participation requirements for all participating jurisdictions while accommodating their specific needs and limitations. Because some participating jurisdictions are small agencies with limited staff, the planning process included establishing a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and engaging a contract consultant to undertake certain elements of the plan update on behalf of all jurisdictions. These elements included outreach to stakeholders and the public, risk assessment for all Countywide hazards of concern, initial ranking of hazard risks, updates of hazard mitigation goals and objectives, and establishment of procedures for implementing and maintaining the MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to City of Colfax as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

4.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The City of Colfax identified MJHMP points of contact and developed this annex over the course of several months. The following City staff members had primary responsibility for preparation of the annex:

Primary Point of Contact: Ron Walker, City Manager

Address: 33 South Main St, Colfax, CA 95713

Phone Number: 530-346-2313

Email: city.manager@colfax-ca.gov

Alternate Point of Contact: Kathy Pease, Planning Consultant

Address: 33 South Main St, Colfax, CA 95713

Phone Number: 530-346-2313

Email: planning@colfax-ca.gov

National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator: Carl Moore, City Engineer

Address: 33 South Main St, Colfax, CA 95713

Phone Number: 530-346-2313

Email: engineering@colfax-ca.gov

The City Manager represented the community on the Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All

departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through conducting public and stakeholder outreach, reviewing and contributing to the capability and risk assessments, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization. Table 4-1 summarizes City officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the City's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume 1.

Table 4-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Ron Walker	Administration	City Manager	Completing worksheets, primary point of contact
Kathy Pease	Planning	Planning Consultant	Community plans
Carl Moore	Engineering	City Engineer	Provided NFIP and hazard event history information

4.2 Community Profile

The City of Colfax is the northern-most incorporated city in Placer County, located in the Sierra Nevada Foothills. The City covers an area of 1.4 square miles and straddles I-80. Colfax sits a few miles outside the Tahoe National Forest as I-80 begins its climb into the Sierras. The City of Colfax sits at approximately 2,425 feet above mean sea level.

Colfax was originally inhabited by the Maidu Indians. In 1849 during the frenetic days of the Gold Rush, southeast of present-day Colfax, Illinoistown (previously known as Alder Grove) rose as a major supply hub for the Sierra Foothill mining camps. In 1865, destiny doomed the thriving community when transcontinental railroad engineers bypassed it. Railroad construction Camp 20 became the town site of choice. Camp 20 was later renamed Colfax in honor of Schuyler Colfax, who visited the town in 1865 when he was Speaker of the House, assuring the construction crew that the government was committed to completing the transcontinental railroad. The town went on to become a major switching and maintenance station for the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific, and in 1876 a terminus for the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad, serving the fruit orchards of the area and Nevada County gold mines. Colfax was incorporated as a city in 1910.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the City of Colfax was 1,995, a 1.94 percent increase from the 2010 Census. The 2023 American Community Survey (ACS) estimated that the 2023 population of City of Colfax was 2,095.

Some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2023 ACS indicates that 2.8 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 12.8 percent is 65 years of age or older, 3.8 percent is non-English speaking, 12.5 percent is below the poverty threshold, 18.7 percent has some form of disability, 14.7 percent has no broadband subscription, and 4.6 percent has no vehicle access.

4.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the City of Colfax completed its own activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the people and stakeholders the City serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

4.3.1 Outreach Activities

Engagement efforts included sharing information through trusted community partners, offering virtual and in-person meeting options, and providing materials in accessible formats. This approach helped ensure that the needs and perspectives of socially vulnerable populations were incorporated into the planning process. The public was invited to participate in the planning process by responding to the public survey, attending a virtual Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, attending an in-person meeting, and reviewing the draft plan. Targeted outreach to underserved communities and vulnerable populations included public workshops. Figure 4-1 displays a community survey flyer posted at City Hall.

Figure 4-1. Community Survey Flyer



4.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

Public input for the City of Colfax's MJHMP Annex was solicited through the public hazard mitigation survey. Feedback from these efforts was analyzed to identify the hazards of greatest concern to residents. Of the 298 responses to the public survey, 38 respondents indicated that they live in Colfax. These 38 respondents were extremely concerned about wildfires.

Key vulnerabilities reported by the public included excess vegetation at the Bear River Fishing Access, the number of fire hydrants, backup power at critical facilities, evacuation routes, and tree management. Overall, fuel reduction and power outages were the most common concerns identified through public feedback.

These insights were incorporated into the plan's hazard ranking process to ensure that the final mitigation strategy reflects both technical risk data and the lived experiences and perspectives of the Colfax community.

4.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the City invited stakeholders to participate in the planning process. The following organizations were invited to participate by attending a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, responding to the stakeholder survey, contributing information and expertise to the plan, and reviewing the draft plan.

4.4.1 Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities

These stakeholders implement projects to reduce the impact of natural hazards on the people, buildings, economy, and environment of Placer County and support the services the City of Auburn provides to the community. In addition, these agencies provide essential data and coordination during wildfire, flood, and winter storm events.

- CAL FIRE
- Caltrans

4.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These stakeholders have their own jurisdictions with the authority to regulate their own zoning and planning.

- City of Colfax Planning Department
- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency

4.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are neighboring communities located in or around the City of Colfax.

- Colfax-Todd's Valley Consolidated Tribe
- Placer County
- Placer County Water Agency

4.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around the City of Colfax.

- Colfax Area Chamber of Commerce/ Downtown Businesses
- Colfax Elementary School District
- Pacific Gas & Electric

4.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These stakeholder are nonprofit and community-based organizations that provide services in and around the City of Colfax.

- American Red Cross
- Placer Sierra Fire Safe Council

4.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

The City of Colfax performed an inventory and analysis of existing authorities, policies, programs and resources that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume 1 describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Regulatory capabilities
- Planning capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative capabilities
- Technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for the City of Colfax to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing City procedures.

The City faces significant limitations in jurisdictional capabilities due to its size and resources. As a fiscally constrained, very small community, the City operates with part-time staff and lacks its own police and fire departments. Additionally, limited funding restricts the ability to implement extensive programs or conduct broad public outreach efforts. The following sections outline the current capabilities available within the City.

The full list of capabilities assessed is available in Appendix B. Capabilities that the jurisdiction has available are described in the following sections.

4.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 4-2 summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the City.

Table 4-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Chapter 16 and 16A of the 2025 California Building Code(CBC) for structural design. **Chapter 7A of the 2025 CBC for Materials and Construction Methods for Exterior Wildfire Exposure**	The California Building Codes have been adopted by the City – these codes include development standards for earthquakes, wildfires – by adopting the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) codes to regulate defensible space, ember-resistant construction, fire-rated materials, etc., Includes standards for flooding and high winds construction to help minimize damage.	The City may expand or improve the building codes by adoption.	Colfax Building Department
Zoning Code **Municipal Code Title 17** **Last Updated 2012**	These codes allow the City to regulate where and what can be building which is crucial in a hazard mitigation plan – this provides the City the authority to restrict or prohibit structures to be located in flood prone and wildfire areas. It also provides the City with the authority to approve layout and design of development on a parcel and adequate ingress/egress in the event of an emergency.	The zoning ordinance could be expanded to contain a hazard overlay zone.	Colfax Planning Department

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Subdivision Code Municipal Code Title 16	The subdivision code does not address hazards but is consistent with subdivision map act.	The City has the ability to expand and improve this code.	Colfax Public Works Department
Stormwater Management Municipal Code Title 16.68.080 Placer Co Storm Management Manual Adopted	The city adopted the Placer County drainage standards and policies for implementation of public improvements; however, the city engineer may accept calculation methods which differ from those contained in the manual that may be more suited for small watersheds.	The City has the ability to expand and improve this code.	Colfax Public Works Department
Storm Drainage Code Municipal Code Title 16.68 Storm Drainage	The Colfax drainage code addresses existing watercourses, water inlets, grates, and drains.	The City has the ability to expand and improve this code.	Colfax Public Works Department
Fire Hazard Severity Zones Adopted May 2025	The City adopted the CAL FIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zones to coordinate wildfire preparedness and mitigation.	The City is almost exclusively located in the highest Fire Hazard Severity Zone; it is impossible to expand beyond the highest zone. The City has been awarded a FEMA Home Hardening Grant to implement vegetation removal and home building improvements.	Colfax Planning Department

4.5.2 Planning Capability

The MJHMP Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 4-3 summarizes the plans currently in place.

Table 4-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
2040 General Plan, 2023	The General Plan was updated in December 2023 and includes the Safety Element, which identifies wildfire, fault lines, and landslide risk, as well as climate change hazards. The General Plan includes Conservation and Open Space Element that includes policies to protect habitats.	The City sphere of influence includes potential area for growth. The General Plan could be expanded to address tree cover, identify vulnerable populations, and set City carbon emissions goals.	Colfax Planning Department
Placer County Community Wildfire Protection Plan	The Placer County Community Wildfire Protection Plan was being updated concurrently with this MJHMP. The two plans are aligned to use the same fire hazard mapping data and the came critical facility inventories.	Further wildfire mitigation is addressed in the Health and Safety section of Municipal Code 8.32.	Placer County Office of Emergency Services

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Colfax Downtown Connectivity and Main Street Improvement Plan 2023	The Downtown Plan references the 2021 MJHMP and uses transportation vulnerability information from that plan.	Mitigation Action Colfax-01 below could be referenced in future updates to the Downtown Plan.	Colfax Planning Department

Several of the plans currently in place for the City have already been integrated into the MJHMP, as described in the second column above. These documents incorporate hazard-related policies and mitigation priorities, including seismic safety standards, floodplain development restrictions, and growth management strategies. As these local plans are updated, information from the approved MJHMP, such as risk assessments, vulnerability data, and prioritized projects can be incorporated to maintain consistency and reinforce long-term resilience goals. The departments noted as responsible in the table above will be responsible for integrating data, information, goals, and actions from the MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

4.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 4-4 summarizes the capabilities of the City of Colfax to oversee and track development.

Table 4-4. Development and Permitting Capability

Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Do you issue development permits? • **If yes, what department is responsible?** • **If no, what is your process for tracking new development?**	Permits are issued by the Building, Planning, Engineering, and Public Works Departments.
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • **If yes, please describe.**	No, the City does not.
Describe the level of build-out in your jurisdiction.	The City is currently around 90% built out.

4.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 4-5 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the City.

Table 4-5. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Planning Department	Contract staff only available 8 hours a week
Public Works/Highway Department	Contract staff only available 2 days a week
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Contract staff only available 2 days a week
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Placer County Sheriff's Office provides safety
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Maintenance staff are available.

4.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 4-6 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the City.

Table 4-6. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Staff reviews proposed projects. Through the Design Review Permit Process and Subdivision Map Act, approval by the City Council ensures development and subdivision are built to reduce hazards.
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Consultant staff for building and engineering provide expertise in the review and approval of projects.
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Consultant staff for planning and engineering provide expertise in the review and approval of projects.
Transportation planner	Consultant staff for engineering provide expertise in the review and approval of transportation projects.
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	Consultant staff for Planning provide expertise help coordinate outreach to vulnerable or underserved communities
Full-Time Building Official	The City has a part-time building official.
Environmental scientist familiar with natural hazards	Consultant staff for planning and engineering provide expertise in the review and approval of projects and are familiar with natural hazards.
Surveyor(s)	The City may contract surveyors, as needed.
Emergency Manager	City Manager acts as the emergency manager.

4.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 4-7 summarizes financial resources available to the City of Colfax.

Table 4-7. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Community development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR, CDBG-MIT)	Consultant staff for engineering provide expertise in the review and approval of projects, coordination and oversight of grants.
Capital improvements project funding	Consultant staff for engineering provide expertise in the review and approval of projects, coordination and oversight of grants.
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Fees are established consistent with state law and approved by the City Council
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	limited
Stormwater utility fee	Fees are established consistent with state law and approved by the City Council
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Home hardening grant for wildfires

4.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 4-8 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to the City of Colfax.

Table 4-8. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Post Local Hazards Mitigation Plan on the City's website, as well at the General Plan that includes the Safety Element.
Community newsletter	Ongoing articles of interest to the community. Opportunity in future to include more hazard education as needed.
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved communities	Opportunities to partner with Placer County Housing Authority or others to provide outreach.
Does the jurisdiction have any public outreach mechanisms / programs in place to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events?	There are sirens installed but CalFire, Highway Patrol and Placer County provide notification.

4.5.8 Community Classifications

Table 4-9 summarizes classifications for community programs available to the City of Colfax.

Table 4-9. Community Classifications

Program	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	Yes	-	June 8, 1998

— = *Unavailable*

4.5.9 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as "the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences" (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 4-10 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the County's capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction has the capability to effectively respond, plans or policies that exceed minimum requirements, and deployable resources that decrease vulnerability.
- Moderate adaptive capacity means minimum requirements are in place, capabilities are moderate, mitigation measures are identified but not implemented widely, and the jurisdiction can recover but needs outside resources.
- Weak adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction does not have the capability to effectively respond, which leads to an increase in vulnerability. Examples include weak, outdated, or inconsistent plans, policies, codes, or ordinances, no redundancies, limited to no deployable resources, and limited capabilities to respond.

Table 4-10. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Drought and Water Shortage	Weak
Earthquake	Weak
Flood	Weak
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Weak
Heavy Rains and Storms	Weak
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Wildfire	Moderate

4.6 National Flood Insurance Program

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Section 3.1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

4.6.1 NFIP Compliance

The City of Colfax has participated in the NFIP since 1998; however, the City does not contain areas designated as 100-year or 500-year flood zones. The City does not have any active NFIP policies within the jurisdiction. Since 1998, the City has not processed any claims on NFIP properties. Table 4-11 provides a summary of NFIP compliance in the City.

4.6.2 Repetitive Loss

Table 4-12 summarizes residential and non-residential repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss in the City of Colfax. The City of Colfax does not contain any NFIP-designated repetitive loss or severe repetitive loss residential or commercial properties, both of which also qualify as FMA criteria. This area has not experienced any repetitive flood-related losses resulting in property and/or contents damage.

Activity 510 for FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS) Program classifies communities based on the number of NFIP repetitive loss properties. The City of Colfax is a Category A community, with no repetitive loss properties to date, so it must meet the Category A requirements listed in Table 4-13.

Table 4-11. NFIP Compliance

NFIP Topic	Answer
NFIP Community ID	60441
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Colfax Engineering Department
Date adopted latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (Firm):	The City does not contain areas designated as 100-year or 500-year flood zones.
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	No
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? • **If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?**	No
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Engineering Department verifies projects are not in a flood plain utilizing the FEMA website.
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	The Building Department conducts a review.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Lack of funding and low participation due to the City lacking 100-year or 500-year flood zones.
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? **If so, state the violations.**	Unknown
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	Unknown
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance? **What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?**	Colfax does not contain areas designated as 100-year or 500-year flood zones.
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? **If exceeds, in what ways?**	Meets requirements.
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? • **For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?**	Colfax Municipal Code 15.30 Grading, erosion and sediment control, 16.56 Slope development standards, 16 Application filing requirements.
Are the community's floodplain management regulatory standards sufficient for current and future conditions? • **Future conditions may include changes to population, development patterns, precipitation patterns, and natural floodplain functions.**	Yes
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

Table 4-12. Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss

Type of Repetitive Loss	Residential	Non-Residential
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0	0
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	0	0
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	0	0

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

NFIP Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. In both instances, at least two of the claims must be within 10 years of each other, and claims made within 10 days of each other will be counted as one claim.

FMA Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: An NFIP-Insured structure that has incurred flood-related damage for which four or more separate claims payments have been made, with the amount of each claim (including building and contents payments) exceeding $5,000, and with the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeding $20,000; or for which at least two separate claims payments (building payments only) have been made under such coverage, with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the market value of the building.

Source: (FEMA 2024)

Table 4-13. CRS Repetitive Loss Category

Repetitive Loss Category	Determination
Category A	A community that has no repetitive loss properties, or whose repetitive loss properties all have been mitigated. Category A community has no special requirements expect to submit information to update the repetitive loss list, as needed, for their CRS program.
Category B	A community with at least one, but fewer than 50, repetitive loss properties that have not been mitigated. At each verification visit for their CRS program, Category B community must: • Prepare a map of the repetitive loss areas (see Section 503 of the CRS Coordinator's Manual). • Review and describe its repetitive loss problem • Prepare a list of the addresses of all properties with insurable buildings in those areas • Undertake an annual outreach project to those addresses (see Section 504 in the CRS Coordinator's Manual). A copy of the outreach project is submitted with each year's recertification.
Category C	A community with 50 or more repetitive loss properties that have not been mitigated. Category C community must: • Do the same things as a Category B community. • Prepare and adopt a Repetitive Loss Area Analysis (RLAA) for all repetitive loss areas, or prepare and adopt a Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) that includes full credit for 510 FMP Step 5(c). ELAA and FMPs are described under Activity 510 of the CRS Coordinator's Manual.

Source: (FEMA CRS Coordinator's Manual 2025)

4.6.3 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 4-14 provides a summary of the NFIP program and flood vulnerability in the City of Colfax.

Table 4-14. Flood Vulnerability Summary

Flood Topic	Answer
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction. • **Include sources of water, depth of flooding, velocities, and warning time**	The city of Colfax does not contain 100 or 500-year floodplains (FEMA 2023)
Describe past floods in your jurisdiction. • **Include worst floods, amount of damage, and community impacts**	N/A
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding? • **If yes, describe how list is updated and who maintains list**	N/A
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? • **If yes, describe the projects underway**	N/A
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? • **How many were declared for recent events in your jurisdiction?**	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? • **If there are mitigated properties, how were the projects funded?**	None
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation? • **If yes, describe how list is updated and who maintains list** • **How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?**	N/A
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? • **If not, state why.**	No flood Hazzard Maps

4.7 Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The hazard profiles in Volume 1 provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of the City of Colfax's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

4.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the City are shown in Figure 4-2 and Figure 4-3**.** These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which the City of Colfax has significant exposure.

Figure 4-2. Landslide Hazard Area

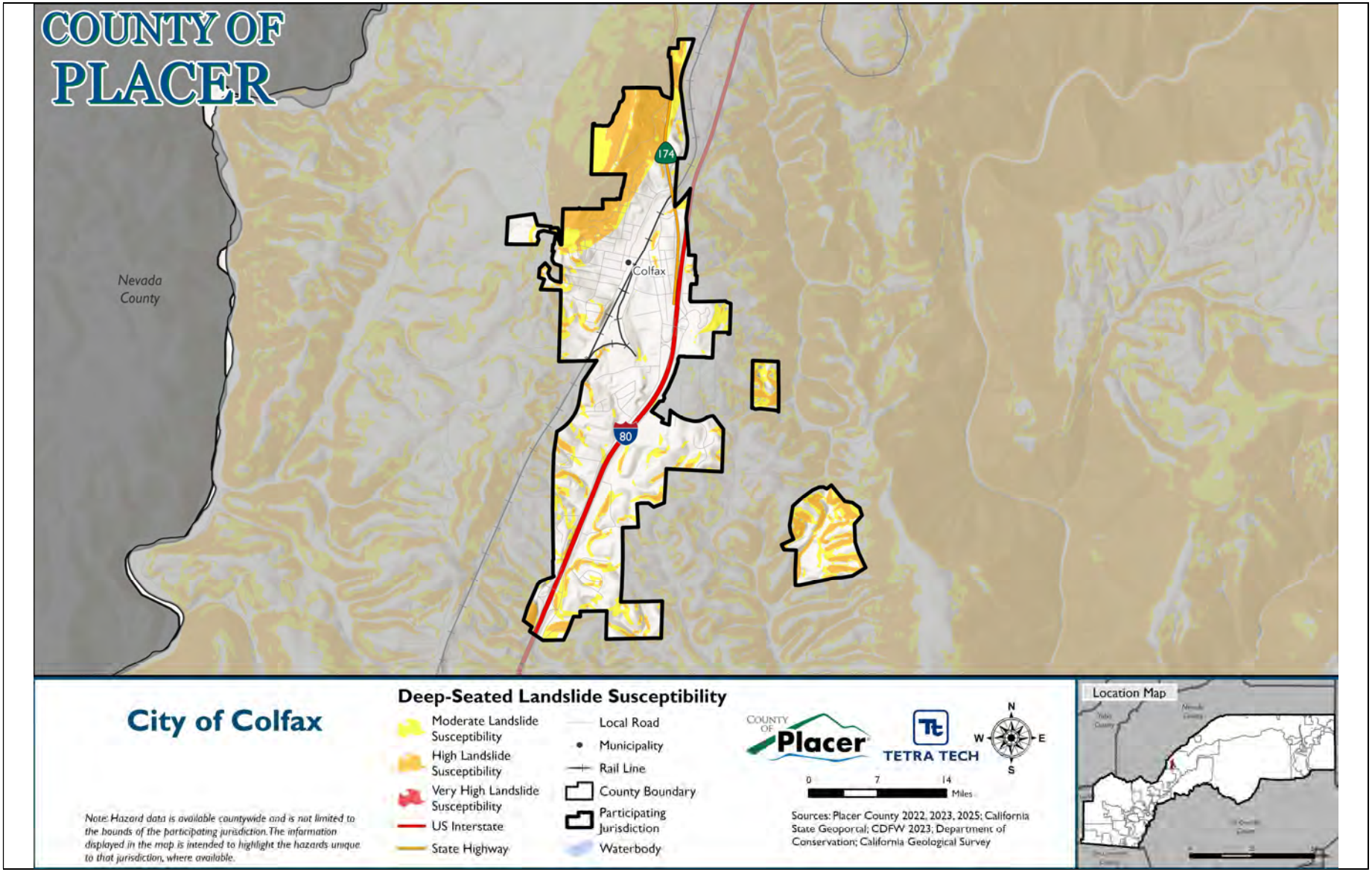
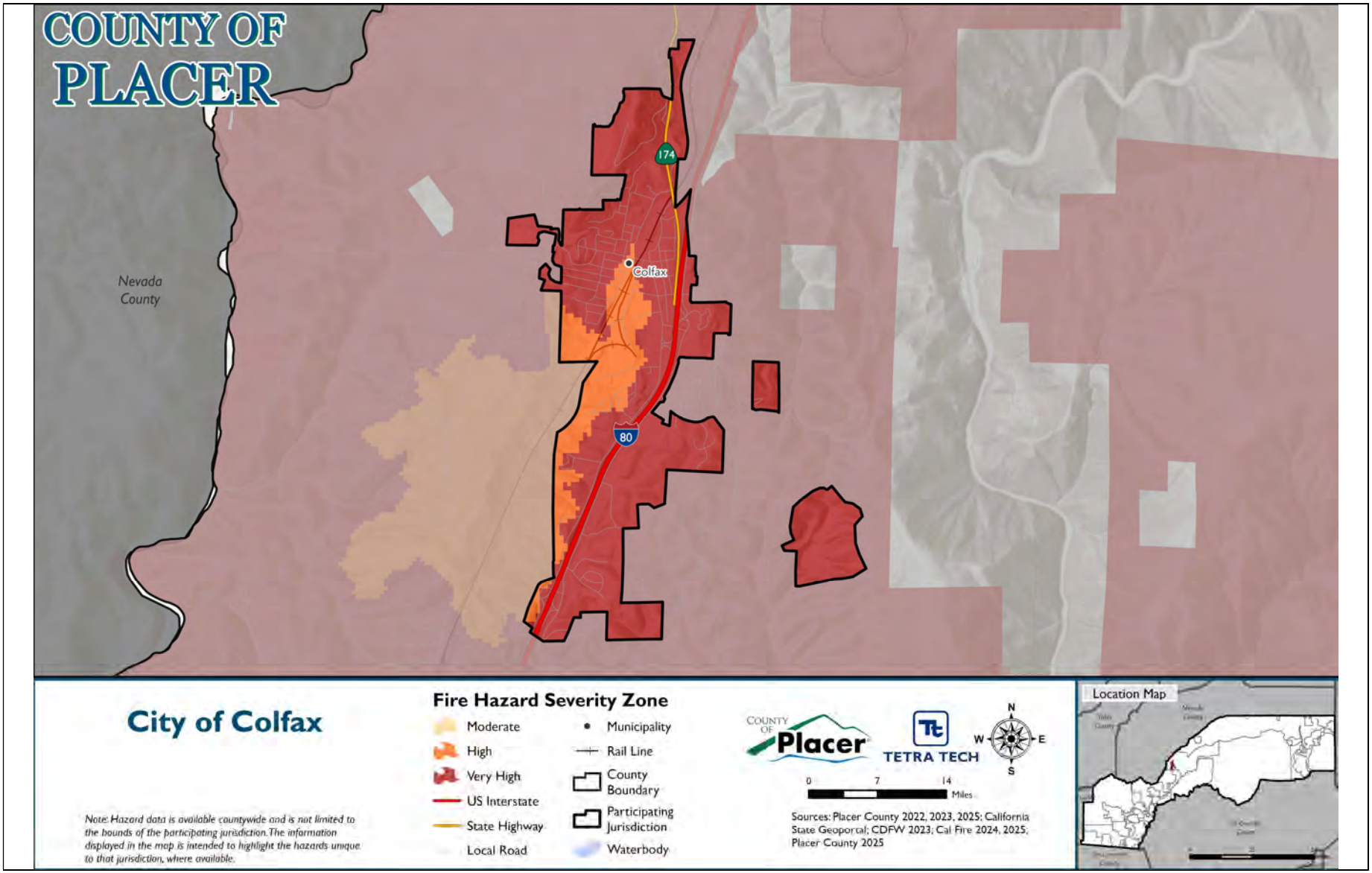


Figure 4-3. Wildfire Hazard Area



4.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 4-15 provides details on loss and damage in the City of Colfax during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 4-15. Hazard Event History in the City of Colfax, 2020 to 2024

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
February 9, 2020	February 9, 2020	Strong Wind	An area of low pressure slid down the Sierra Nevada while high pressure built over the region to the east. This allowed for strong northerly winds to set up across much of northern California with gusts ranging from 30 to 65 miles per hour. Various media outlets and members of the public reported wind damage including but not limited to uprooted trees, downed power lines, blown over fences, and loose and unsecured objects tossed around.	Local impacts, likely public works maintenance staff needed to do clean up to city streets, tree removal etc.
December 13, 2021	December 13, 2021	High Wind, Winter Storm	A weather system brought winter weather to the Sierra Nevada and southern Cascades. Reports of 52 to 66 inches of new snow were received. Low elevation snow also occurred with snow accumulation reported down to approximately 2,500 feet in elevation in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada. Chain controls were in place on Interstate 80 and Highway 50 during the event. Traffic was also briefly closed to through traffic on I-80 for 34 minutes on the 13th due to downed powerlines. A rockslide also closed state route 70 at 3:30 am on the 13th. Highway 49 was closed during the event due to a down tree. Power outages were also reported across the region. Several counties also opened warming centers for the cold temperatures. High winds caused a significant amount of trees and powerlines to fall across the area causing widespread power outages leading to tens of thousands of people left without power, roadways were closed and blocked, and dangerous driving conditions were observed including a vehicle struck by a powerline.	Local impacts, likely public works maintenance staff needed to do clean up to city streets etc.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
December 21, 2021	December 28, 2021	Strong Wind	Several high impact winter storms impacted the region around the Christmas holiday. Widespread precipitation, low snow levels of 500 to 2500 feet, and strong and damaging winds resulted. Impacts ranged from fallen trees, downed power and phone lines, with widespread and extended outages, treacherous driving conditions including chain controls and extended highway closures due to wind and/or snow, multiple accidents and spin outs due to snow, damaged property due to snow and wind. Governor Gavin Newsom declared a state of emergency in 20 California counties due to the impacts from the series of storms. The affected areas include: El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento and Yuba counties, but also Los Angeles and parts of the Bay Area. As of 12/29 1300 hours, Cal-OES estimated that the late December storm damages to roadway infrastructure total $22.2 million. Warming centers were also opened across the region for those impacted by the stormy weather	Public works maintenance staff needed to do clean up to city streets, tree removal etc. City of Colfax plowed streets. Widespread power outages. Some residents didn't have power for three days including a low income senior apartment complex. Colfax Veterans Memorial Hall was open to provide charging stations.
December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	Flood, High Wind	A strong and very wet atmospheric storm brought extended periods of moderate to heavy rain and periods of strong winds to much of the region, along with heavy high-elevation snow. Precipitation totals were around 1-3 inches for the Central Valley, 3-6 inches in the foothills, and 5-8 inches of liquid equivalent in the mountains. Heavy snow disrupted mountain travel, with multiple spinouts causing I-80 to be shut down for 18 hours. Highway 50 was closed in El Dorado County due to a combination of flooding and snow. High winds gusting 50-65 mph in the Central Valley caused large numbers of trees to fall, bringing widespread power failures across the area, with hundreds of thousands of customers impacted. Many local roads were closed to downed trees blocking them. Trees were also reported to have fallen on homes and automobiles. CHP reported a mudslide through a house and a tree down on SR49 and SR 193 in Placerville. The Placerville Airport reported gusts up to 47 mph. A large tree was reported down at McCourtney Rd. in Lincoln at 11:22 PST. Lincoln Airport measured a gust of 44 mph at 5:35 PST.	Local impacts, likely public works maintenance staff needed to do clean up to city streets, tree removal etc.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
January 4, 2023	January 4, 2023	High Wind	A powerful atmospheric river brought very strong winds with moderate to heavy rain and renewed flooding of the already elevated waterways. There were dangerous mountain travel conditions at Sierra pass levels with 6 to 18 inches of snow above 6500 feet. Winds gusted up to 50-60 mph in the Valley, with gusts up to 70 to 100 mph in the mountains. There were widespread trees down, blocking roads and causing numerous power outages across the area. Rainfall amounts were 1 to 3 inches in the Central Valley and 2 to 6 inches in the foothills and mountains. There were 2 fatalities reported, one due to drowning, and the other due to a rain-related car accident. A very large tree was reported in the roadway at McComber St, Florin, approximately 40 feet tall. Around 15,000 SMUD customers without power and thousands without power in the PG&E area. McClellan Airfield reported gusts of 45 to 51 mph through the evening. Placerville Airport reported winds from the south at 29 mph with a gust of 39 mph at 6:15 pm PST.	Local impacts, likely public works maintenance staff needed to do clean up to city streets, tree removal etc.
January 7, 2023	January 7, 2023	Strong Wind	A major winter storm brought strong winds with moderate to heavy rain bringing renewed flooding of already elevated waterways. There was flooding of roadways, urban areas, rivers, streams and creeks, with rockslides and mudslides also reported. There were dangerous mountain travel conditions with snow levels around 4000 feet and 3 to 5 feet of storm total snowfall above 6000 feet. Winds gusted up to 60-70 mph in the Central Valley. In the mountains there were gusts up to 80 to 115 mph, which coupled with heavy snow, brought whiteout conditions. There were widespread trees down across the area, blocking roads and causing numerous power outages. A trained spotter in Grass Valley measured a 71 mph gust with an anemometer. A transformer was reported by the California Highway Patrol to be sparking and causing a small fire in a tree. The California Highway Patrol reported a tree down in the road, in eastbound lanes and partially westbound lanes of Virginiatown Rd near Lost River Rd.	Local impacts, likely public works maintenance staff needed to do clean up to city streets, tree removal etc.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
February 26, 2023	February 28, 2023	Heavy Snow	A major winter storm brought heavy mountain and low elevation snow with blizzard conditions in the Sierra, where 5 to 7 feet of storm total snow was reported, with locally higher amounts. Significant power outages, school closures, and road closures were observed. 1 fatality occurred from a collapsed porch due to heavy snow loading. Lower elevations observed widespread rain, gusty winds, and isolated thunderstorms. CoCoRaHS reported heavy storm total snow amounts, with 29.4 inches near Nevada City, 15.6 inches near Volcano, 10.4 inches near Camino, 26.3 inches near Grass Valley, and5 inches in Placerville. An 80 year old woman was killed when the porch of a house collapsed in Foresthill under the weight of snow, with about 4 feet of snow reported on the ground by Foresthill spotter. Widespread power outages were reported with multiple schools closed. Broadcast media reported the roof collapse of a church in Foresthill due to snow load, with no injuries reported.	Public works maintenance staff needed to do clean up to city streets, tree removal etc. City of Colfax plowed streets. Widespread power outages. Some residents didn't have power for three days including a low income senior apartment complex. Colfax Veterans Memorial Hall was open to provide charging stations.
March 4, 2023	March 7, 2023	Winter Weather	A powerful, cold storm system with heavy snow and gusty winds sometimes brought dangerous driving with whiteout conditions. Snow amounts of 3 to 5 feet were reported in the mountains. Heavy snow fell down into the foothills impacting travel. Numerous schools were closed or had delays due to the snow. Gusty winds of 40-50 mph were recorded across the area, with gusts locally higher in the high elevations of the northern Sierra. The winds and low snow combined to cause dangerous travel conditions with an extended closure of Interstate 80. Accumulating snow fell into the Motherlode foothills. CoCoRaHS snowfall reports included 3.0 inches at Grass Valley 2.7 SW, and 2.5 inches at Sonora 3.4E, 3.5 inches at Volcano 3.2N and 5.8 inches of snow at Camino 1.2 N. Schools and businesses were reported closed. Numerous power outages were reported, including continued outages from previous storms. Several storage units collapsed in Grass Valley due to heavy snow load. No injuries reported.	Public works maintenance staff needed to do clean up to city streets, tree removal etc. City of Colfax plowed streets.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
March 27, 2023	March 29, 2023	Heavy Snow	A strong winter storm brought moderate to heavy rain with flooding of roadways, streams and creeks, with mudslides also reported. In the mountains there were wind gusts up to 50 to 70 mph, which coupled with heavy snow, brought whiteout conditions. The were numerous road closures, including Interstate 80, as well as State Routes 88, 89 and 299. Widespread trees down across the area blocked roads and caused power outages. Ski resorts reported storm total snow amounts of 23 inches at Kirkwood, 19 inches at Sugar Bowl, and 17 inches at Sierra at Tahoe. Caltrans District 3 reported storm total snow amounts of 23.5 inches at Kingvale, 21 inches at Soda Springs, and 18 inches at Eagle Lakes. The National Operational Hydrological Remote Sensing Center's gridded snowfall analysis estimated 6 to 30 inches over the west slope northern Sierra Nevada over 72 hours. 1 death was reported by broadcast media in Alta, CA where a man died from a collapsed snowbank, trapping him next to a generator and exposing him to carbon monoxide. Interstate 80 was closed intermittently on 3/28 due to winter weather conditions and multiple spinouts.	Public works maintenance staff needed to do clean up the city streets, tree removal etc. City of Colfax plowed streets.

4.7.3 Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume 1. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions.

The City of Colfax reviewed the preliminary hazard ranking calculated as described in Volume 1 to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. Table 4-16 shows the City of Colfax's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high or medium risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the City; hazards with a low ranking are not considered to be hazards of local concern for the City. The assessment of vulnerability and potential impacts in the section below focuses on the hazards of local concern. Mitigation actions also target those hazards, though some of the identified actions additionally provide potential risk-reduction benefits for lower-ranked hazards.

Table 4-16. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Low
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	Low
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Low
Freeze and Snow	Low
Heavy Rains and Storms	Low
High Winds and Tornadoes	Low
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Low
Wildfire	High

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

4.7.4 Vulnerability Assessment

Table 4-17 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for the City of Colfax. These issues were identified based on local knowledge, the hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, current capabilities, and the assessments of hazard vulnerability and potential impacts described in detail in Volume 1. Addressing these issues is an important community priority for the County, and the mitigation strategy has been developed to incorporate, where feasible, actions that would help to resolve one or more of these issues.

Table 4-17. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazards
The City's historic downtown is a major tourism draw and economic driver; however, as a historic area, many buildings were constructed before fire resistant building materials were available. As a result, many of the structure are particularly vulnerable to wildfires.	Wildfire
City residents are unclear about potential hazards that could impact the City and activities required to mitigate those hazards.	Wildfire, Dam and Levee Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, Freeze and Snow, High Winds and Tornadoes, Heavy Rains and Storms
To meet the requirements of AB 2140, the City will adopt the MJHMP into the Safety Element of the City's General Plan after the plan is approved by FEMA. Adoption of the MJHMP into the Safety Element of the General Plan may be by reference or incorporation.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
The City does not have a water conservation policy in place.	Drought and Water Shortage

4.7.5 Potential Hazard Impacts

Based on the above jurisdiction-specific information, Table 4-18 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on the City of Colfax (hazards identified as medium or high risk in Table 4-16).

Table 4-18. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Wildfire	The City is located entirely within Very High and High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, creating a significant risk of wildfire. A major concern is the historic downtown area, where older structures lack modern fire-resistant materials, increasing vulnerability. Wildfires could damage critical facilities, threaten public safety, and disrupt the local economy.

4.7.6 Changing Conditions that May Impact Risk

POPULATION PATTERNS AND TRENDS

Colfax has shown slow, consistent growth over five decades, rising from 798 in 1970 to 1,995 in 2020. The 2023 estimate of 2,095 (0.5 percent of County total) confirms its continued role as a small rural city with modest expansion and little pressure for large-scale development. Continued population growth can elevate hazard risk by concentrating more people in vulnerable areas, placing additional strain on infrastructure, and increasing the complexity of emergency response and recovery efforts.

CHANGES IN LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Permit data presented in Table 4-19 provides an indication of recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development.

Table 4-19. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous LHMP

Type of Development	2020 Total	Within SFHA	2021 Total	Within SFHA	2022 Total	Within SFHA	2023 Total	Within SFHA	2024 Total	Within SFHA
Single Family	14	-	14	-	0	-	0	-	1 (ADU)	1
Multi-Family	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	0	-	3	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Total Permits Issued	**14**	**-**	**17**	**-**	**0**	**-**	**0**	**-**	**1**	**1**

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)
ADU = Accessory Dwelling Unit

The City has observed that development potential remains low due to its small jurisdiction and limited corporate boundaries. As a result, growth has been minimal, and the absence of floodplains further reduces vulnerability to flood-related hazards. Overall, current development trends do not significantly increase the community's exposure to the hazards of concern and vulnerability has remained the same since the previous plan was adopted.

4.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous LHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

4.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

The City has shifted its priorities to emphasize a revitalized downtown and resilience planning. This includes a stronger focus on wildfire risk reduction, climate adaptation, emergency preparedness, and infrastructure safety. With the new Fire Hazard Severity Zones adopted, the City is focused on ensuring its historic downtown area is safe from wildfires.

4.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 4-20 indicates progress on the City's mitigation strategy identified in the 2021 LHMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

Table 4-20. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Include in new strategy?	If not, explain why
1	A comprehensive multi-hazard outreach program will ascertain both broad and targeted educational needs throughout the community. The City will work with the County and other agencies as appropriate to develop timely and consistent annual outreach messages in order to communicate the risk and vulnerability of natural hazards of concern to the community. This includes measures the public can take to be better prepared and to reduce the damages and other impacts from a hazard event. The public outreach effort will leverage and build upon existing mechanisms.	Enhance Public Education and Awareness of Natural Hazards and Public Understanding of Disaster Preparedness	Not Complete	Yes	
2	Local jurisdictional reimbursement for mitigation projects and cost recovery after a disaster is guided by Government Code Section 8685.9 (AB 2140). Specifically, this section requires that each jurisdiction adopt a local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP) in accordance with the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 as part of the Safety Element of its General Plan. Adoption of the LHMP into the Safety Element of the General Plan may be by reference or incorporation.	Integrate Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into Safety Element of General Plan	Complete	Yes	The 2021 MJHMP was integrated into the General Plan. The 2026 will be adopted into the Safety Element of the General Plan to maintain AB 2140 compliance.

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Include in new strategy?	If not, explain why
3	There are several vacant parcels, and some developed properties, which have excessive growth of grass and other potential ladder fuels each year. If left untreated these fuels increase the fire hazard within the city limits. Further, one large parcel near the Interstate 80 exit is used by CDF as a staging area during fire season and this lot needs to be available for use.	Continue Annual Weed Abatement Ordinance	Complete	No	Project complete.
4	The mitigation goals of this project are to put a 200' wide Shade Fuel Break on the ridge line to the west of the Colfax High and Elementary Schools to help protect this area from a wildfire approaching from the surrounding unincorporated areas. Wildfire is the largest hazard this community faces. If a wildfire rages through this community unchecked the ability for Colfax City and areas within its sphere of influence to rebuild and survive are slim. It is not only an issue of if but when this community and its population will be threatened by wildfire. Wildfire has knocked at the door 3 times in the past 7 years. As the brush continues to grow the likelihood of a wildfire succeeding in opening that door continues to grow. This project will at least start the process to giving this community and its population a fighting chance.	Colfax Schools Evacuation Site Shaded Fuel Break	Not Complete	No	This project is located in Unincorporated Placer County.
5	This project will evaluate the historic downtown business buildings to see what fire prevention measures are advisable, what are feasible to accomplish, and identify sources of funding.	Evaluate the Need and Feasibility of Improving Fire Prevention for the Historic Business District	Not Complete	Yes	
6	Establish city-wide water conservation policies and best management practices that incorporate the City, residents, businesses, and those who utilize groundwater. Establish a retrofit water supply program, continue to enforce the water efficient landscape requirements and promote groundwater recharge efforts.	Drought and Water Shortage Mitigation	Not Complete	Yes	

4.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed from the previous LHMP, the City of Colfax has completed or made significant progress on the following other mitigation efforts since the last LJMP:

- In 2021 the City updated its General Plan Safety Element
- In 2023, the City updated its General Plan to include hazard mitigation/Safety Element
- In 2023, the City adopted a Downtown Connectivity and Main Street Improvement Plan, which is a critical tool to identify and develop concepts for a revitalized Downtown Colfax, where residents and visitors can safely and comfortably walk or bicycle between destinations, spending time and money at local businesses.
- In 2025, the City adopted the CAL FIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zones. The City is now located almost exclusively in the Very High Zone.

4.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

The City of Colfax omitted avalanche from its mitigation strategies due to its lower elevation and lack of significant snowfall.

4.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that the City of Colfax would like to pursue to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 4-21 indicates the range of categories represented by the proposed mitigation actions, as well as the hazards addressed. The FEMA mitigation action categories indicated in the table are described in the mitigation strategy chapter of Volume 1.

Table 4-21. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	-	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	X	-	-	X
Drought and Water Shortage	X	X	-	X
Earthquake	X	-	-	X
Flood	X	-	-	X
Freeze and Snow	X	-	-	X
Heavy Rains and Storms	X	-	-	X
High Winds and Tornadoes	X	-	-	X
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	X	-	-	X
Wildfire	X	X	-	X

LPR = Local Plans and Regulations
NSP = Natural Systems Protection
SIP = Structure and Infrastructure Project
EAP = Education and Awareness Programs
Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP describes each of the mitigation action categories.

Volume 1 identifies four evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric score is assigned for each of the criteria. Table 4-22 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for this MJHMP update.

Table 4-22. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
Colfax-01	Historic Downtown Fire Mitigation	4	1-5 Years	Medium	Low	8	High
Colfax-02	Public Hazard Awareness Campaign	4	1-10 Years	Medium	Low	7	Medium
Colfax-03	General Plan Safety Element Integration	6	1-5 Years	Low	Medium	6.5	Medium
Colfax-04	Drought and Water Shortage Mitigation	5	1-10 Years	Medium	High	5.25	Low

Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP provides the methodology and formula for prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (>6 and <8), High (8-11).

4.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 4-23 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The actions are dependent upon available funding and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in City priorities.

Table 4-23. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Colfax-01	Historic Downtown Fire Mitigation	This project will evaluate the historic downtown business buildings to see what fire prevention measures are advisable, what are feasible to accomplish, and identify sources of funding.	Wildfire	Colfax Building Department	Placer County Fire Department, CAL FIRE, California Office of Emergency Services	Staff Time, General Fund, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants
Colfax-02	Public Hazard Awareness Campaign	The City will implement a comprehensive multi-hazard outreach program to ascertain both broad and targeted educational needs throughout the community. The City will work with the County and other agencies as appropriate to develop timely and consistent annual outreach messages in order to communicate the risk and vulnerability of natural hazards of concern to the community. This includes measures the public can take to be better prepared and to reduce the damages and other impacts from a hazard event. The public outreach effort will leverage and build upon existing mechanisms.	Wildfire, Dam and Levee Failure, Drought, Earthquake, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, Freeze and Snow, High Winds and Tornadoes, Heavy Rains and Storms	Colfax City Manager's Office	Colfax Department of Public Works	Staff Time, General Fund, Placer County Office of Emergency Services, California Office of Emergency Services, Listos California

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Colfax-03	General Plan Safety Element Integration	To meet the requirements of AB 2140, each update of the MJHMP must be adopted into the General Plan.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Colfax Planning Department	City Manager	Staff time via in-kind contribution to support Placer County's Grant award.
Colfax-04	Drought and Water Shortage Mitigation	Establish city-wide water conservation policies and best management practices that incorporate the City, residents, businesses, and those who utilize groundwater. Establish a retrofit water supply program, continue to enforce the water efficient landscape requirements and promote groundwater recharge efforts.	Drought and Water Shortage	Colfax Public Works Department	Placer County Water Agency	Staff Time, General Fund, Fee programs for new development

5. City of Lincoln Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the City of Lincoln (the City) with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of the City of Lincoln, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses the City of Lincoln's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The MJHMP was developed to meet plan participation requirements for all participating jurisdictions while accommodating their specific needs and limitations. Because some participating jurisdictions are small agencies with limited staff, the planning process included establishing a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and engaging a contract consultant to undertake certain elements of the plan update on behalf of all jurisdictions. These elements included outreach to stakeholders and the public, risk assessment for all Citywide hazards of concern, initial ranking of hazard risks, updates of hazard mitigation goals and objectives, and establishment of procedures for implementing and maintaining the MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to the City of Lincoln as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

5.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The City of Lincoln identified MJHMP points of contact and developed this annex over the course of several months. The following City staff members had primary responsibility for preparation of the annex:

Primary Point of Contact: Anthony Mejia, Fire Chief

Address: 126 Joiner Pkwy, FS34, Lincoln, CA 95648

Phone Number: 916-434-3309

Email: Anthony.Mejia@lincolnca.gov

Alternate Point of Contact: Tolan Dworak, Battalion Chief Prevention

Address: 126 Joiner Pkwy, FS34, Lincoln, CA 95648

Phone Number: 916-434-3309

Email: Tolan.Dworak@lincolnca.gov

National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator: Roland Neufeld, Floodplain Manager

Address: 600 6th Street, Lincoln, CA 95648

Phone Number: 916-434-2481

Email: roland.neufeld@lincolnca.gov

The Fire Department represented the community on the Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All

departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through conducting public and stakeholder outreach, reviewing and contributing to the capability and risk assessments, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization. Table 5-1 summarizes City officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the City's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume 1.

Table 5-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Anthony Mejia	Fire	Fire Chief	Worksheets/ Lead
Tolan Dworak	Fire	Battalion Chief Prevention	Worksheets
Will Foote	Building	Building Official	Worksheets
Erin Frye	City Manager's Office	Economic Development Communication	Stakeholder Engagement

5.2 Community Profile

The City of Lincoln is one of five cities in Placer County and is located on the eastern edge of the Sacramento Valley floor at the base of the Sierra Nevada foothills. The City is located just east of State Route 65 (SR 65), which connects to Interstate 80 (I-80) approximately ten miles east of the City and south of SR 193. Lincoln encompasses 19.3 square miles and is at a general elevation of 164 feet above sea level. The City is traversed by a number of waterways, including Markham Ravine, Auburn Ravine, Ingram Slough, Orchard and Rock Creek, Raccoon Creek and Doty Ravine.

The City of Lincoln was named after Charles Lincoln Wilson, a real estate magnate who is largely credited with bringing the railroad to the area in 1861. The City was incorporated in 1890. Lincoln is the home of one of the County's oldest businesses, the Gladding McBean terra cotta clay manufacturing plant, which was established in 1875 when rich clay deposits of the Ione Formation were discovered nearby

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the City of Lincoln was 49,757, a 16.2 percent increase from the 2010 Census. The 2023 American Community Survey (ACS) estimated that the 2023 population of the City of Lincoln was 51,629.

Some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their housing. Data from the 2023 ACS indicates that 5.4 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 27.2 percent is 65 years of age or older, 1.5 percent is non-English speaking, 7.7 percent is below the poverty threshold, 13.4 percent has some form of disability, 7.1 percent has no broadband subscription, and 1.7 percent has no vehicle access.

5.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the City of Lincoln completed its own activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the people and stakeholders the City serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

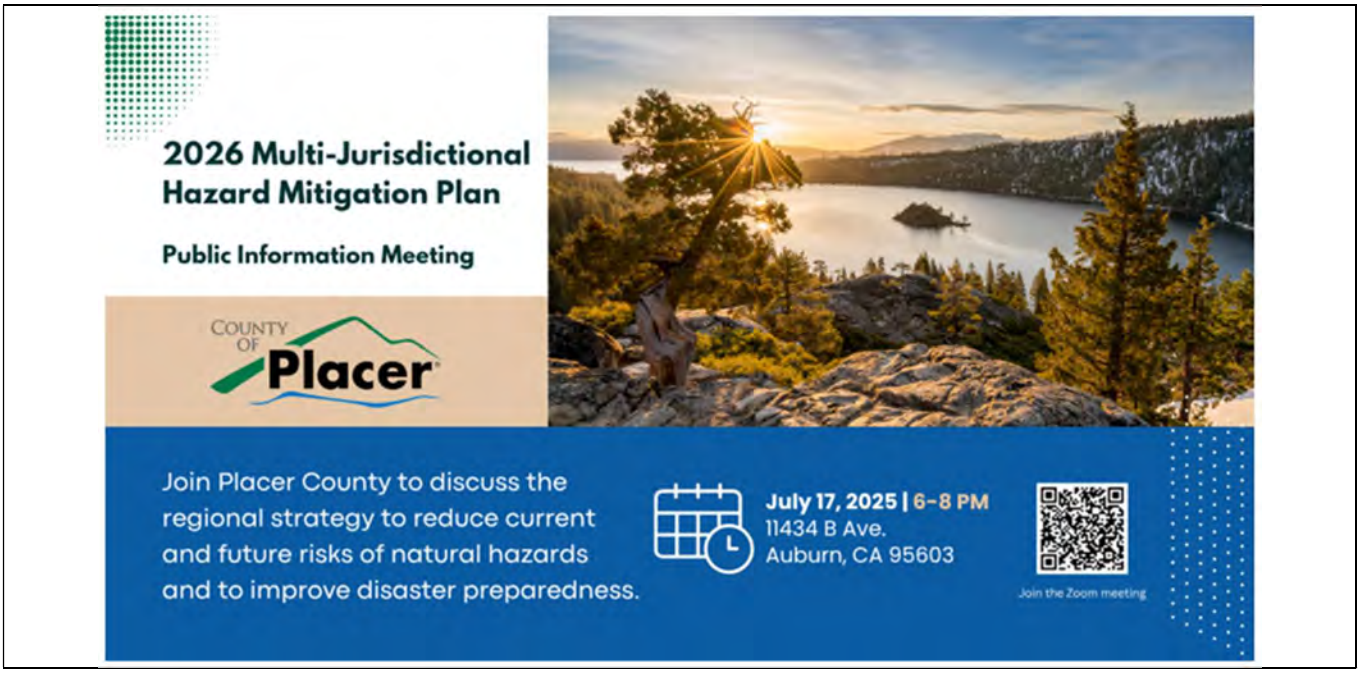
5.3.1 Outreach Activities

The City engaged underserved communities and vulnerable populations by inviting local organizations to participate in planning meetings, complete surveys, share community needs, and review draft materials. Their involvement helped ensure the MJHMP reflected the priorities and challenges of those most at risk during hazard events. Targeted outreach included partnerships with the Society of St. Vincent de Paul (Auburn Lincoln Region), Lincoln Hills Foundation, and The Salt Mine Food Closet, whose participation supported identifying and addressing critical needs within these communities. Public outreach efforts shown in Figure 5-1 and Figure 5-2.

Figure 5-1. Public Surveys



Figure 5-2. Public Outreach Activities



5.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

Public input for the City of Lincoln's MJHMP Annex was solicited through the public hazard mitigation survey, public meetings, and social media posts. Feedback from these efforts was analyzed to identify the hazards of greatest concern to residents. Of the 298 responses to the public survey, 51 respondents indicated that they live in Lincoln. These 51 respondents were extremely and very concerned about extreme heat and wildfires.

Four respondents reported living in a floodplain; one indicated that the property is covered by flood insurance and the other three are not covered by flood insurance. Key vulnerabilities reported by the public included wildfire buffer zones, evacuation routes, and water shortages.

Earlier in 2025, significant public concern was expressed regarding the new Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) maps released by CAL FIRE. Many residents sought clarification on how the updated maps might affect insurance, property values, and local evacuation planning.

In response, the City of Lincoln Fire Department developed and began implementing the Ready, Set, Go! Community Wildfire Preparedness Program. This program aims to educate residents about defensible space, home hardening, and evacuation readiness, ensuring that the City's mitigation strategy directly addresses the community's concerns related to wildfire risk and preparedness.

The City continues to use community events, public education, and social media outreach to promote awareness and preparedness across all hazard types.

5.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the City invited stakeholders to participate in the planning process. The following organizations were invited to participate by attending a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, responding to the stakeholder survey, contributing information and expertise to the plan, and reviewing the draft plan. Their input helped identify hazards, assess vulnerabilities, and develop effective mitigation strategies for the MJHMP.

5.4.1 Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities

These stakeholders implement projects to reduce the impact of natural hazards on the people, buildings, economy, and environment of Placer County and support the services the City of Lincoln provides to the community.

- City of Lincoln Public Works
- Cal-Fire
- Placer County Office of Emergency Services

5.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These stakeholders have their own jurisdictions with the authority to regulate their own zoning and planning. Their expertise is essential for identifying land use vulnerabilities, aligning mitigation strategies with planning goals, and ensuring regulatory consistency throughout the hazard mitigation process.

- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency
- City of Lincoln Community Development
- City of Lincoln Engineering Department

5.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are neighboring communities located in or around the City of Auburn. Their collaboration helps ensure regional alignment and coordination in hazard mitigation and planning efforts.

- City of Rocklin
- Placer County

5.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around the City of Auburn. Their input helps ensure the plan addresses the needs of key private sector and community service providers.

- Western Placer Unified School District
- Lincoln Area Chamber of Commerce
- Thunder Valley Casino Resort

5.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These stakeholder are nonprofit and community-based organizations that provide services in and around the City of Auburn. Their input will help shape inclusive and effective mitigation strategies.

- American Red Cross
- Assistance League of Greater Placer
- Lincoln Families
- Lincoln Hills Foundation
- Salt Mine Food Closet
- Society of St. Vincent de Paul (Auburn Lincoln Region)

5.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

The City of Lincoln performed an inventory and analysis of existing authorities, policies, programs and resources that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume 1 describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Regulatory capabilities
- Planning capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative capabilities
- Technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and policy

documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Lincoln to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing City procedures.

The full list of capabilities assessed is available in Appendix B. Capabilities that the jurisdiction has available are described in the following sections.

5.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 5-2 summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the City. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 5-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Building Code **Lincoln Municipal Code** Title 15 – Buildings and Construction**, adopting the** California Building Standards Code (CBC) **with local amendments.**	The CBC includes seismic, wind, flood, and Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) construction standards. Lincoln's local amendments address local climatic, geographic, and topographic conditions. These codes directly support hazard mitigation by enhancing construction resilience, regulating ignition-resistant materials in WUI areas, and meeting FEMA flood-resistant construction standards.	Future updates can integrate direct reference to the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) and strengthen requirements for defensible space, fire-resistant zones, and electrification-related safety concerns. Expansion is possible through City Council approval.	Building Division, City of Lincoln Community Development Department
Zoning / Land Use Code **Lincoln Municipal Code Title 18 – Zoning**	Zoning regulates placement and intensity of development, enabling avoidance of flood-prone areas, high-risk wildfire zones, and environmentally sensitive lands. Zoning supports mitigation by regulating density, setbacks, buffers, and open space preservation.	Zoning could further integrate hazard-specific overlay zones, such as wildfire defensible space overlays or enhanced flood corridor buffers.	Planning Division, Community Development

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Subdivision Code **Lincoln Municipal Code Title 17 – Subdivisions**	Subdivision regulations ensure adequate access, fire flow, storm drainage, and infrastructure capacity—all of which reduce hazard vulnerabilities. Requirements for secondary access support wildfire evacuation readiness.	The City may strengthen requirements for wildfire-safe roadway design, emergency access standards, and stormwater resilience measures.	Planning & Engineering Division
Site Plan/ Site Review Code **Lincoln Municipal Code** Chapter 18.52 – Site Plan and Design Review	Site plan review ensures that developments consider drainage, grading, access, landscaping, and fire department requirements. Supports hazard mitigation through project-level review.	Could add explicit hazard-resilience review criteria tied to the LHMP.	Planning
Stormwater Management Code or Program **Lincoln Municipal Code Title 13 – Public Services; Chapter 13.18 – Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control**	Regulates runoff, erosion, detention basins, and pollution prevention. This reduces flood risk and improves watershed resilience.	City can incorporate Low-Impact Development (LID) incentives and strengthen enforcement for private stormwater facility maintenance.	Public Works
Erosion / Sediment Control Program **Lincoln Municipal Code Chapter 13.18 – Stormwater Quality and project-specific SWPPPs.**	Controls construction-related erosion and sedimentation, protecting waterways and limiting flood sedimentation impacts.	Could include more explicit enforcement mechanisms or integration with wildfire slope-stability mitigation.	Public Works
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s) **Lincoln Municipal Code includes various environmental protections, including:** • **Chapter 12.28 – Heritage Trees** • **Title 12 – Parks and Trees** • **Stormwater Pollution Prevention (13.18)**	Tree preservation and environmental regulations reduce erosion, maintain buffers, and support wildfire and flood mitigation.	City may integrate defensible space requirements and urban forest fuel-management guidelines.	Planning/Public Works
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance **Lincoln Municipal Code** Chapter 15.60 – Flood Damage Prevention	Chapter 15.60 regulates development in Special Flood Hazard Areas, elevating structures, reducing flood exposure, and ensuring NFIP compliance.	Could integrate future climate-driven flood modeling and enhanced freeboard requirements.	Planning/Public Works

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Emergency Management Ordinance **Lincoln Municipal Code** Chapter 2.48 – Emergency Organization and Disaster Council	Establishes local authority for disaster response, EOC activation, and emergency powers. Supports hazard mitigation through improved preparedness and continuity.	Can be updated to directly reference the LHMP and emergency mitigation strategies.	Lincoln Fire/ Police Department / OES
Open Space and Conservation Program General Plan Conservation & Open Space Elements**; implemented via zoning.**	N/A	Could integrate wildfire buffer zones and riparian setback enhancements.	Planning
Other Code, Ordinance, or Regulation Related to Natural Hazards **Fire Code (Title 8.04) – adoption of the California Fire Code with local amendments** **Hazardous Materials regulations (fire code enforcement)** **Grading regulations (part of development review)**	Fire Code adoption strongly supports wildfire mitigation, defensible space, and risk reduction.	Could adopt a WUI overlay zone and enhanced vegetation-management standards.	Lincoln Fire Department; Planning/ Engineering

5.5.2 Planning Capability

The MJHMP Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 5-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The City identified the following gaps and limitations. The absence of a Disaster Debris Management Plan and a Substantial Damage Response Plan could delay recovery operations after a major emergency, making it harder to safely reopen damaged areas and qualify for FEMA reimbursement. In addition, the lack of a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) limits the City's ability to maintain essential services during extended disruptions.

Table 5-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
City of Lincoln General Plan 2050 (Adopted 2008; long-term horizon through 2050)	The General Plan's Safety Element addresses natural hazards including flooding, wildfire, seismic risks, and hazardous materials. It provides the policy basis for integrating hazard mitigation into land use planning, open space preservation, circulation planning, and infrastructure development. The 2021 MJHMP was integrated with the General Plan for AB 2140 compliance.	The General Plan could be updated to explicitly reference the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) and incorporate climate-adaptation measures such as extreme heat, updated flood modeling, and future wildfire risk projections.	Planning/ Community Development Department
City of Lincoln Capital Improvement Program (Updated as part of the City's multi-year budgeting process)	The CIP guides long-term investment in streets, drainage, utilities, and public safety facilities. These projects inherently reduce hazard vulnerability by improving stormwater capacity, constructing redundant infrastructure, upgrading roads for evacuation, and enhancing fire protection systems.	The CIP can incorporate a dedicated section for hazard-resilience projects.	Public Works
Lincoln Municipal Code Chapter 13.18 – Stormwater Quality Management and Discharge Control	Stormwater regulations and BMPs reduce flooding, erosion, and pollutant transport while supporting watershed health. These efforts directly support hazard mitigation.	Further incorporating Low-Impact Development (LID) strategies and incentivizing private-site stormwater improvements would enhance citywide drainage and flood resilience.	Public Works
City Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (Created 2015; updated 2024)	The SWPPP provides construction-phase erosion control, protects waterways, and reduces sedimentation impacts that can worsen flooding.	The SWPPP will be amended or revised as needed	Public Works
Land Use Element of the General Plan 2050	Directly guides where development can occur, enabling avoidance of high-risk wildfire areas, floodplains, and areas with environmental sensitivity.	The Land Use Plan could incorporate a hazard-overlay mapping layer to refine development suitability in wildfire and flood-prone areas.	Planning
Open Space designations within General Plan Land Use and Conservation Elements	Open space areas naturally provide wildfire buffers, floodplain space, habitat protection, and erosion control.	The City could strengthen riparian corridor protections and establish wildfire buffer management standards in designated open space zones.	Planning/ Fire Department
Habitat Conservation Plan	The City does not have a habitat conservation plan.	A regional HCP could support long-term conservation and wildfire-buffer strategies, but would require multi-agency leadership.	Planning
Economic policies within the General Plan 2050	Economic resilience contributes to community stability after hazard events. Policies support diversified business growth and ensure economic viability of recovery.	The City could integrate hazard-resilient building and business continuity guidance into future economic development strategies.	Planning

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Community Wildfire Protection Plan - 2012	Community wide planning effort that included various fire departments, Fire Safe Councils, county officials, and landowners.	Placer County is in the process of updating and expects the updated plan to be released in 2027.	Fire
Community Forest Management Plan **N/A (No formal plan; the Fire Department conducts fuel management and vegetation mitigation)**	N/A	The City could adopt a formal community forest or fuel-management plan aligned with defensible-space requirements.	Fire
Circulation Element of the General Plan 2050	Transportation infrastructure affects evacuation, emergency access, and stormwater movement. Roadway classifications guide safe evacuation design.	The City could integrate a formal evacuation traffic-flow analysis and hazard-resilient roadway standards.	Public Works
Agriculture Plan	N/A	Not a priority unless agricultural operations become part of hazard-resilience strategies.	Planning
Climate Action/ Resiliency/Sustainability Plan	N/A	A dedicated Climate Action Plan could address wildfire-smoke resilience, extreme heat, energy reliability, and long-term hazard trends.	Planning
Tourism Plan **Tourism policies incorporated into the City's economic strategies**	Tourism-related planning supports economic recovery after disasters.	Future tourism planning could include resilient-infrastructure requirements for event spaces and public venues.	Economic Development
Downtown Master Plan	The plan guides revitalization of Downtown Lincoln by updating zoning, supporting mixed-use development, and improving infrastructure. These improvements enhance resilience by concentrating growth in low-hazard areas and modernizing key infrastructure that supports emergency access and recovery.	Hazard-resilience elements such as fire-safe materials, improved drainage, and emergency access upgrades, can be incorporated as the plan moves toward adoption.	Economic Development/ Planning Division
Specific Plans & General Development Plans (e.g., Village 1, Village 2, Village 5, Village 7)	These plans regulate roadway networks, drainage, open space, and infrastructure—all contributing to hazard mitigation in new development areas.	Future specific plans can further integrate wildfire-safe design, redundant access, flood-detention basins, and vegetative-fuel-management requirements.	Economic Development/ Planning Division & Engineering Division
Lincoln Emergency Operations Plan	The EOP guides emergency response, EOC functions, public warning, and resource coordination, supporting hazard mitigation through preparedness. The EOP is integrated with the 2021 MJHMP.	The EOP can be updated to reflect 2026 MJHMP mitigation strategies and climate-related hazard scenarios.	Lincoln Fire Department/ Lincoln Police Department

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Continuity of Operations Plan	N/A	A formal COOP would support long-term resilience of City operations, especially for prolonged power loss or large-scale disasters.	Fire Department / City Manager's Office
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	N/A	Placer County incorporates the THIRA into the MJHMP, of which Lincoln is included.	Fire Department/ OES
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	N/A	Lincoln does not maintain a formal Post-Disaster Recovery Plan.	City Manager's Office / Fire Department / Public Works
Public Health Plan "Placer County Public Health Strategic Plan-2021"	Lincoln relies on county-level public health planning for all public health related hazards.	-	Placer County Public Health in coordination with Emergency Manager
Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan – Lincoln	Lincoln participates as a planning partner in the multi-jurisdictional LHMP. The plan identifies Lincoln's risks, vulnerabilities, and mitigation actions.	-	Lincoln in coordination with Placer County OES and other county partners.

Several of the local plans currently in place for the City have already been integrated into the MJHMP, as described in the second column above. These documents incorporate hazard-related policies and mitigation priorities, including seismic safety standards, floodplain development restrictions, and growth management strategies. As these local plans are updated, information from the approved MJHMP, such as risk assessments, vulnerability data, and prioritized projects, can be incorporated to maintain consistency and reinforce long-term resilience goals. The departments noted as responsible in the table above will be responsible for integrating data, information, goals, and actions from the MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

5.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 5-4 summarizes the capabilities of the City of Lincoln to oversee and track development.

Table 5-4. Development and Permitting Capability

Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Do you issue development permits? • **If yes, what department is responsible?** • **If no, what is your process for tracking new development?**	City planning and engineering divisions complete the development process. The City tracks the approved development maps via building permits.
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • **If yes, please describe.**	The Housing Element (2021–2029) includes a detailed inventory identifying vacant and non-entitled sites, cataloging each by APN, project name, acreage, zoning designation, and estimated unit capacity

Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Describe the level of build-out in your jurisdiction.	The City of Lincoln is continuing to grow with a recent 2800 acre annexation of Village 5A.

5.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 5-5 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the City.

Table 5-5. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Planning Board/Commission	The Planning Commission reviews land use applications, zoning amendments, and development proposals. Its decisions directly support hazard mitigation by ensuring projects comply with building, stormwater, and safety standards.
Planning Department	Oversees General Plan implementation, zoning, environmental review, and long-range planning. This department integrates hazard mitigation policies into land use decisions and can further enhance resilience by incorporating LHMP strategies during project review.
Environmental Board/Commission	Sustainability Advisory Committee
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Integrates disaster resilience into business attraction and retention strategies
Public Works/Highway Department	Manages critical infrastructure, drainage systems, and road clearing
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Enforces building codes and land-use regulations; conducts design reviews
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Coordinates disaster response and recovery; maintains the hazard mitigation plan
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Reduces immediate physical risks by maintaining clear drainage paths to prevent local flooding and trimming limbs to prevent power outages/debris during storms.
Mutual aid agreements	Expands staff capacity and resource availability by formalizing support from neighboring jurisdictions during large-scale hazard events.
Human Resources Manual ***e.g., Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?***	Job descriptions do not include hazard mitigation projects. However, duties are captured as “other duties as assigned”.

5.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 5-6 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the City.

Table 5-6. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Staff that can aid in reducing projects that would be subject to high hazard locations
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Building Board of Appeals
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Staff provides technical expertise for hazard-related design reviews and supports the development of mitigation projects
Transportation planner	Leads initiatives to ensure evacuation routes and critical transit infrastructure
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Dedicated personnel available to evaluate the financial viability and long-term cost-effectiveness
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Trained staff available to quickly evaluate structural integrity and community impacts following a disaster event.
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	Ensures mitigation initiatives and outreach efforts are equitable and reach the community's most at-risk residents.
Full-Time Building Official	Provides continuous oversight of building code compliance and enforces safety standards to reduce structural vulnerability.
Surveyor(s)	Provides critical spatial data and mapping support for project site identification and flood elevation certificates.
Floodplain Administrator	Manages local floodplain ordinances and ensures all development meets or exceeds federal and state flood risk standards.
Emergency Manager	Identified by the Municipal Code
Grant Managers and/or Writer(s)	Various staff researches and completes as needed
GIS Coordinator/Analyst	Dedicated staff member

5.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 5-7 summarizes financial resources available to the City of Lincoln.

Table 5-7. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Community development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR, CDBG-MIT)	CDBG funds may support eligible mitigation projects—such as drainage improvements, accessibility upgrades, and community facility hardening. The City can expand use of CDBG for resilience-focused infrastructure.
Capital improvements project funding	The CIP funds long-term infrastructure upgrades (roads, stormwater, utilities). Many CIP projects inherently reduce hazard risk. Future CIP cycles could include a dedicated hazard-resilience category.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	The City has authority to pursue voter-approved taxes.
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	User fees support operation and maintenance of municipal utilities. Adjustments could be structured to fund resilience upgrades (stormwater basins, sewer system hardening). Electric services are provided by outside agencies.
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Development impact fees are collected. These fees could be expanded to offset hazard-related impacts of growth.
Stormwater utility fee	The City has the capability of implementing a stormwater utility fee

Financial Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Lincoln may issue GO bonds with voter approval. These could be used to fund large-scale hazard mitigation infrastructure.
Incur debt through special tax bonds	The City can issue special tax bonds with voter approval. These could be used to fund targeted hazard mitigation efforts in defined districts.
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	Lincoln has the ability through planning and budgeting to avoid investing in hazard-prone areas.
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Lincoln is eligible for various grant programs and has utilized them for various hazard reduction projects.
Open Space Acquisition funding programs	Lincoln is eligible for state and federal open space and conservation grants, which could be used to preserve land as wildfire buffers, floodplains, or greenbelts to reduce hazard exposure.
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	Lincoln may be eligible for environmental and watershed protection grants, which could provide co-benefits for hazard mitigation, particularly for stormwater quality and erosion control.

5.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 5-8 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to the City of Lincoln.

Table 5-8. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Public information officer or communications office	The City does not have a dedicated full-time PIO; however, the Economic Development Director serves as the lead PIO for City communications, coordinating messaging across departments. This structure supports hazard alerting, public education, and emergency updates. Expanding cross-training could further strengthen crisis communication capabilities.
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	The City has dedicated personnel for website development.
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Hazard mitigation information is shared on the City's website as appropriate and can be expanded to include more detailed preparedness resources and links to regional and state guidance.
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	The City of Lincoln uses Facebook and other platforms for community updates, including wildfire preparedness, evacuation information, and seasonal hazard awareness. Additional use of graphics, videos, and multi-language content could improve outreach.
Community newsletter	The City regularly shares information through newsletters and community updates. These could be expanded to include more hazard-specific preparedness tips, seasonal reminders, and updates on mitigation projects.
Local news	Lincoln will use local TV outlets and other hazard events, emergency response, and preparedness messages. Partnerships with these outlets can be further developed for future educational opportunities.
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Additional committees or subgroups could focus specifically on resilience initiatives.
Hazard awareness campaigns (Severe Weather Awareness Week, public events)	The Fire Department and GAAFSC participate in Firewise events, Preparedness Month activities, and public meetings on wildfire hazard reduction.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Schools conduct safety drills and receive support from Police and Fire. Additional curriculum on hazard awareness and family preparedness could improve response readiness among youth.

Outreach Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved communities	Local and regional partners support older adults, medically fragile individuals, and underserved communities. Coordination could be expanded for evacuation assistance and targeted hazard-preparedness outreach.
Does the jurisdiction have any public outreach mechanisms / programs in place to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events?	The City disseminates hazard information through the website, social media, newsletters, Fire Department outreach, and partner organizations. Future improvements could include multi-language expansion and dedicated preparedness workshops.

5.5.8 Community Classifications

Table 5-9 summarizes classifications for community programs available to the City of Lincoln.

Table 5-9. Community Classifications

Program	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	Yes	-	March, 1980
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	2/2x	January 2025

— = *Unavailable*

5.5.9 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 5-10 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the City’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction has the capability to effectively respond, plans or policies that exceed minimum requirements, and deployable resources that decrease vulnerability.
- Moderate adaptive capacity means minimum requirements are in place, capabilities are moderate, mitigation measures are identified but not implemented widely, and the jurisdiction can recover but needs outside resources.
- Weak adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction does not have the capability to effectively respond, which leads to an increase in vulnerability. Examples include weak, outdated, or inconsistent plans, policies, codes, or ordinances, no redundancies, limited to no deployable resources, and limited capabilities to respond.

Table 5-10. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	No exposure due to geography or elevation; no adaptive measures required
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Drought and Water Shortage	Moderate
Earthquake	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Moderate
Freeze and Snow	Moderate
Heavy Rains and Storms	Moderate
High Winds and Tornadoes	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

5.6 National Flood Insurance Program

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Section 3.1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

5.6.1 NFIP Compliance

The City of Lincoln has participated in the NFIP since 1980. As of 2024, the City has 64 active NFIP policies within the jurisdiction. Since 1986, the City has processed eight claims for total payments of $65,572. Table 5-11 provides a summary of NFIP compliance in the City.

Table 5-11. NFIP Compliance

NFIP Topic	Answer
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Engineering Department
Date adopted latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (Firm):	January 22, 2019
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	No
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? • **If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?**	N/A
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	Engineering Department verifies projects are not in a flood plain utilizing the FEMA website
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Building Department review
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Lack of funding

NFIP Topic	Answer
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? • **If so, state the violations.**	Unknown
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	Unknown
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance? • **What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?**	Lincoln Municipal Code Chapter 15.60 – Flood Damage Prevention
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? • **If exceeds, in what ways?**	Meets
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? • **For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?**	Lincoln Municipal Code 15.30 Grading, erosion and sediment control, 16.56 Slope development standards, 16 Application filing requirements
Are the community's floodplain management regulatory standards sufficient for current and future conditions? • **Future conditions may include changes to population, development patterns, precipitation patterns, and natural floodplain functions.**	Yes
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No

5.6.2 Repetitive Loss

Table 5-12 summarizes residential and non-residential repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss in the City of Lincoln. The City of Lincoln contains one NFIP-designated repetitive loss commercial property. This repetitive loss property does not qualify as a severe repetitive loss property under both NFIP and FMA criteria. This area has experienced a total of two repetitive flood-related losses, resulting in cumulative net payment of $44,938 for property and contents damage.

Table 5-12. Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss

Type of Repetitive Loss	Residential	Non-Residential
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	**0**	**1**
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	**0**	**0**
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	**0**	**0**
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	**0**	**0**

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

NFIP Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. In both instances, at least two of the claims must be within 10 years of each other, and claims made within 10 days of each other will be counted as one claim.

FMA Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: An NFIP-Insured structure that has incurred flood-related damage for which four or more separate claims payments have been made, with the amount of each claim (including building and contents payments) exceeding $5,000, and with the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeding $20,000; or for which at least two separate claims payments (building payments only) have been made under such coverage, with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the market value of the building.

Source: (FEMA 2024)

Activity 510 for FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS) Program classifies communities based on the number of NFIP repetitive loss properties. The City of Lincoln is a Category B community, with only one repetitive loss property to date, so it must meet the Category B requirements listed in Table 5-13.

Table 5-13. CRS Repetitive Loss Category

Repetitive Loss Category	Determination
Category A	A community that has no repetitive loss properties, or whose repetitive loss properties all have been mitigated. Category A community has no special requirements expect to submit information to update the repetitive loss list, as needed, for their CRS program.
Category B	A community with at least one, but fewer than 50, repetitive loss properties that have not been mitigated. At each verification visit for their CRS program, Category B community must: • Prepare a map of the repetitive loss areas (see Section 503 of the CRS Coordinator's Manual). • Review and describe its repetitive loss problem • Prepare a list of the addresses of all properties with insurable buildings in those areas • Undertake an annual outreach project to those addresses (see Section 504 in the CRS Coordinator's Manual). A copy of the outreach project is submitted with each year's recertification.
Category C	A community with 50 or more repetitive loss properties that have not been mitigated. Category C community must: • Do the same things as a Category B community. • Prepare and adopt a Repetitive Loss Area Analysis (RLAA) for all repetitive loss areas, or prepare and adopt a Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) that includes full credit for 510 FMP Step 5(c). ELAA and FMPs are described under Activity 510 of the CRS Coordinator's Manual.

Source: (FEMA CRS Coordinator's Manual 2025)

5.6.3 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 5-14 provides a summary of the NFIP program and flood vulnerability in the City of Lincoln.

Table 5-14. Flood Vulnerability Summary

Flood Topic	Answer
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction. • **Include sources of water, depth of flooding, velocities, and warning time**	Flood areas follow streams and waterways.
Describe past floods in your jurisdiction. • **Include worst floods, amount of damage, and community impacts**	None in recent history
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding? • **If yes, describe how list is updated and who maintains list**	No
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? • **If yes, describe the projects underway**	Unknown
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? • **How many were declared for recent events in your jurisdiction?**	If the damage exceeds half the value (either assessed value or appraised value) of the structure, then it is determined to be substantially damaged.
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? • **If there are mitigated properties, how were the projects funded?**	Unknown
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation? • **If yes, describe how list is updated and who maintains list** • **How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?**	No
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? • **If not, state why.**	Yes

5.7 Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The hazard profiles in Volume 1 provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of the City of Lincoln's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

5.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the City are shown in Figure 5-3 through Figure 5-6. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which the City of Lincoln has significant exposure.

Figure 5-3. Flood Hazard Area

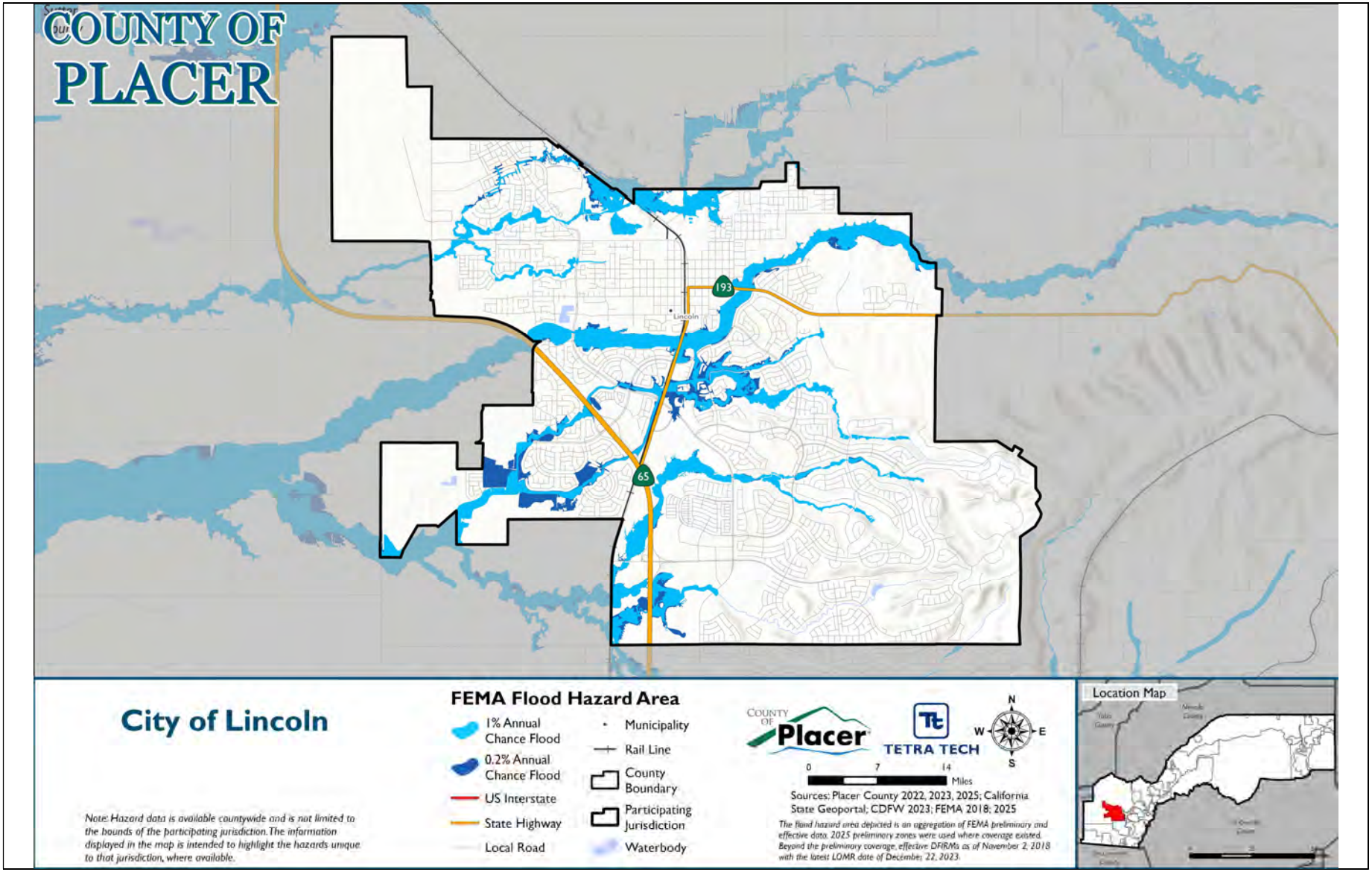


Figure 5-4. Landslide Hazard Area

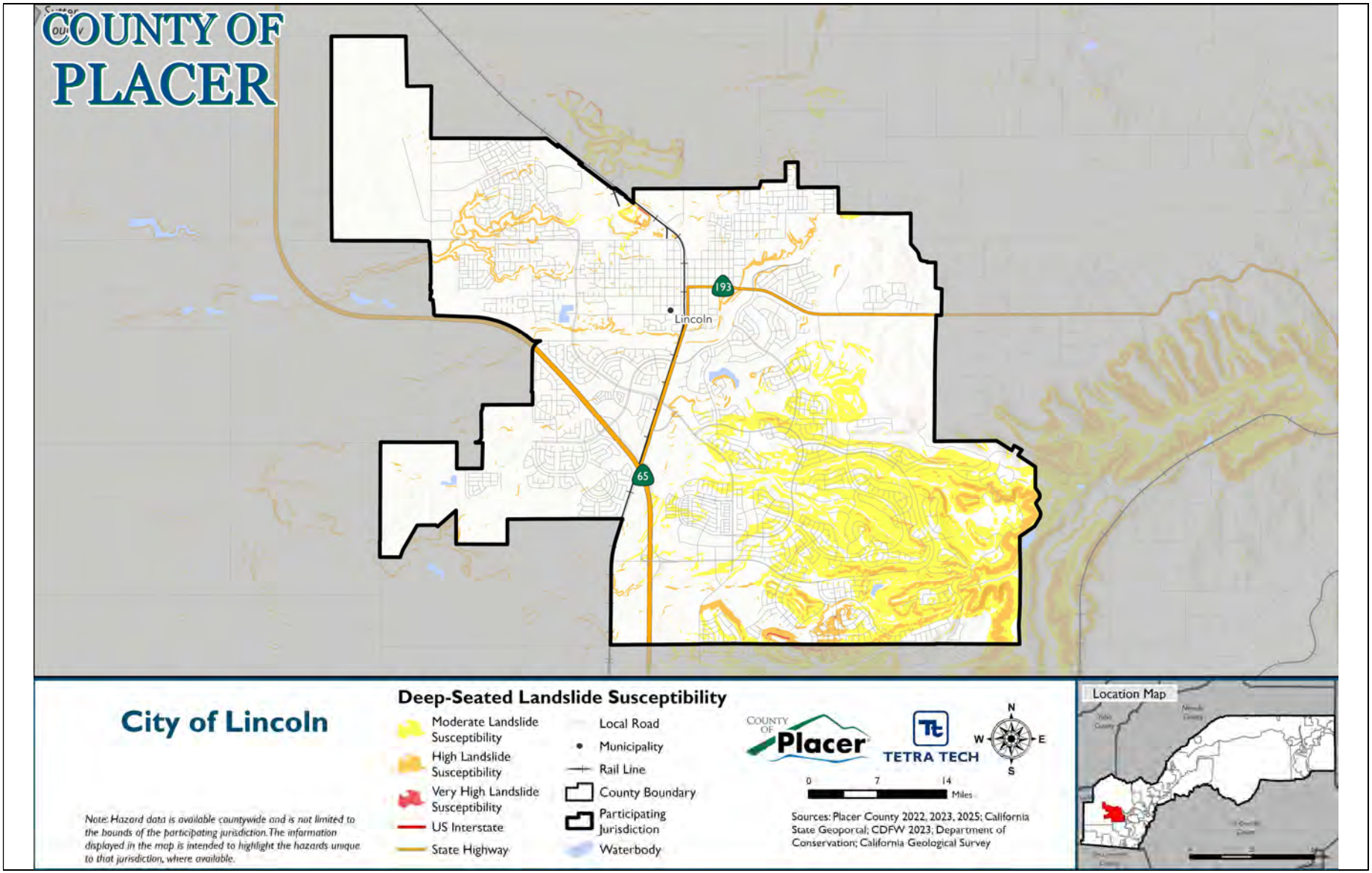


Figure 5-5. NEHRP Soil Class D Hazard Area

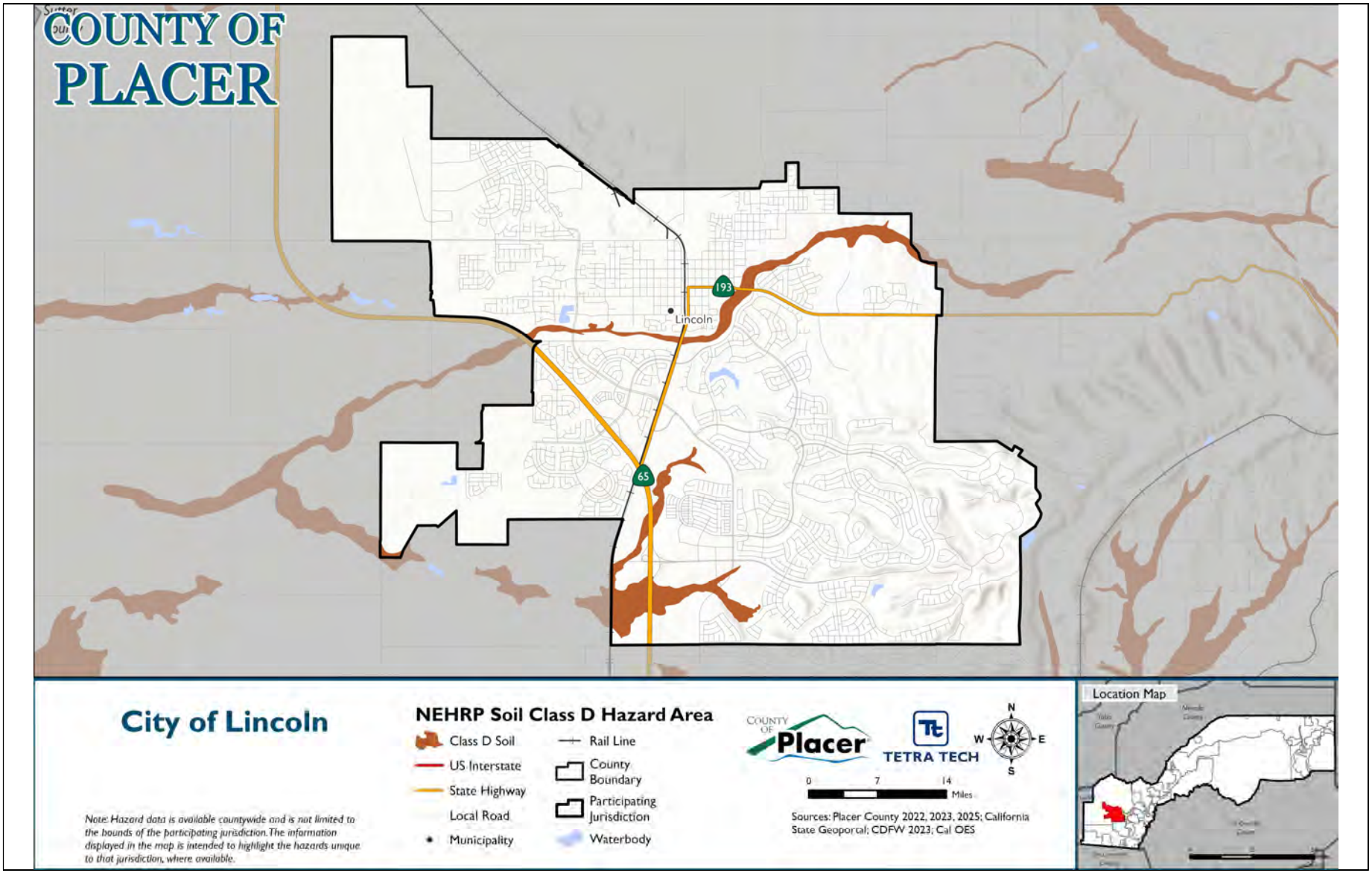
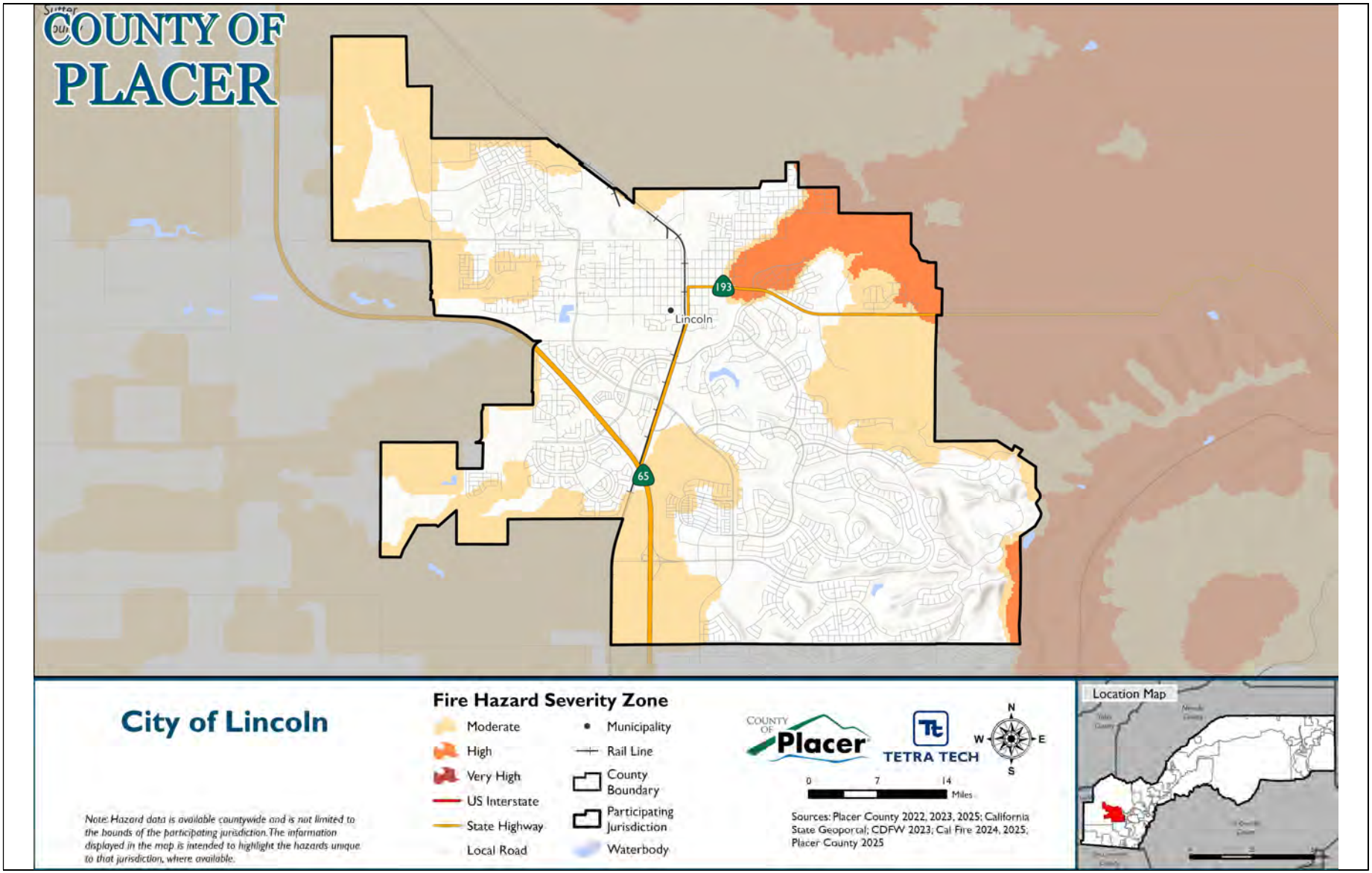


Figure 5-6. Wildfire Hazard Area



5.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 5-15 provides details on loss and damage in the City of Lincoln during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 5-15. Hazard Event History in the City of Lincoln, 2020 to 2024

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
January 4, 2023	January 4, 2023	High Wind	A powerful atmospheric river brought very strong winds with moderate to heavy rain and renewed flooding of the already elevated waterways. There were dangerous mountain travel conditions at Sierra pass levels with 6 to 18 inches of snow above 6500 feet. Winds gusted up to 50-60 mph in the Valley, with gusts up to 70 to 100 mph in the mountains. There were widespread trees down, blocking roads and causing numerous power outages across the area. Rainfall amounts were 1 to 3 inches in the Central Valley and 2 to 6 inches in the foothills and mountains. There were 2 fatalities reported, one due to drowning, and the other due to a rain-related car accident. A very large tree was reported in the roadway at McComber St, Florin, approximately 40 feet tall. Around 15,000 SMUD customers without power and thousands without power in the PG&E area. McClellan Airfield reported gusts of 45 to 51 mph through the evening. Placerville Airport reported winds from the south at 29 mph with a gust of 39 mph at 6:15 pm PST.	Powerlines were knocked down, and debris in streets due to downed trees.
February 4, 2024	February 5, 2024	High Wind, Flood	A major winter storm moved in from the south on February 4th, bringing heavy rain, strong winds, thunderstorms and heavy mountain snow through February 7th. Damaging winds brought down trees and caused widespread power outages. Flooding and strong winds resulted in multiple fatalities. Chain controls were observed in the mountains. Heavy rain brought nuisance flooding on roads and urban areas and rises to rivers, creeks and streams, with generally 1 to 3 inches of storm total rain reported across the Valley and foothills. Numerous reports of downed power lines and trees across the area, closing roads and damaging cars. California Highway Patrol and Placer County OES reported a fatality of a driver. Nevada County Air Park reported a max gust of 52 mph. Nevada County OES reported widespread power outages and downed trees across roads and into structures, with moderate impacts to telecommunications. El Dorado County OES reported 40 calls for service related to trees and wires down, at least 5 buildings struck by trees, and 1 uninjured person trapped in a mobile home from a tree on top of the home.	The city of Lincoln had power lines down in some residential neighborhoods.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
July 2, 2024	July 13, 2024	Excessive Heat	A long-duration heat event brought dangerously hot conditions with widespread Major to Extreme HeatRisk to interior Northern California over the first two weeks of July. Multiple temperature records were broken or tied over this timeframe. The Sacramento County Coroner reported two fatalities due to the extreme heat, one on July 6th and one on July 7th. Temperatures cooled slightly for a brief period in the Southern Sacramento Valley, Delta and Carquinez Strait, and Northern San Joaquin Valley on July 8th and 9th, but conditions were still hot, before ramping up again on July 10th. Dangerously hot daytime high temperatures of 100 to 115 degrees were observed from July 2nd through July 13th. Little relief from the heat was observed overnight, with low temperatures around the 60s to mid-70s over the same timeframe. Temperatures cooled slightly on July 8th and 9th, but conditions were still hot. Temperatures ramped back up again on the 10th and continued through the 13th.	The City of Lincoln had an increased number of calls due to heat related illness.

5.7.3 Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume 1. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions.

The City of Lincoln reviewed the preliminary hazard ranking calculated as described in Volume 1 to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the City indicated the following concerns and vulnerabilities relevant to a local ranking of the identified hazards:

- **Avalanche:** Hazard ranking changed from low to no exposure due to Lincoln's topography; removed from the mitigation strategy.
- **Freeze and Snow:** Hazard ranking changed from low to no exposure because of Lincoln's valley climate; omitted from the plan.
- **Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow:** Minimal slope terrain and stable soils result in negligible potential for landslides or debris flow within city limits.
- **Wildfire:** While some wildland-urban interface exists, strong prevention programs and limited vegetation density keep overall risk low.

Table 5-16 shows the City of Lincoln's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high or medium risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the City; hazards with a low ranking are not considered to be hazards of local concern for the City. The assessment of vulnerability and potential impacts in the section below focuses on the hazards of local concern. Mitigation actions also target those hazards, though some of the identified actions additionally provide potential risk-reduction benefits for lower-ranked hazards.

Table 5-16. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	No exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	Low
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Low
Freeze and Snow	No exposure
Heavy Rains and Storms	Low
High Winds and Tornadoes	Low
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Low
Wildfire	Low

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

5.7.4 Vulnerability Assessment

Table 5-17 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for the City of Lincoln. These issues were identified based on local knowledge, the hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, current capabilities, and the assessments of hazard vulnerability and potential impacts described in detail in Volume 1. Addressing these issues is an important community priority for the City, and the mitigation strategy has been developed to incorporate, where feasible, actions that would help to resolve one or more of these issues.

Table 5-17. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazards
To meet the requirements of AB 2140, each update of the MJHMP must be adopted into the General Plan.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Wildfire
City residents are unclear about potential hazards that could impact the City and activities required to mitigate those hazards.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Wildfire
Residents living near wildland-urban interface areas often lack understanding of evacuation timing and defensible space requirements. This program will reduce confusion, enhance preparedness, and support safe and timely evacuations during wildfire events.	Drought and Water Shortage, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
While the City understands the risk posed by wildfires, there is not currently a prioritized list of projects to reduce wildfire risk, improve vegetation management, and enhance community resilience.	Drought and Water Shortage, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, Wildfire
The City is located in Fire Hazard Severity Zones and does not have a standalone plan to identify priority areas for wildfire mitigation projects.	Wildfire

Issue	Related Hazards
Existing bridges owned by the City experience flooding issues during heavy rain events.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
During heavy rain, excess flows from Raccoon Creek create flooding in the downtown area.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
Several City road experience flooding issues during episodes of heavy rain, which cause traffic and safety issues.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
Existing storm drainage lines along some City streets do not meet existing City standards and are overloaded during heavy rain episodes, straining the overall drainage system of the City.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
Existing sediment and debris buildup at bridge piers and abutments reduce the flow capacity of City bridges and increase the risk of flood damage during heavy rain episodes.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
The Lincoln Crossings development is at risk from flooding due to high floodplain elevations.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
The Union Pacific Railroad and Lincoln Boulevard crossings at Markham Ravine are prone to flooding during heavy rain episodes.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
The south tributary of the Markham Ravine channel is at risk from flooding during heavy rain episodes.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
Existing flood maps of the Markham Ravine watershed do not reach the level of accuracy to predict flood behavior and identify flood risks.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
While there are identified flood risk hotspots in the City, the causes and potential remedies have not undergone rigorous analysis by engineers and flood professionals.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms

5.7.5 Potential Hazard Impacts

Table 5-18 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on the City of Lincoln (hazards identified as medium or high risk in Table 5-16).

Table 5-18. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
High Winds	High winds can knock down powerlines and uproot trees, resulting in debris blocking streets. These conditions may cause widespread power outages, impede emergency response, and create hazardous travel conditions for residents and first responders.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Heavy rains and storms have led to flooding and power outages in the City.
High Winds and Tornadoes	High winds and tornadoes can damage roofs and facilities, cause tree branches to fall, and topple large vehicles on public roads.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	City facilities are located in moderate or high landslide susceptibility areas. A landslide, mudslide, or debris flow could block roads, damage facilities and equipment, or endanger lives. Lincoln City Fire Station #35 and the Lincoln Library are located in the Moderate Landslide Susceptibility Hazard Area.
Wildfire	Developed areas within the City face significant wildfire risk, which could result in property loss, evacuation needs, and threats to public safety. The Guiding Stars Academy is located in the High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and 26 critical facilities are located in the Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zone.

5.7.6 Changing Conditions that May Impact Risk

POPULATION PATTERNS AND TRENDS

Lincoln experienced explosive growth between 2000 and 2010, jumping from 11,205 to 42,819, a nearly fourfold increase. Growth has slowed but remains strong, with 51,629 (12.5 percent of County total) in 2023, signaling its evolution into a major suburban hub and a key driver of County growth.

CHANGES IN LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Permit data presented in Table 5-19 provides an indication of recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development.

Table 5-19. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous LHMP

Type of Development	2020 Total	Within SFHA	2021 Total	Within SFHA	2022 Total	Within SFHA	2023 Total	Within SFHA	2024 Total	Within SFHA
Single Family	953	0	668	0	705	0	662	0	686	0
Multi-Family	0	0	0	0	6	0	19	0	183	0
Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	2	0	1	0	4	0	3	0	5	0
Total Permits Issued	955	0	669	0	715	0	684	0	874	0

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

The following key patterns in recent development in the City of Lincoln that have the potential to affect the community's risk to identified hazards:

- Steady residential growth with 500–700 single-family permits issued annually from 2020–2024.
- Significant buildout in Village 1, Village 5, and Village 7 as part of long-term master-planned development.
- Modest increase in multi-family housing to support affordability and workforce needs.
- Infrastructure investments include road expansions, stormwater systems, and utility upgrades tied to growth areas.
- Moderate commercial growth with a focus on small business, retail, and industrial development near SR-65.
- Growth has followed planned land use patterns, reducing hazard exposure and supporting sustainable development.

The risk implications of these patterns are as follows:

- Most new development has avoided Special Flood Hazard Areas, reducing flood risk.
- Upgraded stormwater systems have improved resilience to localized flooding.
- Expansion into wildland-urban interface areas has introduced moderate wildfire risk.
- Fire-resistant construction and defensible space policies help mitigate wildfire vulnerability.
- Planned growth has improved emergency access, evacuation routes, and infrastructure placement.

Overall, the vulnerability of the City has increased since the previous plan was adopted.

5.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous LHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

5.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

The City has shifted its priorities to emphasize comprehensive hazard mitigation and resilience planning. This includes a stronger focus on wildfire risk reduction, climate adaptation, emergency preparedness, and infrastructure safety. Efforts now prioritize updating outdated plans, improving evacuation and transportation strategies, enhancing public awareness, and implementing measures that protect critical facilities and natural resources. These changes reflect the need for proactive, integrated approaches to safeguard lives, property, and the environment against evolving hazards.

5.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 5-20 indicates progress on the City's mitigation strategy identified in the 2021 LHMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

Table 5-20. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Include in new strategy?	If not, explain why
1	Specifically, this section requires that each jurisdiction adopt a local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP) in accordance with the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 as part of the Safety Element of its General Plan. Adoption of the LHMP into the Safety Element of the General Plan may be by reference or incorporation.	Integrate Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into Safety Element of General Plan	Not Complete	Yes	-
2	A comprehensive multi-hazard outreach program will ascertain both broad and targeted educational needs throughout the community. The City will work with the County and other agencies as appropriate to develop timely and consistent annual outreach messages in order to communicate the risk and vulnerability of natural hazards of concern to the community. This includes measures the public can take to be better prepared and to reduce the damages and other impacts from a hazard event. The public outreach effort will leverage and build upon existing mechanisms.	Enhance Public Education and Awareness of Natural Hazards and Public Understanding of Disaster Preparedness	Complete	Yes	-
3	Remove existing bridge and replaced with taller, wider bridge to mitigate flooding issues.	Lincoln Boulevard: Auburn Ravine Bridge – Reconstruct Bridge	Not Complete	Yes	-
4	Remove existing bridge and replace with taller, wider bridge to mitigate flooding hazard.	McBean Park Drive: Auburn Ravine Bridge – Additional 110' Span	Not Complete	No	Combine with #3
5	Phase 1 of this project would bring the Lakeview Farms Volumetric Storage Facility into operation. The project includes grading a 150 acre basin along with the installation of weir structures and piping that would allow the City to channel waters of Racoon Creek into the storage basin during heavy rain events and then pump the water out after the storm event has passed.	Lakeview Farms Regional Volumetric Mitigation Facility	Not Complete	Yes	-
6	Project improvements include new culverts at Gladding Road at Markham Ravine, raising roadway elevations at the north/south stretch of Gladding Road and local storm drainage improvements for Gladding Parkway, Lincoln Boulevard and McCourtney Road.	Gladding Parkway, Lincoln Boulevard and McCourtney Road – Stream Restoration and Culvert Improvement	Not Complete	Yes	-
7	The project will lower the invert of the south tributary of Markham Ravine channel to provide additional capacity to reduce flood elevations by zero to three feet.	O Street Drainage Improvements	Not Complete	Yes	-

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Include in new strategy?	If not, explain why
8	An additional Storm drainage trunk pipeline is planned for 7th Street to extend storm drain service along this corridor and to relieve other existing systems which ultimately pick up this drainage area. The proposed system would bring the storm drainage protection to City Standards.	7th Street Drainage Improvements	Complete	Yes	-
9	Removal of accumulated sediment and debris at piers and abutments to allow for full bridge capacity for flood protection.	Auburn Ravine at McBean Park Drive/State Route 193 Bridge	Not Complete	Yes	-
10	Removal of accumulated sediment and debris at piers and abutments to allow for full bridge capacity for flood protection.	Auburn Ravine at Lincoln Boulevard (formerly State Route 65) Bridge	Not Complete	No	Combine with #9
11	The Construction of the channel would provide a gravity release for the new channels constructed through the Lincoln Crossings development and reduces floodplain elevations and floodplain inundation areas.	Ingram Slough – Orchard Creek Return Channel	Not Complete	Yes	-
12	Detailed mapping and analysis will be performed for the Markham Ravine watershed. Evaluation and updating of existing FEMA mapping will be accomplished.	Markham Ravine – Updated FEMA Analysis and Mapping	Not Complete	Yes	-
13	Modification of the existing UPRR and Lincoln Boulevard crossings at Markham Ravine will be necessary to provide 100-year protection at these structures.	Markham Ravine Drainage Improvements – Union Pacific Railroad & Lincoln Boulevard (formerly State Route 65) Crossings	Not Complete	Yes	-
14	This task will analyze and recommend specific areas of improvement along Auburn Ravine.	Auburn Ravine Stream Restoration Projects (Analysis and Repairs)	Not Complete	Yes	-
15	This task will analyze and recommend specific areas of improvement along Markham Ravine.	Markham Ravine Streambed Restoration Projects (Analysis Only)	Not Complete	No	Combine with #14
16	This task will analyze and recommend specific areas of improvement along Racoon Creek.	Racoon Creek Streambed Restoration Projects (Analysis Only)	Not Complete	No	Combine with #14
17	Creation of a Fire Prevention and Fuels Management Plan	Fire Prevention and Fuels Management Plan	Complete	Yes	-

5.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed from the previous LHMP, the City of Lincoln has completed or made significant progress on the following other mitigation efforts since the last LHMP:

- **Ongoing Project Advancement:** While several large-scale mitigation initiatives are currently in progress, the City has successfully achieved key milestones and made substantial headway in project design and implementation phases.
- **Integration of Priorities:** Mitigation strategies have been formally integrated into the City's long-term capital improvement priorities to ensure sustained momentum and dedicated resource allocation.
- **Continuous Improvement Framework:** The City remains committed to the iterative nature of hazard resilience, transitioning completed preliminary phases into permanent operational standards.
- **Incremental Risk Reduction:** Ongoing efforts continue to reduce community vulnerability through phased infrastructure upgrades and specialized staff training.

5.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

Avalanche and Freeze/Snow are omitted from the City of Lincoln's mitigation strategy because these hazards do not occur within city limits or surrounding terrain.

5.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that the City of Lincoln would like to pursue to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 5-21 indicates the range of categories represented by the proposed mitigation actions, as well as the hazards addressed. The FEMA mitigation action categories indicated in the table are described in the mitigation strategy chapter of Volume 1.

Volume 1 identifies four evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric score is assigned for each of the criteria. Table 5-22 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for this MJHMP update.

Table 5-21. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	-	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	X	-	-	X
Drought and Water Shortage	X	-	-	X
Earthquake	X	-	-	X
Flood	X	X	X	X
Freeze and Snow	X	-	-	X
Heavy Rains and Storms	X	X	X	X
High Winds and Tornadoes	X	-	-	X
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	X	-	-	X
Wildfire	X	-	-	X

LPR = Local Plans and Regulations
NSP = Natural Systems Protection
SIP = Structure and Infrastructure Project
EAP = Education and Awareness Programs
Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP describes each of the mitigation action categories.

Table 5-22. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
Lincoln-01	General Plan Safety Element Integration	9	1-5 Years	High	Low	10.25	High
Lincoln-02	Public Hazard Awareness Campaign	7	1-5 Years	High	Low	9.75	High
Lincoln-03	Community Wildfire Preparedness	7	1-5 Years	High	Low	9.75	High
Lincoln-04	Fire Prevention and Fuels Management Plan	8	1-5 Years	High	Medium	9	High
Lincoln-05	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	1	1-5 Years	High	Low	8.25	High
Lincoln-06	Bridge Mitigation	8	1-10 Years	Medium	High	6	Medium
Lincoln-07	Lakeview Farms Regional Volumetric Mitigation Facility	8	1-10 Years	Medium	High	6	Medium
Lincoln-08	Stream Restoration and Culvert Improvement	8	1-10 Years	Medium	High	6	Medium
Lincoln-09	Drainage Improvements	8	1-10 Years	Medium	High	6	Medium
Lincoln-10	Bridge Sediment and Debris Removal	8	1-10 Years	Medium	High	6	Medium
Lincoln-11	Gravity Drainage Installation	8	1-10 Years	Low	Medium	6	Medium
Lincoln-12	Markham Ravine Drainage Improvements	8	1-10 Years	Low	Medium	6	Medium
Lincoln-13	O Street Drainage Improvements	7	1-10 Years	Medium	High	5.75	Low
Lincoln-14	Watershed Analysis and Mapping	7	1-10 Years	Low	Medium	5.75	Low
Lincoln-15	Flood Risk Analysis	7	1-10 Years	Low	Medium	5.75	Low

Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP provides the methodology and formula for prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (>6 and <8), High (8-11).

5.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 5-23 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The actions are dependent upon available funding and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in City priorities.

Table 5-23. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Lincoln-01	General Plan Safety Element Integration	To meet the requirements of AB 2140, the City will adopt the MJHMP into the Safety Element of the City's General Plan after the plan is approved by FEMA. Adoption of the MJHMP into the Safety Element of the General Plan may be by reference or incorporation.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Wildfire	Lincoln Planning Department	Departments of Fire, Engineering, and Building	City of Lincoln General Fund, operational budget, staff time, Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation Climate Adaptation Grants
Lincoln-02	Public Hazard Awareness Campaign	The City will implement a comprehensive multi-hazard outreach program that will ascertain both broad and targeted educational needs throughout the community. The City will work with the County and other agencies as appropriate to develop timely and consistent annual outreach messages in order to communicate the risk and vulnerability of natural hazards of concern to the community. Messaging will include measures the public can take to be better prepared and to reduce the damages and other impacts from a hazard event. The public outreach effort will leverage and build upon existing mechanisms.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Wildfire	Lincoln Fire Department	Public Works, Placer County, CAL FIRE, Listos California	City of Lincoln General Fund, operational budget, staff time, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Lincoln-03	Community Wildfire Preparedness	Implement the Ready, Set, Go! Wildfire Preparedness Program to educate residents on defensible space, home hardening, and evacuation readiness. The program will include outreach events, printed materials, and partnerships with schools and homeowner associations to ensure consistent messaging across the community.	Drought and Water Shortage, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Lincoln Fire Department	Public Works, Placer County, CAL FIRE, Listos California	City of Lincoln General Fund, staff time, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Lincoln-04	Fire Prevention and Fuels Management Plan	The City will develop a Fire Prevention and Fuels Management Plan to include a prioritized list of projects to increase wildfire resilience.	Drought and Water Shortage, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, Wildfire	Lincoln Fire Department	Placer County Fire Department, CAL FIRE	City of Lincoln General Fund, staff time, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Lincoln-05	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Actively participate in the development and update of the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) and implement the action items identified in the plan.	Wildfire	Placer Hills FPD Fire Prevention	Placer Hills FPD Administratio n	Staff time through general fund
Lincoln-06	Bridge Mitigation	Increase the height, width, and capacity of City-owned bridges to mitigate known flooding issues and improve roadway safety and access including, but not limited to, Lincoln Boulevard at Auburn Ravine Bridge and McBean Park Drive at Auburn Ravine Bridge.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Lincoln Engineering Department	Department of Public Works, Placer County Flood Control	City capital improvement funds, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Caltrans Sustainable Transportation Planning Grants, USDOT Promoting Resilient Operations Grant
Lincoln-07	Lakeview Farms Regional Volumetric Mitigation Facility	Phase 1 of this project would bring the Lakeview Farms Volumetric Storage Facility into operation. The project includes grading a 150 acre basin along with the installation of weir structures and piping that would allow the City to channel waters of Racoon Creek into the storage basin during heavy rain events and then pump the water out after the storm event has passed.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Lincoln Engineering Department	Placer County Flood Control, California Department of Water Resources	Regional partnership with Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Lincoln-08	Stream Restoration and Culvert Improvement	The City will implement projects to reduce flooding by installing new culverts, raising roads, restoring streams, and improving storm drainage along known flooding areas including, but not limited to, Gladding Parkway, Gladding Road, Lincoln Boulevard, and McCourtney Road.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Lincoln Engineering Department	Department of Public Works	City capital improvement funds, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Caltrans Sustainable Transportation Planning Grants, USDOT Promoting Resilient Operations Grant
Lincoln-09	Drainage Improvements	The City will increase the capacity and level of protection provided by storm drains including, but not limited to, 7th Street. Work will extend storm drain service and relieve the burden on existing systems. New systems will meet the storm drainage protection City Standards.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Lincoln Engineering Department	Department of Public Works	City capital improvement funds, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Caltrans Sustainable Transportation Planning Grants, USDOT Promoting Resilient Operations Grant
Lincoln-10	Bridge Sediment and Debris Removal	The City will remove accumulated sediment and debris at piers and abutments to allow for full capacity at City bridges including, but not limited to, Auburn Ravine at McBean Park Drive/State Route 193 Bridge and Auburn Ravine at Lincoln Boulevard (formerly State Route 65) Bridge.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Lincoln Engineering Department	Department of Public Works, Placer County Flood Control, California Department of Water Resources	City capital improvement funds, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Caltrans Sustainable Transportation Planning Grants, USDOT Promoting Resilient Operations Grant
Lincoln-11	Gravity Drainage Installation	The City will build a gravity release for the new channels constructed through the Lincoln Crossings development. This project will reduce floodplain elevations and floodplain inundation areas. Ingram Slough – Orchard Creek Return Channel.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Lincoln Engineering Department	Department of Public Works, Placer County Flood Control, California Department of Water Resources	Regional partnership with Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Lincoln-12	Markham Ravine Drainage Improvements	The City will expand the capacity and level of protection provided by the existing Union Pacific Railroad and Lincoln Boulevard crossings at Markham Ravine. Mitigation at this site is needed to provide 100-year flood protection and prevent overtopping.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Lincoln Engineering Department	Department of Public Works, Placer County Flood Control	Regional partnership with Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Lincoln-13	O Street Drainage Improvements	The City will lower the invert of the south tributary of Markham Ravine channel to provide additional capacity to reduce flood elevations by zero to three feet.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Lincoln Engineering Department	Department of Public Works	City capital improvement funds, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Caltrans Sustainable Transportation Planning Grants, USDOT Promoting Resilient Operations Grant
Lincoln-14	Watershed Analysis and Mapping	The City will conduct detailed mapping and analysis for the Markham Ravine watershed. The City will evaluate and build on approved FEMA maps to create more accurate maps for this watershed.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Lincoln Engineering Department	Department of Public Works, Placer County Flood Control, California Department of Water Resources	Regional partnership with Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, with anticipated state and federal grant support (funding not yet secured).
Lincoln-15	Flood Risk Analysis	The City will analyze and recommend specific areas of improvement along known flood risk areas in the City including, but not limited to, Auburn Ravine Stream, Markham Ravine, and Raccoon Creek. Pending available funding, the City will implement recommendations.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Lincoln Engineering Department	Department of Public Works, Placer County Flood Control, California Department of Water Resources	Regional partnership with Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

6. City of Rocklin Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Hazard Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the City of Rocklin (the City) with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of the City, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses the City's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The MJHMP that was developed to meet plan participation requirements for all participating jurisdictions while accommodating their specific needs and limitations. Because some participating jurisdictions are small agencies with limited staff, the planning process included establishing a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and engaging a contract consultant to undertake certain elements of the plan update on behalf of all jurisdictions. These elements included outreach to stakeholders and the public, risk assessment for all Citywide hazards of concern, initial ranking of hazard risks, updates of hazard mitigation goals and objectives, and establishment of procedures for implementing and maintaining the MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to Rocklin as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

6.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The City of Rocklin identified MJHMP points of contact and developed this annex over the course of several months. The following City staff members had primary responsibility for preparation of the annex:

Primary Point of Contact: Reginald Williams, Fire Chief

Address: 3970 Rocklin Rd, Rocklin, CA 95677

Phone Number: 916-625-5300

Email: reginald.williams@rocklin.ca.us

Alternate Point of Contact: Julie Ervin, Executive Assistant to the Fire Chief

Address: 3970 Rocklin Rd, Rocklin, CA 95677

Phone Number: 916-625-5300

Email: julie.ervin@rocklin.ca.us

National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator: Justin Nartker, Director of Public Works, Floodplain Manager

Address: 4081 Alvis Court, Rocklin, CA 95677

Phone Number: 916-625-5514

Email: justin.nartker@rocklin.ca.us

The City Fire Department represented the community on the Placer County MJHMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. All departments were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization. Table 6-1 summarizes City and local school district officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the City's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume 1.

Table 6-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Reginald (Reggie) Williams	Fire	Fire Chief	Team Lead/Stakeholder Engagement
Julie Ervin	Fire	Assistant to the Fire Chief	Document Collection and Management
David Mohlenbrok	Community Development	Director of Community Development	Building Permits & Development Trends
Justin Nartker	Public Works	Director of Public Works	Hazard History/Floodplain Considerations
Laura Hudzietz	Rocklin Unified School District	District Receptionist	Contributed to worksheets and outreach strategy

6.2 Community Profile

Rocklin began as a railroad town with the Central Pacific moving to the area in 1864. In 1866, a major locomotive terminal was established in Rocklin because of its location at the "bottom of the hill." Additionally, the town was a major granite producer for the Sacramento Valley. In 1893, Rocklin officially incorporated with a population of 1,050. The town bustled with granite production and the commercial fruit industries until about 1908 when the Central Pacific decided to move the railroad roundhouse terminal to Roseville (Placer County 2021).

With soils generally of poor quality, commercial agriculture activities were difficult to support with the exception of livestock grazing. The J.P. Whitney family, a major landholder in the Rocklin from the late 1850s to 1949, raised sheep and conducted other ranching activities. Ranching occurred well into the 1950s and 1960s in the Rocklin area when increased urbanization and expansion of suburban communities from Sacramento to the northeast, along I-80, led to growth of the housing market. Beginning in the 1980s, the low cost of land attracted industry to the region and the expansion of commercial and residential development in south Placer County began.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the City of Rocklin was 71,601 a 24.15 percent increase from the 2010 Census.

Some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their

housing. Data from the 2020 U.S. Census indicates that 5.7 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 14.4 percent is 65 years of age or older, 2.5 percent is non-English speaking, 5.0 percent is below the poverty threshold, 10.0 percent has some form of disability, 3.6 percent with no broadband internet subscription, and 3.0 percent with no vehicle access.

6.3 Public Engagement

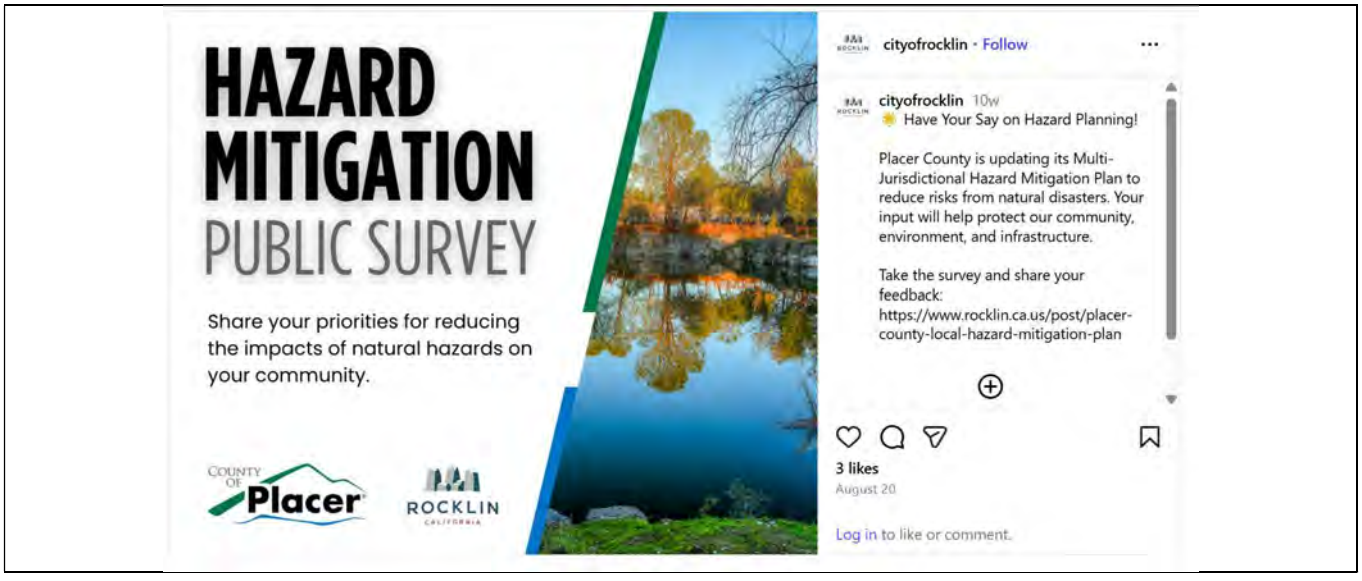
Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the City of Rocklin completed its own activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the people and stakeholders the City serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

6.3.1 Outreach Activities

Engagement efforts included sharing information through trusted community partners, offering virtual and in-person meeting options, and providing materials in accessible formats. This approach helped ensure that the needs and perspectives of socially vulnerable populations were incorporated into the planning process. The public was invited to participate in the planning process by responding to the public survey, attending a virtual Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, attending an in-person meeting, and reviewing the draft plan.

The City conducted outreach to underserved communities and vulnerable populations by engaging organizations such as The Gathering Inn, which provides emergency housing and support services for individuals experiencing or at risk of homelessness. This effort focused on understanding how these populations may be impacted during a disaster and ensuring their needs are considered in planning.

Figure 6-1. Virtual Public Outreach Activities



6.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

No public feedback was received.

6.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the City invited stakeholders to participate in the planning process. The following organizations were invited to participate by attending a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, responding to the stakeholder survey, contributing information and expertise to the plan, and reviewing the draft plan:

6.4.1 Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities

These stakeholders implement projects to reduce the impact of natural hazards on the people, buildings, economy, and environment of Placer County and support the services the City of Rocklin provides to the community.

- City of Rocklin Public Works Department

6.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These stakeholders have their own jurisdictions with the authority to regulate their own zoning and planning.

- City of Rocklin Community Development Department

6.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are neighboring communities located in or around the City of Rocklin.

- City of Lincoln
- City of Roseville

6.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around the City of Rocklin.

- Rocklin Chamber of Commerce
- Rocklin Unified School District
- Sierra College
- Jessup University

6.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These stakeholders are nonprofit and community-based organizations that provide services in and around the City of Rocklin. The Latino Leadership Council assesses needs and connects Latinos to a multitude of health, education, and youth development services. This organization will assist in providing needs of the Latino community during a major emergency. KidsFirst responds to crises, links families to services & opportunities, and provides tools that enhance social & emotional development. These organizations can provide support to vulnerable families.

- Latino Leadership Council
- KidsFirst

6.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment and Integration

Rocklin performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume 1 describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Regulatory capabilities
- Planning capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative capabilities
- Technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for the City of Rocklin to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing City procedures.

The full list of capabilities assessed is available in Appendix B. Capabilities that the jurisdiction has available are described in the following sections.

6.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 6-2 summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the City. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 6-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Building Code **RMC Chapter 15.04 - Uniform Construction Codes** **Ordinance No. 1194, effective January 1, 2026**	The City's adoption of the Building and Fire Code does not include requirements beyond standard code requirements, but the City has adopted an amendment to the Fire Code that places a ban on open burning within City limits.	The building and fire codes meet the City's current needs.	Fire and Community Development
Zoning/Land Use Code **RMC Title 17 – Zoning** **Ordinance No. 336, effective in 1977; Ordinance No. 340, effective 1977; Ordinance No. 517, effective 1984; Ordinance No. 568, effective 1987; Ordinance No. 688, effective 1993; Ordinance No. 693, effective 1993; Ordinance No. 946, effective April 14, 2009; Ordinance No. 977, effective October 11, 2011; Ordinance No. 986, effective August 14, 2012; Ordinance No. 1006, effective January 28, 2014; Ordinance No. 1023, effective January 27, 2015; Ordinance No. 1044, effective September 8, 2015; Ordinance No. 1045, effective September 8, 2015; Ordinance No. 1050, effective March 8, 2016; Ordinance No. 1072, effective June 13, 2017; Ordinance No., 1061, effective December 13, 2016; Ordinance No. 1062, effective January 10, 2017; Ordinance No. 1078, effective August 22, 2017; Ordinance No. 1099, effective June 26, 2018; Ordinance No. 1116, effective July 9, 2019; Ordinance No. 1124, effective March 10, 2020; Ordinance No. 1134, effective July 27, 2021; Ordinance No. 1135, effective October 12, 2021; Ordinance No. 1183, effective January 14, 2025;**	The zoning ordinance is consistent with the General Plan in terms of identifying areas for development and areas not for development. The City of Rocklin recognizes State Density Bonus requirements. Rezoning procedures recognize hazard areas as areas not to be developed. The City of Rocklin has adopted CALFIRE's Fire Hazard Severity Zones.	No modifications needed at this time.	Community Development

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Subdivision Code	Subdivision regulations and zoning designations recognize natural hazard areas but do not necessarily restrict the subdivision of land within or next to a natural hazard area. City regulations provide for conservation subdivisions or cluster subdivisions to conserve environmental resources.	Adequate at this time	Community Development
NPDES Permit, Stormwater Management Program, RMC 15.28	NPDES Permit, Stormwater Management Program, RMC 8.30	This program is compliant with current regulations	Community Development/ Public Works
Real Estate Disclosure	Under specific circumstances real estate disclosures are required.	The City has the ability to expand and improve this capability.	Community Development
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance RMC 15.16 **Chapter 15.16 - Flood Hazard Areas contains floodplain management regulations.**	This program is compliant with current regulations	The City has the ability to expand and improve this ordinance.	Community Development
Emergency Management Ordinance RMC 2.32	The emergency operations plan is mandated by the RMC.	The City has the ability to expand and improve this ordinance.	City Manager's Office

6.5.2 Planning Capability

The MJHMP Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 6-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 6-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
General Plan Update, October 2012	The 2012 General Plan Update includes a Community Safety Element, updated in August 2021, which discusses geologic and seismic hazards, flood hazards, hazardous materials management, emergency preparedness, fire, drought, severe weather, extreme heat and climate change. The Community Safety Element includes goals and policies on the above-referenced topics, but it does not identify specific projects. The Community Safety Element can be used to support mitigation actions provided they are consistent with the goals and policies. In addition, the 2021 Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan is incorporated into the City of Rocklin General Plan.	Adequate at this time	Community Development
2026-2031 Capital Improvement, July 2025	The Capital Improvement Program includes some projects that would benefit hazard mitigation, such as new bridges and roadway projects to enhance Citywide circulation and serve as evacuation routes. The Program does not directly address hazards.	Adequate at this time	Community Development
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	The General Plan Community Safety Element includes goals and policies related to floodplain management and development in and around floodplains.	Adequate at this time	Community Development
Stormwater Management Plan	The City requires implementation of Low Impact Development practices as part of its MS4 Permit.	Adequate at this time	Community Development and Public Works
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	Private and City development projects are required to prepare Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans specific to their projects.	Adequate at this time	Community Development and Public Works
Land Use Plan	See 2012 General Plan Update above.	Adequate at this time	Community Development
Open Space Plan	The 2012 General Plan Update includes an Open Space Element with specific goals and policies related to open space. In addition, the City adopted a General Open Space Management Plan in 2015 to conserve and protect jurisdictional waters, wetland resources and riparian corridors.	Adequate at this time	Community Development and Public Works
Urban Water Management Plan	Water service in the City of Rocklin is provided by the Placer County Water Agency (PCWA), who has adopted their Urban Water Management Plan.	The City of Rocklin does not have jurisdiction	Placer County Water Agency
Habitat Conservation Plan	The City of Rocklin is not a participant in the Placer County Habitat Conservation Plan.	The City of Rocklin does not have jurisdiction	Placer County

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	In Progress with Placer County	Vacant parcels and weed abatement program, RMC 8.10	Fire Department and Public Works
Transportation Plan	The 2012 General Plan Update includes a Circulation Element which provides a description of streets and roads, highways, transit services, bicycle/pedestrian facilities, and other transportation services within the City and planning area. The Circulation Element provides a plan for the future transportation, transit and bicycle/pedestrian services and facilities necessary to accommodate and serve the development of the City.	The General Plan Circulation Element is in the process of being updated.	Community Development
Emergency Operations Plan, updated December 2022	The EOP is integrated with the Hazard Mitigation Plan to ensure a coordinated approach to short-term response and long-term recovery for identified hazards. The EOP includes provisions for emergency communications, evacuation, and temporary housing needs. Adopted evacuation and shelter plans guide operations during natural hazard events, and evacuation routes are evaluated to avoid high-risk areas such as floodplains and liquefaction zones. Emergency communication systems are in place and prioritized for deployment in areas with the greatest hazard exposure, supporting timely alerts and public safety during disasters.	Improve	City Manager's Office
Continuity of Operations Plan	A Continuity of Operations Plan is currently being developed.	Plan is being updated and should be completed in Spring 2026	City Manager's Office

Several of the local plans currently in place for the City have already been integrated into the MJHMP, as described in the second column above. These documents incorporate hazard-related policies and mitigation priorities, including seismic safety standards, floodplain development restrictions, and growth management strategies. As these local plans are updated, information from the approved MJHMP, such as risk assessments, vulnerability data, and prioritized projects can be incorporated to maintain consistency and reinforce long-term resilience goals. The departments noted as responsible in the table above will be responsible for integrating data, information, goals, and actions from the MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

6.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 6-4 summarizes the capabilities of the City of Rocklin to oversee and track development.

Table 6-4. Development and Permitting Capability

Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Do you issue development permits?	The Community Development Department issues development permits.
• **If you issue development permits, what department is responsible?** • **If you do not issue development permits, what is your process for tracking new development?**	
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.)	Floodplain Development Permits
Do you have a buildable land inventory?	The City is in the process of developing a buildable land inventory.
• **If you have a buildable land inventory, please describe**	

6.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 6-5 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the City.

Table 6-5. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Planning Board/Commission	Design review and approval
Planning Department	Design review and approval
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Design review and approval Supports local businesses post disaster
Public Works/Highway Department	Ability to support hazard mitigation projects
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Design review and approval Enforces adopted building codes through permitting, inspections, and code compliance, reducing structural vulnerability to hazards.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Staff capacity to support hazard mitigation projects
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Ability to support hazard mitigation projects
Mutual aid agreements	Staff capacity to support hazard mitigation projects
Human Resources Manual ***e.g., Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?***	• Personnel policies support staffing, overtime, and workforce continuity during emergency operations. • Improved coordination with emergency management to align HR policies with emergency staffing and continuity needs.

6.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 6-6 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the City.

Table 6-6. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Staff availability to support hazard mitigation projects.
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Staff availability to support hazard mitigation projects.
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Staff availability to support hazard mitigation projects.
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Staff availability to support hazard mitigation projects.
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Staff availability to support hazard mitigation projects skilled or trained in GIS, staff do have HAZUS skills or training.
Full-Time Building Official	Staff availability to support hazard mitigation projects.
Surveyor(s)	Staff or consultant availability to support hazard mitigation projects.
Floodplain Administrator	Staff or consultant available to support hazard mitigation projects.
GIS Coordinator/Analyst	Staff availability to support hazard mitigation projects.

6.5.6 Fiscal Capability

Table 6-7 summarizes financial resources available to the City of Rocklin.

Table 6-7. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Community development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR, CDBG-MIT)	Has not been used in past for direct hazard mitigation activities, could be used to fund future mitigation actions.
Capital improvements project funding	Has not been used in past for direct hazard mitigation activities, could be used to fund future mitigation actions.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Has not been used in past for direct hazard mitigation activities, could be used to fund future mitigation actions. Requires a 2/3 voter approval.
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Has not been used in past for direct hazard mitigation activities, could be used to fund future mitigation actions.
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Has not been used in past for direct hazard mitigation activities, could be used to fund future mitigation actions.
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Has not been used in past for direct hazard mitigation activities, could be used to fund future mitigation actions.
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Has not been used in past for direct hazard mitigation activities, could be used to fund future mitigation actions.

6.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 6-8 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Rocklin.

Table 6-8. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Public information officer or communications office	The City's Communication Officer resides in the City Manager's Office
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	The Communication Officer and Communication Specialist
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Rocklin posts information regarding hazard mitigation on the City's website.
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	The City uses a variety of social platforms to communicate to the community. These include Facebook, Instagram, Nextdoor, LinkedIn, and others.
Community newsletter	A weekly newsletter from the Mayor with information on community events and potential hazards when they exist.
Local news	Local tv new channels and newspapers
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	The City partners with the Rocklin Unified School District, Sierra College, and Jessup University to review safety plans annually.
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved communities	Stand-up Placer, Light House, Kids First, and 211.
Does the jurisdiction have any public outreach mechanisms / programs in place to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events?	The City utilizes social media, the weekly newsletter, and its website to inform citizens of risks. The city also sends annual mailers to reinforce the importance of defensible space and home hardening.

6.5.8 Community Classifications

Table 6-9 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Rocklin.

Table 6-9. Community Classifications

Program	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	Yes	-	-
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Class 2	January 1, 2025
Firewise Communities classification	Yes	-	-

— = *Unavailable*

6.5.9 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as "the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences" (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 6-10 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the City's capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction has the capability to effectively respond, plans or policies that exceed minimum requirements, and deployable resources that decrease vulnerability.
- Moderate adaptive capacity means minimum requirements are in place, capabilities are moderate, mitigation measures are identified but not implemented widely, and the jurisdiction can recover but needs outside resources.
- Weak adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction does not have the capability to effectively respond, which leads to an increase in vulnerability. Examples include weak, outdated, or inconsistent plans, policies, codes, or ordinances, no redundancies, limited to no deployable resources, and limited capabilities to respond.

Table 6-10. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Drought and Water Shortage	Moderate
Earthquake	Moderate
Flood	Moderate
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Moderate
Freeze and Snow	Moderate
Heavy Rains and Storms	Moderate
High Winds and Tornadoes	Moderate
Wildfire	Moderate

6.6 National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Table 6-1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

6.6.1 NFIP Compliance

The City of Rocklin has participated in the NFIP since 1980. As of 2024, the City has 102 active NFIP policies within the jurisdiction. Since 1980, the City has processed 27 claims for total payments of $250,461. Table 6-11 summarizes the NFIP policy and claim statistics for Rocklin.

Table 6-11. NFIP Compliance

NFIP Topic	Answer
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	City of Rocklin, Community Development, Engineering Division and the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Date adopted latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (Firm):	November 2, 2018
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Rocklin – Not on staff, but the City retains consultant engineers who possess this certification which can be called upon at any time for assistance.
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	City of Rocklin – No
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	City of Rocklin – No
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	The City of Rocklin participates in the NFIP by adopting and enforcing floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage. City of Rocklin Municipal Code Section 15.16 Flood Hazard Areas addresses floodplain management.
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Rocklin – unknown at time of reporting
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Rocklin – Staffing and funding within the Community Development Engineering Division are the barriers to having a more effective NFIP program.
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, state the violations.	Rocklin – No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	Rocklin – unknown
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance? What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?	Rocklin Municipal Code Chapter 15.16 (Flood Hazard Areas) Last amended in 2011
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? If exceeds, in what ways?	Rocklin – Meets
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?	Rocklin – No
Are the community's floodplain management regulatory standards sufficient for current and future conditions? Future conditions may include changes to population, development patterns, precipitation patterns, and natural floodplain functions.	Rocklin – Yes
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	Rocklin – No

6.6.2 Repetitive Loss

Table 6-12 summarizes residential and non-residential repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss in the City of Rocklin. The City of Rocklin contains two NFIP-designated repetitive loss residential properties, both of which do not qualify as severe repetitive loss properties under NFIP and FMA criteria. This area has experienced a total of five repetitive flood-related losses, resulting in cumulative net payments of $84,726 for property and contents damage.

Table 6-12. Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss

Type of Repetitive Loss	Residential	Non-Residential
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	**2**	**0**
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	**0**	**0**
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	**0**	**0**
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	**0**	**0**

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

NFIP Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. In both instances, at least two of the claims must be within 10 years of each other, and claims made within 10 days of each other will be counted as one claim.

FMA Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: An NFIP-Insured structure that has incurred flood-related damage for which four or more separate claims payments have been made, with the amount of each claim (including building and contents payments) exceeding $5,000, and with the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeding $20,000; or for which at least two separate claims payments (building payments only) have been made under such coverage, with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the market value of the building.

Source: (FEMA 2024)

Activity 510 for FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS) Program classifies communities based on the number of NFIP repetitive loss properties. The City of Rocklin is a Category B community, with only two repetitive loss properties to date, so it must meet the Category B requirements listed in Table 6-13.

Table 6-13. CRS Repetitive Loss Category

Repetitive Loss Category	Determination
Category A	A community that has no repetitive loss properties, or whose repetitive loss properties all have been mitigated. Category A community has no special requirements expect to submit information to update the repetitive loss list, as needed, for their CRS program.
Category B	A community with at least one, but fewer than 50, repetitive loss properties that have not been mitigated. At each verification visit for their CRS program, Category B community must: • Prepare a map of the repetitive loss areas (see Section 503 of the CRS Coordinator's Manual). • Review and describe its repetitive loss problem • Prepare a list of the addresses of all properties with insurable buildings in those areas • Undertake an annual outreach project to those addresses (see Section 504 in the CRS Coordinator's Manual). A copy of the outreach project is submitted with each year's recertification.
Category C	A community with 50 or more repetitive loss properties that have not been mitigated. Category C community must: • Do the same things as a Category B community. • Prepare and adopt a Repetitive Loss Area Analysis (RLAA) for all repetitive loss areas, or prepare and adopt a Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) that includes full credit for 510 FMP Step 5(c). ELAA and FMPs are described under Activity 510 of the CRS Coordinator's Manual.

Source: (FEMA CRS Coordinator's Manual 2025)

6.6.3 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 6-14 provides a summary of the NFIP program and flood vulnerability in Rocklin.

Table 6-14. Flood Vulnerability Summary

Flood Topic	Answer
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction. • **Include sources of water, depth of flooding, velocities, and warning time**	Rocklin – Antelope Creek near Pacific Street and Anthony Court (roadway). – Pleasant Grove Creek at Park Drive (roadway). – Sucker Ravine south of Rocklin Road in the Sierra Lakes Mobile Home Park – Clover Valley Creek at Cimmeron Court
Describe past floods in your jurisdiction. • **Include worst floods, amount of damage, and community impacts**	Rocklin – Same as any information in 2021 update. This might not fit the definition of flood, but high water 2022/2023 storm events included damage to Midas Ave CM Culvert Failure ($850k). Caused Midas Ave to close, which is a primary response route between Rocklin Fire Stations.
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding? • **If yes, describe how list is updated and who maintains list**	Rocklin – No.
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? • **If yes, describe the projects underway**	Rocklin – No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? • **How many were declared for recent events in your jurisdiction?**	Rocklin – City staff or consultants are used to make Substantial Damage determinations on a case-by-case basis. No declarations have been made for recent events.

Flood Topic	Answer
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? • **If there are mitigated properties, how were the projects funded?**	Rocklin – No documented properties have been mitigated.
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation? • **If yes, describe how list is updated and who maintains list** • **How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?**	Rocklin – No
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? • **If not, state why.**	Rocklin – Per the Flood Prone Properties Map, there are several LOMAs and LOMRs that should be recognized to ensure that the proper flood risk within the City is addressed. For example, LOMA 16-09-2607A, 16-09-0076A, 23-09-1255A, 21-09-0603A, and LOMR 21-09-1231P should be reflected on the Flood Prone Properties Map.

6.7 Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The hazard profiles in Volume 1 provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of the City of Rocklin's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

6.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the City are shown in Figure 6-2 through Figure 6-5. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which the City of Rocklin has significant exposure.

Figure 6-2. Flood Hazard Area

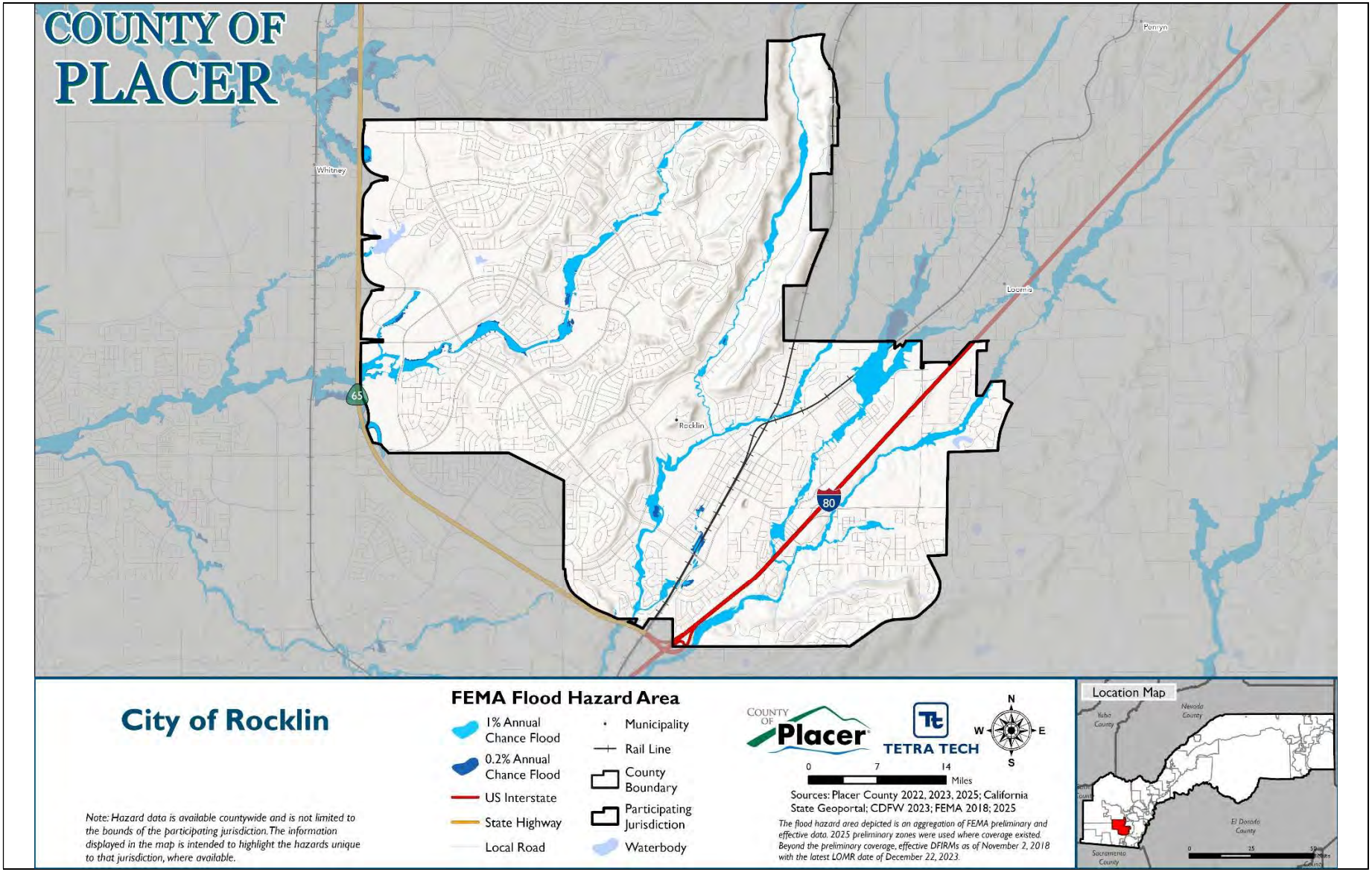


Figure 6-3. Rocklin Landslide Hazard Area

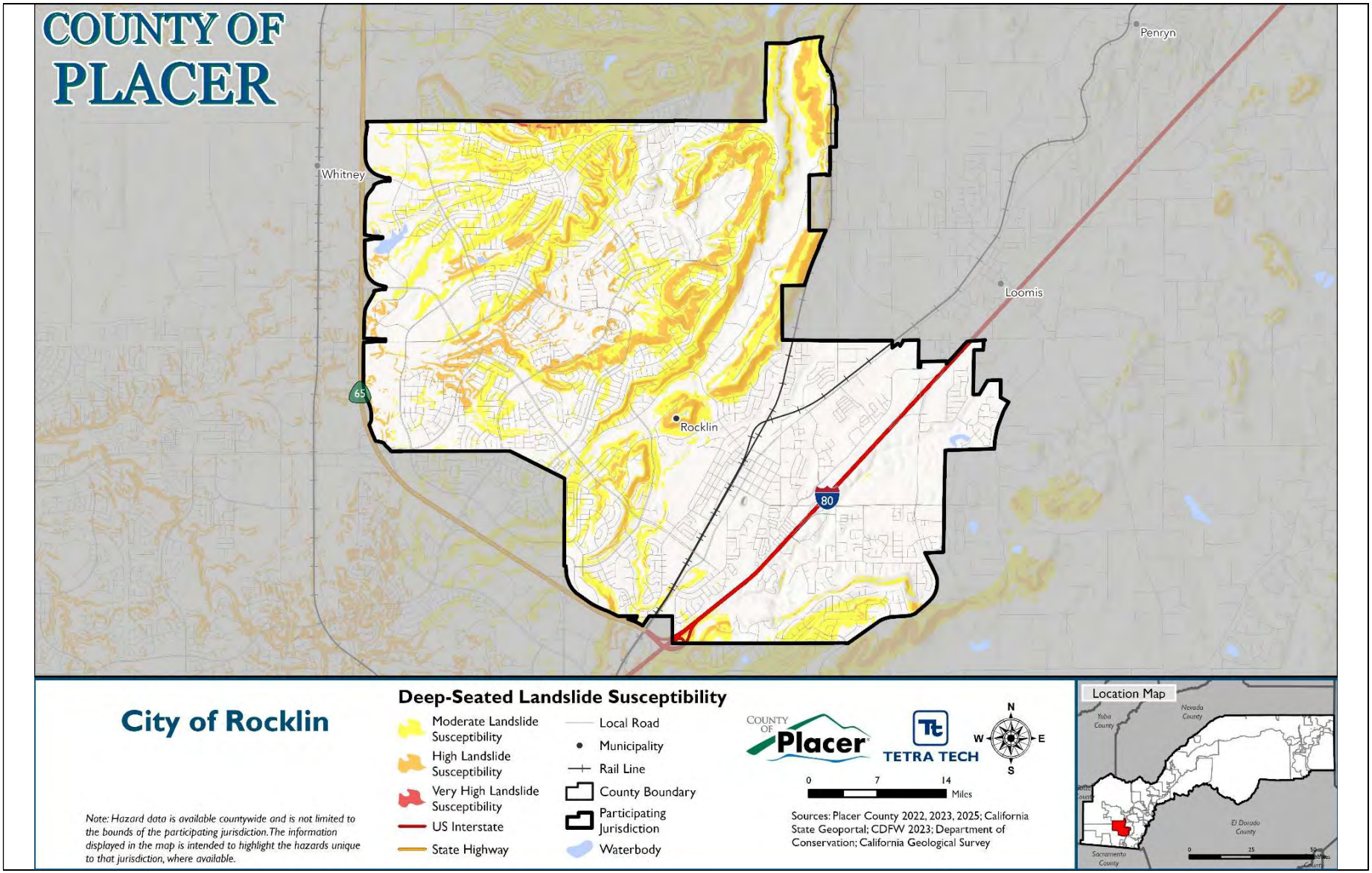
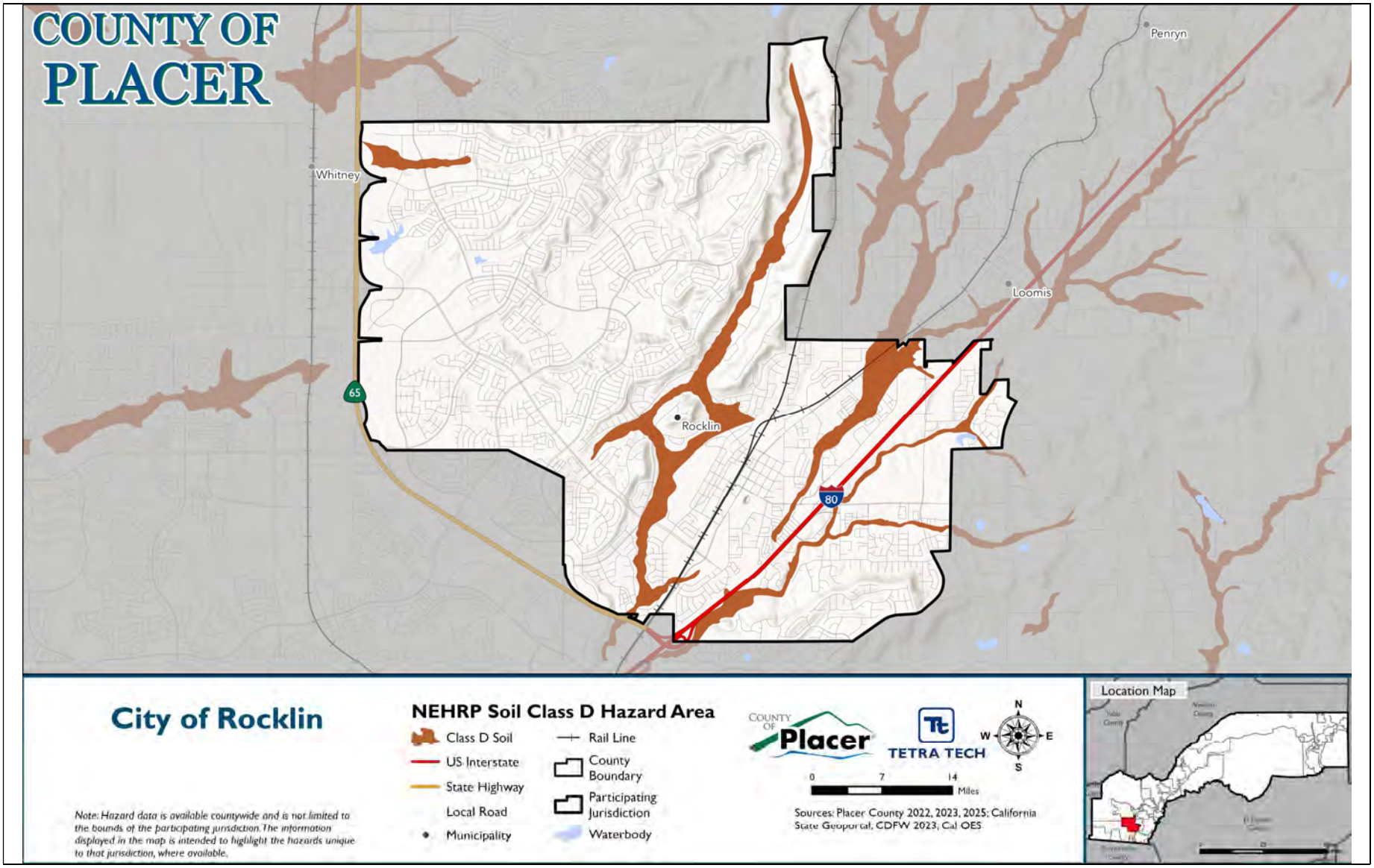
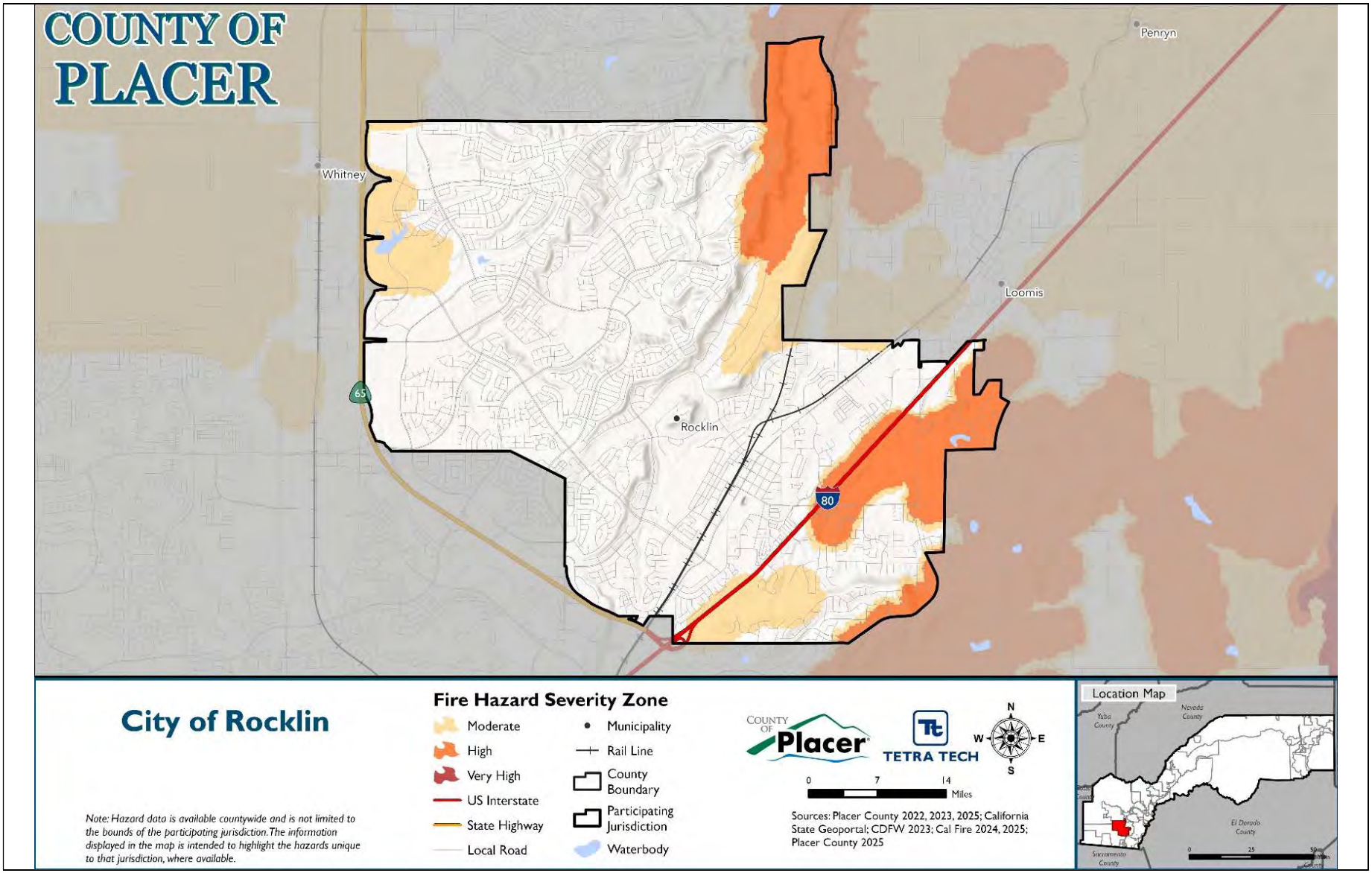


Figure 6-4. Rocklin NEHRP Soil Class D Hazard Area



Note: NEHRP = National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program

Figure 6-5. Rocklin Wildfire Hazard Area



6.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 6-15 provides details on loss and damage in Rocklin during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 6-15. Hazard Event History in Rocklin

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	Flood, High Wind	A strong and very wet atmospheric storm brought extended periods of moderate to heavy rain and periods of strong winds to much of the region, along with heavy high-elevation snow. Precipitation totals were around 1-3 inches for the Central Valley, 3-6 inches in the foothills, and 5-8 inches of liquid equivalent in the mountains. Heavy snow disrupted mountain travel, with multiple spinouts causing I-80 to be shut down for 18 hours. Highway 50 was closed in El Dorado County due to a combination of flooding and snow. High winds gusting 50-65 mph in the Central Valley caused large numbers of trees to fall, bringing widespread power failures across the area, with hundreds of thousands of customers impacted. Many local roads were closed to downed trees blocking them. Trees were also reported to have fallen on homes and automobiles. CHP reported a mudslide through a house and a tree down on SR49 and SR 193 in Placerville. The Placerville Airport reported gusts up to 47 mph. Sacramento International Airport reported sustained winds above 40 mph with wind gusts above 45 to 50 mph from 6:50 pm through 9 pm with a peak gust of 61 mph at 736 pm.	Rocklin: -Storm Debris Clean Up -Midas Ave at Antelope Creek CMP Failure ($850k) -Tanus Circle CMP Failure
February 4, 2024	February 5, 2024	High Wind, Flood	A major winter storm moved in from the south on February 4th, bringing heavy rain, strong winds, thunderstorms and heavy mountain snow through February 7th. Damaging winds brought down trees and caused widespread power outages. Flooding and strong winds resulted in multiple fatalities. Chain controls were observed in the mountains. Heavy rain brought nuisance flooding on roads and urban areas and rises to rivers, creeks and streams, with generally 1 to 3 inches of storm total rain reported across the Valley and foothills. Numerous reports of downed power lines and trees across the area, closing roads and damaging cars. California Highway Patrol and Placer County OES reported a fatality of a driver. Nevada County Air Park reported a max gust of 52 mph. Nevada County OES reported widespread power outages and downed trees across roads and into structures, with moderate impacts to telecommunications. El Dorado County OES reported 40 calls for service related to trees and wires down, at least 5 buildings struck by trees, and 1 uninjured person trapped in a mobile home from a tree on top of the home.	The city of Rocklin had power lines down in some residential neighborhoods.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
July 2, 2024	July 13, 2024	Excessive Heat	A long-duration heat event brought dangerously hot conditions with widespread Major to Extreme HeatRisk to interior Northern California over the first two weeks of July. Multiple temperature records were broken or tied over this timeframe. The Sacramento County Coroner reported two fatalities due to the extreme heat, one on July 6th and one on July 7th. Temperatures cooled slightly for a brief period in the Southern Sacramento Valley, Delta and Carquinez Strait, and Northern San Joaquin Valley on July 8th and 9th, but conditions were still hot, before ramping up again on July 10th. Dangerously hot daytime high temperatures of 100 to 115 degrees were observed from July 2nd through July 13th. Little relief from the heat was observed overnight, with low temperatures around the 60s to mid-70s over the same timeframe. Temperatures cooled slightly on July 8th and 9th, but conditions were still hot. Temperatures ramped back up again on the 10th and continued through the 13th.	The City of Rocklin had an increased number of calls due to heat related illness.

6.7.3 Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume 1. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions.

The City of Rocklin reviewed the preliminary hazard ranking calculated as described in Volume 1 to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. Table 6-16 shows the City's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high or medium risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the City; hazards with a low ranking are not considered to be hazards of local concern for the City. The assessment of vulnerability and potential impacts in the section below focuses on the hazards of local concern. Mitigation actions also target those hazards, though some of the identified actions additionally provide potential risk-reduction benefits for lower-ranked hazards.

6.7.4 Vulnerability Assessment

Table 6-17 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for the City of Rocklin. These issues were identified based on local knowledge, the hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, current capabilities, and the assessments of hazard vulnerability and potential impacts described in detail in Volume 1. Addressing these issues is an important community priority for the City, and the mitigation strategy has been developed to incorporate, where feasible, actions that would help to resolve one or more of these issues.

Table 6-16. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Low
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	Medium
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Medium
Freeze and Snow	Low
Heavy Rains and Storms	Low
High Winds and Tornadoes	Low
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Medium
Wildfire	Low

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

Table 6-17. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazards
The community currently lacks a coordinated and up-to-date strategy to assess wildfire risk, prioritize fuel treatments, and align mitigation efforts among agencies and landowners. Without a CWPP, projects may be uncoordinated or miss high-risk areas.	Wildfire
The current mapped WUI and High Fire Hazard Severity Zones may not fully reflect present wildfire risk due to changes in vegetation, development patterns, and recent fire behavior. As a result, some areas with elevated risk may not be subject to appropriate wildfire-resistant building standards or mitigation requirements.	Wildfire
Fuel load management practices are needed to minimize fire fuel load concerns.	Wildfire
Creek channel and drainage way clearing are needed to prevent local flooding concerns.	Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Heavy Rains and Storms
To meet the requirements of AB 2140, each update of the MJHMP must be adopted into the General Plan.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
Overgrown vegetation and accumulated fuels in certain areas increase the likelihood of rapid wildfire spread and intensify fire behavior. These conditions threaten homes, infrastructure, and public safety.	Wildfire
City residents are unclear about potential hazards that could impact the City and activities required to mitigate those hazards.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire

6.7.5 Potential Hazard Impacts

Based on the above jurisdiction-specific information, Table 6-18 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern to the City of Rocklin (hazards identified as medium or high risk in Table 6-16).

Table 6-18. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Flood	Localized flooding can occur due to culvert failures and inadequate drainage maintenance, threatening roads, property, and public safety.
High Winds and Tornadoes	High wind events can damage infrastructure, such as downing power lines in residential neighborhoods, leading to outages and safety hazards.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Heavy rain and saturated soils increase the risk of landslides and debris flows, which can block roads and damage property. The Rocklin City Fire Station #25 and multiple daycare facilities are located in the High Landslide Susceptibility Hazard Area.
Wildfire	Overgrown vegetation and outdated WUI maps elevate wildfire risk, threatening homes and infrastructure; lack of a coordinated fuel management strategy further increases vulnerability. There are five communications towers and three above-ground storage tanks located in the High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.

6.7.6 Changing Conditions that May Impact Risk

POPULATION PATTERNS AND TRENDS

Rocklin's growth has been rapid and sustained, expanding from 3,039 in 1970 to 71,601 in 2020. The 2023 estimate of 72,340 (17.5 percent of County total) reflects continued suburban expansion, though growth has moderated compared to earlier decades, indicating a maturing City. Continued population growth can elevate hazard risk by concentrating more people in vulnerable areas, placing additional strain on infrastructure, and increasing the complexity of emergency response and recovery efforts.

CHANGES IN LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Permit data presented in Table 6-19 provides an indication of recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development.

Table 6-19. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous LHMP

Type of Development	2020 Total	Within SFHA	2021 Total	Within SFHA	2022 Total	Within SFHA	2023 Total	Within SFHA	2024 Total	Within SFHA
Single Family	424	0	469	4	197	0	152	3	240	0
Multi-Family	0	0	11	0	24	0	10	0	0	0
Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	5	0	19	0	11	0	6	0	13	0
Total Permits Issued	**429**	**0**	**499**	**4**	**232**	**0**	**168**	**3**	**253**	**0**

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

The following key patterns in recent development in the City of Rocklin have the potential to affect the community's risk to identified hazards:

- Updated land use regulations and increased State funding and regulations in support of affordable housing has influenced development patterns.
- Moderate population growth has driven demand for infill housing, multi-family housing, and smaller-scale commercial projects.

The risk implications of these patterns are as follows:

- Risk has generally decreased due to strategic planning and hazard awareness development.
- Residential construction has been steered away from flood-prone areas.
- Continued mitigation efforts, such as defensible space requirements, are needed to address emerging risks.

Overall, vulnerability has increased since the previous plan was adopted.

6.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous LHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

6.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

Community priorities have shifted toward proactive hazard mitigation and resilience. Efforts now focus on reducing wildfire risk through coordinated planning and vegetation management, improving flood protection by maintaining drainage systems, and integrating safety considerations into long-term planning. Public education has become a key priority to increase awareness of hazards and encourage participation in mitigation activities. These changes reflect a commitment to protecting residents, infrastructure, and natural resources while strengthening overall community resilience.

6.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 6-20 indicates progress on the City's mitigation strategy identified in the 2021 LHMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

Table 6-20. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Include in new strategy ?	If not, explain why
1	Local jurisdictional reimbursement for mitigation projects and cost recovery after a disaster is guided by Government Code Section 8685.9 (AB 2140). Specifically, this section requires that each jurisdiction adopt a local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP) in accordance with the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 as part of the Safety Element of its General Plan. Adoption of the LHMP into the Safety Element of the General Plan may be by reference or incorporation.	Integrate Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into Safety Element of General Plan	Complete	Yes	The 2021 MJHMP was incorporated into the Rocklin General Plan in 2022. The 2026 MJHMP will be incorporated to maintain AB 2140 compliance.
2	A comprehensive multi-hazard outreach program will ascertain both broad and targeted educational needs throughout the community. The City will work with the County and other agencies as appropriate to develop timely and consistent annual outreach messages in order to communicate the risk and vulnerability of natural hazards of concern to the community. This includes measures the public can take to be better prepared and to reduce the damages and other impacts from a hazard event. The public outreach effort will leverage and build upon existing mechanisms, will include elements to meet the objectives of Goal 3 of this LHMP Update, and will consider: ➢ Using a variety of information outlets, including websites, local radio stations, news media, schools, and local, public sponsored events; ➢ Creating and distributing (where applicable) brochures, leaflets, water bill inserts, websites, and public service announcements; ➢ Displaying public outreach information in County and City office buildings, libraries, and other public places and events; ➢ Developing public-private partnerships and incentives to support public education activities.	Enhance Public Education and Awareness of Natural Hazards and Public Understanding of Disaster Preparedness	Not Complete	Yes	
3	Fuel load management practices (grazing animals, chemical and mechanical weed abatement, mowing, discing, etc.) are implemented regularly to minimize fire fuel load concerns. Education and outreach with City residents on defensible space for fire concerns.	Open Space Fire Prevention and Vegetation Management Prescribed Grazing	Complete	No	The City of Rocklin conducts annual open space fuel mitigation through contractual services. Public property is maintained by the City's Parks and Public Works Departments. Private property is enforced by the Fire Department and Code Enforcement. The Fire Department provides education and outreach annually during Spring.

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Include in new strategy ?	If not, explain why
4	Storm water drains and inlets are cleared regularly. Fuel load management practices (grazing animals, chemical and mechanical weed abatement, mowing, discing, etc.) are implemented regularly to minimize fire fuel load concerns. Education and outreach with City residents on defensible space for fire concerns.	Creek Channel and Draining Way Clearing and Maintenance	Complete	No	The Public Works Department conducts annual surveys of creeks and draining canals. These are cleaned as needed prior to storm season. Fuel load reduction is achieved through the use of grazing and mowing to reduce risk of fire and fire spread.
5	Populate/maintain various data layers	GIS Based Mapping of Pertinent Information that can be used by All Agencies in the Development of Plans and During Emergency Incidents	Complete	No	The City of Rocklin maintains GIS maps that can be used by all agencies for the development of plans and while addressing emergency incidents.

6.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed from the previous LHMP, the City of Rocklin has completed or made significant progress on the following other mitigation efforts since the last LHMP:

- The City has adopted the updated CAL FIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps and the most recent Building and Fire Codes, supporting improved wildfire risk identification and resilience.
- The City has enhanced fuel reduction capabilities through the acquisition of a spider mower designed for use in difficult-to-access terrain.
- A back-up generator at the Corporation Yard has been approved and will be purchased is planned or underway or has been installed to support critical operations during emergency power disruptions.

6.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

The City of Rocklin omitted avalanche from its mitigation strategies due to its lower elevation and lack of significant snowfall.

6.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that the City of Rocklin would like to pursue to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 6-21 indicates the range of categories represented by the proposed mitigation actions, as well as the hazards addressed. The FEMA mitigation action categories indicated in the table are described in the mitigation strategy chapter of Volume 1.

Table 6-21. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	-	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	X	-	-	X
Drought and Water Shortage	X	-	-	X
Earthquake	X	-	-	X
Flood	X	-	X	X
Freeze and Snow	X	-	-	X
Heavy Rains and Storms	X	-	X	X
High Winds and Tornadoes	X	-	-	X
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	X	-	X	X
Wildfire	X	X	X	X

LPR = Local Plans and Regulations
NSP = Natural Systems Protection
SIP = Structure and Infrastructure Project
EAP = Education and Awareness Programs
Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP describes each of the mitigation action categories.

Volume 1 identifies four evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric score is assigned for each of the criteria. Table 6-22 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP update.

Table 6-22. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
Rocklin-01	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	6	1-5 Years	Medium	Low	8.5	High
Rocklin-02	WUI/FHSZ Assessment Update	5	1-5 Years	Medium	Medium	7.25	Medium
Rocklin-03	Open Space Vegetation Management	5	1-10 Years	High	Medium	7.25	Medium
Rocklin-04	Creek Channel and Drainage Way Management	4	1-10 Years	High	Medium	7	Medium
Rocklin-05	General Plan Safety Element Integration	6	1-5 Years	Low	Low	7.5	Medium
Rocklin-06	Targeted Fuel Reduction Program	6	1-10 Years	High	High	6.5	Medium
Rocklin-07	Public Hazard Awareness Campaign	4	1-5 Years	Low	Medium	6	Medium

Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP provides the methodology and formula for prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (>6 and <8), High (8-11).

6.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 6-23 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The actions are dependent upon available funding and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in City priorities.

Table 6-23. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Rocklin-01	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Develop, maintain, and implement a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) to identify local wildfire risks, prioritize fuel reduction projects, and outline strategies to reduce community vulnerability. This action will include collaboration with fire agencies, local departments, community stakeholders, and landowners to assess hazards, define treatment areas, and establish implementation responsibilities. The CWPP will guide coordinated mitigation efforts, support grant funding opportunities, and enhance overall wildfire readiness.	Wildfire	City of Rocklin Fire Department	City of Rocklin Public Works and Community Development Departments	Staff Time, General Fund, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grant, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Rocklin-02	WUI/FHSZ Assessment Update	Evaluate whether additional areas should be designated as High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ) or included in the Wildland Urban Interface. This will involve reviewing updated fire hazard mapping, assessing local conditions, and coordinating with City staff. The outcome will be recommendations to adjust hazard designations to better reflect current wildfire risk.	Wildfire	City of Rocklin Fire Department	City of Rocklin Community Development Department	Staff Time

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Rocklin-03	Open Space Vegetation Management	Open Space Fire Prevention and Vegetation Management Prescribed Grazing. Open space areas provide natural breaks in development and are an asset to the community. Growth of trees, bushes and natural grasses could provide ladder fuels for fire if not maintained periodically. Downed or weakened trees can also become debris in a landslide. Fuel load management practices (grazing animals, chemical and mechanical weed abatement, mowing, discing, etc.) are to be implemented regularly to minimize fire fuel load concerns. The program includes education and outreach with City residents on defensible space for fire concerns.	Wildfire, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows	City of Rocklin Fire Department	City of Rocklin Public Works Department	General Fund, Staff time, Community Facilities Districts (CFD 5 and 6), CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants
Rocklin-04	Creek Channel and Drainage Way Management	Creek Channel and Drainage Way Clearing and Management. Growth of trees, bushes and natural grasses can block storm water drain inlets and outlets over time and must be managed in order to prevent local flooding concerns. Storm water drains and inlets will be cleared regularly	Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Heavy Rains and Storms	City of Rocklin Public Works Department	None	General Fund, Staff time, Community Facilities Districts (CFD 5 and 6), FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Rocklin-05	General Plan Safety Element Integration	To meet the requirements of AB 2140, the City will adopt the MJHMP into the Safety Element of the City's General Plan after the plan is approved by FEMA. Adoption of the MJHMP into the Safety Element of the General Plan may be by reference or incorporation.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	City of Rocklin Community Development Department	City of Rocklin Public Works and Fire Departments	Staff Time

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Rocklin-06	Targeted Fuel Reduction Program	Implement targeted vegetation and fuel reduction projects on both public and private properties in areas at elevated wildfire risk. This includes identifying priority zones, coordinating with property owners, and using methods such as thinning, pruning, mowing, and removal of dead or overgrown vegetation. The goal is to reduce available fuels, slow fire spread, and improve overall community wildfire resilience. Coordination will occur with external stakeholders, local landowners, and community groups to ensure effective implementation.	Wildfire	City of Rocklin Fire Department	City of Rocklin Public Works Department	Staff Time, General Fund, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grant, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
Rocklin-07	Public Hazard Awareness Campaign	A comprehensive multi-hazard outreach program will ascertain both broad and targeted educational needs throughout the community. The City will work with the County and other agencies as appropriate to develop timely and consistent annual outreach messages in order to communicate the risk and vulnerability of natural hazards of concern to the community. This includes measures the public can take to be better prepared and to reduce the damages and other impacts from a hazard event.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	City of Rocklin Community Development Department	City of Rocklin Public Works and Fire Departments	General Fund, Staff Time, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants

7. Town of Loomis Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Town of Loomis (the Town) with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of the Town of Loomis, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses the Town's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The MJHMP was developed to meet plan participation requirements for all participating jurisdictions while accommodating their specific needs and limitations. Because some participating jurisdictions are small agencies with limited staff, the planning process included establishing a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and engaging a contract consultant to undertake certain elements of the plan update on behalf of all jurisdictions. These elements included outreach to stakeholders and the public, risk assessment for all Countywide hazards of concern, initial ranking of hazard risks, updates of hazard mitigation goals and objectives, and establishment of procedures for implementing and maintaining the MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to the Town as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

7.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The Town identified MJHMP points of contact and developed this annex over the course of several months. The following Town staff members had primary responsibility for preparation of the annex:

Primary Point of Contact: Richard Ly-Lee, Town Engineer

Address: 3665 Taylor Road, Loomis, CA 95650

Phone Number: 916-824-1518

Email: townengineer@loomis.ca.gov

Alternate Point of Contact: Koby Tibbets, Public Works

Address: 3665 Taylor Road, Loomis, CA 95650

Phone Number: 916-430-4312

Email: ktibbits@loomis.ca.gov

National Flood Insurance Program Floodplain Administrator: Richard Ly-Lee, Town Engineer

Address: 3665 Taylor Road, Loomis, CA 95650

Phone Number: 916-824-1518

Email: townengineer@loomis.ca.gov

The Public Works Department represented the community on the Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan.

District personnel were asked to contribute to the annex development by conducting public and stakeholder outreach, reviewing and contributing to the capability and risk assessments, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 7-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 7-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Richard Ly-Lee	Public Works	Town Engineer	Primary point of contact for all planning efforts
Christy Consolini	Planning	Town Planner	Review/Community Plans/Worksheet Input
Kody Tibbits	Public Works	Acting Public Works Director	Hazard History Information/Review

7.2 Community Profile

As early as 1825, trappers and hunters following the American River came into the Loomis basin. Like the beginnings of many cities in Placer County, Loomis began as a mining town, but soon became a booming center of the fruit-growing industry, supporting many packinghouses. During the 1850s miners worked along Secret Ravine and farmers and ranchers began to move into the Loomis area. The Town was established in 1850, but not incorporated until 1984. The Central Pacific Railroad was constructed through Loomis in 1864. By 1872 the transcontinental link was completed and helped to expand the market for fruits, which were being produced on a commercial scale. For several years, fruit from the Loomis area was world renowned for its quality. Eventually disease destroyed many orchards established in the late 1800s and fruit production declined significantly. Today it is a very small part of the town's economy.

Loomis is a small, semi-rural community located in rapidly urbanizing western Placer County in California's Central Valley. The Town is located approximately 25 miles northeast of the City of Sacramento, along Interstate 80. Loomis is in the western portion of the Loomis Basin, an 80-square mile area of the Placer County foothills. The town ranges in elevation from approximately 399 to 625 feet above msl and covers an area of about 7.3 square miles. Stream drainages in the area include Antelope Creek and Secret Ravine. Interstate 80, traversing northeast through the center of Town, divides Loomis into two distinct areas. The area north of I-80 contains all the community's existing retail, office and industrial development, as well as higher density residential development, bounded by larger semi-rural residential lots. The area south of I-80 is almost exclusively rural and residential in character.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2020 population for the Town of Loomis was 6,836, a 6.3 percent increase from the 2010 Census. The 2023 American Community Survey (ACS) estimated that the 2023 population of the Town was 6,809.

Some populations are at greater risk from hazard events because of factors including their physical and financial ability to react or respond during a hazard, and the location and construction quality of their

housing. Data from the 2020 U.S. Census indicates that 3.7 percent of the population is 5 years of age or younger, 21.0 percent is 65 years of age or older, 0.4 percent is non-English speaking, 10.7 percent is below the poverty threshold, 8.2 percent is has some form of disability, 25.3 with no broadband internet subscription, and 16.3 percent with no vehicle access.

7.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the Town of Loomis completed its own activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the people and stakeholders the Town serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

7.3.1 Outreach Activities

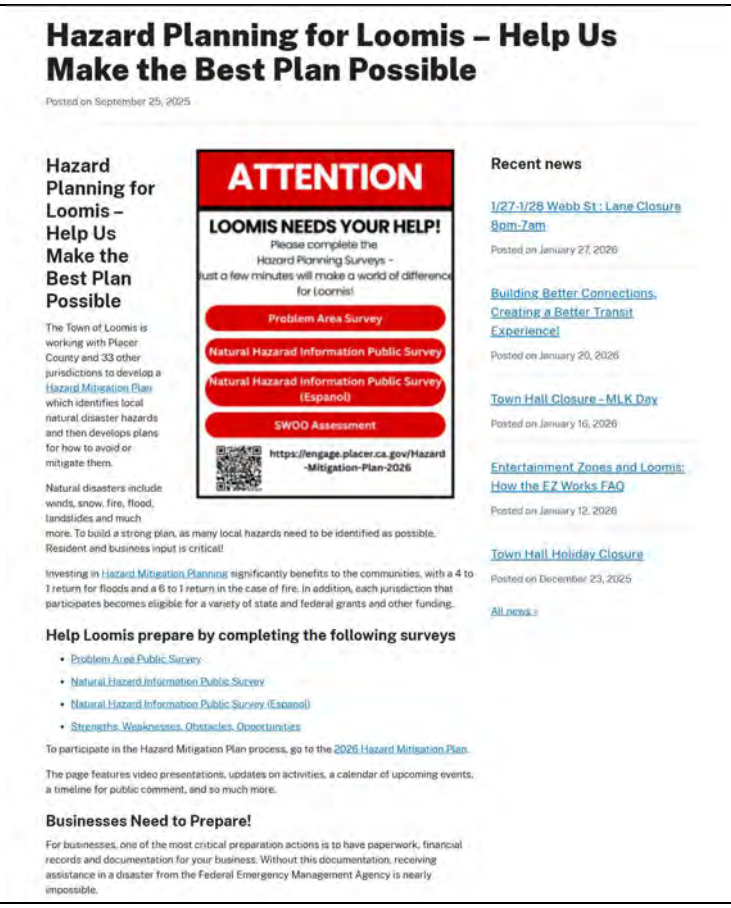
The Town conducted both virtual and in-person outreach to promote the MJHMP planning process to the public. The public was invited to participate in the planning process by responding to the public survey, attending a virtual Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, attending an in-person meeting, and reviewing the draft plan.

To support public engagement in the MJHMP planning process, the Town conducted virtual outreach using existing communication platforms. Information about the hazard mitigation planning effort, including opportunities to participate in the public survey and review planning materials, was shared through the Town's official website, electronic newsletters, and social media channels. These outreach efforts were intended to raise awareness of the planning process, encourage community participation, and provide accessible information to residents, businesses, and stakeholders throughout plan development. Figure 7-1 and Figure 7-2 show example of the Town's outreach efforts.

7.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

Of the 298 responses to the hazard mitigation public survey, 10 respondents reported that they lived in the Town of Loomis. These 10 respondents were extremely or very concerned about wildfires and drought and water shortage. Two respondents reported property damage as a result of high wind activity in the past. One respondent reported that they live in a designated floodplain but they do not have flood insurance. Specific concerns reported include frequent power outages, the safety of the PG&E gas main within the Town's main roadway, Taylor Road, limited I-80 access, evacuation obstruction due to railroad crossings, former ranchland left overgrown, and insufficient water supplies to fight fires. The mitigation strategy was prioritized with these concerns and community limitations in mind.

Figure 7-1. Public Outreach Activities



Hazard Planning for Loomis – Help Us Make the Best Plan Possible

Posted on September 25, 2025

Hazard Planning for Loomis – Help Us Make the Best Plan Possible

The Town of Loomis is working with Placer County and 33 other jurisdictions to develop a Hazard Mitigation Plan which identifies local natural disaster hazards and then develops plans for how to avoid or mitigate them.

Natural disasters include winds, snow, fire, flood, landslides and much more. To build a strong plan, as many local hazards need to be identified as possible. Resident and business input is critical!

Investing in Hazard Mitigation Planning significantly benefits to the communities, with a 4 to 1 return for floods and a 6 to 1 return in the case of fire. In addition, each jurisdiction that participates becomes eligible for a variety of state and federal grants and other funding.

ATTENTION

LOOMIS NEEDS YOUR HELP!

Please complete the Hazard Planning Surveys - just a few minutes will make a world of difference for Loomis!

- Problem Area Survey
- Natural Hazarad Information Public Survey
- Natural Hazarad Information Public Survey (Espanol)
- SWOO Assessment

https://engage.placer.ca.gov/Hazard-Mitigation-Plan-2026

Help Loomis prepare by completing the following surveys

- Problem Area Public Survey
- Natural Hazard Information Public Survey
- Natural Hazard Information Public Survey (Espanol)
- Strengths, Weaknesses, Obstacles, Opportunities

To participate in the Hazard Mitigation Plan process, go to the 2026 Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The page features video presentations, updates on activities, a calendar of upcoming events, a timeline for public comment, and so much more.

Businesses Need to Prepare!

For businesses, one of the most critical preparation actions is to have paperwork, financial records and documentation for your business. Without this documentation, receiving assistance in a disaster from the Federal Emergency Management Agency is nearly impossible.

Recent news

1/27-1/28 Webb St : Lane Closure 8pm-7am
Posted on January 27, 2026

Building Better Connections, Creating a Better Transit Experience!
Posted on January 20, 2026

Town Hall Closure - MLK Day
Posted on January 16, 2026

Entertainment Zones and Loomis: How the EZ Works FAQ
Posted on January 12, 2026

Town Hall Holiday Closure
Posted on December 23, 2025

All news »

Figure 7-2. Additional Public Outreach Activities



7.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the Town invited stakeholders to participate in the planning process. The following organizations were invited to participate by attending a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, responding to the stakeholder survey, contributing information and expertise to the plan, and reviewing the draft plan.

7.4.1 Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities

These stakeholders implement projects to reduce the impact of natural hazards on the people, buildings, economy, and environment of Placer County.

- Caltrans
- Placer County Sheriff's Office
- South Placer Fire District
- Penryn Fire Protection District
- Town of Loomis Public Works/Engineering
- Union Pacific Railroad

7.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These stakeholders have their own jurisdictions with the authority to regulate their own zoning and planning.

- Placer County
- Placer County Office of Emergency Management
- Placer County Water Agency and other Special Districts
- Planning Commission
- Town Council
- Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
- United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC)
- California Housing and Community Development Department
- Federal Agencies (FEMA, US Army Corps of Engineers, US Forest Service, USGS)
- Utility Providers (PG&E, AT&T)

7.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are critical agencies located in or around the Town of Loomis.

- City of Rocklin

- City of Lincoln
- City of Roseville
- City of Auburn
- Placer County

7.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around the Town of Loomis.

- Loomis Basin Chamber of Commerce
- Del Oro High School
- Loomis Union School District
- Costco
- Ace Hardware
- Lig Rentals,
- High hand
- Placer County Farm Bureau

7.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These nonprofit and community-based organizations bring valuable local knowledge, resources, and community connections to the MJHMP process. Their engagement ensures that the perspectives of underserved populations, culturally significant lands, and hazard-prone communities are meaningfully incorporated into the planning effort.

- Friends of Loomis Library
- UC Davis Master Gardeners
- Loomis Chamber of Commerce
- American Legion
- American Red Cross
- Local Community Emergency Response Team
- Veterans of Foreign Wars
- Boy Scouts
- Soroptimist
- Senior Life Center

7.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

The Town performed an inventory and analysis of existing authorities, policies, programs and resources that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume 1 describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Regulatory capabilities
- Planning capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative capabilities
- Technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for the Town of Loomis to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Town procedures.

The Town reported that gaps in capabilities are primarily due to limitations in staffing and funding. The Town does not have the resources to hire personnel to fulfill all the roles identified. Current funding levels are stagnant and fixed, making it highly unlikely that these limitations can be addressed without additional revenue. This issue is not related to training; it is strictly a budgetary constraint.

The full list of capabilities assessed is available in Appendix B. Capabilities that the jurisdiction has available are described in the following sections.

7.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 7-2 summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the Town.

Table 7-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
California Building Code **Title 24, Part 2** **January 1, 2026**	The California Building Code contains general building design and construction requirements relating to fire and life safety, structural safety, and access compliance. Provides minimum standards to safeguard life or limb, health, property, and public welfare by regulating and controlling the design, construction, quality of materials, use and occupancy, location, and maintenance of all buildings and structures and certain equipment.	The Town has the authority to expand or improve state codes by local adoption.	Town of Loomis Building Department
Zoning/Land Use Code	Guides land use consistent with General Plan; restricts intensity in floodplains and steep slopes; enables review of wildfire-prone areas through site-specific analysis; supports resilience by controlling incompatible uses. Does not directly cite LHMP.	Add/expand flood & wildfire overlay references to latest FEMA FIRM and CAL FIRE FHSZ maps; add incentives for development outside SFHAs/WUI.	Town of Loomis Community Development Department
Subdivision Code	Requires drainage, flood, and access review; prohibits unsafe lot configuration in flood or slope areas; integrates hazard avoidance in mapping; partially supports resilience but no direct LHMP reference.	Add cluster / conservation subdivision and TDR tools in mapped hazard areas; require evacuation access & on-site detention where needed.	Town of Loomis Community Development/Engineering Department
Stormwater Management Code or Program	N/A Town references Placer County Stormwater Management Code	The Town has the ability to expand or improve county codes by local adoption.	Town of Loomis Engineering Department

7.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 7-3 summarizes the plans currently in place.

Several of the local plans currently in place for the Town have already been integrated into the MJHMP, as described in the second column below. These documents incorporate hazard-related policies and mitigation priorities, including seismic safety standards, floodplain development restrictions, and growth management strategies. As these local plans are updated, information from the approved MJHMP, such as risk assessments, vulnerability data, and prioritized projects can be incorporated to maintain consistency and reinforce long-term resilience goals. The departments noted as responsible in the table below will be responsible for integrating data, information, goals, and actions from the MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

Table 7-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
General Plan	Integrates the MJHMP by reference into the Safety Element; identifies flooding, wildfire, seismic, and storm hazards; establishes policies discouraging development in hazard-prone areas and protecting open space for hazard buffers. Climate resiliency is addressed in Objective PHS-4.1 and the policies /implementation measures that follow.	Update policies for climate adaptation (heat, drought, and air quality), update flood and fire overlays with new data, and incorporate measurable resilience indicators.	Community Development Department / Town Engineer
Capital Improvement Plan or Program	Prioritizes drainage, roadway, and flood-control infrastructure; indirectly supports hazard mitigation through project scoring and inclusion of stormwater upgrades.	Integrate MJHMP project list and resilience scoring criteria to ensure capital funds are prioritized for hazard mitigation and adaptation infrastructure.	Public Works Department / Town Engineer
Land Use Element	Regulates land uses and densities consistent within the General Plan; prevents incompatible uses in floodplains and steep-slope areas; requires design review for fire safety and drainage.	Improve planning capability by refining land-use mapping practices, leveraging GIS for clearer hazard overlays, and strengthening hazard map review within the planning and environmental application process	Community Development Department / Town Engineer
Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element	Preserves riparian corridors, greenways, and open space that serve as natural flood buffers and wildfire breaks; encourages native vegetation and tree canopy coverage.	Enhance this element by increasing tree-canopy goals, expanding native vegetation efforts, and strengthening open-space protections that support natural flood buffering and wildfire resilience.	Community Development Department
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Identifies wildfire hazard severity zones, evacuation routes, and fuel-reduction priorities; referenced in the General Plan Safety Element.	Develop a Loomis-specific CWPP annex or local vegetation management strategy to target WUI neighborhoods.	Placer County Fire Department / CAL FIRE / the Town
Transportation Plan Implementation Measure CIR-3.1.7.1	Integrates evacuation routes and roadway standards supporting emergency response; discourages new roads in floodplains and steep slopes.	Add evacuation time performance measures and designate alternate routes for flood and wildfire events	Public Works Department / Town Engineer
Emergency Operations Plan	Provides the Town's framework for emergency management across all hazards—flood, wildfire, earthquake, severe weather, and hazardous materials. Establishes communication, evacuation, and shelter protocols consistent with the Placer County Operational Area EOP. Evacuation routes largely align with high ground corridors (Taylor Road, Horseshoe Bar, King Road) outside major floodplains. Includes short-term response and coordination with County and State.	Update to explicitly address long-term recovery (housing, debris, utilities), pandemic/heat emergencies, and redundancy of emergency communications. Add coordination with LHMP mitigation actions and include updated GIS evacuation route mapping.	Town Manager (Director of Emergency Services) / Placer County Office of Emergency Services (OES)
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	The Town participates through the Placer County Operational Area THIRA, which assesses regional hazards and capability gaps. Supports alignment of Town LHMP mitigation actions with County emergency priorities.	Maintain Town participation in future THIRA updates to refine hazard-specific capability targets (e.g., flood response, debris management, sheltering).	Placer County Office of Emergency Services / the Town

7.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Table 7-4 summarizes the capabilities of the Town of Loomis to oversee and track development.

Table 7-4. Development and Permitting Capability

Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Do you issue development permits? • **If yes, what department is responsible?** • **If no, what is your process for tracking new development?**	Community Development Department issues permits.
Are permits tracked by hazard area? (For example, floodplain development permits.) • **If yes, explain which hazards are tracked and which agency manages tracking.**	Developments in the floodplain are analyzed and conditioned, but the Town does not have a tracking software for hazards. Developments in floodplains are coordinated with County Flood Control input. Developments in general are reviewed for wildfire hazard severity zone and reviewed by the fire district. Tracking is on a project-by project basis with conditions and design modifications as appropriate.
Do you have a buildable land inventory? • **If yes, please describe.**	The Town has a vacant land inventory for housing
Describe the level of build-out in your jurisdiction.	With the pending subdivisions, the Town will almost be at build-out, should those subdivisions all be approved and built.

7.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 7-5 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the Town.

Table 7-5. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Planning/ Commission	The Planning Commission reviews all land use entitlements, subdivisions, and major design reviews for consistency with the General Plan, Municipal Code, and safety policies. It can condition approvals to address flood, drainage, fire, and geotechnical hazards. The Commission could expand its role by formally reviewing projects for alignment with the MJHMP.
Planning Department	Oversees the General Plan, zoning, CEQA review, and development standards. Integrates hazard mitigation into project review and long-range planning. Coordinates with Public Works and Fire agencies on hazard mapping and resilient site design. Can further improve by incorporating MJHMP review checklists into entitlement workflows. No staff capacity to support hazard mitigation projects.
Public Works/Highway Department	Responsible for roadway maintenance, drainage systems, and stormwater infrastructure. Actively implements hazard-reduction projects such as culvert repair, roadside ditch cleaning, and capital drainage upgrades. Could expand documentation of maintenance and inspection programs in annual MJHMP progress reports. Recommend enhancing GIS data-sharing with key infrastructure partners, including PG&E, PCWA, Kinder Morgan, Caltrans, rail operators, and regional air-quality agencies, to improve situational awareness and coordinated planning. No staff capacity to support hazard mitigation projects

Capability	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Construction/ Building/Code Enforcement Department	Enforces the California Building Code and Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (LMC §11.08). Ensures structures meet seismic, flood, and fire-resistance standards. Coordination with the LHMP could be improved through staff training on post-disaster substantial damage assessments. No staff capacity to support hazard mitigation projects.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Ongoing Town programs include storm-drain cleaning, culvert inspection, roadside vegetation management, and tree trimming to reduce flood and wildfire hazards. These maintenance efforts contribute directly to hazard risk reduction. Improvement: formalize an annual maintenance log linked to LHMP mitigation goals. No staff capacity to support hazard mitigation projects
Mutual aid agreements	The Town participates in regional mutual-aid agreements for law enforcement, fire protection, and emergency response through Placer County OES and Cal OES.

7.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 7-6 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the Town.

Table 7-6. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Town Engineer and Planning Department staff review all private development applications for conformance with the General Plan, zoning, grading, and stormwater standards. They routinely incorporate hazard-mitigation considerations into site design, drainage, and infrastructure review. Incorporating **GIS tools** would further support hazard identification and spatial analysis during project review. Staff could expand their capacity with additional training in FEMA hazard-mitigation grant application and climate adaptation planning. No staff capacity to support hazard mitigation projects Little to no experience and expertise
Floodplain Administrator	The Town Engineer serves as the designated Floodplain Administrator. Responsible for reviewing development permits in FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas, enforcing LMC §11.08, and maintaining NFIP compliance. The Town could expand capability by developing a local floodplain management manual and annual CRS readiness review. No staff capacity to support hazard mitigation projects Little to no experience and expertise
Grant Managers and/or Writer(s)	The Town Engineer and Town Manager prepare and manage grant applications for SB1, SACOG, FEMA, and Cal OES programs. Staff routinely integrate mitigation goals into infrastructure grants. Enhancement: attend FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and BRIC training for increased competitiveness. No staff capacity to support hazard mitigation projects Little to no experience and expertise

7.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 7-7 summarizes financial resources available to the Town of Loomis.

Table 7-7. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Capital improvements project funding	**Risk Reduction:** The 5-Year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) funds drainage, roadway, and flood-control projects that directly reduce hazard exposure. **Budget Limits:** Town avoids capital investment in 100-year floodplains per General Plan policy. **Mitigation Funding:** CIP annually allocates funds for drainage upgrades and culvert replacements tied to the LHMP.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	**Risk Reduction:** Allows creation of dedicated revenue for safety or infrastructure resilience. **Budget Limits:** Tax measures are voter-approved and tied to essential services; no incentives exist for development in hazard areas. **Mitigation Funding:** Future tax measures could dedicate funding toward stormwater, wildfire mitigation, or evacuation infrastructure
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	**Risk Reduction:** Drainage and public facilities fees fund infrastructure sized to prevent localized flooding. **Budget Limits:** Town limits expenditures and new development in mapped hazard zones. **Mitigation Funding:** Fees directly support drainage and road projects that mitigate stormwater and flood risk.
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	**Risk Reduction:** Provides the ability to finance large flood or drainage infrastructure projects that reduce hazard exposure. **Budget Limits:** Bonds must be voter-approved and justified for public safety or essential infrastructure. **Mitigation Funding:** Potential funding source for long-term stormwater and resilience projects.
Incur debt through special tax bonds	**Risk Reduction:** Can finance infrastructure in new developments to ensure hazard-resilient design. **Budget Limits:** Only used when mitigation features are included in assessment area designs. **Mitigation Funding:** Opportunity to fund stormwater, slope stabilization, or fire-access improvements in developing areas.
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	**Risk Reduction:** General Plan prohibits public investment in high-risk floodplains and unstable slopes. **Budget Limits:** Yes—Town budgets restrict capital spending that could encourage development in hazard areas. **Mitigation Funding:** Funding prioritized for upgrades in existing developed areas to reduce risk.
Other federal or state Funding Programs	**Risk Reduction:** The Town has received SB1 and SACOG funds for drainage, road, and safety projects that improve storm resilience. **Budget Limits:** Projects must comply with environmental and safety standards, preventing misuse in hazard-prone zones. **Mitigation Funding:** Eligible for FEMA HMGP, BRIC, and Cal OES Infrastructure Resilience Grants to support future hazard-mitigation projects.

7.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 7-8 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to the Town.

7.5.8 Community Classifications

Table 7-9 summarizes classifications for community programs available to the Town.

Table 7-8. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	**Existing Programs**: The Town website posts the adopted Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), emergency preparedness information, and floodplain maps, but these resources **could be more robust with GIS services** to support interactive hazard mapping and real-time information access. **Organization/Program**: the Town Collaborator **Potential**: Yes; the Town could collaborate with Ready Placer and Cal OES to embed live hazard and evacuation updates.
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	**Existing Programs**: While there are no programs specific solely to hazard mitigation, the Town regularly uses community postings, the Town website, and social media accounts to share information about hazard-mitigation and emergency-preparedness events hosted by the Town or partner agencies. Recent efforts include a 2025 Planning Commission workshop on new wildfire maps and home-hardening techniques presented with SPFD, which was advertised through the website and social media. **Organization/Program**: N/A. **Collaborator Potential**: There is strong potential to partner with the **Placer County Sheriff's Office or CAL FIRE/Placer County Fire Departmen**t for shared emergency messaging and public mitigation education, enhancing consistency and reach across agencies.
Community newsletter	**Existing Programs:** The Town does not currently distribute a newsletter. **Organization/Program:** N/A. **Collaborator Potential:** A future Town newsletter could be used jointly with **Placer OES**
Local news	**Organization/Program:** Gold Country Media. **Collaborator Potential:** Yes; local outlets can partner in hazard-awareness campaigns (e.g., Fire Prevention Week, flood readiness). **Improvement: P**ublic communication could be significantly enhanced by incorporating more robust, interactive tools, such as online hazard-mitigation story maps and resilience platforms used by communities like Denver, Roseville, and Lakewood.
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	**Existing Programs:** The **Planning Commission** discusses floodplain, fire, and safety-related development issues at public meetings. **Organization/Program:** the Town Planning Commission. **Collaborator Potential:** Yes; could serve as a local stakeholder group for mitigation project review and public outreach.
Does the jurisdiction have any public outreach mechanisms / programs in place to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events?	Social Media and informational workshops.

Table 7-9. Community Classifications

Program	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	Yes	Regular Participant	June 10, 1980
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)	Yes	Class 4 (Commercial & Residential – Countywide rating)	Current as of 2023 ISO review
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	Class 3 / 3X (CAL FIRE – Placer County Fire Department)	Current as of 2022
CAL FIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zone	Yes	Identified as Moderate and High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ) within Town limits	Updated 2023 (CAL FIRE FHSZ Mapping)

7.5.9 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 7-10 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Town’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction has the capability to effectively respond, plans or policies that exceed minimum requirements, and deployable resources that decrease vulnerability.
- Moderate adaptive capacity means minimum requirements are in place, capabilities are moderate, mitigation measures are identified but not implemented widely, and the jurisdiction can recover but needs outside resources.
- Weak adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction does not have the capability to effectively respond, which leads to an increase in vulnerability. Examples include weak, outdated, or inconsistent plans, policies, codes, or ordinances, no redundancies, limited to no deployable resources, and limited capabilities to respond.

Table 7-10. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Drought and Water Shortage	Weak
Earthquake	Weak
Flood	Weak
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Weak
Heavy Rains and Storms	Weak
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Wildfire	Weak

7.6 National Flood Insurance Program

This section provides specific information on the management and regulation of the regulatory floodplain, including current and future compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain administrator listed in Section 3.1 is responsible for maintaining this information.

7.6.1 NFIP Compliance

The Town has participated in the NFIP since 1980. As of 2024, the Town has 49 active NFIP policies within the jurisdiction. Since 1995, the Town has processed 14 claims for total payments of $365,984. Table 7-11 provides a summary of NFIP compliance in the Town.

Table 7-11. NFIP Compliance

NFIP Topic	Answer
What local department is responsible for floodplain management?	Engineering Department
Date adopted latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (Firm):	September 30, 1987
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Do you have access to resources to determine possible future flooding conditions from climate change?	No
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? • **If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?**	Yes. Certification training.
Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services you provide (e.g., permit review, GIS, education/outreach, inspections, engineering capability)	None
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Per FEMA regulations
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Staff
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? • **If so, state the violations.**	Not that I am aware of.
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	No background. Most staff have only been with the town for 7 years.
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance? • **What is the date that your flood damage prevention ordinance was last amended?**	Chapter 11.08 FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION Amended in 2021
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements? • **If exceeds, in what ways?**	Program does not meet or exceed minimum requirements
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements? • **For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?**	Plan review considers floodplains and drainageways. If a project area includes or affects the mapped floodplain or drainageway, conditions are placed on the project to avoid or mitigate the effects.
Are the community's floodplain management regulatory standards sufficient for current and future conditions? • **Future conditions may include changes to population, development patterns, precipitation patterns, and natural floodplain functions.**	No.
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	No.

7.6.2 Repetitive Loss

Table 7-12 summarizes residential and non-residential repetitive loss and severe repetitive loss in the Town of Loomis. The Town contains one NFIP-designated repetitive loss residential property and one NFIP-designated repetitive loss commercial property, both of which do not qualify as severe repetitive loss properties under NFIP and FMA criteria. This area has experienced a total of five repetitive flood-related losses, resulting in cumulative net payments of $53,194 for property and contents damage

Table 7-12. Repetitive Loss and Severe Repetitive Loss

Type of Repetitive Loss	Residential	Non-Residential
# Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	**1**	**1**
# Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	**0**	**0**
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (NFIP definition)	**0**	**0**
# Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (FMA definition)	**0**	**0**

NFIP Definition of Repetitive Loss: The NFIP defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the NFIP within any rolling 10-year period since 1978.

FMA Definition of Repetitive Loss: FEMA's Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program defines a repetitive loss property as any insurable building that has incurred flood-related damage on two occasions, in which the cost of the repair, on average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the market value of the structure at the time of each such flood event.

NFIP Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: A residential property covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and: (a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or (b) For which at least two separate claims payments have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building. In both instances, at least two of the claims must be within 10 years of each other, and claims made within 10 days of each other will be counted as one claim.

FMA Definition of Severe Repetitive Loss: An NFIP-Insured structure that has incurred flood-related damage for which four or more separate claims payments have been made, with the amount of each claim (including building and contents payments) exceeding $5,000, and with the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeding $20,000; or for which at least two separate claims payments (building payments only) have been made under such coverage, with the cumulative amount of such claims exceeding the market value of the building.

Source: (FEMA 2024)

Activity 510 for FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS) Program classifies communities based on the number of NFIP repetitive loss properties. The Town is a Category B community, with only two repetitive loss properties to date, so it must meet the Category B requirements listed in Table 7-13.

Table 7-13. CRS Repetitive Loss Category

Repetitive Loss Category	Determination
Category A	A community that has no repetitive loss properties, or whose repetitive loss properties all have been mitigated. Category A community has no special requirements expect to submit information to update the repetitive loss list, as needed, for their CRS program.
Category B	A community with at least one, but fewer than 50, repetitive loss properties that have not been mitigated. At each verification visit for their CRS program, Category B community must: • Prepare a map of the repetitive loss areas (see Section 503 of the CRS Coordinator's Manual). • Review and describe its repetitive loss problem • Prepare a list of the addresses of all properties with insurable buildings in those areas • Undertake an annual outreach project to those addresses (see Section 504 in the CRS Coordinator's Manual). A copy of the outreach project is submitted with each year's recertification.
Category C	A community with 50 or more repetitive loss properties that have not been mitigated. Category C community must: • Do the same things as a Category B community. • Prepare and adopt a Repetitive Loss Area Analysis (RLAA) for all repetitive loss areas, or prepare and adopt a Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) that includes full credit for 510 FMP Step 5(c). ELAA and FMPs are described under Activity 510 of the CRS Coordinator's Manual.

Source: (FEMA CRS Coordinator's Manual 2025)

7.6.3 Flood Vulnerability Summary

Table 7-14 provides a summary of the NFIP program and flood vulnerability in the Town of Loomis.

Table 7-14. Flood Vulnerability Summary

Flood Topic	Answer
Describe areas prone to flooding in your jurisdiction. • **Include sources of water, depth of flooding, velocities, and warning time**	Antelope Creek, Dry Creek. A lot of tributaries and irrigation ditch runs to these creeks and are prone to the same issues. Del Mar has a Culvert that crosses the road prone to flooding and overtopping. The Town also maintains a concrete-lined drainage channel within De Anza Estates that is part of the Antelope Creek system. Water is from natural drainage path and Town does not have a centralized drainage system. In some instances, water is shed from public R/W to private properties. The Town does not track depth of flooding and velocities and warning time. Rachel Lane, Mandarin Court Retention Pond, Wells Ave, Rutherford Canyon
Describe past floods in your jurisdiction. • **Include worst floods, amount of damage, and community impacts**	Worst flood was in 2021 on Arcadia, overtopping 1' above canal, eroded residents' property, damaged garage and house.

Flood Topic	Answer
Do you maintain a list of properties that have been damaged by flooding? • **If yes, describe how list is updated and who maintains list**	No list is maintained.
Are any RiskMAP projects currently underway in your jurisdiction? • **If yes, describe the projects underway**	No
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? • **How many were declared for recent events in your jurisdiction?**	None
How many properties have been mitigated (elevation or acquisition) in your jurisdiction? • **If there are mitigated properties, how were the projects funded?**	Not tracked.
Do you maintain a list of property owners interested in flood mitigation? • **If yes, describe how list is updated and who maintains list** • **How many homeowners and/or business owners are interested in mitigation (elevation or acquisition)?**	No
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? • **If not, state why.**	The Town uses FEMA maps to determine risk.

7.7 Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The hazard profiles in Volume 1 provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of the Town of Loomis's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

7.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the Town are shown in Figure 7-3 through Figure 7-6. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which the Town has significant exposure.

Figure 7-3. Flood Hazard Area

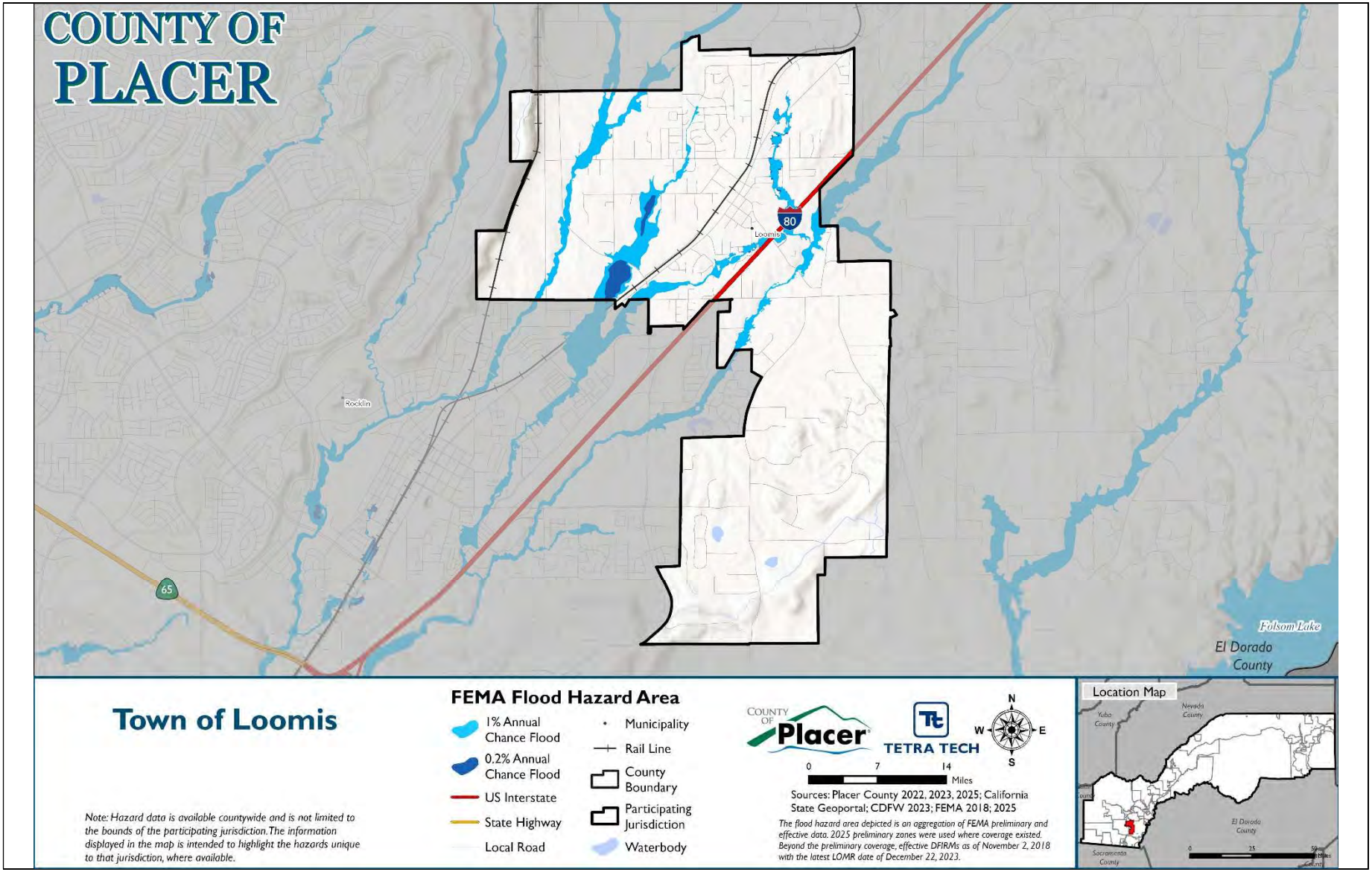


Figure 7-4. Landslide Hazard Area

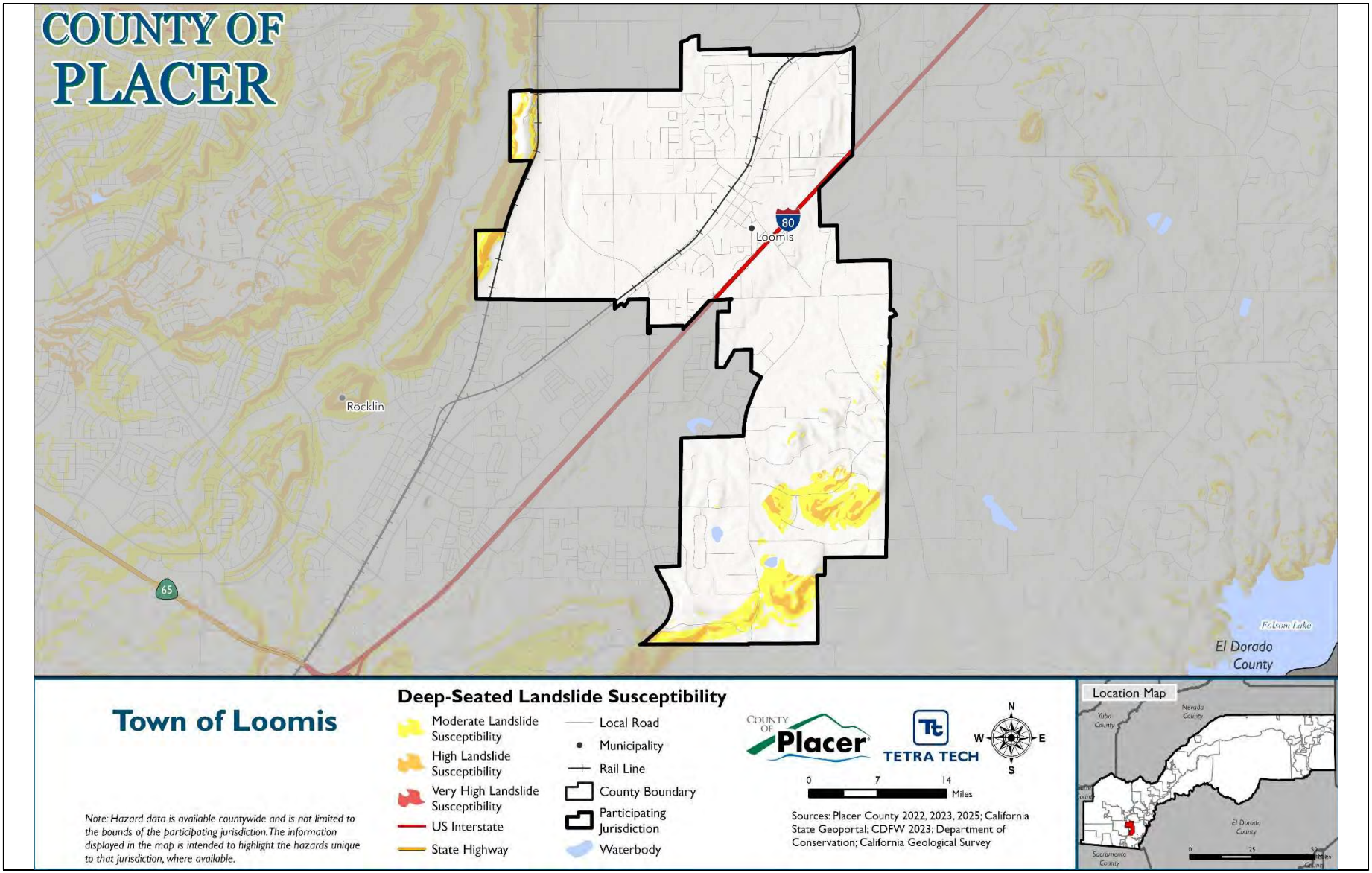


Figure 7-5. NEHRP Soil Class D Hazard Area

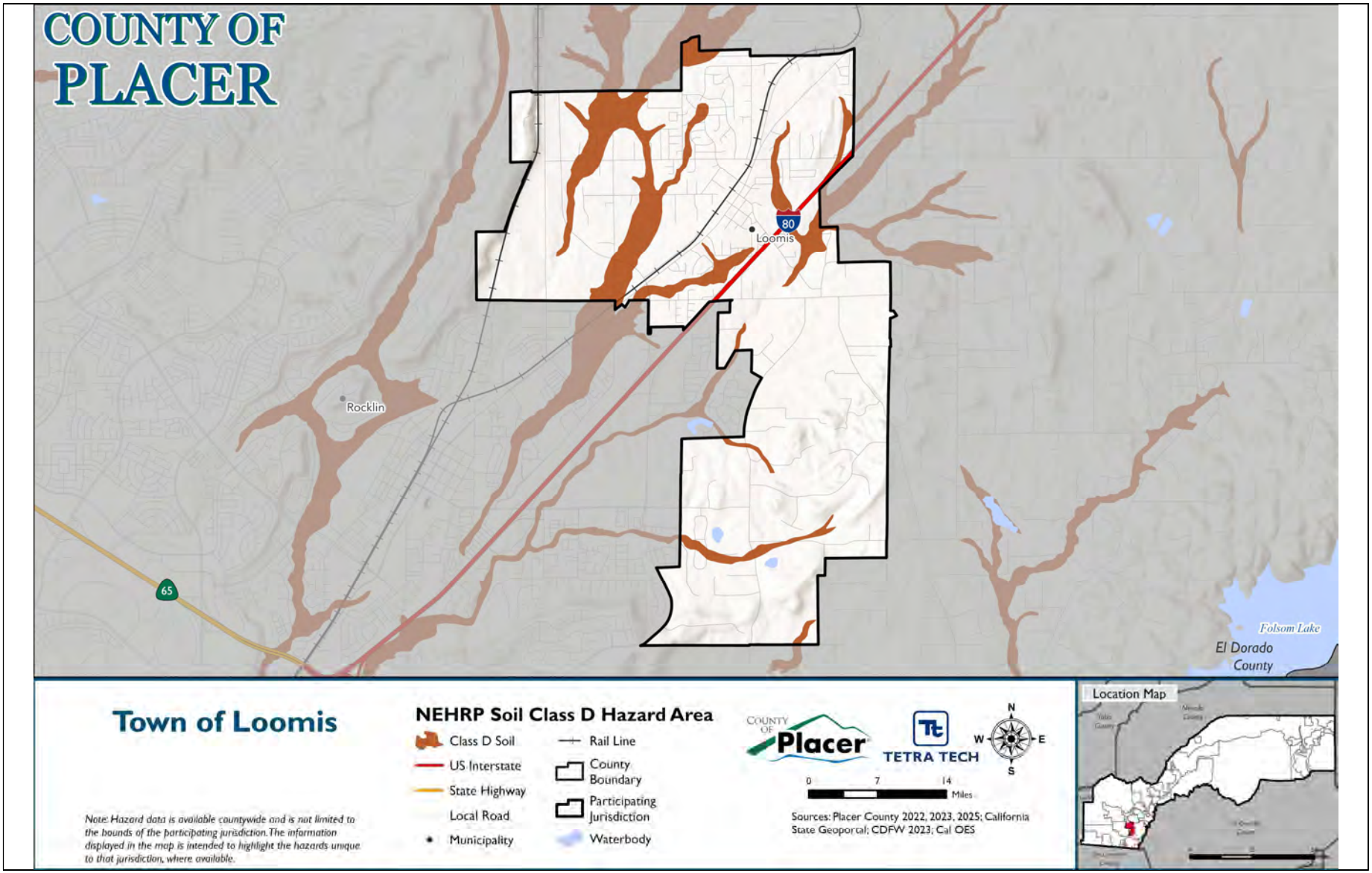
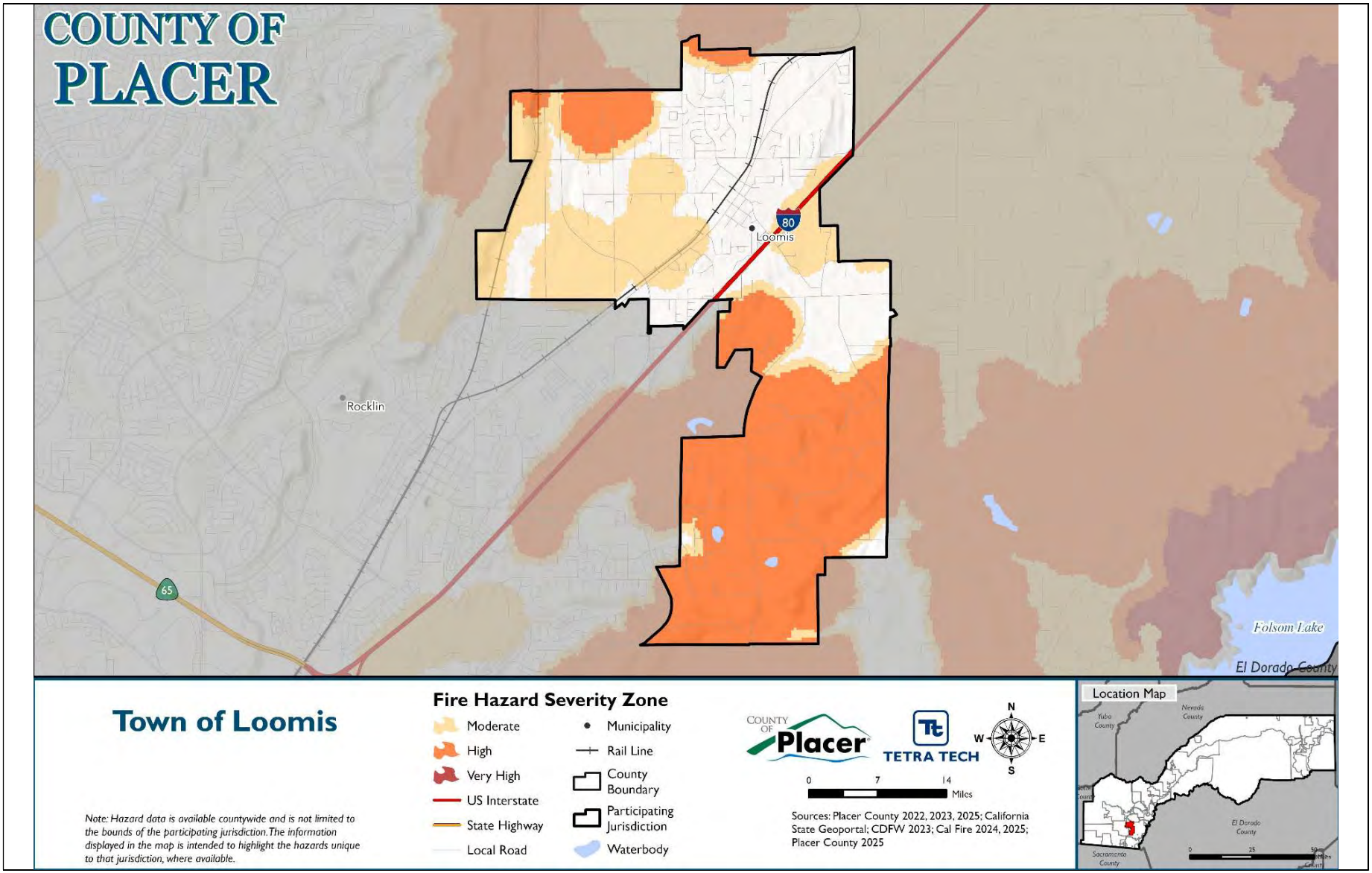


Figure 7-6. Wildfire Hazard Area



7.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 7-15 provides details on loss and damage in the Town during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 7-15. Hazard Event History in the Town, 2020 to 2024

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
August 14, 2020	August 20, 2020	Excessive Heat	A prolonged and significant heat wave occurred in mid-August due to high pressure parked over California. High temperatures soared between 100 to 115 degrees for much of the Valley and lower elevation foothills, while higher elevation areas in the mountains range from the mid-80s to low 100s. Overnight lows were oppressive during this time frame as well, with Valley and foothill locations holding in the 70s to low 80s. Many emergency room visits were recorded in the Sacramento area in addition to 3 confirmed heat related deaths.	Minor Impact: On the 20th staff stayed indoors in the afternoon and did safety training due to smoke
August 18, 2020	August 23, 2020	Excessive Heat	A heat wave was forecast for the initial part of this event; however, with many massive wildfires over northern California, intense heating was suppressed to wildfire smoke. Temperatures still rose to the mid-90s and low 100s, which was not much of a reprieve from the previous week's temperatures. A heat related death occurred during this time frame on August 22.	Minor Impact: On the 20th staff stayed indoors in the afternoon and did safety training due to smoke
October 25, 2020	October 27, 2020	High Wind	A powerful offshore wind event unfolded from October 24 through October 27th as an upper level trough slid into the Great Basin area and high pressure filled in its wake. In combination with the winds, low relative humidity values and dry fuels would lead to extreme weather conditions during this time frame. Most of the damage reports from this event came from the foothill and mountain locations via a utility company. They noted that were 126 instances of wind related damages or hazards across northern California. 49 of them are estimated to be within NWS Sacramento's county warning area, which are estimated from the map provided online. Peak wind gusts across the Valley were generally in the 35 to 50 mph range. Mesonet stations across zone 69 reported peak wind gusts between 45 and 73 mph; however, stronger gusts up to 119 mph were observed at elevations above 8000 feet. Additionally, a local utility company reported 22 instances of wind related damages or hazards within the zone.	Minor Impact on the 27th, the Town had to take down the Town banner due to being torn by the wind.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
December 13, 2021	December 13, 2021	High Wind, Winter Storm	A weather system brought winter weather to the Sierra Nevada and southern Cascades. Reports of 52 to 66 inches of new snow were received. Low elevation snow also occurred with snow accumulation reported down to approximately 2,500 feet in elevation in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada. Chain controls were in place on Interstate 80 and Highway 50 during the event. Traffic was also briefly closed to through traffic on I-80 for 34 minutes on the 13th due to downed powerlines. A rockslide also closed state route 70 at 3:30 am on the 13th. Highway 49 was closed during the event due to a down tree. Power outages were also reported across the region. Several counties also opened warming centers for the cold temperatures. High winds caused a significant amount of trees and powerlines to fall across the area causing widespread power outages leading to tens of thousands of people left without power, roadways were closed and blocked, and dangerous driving conditions were observed including a vehicle struck by a powerline.	Moderate Impact: Due to high winds on the 13th, a pine tree had to be cut down (roots lifted) on Sierra College Blvd, there were multiple trees that fell in Rutherford Canyon that needed to be cut and hauled away.
December 10, 2022	December 10, 2022	Strong Wind	Another weekend storm delivered widespread rain, mountain snow and gusty winds to interior NorCal. Localized flooding, downed trees, and mountain travel impacts were observed starting on 12/9/22 through early 12/12/22. Sacramento International Airport reported a max gust of 52 mph. California Highway Patrol reported multiple downed trees and power lines across the Sacramento Area, resulting in 32,431 customers across the Sacramento region without power according to broadcast media.	Minor impact: The winds on the 10th displaced the lights and star on the Town's Christmas tree, requiring them to be repositioned.
January 4, 2023	January 4, 2023	High Wind	A powerful atmospheric river brought very strong winds with moderate to heavy rain and renewed flooding of the already elevated waterways. There were dangerous mountain travel conditions at Sierra pass levels with 6 to 18 inches of snow above 6500 feet. Winds gusted up to 50-60 mph in the Valley, with gusts up to 70 to 100 mph in the mountains. There were widespread trees down, blocking roads and causing numerous power outages across the area. Rainfall amounts were 1 to 3 inches in the Central Valley and 2 to 6 inches in the foothills and mountains. There were 2 fatalities reported, one due to drowning, and the other due to a rain-related car accident. A very large tree was reported in the roadway at McComber St, Florin, approximately 40 feet tall. Around 15,000 SMUD customers without power and thousands without power in the PG&E area. McClellan Airfield reported gusts of 45 to 51 mph through the evening. Placerville Airport reported winds from the south at 29 mph with a gust of 39 mph at 6:15 pm PST.	Minor Impact: The Town took care of inlets and outlets to prepare.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
February 26, 2023	February 28, 2023	Heavy Snow	A major winter storm brought heavy mountain and low elevation snow with blizzard conditions in the Sierra, where 5 to 7 feet of storm total snow was reported, with locally higher amounts. Significant power outages, school closures, and road closures were observed. 1 fatality occurred from a collapsed porch due to heavy snow loading. Lower elevations observed widespread rain, gusty winds, and isolated thunderstorms. CoCoRaHS reported heavy storm total snow amounts, with 29.4 inches near Nevada City, 15.6 inches near Volcano, 10.4 inches near Camino, 26.3 inches near Grass Valley, and 5 inches in Placerville. An 80 year old woman was killed when the porch of a house collapsed in Foresthill under the weight of snow, with about 4 feet of snow reported on the ground by Foresthill spotter. Widespread power outages were reported with multiple schools closed. Broadcast media reported the roof collapse of a church in Foresthill due to snow load, with no injuries reported.	Minor Impact: Cleared water off of roadways by reaming culvert pipes 0n the 28th.
March 7, 2023	March 9, 2023	Heavy Snow	A cold winter storm brought low snow levels, with accumulating snow extending into the northern Sacramento Valley and the foothills. Accumulated heavy snow from a series of storms caused the roof of a school in Nevada City to collapse. There was 3.6 inches of snow reported 2 NNW of Nevada City on the 8th, but this was in addition to previous snow and road from earlier storms.	Minor impact: Cut ditches along shoulders around Town to clear water pooling on the roadways.
June 4, 2023	June 4, 2023	Cold/Wind Chill	Melting snow brought unusually strong currents and cold water to area waterways in the month of June. Warm weather was occurring with highs of 96 at downtown Sacramento, 94 at Sacramento Executive Airport reported. Water temperatures in the general area at the time measured between 55 and 65 degrees. The cold water and strong currents were due to unusually heavy mountain snowmelt.	Minor Impact: small pine tree had fallen on the shoulder in Rutherford Canyon, no damage caused tree was cut and cleaned up on the 5th

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
February 4, 2024	February 5, 2024	High Wind, Flood	A major winter storm moved in from the south on February 4th, bringing heavy rain, strong winds, thunderstorms and heavy mountain snow through February 7th. Damaging winds brought down trees and caused widespread power outages. Flooding and strong winds resulted in multiple fatalities. Chain controls were observed in the mountains. Heavy rain brought nuisance flooding on roads and urban areas and rises to rivers, creeks and streams, with generally 1 to 3 inches of storm total rain reported across the Valley and foothills. Numerous reports of downed power lines and trees across the area, closing roads and damaging cars. California Highway Patrol and Placer County OES reported a fatality of a driver. Nevada County Air Park reported a max gust of 52 mph. Nevada County OES reported widespread power outages and downed trees across roads and into structures, with moderate impacts to telecommunications. El Dorado County OES reported 40 calls for service related to trees and wires down, at least 5 buildings struck by trees, and 1 uninjured person trapped in a mobile home from a tree on top of the home.	High Impact: Power was lost to the whole Town for 3 days 4th 5th-6th; the Town had to run generators to all signal light to keep them from going dark. The Town ran a swing shift during the night to keep generators fueled, multiple crew members on overtime clearing fallen trees from the roadways
November 23, 2024	November 25, 2024	Flood	Another weather system brought continued periods of heavy mountain snow with mountain travel delays and chain restrictions, widespread rain with flooding impacts, and gusty winds in the from November 22nd through November 26th. Placer County Sheriff reported a group of three men went to fish in the North American River, north of Folsom Lake on November 23rd. Two of the men, both 20 years old, got into the water. One of them was swept away by the strong currents and the second man tried to help but was also pulled into the current. The recovery operation was extremely technical and in a portion of the river with rapids and strong current due to the storm. Both 20 year old men drowned and their bodies were recovered downstream on November 25th.	Moderate Impact: 23rd, Flooding on Sierra College Blvd caused the crew some overtime until D.I was cleared.
December 14, 2024	December 14, 2024	Strong Wind	Active weather brought periods of heavy mountain snow, rain and gusty winds from December 12th through December 17th as multiple storms moved through the area. The strongest storm moved through over the December 13th through 14th timeframe and brought over 2 to 3 inches of rain, over 2 feet of heavy snow above 5000 feet, and gusty southerly wind gusts of 35 to 65 mph. Numerous downed trees and thousands of power outages were reported during this time, along with mountain highway closures and chain restrictions, with roadway flooding in the Central Valley. California Highway Patrol reported a tree down on powerlines from gusty southerly winds.	Minor Impact: Over time due to stop sign on Horseshoe Bar Rd falling down and having to be replaced.

7.7.3 Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume 1. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions.

The Town reviewed the preliminary hazard ranking calculated as described in Volume 1 to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the Town indicated the following concerns and vulnerabilities relevant to a local ranking of the identified hazards:

- The hazard rankings for flood and heavy rains and storms increased from low to medium.

Table 7-16 shows the Town's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high or medium risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the Town; hazards with a low ranking are not considered to be hazards of local concern for the Town. The assessment of vulnerability and potential impacts in the section below focuses on the hazards of local concern. Mitigation actions also target those hazards, though some of the identified actions additionally provide potential risk-reduction benefits for lower-ranked hazards.

Table 7-16. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Low
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	Low
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Medium
Freeze and Snow	Low
Heavy Rains and Storms	Medium
High Winds and Tornadoes	Low
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Low
Wildfire	High

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

7.7.4 Vulnerability Assessment

Table 7-17 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for the Town of Loomis. These issues were identified based on local knowledge, the hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, current capabilities, and the assessments of hazard vulnerability and potential impacts described in detail in

Volume 1. Addressing these issues is an important community priority for the Town, and the mitigation strategy has been developed to incorporate, where feasible, actions that would help to resolve one or more of these issues.

Table 7-17. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazards
Older homes and businesses in the Town are not retrofitted to mitigate seismic damage.	Earthquake
To meet the requirements of AB 2140, each update of the MJHMP must be adopted into the General Plan.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
The Town lacks the staff to perform routine maintenance on drainage that alleviates flooding.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows
There are dead trees within Town boundaries that could fuel wildfires.	Wildfire
While there are known problem areas within the Town boundaries, the Town has not conducted an analysis of drainage and vulnerable hillsides.	Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Earthquake, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow
Town does not have established local policies and a comprehensive plan to provide safety for those who reside in Fire Hazard Severity Zones.	Wildfire
Town residents are unclear about potential hazards that could impact the Town and activities required to mitigate those hazards.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
While the Town is building GIS capabilities, it currently relies heavily on county data to identify structures and addresses located in hazard areas.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
Existing water conservation policies do not establish best management practices for groundwater.	Drought and Water Shortage
The current Drainage Master Plan (2008) does not reflect new development, updated FEMA flood maps, or increased storm intensity due to climate change. Frequent localized flooding occurs in certain roadways and ditches, indicating inadequate storm drain capacity. An updated plan is needed to quantify risk, prioritize projects, and protect public infrastructure.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows

7.7.5 Potential Hazard Impacts

Based on the above jurisdiction-specific information, Table 7-18 describes the potential impacts the hazards of local concern to the Town (hazards identified as medium or high risk in Table 7-16).

Table 7-18. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Flood	Flooding can result in localized road closures and operational delays. For example, past flooding on Sierra College Boulevard required extended crew hours to clear debris and restore drainage infrastructure. Such events can increase overtime costs, disrupt transportation, and temporarily impact emergency response and public safety.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Heavy rains and severe storms can overwhelm drainage systems, cause minor flooding, and lead to hazardous driving conditions. These events may require additional public works resources for cleanup and repair, increasing operational costs and potentially delaying routine services.
Wildfire	The Town is located within a moderate to high fire hazard severity zone, making it vulnerable to wildfire impacts. A significant wildfire could threaten homes, critical infrastructure, new developments, and natural resources, while also causing evacuations, property loss, and long-term economic disruption. The New Dawn Treatment Center is located in the High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and three facilities are located in the Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zone – a microwave tower, an early learning center, and a preschool.

7.7.6 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

POPULATION PATTERNS AND TRENDS

Loomis experienced slow, consistent growth since incorporating in 1984. The population in 1990 was 5,675 and grew to 6,836 by 2020. The 2023 estimate of 6,809 shows that growth in the Town may be slowing. Continued population growth can elevate hazard risk by concentrating more people in vulnerable areas, placing additional strain on infrastructure, and increasing the complexity of emergency response and recovery efforts.

CHANGES IN LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Understanding how past, current, and projected development patterns have or are likely to increase or decrease risk in hazard areas is a key component to appreciating a jurisdiction's overall risk to its hazards of concern. Permit data presented in Table 7-19 provides an indication of recent and expected future development trends, including major residential/commercial development and major infrastructure development.

Table 7-19. Number of Building Permits for New Construction Issued Since the Previous MJHMP

Type of Development	2020 Total	Within SFHA	2021 Total	Within SFHA	2022 Total	Within SFHA	2023 Total	Within SFHA	2024 Total	Within SFHA
Single Family	21	-	32	-	32	-	20	-	26	-
Multi-Family	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Other (commercial, mixed-use, etc.)	0	-	2	-	1	-	6	-	0	-
Total Permits Issued	**21**	**Not Tracked**	**34**	**Not Tracked**	**33**	**Not Tracked**	**26**	**Not Tracked**	**26**	**Not Tracked**

SFHA = Special Flood Hazard Area (1% flood event)

The following key patterns in recent development in the Town of Loomis that have the potential to affect the community's risk to identified hazards:

- Development has remained steady and well-planned over the past five years.
- Moderate population growth has driven demand for infill housing.
- Updated zoning regulations and increased affordable-housing funding have shifted development patterns, and state-mandated higher-density requirements, placed largely in the Town center to avoid hazard areas, continue to increase density with limited local control, raising concerns about potential life-safety and property-loss risks.
- Local policies have prioritized sustainable growth and the preservation of open space and trees.
- New development has been directed away from high-risk hazard areas, whenever possible.
- New development has been directed to store and treat impervious runoff on-site.

The risk implications of these patterns are as follows:

- Risk has generally decreased due to strategic planning and hazard-aware development.
- Residential construction has been steered away from flood-prone areas.
- Continued mitigation efforts, such as defensible space requirements, are needed to address emerging risks.
- Increased impervious surfaces driven by large luxury single family homes generating infill and lot split developments, increased risk due to flooding.

Overall, the vulnerability has stayed the same since the previous plan was adopted.

7.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous LHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

7.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

The Town is committed to strengthening resilience to natural hazards and supporting long-term safety for residents, businesses, and local infrastructure. Priorities include enhancing preparedness and mitigation for seismic activity, severe weather, and wildfire; improving water management and addressing drought vulnerabilities; and maintaining essential systems through proactive planning and routine maintenance. The Town also aims to integrate hazard mitigation into broader planning efforts, update systems to reduce flood and storm impacts, and promote public awareness to support informed decision-making and emergency readiness.

7.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 7-20 indicates progress on the Town's mitigation strategy identified in the 2021 LHMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

Table 7-20. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Include in new strategy?	If not, explain why
1	Specifically, this section requires that each jurisdiction adopt a local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP) in accordance with the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 as part of the Safety Element of its General Plan. Adoption of the LHMP into the Safety Element of the General Plan may be by reference or incorporation.	Integrate Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into Safety Element of General Plan	Complete	Yes	
2	A comprehensive multi-hazard outreach program will ascertain both broad and targeted educational needs throughout the community. The Town will work with the County and other agencies as appropriate to develop timely and consistent annual outreach messages in order to communicate the risk and vulnerability of natural hazards of concern to the community. This includes measures the public can take to be better prepared and to reduce the damages and other impacts from a hazard event. The public outreach effort will leverage and build upon existing mechanisms.	Enhance Public Education and Awareness of Natural Hazards and Public Understanding of Disaster Preparedness	Not Complete	Yes	
3	Permit will allow Town Staff and contractors to perform maintenance activities to provide proper drainage flow.	Renewal Of the Town RMA permit	Complete	Yes	
4	Establish an educational awareness outreach programs on how to educate the residential and business community about extreme temperature changes and the dangers that are posed to a community when they do not protect themselves or the community around them.	Climate Change Mitigation	Not Complete	No	Combine with action #2
5	Establish Town wide water conservation policies and best management practices that incorporate Town, residents, businesses, and those who utilize groundwater. Establish a retro fit water supply program, Encourage drought resistant landscaping, promote groundwater recharging efforts.	Drought and Water Shortage Mitigation	Not Complete	Yes	Landscaping and pool projects are subject to MWELO. The town has a preferred landscaping planting list of low-water demand plants, shrubs, and trees to help plan for drought tolerate landscaping and meet MWELO requirements.

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Include in new strategy?	If not, explain why
6	Establish programs that can assist residents and businesses on how to prepare for, during, and post-earthquake.	Earthquake Mitigation and Preparedness	Not Complete	Yes	
7	Provide a community outreach program that can assist in what to do and not what to do in a pandemic/epidemic outbreak. Provide hot lines for residents and businesses to help navigate through the various changes that take place during an outbreak. Provide local updates vis local website, mailers and local events. Stockpile and provide personal protective equipment (PPE) and sanitary cleaning supplies.	Pandemic/Epidemic Mitigation	Not Complete	No	Combine with action #2 This was done during Covid - stockpiled PPE/supplies, provided information blasts and website/social media postings
8	Conduct weather risk analysis of drainage channels, hillside embankments that may be vulnerable to landslide, liquefaction, or erosion. Identify at risk members of the Loomis population who may need assistance during severe weather and heavy rain events. Provide outreach to the community through the Town website, mailers and updates at public meetings on how to respond to such events.	Severe Weather - Heavy Rains Mitigation	Not Complete	Yes	
9	Survey the Town's tree population around Town, evaluate the current health of trees that make the Right of Way vulnerable to potential life-threatening conditions during inclement weather events and also public and private property damage. The survey process would include evaluating the trees, tagging, and posting on the GIS system.	Tree Mortality Mitigation	Not Complete	Yes	
10	The project would include identifying wildfire hazard areas. It would include establishing local policies and a comprehensive plan to provide safety for those who reside in potential wildfire areas. Require fire resistance construction in proposed high fire risk areas and amend local building codes to reflect those enhancements. Policies that promote defensible space programs to reduce fire risk around structures, create program to remove and replace flammable vegetation with less flammable vegetation.	Wildfire Mitigation	Not Complete	Yes	The Town has a number of brochures at Town Hall regarding defensible space, wildfire safety, equipment safety to prevent fires, flood safety and homeowner actions to reduce flood potential.

7.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

In addition to the mitigation actions completed from the previous LHMP, the Town of Loomis has completed or made significant progress on the following other mitigation efforts since the last LHMP:

- Safe Streets and Traffic Safety Demonstration Projects:

Implemented temporary traffic safety and traffic-calming installations to reduce vehicle speeds, improve pedestrian safety, and enhance emergency response access in high-risk locations.

- Community Safety and Preparedness Events

Participated in and supported public safety festivals and community events that included hazard awareness, emergency preparedness information, and coordination with police, fire, and emergency response agencies.

- General Plan Update and Public Participation

Updated the General Plan from 2020-2024, including workshops and committee meetings focused on hazards and safety, resiliency, and addressing new technologies and issues that have arisen since the previous General Plan was adopted.

7.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

The Town omitted avalanche from its mitigation strategies due to its lower elevation and lack of significant snowfall.

7.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that the Town of Loomis would like to pursue to reduce the risk from hazards and implementation of major public awareness campaigns and GIS public facing program.

Table 7-21 indicates the range of categories represented by the proposed mitigation actions, as well as the hazards addressed. The FEMA mitigation action categories indicated in the table are described in the mitigation strategy chapter of Volume 1.

Table 7-21. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	-	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	X	-	-	X
Drought and Water Shortage	X	-	-	X
Earthquake	X	X	-	X
Flood	X	X	-	X
Freeze and Snow	X	-	-	X
Heavy Rains and Storms	X	X	-	X
High Winds and Tornadoes	X	X	-	X
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	X	X	-	X
Wildfire	X	-	X	X

LPR = Local Plans and Regulations
SIP = Structure and Infrastructure Project
NSP = Natural Systems Protection
EAP = Education and Awareness Programs
Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP describes each of the mitigation action categories.

Volume 1 identifies four evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric score is assigned for each of the criteria. Table 7-22 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 7-22. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
Loomis-01	Earthquake Mitigation and Preparedness	6	1-5 Years	Medium	Medium	7.5	Medium
Loomis-02	Integrate Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into Safety Element of General Plan	6	1-5 Years	Medium	Medium	7.5	Medium
Loomis-03	Routine Maintenance Agreement	6	1-5 Years	Medium	Medium	7.5	Medium
Loomis-04	Tree Mortality Mitigation	6	1-5 Years	Medium	Medium	7.5	Medium
Loomis-05	Severe Weather - Heavy Rains Mitigation	5	1-5 Years	Medium	Medium	7.25	Medium
Loomis-06	Wildfire Mitigation	5	1-10 Years	High	Medium	7.25	Medium
Loomis-07	Public Hazard Awareness Campaign	4	1-5 Years	Low	Low	7	Medium
Loomis-08	GIS Integration		1-10 Years	High	Low	7	Medium
Loomis-09	Drought and Water Shortage Mitigation	5	1-5 Years	Low	Medium	6.25	Medium
Loomis-10	Update Drainage Master Plan	5	1-10 Years	Medium	Medium	6.25	Medium

Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP provides the methodology and formula for prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (>6 and <8), High (8-11).

7.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 7-23 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The actions are dependent upon available funding and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Town priorities.

Table 7-23. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Loomis-01	Earthquake Mitigation and Preparedness	Establish programs that can assist residents and businesses on how to prepare for, during, and post-earthquake.	Earthquake	Town of Loomis Public Works Department	Placer County Office of Emergency Services, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services	Staff Time, General Fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Loomis-02	Integrate Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into Safety Element of General Plan	To meet the requirements of AB 2140, the City will adopt the MJHMP into the Safety Element of the Town's General Plan after the plan is approved by FEMA. Adoption of the MJHMP into the Safety Element of the General Plan may be by reference or incorporation.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Town of Loomis Planning Department	None	Staff Time and General Fund
Loomis-03	Routine Maintenance Agreement	The Town will renew the Routine Maintenance Agreement permit. The permit will allow Town Staff and contractors to perform routine maintenance activities, qualifying capital improvement projects, and vegetation restoration activities.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows	Town of Loomis Public Works Department	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Staff Time and General Fund
Loomis-04	Tree Mortality Mitigation	Survey the Town's tree population around Town, evaluate the current health of tress that make the Right of Way vulnerable to potential life-threatening conditions during inclement weather events and also public and private property damage. The survey process would include evaluating the trees, tagging, and posting on the GIS system.	Wildfire	Town of Loomis Public Works Department	CAL FIRE	Staff Time, General Fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants
Loomis-05	Severe Weather - Heavy Rains Mitigation	Conduct weather risk analysis of drainage channels, hillside embankments that may be vulnerable to landslide, liquefaction, or erosion. Identify at risk members of the Loomis population who may need assistance during severe weather and heavy rain events. Provide outreach to the community through the Town website, mailers and updates at public meetings on how to respond to such events.	Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Earthquake, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow	Town of Loomis Public Works Department	Placer County Office of Emergency Services, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services	Staff Time, General Fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Loomis-06	Wildfire Mitigation	The project would include establishing local policies and a comprehensive plan to provide safety for those who reside in potential wildfire areas. Require fire resistance construction in proposed high fire risk areas and amend local building codes to reflect those enhancements. Enact policies that promote defensible space programs to reduce fire risk around structures. Create a program to remove and replace flammable vegetation with less flammable vegetation.	Wildfire	Town of Loomis Planning Department	CAL FIRE	Staff Time, General Fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants
Loomis-07	Public Hazard Awareness Campaign	The Town will implement a comprehensive multi-hazard outreach program that will ascertain both broad and targeted educational needs throughout the community. The Town will work with the County and other agencies as appropriate to develop timely and consistent annual outreach messages in order to communicate the risk and vulnerability of natural hazards of concern to the community. This includes measures the public can take to be better prepared and to reduce the damages, potential changes in natural hazard from climate change, and other impacts from a hazard event. The public outreach effort will leverage and build upon existing mechanisms.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Town of Loomis Public Education	Placer County Office of Emergency Services, Listos California	Staff Time and General Fund

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Loomis-08	GIS Integration	Develop and maintain a GIS-based hazard tracking system that builds upon Placer County GIS data to identify, catalog, and monitor structures and addresses located within FEMA-designated floodplains and other hazard areas. The system will support emergency response planning by providing first responders with accurate, location-specific information to improve situational awareness, evacuation planning, and life safety decision-making during hazard events. The effort will include ongoing data updates, coordination with County GIS resources, and integration into Town operational workflows.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Town of Loomis Engineering Department	Town of Loomis Planning Department	Staff Time, General Fund
Loomis-09	Drought and Water Shortage Mitigation	Establish Town-wide water conservation polices and best management practices that incorporate Town, residents, businesses, and those who utilize groundwater. Establish a retrofit water supply program, encourage drought resistant landscaping, and promote groundwater recharging efforts.	Drought and Water Shortage	Town of Loomis Public Works Department	Placer County Office of Emergency Services, California Department of Water Resources	Staff Time and General Fund

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Loomis-10	Update Drainage Master Plan	Update the Town's Drainage Master Plan to include comprehensive mapping and modeling of existing storm drain facilities within public rights-of-way, integrating FEMA floodplain data and local flooding hot spots. The update will identify undersized culverts, capacity deficiencies, and maintenance priorities. The project will guide future capital improvements, reduce localized flooding, and support funding eligibility for state and federal grants. Implementation will involve field data collection, hydraulic modeling, GIS updates, and public review.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	Town of Loomis Engineering Department	Town of Loomis Planning Department	Staff Time, General Fund

8. Ackerman Charter School District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Ackerman Charter School District (Ackerman CSD or the District) with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Ackerman CSD, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Ackerman CSD's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The MJHMP was developed to meet plan participation requirements for all participating jurisdictions while accommodating their specific needs and limitations. Because some participating jurisdictions are small agencies with limited staff, the planning process included establishing a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and engaging a contract consultant to undertake certain elements of the plan update on behalf of all jurisdictions. These elements included outreach to stakeholders and the public, risk assessment for all Districtwide hazards of concern, initial ranking of hazard risks, updates of hazard mitigation goals and objectives, and establishment of procedures for implementing and maintaining the MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to Ackerman CSD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate

8.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Ackerman CSD identified MJHMP points of contact and developed this annex over the course of several months. The following District staff members had primary responsibility for preparation of the annex:

Primary Point of Contact: Kristin Wells, Superintendent/Principal

Address: 13777 Bowman Rd, Auburn, CA 95603-3147

Phone Number: 530-885-1974

Email: kwells@ackerman.k12.ca.us

Alternate Point of Contact: Ian Byerrum, Assistant Principal

Address: 13777 Bowman Rd, Auburn, CA 95603-3147

Phone Number: 530-885-1974

Email: ibyerrum@ackerman.k12.ca.us

The Superintendent/Principal represented the community on the Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. District personnel were asked to contribute to the annex development by conducting public and

stakeholder outreach, reviewing and contributing to the capability and risk assessments, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 8-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 8-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Kristin Wells	Administration	Superintendent/Principal	Executive Director
Ian Byerrum	Administration	Assistant Principal	Project Manager
John Gessel	Facilities	Facilities Director	Input and Review
Michelle Howard	Business	Business Manager	Input and Review
Julia Reid	Office	District Secretary	Input and Outreach

8.2 Community Profile

Bowman School, established in 1895, has long been the heart of the Bowman community. When interstate expansion carved through the area, the school remained, preserving a sense of place and continuity. Today, Bowman is a unique mix of mountain homes and mini marts, agriculture and fast-food spots, with traffic flowing to and from the Sierras.

Behind the franchised facades and local cafés lie neighborhoods dating back to the Gold Rush era. Originally settled in the mid-1800s as an outgrowth of mining camps, Bowman sits on bluffs above the North Fork of the American River, land better suited for cattle and fruit than for gold. The village grew around a country store, post office, and a Central Pacific Railroad spur.

The school began as a one-room building topped with a wood-shingled bell tower, serving dairy farmers, ranchers, and fruit growers. Berries, especially raspberries and strawberries, were prized crops, alongside apples, pears, and peaches. Longtime residents say the school is what truly makes Bowman, Bowman.

Today, Bowman School is part of the Ackerman CSD, one of California's few all-charter public districts. While district boundaries are set by Placer County, the charter status allows the District to welcome students from outside those boundaries through the charter enrollment process. Students within district lines enroll directly, and the Placer County Office of Education maintains a directory of all district boundaries (Ackerman Charter School District 2025).

8.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the Ackerman CSD completed its own activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the

people and stakeholders the District serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

8.3.1 Outreach Activities

Eureka USD conducted both virtual and in-person outreach to promote the MJHMP planning process to the public. The public was invited to participate in the planning process by responding to the public survey, attending a virtual Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, attending an in-person meeting, and reviewing the draft plan.

8.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

No public feedback was received by the District related to hazard mitigation throughout the planning process.

8.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the District invited stakeholders to participate in the planning process. The following organizations were invited to participate by attending a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, responding to the stakeholder survey, contributing information and expertise to the plan, and reviewing the draft plan.

8.4.1 Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities

These stakeholders implement projects to reduce the impact of natural hazards on the people, buildings, economy, and environment of Placer County.

- CAL FIRE
- Placer County Water Agency
- Placer County Air Pollution Control District

8.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These offices regulate any public school construction (or rebuilding) project. These stakeholders have their own jurisdictions with the authority to regulate their own zoning and planning.

- California Office of Public School Construction
- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency

8.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are critical agencies located in or around Ackerman CSD. Auburn Union, Placer Hills Union, and Foresthill Union are the three school districts that border Ackerman Charter. These districts share similar hazard risks, emergency response plans, and a strong foundation of mutual support.

- Auburn Union School District
- Placer Hills Union School District
- Foresthill Union School District

8.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around Foresthill USD.

- Pacific Gas & Electric
- Mid-Placer Public School Transportation Agency
- Placer County Office of Education
- Schools Insurance Group

8.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These nonprofit and community-based organizations bring valuable local knowledge, resources, and community connections to the MJHMP process. Their participation may include attending planning meetings, completing stakeholder surveys, reviewing and providing feedback on draft materials, and helping to identify hazard vulnerabilities and community priorities. Acres of Hope is a non-profit housing program for women and mothers suffering from homelessness and/or addiction. They are adjacent to the school.

- Acres of Hope
- Greater Auburn Area Fire Safe Council

8.4.6 Other Stakeholders

SIG is the school insurance Joint Power Agreement, serving most public schools in Placer and Nevada counties.

- Schools Insurance Group

8.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

Ackerman CSD performed an inventory and analysis of existing authorities, policies, programs and resources that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume 1 describes the

components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Regulatory capabilities
- Planning capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative capabilities
- Technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Ackerman CSD to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing District procedures.

As a special district, Ackerman CSD lacks some of the regulatory capabilities that are available to municipalities. Specifically, the District has no authority over building codes, land use, development, or permitting. Construction and development in the District are subject to the building codes, land use regulations, and development standards of the municipality or County where they occur. The District also is not eligible for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Therefore, assessments of capabilities associated with buildings, development and floodplain management and insurance are omitted from this annex.

The full list of capabilities assessed is available in Appendix B. Capabilities that the jurisdiction has available are described in the following sections.

8.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 8-2 summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the District. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 8-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
California Building Code Title 24, Part 2 January 1, 2026	The California Building Code contains general building design and construction requirements relating to fire and life safety, structural safety, and access compliance. Provides minimum standards to safeguard life or limb, health, property, and public welfare by regulating and controlling the design, construction, quality of materials, use and occupancy, location, and maintenance of all buildings and structures and certain equipment.	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	Placer County Building Department

8.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried its existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 8-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 8-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Bowman 2025 Facilities Master Plan	The Bowman 2025 Facilities Master Plan includes several projects and phases to continue to provide students with a first-class learning environment, as well as providing spaces for the community to hold events. More recently surveys completed by staff, and in-district and out-of-district parents as well as input from architects provided a more focused list of priorities. The plan identifies the major projects that need to be completed. The plan does not address natural hazards, although it does discuss HVAC replacement and improving energy efficiency.	The District has the ability to expand and improve the plan.	District Administration

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
School Site Safety Plans	California law requires the Comprehensive School Site Safety Plan of each school to be annually evaluated and amended, as needed, to ensure the plan is being properly implemented. The plans include procedures for pre-crisis communication and training, post-event resources, and action plans to ensure the safety of students on campus. The plans do not address natural hazards; however, they discuss fire alarms and drills for structure fires.	The District has the ability to expand and improve the plans.	District Administration
Emergency Procedures Manual	An updated file of all safety-related plans and materials is maintained by each school through the Emergency Procedures Manual.	The District has the ability to expand and improve the manuals.	District Administration

As a first-time participant in the MJHMP, the District plans are not currently integrated with the MJHMP. However, the District has plans in place that address safety and hazard mitigation, as described in the second column above. As these local plans are updated, information from the approved MJHMP, such as risk assessments, vulnerability data, and prioritized projects, can be incorporated to maintain consistency and reinforce long-term resilience goals. The departments noted as responsible in the table above will be responsible for integrating data, information, goals, and actions from the MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

8.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Ackerman CSD is a special district located in Placer County. The District is subject to the Placer County and State of California building codes and land use regulations. The District does not permit or regulate development. Development permits within the District's jurisdiction are issued through Placer County.

8.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 8-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 8-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Board of Trustees	The Board could endorse hazard mitigation projects.

8.5.5 Technical Capability

Ackerman CSD does not currently have any technical expertise or subject-matter experts that can contribute to hazard mitigation projects.

8.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Ackerman CSD does not currently have funding available for mitigation projects. In 2024, the District sought a $4 million general obligation bond. The measure was intended to address the needs of the student population through modernization and renovation projects at Bowman Charter School. The measure did not pass with the required 55 percent approval.

8.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 8-5 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Ackerman CSD.

Table 8-5. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Social Media	The District maintains a Facebook page to communicate updates to the community.
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Bowman Charter School Parent Teacher Organization supports the education of the students.

8.5.8 Community Classifications

Ackerman CSD does not have any classifications for community programs available.

8.5.9 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 8-6 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the District’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction has the capability to effectively respond, plans or policies that exceed minimum requirements, and deployable resources that decrease vulnerability.
- Moderate adaptive capacity means minimum requirements are in place, capabilities are moderate, mitigation measures are identified but not implemented widely, and the jurisdiction can recover but needs outside resources.
- Weak adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction does not have the capability to effectively respond, which leads to an increase in vulnerability. Examples include weak, outdated, or inconsistent plans, policies, codes, or ordinances, no redundancies, limited to no deployable resources, and limited capabilities to respond.

Table 8-6. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Drought and Water Shortage	Weak
Earthquake	Weak
Flood	Weak
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Weak
Heavy Rains and Storms	Weak
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Wildfire	Weak

8.6 National Flood Insurance Program

Ackerman Charter is a special district for Placer County. The District does not participate in the NFIP directly. Therefore, all structures located within the District's jurisdiction were included in the Placer County assessment of NFIP-insured structures with repetitive loss. This information can be found in the annex for Placer County.

8.7 Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The hazard profiles in Volume 1 provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Ackerman's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

8.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 8-1 through Figure 8-4. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which the District has significant exposure.

Figure 8-1. Dam Failure Hazard Area

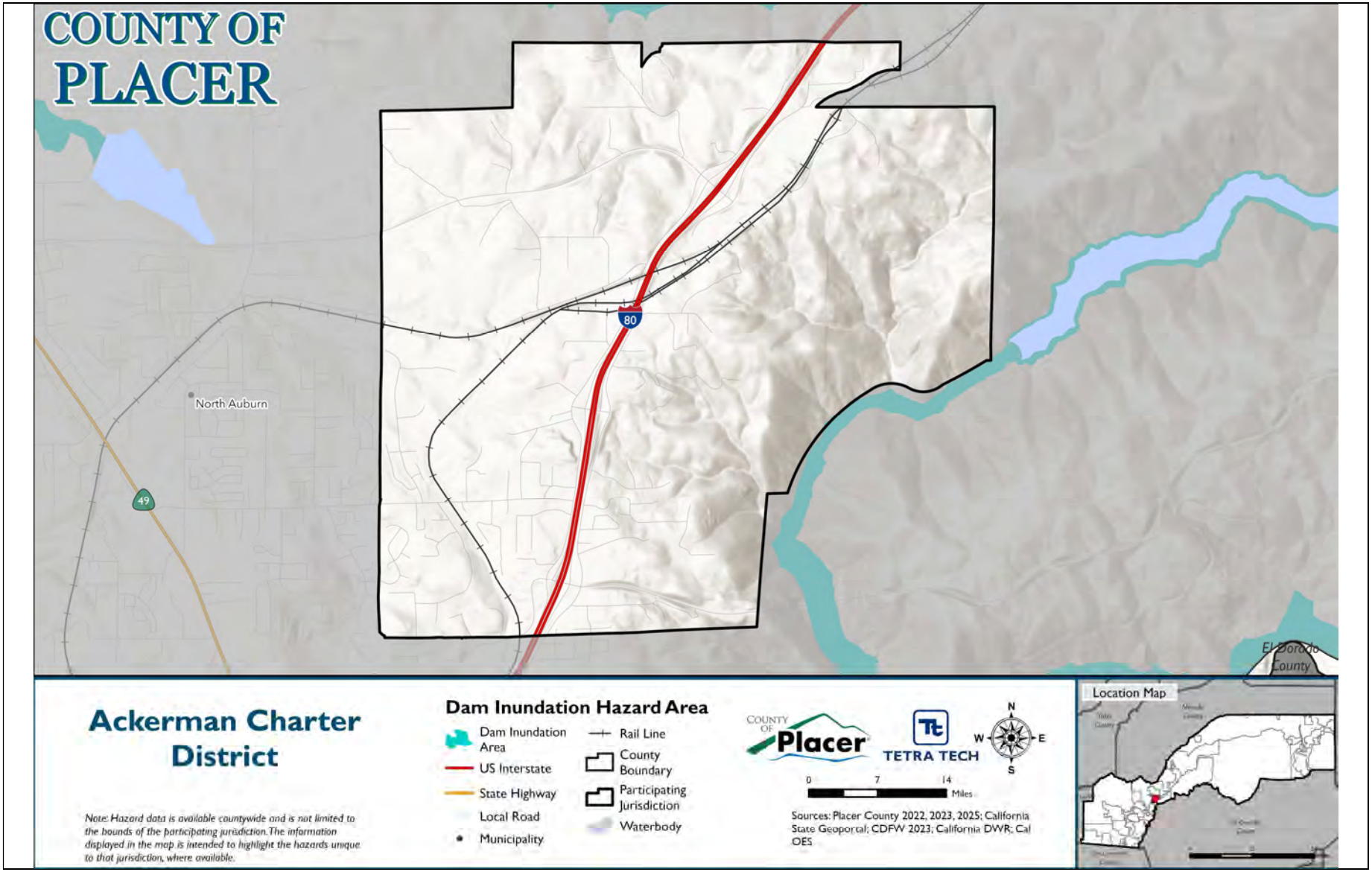


Figure 8-2. Flood Hazard Area

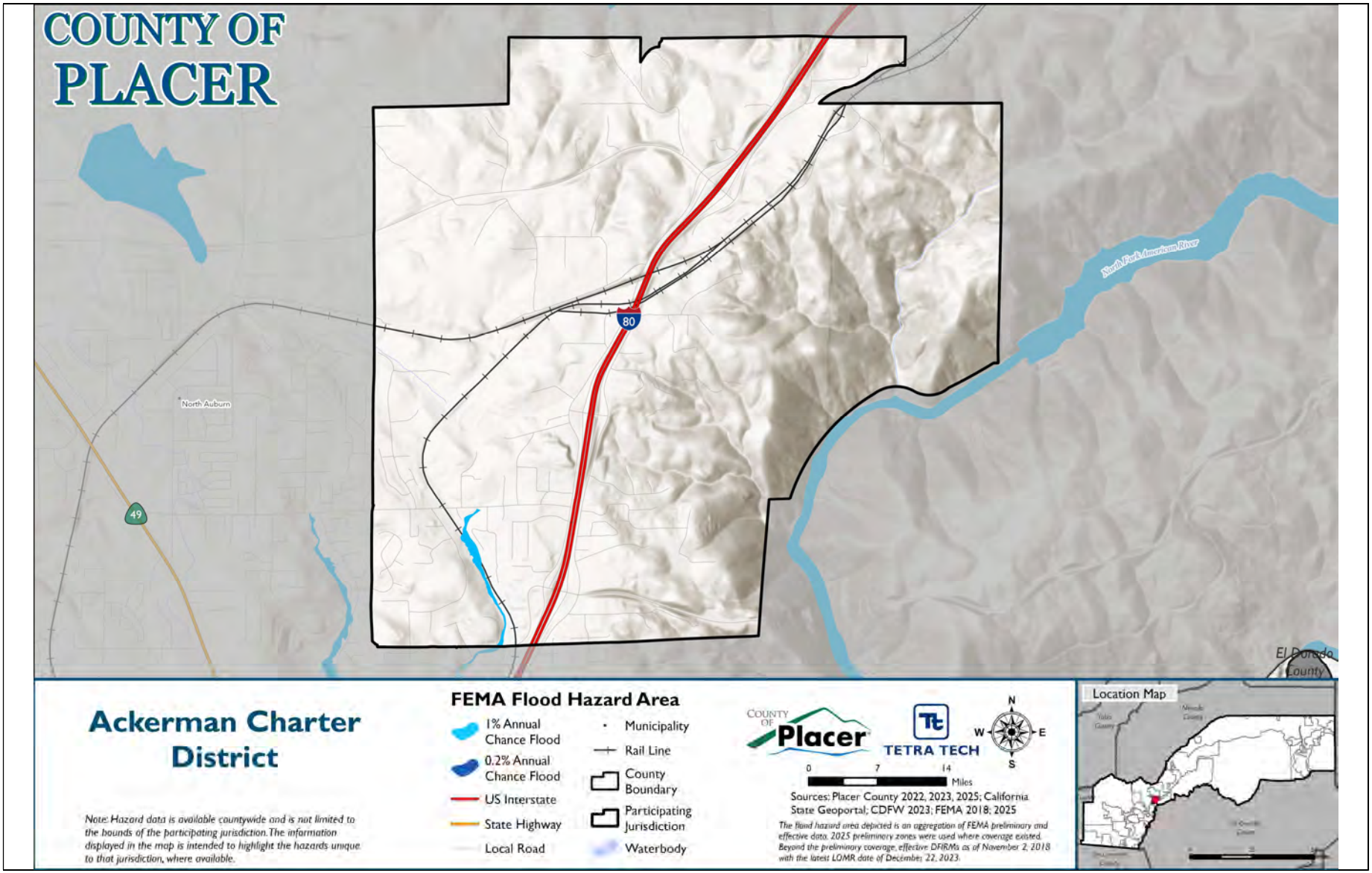


Figure 8-3. Landslide Hazard Area

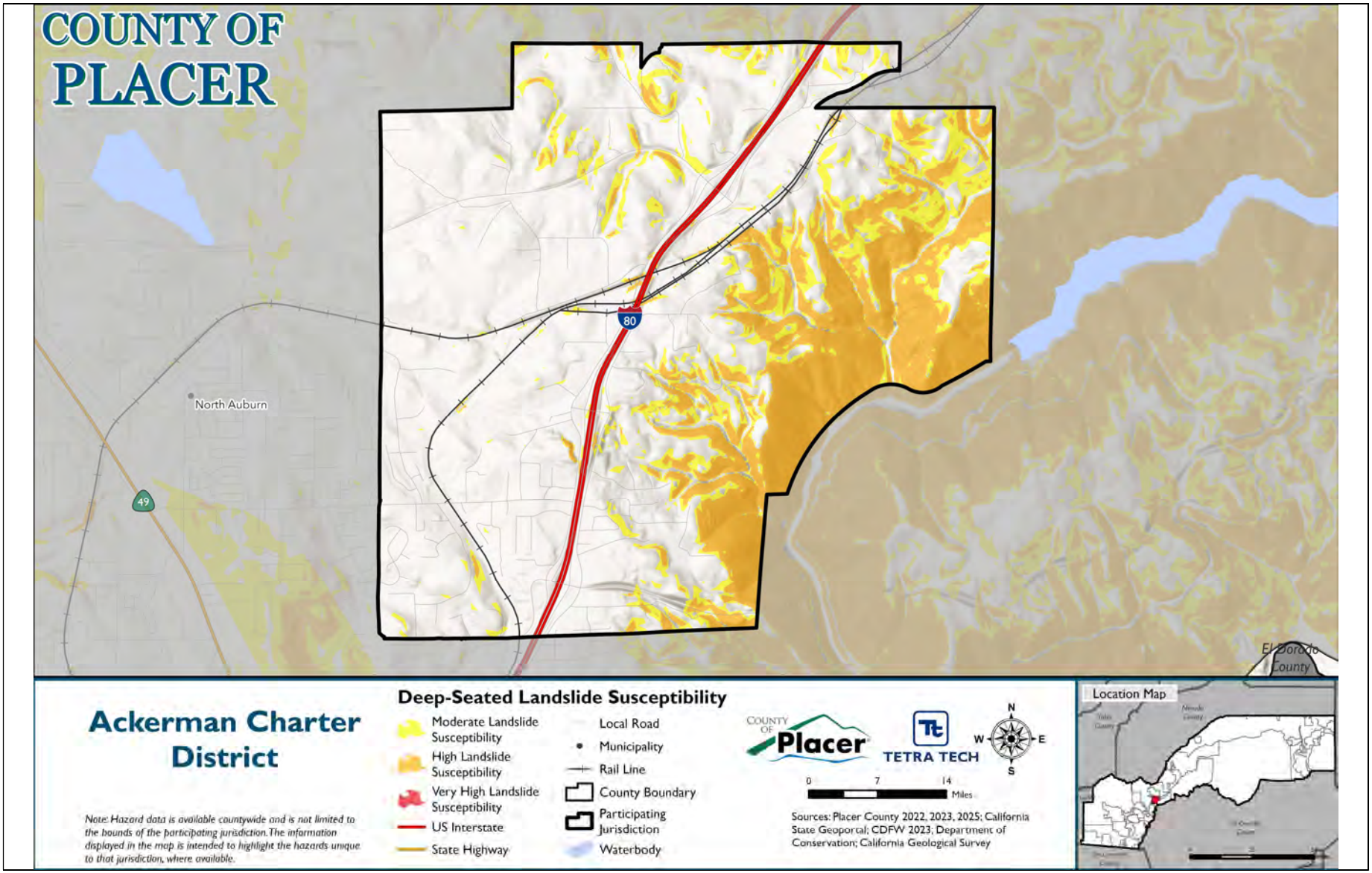
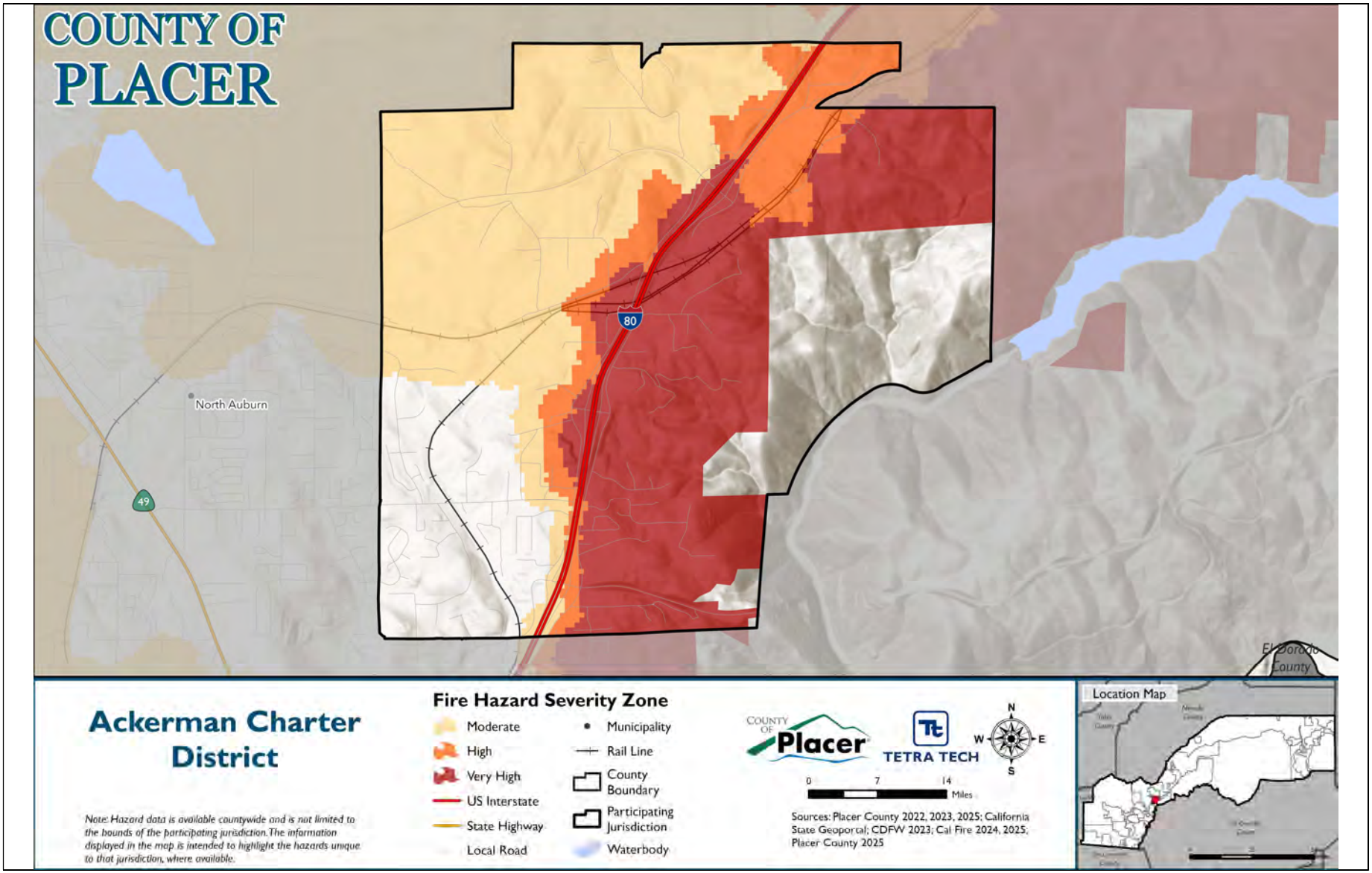


Figure 8-4. Wildfire Hazard Area



8.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 8-7 provides details on loss and damage in Ackerman CSD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 8-7. Hazard Event History in Ackerman CSD, 2020 to 2024

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
August 14, 2020	August 20, 2020	Excessive Heat	A prolonged and significant heat wave occurred in mid-August due to high pressure parked over California. High temperatures soared between 100 to 115 degrees for much of the Valley and lower elevation foothills, while higher elevation areas in the mountains range from the mid-80s to low 100s. Overnight lows were oppressive during this time frame as well, with Valley and foothill locations holding in the 70s to low 80s. Many emergency room visits were recorded in the Sacramento area in addition to 3 confirmed heat related deaths.	None on school campus due to distance learning (limited staff and students on campus)
August 18, 2020	August 23, 2020	Excessive Heat	A heat wave was forecast for the initial part of this event; however, with many massive wildfires over northern California, intense heating was suppressed to wildfire smoke. Temperatures still rose to the mid-90s and low 100s, which was not much of a reprieve from the previous week's temperatures. A heat related death occurred during this time frame on August 22.	None on school campus due to distance learning (limited staff and students on campus)
September 7, 2020	September 9, 2020	Strong Wind	September started off extremely hot, as high pressure built over the area. This led to unseasonably hot temperatures for most of northern California with widespread triple digit heat forecast, accompanied by little overnight relief for the Labor Day weekend. Between September 5 and September 8, one county in the Sacramento Valley recorded five heat related visits to the emergency room; however, as of this time, no deaths were reported. On the tail of this heat wave, critical fire weather conditions occurred due to a trough sliding into the Great Basin area. A utility company reported 15 reports of wind related damage or hazards in zone 67 spanning, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, and Tuolumne counties.	None on school campus due to distance learning (limited staff and students on campus)
September 26, 2020	September 28, 2020	Strong Wind	Another round of critical fire weather conditions occurred from September 26 through September 28 due to a trough sliding into the Rockies and ridge building behind it. Gusty north to east winds generally ranged from 25 to 50 mph, however, some of the highest elevations along the Sierra Crest reported gusts up to 76 mph. A utility company reported 8 reports of wind related damage or hazards in zone 67 spanning Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, and Calaveras counties. Mesonet stations reported peak wind gusts between 30 and 50 mph, locally higher as you go up in elevation.	None on school campus due to distance learning (limited staff and students on campus)

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
September 4, 2022	September 9, 2022	Excessive Heat	Strong high pressure over interior northern California brought widespread high to very high heat risk to the region. Triple-digit high temperatures were observed across most of the Central Valley, Delta, and foothills through the first 9 days of September. The hottest temperatures were on September 5 and 6, when temperatures exceeding 110 were observed at many locations. All-time records were set on the 6th for Sacramento stations and tied in Stockton. Numerous daily and monthly record high-temperature were also set in the area. There was one death attributed to the heat in Sacramento County. The Southern Sacramento Valley region saw all-time, monthly and daily record highs set, reaching up to 116 degrees during the event.	Limited outdoor activities for staff and students.
September 7, 2022	September 30, 2022	Wildfire	The Mosquito Fire began in Placer County 4 miles east of Foresthill near Mosquito Ridge Road, CA, and close to Oxbow Reservoir the evening of September 6, 2022, at 6:27 PM PDT and later spread into El Dorado County. Extreme fire behavior was observed due to the very dry humidity and fuels, with the fire developing large plumes that radar indicated extended up to 40,000 feet. In the first few days, the fire saw rapid growth at 5,705 acres by 7 pm PDT on the 7th and 13,705 acres by 8 pm PDT on the 8th. More than 11,000 people were evacuated and 9,000 structures were threatened. The fire included areas in both the Tahoe and Eldorado National Forests. The fire burned a total of 76,788 acres and caused road closures throughout the area. There were 2 firefighters injured during the fire. A total of 78 structures were destroyed and an additional 13 buildings were damaged in the towns of Foresthill, Volcanoville, and Michigan Bar. Periods of moderate to heavy rain from September 18-21 largely halted fire growth, but the fire was not considered fully contained until October 22.	Limited outdoor activities for staff and students due to poor air quality and heat. Some staff and students were evacuated and not able to attend school for a number of days. Initiated emergency contingency planning in the event Foresthill Union School District requested support.
December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	Flood, High Wind	A strong and very wet atmospheric storm brought extended periods of moderate to heavy rain and periods of strong winds to much of the region, along with heavy high-elevation snow. Precipitation totals were around 1-3 inches for the Central Valley, 3-6 inches in the foothills, and 5-8 inches of liquid equivalent in the mountains. Heavy snow disrupted mountain travel, with multiple spinouts causing I-80 to be shut down for 18 hours. Highway 50 was closed in El Dorado County due to a combination of flooding and snow. High winds gusting 50-65 mph in the Central Valley caused large numbers of trees to fall, bringing widespread power failures across the area, with hundreds of thousands of customers impacted. Many local roads were closed to downed trees blocking them. Trees were also reported to have fallen on homes and automobiles. CHP reported a mudslide through a house and a tree down on SR49 and SR 193 in Placerville. The Placerville Airport reported gusts up to 47 mph. A large tree was reported down at McCourtney Rd. in Lincoln at 11:22 PST. Lincoln Airport measured a gust of 44 mph at 5:35 PST.	Large tree fell blocking access to secondary parking lot. Limited impact due to holiday break. It caused minimal damage, but did bring down overhead power and utility lines. District incurred costs related to tree removal and cleanup, fence repair, and overtime for facilities director.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
January 1, 2023	Mid-March 2023	Fallen Trees	Between January and March 2023, multiple atmospheric rivers produced large amount of rain and wind events. Public Works responded to 16 incidents of fallen trees, majority of these were across roadways.	Inconvenience for motorists due to traffic impacts during removal. No injuries or accidents related to these incidents.
February 26, 2023	February 28, 2023	Heavy Snow	A major winter storm brought heavy mountain and low elevation snow with blizzard conditions in the Sierra, where 5 to 7 feet of storm total snow was reported, with locally higher amounts. Significant power outages, school closures, and road closures were observed. 1 fatality occurred from a collapsed porch due to heavy snow loading. Lower elevations observed widespread rain, gusty winds, and isolated thunderstorms. CoCoRaHS reported heavy storm total snow amounts, with 29.4 inches near Nevada City, 15.6 inches near Volcano, 10.4 inches near Camino, 26.3 inches near Grass Valley, and5 inches in Placerville. An 80 year old woman was killed when the porch of a house collapsed in Foresthill under the weight of snow, with about 4 feet of snow reported on the ground by Foresthill spotter. Widespread power outages were reported with multiple schools closed. Broadcast media reported the roof collapse of a church in Foresthill due to snow load, with no injuries reported.	NONE. Minimal snow on ground at school campus. Advised parents to drive safely/slowly even if students arrive late to school.
February 1, 2024	February 1, 2024	Fallen Trees/ Flooding	What was termed a “Bomb Cyclone” came through the foothills. Public Works responded to 6 incidents of fallen trees across roadways, along with cleanup relating to a PCWA canal overflowing and flooding an apartment complex on Mikkelsen Drive.	Inconvenience for motorists due to traffic impacts during removal. No injuries or accidents related to these incidents.
July 2, 2024	July 13, 2024	Excessive Heat	A long-duration heat event brought dangerously hot conditions with widespread Major to Extreme HeatRisk to interior Northern California over the first two weeks of July. Multiple temperature records were broken or tied over this timeframe. The Sacramento County Coroner reported two fatalities due to the extreme heat, one on July 6th and one on July 7th. Temperatures cooled slightly for a brief period in the Southern Sacramento Valley, Delta and Carquinez Strait, and Northern San Joaquin Valley on July 8th and 9th, but conditions were still hot, before ramping up again on July 10th. Dangerously hot daytime high temperatures of 100 to 115 degrees were observed from July 2nd through July 13th. Little relief from the heat was observed overnight, with low temperatures around the 60s to mid-70s over the same timeframe. Temperatures cooled slightly on July 8th and 9th, but conditions were still hot. Temperatures ramped back up again on the 10th and continued through the 13th.	NONE, due to limited staff/students on campus. Limited outdoor activities for students in aftercare program.

Source: (NOAA-NCEI 2025)
Note: Only events that had an impact on the jurisdiction are listed in the table.

8.7.3 Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is

based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume 1. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions.

Ackerman CSD reviewed the preliminary hazard ranking calculated as described in Volume 1 to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. Table 8-8 shows Ackerman CSD's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high or medium risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with a low ranking are not considered to be hazards of local concern for the District. The assessment of vulnerability and potential impacts in the section below focuses on the hazards of local concern. Mitigation actions also target those hazards, though some of the identified actions additionally provide potential risk-reduction benefits for lower-ranked hazards.

Table 8-8. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Low
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	Low
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Low
Freeze and Snow	Low
Heavy Rains and Storms	Low
High Winds and Tornadoes	Low
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Low
Wildfire	High

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

8.7.4 Vulnerability Assessment

Table 8-9 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for Ackerman CSD. These issues were identified based on local knowledge, the hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, current capabilities, and the assessments of hazard vulnerability and potential impacts described in detail in Volume 1. Addressing these issues is an important community priority for the District, and the mitigation strategy has been developed to incorporate, where feasible, actions that would help to resolve one or more of these issues.

Table 8-9. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
Some school sites have large undeveloped natural landscape that needs routine preventative maintenance to maintain a safe and fire resistant status.	Wildfire, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
Students, families, and staff are unaware of the natural hazards that pose a risk to Ackerman Charter School District facilities.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire

8.7.5 Potential Hazard Impacts

Based on the above jurisdiction-specific information, Table 8-10 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on Ackerman CSD (hazards identified as medium or high risk in Table 8-8). Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

Table 8-10. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Wildfire	Wildfires threaten school properties and surrounding communities, causing evacuations and air quality concerns that impact student health. Smoke exposure can lead to respiratory issues, while infrastructure damage and power outages disrupt learning and essential services. Recovery may involve significant rebuilding and coordination with emergency agencies.

8.7.6 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

Although Ackerman CSD did not participate in the previous planning cycle, changing conditions are consistent with those identified in Chapter 2 Placer County and Chapter 3 City of Auburn.

8.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous MJHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

8.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

Although Ackerman CSD did not participate in the previous planning cycle, its priorities have remained consistent. The District continues to emphasize ongoing communication and education for their staff and student families.

8.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Ackerman CSD did not participate in the 2021 LHMP, there are no previously identified mitigation actions to report on in this update. Accordingly, this plan focuses solely on newly developed actions based on current assessments of hazards, vulnerabilities, and community needs.

8.8.3 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

Ackerman CSD did not include a mitigation action for avalanche because all facilities are located entirely outside of the avalanche hazard area.

8.8.4 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that Ackerman Charter School District would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 8-11 indicates the range of categories represented by the proposed mitigation actions, as well as the hazards addressed. The FEMA mitigation action categories indicated in the table are described in the mitigation strategy chapter of Volume 1.

Table 8-11. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	-	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	-	-	-	X
Drought and Water Shortage	-	-	-	X
Earthquake	-	-	-	X
Flood	-	-	X	X
Freeze and Snow	-	-	-	X
Heavy Rains and Storms	-	-	X	X
High Winds and Tornadoes	-	-	-	X
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	-	-	-	X
Wildfire	-	-	X	X

LPR = Local Plans and Regulations
NSP = Natural Systems Protection
SIP = Structure and Infrastructure Project
EAP = Education and Awareness Programs
Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP describes each of the mitigation action categories.

Volume 1 identifies four evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric score is assigned for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 8-12 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP update.

Table 8-12. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
RCSD-01	Open Space Landscape Management	3	1-5 Years	Medium	Medium	6.75	Medium
RCSD-02	Public Outreach	3	1-5 Years	Low	Low	6.75	Medium

Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP provides the methodology and formula for prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (>6 and <8), High (8-11).

8.8.5 Mitigation Strategy

Table 8-13 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. Ackerman CSD Administration, specifically the Principal and Assistant Principal, will be the lead agency for implementing all projects listed in Table 8-13. The actions are dependent upon available funding and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in District priorities.

Table 8-13. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
ACSD-01	Vegetation Management	Implement a tree removal program for evasive species and dead timber that is a fire and safety hazard. Staff will evaluate school sites annually and put action plans in place.	Wildfire, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Placer County Fire Department, CAL FIRE	General fund and school district staff.
ACSD-02	Public Outreach	Develop a public education and awareness program for students, families, staff, and stakeholders to educate them about the risk from natural hazards on school populations and buildings.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Placer County Office of Emergency Services, Listos California	General fund and school district staff

9. Alta Fire Protection District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Alta Fire Protection District (Alta FPD or the District) with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex identifies actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. It presents a general overview of the Alta FPD, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Alta FPD's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The MJHMP was developed to meet plan participation requirements for all participating jurisdictions while accommodating their specific needs and limitations. Because some participating jurisdictions are small agencies with limited staff, the planning process included establishing a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and engaging a contract consultant to undertake certain elements of the plan update on behalf of all jurisdictions. These elements included outreach to stakeholders and the public, risk assessment for all Districtwide hazards of concern, initial ranking of hazard risks, updates of hazard mitigation goals and objectives, and establishment of procedures for implementing and maintaining the MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to Alta FPD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

9.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Alta FPD identified MJHMP points of contact and developed this annex over the course of several months. The following District staff members had primary responsibility for preparation of the annex:

Primary Point of Contact: Zachary Calvert, Board Director

Address: 33950 Alta Bonny Nook Road, Alta, CA, 95701

Phone Number: 530-389-2676

Email: zjcalvert@gmail.com

Alternate Point of Contact: Lori DeCaro, Clerk

Address: 33950 Alta Bonny Nook Road, Alta, CA, 95701

Phone Number: 530-389-2676

Email: afpd.clerk@att.net

The Alta Fire Board of Directors represented the community on the Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. District personnel were asked to contribute to the annex development by conducting public and stakeholder outreach, reviewing and contributing to the capability and risk assessments, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization. Table 9-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 9-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Zachary Calvert	Alta FPD	Board of Directors	Contributed to worksheets
Lori DeCaro	Alta FPD	Clerk	Contributed to worksheets

9.2 Community Profile

The Alta Fire Department formed in 1948 to provide fire protection and public safety services for the residents of Alta. In 1958 the Placer County Board of Supervisors put forth a resolution to administer and govern the business and affairs of the Alta Fire Department. The Alta FPD was then established after an election of voters within the boundaries of the proposed District. The District is a California Independent Non-enterprise Special District governed by California Health and Safety Code, Section 13800-13970 et seq. (Cited as the Fire District Law of 1987).

The Alta FPD services the community of Alta, a 4.12 square mile area at an elevation of 3,477 above mean sea level that houses approximately 640 full time residents. The community is a central location, through which pass the Transcontinental Railroad operated by Union Pacific, Trans-Sierra petroleum pipeline operated by Kinder Morgan, Interstate 80 operated by Caltrans, and the Spaulding/Bowman Hydro Electric Project operated by PG&E. Interstate 80 has the highest traffic volume of any road in Northern California. The Transcontinental Railroad is the rail corridor through which the largest volume of freight passes anywhere west of the Rockies. The Trans-Sierra petroleum pipeline conveys the largest volume of petroleum products in Northern California.

9.3 Public Engagement

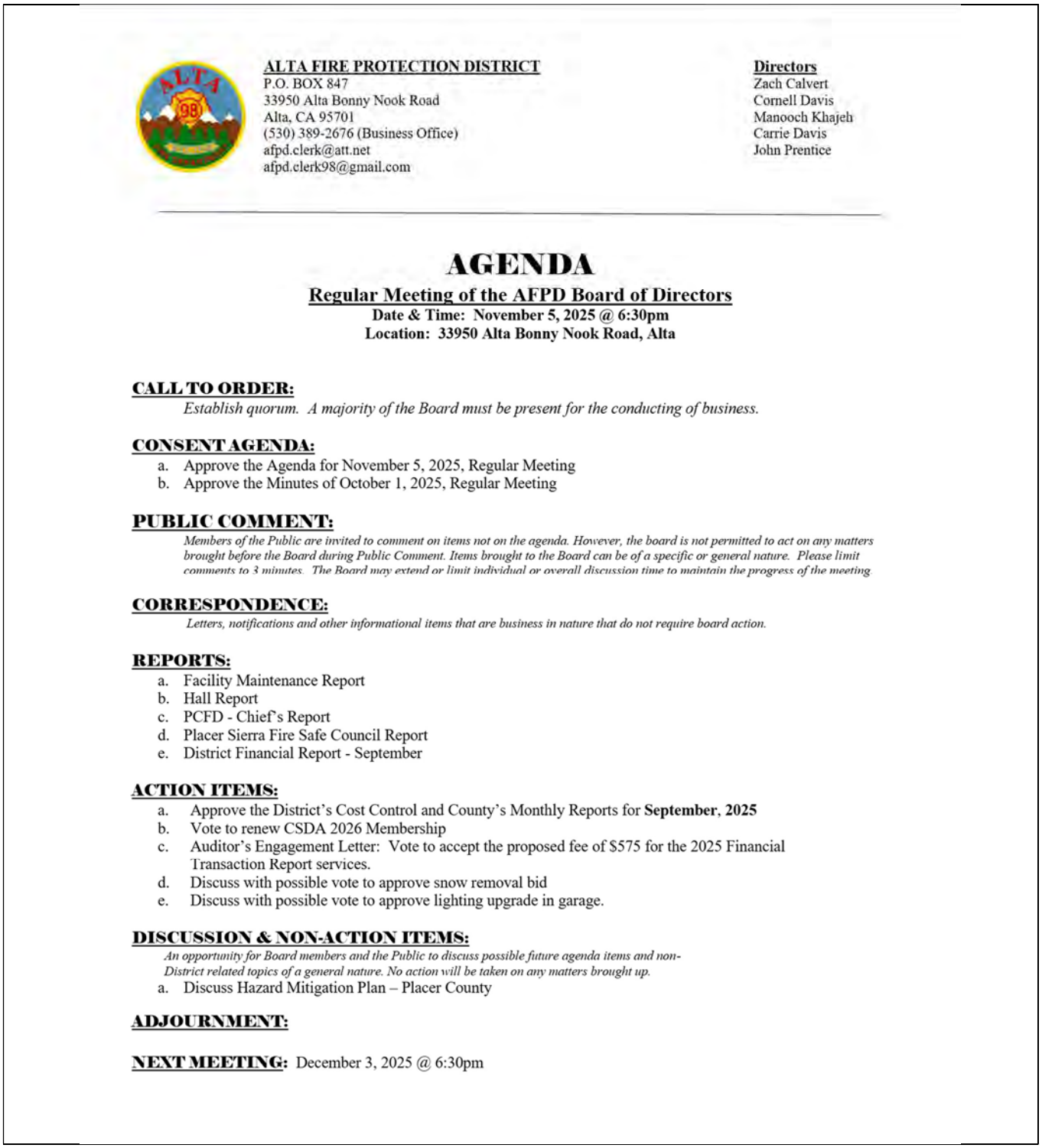
Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the Alta FPD completed its own activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the people and stakeholders the District serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

9.3.1 Outreach Activities

Engagement efforts included sharing information through trusted community partners, offering virtual and in-person meeting options, and providing materials in accessible formats. This approach helped ensure that the needs and perspectives of socially vulnerable populations were incorporated into the planning process. The public was invited to participate in the planning process by responding to the public survey, attending a virtual Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, attending an in-person meeting, and reviewing the draft plan.

On November 5, 2025, the Board of Directors was provided with an overview of Alta FPD's participation the 2026 MJHMP. This meeting was open to the public and the agenda was posted on the District's public noticeboard. The meeting agenda is shown in Figure 9-1.

Figure 9-1. Public Outreach Activities



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Directors
Zach Calvert
Cornell Davis
Manooch Khajeh
Carrie Davis
John Prentice

AGENDA

Regular Meeting of the AFPD Board of Directors
Date & Time: November 5, 2025 @ 6:30pm
Location: 33950 Alta Bonny Nook Road, Alta

CALL TO ORDER:
Establish quorum. A majority of the Board must be present for the conducting of business.

CONSENT AGENDA:
a. Approve the Agenda for November 5, 2025, Regular Meeting
b. Approve the Minutes of October 1, 2025, Regular Meeting

PUBLIC COMMENT:
Members of the Public are invited to comment on items not on the agenda. However, the board is not permitted to act on any matters brought before the Board during Public Comment. Items brought to the Board can be of a specific or general nature. Please limit comments to 3 minutes. The Board may extend or limit individual or overall discussion time to maintain the progress of the meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE:
Letters, notifications and other informational items that are business in nature that do not require board action.

REPORTS:
a. Facility Maintenance Report
b. Hall Report
c. PCFD - Chief's Report
d. Placer Sierra Fire Safe Council Report
e. District Financial Report - September

ACTION ITEMS:
a. Approve the District's Cost Control and County's Monthly Reports for **September, 2025**
b. Vote to renew CSDA 2026 Membership
c. Auditor's Engagement Letter: Vote to accept the proposed fee of $575 for the 2025 Financial Transaction Report services.
d. Discuss with possible vote to approve snow removal bid
e. Discuss with possible vote to approve lighting upgrade in garage.

DISCUSSION & NON-ACTION ITEMS:
An opportunity for Board members and the Public to discuss possible future agenda items and non-District related topics of a general nature. No action will be taken on any matters brought up.
a. Discuss Hazard Mitigation Plan – Placer County

ADJOURNMENT:

NEXT MEETING: December 3, 2025 @ 6:30pm

9.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

No feedback was expressed by the public to the board of directors.

9.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the District invited stakeholders to participate in the planning process. The following organizations were invited to participate by attending a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, responding to the stakeholder survey, contributing information and expertise to the plan, and reviewing the draft plan.

9.4.1 Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities

These stakeholders implement projects to reduce the impact of natural hazards on the people, buildings, economy, and environment of Placer County and support the services the City of Auburn provides to the community. CAL FIRE / Placer County fire is a contracted provider of all emergency services for the Alta Fire Protection District.

- CAL FIRE

9.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These stakeholders have their own jurisdictions with the authority to regulate their own zoning and planning.

- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency

9.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are critical agencies located in or around Alta Fire Protection District. Placer County Fire is the authority managing and responding to all hazards local to Alta and neighboring areas.

- Placer County Fire Department

9.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around Alta FPD.

- Colfax Area Chamber of Commerce

9.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These stakeholder are nonprofit and community-based organizations that provide services in and around Alta FPD. Their engagement ensures that the perspectives of underserved populations, culturally significant lands, and hazard-prone communities are meaningfully incorporated into the planning effort.

- California Conservation Corps

9.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

Alta FPD performed an inventory and analysis of existing authorities, policies, programs and resources that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume 1 describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Regulatory capabilities
- Planning capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative capabilities
- Technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and policy documents were reviewed, and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for the District to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing District procedures.

As a special district, Alta FPD lacks some of the regulatory capabilities that are available to municipalities. Specifically, the District has no authority over building codes, land use, development, or permitting. Construction and development in the District are subject to the building codes, land use regulations, and development standards of the municipality or County where they occur. The District also is not eligible for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Therefore, assessments of capabilities associated with buildings, development and floodplain management and insurance are omitted from this annex.

The full list of capabilities assessed is available in Appendix B. Capabilities that the jurisdiction has available are described in the following sections.

9.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 9-2 summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the District. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities. Alta FPD does not plan to address any gaps or limitations in the next five years. CAL FIRE handles all firefighting duties and Alta FPD does not have the staff to deploy any programs.

Table 9-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
California Building Code **Title 24, Part 2** **January 1, 2026**	The California Building Code contains general building design and construction requirements relating to fire and life safety, structural safety, and access compliance. Provides minimum standards to safeguard life or limb, health, property, and public welfare by regulating and controlling the design, construction, quality of materials, use and occupancy, location, and maintenance of all buildings and structures and certain equipment.	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	Placer County Building Department
California Fire Code **Title 24, Part 9** **January 1, 2026**	The California Fire Code is a comprehensive set of state regulations based on the International Fire Code (IFC) that establishes standards for life and property safety from fire and explosion hazards. It covers areas such as the storage and handling of hazardous materials, building construction, fire suppression systems, and conditions hazardous to life and property.	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	Placer County Building Department
California Health and Safety Code **January 1, 2025**	The California Health and Safety Code is California's statutory law for health, safety, and related areas, covering topics from hazardous waste and environmental law to controlled substances and workplace safety through Cal/OSHA.	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	Placer County Building Department

9.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 9-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 9-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	This project addresses wildfire hazard within Placer County. It contains mitigation actions and a mitigation strategy to reduce wildfire risk. The CWPP is integrated with the 2021 MJHMP and the updated CWPP will be integrated with this MJHMP.	The CWPP underwent an update in 2025 and Alta FPD participated in the planning process.	Placer County Office of Emergency Services

The Community Wildfire Protection Plan has already been integrated into the MJHMP, as described in the second column above. This document incorporate wildfire-related policies and mitigation priorities. As the Plan is updated, information from the approved MJHMP, such as risk assessments, vulnerability data, and prioritized projects can be incorporated to maintain consistency and reinforce long-term resilience goals. The department noted as responsible in the table above will be responsible for integrating data, information, goals, and actions from the MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

9.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Alta FPD is a special district located in Placer County. The District is subject to the Placer County and State of California building codes and land use regulations. The District does not permit or regulate development. Development permits within the District's jurisdiction are issued through Placer County.

9.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 9-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 9-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Mutual aid agreements	Automatic and mutual aid agreements in place with all adjoining districts and CAL FIRE.

9.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 9-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 9-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Fire hazard mitigation professionals trained in wildfire mitigation	Alta FPD is constrained from hiring additional fire professionals by a lack of funding.

9.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 9-6 summarizes financial resources available to Alta FPD.

Table 9-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Other	Volunteer fire fighters, 2 paid part time staff for facility maintenance and the district manager. Funded by local property tax, no additional funding sources. All board members are volunteer.

9.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 9-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Alta FPD.

Table 9-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Hazard mitigation information available on website	Alta FPD provides wildfire prevention and mitigation information for the public on www.altavolunteerfirefighters.org
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Alta Firewise Community assists residents with preparing for wildfires

9.5.8 Community Classifications

Table 9-8 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Alta FPD.

Table 9-8. Community Classifications

Program	Participating?	Date Classified
Firewise Communities classification	Yes	2020

9.5.9 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 9-9 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the District’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction has the capability to effectively respond, plans or policies that exceed minimum requirements, and deployable resources that decrease vulnerability.
- Moderate adaptive capacity means minimum requirements are in place, capabilities are moderate, mitigation measures are identified but not implemented widely, and the jurisdiction can recover but needs outside resources.
- Weak adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction does not have the capability to effectively respond, which leads to an increase in vulnerability. Examples include weak, outdated, or inconsistent plans, policies, codes, or ordinances, no redundancies, limited to no deployable resources, and limited capabilities to respond.

Table 9-9. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Drought and Water Shortage	Weak
Earthquake	Weak
Flood	Weak
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Weak
Heavy Rains and Storms	Weak
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Wildfire	Moderate – Alta FPD has a CAL FIRE contract and landowners are becoming more proactive with fuels reduction work.

9.6 National Flood Insurance Program

Alta FPD is a special district for Placer County. The District does not participate in the NFIP directly. Therefore, all structures located within the District's jurisdiction were included in the Placer County assessment of NFIP-insured structures with repetitive loss. This information can be found in the annex for Placer County.

9.7 Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The hazard profiles in Volume 1 provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Alta FPD's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

9.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 9-2 through Figure 9-4. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Alta FPD has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 9-2. Dam Inundation Hazard Area

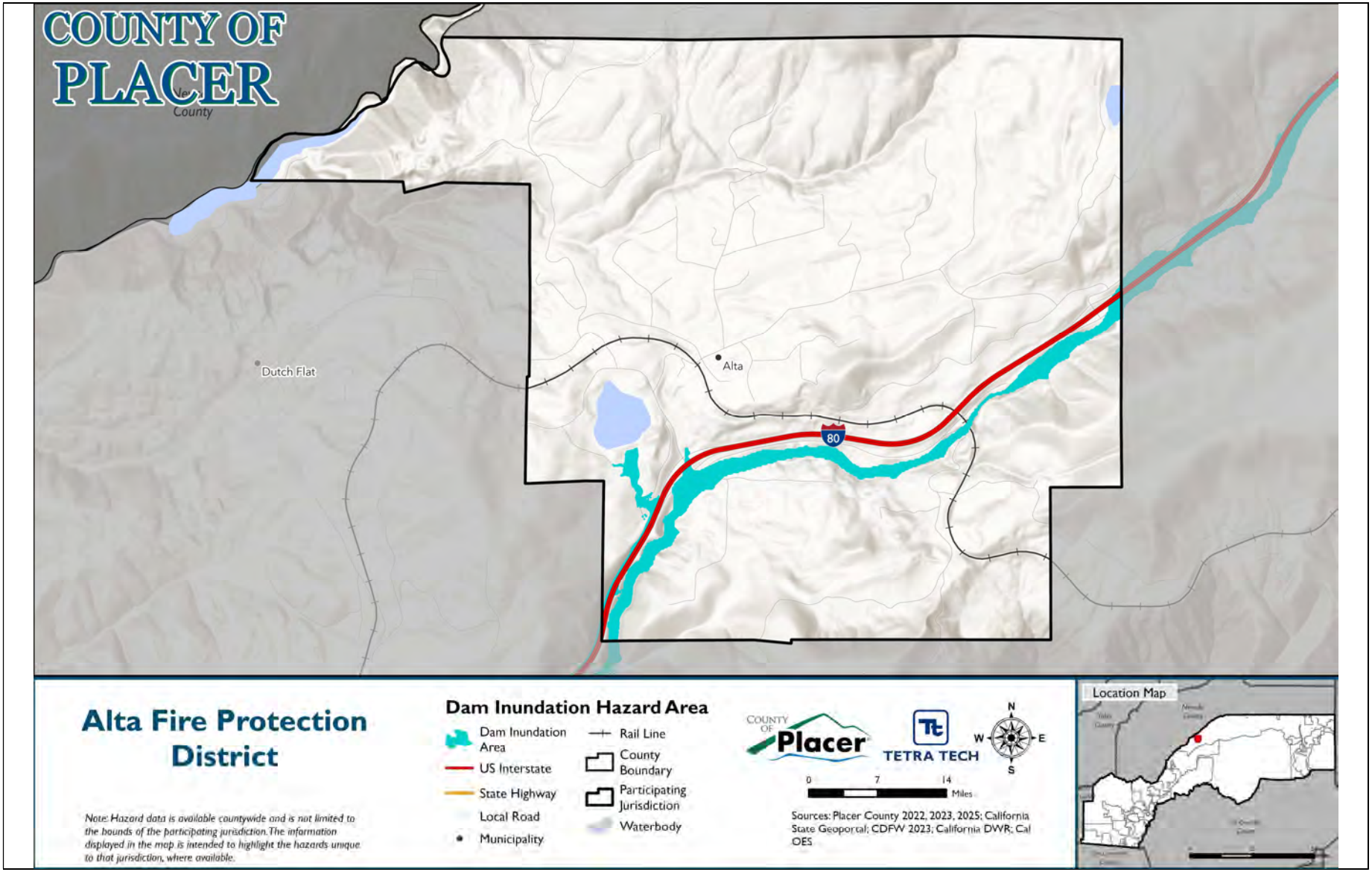


Figure 9-3. Landslide Hazard Area

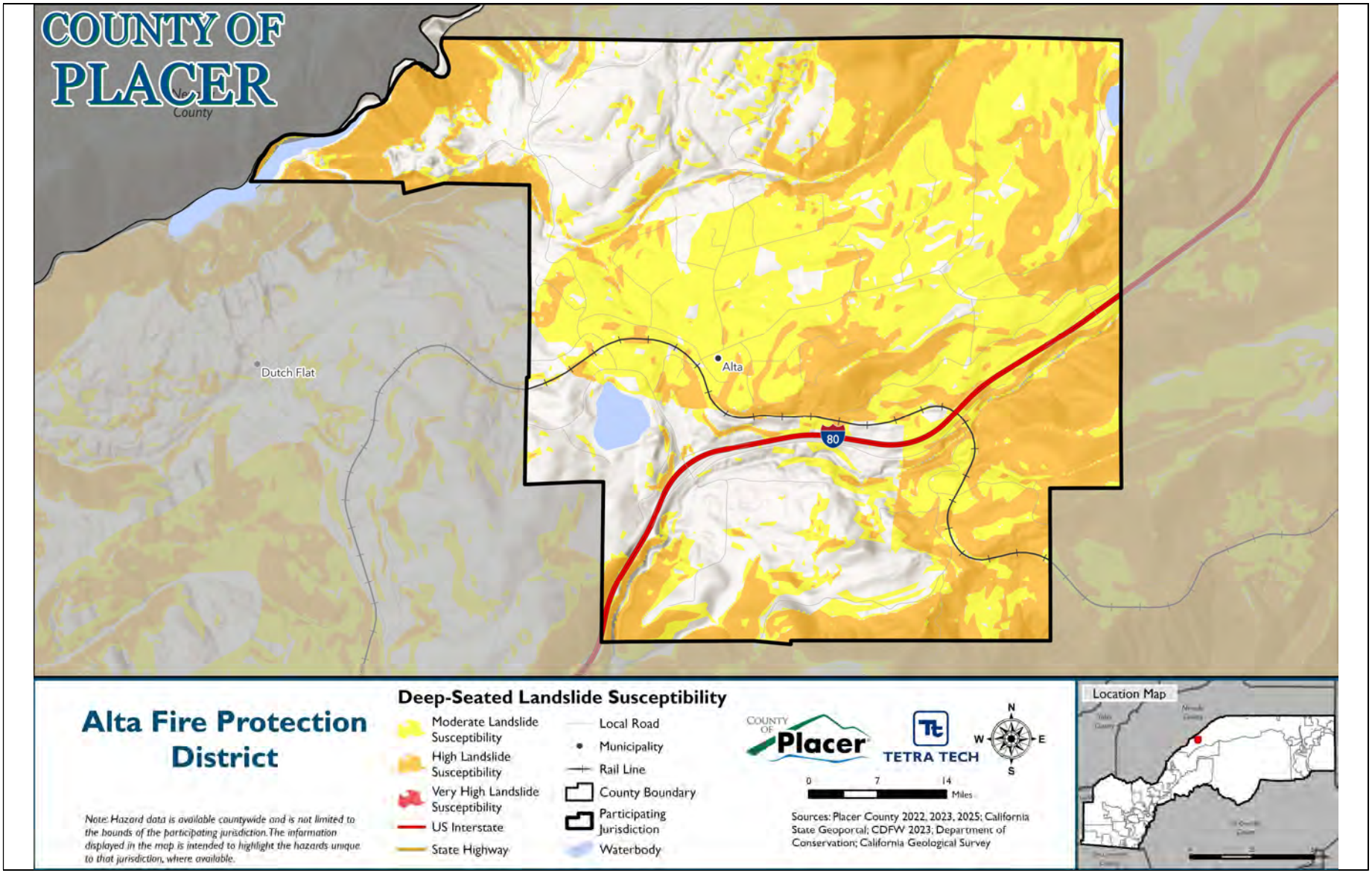
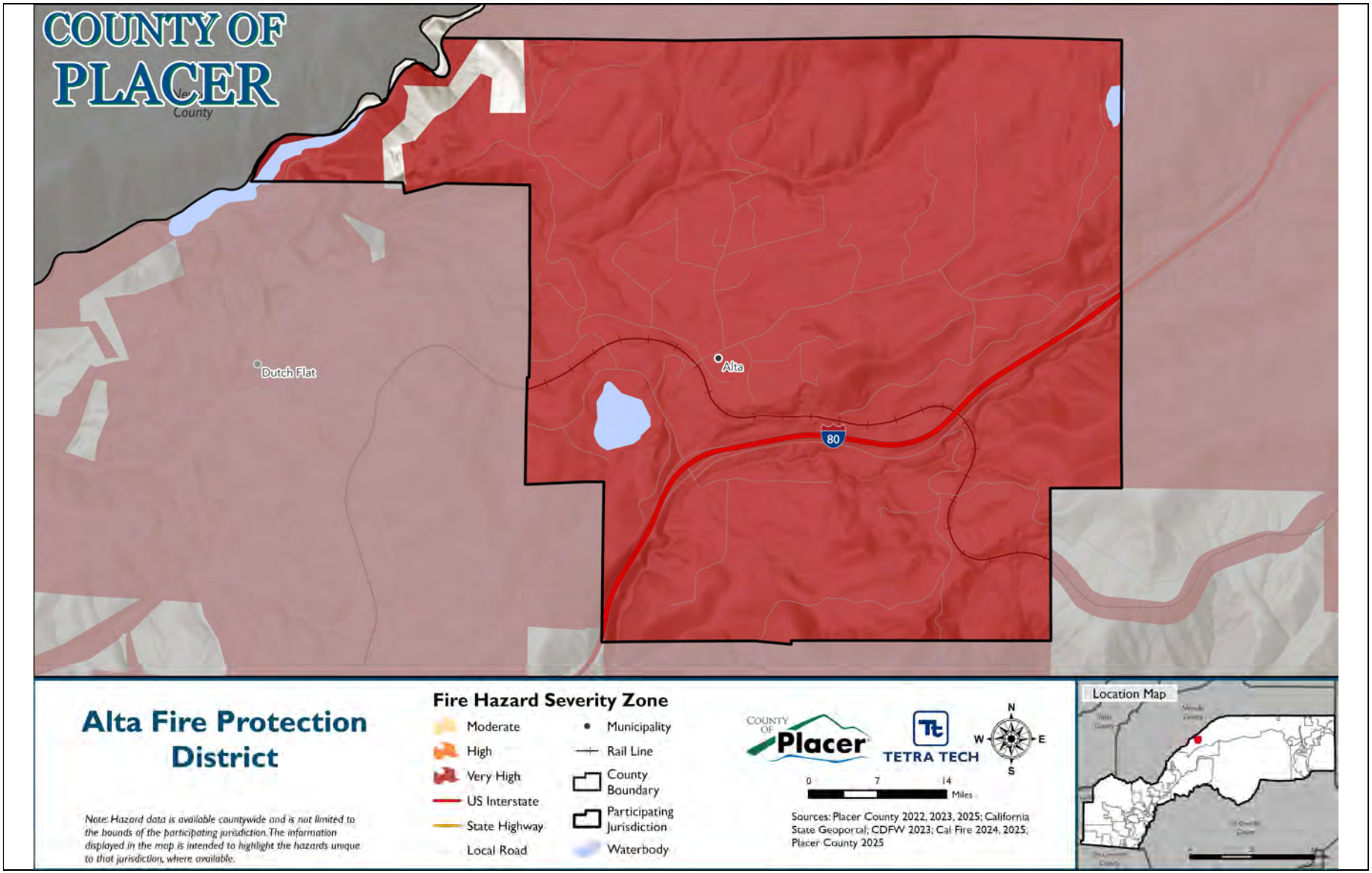


Figure 9-4. Wildfire Hazard Area



9.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 9-10 provides details on loss and damage in Alta FPD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 9-10. Hazard Event History in Alta Fire Protection District, 2020 to 2024

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
December 13, 2021	December 13, 2021	High Wind, Winter Storm	A weather system brought winter weather to the Sierra Nevada and southern Cascades. Reports of 52 to 66 inches of new snow were received. Low elevation snow also occurred with snow accumulation reported down to approximately 2,500 feet in elevation in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada. Chain controls were in place on Interstate 80 and Highway 50 during the event. Traffic was also briefly closed to through traffic on I-80 for 34 minutes on the 13th due to downed powerlines. A rockslide also closed state route 70 at 3:30 am on the 13th. Highway 49 was closed during the event due to a down tree. Power outages were also reported across the region. Several counties also opened warming centers for the cold temperatures. High winds caused a significant amount of trees and powerlines to fall across the area causing widespread power outages leading to tens of thousands of people left without power, roadways were closed and blocked, and dangerous driving conditions were observed including a vehicle struck by a powerline.	Traffic impacts were severe to the community of Alta. Many residents unable to leave or return home. Many roadways blocked by downed lines and trees.
December 21, 2021	December 28, 2021	Strong Wind	Several high impact winter storms impacted the region around the Christmas holiday. Widespread precipitation, low snow levels of 500 to 2500 feet, and strong and damaging winds resulted. Impacts ranged from fallen trees, downed power and phone lines, with widespread and extended outages, treacherous driving conditions including chain controls and extended highway closures due to wind and/or snow, multiple accidents and spin outs due to snow, damaged property due to snow and wind. Governor Gavin Newsom declared a state of emergency in 20 California counties due to the impacts from the series of storms. The affected areas include: El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento and Yuba counties, but also Los Angeles and parts of the Bay Area. As of 12/29 1300 hours, Cal-OES estimated that the late December storm damages to roadway infrastructure total $22.2 million. Warming centers were also opened across the region for those impacted by the stormy weather	Traffic impacts were severe to the community of Alta. Many residents unable to leave or return home. Many roadways blocked by downed lines and trees.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
December 10, 2022	December 10, 2022	Strong Wind	Another weekend storm delivered widespread rain, mountain snow and gusty winds to interior NorCal. Localized flooding, downed trees, and mountain travel impacts were observed starting on 12/9/22 through early 12/12/22. Sacramento International Airport reported a max gust of 52 mph. California Highway Patrol reported multiple downed trees and power lines across the Sacramento Area, resulting in 32,431 customers across the Sacramento region without power according to broadcast media.	Traffic impacts were severe to the community of Alta. Many residents unable to leave or return home. Many roadways blocked by downed lines and trees.
December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	Flood, High Wind	A strong and very wet atmospheric storm brought extended periods of moderate to heavy rain and periods of strong winds to much of the region, along with heavy high-elevation snow. Precipitation totals were around 1-3 inches for the Central Valley, 3-6 inches in the foothills, and 5-8 inches of liquid equivalent in the mountains. Heavy snow disrupted mountain travel, with multiple spinouts causing I-80 to be shut down for 18 hours. Highway 50 was closed in El Dorado County due to a combination of flooding and snow. High winds gusting 50-65 mph in the Central Valley caused large numbers of trees to fall, bringing widespread power failures across the area, with hundreds of thousands of customers impacted. Many local roads were closed to downed trees blocking them. Trees were also reported to have fallen on homes and automobiles. CHP reported a mudslide through a house and a tree down on SR49 and SR 193 in Placerville. The Placerville Airport reported gusts up to 47 mph. A large tree was reported down at McCourtney Rd. in Lincoln at 11:22 PST. Lincoln Airport measured a gust of 44 mph at 5:35 PST.	Traffic impacts were severe to the community of Alta. Many residents unable to leave or return home. Many roadways blocked by downed lines and trees.
January 4, 2023	January 4, 2023	High Wind	A powerful atmospheric river brought very strong winds with moderate to heavy rain and renewed flooding of the already elevated waterways. There were dangerous mountain travel conditions at Sierra pass levels with 6 to 18 inches of snow above 6500 feet. Winds gusted up to 50-60 mph in the Valley, with gusts up to 70 to 100 mph in the mountains. There were widespread trees down, blocking roads and causing numerous power outages across the area. Rainfall amounts were 1 to 3 inches in the Central Valley and 2 to 6 inches in the foothills and mountains. There were 2 fatalities reported, one due to drowning, and the other due to a rain-related car accident. A very large tree was reported in the roadway at McComber St, Florin, approximately 40 feet tall. Around 15,000 SMUD customers without power and thousands without power in the PG&E area. McClellan Airfield reported gusts of 45 to 51 mph through the evening. Placerville Airport reported winds from the south at 29 mph with a gust of 39 mph at 6:15 pm PST.	Traffic impacts were severe to the community of Alta. Many residents unable to leave or return home. Many roadways blocked by downed lines and trees.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
January 7, 2023	January 7, 2023	Strong Wind	A major winter storm brought strong winds with moderate to heavy rain bringing renewed flooding of already elevated waterways. There was flooding of roadways, urban areas, rivers, streams and creeks, with rockslides and mudslides also reported. There were dangerous mountain travel conditions with snow levels around 4000 feet and 3 to 5 feet of storm total snowfall above 6000 feet. Winds gusted up to 60-70 mph in the Central Valley. In the mountains there were gusts up to 80 to 115 mph, which coupled with heavy snow, brought whiteout conditions. There were widespread trees down across the area, blocking roads and causing numerous power outages. A trained spotter in Grass Valley measured a 71 mph gust with an anemometer. A transformer was reported by the California Highway Patrol to be sparking and causing a small fire in a tree. The California Highway Patrol reported a tree down in the road, in eastbound lanes and partially westbound lanes of Virginiatown Rd near Lost River Rd.	Traffic impacts were severe to the community of Alta. Many residents unable to leave or return home. Many roadways blocked by downed lines and trees.
February 26, 2023	February 28, 2023	Heavy Snow	A major winter storm brought heavy mountain and low elevation snow with blizzard conditions in the Sierra, where 5 to 7 feet of storm total snow was reported, with locally higher amounts. Significant power outages, school closures, and road closures were observed. 1 fatality occurred from a collapsed porch due to heavy snow loading. Lower elevations observed widespread rain, gusty winds, and isolated thunderstorms. CoCoRaHS reported heavy storm total snow amounts, with 29.4 inches near Nevada City, 15.6 inches near Volcano, 10.4 inches near Camino, 26.3 inches near Grass Valley, and5 inches in Placerville. An 80 year old woman was killed when the porch of a house collapsed in Foresthill under the weight of snow, with about 4 feet of snow reported on the ground by Foresthill spotter. Widespread power outages were reported with multiple schools closed. Broadcast media reported the roof collapse of a church in Foresthill due to snow load, with no injuries reported.	Traffic impacts were severe to the community of Alta. Many residents unable to leave or return home. Many roadways blocked by downed lines and trees.
March 4, 2023	March 7, 2023	Winter Weather	A powerful, cold storm system with heavy snow and gusty winds sometimes brought dangerous driving with whiteout conditions. Snow amounts of 3 to 5 feet were reported in the mountains. Heavy snow fell down into the foothills impacting travel. Numerous schools were closed or had delays due to the snow. Gusty winds of 40-50 mph were recorded across the area, with gusts locally higher in the high elevations of the northern Sierra. The winds and low snow combined to cause dangerous travel conditions with an extended closure of Interstate 80. Accumulating snow fell into the Motherlode foothills. CoCoRaHS snowfall reports included 3.0 inches at Grass Valley 2.7 SW, and 2.5 inches at Sonora 3.4E, 3.5 inches at Volcano 3.2N and 5.8 inches of snow at Camino 1.2 N. Schools and businesses were reported closed. Numerous power outages were reported, including continued outages from previous storms. Several storage units collapsed in Grass Valley due to heavy snow load. No injuries reported.	Traffic impacts were severe to the community of Alta. Many residents unable to leave or return home. Many roadways blocked by downed lines and trees.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
March 7, 2023	March 9, 2023	Heavy Snow	A cold winter storm brought low snow levels, with accumulating snow extending into the northern Sacramento Valley and the foothills. Accumulated heavy snow from a series of storms caused the roof of a school in Nevada City to collapse. There was 3.6 inches of snow reported 2 NNW of Nevada City on the 8th, but this was in addition to previous snow and road from earlier storms.	Traffic impacts were severe to the community of Alta. Many residents unable to leave or return home. Many roadways blocked by downed lines and trees.
March 27, 2023	March 29, 2023	Heavy Snow	A strong winter storm brought moderate to heavy rain with flooding of roadways, streams and creeks, with mudslides also reported. In the mountains there were wind gusts up to 50 to 70 mph, which coupled with heavy snow, brought whiteout conditions. The were numerous road closures, including Interstate 80, as well as State Routes 88, 89 and 299. Widespread trees down across the area blocked roads and caused power outages. Ski resorts reported storm total snow amounts of 23 inches at Kirkwood, 19 inches at Sugar Bowl, and 17 inches at Sierra at Tahoe. Caltrans District 3 reported storm total snow amounts of 23.5 inches at Kingvale, 21 inches at Soda Springs, and 18 inches at Eagle Lakes. The National Operational Hydrological Remote Sensing Center's gridded snowfall analysis estimated 6 to 30 inches over the west slope northern Sierra Nevada over 72 hours. 1 death was reported by broadcast media in Alta, CA where a man died from a collapsed snowbank, trapping him next to a generator and exposing him to carbon monoxide. Interstate 80 was closed intermittently on March 28 due to winter weather conditions and multiple spinouts.	Traffic impacts were severe to the community of Alta. Many residents unable to leave or return home. Many roadways blocked by downed lines and trees.
March 13, 2024	March 15, 2024	High Wind	Damaging northeast winds brought down trees and power lines in the mountain from March 13th through 15th, leading to thousands of customers without power across the area. Blue Canyon-Nyack Airport measured a gust of 66 mph. Duncan RAWS measured a 78 mph gust. A station at Leek Spring Hill measured a gust of 83 mph. California Highway Patrol reported numerous downed trees and power lines across the area. Traffic was held on Highway 50 for multiple hours due to downed power lines. The utility company, PGE, reported that thousands of customers without power due to the strong winds.	Traffic impacts were severe to the community of Alta. Many residents unable to leave or return home. Many roadways blocked by downed lines and trees.

9.7.3 Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume 1. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions.

Alta FPD reviewed the preliminary hazard ranking calculated as described in Volume 1 to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the District indicated the following concerns and vulnerabilities relevant to a local ranking of the identified hazards:

- The preliminary ranking for freeze and snow was raised from low to medium due to the potential for heavy snowstorms in the District.
- The preliminary ranking for heavy rain and storms was increased from low to medium because these events often cause extended power outages.

Table 9-11 shows FPD's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high or medium risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with a low ranking are not considered to be hazards of local concern for the District. The assessment of vulnerability and potential impacts in the section below focuses on the hazards of local concern. Mitigation actions also target those hazards, though some of the identified actions additionally provide potential risk-reduction benefits for lower-ranked hazards.

Table 9-11. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	No Exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	Low
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Low
Freeze and Snow	Medium
Heavy Rains and Storms	Medium
High Winds and Tornadoes	Low
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Medium
Wildfire	High

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

9.7.4 Vulnerability Assessment

Table 9-12 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for Alta FPD. These issues were identified based on local knowledge, the hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, current capabilities, and the assessments of hazard vulnerability and potential impacts described in detail in Volume 1. Addressing these issues is an important community priority for the District, and the mitigation strategy has been developed to incorporate, where feasible, actions that would help to resolve one or more of these issues.

Table 9-12. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
Severe traffic disruptions occurred in the community of Alta, leaving many residents unable to leave or return home. Numerous roadways were blocked by downed power lines and fallen trees, creating significant safety and mobility challenges.	High Winds, Heavy Snow, Flood
Many homes and community structures are not hardened against wildfire, despite its status as a major hazard in the area. While residents are aware of the risk, they often lack clear guidance on specific actions to reduce vulnerability.	Wildfire
During emergency evacuations and hazard events, first responders face delays because many homes lack reflective address numbers, making nighttime identification difficult and increasing risks to life and property.	Wildfire
The entire district lies within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, and the natural landscape promotes rapid wildfire spread.	Wildfire
Heavy traffic congestion on the main roads of Alta poses a significant hazard during closures of Highway 80, major accidents, or fire-related incidents. These conditions can severely impede the ability of first responders to access emergencies within the District, creating a critical risk to public safety.	Wildfire
Communication Challenges: Cell service within district boundaries is notoriously unreliable, which can delay emergency response and resource requests during disasters.	Dam and Levee Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds, and Wildfire

9.7.5 Potential Hazard Impacts

Based on the above jurisdiction-specific information, Table 9-13 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on Alta FPD (hazards identified as medium or high risk in Table 9-11). Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

Table 9-13. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Freeze and Snow	Alta FPD is located at a higher elevation than much of the county, which increases its risk to freeze and snow. Specifically, the risk of frozen pipes and HVAC elements, as well as the potential for snow to block roads or damage roofs.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Alta FPD has a history of experiencing power outages during heavy rain period or storms. Power outages impede the ability of personnel to respond to calls and provide services to the community.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Alta FPD facilities are located in the moderate or high landslide susceptibility areas. A landslide, mudslide, or debris flow could block roads, damage facilities and equipment, or endanger District personnel.
Wildfire	The entire District is located in the very high Fire Hazard Severity Zone. While the District maintains defensible space around facilities and utilizes wildfire mitigation best practices, there is the potential for a wildfire to damage facilities and equipment and endanger District personnel.

9.7.6 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

No significant population, development, or other changes have been identified that would affect Alta FPD's overall vulnerability.

9.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous MJHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

9.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

The District has adjusted project priorities to better align with current wildfire risk and community needs. Projects such as Home Hardening, Reflective Addressing, Fire and Fuel Breaks, Wildfire Prevention Education, and Emergency Communications have been re-evaluated to ensure resources are directed toward initiatives that provide the greatest impact on life safety, property protection, and emergency preparedness.

9.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 9-14 indicates progress on the District's mitigation strategy identified in the 2021 LHMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

Table 9-14. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Include in new strategy?	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
1	Provide an educational resource to residents of the importance of clearly and properly marking their address such that it is easily visible from the street and to provide address signs for purchase at low cost to the residents of the community.	Reflective Addressing	Not Complete	Yes	-
2	Provide an educational resource to residents of the importance of properly creating defensible space for their homes and to educate them about their responsibility and requirements by law for them to ensure their neighbors are also able to meet the defensible space requirements. Provide a resource to help the elderly and disabled to create defensible space and to coordinate community projects for creating defensible space in public spaces such as the school, church and along roadways that are evacuation routes	Alta FireWise Community Established and Continuing	Not Complete	No	Combine with Action #6

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Include in new strategy?	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
3	Identify the potential sites along the I80 corridor between Colfax and Hwy 20 where minor or low-cost upgrades would allow for fire apparatus to draft water. Work with the agency that operates the water source for design and build of the upgrade.	Apparatus Water Fill & Drafting Location Improvements	Not Complete	No	Irrelevant and not feasible
4	Identify and build or upgrade communication sites to improve mobile communications for communities along the Interstate 80 corridor from Colfax to Highway 20.	Emergency Communications and Information System Improvements (HAM Radio and GMRS communications)	Not Complete	Yes	AFPD is in contract with CAL FIRE
5	The Community center now has Heat/AC and during PSPS events a generator provided by PG&E. The project now is to determine what additional modifications and/or upgrades are needed and to find funding sources to cover the cost of the upgrades	Evacuation / Reunification Center Improvements	Complete	No	Alta Fire has their own generator.
6	Provide an educational resource to residents of the importance of properly hardening their homes against fire in addition to creating defensible space for their homes and to educate them about their responsibility and requirements by law for them to ensure their neighbors are also able to meet the defensible space requirements. Provide a resource to help the elderly and disabled to better prepare their homes for wildfire by helping harden their homes and create defensible space; to coordinate community projects for hardening structures in public spaces such as the school, church and along roadways that are evacuation routes.	Home Hardening Education and Projects	Not Complete	Yes	-
7	Creating fire breaks and shaded fuel breaks along natural fire barriers (i.e. Ridgetops, Rivers, lightly vegetated rocky slopes) to help slow the progression of wildfires.	Natural Systems Protection/Community Fuel Breaks	Not Complete	Yes	-
8	Educate residents about thinning their properties to create defensible space and help protect the forest on a larger scale.	Natural Systems Protection/Education and Awareness Programs	Not Complete	Yes	-

9.8.3 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

Alta FPD is a very small fire protection district and does not have the capacity to design an all-hazards mitigation program. The District chose five targeted projects that will enhance the overall resilience of their community to their hazards of greatest concern.

The District did not include actions for avalanche or drought and water shortage. Alta FPD is located entirely outside of the avalanche hazard area and there is no history of avalanches occurring within the District boundaries. While drought may impact water supply within the District, Alta FPD's risk from wildfire is a cascading impact of drought and water shortage.

9.8.4 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that Alta Fire Protection District would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards. Table 9-15 indicates the range of categories represented by the proposed mitigation actions, as well as the hazards addressed. The FEMA mitigation action categories indicated in the table are described in the mitigation strategy chapter of Volume 1.

Table 9-15. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	-	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	-	X	-	-
Drought and Water Shortage	-	-	-	-
Earthquake	-	X	-	-
Flood	-	X	-	-
Freeze and Snow	-	X	-	-
Heavy Rains and Storms	-	X	-	-
High Winds and Tornadoes	-	X	-	-
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	-	X	-	-
Wildfire	-	X	X	X

LPR = Local Plans and Regulations
NSP = Natural Systems Protection
SIP = Structure and Infrastructure Project
EAP = Education and Awareness Programs
Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP describes each of the mitigation action categories.

Volume 1 identifies four evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric score is assigned for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 9-16 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 9-16. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
AFPD-01	Home Hardening	6	1-5 Years	Low	Low	7.5	Medium
AFPD-02	Reflective Addressing	4	1-5 Years	Low	Low	7	Medium
AFPD-03	Fire and Fuel Breaks	4	1-5 Years	High	High	7	Medium
AFPD-04	Wildfire Prevention Education	4	1-5 Years	Low	Low	7	Medium
AFPD-05	Emergency Communications	5	1-5 Years	Low	Medium	6.25	Medium

Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP provides the methodology and formula for prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (>6 and <8), High (8-11).

9.8.5 Mitigation Strategy

Table 9-17 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The Alta FPD Board Director will lead implementation of all projects listed in Table 9-17. The actions are dependent upon available funding and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in District priorities.

Table 9-17. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
AFPD-01	Home Hardening	Provide an educational resource to residents on the importance of properly hardening their homes against fire in addition to creating defensible space for their homes and to educate them about their responsibility and requirements by law for them to ensure their neighbors are also able to meet the defensible space requirements. Provide a resource to help the elderly and disabled to better prepare their homes for wildfire by helping harden their homes and create defensible space; to coordinate community projects for hardening structures in public spaces such as the school, church and along roadways that are evacuation routes.	Wildfire	Alta Firewise, Fire Safe, Placer Resource Conservation District, CAL FIRE	General fund, CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention grant program, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program grant programs
AFPD-02	Reflective Addressing	Provide an educational resource to residents on the importance of clearly and properly marking their address such that it is easily visible from the street and to provide address signs for purchase at low cost to the residents of the community.	Wildfire	Placer County	General fund, CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention grant program, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program grant programs
AFPD-03	Fire and Fuel Breaks	Create fire breaks and shaded fuel breaks along natural fire barriers (i.e. ridgetops, rivers, lightly vegetated rocky slopes) to help slow the progression of wildfires.	Wildfire	CAL FIRE, Caltrans, US Bureau of Land Management	General fund, CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention grant program, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program grant programs
AFPD-04	Wildfire Prevention Education	Educate residents about thinning their properties to create defensible space and help protect the forest on a larger scale.	Wildfire	Alta Firewise, Fire Safe, Placer Resource Conservation District, CAL FIRE	General fund, CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention grant program, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program grant programs

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
AFPD-05	Early Warning System	Expand the capacity and level of protection provided by communication sites to improve early warning systems for communities along the Interstate 80 corridor from Colfax to Highway 20.	Dam and Levee Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Wildfire	Placer County	General fund, CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention grant program, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program grant programs

10. Auburn Area Recreation and Park District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Auburn Area Recreation and Park District (ARD or the District) with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of ARD, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses the District's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The MJHMP was developed to meet plan participation requirements for all participating jurisdictions while accommodating their specific needs and limitations. Because some participating jurisdictions are small agencies with limited staff, the planning process included establishing a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and engaging a contract consultant to undertake certain elements of the plan update on behalf of all jurisdictions. These elements included outreach to stakeholders and the public, risk assessment for all Districtwide hazards of concern, initial ranking of hazard risks, updates of hazard mitigation goals and objectives, and establishment of procedures for implementing and maintaining the MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to ARD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

10.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The Auburn Area Recreation and Park District identified MJHMP points of contact and developed this annex over the course of several months. The following District staff members had primary responsibility for preparation of the annex:

Primary Point of Contact: Kahl Muscott, District Administrator

Address: 471 Maidu Dr. #200 Auburn, CA 95603

Phone Number: 530-537-2186

Email: kmuscott@auburnrec.com

Alternate Point of Contact: Jesse Williams, Facilities and Grounds Manager

Address: 471 Maidu Dr. #200 Auburn, CA 95603

Phone Number: 530-885-4722

Email: jwilliams@auburnrec.com

The District Administrator represented the community on the Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. District personnel were asked to contribute to the annex development by conducting public and

stakeholder outreach, reviewing and contributing to the capability and risk assessments, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 10-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 10-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Kahl Muscott	Administration	District Administrator	Lead
Jesse Williams	Facilities and Grounds	Facilities and Grounds Manager	Contributor
Michael Scheele	Facilities and Grounds	Landscape Architect/Project Manager	Contributor

10.2 Community Profile

The Auburn Area Recreation and Park District is a special tax district established in 1948, independent from both the City of Auburn and Placer County. Governed by a five-member elected Board of Directors and managed by a District Administrator, ARD has been a cornerstone of recreation and community engagement in the Auburn area for over 75 years. ARD maintains and operates a wide range of developed and undeveloped parklands, including neighborhood parks, open spaces, and trails. The District offers inclusive recreation programs for all ages and abilities, promoting active lifestyles and community well-being (Auburn Recreation District 2025).

Popular facilities include Sierra Pool, Ashley Memorial Dog Park, pickleball courts, and dozens of acres of ball fields. ARD also hosts a variety of community events throughout the year, such as the Food Truck Fiesta, Auburn Harvest Festival, and Ain't Necessarily Dead Fest. These events, along with ARD's scenic park locations, provide ideal settings for birthday parties, family gatherings, and company picnics.

ARD continues to serve as a vital resource for recreational and educational activities, enhancing the quality of life for residents and visitors alike.

10.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the Auburn Area Recreation and Park District completed its own activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the people and stakeholders the District serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

10.3.1 Outreach Activities

Engagement efforts included sharing information through trusted community partners, offering virtual and in-person meeting options, and providing materials in accessible formats. This approach helped ensure that the needs and perspectives of socially vulnerable populations were incorporated into the planning process. The public was invited to participate in the planning process by responding to the public survey, attending a virtual Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, attending an in-person meeting, and reviewing the draft plan. Targeted outreach to underserved communities and vulnerable populations included partnering with the Boys and Girls Club, which has established access and point-people for these groups. Outreach efforts are shown in Figure 10-1.

Figure 10-1. Public Outreach Activities



10.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

Public feedback played a key role in shaping the MJHMP update, with most comments focused on wildfire mitigation. The District addresses this concern annually through fuel load reduction, grass cutting and grazing, and removal of downed material. These activities confirmed that wildfire remains the greatest hazard and vulnerability for the Auburn Area Recreation and Park District.

10.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the District invited stakeholders to participate in the planning process. The following organizations were invited to participate by attending a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, responding to the stakeholder survey, contributing information and expertise to the plan, and reviewing the draft plan.

10.4.1 Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities

These stakeholders implement projects to reduce the impact of natural hazards on the people, buildings, economy, and environment of Placer County.

- City of Auburn
- Placer County

10.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These stakeholders have their own jurisdictions with the authority to regulate their own zoning and planning.

- City of Auburn Planning Department
- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency

10.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are neighboring communities located in or around Auburn Area Recreation and Park District. Each of these districts would be heavily affected by potential hazards. ARD shares lots of common land with Placer County Water Agency and have worked together on projects in the past.

- Nevada County
- Placer County Water Agency

10.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around ARD. ARD has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce for decades.

- Auburn Chamber of Commerce
- Auburn Union School District

10.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These stakeholder are nonprofit and community-based organizations that provide services in and around ARD. Their engagement ensures that the perspectives of underserved populations, culturally significant lands, and hazard-prone communities are meaningfully incorporated into the planning effort.

- Greater Auburn Area Fire Safe Council
- Boys and Girls Club of Placer County

10.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

ARD performed an inventory and analysis of existing authorities, policies, programs and resources that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume 1 describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Regulatory capabilities
- Planning capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative capabilities
- Technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for ARD to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing District procedures.

As a special district, ARD lacks some of the regulatory capabilities that are available to municipalities. Specifically, the District has no authority over building codes, land use, development, or permitting. Construction and development in the District are subject to the building codes, land use regulations, and development standards of the municipality or County where they occur. The District also is not eligible for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Therefore, assessments of

capabilities associated with buildings, development, and floodplain management and insurance are omitted from this annex.

The full list of capabilities assessed is available in Appendix B. Capabilities that the jurisdiction has available are described in the following sections.

10.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The MJHMP Team inventoried its existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 10-2 summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the District. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 10-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
California Building Code **Title 24, Part 2** **January 1, 2026**	The California Building Code contains general building design and construction requirements relating to fire and life safety, structural safety, and access compliance. Provides minimum standards to safeguard life or limb, health, property, and public welfare by regulating and controlling the design, construction, quality of materials, use and occupancy, location, and maintenance of all buildings and structures and certain equipment.	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	Placer County Building Department
ARD Ordinance #1 **September 24, 2015**	The purpose of this ordinance is to establish a body of law denoting prohibited and required conduct on District property and provide for the enforcement and punishments for violations. To prevent fires, the ordinance prohibits cooking fires, fireworks, and explosives.	The District has the authority to expand this ordinance, should it choose.	ARD Administration
District Policies and Procedures Manual **January 2025**	The purpose of this document is to establish policies and procedures for the operation of the District. The manual establishes that with appropriate permission and permits, neighbors may participate in fuels and fire reduction programs. It also states that the District will consider the use of gravel or pervious pavements in its park whenever possible to assist with flood control.	The District has the authority to expand this ordinance, should it choose.	ARD Administration

10.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 10-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 10-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
ARD Master Plan **Last Updated 1993**	The Master Plan is not integrated with the MJHMP.	ARD has the authority to expand/improve the plan.	ARD Administration
ARD Five-Year Project List	The Five-Year Project List is not integrated with the MJHMP.	The list could be improved by taking hazard mitigation into consideration when funding projects.	ARD Administration
ARD Evacuation and Shelter Plan	There is an adopted evacuation and shelter plan to deal with emergencies from natural hazards.	ARD has the authority to expand/improve the plan.	ARD Administration

As a first-time participant in the MJHMP, the District plans are not currently integrated with the MJHMP. As these local plans are updated, information from the approved MJHMP, such as risk assessments, vulnerability data, and prioritized projects can be incorporated to maintain consistency and reinforce long-term resilience goals. The departments noted as responsible in the table above will be responsible for integrating data, information, goals, and actions from the MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

10.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Auburn Area Recreation and Park District is a special district located in Placer County. The District is subject to the Placer County and State of California building codes and land use regulations. The District does not permit or regulate development. Development permits within the District's jurisdiction are issued through Placer County.

10.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 10-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 10-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	ARD routinely conducts hazard identification and mitigation, including trees, buildings, and ground issues.
Mutual aid agreements	General agreements with all supporting agencies around ARD are in place.

10.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 10-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 10-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Landscape Architect on staff and available to contribute subject-matter expertise to hazard mitigation projects.
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Administrative Services Manager on staff and available to contribute subject-matter expertise to hazard mitigation projects.

10.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 10-6 summarizes financial resources available to ARD.

Table 10-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Capital improvements project funding	The Capital Improvement Program is currently underfunded.
Incur debt through special tax bonds	ARD has this authority after a successful vote of the residents of the District.

10.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 10-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to ARD.

Table 10-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Contracted website manager available.
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Not currently on website, but it could be added.
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Not currently conducted, but it could be added.
Community newsletter	A printed ARD activity guide is produced twice per year; the digital version is updated once per year.
Hazard awareness campaigns	ARD hosts several public events where information about hazard mitigation could be shared.

10.5.8 Community Classifications

Table 10-8 summarizes classifications for community programs available to ARD.

Table 10-8. Community Classifications

Program	Classification	Date Classified
Firewise Communities classification	Several neighborhoods around ARD parks and community centers are Firewise Communities, including Sugar Pine, Winchester, Shadow Rock, Black Oak, Windsong, Saddleback, and others.	Varies

10.5.9 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as "the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences" (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 10-9 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the District's capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction has the capability to effectively respond, plans or policies that exceed minimum requirements, and deployable resources that decrease vulnerability.
- Moderate adaptive capacity means minimum requirements are in place, capabilities are moderate, mitigation measures are identified but not implemented widely, and the jurisdiction can recover but needs outside resources.
- Weak adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction does not have the capability to effectively respond, which leads to an increase in vulnerability. Examples include weak, outdated, or inconsistent plans, policies, codes, or ordinances, no redundancies, limited to no deployable resources, and limited capabilities to respond.

Table 10-9. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Drought and Water Shortage	Weak
Earthquake	Weak
Flood	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Weak
Heavy Rains and Storms	Moderate
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Wildfire	Weak

10.6 National Flood Insurance Program

Auburn Area Recreation and Park is a special district for Placer County. The District does not participate in the NFIP directly. Therefore, all structures located within the District's jurisdiction were included in the Placer County assessment of NFIP-insured structures with repetitive loss. This information can be found in the annex for Placer County.

10.7 Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The hazard profiles in Volume 1 provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Auburn Area Recreation and Park District's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

10.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 10-2 through Figure 10-5. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which ARD has significant exposure.

Figure 10-2. Dam Failure Hazard Area

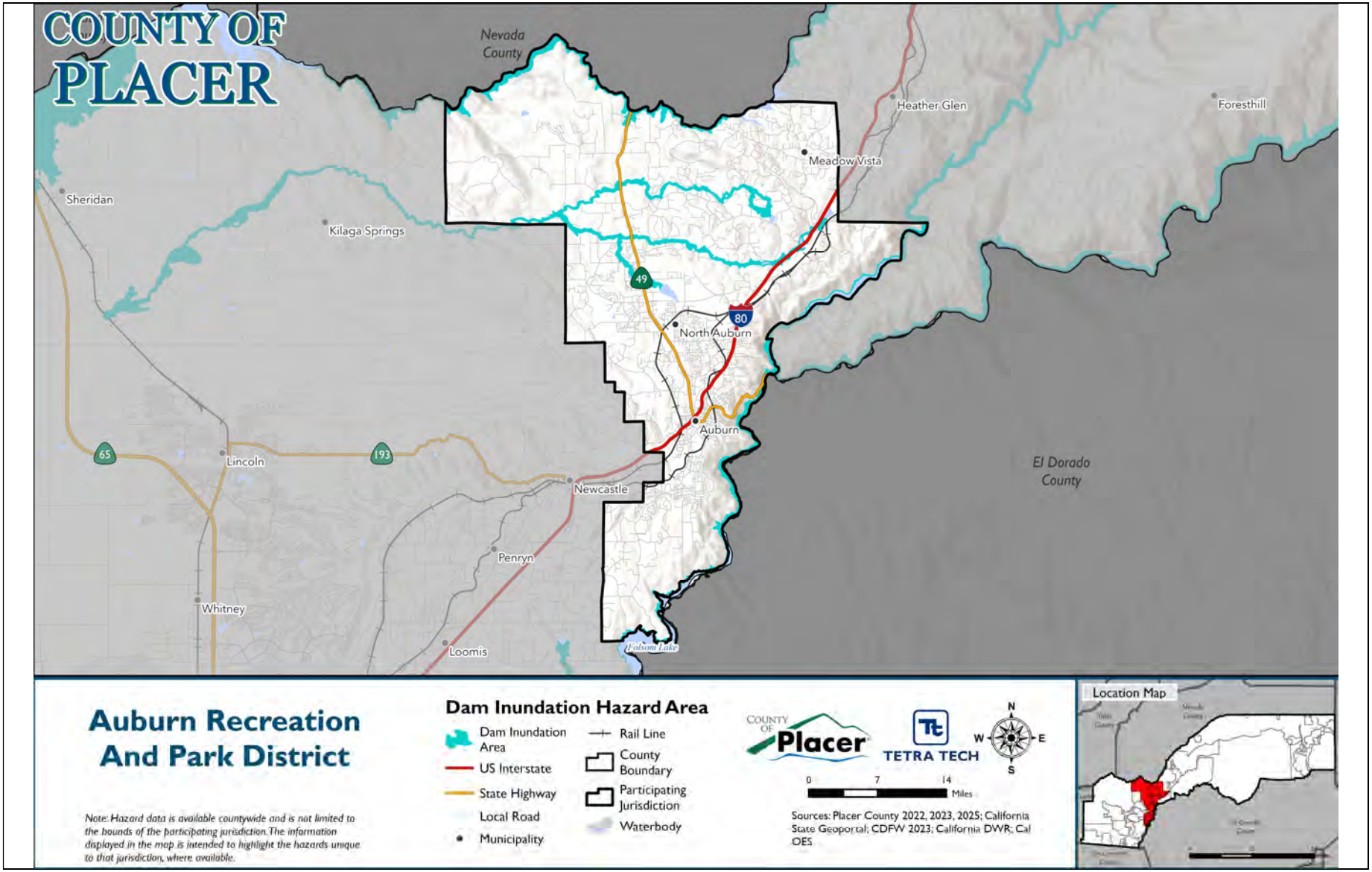


Figure 10-3. Flood Hazard Area

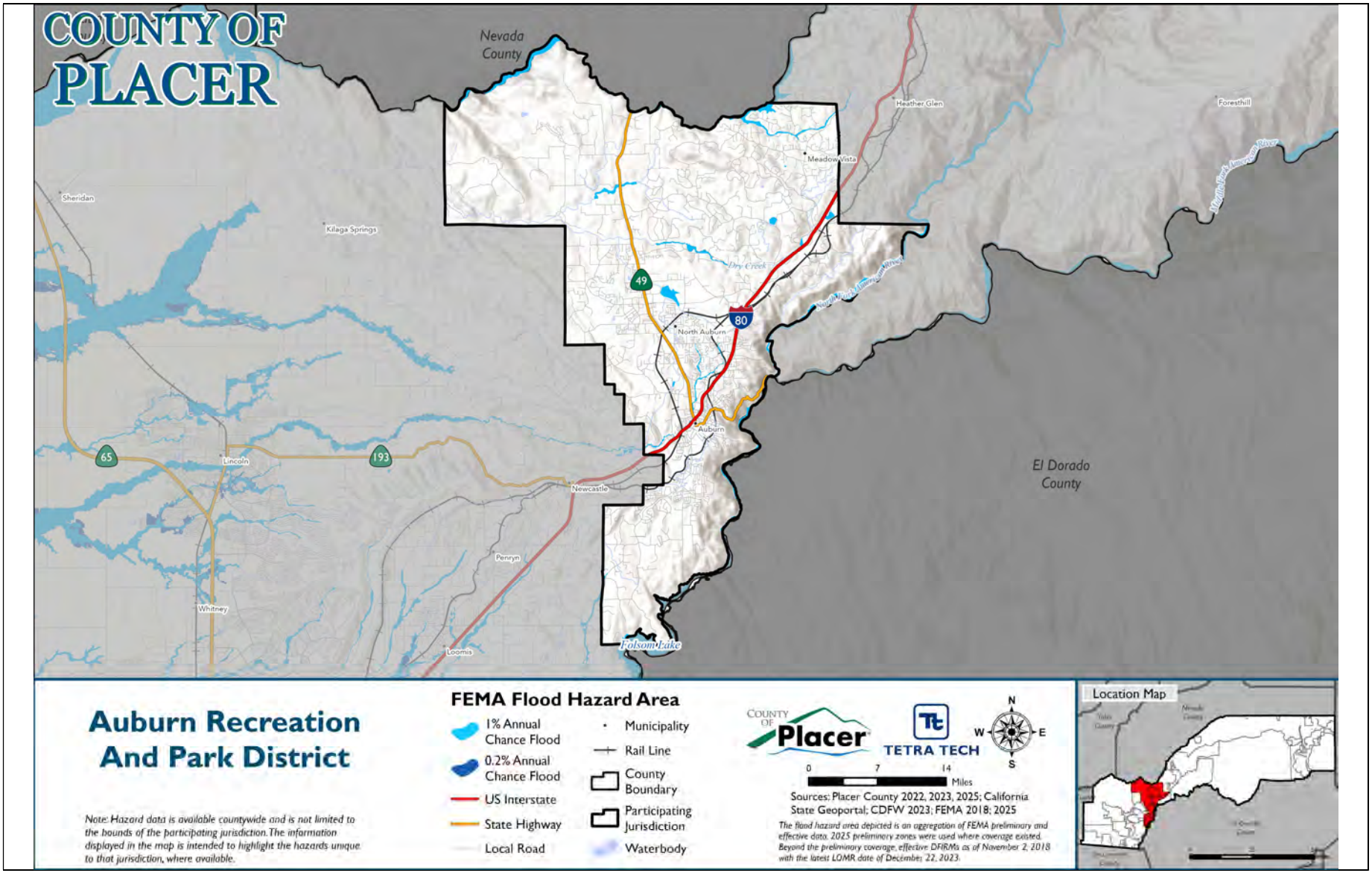


Figure 10-4. Landslide Hazard Area

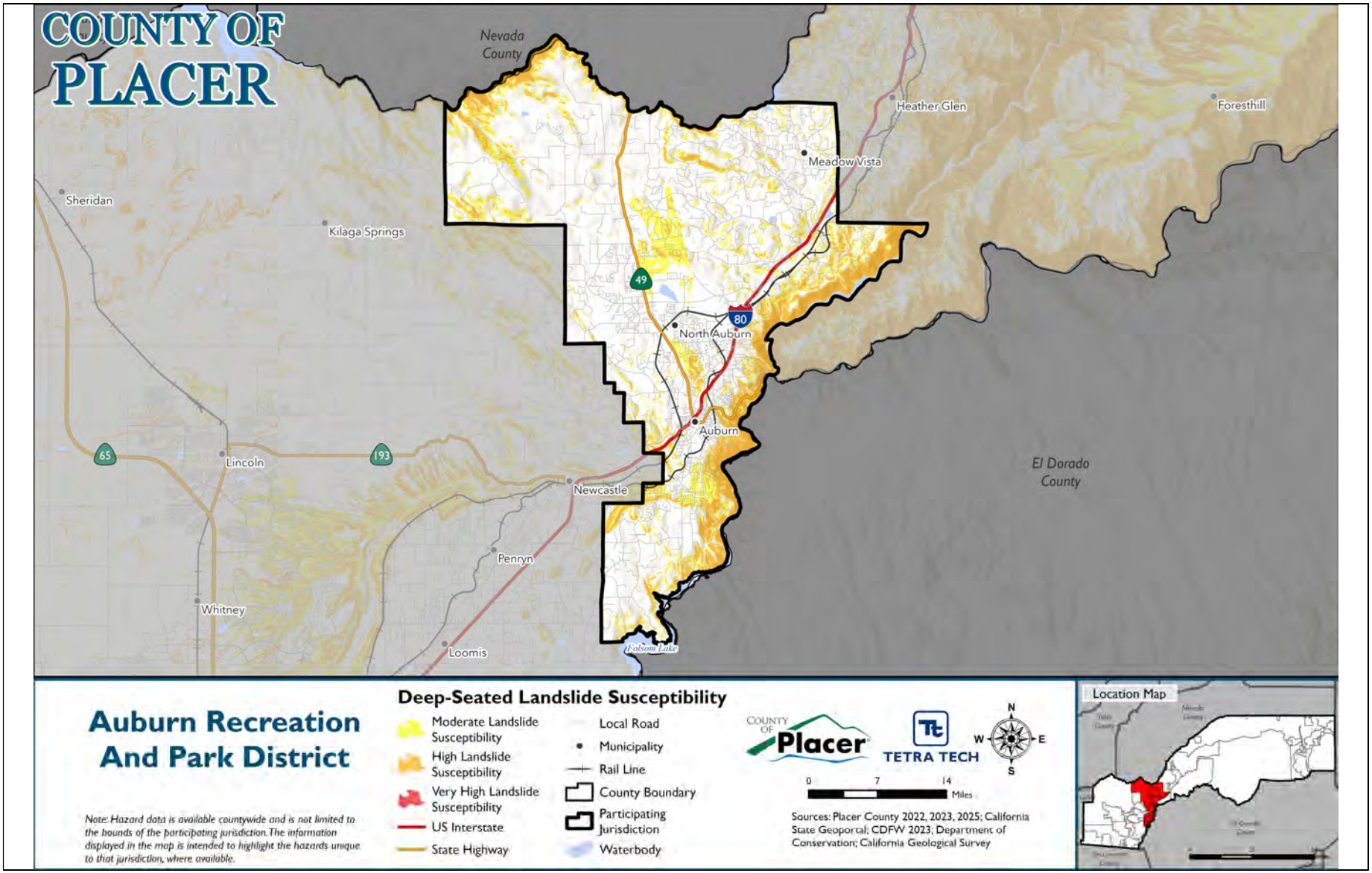
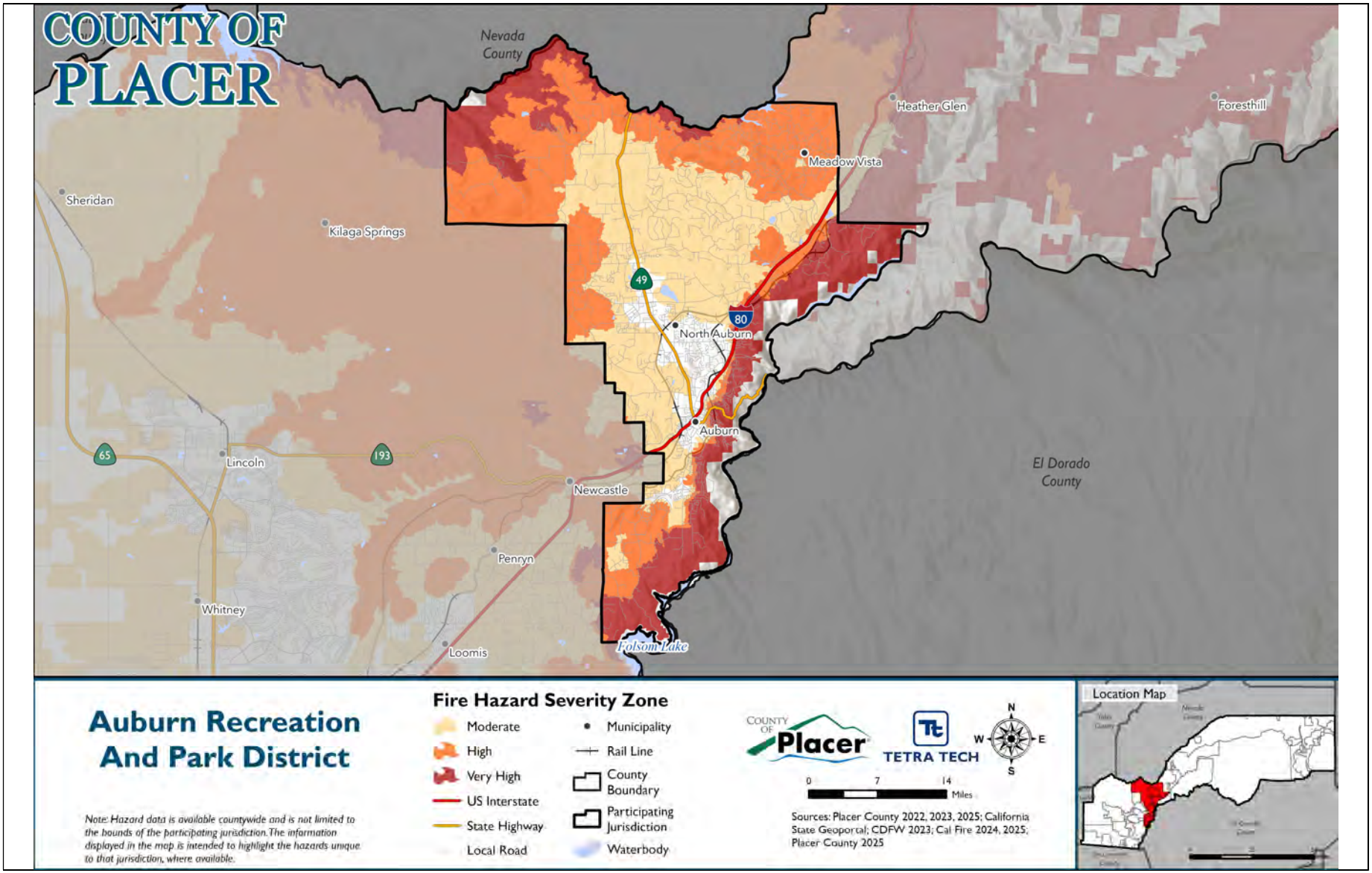


Figure 10-5. Wildfire Hazard Area



10.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 10-10 provides details on loss and damage in ARD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 10-10. Hazard Event History in Auburn Area Recreation and Park District, 2020 to 2024

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
September 7, 2022	September 30, 2022	Wildfire	The Mosquito Fire began in Placer County 4 miles east of Foresthill near Mosquito Ridge Road, CA, and close to Oxbow Reservoir the evening of September 6, 2022, at 6:27 PM PDT and later spread into El Dorado County. Extreme fire behavior was observed due to the very dry humidity and fuels, with the fire developing large plumes that radar indicated extended up to 40,000 feet. In the first few days, the fire saw rapid growth at 5,705 acres by 7 pm PDT on the 7th and 13,705 acres by 8 pm PDT on the 8th. More than 11,000 people were evacuated and 9,000 structures were threatened. The fire included areas in both the Tahoe and Eldorado National Forests. The fire burned a total of 76,788 acres and caused road closures throughout the area. There were 2 firefighters injured during the fire. A total of 78 structures were destroyed and an additional 13 buildings were damaged in the towns of Foresthill, Volcanoville, and Michigan Bar. Periods of moderate to heavy rain from September 18-21 largely halted fire growth, but the fire was not considered fully contained until October 22.	Regional Park gymnasium (3770 Richardson Dr. Auburn, CA 95602) and associated parking lot was used as an evacuation center for the Mosquito Fire.
December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	Flood, High Wind	A strong and very wet atmospheric storm brought extended periods of moderate to heavy rain and periods of strong winds to much of the region, along with heavy high-elevation snow. Precipitation totals were around 1-3 inches for the Central Valley, 3-6 inches in the foothills, and 5-8 inches of liquid equivalent in the mountains. Heavy snow disrupted mountain travel, with multiple spinouts causing I-80 to be shut down for 18 hours. Highway 50 was closed in El Dorado County due to a combination of flooding and snow. High winds gusting 50-65 mph in the Central Valley caused large numbers of trees to fall, bringing widespread power failures across the area, with hundreds of thousands of customers impacted. Many local roads were closed to downed trees blocking them. Trees were also reported to have fallen on homes and automobiles. CHP reported a mudslide through a house and a tree down on SR49 and SR 193 in Placerville. The Placerville Airport reported gusts up to 47 mph. A large tree was reported down at McCourtney Rd. in Lincoln at 11:22 PST. Lincoln Airport measured a gust of 44 mph at 5:35 PST.	Lost one oak tree at Recreation Park (123 Recreation Dr., Auburn, CA 95603) and one pine tree at Regional Park (3770 Richardson Dr. Auburn, CA 95602).

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
February 4, 2024	February 5, 2024	High Wind, Flood	A major winter storm moved in from the south on February 4th, bringing heavy rain, strong winds, thunderstorms and heavy mountain snow through February 7th. Damaging winds brought down trees and caused widespread power outages. Flooding and strong winds resulted in multiple fatalities. Chain controls were observed in the mountains. Heavy rain brought nuisance flooding on roads and urban areas and rises to rivers, creeks and streams, with generally 1 to 3 inches of storm total rain reported across the Valley and foothills. Numerous reports of downed power lines and trees across the area, closing roads and damaging cars. California Highway Patrol and Placer County OES reported a fatality of a driver. Nevada County Air Park reported a max gust of 52 mph. Nevada County OES reported widespread power outages and downed trees across roads and into structures, with moderate impacts to telecommunications. El Dorado County OES reported 40 calls for service related to trees and wires down, at least 5 buildings struck by trees, and 1 uninjured person trapped in a mobile home from a tree on top of the home.	Lost one oak tree at Regional Park (3770 Richardson Dr. Auburn, CA 95602)

10.7.3 Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume 1. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions.

Auburn Area Recreation and Park District reviewed the preliminary hazard ranking calculated as described in Volume 1 to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. After completing this review, the District reported no additional concerns or vulnerabilities that would influence the local ranking of the identified hazards.

Table 10-11 shows Auburn Area Recreation and Park District's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high or medium risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with a low ranking are not considered to be hazards of local concern for the District. The assessment of vulnerability and potential impacts in the section below focuses on the hazards of local concern. Mitigation actions also target those hazards, though some of the identified actions additionally provide potential risk-reduction benefits for lower-ranked hazards.

Table 10-11. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Low
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	Low
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Low
Freeze and Snow	Low
Heavy Rains and Storms	Low
High Winds and Tornadoes	Low
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Medium
Wildfire	High

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

10.7.4 Vulnerability Assessment

Table 10-12 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for Auburn Area Recreation and Park District. These issues were identified based on local knowledge, the hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, current capabilities, and the assessments of hazard vulnerability and potential impacts described in detail in Volume 1. Addressing these issues is an important community priority for the District, and the mitigation strategy has been developed to incorporate, where feasible, actions that would help to resolve one or more of these issues.

Table 10-12. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
Auburn PRD facilities are located in areas with moderate to high landslide susceptibility, increasing exposure to slope failure and related hazards.	Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow
A significant portion of the district lies within a designated fire hazard severity zone, making facilities and land highly vulnerable to wildfire events.	Wildfire

10.7.5 Potential Hazard Impacts

Based on the above jurisdiction-specific information, Table 10-13 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on Auburn Area Recreation and Park District (hazards identified as medium or high risk in Table 10-11). Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

Table 10-13. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	A landslide, mudslide, or debris flow could block access roads, damage Auburn PRD facilities and equipment, and pose safety hazards to District personnel.
Wildfire	Fast-moving wildfires in designated fire hazard severity zones could threaten public safety, destroy property, and disrupt critical infrastructure across the district.

10.7.6 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

Although Auburn Area Recreation and Park District did not participate in the previous planning cycle, changing conditions are consistent with those identified in Chapter 2 Placer County and Chapter 3 City of Auburn.

10.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous MJHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

10.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

The District has placed a stronger emphasis on wildfire mitigation as a top priority due to its location within a designated fire hazard severity zone and the vulnerability of district facilities and land to fast-moving wildfires. This shift reflects the growing need to reduce wildfire risk through proactive measures such as creating defensible space, removing dry vegetation that could serve as fuel, and retrofitting structures with ignition-resistant materials. These efforts aim to protect lives, property, and critical infrastructure while enhancing overall community resilience.

10.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Auburn Area Recreation and Park District did not participate in the 2021 LHMP, there are no previously identified mitigation actions to report on in this update. Accordingly, this plan focuses solely on newly developed actions based on current assessments of hazards, vulnerabilities, and community needs.

10.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Although Auburn Area Recreation and Park District did not participate in the previous MJHMP update, the District has completed or made significant progress on the following other mitigation efforts since the last LHMP:

- Created an inventory and assessment of all trees at the District's main parks. This inventory allows the District to proactively address trees of concern in the parks.
- Created a more robust fuel load reduction program throughout the District. This program includes using in-house staffing and has used crews from the CCC twice.

10.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

ARD is a very small park district and does not have the capacity to design an all-hazards mitigation program. Therefore, the District chose to focus on mitigating only their local hazards of concern – wildfires and landslides, mudslides, and debris flows. All other hazards were omitted from the mitigation strategy.

10.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that Auburn Area Recreation and Park District would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards. Table 10-14 indicates the range of categories represented by the proposed mitigation actions, as well as the hazards addressed. The FEMA mitigation action categories indicated in the table are described in the mitigation strategy chapter of Volume 1.

Table 10-14. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	-	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	-	-	-	-
Drought and Water Shortage	-	-	-	-
Earthquake	-	-	-	-
Flood	-	-	-	-
Freeze and Snow	-	-	-	-
Heavy Rains and Storms	-	-	-	-
High Winds and Tornadoes	-	-	-	-
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	-	-	-	-
Wildfire	-	-	X	-

LPR = Local Plans and Regulations
NSP = Natural Systems Protection
SIP = Structure and Infrastructure Project
EAP = Education and Awareness Programs
Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP describes each of the mitigation action categories.

Volume 1 identifies four evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric score is assigned for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 10-15 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 10-15. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
ARD-01	Wildfire Mitigation	4	1-10 Years	Medium	Medium	6	Medium

Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP provides the methodology and formula for prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (>6 and <8), High (8-11).

10.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 10-16 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The ARD District Administrator will lead implementation of all projects listed in Table 10-16. The actions are dependent upon available funding and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in District priorities.

Table 10-16. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agencies	Sources of Funding
ARD-01	Wildfire Mitigation	The district will reduce the threat of wildfires by conducting wildfire mitigation activities including, but not limited to, establishing defensible space, removing dry vegetation that could fuel wildfires, and retrofitting structures with ignition-resistant materials. Dead or dying vegetation can also become hazardous debris during a landslide or debris flow.	Wildfire, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows	Placer County Resource Conservation District; CAL FIRE; City of Auburn	General Fund; staff time

11. Alpine Springs County Water District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist Alpine Springs County Water District (Alpine Springs CWD or the District) with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Alpine Springs CWD, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Alpine Springs CWD's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The MJHMP was developed to meet plan participation requirements for all participating jurisdictions while accommodating their specific needs and limitations. Because some participating jurisdictions are small agencies with limited staff, the planning process included establishing a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and engaging a contract consultant to undertake certain elements of the plan update on behalf of all jurisdictions. These elements included outreach to stakeholders and the public, risk assessment for all Countywide hazards of concern, initial ranking of hazard risks, updates of hazard mitigation goals and objectives, and establishment of procedures for implementing and maintaining the MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to Alpine Springs CWD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

11.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Alpine Springs CWD identified MJHMP points of contact and developed this annex over the course of several months. The following District staff members had primary responsibility for preparation of the annex:

Primary Point of Contact: Joe Mueller, General Manager

Address: 270 Alpine Meadows Road, Alpine Meadows, CA 96146

Phone Number: 530-583-2342

Email: joe@alpinesprings.org

Alternate Point of Contact: Laurie Axell, Office Manager

Address: 270 Alpine Meadows Road, Alpine Meadows, CA 96146

Phone Number: 530-583-2342

Email: laurie@alpinesprings.org

Alpine Meadows CWD participated on the Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. District personnel were asked to contribute to the annex development by conducting public and stakeholder outreach, reviewing and contributing to the capability and risk assessments, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

11.2 Community Profile

The Alpine Springs County Water District is located in Alpine Meadows just northwest of Lake Tahoe, along California State Highway 89, just outside of the Lake Tahoe Basin. The Alpine Meadows area encompasses approximately one square mile within Placer County and contains about 770 private parcels, interspersed among a few open space parcels. Bear Creek runs through the community, creating a riparian area near many of the homes. Most homes are situated along the creek or other riparian areas. The elevation of Alpine Meadows ranges from 6,185 feet at the mouth of the canyon to 6,835 feet at the ski area lodge and the top of the inhabited area. Mountain peaks above the community are at 8,637 feet. The private lands are surrounded by United States Forest Service (USFS) owned lands. The Alpine Meadows Ski Area is on USFS lands and is operated under a seasonal use agreement.

The Alpine Springs County Water District provides water, sewer, fire protection, parks, and garbage service to the residents of Alpine Meadows. North Tahoe Fire is contracted to provide fire protection services.

The mission of Alpine Springs County Water District is to serve the residents of Alpine Meadows with:

- Adequate, safe, dependable drinking water and fire flow to meet community needs;
- Safe, efficient and non-hazardous collection of wastewater and refuse;
- Adequate and dependable fire protection services;
- Protection, preservation and enhancement of the urban forest setting with consideration for the property owner's continued use and enjoyment; and
- Offer recreation services and facilities serving all age groups.

11.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the Alpine Springs CWD completed the following specific activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the people and stakeholders the District serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

11.3.1 Outreach Activities

Alpine Springs CWD conducted both virtual and in-person outreach to promote the MJHMP planning process to the public. The public was invited to participate in the planning process by responding to the public survey, attending a virtual Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, attending an in-person meeting, and reviewing the draft plan.

11.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

No public feedback was received by the District related to hazard mitigation throughout the planning process.

11.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the District invited stakeholders to participate in the planning process. The following organizations were invited to participate by attending a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, responding to the stakeholder survey, contributing information and expertise to the plan, and reviewing the draft plan.

11.4.1 Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities

These stakeholders implement projects to reduce the impact of natural hazards on the people, buildings, economy, and environment of Placer County.

- CAL FIRE
- Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board
- Sierra Avalanche Center

11.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These stakeholders have their own jurisdictions with the authority to regulate their own zoning and planning.

- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency
- Tahoe Regional Planning Agency

11.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are neighboring communities located in or around the District.

- Truckee Fire Protection District
- Olympic Valley Fire Department

11.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around the District.

- Lake Tahoe Preparatory School
- Palisades Tahoe

- Tahoe Truckee Unified School District

11.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These stakeholders are nonprofit and community-based organizations that provide services in and around the District.

- High Fives Foundation
- Tahoe Truckee Community Foundation

11.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

Alpine Springs CWD performed an inventory and analysis of existing authorities, policies, programs and resources that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume 1 describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Regulatory capabilities
- Planning capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative capabilities
- Technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Placer to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing District procedures.

As a special district, Alpine Springs CWD lacks some of the regulatory capabilities that are available to municipalities. Specifically, the District has no authority over building codes, land use, development, or permitting. Construction and development in the District are subject to the building codes, land use regulations, and development standards of the District or municipality where they occur. The District also is not eligible for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Therefore, assessments of capabilities associated with buildings, development and floodplain management and insurance are omitted from this annex.

The full list of capabilities assessed is available in Appendix B. Capabilities that the jurisdiction has available are described in the following sections.

11.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 11-1 summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the District. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 11-1. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Building Code **California Building Code** **Title 24, Part 2** **January 1, 2026**	The California Building Code contains general building design and construction requirements relating to fire and life safety, structural safety, and access compliance. Provides minimum standards to safeguard life or limb, health, property, and public welfare by regulating and controlling the design, construction, quality of materials, use and occupancy, location, and maintenance of all buildings and structures and certain equipment.	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	Placer County Building Department
California Fire Code **Title 24, Part 9** **January 1, 2026**	The California Fire Code is a comprehensive set of state regulations based on the International Fire Code (IFC) that establishes standards for life and property safety from fire and explosion hazards. It covers areas such as the storage and handling of hazardous materials, building construction, fire suppression systems, and conditions hazardous to life and property.	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	Placer County Building Department
California Health and Safety Code **January 1, 2025**	The California Health and Safety Code is California's statutory law for health, safety, and related areas, covering topics from hazardous waste and environmental law to controlled substances and workplace safety through Cal/OSHA.	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	Placer County Building Department
California Water Code **January 1, 2023**	The California Water Code establishes regulations applied to water resources and water service providers in California. Hazard mitigation is addressed in Division 3 (Dams and Reservoirs), Division 5 (Flood Control), Division 6 (Conservation, Development, and Utilization of State Water Resources), and Division 28 (Wildfire Prevention and Recovery Act of 2019).	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	California Department of Water Resources

11.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 11-2 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 11-2. Plans

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Master and Capital Improvement Plan, 2023	The Master Plan prioritizes infrastructure projects that enhance resilience and protect critical facilities from potential hazards.	The District has the ability to expand and improve the plan.	Alpine Springs CWD Administration

The District's capital improvement program is primarily concerned with resilient infrastructure that enables consistent delivery for customers and is not currently integrated with the MJHMP. The Master Plan includes hazard-related policies and mitigation priorities related to heavy rainfall, drought, and flood. As the program is updated, information from the approved MJHMP, such as risk assessments, vulnerability data, and prioritized projects, can be incorporated to maintain consistency and reinforce long-term resilience goals. The department noted as responsible in the table above will be responsible for integrating data, information, goals, and actions from the MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

11.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Alpine Springs CWD is a special district located in Placer County. The District is subject to the Placer County and State of California building codes and land use regulations. The District does not permit or regulate development. Development permits within the District's jurisdiction are issued through Placer County.

11.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 11-3 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 11-3. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Board of Directors	The Board is available to endorse hazard mitigation projects.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	The District maintains a Defensible Space Program.
Mutual aid agreements	The District participates in the Tahoe Truckee Area Emergency Contingency Plan Fire Department Mutual Aid Agreement.

11.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 11-4 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 11-4. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Contracted service
Professional Engineers	Contracted service

Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Accounting	Contracted service
Grant Managers and/or Writer(s)	Contracted service
GIS Coordinator/Analyst	Contracted service

11.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 11-5 summarizes financial resources available to Alpine Springs CWD.

Table 11-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Property Taxes	Unrestricted
User rates for water, sewer, or garbage service	Project must be tied to service provided.
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Fire mitigation fees are used for wildfire mitigation.

11.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 11-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Alpine Springs CWD.

Table 11-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Public information officer or communications office	The Office Manager is skilled in sharing information with customers.
Hazard information on public website	Information about the avalanche controlled prevention program is available on website.
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	The Office Manager regularly updates the District website.
Community newsletter	Biannual Newsletter
Hazard awareness campaigns (Severe Weather Awareness Week, public events)	Firewise Community Meetings

11.5.8 Community Classifications

Alpine Springs CWD does not maintain hazard-specific community classifications. However, the community of Alpine Meadows is covered by the North Tahoe Fire Protection District and the ISO Fire Protection Class and Firewise Community Class extends to the entire District.

11.5.9 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 11-7 summarizes the

adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the District's capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction has the capability to effectively respond, plans or policies that exceed minimum requirements, and deployable resources that decrease vulnerability.
- Moderate adaptive capacity means minimum requirements are in place, capabilities are moderate, mitigation measures are identified but not implemented widely, and the jurisdiction can recover but needs outside resources.
- Weak adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction does not have the capability to effectively respond, which leads to an increase in vulnerability. Examples include weak, outdated, or inconsistent plans, policies, codes, or ordinances, no redundancies, limited to no deployable resources, and limited capabilities to respond.

Table 11-7. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Drought and Water Shortage	Strong
Earthquake	Weak
Flood	Weak
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Weak
Heavy Rains and Storms	Weak
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Wildfire	Weak

11.6 National Flood Insurance Program

Alpine Springs CWD is a special district for Placer County. The District does not participate in the NFIP directly. Therefore, all structures located within the District's jurisdiction were included in the Placer County assessment of NFIP-insured structures with repetitive loss. This information can be found in the annex for Placer County.

11.7 Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The hazard profiles in Volume 1 provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Placer's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

11.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 11-1 through Figure 11-4. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which the District has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 11-1. Avalanche Hazard Area

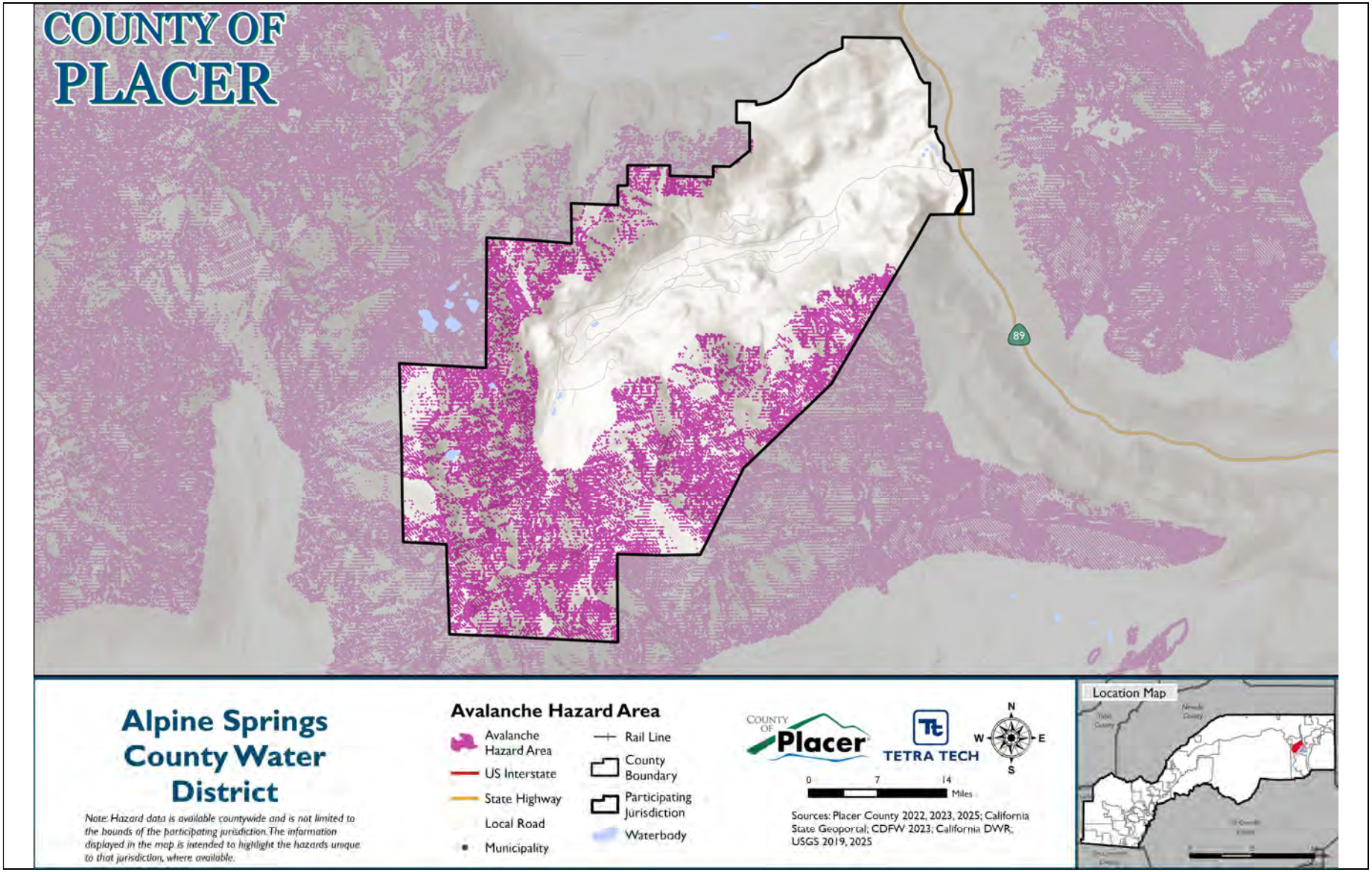


Figure 11-2. Flood Hazard Area

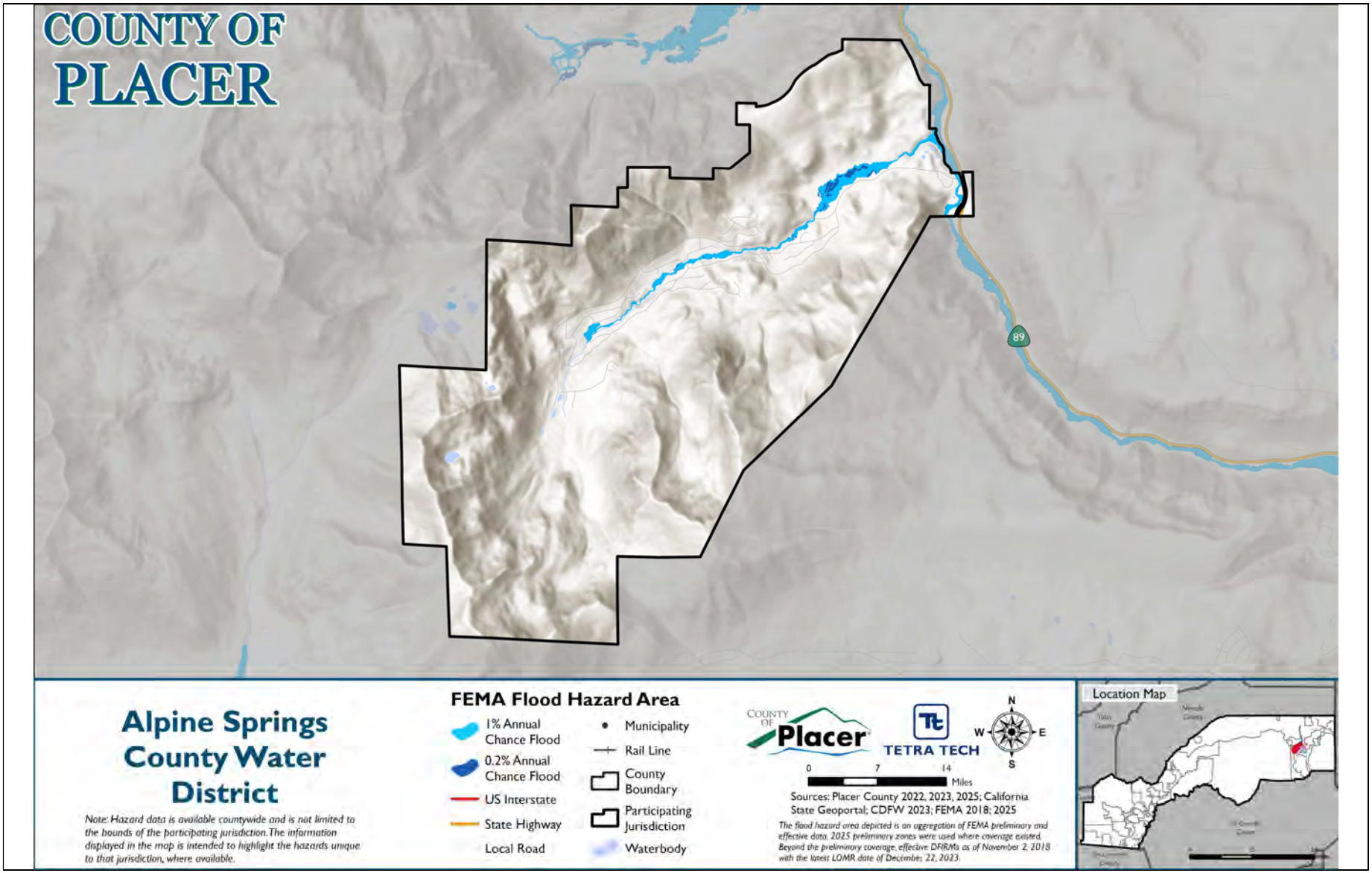


Figure 11-3. Landslide Hazard Area

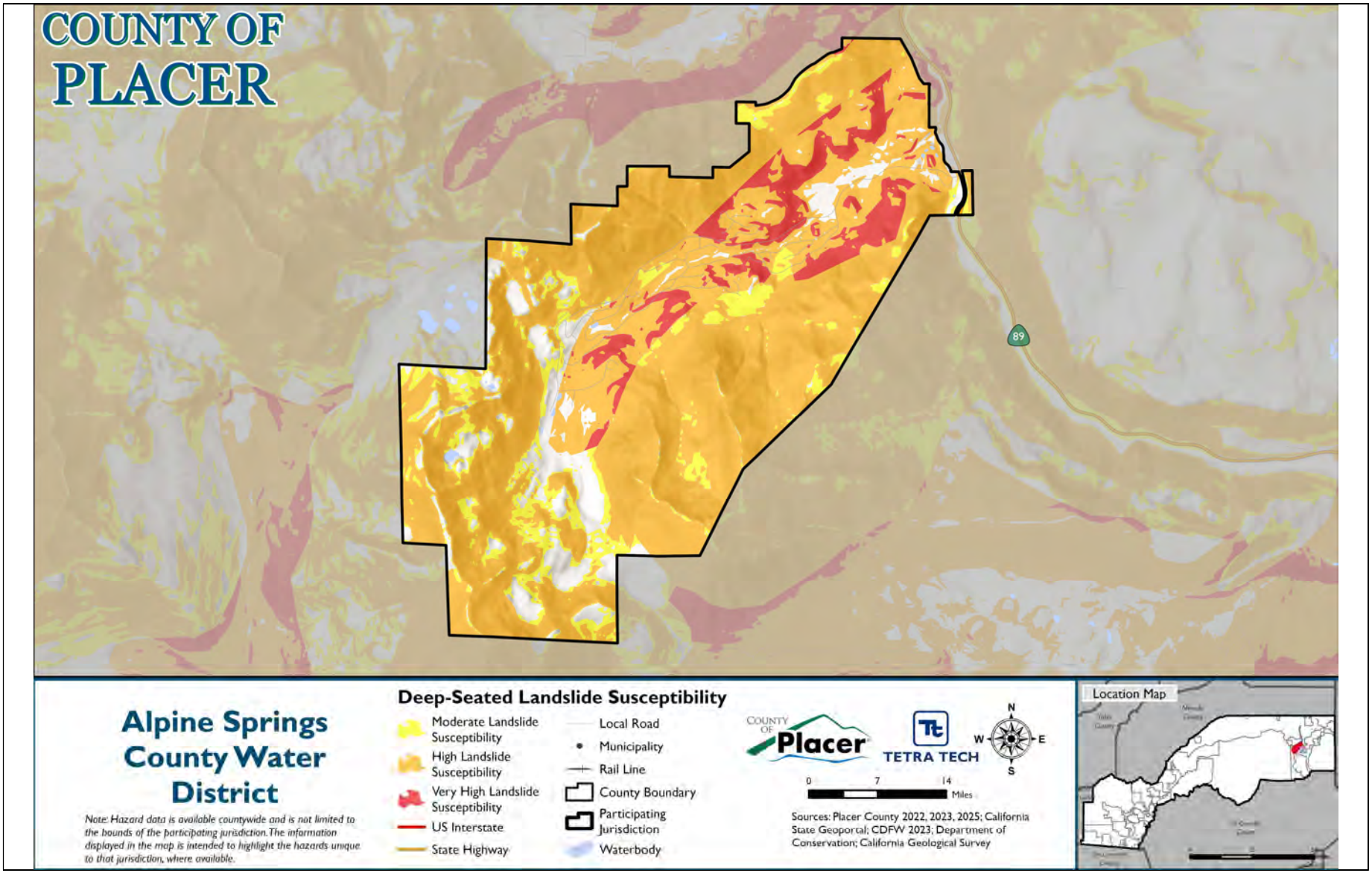
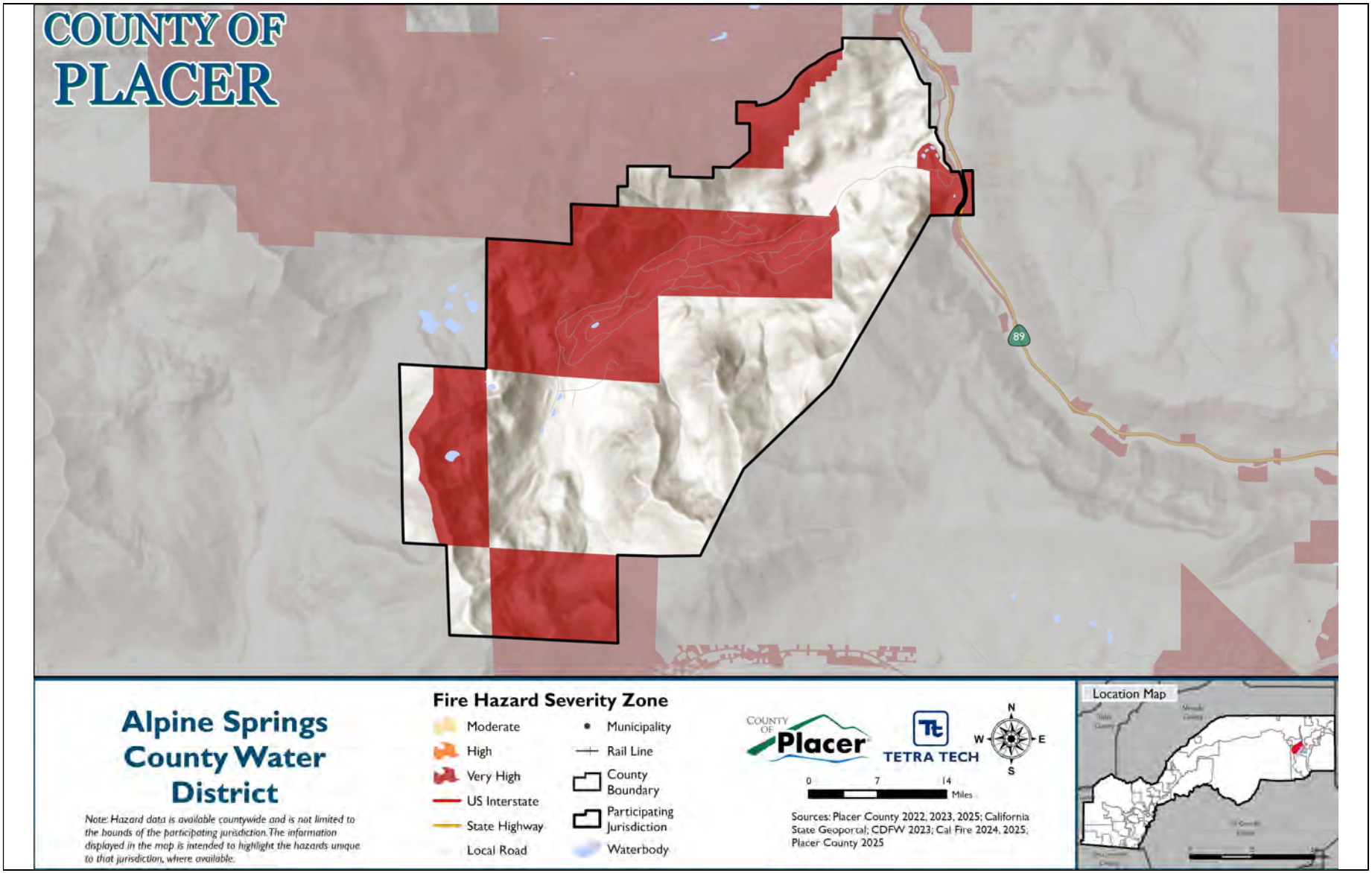


Figure 11-4. Wildfire Hazard Area



11.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 11-8 provides details on loss and damage in Alpine Springs CWD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 11-8. Hazard Event History, 2020 to 2024

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
November 2023	November 2023	Flood	Bear Creek shifted during spring runoff and lead to bank erosion, which exposed a sewer line.	District conducted bank restoration before sewer line could be damaged. Estimated cost $70,000.

11.7.3 Hazard Ranking

Each participating jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume 1. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions.

Alpine Springs CWD reviewed the preliminary hazard ranking calculated as described in Volume 1 to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. Table 11-9 shows the District's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high or medium risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with a low ranking are not considered to be hazards of local concern for the District. The assessment of vulnerability and potential impacts in the section below focuses on the hazards of local concern. Mitigation actions also target those hazards, though some of the identified actions additionally provide potential risk-reduction benefits for lower-ranked hazards.

Table 11-9. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Medium
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	Low
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Low
Freeze and Snow	Medium
Heavy Rains and Storms	Low
High Winds and Tornadoes	Low
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Low
Wildfire	High

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

11.7.4 Vulnerability Assessment

Table 11-10 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for Placer. These issues were identified based on local knowledge, the hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, current capabilities, and the assessments of hazard vulnerability and potential impacts described in detail in Volume 1. Addressing these issues is an important community priority for the District, and the mitigation strategy has been developed to incorporate, where feasible, actions that would help to resolve one or more of these issues.

Table 11-10. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
A buildup of forest fuel loads in and around Alpine Meadows has substantially increased the risk of the spread of wildfire.	Wildfire
A recent inspection of the District's four circular prestressed concrete and one redwood water storage tanks found that, "they clearly would not meet current design criteria, especially seismic criteria" and based up the tanks dimensions the tanks are subject to overturning in a hazard event.	Avalanche, Earthquake, Freeze and Snow, Landslide Mudslide and Debris Flow

11.7.5 Potential Hazard Impacts

Based on the above jurisdiction-specific information, Table 11-11 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern to Alpine Springs CWD (hazards identified as medium or high risk in Table 11-9). Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

Table 11-11. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Avalanche	The Districts five water storage tanks are all located in the higher elevation on the side of mountain slopes that are susceptible to avalanche dangers. The District works closely with the ski resort and the ski patrollers to identify and mitigate slide risks through blasting.
Freeze and Snow	During heavy snow events, District monitors snow accumulation on top of the District's five water storage tanks and manually perform snow removal at time when the snow load becomes excessive.
Wildfire	Most of the District is located in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. Wildfire poses a significant threat to District facilities, equipment, and personnel, while also impacting communications infrastructure and evacuation routes. Coordinated planning and collaboration with local and regional agencies are essential for resource allocation, situational awareness, and effective response.

11.7.6 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

No significant population, development, or other changes have been identified that would affect Alpine Springs CWD's overall vulnerability since the previous plan was approved.

11.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous MJHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

11.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

Alpine Springs CWD's priorities remain consistent, focusing on mitigating wildfires to avoid interruption of water service for customers.

11.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 11-12 indicates progress on the District's mitigation strategy identified in the 2021 LHMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

11.8.3 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

Alpine Springs CWD is a very small water utility district and does not have the capacity to design an all-hazards mitigation program. The District chose two targeted projects that will enhance the overall resilience of their water infrastructure and community to their hazards of greatest concern.

Table 11-12. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Include in new strategy?	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
1	A buildup of forest fuel loads has substantially increased the risk of the spread of wildfire. Parcel and forest treatment to reduce the forest loads in and around Alpine Meadows.	Fire Fuels Mitigation	Not Complete	Yes	-
2	This project would replace the District's single, fifty plus year old emergency diesel electrical generator. The District has a single emergency electrical generator. The generator was placed in service in 1961 and has reached the end of its useful life. The current generator serves only the office building, which is the designated Emergency Operation Center for the Valley. The new generator will be sized to supply emergency power to the office, fire station and vehicle storage building. It will also be equipped with an automatic transfer switch.	Emergency Electrical Generator Replacement Project	Complete	No	Complete

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Include in new strategy?	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
3	This project would replace the District's four circular prestressed concrete and one redwood water storage tanks. A recent inspection of the tanks found that "they clearly would not meet current design criteria, especially seismic criteria" and based up the tanks dimensions the tanks are subject to overturning in an earthquake. The District has four (4) 100,000 gallon prestressed concrete tanks and one (1) 500,000 gallon redwood tank. This project would replace one (1) 100,000 gallon concrete tank and the one (1) 500,000 gallon redwood tank with a single 600,000 gallon buried reinforce concrete water storage tank. Each of the three remaining 100,000 gallon tanks would be replaced by buried reinforced concrete water storage tanks. This project would provide the District with water storage facilities protected from earthquake and fire hazards.	Water Storage Tank Replacement Project	Not Complete	Yes	-
4	A section of the 10″ sewer main that serves the Alpine Meadows community is located adjacent to and between Mineral Springs Trail and Bear Creek. Recent flooding (2006 and 1997) along with annual erosion by Bear Creek have eroded and undercut the 40 to 50 foot high bank approximately 30 feet. Continued erosion and undercutting by Bear Creek will result in the loss of this 10″ sewer main. The failure of this 10″ sewer main would result in approximately two thirds of the 650 sewer customers' sewage discharging into Bear Creek. Bear Creek discharges into the Truckee River. Discharge of sewage would pose a potential risk to human health and the environment.	Mineral Springs Soil Bank Stabilization Project	Complete	No	Complete
5	This project would continue fuels reduction on an additional 50 acres of commonly held properties within the Bear Creek watershed, or the Alpine Meadows community. This project will also provide curbside chipping services and defensible space inspections for 200 homes. This project aims to build on the community awareness and educational efforts underway in the area in order to reduce fuel loadings on common properties and to inspire and educate private property owners to complete defensible space treatments on their property. Finally, this project will serve as a model project by applying mitigation and monitoring techniques for prescribed burning of piles in a riparian area where no other means of slash disposal exists.	Alpine Meadows Consolidated Defensible Space Continuation Project	Not Complete	No	This project falls under North Tahoe Fire Protection District as the contracted provider of wildfire mitigation for Alpine Meadows.

11.8.4 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that Alpine Springs CWD would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 11-13 indicates the range of categories represented by the proposed mitigation actions, as well as the hazards addressed. The FEMA mitigation action categories indicated in the table are described in the mitigation strategy chapter of Volume 1.

Table 11-13. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	X	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	-	-	-	-
Drought and Water Shortage	-	-	-	-
Earthquake	-	X	-	-
Flood	-	-	-	-
Freeze and Snow	-	X	-	-
Heavy Rains and Storms	-	-	-	-
High Winds and Tornadoes	-	-	-	-
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	-	X	-	-
Wildfire	-	-	X	-

LPR = Local Plans and Regulations
NSP = Natural Systems Protection
SIP = Structure and Infrastructure Project
EAP = Education and Awareness Programs
Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP describes each of the mitigation action categories.

Volume 1 identifies four evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric score is assigned for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 11-14 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 11-14. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
ASCWD-01	Fire Fuels Mitigation	4	1-5 Years	High	Medium	8	Medium
ASCWD-02	Water Storage Tank Replacement Project	5	1-5 Years	High	High	7.25	Medium

Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP provides the methodology and formula for prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (>6 and <8), High (8-11).

11.8.5 Mitigation Strategy

Table 11-15 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The actions are dependent upon available funding and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in District priorities. The Alpine Springs CWD General Manager will lead implementation of all actions listed in the below table.

Table 11-15. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
ASCWD-01	Fire Fuels Mitigation	A buildup of forest fuel loads has substantially increased the risk of the spread of wildfire. Parcel and forest treatment to reduce the forest loads in and around Alpine Meadows.	Wildfire	North Tahoe Fire Protection District	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants
ASCWD-02	Water Storage Tank Replacement Project	This project would replace the District's four circular prestressed concrete and one redwood water storage tanks. A recent inspection of the tanks found that "they clearly would not meet current design criteria, especially seismic criteria" and based up the tanks dimensions the tanks are subject to overturning in an earthquake. The District has four (4) 100,000 gallon prestressed concrete tanks and one (1) 500,000 gallon redwood tank. This project would replace one (1) 100,000 gallon concrete tank and the one (1) 500,000 gallon redwood tank with a single 600,000 gallon buried reinforce concrete water storage tank. Each of the three remaining 100,000 gallon tanks would be replaced by buried reinforced concrete water storage tanks. This project would provide the District with water storage facilities protected from earthquake and fire hazards.	Avalanche, Earthquake, Landslide Mudslide and Debris Flow	N/A	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

12. Colfax Elementary School District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist Colfax Elementary School District (Colfax ESD or the District) with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Colfax ESD, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Colfax ESD's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The MJHMP was developed to meet plan participation requirements for all participating jurisdictions while accommodating their specific needs and limitations. Because some participating jurisdictions are small agencies with limited staff, the planning process included establishing a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and engaging a contract consultant to undertake certain elements of the plan update on behalf of all jurisdictions. These elements included outreach to stakeholders and the public, risk assessment for all Districtwide hazards of concern, initial ranking of hazard risks, updates of hazard mitigation goals and objectives, and establishment of procedures for implementing and maintaining the MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to Colfax ESD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

12.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Colfax ESD identified MJHMP points of contact and developed this annex over the course of several months. The following District staff members had primary responsibility for preparation of the annex:

Primary Point of Contact: Andrew Giannini, Superintendent

Address: 24825 Ben Taylor Rd Colfax, CA 95713

Phone Number: (530) 346-2202

Email: agiannini@colfax.k12.ca.us

Alternate Point of Contact: Jeff Gamir, Business Manager

Address: 24825 Ben Taylor Rd Colfax, CA 95713

Phone Number: (530) 346-2202

Email: jgamir@colfax.k12.ca.us

The Superintendent represented the community on the Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. District personnel were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 12-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 12-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Andrew Giannini	Administration	Superintendent	Community plans, subject-matter expertise, worksheet input, hazard history information, reviewing parts of the plan
Jeff Gamir	Administration	Business Manager	Subject-matter expertise, hazard history information, reviewing parts of the plan
Ky Jensen	Administration	Facilities Manager	Subject-matter expertise, hazard history information, reviewing parts of the plan
Doreen Hawkins	Administration	Executive Assistant	Subject-matter expertise, hazard history information, reviewing parts of the plan

12.2 Community Profile

Colfax ESD is located just five minutes off Interstate 80 along the Bear River in the Sierra Nevada foothills, just below the Tahoe National Forest. The District operates a single campus serving students in grades TK–8, with approximately two classes per grade level. Colfax ESD offers a close-knit environment where relationships are personal, yet the district is large enough to provide excellent educational and enrichment opportunities.

The District is committed to delivering high-quality academic instruction aligned with 21st-century learning skills, fostering problem-solving, collaboration, critical thinking, and a global perspective. Families, staff, and the broader community work together to provide programs that challenge, motivate, and prepare students to become future leaders. Colfax ESD prides itself on being a team of creative and dynamic individuals who value one another as family and share a unified belief in the success of every child (CESD 2025).

12.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the Colfax ESD completed the following specific activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the people and stakeholders the County serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

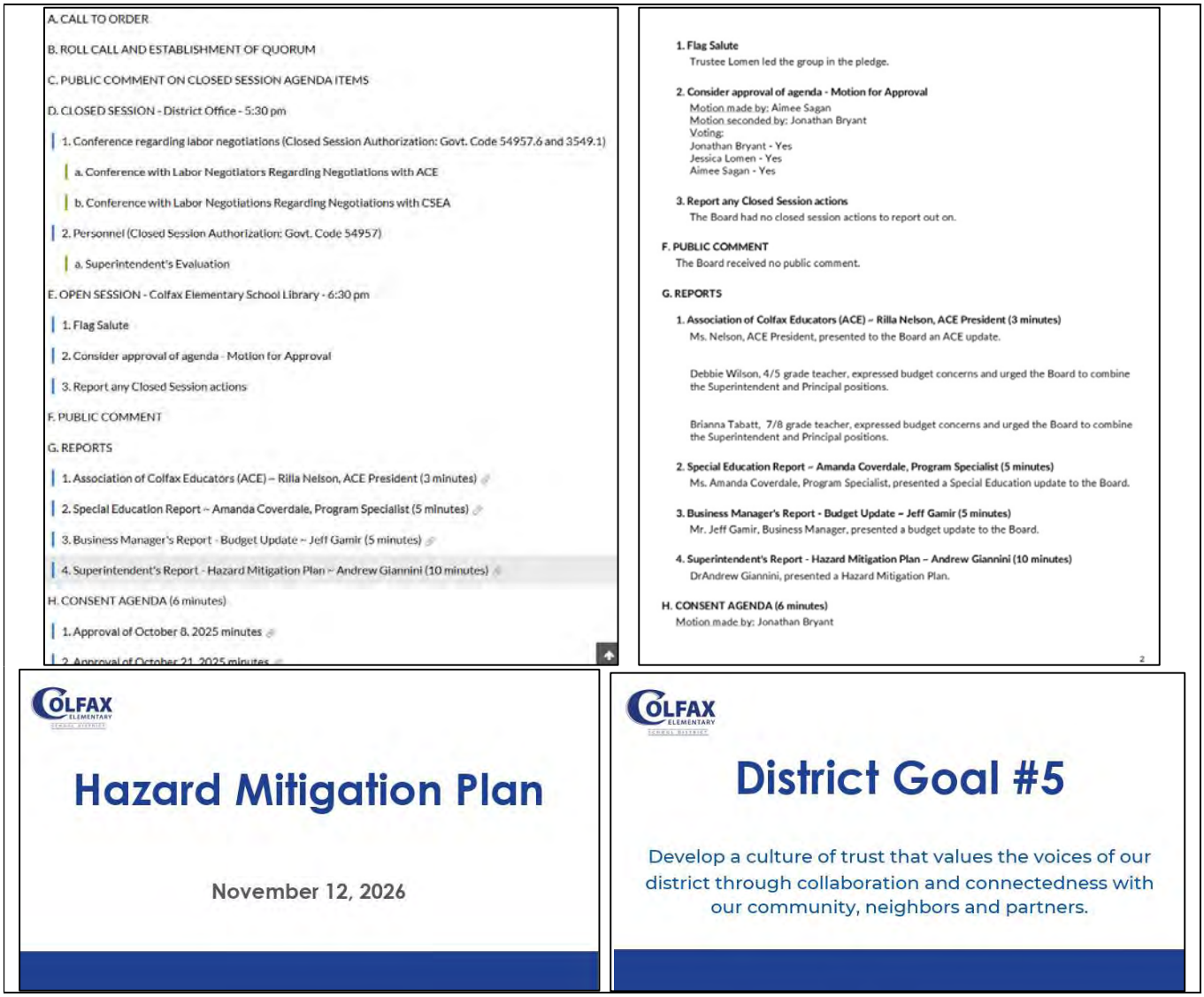
12.3.1 Outreach Activities

Colfax ESD conducted both virtual and in-person outreach to promote the MJHMP planning process to the public. The public was invited to participate in the planning process by responding to the public

survey, attending a virtual Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, attending an in-person meeting, and reviewing the draft plan.

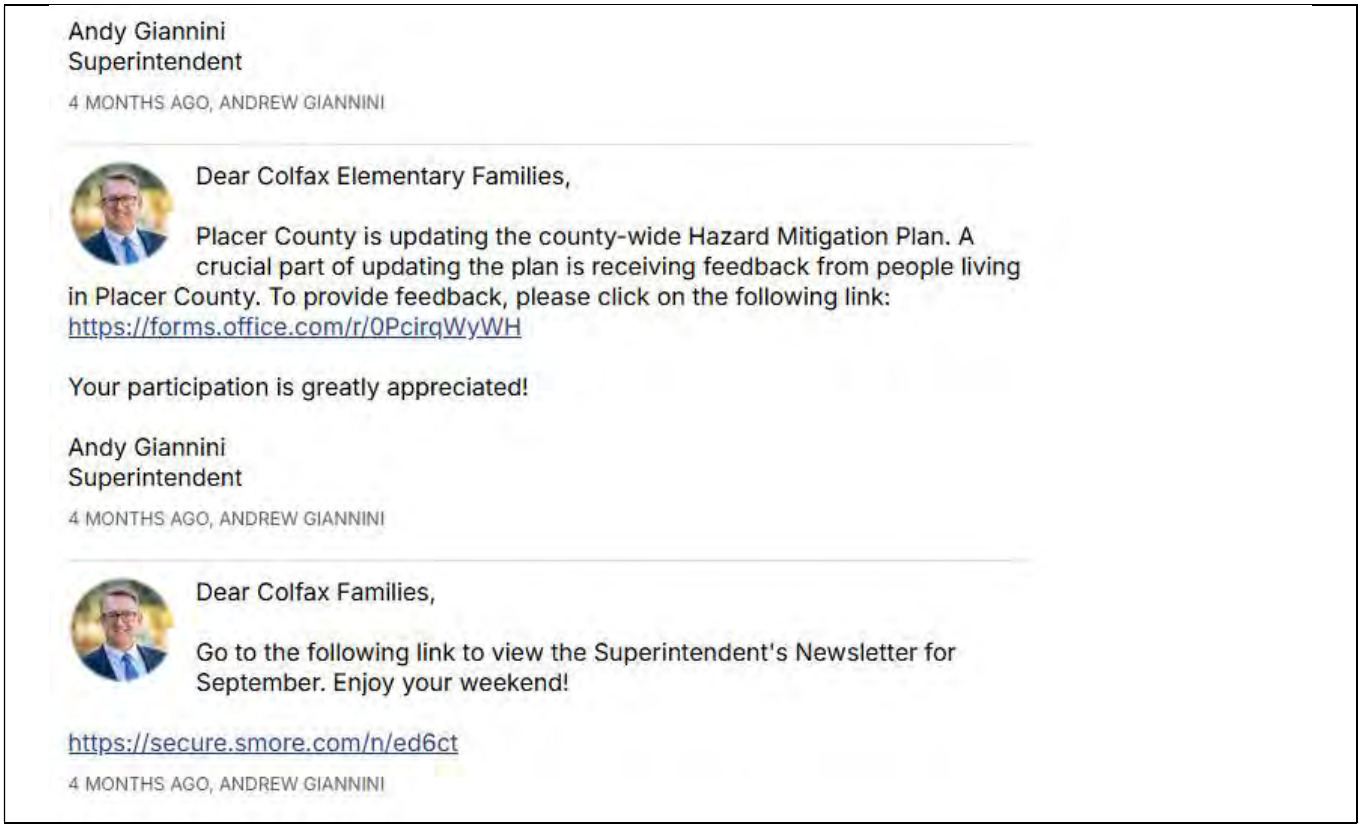
On November 12, 2025, the Board of Trustees was provided with an overview of Colfax ESD's participation the 2026 MJHMP. This meeting was open to the public and notice of the meeting was posted on the District's public website and in the administrative office. The meeting agenda is shown in Figure 12-1.

Figure 12-1. November Board Meeting



In addition to updating the Board at public meetings, the District provided updates to the families of their students by posting updates on the homepage of the District website. Examples of these updates are shown in Figure 12-2.

Figure 12-2. Website Updates



12.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

At the Board meeting, the District received feedback from community members including the desire to have the school campus be designated as a community resiliency hub and concerns about the frequency that Colfax loses power and internet even when an emergency is not occurring. There was a lot of discussion about how small the community of Colfax is and how the school provides a lot of the services for the entire community.

12.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the District invited stakeholders to participate in the planning process. The following organizations were invited to participate by attending a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, responding to the stakeholder survey, contributing information and expertise to the plan, and reviewing the draft plan.

12.4.1 Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities

These stakeholders have contributed input over the years on school safety, hazard mitigation, and emergency response. Ideally, their involvement will continue through active participation in meetings and by providing feedback and recommendations.

- CAL FIRE
- Mid Placer Transportation
- Placer County Sheriff's Office
- Placer County Water Agency
- Placer Resource Conservation District

12.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These stakeholders have their own jurisdictions with the authority to regulate their own zoning and planning.

- California Office of Public School Construction
- City of Colfax
- Department of General Services
- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency

12.4.3 Neighboring Communities

The following school districts border Colfax ESD and share similar hazard risks, response plans, and mutual support agreements.

- Alta-Dutch Flat USD
- Auburn USD
- Chicago Park School
- Placer County Office of Education
- Placer Hills USD

12.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around Colfax ESD.

- Colfax Chamber of Commerce
- Pacific Gas & Electric
- Schools Insurance Group
- Sierra College – Grass Valley Campus

12.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These nonprofit and community-based organizations bring valuable local knowledge, resources, and community connections to the MJHMP process.

- Auburn Lighthouse Counseling and Family Resource Center
- Greater Auburn Area Fire Safe Council

12.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

Colfax ESD performed an inventory and analysis of existing authorities, policies, programs and resources that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume 1 describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Regulatory capabilities
- Planning capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative capabilities
- Technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and policy documents were reviewed, and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for the District to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing District procedures.

As a special district, Colfax ESD lacks some of the regulatory capabilities that are available to municipalities. Specifically, the District has no authority over building codes, land use, development, or permitting. Construction and development in the District are subject to the building codes, land use regulations, and development standards of the municipality or County where they occur. The District also is not eligible for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Therefore, assessments of capabilities associated with buildings, development and floodplain management and insurance are omitted from this annex.

Schools in rural areas of Placer County represent critical community assets during emergencies; however, their current facilities often lack the resources needed to serve as effective safe havens.

Colfax ESD has indicated that this limitation significantly impacts its ability to provide adequate shelter and emergency support during disasters. Additional county, state, or federal funding would greatly enhance these schools' capacity to support emergency operations. Potential improvements include upgrading or expanding gymnasiums to incorporate showers and designated spaces for temporary housing, as well as enhancing open areas such as fields and playgrounds to accommodate incident command centers and resource distribution sites. In many rural communities, schools are among the largest and most structurally resilient facilities available, making them essential for sheltering residents, coordinating response activities, and facilitating recovery efforts.

The full list of capabilities assessed is available in Appendix B. Capabilities that the jurisdiction has available are described in the following sections.

12.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 12-2 summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the District.

Table 12-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
California Building Code Title 24, Part 2 January 1, 2026	The California Building Code contains general building design and construction requirements relating to fire and life safety, structural safety, and access compliance. Provides minimum standards to safeguard life or limb, health, property, and public welfare by regulating and controlling the design, construction, quality of materials, use and occupancy, location, and maintenance of all buildings and structures and certain equipment.	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	Placer County Building Department

12.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 12-3 summarizes the plans currently in place.

As a first-time participant in the MJHMP, the District plans are not currently integrated with the MJHMP. However, the District has plans in place that address safety and hazard mitigation, as described in the second column below. As these local plans are updated, information from the approved MJHMP, such as risk assessments, vulnerability data, and prioritized projects can be incorporated to maintain consistency and reinforce long-term resilience goals. The departments noted as responsible in the table below will be responsible for integrating data, information, goals, and actions from the MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

Table 12-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Facilities Master Plan	The Facilities Master Plan provides a road-map for a number of District facility projects which include repairs and upgrades, safety needs, creating classrooms for tomorrow's learners, sustainable energy and efficiency, and technology infrastructure. The plan does not address natural hazards, although it does discuss fire alarms and drills for structure fires.	CESD has a comprehensive facilities master plan.	Facilities, Maintenance and Operations
Emergency Transportation Plan	Colfax ESD, along with five other Districts, shares transportation services through a Joint Powers of Authority (JPA) organization. They joined transportation revenue and resources to create Mid-Placer Public Schools Transportation Agency for bus services.	The District has the ability to expand and improve the plan.	Transportation, Mid-Placer Transportation Agency
Community Engagement Plan	CESD has a community engagement plan.	The District has the ability to expand and improve the plan.	District Administration
Emergency Operations Plan	CESD has an EOP with a defined incident command structure.	The District has the ability to expand and improve the plan.	District Administration
Continuity of Operations Plan	CESD partners with PCOE for a continuity of operations plan.	The District does not have the ability to expand and improve the plan.	Placer County Office of Education
School Site Safety Plans	California law requires the Comprehensive School Site Safety Plan of each school to be annually evaluated and amended, as needed, to ensure the plan is being properly implemented. The plans include procedures for pre-crisis communication and training, post-event resources, and action plans to ensure the safety of students on campus. The plans do not address natural hazards; however, they discuss fire alarms and drills for structure fires.	The District has the ability to expand and improve the plans.	District Administration

12.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Colfax ESD is a special district located in Placer County. The District is subject to the Placer County and State of California building codes and land use regulations. The District does not permit or regulate development. Development permits within the District's jurisdiction are issued through Placer County or the City of Colfax.

12.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 12-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 12-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Board of Trustees	The Board could endorse hazard mitigation projects.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Fire Mitigation Plan with Placer County Resource Conservation District.
Mutual aid agreements	Colfax ESD, along with five other Districts, shares transportation services through a Joint Powers of Authority (JPA) organization.

12.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 12-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 12-5. Technical and Staffing Capabilities

Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Transportation planner	The superintendent of the school district coordinates transportation plans with neighboring school districts. CESD participates in through a MOU with all other county districts to make buses available to others in the event of an emergency.
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	CESD employees a business manager who develops and monitors the district budget. The superintendent has also received training in benefit/cost analysis with the Placer County Office of Emergency Services.
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	CESD partners with PCOE to employee a social worker, community liaison, and school psychologist. Each person has extensive experience working with vulnerable and underserved children and families in the community.
Emergency Manager	The superintendent is the Incident Commander for any emergency. CESD has a structured and articulated EOP that identifies primary and back-up emergency managers.
Grant Managers and/or Writer(s)	The superintendent and business manager have experience writing grants. Grants have been received for community engagement, energy-efficient lighting and HVAC equipment, and improved network and internet access.

12.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 12-6 summarizes financial resources available to Colfax ESD.

Table 12-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Capital improvements project funding	Applied for Prop 2 school facilities grant funds.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Minimal developer fees
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Minimal developer fees

Financial Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Incur debt through special tax bonds	The District has the potential for a bond measure.

12.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 12-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Colfax ESD.

Table 12-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Public information officer or communications office	The District has a communications and community engagement officer that crafts and provides key information to community parents and staff.
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	The District employs a website specialist.
Community newsletter	Parent or staff newsletter
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	PTO
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	The District annually updates the Comprehensive Safe School Plan that is approved by the School Board. The Safe School Plan includes all emergency procedures for staff and students.

12.5.8 Community Classifications

Table 12-8 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Colfax ESD.

Table 12-8. Community Classifications

Program	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
CAL FIRE Risk Reduction Community List	Yes	-	-

12.5.9 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 12-9 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the District’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction has the capability to effectively respond, plans or policies that exceed minimum requirements, and deployable resources that decrease vulnerability.
- Moderate adaptive capacity means minimum requirements are in place, capabilities are moderate, mitigation measures are identified but not implemented widely, and the jurisdiction can recover but needs outside resources.

- Weak adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction does not have the capability to effectively respond, which leads to an increase in vulnerability. Examples include weak, outdated, or inconsistent plans, policies, codes, or ordinances, no redundancies, limited to no deployable resources, and limited capabilities to respond.

Table 12-9. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Drought and Water Shortage	Weak
Earthquake	Weak
Flood	Weak
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Weak
Heavy Rains and Storms	Weak
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Wildfire	Weak

12.6 National Flood Insurance Program

Colfax ESD is a special district for Placer County. The District does not participate in the NFIP directly. Therefore, all structures located within the District's jurisdiction were included in the Placer County assessment of NFIP-insured structures with repetitive loss. This information can be found in the annex for Placer County and the City of Colfax.

12.7 Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The hazard profiles in Volume 1 provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Placer's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

12.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 12-3 through Figure 12-6**.** These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which the District has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 12-3. Dam Hazard Area

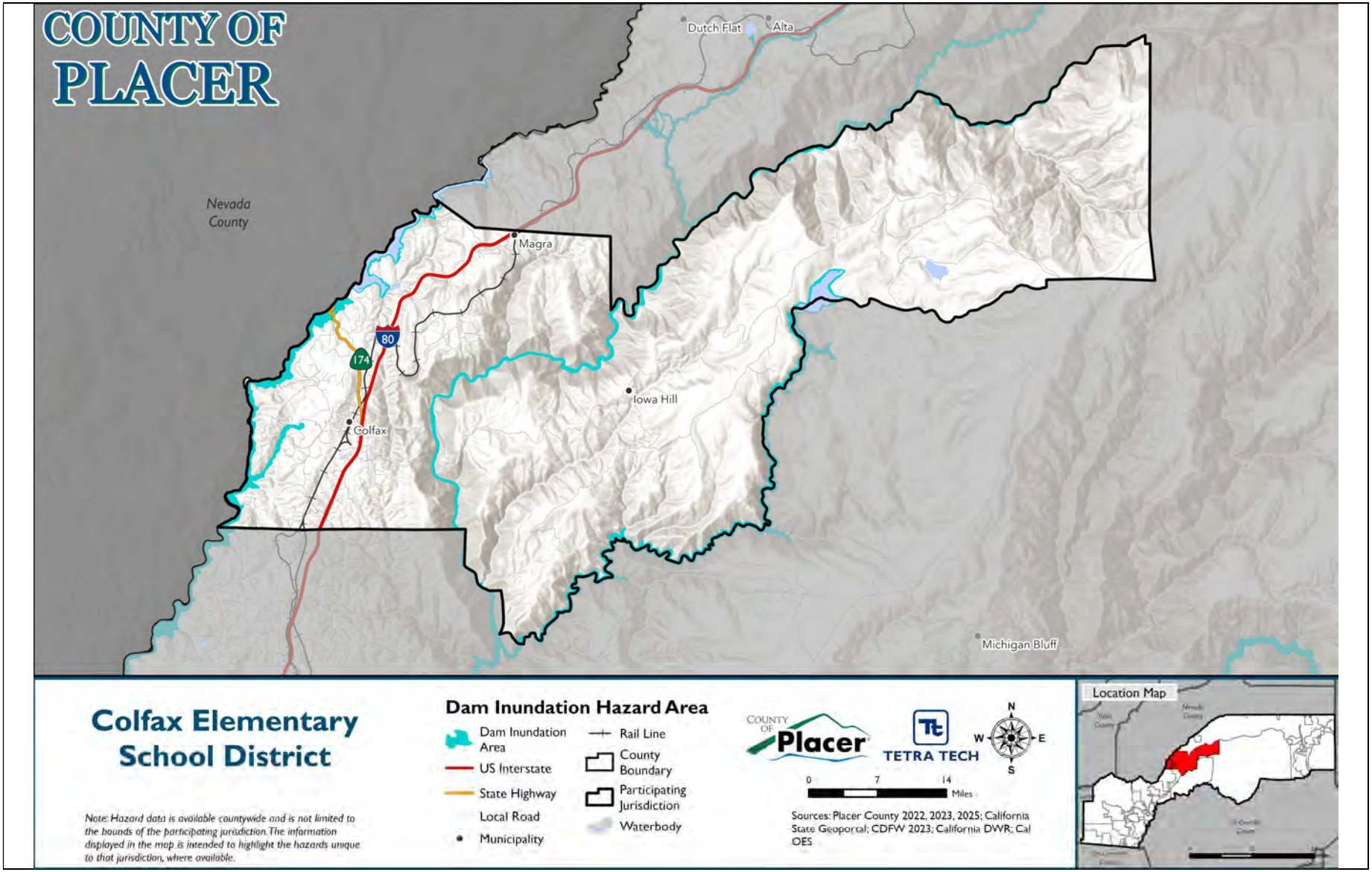


Figure 12-4. Flood Hazard Area

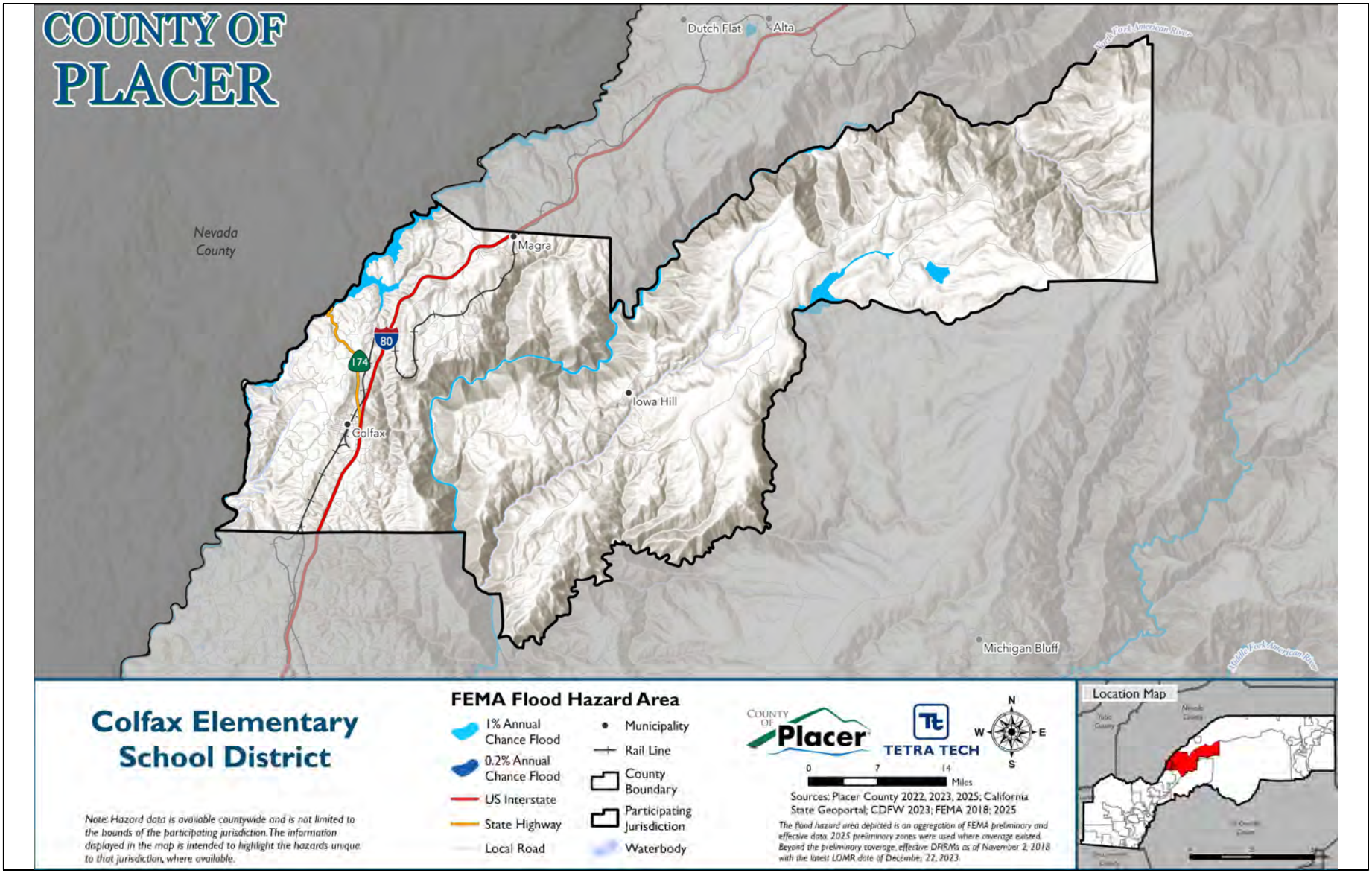


Figure 12-5. Landslide Hazard Area

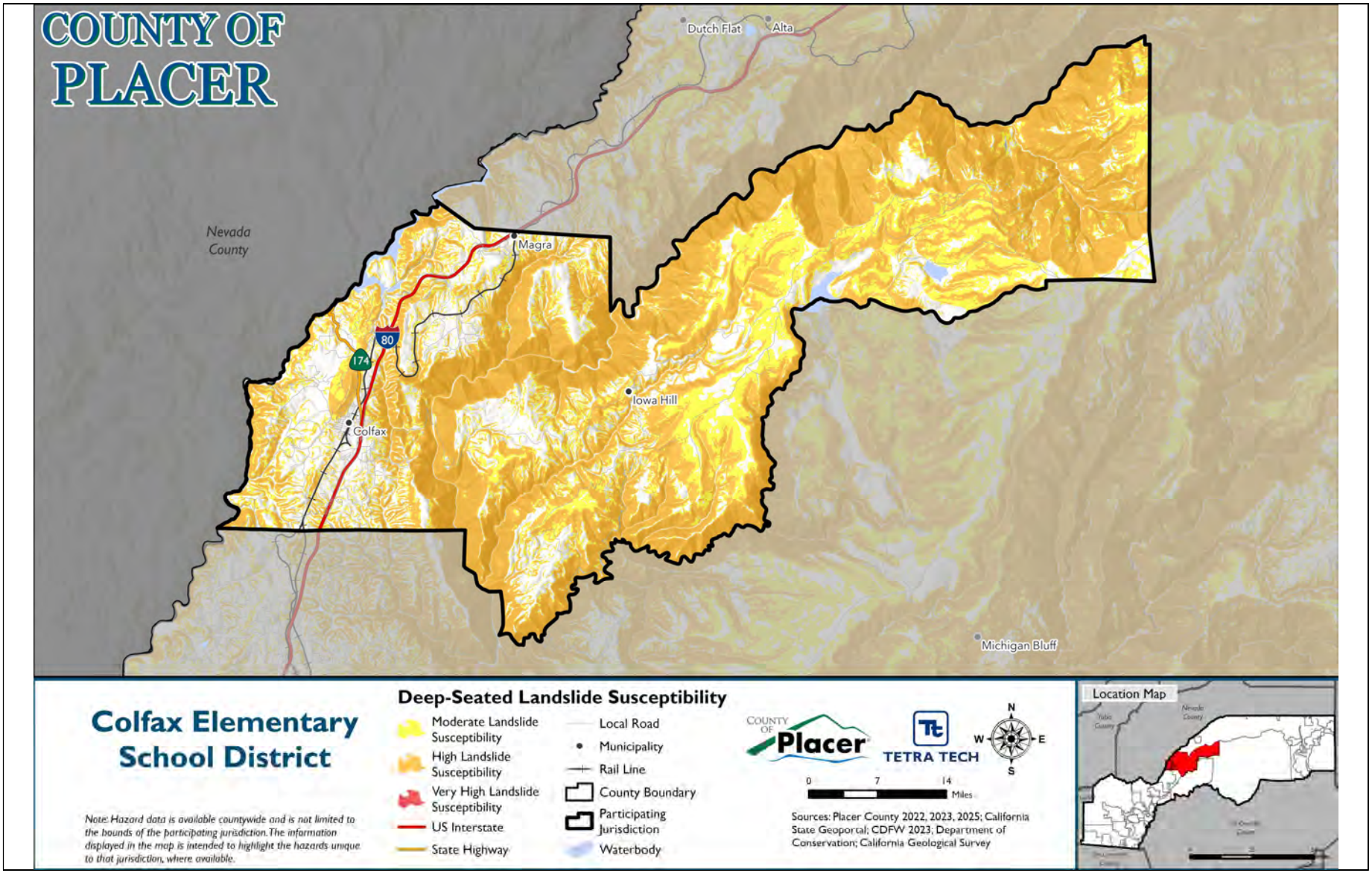
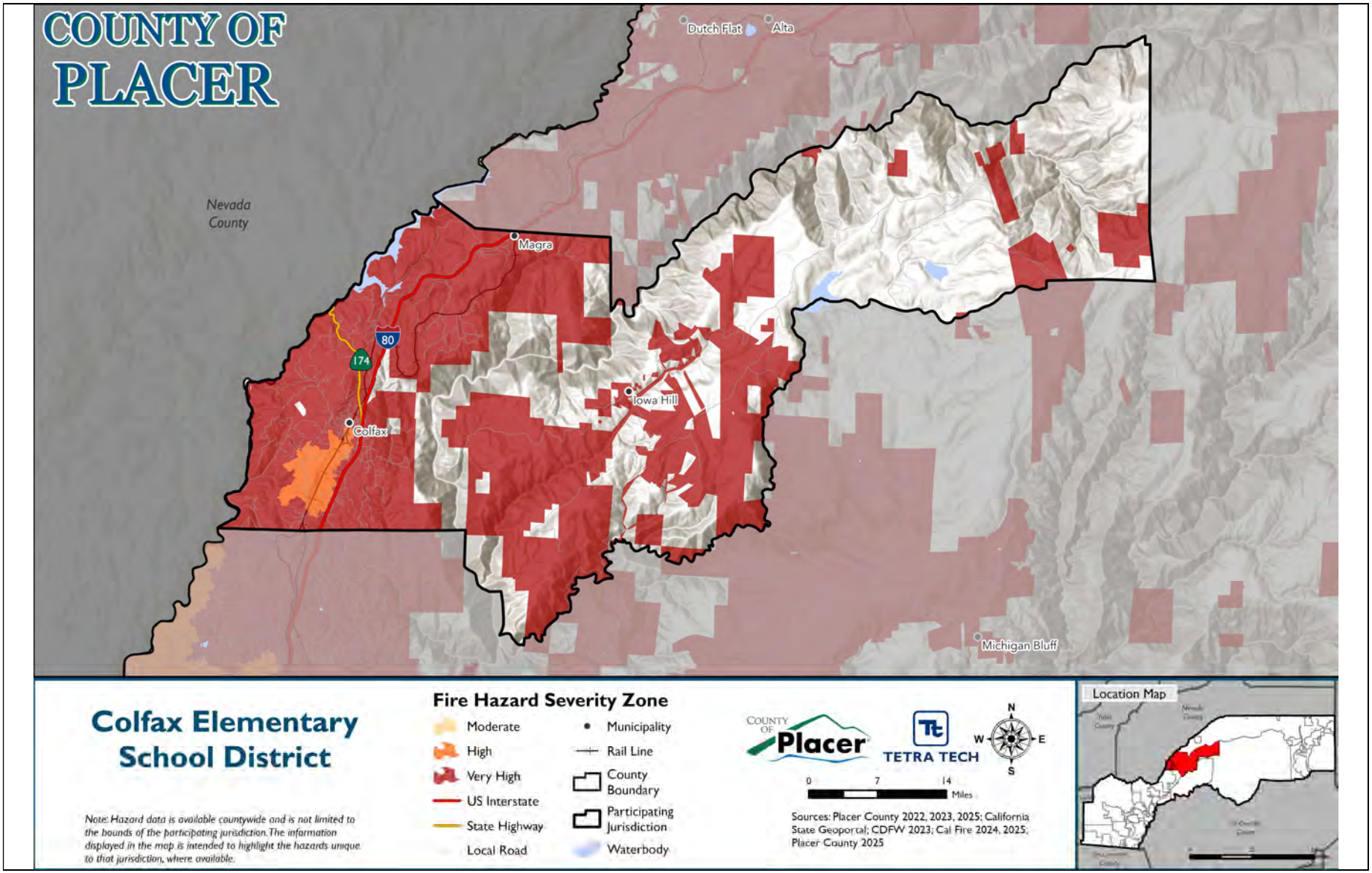


Figure 12-6.Wildfire Hazard Area



12.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 12-10 provides details on loss and damage in Colfax ESD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 12-10. Hazard Event History, 2020 to 2024

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
August 2021	September 2021	Wildfire	The River Fire forced residents of Colfax to evacuate.	Several homes were destroyed including families attending both the elementary and high schools. One staff member also lost their home. Colfax Elementary was used as the Incident Command Center for the emergency. Colfax Elementary was also used as the location for families to receive emergency food, clothing and other supplies and to file for assistance from FEMA and State agencies.
December 13, 2021	December 13, 2021	High Wind, Winter Storm	A weather system brought winter weather to the Sierra Nevada and southern Cascades. Reports of 52 to 66 inches of new snow were received. Low elevation snow also occurred with snow accumulation reported down to approximately 2,500 feet in elevation in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada. Chain controls were in place on Interstate 80 and Highway 50 during the event. Traffic was also briefly closed to through traffic on I-80 for 34 minutes on the 13th due to downed powerlines. A rockslide also closed state route 70 at 3:30 am on the 13th. Highway 49 was closed during the event due to a down tree. Power outages were also reported across the region. Several counties also opened warming centers for the cold temperatures. High winds caused a significant amount of trees and powerlines to fall across the area causing widespread power outages leading to tens of thousands of people left without power, roadways were closed and blocked, and dangerous driving conditions were observed including a vehicle struck by a powerline.	Snow caused downed electrical polls and loss of Internet and phone communication. School was canceled several days. Snow damage caused roof, gutter and downspout damage along with compromised concrete. Water pipes burst requiring repair. A snow blowing machine was purchased to clear pathways.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
December 21, 2021	December 28, 2021	Strong Wind	Several high impact winter storms impacted the region around the Christmas holiday. Widespread precipitation, low snow levels of 500 to 2500 feet, and strong and damaging winds resulted. Impacts ranged from fallen trees, downed power and phone lines, with widespread and extended outages, treacherous driving conditions including chain controls and extended highway closures due to wind and/or snow, multiple accidents and spin outs due to snow, damaged property due to snow and wind. Governor Gavin Newsom declared a state of emergency in 20 California counties due to the impacts from the series of storms. The affected areas include: El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento and Yuba counties, but also Los Angeles and parts of the Bay Area. As of 12/29 1300 hours, Cal-OES estimated that the late December storm damages to roadway infrastructure total $22.2 million. Warming centers were also opened across the region for those impacted by the stormy weather	Snow caused downed electrical polls and loss of Internet and phone communication. School was canceled several days. Snow damage caused roof, gutter and downspout damage along with compromised concrete. Water pipes burst requiring repair. A snow blowing machine was purchased to clear pathways.
December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	Flood, High Wind	A strong and very wet atmospheric storm brought extended periods of moderate to heavy rain and periods of strong winds to much of the region, along with heavy high-elevation snow. Precipitation totals were around 1-3 inches for the Central Valley, 3-6 inches in the foothills, and 5-8 inches of liquid equivalent in the mountains. Heavy snow disrupted mountain travel, with multiple spinouts causing I-80 to be shut down for 18 hours. Highway 50 was closed in El Dorado County due to a combination of flooding and snow. High winds gusting 50-65 mph in the Central Valley caused large numbers of trees to fall, bringing widespread power failures across the area, with hundreds of thousands of customers impacted. Many local roads were closed to downed trees blocking them. Trees were also reported to have fallen on homes and automobiles. CHP reported a mudslide through a house and a tree down on SR49 and SR 193 in Placerville. The Placerville Airport reported gusts up to 47 mph. A large tree was reported down at McCourtney Rd. in Lincoln at 11:22 PST. Lincoln Airport measured a gust of 44 mph at 5:35 PST.	The region experienced mudslides in the community of Colfax. One classroom was flooded due to overflowed drains requiring the rental of drying machines and re-carpeting. Several drains clogged and required maintenance hours to clear and repair.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
February 26, 2023	February 28, 2023	Heavy Snow	A major winter storm brought heavy mountain and low elevation snow with blizzard conditions in the Sierra, where 5 to 7 feet of storm total snow was reported, with locally higher amounts. Significant power outages, school closures, and road closures were observed. 1 fatality occurred from a collapsed porch due to heavy snow loading. Lower elevations observed widespread rain, gusty winds, and isolated thunderstorms. CoCoRaHS reported heavy storm total snow amounts, with 29.4 inches near Nevada City, 15.6 inches near Volcano, 10.4 inches near Camino, 26.3 inches near Grass Valley, and5 inches in Placerville. An 80 year old woman was killed when the porch of a house collapsed in Foresthill under the weight of snow, with about 4 feet of snow reported on the ground by Foresthill spotter. Widespread power outages were reported with multiple schools closed. Broadcast media reported the roof collapse of a church in Foresthill due to snow load, with no injuries reported.	Snow caused downed electrical polls and loss of Internet and phone communication. School was canceled several days. Snow damage caused roof, gutter and downspout damage along with compromised concrete. $165,000 of damages were caused and settled through insurance.
March 7, 2023	March 9, 2023	Heavy Snow	A cold winter storm brought low snow levels, with accumulating snow extending into the northern Sacramento Valley and the foothills. Accumulated heavy snow from a series of storms caused the roof of a school in Nevada City to collapse. There was 3.6 inches of snow reported 2 NNW of Nevada City on the 8th, but this was in addition to previous snow and road from earlier storms.	Snow caused downed electrical polls and loss of Internet and phone communication. School was canceled several days. Snow damage caused roof, gutter and downspout damage along with compromised concrete.

12.7.3 Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume 1. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions.

Colfax ESD reviewed the preliminary hazard ranking calculated as described in Volume 1 to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. Table 12-11 shows Colfax ESD's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high or medium risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the County; hazards with a low ranking are not considered to be hazards of local concern for the District. The assessment of vulnerability and potential impacts in the section below focuses on the hazards of local concern. Mitigation actions also target those hazards, though some of the identified actions additionally provide potential risk-reduction benefits for lower-ranked hazards.

Table 12-11. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Low
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	Low
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Low
Freeze and Snow	Low
Heavy Rains and Storms	Low
High Winds and Tornadoes	Low
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Low
Wildfire	High

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

12.7.4 Vulnerability Assessment

Table 12-12 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for the District. These issues were identified based on local knowledge, the hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, current capabilities, and the assessments of hazard vulnerability and potential impacts described in detail in Volume 1. Addressing these issues is an important community priority for the District, and the mitigation strategy has been developed to incorporate, where feasible, actions that would help to resolve one or more of these issues.

Table 12-12. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
Residents in the greater Colfax area need expanded opportunities to learn about safe and effective wildfire mitigation practices.	Wildfire
Colfax Elementary and Iowa Hill School currently have limited capacity to provide essential resources during power outages caused by emergencies.	Wildfire
School buildings and structures may be vulnerable to hazards without coordinated protection measures.	Wildfire
Existing wood siding on school buildings increases vulnerability to wildfire embers and sparks.	Wildfire
The greater Colfax area lacks a centralized location for emergency supplies and communication during disasters.	Wildfire

12.7.5 Potential Hazard Impacts

Based on the above jurisdiction-specific information, Table 12-13 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on Colfax ESD (hazards identified as medium or high risk in Table 12-11). Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

Table 12-13. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Wildfire	A significant portion of the District, including all schools, lies within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. While the District is actively taking measures, such as replacing wood siding with nonflammable materials and reducing fire loads around campuses, to strengthen its ability to withstand serious wildfire threats, the potential remains for a wildfire to damage facilities and equipment and endanger District personnel.

12.7.6 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

Although Colfax ESD did not participate in the previous planning cycle, changing conditions are consistent with those identified in Chapter 2 Placer County and Chapter 4 City of Colfax.

12.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous MJHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

12.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

Although Colfax ESD did not participate in the previous planning cycle, its priorities have remained consistent. The District continues to emphasize ongoing communication and education for community members regarding wildfire mitigation strategies. Colfax ESD is committed to ensuring that a resilience hub is available to the community during times of need and to protecting its facilities by using nonflammable building materials. These efforts reflect the District's dedication to enhancing community preparedness and safeguarding critical infrastructure against wildfire risks.

12.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Colfax ESD did not participate in the 2021 LHMP, there are no previously identified mitigation actions to report on in this update. Accordingly, this plan focuses solely on newly developed actions based on current assessments of hazards, vulnerabilities, and community needs.

12.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Although Colfax ESD did not participate in the previous LHMP update, the District has completed or made significant progress on the following other mitigation efforts:

- CESD worked successfully with emergency responders during the River Fire to provide the community with support and resources.
- CESD has partnered with the Placer County Resource Conservation District to reduce fuel loads on school grounds through controlled burns and pile burning.

- CESD partners with the local Cal-Fire station to provide input on fire mitigation and preparedness
- CESD has partnered with the Schools Insurance Group and California Safety Training to conduct school inspections regarding wildfire risk.

12.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

When designing the Mitigation Strategy, Colfax ESD chose to focus on the one hazard of local concern – Wildfire. The following hazards were omitted from the mitigation strategy:

- Avalanche – Colfax ESD does not receive enough annual snow to be designated as an avalanche threat.
- Dam and Levee Failure – Colfax ESD is not at risk of dam or levee failure.
- Drought and Water Shortage – Colfax ESD could experience drought and water shortage, but those emergencies are beyond the responsibility of Colfax ESD, and Wildfire is a more real threat.
- Earthquake – Colfax ESD is not at a high risk for earthquake.
- Flood – Colfax ESD is not at risk of flood.
- Heavy Rains and Storms – Colfax ESD is not at risk of flooding or high water intrusion.
- High Winds and Tornados – Colfax ESD is not at high risk of high winds or tornados.
- Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow - Colfax ESD could experience landslides/mudslides, but those emergencies are beyond the responsibility of Colfax ESD to mitigate, and Wildfire is a more real threat.

12.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that Colfax Elementary School District would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 12-14 indicates the range of categories represented by the proposed mitigation actions, as well as the hazards addressed. The FEMA mitigation action categories indicated in the table are described in the mitigation strategy chapter of Volume 1.

Volume 1 identifies four evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric score is assigned for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 12-15 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 12-14. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	-	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	-	-	-	-
Drought and Water Shortage	-	-	-	-
Earthquake	-	-	-	-
Flood	-	-	-	-
Freeze and Snow	X	X	-	-
Heavy Rains and Storms	-	-	-	-
High Winds and Tornadoes	-	-	-	-
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	-	-	-	-
Wildfire	-	X	X	X

LPR = Local Plans and Regulations
NSP = Natural Systems Protection
SIP = Structure and Infrastructure Project
EAP = Education and Awareness Programs

Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP describes each of the mitigation action categories.

Table 12-15. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
CESD-01	Wildfire Education Plan	4	1-5 Years	High	Low	9	High
CESD-02	Community Generators	6	1-5 Years	High	Medium	8.5	High
CESD-03	Snow Removal MOU	4	1-5 Years	High	Medium	8	High
CESD-04	Campus Fire Mitigation	4	1-5 Years	High	Medium	8	High
CESD-05	Replace Wood Siding	6	1-5 Years	High	High	7.5	Medium
CESD-06	Community Resiliency Hub	4	1-5 Years	High	High	7	Medium

Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP provides the methodology and formula for prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (>6 and <8), High (8-11).

12.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 12-16 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The Colfax ESD Superintendent will lead implementation of all projects listed in Table 12-16. The actions are dependent upon available funding and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in District priorities.

Table 12-16. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agencies	Sources of Funding
CESD-01	Wildfire Education Plan	In coordination with CAL FIRE, the Placer County Sheriff's Office, and the City of Colfax, develop a communication plan to provide ongoing and yearly education to community members on safe and effective wildfire mitigation.	Wildfire	CAL FIRE; Placer County Sheriff's Office; City of Colfax	General Fund and Staff Time
CESD-02	Community Generators	Purchase diesel power generation or solar power generation with backup battery storage on the Colfax Elementary School campus through grant to ensure the community has access to water, HVAC, electricity, internet, and supplies during an emergency response. This would include grant funding for annual contract to maintain power generation equipment with outside vendor.	Wildfire	Placer County Office of Emergency Services	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program grants
CESD-03	Snow Removal MOU	Create an MOU with the City of Colfax for snow removal of parking lots as a designated resiliency hub.	Freeze and Snow	City of Colfax	General Fund and Staff Time
CESD-04	Campus Fire Mitigation	Collaborate with Schools Insurance Group, Placer County Resource Conservation District, and CAL FIRE to conduct ongoing and annual reduction of fuel loads at both CESD school campuses to safeguard classrooms and school structures.	Wildfire	Schools Insurance Group; Placer Resource Conservation District; CAL FIRE	Placer Resource Conservation District Education Grant
CESD-05	Replace Wood Siding	Replace cedar wood siding with non-flammable siding to protect the buildings as a Community Resiliency Hub for families before, during, and after an emergency event.	Wildfire	CAL FIRE; California Office of School Construction; Department of State Architects	Proposition 2 funding
CESD-06	Community Resiliency Hub	Create an MOU with the City of Colfax and Placer County for Colfax Elementary School to become a designated community resiliency hub.	Wildfire	City of Colfax; Placer County Office of Education	General Fund and Staff Time

13. Donner Summit Public Utility District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Donner Summit Public Utility District (Donner Summit PUD or the District) with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Donner Summit PUD, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Donner Summit PUD's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The MJHMP was developed to meet plan participation requirements for all participating jurisdictions while accommodating their specific needs and limitations. Because some participating jurisdictions are small agencies with limited staff, the planning process included establishing a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and engaging a contract consultant to undertake certain elements of the plan update on behalf of all jurisdictions. These elements included outreach to stakeholders and the public, risk assessment for all Districtwide hazards of concern, initial ranking of hazard risks, updates of hazard mitigation goals and objectives, and establishment of procedures for implementing and maintaining the MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to Donner Summit PUD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

13.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The Donner Summit PUD identified points of contact and developed this annex over the course of several months. The following District staff members had primary responsibility for preparation of the annex:

Primary Point of Contact: Steven Palmer, General Manager

Address: 53823 Sherritt Lane, Soda Springs, CA 95728

Phone Number: 530-426-3456

Email: spalmer@dspud.com

Alternate Point of Contact: Jim King, Chief Plant Operator

Address: 53823 Sherritt Lane, Soda Springs, CA 95728

Phone Number: 530-426-3456

Email: jking@dspud.com

The General Manager represented the community on the Planning Partnership and Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. District personnel were asked to contribute to the annex development by conducting public and stakeholder outreach, reviewing and contributing to the

capability and risk assessments, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 13-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 13-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Steven Palmer	Administration	General Manager	Hazard data and history. Drafting plan
Jim King	Operations	Chief Plant Operator	Hazard data and history. Reviewing
Justin Vosburgh	Operations	Assistant Plant Operator	Hazard data and history. Reviewing

13.2 Community Profile

The Donner Summit PUD is located in Soda Springs, California, and provides sewer collection and treatment and water treatment and distribution to its customers. The District is governed by a five-member board of directors. District staff includes a general manager and an administrative assistant. The sewer and water department staff includes a chief plant manager and four licensed operators.

Donner Summit PUD provides water service to the communities of Norden and Soda Springs; to the east- and west-bound Caltrans rest areas off I-80 west of Truckee; and to the Sugar Bowl, Soda Springs Resort, Boreal and Donner Ski Ranch ski resorts. The District owns and operates its sole water source, Lake Angela, as well as all related facilities including the Lake Angela dam and water delivery infrastructure.

Lake Angela is located near the peak of Donner Summit at 7,280-feet elevation and is fed by snow melt and spring sources. The lake has a maximum storage of 310 acre feet. Although the natural water supply from Lake Angela is relatively high quality, it does require treatment to meet annual inspections and permit requirements set by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water. The Division of Dam Safety also performs annual inspections of the dam.

13.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work the Donner Summit PUD completed its own activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the people and stakeholders the District serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

13.3.1 Outreach Activities

Donner Summit PUD conducted both virtual and in-person outreach to promote the MJHMP planning process to the public. The public was invited to participate in the planning process by responding to the public survey, attending a virtual Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, attending an in-person meeting, and reviewing the draft plan.

Engagement efforts included sharing information through trusted community partners, offering virtual and in-person meeting options, and providing materials in accessible formats. This approach helped ensure that the needs and perspectives of socially vulnerable populations were incorporated into the planning process.

13.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

No public feedback was received by the District related to hazard mitigation throughout the planning process.

13.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the District invited stakeholders to participate in the planning process. The following organizations were invited to participate by attending a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, responding to the stakeholder survey, contributing information and expertise to the plan, and reviewing the draft plan.

13.4.1 Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities

These stakeholders implement projects to reduce the impact of natural hazards on the people, buildings, economy, and environment of Placer County.

- Nevada County Public Works
- Placer County Public Works
- Truckee Fire Protection District

13.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These stakeholders have their own jurisdictions with the authority to regulate their own zoning and planning.

- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency
- Nevada County Department of Planning

13.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are neighboring communities located in or around Donner Summit.

- Sierra Lakes County Water District
- Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency
- Town of Truckee
- Truckee Sanitary District

13.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around Donner Summit.

- Sugar Bowl Resort
- Tahoe Truckee Unified School District
- Truckee Chamber of Commerce

13.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These stakeholder are nonprofit and community-based organizations that provide services in and around Donner Summit.

- American Red Cross
- Sierra Community House
- Tahoe Forest Health System
- Tahoe Truckee Community Organizations Active in Disaster

13.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

Donner Summit PUD performed an inventory and analysis of existing authorities, policies, programs and resources that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume 1 describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex

- Regulatory capabilities
- Planning capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative capabilities
- Technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities

- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Donner Summit PUD to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing District procedures.

As a special district, Donner Summit Public Utility District lacks some of the regulatory capabilities that are available to municipalities. Specifically, the District has no authority over building codes, land use, development, or permitting. Construction and development in the District are subject to the building codes, land use regulations, and development standards of the municipality or County where they occur. The District also is not eligible for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Therefore, assessments of capabilities associated with buildings, development and floodplain management and insurance are omitted from this annex.

The District faces significant gaps in its ability to harden infrastructure and maintain reliable service during hazard events. Current limitations include insufficient funding for critical improvements, such as expanding water system capacity, installing interties for system connectivity, and upgrading lift stations to reduce operational inefficiencies. Additional vulnerabilities exist in emergency power reliability, with a need for generators at key pump stations, and in aging pipelines that require replacement to meet fire flow standards. These constraints highlight the need for strategic investment to enhance system resilience, reduce risk exposure, and ensure continuity of essential services.

The full list of capabilities assessed is available in Appendix B. Capabilities that the jurisdiction has available are described in the following sections.

13.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 13-2 summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the District.

Table 13-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
California Building Code **Title 24, Part 2** **January 1, 2026**	The California Building Code contains general building design and construction requirements relating to fire and life safety, structural safety, and access compliance. Provides minimum standards to safeguard life or limb, health, property, and public welfare by regulating and controlling the design, construction, quality of materials, use and occupancy, location, and maintenance of all buildings and structures and certain equipment.	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	Placer County Building Department
California Water Code **January 1, 2023**	The California Water Code establishes regulations applied to water resources and water service providers in California. Hazard mitigation is addressed in Division 3 (Dams and Reservoirs), Division 5 (Flood Control), Division 6 (Conservation, Development, and Utilization of State Water Resources), and Division 28 (Wildfire Prevention and Recovery Act of 2019).	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	California Department of Water Resources
California Public Utilities Code **Division 7** **January 1, 2023**	The California Public Utility District Act is the primary state law enabling the formation, governance, and operation of local public utility districts (PUDs) for providing services like electricity, water, gas, and sewage, especially in unincorporated areas, allowing local control over essential services outside direct CPUC regulation but within the state's framework	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	California Public Utilities Commission
California Plumbing Code **January 1, 2022**	The California Plumbing Code (CPC) sets statewide minimum standards for plumbing systems, based on the Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC) but with unique California amendments and additions, covering everything from materials to fixture requirements for health and safety. The Code is integrated in District Ordinances and Technical Specifications.	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	Placer County Building Department

13.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 13-3 summarizes the plans currently in place.

As a first-time participant in the MJHMP, the District plans are not currently integrated with the MJHMP. As these local plans are updated, information from the approved MJHMP, such as risk assessments, vulnerability data, and prioritized projects, can be incorporated to maintain consistency and reinforce long-term resilience goals. The positions noted as responsible in the table below will be responsible for integrating data, information, goals, and actions from the MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

Table 13-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Capital Improvement Plan June 21, 2022	The capital improvement plan does not have any stated goals related to hazard mitigation. Hazard mitigation is considered by staff when developing projects for the CIP.	The District has the ability to expand and improve the plan.	Donner Summit PUD General Manager
Water Supply Resiliency Study April 2024	The Study evaluates the vulnerability of the District's water supply due to risks from water quality, drought, and climate change, and identifies potential sources of water to address these impacts.	The District has the ability to expand and improve the plan.	Donner Summit PUD General Manager
Water Shortage Contingency Plan October 17, 2023	The Plan identifies standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges based on the water supply conditions, including catastrophic interruptions of water supply including regional power outage, earthquake, fire, and other potential emergency events.	The District has the ability to expand and improve the plan.	Donner Summit PUD General Manager
Lake Angela Dam Emergency Action Plan July 10, 2019	The District maintains an Emergency Action Plan for the Lake Angela Dam that identifies specific steps for the District and officials to warn and evacuate downstream residents if failure seems imminent, including flood mapping (inundation maps), contact flowcharts, and coordination with emergency services.	The District has the ability to expand and improve the plan.	Donner Summit PUD Operations Manager

13.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Donner Summit PUD is a special district located in Placer County. The District is subject to the Placer County and State of California building codes and land use regulations. The District does not permit or regulate development. Development permits within the District's jurisdiction are issued through Placer County.

13.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 13-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 13-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description, Expansion, Improvement
DSPUD Board of Directors	The Board can endorse hazard mitigation projects.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Annual sewer line cleaning, lift station cleaning, vegetation clearing are performed to reduce risk. No changes are contemplated.
Mutual aid agreements	CalWARN. No improvements are contemplated.
Human Resources Manual ***e.g., Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?***	Job descriptions do not discuss hazard mitigation

13.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 13-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 13-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	The only qualified person is the General manager. Additional support is needed.
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	The only qualified person is the General Manager. Additional support is needed.
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	The only qualified person is the General Manager. Additional support is needed.

13.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 13-6 summarizes financial resources available to Donner Summit PUD.

Table 13-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Capital improvements project funding	All projects intend to rehabilitate and harden infrastructure. They do not encourage development
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	This authority requires a vote
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	This requires following the Prop 218 process
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Yes
Stormwater utility fee	This authority requires a vote
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	This authority requires a vote
Incur debt through special tax bonds	This authority requires a vote
Incur debt through private activity bonds	This authority requires a vote

13.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Donner Summit PUD currently does not maintain dedicated education and outreach capabilities. While operational and infrastructure priorities remain the focus, there are no formal programs, staff, or resources in place to support ongoing public education or community engagement initiatives.

13.5.8 Community Classifications

Table 13-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Donner Summit PUD.

Table 13-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Firewise Communities classification	Yes	-	Varies depending on community (Sugar Bowl, Towle Mountain)
CAL FIRE Risk Reduction Community List	Yes	Truckee Fire Protection District	-

13.5.9 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as "the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences" (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 13-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the District's capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction has the capability to effectively respond, plans or policies that exceed minimum requirements, and deployable resources that decrease vulnerability.
- Moderate adaptive capacity means minimum requirements are in place, capabilities are moderate, mitigation measures are identified but not implemented widely, and the jurisdiction can recover but needs outside resources.
- Weak adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction does not have the capability to effectively respond, which leads to an increase in vulnerability. Examples include weak, outdated, or inconsistent plans, policies, codes, or ordinances, no redundancies, limited to no deployable resources, and limited capabilities to respond.

Table 13-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Strong
Drought and Water Shortage	Strong
Earthquake	Weak
Flood	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Moderate
Heavy Rains and Storms	Moderate
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Wildfire	Weak

13.6 National Flood Insurance Program

Donner Summit Public Utility is a special district for Placer County. The District does not participate in the NFIP directly. Therefore, all structures located within the District's jurisdiction were included in the Placer County assessment of NFIP-insured structures with repetitive loss. This information can be found in the annex for Placer County.

13.7 Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The hazard profiles in Volume 1 provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Placer's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

13.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the County are shown in Figure 13-1 through Figure 13-6. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Donner Summit PUD has significant exposure. The Donner Summit PUD is located in both Nevada and Placer Counties; the below maps show the Placer County portion only.

Figure 13-1. Avalanche Hazard Area

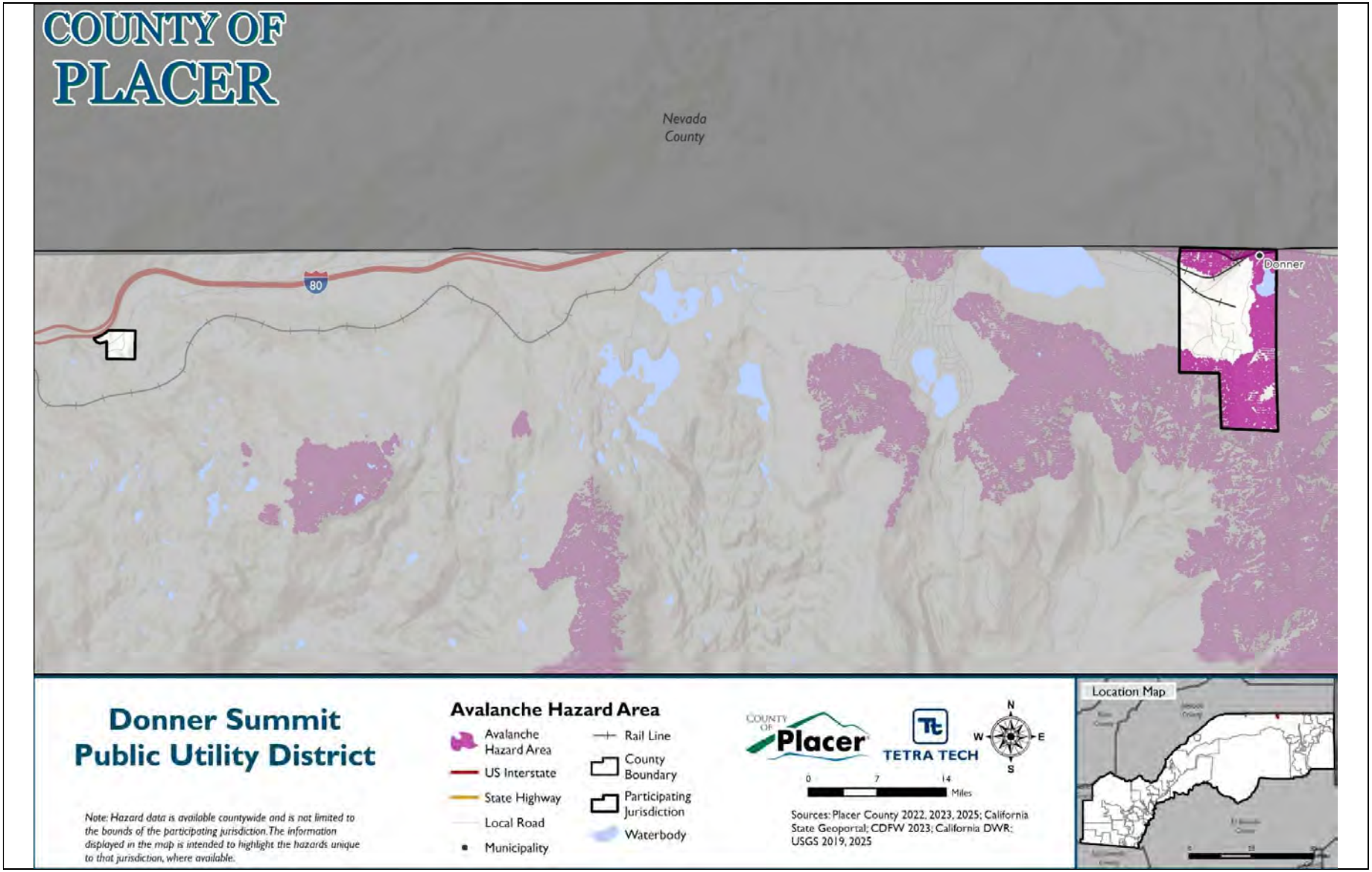


Figure 13-2. Dam Inundation Hazard Area

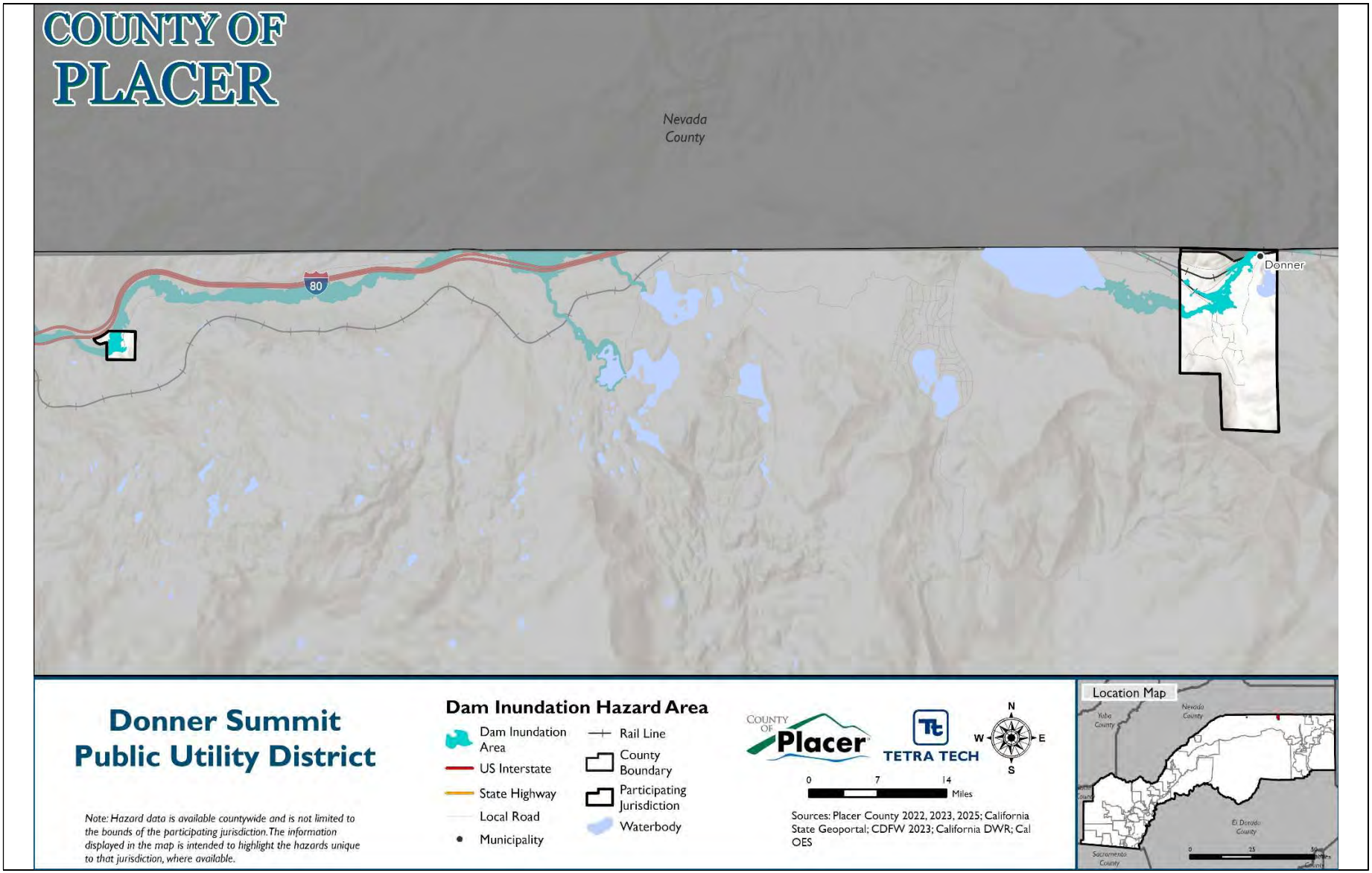


Figure 13-3. Flood Hazard Area

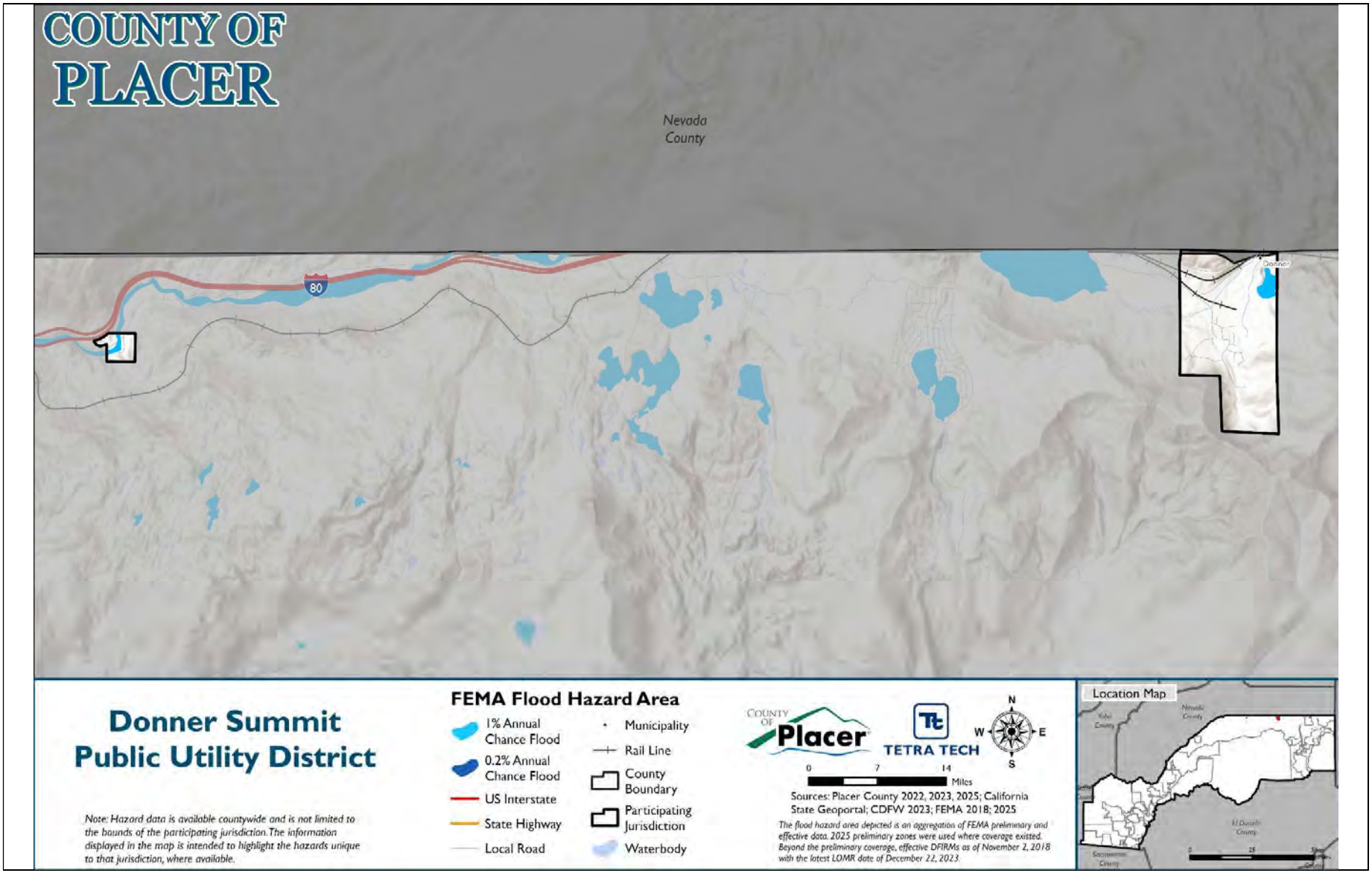


Figure 13-4. Landslide Hazard Area

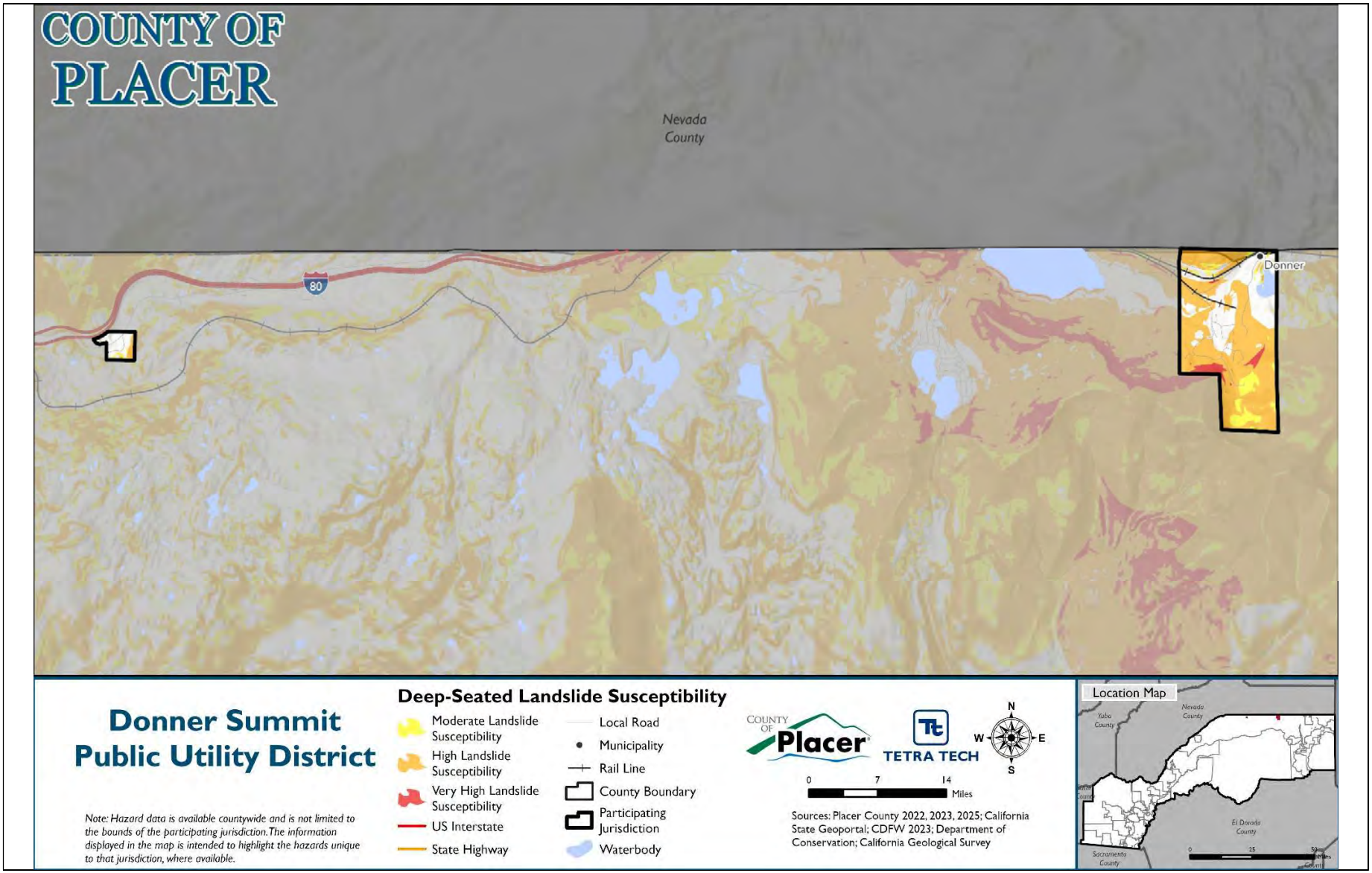


Figure 13-5. NEHRP Hazard Area

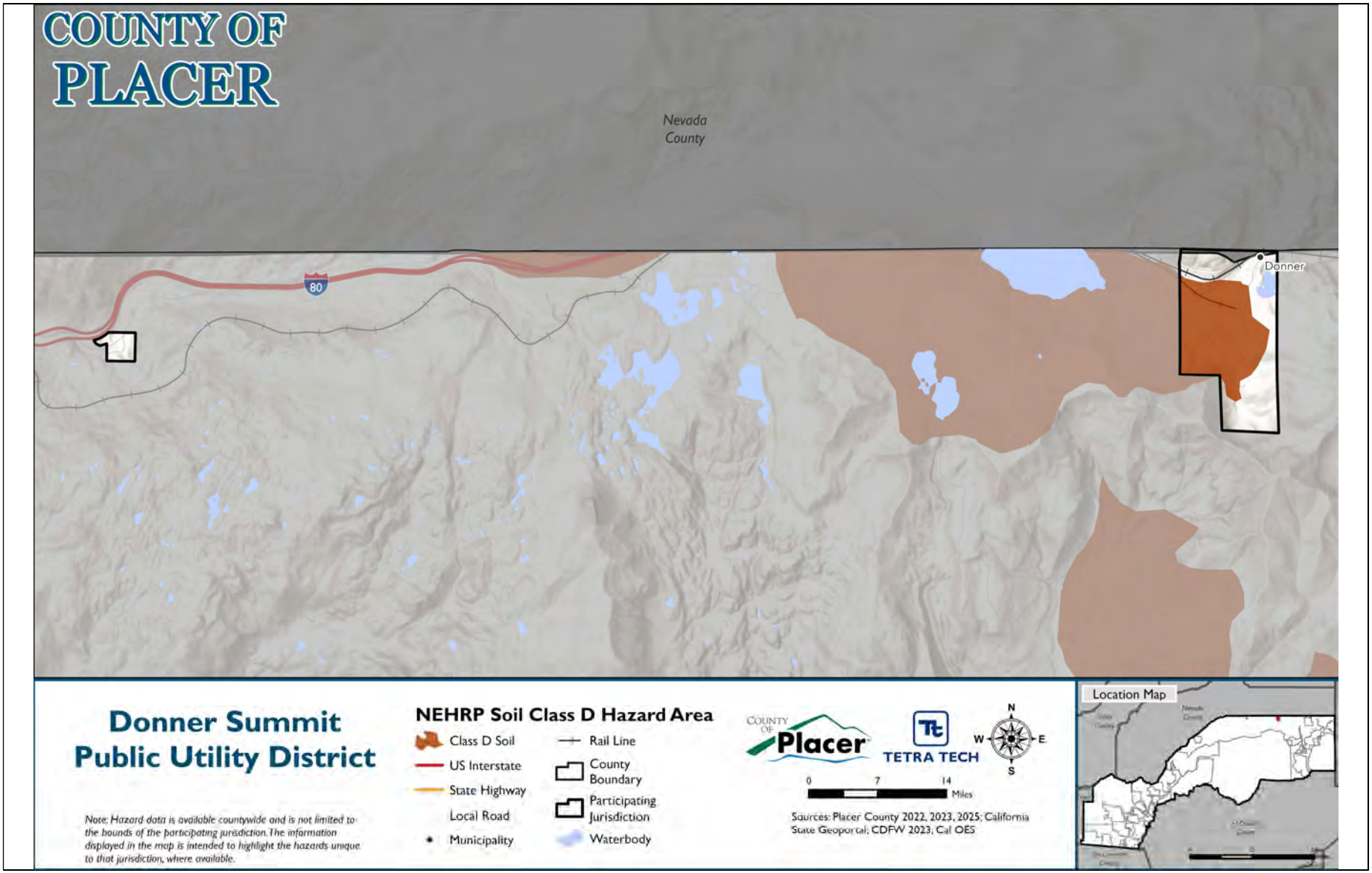
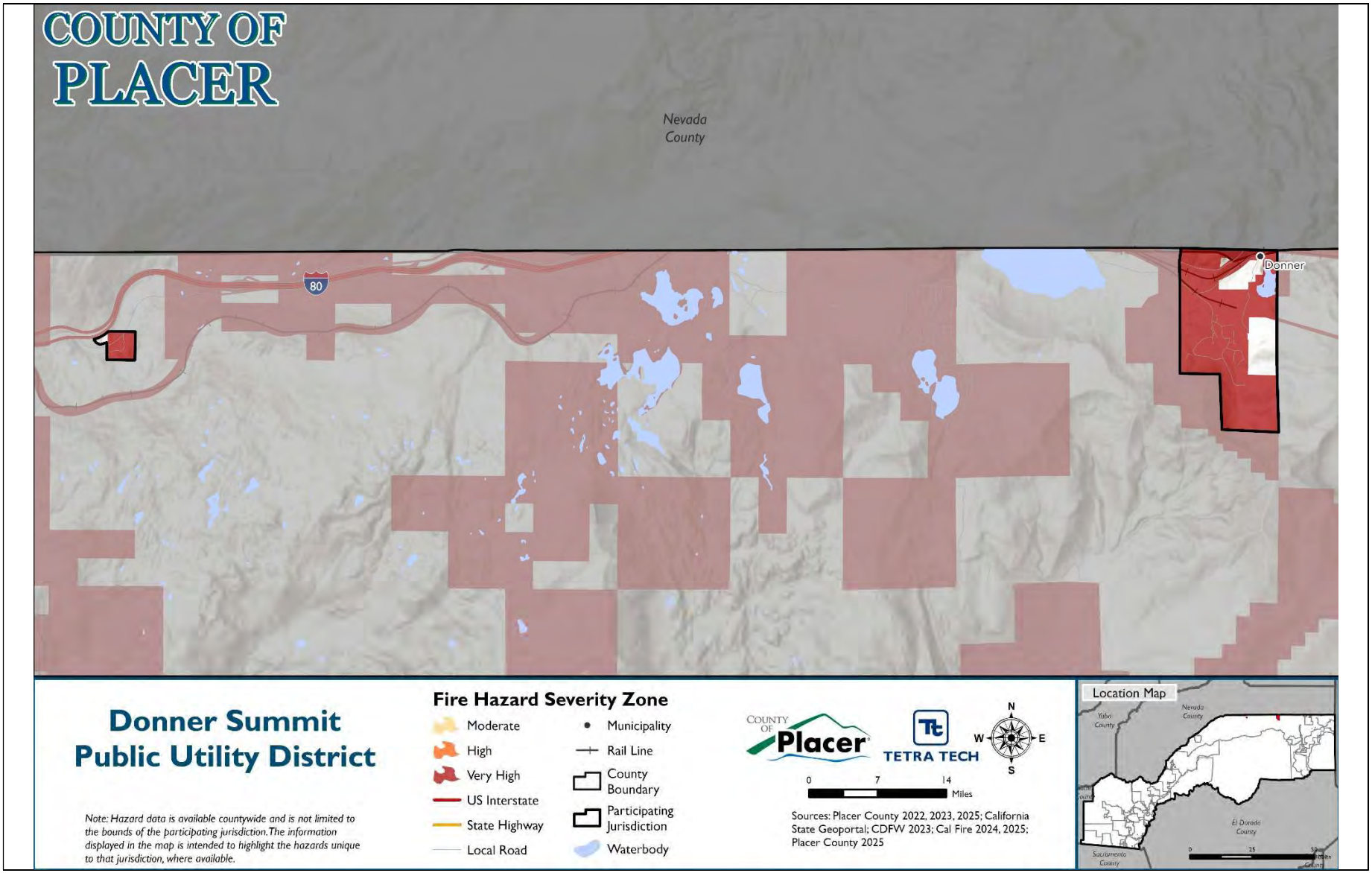


Figure 13-6. Wildfire Hazard Area



13.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 13-9 provides details on loss and damage in Donner Summit PUD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 13-9. Hazard Event History in Donner Summit PUD, 2020 to 2024

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
December 21, 2021	December 28, 2021	Strong Wind	Several high impact winter storms impacted the region around the Christmas holiday. Widespread precipitation, low snow levels of 500 to 2500 feet, and strong and damaging winds resulted. Impacts ranged from fallen trees, downed power and phone lines, with widespread and extended outages, treacherous driving conditions including chain controls and extended highway closures due to wind and/or snow, multiple accidents and spin outs due to snow, damaged property due to snow and wind. Governor Gavin Newsom declared a state of emergency in 20 California counties due to the impacts from the series of storms. The affected areas include: El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento and Yuba counties, but also Los Angeles and parts of the Bay Area. As of 12/29 1300 hours, Cal-OES estimated that the late December storm damages to roadway infrastructure total $22.2 million. Warming centers were also opened across the region for those impacted by the stormy weather	Power outages and surges caused damage to electrical components of wastewater pumping equipment, and to wastewater pumps. Total cost of repairs, replacements, and labor was approximately $61,196.

13.7.3 Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume 1. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions.

Donner Summit PUD reviewed the preliminary hazard ranking calculated as described in Volume 1 to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. Table 13-10 shows Donner Summit PUD's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high or medium risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with a low ranking are not considered to be hazards of local concern for the District. The assessment of vulnerability and potential impacts in the section below focuses on the hazards of local concern. Mitigation actions also target those hazards, though some of the identified actions additionally provide potential risk-reduction benefits for lower-ranked hazards.

Table 13-10. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Low
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Drought and Water Shortage	Medium
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Low
Freeze and Snow	Low
Heavy Rains and Storms	Medium
High Winds and Tornadoes	Low
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Low
Wildfire	High

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

13.7.4 Vulnerability Assessment

Table 13-11 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for Donner Summit PUD. These issues were identified based on local knowledge, the hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, current capabilities, and the assessments of hazard vulnerability and potential impacts described in detail in Volume 1. Addressing these issues is an important community priority for the District, and the mitigation strategy has been developed to incorporate, where feasible, actions that would help to resolve one or more of these issues.

Table 13-11. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
The District has historically suffered lapses in service delivery when power outages occur and infrastructure is not operated by generators.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, Wildfire
Existing pipes in the recently annexed Big Bend area do not have the capacity to supply enough water to fight fires.	Wildfire
The District may be able to alleviate drought pressure by connecting to other water systems.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
Existing District infrastructure is not hardened against natural hazards and could break during a hazard event.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, Wildfire
The District's lift stations are organized in an inefficient manner to operate during power outages.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, Wildfire

13.7.5 Potential Hazard Impacts

Based on the above jurisdiction-specific information, Table 13-12 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on Donner Summit PUD (hazards identified as medium or high risk in Table 13-10). Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

Table 13-12. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Dam and Levee Failure	A dam and levee failure could cause widespread flooding, damaging District infrastructure that is not hardened against natural hazards. This may lead to service interruptions, costly repairs, and extended outages, especially where lift stations and pipelines are vulnerable.
Drought and Water Shortage	Drought conditions can strain water supply and pressure, limiting fire protection capabilities, particularly in areas with undersized pipelines. While interconnections with other systems may help alleviate shortages, lack of redundancy and storage capacity increases risk to service reliability.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Severe storms can result in power outages, which historically disrupt service delivery when generators are unavailable or insufficient. Flooding and soil movement may damage pipelines and lift stations, causing infrastructure failures and increased operational costs.
Wildfire	Wildfires pose a significant threat to above-ground infrastructure and water systems. Limited fire flow capacity in certain areas and inefficient lift station organization increase vulnerability, potentially leading to service loss and inability to support firefighting efforts.

13.7.6 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

Although Donner Summit PUD did not participate in the previous planning cycle, changing conditions are consistent with those identified in Chapter 2 Placer County.

13.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous MJHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

13.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

The community places a high priority on strengthening essential water and wastewater infrastructure to ensure reliable service and emergency preparedness. Key focus areas include improving system resilience through backup power solutions, expanding pipeline capacity to meet fire flow requirements, enhancing interconnections for operational flexibility, hardening infrastructure against natural hazards, and upgrading lift stations to optimize performance and reduce vulnerabilities.

13.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Donner Summit PUD did not participate in the 2021 LHMP, there are no previously identified mitigation actions to report on in this update. Accordingly, this plan focuses solely on newly developed actions based on current assessments of hazards, vulnerabilities, and community needs.

13.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Although Donner Summit PUD did not participate in the previous MJHMP update, the District has undertaken several mitigation efforts to make their infrastructure more resilient, including:

- In June of 2015, the Donner Summit PUD completed a $24 million renovation project, which involved replacing the chlorine gas disinfection process with UV (ultraviolet) disinfection and tertiary treatment with membrane bioreactors (MBR), a highly sophisticated filtration process used for final wastewater cleaning. The MBR process uses membrane filters with a combination of microfiltration. Using pumps, the effluent is pulled through membranes that filter out the last final particles before the final UV treatment. The new UV disinfection system uses ultraviolet light to further treat effluent. The final result is tertiary treated, pathogen-free, crystal clear recycled water that meets or exceeds Title 22 requirements making it effectively cleaner than surface water. With the new improvements, DSPUD's wastewater treatment plant can now process up to 1.27 MGD on a peak day and in all weather conditions.
- In 2017, the District completed an upgrade to the water treatment plant in order to meet Federal and State water quality standards. One significant upgrade included two clarification/filtration treatment basins, which addressed the high levels of turbidity found in the potable water supply. The new system filters out the turbid conditions caused at times by an overabundance of algae in the lake. The water treatment plant has a two-basin system with the capacity to treat 1.0 MGD of water daily. This is required to meet a state mandated regulation to have redundant basins, each having the capacity to process 0.5 MGD, and that provides a back-up basin in the event the other basin becomes unusable for any length of time or during normal plant maintenance.

13.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

While several areas of the jurisdiction are located within the avalanche hazard area, none of Donner Summit PUD's infrastructure in located in or near the hazard area.

13.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that Donner Summit PUD would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 13-13 indicates the range of categories represented by the proposed mitigation actions, as well as the hazards addressed. The FEMA mitigation action categories indicated in the table are described in the mitigation strategy chapter of Volume 1.

Table 13-13. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	-	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	-	X	-	-
Drought and Water Shortage	-	X	-	-
Earthquake	-	X	-	-
Flood	-	X	-	-
Freeze and Snow	-	X	-	-
Heavy Rains and Storms	-	X	-	-
High Winds and Tornadoes	-	X	-	-
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	-	X	-	-
Wildfire	-	X	-	-

LPR = Local Plans and Regulations
NSP = Natural Systems Protection
SIP = Structure and Infrastructure Project
EAP = Education and Awareness Programs
Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP describes each of the mitigation action categories.

Volume 1 identifies four evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric score is assigned for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 13-14 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 13-14. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
DSPUD-01	Pump Station Generator	7	1-5 Years	High	Medium	8.75	High
DSPUD-02	Big Bend Pipe Expansion	7	1-5 Years	High	High	7.75	Medium
DSPUD-03	Serene Lakes Interties Study	5	1-5 Years	Medium	Medium	7.25	Medium
DSPUD-04	Water System Hardening	6	1-10 Years	High	High	6.5	Medium
DSPUD-05	Lift Stations	6	1-10 Years	Medium	Medium	6.5	Medium

Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP provides the methodology and formula for prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (>6 and <8), High (8-11).

13.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 13-15 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The Donner Summit PUD General Manager will lead implementation of all projects listed in Table 13-15. The actions are

dependent upon available funding and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in District priorities.

Table 13-15. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
DSPUD-01	Pump Station Generator	Expand the capacity and level of protection provided by existing generators and install generators at locations that are critical to District operations.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, Wildfire	None	General Fund, Staff Time, California Department of Water Resources Water Resilience Grants
DSPUD-02	Big Bend Pipe Expansion	Expand the capacity and level of protection provided by water pipes in the Big Bend area to ensure water flow is sufficient to meet firefighting needs.	Wildfire	Placer County Water Agency, California Department of Water Resources	General Fund, Staff Time, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants
DSPUD-03	Serene Lakes Interties Study	Conduct a feasibility study to explore the addition of interties to connect the Serene Lakes County Water District to support flood mitigation and drought resilience.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Placer County Water Agency, California Department of Water Resources	General Fund, Staff Time, California Department of Water Resources Water Resilience Grants
DSPUD-04	Water System Hardening	Expand the capacity and level of protection provided by District water infrastructure. Projects may include, but are not limited to, the expansion of water services, system interties, booster pump stations, meters, and other appurtenances to harden the District's infrastructure from potential hazards. In addition, the District will mitigate the potential for leaks and seepage from infrastructure.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, Wildfire	Placer County Water Agency, California Department of Water Resources	General Fund, Staff Time, California Department of Water Resources Water Resilience Grants
DSPUD-05	Lift Stations	Expand capacity and level of protection provided by lift stations and force mains.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, Wildfire	Placer County Water Agency, California Department of Water Resources	General Fund, Staff Time, California Department of Water Resources Water Resilience Grants

14. Eureka Union School District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist Eureka Union School District (Eureka USD or the District) with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Eureka USD, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Eureka USD's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The MJHMP was developed to meet plan participation requirements for all participating jurisdictions while accommodating their specific needs and limitations. Because some participating jurisdictions are small agencies with limited staff, the planning process included establishing a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and engaging a contract consultant to undertake certain elements of the plan update on behalf of all jurisdictions. These elements included outreach to stakeholders and the public, risk assessment for all Districtwide hazards of concern, initial ranking of hazard risks, updates of hazard mitigation goals and objectives, and establishment of procedures for implementing and maintaining the MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to Eureka USD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

14.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The Eureka USD identified MJHMP points of contact and developed this annex over the course of several months. The following District staff members had primary responsibility for preparation of the annex:

Primary Point of Contact: Melissa Mercado, Assistant Superintendent of Business Services

Address: 5455 Eureka Road, Granite Bay, CA 95746

Phone Number: 916-791-4939

Email: mmercado@eurekausd.org

Alternate Point of Contact: Tom Janis, Superintendent

Address: 5455 Eureka Road, Granite Bay, CA 95746

Phone Number: 916-791-4939

Email: tjanis@eurekausd.org

The Administration Department represented the community on the Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. District personnel were asked to contribute to the annex development through reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 14-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 14-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Melissa Mercado	Administration	Assistant Superintendent of Business Services	Community plans, subject-matter expertise, worksheet input, hazard history information, reviewing parts of the plan
Steve Davis	Administration	Maintenance and Operations Coordinator	Subject-matter expertise, hazard history information, reviewing parts of the plan
Chris Vitale	Administration	Operations Clerk	Subject-matter expertise, hazard history information, reviewing parts of the plan
Tom Janis	Administration	Superintendent	Subject-matter expertise, hazard history information, reviewing parts of the plan

14.2 Community Profile

The Eureka USD serves students in Granite Bay and east Roseville in Placer County. The rolling foothills, views of the Sierra Mountains, access to Folsom Lake, and proximity to Sacramento all make the area a highly desirable place to live and work.

Parent and community involvement in the schools is very high with strong involvement in Parent Teacher Clubs (PTC), the Eureka Schools Foundation (ESF), School Site Councils, District Advisory Committees, and other school and community groups. Parents actively volunteer in the classroom and in school activities, including service as art or science docents, libraries, guest speakers and chaperones for field trips. The District receives less federal and state funding than other districts in California; however, ESF and other groups raise over $350,000 per year for enrichment Programs. ESF is also funding a Spanish, Mandarin and French Language Program for Elementary grades of Kindergarten through sixth grade. This is a voluntary before and/or after school program. In addition, the District provides Spanish immersion during the school day for Elementary grades.

The Eureka USD serves students in grades TK-8 and is located in Placer County, California with current student enrollment of 3,361. The District covers 15 square miles and serves a portion of East Roseville and Granite Bay. There are currently seven schools in the district: 3 schools which serve grades TK-3 (one of which also serves preschool students); two schools which serve grades 4-6; and 2 schools which serve students in grades 7-8. Students who reside within the boundaries of the Eureka USD move on to Granite Bay High School in the Roseville Joint Union High School District when they graduate from eighth grade.

14.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the

Eureka USD completed its own activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the people and stakeholders the District serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

14.3.1 Outreach Activities

Eureka USD conducted both virtual and in-person outreach to promote the MJHMP planning process to the public. The public was invited to participate in the planning process by responding to the public survey, attending a virtual Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, attending an in-person meeting, and reviewing the draft plan.

14.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

No public feedback was received by the District related to hazard mitigation throughout the planning process.

14.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the District invited stakeholders to participate in the planning process. The following organizations were invited to participate by attending a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, responding to the stakeholder survey, contributing information and expertise to the plan, and reviewing the draft plan.

14.4.1 Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities

These stakeholders have contributed input over the years on school safety, hazard mitigation, and emergency response.

- City of Rocklin
- City of Roseville
- Placer County Department of Education
- Sacramento County Office of Emergency Services
- South Placer Fire Department

14.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These stakeholders have their own jurisdictions with the authority to regulate their own zoning and planning.

- California Office of Public School Construction
- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency

14.4.3 Neighboring Communities

The following school districts border Eureka USD and share similar hazard risks, response plans, and mutual support agreements.

- Roseville Joint Union High School District
- Rocklin City School District

14.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around Eureka USD.

- Greater Sacramento Economic Council
- Pacific Gas & Electric
- Roseville Chamber of Commerce
- Sacramento Municipal Utility District
- Schools Insurance Group

14.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These nonprofit and community-based organizations bring valuable local knowledge, resources, and community connections to the MJHMP process.

- HandsOn Sacramento
- KidsFirst

14.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

Eureka USD performed an inventory and analysis of existing authorities, policies, programs and resources that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume 1 describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Regulatory capabilities
- Planning capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative capabilities
- Technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs

- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and policy documents were reviewed, and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for the District to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing District procedures.

As a special district, Eureka USD lacks some of the regulatory capabilities that are available to municipalities. Specifically, the District has no authority over building codes, land use, development, or permitting. Construction and development in the District are subject to the building codes, land use regulations, and development standards of the District or municipality where they occur. The District also is not eligible for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Therefore, assessments of capabilities associated with buildings, development and floodplain management and insurance are omitted from this annex.

The full list of capabilities assessed is available in Appendix B. Capabilities that the jurisdiction has available are described in the following sections.

14.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 14-2 summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the District. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 14-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
California Building Code **Title 24, Part 2** **January 1, 2026**	The California Building Code contains general building design and construction requirements relating to fire and life safety, structural safety, and access compliance. Provides minimum standards to safeguard life or limb, health, property, and public welfare by regulating and controlling the design, construction, quality of materials, use and occupancy, location, and maintenance of all buildings and structures and certain equipment.	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	Placer County Building Department

14.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 14-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 14-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Facilities Master Plan, 2019	The Facilities Master Plan provides a road-map for a number of District facility projects which include repairs and upgrades, safety needs, creating classrooms for tomorrow's learners, sustainable energy and efficiency, and technology infrastructure. The plan does not address natural hazards, although it does discuss fire alarms and drills for structure fires.	The District has the ability to expand and improve the plan.	District Administration
School Site Safety Plans	California law requires the Comprehensive School Site Safety Plan of each school to be annually evaluated and amended, as needed, to ensure the plan is being properly implemented. The plans include procedures for pre-crisis communication and training, post-event resources, and action plans to ensure the safety of students on campus. The plans do not address natural hazards; however, they discuss fire alarms and drills for structure fires.	The District has the ability to expand and improve the plans.	District Administration
Emergency Procedures Manual	An updated file of all safety-related plans and materials is maintained by each school through the Emergency Procedures Manual.	The District has the ability to expand and improve the manuals.	District Administration

As a first-time participant in the MJHMP, the District plans are not currently integrated with the MJHMP. However, the District has plans in place that address safety and hazard mitigation, as described in the second column above. As these local plans are updated, information from the approved MJHMP, such as risk assessments, vulnerability data, and prioritized projects, can be incorporated to maintain consistency and reinforce long-term resilience goals. The departments noted as responsible in the table above will be responsible for integrating data, information, goals, and actions from the MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

14.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Eureka USD is a special district located in Placer County. The District is subject to the Placer County and State of California building codes and land use regulations. The District does not permit or regulate development. Development permits within the District's jurisdiction are issued through Placer County.

14.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 14-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 14-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Governing Board	The Board could endorse hazard mitigation projects.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	There is a dedicated Human Resources staff member who acts as the emergency manager.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	The District conducts stormwater runoff testing and annual vegetation management.

14.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 14-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 14-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	School site counselors work with students and families to help provide them essential services as needed.

14.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Eureka USD does not currently have any funding streams to pay for natural hazard mitigation projects.

14.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 14-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Eureka USD.

Table 14-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Public information officer or communications office	The District has a full time media and content specialist tasked with outreach and information dissemination.
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	The District maintains several social media and virtual engagement platforms. In the event of an emergency, they could be used to convey information. In the past, this method was used to advise students and their families about bears on campus.
Community newsletter	The District routinely distributes a community newsletter to families and students.
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	The District regularly coordinates with six Parent Teacher Organizations.

14.5.8 Community Classifications

Eureka USD does not currently maintain formal classifications for its community programs.

14.5.9 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as "the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences" (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 14-7 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the District's capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction has the capability to effectively respond, plans or policies that exceed minimum requirements, and deployable resources that decrease vulnerability.
- Moderate adaptive capacity means minimum requirements are in place, capabilities are moderate, mitigation measures are identified but not implemented widely, and the jurisdiction can recover but needs outside resources.
- Weak adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction does not have the capability to effectively respond, which leads to an increase in vulnerability. Examples include weak, outdated, or inconsistent plans, policies, codes, or ordinances, no redundancies, limited to no deployable resources, and limited capabilities to respond.

Table 14-7. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Drought and Water Shortage	Weak
Earthquake	Weak
Flood	Weak
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Weak
Heavy Rains and Storms	Weak
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Wildfire	Weak

14.6 National Flood Insurance Program

Eureka Union is a school district for Placer County. The District does not participate in the NFIP directly. Therefore, all structures located within the District's jurisdiction were included in the Placer County assessment of NFIP-insured structures with repetitive loss. This information can be found in the annex for Placer County or in the City of Roseville Hazard Mitigation Plan.

14.7 Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The hazard profiles in Volume 1 provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Placer's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

14.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 14-1 through Figure 14-5**.** These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which the District has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 14-1. Wildfire Hazard Area

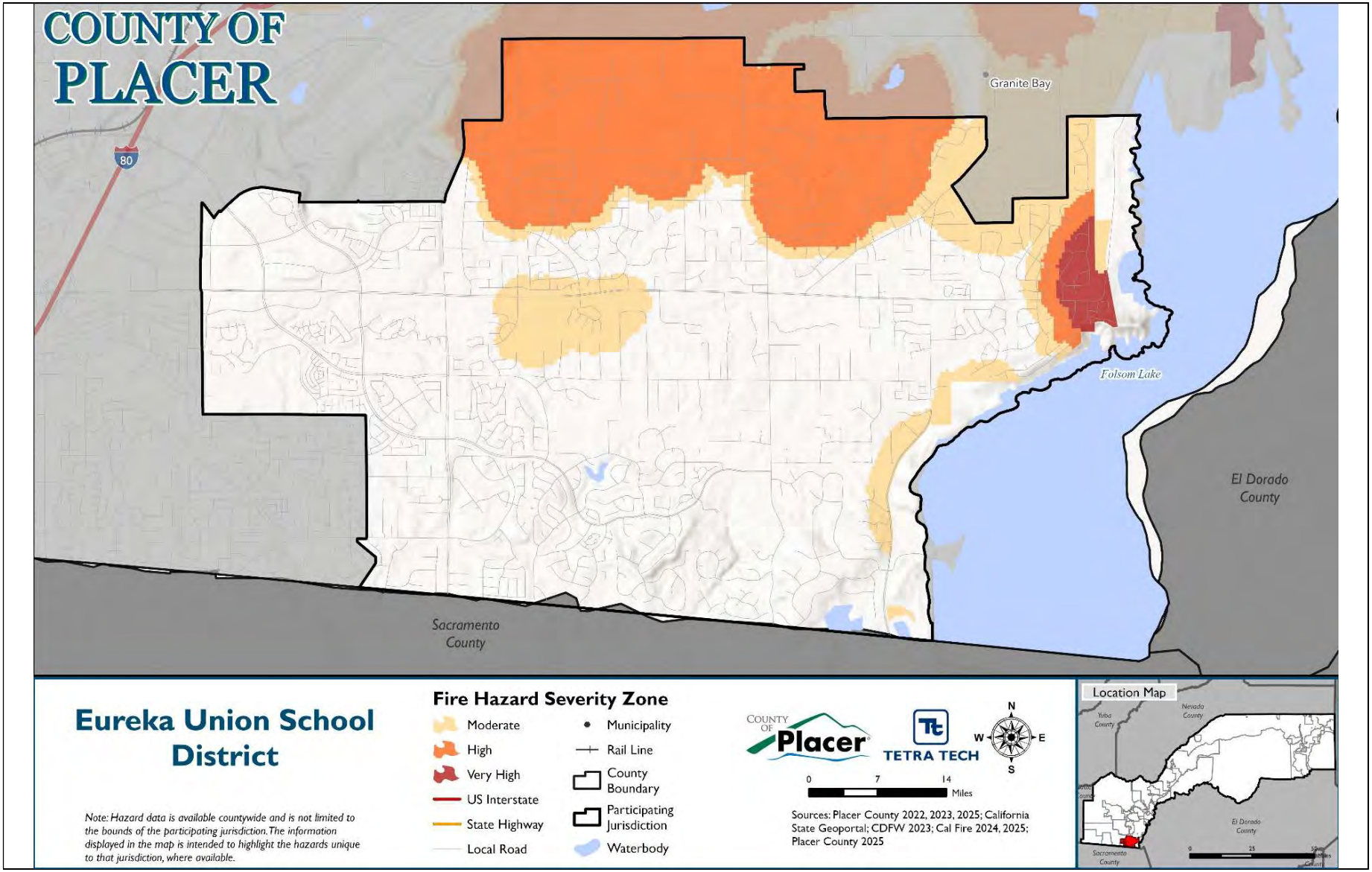


Figure 14-2. Flood Hazard Area

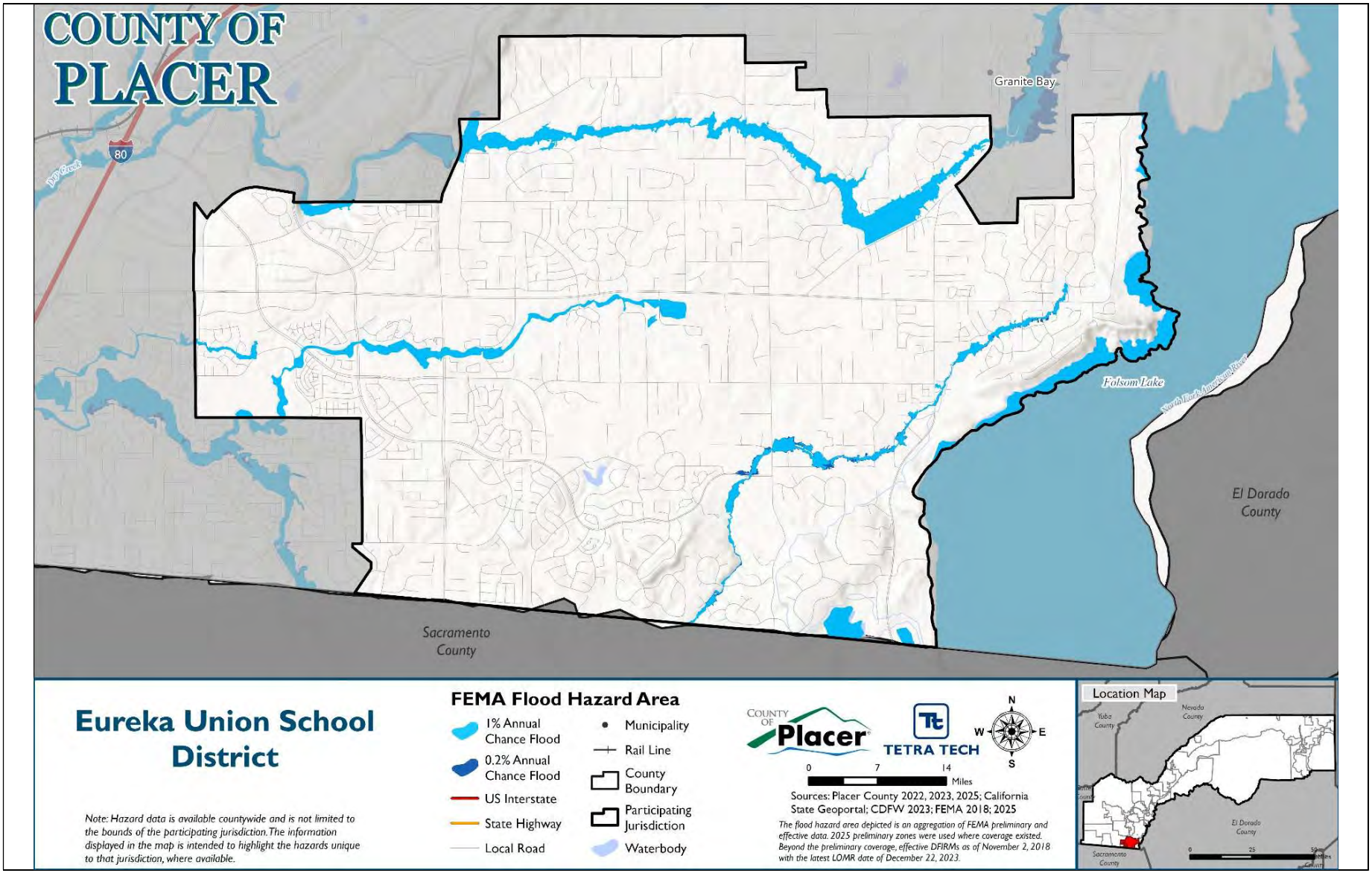


Figure 14-3. Earthquake Hazard Area

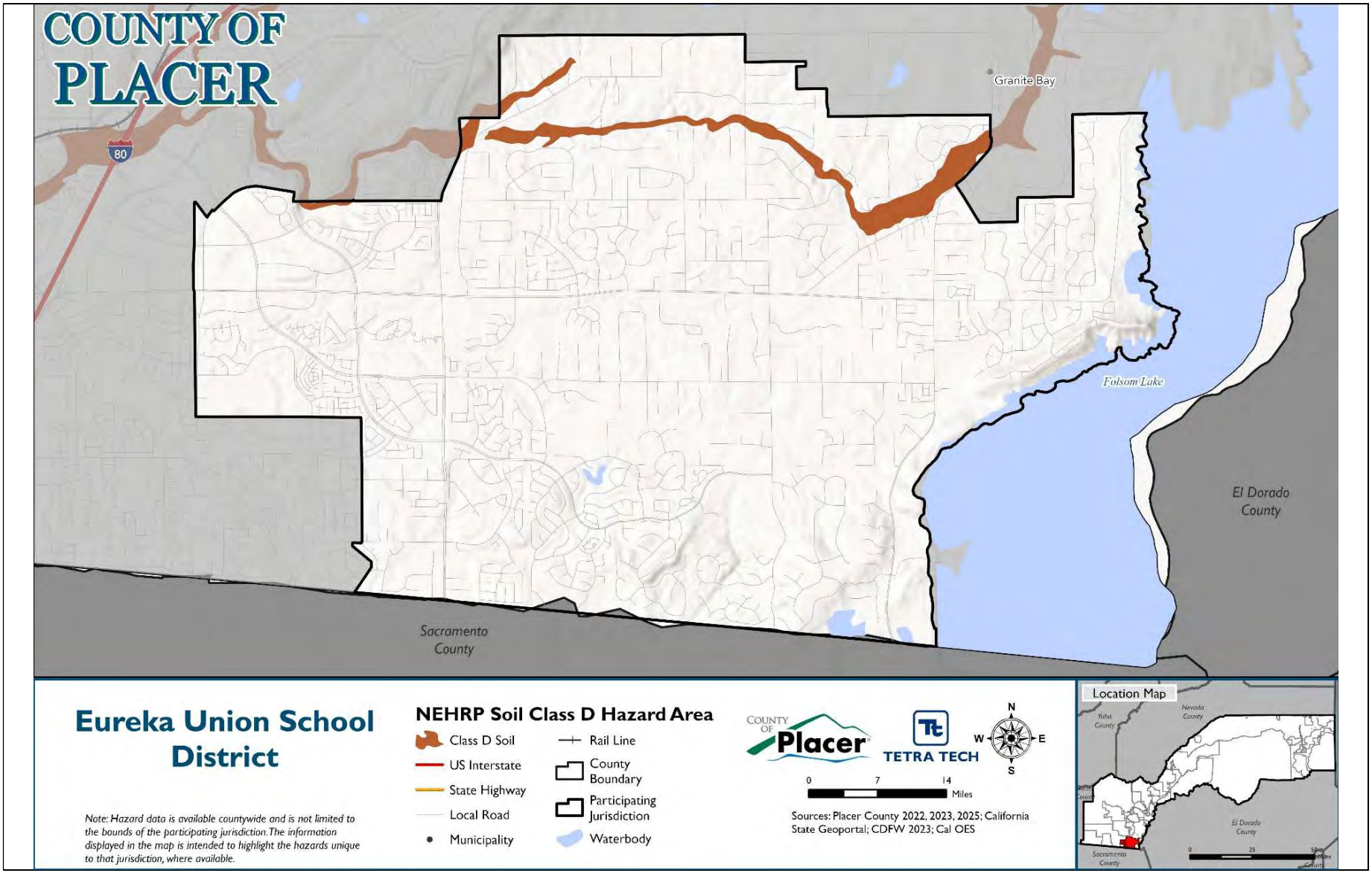


Figure 14-4. Dam Failure Inundation Hazard Area

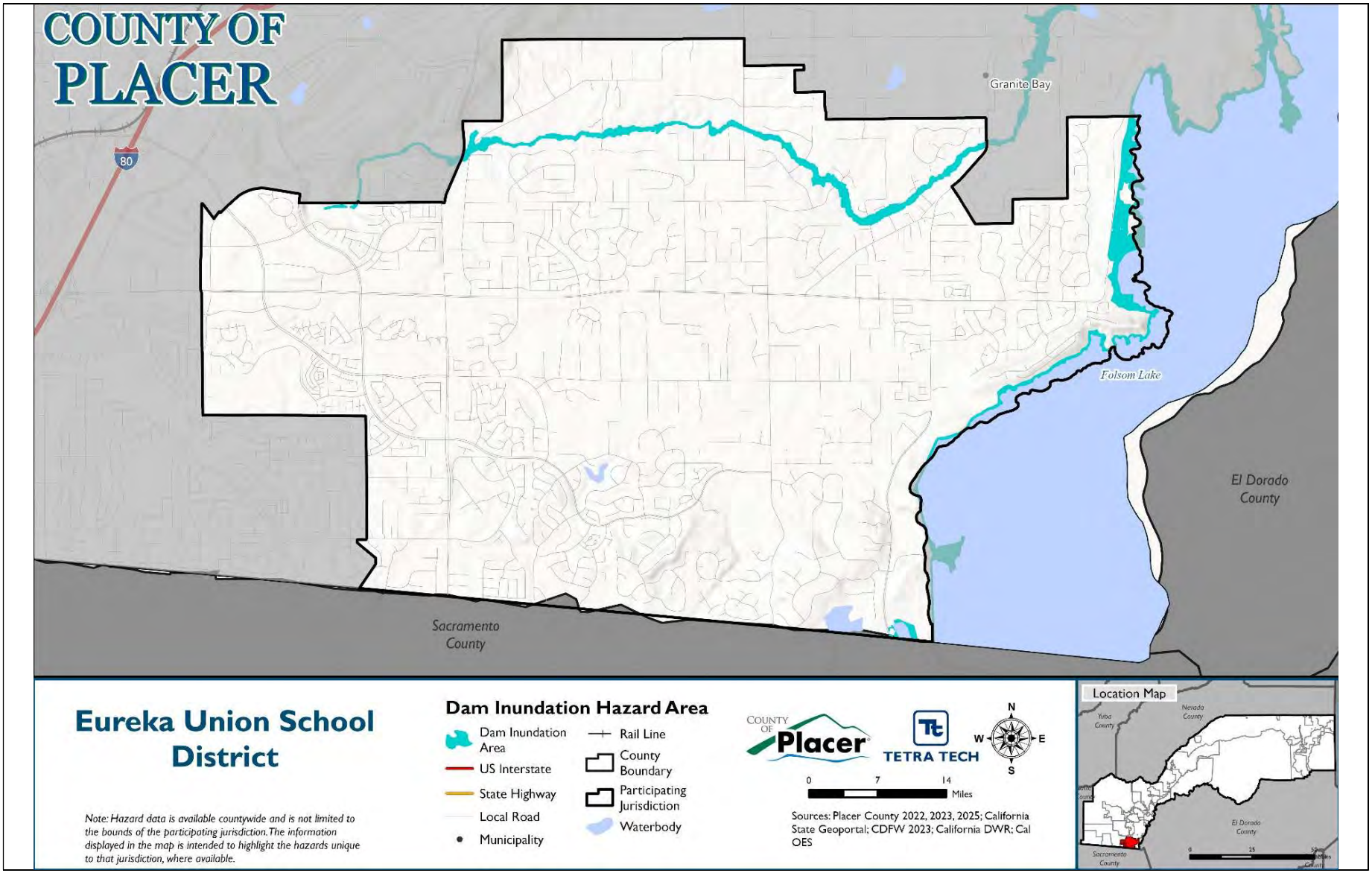
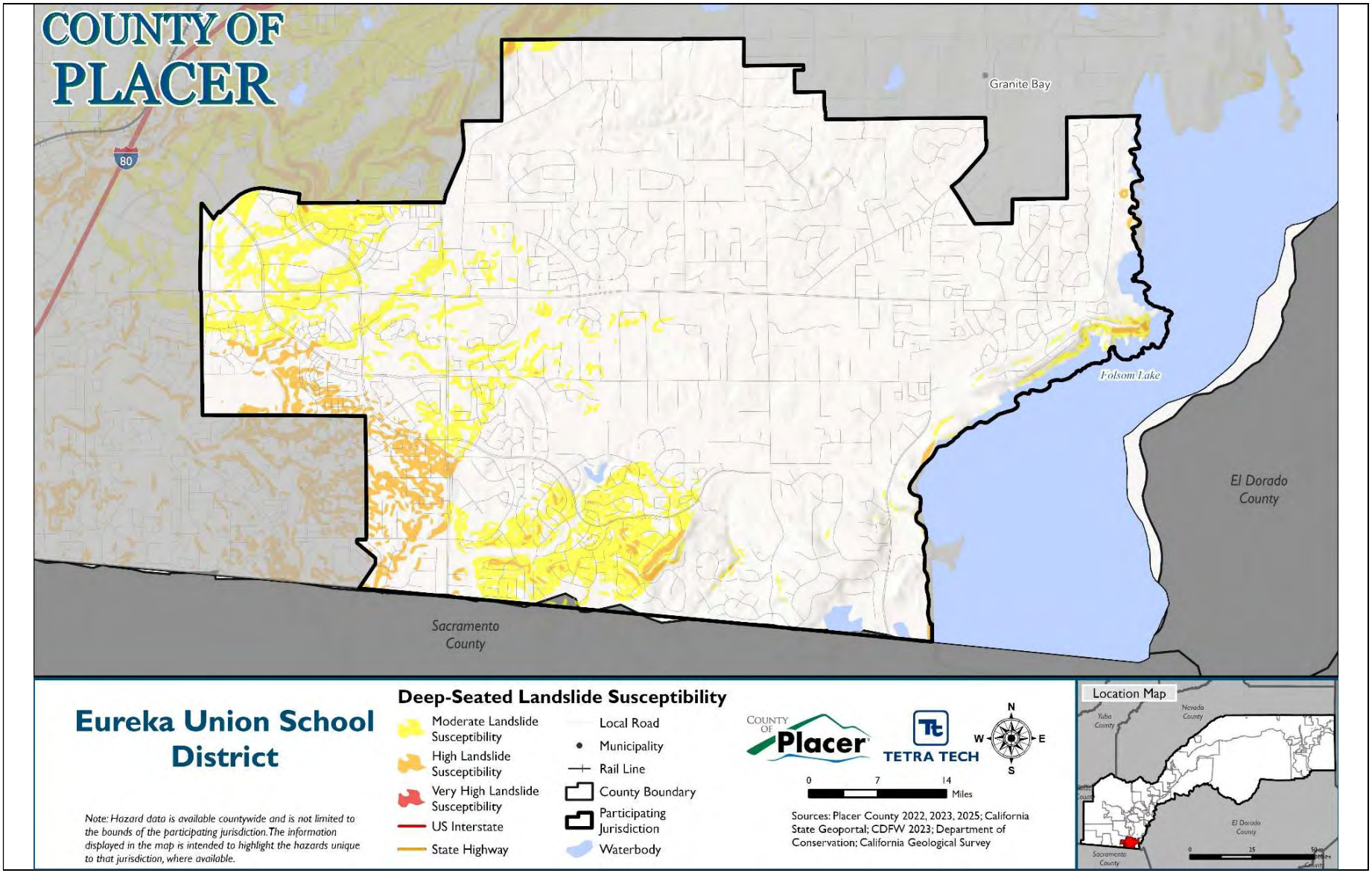


Figure 14-5. Landslide Hazard Area



14.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Since the last MJHMP, there have been no hazard events that caused a significant disruption to Eureka USD's operations.

14.7.3 Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume 1. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions.

Eureka USD reviewed the preliminary hazard ranking calculated as described in Volume 1 to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. Table 14-8 shows Eureka USD's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high or medium risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with a low ranking are not considered to be hazards of local concern for the District. The assessment of vulnerability and potential impacts in the section below focuses on the hazards of local concern. Mitigation actions also target those hazards, though some of the identified actions additionally provide potential risk-reduction benefits for lower-ranked hazards.

Table 14-8. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Low
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	Low
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Low
Freeze and Snow	Low
Heavy Rains and Storms	Low
High Winds and Tornadoes	Low
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Low
Wildfire	High

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

14.7.4 Vulnerability Assessment

Table 14-9 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for the District. These issues were identified based on local knowledge, the hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, current capabilities, and the assessments of hazard vulnerability and potential impacts described in detail in Volume 1. Addressing these issues is an important community priority for the District, and the mitigation strategy has been developed to incorporate, where feasible, actions that would help to resolve one or more of these issues.

Table 14-9. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazards
Some school sites have large undeveloped natural landscape that needs routine preventative maintenance to maintain a safe and fire resistant status.	Wildfire, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
Students, families, and staff are unaware of the natural hazards that pose a risk to Foresthill Union School District facilities.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire

14.7.5 Potential Hazard Impacts

Based on the above jurisdiction-specific information, Table 14-10 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on Eureka USD (hazards identified as medium or high risk in Table 14-8). Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

Table 14-10. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Wildfire	Developed areas within the City face significant wildfire risk, which could result in property loss, evacuation needs, and threats to public safety. Greenhills Elementary School is located in the Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zone.

14.7.6 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

Although Eureka USD did not participate in the previous planning cycle, changing conditions are consistent with those identified in Chapter 2 Placer County.

14.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous MJHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

14.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

Although Eureka USD did not participate in the previous planning cycle, its priorities have remained consistent. The District continues to emphasize ongoing communication and education for community members regarding mitigation strategies.

14.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

As Eureka USD did not participate in the 2021 LHMP, there are no previously identified mitigation actions to report on in this update. Accordingly, this plan focuses solely on newly developed actions based on current assessments of hazards, vulnerabilities, and community needs.

14.8.3 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

Foresthill USD did not include a mitigation action for avalanche because all facilities are located entirely outside of the avalanche hazard area.

14.8.4 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that Eureka Union School District would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 14-11 indicates the range of categories represented by the proposed mitigation actions, as well as the hazards addressed. The FEMA mitigation action categories indicated in the table are described in the mitigation strategy chapter of Volume 1.

Table 14-11. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	-	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	-	-	-	X
Drought and Water Shortage	-	-	-	X
Earthquake	-	-	-	X
Flood	-	-	X	X
Freeze and Snow	-	-	-	X
Heavy Rains and Storms	-	-	X	X
High Winds and Tornadoes	-	-	-	X
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	-	-	-	X
Wildfire	-	-	X	X

LPR = Local Plans and Regulations
SIP = Structure and Infrastructure Project
NSP = Natural Systems Protection
EAP = Education and Awareness Programs
Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP describes each of the mitigation action categories.

Volume 1 identifies four evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric score is assigned for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 14-12 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 14-12. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
FUSD-01	Vegetation Management	3	1-5 Years	Medium	Medium	6.75	Medium
FUSD-02	Public Outreach	3	1-5 Years	Low	Low	6.75	Medium

Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP provides the methodology and formula for prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (>6 and <8), High (8-11).

14.8.5 Mitigation Strategy

Table 14-13 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The Eureka USD Assistant Superintendent of Business Services will lead implementation of all projects listed in Table 14-13. The actions are dependent upon available funding and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in District priorities.

Table 14-13. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
EUSD-01	Vegetation Management	Implement a tree removal program for invasive species and dead timber that is a fire and safety hazard. Staff will evaluate school sites annually and put action plans in place.	Wildfire, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Placer County Fire Department, CAL FIRE	General fund and school district staff.
EUSD-02	Public Outreach	Develop a public education and awareness program for students, families, staff, and stakeholders to educate them about the risk from natural hazards on school populations and buildings.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Placer County Office of Emergency Services, Listos California	General fund and school district staff

15. Foresthill Fire Protection District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist public and private sectors in the Foresthill Fire Protection District (Foresthill FPD or the District) with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Foresthill FPD, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Foresthill FPD's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The MJHMP was developed to meet participation requirements for all participating jurisdictions while accommodating their specific needs and limitations. Because some participating jurisdictions are small agencies with limited staff, the planning process included establishing a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and engaging a contract consultant to undertake elements of the plan update on behalf of all jurisdictions. These elements included outreach to stakeholders and the public, risk assessment for all Districtwide hazards of concern, initial ranking of hazard risks, updates of hazard mitigation goals and objectives, and establishment of procedures for implementing and maintaining the MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to Foresthill FPD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

15.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The Foresthill FPD identified MJHMP points of contact and developed this annex over the course of several months. The following District staff members had primary responsibility for preparation of the annex:

Primary Point of Contact: Dennis Martin, Fire Chief

Address: 24320 Main Street, Foresthill, CA 95631

Phone Number: 530-367-2465

Email: dmartin@foresthillfire.org

Alternate Point of Contact: Patrice Metz, Business Manager

Address: 24320 Main Street, Foresthill, CA 95631

Phone Number: 530-367-2465

Email: pmetz@foresthillfire.org

The Fire Chief represented the community on the Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. District personnel were asked to contribute to the annex development by conducting public and stakeholder outreach, reviewing and contributing to the capability and risk assessments, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization. Table 15-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 15-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Dennis Martin	Foresthill Fire	Fire Chief	Primary point of contact for planning activities; reviewed and approved draft documents
Shonne Elgin	Foresthill Fire	Business Manager	Worksheet input
Shonne Epperly-Elgin	Foresthill Fire	Admin. Assistant	Worksheet input

15.2 Community Profile

The FFPD serves the greater Foresthill area including Todd Valley, Monte Verde Estates, Baker Ranch, Michigan Bluff and Sugar Pine. The District provides local Advanced Life Support, ALS, to the community. Fire stations located in Foresthill and Todd Valley respond to structure and wildland fires, vehicle accidents, rescues and medical emergencies. The District is staffed by full-time and part-time employees. The District was created in April of 1946, after over 15 years of service by the Foresthill Volunteer Fire Department.

15.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the Foresthill FPD completed its own activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the people and stakeholders the District serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

15.3.1 Outreach Activities

Foresthill FPD conducted both virtual and in-person outreach to promote the MJHMP planning process to the public. The public was invited to participate in the planning process by responding to the public survey, attending a virtual Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, attending an in-person meeting, and reviewing the draft plan. The District posted MJHMP information on social media and posted printed materials on the front door to their office and on the public notice bulletin board at their administration office. Public outreach efforts are shown in Figure 15-1 and Figure 15-2.

15.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

No public concerns, questions or feedback received.

Figure 15-1. Virtual Public Outreach Activities



Figure 15-2. Printed MJHMP Materials



15.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the District invited stakeholders to participate in the planning process. The following organizations were invited to participate by attending a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, responding to the stakeholder survey, contributing information and expertise to the plan, and reviewing the draft plan.

15.4.1 Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities

These stakeholders implement projects to reduce the impact of natural hazards on the people, buildings, economy, and environment of Placer County.

- CAL FIRE
- Placer County Office of Emergency Services
- Placer County Public Works

15.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These stakeholders have their own jurisdictions with the authority to regulate their own zoning and planning.

- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency & Planning Services
- Planning Commission

15.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are neighboring communities located in or around the District.

- Foresthill Public Utilities District
- Sebastian Telephone

15.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around the District.

- Foresthill School District
- Foresthill Chamber of Commerce

15.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These stakeholders are nonprofit and community-based organizations that provide services in and around the District.

- Foresthill Lions Club

15.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment and Integration

Foresthill FPD performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume 1 describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative capabilities
- Technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs

- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Foresthill FPD to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing District procedures.

As a special district, Foresthill FPD lacks some of the regulatory capabilities that are available to municipalities. Specifically, the District has no authority over building codes, land use, development, or permitting. Construction and development in the District are subject to the building codes, land use regulations, and development standards of the District or municipality where they occur. The District also is not eligible for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Therefore, assessments of capabilities associated with buildings, development and floodplain management and insurance are omitted from this annex.

The full list of capabilities assessed is available in Appendix B. Capabilities that the jurisdiction has available are described in the following sections.

15.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 15-2 summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the District. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 15-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
California Building Code Title 24, Part 2 January 1, 2026	The California Building Code contains general building design and construction requirements relating to fire and life safety, structural safety, and access compliance. Provides minimum standards to safeguard life or limb, health, property, and public welfare by regulating and controlling the design, construction, quality of materials, use and occupancy, location, and maintenance of all buildings and structures and certain equipment.	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	Placer County Building Department

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
California Fire Code Title 24, Part 9 January 1, 2026	The California Fire Code is a comprehensive set of state regulations based on the International Fire Code (IFC) that establishes standards for life and property safety from fire and explosion hazards. It covers areas such as the storage and handling of hazardous materials, building construction, fire suppression systems, and conditions hazardous to life and property.	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	Placer County Building Department
California Health and Safety Code January 1, 2025	The California Health and Safety Code is California's statutory law for health, safety, and related areas, covering topics from hazardous waste and environmental law to controlled substances and workplace safety through Cal/OSHA.	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	Placer County Building Department

15.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities. Table 15-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 15-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	The Community Wildfire Protection Plan is currently being updated and addresses the wildfire hazard within Placer County. It contains mitigation actions and a mitigation strategy to reduce wildfire risk. The prior MJHMP was integrated with the CWPP.	The District collaborates with Placer OES to update the CWPP	Placer County Office of Emergency Services

The Community Wildfire Protection Plan has already been integrated into the MJHMP, as described in the second column above. This document incorporate wildfire-related policies and mitigation priorities. As the Plan is updated, information from the approved MJHMP, such as risk assessments, vulnerability data, and prioritized projects can be incorporated to maintain consistency and reinforce long-term resilience goals. The department noted as responsible in the table above will be responsible for integrating data, information, goals, and actions from the MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

15.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Foresthill FPD is a special district located in Placer County. The District is subject to the Placer County and State of California building codes and land use regulations. The District does not permit or regulate development. Development permits within the District's jurisdiction are issued through Placer County.

15.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 15-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 15-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Foresthill FPD Board of Directors	The Board can endorse hazard mitigation projects.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	The FPD routinely engages in hazard mitigation activities and initiatives.
Mutual aid agreements	The District maintains mutual aid agreements with other FPDs.

15.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 15-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 15-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Emergency Manager	Fire Chief acts as the emergency manager
Fire Code Inspection	Staff are trained to conduct fire code inspections and enforcement.

15.5.6 Fiscal Capability

Fiscal capabilities are not applicable for Foresthill Fire Protection District. No dedicated financial resources or funding mechanisms have been identified for this annex.

15.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 15-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Foresthill FPD.

Table 15-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Public information officer or communications office	Fire Chief or assigned designee
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Available on FFPD's website

15.5.8 Community Classifications

Table 15-7 summarizes classifications for community programs available to FFPD.

Table 15-7. Community Classifications

Program	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	3	2022

15.5.9 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as "the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences" (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 15-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the District's capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction has the capability to effectively respond, plans or policies that exceed minimum requirements, and deployable resources that decrease vulnerability.
- Moderate adaptive capacity means minimum requirements are in place, capabilities are moderate, mitigation measures are identified but not implemented widely, and the jurisdiction can recover but needs outside resources.
- Weak adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction does not have the capability to effectively respond, which leads to an increase in vulnerability. Examples include weak, outdated, or inconsistent plans, policies, codes, or ordinances, no redundancies, limited to no deployable resources, and limited capabilities to respond.

Table 15-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Drought and Water Shortage	Weak
Earthquake	Weak
Flood	Weak
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Weak
Heavy Rains and Storms	Weak
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Wildfire	Moderate

15.6 National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

Foresthill Fire Protection is a special district for Placer County. The District does not participate in the NFIP directly. Therefore, all structures located within the District's jurisdiction were included in the

Placer County assessment of NFIP-insured structures with repetitive loss. This information can be found in the annex for Placer County.

15.7 Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The hazard profiles in Volume 1 provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Foresthill FPD's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

15.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 15-3 through Figure 15-6. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Foresthill FPD has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 15-3. Dam Inundation Hazard Area

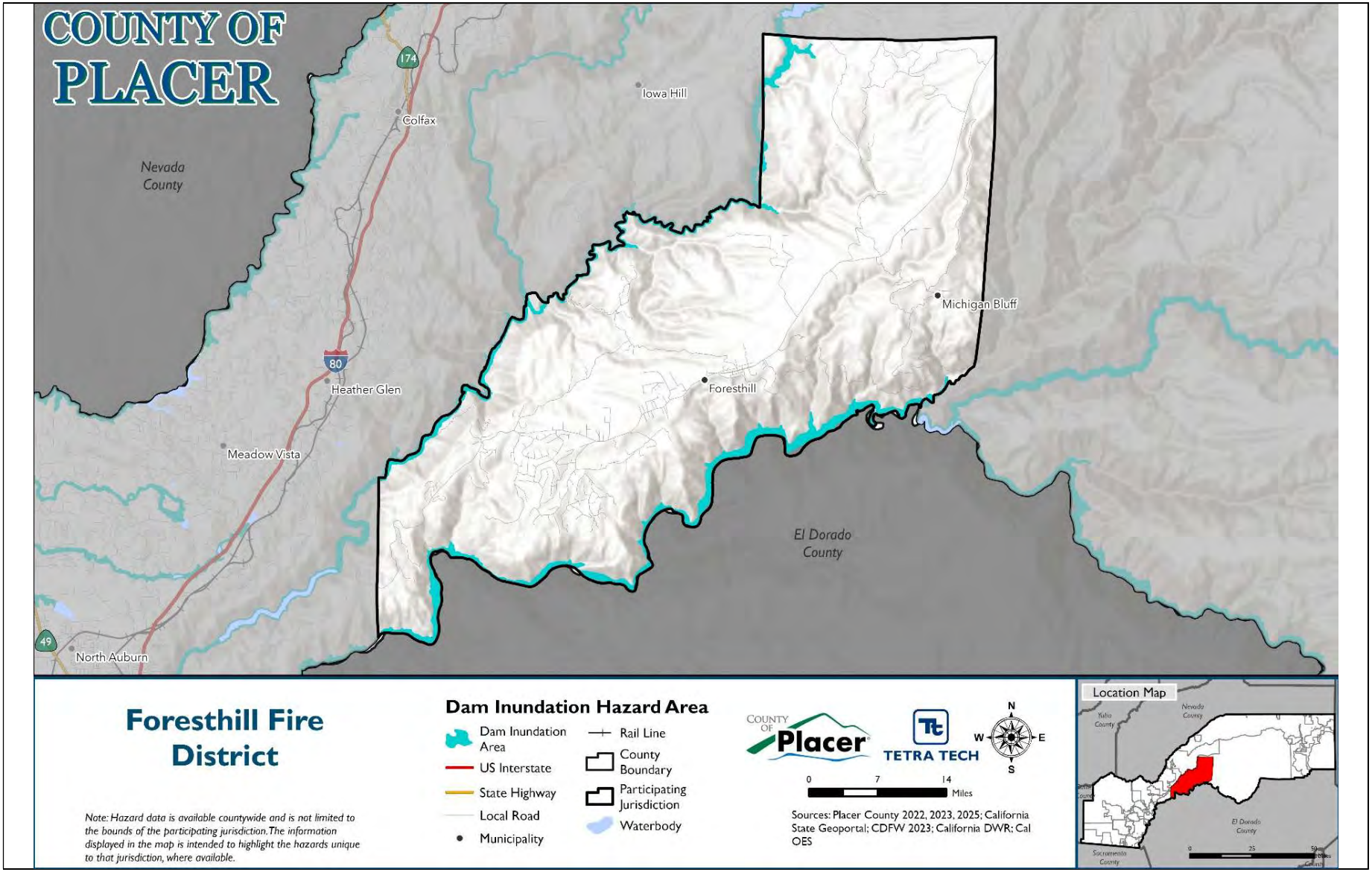


Figure 15-4. Flood Hazard Area

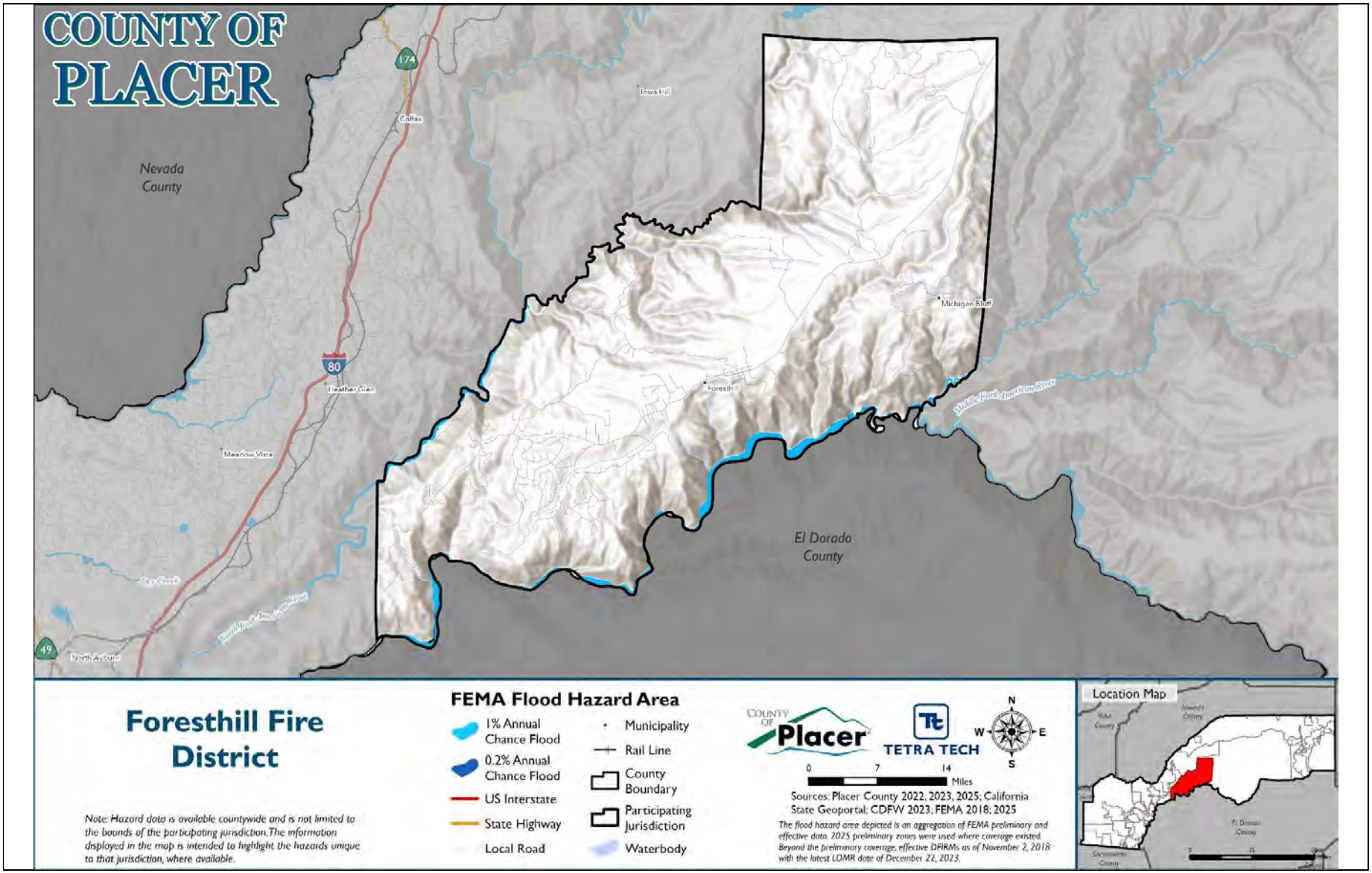


Figure 15-5. Landslide Hazard Area

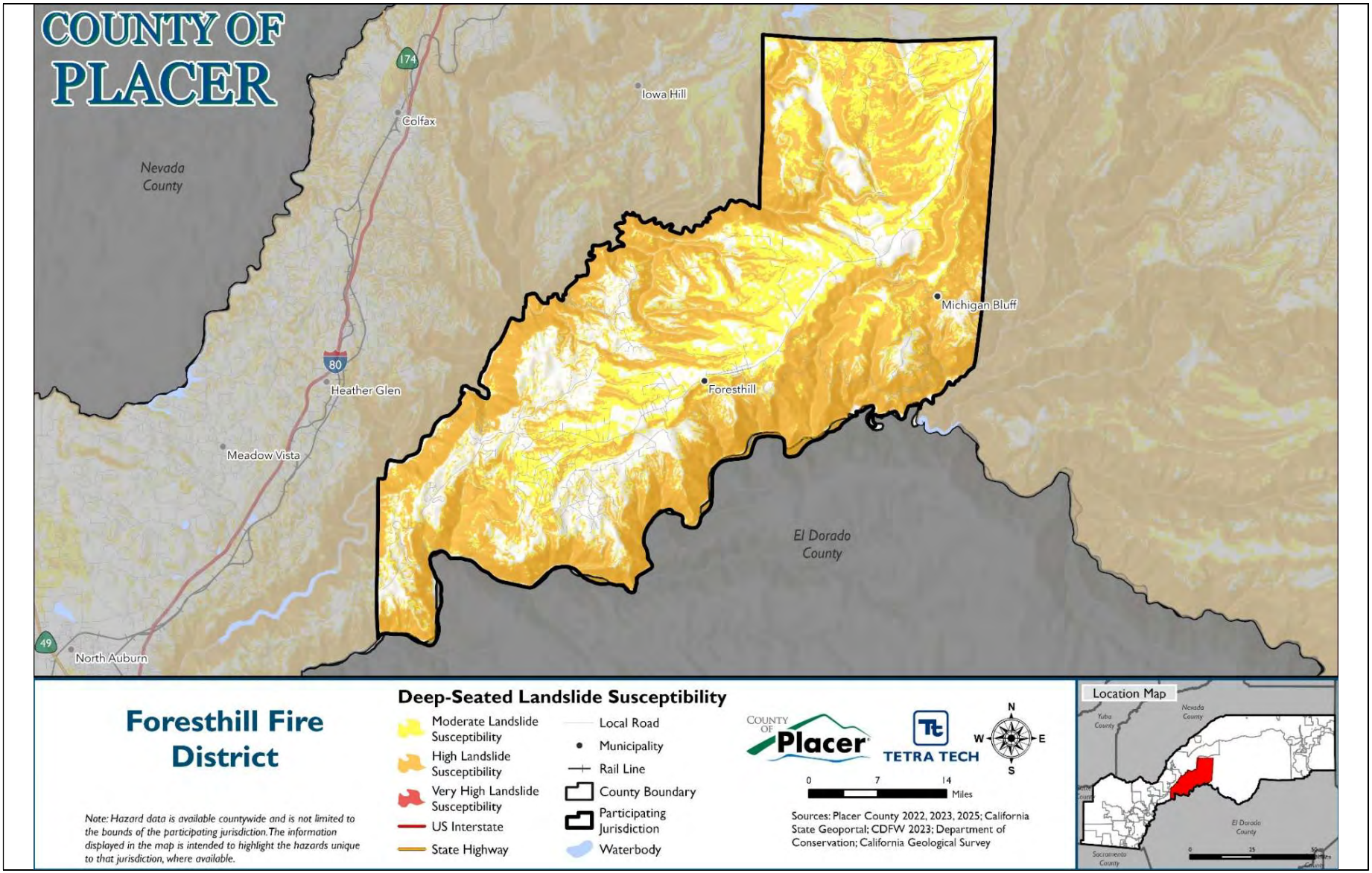
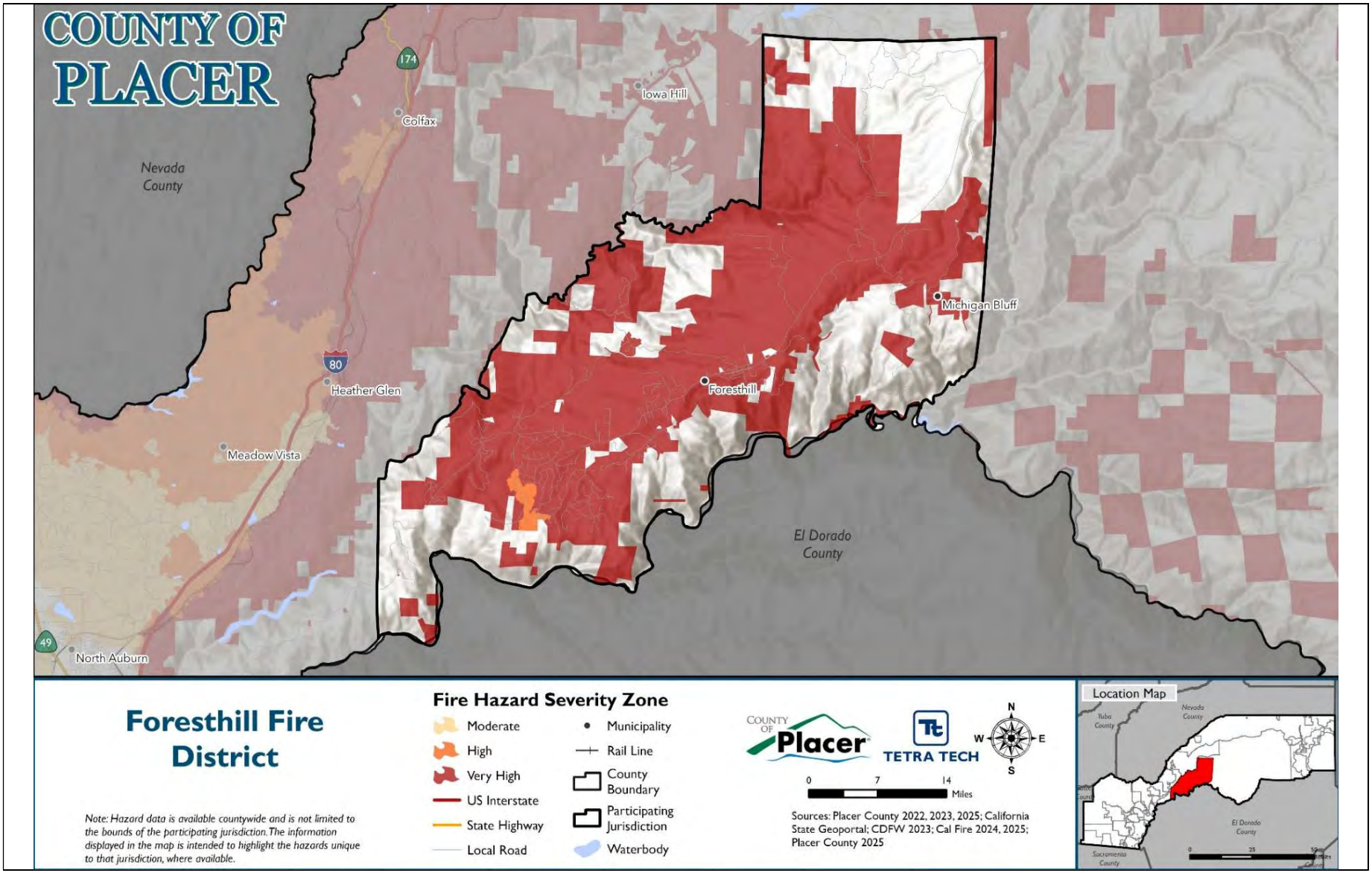


Figure 15-6. Wildfire Hazard Area



15.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. The Foresthill Fire Protection District did not report any jurisdictional impacts from these events since the last hazard mitigation plan update. No documented losses or damages have been identified for the District during this period.

15.7.3 Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume 1. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions.

Foresthill FPD reviewed the preliminary hazard ranking calculated as described in Volume 1 to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. Table 15-9 shows Foresthill FPD's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high or medium risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with a low ranking are not considered to be hazards of local concern for the District. The assessment of vulnerability and potential impacts in the section below focuses on the hazards of local concern. Mitigation actions also target those hazards, though some of the identified actions additionally provide potential risk-reduction benefits for lower-ranked hazards.

Table 15-9. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Low
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	Low
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Low
Freeze and Snow	Low
Heavy Rains and Storms	Low
High Winds and Tornadoes	Low
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Moderate
Wildfire	High

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

15.7.4 Vulnerability Assessment

Table 15-10 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for FFPD. These issues were identified based on local knowledge, the hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, current capabilities, and the assessments of hazard vulnerability and potential impacts described in detail in Volume 1. Addressing these issues is an important community priority for the District, and the mitigation strategy has been developed to incorporate, where feasible, actions that would help to resolve one or more of these issues.

Table 15-10. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazards
Existing District facilities are not connected to backup power sources and have lost power during hazard events in the past.	Dam and Levee Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, Wildfire
Private property within the district does not always consider defensible space in architectural and landscape design. As a result, these homes are at higher risk of wildfire ignition than homes that create defensible space around structures.	Drought and Water Shortage, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire

15.7.5 Potential Hazard Impacts

Based on the above jurisdiction-specific information, Table 15-11 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on Foresthill FPD (hazards identified as medium or high risk in Table 15-9). Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

Table 15-11. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Foresthill FPD facilities are located in the moderate or high landslide susceptibility areas. A landslide, mudslide, or debris flow can damage or disrupt access to critical District facilities, potentially severing water and wastewater infrastructure. Such events may lead to prolonged service interruptions and increased emergency response costs, especially if power outages occur and backup generation is unavailable.
Wildfire	The District is located in the High and Very high Fire Hazard Severity Zone. Limited defensible space and dense vegetation can accelerate fire spread, while power outages during wildfire events may compromise essential services without reliable backup generation. Public education on property thinning and defensible space is vital to reduce these risks.

15.7.6 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

No significant population, development, or other changes have been identified that would affect Foresthill FPD's overall vulnerability.

15.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous MJHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

15.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

The community prioritizes strengthening emergency preparedness and reducing wildfire risk. Ensuring reliable power during outages is critical for maintaining essential water and wastewater services, particularly during hazard events. In addition, promoting wildfire prevention education reflects a commitment to public safety and resilience by empowering residents with knowledge and resources to reduce fire risk and protect property. Together, these efforts support a safer, more resilient community capable of responding effectively to emergencies.

15.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 15-12 indicates progress on the District's mitigation strategy identified in the 2021 LHMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

Table 15-12. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Include in new strategy?	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
1	Increase to number of chippers in the County by providing Foresthill FPD with a chipper, a tow vehicle and a four-person crew and a supervisor. The crew could also double as a hand crew to assist in the suppression of a wildland fire.	Chipper Program for Foresthill FPD	Not Complete	No	Foresthill FPD submitted for a CalFire Grant and were denied. Foresthill FPD will not pursue this project as they cannot sustain the ongoing costs of this project.

15.8.3 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

Avalanche was omitted from the mitigation strategy because the District is located outside of the avalanche hazard area.

15.8.4 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that Foresthill Fire Protection District would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 15-13 indicates the range of categories represented by the proposed mitigation actions, as well as the hazards addressed. The FEMA mitigation action categories indicated in the table are described in the mitigation strategy chapter of Volume 1.

Table 15-13. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	-	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	-	X	-	-
Drought and Water Shortage	-	-	-	X
Earthquake	-	X	-	-
Flood	-	X	-	-
Freeze and Snow	-	X	-	-
Heavy Rains and Storms	-	X	-	-
High Winds and Tornadoes	-	X	-	X
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	-	X	-	-
Wildfire	-	X	-	X

LPR = Local Plans and Regulations
NSP = Natural Systems Protection
SIP = Structure and Infrastructure Project
EAP = Education and Awareness Programs
Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP describes each of the mitigation action categories.

Volume 1 identifies four evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric score is assigned for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 15-14 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 15-14. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name2	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
FFPD-01	Backup Generators	6	1-5 Years	High	Medium	8.5	High
FFPD-02	Wildfire Prevention Education	4	1-5 Years	Low	Low	7	Medium

Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP provides the methodology and formula for prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (>6 and <8), High (8-11).

15.8.5 Mitigation Strategy

Table 15-15 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The Foresthill FPD Fire Chief will lead implementation of all projects listed in Table 15-15. The actions are dependent upon available funding and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in District priorities.

Table 15-15. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
FFPD-01	Backup Generators	Purchase diesel power generation or solar power generation with backup battery storage for critical District facilities to ensure community safety and security functions are available during power outages caused by natural hazards.	Dam and Levee Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, Wildfire	Fire Safe Council, Placer Resource Conservation District, CAL FIRE	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program grants
FFPD-02	Wildfire Prevention Education	Educate residents about thinning their properties to create defensible space and help protect the forest on a larger scale.	Drought and Water Shortage, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Fire Safe Council, Placer Resource Conservation District, CAL FIRE	General fund, CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention grant program, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program grant programs

16. Foresthill Union School District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist Foresthill Union School District (Foresthill USD or the District) with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Foresthill USD, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Foresthill USD's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The MJHMP was developed to meet plan participation requirements for all participating jurisdictions while accommodating their specific needs and limitations. Because some participating jurisdictions are small agencies with limited staff, the planning process included establishing a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and engaging a contract consultant to undertake certain elements of the plan update on behalf of all jurisdictions. These elements included outreach to stakeholders and the public, risk assessment for all Districtwide hazards of concern, initial ranking of hazard risks, updates of hazard mitigation goals and objectives, and establishment of procedures for implementing and maintaining the MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to Foresthill USD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

16.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The Foresthill USD identified MJHMP points of contact and developed this annex over the course of several months. The following District staff members had primary responsibility for preparation of the annex:

Primary Point of Contact: Camille Taylor, Superintendent

Address: 24750 Main Street, Foresthill, CA 95631

Phone Number: 530-367-2966

Email: ctaylor@fusd.org

Alternate Point of Contact: Suzy Jennings, Executive Assistant

Address: 24750 Main Street, Foresthill, CA 95631

Phone Number: 530-367-2966

Email: sjennings@fusd.org

The Superintendent represented the community on the Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. District personnel were asked to contribute to the annex development by reviewing and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 16-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 16-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Camille Taylor	Administration	Superintendent	Completed worksheets, attended meetings, reviewed draft documents.
Suzy Jennings	Administration	Executive Assistant	Completed worksheets.

16.2 Community Profile

The Foresthill Union School District's mission is to provide outstanding instruction and meaningful experiences to enable all students to reach their full potential in a safe, supportive environment. The District contains two schools – Foresthill Elementary School and Foresthill Divide School. Foresthill Elementary School is a single-campus, grades TK-2, located above the town of Auburn on a broad ridge between the North and Middle Forks of the American River on the western slope of the California Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. Foresthill Divide School is a single-campus, grades 3-8, located above the town of Auburn on a broad ridge between the North and Middle Forks of the American River on the western slope of the California Sierra Nevada Mountain Range.

16.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the Foresthill USD completed the following specific activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the people and stakeholders the District serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

16.3.1 Outreach Activities

Foresthill USD conducted both virtual and in-person outreach to promote the MJHMP planning process to the public. The public was invited to participate in the planning process by responding to the public survey, attending a virtual Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, attending an in-person meeting, and reviewing the draft plan.

16.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

No public feedback was received by the District related to hazard mitigation throughout the planning process.

16.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the District invited stakeholders to participate in the planning process. The following organizations were invited to participate by attending a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, responding to the stakeholder survey, contributing information and expertise to the plan, and reviewing the draft plan.

16.4.1 Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities

These stakeholders implement projects to reduce the impact of natural hazards on the people, buildings, economy, and environment of Placer County.

- CAL FIRE
- Foresthill Fire Protection District
- Placer County Department of Education
- Tahoe National Forest
- US Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service

16.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These stakeholders have authority to regulate their own zoning and planning.

- California Office of Public School Construction
- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency

16.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are critical agencies located in or around Foresthill USD and share similar hazard risks, response plans, and mutual support agreements

- Auburn Union School District
- Colfax Elementary School District
- Colfax-Todd's Valley Consolidated Tribe
- Placer Hills Union School District

16.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around Foresthill USD.

- Pacific Gas & Electric
- Schools Insurance Group
- Sierra College

16.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These stakeholder are nonprofit and community-based organizations that provide services in and around Foresthill USD.

- American Red Cross
- Boys and Girls Club of Placer County

16.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment and Integration

Foresthill USD performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume 1 describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative capabilities
- Technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Foresthill USD to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing District procedures.

As a special district, Foresthill USD lacks some of the regulatory capabilities that are available to municipalities. Specifically, the District has no authority over building codes, land use, development, or permitting. Construction and development in the District are subject to the building codes, land use regulations, and development standards of the municipality or County where they occur. The District also is not eligible for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Therefore, assessments of capabilities associated with buildings, development and floodplain management and insurance are omitted from this annex.

The full list of capabilities assessed is available in Appendix B. Capabilities that the jurisdiction has available are described in the following sections.

16.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 16-2 summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the District. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 16-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
California Building Code Title 24, Part 2 January 1, 2026	The California Building Code contains general building design and construction requirements relating to fire and life safety, structural safety, and access compliance. Provides minimum standards to safeguard life or limb, health, property, and public welfare by regulating and controlling the design, construction, quality of materials, use and occupancy, location, and maintenance of all buildings and structures and certain equipment.	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	Placer County Building Department

16.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 16-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 16-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Comprehensive School Safety Plan, updated annually	This plan is, as its title implies, comprehensive and addresses all types of hazards that might compromise the safety of students and staff on district campuses	The District has the ability to expand and improve the plan.	Developed by LEA Administration and School Site Council, approved by Board of Trustees

As a first-time participant in the MJHMP, the District plans are not currently integrated with the MJHMP. However, the District has plans in place that address safety and hazard mitigation, as described in the second column above. As these local plans are updated, information from the approved MJHMP, such as risk assessments, vulnerability data, and prioritized projects can be incorporated to maintain consistency and reinforce long-term resilience goals. The department noted as responsible in the table above will be responsible for integrating data, information, goals, and actions from the MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

16.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Foresthill USD is a special district located in Placer County. The District is subject to the Placer County and State of California building codes and land use regulations. The District does not permit or regulate development. Development permits within the District's jurisdiction are issued through Placer County.

16.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 16-4 summarizes administrative bodies available to support District hazard mitigation efforts.

Table 16-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Board of Trustees	The Board could endorse hazard mitigation projects.

16.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 16-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 16-5. Technical and Staffing Capabilities

Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	School site counselors work with students and families to help provide them essential services as needed.

16.5.6 Fiscal Capability

Table 16-6 summarizes financial resources available to Foresthill USD.

Table 16-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	This is a very modest resource for the LEA with spending restrictions

16.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 16-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Foresthill USD.

Table 16-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Public information officer or communications office	The district has a part-time PR person
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	The district's part-time PR person is able to make updates to the district and school websites

Outreach Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Community newsletter	The district sends newsletters to the families it serves once per term. Schools send monthly newsletters and classroom teachers sends home weekly newsletters
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Comprehensive School Safety Plan referenced above
Does the jurisdiction have any public outreach mechanisms / programs in place to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events?	In the event of natural hazard, the district uses its school to home platform to inform families regarding school closures, delayed starts, and could inform them about natural hazards, risk and ways to protect themselves.

16.5.8 Community Classifications

Foresthill USD does not have classifications for community programs available.

16.5.9 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 16-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the District’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction has the capability to effectively respond, plans or policies that exceed minimum requirements, and deployable resources that decrease vulnerability.
- Moderate adaptive capacity means minimum requirements are in place, capabilities are moderate, mitigation measures are identified but not implemented widely, and the jurisdiction can recover but needs outside resources.
- Weak adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction does not have the capability to effectively respond, which leads to an increase in vulnerability. Examples include weak, outdated, or inconsistent plans, policies, codes, or ordinances, no redundancies, limited to no deployable resources, and limited capabilities to respond.

Table 16-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Drought and Water Shortage	Weak
Earthquake	Weak
Flood	Weak
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Weak

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Heavy Rains and Storms	Weak
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Wildfire	Weak

16.6 National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

Foresthill Union is a school district for Placer County. The District does not participate in the NFIP directly. Therefore, all structures located within the District's jurisdiction were included in the Placer County assessment of NFIP-insured structures with repetitive loss. This information can be found in the annex for Placer County.

16.7 Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The hazard profiles in Volume 1 provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Foresthill USD's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

16.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 16-1 through Figure 16-6. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Foresthill USD has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 16-1. Avalanche Hazard Area

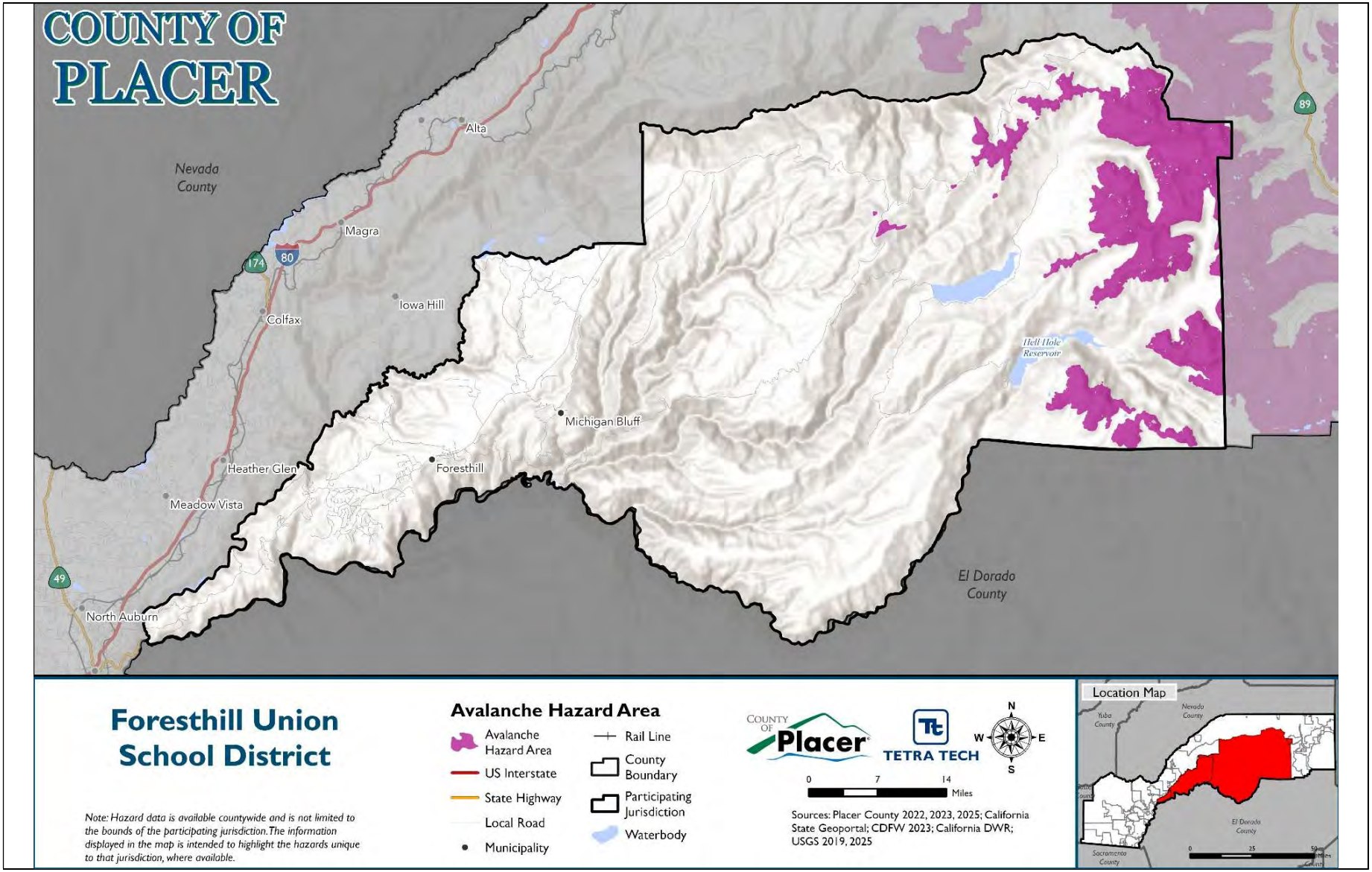


Figure 16-2. Dam Inundation Hazard Area

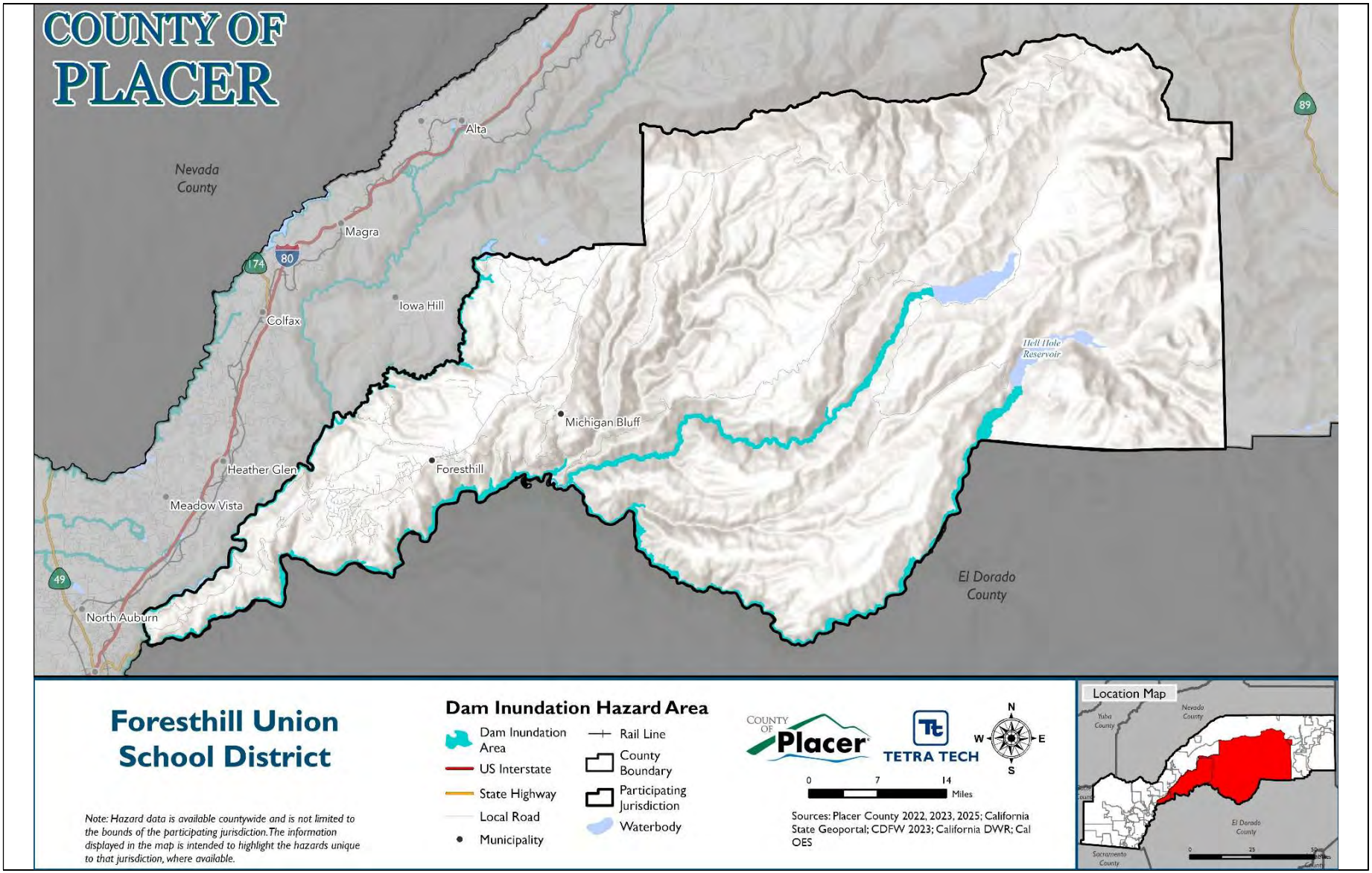


Figure 16-3. Flood Hazard Area

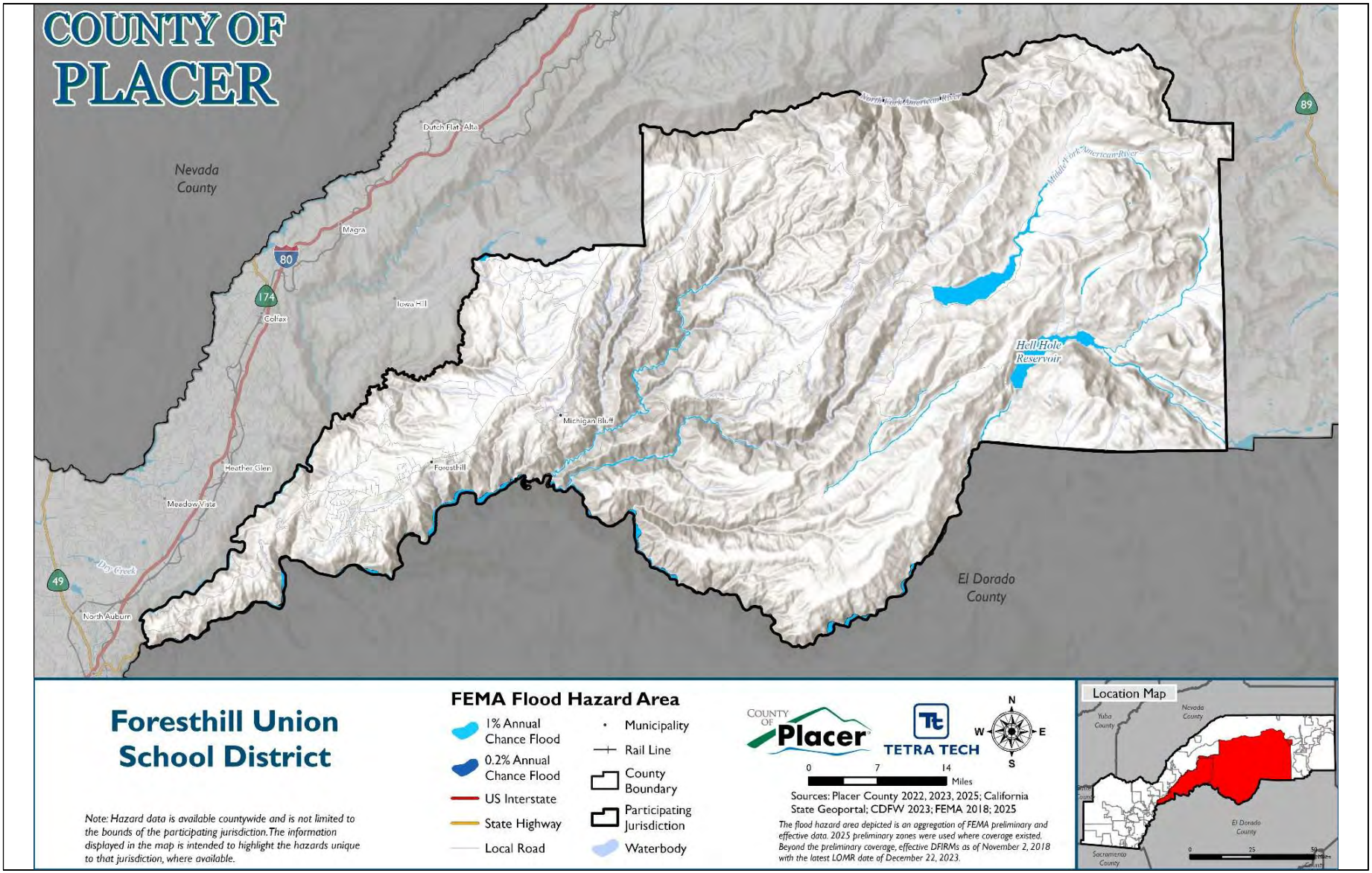


Figure 16-4. Landslide Hazard Area

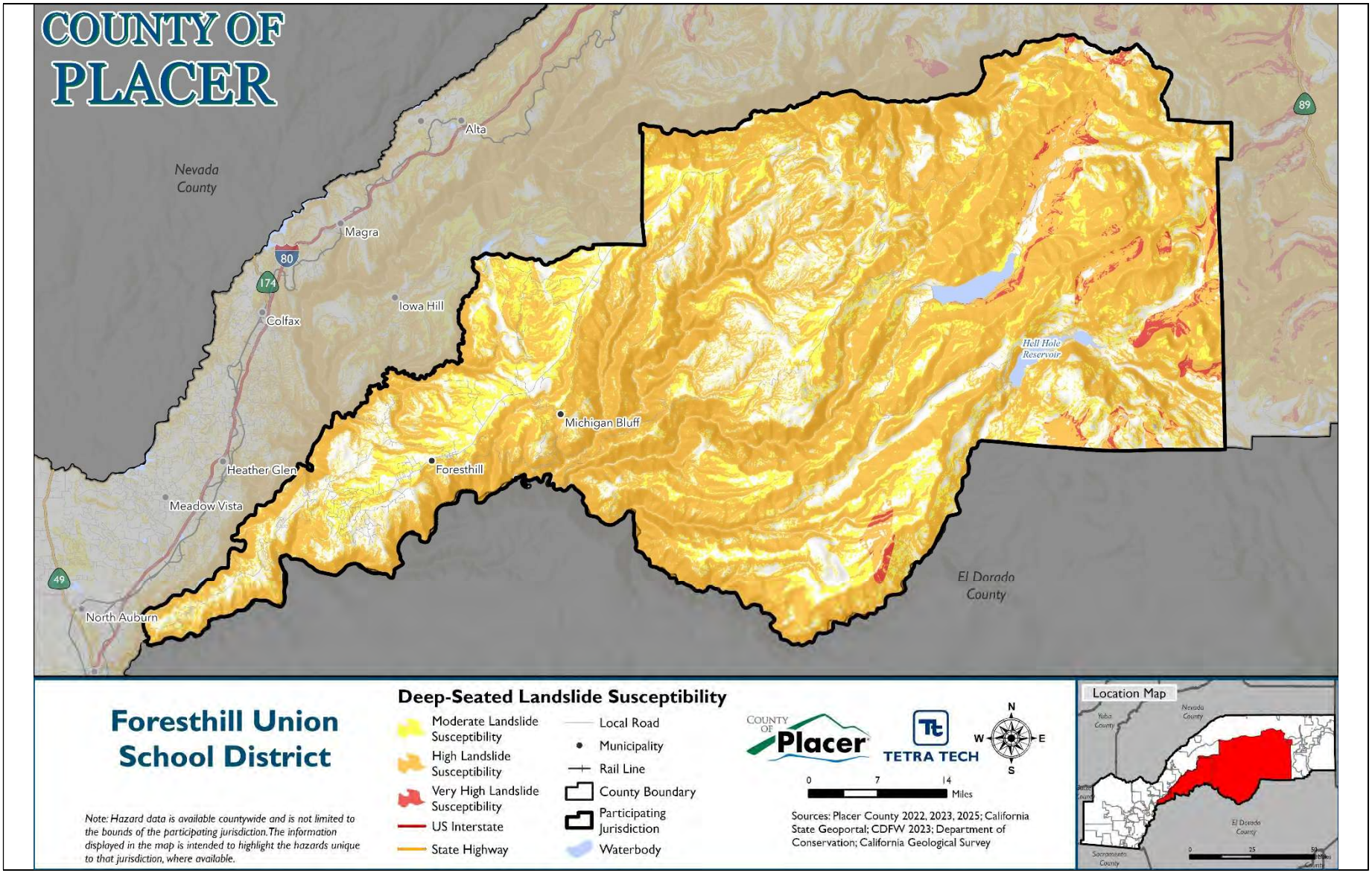


Figure 16-5. NEHRP Hazard Area

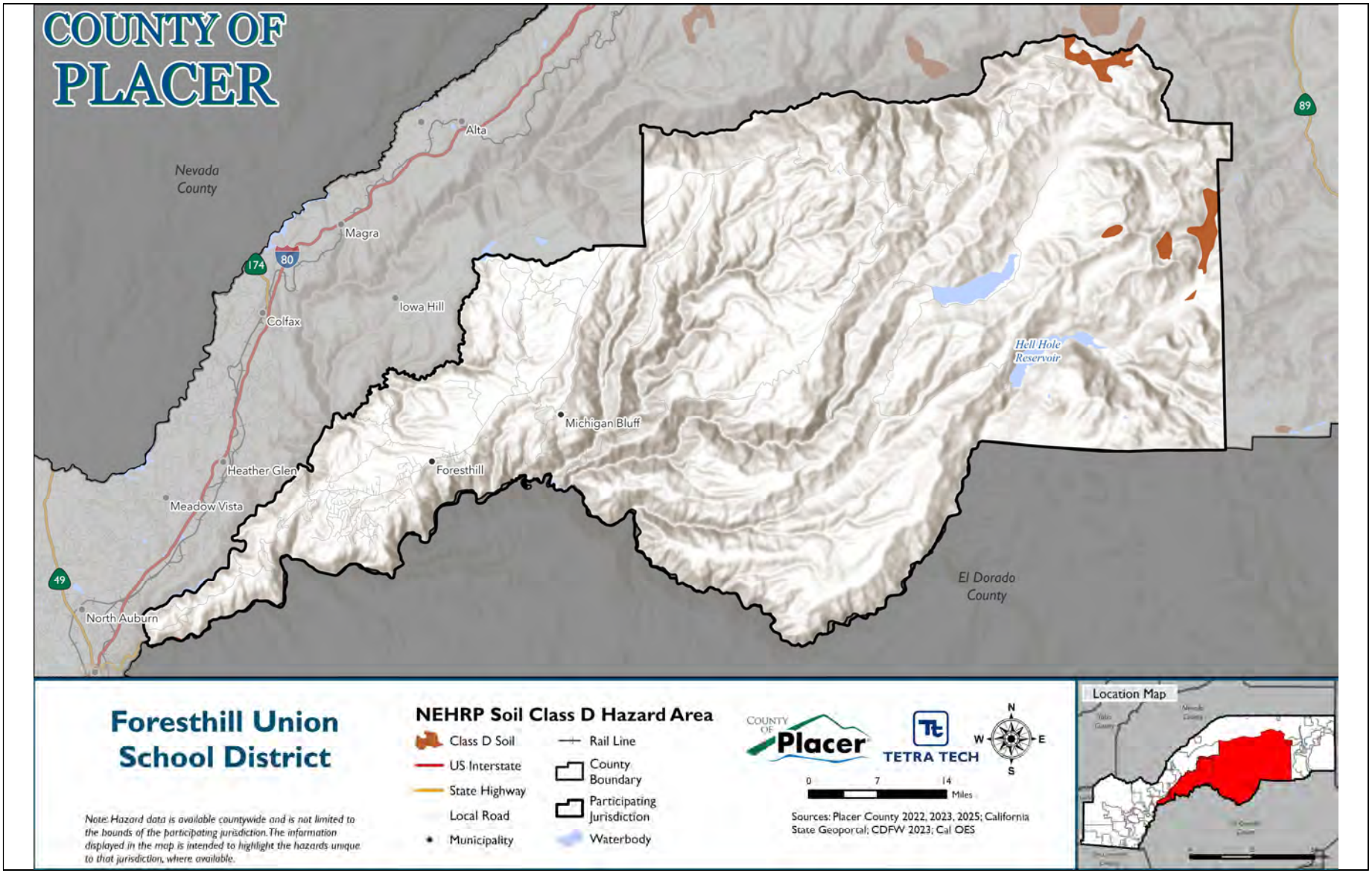
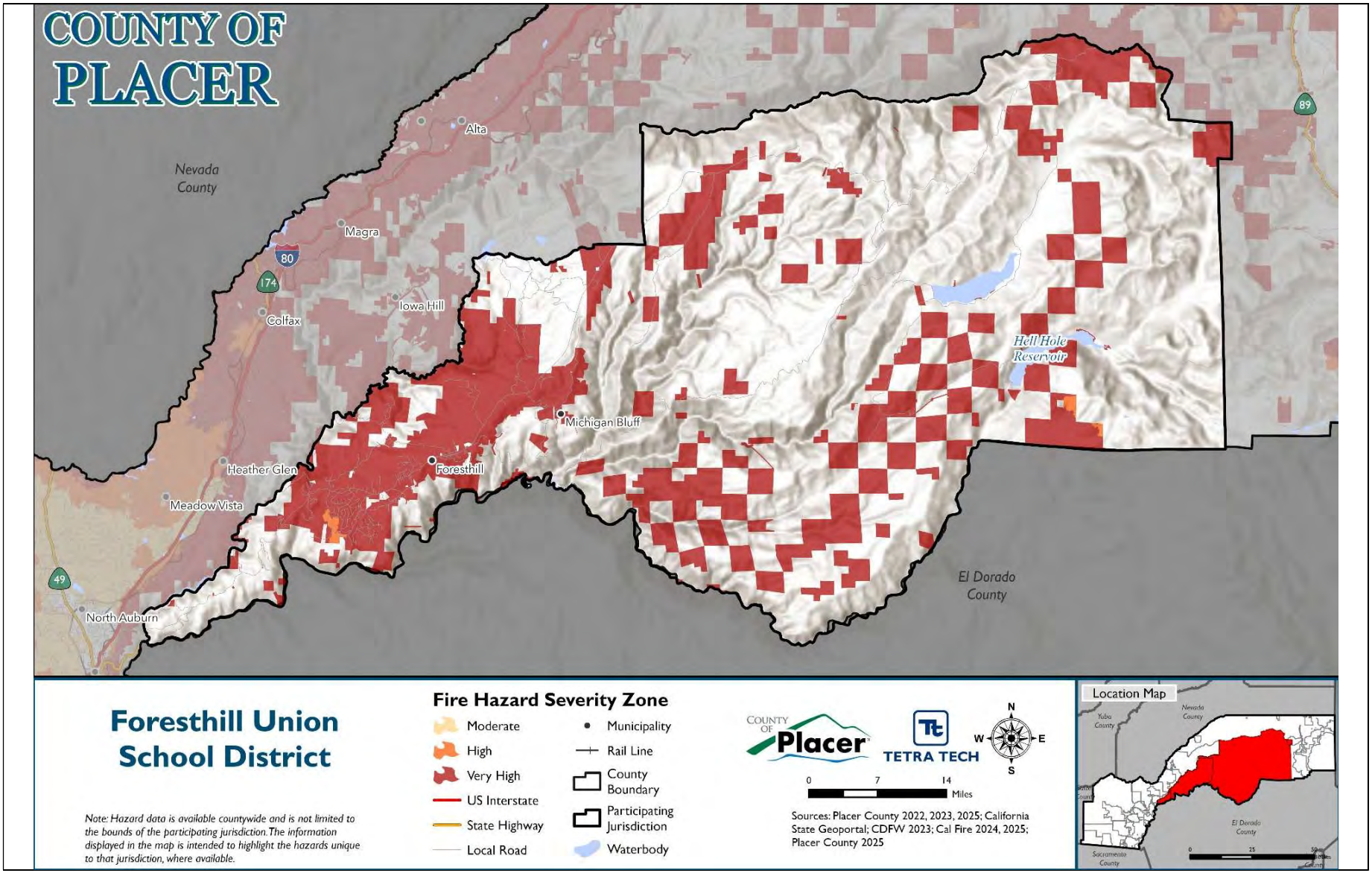


Figure 16-6. Wildfire Hazard Area



16.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 16-9 provides details on loss and damage in Foresthill USD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 16-9. Hazard Event History in Foresthill USD

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
September 7, 2022	September 30, 2022	Wildfire	The Mosquito Fire began in Placer County 4 miles east of Foresthill near Mosquito Ridge Road, CA, and close to Oxbow Reservoir the evening of September 6, 2022, at 6:27 PM PDT and later spread into El Dorado County. Extreme fire behavior was observed due to the very dry humidity and fuels, with the fire developing large plumes that radar indicated extended up to 40,000 feet. In the first few days, the fire saw rapid growth at 5,705 acres by 7 pm PDT on the 7th and 13,705 acres by 8 pm PDT on the 8th. More than 11,000 people were evacuated and 9,000 structures were threatened. The fire included areas in both the Tahoe and Eldorado National Forests. The fire burned a total of 76,788 acres and caused road closures throughout the area. There were 2 firefighters injured during the fire. A total of 78 structures were destroyed and an additional 13 buildings were damaged in the towns of Foresthill, Volcanoville, and Michigan Bar. Periods of moderate to heavy rain from September 18-21 largely halted fire growth, but the fire was not considered fully contained until October 22.	FUSD was negatively impacted by the Mosquito Fire as a result of the mandatory evacuation/relocation of residents and the school program. The district applied for and was granted through the J-13 Wavier process, relief for the days that school was closed. Once the mandatory evacuation was lifted and the District was able to access the Foresthill Divide School campus, the District retained a company to evaluate the impact of smoke to the buildings, conduct a thorough cleaning of all buildings and replacement of all HVAC filters. The greatest impact to the district was the very high levels of student and staff absences as not all residents were able to return to their homes and to school right away, resulting in lower school/district revenues.
February 26, 2023	February 28, 2023	Heavy Snow	A major winter storm brought heavy mountain and low elevation snow with blizzard conditions in the Sierra, where 5 to 7 feet of storm total snow was reported, with locally higher amounts. Significant power outages, school closures, and road closures were observed. 1 fatality occurred from a collapsed porch due to heavy snow loading. Lower elevations observed widespread rain, gusty winds, and isolated thunderstorms. CoCoRaHS reported heavy storm total snow amounts, with 29.4 inches near Nevada City, 15.6 inches near Volcano, 10.4 inches near Camino, 26.3 inches near Grass Valley, and5 inches in Placerville. An 80 year old woman was killed when the porch of a house collapsed in Foresthill under the weight of snow, with about 4 feet of snow reported on the ground by Foresthill spotter. Widespread power outages were reported with multiple schools closed. Broadcast media reported the roof collapse of a church in Foresthill due to snow load, with no injuries reported.	FUSD was severely impacted by the atmospheric river and heavy snow conditions. The district was forced to close school February 24, 2023 – March 8, 2023, for which the district submitted and was granted a J13 Waiver. The district retained several local contractors for snow removal on both of its campuses. Buildings on both campuses sustained roof damage and two modular buildings were rendered unusable as a result of the damage caused by heavy snow load on the roof.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
March 4, 2023	March 7, 2023	Winter Weather	A powerful, cold storm system with heavy snow and gusty winds sometimes brought dangerous driving with whiteout conditions. Snow amounts of 3 to 5 feet were reported in the mountains. Heavy snow fell down into the foothills impacting travel. Numerous schools were closed or had delays due to the snow. Gusty winds of 40-50 mph were recorded across the area, with gusts locally higher in the high elevations of the northern Sierra. The winds and low snow combined to cause dangerous travel conditions with an extended closure of Interstate 80. Accumulating snow fell into the Motherlode foothills. CoCoRaHS snowfall reports included 3.0 inches at Grass Valley 2.7 SW, and 2.5 inches at Sonora 3.4E, 3.5 inches at Volcano 3.2N and 5.8 inches of snow at Camino 1.2 N. Schools and businesses were reported closed. Numerous power outages were reported, including continued outages from previous storms. Several storage units collapsed in Grass Valley due to heavy snow load. No injuries reported.	Same as late February 2023 impacts above.

16.7.3 Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume 1. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions.

Foresthill USD reviewed the preliminary hazard ranking calculated as described in Volume 1 to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. Table 16-10 shows Foresthill USD's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high or medium risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with a low ranking are not considered to be hazards of local concern for the District. The assessment of vulnerability and potential impacts in the section below focuses on the hazards of local concern. Mitigation actions also target those hazards, though some of the identified actions additionally provide potential risk-reduction benefits for lower-ranked hazards.

Table 16-10. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Low
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	Low
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Low
Freeze and Snow	Low
Heavy Rains and Storms	Low
High Winds and Tornadoes	Low
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Medium
Wildfire	High

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

16.7.4 Vulnerability Assessment

Table 16-11 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for Foresthill USD. These issues were identified based on local knowledge, the hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, current capabilities, and the assessments of hazard vulnerability and potential impacts described in detail in Volume 1. Addressing these issues is an important community priority for the District, and the mitigation strategy has been developed to incorporate, where feasible, actions that would help to resolve one or more of these issues.

Table 16-11. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
Some school sites have large undeveloped natural landscape that needs routine preventative maintenance to maintain a safe and fire resistant status.	Wildfire, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
Students, families, and staff are unaware of the natural hazards that pose a risk to Foresthill Union School District facilities.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire

16.7.5 Potential Hazard Impacts

Based on the above jurisdiction-specific information, Table 16-12 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on Foresthill USD (hazards identified as medium or high risk in Table 16-10). Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

Table 16-12. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	School facilities located in areas with moderate or high landslide susceptibility may face access disruptions if a landslide, mudslide, or debris flow occurs. These events can block roads, damage buildings, and pose safety risks to students and staff.
Wildfire	Portions of the District may be within very high Fire Hazard Severity Zones. A wildfire could damage school facilities, disrupt operations, and create health risks from smoke exposure, potentially requiring evacuations and extended closures.

16.7.6 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

No changes have been identified that would affect Foresthill USD's overall vulnerability.

16.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous MJHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

16.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

Although Foresthill USD did not participate in the previous planning cycle, its priorities have remained consistent. The District continues to emphasize ongoing communication and education for their staff and student families.

16.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

As Foresthill USD did not participate in the 2021 LHMP, there are no previously identified mitigation actions to report on in this update. Accordingly, this plan focuses solely on newly developed actions based on current assessments of hazards, vulnerabilities, and community needs.

16.8.3 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

Foresthill USD did not include a mitigation action for avalanche because all facilities are located entirely outside of the avalanche hazard area.

16.8.4 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that Foresthill USD would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards. Table 16-13 indicates the range of categories represented by the proposed mitigation actions, as well as the hazards addressed. The FEMA mitigation action categories indicated in the table are described in the mitigation strategy chapter of Volume 1.

Table 16-13. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	-	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	-	-	-	X
Drought and Water Shortage	-	-	-	X
Earthquake	-	-	-	X
Flood	-	-	X	X
Freeze and Snow	-	-	-	X
Heavy Rains and Storms	-	-	X	X
High Winds and Tornadoes	-	-	-	X
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	-	-	-	X
Wildfire	-	-	X	X

LPR = Local Plans and Regulations
NSP = Natural Systems Protection
SIP = Structure and Infrastructure Project
EAP = Education and Awareness Programs
Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP describes each of the mitigation action categories.

Volume 1 identifies four evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric score is assigned for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 16-14 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 16-14. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
FUSD-01	Vegetation Management	3	1-5 Years	Medium	Medium	6.75	Medium
FUSD-02	Public Outreach	3	1-5 Years	Low	Low	6.75	Medium

Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP provides the methodology and formula for prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (>6 and <8), High (8-11).

16.8.5 Mitigation Strategy

Table 16-15 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The Foresthill USD Superintendent will lead implementation of all projects listed in Table 16-15. The actions are dependent upon available funding and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in District priorities.

Table 16-15. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
FUSD-01	Vegetation Management	Implement a tree removal program for invasive species and dead timber that is a fire and safety hazard. Staff will evaluate school sites annually and put action plans in place.	Wildfire, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows	Placer County Fire Department, CAL FIRE	General fund and school district staff.
FUSD-02	Public Outreach	Develop a public education and awareness program for students, families, staff, and stakeholders to educate them about the risk from natural hazards on school populations and buildings. Messaging will be delivered by social media, newsletters, and flyers, and will help educate the community about ways to reduce hazard risks, such as creating defensible spaces; clearing debris that could become hazardous in fires, winds, earthquakes, or debris flows; considering flow paths of water and debris; safety during floods, etc.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Placer County Office of Emergency Services, Listos California	General fund and school district staff

17. Heather Glen Community Services District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist Heather Glen Community Services District (Heather Glen CSD or the District) with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of Heather Glen CSD, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Heather Glen CSD's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The MJHMP was developed to meet plan participation requirements for all participating jurisdictions while accommodating their specific needs and limitations. Because some participating jurisdictions are small agencies with limited staff, the planning process included establishing a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and engaging a contract consultant to undertake certain elements of the plan update on behalf of all jurisdictions. These elements included outreach to stakeholders and the public, risk assessment for all Districtwide hazards of concern, initial ranking of hazard risks, updates of hazard mitigation goals and objectives, and establishment of procedures for implementing and maintaining the MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to Heather Glen CSD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

17.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The Heather Glen CSD identified MJHMP points of contact and developed this annex over the course of several months. The following District staff members had primary responsibility for preparation of the annex:

Primary Point of Contact: Cheryl Madden, HGCSD Board Member

Address: P.O. Box 715 Applegate CA 95703

Phone Number: (530) 492-0577

Email: HeatherGlenCSD@gmail.com

Alternate Point of Contact: Rachel Rose, HGCSD General Manager

Address: P.O. Box 715 Applegate CA 95703

Phone Number: (530) 492-0577

Email: HeatherGlenCSD@gmail.com

The Board of Director's represented the community on the Placer County MJHMP Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. District personnel were asked to contribute to the annex development by reviewing

and contributing to the capability assessment, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Table 17-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 17-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Gerry Labudde	Water	Disinfection Study	Potable Water Safety Oversight
Shane Burr	Water Treatment Plant	Water Treatment Plant Operator	Water Quality / Safety
Laura Rodarte	Placer County Water Agency	Strategic Affairs Manager	Ongoing Feasibility Study for Future District Operation
Katie Low	Fire Defense University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources	Statewide Coordinator	Burn Pile Workshop
Morgan Moore	CAL FIRE Fuel Break Project	Forestry Assistant, Nevada Yuba Placer Unit	Manage Fuel Break Work and Chipping Projects (2024–2025)
Samuel Rogers	CAL FIRE Washington Ridge	Administrative Captain	Work Crew to Cut and Burn Brush Piles
Rick Wood	California Special Districts Association	Special District Accounting Compliance	CSDA Membership / Guidance for General Accounting Compliance

17.2 Community Profile

The Heather Glen CSD is a special district in Placer County that provides essential services like water, sewer, and fire suppression to a specific area. It is a governing body formed by residents to ensure their basic needs are met and is responsible for maintaining infrastructure such as water treatment plants, sewer systems, and roads

17.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the Heather Glen CSD completed the following specific activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the people and stakeholders the District serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

17.3.1 Outreach Activities

Heather Glen CSD conducted both virtual and in-person outreach to promote the MJHMP planning process to the public. The public was invited to participate in the planning process by responding to the public survey, attending a virtual Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, attending an in-person meeting, and reviewing the draft plan.

17.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

The District relies on Public Meetings to inform residents on actions to mitigate District hazards. Feedback comes in the form of public comments by either letter writing or email communications or time at the podium during Regular Meetings of agendized matters.

Community members expressed the greatest concern about costs in the form of fees currently invoiced as the majority are managing financially on a fixed income. The District has an at risk population as many are over 70 and some are not ambulatory without assistance.

17.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the District invited stakeholders to participate in the planning process. The following organizations were invited to participate by attending a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, responding to the stakeholder survey, contributing information and expertise to the plan, and reviewing the draft plan.

17.4.1 Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities

These stakeholders implement projects to reduce the impact of natural hazards on the people, buildings, economy, and environment of Placer County.

- CAL FIRE
- Placer County Office of Emergency Services
- Placer County Water Agency

17.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These stakeholders have their own jurisdictions with the authority to regulate their own zoning and planning.

- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency
- Washington Ridge CC

17.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are neighboring communities located in or around the District.

- Colfax-Todd's Valley Consolidated Tribe
- Placer County Board of Supervisors District 5

17.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around the District.

- California Special Districts Association
- Pacific Gas and Electric

17.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These stakeholders are nonprofit and community-based organizations that provide services in and around the District.

- Sierra Nevada Alliance
- Weimar Institute

17.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment and Integration

Heather Glen CSD performed an inventory and analysis of existing capabilities, plans, programs, and policies that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume 1 describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Planning and regulatory capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative capabilities
- Technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to succeed in reducing long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration. Development of an updated mitigation strategy provided an opportunity for Heather Glen CSD to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing District procedures.

As a special district, Heather Glen CSD lacks some of the regulatory capabilities that are available to municipalities. Specifically, the District has no authority over building codes, land use, development, or permitting. Construction and development in the District are subject to the building codes, land use regulations, and development standards of the municipality or County where they occur. The District also is not eligible for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Therefore,

assessments of capabilities associated with buildings, development and floodplain management and insurance are omitted from this annex.

The District's primary gaps are related to participation in state and federal mitigation programs and certifications. Addressing these gaps over the next five years could enhance hazard awareness, funding eligibility, technical guidance, and overall community resilience, particularly for flood and wildfire hazards. These efforts are important given the District serves a 55+ community with limited mobility and specific infrastructure needs for water, sewer, and roads.

The full list of capabilities assessed is available in Appendix B. Capabilities that the jurisdiction has available are described in the following sections.

17.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 17-2 summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the District.

Table 17-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Building Code, California Building Standards Code (Title 24) enforced by Placer County, 2023	Supports resilient construction for District-owned facilities and infrastructure (roads, water, sewer). Seismic, fire, and flood standards reduce hazard risks.	Cannot change County code, but CSD can implement stricter standards on District-owned facilities (e.g., elevated structures, fire-resistant materials).	Placer County Community Development Resource Agency – Building Division
Zoning / Land Use Code, Placer County Zoning Ordinance, 2022	Guides development and limits construction in hazard-prone areas near District infrastructure. Reduces wildfire, landslide, and flood risk.	Cannot modify County-wide zoning, but on District-owned parcels, CSD can restrict use, add defensible space, and site facilities outside hazard zones.	Placer County Community Development Resource Agency – Planning Services Division
Subdivision Code, Placer County Subdivision Ordinance, 2022	Affects lot layout, road design, and easements near District land; influences evacuation and utility access.	On District land, CSD can control internal subdivision, easements, and access roads for hazard mitigation.	Placer County Community Development Resource Agency – Engineering and Surveying Division
Site Review Code, Placer County Design/Site Review Requirements, 2021	Site review controls grading, drainage, and vegetation near District facilities, supporting wildfire and erosion mitigation.	On District land, CSD can implement site-specific grading, defensible space, and drainage improvements exceeding County minimums.	Placer County Community Development Resource Agency

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Stormwater Management Code or Program, Placer County Stormwater Management Manual / NPDES Program, 2023	Reduces flooding risks to District roads, culverts, and sewer infrastructure.	On District land, CSD can install retention basins, swales, or pervious surfaces to improve stormwater management.	Placer County Public Works – Stormwater Division
Erosion/Sediment Control Program, Placer County Grading Ordinance, 2022	Minimizes soil erosion that could damage roads and water/sewer systems on District land.	On District parcels, CSD can add erosion barriers, revegetation, and drainage structures.	Placer County Public Works – Grading/Permitting
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code, County Emergency and Recovery Ordinances, 2020	Provides standards for rebuilding after wildfire, storm, or flood events that affect District infrastructure.	CSD can prioritize reconstruction and resilient upgrades on its own parcels, including water and sewer systems.	Placer County Office of Emergency Services
Real Estate Disclosure, California Natural Hazard Disclosure Statute, Current	Ensures residents and buyers are informed about wildfire, flood, and geologic hazards near District-owned parcels.	CSD can provide supplemental hazard maps and guidance for residents in the 55+ community.	California Department of Real Estate
Growth Management Ordinance, Placer County Growth Management Ordinance, 2020	Limits high-density development in hazard-prone areas near District infrastructure.	CSD can restrict development on District parcels to minimize hazard exposure.	Placer County Planning / Heather Glen CSD Board of Directors
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s), Placer County Environmental Review & Protection Ordinances, 2021	Protects wetlands, streams, and habitats that provide natural hazard mitigation benefits.	On District land, CSD can enhance drainage, wetland buffers, and vegetation management to reduce flood, landslide, and erosion risks.	Placer County Environmental Review / Heather Glen Community Services Operations team
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, Placer County Floodplain Management Ordinance, 2021	Reduces flood risk to roads, culverts, and sewer infrastructure in District land.	CSD can install localized flood protection measures (berms, culverts, drainage improvements).	Placer County Public Works – Floodplain Management
Wellhead Protection, California Water Code – Source Water Protection Requirements, Ongoing	Protects water supply infrastructure on District-owned parcels from contamination and hazards.	CSD can enhance protection zones and implement monitoring, fencing, or access control.	Heather Glen CSD – Water Committee
Emergency Management Ordinance, Placer County Emergency Operations Ordinance, 2019	Establishes emergency roles and coordination for wildfire, flood, and evacuation affecting CSD infrastructure.	CSD can develop site-specific emergency response plans, including evacuation routes, staging areas, and water backup on District land.	Placer County Office of Emergency Services / Heather Glen CSD Board of Directors
Climate Change Ordinance, Placer County Climate Action Plan / Ordinances, 2022	Encourages resilient infrastructure (water, roads, sewer) that withstands wildfire, drought, and storm hazards.	On District land, CSD can implement green infrastructure, drought-resistant landscaping, and energy-efficient backup systems.	Placer County Sustainability Program / Heather Glen Community Services Operations team

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Open Space and Conservation Program, Placer County Open Space and Conservation Program, 2021	Preserves natural buffers, reducing wildfire, flood, and landslide risk near District facilities.	CSD can create conservation or defensible space zones on District parcels, protecting roads, water, and sewer lines.	Placer County Open Space Division / Heather Glen CSD Board of Directors
Other Code, Ordinance, or Regulation Related to Natural Hazards, California Water Code; California Public Utilities Code (CSD authority), Ongoing	Provides statutory authority for water, sewer, and road services. Supports hazard mitigation planning and emergency operations.	CSD can update internal policies and procedures for hazard mitigation on District land.	Heather Glen CSD Board of Directors
California Water Code January 1, 2023	The California Water Code establishes regulations applied to water resources and water service providers in California. Hazard mitigation is addressed in Division 3 (Dams and Reservoirs), Division 5 (Flood Control), Division 6 (Conservation, Development, and Utilization of State Water Resources), and Division 28 (Wildfire Prevention and Recovery Act of 2019).	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	California Department of Water Resources

17.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 17-3 summarizes the plans currently in place.

As a first-time participant in the MJHMP, the District plans are not currently integrated with the MJHMP. As these local plans are updated, information from the approved MJHMP, such as risk assessments, vulnerability data, and prioritized projects can be incorporated to maintain consistency and reinforce long-term resilience goals. The departments noted as responsible in the table below will be responsible for integrating data, information, goals, and actions from the MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

Table 17-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Comprehensive/ Master Plan, Placer County General Plan, 2022	Identifies hazard areas (wildfire, flood, geologic) near District facilities; guides land use and infrastructure siting for safe development.	CSD can integrate **District-specific hazard data** and evacuation routes into internal plans, and prioritize infrastructure siting to avoid hazard zones.	Placer County Community Development Resource Agency / Heather Glen CSD Board
Capital Improvement Plan or Program, Heather Glen CSD CIP, 2023	Prioritizes funding for water, sewer, and road improvements while avoiding high-risk hazard areas; aligns improvements with hazard mitigation goals.	Expand by including **dedicated funding for hazard mitigation projects**, such as culvert upgrades, backup water systems, and road evacuation improvements.	Heather Glen CSD Board / Operations team
Disaster Debris Management Plan, N/A	Purpose Placer County chipping program to remove all trees/ tree branches less than 12” from individual residential properties. Larger trees / cuts may be chipped by CalFire or voluntarily offered to local residents for firewood. PG&E may collect under wood management department if tree was within a 100 feet of a power line.	CSD can develop a **local debris management plan** for District roads, water, and sewer facilities to reduce post-disaster cleanup delays.	Heather Glen CSD Board / Operations team
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan, Placer County Floodplain Management Ordinance, 2021	Controls development near streams and flood-prone areas affecting District roads and facilities; reduces downstream flood risk.	CSD can implement **localized flood control measures** on District parcels, including retention basins and drainage upgrades.	Placer County Public Works – Floodplain Management / Heather Glen Community Services Operations team
Stormwater Management Plan, Placer County Stormwater Management Manual, 2023	Addresses runoff management, reducing flooding risk to District roads and sewer infrastructure.	Expand by installing **green stormwater infrastructure** and improved drainage on District parcels.	Placer County Public Works – Stormwater / Heather Glen Community Services Operations team
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, N/A	District has a street drainage system that collects run off from all roads and direct it a small, designated flood plain area. Water infiltrates into ground and recharges valley groundwater below. Sediment has never been a concern.	Develop site-specific **pollution prevention and sediment control measures** on District parcels near waterways.	Heather Glen CSD Board / Operations team
Land Use Plan, Placer County General Plan 2022	Guides development to avoid hazard areas; limits expansion in high-risk wildfire, flood, and landslide zones.	On District parcels, CSD can **control future land use**, preventing placement of critical infrastructure in hazard areas.	Placer County Community Development Resource Agency / Heather Glen Community Services Board of Directors

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Open Space Plan, Placer County Open Space and Conservation Program, 2021	Maintains natural buffers and defensible space around District facilities; reduces wildfire and landslide risk.	Expand by **designating District-owned land as conservation/open space zones** for additional hazard mitigation.	Placer County Open Space Division / Heather Glen Community Services Board of Directors
Urban Water Management Plan, Heather Glen CSD UWMP, 2022	Guides water resource planning with consideration for drought and emergency supply reliability for District residents.	Expand by incorporating **emergency water backup, drought-resistant measures, and emergency delivery plans**.	Heather Glen CSD – Water Operations team
Habitat Conservation Plan, N/A	Wildfire Defense perimeter protects eastern boundary from swift wildfire advancement and allows for natural grasses/vegetation to grow to create good understory for thriving beneficial habitats.	Develop small-scale **ecological buffers** on District land to protect infrastructure and reduce hazard impact.	Heather Glen CSD Operations team
Economic Development Plan/CEDS, N/A	Infrastructure project in future may include fiber broadband availability to lessen exposure to cell tower variables during emergency events (VOIP phone) and for remote business purposes.	Could include hazard mitigation incentives or resilience funding for District residents and infrastructure.	Heather Glen CSD Board
Community Wildfire Protection Plan, Placer County CWPP, 2022	Identifies high wildfire risk areas in and near District land; includes vegetation management, defensible space, and evacuation strategies.	Expand by **creating District-specific wildfire mitigation measures** for roads, water, and sewer infrastructure within the 55+ community.	Placer County Fire Department / Heather Glen Community Services Operations team
Community Forest Management Plan, N/A	Leaning trees which are considered a risk to fall are identified annually. Owners are notified. Fire Defense Committee assesses annually summer projects which will add to prior years efforts to continue to remove fuel loads/ ladder fuels around the perimeter of the District. Code Enforcement (Placer County) inspects each property to notice residents of fire resilience measures based on observations.	CSD could **implement small-scale tree management** on parcels to reduce wildfire fuel and maintain road access.	Placer County Code Enforcement / Heather Glen CSD Operations team
Transportation Plan, Placer County Regional Transportation Plan, 2021	Supports evacuation route planning and road maintenance for District roads, reducing risk to residents.	Expand by **designating additional evacuation routes** and improving road resiliency for hazard events.	Placer County Public Works / Heather Glen Community Services Board of Directors
Climate Action/ Resiliency/Sustainability Plan, Placer County Climate Action Plan, 2022	Promotes resilient infrastructure and energy-efficient water/sewer systems; considers wildfire, flood, and drought hazards.	CSD can implement **climate-resilient upgrades** on District facilities, such as solar-powered backup water systems.	Placer County Sustainability Program / Heather Glen CSD Operations team
Other Community Plan	Created a designated evacuation route that is identified with signage. Streetlights illuminate roads at dark.	CSD could **develop a local neighborhood plan** focusing on evacuation, roads, and utility resilience for 55+ residents.	Heather Glen CSD Board of Directors

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Emergency Operations Plan, Placer County Operational Area EOP, 2019	Provides short-term response and long-term recovery framework; includes evacuation, sheltering, and communication relevant to District services.	Expand by integrating **District-specific evacuation routes, emergency water/sewer contingencies, and senior-focused response plans**.	Placer County Office of Emergency Services / Heather Glen CSD Board of Directors
Public Health Plan, Placer County Public Health Plan, 2022	Addresses impacts of natural hazards on senior populations; ensures continuity of water/sewer services during emergencies.	Expand by creating **District-specific public health guidelines** for the 55+ community during hazards (water outages, wildfire smoke).	Placer County Public Health / Heather Glen CSD Board of Directors

17.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Heather Glen CSD is a special district located in Placer County. The District is subject to the Placer County and State of California building codes and land use regulations. The District does not permit or regulate development. Development permits within the District's jurisdiction are issued through Placer County.

17.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 17-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 17-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Public Works/Highway Department	Integration: District staff maintain **roads, stormwater drainage, and access routes**, reducing hazard impacts. Expansion: Increase **resilience measures** such as road hardening, landslide mitigation, and improved drainage. Improvement: Include **evacuation route signage and maintenance plans**.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Integration: District staff maintain stormwater drains, road shoulders, and trees, reducing flood and wildfire hazards. Expansion: Implement a formal maintenance schedule prioritizing high-risk areas and evacuation routes.
Mutual aid agreements	Integration: District participates in **mutual aid for emergency water/sewer repairs** and wildfire response. Expansion: Update agreements to include **shared resources for evacuation support** and debris removal.
Emergency Generator Operations	Integration: Staff operate the **emergency generator** to maintain water supply during power outages. Expansion: Include **routine testing, training, and backup fuel storage** to improve readiness.

17.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 17-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 17-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Integration: Contractors maintain water, sewer, and road infrastructure to reduce hazard risk. Expansion: Engage consultants for hazard-resistant upgrades (e.g., floodproofing, landslide stabilization).
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	Integration: Contractors perform stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, and road improvements that reduce hazard impacts. Expansion: Hire specialized consultants for flood, landslide, or wildfire mitigation projects.

17.5.6 Fiscal Capability

Table 17-6 summarizes financial resources available to Heather Glen CSD.

Table 17-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Capital improvements project funding	Integration: District budget allocates funds for water, sewer, and road maintenance, which reduces hazard risks like flooding and infrastructure failure. Expansion: Future budgets could prioritize hazard-resistant upgrades and mitigation projects identified in the Hazard Mitigation Plan.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Integration: District can only fund specific infrastructure projects as voted on by the Board of Directors. Expansion: Tax revenues could be earmarked for **hazard mitigation, evacuation route improvements, or wildfire risk reduction**.
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Integration: Fees provide steady funding for operations and infrastructure maintenance. Expansion: Fee revenue could be used to **upgrade infrastructure for hazard resilience**, e.g., backup water systems or sewer line improvements.
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas	Integration: District can direct maintenance and capital spending to avoid exacerbating hazard risks. Expansion: Policies could explicitly **prioritize hazard avoidance for road, water, and sewer projects**.
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Integration: District can apply for **FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Grants, California Office of Emergency Services grants, or other state/federal resilience programs** to fund projects like generator backup, road reinforcement, and evacuation improvements. Expansion: Increase **grant-writing capacity** and track eligible programs annually.

17.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 17-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Heather Glen CSD.

Table 17-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Integration: District personnel can update the website with hazard mitigation information, emergency notices, and preparedness tips. Expansion: Develop dedicated hazard mitigation pages with resources and links to FEMA and California OES guidance.
Community newsletter	Integration: District newsletter provides a channel for informing residents about water system updates, road maintenance, and safety notices. Newsletter being reworked and relaunched soon. Expansion: Include hazard mitigation updates, seasonal preparedness tips, and evacuation route changes.

Outreach Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Local news	Integration: Local newspapers or online news outlets can share information about hazard mitigation projects and emergency alerts. Expansion: Collaborate with local media to regularly publish hazard preparedness and mitigation efforts.
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved communities	Integration: Community associations for the 55+ population help disseminate **hazard alerts and emergency information**. Expansion: Work with local senior services and nonprofit organizations to **broaden outreach on evacuation, water safety, and wildfire risk**.
Does the jurisdiction have any public outreach mechanisms / programs in place to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events?	Integration: Current outreach includes **community meetings, email/phone trees, and word-of-mouth within senior community**. **Newsletter notices coming soon.** Expansion: Could **formalize outreach, create multilingual materials, and conduct preparedness workshops** for all residents.

17.5.8 Community Classifications

As a special district, Heather Glen CSD does not participate in any community classifications related to mitigation.

17.5.9 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 17-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the District’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction has the capability to effectively respond, plans or policies that exceed minimum requirements, and deployable resources that decrease vulnerability.
- Moderate adaptive capacity means minimum requirements are in place, capabilities are moderate, mitigation measures are identified but not implemented widely, and the jurisdiction can recover but needs outside resources.
- Weak adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction does not have the capability to effectively respond, which leads to an increase in vulnerability. Examples include weak, outdated, or inconsistent plans, policies, codes, or ordinances, no redundancies, limited to no deployable resources, and limited capabilities to respond.

Table 17-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Drought and Water Shortage	Weak

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Earthquake	Weak
Flood	Weak
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Moderate
Heavy Rains and Storms	Moderate
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Wildfire	Moderate

17.6 National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

Heather Glen Community Services is a special district for Placer County. The District does not participate in the NFIP directly. Therefore, all structures located within the District's jurisdiction were included in the Placer County assessment of NFIP-insured structures with repetitive loss. This information can be found in the annex for Placer County.

17.7 Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The hazard profiles in Volume 1 provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Heather Glen CSD's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

17.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 17-1 and Figure 17-2. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which Heather Glen CSD has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 17-1. Landslide Hazard Area

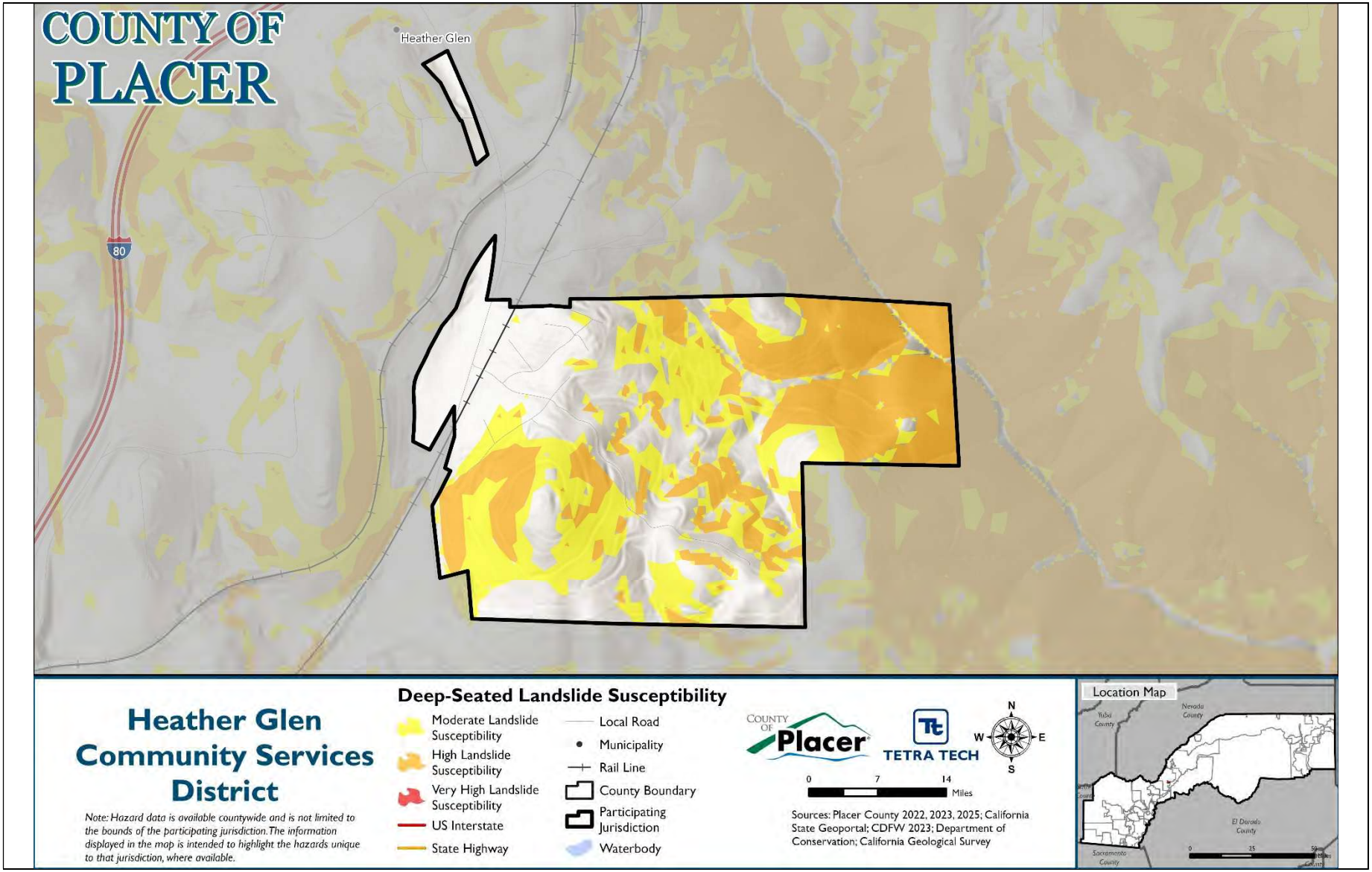
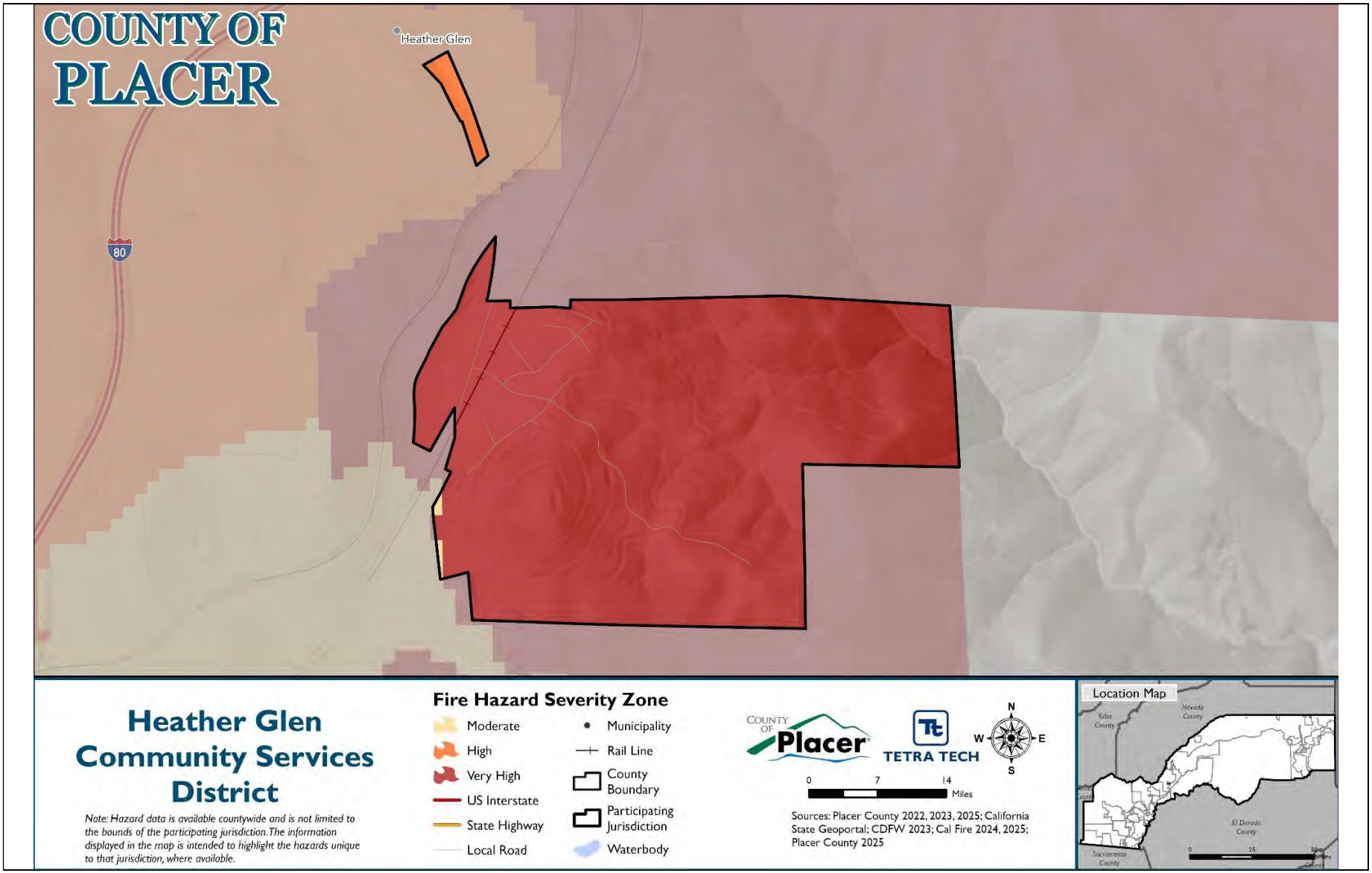


Figure 17-2. Wildfire Hazard Area



17.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 17-9 provides details on loss and damage in Heather Glen CSD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 17-9. Hazard Event History in Heather Glen CSD

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	Flood, High Wind	A strong and very wet atmospheric storm brought extended periods of moderate to heavy rain and periods of strong winds to much of the region, along with heavy high-elevation snow. Precipitation totals were around 1-3 inches for the Central Valley, 3-6 inches in the foothills, and 5-8 inches of liquid equivalent in the mountains. Heavy snow disrupted mountain travel, with multiple spinouts causing I-80 to be shut down for 18 hours. Highway 50 was closed in El Dorado County due to a combination of flooding and snow. High winds gusting 50-65 mph in the Central Valley caused large numbers of trees to fall, bringing widespread power failures across the area, with hundreds of thousands of customers impacted. Many local roads were closed to downed trees blocking them. Trees were also reported to have fallen on homes and automobiles. CHP reported a mudslide through a house and a tree down on SR49 and SR 193 in Placerville. The Placerville Airport reported gusts up to 47 mph. A large tree was reported down at McCourtney Rd. in Lincoln at 11:22 PST. Lincoln Airport measured a gust of 44 mph at 5:35 PST.	The storm started on 12/27. Downed tree limbs caused residential damage. District assets and services not impacted.
February 26, 2023	February 28, 2023	Heavy Snow	A major winter storm brought heavy mountain and low elevation snow with blizzard conditions in the Sierra, where 5 to 7 feet of storm total snow was reported, with locally higher amounts. Significant power outages, school closures, and road closures were observed. 1 fatality occurred from a collapsed porch due to heavy snow loading. Lower elevations observed widespread rain, gusty winds, and isolated thunderstorms. CoCoRaHS reported heavy storm total snow amounts, with 29.4 inches near Nevada City, 15.6 inches near Volcano, 10.4 inches near Camino, 26.3 inches near Grass Valley, and5 inches in Placerville. An 80 year old woman was killed when the porch of a house collapsed in Foresthill under the weight of snow, with about 4 feet of snow reported on the ground by Foresthill spotter. Widespread power outages were reported with multiple schools closed. Broadcast media reported the roof collapse of a church in Foresthill due to snow load, with no injuries reported.	Downed trees causing power outage and property damage. Asset damage - tree down on water treatment plant fence The district continued to provide water service via a generator. Additional costs - generator maintenance required after run hours. Residents without power and heating, causing many to find other living situations until power was restored by PG&E.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
March 4, 2023	March 7, 2023	Winter Weather	A powerful, cold storm system with heavy snow and gusty winds sometimes brought dangerous driving with whiteout conditions. Snow amounts of 3 to 5 feet were reported in the mountains. Heavy snow fell down into the foothills impacting travel. Numerous schools were closed or had delays due to the snow. Gusty winds of 40-50 mph were recorded across the area, with gusts locally higher in the high elevations of the northern Sierra. The winds and low snow combined to cause dangerous travel conditions with an extended closure of Interstate 80. Accumulating snow fell into the Motherlode foothills. CoCoRaHS snowfall reports included 3.0 inches at Grass Valley 2.7 SW, and 2.5 inches at Sonora 3.4E, 3.5 inches at Volcano 3.2N and 5.8 inches of snow at Camino 1.2 N. Schools and businesses were reported closed. Numerous power outages were reported, including continued outages from previous storms. Several storage units collapsed in Grass Valley due to heavy snow load. No injuries reported.	This storm was a continuation of the previous. Water service continued to be provided via the generator while power service waited to be restored by PG&E.

17.7.3 Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume 1. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions.

Heather Glen CSD reviewed the preliminary hazard ranking calculated as described in Volume 1 to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the District indicated the following concerns and vulnerabilities relevant to a local ranking of the identified hazards:

- Failure of the District 100,000 gallon water tank to hold potable water supply due to damage of structural integrity could result in a debris flow downhill to Hotchkiss Road
- The District is dependent on Placer County Water Agency for raw water supply
- Canyon topography generates extreme winds. The District has many tall trees that are old and leaning, making them vulnerable to high winds.
- The combination of topographic variation and tall trees generates high risk for ember casting and fire movement in the District during a wind event.

Table 17-10 shows Heather Glen CSD's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high or medium risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with a low ranking are not considered to be hazards of local concern for the District. The assessment of vulnerability and potential impacts in the section below focuses on the

hazards of local concern. Mitigation actions also target those hazards, though some of the identified actions additionally provide potential risk-reduction benefits for lower-ranked hazards.

Table 17-10. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Low
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	Low
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Low
Freeze and Snow	Low
Heavy Rains and Storms	Low
High Winds and Tornadoes	High
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Moderate
Wildfire	High

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

17.7.4 Vulnerability Assessment

Table 17-11 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for Heather Glen CSD. These issues were identified based on local knowledge, the hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, current capabilities, and the assessments of hazard vulnerability and potential impacts described in detail in Volume 1. Addressing these issues is an important community priority for the District, and the mitigation strategy has been developed to incorporate, where feasible, actions that would help to resolve one or more of these issues.

Table 17-11. Hazard Issues

Specific Problem Mitigated	Hazards Addressed
Dry brush is growing in close proximity 100,000 gallon water tank, a critical asset for the District.	Wildfire
Although the District already has a backup generator, aging components, limited protective housing, and insufficient maintenance documentation increase the risk of generator malfunction during emergencies. Ensuring the generator remains reliable is essential for maintaining uninterrupted water service for firefighting, resident needs, and critical system pressure during wildfire, storm events, or Public Safety Power Shutoffs.	Drought and Water Shortage, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
The District's current emergency procedures are outdated and do not fully align with present-day hazards, infrastructure conditions, or interagency emergency response practices. Improved guidance is needed to ensure rapid response, protect critical water systems, and reduce service interruptions during disasters.	Earthquake, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms, Wildfire, High Winds and Tornadoes
The District serves a predominantly 55+ community, many of whom may have mobility limitations, limited digital-access skills, or difficulty receiving emergency alerts. Tailored communication is essential to ensure timely evacuation and reduce life-safety risks.	Wildfire, High Winds and Tornadoes, Heavy Rains and Storms
There are tall, dense trees and brush less than 100 feet from homes in the District.	Wildfire

Specific Problem Mitigated	Hazards Addressed
The District has existing evacuation routes; however, wildfire modeling, road constraints, and increased emergency activity indicate the need for more than one way out of the neighborhood under varying hazard conditions. Limited routes can become congested or unavailable due to fallen trees, flooding, landslides, or smoke conditions. Adding more evacuation routes increases redundancy and ensures that older adults have more accessible, safer pathways to exit during emergencies.	Wildfire, Heavy Rains and Storms, Landslides, Flood, High Winds and Tornadoes
District facilities and access routes are vulnerable to fast-moving wildfires due to dense vegetation and accumulation of hazardous fuels. Damage to district water infrastructure would severely impair firefighting capabilities, threaten public safety, and reduce system reliability during emergency events. Regular vegetation management is necessary to decrease wildfire risk and ensure accessibility for emergency personnel.	Wildfire

17.7.5 Potential Hazard Impacts

Based on the above jurisdiction-specific information, Table 17-12 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on Heather Glen CSD (hazards identified as medium or high risk in Table 17-10). Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

Table 17-12. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
High Winds and Tornadoes	Strong winds can cause power outages, damage electrical components, and disrupt water system operations. Past events have resulted in surge suppressor failures, pump faults, and even small electrical fires, highlighting the vulnerability of critical infrastructure during severe wind events.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Landslides or debris flows can block primary access routes, isolate neighborhoods, and delay emergency response. These events may damage District infrastructure, such as water systems and service roads, disrupting essential services and increasing safety risks for residents.
Wildfire	The entire District is located in the very high Fire Hazard Severity Zone. Wildfires pose a significant threat to District facilities and critical assets, including water storage and pumping systems needed for firefighting and community supply. Dense vegetation and hazardous fuels near infrastructure increase the risk of damage, service interruptions, and evacuation challenges. Smoke exposure and limited evacuation routes further heighten life-safety concerns for residents, particularly older adults.

17.7.6 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

Although Heather Glen CSD did not participate in the previous planning cycle, changing conditions are consistent with those identified in Chapter 2 Placer County.

17.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous MJHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

17.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

Although Heather Glen CSD did not participate in the previous planning cycle, its priorities have remained consistent. The District continues to emphasize resilient water infrastructure to support its whole community, including the 55+ population.

17.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Heather Glen CSD did not participate in the 2021 LHMP, there are no previously identified mitigation actions to report on in this update. Accordingly, this plan focuses solely on newly developed actions based on current assessments of hazards, vulnerabilities, and community needs.

17.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Heather Glen CSD has completed or made significant progress on the following other mitigation efforts since the last LHMP:

- The District maintains exterior and interior of water tank surfaces to include patching and wood replacement when needed as well as oil treatment by a qualified contractor to prevent ignition.
- The District assesses fire risk annually and mitigates fire hazard proximity by removing all brush and tall trees within a 100’ distance of the fenced water tank perimeter.
- District roads are terraced to divert any water or debris from moving in the direction of any residence.
- The District identifies tall and dead trees and removes them when possible.
- The District provides notice to residents annually of trees that are a considered a risk of falling or creating a hazard on their property.
- The District maintains an emergency phone tree to communicate with District residents during a wind event and performs welfare checks if needed.

  The District participates in annual assessments by CAL FIRE to generate plans to remove dense growth around the District perimeters. This is an ongoing process for wildfire defense.
- The District added signage to a designated emergency access route.

17.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

Heather Glen CSD is a very small water utility district and does not have the capacity to design an all-hazards mitigation program. The District chose seven targeted projects that will enhance the overall resilience of their water infrastructure and community to their hazards of greatest concern.

The District did not include actions for avalanche or dam and levee failure. Heather Glen CSD is located entirely outside of the avalanche and dam and levee failure hazard areas and there is no history of avalanches, dam failure, or levee failure occurring within the District boundaries.

17.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that Heather Glen CSD would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards. Table 17-13 indicates the range of categories represented by the proposed mitigation actions, as well as the hazards addressed. The FEMA mitigation action categories indicated in the table are described in the mitigation strategy chapter of Volume 1.

Table 17-13. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	-	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	-	-	-	-
Drought and Water Shortage	-	X	-	-
Earthquake	X	-	-	-
Flood	X	-	-	-
Freeze and Snow	-	X	-	X
Heavy Rains and Storms	X	X	-	X
High Winds and Tornadoes	X	X	-	X
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	-	X	-	-
Wildfire	X	X	X	X

LPR = Local Plans and Regulations
SIP = Structure and Infrastructure Project
NSP = Natural Systems Protection
EAP = Education and Awareness Programs

Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP describes each of the mitigation action categories.

Volume 1 identifies four evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric score is assigned for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 17-14 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP update.

Table 17-14. Summary of Prioritization of Actions

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
HGCSD-01	District Asset Protection	3	1-5 Years	High	Low	8.75	High
HGCSD-02	Backup Generator Resilience	4	1-5 Years	High	Medium	8	High
HGCSD-03	Emergency Response Manual Update	3	1-5 Years	Medium	Low	7.75	Medium
HGCSD-04	Senior Emergency Communication Program	3	1-5 Years	Medium	Low	7.75	Medium
HGCSD-05	Senior Wildfire Perimeter Defense	3	1-5 Years	High	Medium	7.75	Medium
HGCSD-06	Evacuation Route Expansion Project	4	1-10 Years	High	Medium	7	Medium
HGCSD-07	Critical Facility Fuel Reduction	3	1-10 Years	High	Medium	6.75	Medium

Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP provides the methodology and formula for prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (>6 and <8), High (8-11).

17.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 17-15 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The actions are dependent upon available funding and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in District priorities.

Table 17-15. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
HGCSD-01	District Asset Protection	The Heather Glen CSD will develop a Water Tank Protection Strategy	Wildfire	Heather Glen CSD – Road Committee and Fire Committee	Washington Ridge - CAL FIRE	General Fund, District Personnel Time, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Wildfire Prevention Grants
HGCSD-02	Backup Generator Resilience	The Heather Glen CSD will perform upgrades and resilience improvements to the existing emergency backup generator system at the primary well site and water treatment facility. Steps include conducting a load-capacity assessment, replacing aging transfer switches, installing weather-protective housing, improving fuel-storage protection, and implementing a preventive maintenance schedule. This action will ensure that the existing generator continues to operate reliably during extended outages and high-risk wildfire or storm conditions. It will be achieved through contracted electrical services, procurement of upgraded components, and ongoing testing by District personnel.	Drought and Water Shortage, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Wildfire	Heather Glen CSD - Water Committee	Placer County Office of Emergency Services, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Placer County Water Agency, Norris Electric	General Fund, District Personnel Time, Federal Emergency Management Agency Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Community Development Block Grant – Mitigation Program

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
HGCSD-03	Emergency Response Manual Update	The Heather Glen CSD will develop an updated Water System Emergency Response and Hazard Mitigation Operations Manual to guide District personnel during earthquakes, floods, wildfires, and extended outages. Steps include reviewing system vulnerabilities, conducting stakeholder workshops, creating updated response and operational protocols, integrating mutual-aid procedures, and training District personnel. This action will enhance internal preparedness, standardize response actions, and improve coordination during emergencies. It will be achieved through consultant facilitation, District personnel input, and coordination with regional emergency agencies.	Earthquake, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms, Wildfire, High Winds and Tornadoes	Heather Glen CSD – Administration	Placer County Office of Emergency Services, Placer County Sheriff's Office, CAL FIRE Nevada-Yuba-Placer Unit	General Fund, District Personnel Time, Federal Emergency Management Agency Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Grant Program
HGCSD-04	Senior Emergency Communication Program	The Heather Glen CSD will develop an emergency preparedness and evacuation communication program specifically for older adult residents. Steps include creating printed evacuation guides, conducting door-to-door outreach, establishing a resident check-in registry, holding seasonal preparedness meetings, and developing a phone-tree notification system. This action will ensure that all residents—including those with mobility challenges—receive tailored, clear, and accessible information before and during wildfire emergencies. It will be achieved through District personnel coordination and collaboration with local fire agencies.	Wildfire, High Winds and Tornadoes, Heavy Rains and Storms, Freeze and Snow	Heather Glen CSD – Administration	CAL FIRE Nevada-Yuba-Placer Unit, Placer County Office of Emergency Services, Placer County Sheriff's Office	General Fund, District Personnel Time, California Fire Safe Council Grants
HGCSD-05	Senior Wildfire Perimeter Defense	The Heather Glen CSD will develop a Fire Defense Perimeter to create defensible space around homes.	Wildfire	Heather Glen CSD – Fire Committee	CAL FIRE Nevada-Yuba-Placer	General Fund, District Personnel Time, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Wildfire Prevention Grants

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
HGCSD-06	Evacuation Route Expansion Project	The Heather Glen CSD will expand its network of official evacuation routes by identifying additional safe pathways, evaluating alternate egress options, and improving secondary roads that may serve as backup evacuation corridors. Steps include assessing current evacuation capacity, identifying gaps, conducting road safety evaluations, coordinating with fire and law enforcement to select additional routes, upgrading those routes where needed (clearing vegetation, improving signage, addressing bottlenecks), and updating evacuation maps. The action will increase evacuation capacity and redundancy for residents, especially the 55+ population that may require more time or multiple routing options. This action will be achieved through engineering review, agency coordination, roadway improvements, and public outreach.	Wildfire, Heavy Rains and Storms, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, Flood, High Winds and Tornadoes	Heather Glen CSD – Road Committee and Fire Committee	Placer County Office of Emergency Services, Placer County Public Works, CAL FIRE Nevada-Yuba-Placer Unit, Placer County Sheriff's Office	General Fund, District Personnel Time, Federal Emergency Management Agency Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, California Fire Safe Council Grants, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Program
HGCSD-07	Critical Facility Fuel Reduction	The Heather Glen CSD will reduce hazardous vegetation around district facilities, water tanks, pump stations, and access roads through annual defensible-space clearing. Steps include conducting a vegetation assessment, contracting a fuels-reduction crew, removing ladder fuels, clearing brush within required defensible-space zones, and ensuring debris disposal compliance. This action will reduce wildfire exposure to essential infrastructure and improve emergency access. It will be achieved through scheduled annual fuel-reduction work coordinated with CAL FIRE guidance.	Wildfire	Heather Glen CSD – Road Committee and Fire Committee	CAL FIRE Nevada-Yuba-Placer Unit, Placer County Office of Emergency Services, Local Vegetation Managemen t Contractors	General Fund, District Personnel Time, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Wildfire Prevention Grants

18. Nevada Irrigation District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist the Nevada Irrigation District (NID or the District) with reducing losses from future hazard events. This annex is not guidance of what to do when a disaster occurs; its focus is on actions that can be implemented prior to a disaster to reduce or eliminate damage to property and people. The annex presents a general overview of NID, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses the District's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

This annex is part of an MJHMP that was developed to meet plan participation requirements for all participating jurisdictions while accommodating their specific needs and limitations. Because some participating jurisdictions are small agencies with limited staff, the planning process included establishing a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and engaging a contract consultant to undertake certain elements of the plan update on behalf of all jurisdictions. These elements included outreach to stakeholders and the public, risk assessment for all Districtwide hazards of concern, initial ranking of hazard risks, updates of hazard mitigation goals and objectives, and establishment of procedures for implementing and maintaining the MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to NID as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume I and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

18.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

NID identified primary and alternate MJHMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many County departments. The NID Assistant General Manager represented the community on the Planning Partnership and supported the local planning process by securing input from persons with specific knowledge to enhance the plan. District personnel were asked to contribute to the annex development through conducting public and stakeholder outreach, reviewing and contributing to the capability and risk assessments, reporting on the status of previously identified actions, and participating in action identification and prioritization.

Primary Point of Contact: Greg Jones, Assistant General Manager

Address: 1036 West Main Street, Grass Valley, CA 95945

Phone Number: 530-273-6185

Email: jonesg@nidwater.com

Alternate Point of Contact: Chip Close, Director of Water Operations

Address: 1036 West Main Street, Grass Valley, CA 95945

Phone Number: 530-273-6185

Email: closec@nidwater.com

Table 18-1 summarizes District officials who participated in the development of the annex and in what capacity. Additional documentation of the District's planning activities through Planning Partnership meetings is included in Volume I.

Table 18-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Greg Jones	Administration	Asst. General Manager	Watershed / Supply / Plan Oversight
Chip Close	Water Operations	Director of Water Operations	Conveyance / Water Supply
Monica Reyes	Recreation	Director of Recreations	Recreation
Jennifer Hanson	Administration	General Manager	Plan Oversight

18.2 Community Profile

Formed in 1921, the NID is a diversified water resource agency that supplies over 28,000 homes, farms, and businesses in Nevada, Placer and Yuba Counties in the foothills of Northern California's Sierra Nevada Mountains. NID provides service in an expansive geographic area covering 287,000 acres that makes the District one of the largest in the State of California (NID 2024).

The District is organized primarily to supply water for irrigation, municipal, domestic, industrial, and hydroelectric purposes. The District owns land and/or has water rights over a considerable amount of area in the upper Sierra elevations, including approximately 44,600 acres of high mountain watershed in Nevada and Sierra Counties. NID collects water from the mountain snowpack and stores it in an extensive system of storage reservoirs. NID has seven upper elevation and three lower elevation reservoirs. Water flows to customers in the foothills through approximately 475 miles of raw water canals and approximately 400 miles of distribution pipeline. Along the path, NID utilizes water to generate clean hydroelectric energy and to provide public recreational opportunities at NIDs multiple reservoirs and campgrounds.

The highest elevation on NID mountain watershed is the peak of 8,373-foot English Mountain which rises east of Bowman Reservoir. The District's highest reservoir is French Lake at 6,835 feet. The District's lowest elevation water service is located about 100 miles to the southwest, at 150 feet above sea level, south of Lincoln in Placer County.

NID has precipitation records for Bowman Reservoir (elev. 5,650 ft.) dating back to 1929. The 69.2-inch annual average precipitation at Bowman compares to an annual average of 56 inches at 2,700 feet near Nevada City and 52 inches at 2,400 feet in Grass Valley.

18.3 Public Engagement

Volume I of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the NID completed the following specific activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the people

and stakeholders the District serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

18.3.1 Outreach Activities

NID conducted both virtual and in-person outreach to promote the MJHMP planning process to the public. The public was invited to participate in the planning process by responding to the public survey, attending a virtual Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, attending an in-person meeting, and reviewing the draft plan.

NID posted MJHMP information to their website, encouraging the public to take the hazard mitigation public survey or attend a meeting. In addition, the District posted MJHMP information on their public notice board. Evidence of these efforts are shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Error! Reference source not found.**.

18.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

No public feedback was received by the District related to hazard mitigation throughout the planning process.

Figure 18-1. Virtual Public Outreach Activities

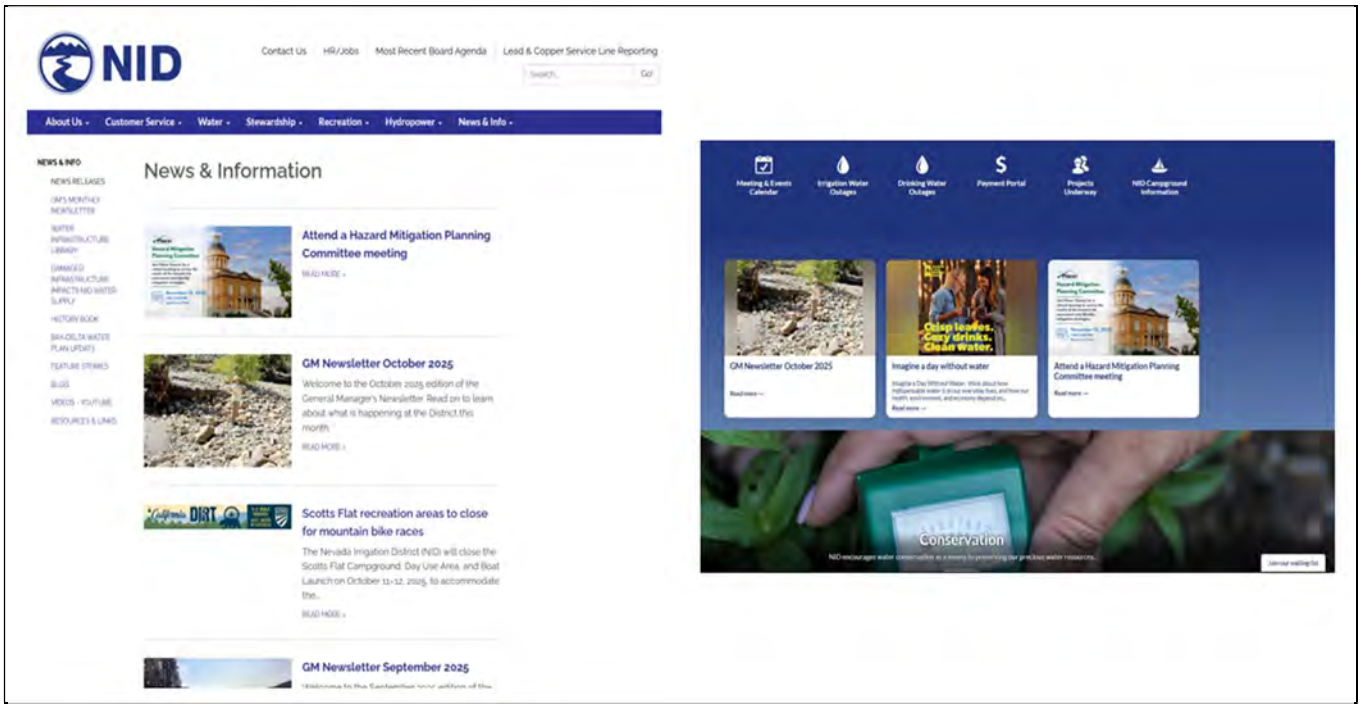


Figure 18-2. Additional Public Outreach Activities



18.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume I of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the District invited stakeholders to participate in the planning process. The following organizations were invited to participate by attending a Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, responding to the stakeholder survey, contributing information and expertise to the plan, and reviewing the draft plan.

18.4.1 Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities

These stakeholders implement projects to reduce the impact of natural hazards on the people, buildings, economy, and environment of Placer County.

- Nevada County Office of Emergency Services
- Town of Truckee

18.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These stakeholders have their own jurisdictions with the authority to regulate their own zoning and planning.

- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency
- Nevada County Planning Department

18.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are neighboring communities located in or around the District.

- Donner Summit Public Utility District
- Truckee Donner Public Utility District

18.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around the District.

- Tahoe Truckee Unified School District
- Truckee Chamber of Commerce

18.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These stakeholders are nonprofit and community-based organizations that provide services in and around the District.

- Sierra Nevada Alliance
- Tahoe Truckee Community Foundation
- The Nature Conservancy

18.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

NID performed an inventory and analysis of existing authorities, policies, programs and resources that enhance its ability to implement mitigation strategies. Volume I describes the components included in the capability assessment and their significance for hazard mitigation planning. The jurisdictional assessment for this annex includes analyses of the following:

- Regulatory capabilities
- Planning capabilities
- Development and permitting capabilities
- Administrative and technical capabilities
- Fiscal capabilities
- Education and outreach capabilities
- Classification under various community mitigation programs
- Adaptive capacity to withstand hazard events

For a community to reduce long-term risk, hazard mitigation must be integrated into day-to-day local government operations. As part of the hazard mitigation analysis, planning and policy documents were reviewed and each jurisdiction was surveyed to obtain a better understanding of their progress toward plan integration.

As a special district, NID lacks some of the regulatory capabilities that are available to municipalities. Specifically, the District has no authority over building codes, land use, development, or permitting. Construction and development in the District are subject to the building codes, land use regulations, and development standards of the District or municipality where they occur. The District also is not eligible for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Therefore, assessments of capabilities associated with buildings, development and floodplain management and insurance are omitted from this annex. The full list of capabilities assessed is available in Appendix B. Capabilities that the jurisdiction has available are described in the following sections.

18.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried its existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities. Table 18-2 summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the District.

18.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried its existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities. **Error! Reference source not found.** summarizes the plans currently in place.

The District's capital improvement program and water management plans are primarily concerned with resilient infrastructure that enables consistent delivery for customers and are not explicitly integrated with the MJHMP. These documents incorporate hazard-related policies and mitigation priorities related to heavy rainfall, drought, and flood. As the program is updated, information from the approved MJHMP, such as risk assessments, vulnerability data, and prioritized projects, can be incorporated to maintain consistency and reinforce long-term resilience goals. The departments noted as responsible in the table below will be responsible for integrating data, information, goals, and actions from the MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

Table 18-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
California Building Code Title 24, Part 2 January 1, 2026	The California Building Code contains general building design and construction requirements relating to fire and life safety, structural safety, and access compliance. Provides minimum standards to safeguard life or limb, health, property, and public welfare by regulating and controlling the design, construction, quality of materials, use and occupancy, location, and maintenance of all buildings and structures and certain equipment.	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	Placer County Building Department
Stormwater Management Code or Program	NID's Policy 6655 (Storm Water) identifies that storm water is an ongoing concern for the District because District facilities are not intended to operate as a storm water conveyance system. District facilities are vulnerable to storm water intrusion from both natural and manmade conveyance systems. District canals and the related facilities such as culverts are designed and constructed to accommodate District managed water supplies, plus some limited intrusion flow. These facilities are not designed to accommodate the additional capacity a full watershed contributes during a storm event.	Yes, the District will work to reduce and/or eliminate the discharge of storm water into existing facilities. The focus will be to divert storm water away from District facilities and allow storm water to remain in its natural channel and parent watershed. District will proactively pursue modification, mitigation, and remediation within the development planning process and other service related requests to require the management of storm water generated by projects to ensure that water is not directed, directly or indirectly, into District facilities.	Engineering
Erosion/Sediment Control Program	NID Policy 6655 (Privately Owned Culverts) identifies that poorly maintained culverts create various problems for District water deliveries such as capacity reduction caused by sediment, collapsing, or collapsed culverts which can substantially impact the District's ability to deliver water to its customers. Further, NID's Strategic Plan, Strategic Priority #1 – Long-Term Infrastructure and Water Supply Reliability through the long-term removal of sediment from NID reservoir systems.	Yes. The District will work with private property owners to ensure poorly maintained or failed culverts be upgraded. Further, the District will review the removal and mitigation of sediment in its reservoir systems.	Engineering
California Water Code January 1, 2023	The California Water Code establishes regulations applied to water resources and water service providers in California. Hazard mitigation is addressed in Division 3 (Dams and Reservoirs), Division 5 (Flood Control), Division 6 (Conservation, Development, and Utilization of State Water Resources), and Division 28 (Wildfire Prevention and Recovery Act of 2019).	The District does not have the authority to expand or improve state codes.	California Department of Water Resources

Table 18-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Urban Water Management Plan	The District supplies treated water within portions of the District's service area. Based on the number of connections and total volume delivered, NID is considered an urban retail water supplier. NID is required to update its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The core requirements for the UWMP include: • A description of the water service area. • A description of the existing and planned supply sources. • Estimates of past, present, and projected water use. • A description of water conservation Demand Management Measures (DMMs) • Inclusion of a 5-Year Drought Risk Assessment. • A description of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan/Conservation Program. Further, NID is required to update its Agricultural Water Management Plan (AWMP). AWMP addresses the District's water system and includes a description of the service area, water uses, water resources, and a comparison of water supply and water demands. Also described are the District's water supply reliability, water use efficiency information, and drought plan. The Plan presents NID's past data and current operations, rules, and regulations. The AWMP includes: • Description of agricultural water supplier and service area. • Information on quantity of water uses. • Description of quantity and quality of water supplies. • Analysis of water supply reliability. • Annual water budget. • Identification of water management objectives aimed at improving system efficiency • Inclusion of a Drought Plan for periods of limited water supplies.	Both UWMP and AWMP are updated every five years.	Water Operations
Capital Improvement Plan or Program	NID's Capital Improvement Plan provides a framework for prioritizing projects based on factors like safety, efficiency of operations, regulatory considerations, economic benefit, and urgency. Coordinating long-term needs with budget realities, NID's CIP maintains functionality and strengthens the quality of public services and facilities.	The District has the ability to expand and improve this capability.	All District Departments
Stormwater Management Plan	*See Stormwater Management Code or Program in Regulatory Capabilities.*	The District has the ability to expand and improve this capability.	Engineering
Urban Water Management Plan	*See Stormwater Management Code or Program in Regulatory Capabilities.*	The District has the ability to expand and improve this capability.	Engineering
Community Forest Management Plan	NID's Forest Management Plan is intended to inform and support NID staff as they plan and implement forest and vegetation management projects. It provides context and related literature to support increased greater understanding and prioritization of projects by staff. This plan can also be shared with federal, local and state partners that are working towards collective goals for safer communities, reduced wildfire risk and severity, and long-term water resource protection.	The District has the ability to expand and improve this capability. The focus can be expanded to include not just wildfire mitigation but healthy ecosystems and watersheds.	Administration, Environmental Resources, Hydroelectric

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Other Community Plan	Plan for Water - The Plan for Water is a community collaboration process to determine the best ways to meet the community's demand for water over the next 50 years. The process reviewed NID's available water supply and the long-term impacts on varying water demands. The Plan is a suite of possible supply and demand management strategies to address a range of future conditions showing how future water supply and demand scenarios may be integrated to ensure the community enjoys the same high-quality, reliable water system it has now and for the past 100 years.	The District has the ability to expand and improve this capability.	All District Departments
Continuity of Operations Plan-Pandemic	This Plan provides guidance to NID and will ensure essential functions and services are maintained during an influenza pandemic. Continuing to perform essential functions and provide essential services is vital to NID's ability to remain a viable entity during times of increased threats from all hazards, manmade or natural. This Plan stresses that essential functions will be maintained during a pandemic outbreak through mitigation strategies, such as social distancing, increased hygiene, the vaccination of employees and their families, and similar approaches.	Yes – the Plan is currently focused around Pandemics, however it can be updated for any and all natural disasters.	All District Departments
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	*Similar to the COOP above.*	The District has the ability to expand and improve this capability.	All District Departments
Other Emergency Plan for Pandemic Influenza	Organizations across the Nation perform essential functions and services that may be adversely affected in the event of a natural or man-made disaster. In such events, the NID (NID/District) will have continuity plans to assist in the continuance of their essential functions. Continuing to perform essential functions and provide essential services is vital to NID's ability to remain a viable entity during times of increased threats from all hazards, manmade or natural. Since the threat to an organization's continuity of operations is great during a pandemic outbreak, it is important for organizations, in particular the NID, to have a Continuity of Operations Plan for Pandemic Influenza (Plan) in place to ensure it can carry out its essential functions and services. While organizations may be forced to suspend some operations due to the severity of a pandemic outbreak, an effective Plan will assist NID in its efforts to remain operational, as well as strengthen the ability to resume operations.	The District has the ability to expand and improve this capability. Operational continuance in the face of natural or pandemic disaster.	Administration

18.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

NID is a special district located in Placer County. The District is subject to the Placer County and State of California building codes and land use regulations. The District does not permit or regulate development. Development permits within the District's jurisdiction are issued through Placer County.

18.5.4 Administrative and Technical Capability

The following tables summarize the administrative bodies, programs, and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District. These tables highlight the organizational structures, staff roles, and existing responsibilities that contribute to the District's overall mitigation capacity.

Table 18-4 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to the District and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 18-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Planning Board/Commission	Approval Responsibilities
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Ability to support hazard mitigation projects
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	• Design review and approval responsibilities • Ability to support hazard mitigation projects • Oversight or relation to one of the plan's identified hazards • Staff capacity to support hazard mitigation projects
Mutual aid agreements	Mutual aid agreements provide staff capacity to support hazard mitigation projects.

Table 18-5 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to the District and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 18-5. Technical and Staffing Capabilities

Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Staff availability to support hazard mitigation projects
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Staff availability to support hazard mitigation projects Experience working on mitigation projects and initiatives
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Experience working on mitigation projects and initiatives
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Staff availability to support hazard mitigation projects
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Staff availability to support hazard mitigation projects Experience working on mitigation projects and initiatives
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Engineering, Hydroelectric
Surveyor(s)	Staff availability to support hazard mitigation projects Experience working on mitigation projects and initiatives
GIS Coordinator/Analyst	Staff availability to support hazard mitigation projects Experience working on mitigation projects and initiatives

18.5.5 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 18-6 summarizes financial resources available to NID.

Table 18-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Capital improvements project funding	Annual CIP budgets provide funding for a number of identified projects, often identified due to mitigating future hazards.
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Water fees contribute to overall operational budgets, contributing to risk reduction through staffing expertise, replacement & repair work, etc.
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Bonds may provide funding for a number of identified projects, often identified due to mitigating future hazards.
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Grant funding may contribute to risk mitigation factors, particularly wildfire mitigation projects.

18.5.6 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 18-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to NID.

Table 18-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Public information officer or communications office	Communications Department / Administration acts as PIO in case of emergency
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Social media is available as a source of information sharing
Community newsletter	GM Newsletter is available as a source of information sharing
Local news	Press Releases are connections to local news for risk mitigation collaboration
Does the jurisdiction have any public outreach mechanisms / programs in place to inform citizens on natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events?	Communications Department is responsible for public outreach around natural hazards or emergencies. Common methods of communication include social media, local news, website, email, etc. campaigns.

18.5.7 Community Classifications

NID does not participate in community classification programs, such as the National Flood Insurance Program.

18.5.8 Adaptive Capacity

Adaptive capacity is defined as “the ability of systems, institutions, humans and other organisms to adjust to potential damage, to take advantage of opportunities, or respond to consequences” (IPCC 2022). Each jurisdiction has a unique combination of capabilities to adjust to, protect from, and withstand a future hazard event, future conditions, and changing risk. Table 18-8 summarizes the

adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the County's capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction does have the capability to effectively respond, plans/policies exceed minimum requirements; deployable resources all of which decreases vulnerability.
- Moderate adaptive capacity means minimum requirements are in place; moderate capabilities; mitigation measures are identified but not implemented widespread; jurisdiction can recover but needs outside resources.
- Weak adaptive capacity means the jurisdiction does not have the capability to effectively respond, which leads to an increase in vulnerability. Examples include weak/outdated/inconsistent plans, policies, codes/ordinances in place; no redundancies; limited to no deployable resources; limited capabilities to respond; long recovery.

Table 18-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Strong
Drought and Water Shortage	Strong
Earthquake	Weak
Flood	Moderate
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Moderate
Freeze and Snow	Strong
Heavy Rains and Storms	Strong
High Winds and Tornadoes	Moderate
Wildfire	Strong

18.6 National Flood Insurance Program

NID is a special district for Placer County. The District does not participate in the NFIP directly. Therefore, all structures located within the District's jurisdiction were included in the Placer County assessment of NFIP-insured structures with repetitive loss. This information can be found in Chapter 2 Placer County.

18.7 Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

The hazard profiles in Volume I provide detailed information regarding each planning partner's vulnerability to the identified hazards, including summaries of Placer's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

18.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the County are shown in Figure 18-3 through Figure 18-7. These maps are based on the best available data at the time of the preparation of this plan and are adequate for planning purposes. Maps are provided only for hazards that can be identified clearly using mapping techniques and technologies and for which NID has significant exposure.

Figure 18-3. Dam Inundation Hazard Area

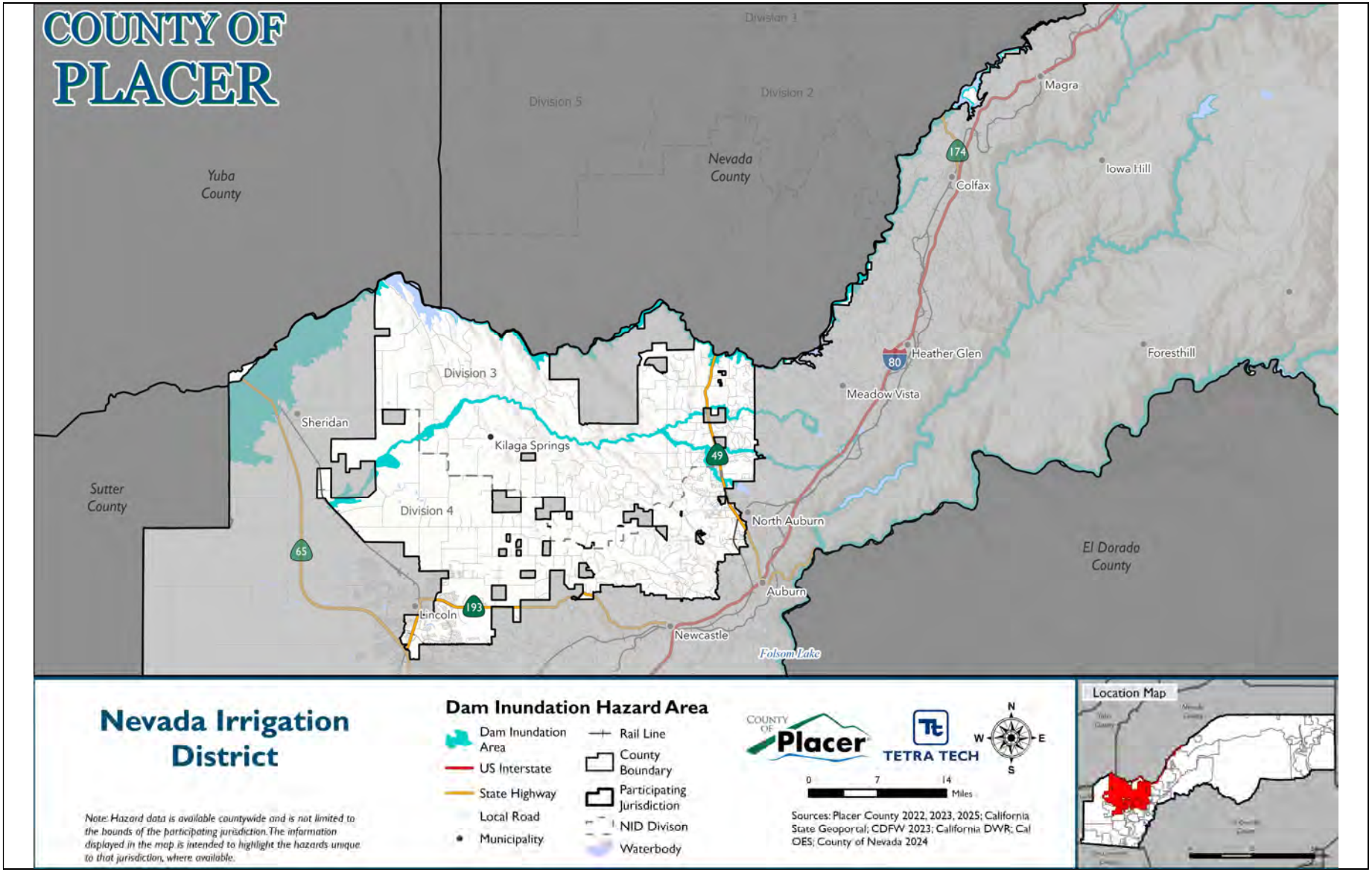


Figure 18-4. Flood Hazard Area

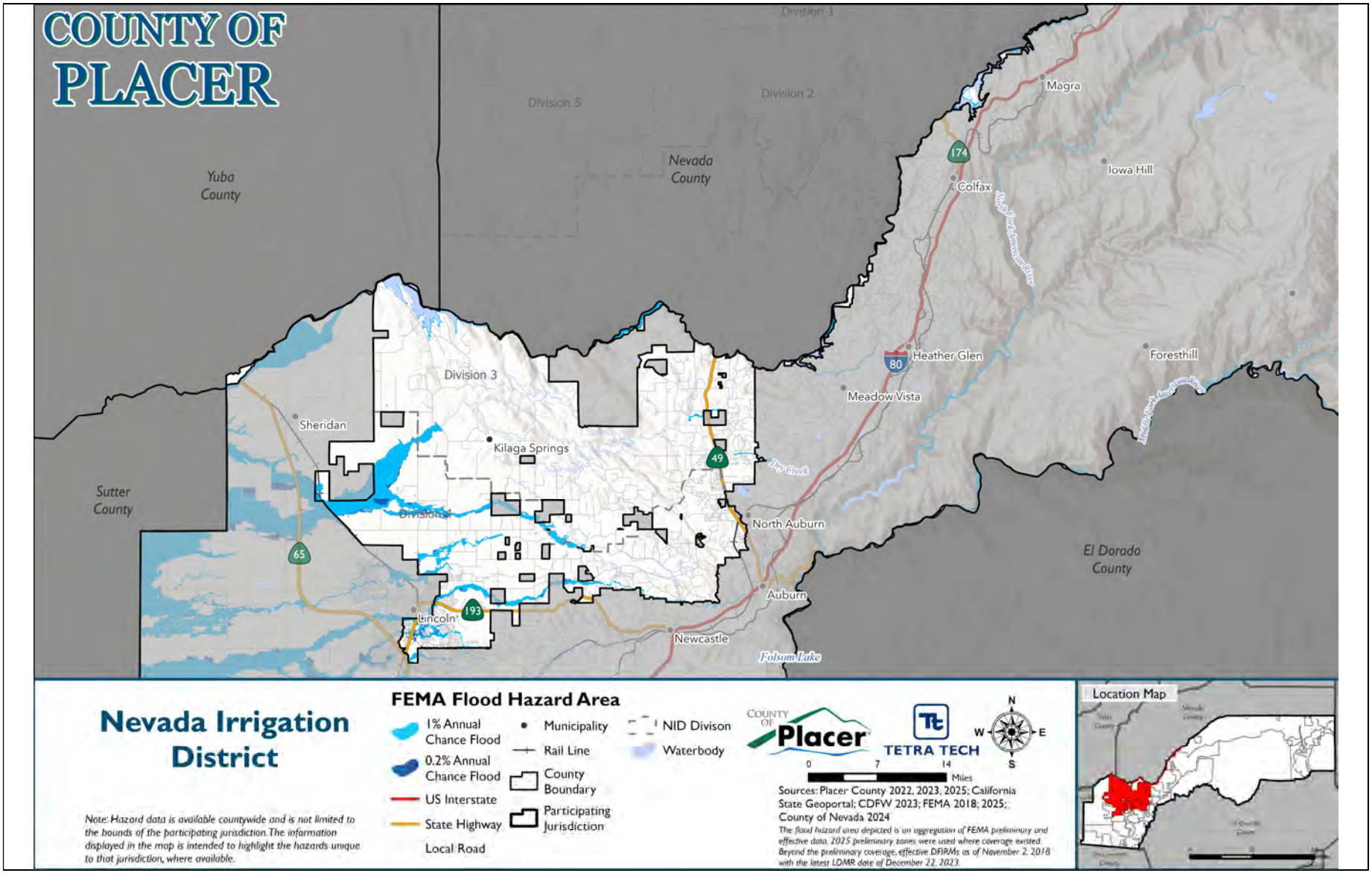


Figure 18-5. Landslide Hazard Area

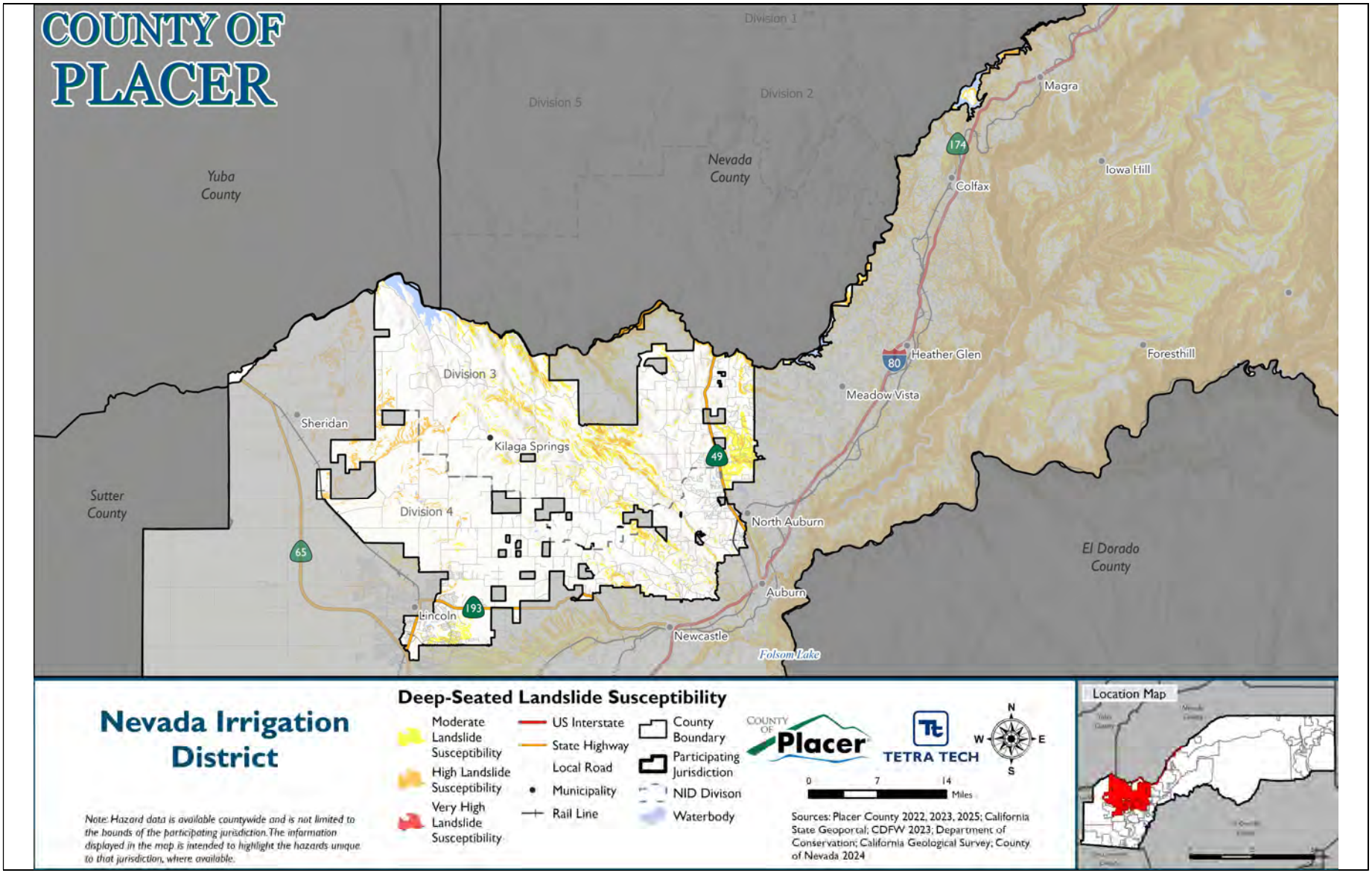


Figure 18-6. NEHRP Hazard Area

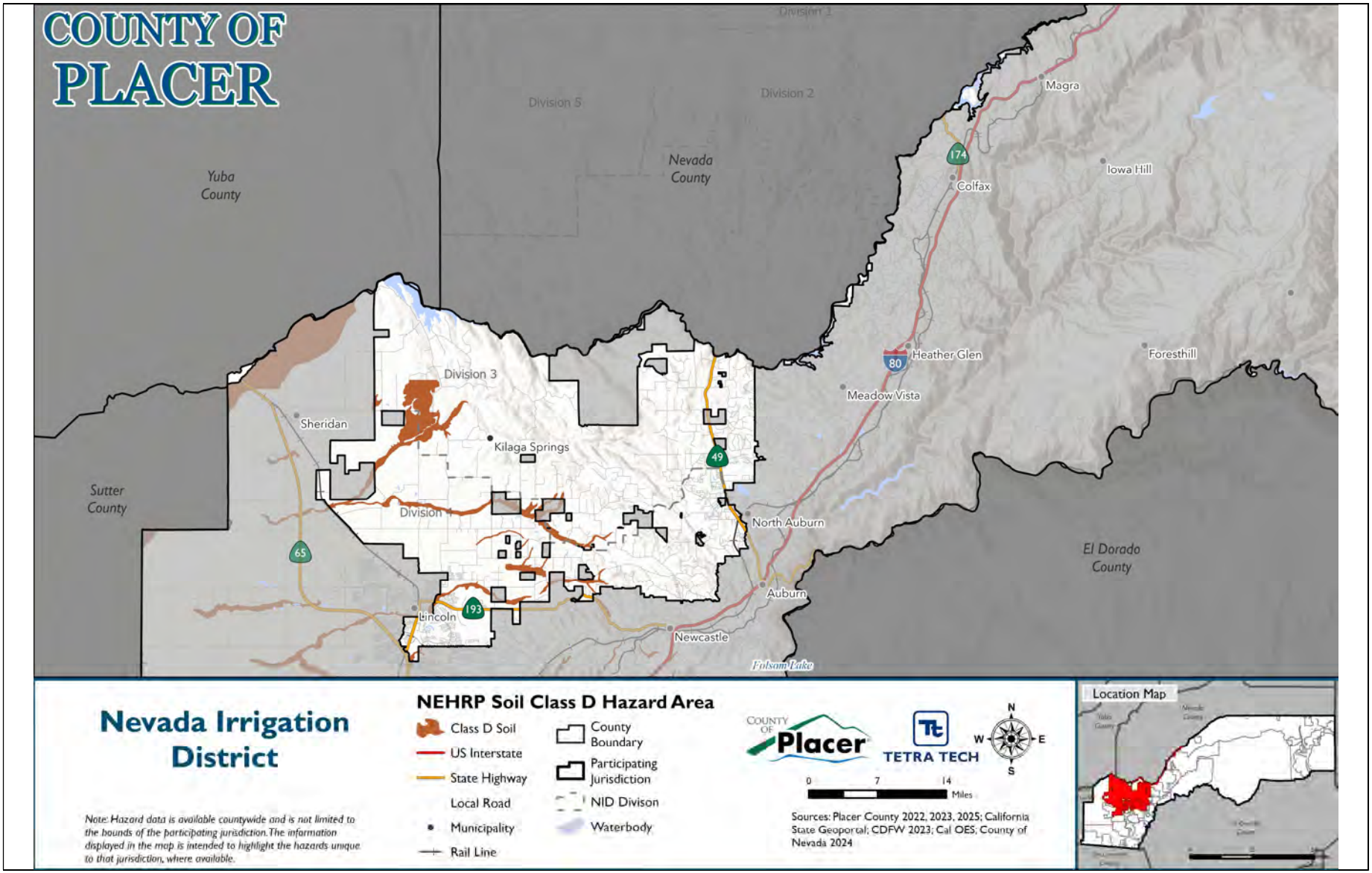
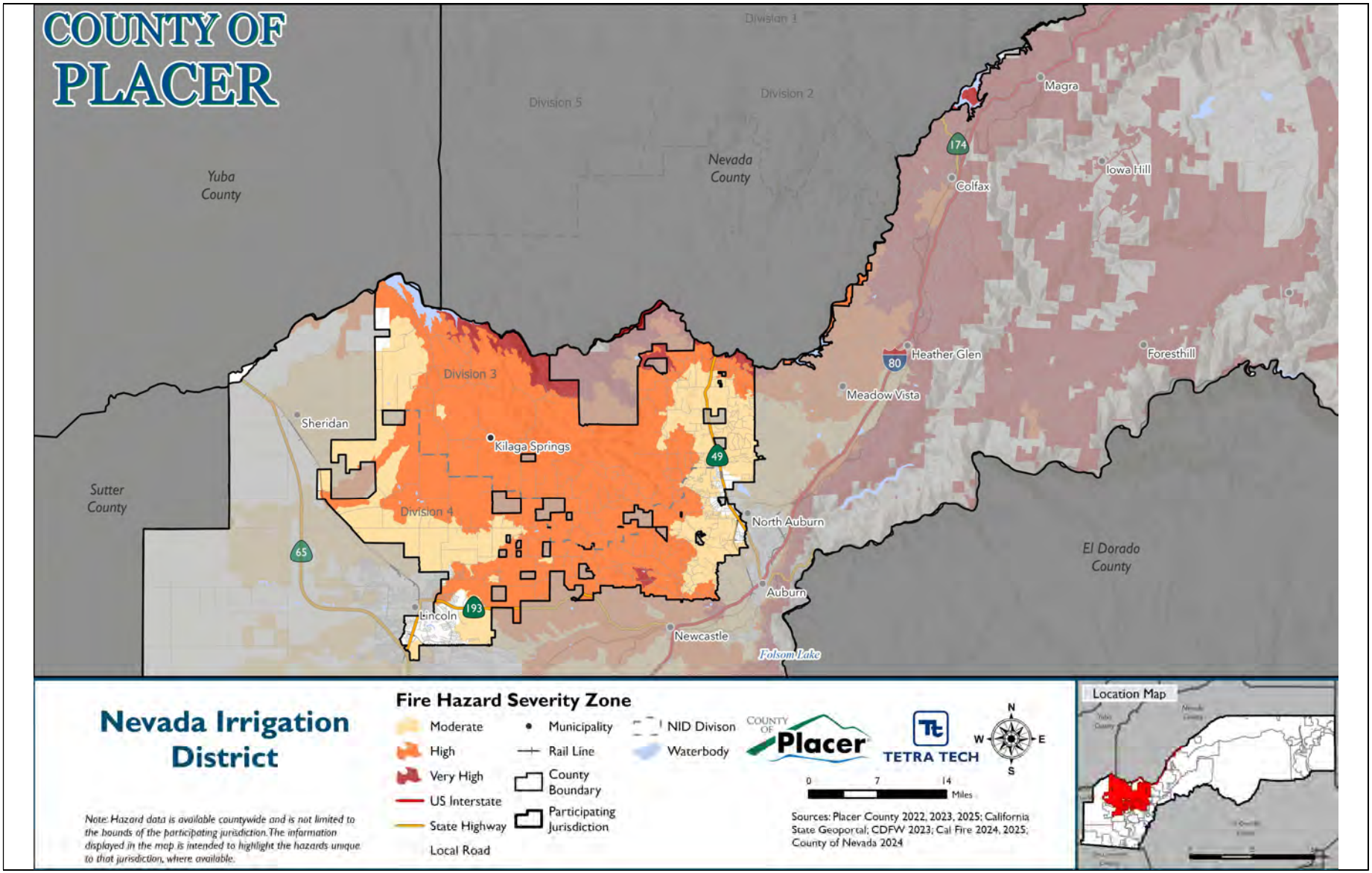


Figure 18-7. Wildfire Hazard Area



18.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume I includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 18-9 provides details on loss and damage in NID during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 18-9. Hazard Event History in NID, 2020 to 2024

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
February 9, 2020	February 9, 2020	Strong Wind	An area of low pressure slid down the Sierra Nevada while high pressure built over the region to the east. This allowed for strong northerly winds to set up across much of northern California with gusts ranging from 30 to 65 miles per hour. Various media outlets and members of the public reported wind damage including but not limited to uprooted trees, downed power lines, blown over fences, and loose and unsecured objects tossed around.	Downed trees & vegetation impeding access to and conveyance of irrigation canals; Localized overtopping & property flooding due to excessive water runoff and debris in canal systems
August 14, 2020	August 20, 2020	Excessive Heat	A prolonged and significant heat wave occurred in mid-August due to high pressure parked over California. High temperatures soared between 100 to 115 degrees for much of the Valley and lower elevation foothills, while higher elevation areas in the mountains range from the mid-80s to low 100s. Overnight lows were oppressive during this time frame as well, with Valley and foothill locations holding in the 70s to low 80s. Many emergency room visits were recorded in the Sacramento area in addition to 3 confirmed heat related deaths.	During periods of excessive heat and periods of drought NID sees a sharp increase in water demands. This leads to increased drawdown of critical reservoir facilities and a threat to end-of-season supply for agriculture and treated water customers alike. Excessive heat increases evaporation of resources which also contribute to faster depletion of critical water supply in reservoirs.
August 18, 2020	August 23, 2020	Excessive Heat	A heat wave was forecast for the initial part of this event; however, with many massive wildfires over northern California, intense heating was suppressed to wildfire smoke. Temperatures still rose to the mid-90s and low 100s, which was not much of a reprieve from the previous week's temperatures. A heat related death occurred during this time frame on August 22.	During periods of excessive heat and periods of drought NID sees a sharp increase in water demands. This leads to increased drawdown of critical reservoir facilities and a threat to end-of-season supply for agriculture and treated water customers alike. Excessive heat increases evaporation of resources which also contribute to faster depletion of critical water supply in reservoirs.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
September 7, 2020	September 9, 2020	Strong Wind	September started off extremely hot, as high pressure built over the area. This led to unseasonably hot temperatures for most of northern California with widespread triple digit heat forecast, accompanied by little overnight relief for the Labor Day weekend. Between September 5 and September 8, one county in the Sacramento Valley recorded five heat related visits to the emergency room; however, as of this time, no deaths were reported. On the tail of this heat wave, critical fire weather conditions occurred due to a trough sliding into the Great Basin area. A utility company reported 15 reports of wind related damage or hazards in zone 67 spanning, Sierra, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, and Toulumne counties.	Downed trees & vegetation impeding access to and conveyance of irrigation canals; Localized overtopping & property flooding due to excessive water runoff and debris in canal systems
September 26, 2020	September 28, 2020	Strong Wind	Another round of critical fire weather conditions occurred from September 26 through September 28 due to a trough sliding into the Rockies and ridge building behind it. Gusty north to east winds generally ranged from 25 to 50 mph, however, some of the highest elevations along the Sierra Crest reported gusts up to 76 mph. A utility company reported 8 reports of wind related damage or hazards in zone 67 spanning Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, and Calaveras counties. Mesonet stations reported peak wind gusts between 30 and 50 mph, locally higher as you go up in elevation.	Downed trees & vegetation impeding access to and conveyance of irrigation canals; Localized overtopping & property flooding due to excessive water runoff and debris in canal systems
October 27, 2020	October 27, 2020	High Wind	A powerful offshore wind event unfolded from October 24 through October 27th as an upper level trough slid into the Great Basin area and high pressure filled in its wake. In combination with the winds, low relative humidity values and dry fuels would lead to extreme weather conditions during this time frame. Most of the damage reports from this event came from the foothill and mountain locations via a utility company. They noted that there were 126 instances of wind related damages or hazards across northern California. 49 of them are estimated to be within NWS Sacramento's county warning area, which are estimated from the map provided online. Peak wind gusts across the Valley were generally in the 35 to 50 mph range. Mesonet stations across zone 69 reported peak wind gusts between 45 and 73 mph; however, stronger gusts up to 119 mph were observed at elevations above 8000 feet. Additionally, a local utility company reported 22 instances of wind related damages or hazards within the zone.	Downed trees & vegetation impeding access to and conveyance of irrigation canals; Localized overtopping & property flooding due to excessive water runoff and debris in canal systems

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
January 18, 2021	January 20, 2021	High Wind	Upper level ridging combined with a series of troughs led to the tightening of pressure gradients over interior northern California. Peak gusts ranged from 30 to 60 mph in the Valley, and generally between 40 and 80 mph for the mountains and foothills. Stronger winds were observed along the Sierra Crest. Law enforcement reported that a tree fell in front of a truck on State Route 88 and Kirkwood Meadows Dr., in Kirkwood, CA. Law enforcement reported multiple downed trees and powerlines across Sacramento and Yolo counties. Wind reports across the area include Sacramento International, Sacramento Executive, and Davis airports reporting peak wind gusts of 41, 43, and 37 mph respectively. Additional peak wind gust reports around Sacramento County varied from 30 to 43 mph.	Downed trees & vegetation impeding access to and conveyance of irrigation canals; Localized overtopping & property flooding due to excessive water runoff and debris in canal systems
January 22, 2021	January 22, 2021	Winter Weather	A cold, dry, and quick moving upper level trough tracked across northern California. The media reported that two people were seriously injured on January 22 due to a vehicular accident. Two cars initially collided and got out of the car to exchange information. A third party stopped to see if they were ok and shortly after a big rig came around the corner and lost traction. They ended up hitting their breaks and jack knifing, which would result in two serious injuries and colliding with six other vehicles.	Downed trees & vegetation impeding access to and conveyance of irrigation canals; Localized overtopping & property flooding due to excessive water runoff and debris in canal systems;
May 15, 2021	May 15, 2021	Cold/ Wind Chill	Warm weather combined with cold and fast moving area waterways lead to 5 deaths across the region in the month of May. A 17 year old was swimming in the American River in Rancho Cordova, at the Elmanto river access point. He went under the water and never surfaced; however, the body was recovered. CNRFC gauges near Rancho Cordova had water temperatures in the low to mid 60s.	Downed trees & vegetation impeding access to and conveyance of irrigation canals; Localized overtopping & property flooding due to excessive water runoff and debris in canal systems;

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
December 13, 2021	December 13, 2021	High Wind, Winter Storm	A weather system brought winter weather to the Sierra Nevada and southern Cascades. Reports of 52 to 66 inches of new snow were received. Low elevation snow also occurred with snow accumulation reported down to approximately 2,500 feet in elevation in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada. Chain controls were in place on Interstate 80 and Highway 50 during the event. Traffic was also briefly closed to through traffic on I-80 for 34 minutes on the 13th due to downed powerlines. A rockslide also closed state route 70 at 3:30 am on the 13th. Highway 49 was closed during the event due to a down tree. Power outages were also reported across the region. Several counties also opened warming centers for the cold temperatures. High winds caused a significant amount of trees and powerlines to fall across the area causing widespread power outages leading to tens of thousands of people left without power, roadways were closed and blocked, and dangerous driving conditions were observed including a vehicle struck by a powerline.	Downed trees & vegetation impeding access to and conveyance of irrigation canals; Localized overtopping & property flooding due to excessive water runoff and debris in canal systems;
December 21, 2021	December 28, 2021	Strong Wind	Several high impact winter storms impacted the region around the Christmas holiday. Widespread precipitation, low snow levels of 500 to 2500 feet, and strong and damaging winds resulted. Impacts ranged from fallen trees, downed power and phone lines, with widespread and extended outages, treacherous driving conditions including chain controls and extended highway closures due to wind and/or snow, multiple accidents and spin outs due to snow, damaged property due to snow and wind. Governor Gavin Newsom declared a state of emergency in 20 California counties due to the impacts from the series of storms. The affected areas include: El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento and Yuba counties, but also Los Angeles and parts of the Bay Area. As of 12/29 1300 hours, Cal-OES estimated that the late December storm damages to roadway infrastructure total $22.2 million. Warming centers were also opened across the region for those impacted by the stormy weather	Downed trees & vegetation impeding access to and conveyance of irrigation canals; Localized overtopping & property flooding due to excessive water runoff and debris in canal systems;

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
September 4, 2022	September 9, 2022	Excessive Heat	Strong high pressure over interior northern California brought widespread high to very high heat risk to the region. Triple-digit high temperatures were observed across most of the Central Valley, Delta, and foothills through the first 9 days of September. The hottest temperatures were on September 5 and 6, when temperatures exceeding 110 were observed at many locations. All-time records were set on the 6th for Sacramento stations and tied in Stockton. Numerous daily and monthly record high-temperature were also set in the area. There was one death attributed to the heat in Sacramento County. The Southern Sacramento Valley region saw all-time, monthly and daily record highs set, reaching up to 116 degrees during the event.	During periods of excessive heat and periods of drought NID sees a sharp increase in water demands. This leads to increased drawdown of critical reservoir facilities and a threat to end-of-season supply for agriculture and treated water customers alike. Excessive heat increases evaporation of resources which also contribute to faster depletion of critical water supply in reservoirs.
September 7, 2022	September 30, 2022	Wildfire	The Mosquito Fire began in Placer County 4 miles east of Foresthill near Mosquito Ridge Road, CA, and close to Oxbow Reservoir the evening of September 6, 2022, at 6:27 PM PDT and later spread into El Dorado County. Extreme fire behavior was observed due to the very dry humidity and fuels, with the fire developing large plumes that radar indicated extended up to 40,000 feet. In the first few days, the fire saw rapid growth at 5,705 acres by 7 pm PDT on the 7th and 13,705 acres by 8 pm PDT on the 8th. More than 11,000 people were evacuated and 9,000 structures were threatened. The fire included areas in both the Tahoe and Eldorado National Forests. The fire burned a total of 76,788 acres and caused road closures throughout the area. There were 2 firefighters injured during the fire. A total of 78 structures were destroyed and an additional 13 buildings were damaged in the towns of Foresthill, Volcanoville, and Michigan Bar. Periods of moderate to heavy rain from September 18-21 largely halted fire growth, but the fire was not considered fully contained until October 22.	River Fire burned approx. 300 acres of unpopulated NID-owned lands in the Bear River – In the fall of 2021 over $500K in emergency measures included slope stabilization & dead tree removal on high-priority 80 acres were implemented, 2022 and 2023 NID implemented additional fuels management, stabilization and revegetation on the additional 220 acres; NID purchased additional log-booms for Combie Reservoir and additional water treatment chemicals at the Lake of the Pines WTP in anticipation of potential winter sediment and tree/debris flows into the river conveyance. Fire retardant and chemical concerns entered the main canal of the LWW WTP during fire suppression, additional supplies of treatment chemicals were purchased in anticipation of need. Air quality in the region topped extreme levels which required additional adaptation and mitigation efforts for field crews and office ventilation systems

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
December 10, 2022	December 10, 2022	Strong Wind	Another weekend storm delivered widespread rain, mountain snow and gusty winds to interior NorCal. Localized flooding, downed trees, and mountain travel impacts were observed starting on 12/9/22 through early 12/12/22. Sacramento International Airport reported a max gust of 52 mph. California Highway Patrol reported multiple downed trees and power lines across the Sacramento Area, resulting in 32,431 customers across the Sacramento region without power according to broadcast media.	Downed trees & vegetation impeding access to and conveyance of irrigation canals; Localized overtopping & property flooding due to excessive water runoff and debris in canal systems;
December 31, 2022	December 31, 2022	Flood, High Wind	A strong and very wet atmospheric storm brought extended periods of moderate to heavy rain and periods of strong winds to much of the region, along with heavy high-elevation snow. Precipitation totals were around 1-3 inches for the Central Valley, 3-6 inches in the foothills, and 5-8 inches of liquid equivalent in the mountains. Heavy snow disrupted mountain travel, with multiple spinouts causing I-80 to be shut down for 18 hours. Highway 50 was closed in El Dorado County due to a combination of flooding and snow. High winds gusting 50-65 mph in the Central Valley caused large numbers of trees to fall, bringing widespread power failures across the area, with hundreds of thousands of customers impacted. Many local roads were closed to downed trees blocking them. Trees were also reported to have fallen on homes and automobiles. CHP reported a mudslide through a house and a tree down on SR49 and SR 193 in Placerville. The Placerville Airport reported gusts up to 47 mph. A large tree was reported down at McCourtney Rd. in Lincoln at 11:22 PST. Lincoln Airport measured a gust of 44 mph at 5:35 PST.	Downed trees & vegetation impeding access to and conveyance of irrigation canals; Localized overtopping & property flooding due to excessive water runoff and debris in canal systems;
January 4, 2023	January 4, 2023	High Wind	A powerful atmospheric river brought very strong winds with moderate to heavy rain and renewed flooding of the already elevated waterways. There were dangerous mountain travel conditions at Sierra pass levels with 6 to 18 inches of snow above 6500 feet. Winds gusted up to 50-60 mph in the Valley, with gusts up to 70 to 100 mph in the mountains. There were widespread trees down, blocking roads and causing numerous power outages across the area. Rainfall amounts were 1 to 3 inches in the Central Valley and 2 to 6 inches in the foothills and mountains. There were 2 fatalities reported, one due to drowning, and the other due to a rain-related car accident. A very large tree was reported in the roadway at McComber St, Florin, approximately 40 feet tall. Around 15,000 SMUD customers without power and thousands without power in the PG&E area. McClellan Airfield reported gusts of 45 to 51 mph through the evening. Placerville Airport reported winds from the south at 29 mph with a gust of 39 mph at 6:15 pm PST.	Downed trees & vegetation impeding access to and conveyance of irrigation canals; Localized overtopping & property flooding due to excessive water runoff and debris in canal systems;

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
January 7, 2023	January 7, 2023	Strong Wind	A major winter storm brought strong winds with moderate to heavy rain bringing renewed flooding of already elevated waterways. There was flooding of roadways, urban areas, rivers, streams and creeks, with rockslides and mudslides also reported. There were dangerous mountain travel conditions with snow levels around 4000 feet and 3 to 5 feet of storm total snowfall above 6000 feet. Winds gusted up to 60-70 mph in the Central Valley. In the mountains there were gusts up to 80 to 115 mph, which coupled with heavy snow, brought whiteout conditions. There were widespread trees down across the area, blocking roads and causing numerous power outages. A trained spotter in Grass Valley measured a 71 mph gust with an anemometer. A transformer was reported by the California Highway Patrol to be sparking and causing a small fire in a tree. The California Highway Patrol reported a tree down in the road, in eastbound lanes and partially westbound lanes of Virginiatown Rd near Lost River Rd.	Downed trees & vegetation impeding access to and conveyance of irrigation canals; Localized overtopping & property flooding due to excessive water runoff and debris in canal systems;
February 26, 2023	February 28, 2023	Heavy Snow	A major winter storm brought heavy mountain and low elevation snow with blizzard conditions in the Sierra, where 5 to 7 feet of storm total snow was reported, with locally higher amounts. Significant power outages, school closures, and road closures were observed. 1 fatality occurred from a collapsed porch due to heavy snow loading. Lower elevations observed widespread rain, gusty winds, and isolated thunderstorms. CoCoRaHS reported heavy storm total snow amounts, with 29.4 inches near Nevada City, 15.6 inches near Volcano, 10.4 inches near Camino, 26.3 inches near Grass Valley, and5 inches in Placerville. An 80 year old woman was killed when the porch of a house collapsed in Foresthill under the weight of snow, with about 4 feet of snow reported on the ground by Foresthill spotter. Widespread power outages were reported with multiple schools closed. Broadcast media reported the roof collapse of a church in Foresthill due to snow load, with no injuries reported.	Downed trees & vegetation impeding access to and conveyance of irrigation canals; Localized overtopping & property flooding due to excessive water runoff and debris in canal systems;

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
March 4, 2023	March 7, 2023	Winter Weather	A powerful, cold storm system with heavy snow and gusty winds sometimes brought dangerous driving with whiteout conditions. Snow amounts of 3 to 5 feet were reported in the mountains. Heavy snow fell down into the foothills impacting travel. Numerous schools were closed or had delays due to the snow. Gusty winds of 40-50 mph were recorded across the area, with gusts locally higher in the high elevations of the northern Sierra. The winds and low snow combined to cause dangerous travel conditions with an extended closure of Interstate 80. Accumulating snow fell into the Motherlode foothills. CoCoRaHS snowfall reports included 3.0 inches at Grass Valley 2.7 SW, and 2.5 inches at Sonora 3.4E, 3.5 inches at Volcano 3.2N and 5.8 inches of snow at Camino 1.2 N. Schools and businesses were reported closed. Numerous power outages were reported, including continued outages from previous storms. Several storage units collapsed in Grass Valley due to heavy snow load. No injuries reported.	Downed trees & vegetation impeding access to and conveyance of irrigation canals; Localized overtopping & property flooding due to excessive water runoff and debris in canal systems;
March 7, 2023	March 9, 2023	Heavy Snow	A cold winter storm brought low snow levels, with accumulating snow extending into the northern Sacramento Valley and the foothills. Accumulated heavy snow from a series of storms caused the roof of a school in Nevada City to collapse. There was 3.6 inches of snow reported 2 NNW of Nevada City on the 8th, but this was in addition to previous snow and road from earlier storms.	Downed trees & vegetation impeding access to and conveyance of irrigation canals; Localized overtopping & property flooding due to excessive water runoff and debris in canal systems;
March 27, 2023	March 29, 2023	Heavy Snow	A strong winter storm brought moderate to heavy rain with flooding of roadways, streams and creeks, with mudslides also reported. In the mountains there were wind gusts up to 50 to 70 mph, which coupled with heavy snow, brought whiteout conditions. The were numerous road closures, including Interstate 80, as well as State Routes 88, 89 and 299. Widespread trees down across the area blocked roads and caused power outages. Ski resorts reported storm total snow amounts of 23 inches at Kirkwood, 19 inches at Sugar Bowl, and 17 inches at Sierra at Tahoe. Caltrans District 3 reported storm total snow amounts of 23.5 inches at Kingvale, 21 inches at Soda Springs, and 18 inches at Eagle Lakes. The National Operational Hydrological Remote Sensing Center's gridded snowfall analysis estimated 6 to 30 inches over the west slope northern Sierra Nevada over 72 hours. 1 death was reported by broadcast media in Alta, CA where a man died from a collapsed snowbank, trapping him next to a generator and exposing him to carbon monoxide. Interstate 80 was closed intermittently on 3/28 due to winter weather conditions and multiple spinouts.	Downed trees & vegetation impeding access to and conveyance of irrigation canals; Localized overtopping & property flooding due to excessive water runoff and debris in canal systems;

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
January 31, 2024	January 31, 2024	Strong Wind	An active weather pattern brought gusty winds with downed trees, heavy rain and mountain snow with mountain travel delays and chain restrictions, and isolated thunderstorms to end the month of January, and continued into early February. California Highway Patrol reported multiple large branches down on eastbound Interstate-80. They also reported a tree down, blocking the road at Courtland Road and Morse Road. Auburn Municipal Airport reported a max gust of 41 mph.	Downed trees & vegetation impeding access to and conveyance of irrigation canals; Localized overtopping & property flooding due to excessive water runoff and debris in canal systems;
February 4, 2024	February 5, 2024	High Wind, Flood	A major winter storm moved in from the south on February 4th, bringing heavy rain, strong winds, thunderstorms and heavy mountain snow through February 7th. Damaging winds brought down trees and caused widespread power outages. Flooding and strong winds resulted in multiple fatalities. Chain controls were observed in the mountains. Heavy rain brought nuisance flooding on roads and urban areas and rises to rivers, creeks and streams, with generally 1 to 3 inches of storm total rain reported across the Valley and foothills. Numerous reports of downed power lines and trees across the area, closing roads and damaging cars. California Highway Patrol and Placer County OES reported a fatality of a driver. Nevada County Air Park reported a max gust of 52 mph. Nevada County OES reported widespread power outages and downed trees across roads and into structures, with moderate impacts to telecommunications. El Dorado County OES reported 40 calls for service related to trees and wires down, at least 5 buildings struck by trees, and 1 uninjured person trapped in a mobile home from a tree on top of the home.	Downed trees & vegetation impeding access to and conveyance of irrigation canals; Localized overtopping & property flooding due to excessive water runoff and debris in canal systems;
March 13, 2024	March 15, 2024	High Wind	Damaging northeast winds brought down trees and power lines in the mountain from March 13th through 15th, leading to thousands of customers without power across the area. Blue Canyon-Nyack Airport measured a gust of 66 mph. Duncan RAWS measured a 78 mph gust. A station at Leek Spring Hill measured a gust of 83 mph. California Highway Patrol reported numerous downed trees and power lines across the area. Traffic was held on Highway 50 for multiple hours due to downed power lines. The utility company, PGE, reported that thousands of customers without power due to the strong winds.	Downed trees & vegetation impeding access to and conveyance of irrigation canals; Localized overtopping & property flooding due to excessive water runoff and debris in canal systems;

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
July 2, 2024	July 13, 2024	Excessive Heat	A long-duration heat event brought dangerously hot conditions with widespread Major to Extreme HeatRisk to interior Northern California over the first two weeks of July. Multiple temperature records were broken or tied over this timeframe. The Sacramento County Coroner reported two fatalities due to the extreme heat, one on July 6th and one on July 7th. Temperatures cooled slightly for a brief period in the Southern Sacramento Valley, Delta and Carquinez Strait, and Northern San Joaquin Valley on July 8th and 9th, but conditions were still hot, before ramping up again on July 10th. Dangerously hot daytime high temperatures of 100 to 115 degrees were observed from July 2nd through July 13th. Little relief from the heat was observed overnight, with low temperatures around the 60s to mid-70s over the same timeframe. Temperatures cooled slightly on July 8th and 9th, but conditions were still hot. Temperatures ramped back up again on the 10th and continued through the 13th.	During periods of excessive heat and periods of drought NID sees a sharp increase in water demands. This leads to increased drawdown of critical reservoir facilities and a threat to end-of-season supply for agriculture and treated water customers alike. Excessive heat increases evaporation of resources which also contribute to faster depletion of critical water supply in reservoirs.

18.7.3 Hazard Ranking

The participating jurisdictions have differing degrees of vulnerability to the hazards of concern, so each jurisdiction ranked its own degree of risk to each hazard. The community-specific hazard ranking is based on problems and impacts identified by the risk assessment presented in Volume I. The ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard; the potential impacts of the hazard on people, property, and the economy; community capabilities to address the hazard; and changing future climate conditions.

NID reviewed the preliminary hazard ranking calculated as described in Volume I to assess the relative risk of the hazards of concern to the community. During the review of the hazard ranking, the District indicated the following concerns and vulnerabilities relevant to a local ranking of the identified hazards:

- The preliminary ranking for drought and water shortage was raised from low to high.
- The preliminary ranking for freeze and snow was raised from low to medium.
- The preliminary ranking for heavy rain and storms was increased from low to high.
- The preliminary ranking for high winds and tornadoes increased from low to high.

Table 18-10 shows NID's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high or medium risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with a low ranking are not considered to be hazards of local concern for the District. The assessment of vulnerability and potential impacts in the section below focuses on the hazards of local concern. Mitigation actions also target those hazards, though some of the identified actions additionally provide potential risk-reduction benefits for lower-ranked hazards.

Table 18-10. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Low
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	High
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Medium
Freeze and Snow	Medium
Heavy Rains and Storms	High
High Winds and Tornadoes	High
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Low
Wildfire	High

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume I, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction

18.7.4 Vulnerability Assessment

Table 18-11 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for NID. These issues were identified based on local knowledge, the hazard event history, hazard rankings, hazard location, current capabilities, and the assessments of hazard vulnerability and potential impacts described in detail in Volume I. Addressing these issues is an important community priority for the District, and the mitigation strategy has been developed to incorporate, where feasible, actions that would help to resolve one or more of these issues.

Table 18-11. Hazard Issues

Specific Problem Mitigated	Hazards Addressed
Because the dams, reservoirs, roads and other features are located in a mountainous area that has great attraction for recreation, these Project facilities also serve as recreational facilities. NID is committed to public safety. The District will continue to regularly review the current operating procedures, and where applicable and practical, modify them to improve safety within the Projects.	Dam and Levee Failure, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes
Tree mortality leaves dead and dry vegetation on District property that can fuel wildfires or strike district infrastructure, visitors, or structures adjacent to district owned property.	Drought and Water Shortage, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds, Wildfire
Regular dam inspections and evaluations may result in the need for the District to perform additional work to maintain the safety of the dams.	Dam and Levee Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows
Hardware for critical SCADA systems are outdated, and existing components are aging. These issues pose risks to critical infrastructure.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms, Freeze and Snow
The Raw Water Master Plan does not reflect changes in water demand, supply, and the potential effects of climate change.	Drought and Water Shortage, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds, Wildfire
Existing raw water canals suffer from seepage, leaks and evaporation.	Drought and Water Shortage, Debris Flows, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds, Wildfire

18.7.5 Potential Hazard Impacts

Based on the above jurisdiction-specific information, this section describes the potential impacts on them for the hazards of local concern to NID. Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment in Table 18-12 is described in terms of qualitative assessments and specific identified issues related to these services, with a focus on District-owned assets. In addition, the table addresses local hazards of concern, which were identified as medium or high risk in Table 18-10.

Table 18-12. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Drought and Water Shortage	Extended periods of heat and drought significantly increase water demand, leading to accelerated drawdown of reservoirs and potential shortages for agricultural and treated water customers. Evaporation during high temperatures further depletes critical supplies, creating risks to end-of-season availability and operational strain on water delivery systems.
Flood	Heavy rainfall and runoff can cause localized flooding and overtopping of canal systems. Downed trees and accumulated debris impede access and disrupt irrigation conveyance, increasing the likelihood of property damage and service interruptions.
Freeze and Snow	Severe freeze and snow events result in widespread power outages from fallen trees and heavy snow loads, as well as road closures that limit access to homes and emergency services. These conditions increase emergency call volume and require additional staffing and resources to maintain response capability.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Intense storms can lead to excessive runoff, debris accumulation in canals, and localized flooding. These impacts threaten infrastructure integrity, restrict access for maintenance crews, and increase operational challenges for water management and emergency response.
High Winds and Tornadoes	Strong winds can topple trees and vegetation, obstructing roads and canal systems. This creates hazards for property, disrupts irrigation conveyance, and complicates emergency access, while also increasing the risk of secondary impacts such as power outages.
Wildfire	Wildfires pose severe threats to watershed health and water quality. Past events have required extensive emergency measures, including slope stabilization, dead tree removal, and fuel management. Fire suppression chemicals and debris can enter water systems, necessitating additional treatment resources. Air quality degradation also impacts field operations and requires adaptive measures for personnel safety.

18.7.6 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

No significant population, development, or other changes have been identified that would affect NID's overall vulnerability.

18.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous MJHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

18.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

The District's priorities have shifted toward ensuring the long-term reliability and safety of its water delivery and storage systems. Emphasis is placed on proactive risk reduction, infrastructure modernization, and operational resilience. Current efforts focus on improving system monitoring and control capabilities, addressing vegetation and tree mortality impacts on canal integrity, and maintaining dam safety through enhanced surveillance and compliance measures. Strategic planning for raw water delivery and system upgrades supports sustainable resource management, while collaboration with regulatory agencies ensures adherence to public safety standards. These priorities reflect a commitment to protecting critical infrastructure, safeguarding water supply, and enhancing service reliability for the community.

18.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 18-13 indicates progress on the District's mitigation strategy identified in the 2021 MJHMP. Actions that are still recommended but not completed or that are in progress are carried forward and combined with new actions as part of the mitigation strategy for this plan update. Previous actions that are now ongoing programs and capabilities are indicated as such and are presented in the capability assessment earlier in this annex.

Table 18-13. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Include in new strategy ?	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
1	This AWMP addresses the District's water system and includes a description of the service area, water uses, water resources, and a comparison of water supply and water demands during the planning cycle (2011 through 2015). Also described are the District's water supply reliability, water use efficiency information, water shortage allocation policies, and Drought Management Plan. This AWMP is the year 2015 AWMP as required by the Agricultural Water Management Planning Act (Act) (California Water Code Section 10820(a)), which requires all agricultural water suppliers that provide water to 10,000 or more irrigated acres within their service area to prepare an AWMP.	2015 Agricultural Water Management Plan – Updated 2021	Complete	No	It is included in the 2024 Nevada County MJHMP
2	Purchase new Snowcat and tracked UTV to improve access options. Install and provide telemetry from two new snow measurement station in Upper Division. Install and provide telemetry from two new weather stations in the Upper Division	Avalanche Mitigation	Complete	No	Capacity to improve access is achieved.
3	Removal and replacement of culverts and headwalls within District canals.	Canal Culvert Replacement Program	Complete	No	It is included in the 2024 Nevada County MJHMP
4	Construct Roller Compacted Concrete Dam that will impound 110,000 ac-ft reservoir on the Bear River for water supply.	Centennial Water Supply Project	Not Complete	No	This project has been removed from NID's capital planning.

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Include in new strategy ?	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
5	Removal and replacement of 54-inch aerial siphon and replace 9100 feet of concrete flume with 96-inch Reinforced Concrete Pressure Pipe.	Combie Phase 1 Replacement	Complete	No	Project Complete
6	This Plan provides guidance to NID and will ensure essential functions and services are maintained during an influenza pandemic. This Plan neither replaces nor supersedes any current, approved continuity plan; rather it supplements it, bridging the gap between traditional, all-hazards continuity planning and the specialized continuity planning required for a pandemic by addressing additional considerations, challenges, and elements specific to the dynamic nature of a pandemic. This Plan stresses that essential functions will be maintained during a pandemic outbreak through mitigation strategies, such as social distancing, increased hygiene, the vaccination of employees and their families, and similar approaches. Influenza may not, in itself, require a traditional continuity response, such as partial or full relocation of the organization's essential functions, although this response may be concurrently necessary due to other circumstances.	Continuity of Operations Plan	Complete	No	It is included in the 2024 Nevada County MJHMP
7	This CPP is designed to control exposures to the SARS-CoV-2 virus that may occur in our workplace. This CPP lives within the Codes of Safe Work Practices in the Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP).	Pandemic Planning	Complete	No	CPP is a static document which staff may refer back, updated time to time.
8	Van Giesen Dam (Combie Lake) Stabilization and Scour Protection – Construct improvements necessary to stabilize dam and protect against scour during extreme flood events. Combie South Powerhouse Access Improvements – Construct improved access to powerhouse for safety and security.	Dam Failure Mitigation	Complete	No	Project Complete
9	NID prioritizes projects to increase water system efficiency, and also to make forested watersheds more resilient to drought. Reduce understory and selectively thin forested watershed lands to increase surface runoff, snowpack accumulation and reduce loss through evapotranspiration. Reducing competition in forest stands can help increase the resiliency of remaining trees to disturbances such as drought. Invest in enhancement of wet meadow environments on open watershed lands to provide late summer flows, attenuate runoff, and reduce evaporative loss.	Water Conservation and Drought Preparedness	Complete	No	It is included in the 2024 Nevada County MJHMP
10	The purpose of the NID's Drought Contingency (Plan) is to provide guidance to staff and customers to help minimize drought or water supply shortage impacts. The plan identifies drought action levels, appropriate agency responses, water demand reduction goals, and provides recommended demand management measures to assist customers in water conservation.	Drought Contingency Plan	Complete	No	It is included in the 2024 Nevada County MJHMP

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Include in new strategy ?	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
11	Improvement of District remote sensing equipment, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system, and communication network. Components include software upgrades, hardware upgrades, and new communication tower construction.	Flood Mitigation	Not Complete	Yes	Ongoing
12	The goals of the District's Watershed Program are: "The protection of residents, visitors, and District infrastructure from wildfire and hazard trees" and "the protection and improvement of District forest land for the health of the watershed and associated ecosystem services, including water supply, recreation, soil retention, and carbon sequestration." This plan is intended to provide management guidelines that include: an overview of the District's forest land, forest issues, program objectives and action items, and supporting information. The priority objectives of the District's forestry program involve significantly reducing the risk of wildfire ignition and hazardous trees around storage reservoirs, hydroelectric and treatment facilities, water conveyance infrastructure and within recreation areas, where risks to human health and safety, water supply, and system operation are highest. This plan is intended to inform and support District staff as they plan and implement forest and vegetation management projects. It provides context and related literature to support increased understanding by staff that will utilize these recommendations and Managers and District Board Members who will oversee our programs and set direction as we move forward. This plan also can be shared with partners at Nevada County, Consolidated Fire, CAL FIRE, and other local organizations that are working towards our collective goals for safer communities, reduced wildfire risk and severity, and long-term water resource protection.	Healthy Forest Management and Wildfire Mitigation Plan	Not Complete	No	It is included in the 2024 Nevada County MJHMP
13	Forest thinning and selective harvest projects to reduce forest stand density and accumulated fire fuels, thereby reducing risk of extreme and carbon intensive wildfire. Understory thinning also decreases stress in the residual stand, leading to increased carbon sequestration rates, less liquid water loss to evapotranspiration, and increased pest resistance. Creating areas where snowfall can reach to the forest floor promotes prolonged snowpack and increased accumulation greater than areas where dense vegetation prevents optimal snowpack.	Forest Resilience Program	Not Complete	No	It is included in the 2024 Nevada County MJHMP
14	It is the policy of the NID to provide a safe and healthful work environment for all of its employees – an environment that is absent of recognized hazards that may cause, death or serious physical harm to its employees. In an effort to achieve this goal, the District maintains an Injury and Illness Prevention Program that conforms to the best safe practices.	Injury and Illness Prevention Program	Complete	No	It is included in the 2024 Nevada County MJHMP

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Include in new strategy ?	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
15	The Projects are a series of dams, reservoirs, forebays, afterbays, tunnels, pipelines, conduits, powerhouses, transmission lines, roads, and structures needed to operate and maintain the District's facilities. The purpose of the Projects is to store and provide water for irrigation and domestic use and to generate electrical power as a secondary use. Because the dams, reservoirs, roads and other features are located in a mountainous area that has great attraction for recreation, these Project facilities also serve as recreational facilities. However, the primary purpose of each of these facilities is to supply water to downstream users. Thus, while the primary purpose is to provide water and power, recreational use of the facilities is an important part of operations, and great effort is put into making this use as safe as possible while still meeting Project goals and commitments. NID is committed to public safety. The District will continue to regularly review their current operating procedures, and where applicable and practical modify them to improve safety within the Projects.	Public Safety Plan (FERC)	Complete	Yes	Ongoing updates as necessary
16	Replace the high-lift pumps motor control center, install VFD's and a permanent natural gas driven backup generator that can run the water treatment plant.	North Auburn Treatment Plant VFD's and Permanent Backup Generator	Complete	No	Project Complete
17	Upgrade/Improve/Replace existing diversion structure or bypass around the facility and abandon.	Orr Creek Diversion	Complete	No	Project Complete
18	This ODSP is applied to all the District Dams and the ancillary facilities under the jurisdiction of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) or California Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD). These include FERC's Yuba-Bear Project (P-2266), Combie Dam Project (P-2981), Scotts Flat Dam Project (P-5930), and Loma Rica and Deer Creek Diversion Dams (both are DSOD jurisdiction only). The ODSP also applies to the spillways, penstocks, outlet structures, instruments, reservoirs, and stream beds associated with the dams.	Owner's Dam Safety Program, Revision 3.0	Complete	No	Ongoing updates as necessary

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Include in new strategy ?	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
19	The District is updating the plan to reflect changes in water demand, supply and the potential effects of climate change. The plan is an organizational tool that seeks to align resource decision making with community values and District operational needs, including technical and cost criteria requirements. When complete the plan will show how a variety of future water supply and demand scenarios could be integrated to ensure our community enjoys the same high-quality, reliable water system we have now. The Plan for Water is born of the FERC relicensing effort, climate change impacts, financial requirements, and new regulatory requirements. The Plan for Water does not re-analyze or revisit any new requirements set by FERC or the State. Instead, it sets these requirements as the new normal, and looks ahead 50 years to anticipate potential supply/demand scenarios and identify alternative solutions.	Raw Water Master Plan	Not Complete	Yes	
20	Encasement and lining of District canals and replacement/upgrades of existing canal structures/pipelines.	Raw Water Replacement Program	Not Complete	Yes	
21	Removal of sediment with existing District reservoirs.	Reservoir Cleaning	Not Complete	No	It is included in the 2024 Nevada County MJHMP
22	Removal of hazardous trees with potential to strike District Facilities or recreational visitors to campgrounds based on their potential to fail during extreme heat events.	Resilient Headwaters Forests	Not Complete	No	It is included in the 2024 Nevada County MJHMP
23	Annually assess and remove as necessary standing dead, dying and diseased trees with potential to strike district infrastructure, visitors, or structures adjacent to district owned property in the event of failure. Removed downed woody debris where feasible and accessible to reduce wildfire threat and spread of fatal tree diseases. Thin understory vegetation and selectively harvest open watershed lands to increase health and potential success of residual trees and remove trees who have become a host to forest pests with potential for mortality or spread of pest species.	Tree Mortality Mitigation	Not Complete	Yes	
24	This UWMP addresses the District's water system and includes a description of the service area, water use, water supply sources, and a comparison of water supply and water demands during normal, single dry, and multiple-dry years. Also described is the District's water conservation program. This UWMP is the year 2015 UWMP as required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act of 1983 (Act). The Act is described in California Water Code Division 6, Part 2.6, Sections 10610 through 10657.	2015 Urban Water Management Plan – Updated 2021	Complete	No	It is included in the 2024 Nevada County MJHMP

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Include in new strategy ?	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
25	The purpose of the VMP is to provide fire prevention procedures, reporting, and safe fire avoidance and suppression practices for District personnel and contractors responsible for operating and maintaining the existing District hydroelectric facilities. A primary purpose of the VMP is to establish procedures and protocols for management of native vegetation and treatment of invasive weeds in order to maintain a desirable environmental condition that is consistent with the safe and effective operation and maintenance (O&M) of District hydroelectric facilities. The VMP contains descriptions of specific vegetation management actions, including treatment of invasive weeds, which the District will use to achieve desired conditions in and around project-related transmission corridors, hydroelectric facilities, and access roads that are associated with each of the District's seven powerhouses. The vegetation management strategies outlined in the VMP describe how the District will achieve a variety of desired conditions, dependent on the type of site, from bare ground (powerhouses and switchyards) to compatible native vegetation communities (penstocks and transmission corridors).	Vegetation Management Plan (Hydroelectric Facilities)	Complete	No	Project Complete
26	The Water Planning Projections consists of three studies that analyze the hydrology, water supply and water demand that help NID determine if its water storage and delivery system will provide sufficient water to meet customer demands over time and under variable conditions. The Water Planning Projections are used to prepare a number of planning reports such as the Urban Water Management Plan and the Agricultural Management Plan required to be updated and submitted to the State of California every five years. The Water Planning Projections is also used to prepare the District's Plan for Water, formerly called a Raw Water Master Plan, and is considered when making decisions about capital improvements to its water storage and delivery system.	Water Planning Projections	Complete	No	Plan for Water process has completed: https://www.nidwater.com/plan-for-water-final-technical-memorandum-is-released-796a377#/docaccess-15dbde583d7259b6eff6fcd631e843202578be0b44a04bbbfd180a63add39466
27	Installation of treated water pipeline to serve community from the District's North Auburn WTP.	Water Service Auburn Valley CSD	Complete	No	Project Complete
28	Reduce the density, and horizontal and vertical connectivity of fire fuels on District-owned property. Properly managed forest stand will be less likely to spark ignition, support an existing fire, or allow a less dangerous ground fire to reach the canopy where it will become a severe crown fire. Areas of high ignition potential, such as campgrounds, are prioritized for treatment along with important infrastructure and District and Private structures. Ongoing vegetation removal and control along the Bowman Transmission Line	Forest Resilience and Wildfire Risk Reduction	Not Complete	No	It is included in the 2024 Nevada County MJHMP

18.8.3 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

The District did not include actions for avalanche because it is located entirely outside of the avalanche hazard area and there is no history of avalanches occurring within the District boundaries.

18.8.4 Proposed Hazard Mitigation Actions for the MJHMP Update

The table included at the end of this annex list the mitigation actions that NID would like to pursue in the future to reduce the effects of hazards. The actions are dependent upon available funding (grants and local match availability) and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in Districts priorities.

Table 18-14 indicates the range of proposed mitigation action categories. The four FEMA mitigation action categories are listed in the table to further demonstrate the range of activities and mitigation measures selected.

Table 18-14. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	-	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	-	X	-	X
Drought and Water Shortage	X	X	-	-
Earthquake	-	X	-	-
Flood	-	X	-	-
Freeze and Snow	-	X	-	-
Heavy Rains and Storms	X	X	-	X
High Winds and Tornadoes	X	X	-	X
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	X	X	-	X
Wildfire	X	X	-	-

LPR = Local Plans and Regulations
SIP = Structure and Infrastructure Project
NSP = Natural Systems Protection
EAP = Education and Awareness Programs

Volume 1 identifies four evaluation criteria for prioritizing the mitigation actions. To assist with rating each mitigation action as high, medium, or low priority, a numeric rank is assigned for each of the evaluation criteria. Table 18-15 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP update.

Table 18-15. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
NID-01	Public Safety Plan (FERC)	5	1-5 Years	High	Medium	8.25	High
NID-02	Canal Tree Mortality Mitigation	5	1-5 Years	High	High	7.25	Medium

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
NID-03	Dam Safety Surveillance and Monitoring Plan	5	1-5 Years	High	High	7.25	Medium
NID-04	SCADA Systems Improvement	5	1-5 Years	Medium	High	6.25	Medium
NID-05	Raw Water Master Plan	5	1-10 Years	Low	Medium	5.25	Low
NID-06	Raw Water Canal Program	5	1-10 Years	Medium	High	5.25	Low

Note: Volume 1 of the MJHMP provides the methodology and formula for prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (>6 and <8), High (8-11).

18.8.5 Mitigation Strategy

The following pages list the specific plan for each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed by the mitigation action, supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. NID will be the lead agency for implementing all projects listed in Table 18-16.

Table 18-16. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
NID-01	Public Safety Plan (FERC)	NID Federal Energy Regulatory Commission-related facilities are a series of dams, reservoirs, forebays, afterbays, tunnels, pipelines, conduits, powerhouses, transmission lines, roads, and structures. The purpose of the facilities are to store and provide water for irrigation and domestic use and to generate electrical power.	Dam and Levee Failure, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes	Hydroelectric	California Department of Water Resources	General Fund
NID-02	Canal Tree Mortality Mitigation	Annually assess and remove as necessary standing dead, dying and diseased trees with potential to strike district infrastructure, visitors, or structures adjacent to district owned property in the event of failure. Removed downed woody debris where feasible and accessible to reduce wildfire threat, spread of fatal tree diseases and excessive debris in canal systems. Thin understory vegetation along canal systems to reduce cover, increase health and potential success of residual trees and remove trees who have become a host to forest pests with potential for mortality or spread of pest species.	Drought and Water Shortage, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds, Wildfire	Maintenance	CAL FIRE, Placer County Fire Department	General Fund, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
NID-03	Dam Safety Surveillance and Monitoring Plan	NID maintains surveillance and monitoring procedures for each jurisdictional dam and submits revisions to both California Department of Water Resources Division of Dam Safety and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission regulatory agencies when updates are required. The District prepares and annual Dam Safety Surveillance and Monitoring Report which documents and discusses the annual performance of monitoring equipment and findings from surveillance.	Dam and Levee Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows	Hydroelectric	California Department of Water Resources	General Fund, Staff Time
NID-04	SCADA Systems Improvement	Improvement of District remote sensing equipment, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system, and communication network. Components include software upgrades, hardware upgrades, and new communication tower construction.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms, Freeze and Snow	Hydroelectric & Water Operations	Engineering	General Fund
NID-05	Raw Water Master Plan	The District will update the Raw Water Master Plan to reflect changes in water demand, supply and the potential effects of climate change. The plan is an organizational tool that seeks to align resource decision making with community values and District operational needs, including technical and cost criteria requirements.	Drought and Water Shortage, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds, Wildfire	Engineering	Maintenance, Water Operations	General Fund, California Department of Water Resources Water Energy Grant Program
NID-06	Raw Water Canal Program	Encase or line canals to reduce loss due to seepage, leaks and evaporation. Increase the capacity and level of protection provided by existing canal structures and pipelines.	Drought and Water Shortage, Debris Flows, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds, Wildfire	Engineering	Maintenance, Water Operations	General Fund, California Department of Water Resources Water Energy Grant Program