Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Volume 2—Jurisdictional Annexes

November 2026

COUNTY OF Placer



TETRA TECH

Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

November 2026

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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 specifically 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
Zach Alesci	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	Associate Civil Engineer	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 1,502 total 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 and 2026 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, 2026 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

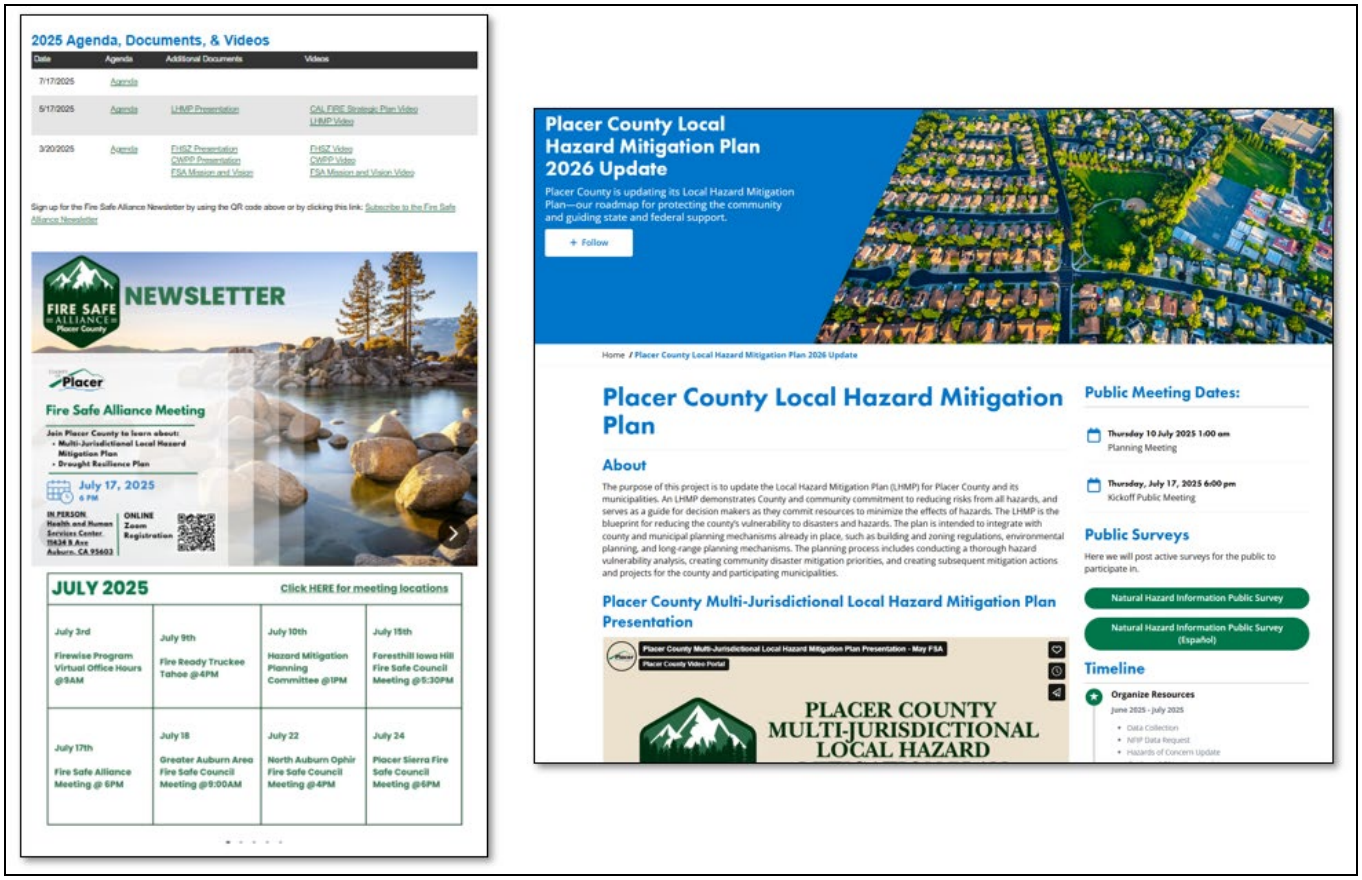


Figure 2-2. Social Media

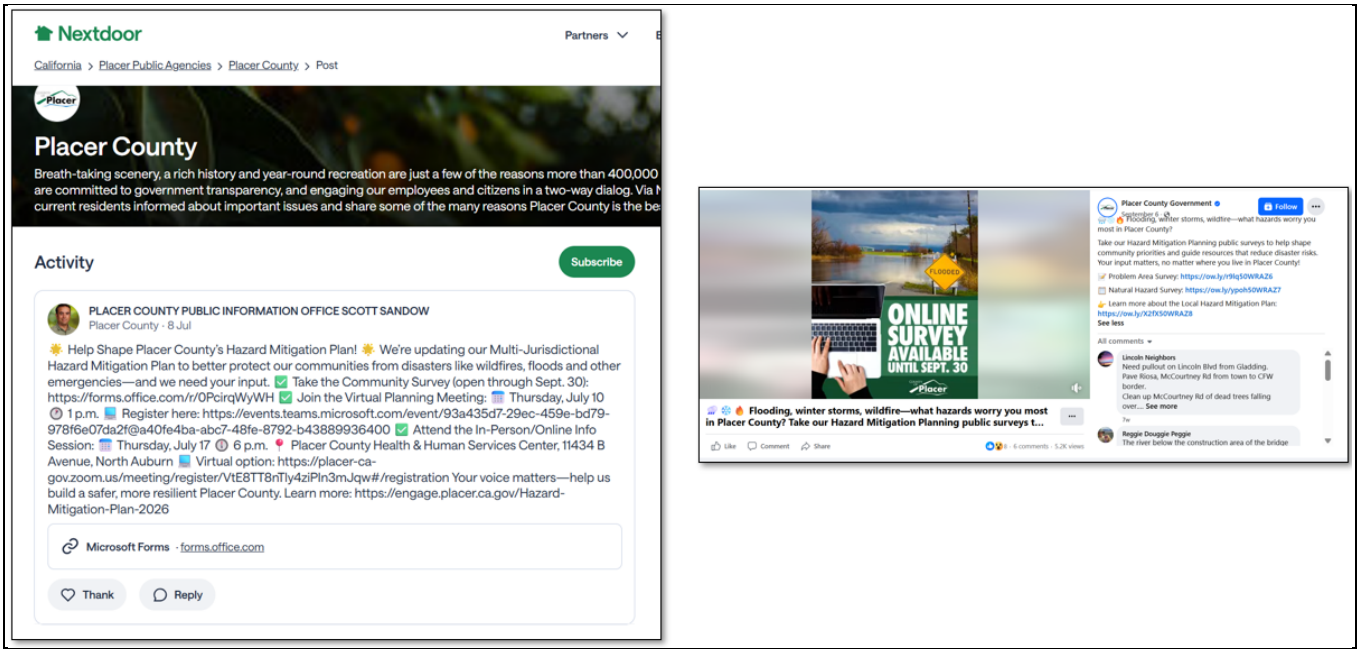


Figure 2-3. Media



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 Agriculture, Parks, and Natural Resources Department (Regional Forest Health)
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 2026 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
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
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
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
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
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 Development Resource Agency (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
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
	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
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
	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 implementation and enforcement of floodplain management?	Department of Public Works – Stormwater and Floodplain Programs
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Placer County Code 15.52, last amended May 21, 2024. Section 15.52.150 lists the duties and responsibilities of the floodplain administrator, including permit review.

NFIP Topic	Answer
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements?	Exceed; Placer County is a Class 5 CRS community.
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 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."
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.
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.
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.
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.
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements?	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

NFIP Topic	Answer
• **For instance, does the planning board or zoning board consider efforts to reduce flood risk when reviewing variances such as height restrictions?**	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? • **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?	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.
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 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

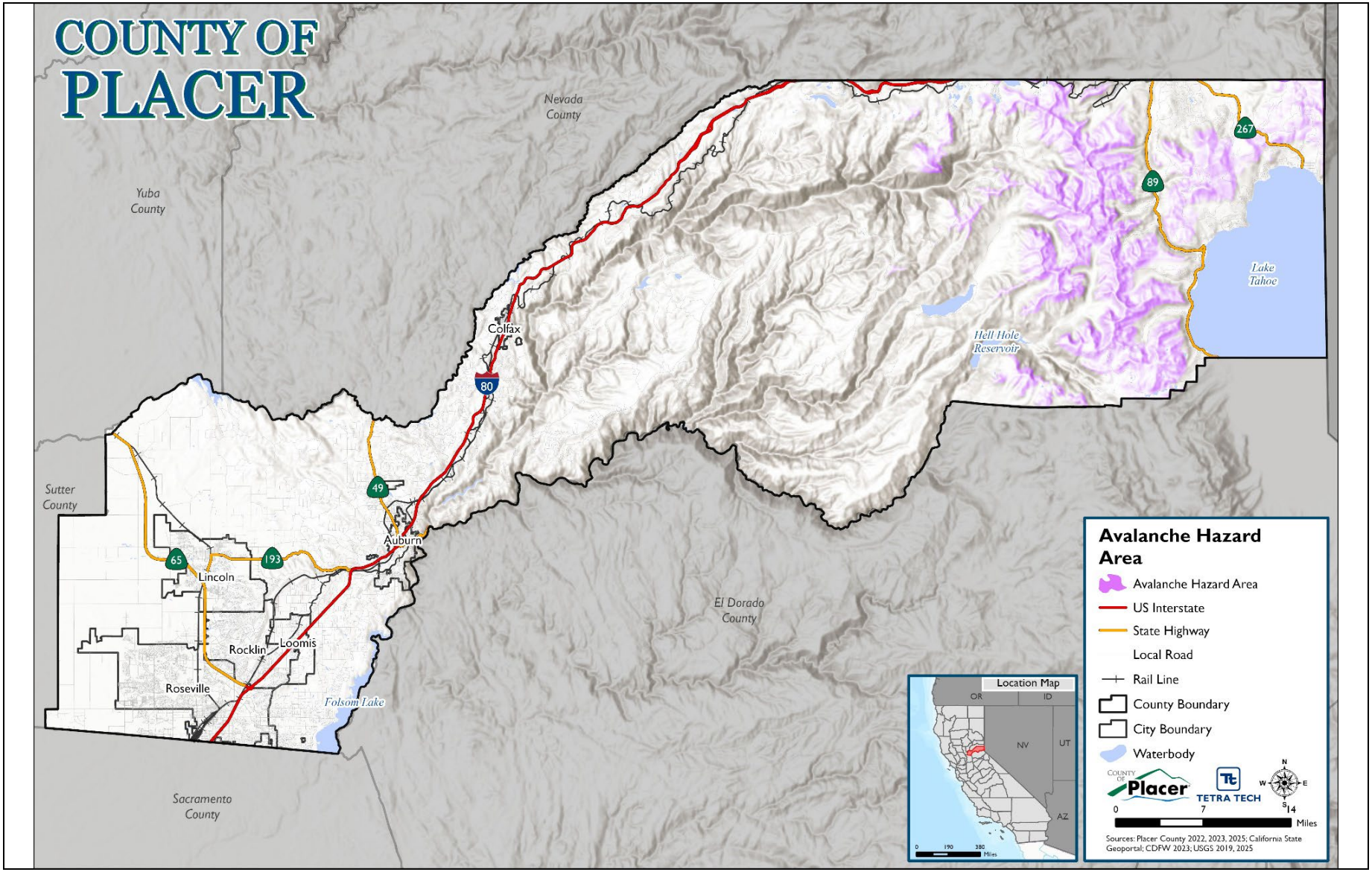


Figure 2-6. Dam Inundation Hazard Area

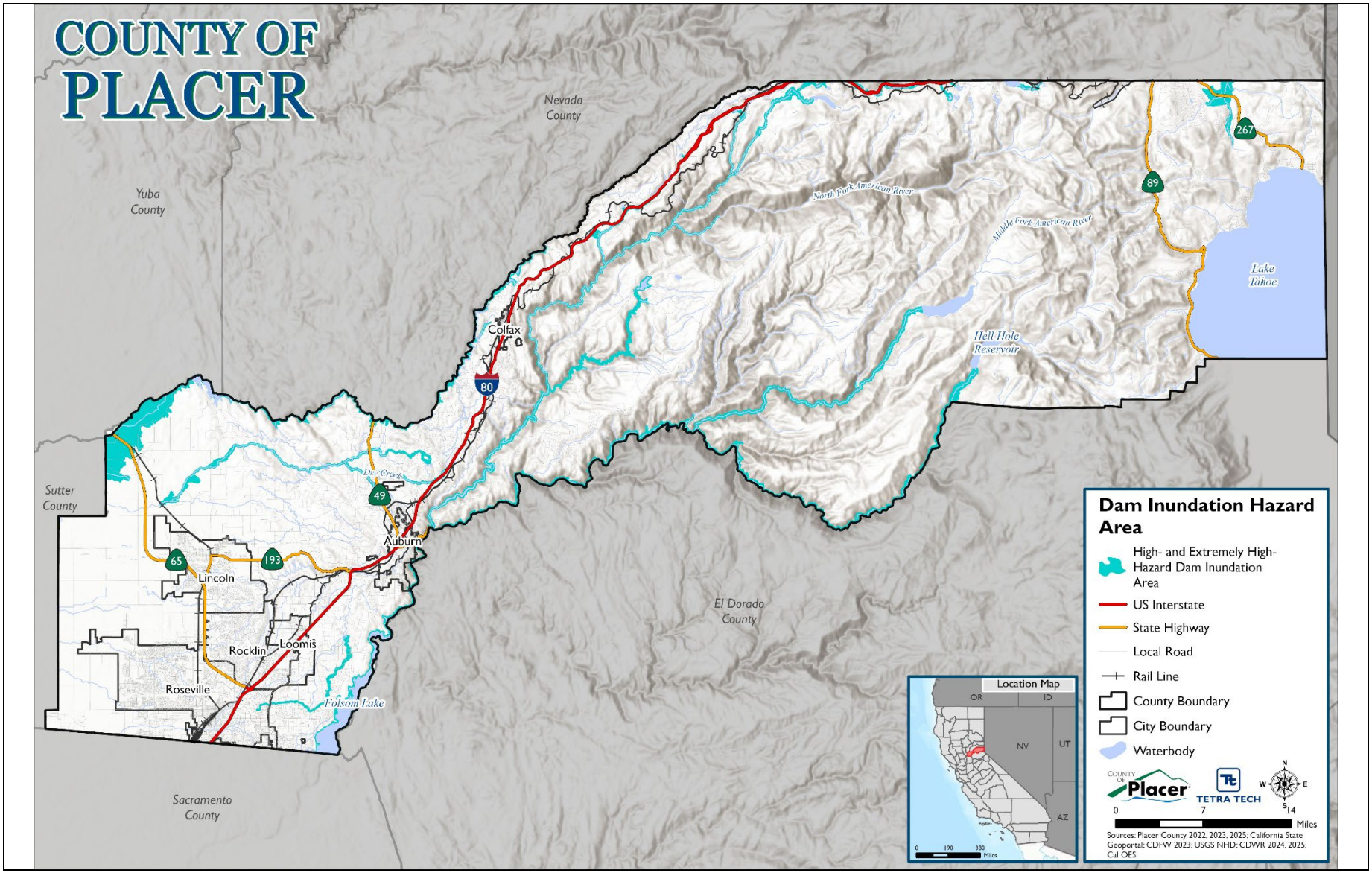


Figure 2-7. Flood Hazard Area

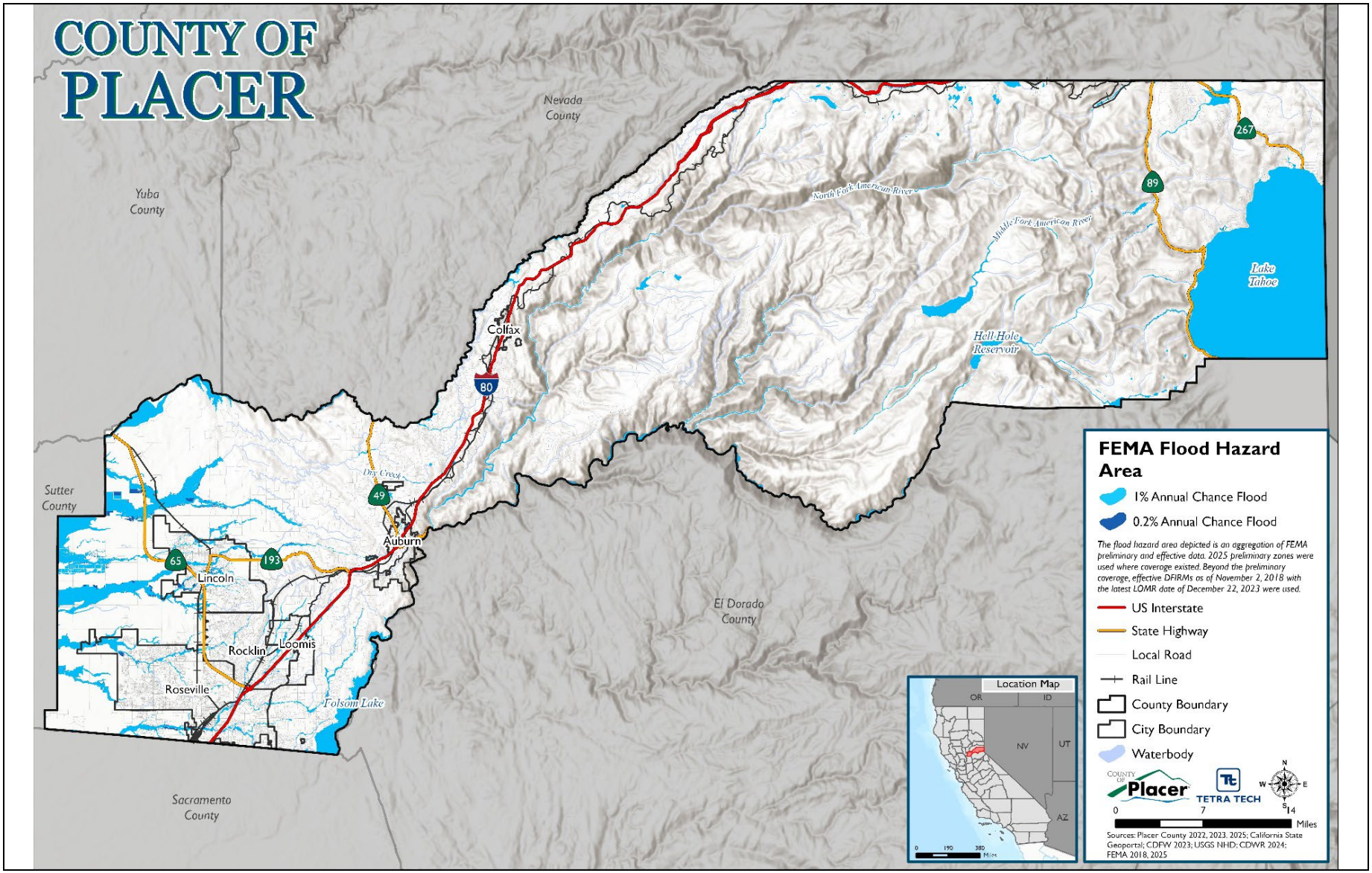


Figure 2-8. Landslide Hazard Area

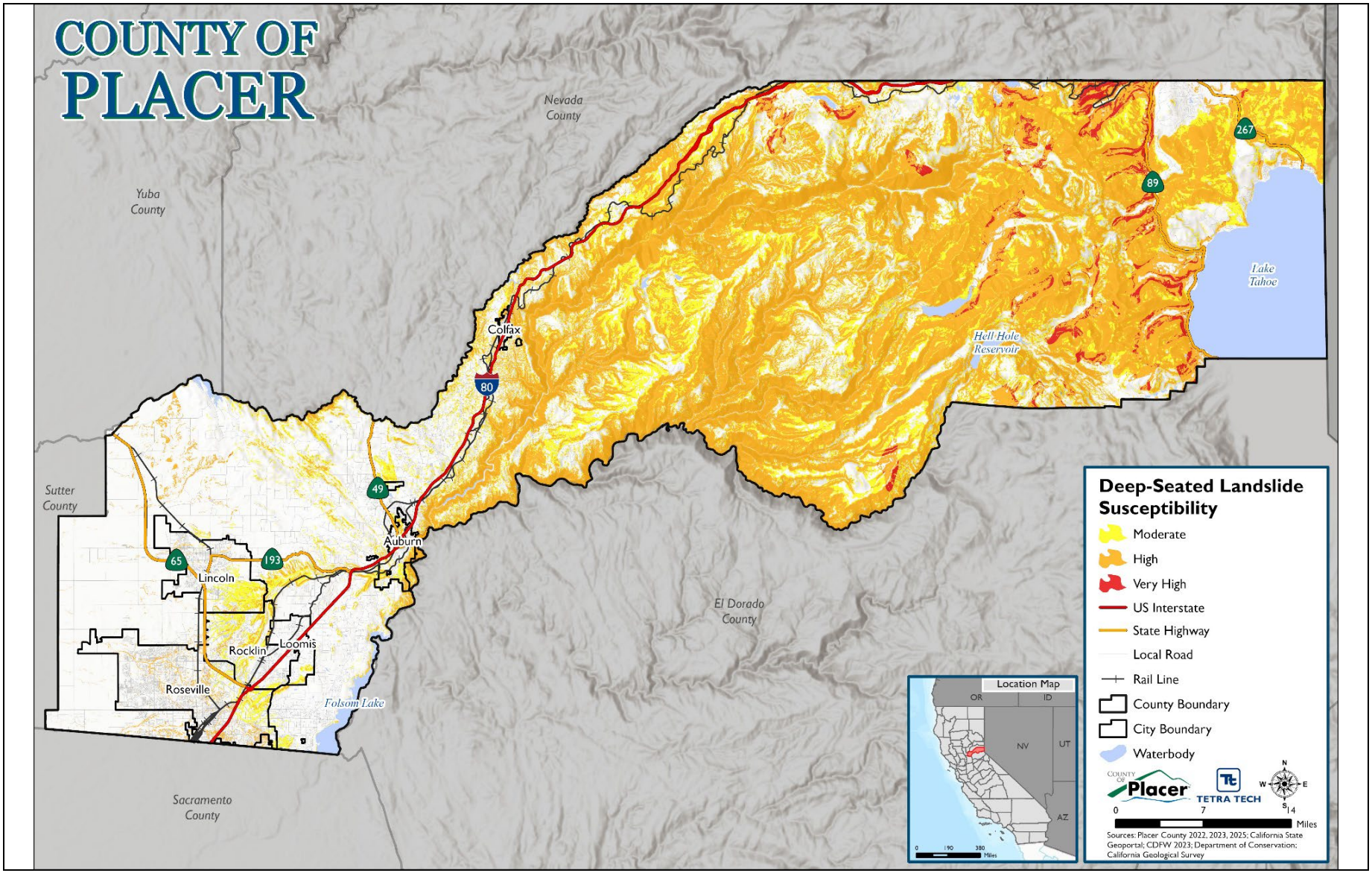


Figure 2-9. NEHRP Soil Class D Hazard Area

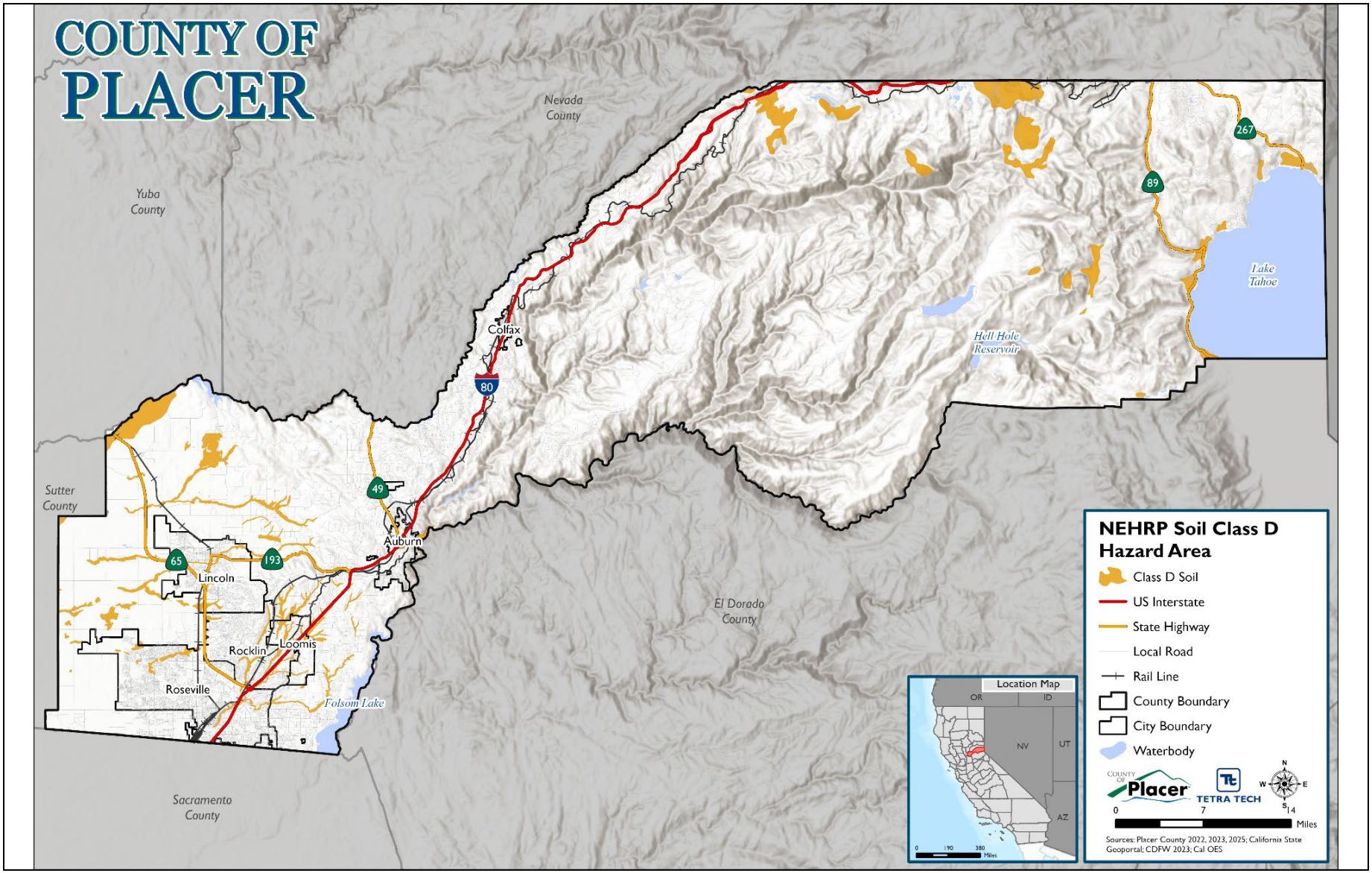
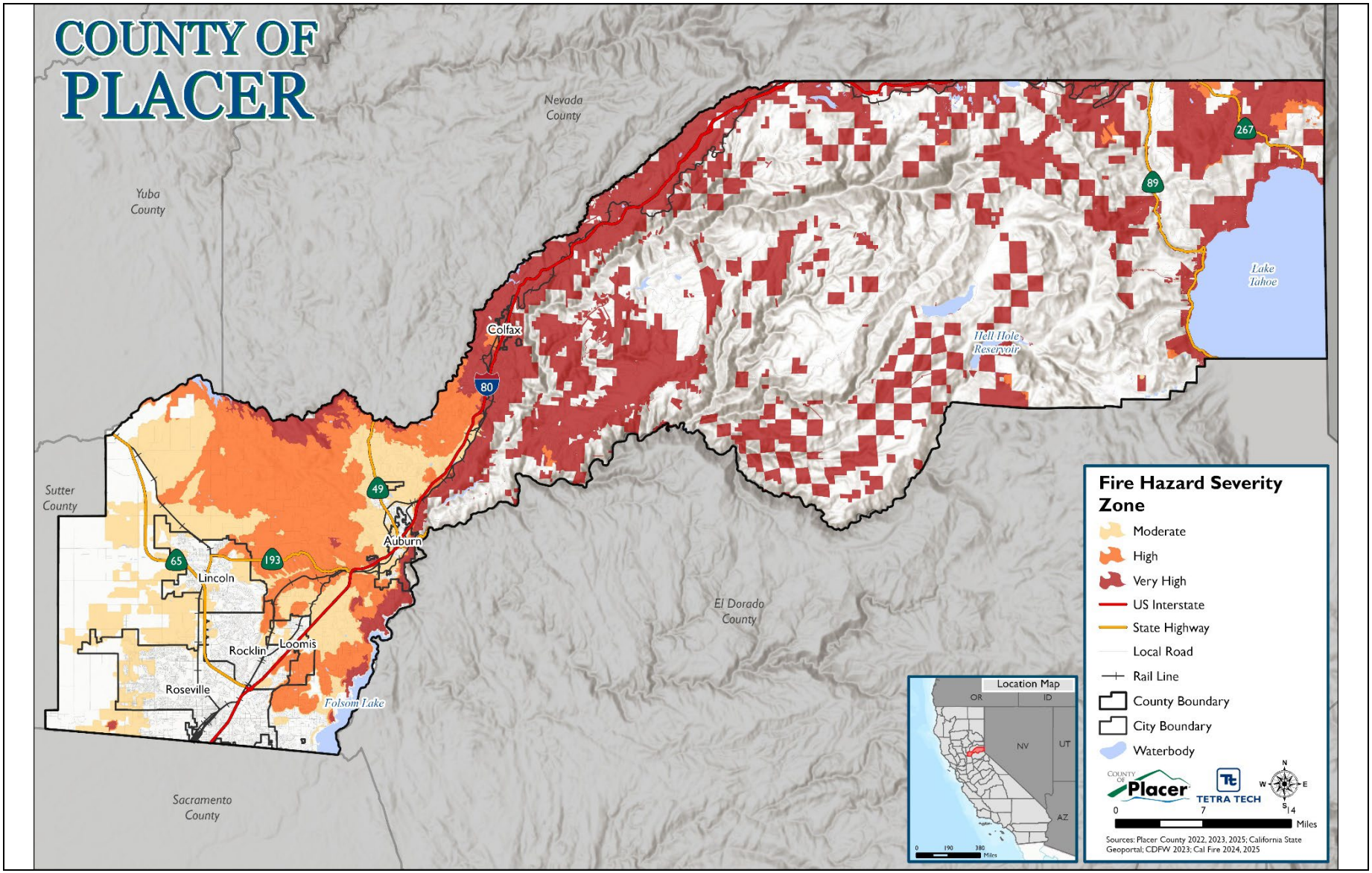


Figure 2-10. Wildfire Hazard Area



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. Lincoln recorded three days in a row above 110°F
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, including 48 in Placer County, 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 was issued by the National Weather Service (NWS) 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	- Infrastructure	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, medium, or low 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all 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 and Impact 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

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.
Dam and Levee Failure	The sudden release of water resulting from a dam failure can force residents to evacuate their homes to avoid life-threatening conditions. Power outages and communication failures are common consequences of dam or levee failure, and drinking water or wastewater treatment facilities may be temporarily offline. Breaches or overtopping can inundate large tracts of residential, commercial, and agricultural land, damaging structures, destroying crops, and disrupting transportation corridors. Levee breaches often inundate agricultural lands, where fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and animal waste can be mobilized into surrounding waterways.
Drought and Water Shortage	Drought can affect public health and safety, including reduced local firefighting capabilities, health problems related to low water flows and poor water quality, and health problems related to dust. Short-term or long-term health effects from drought include heat-related illnesses, waterborne illnesses, recreational risks, limited food availability, and reduced air quality or sanitation. Reduced precipitation during a drought means that groundwater supplies are not replenished at a normal rate. Water shortages can increase operational costs for businesses and public utilities, as communities face higher expenses for water procurement, distribution, and conservation measures.
Earthquake	As a result of an earthquake event, residents may be displaced or require temporary long-term shelter. Buildings on NEHRP Class D soil have an increased risk of damage from an earthquake. Unreinforced masonry buildings are most at risk during an earthquake because the walls are prone to collapse outward, whereas steel and wood buildings absorb more of the earthquake's energy. Earthquake events can significantly affect bridges, many of which provide the only access to certain neighborhoods. A major seismic event could cause structural damage to commercial centers, industrial facilities, and critical transportation corridors such as Interstate 80 and rail lines, interrupting the flow of goods and services both within the county and across the region.
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
High Winds and Tornadoes	High winds and tornadoes can affect the overall population by causing injuries, fatalities, structural damage to homes and businesses, widespread power outages, and disruptions to transportation and communications. Power lines, substations, and fuel supplies are vulnerable to downed trees and debris, causing outages that affect homes, hospitals, and emergency operations. Agricultural impacts may include crop losses, orchard damage, and harm to livestock, which reduce farm revenues and strain the County's agricultural economy. Strong winds may uproot or damage large stands of trees, leading to habitat loss, soil erosion, and long-term changes to forest composition. Wildlife may be displaced as nesting areas, riparian corridors, and sensitive ecosystems are damaged.
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

Hazard	Potential Impacts
	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.

2.7.5 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

Since the 2021 MJHMP, 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	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation 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	
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.

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	If not, explain why
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	
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.

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	If not, explain why
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.
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.

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	If not, explain why
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	
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	

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	If not, explain why
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	
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	

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	If not, explain why
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	
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.

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	If not, explain why
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	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation 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.

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	If not, explain why
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	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation 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	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation 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

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority	Mitigation Category	CRS Category
Placer-12	Bridge and Culvert Improvements	4	1-5 Years	Low	Low	7	Medium	Local Plans and Regulations	Preventative Measures
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	Agriculture Parks and Natural Resources – Regional Forest Health (RFH)	Municipalities, Fire Districts, Placer County Fire Department (PCFD), Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA), Department of Public Works (DPW), Health and Human Services (HHS), Air Polution Control District (APCD), Resource Conservation District (RCD)	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	Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA)	Department of Public Works (DPW), 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	Department of Public Works (DPW) – Stormwater and Floodplain Programs	Office of Emergency Services (OES)	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)	Placer County Department of General Services (DGS)	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.

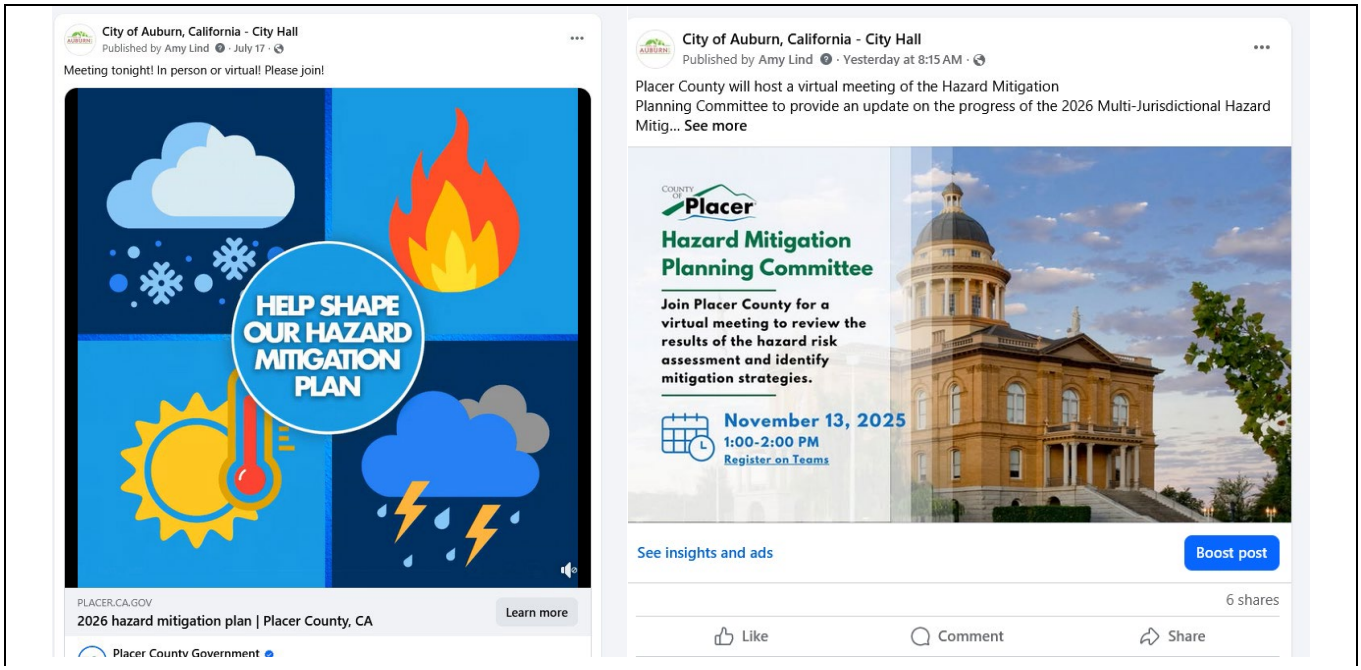
3.3 Public Engagement

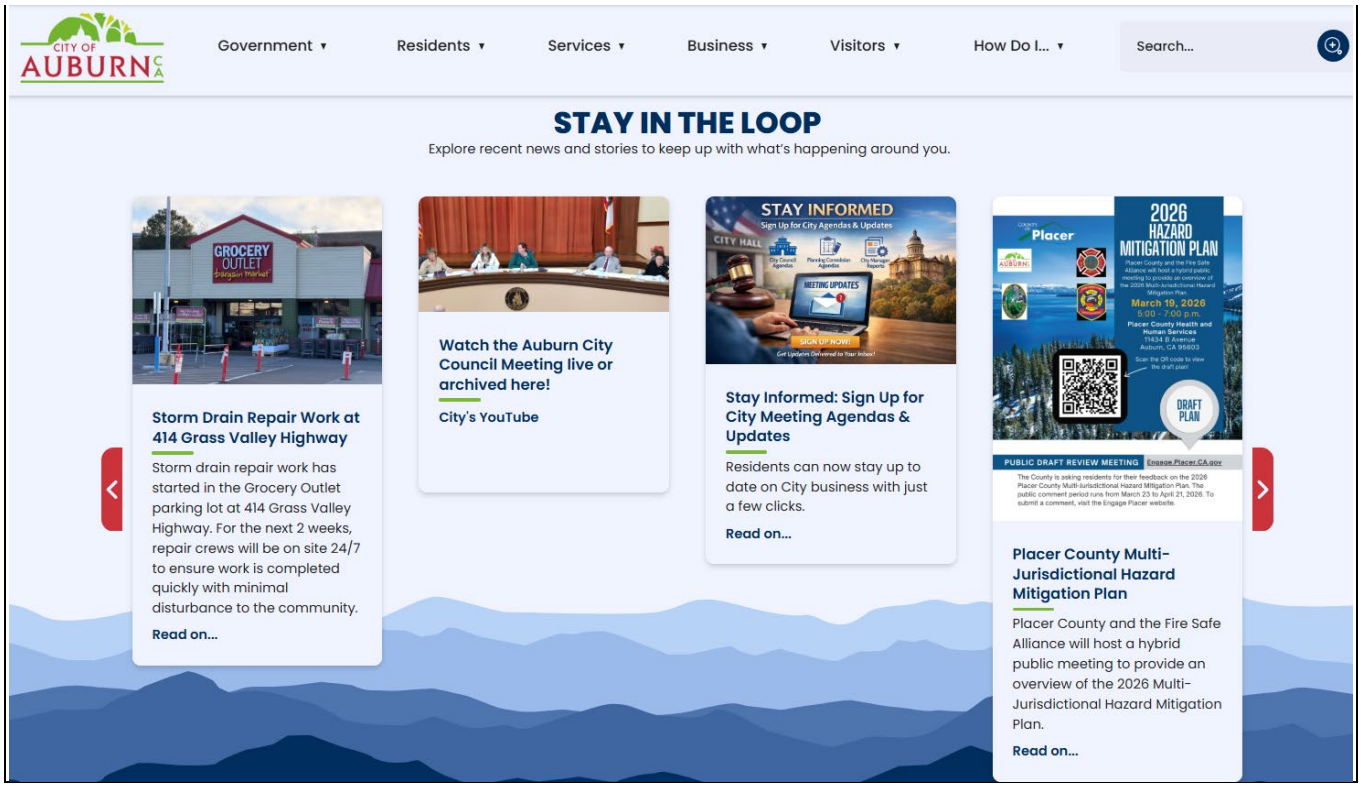
Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the City of Auburn completed its own activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the 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 are shown in Figure 3-1.

Figure 3-1. City of Auburn Public Outreach





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

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
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
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	Description	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. The 2021 MJHMP was adopted into the Safety Element in 2021 to achieve AB 2140 compliance.	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

Name of Plan	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
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
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 with the 2021 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 2026 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
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
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.

Capability	Description
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.
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
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.

Resources	Description
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
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
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.
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

Program	Classification	Date Classified
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 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 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?	Auburn Municipal Code Sections 159.310-159-315, Flood Damage Prevention and it was last amended in 2009.
What local department is responsible for implementation and enforcement of floodplain management?	The Director of Public Works is appointed to administer, implement and enforce the Flood Damage Prevention ordinance by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions.
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements?	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.
Date adopted latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM):	The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA) of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the flood 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 into the Flood Damage Prevention ordinance.
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.

NFIP Topic	Answer
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.
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.
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 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

Flood Topic	Answer
	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 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

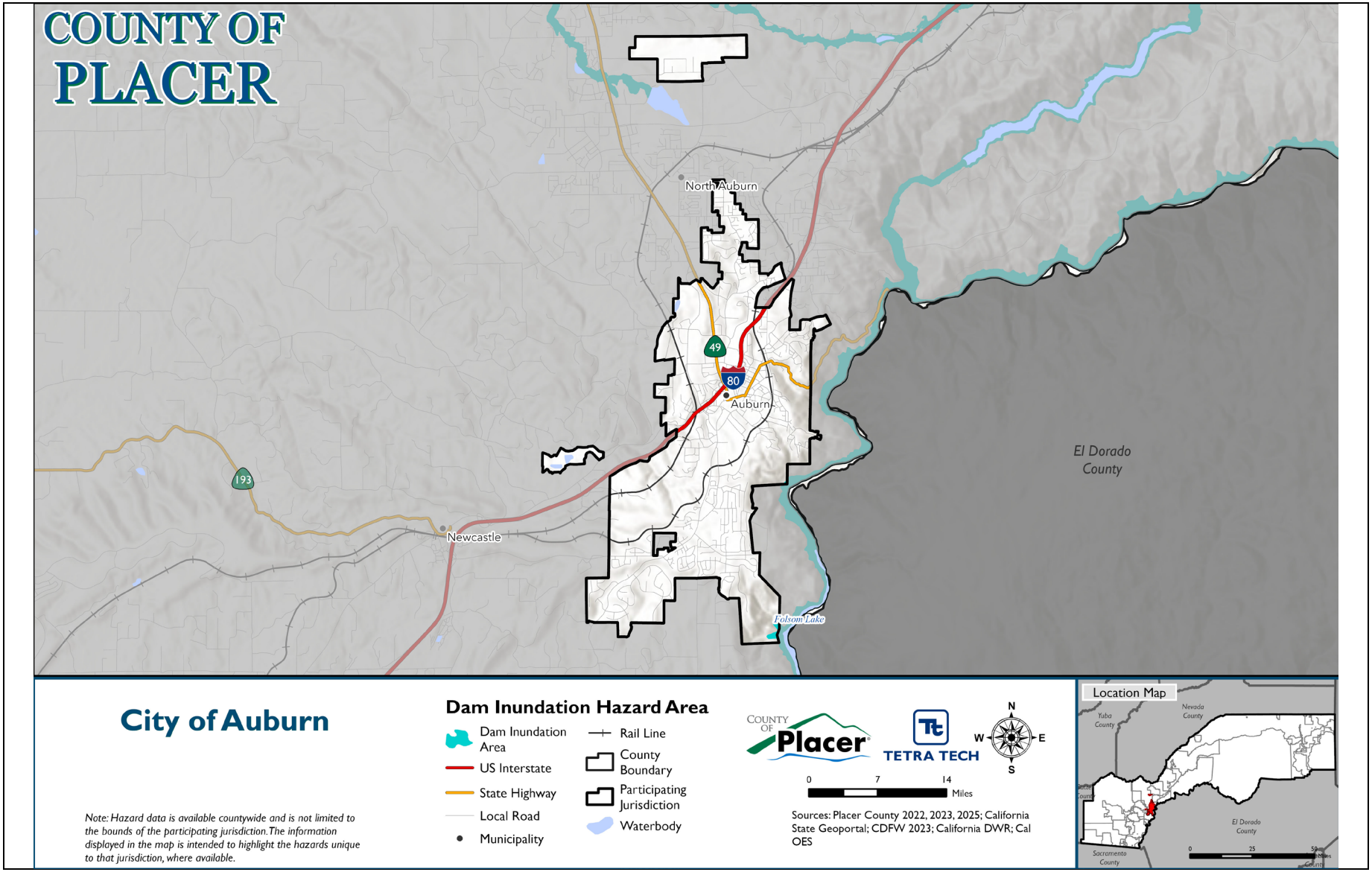


Figure 3-3. Flood Hazard Area

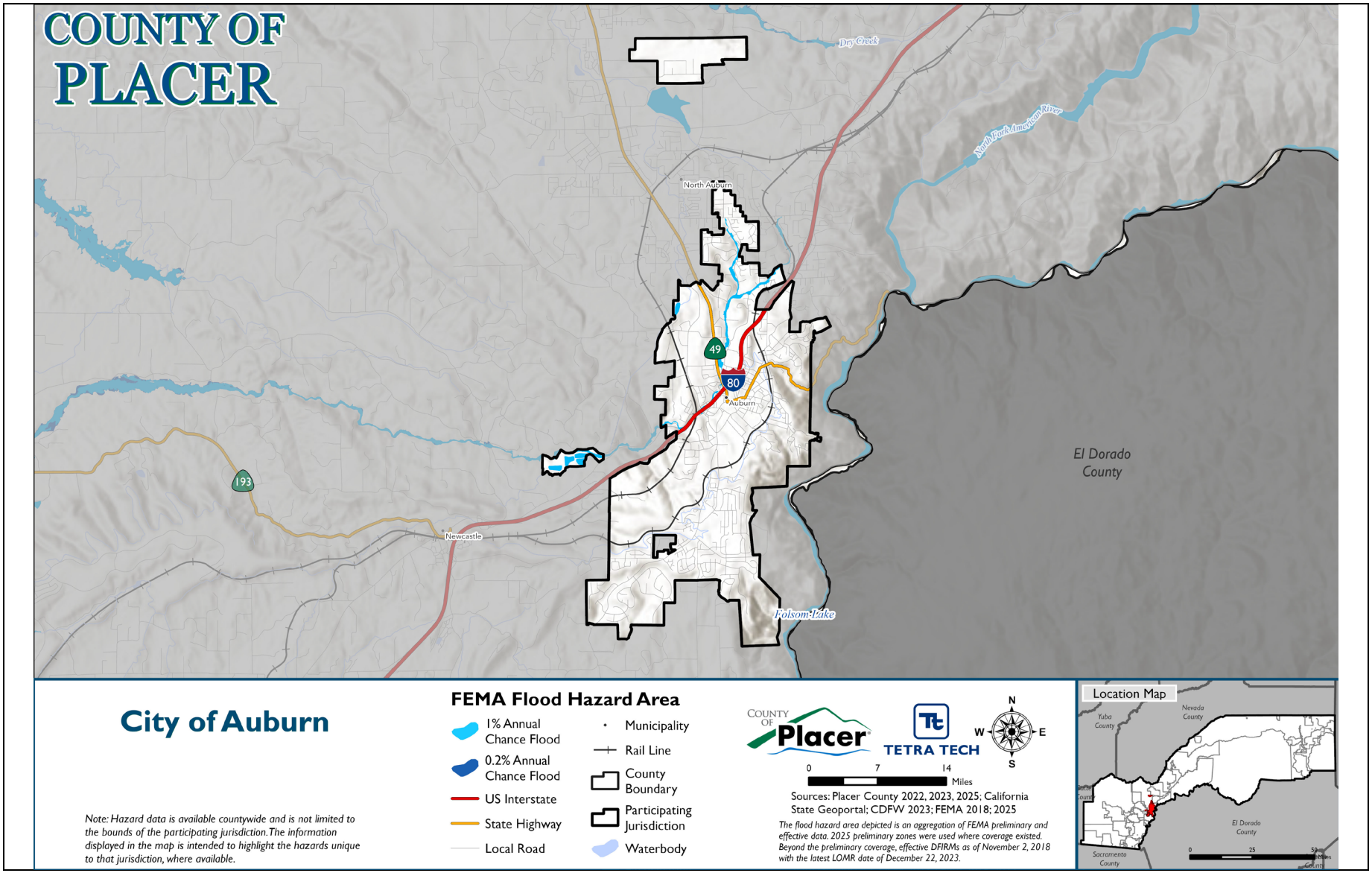


Figure 3-4. Landslide Hazard Area

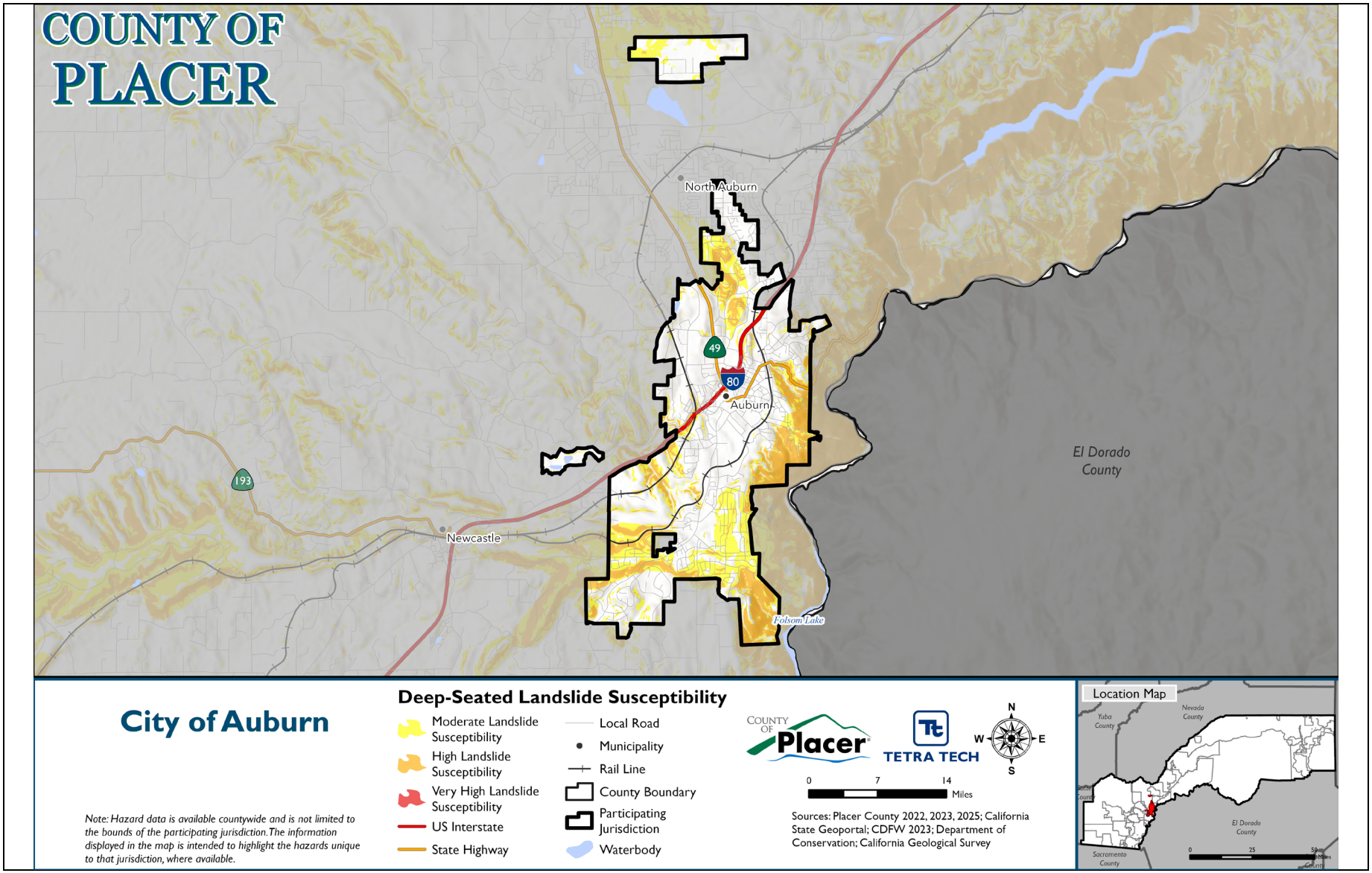
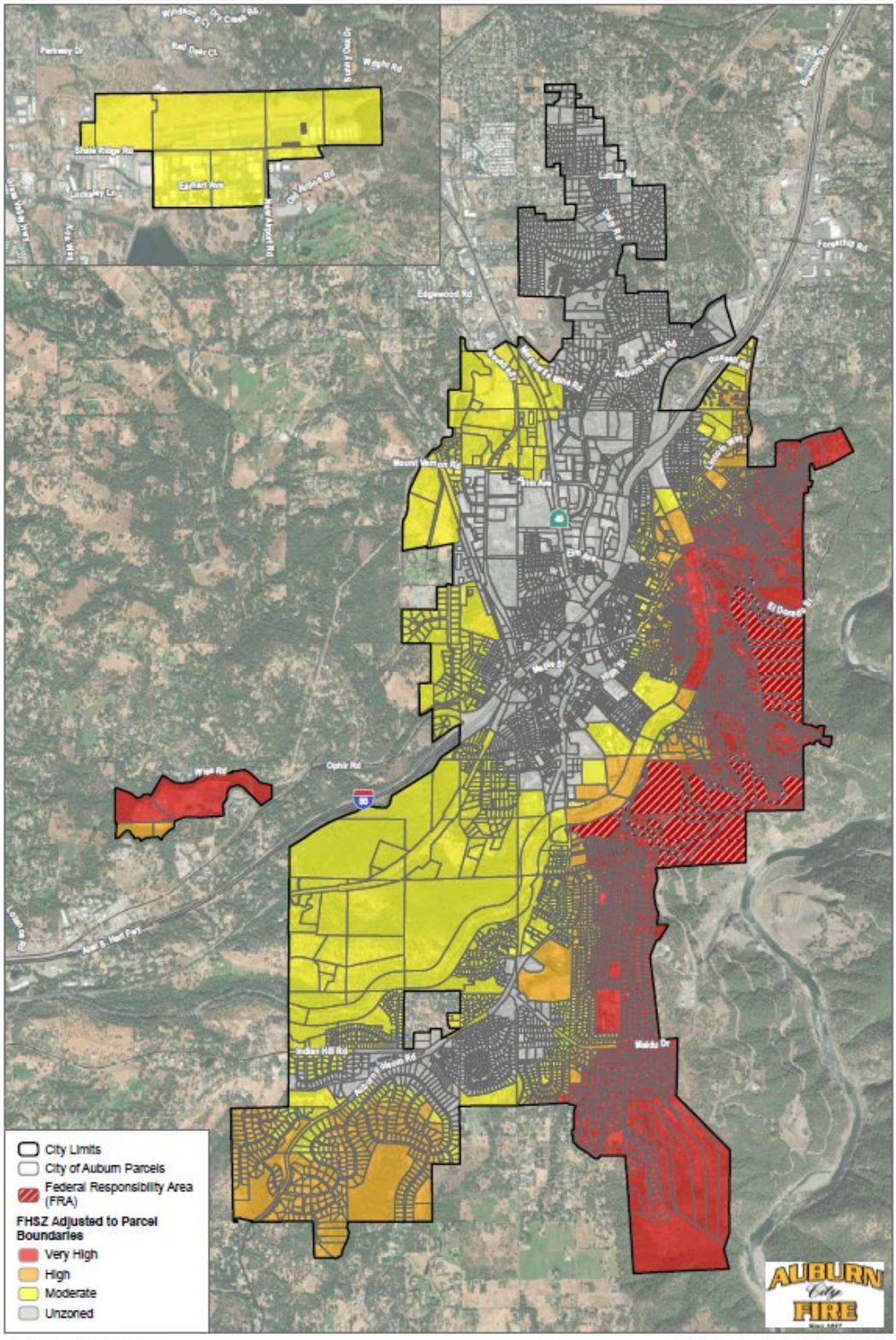


Figure 3-5. Wildfire Hazard Area



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, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the City; hazards with no exposure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 3-19. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	No Exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	No Exposure
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. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not threaten people, structures, or infrastructure within the City.

3.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact 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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 3-21 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on the City of Auburn.

Table 3-21. 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. The entire population of the city (13,758) is vulnerable to drought and water shortage events. Drought has the potential to impact a total of 60 critical facilities and lifelines located within the city.
Earthquake	As noted in Volume 1, there are no people, structures, or critical facilities located on NEHRP Class D soil in the City. However, the 500-year mean return period earthquake would cause an estimated $26 million in building damage and generate more than 3,200 tons of debris; the 2,500-year mean return period earthquake could cause $123 million in building damage and generate more than 13,000 tons of debris.
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.
Freeze and Snow	While freezing temperatures occasionally occur overnight in the winter months in Auburn, snow is extremely rare. Temperatures below freezing can lead to burst pipes and frozen coils on ventilation and air systems. The entire population of the city (13,758) is vulnerable to freeze and snow events during a winter storm. Freeze and snow events have the potential to impact a total of 60 critical facilities and lifelines located within the city.
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. Auburn Ravine Terrace and a hazardous materials facility are located in the high landslide susceptibility hazard area; Skyridge Elementary, First Congregational Church, White Bison Program, and microwave service towers 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 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.

3.7.5 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

Since the 2021 MJHMP, 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	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation 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.

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	If not, explain why
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.
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. While a small area on the southern tip of the City is within the dam inundation hazard area, there are no people, structures, or critical facilities located in the hazard area.

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	-	-	-	-
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	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.	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.	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.	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.	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 and the public comment announcement on the City website.

Figure 4-1. City of Colfax Public Outreach



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	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.	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
Subdivision Code **Municipal Code Title 16**	The subdivision code does not address hazards but is consistent with subdivision map act.	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.	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.	Colfax Public Works Department

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Department Responsible
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	Description	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
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 with the 2021 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 2026 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
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
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
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.

Resources	Description
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
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
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.

Outreach Resources	Description
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

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
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 implementation and enforcement of floodplain management?	Colfax Engineering Department
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Colfax does not contain areas designated as 100-year or 500-year flood zones; therefore, the City does not have a flood damage prevention ordinance that lists NFIP implementation and enforcement responsibilities for SFHAs. However, Section 16.68 addresses storm drainage provisions and adopts the Placer County Storm Management Manual.
Date adopted latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM):	The City does not contain areas designated as 100-year or 500-year flood zones, therefore, there is no FIRM to adopt.
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements?	Meets requirements.
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. The City has never had a substantial damage determination.
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.
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

NFIP Topic	Answer
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.

Repetitive Loss Category	Determination
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 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

Flood Topic	Answer
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

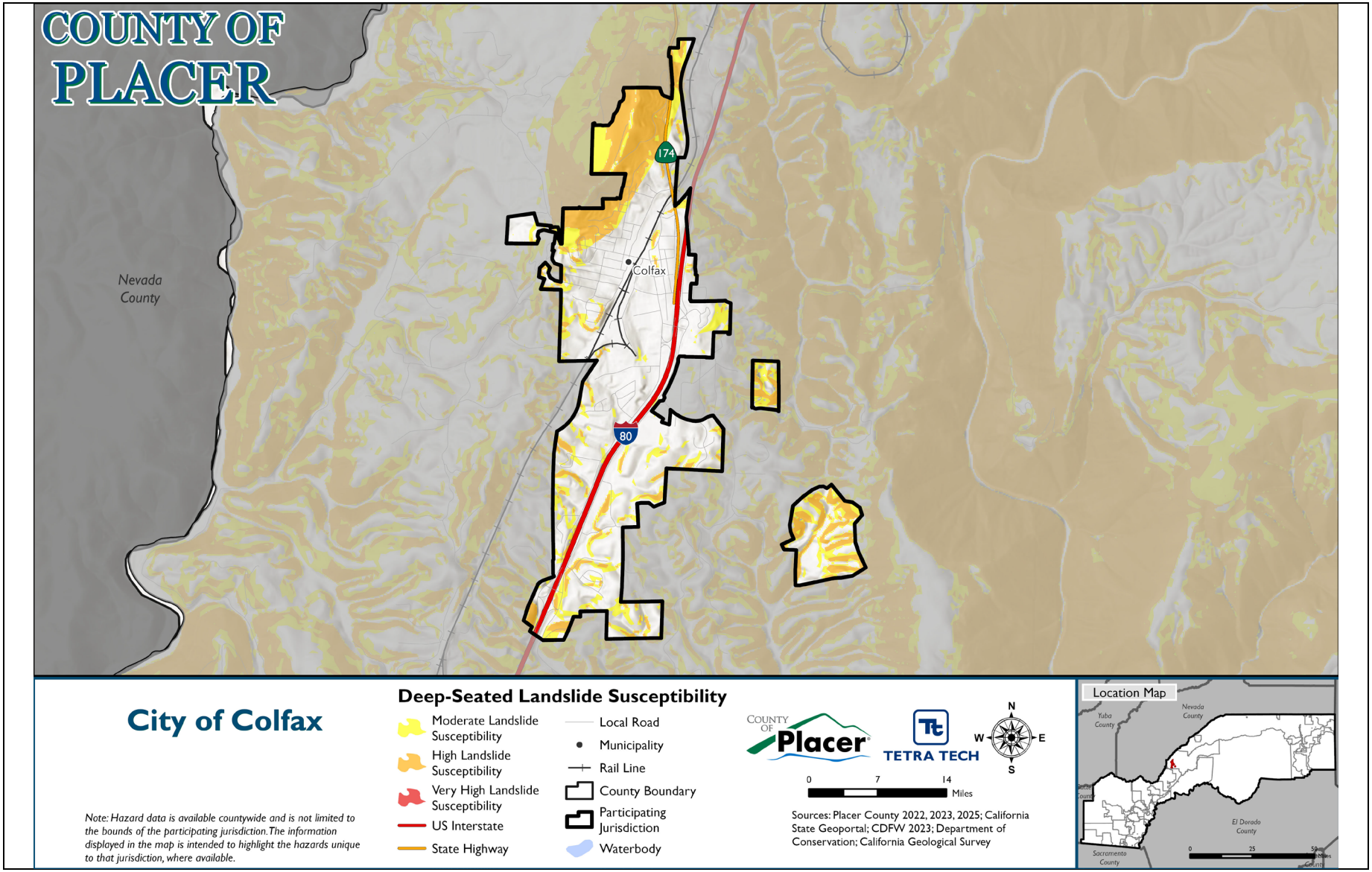
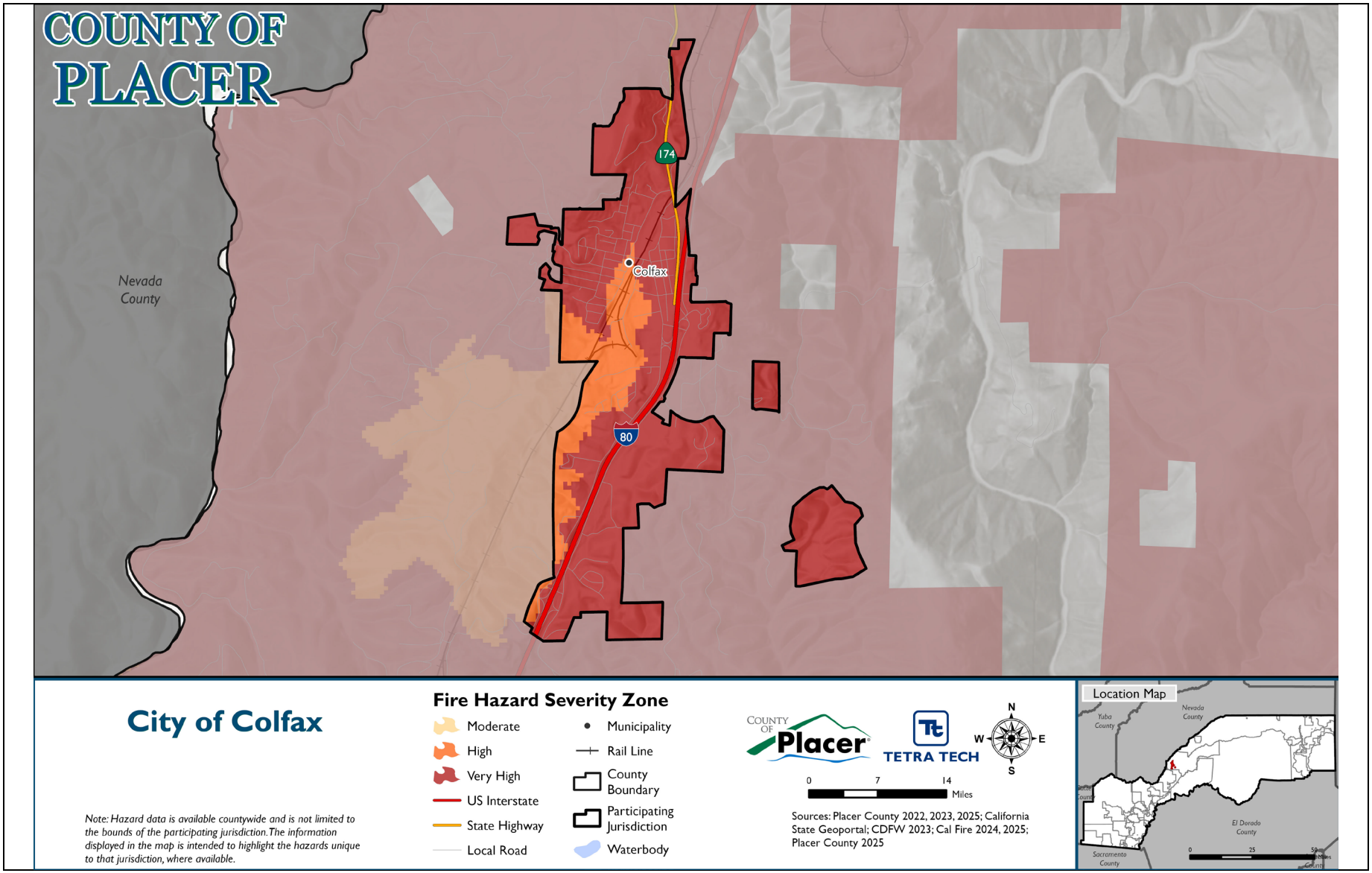


Figure 4-3. Wildfire Hazard Area



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, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the City; hazards with no exposure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 4-16. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	No Exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	No Exposure
Drought and Water Shortage	Low
Earthquake	Low
Flood	No Exposure
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. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not threaten people, structures, or infrastructure within the City.

4.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact 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, 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.	Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, 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

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 4-18 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on the City of Colfax.

Table 4-18. 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.
Earthquake	As noted in Volume 1, there are no people, structures, or critical facilities located on NEHRP Class D soil in the City. However, the 500-year mean return period earthquake would cause an estimated $4.8 million in building damage and generate almost 600 tons of debris; the 2,500-year mean return period earthquake could cause $19 million in building damage and generate more than 2,200 tons of debris.
Freeze and Snow	Temperatures below freezing can lead to burst pipes and frozen coils on ventilation and air systems. Heavy snow can block roads, cause power outages, and decrease visibility for drivers. As noted in the Hazard Event History table, heavy snow has required the City to plow streets in Colfax as recently as 2023.
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. The entire population of the city (2,095) is vulnerable to heavy rains and storm events. All critical facilities and lifelines (15) within the city are vulnerable to heavy rain and storm event impacts. However, the city has one transportation lifelines and three communication lifelines which may be at increased risk to impacts to this hazard.
High Winds and Tornadoes	High winds can cause power outages from downed power lines. Falling trees may damage facilities or block roads. High winds also contribute to increased wildfire spread and can create dangerous conditions for emergency responders during a fire event. The entire population of the city (2,095) is vulnerable to high winds and tornado events. All critical facilities and lifelines (15) within the city are vulnerable to high winds and tornado impacts.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	As noted in Volume 1, there are people, structures, and critical facilities in landslide susceptibility hazard areas. Intense rainfall and unstable slopes have triggered debris flows near burn scar areas, forcing evacuations in Colfax. These conditions threaten homes, roads, and public safety, requiring rapid response and coordination among local agencies.
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.

4.7.5 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

Since the 2021 MJHMP, 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	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation 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.
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.

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	If not, explain why
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. The dam inundation hazard area and levee protection areas do not occur within the City limits. As noted above, the 1-percent and 0.2-percent annual chance floodplains do not occur in the City and a flood scenario in Hazus did not indicate and impact to people or structures in Colfax.

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	-	-	-	-
Drought and Water Shortage	X	X	-	X
Earthquake	X	-	-	X
Flood	-	-	-	-
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, 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
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.	Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, 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.

Figure 5-1. City of Lincoln Public Outreach





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.

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 Lincoln community.

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 Lincoln. 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 Lincoln. 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 Lincoln. 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	Description	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	Description	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	Description	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 with the 2021 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 2026 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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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 implementation and enforcement of floodplain management?	The City Engineer is appointed to administer, implement and enforce the Flood Damage Prevention ordinance in the SFHA by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions.
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Lincoln Municipal Code Chapter 15.32 – Flood Damage Prevention; last amended October 13, 2009. Section 15.32.150 lists the duties and responsibilities of the floodplain administrator, including permit review.
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements?	Meets
Date adopted latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM):	The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the "Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for the City of Lincoln, California" dated November 2, 2018, with accompanying flood insurance rate maps (FIRMs) and flood boundary and floodway maps (FBFMs), dated November 2, 2018, and all subsequent amendments and/or revisions, are adopted by reference in the Flood Damage Prevention ordinance.

NFIP Topic	Answer
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	Building Department review
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.
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
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	Lack of funding
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
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**

Type of Repetitive Loss	Residential	Non-Residential
# 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 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 5-2 through Figure 5-5. 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 Lincoln has significant exposure.

Figure 5-2. Flood Hazard Area

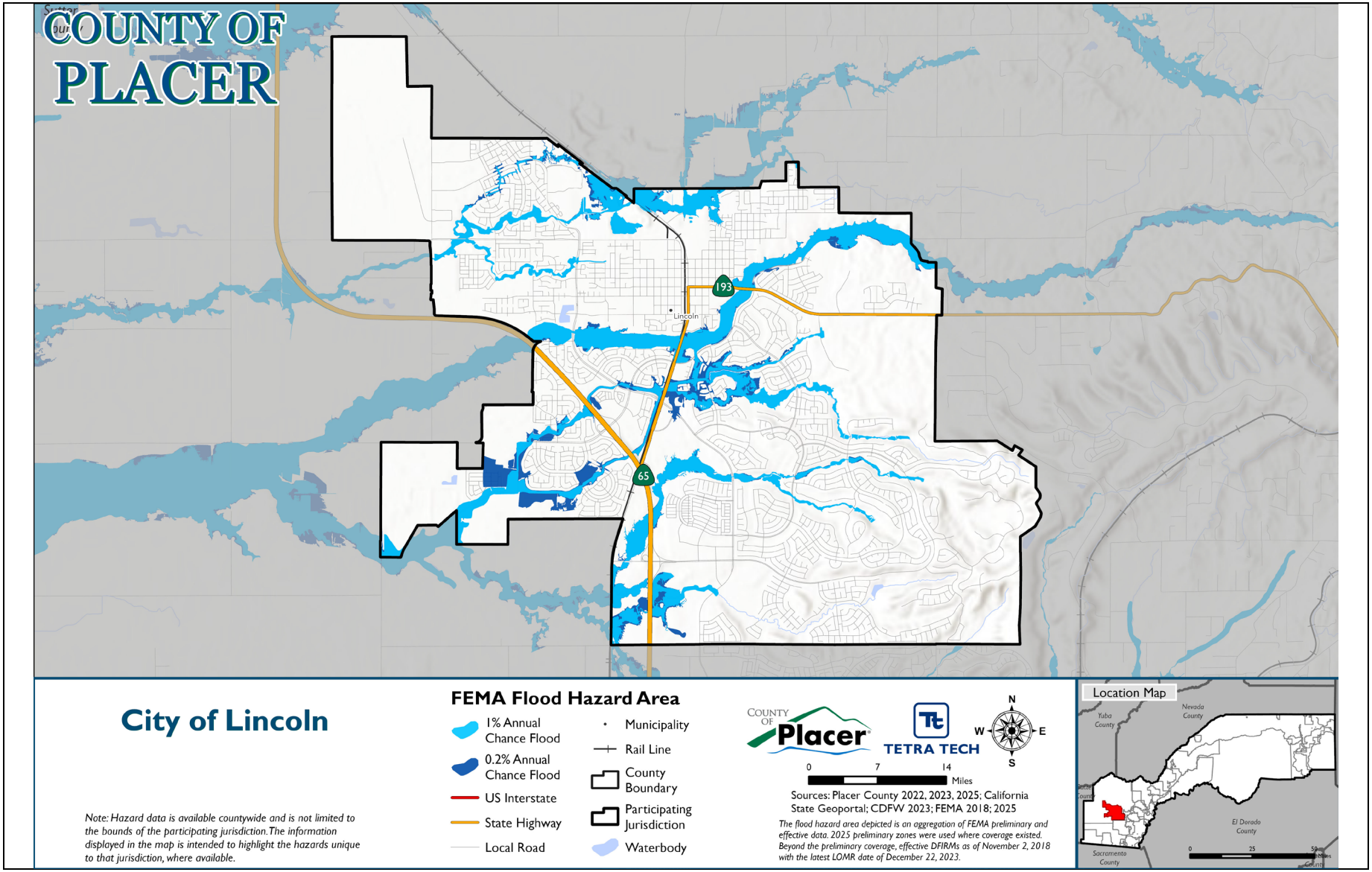


Figure 5-3. Landslide Hazard Area

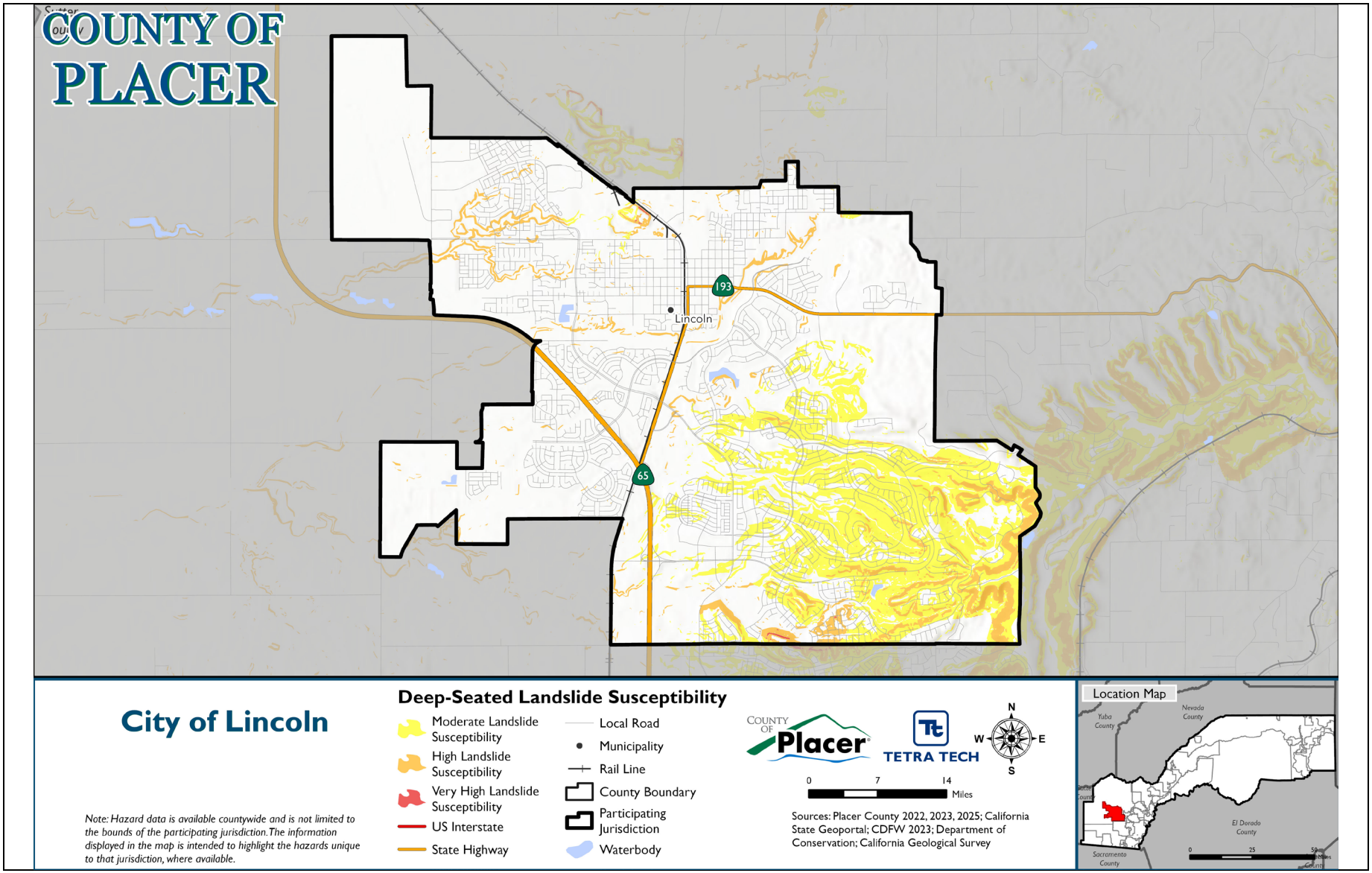


Figure 5-4. NEHRP Soil Class D Hazard Area

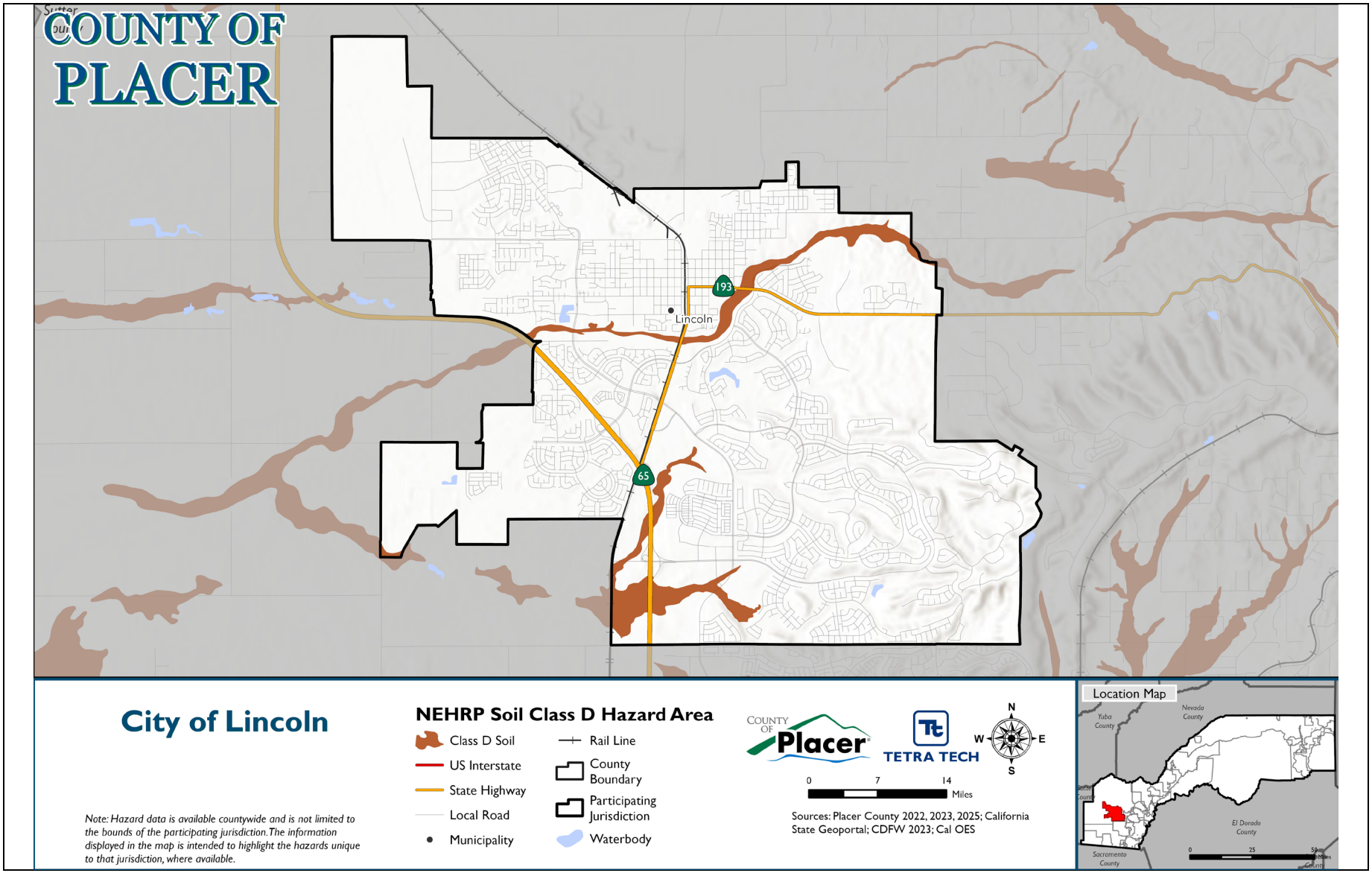
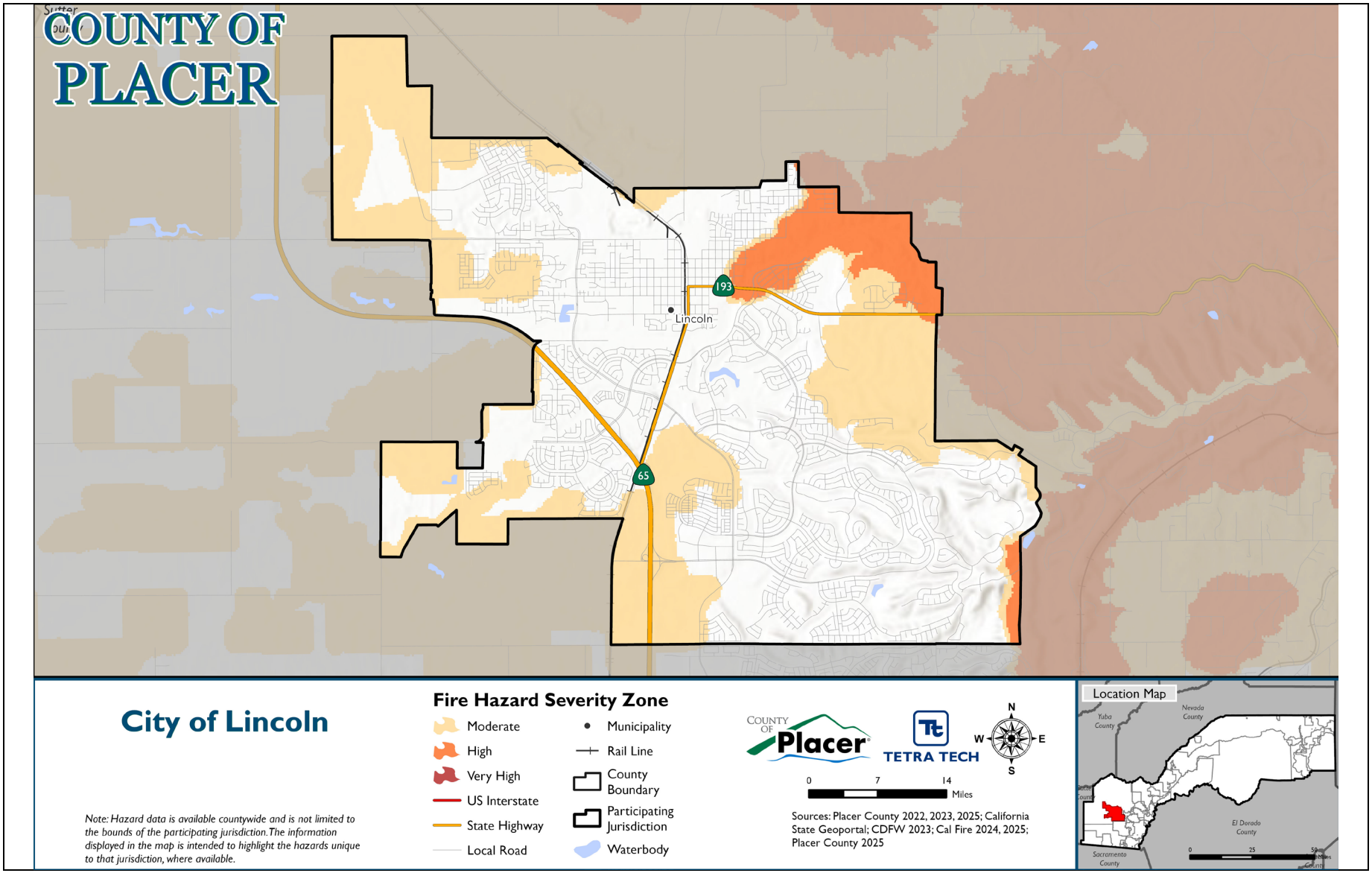


Figure 5-5. Wildfire Hazard Area



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, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the City; hazards with no exposure or negligible risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all 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. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not threaten people, structures, or infrastructure within the City.

5.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact 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, 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, 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

Issue	Related Hazards
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
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

Table 5-18 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on the City of Lincoln.

Table 5-18. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Dam and Levee Failure	As noted in Volume 1, there are 117 people and 52 buildings in the area protected by a levee. There are no people, structures, or critical facilities in the dam inundation hazard area. The sudden release of water resulting from a levee failure can force residents to evacuate their homes to avoid life-threatening conditions. Displaced individuals often seek shelter in designated emergency shelters, which are set up by local authorities and relief organizations.
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.
Earthquake	There are an estimated 16 people, 22 buildings, and three bridges in the NEHRP Class D soil hazard area. In addition, the 500-year mean return period earthquake would cause an estimated $201 million in building damage and generate almost 22,000 tons of debris; the 2,500-year mean return period earthquake could cause $632 million in building damage and generate more than 71,000 tons of debris.

Flood	There are an estimated 189 people, 113 buildings, and five bridges in the 1-percent annual chance floodplain. A Hazus scenario of the 1-percent flood estimated that there would be almost $2 million in building losses and 74 tons of debris would be generated.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Heavy rains and storms have led to flooding and power outages in the city. The entire population of the city (51,629) is vulnerable to heavy rains and storm impacts. Additionally, there are 87 critical facilities and lifelines in the city which could be impacted from heavy rains and storms. Especially five communication and four energy lifelines within the city boundaries.
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. 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. The entire population of the city (51,629) is vulnerable to high winds and tornado impacts. Additionally, there are 87 critical facilities and lifelines in the city which could be impacted from high winds and tornadoes.
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.

5.7.5 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

Type of Development	2020 Total	Within SFHA	2021 Total	Within SFHA	2022 Total	Within SFHA	2023 Total	Within SFHA	2024 Total	Within SFHA
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

Since the 2021 MJHMP, 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	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation 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

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	If not, explain why
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	-
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	-

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	If not, explain why
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, 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, 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
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

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
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 Administration	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
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

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
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
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

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
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

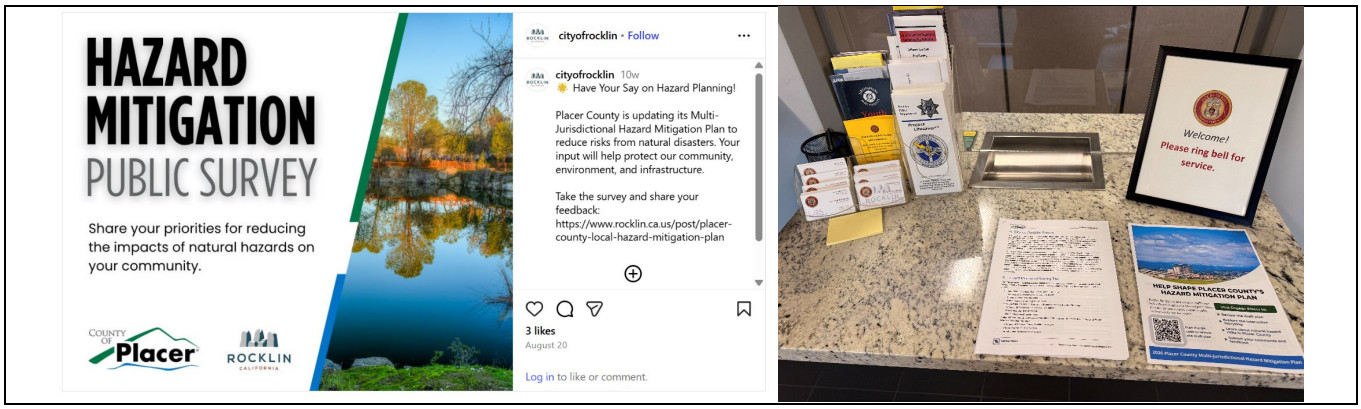
Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the City of Rocklin completed its own activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the 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. City of Rocklin Public Outreach



6.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

Public input for the City of Rocklin's MJHMP Annex was solicited through the public hazard mitigation survey. Feedback from this effort was analyzed to identify the hazards of greatest concern to residents. Of the 298 responses to the public survey, 17 respondents indicated that they live in Rocklin. These 17 respondents were extremely concerned about wildfires and somewhat concerned about earthquakes and flooding.

Key vulnerabilities reported by the public included a lack of fallout shelters and planning for mass-migrations, ground water damaging homes in the Mission Hills neighborhood, and falling trees. Most respondents reported that they have already taken action to prepare for disasters by talking with their families about what to do in an emergency, creating a family emergency plan, prepared a disaster kit, or installing smoke detectors.

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 Rocklin community.

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

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
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
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

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
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	Description	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

Name of Plan	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
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
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

Name of Plan	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
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.	The City has the ability to expand and improve the plan by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	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 with the 2021 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 2026 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
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
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
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.

Resources	Description
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
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
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.

Outreach Resources	Description
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 implementation and enforcement of floodplain management?	City of Rocklin, Community Development, Engineering Division and the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District are responsible for implementation and enforcement of SFHA.
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Rocklin Municipal Code Chapter 15.16 (Flood Hazard Areas). Last amended in 2011. Section 15.16.140 lists the duties and responsibilities of the city engineer, including permit review.
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements?	Meets
Date adopted latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM):	The areas of special flood hazard identified by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the June 8, 1998 "Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for city of Rocklin", with accompanying June 8, 1998 Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM's) and Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps (FBFM's) and all subsequent amendments and/or revisions, are adopted by reference in Chapter 15.16.

NFIP Topic	Answer
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	"Substantial improvement" means any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent of the market value of the structure before the start of construction of the improvement.
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations?	"Substantial damage" means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed fifty percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. 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.
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	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?	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)	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.
What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the community, if any?	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.	No
When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community Assistance Contact (CAC)?	Unknown
Are there other local ordinances, plans or programs (e.g., site plan review) that support floodplain management and meeting the NFIP requirements?	No
Are the community's floodplain management regulatory standards sufficient for current and future conditions?	Yes
Does your community plan to join the CRS program or is your community interested in improving your CRS classification?	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 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

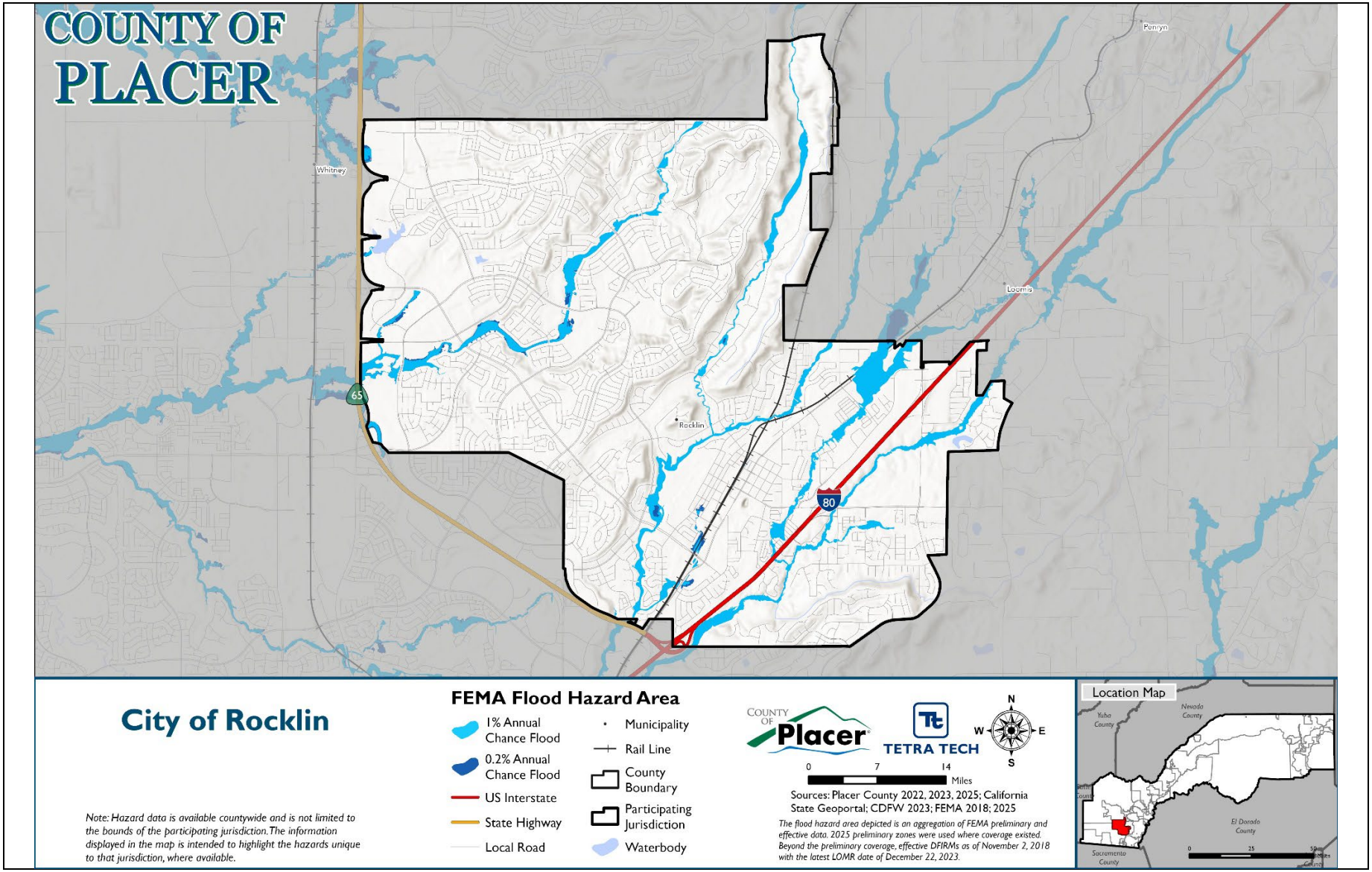


Figure 6-3. Rocklin Landslide Hazard Area

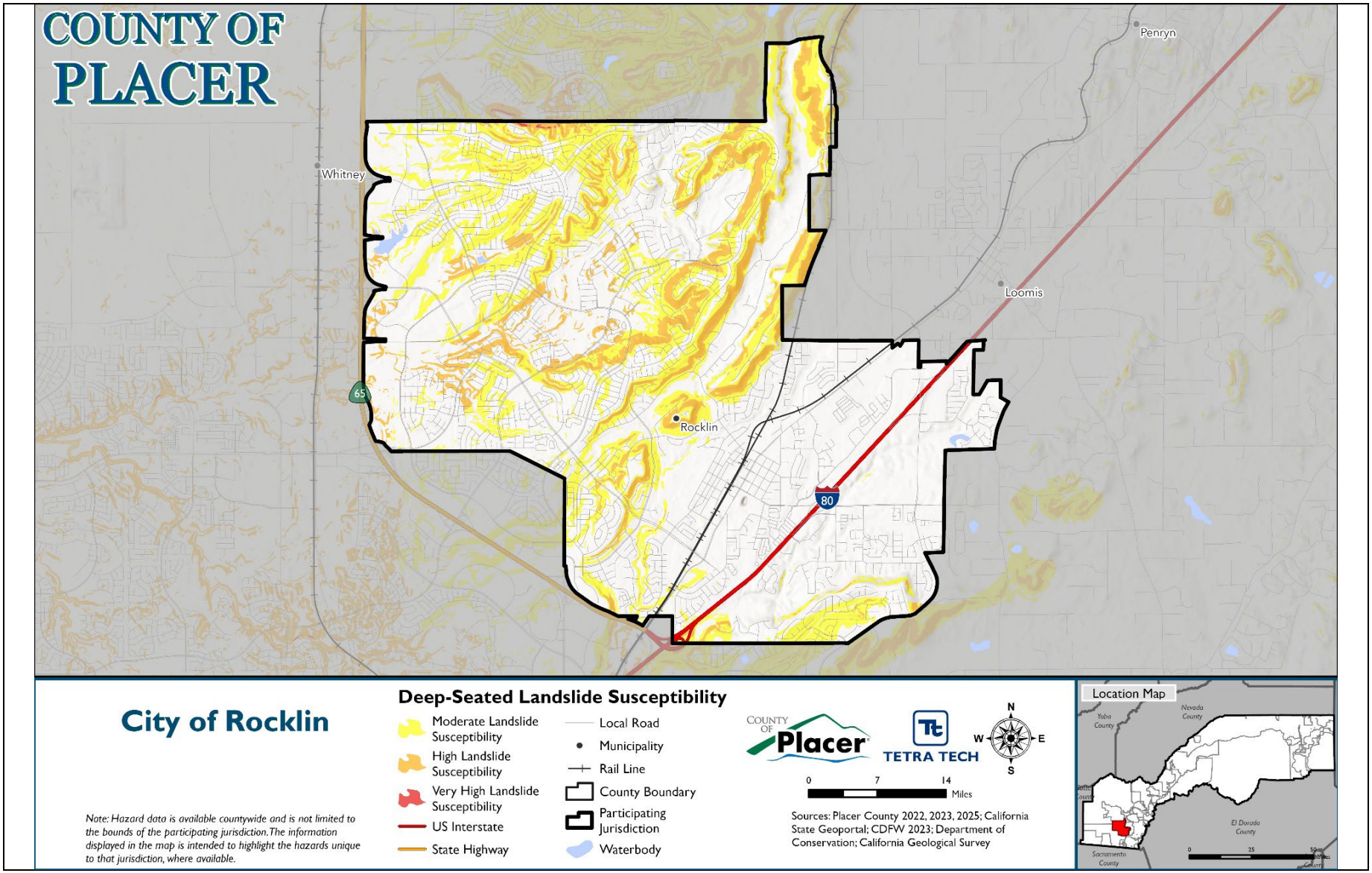
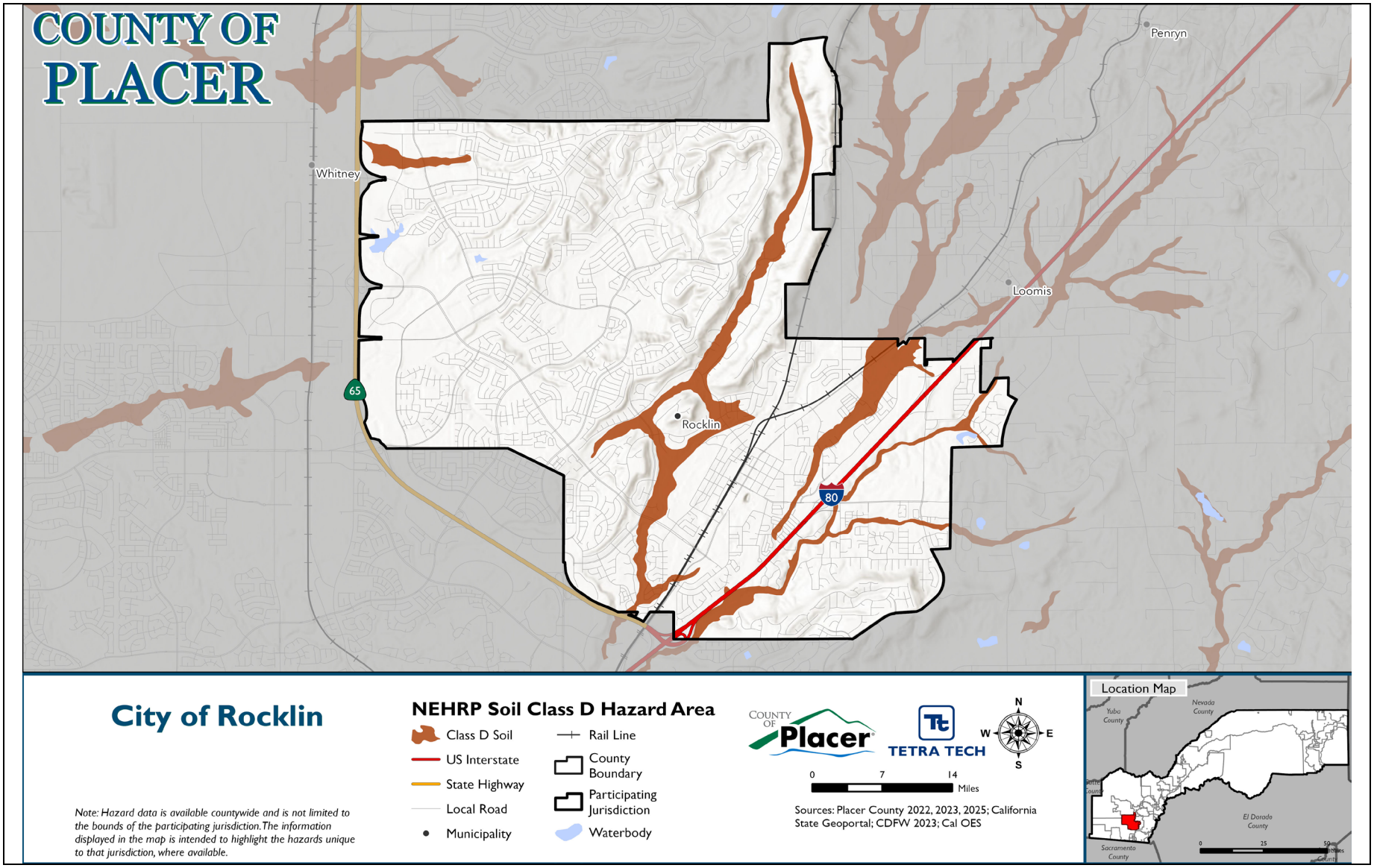
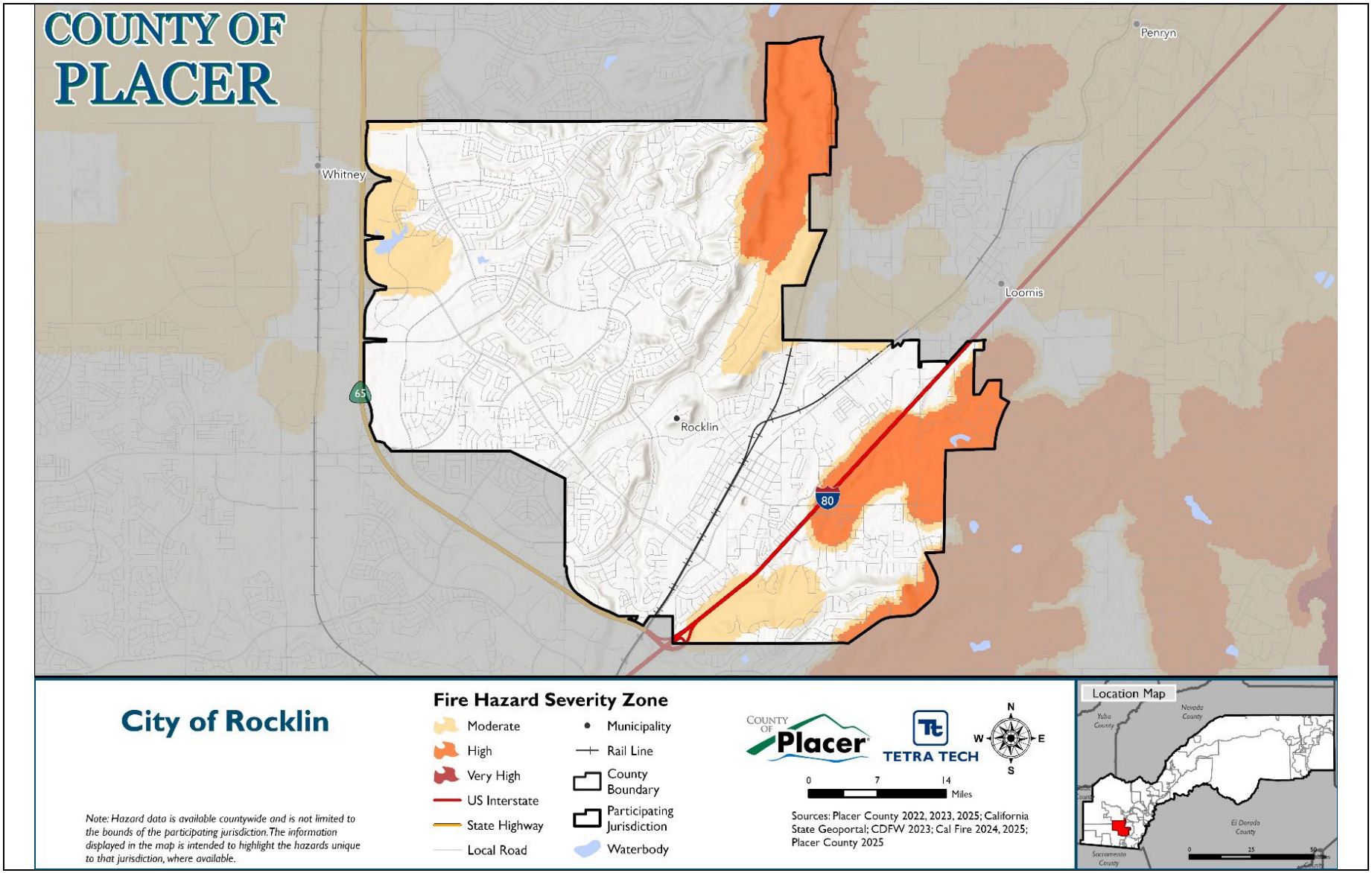


Figure 6-4. Rocklin NEHRP Soil Class D Hazard Area



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, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the City; hazards with no exposure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

6.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact 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	No Exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	No Exposure
Drought and Water Shortage	Medium
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Medium
Freeze and Snow	No Exposure
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. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within 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.	Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, 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.	Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 6-18 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern to the City of Rocklin.

Table 6-18. 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.
Earthquake	There are an estimated 2,130 people, 769 buildings, and three critical facilities in the NEHRP Class D soil hazard area. In addition, the 500-year mean return period earthquake would cause an estimated $200 million in building damage and generate more than 20,000 tons of debris; the 2,500-year mean return period earthquake could cause $640 million in building damage and generate more than 64,000 tons of debris.
Flood	There are an estimated 180 people, 156 buildings, and one bridge in the 1-percent annual chance floodplain. A Hazus scenario of the 1-percent flood estimated that there would be more than $20 million in building losses and 260 tons of debris would be generated. Localized flooding can occur due to culvert failures and inadequate drainage maintenance, threatening roads, property, and public safety.
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. There are 10,400 people over the age of 65 and 7,235 persons with disabilities who reside in the city and who are vulnerable to the impacts from heavy rains and storm events. Additionally, there are 123 critical facilities and lifelines within the city which may be impacted from heavy rains and storm events.
High Winds and Tornadoes	High wind events can damage infrastructure, such as downing power lines in residential neighborhoods, leading to outages and safety hazards. All residents of the city (72,340) are vulnerable to the impacts of high winds and tornado events. Additionally, there are 123 critical facilities and lifelines within the city which may be impacted from high winds and tornadoes.
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.

6.7.5 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

Since the 2021 MJHMP, 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	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation 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	

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	If not, explain why
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.
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 and freeze and snow from its mitigation strategies due to its lower elevation and lack of significant snowfall. The dam inundation hazard area and levee protection areas do not occur within the City limits.

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	-	-	-	-
Drought and Water Shortage	X	-	-	X
Earthquake	X	-	-	X
Flood	X	-	X	X
Freeze and Snow	-	-	-	-
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
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 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

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
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
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.	Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, 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.	Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, 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

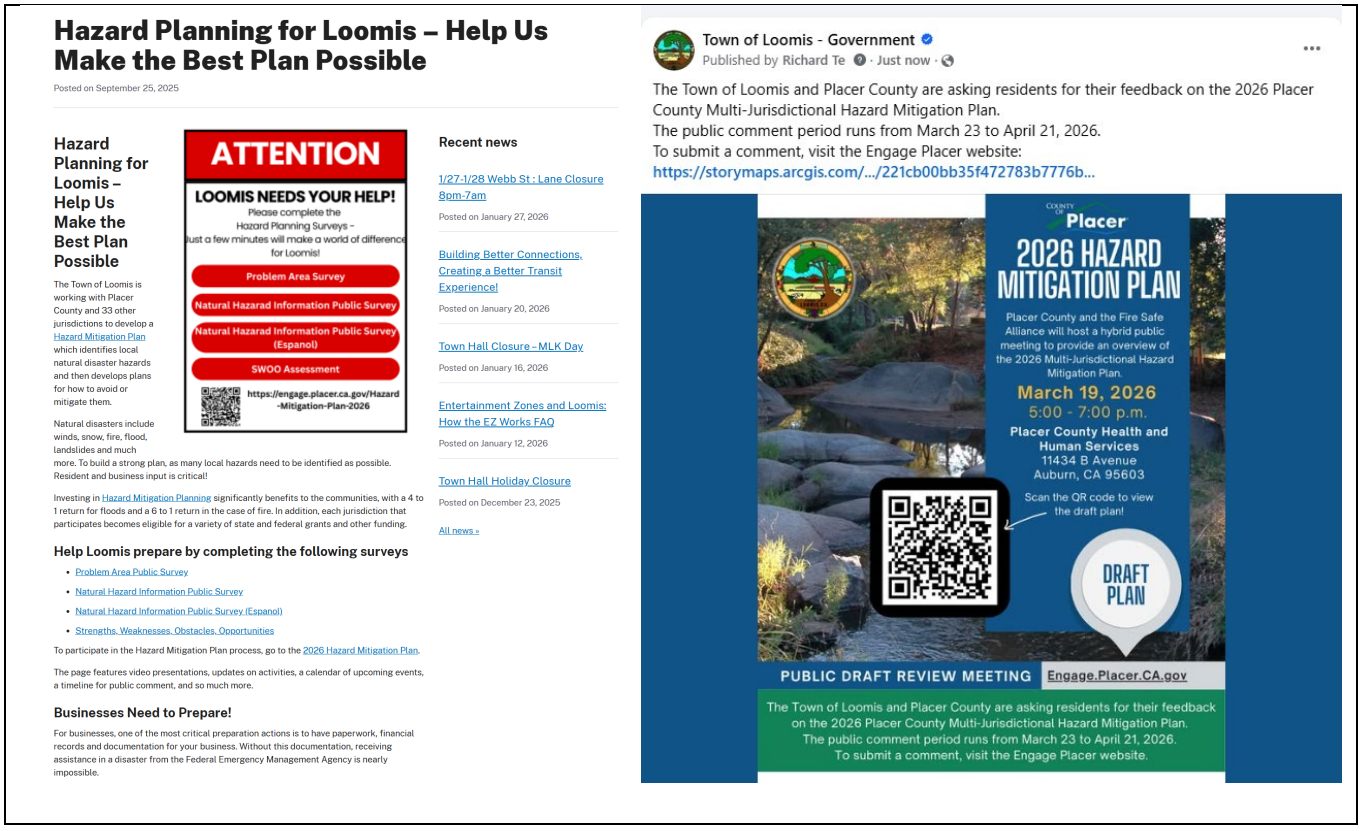
The Town conducted both virtual and in-person outreach to promote the MJHMP planning process to the public. The public was invited to participate in the planning process by responding to the public survey, attending a virtual Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meeting, attending an in-person meeting,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



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

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
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 with the 2021 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 2026 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	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
General Plan	Integrates the 2021 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

Name of Plan	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
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
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?	The Town has a vacant land inventory for housing

Indicate if your jurisdiction implements the following	Description
• **If yes, please describe.**	
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
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
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
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
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.

Financial Resources	Description
	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
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**

Outreach Resources	Description
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 implementation and enforcement of floodplain management?	Engineering Department The City Engineer is appointed to administer, implement and enforce the Flood Damage Prevention ordinance in the SFHA by granting or denying development permits in accordance with its provisions.
What is the local law number or municipal code of your flood damage prevention ordinance?	Chapter 11.08 FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION Amended in 2021

NFIP Topic	Answer
Does your floodplain management program meet or exceed minimum requirements?	Program meets minimum requirements
Date adopted latest Flood Insurance Rate Map (Firm):	The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA) of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the flood insurance study (FIS) dated September 30, 1986 and accompanying flood insurance rate maps (FIRMs) and flood boundary and floodway maps (FBFMs), dated September 30, 1987, and all subsequent amendments and/or revisions, are adopted by reference in the Flood Damage Prevention ordinance.
How do you determine if proposed development on an existing structure would qualify as a substantial improvement?	"Substantial improvement" means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or other proposed new development of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent of the market value of the structure before the start of construction of the improvement.
How do you make Substantial Damage determinations? How many were declared for recent events in your jurisdiction?	"Substantial damage" means: (1) damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damage condition would equal or exceed fifty percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred; or (2) floor-related damages sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a ten-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such event, on the average, equals or exceeds twenty-five percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.
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
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.

NFIP Topic	Answer
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.
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

Flood Topic	Answer
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.
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 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 7-2 through Figure 7-5. 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 Town has significant exposure.

Figure 7-2. Flood Hazard Area

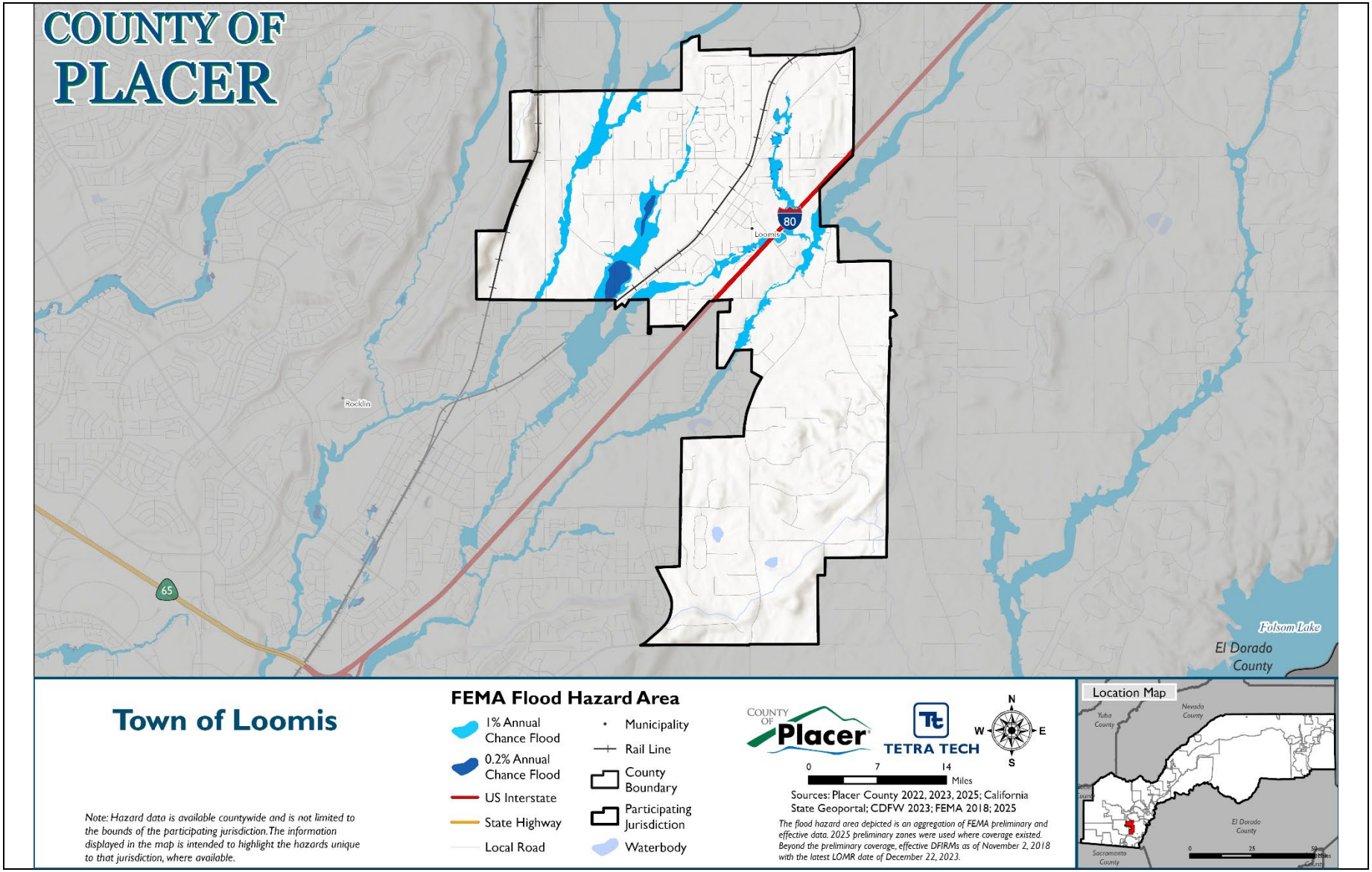


Figure 7-3. Landslide Hazard Area

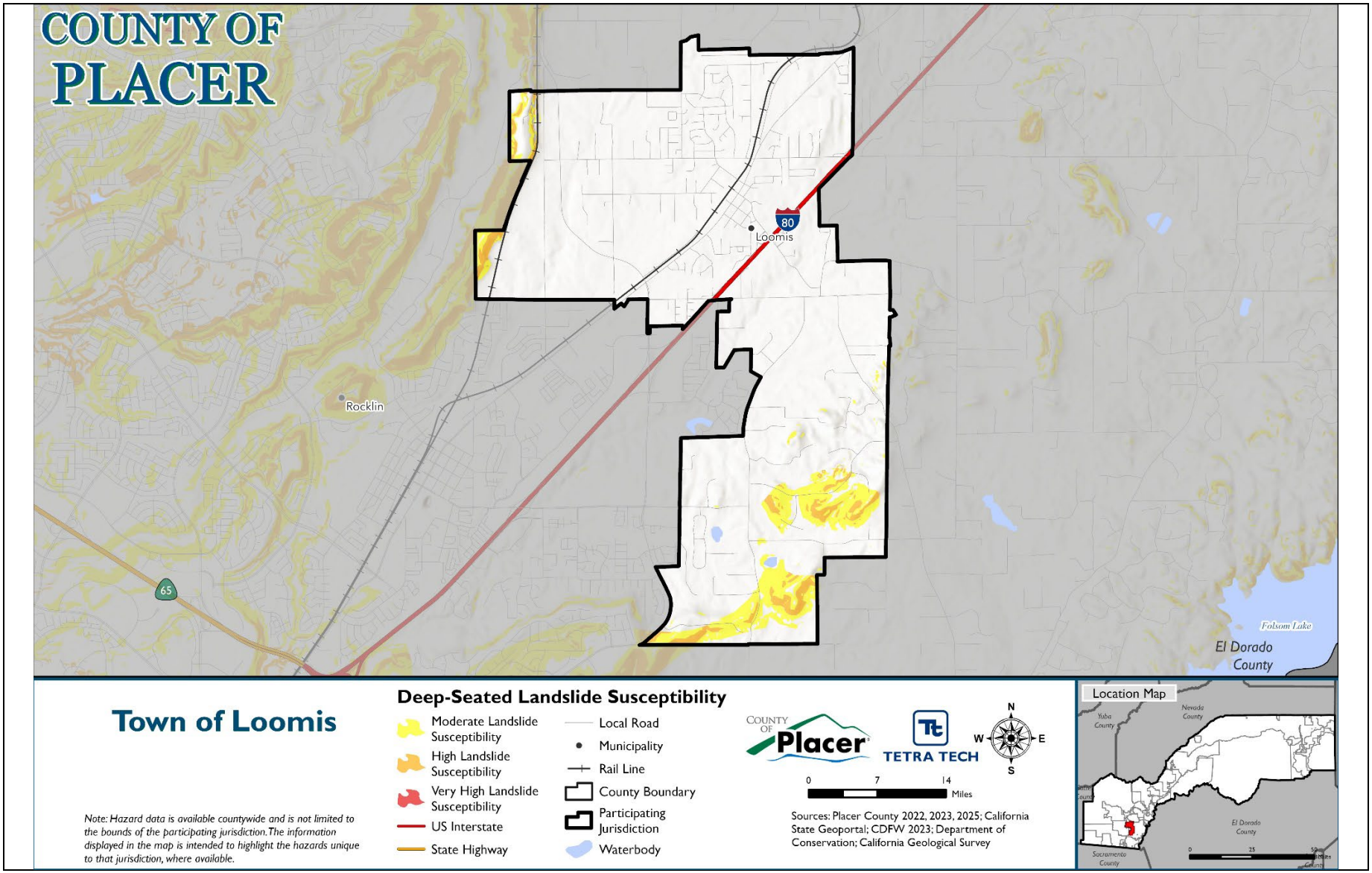


Figure 7-4. NEHRP Soil Class D Hazard Area

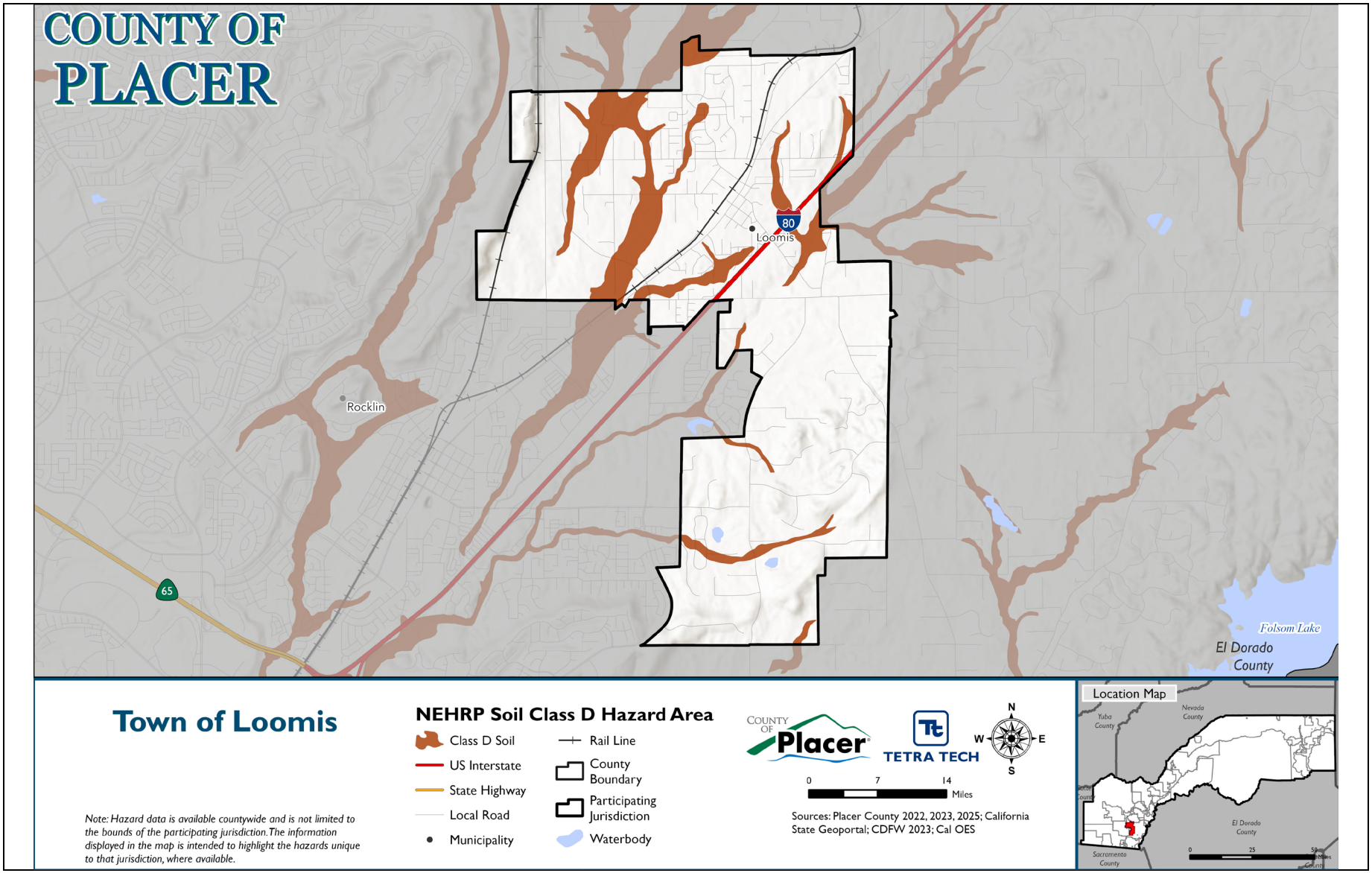
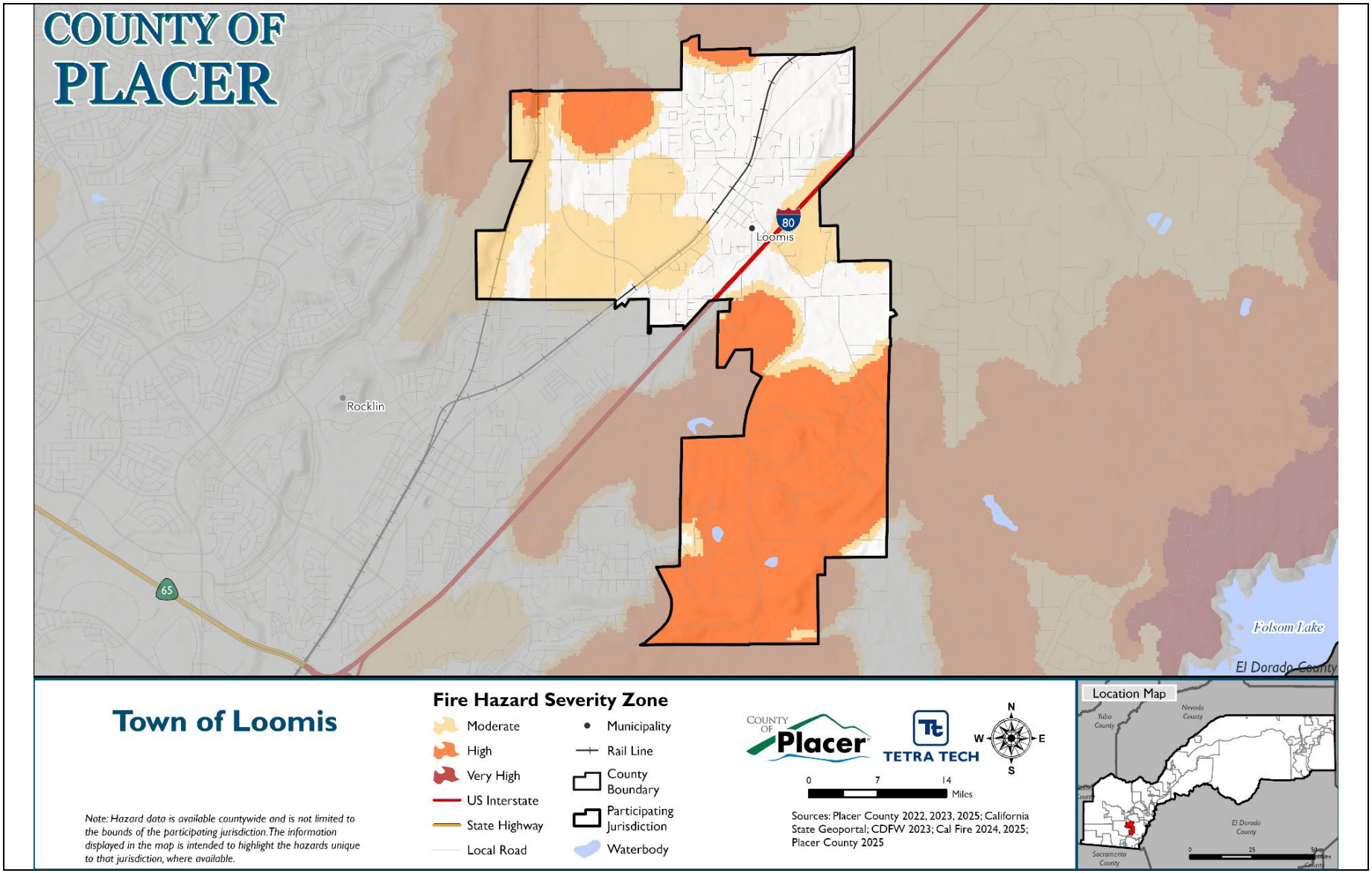


Figure 7-5. Wildfire Hazard Area



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, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the Town; hazards with no exposure or negligible risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 7-16. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	No Exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	No Exposure
Drought and Water Shortage	Low
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Medium
Freeze and Snow	No Exposure
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. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction

7.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact 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.	Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, 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.	Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, 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.	Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, 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

Based on the above jurisdiction-specific information, Table 7-18 describes the potential impacts the hazards of local concern to the Town.

Table 7-18. 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.
Earthquake	There are an estimated 588 people and 305 buildings in the NEHRP Class D soil hazard area. In addition, the 500-year mean return period earthquake would cause an estimated $16.5 million in building damage and generate more than 2,200 tons of debris; the 2,500-year mean return period earthquake could cause $66 million in building damage and generate more than 7,800 tons of debris.
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. All residents of the city (6,809) are vulnerable to the impacts of heavy rains and storm events. Additionally, there are 20 critical facilities and lifelines within the city which may have increased vulnerability to the impacts of heavy rains and storms.
High Winds and Tornadoes	High wind events can damage infrastructure, such as downing power lines in residential neighborhoods, leading to outages and safety hazards. All residents of the city (6,809) are vulnerable to the impacts of high winds and tornadoes. Additionally, there is one communication lifelines within the city which may have increased vulnerability to power outages from high winds and tornado events.
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. An estimated 182 people and 115 buildings are in the moderate landslide hazard area.
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.

7.7.5 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 has not changed priorities since the 2021 MJHMP and continues its commitment 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	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation 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	

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	If not, explain why
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.
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	

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	If not, explain why
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 and freeze and snow from its mitigation strategies due to its lower elevation and lack of significant snowfall. The dam inundation hazard area and levee protection areas do not occur within the Town limits.

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	-	-	-	-
Drought and Water Shortage	X	-	-	X
Earthquake	X	X	-	X
Flood	X	X	-	X
Freeze and Snow	-	-	-	-
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
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 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

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
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
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.	Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, 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

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
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
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

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
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.	Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, 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
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.	Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Town of Loomis Engineering Department	Town of Loomis Planning Department	Staff Time, General Fund

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
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
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

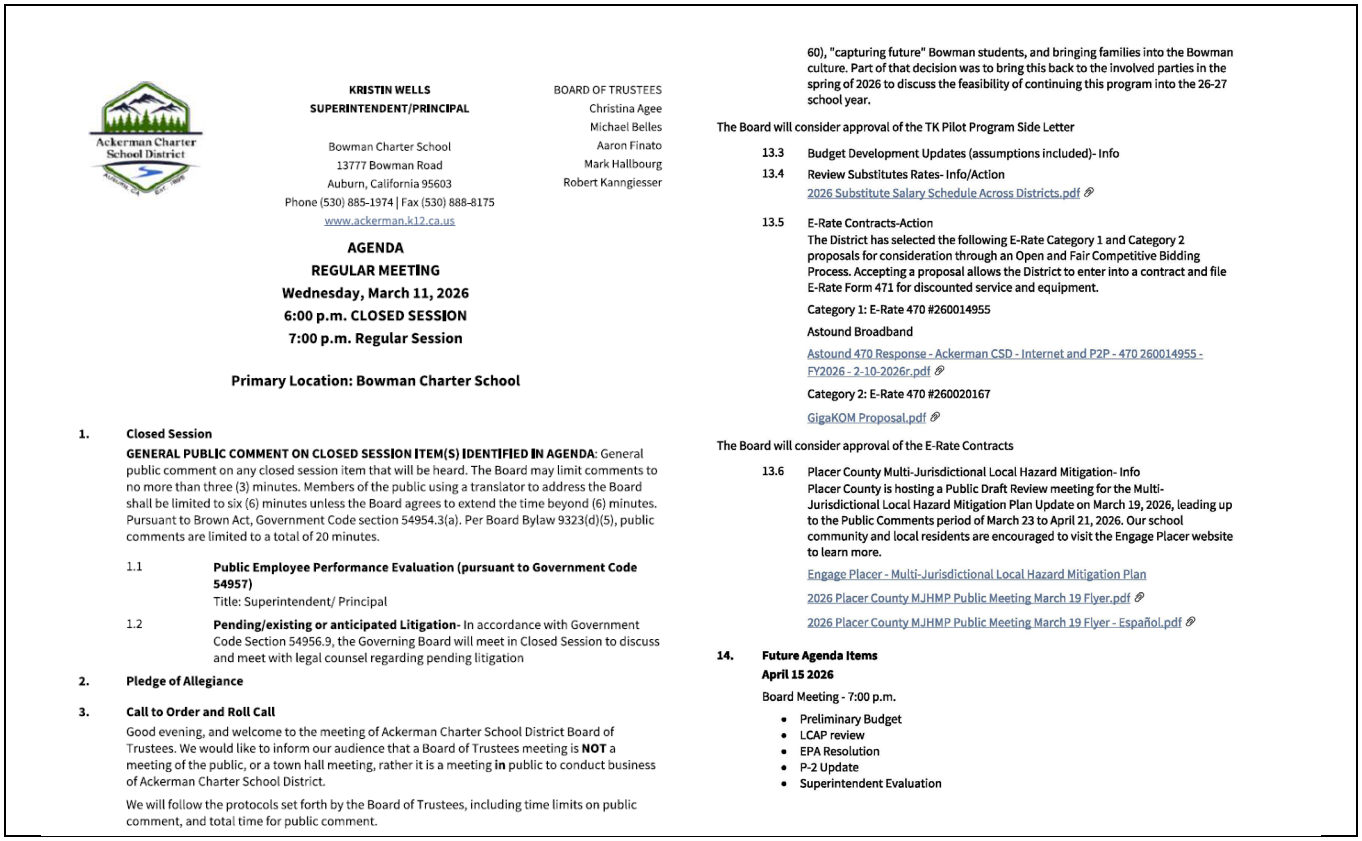
Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the Ackerman CSD completed its own activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the

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

Ackerman 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. Information about the MJHMP update was distributed in the school newsletter throughout the planning process. In addition, status updates about plan progress and printed materials were provided at Board of Trustees meetings, which are open to the public. Evidence of these meetings is shown in Figure 8-1.

Figure 8-1. Ackerman Charter School District Public Outreach



Ackerman Charter School District

KRISTIN WELLS
SUPERINTENDENT/PRINCIPAL

Bowman Charter School
13777 Bowman Road
Auburn, California 95603
Phone (530) 885-1974 | Fax (530) 888-8175
www.ackerman.k12.ca.us

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Christina Agee
Michael Belles
Aaron Finato
Mark Hallbourg
Robert Kanngiesser

AGENDA
REGULAR MEETING
Wednesday, March 11, 2026
6:00 p.m. CLOSED SESSION
7:00 p.m. Regular Session

Primary Location: Bowman Charter School

1. **Closed Session**
GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON CLOSED SESSION ITEM(S) IDENTIFIED IN AGENDA: General public comment on any closed session item that will be heard. The Board may limit comments to no more than three (3) minutes. Members of the public using a translator to address the Board shall be limited to six (6) minutes unless the Board agrees to extend the time beyond (6) minutes. Pursuant to Brown Act, Government Code section 54954.3(a). Per Board Bylaw 9323(d)(5), public comments are limited to a total of 20 minutes.

1.1 **Public Employee Performance Evaluation (pursuant to Government Code 54957)**
Title: Superintendent/ Principal

1.2 **Pending/existing or anticipated Litigation-** In accordance with Government Code Section 54956.9, the Governing Board will meet in Closed Session to discuss and meet with legal counsel regarding pending litigation

2. **Pledge of Allegiance**

3. **Call to Order and Roll Call**
Good evening, and welcome to the meeting of Ackerman Charter School District Board of Trustees. We would like to inform our audience that a Board of Trustees meeting is **NOT** a meeting of the public, or a town hall meeting, rather it is a meeting **in** public to conduct business of Ackerman Charter School District.

We will follow the protocols set forth by the Board of Trustees, including time limits on public comment, and total time for public comment.

60), "capturing future" Bowman students, and bringing families into the Bowman culture. Part of that decision was to bring this back to the involved parties in the spring of 2026 to discuss the feasibility of continuing this program into the 26-27 school year.

The Board will consider approval of the TK Pilot Program Side Letter

13.3 Budget Development Updates (assumptions included)- Info

13.4 Review Substitutes Rates- Info/Action
2026 Substitute Salary Schedule Across Districts.pdf

13.5 E-Rate Contracts-Action
The District has selected the following E-Rate Category 1 and Category 2 proposals for consideration through an Open and Fair Competitive Bidding Process. Accepting a proposal allows the District to enter into a contract and file E-Rate Form 471 for discounted service and equipment.

Category 1: E-Rate 470 #260014955

Astound Broadband

Astound 470 Response - Ackerman CSD - Internet and P2P - 470 260014955 - FY2026 - 2-10-2026r.pdf

Category 2: E-Rate 470 #260020167

GigaKOM Proposal.pdf

The Board will consider approval of the E-Rate Contracts

13.6 Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation- Info
Placer County is hosting a Public Draft Review meeting for the Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update on March 19, 2026, leading up to the Public Comments period of March 23 to April 21, 2026. Our school community and local residents are encouraged to visit the Engage Placer website to learn more.

Engage Placer - Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

2026 Placer County MJHMP Public Meeting March 19 Flyer.pdf

2026 Placer County MJHMP Public Meeting March 19 Flyer - Español.pdf

14. **Future Agenda Items**
April 15 2026

Board Meeting - 7:00 p.m.

- Preliminary Budget
- LCAP review
- EPA Resolution
- P-2 Update
- Superintendent Evaluation

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 Ackerman CSD.

- 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. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

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	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.	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	Description	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 by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	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 by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	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 by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	District Administration

As a first-time participant in the MJHMP, the District plans are not currently integrated with the 2021 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 2026 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
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. The District would rely on the City of Auburn and Placer County to fulfill these capabilities.

8.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Ackerman CSD does not currently have funding available for mitigation projects. The District would rely on the City of Auburn and Placer County to fulfill these capabilities. 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
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 CSD 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 8-2 through Figure 8-5. 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.

Figure 8-2. Dam Failure Hazard Area

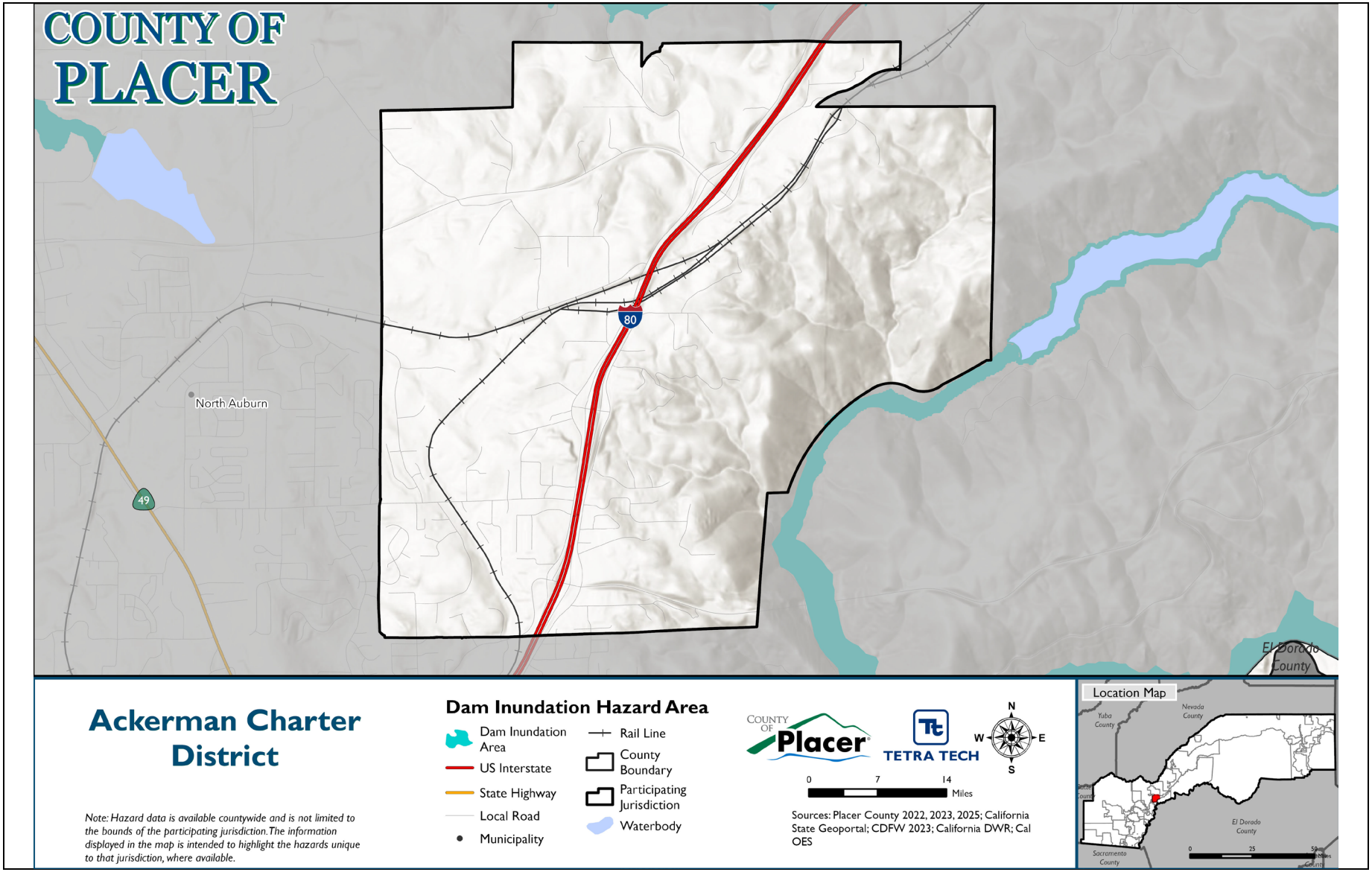


Figure 8-3. Flood Hazard Area

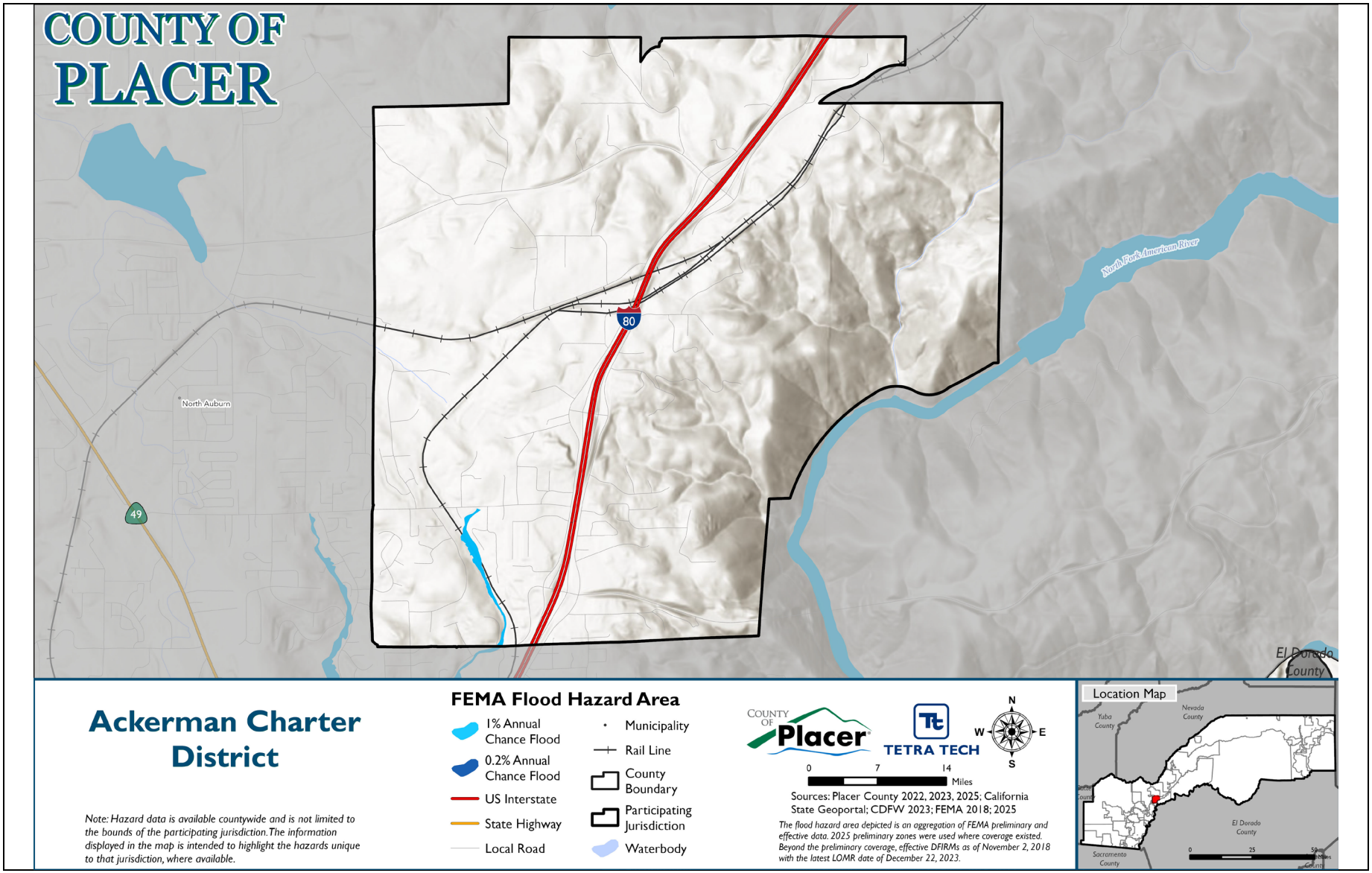


Figure 8-4. Landslide Hazard Area

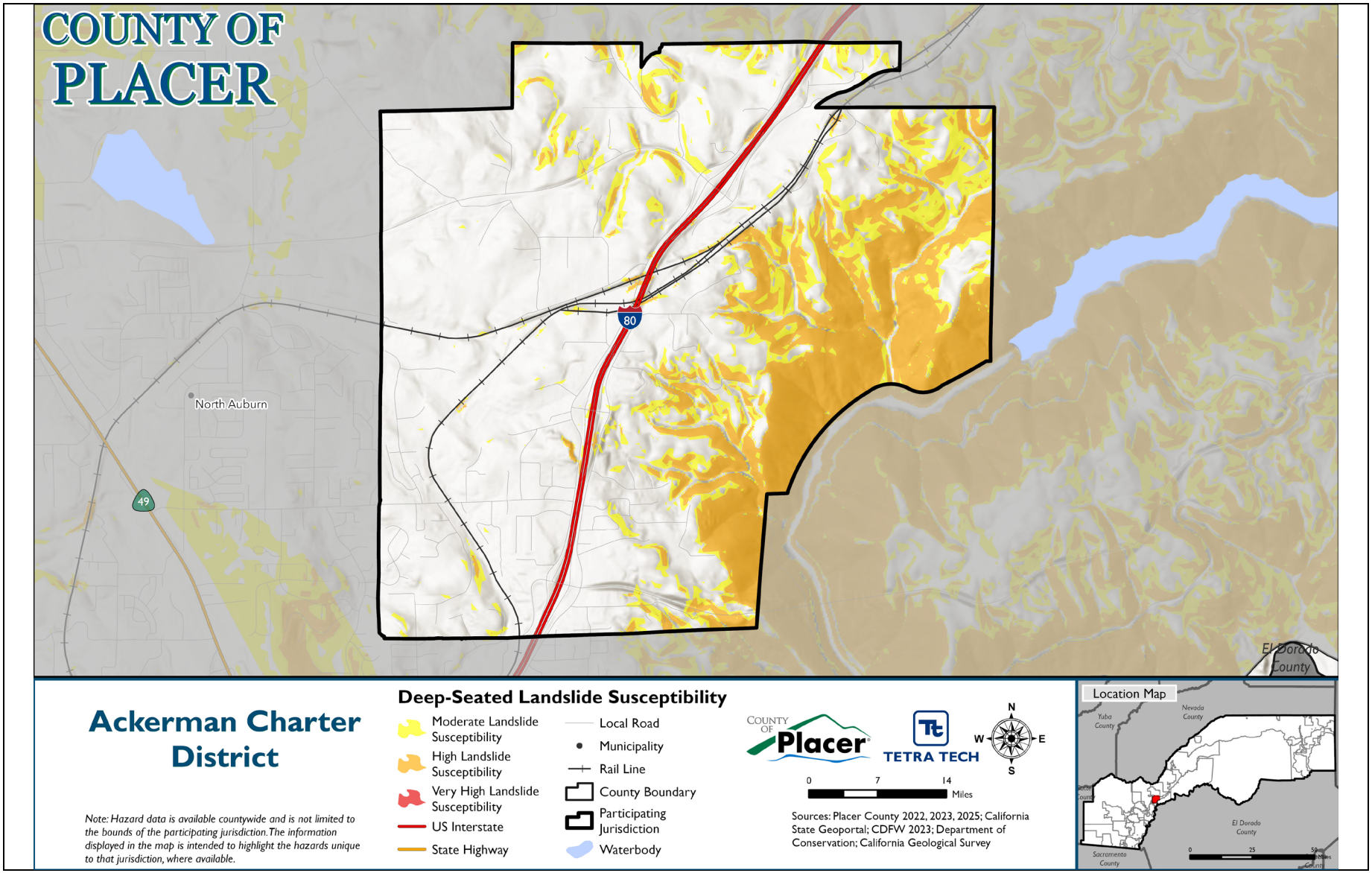
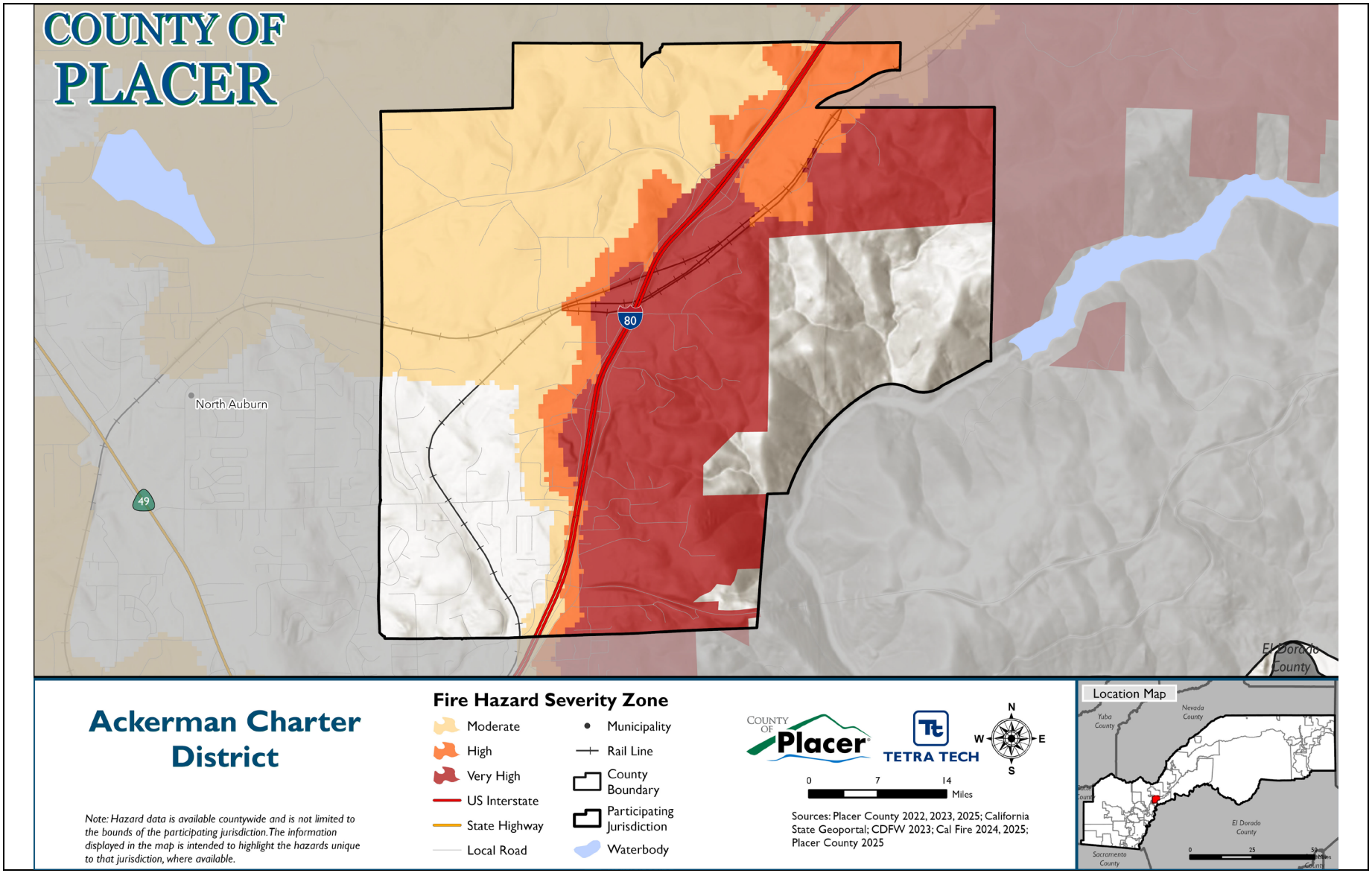


Figure 8-5. Wildfire Hazard Area



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, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or no risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 8-8. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	No Exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Drought and Water Shortage	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Freeze and Snow	Low
Heavy Rains and Storms	Low
High Winds and Tornadoes	Low
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Wildfire	High

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction. "Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure" indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

8.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 8-9 lists issues related to the hazards of local 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 Hazards
Some school sites have large undeveloped natural landscape that needs routine preventative maintenance to maintain a safe and fire resistant status. Bowman School is in the very high fire hazard severity zone.	Wildfire
Students, families, and staff are unaware of the natural hazards that pose a risk to Ackerman Charter School District facilities.	Earthquake, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 8-10 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on Ackerman CSD. 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
Earthquake	As indicated in Volume 1, District facilities are not located on NEHRP Class D soil but strong earthquakes have been felt in Auburn in the past. Strong earthquakes have the potential to move heavy furniture, which would pose a danger to small children if the earthquake occurred during school hours.
Freeze and Snow	While freezing temperatures occasionally occur overnight in the winter months in Auburn, snow is extremely rare. Temperatures below freezing can lead to burst pipes and frozen coils on ventilation and air systems. Extremely low temperature may also lead to curriculum adjustments as students are redirected to indoor activities. Specific infrastructure that is vulnerable to freeze and snow is the central ac/heat unit, which may fail due to power outages and cause extremely low temperatures for students and faculty.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Heavy rain can overwhelm drainage systems, leading to flooding that damages buildings and parking lots. Specific infrastructure that are vulnerable may be parent pick-up lines and school bus routes due to inundated streets. Students are also more prone to injuries when the ground is wet or muddy and when visibility is decreased due to clouds and rain.
High Winds and Tornadoes	High winds have caused fallen trees that blocked access to campus facilities and downed utility lines. When this occurs, the District incurs costs related to cleanup, repairs, and overtime. Specific facilities which may be impacted include bus routes, parent pick-up lines, and classrooms. Students and faculty have increased vulnerability to high winds and tornado events when they occur during school hours.
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.

8.7.5 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. The District also excluded dam and levee failure, drought and water shortage, flood, and landslides, mudslides, and debris flows from the mitigation strategy because these hazards have a negligible risk to District operations and facilities. Mitigation of the general population, structures, economy, and environment from natural hazards is the responsibility of Placer County and the City of Auburn.

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	-	-	-	-
Drought and Water Shortage	-	-	-	-
Earthquake	-	-	-	X
Flood	-	-	-	-
Freeze and Snow	-	-	-	X
Heavy Rains and Storms	-	-	-	X
High Winds and Tornadoes	-	-	-	X
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	-	-	-	-
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	Vegetation 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	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.	Earthquake, 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. 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.

9.1 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.

9.2 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.

9.3 Public Engagement

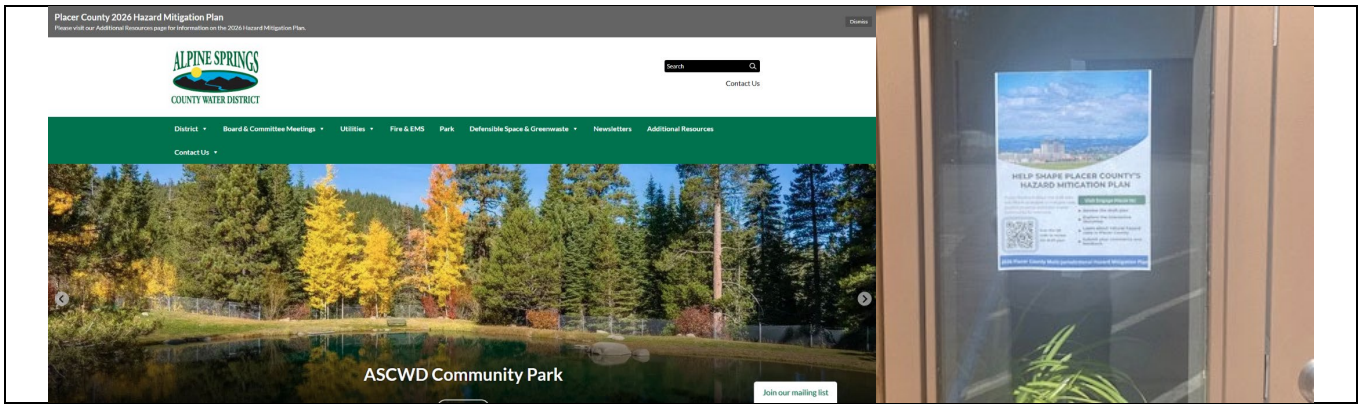
Volume 1 of this MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the Alpine Springs CWD completed the following specific activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability 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.

9.3.1 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. Information about the MJHMP was posted on a dedicated webpage on the District's website and updated as the planning process evolved. In addition, the District

posted key updates at the administrative offices to inform customers who visited in person. Evidence of these efforts is shown in Figure 9-1.

Figure 9-1. Alpine Springs Public Outreach



9.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

No public feedback was received by the District related to hazard mitigation throughout the planning process.

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.

- CAL FIRE
- Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board
- Sierra Avalanche Center

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

- Tahoe Regional Planning Agency

9.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are neighboring communities located in or around the District.

- Truckee Fire Protection District
- Olympic Valley 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 the District.

- Lake Tahoe Preparatory School
- Palisades Tahoe
- Tahoe Truckee Unified School District

9.4.5 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

9.5 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. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

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 9-1 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 9-1. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	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.	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.	Placer County Building Department

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Department Responsible
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.	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).	California Department of Water Resources

9.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 9-2 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 9-2. Plans

Name of Plan	Description	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 by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	Alpine Springs CWD Administration

The District's capital improvement program is primarily concerned with resilient infrastructure that enables consistent delivery for customers. The Master Plan includes hazard-related policies and mitigation priorities related to heavy rainfall, drought, and flood. Neither plan is explicitly integrated with the 2021 MJHMP. As the program is updated, information from the 2026 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 other planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible, such as hazard-specific plans, emergency response plans, or continuity plans

9.5.3 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.

9.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 9-3 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 9-3. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description
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.

9.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 9-4 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 9-4. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Contracted service
Professional Engineers	Contracted service
Accounting	Contracted service
Grant Managers and/or Writer(s)	Contracted service
GIS Coordinator/Analyst	Contracted service

9.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 9-5 summarizes financial resources available to Alpine Springs CWD.

Table 9-5. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description
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.

9.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 9-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Alpine Springs CWD.

Table 9-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description
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

9.5.8 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.

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 9-7 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 9-7. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Drought and Water Shortage	Strong
Earthquake	Weak

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Flood	Weak
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Weak
Heavy Rains and Storms	Weak
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Wildfire	Weak

9.6 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.

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 Placer'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 9-5. 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 9-2. Avalanche Hazard Area

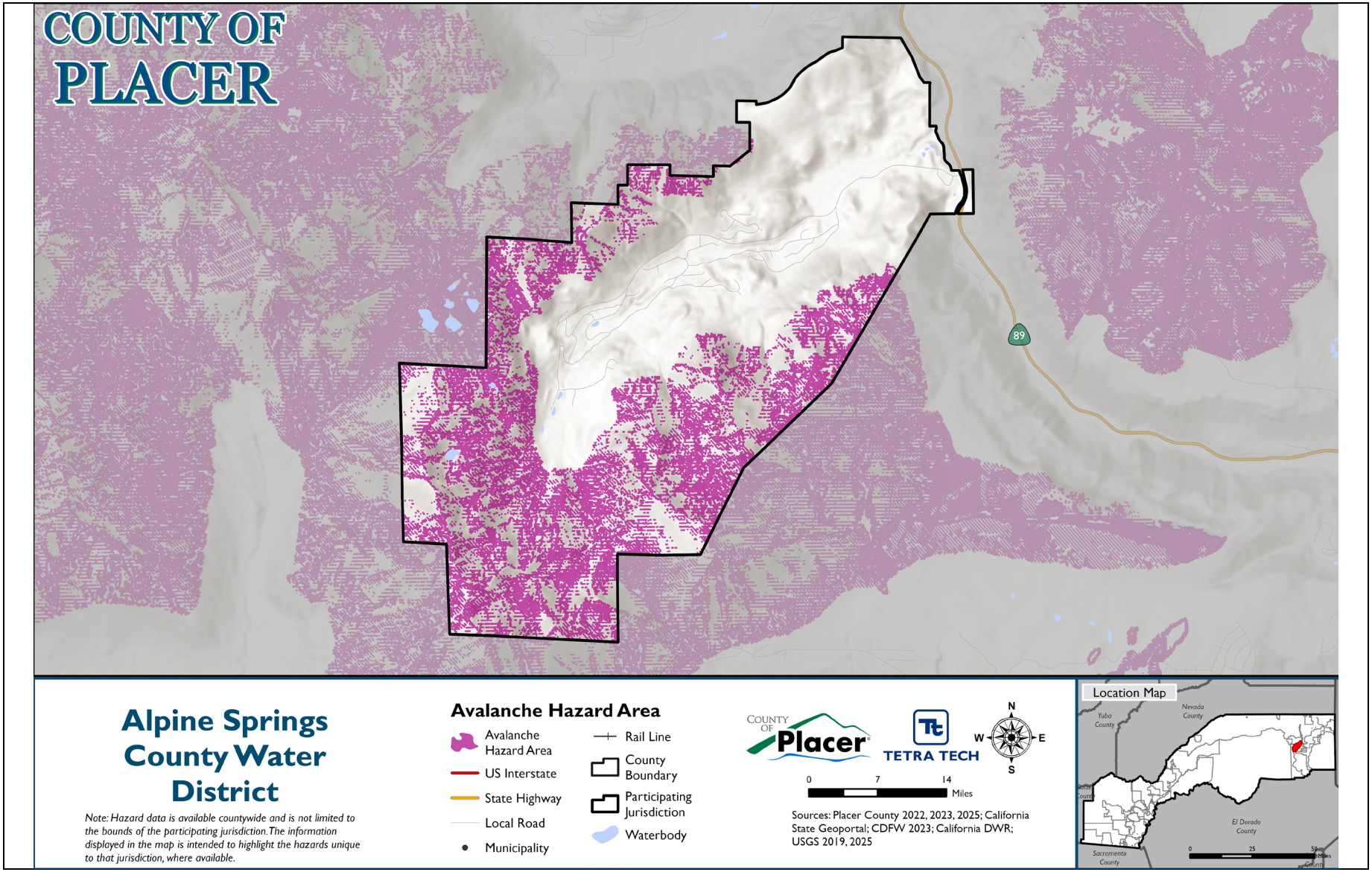


Figure 9-3. Flood Hazard Area

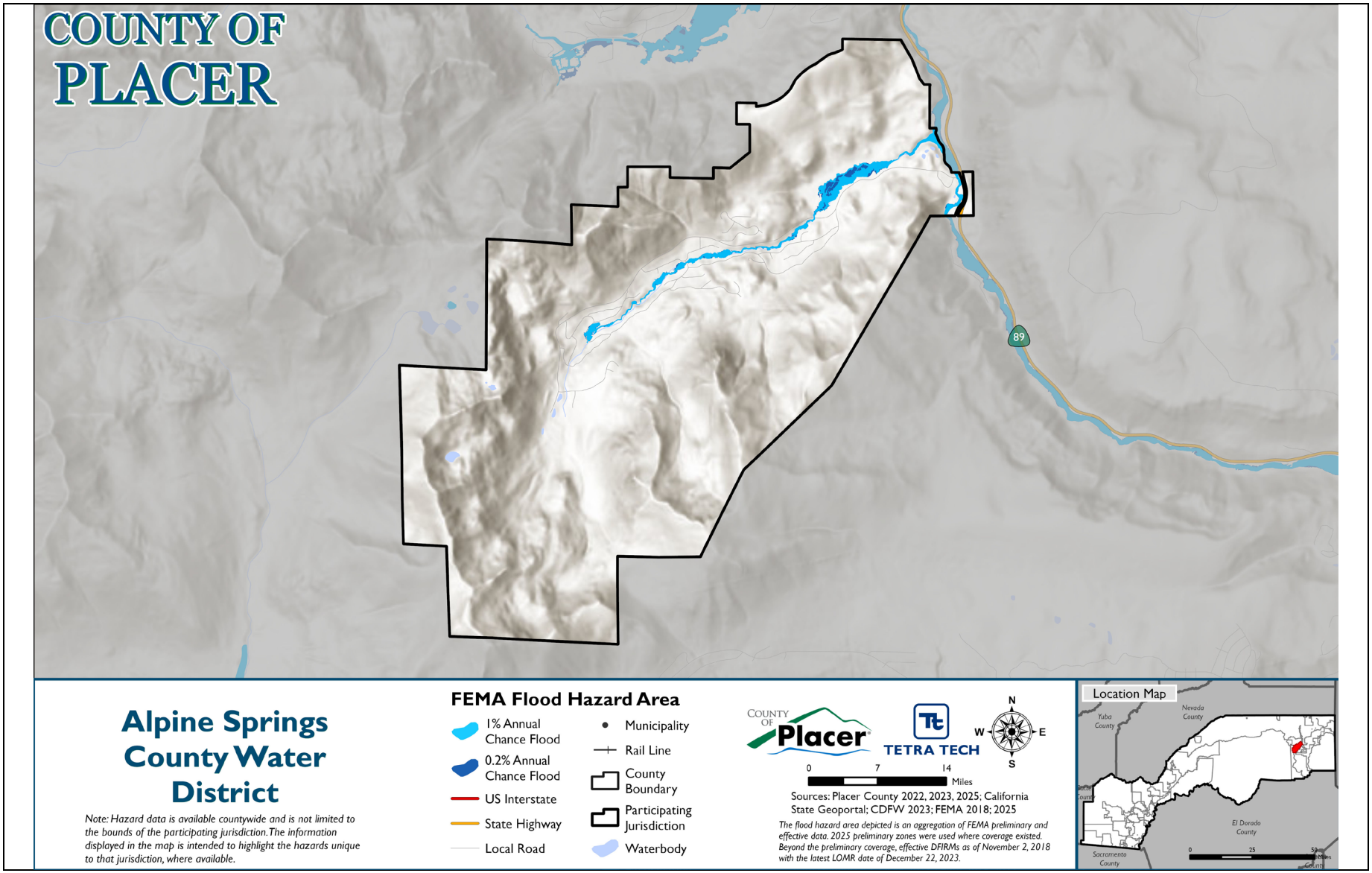


Figure 9-4. Landslide Hazard Area

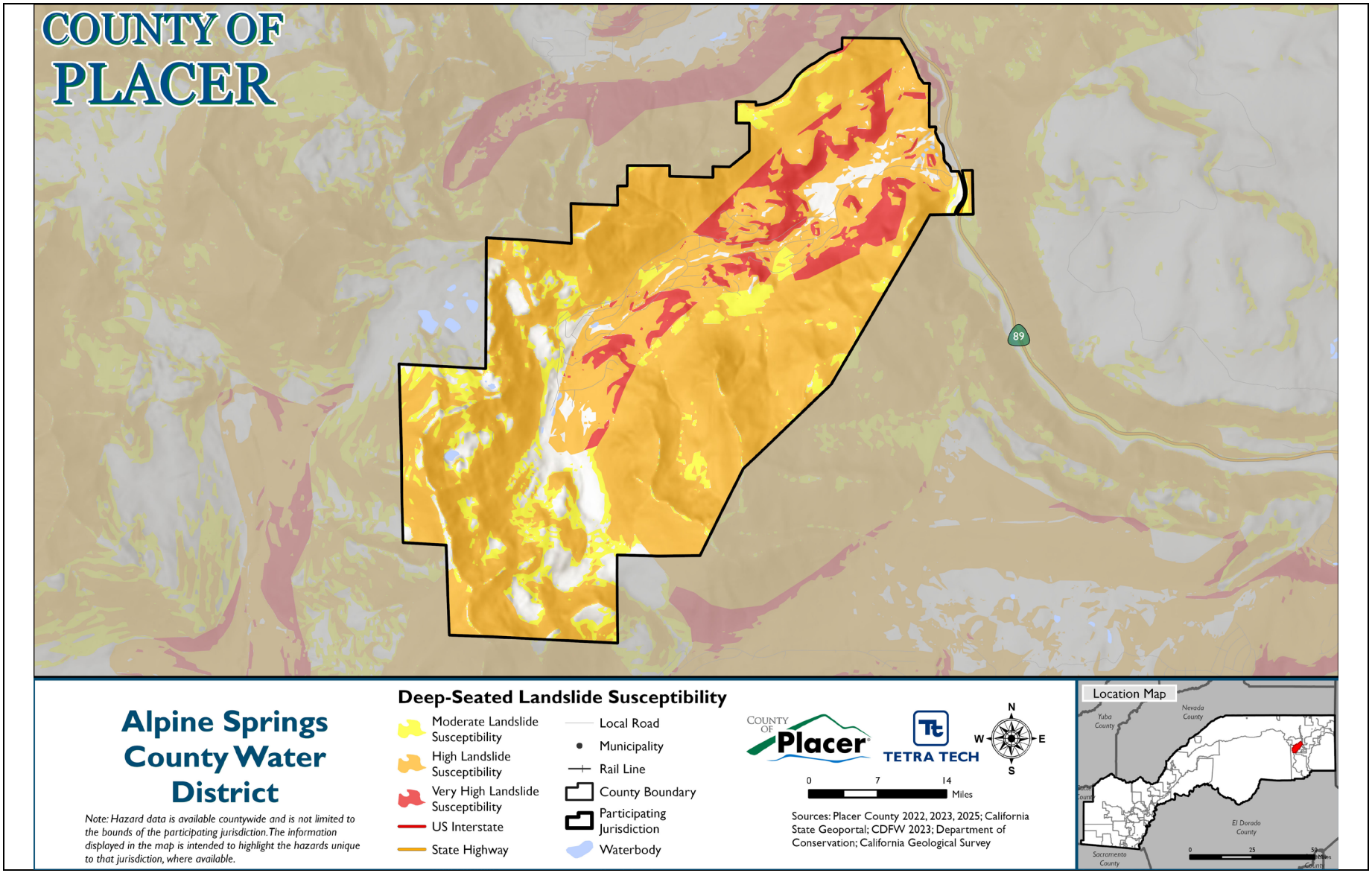
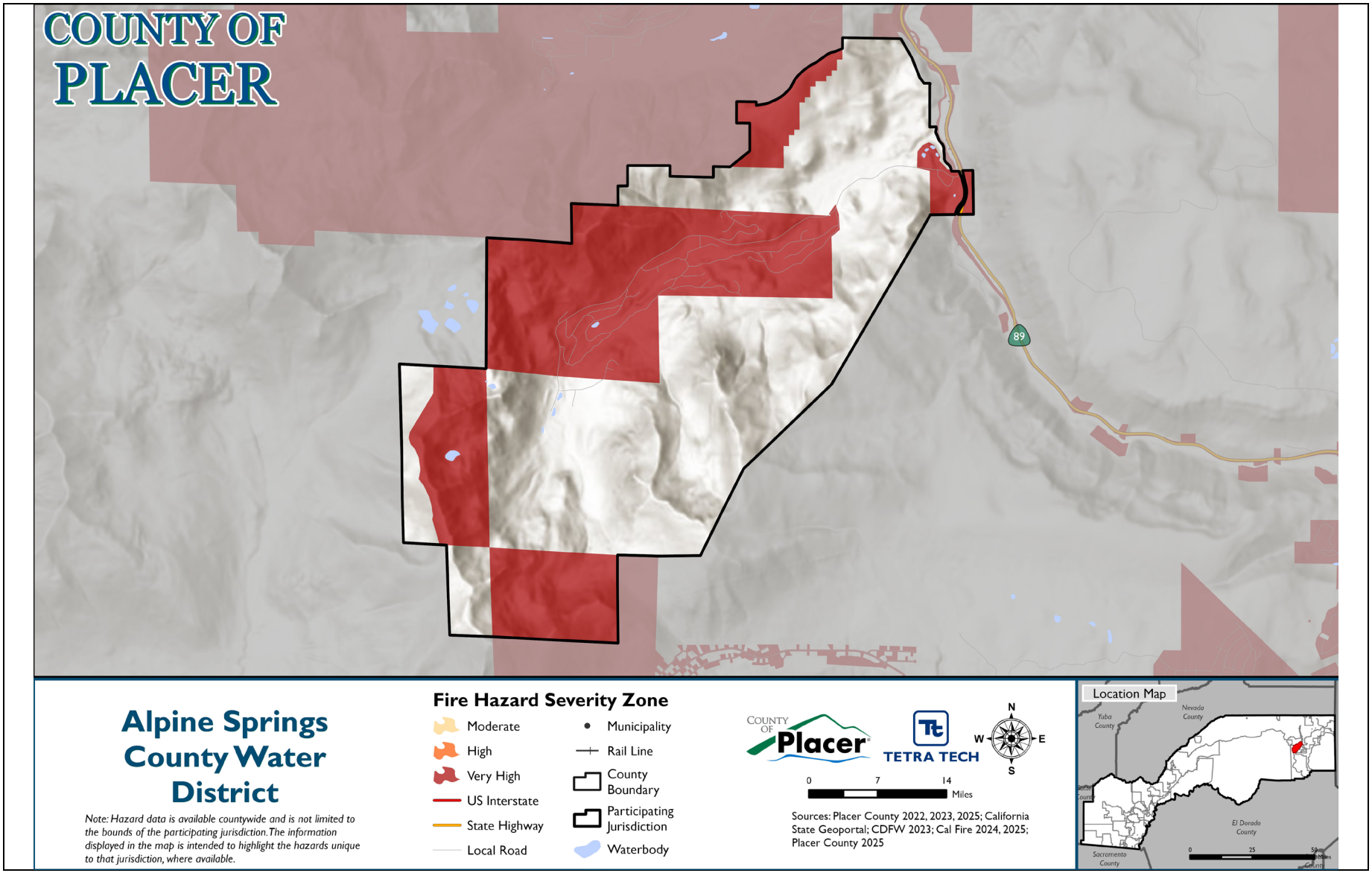


Figure 9-5. Wildfire Hazard Area



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 9-8 provides details on loss and damage in Alpine Springs CWD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 9-8. 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.

9.7.3 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 9-9 shows the District's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or no risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 9-9. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Medium
Dam and Levee Failure	No Exposure
Drought and Water Shortage	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Freeze and Snow	Medium
Heavy Rains and Storms	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
High Winds and Tornadoes	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
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. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction. "Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure" indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

9.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 9-10 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 9-10. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
A buildup of forest fuel loads in and around Alpine Meadows, where vulnerable populations reside, 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. These tanks service vulnerable populations.	Avalanche, Earthquake, Freeze and Snow, Landslide Mudslide and Debris Flow

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 9-11 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern to Alpine Springs CWD. Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets and impacts to customers, the population that is vulnerable to losing water service when a natural hazard occurs.

Table 9-11. 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. In a worst case scenario, an avalanche could damage or destroy one or more of the water tanks, disrupting water service for customers, a vulnerable population for the District.
Earthquake	As indicated in Volume 1, District facilities are not located on NEHRP Class D soil and earthquakes have not occurred in the District in the past. However, an undifferentiated fault runs near the District, putting it at risk from future earthquakes. Earthquake shaking has the potential to damage District infrastructure, especially water tanks, which service vulnerable populations. In addition, earthquakes may trigger avalanches or landslides in the steep terrain of Alpine Meadows where vulnerable populations reside and recreate.
Freeze and Snow	During heavy snow events, the 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. In a worst case scenario, heavy snow could block customers and other vulnerable population's access to the water tanks when snow removal is needed.

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	As shown in Figure 9-4, most of the District is located in a landslide hazard area. Heavy rain, melting snow, earthquakes, and burn scars have triggered landslides, mudslides, or debris flows in neighboring areas where vulnerable populations reside. A landslide has the potential to damage District infrastructure, especially the water tanks, which are located on mountain slopes and service vulnerable populations.
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 which service vulnerable populations. Coordinated planning and collaboration with local and regional agencies are essential for resource allocation, situational awareness, and effective response.

9.7.5 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.

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

Alpine Springs CWD's priorities remain consistent, focusing on mitigating wildfires to avoid interruption of water service for customers.

9.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 9-12 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 9-12. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation 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	-

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
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
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.

9.8.3 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 local concern. Dam and Levee Failure were excluded because the hazard does not occur in the District. Drought and Water Shortage were excluded because the District's location ensures consistent water supply year round and there is no history of drought or water shortage occurring in the District. Since the last MJHMP, the Bear Creek vulnerability has been addressed and District infrastructure is no longer at risk from flood hazards. Heavy Rains and Storms and High Winds and Tornadoes were excluded because these hazards have a negligible risk to District operations, facilities, and infrastructure. Mitigation of the general population, structures, economy, and environment from natural hazards is the responsibility of Placer County.

9.8.4 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 9-13 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 9-13. 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 9-14 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 9-14. 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).

9.8.5 Mitigation Strategy

Table 9-15 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 9-15. 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, Impact Fees, Staff Time
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, Staff Time, Capital Improvement Funds

10. 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.

10.1 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 Director 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
Zachary Calvert	Alta FPD	Board of Directors	Primary point of contact for plan update, briefed Board on plan status, contributed to worksheets, attended meetings, provided mitigation action updates, developed mitigation strategy.
Lori DeCaro	Alta FPD	Clerk	Contributed to worksheets, attended meetings, developed mitigation strategy, reviewed draft annex.

10.2 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.

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 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.

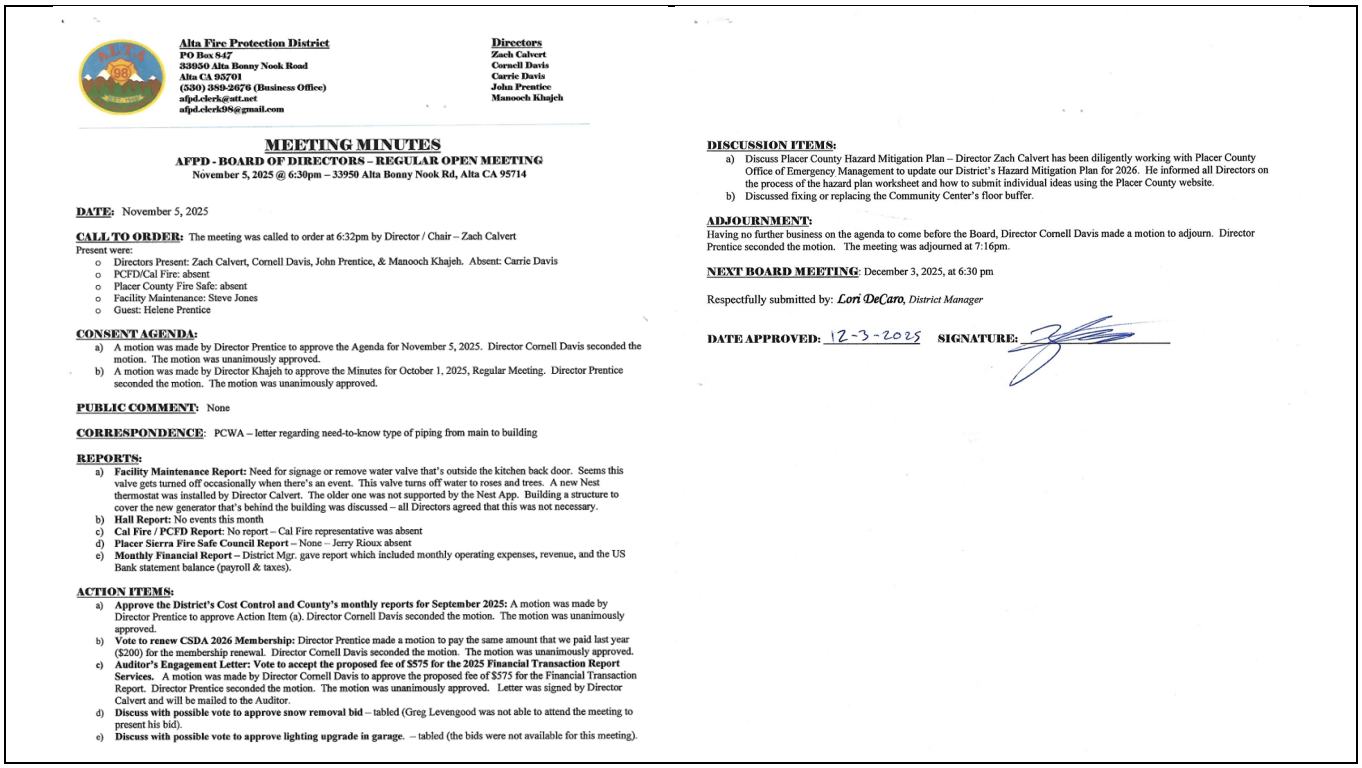
10.3.1 Outreach Activities

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.

Throughout the planning process, the Board of Directors was provided with updates about Alta FPD's participation the 2026 MJHMP. Board meetings are open to the public and the agenda is posted on the District's public noticeboard and website. Meeting minutes from the November 2025 update are shown in Figure 10-1. As noted above, the unincorporated area of Alta contains fewer than 650 residents who look to the County for updates. Alta FPD relied on County public outreach efforts, as described in Volume 1, to supplement the updates at Board meetings.

Figure 10-1. Alta Fire Protection District Public Outreach



Alta Fire Protection District
PO Box 847
33950 Alta Bonny Nook Road
Alta CA 95701
(530) 389-2676 (Business Office)
afpd.clerk@att.net
afpd.clerk98@gmail.com

Directors
Zach Calvert
Cornell Davis
Carrie Davis
John Prentice
Manooch Khajeh

MEETING MINUTES
AFPD - BOARD OF DIRECTORS – REGULAR OPEN MEETING
November 5, 2025 @ 6:30pm – 33950 Alta Bonny Nook Rd, Alta CA 95714

DATE: November 5, 2025

CALL TO ORDER: The meeting was called to order at 6:32pm by Director / Chair – Zach Calvert
Present were:
- Directors Present: Zach Calvert, Cornell Davis, John Prentice, & Manooch Khajeh. Absent: Carrie Davis
- PCFD/Cal Fire: absent
- Placer County Fire Safe: absent
- Facility Maintenance: Steve Jones
- Guest: Helene Prentice

CONSENT AGENDA:
a) A motion was made by Director Prentice to approve the Agenda for November 5, 2025. Director Cornell Davis seconded the motion. The motion was unanimously approved.
b) A motion was made by Director Khajeh to approve the Minutes for October 1, 2025, Regular Meeting. Director Prentice seconded the motion. The motion was unanimously approved.

PUBLIC COMMENT: None

CORRESPONDENCE: PCWA – letter regarding need-to-know type of piping from main to building

REPORTS:
a) **Facility Maintenance Report:** Need for signage or remove water valve that's outside the kitchen back door. Seems this valve gets turned off occasionally when there's an event. This valve turns off water to roses and trees. A new Nest thermostat was installed by Director Calvert. The older one was not supported by the Nest App. Building a structure to cover the new generator that's behind the building was discussed – all Directors agreed that this was not necessary.
b) **Hall Report:** No events this month
c) **Cal Fire / PCFD Report:** No report – Cal Fire representative was absent
d) **Placer Sierra Fire Safe Council Report** – None – Jerry Rioux absent
e) **Monthly Financial Report –** District Mgr. gave report which included monthly operating expenses, revenue, and the US Bank statement balance (payroll & taxes).

ACTION ITEMS:
a) **Approve the District's Cost Control and County's monthly reports for September 2025:** A motion was made by Director Prentice to approve Action Item (a). Director Cornell Davis seconded the motion. The motion was unanimously approved.
b) **Vote to renew CSDA 2026 Membership:** Director Prentice made a motion to pay the same amount that we paid last year ($200) for the membership renewal. Director Cornell Davis seconded the motion. The motion was unanimously approved.
c) **Auditor's Engagement Letter: Vote to accept the proposed fee of $575 for the 2025 Financial Transaction Report Services.** A motion was made by Director Cornell Davis to approve the proposed fee of $575 for the Financial Transaction Report. Director Prentice seconded the motion. The motion was unanimously approved. Letter was signed by Director Calvert and will be mailed to the Auditor.
d) **Discuss with possible vote to approve snow removal bid** – tabled (Greg Levengood was not able to attend the meeting to present his bid).
e) **Discuss with possible vote to approve lighting upgrade in garage.** – tabled (the bids were not available for this meeting).

DISCUSSION ITEMS:
a) Discuss Placer County Hazard Mitigation Plan – Director Zach Calvert has been diligently working with Placer County Office of Emergency Management to update our District's Hazard Mitigation Plan for 2026. He informed all Directors on the process of the hazard plan worksheet and how to submit individual ideas using the Placer County website.
b) Discussed fixing or replacing the Community Center's floor buffer.

ADJOURNMENT:
Having no further business on the agenda to come before the Board, Director Cornell Davis made a motion to adjourn. Director Prentice seconded the motion. The meeting was adjourned at 7:16pm.

NEXT BOARD MEETING: December 3, 2025, at 6:30 pm

Respectfully submitted by: *Lori DeCaro, District Manager*

DATE APPROVED: 12-3-2025 **SIGNATURE:**

10.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

No feedback was expressed by the public to the board of directors.

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 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

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.

- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency

10.4.3 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

10.4.4 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

10.4.5 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

10.5 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. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

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 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. 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 10-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	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.	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.	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.	Placer County Building Department

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	Description	Department Responsible
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	The CWPP underwent an update in 2025 and Alta FPD participated in the planning process. 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.	Placer County Office of Emergency Services
Fire Hydrant Map	Last updated in 2020, this map identifiers fire stations, standard hydrants, and wharf hydrants in the District boundaries.	Alta FPD

The Community Wildfire Protection Plan has already been integrated with the 2021 MJHMP, as described in the second column above. This document incorporates wildfire-related policies and mitigation priorities. The District has limited planning mechanisms and few opportunities for MJHMP integration, therefore, the 2021 MJHMP was not integrated into any District plans. As new plans are developed, information from the 2026 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 other planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible, such as response plans or annual strategic plans.

10.5.3 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.

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
Mutual aid agreements	Automatic and mutual aid agreements in place with all adjoining districts and CAL FIRE.
Board of Directors	Available to endorse hazard mitigation projects.

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
Fire hazard mitigation professionals trained in wildfire mitigation	Alta FPD is constrained from hiring additional fire professionals by a lack of funding.

10.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 10-6 summarizes financial resources available to Alta FPD.

Table 10-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description
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.

10.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 10-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Alta FPD.

Table 10-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description
Hazard mitigation information available on website	Alta FPD provides wildfire prevention and mitigation information for the public on www.altavolunteerfirefighters.org. There is an opportunity to expand and improve the website by adding mitigation information for additional hazards to the website, especially those ranked as "high" or "medium" risk.
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Alta Firewise Community assists residents with preparing for wildfires.

10.5.8 Community Classifications

Table 10-8 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Alta FPD.

Table 10-8. Community Classifications

Program	Participating?	Date Classified
Firewise Communities classification	Yes	2020

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
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.

10.6 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.

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 Alta FPD'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 10-4. 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 10-2. Dam Inundation Hazard Area

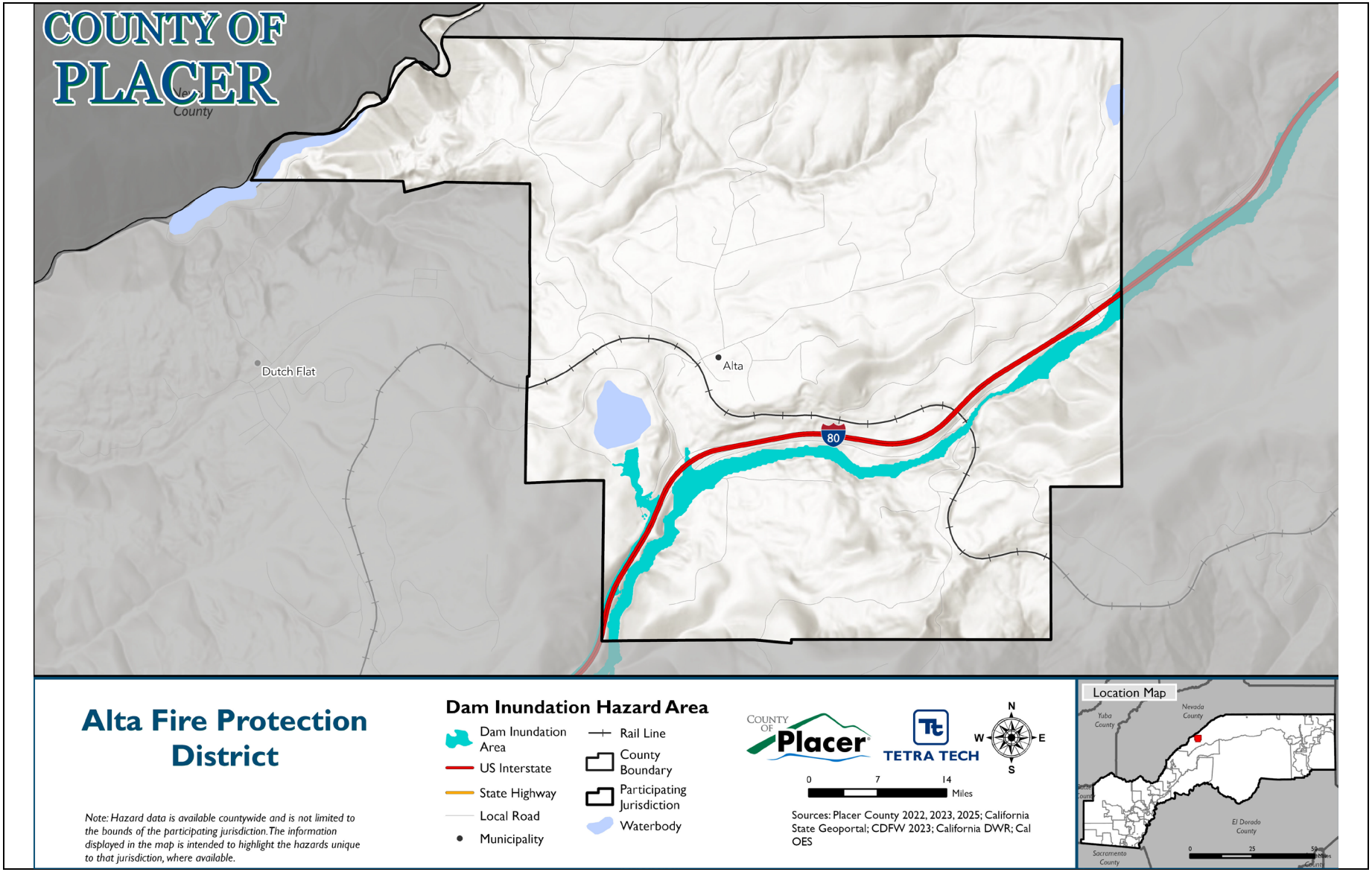


Figure 10-3. Landslide Hazard Area

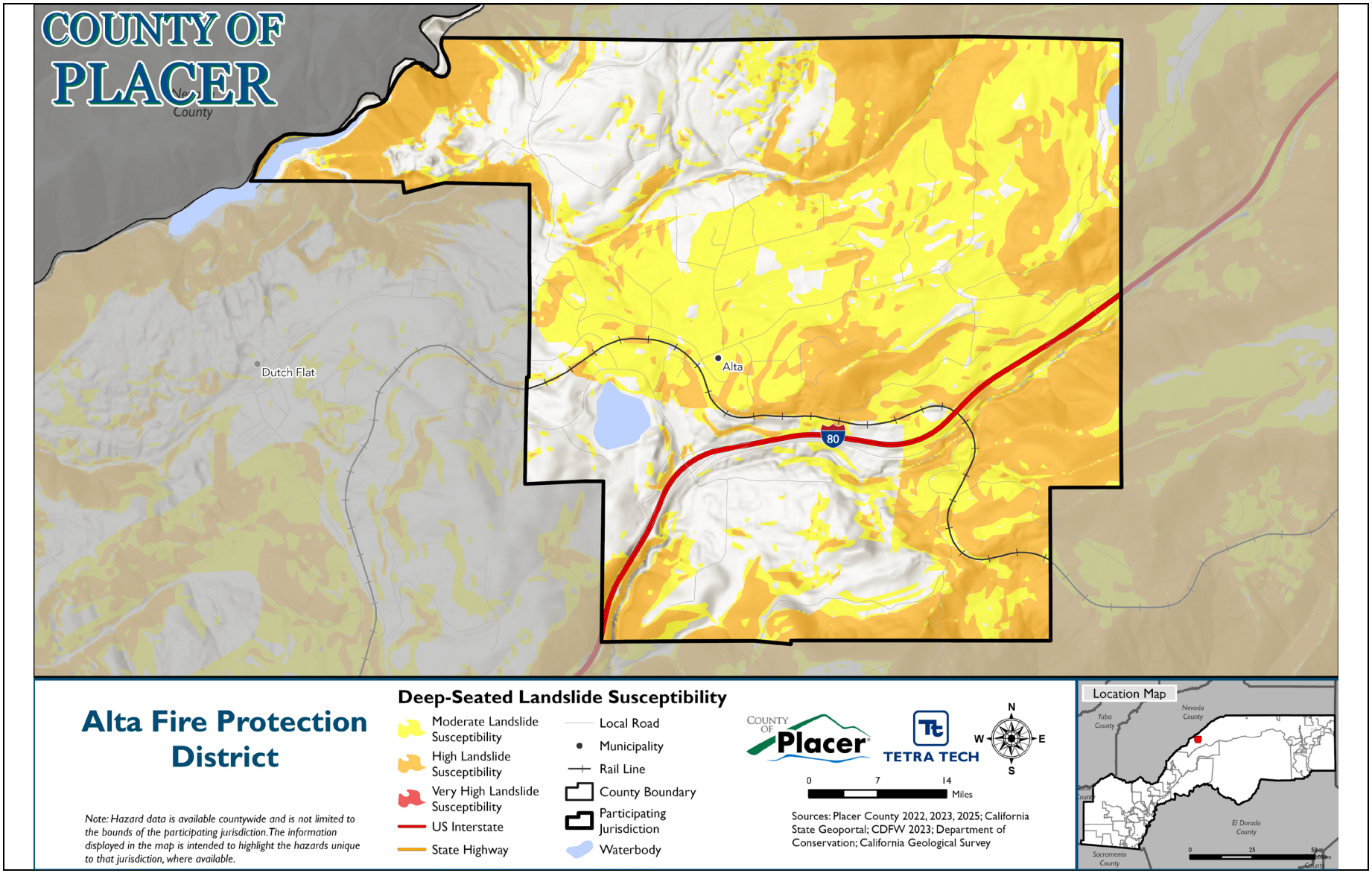
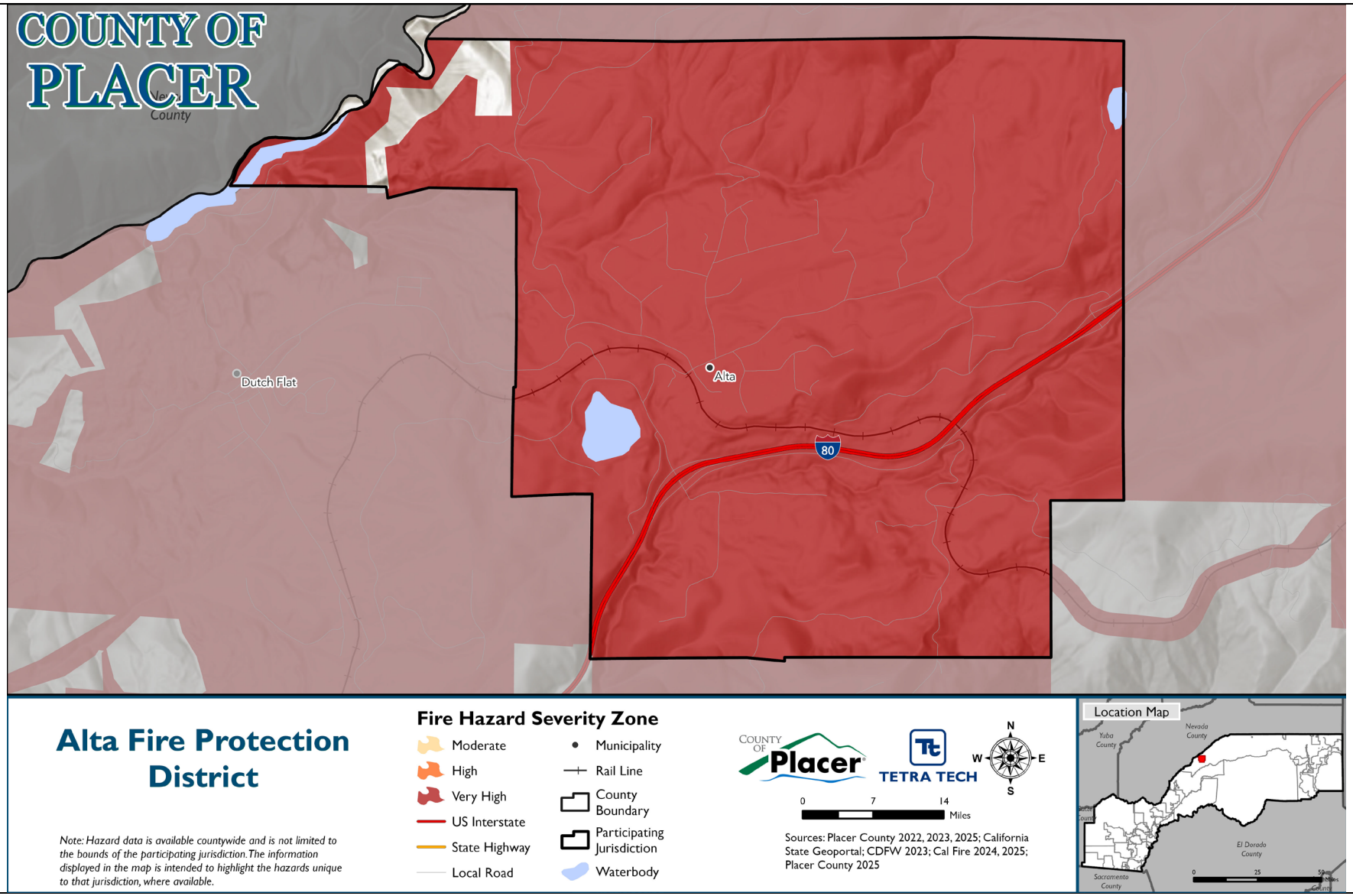


Figure 10-4. Wildfire Hazard Area



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 Alta FPD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 10-10. 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.

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.

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 10-11 shows FPD's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or no risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 10-11. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	No Exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
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. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction. "Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure" indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

10.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 10-12 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 10-12. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
Severe traffic disruptions occurred in the community of Alta since the last plan, leaving many residents including vulnerable populations 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 and vulnerable populations 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, including those of vulnerable populations, 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, where vulnerable populations also reside.	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, especially for vulnerable populations.	Wildfire
Communication Challenges: Cell service within district boundaries is notoriously unreliable, which can delay emergency response and resource requests during disasters for vulnerable populations.	Dam and Levee Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds, and Wildfire

Based on the above jurisdiction-specific information, Table 10-13 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on Alta FPD. 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
Dam and Levee Failure	Canyon Creek traverses the District and serves as the downstream flow path for a potential upstream dam failure. Although District infrastructure is not located adjacent to the creek, a dam-failure flood event could still affect District operations by disrupting emergency response activities, including the availability and deployment of volunteer firefighters. Such an event could also impair the District's ability to provide services to vulnerable populations who may depend on timely emergency assistance and continuity of District support functions. While direct physical damage to District facilities is not anticipated, the District may experience indirect impacts related to access, response capacity, and service delivery during and after a dam-failure flooding event.

Earthquake	As noted in Volume 1, District facilities are not located on NEHRP Class D soil; however, strong earthquakes have historically been felt in Alta, and the town is located near an active fault line. A significant earthquake could cause shaking strong enough to displace heavy furniture, damage District facilities, and disrupt the services provided to vulnerable populations, such as older adults. In addition, volunteer firefighters may be needed to respond to earthquake-related emergencies such as structure fires, road damage, landslides, and other hazardous conditions that could limit access and delay emergency response. Although severe structural damage is not expected, the District could experience indirect impacts related to facility operations, emergency response capacity, and continuity of services.
Flood	While the 1-percent and 0.2-percent annual chance floodplains do not occur within the District, Canyon Creek follows U.S. Highway 80 through the District and could convey floodwaters during an extreme precipitation or overflow event. In the event of flooding, volunteer firefighters may be called upon to provide public safety protection measures, respond to road closures, and assist with emergency operations. Flood conditions could also affect vulnerable populations, such as older adults, individuals with mobility limitations, and residents who may require assistance evacuating or accessing emergency services. Although direct flood damage to District facilities is not expected, the District could experience indirect impacts related to emergency response demands, access limitations, and continuity of services.
Freeze and Snow	Alta FPD is located at a higher elevation than much of the county, which increases its exposure to freeze and snow events. Freezing temperatures can damage District facilities by causing frozen pipes, HVAC malfunctions, and other weather-related infrastructure issues. Snow accumulation may also block roads, delay response times, or place additional stress on roofs and other building components. These conditions could hinder District operations and reduce the District's ability to provide services to vulnerable populations in need, including older adults and individuals who rely on timely emergency assistance.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Alta FPD has a history of experiencing power outages during heavy rain and storm events. Loss of power can impede the ability of personnel to respond to emergency calls, operate District facilities, and provide critical services to the community. These disruptions could also affect vulnerable populations, including older adults and individuals who depend on timely emergency assistance and uninterrupted District support services. In addition, storm-related outages may contribute to broader operational impacts, such as reduced communications, delayed response times, and interruptions to facility functions.
High Winds and Tornadoes	As noted in the Hazard Event History table, high wind and tornado events in the District have historically resulted in downed trees and power lines that block road access. These conditions can delay emergency response, limit access to District facilities, and disrupt the delivery of services to the community. High wind events may also affect vulnerable populations, including older adults and individuals who rely on timely emergency assistance or transportation support. Although direct structural damage may be limited, the District could experience indirect impacts related to access, response time, and continuity of services.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Alta FPD facilities are located within moderate to high landslide susceptibility areas, which increases the District's exposure to landslide, mudslide, and debris flow hazards. These events could block road access, damage District facilities and equipment, and endanger District personnel. In addition, slope failure events could delay emergency response and limit the District's ability to provide services to vulnerable populations in need, including older adults and individuals who depend on timely access to emergency assistance. Although direct impacts may vary by event location and severity, landslides and debris flows could create significant operational disruptions and impair continuity of services.
Wildfire	The entire District is located within a very high Fire Hazard Severity Zone, which increases its exposure to wildfire risk. While the District maintains defensible space around its facilities and implements wildfire mitigation best practices, wildfire remains a significant hazard that could damage facilities, equipment, and surrounding infrastructure, and endanger District personnel. In addition, wildfire events could disrupt emergency response, limit access to affected areas, and impair the

	District's ability to provide services to vulnerable populations in need, including older adults and individuals who may require assistance evacuating or accessing emergency support. Even if direct damage to District facilities is limited, wildfire could create substantial operational impacts and interruptions to continuity of services.

10.7.5 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

No significant population, development, or other changes have been identified that would affect Alta FPD's overall vulnerability.

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 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.

10.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 10-14 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 10-14. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation 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	-

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
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
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	-

10.8.3 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.

10.8.4 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 10-15 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 10-15. 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
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 10-16 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 10-16. 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).

10.8.5 Mitigation Strategy

Table 10-17 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 10-17. 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 10-17. 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

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
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
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

11. 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.

11.1 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 11-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 11-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Kahl Muscott	Administration	District Administrator	Lead point of contact, attended meetings, completed worksheets, developed mitigation strategy, reviewed draft plan.
Jesse Williams	Facilities and Grounds	Facilities and Grounds Manager	Completed worksheets, developed mitigation strategy, reviewed draft plan.
Michael Scheele	Facilities and Grounds	Landscape Architect/Project Manager	Completed worksheets, developed mitigation strategy, reviewed draft plan.

11.2 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.

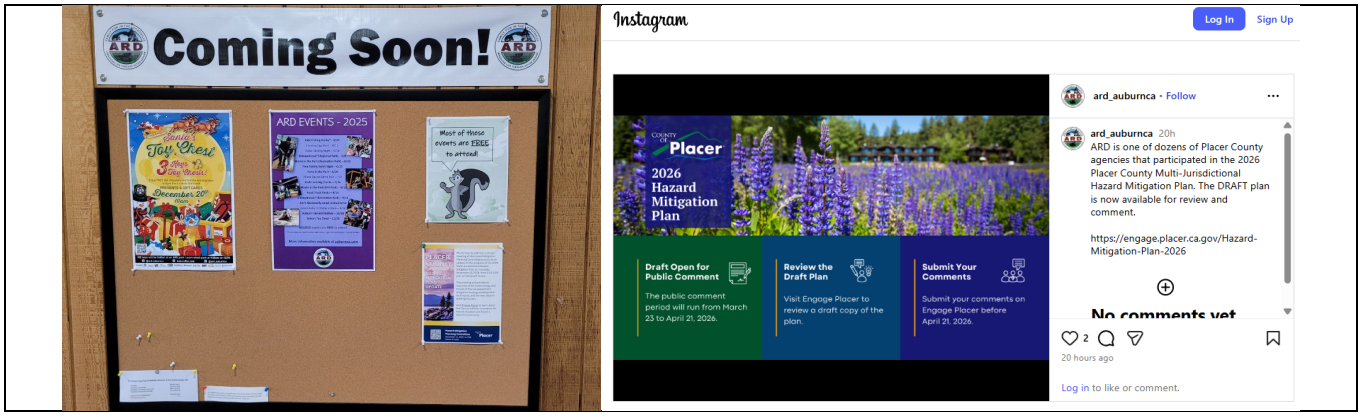
11.3 Public Engagement

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 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.

11.3.1 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 11-1.

Figure 11-1. Public Outreach Activities



11.3.2 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. 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 community.

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.

- City of Auburn
- Placer County

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.

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

11.4.3 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

11.4.4 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

11.4.5 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

11.5 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. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

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 its existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 11-2 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 11-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	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.	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 ability to expand and improve the manual by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	ARD Administration

11.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 11-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 11-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Description	Department Responsible
ARD Master Plan Last Updated 1993	The Master Plan is not integrated with the MJHMP. The District has the ability to expand and improve the plan by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	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. The District has the ability to expand and improve the plan by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	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 2026 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.

11.5.3 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.

11.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 11-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 11-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description
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.

11.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 11-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 11-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description
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.

11.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 11-6 summarizes financial resources available to ARD.

Table 11-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description
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.

11.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 11-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to ARD.

Table 11-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description
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.

11.5.8 Community Classifications

Table 11-8 summarizes classifications for community programs available to ARD.

Table 11-8. 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

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 11-9 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 11-9. 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

11.6 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.

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 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.

11.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 11-2 through Figure 11-5. 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 11-2. Dam Failure Hazard Area

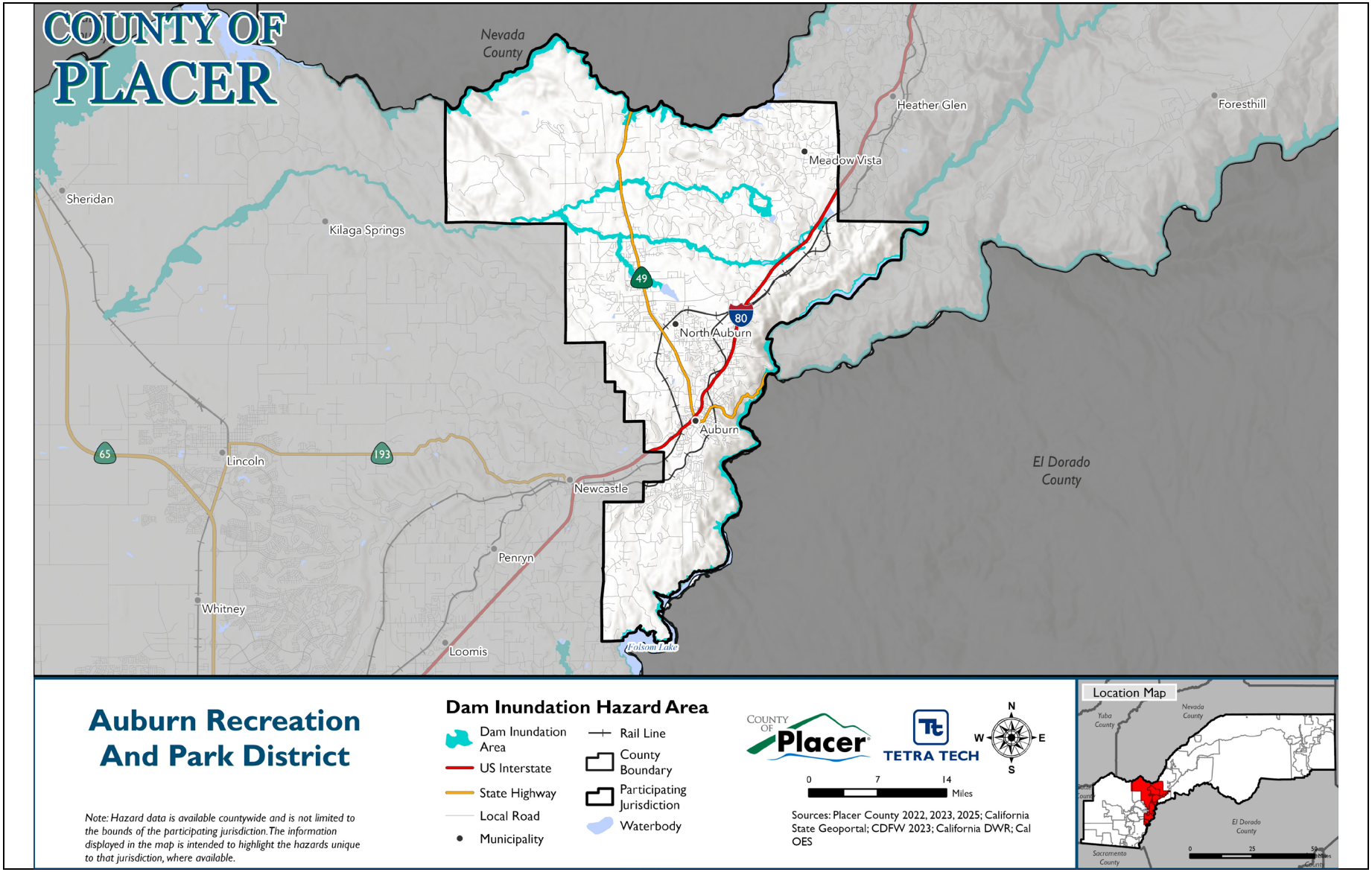


Figure 11-3. Flood Hazard Area

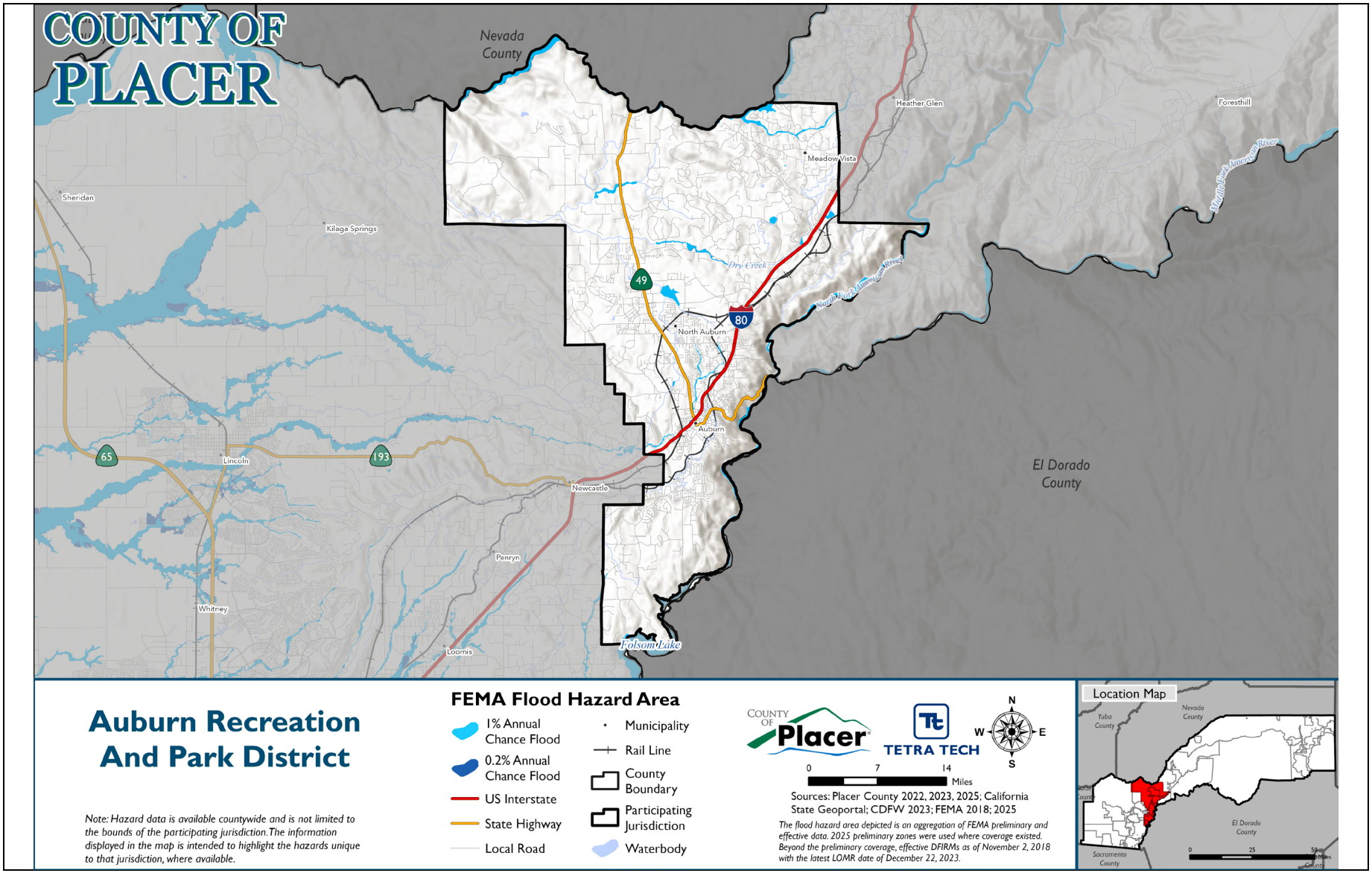


Figure 11-4. Landslide Hazard Area

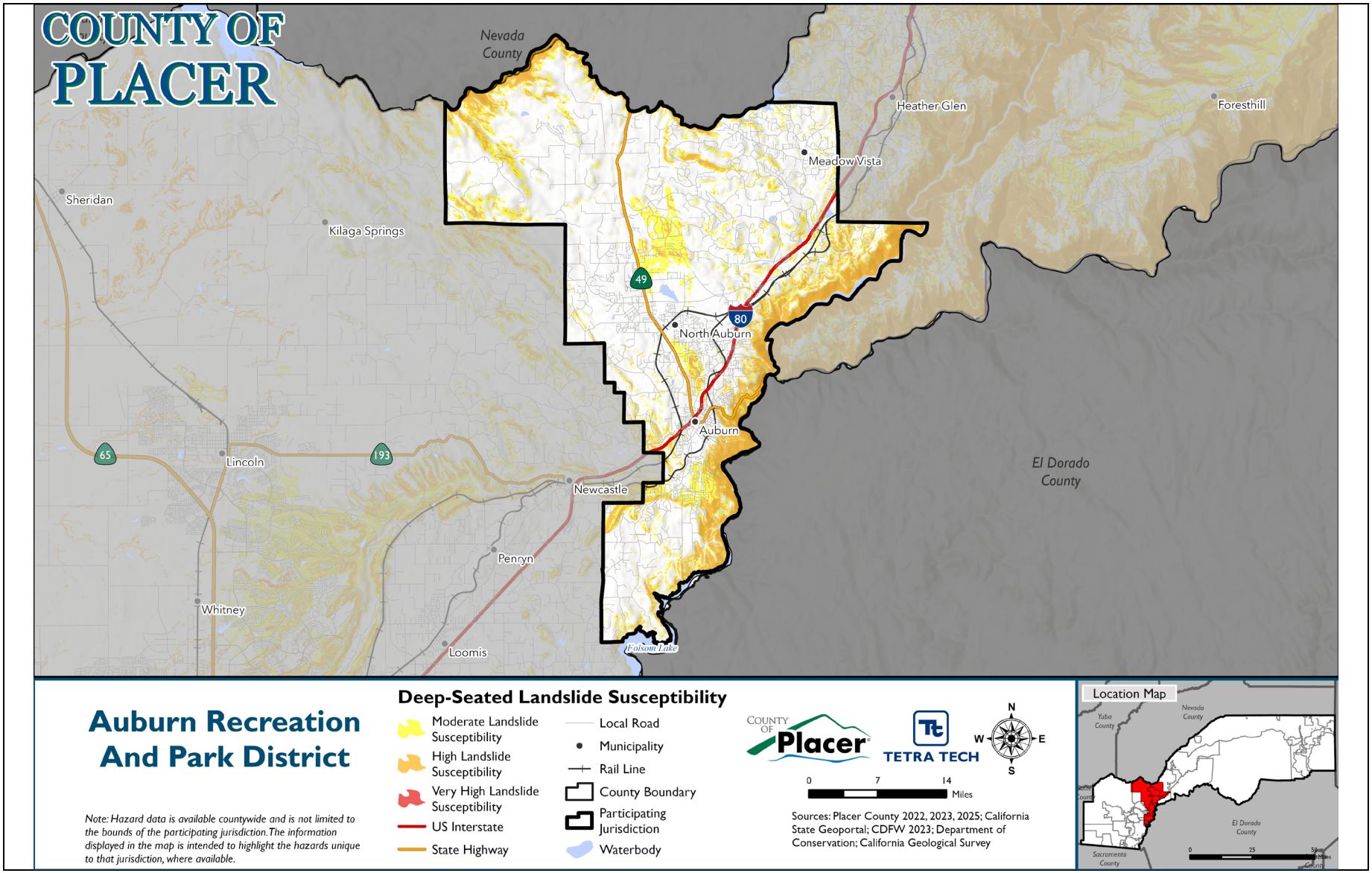
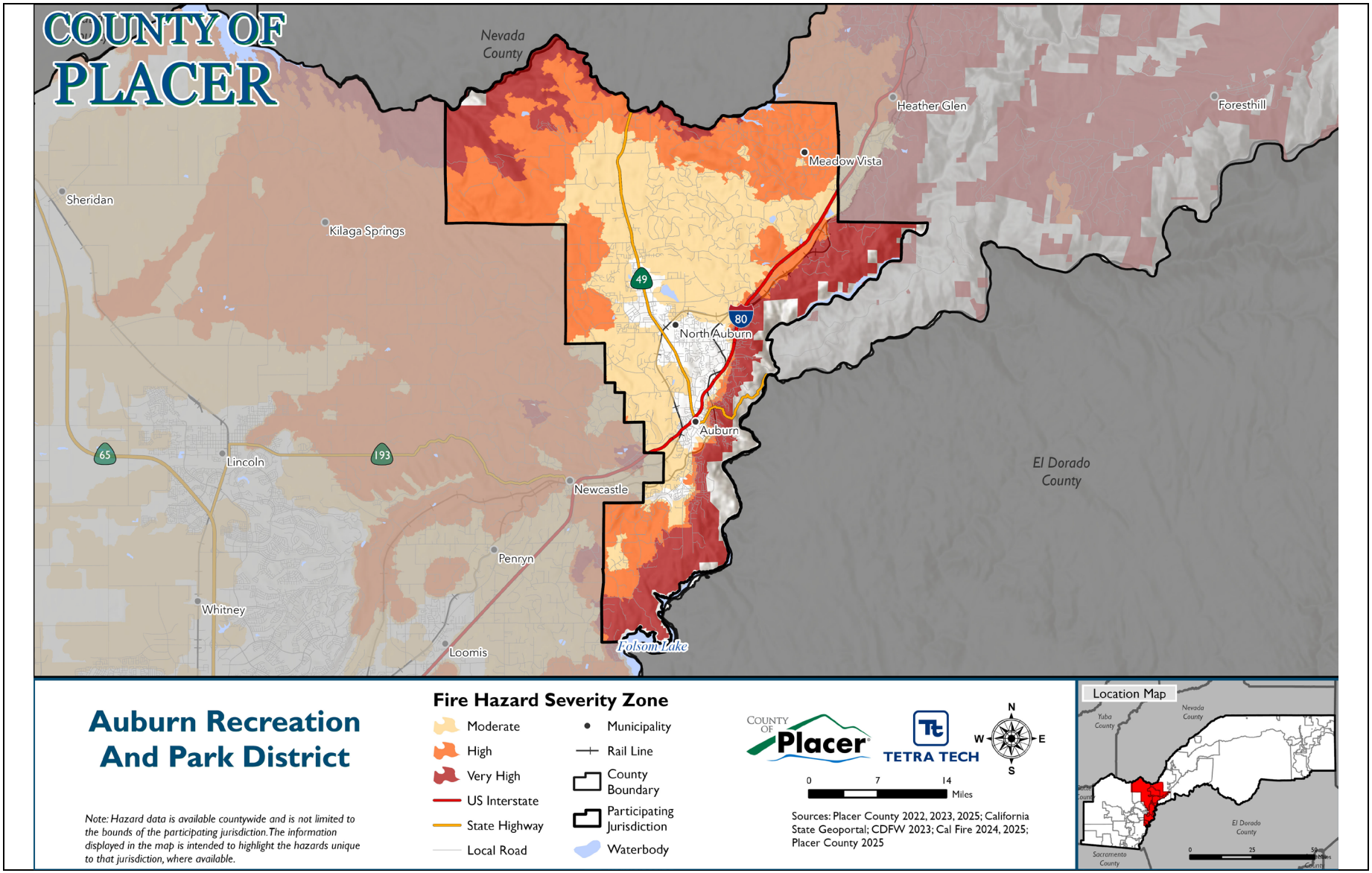


Figure 11-5. Wildfire Hazard Area



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 11-10 provides details on loss and damage in ARD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 11-10. 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)

11.7.3 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 11-11 shows Auburn Area Recreation and Park District's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or no risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 11-11. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	No Exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Drought and Water Shortage	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Earthquake	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Flood	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Freeze and Snow	No Exposure
Heavy Rains and Storms	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
High Winds and Tornadoes	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Wildfire	High

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction. "Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure" indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

11.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 11-12 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 11-12. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
A significant portion of the district lies within a designated fire hazard severity zone, making facilities and land highly vulnerable to wildfire events. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Wildfire

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 11-13 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on Auburn Area Recreation and Park. 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 11-13. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Wildfire	The Auburn Area Recreation and Park District is located in a region with significant wildfire exposure, including areas designated as fire hazard severity zones. Fast-moving wildfires could threaten public safety and place vulnerable populations at particular risk, including older adults, young children, individuals with disabilities or mobility limitations, people with chronic health conditions, and residents or visitors who may have difficulty receiving evacuation notices or evacuating quickly. Wildfire smoke can also disproportionately affect park visitors with respiratory conditions, such as asthma or heart disease, as well as those who are unhoused or otherwise without reliable access to shelter. Wildfire could destroy or damage District property, park facilities, landscaped areas, recreation amenities, and critical supporting infrastructure. Within the District, parks such as Regional Park, one of the largest parks in the District, and Sugar Pine Ridge Park in Meadow Vista are particularly vulnerable due to their location, surrounding fuels, and long-standing wildfire concerns. In addition, wildfire events could disrupt access routes, utility service, communications, and emergency response operations across the District, limiting the District's ability to maintain services and support the community during and after a fire event.

11.7.5 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.

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

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.

11.8.2 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.

11.8.3 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.

11.8.4 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 hazard of concern – wildfires.. All other hazards were omitted from the mitigation strategy. Mitigation of the general population, structures, economy, and environment from natural hazards in the District is the responsibility of Placer County and the City of Auburn.

11.8.5 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 11-14 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 11-14. 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
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 11-15 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 11-15. 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).

11.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 11-16 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 11-16. 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 11-16. 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	Placer County Resource Conservation District; CAL FIRE; City of Auburn	General Fund; staff time

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.

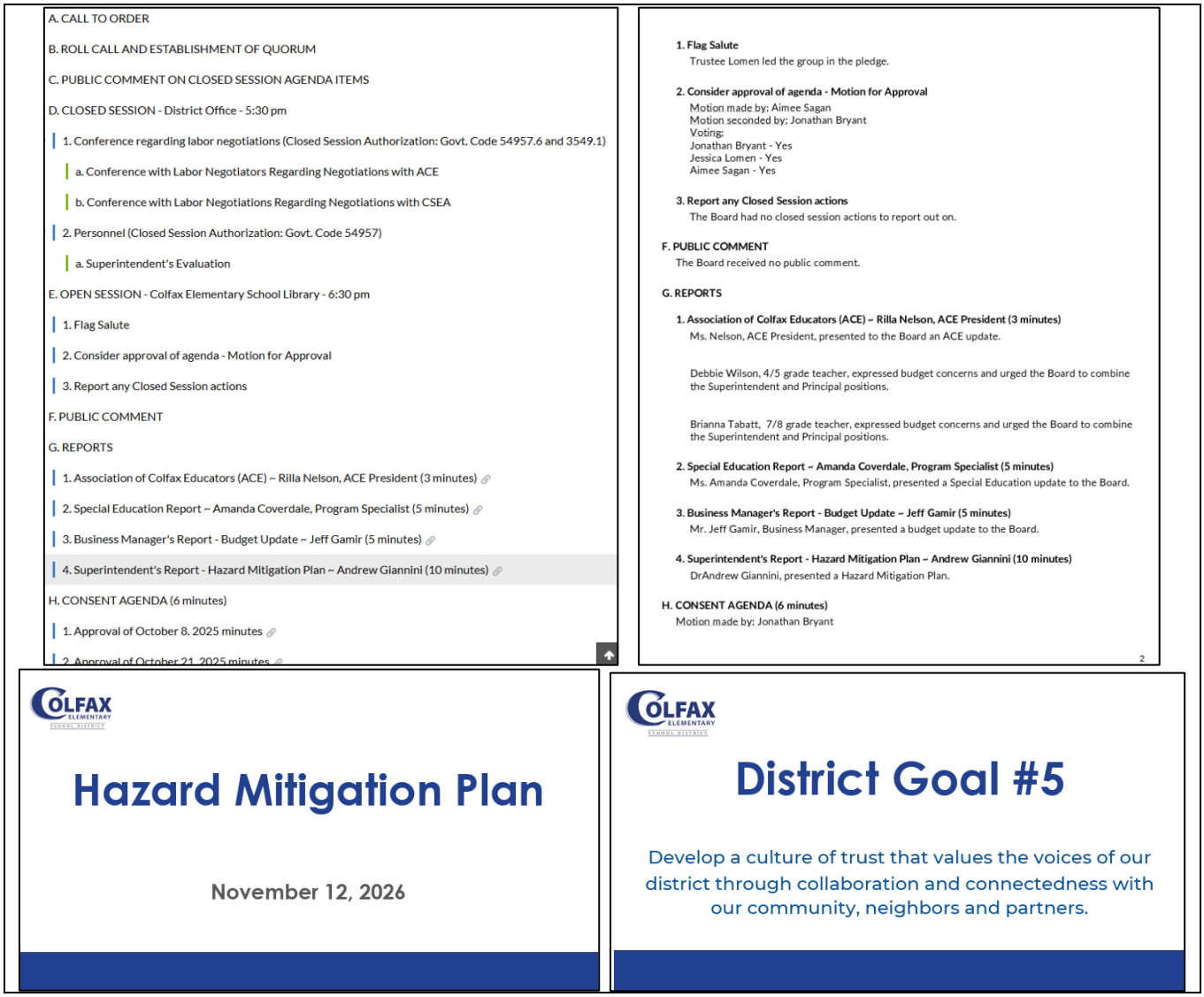
12.3.1 Outreach Activities

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.

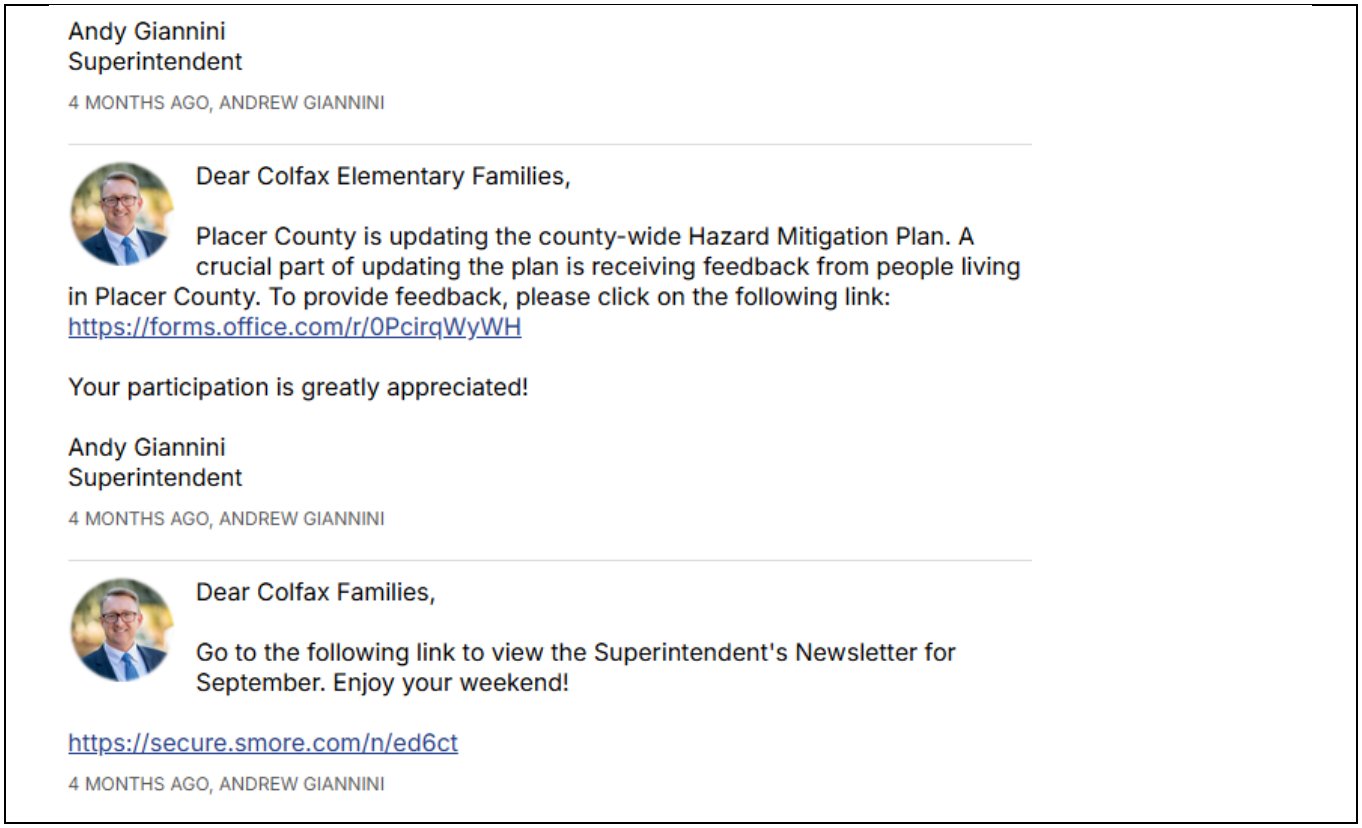
On November 12, 2025, the Board of Trustees was provided with an overview of Colfax ESD's participation the 2026 MJHMP. This meeting was open to the public and notice of the meeting was posted on the District's public website and in the administrative office. The meeting agenda is shown in Figure 12-1.

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. 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 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. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

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	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.	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 2026 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	Description	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. The District has the ability to expand and improve the plan by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	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.	Transportation, Mid-Placer Transportation Agency
Community Engagement Plan	CESD has a community engagement 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 by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	District Administration
Continuity of Operations Plan	CESD partners with PCOE for a continuity of operations 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 plan by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	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
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
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
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
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
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

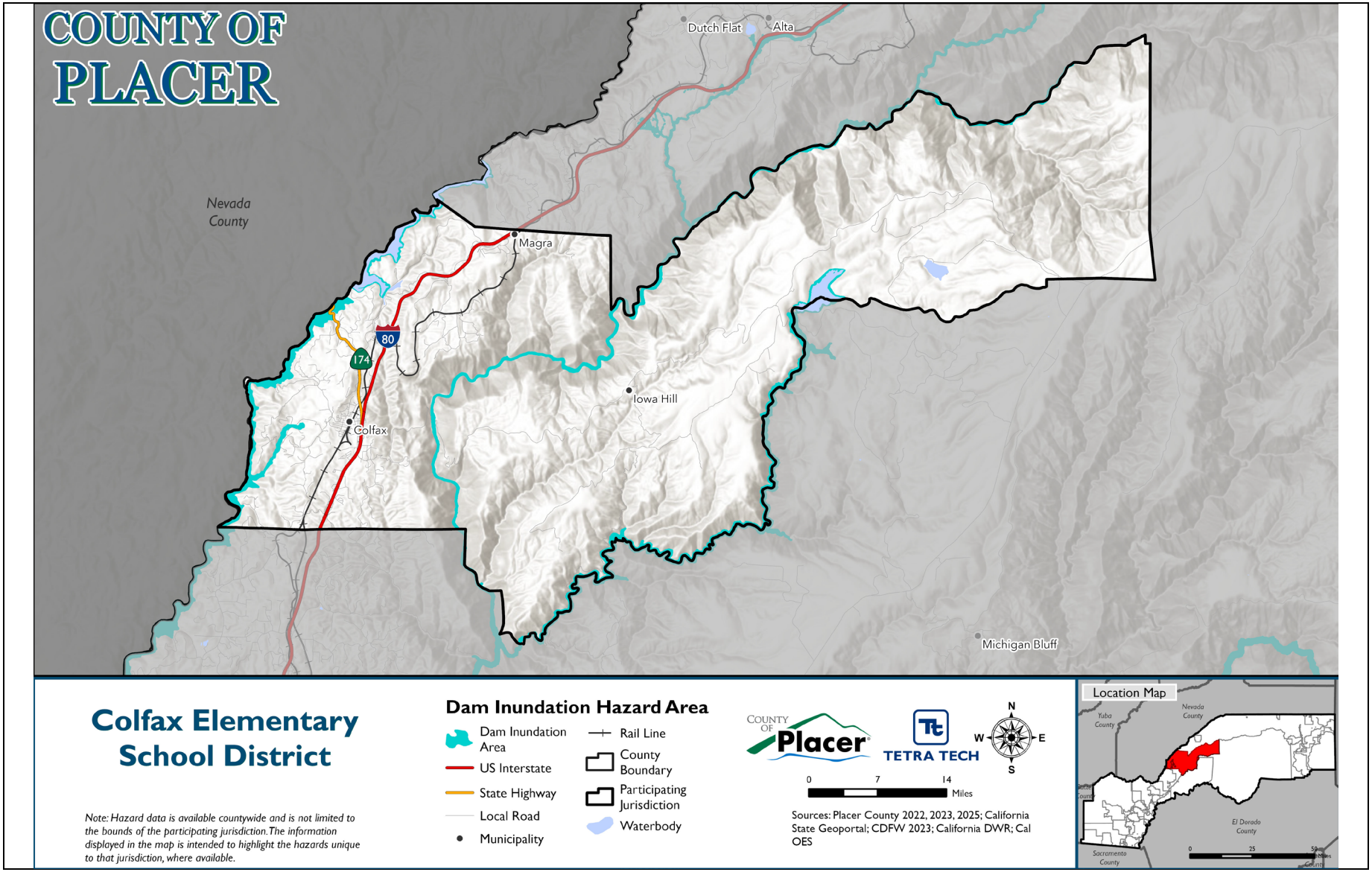


Figure 12-4. Flood Hazard Area

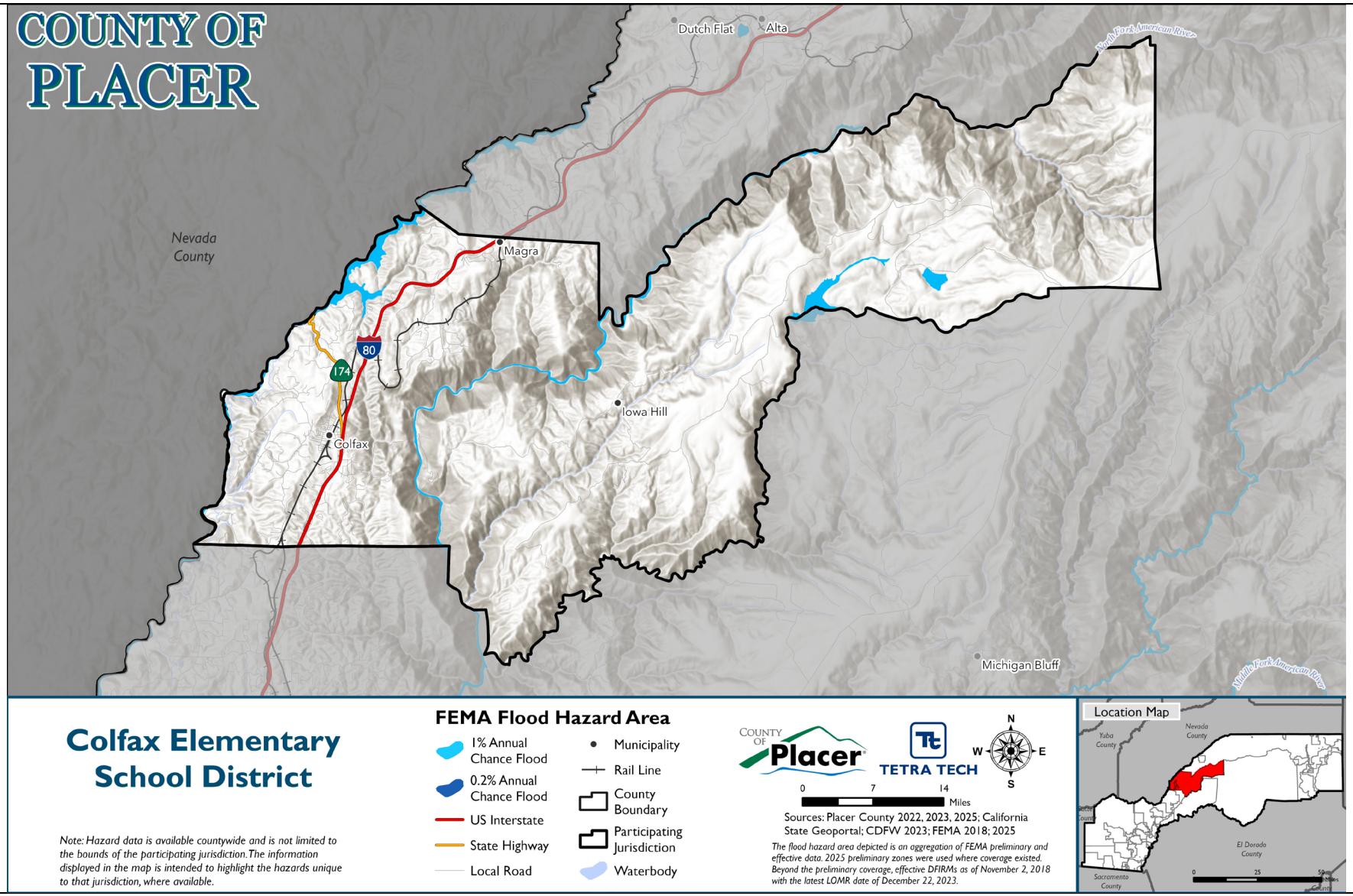


Figure 12-5. Landslide Hazard Area

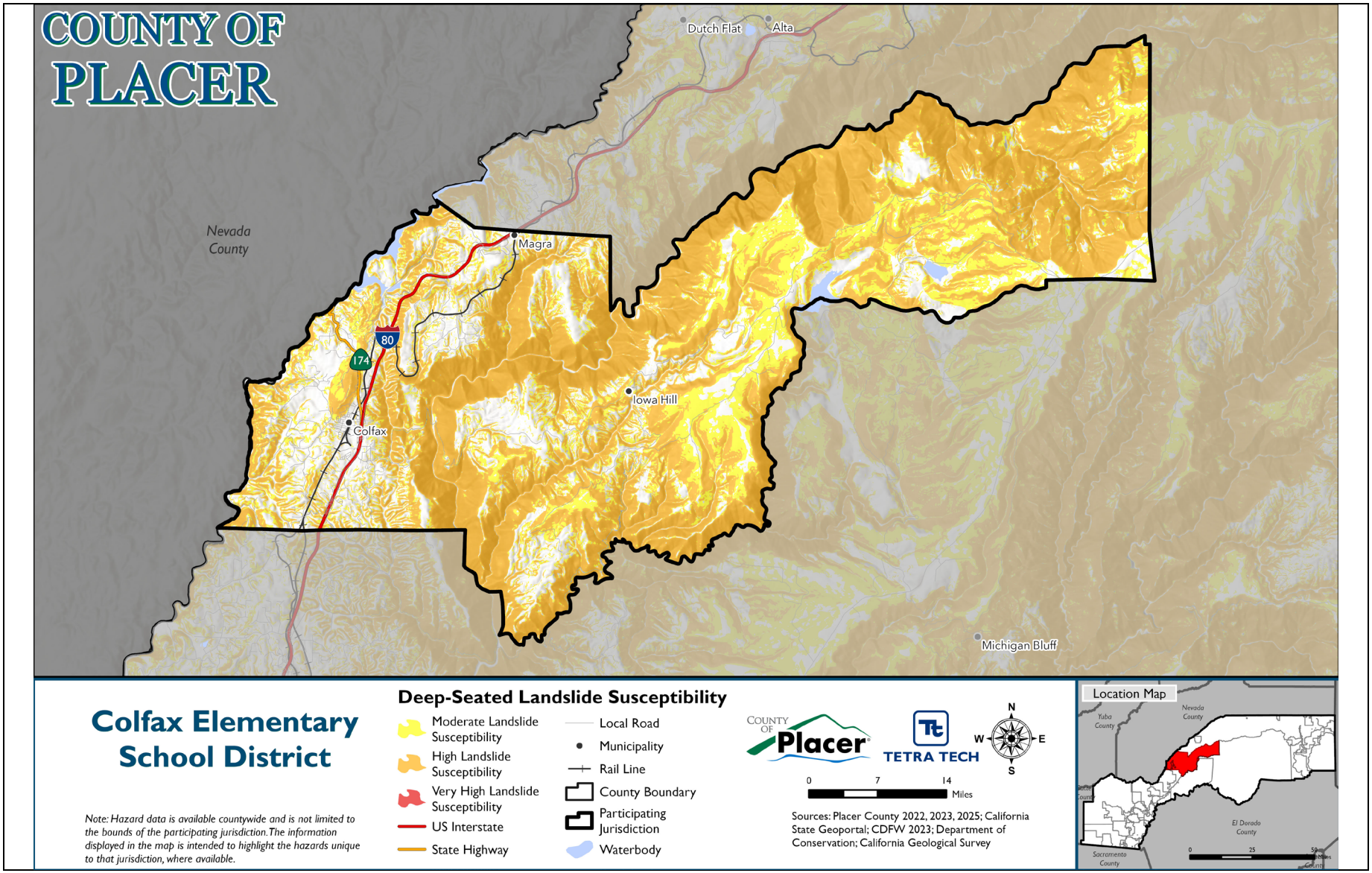
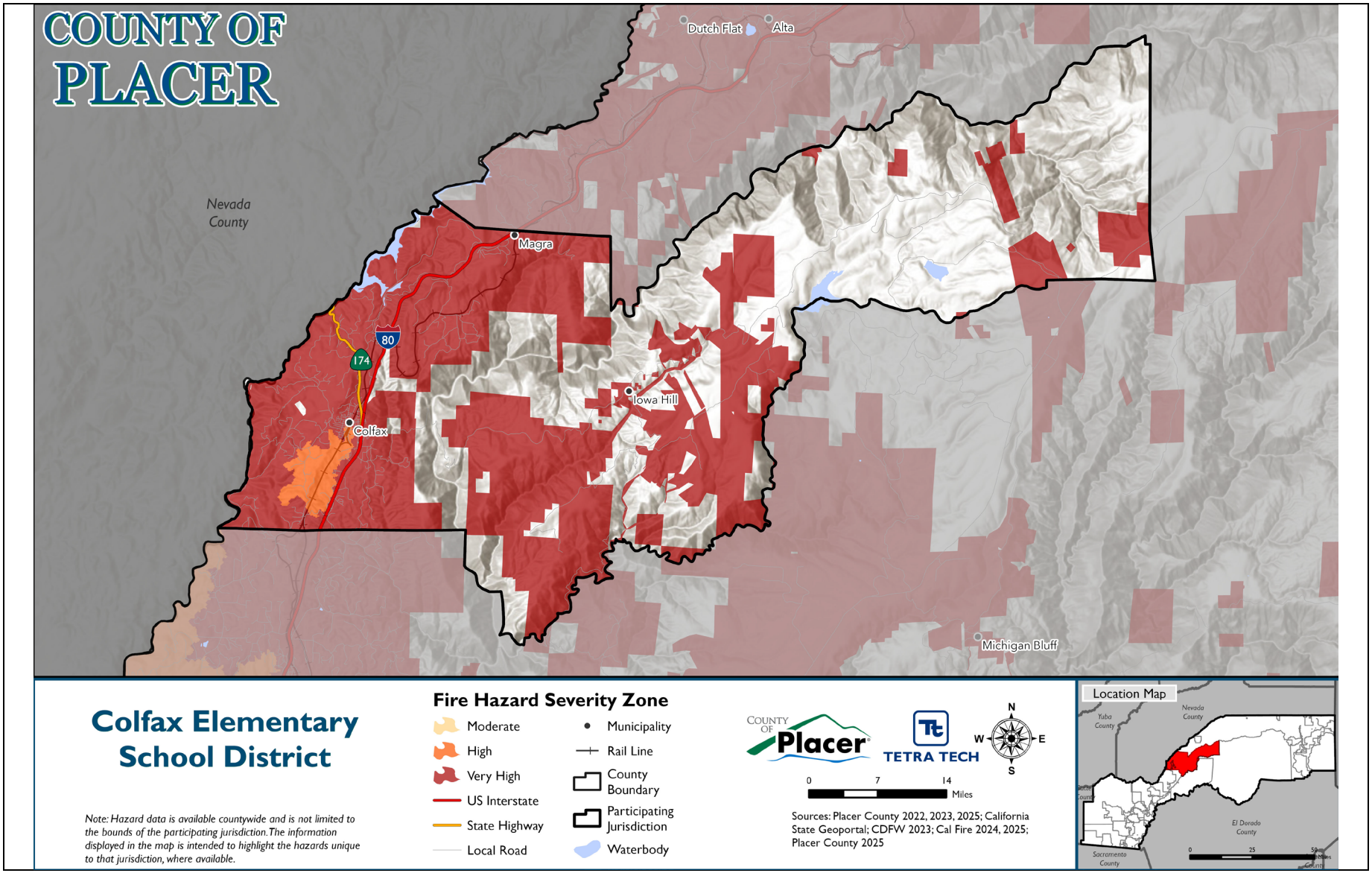


Figure 12-6.Wildfire Hazard Area



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, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or no risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 12-11. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	No Exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Drought and Water Shortage	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Earthquake	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Flood	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Freeze and Snow	Low
Heavy Rains and Storms	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
High Winds and Tornadoes	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Wildfire	High

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction. "Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure" indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level. Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

12.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact 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 and vulnerable populations in the greater Colfax area need expanded opportunities to learn about safe and effective wildfire mitigation practices.	Wildfire
Colfax Elementary and Iowa Hill School, who service vulnerable populations, 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. This could impact critical services for vulnerable populations throughout the area.	Wildfire
Existing wood siding on school buildings increases vulnerability to wildfire embers and sparks. This could impact critical services for vulnerable populations throughout the area.	Wildfire
The greater Colfax area lacks a centralized location for emergency supplies and communication during disasters for all residents including vulnerable populations.	Wildfire

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 12-13 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on Colfax. 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
Freeze and Snow	Over the past five years, freeze and snow events have created repeated operational disruptions for the Colfax Elementary School District and have demonstrated the District's vulnerability to winter weather hazards. Heavy snow has caused downed electrical poles and interruptions to internet and phone communications, limiting the District's ability to coordinate response efforts and maintain normal operations. In several instances, snow conditions forced school closures for multiple days, disrupting educational services for students, including vulnerable populations such as young children, students with disabilities, and students who rely on school-based support services. Snow and freezing conditions have also caused physical damage to District facilities, including roof, gutter, and downspout damage, compromised concrete, and burst water pipes requiring repair. To improve response capabilities, the District purchased snow-blowing equipment to clear pathways and maintain access to buildings. Despite these efforts, future freeze and snow events could continue to damage facilities, interrupt communications, block access, and reduce the District's ability to provide safe and reliable services to the community.
Wildfire	A significant portion of the Colfax Elementary School District, including all school sites, is located within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, which places District facilities, equipment, personnel, and students at elevated risk from wildfire. Although the District is actively implementing mitigation measures, such as replacing wood siding with nonflammable materials and reducing fire loads around campuses, wildfire remains a serious hazard that could damage or destroy facilities, equipment, and outdoor improvements. A wildfire could also endanger District personnel and disrupt District operations through evacuations, school closures, smoke impacts, and restricted access to campuses. These conditions could interrupt educational services and affect vulnerable populations, including young children, students with disabilities, students with special health needs, and families who rely on the District for safe and stable school-based services. Even with ongoing mitigation efforts, future wildfire events could continue to pose significant threats to facility integrity, student safety, and continuity of District services.

12.7.5 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, General Fund and Staff Time
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	Snow and Ice Damage Reduction	The District will assess and improve rood drainage, gutter, downspout, and exterior concrete systems at school facilities to reduce damage from snow accumulation, ice buildup, and freeze—thaw conditions. Improvements may include replacing or reinforcing gutters and downspouts, installing snow guards or heat trace systems where appropriate, redirecting draining away from concrete and pedestrian areas, repairing freeze-damaged concrete, and establishing winter inspection and maintenance procedures to reduce future damage and school disruptions.	Freeze and Snow	City of Colfax	General Fund and Staff Time
CESD-05	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

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agencies	Sources of Funding
CESD-06	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-7	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.

The District's assets include a wastewater plant campus consisting of six structures, a water plant, four water tanks, and six lift stations.

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. The District advised stakeholders and partners in public meetings, conference calls, and phone calls that the Placer County MJHMP update was underway and highlighted opportunities for public participation. In addition, customers were advised about the plan update when they paid their utility bill at the District office. Due to the close-knit nature of the community, most invitations for public participation occurred in face-to-face conversations or phone calls.

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. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

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	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.	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).	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	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.	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 2026 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	Description	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 by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	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 by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	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 by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	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 by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	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
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.

Capability	Description
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
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
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

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
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

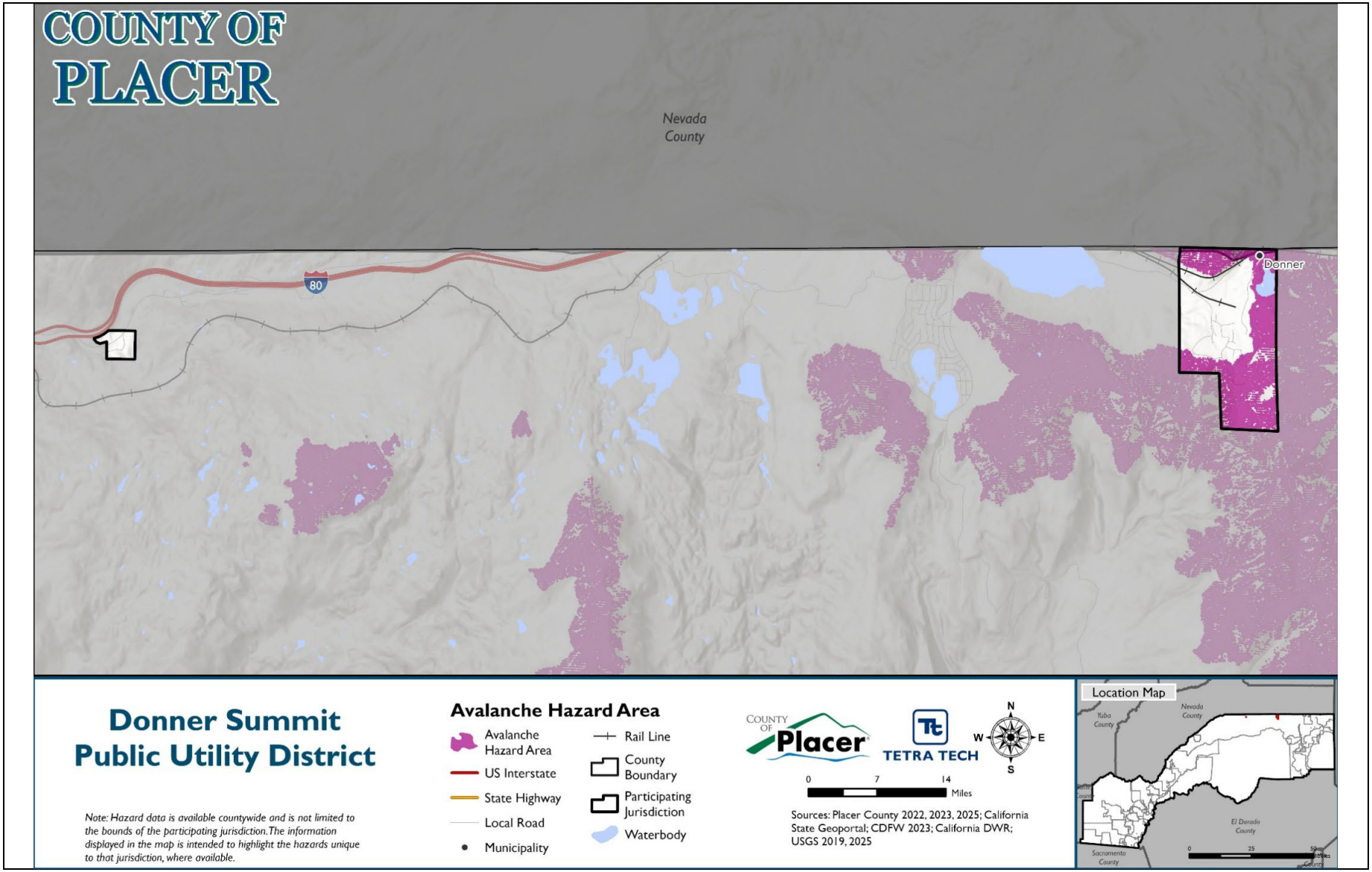


Figure 13-2. Dam Inundation Hazard Area

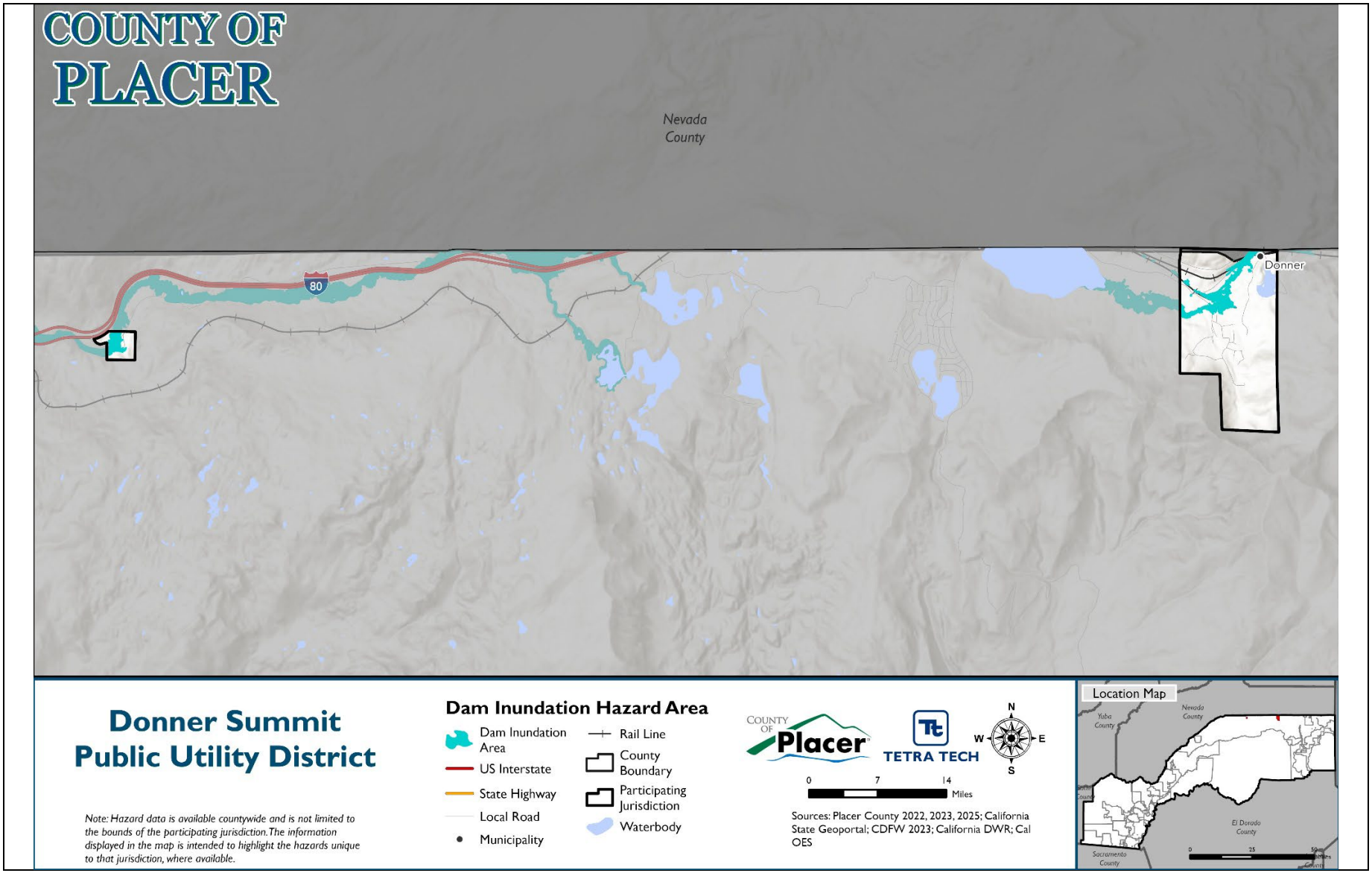


Figure 13-3. Flood Hazard Area

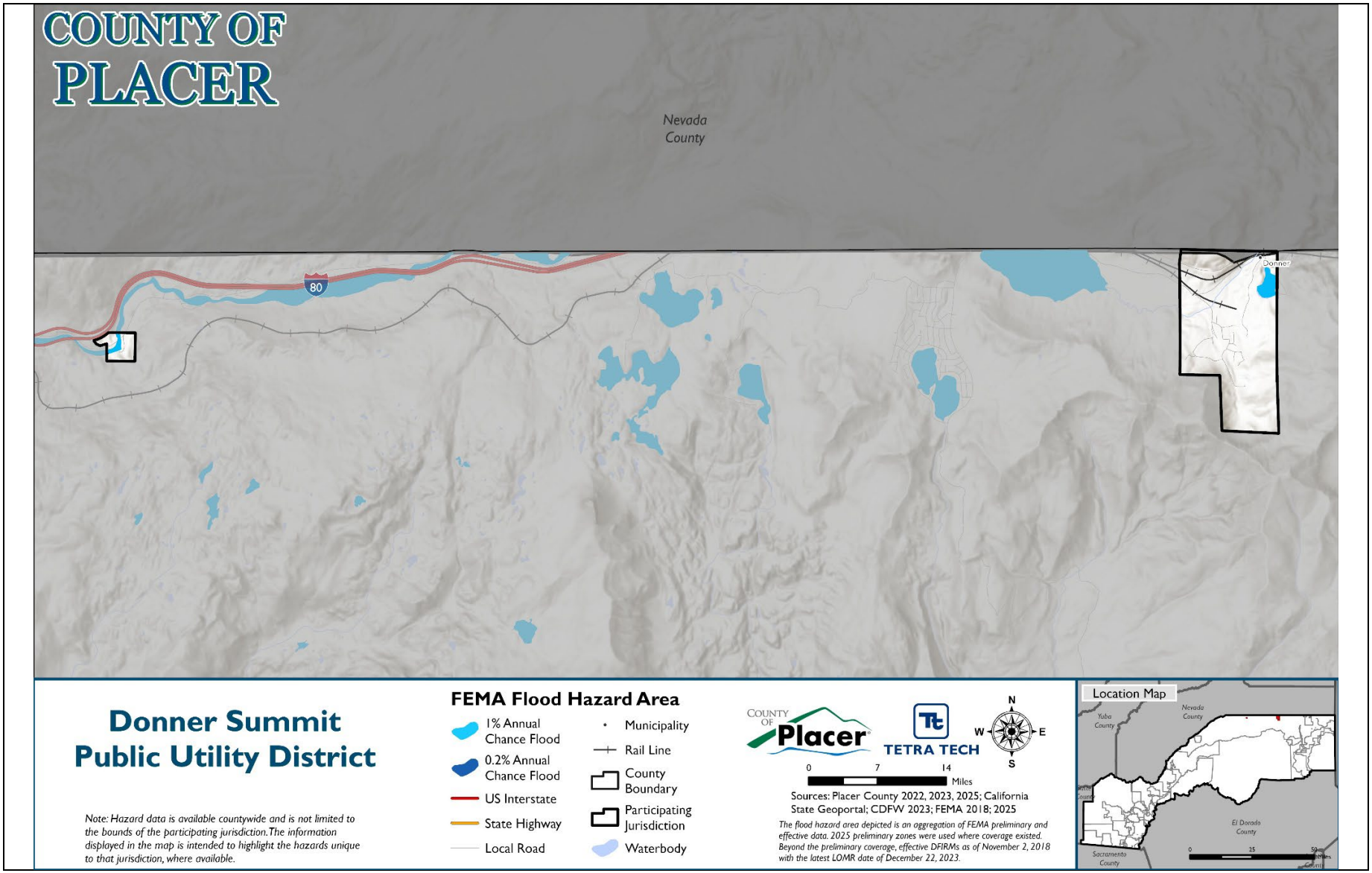


Figure 13-4. Landslide Hazard Area

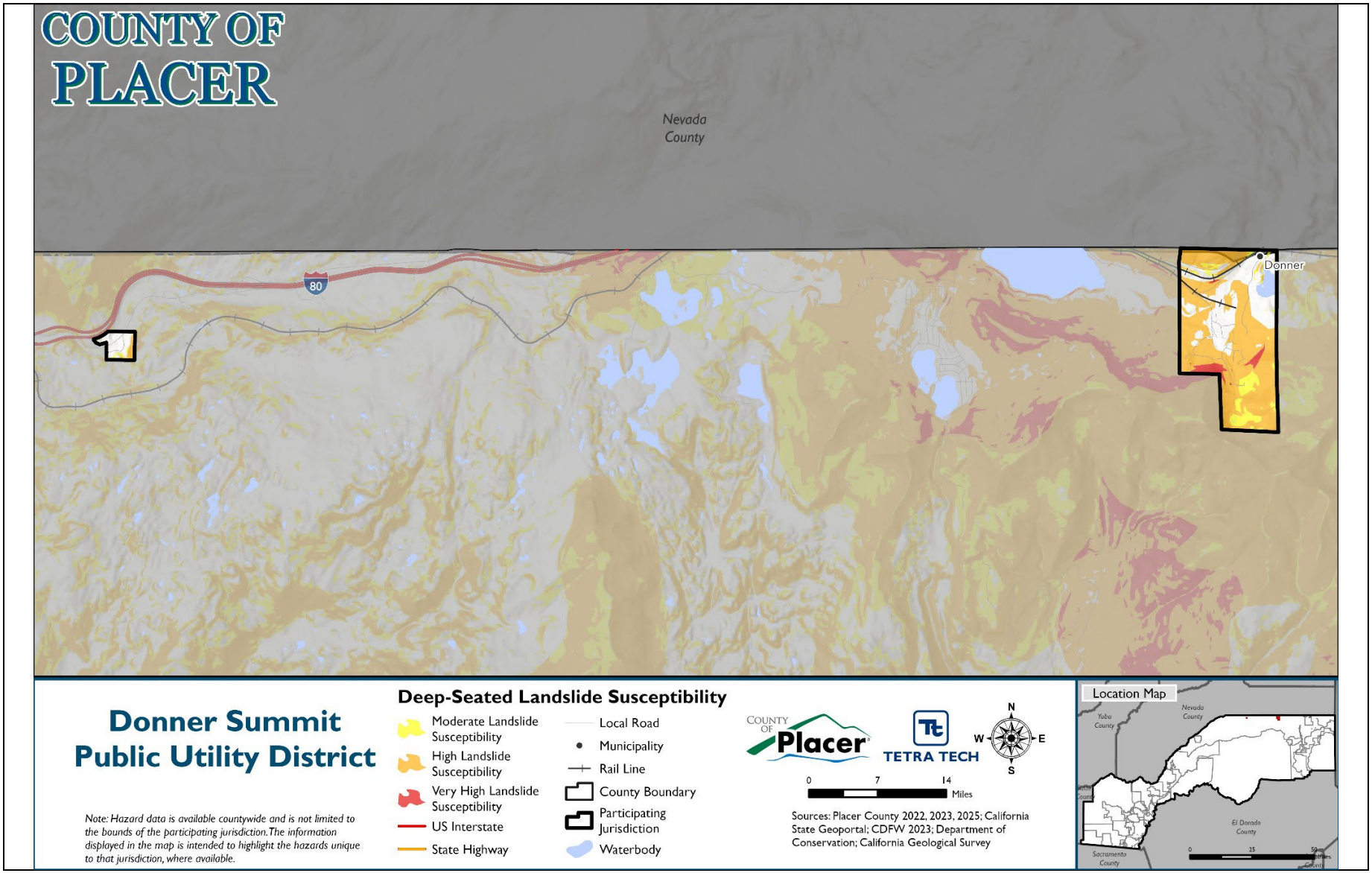


Figure 13-5. NEHRP Hazard Area

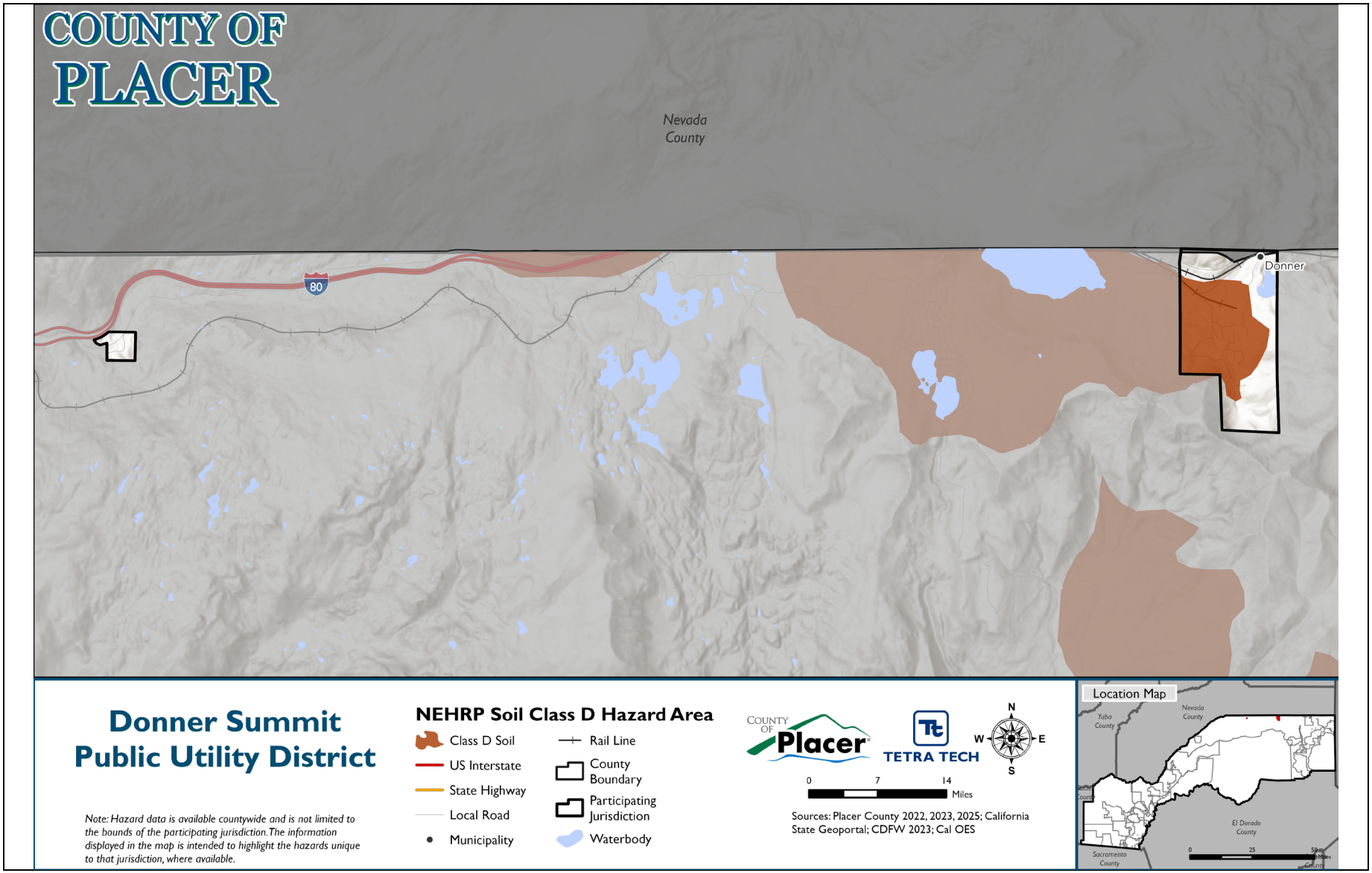
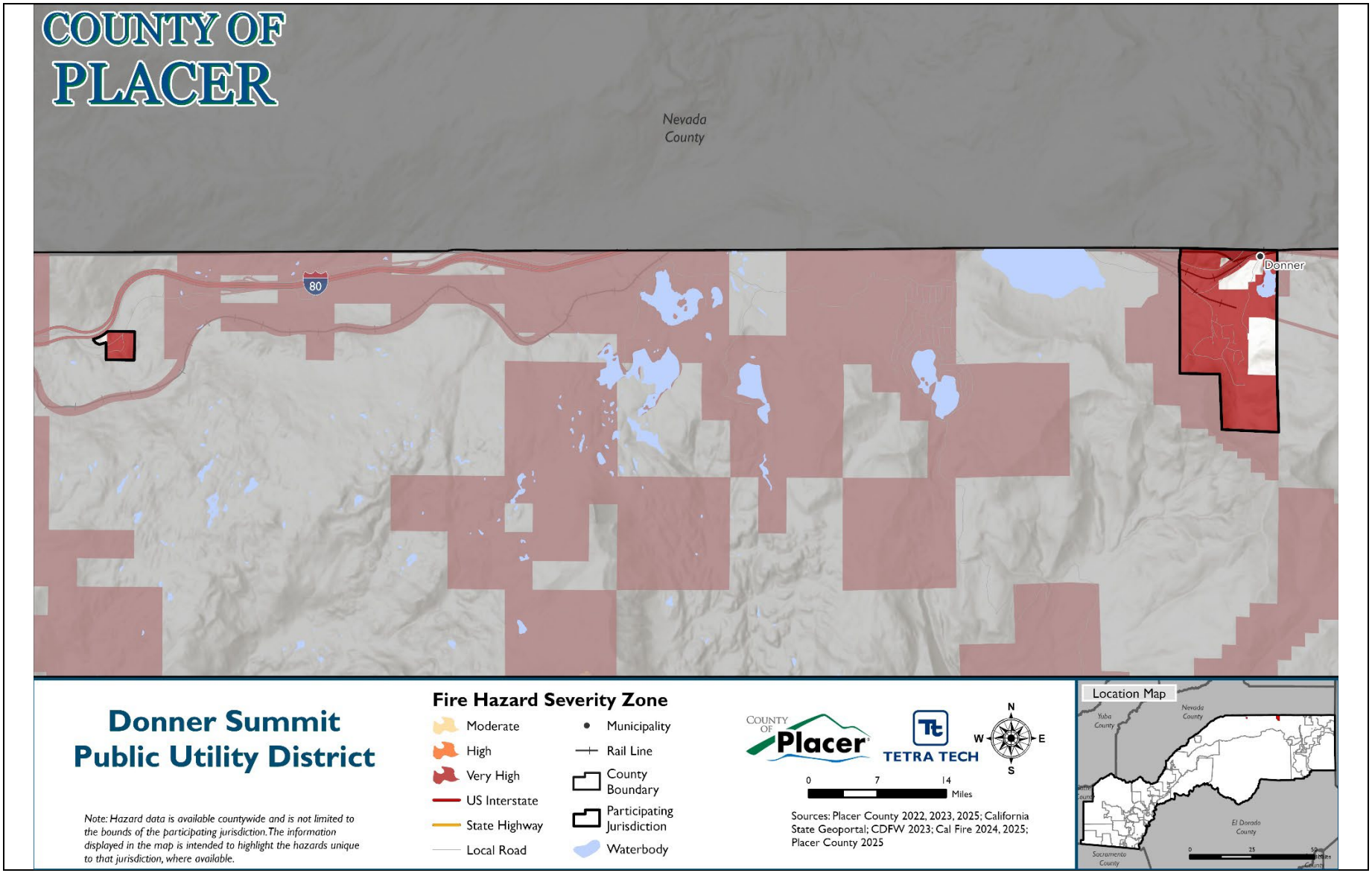


Figure 13-6. Wildfire Hazard Area



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, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or no risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 13-10. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium
Drought and Water Shortage	Medium
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
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. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction. "Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure" indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

13.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact 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. This has impacted District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, 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. This has impacted District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Wildfire
The District may be able to alleviate drought pressure by connecting to other water systems, which service vulnerable populations.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Heavy Rains and Storms
Existing District infrastructure is not hardened against natural hazards and could break during a hazard event. This has impacted District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, Wildfire

Issue	Related Hazard
The District's lift stations are organized in an inefficient manner to operate during power outages. This has impacted District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Dam and Levee Failure, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, Wildfire

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 13-12 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on Donner Summit. 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	The District owns and operates Lake Angela and the Lake Angela Dam, which is the District's sole identified water source. A dam failure or emergency drawdown could damage or disrupt the dam, raw-water conveyance facilities, water treatment plant, water transmission pipelines, storage tanks, and distribution system. A downstream inundation event could also affect portions of the wastewater collection system, lift stations, treatment plant campus, roads, electrical equipment, and utility access routes. Loss of Lake Angela or associated water infrastructure could interrupt potable-water service, reduce fire-flow availability, require emergency water supplies, and create public-health concerns. Damage to wastewater assets or access routes could also delay repair crews and interrupt sewer service. Vulnerability is increased by the District's dependence on a primary water source and limited system redundancy, although the Lake Angela Dam Emergency Action Plan provides procedures for notification, evacuation, and coordination with emergency agencies.
Drought and Water Shortage	Drought and water shortage could affect Donner Summit Public Utility District's Lake Angela water supply, water treatment plant, storage tanks, water transmission system, Big Bend water system, and distribution pipelines. Reduced snowpack, diminished spring flows, and prolonged dry conditions could reduce water availability and increase pressure on the District's sole primary water source. Water shortages could reduce system reliability, affect customer service, limit emergency water supplies, and compromise fire-flow capacity in areas served by undersized or insufficiently connected pipelines, including the Big Bend area. Prolonged drought could also increase treatment challenges associated with water quality, algae, turbidity, and changing source-water conditions. The District's Water Supply Resiliency Study, Water Shortage Contingency Plan, planned intertie studies, and water-system improvements address these vulnerabilities; however, limited source redundancy and storage capacity remain important risks to customers who depend on continuous water service for health, sanitation, fire protection, and daily needs.
Earthquake	Earthquake shaking could affect Donner Summit Public Utility District's water treatment plant, wastewater treatment plant, Lake Angela Dam and related facilities, water storage tanks, lift stations, sewer and water pipelines, SCADA systems, electrical equipment, and District office and operations facilities on Sherritt Lane. The water and wastewater treatment plants are located on NEHRP Class D soils, which may increase the potential for stronger shaking and damage to equipment, tanks, piping, treatment components, electrical systems, and stored materials. Earthquake damage to water or sewer pipelines could cause leaks, loss of pressure, contamination, pump failure, or interruption of service. Damage to lift stations or loss of electrical power could result in sewer overflows or reduced collection-system capacity. Earthquake-related road damage or debris could delay access to the treatment plants, Lake Angela, tanks, lift stations, and other facilities. These impacts could interrupt potable-water and wastewater service, reduce fire-flow reliability, require emergency repairs, and affect residents, businesses, resorts, Caltrans facilities, and other customers dependent on the District's systems.
Freeze and Snow	Freeze and snow are significant operational hazards for Donner Summit Public Utility District because the District's infrastructure is located at high elevation and serves communities, resorts, rest areas, and facilities that experience substantial winter weather. Heavy snow, ice

Hazard	Potential Impacts
	accumulation, freezing temperatures, and winter storms could affect the water treatment plant, wastewater treatment plant, Lake Angela facilities, water storage tanks, lift stations, pipelines, pump stations, electrical equipment, SCADA systems, and access roads. Snow and ice may delay access to facilities, damage electrical components, interrupt power, increase pump and treatment-system maintenance, and complicate emergency repairs. The December 2021 winter storm caused power-related damage to wastewater pumping equipment and pumps, resulting in approximately $61,196 in repairs, replacements, and labor. Future winter storms could similarly disrupt water and wastewater operations, increase reliance on generators and backup equipment, and affect customers who depend on uninterrupted utility service.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Heavy rain and severe storms could affect Donner Summit Public Utility District's water treatment plant, wastewater treatment plant, lift stations, water and sewer pipelines, Lake Angela facilities, electrical equipment, SCADA systems, and District access roads. Intense precipitation may produce localized flooding, erosion, debris, drainage problems, and slope movement that damage pipelines, expose or undermine facilities, block access, or interrupt electrical service. Storm-related power outages are particularly important because the District has identified insufficient generator coverage and past service interruptions when critical infrastructure could not operate without reliable backup power. Heavy rain and storms could also increase inflow to the wastewater collection system, overload lift stations, damage pumps and controls, and delay response by operations personnel. These impacts could interrupt water or wastewater service, increase emergency repair costs, and affect residents, businesses, resorts, rest areas, and other customers dependent on continuous utility service.
High Winds and Tornadoes	High winds and tornadoes could affect Donner Summit Public Utility District's water treatment plant, wastewater treatment plant, Lake Angela facilities, water storage tanks, lift stations, electrical systems, communications equipment, pipelines, and access roads. Wind could bring down trees and utility lines, damage roofs and exterior equipment, interrupt power, and block roads used to reach the wastewater treatment plant, water treatment plant, lift stations, tanks, and other District facilities. Loss of power could disable pumps, treatment equipment, SCADA systems, controls, and other critical infrastructure, particularly at locations without sufficient backup generation. Tornadoes are expected to be less frequent but could cause concentrated damage to buildings, tanks, electrical equipment, and pipelines. High winds and associated power outages could delay repair crews, interrupt water and wastewater service, and affect customers who depend on reliable utility service for health, sanitation, fire protection, and daily needs.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	Landslides, mudslides, and debris flows could affect Donner Summit Public Utility District's water and wastewater treatment facilities, Lake Angela water infrastructure, lift stations, water storage tanks, pipelines, electrical systems, and access routes. The District's mountainous setting, steep terrain, heavy snow, intense rainfall, saturated soils, and post-wildfire conditions may increase the potential for slope failure and debris movement. A slide or debris flow could bury, rupture, displace, or undermine water and sewer pipelines; damage lift stations or pump equipment; affect treatment-plant access; or interrupt electrical and communications service. Blocked roads could isolate the wastewater treatment plant, water treatment plant, Lake Angela, storage tanks, or lift stations and delay emergency repairs. Damage to the collection system could result in sewer overflows, while damage to water infrastructure could reduce pressure, interrupt service, or impair fire-flow capacity. The District's primary vulnerability is the potential for slope failure to damage utility infrastructure or isolate facilities needed to maintain continuous water and wastewater service.
Wildfire	Wildfire is a significant hazard to Donner Summit Public Utility District because the District's water and wastewater infrastructure is located in a forested mountain environment and supports residents, businesses, transportation facilities, and major recreational resorts. District-specific assets potentially affected include Lake Angela and the Lake Angela Dam; the

Hazard	Potential Impacts
	water treatment plant; four water storage tanks; water transmission and distribution pipelines; the Big Bend water system; the wastewater treatment plant campus; six wastewater lift stations; sewer collection pipelines and force mains; SCADA and communications equipment; electrical systems; and the District office and operations facilities on Sherritt Lane. Wildfire could damage above-ground treatment, storage, pumping, electrical, and communications equipment through flame, radiant heat, embers, smoke, or utility interruption. Fire could also damage or block access roads, limit the ability of staff and contractors to reach facilities, and increase demand for water for fire suppression when system capacity is already constrained. Loss of power, communications, water treatment, pumping, or wastewater collection capacity could interrupt essential services, create public-health concerns, and affect residents, businesses, resorts, Caltrans rest areas, and other customers. The District's wildfire vulnerability is increased by limited fire-flow capacity in portions of the Big Bend system, lift-station and generator needs, and the potential for wildfire to simultaneously affect facilities, roads, power, communications, and water demand.

13.7.5 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. Flood was omitted from the Donner Summit Public Utility District's hazard list because the District has not identified significant exposure of its facilities, infrastructure, or operations to riverine or overland flooding.

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	-	-

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Flood	-	-	-	-
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
DSPUD-06	Critical Facility Defensible Space and Vegetation Management	7	1-5 Years	High	High	7.75	Medium
DSPUD-07	Water Storage Tank Seismic Retrofit Program	5	1-5 Years	Medium	Medium	7.25	Medium
DSPUD-08	Floodproofing of Utility Buildings and Electrical Equipment	6	1-10 Years	High	High	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, 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, 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, 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, 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-06	Critical Facility Defensible Space and Vegetation Management	Create and maintain defensible space around critical facilities, including pump stations, tanks, wells, lift stations, buildings, access roads and other District-owned utility sites.	Wildfire mitigation/infrastructure protection	Donner Summit PUD, Placer County	General Fund, Staff Time, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
DSPUD-07	Water Storage Tank Seismic Retrofit Program	Evaluate and retrofit water storage tanks and related appetences to reduce damage from earthquakes and maintain post-earthquake water supply.	Earthquake, wildfire, drought/water shortage	Donner Summit PUD, Placer County	General Fund, Staff Time, California Department of Water Resources Water Resilience Grants
DSPUD-08	Floodproofing of Utility Buildings and Electrical Equipment	Floodproof or elevate vulnerable electrical, mechanical, and control equipment at pump stations, lift stations, wells, and other utility facilities located in or near flood prone areas.	heavy rains/storms, dam and levee failure	Donner Summit PUD, Placer County	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

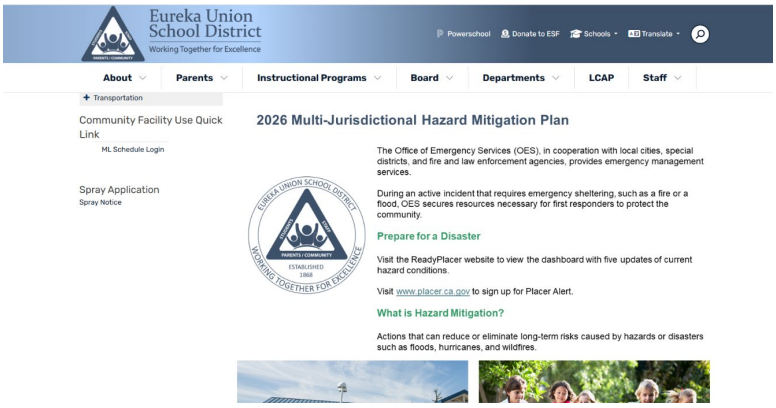
Eureka USD completed its own activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the people and stakeholders the District serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

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. Throughout the planning process, MJHMP updates were posted on the District website. In addition, the District posted flyers on the public notice board to notify their public about public participation opportunities.

Figure 14-1. Eureka Union School District Public Outreach





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. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

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	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.	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	Description	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 by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	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 by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	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 manual by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	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 2026 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
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
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
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

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
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 14-2 through Figure 14-6**.** 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 14-2. Wildfire Hazard Area

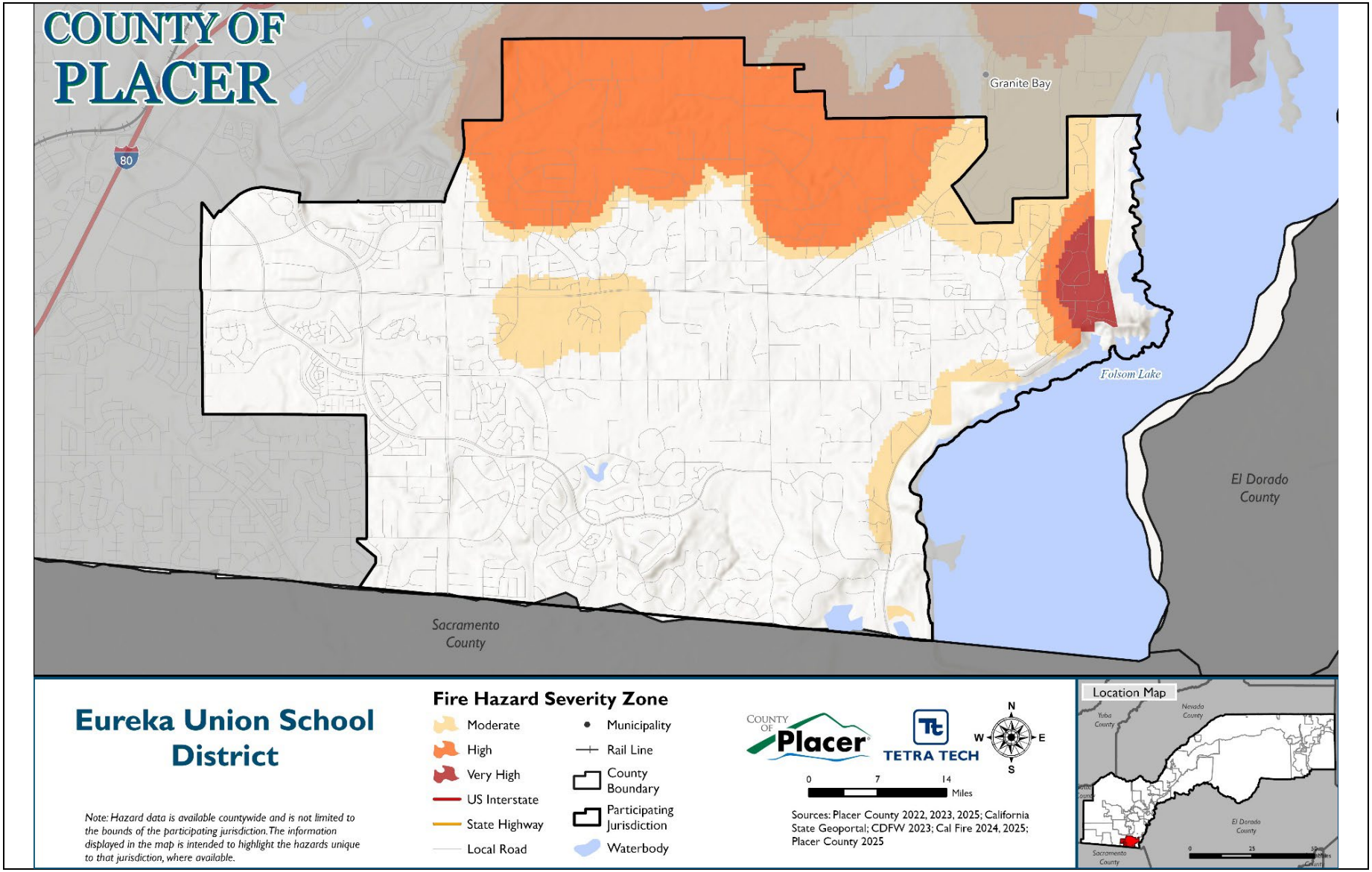


Figure 14-3. Flood Hazard Area

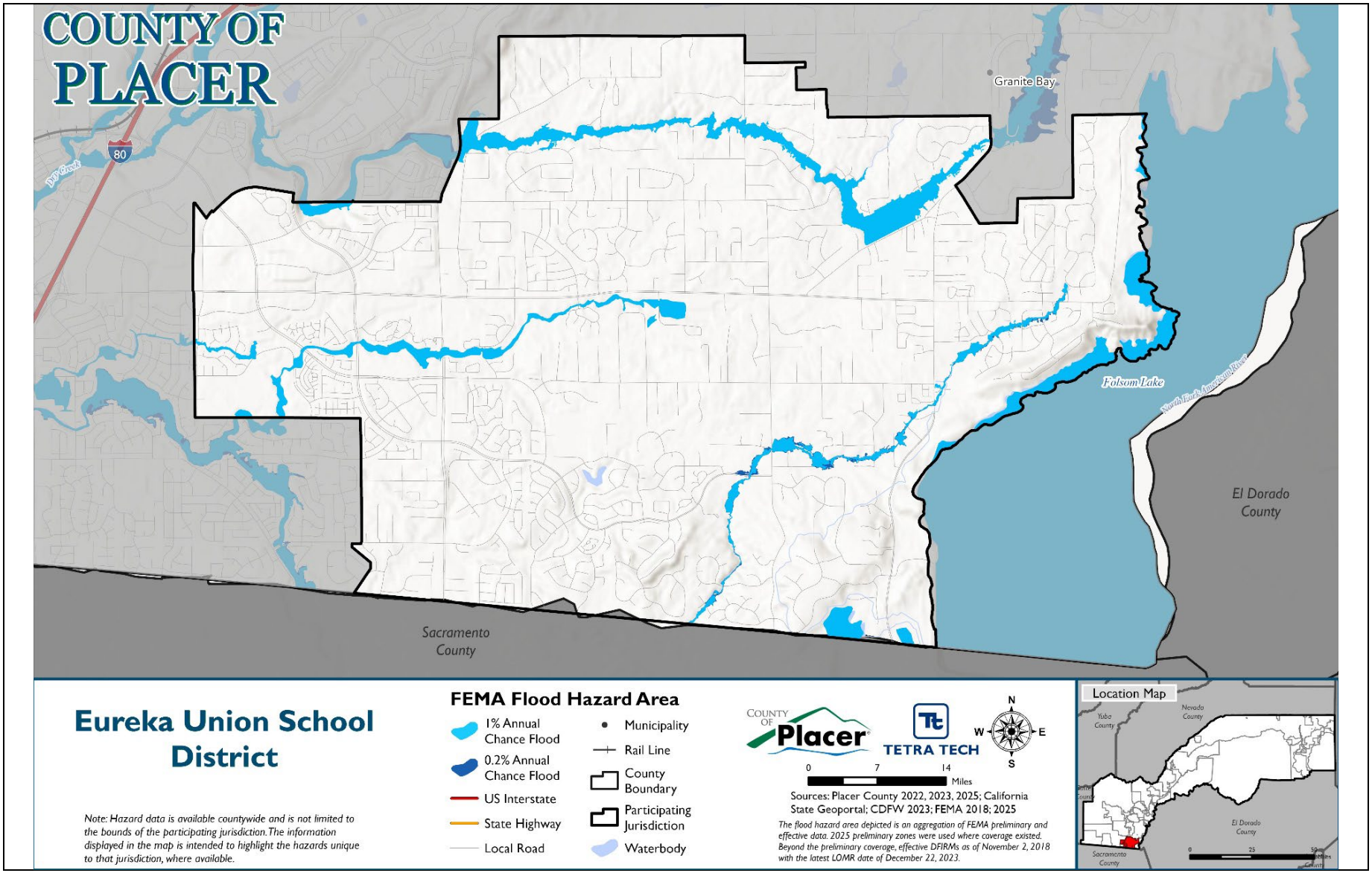


Figure 14-4. Earthquake Hazard Area

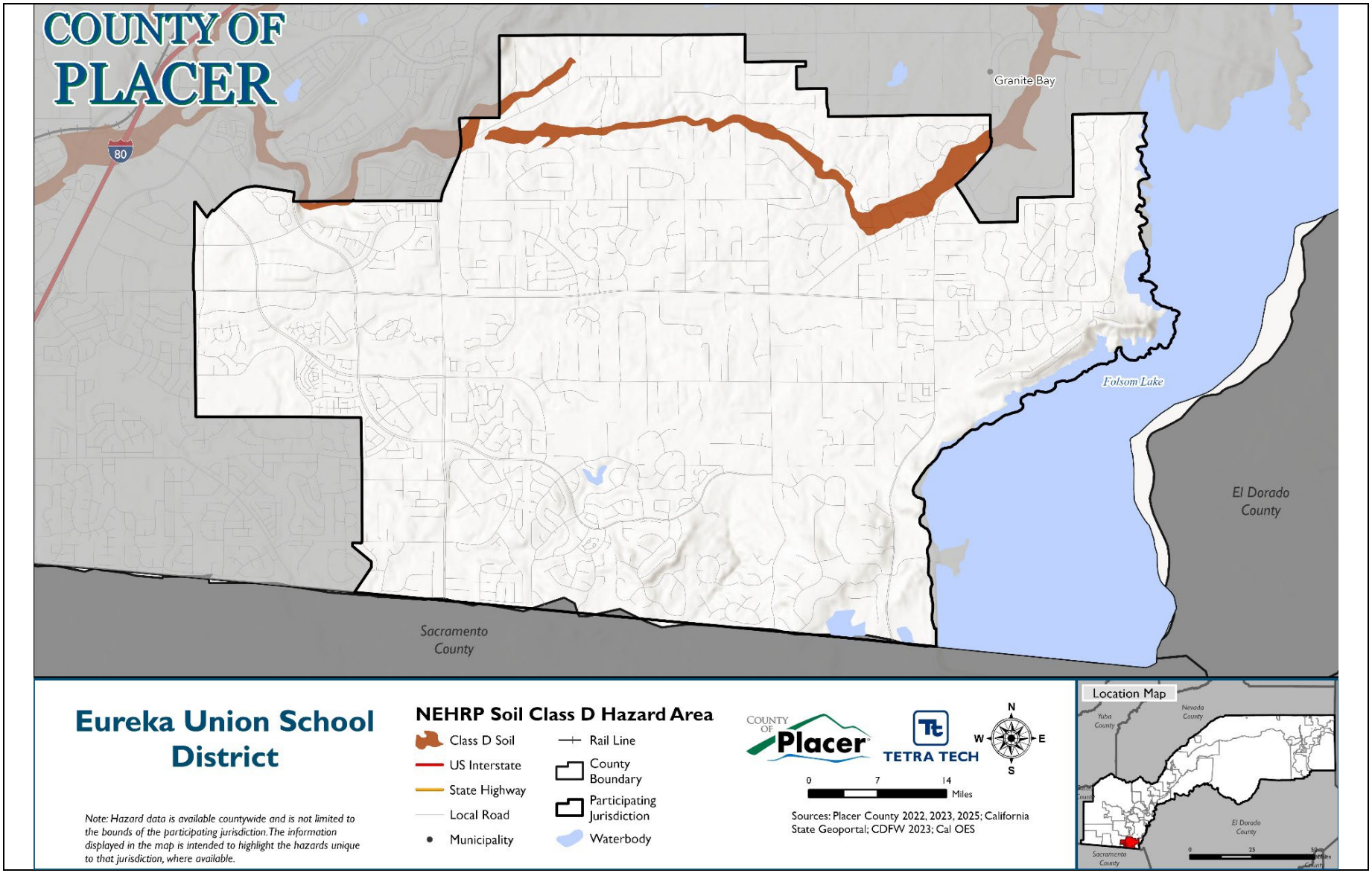


Figure 14-5. Dam Failure Inundation Hazard Area

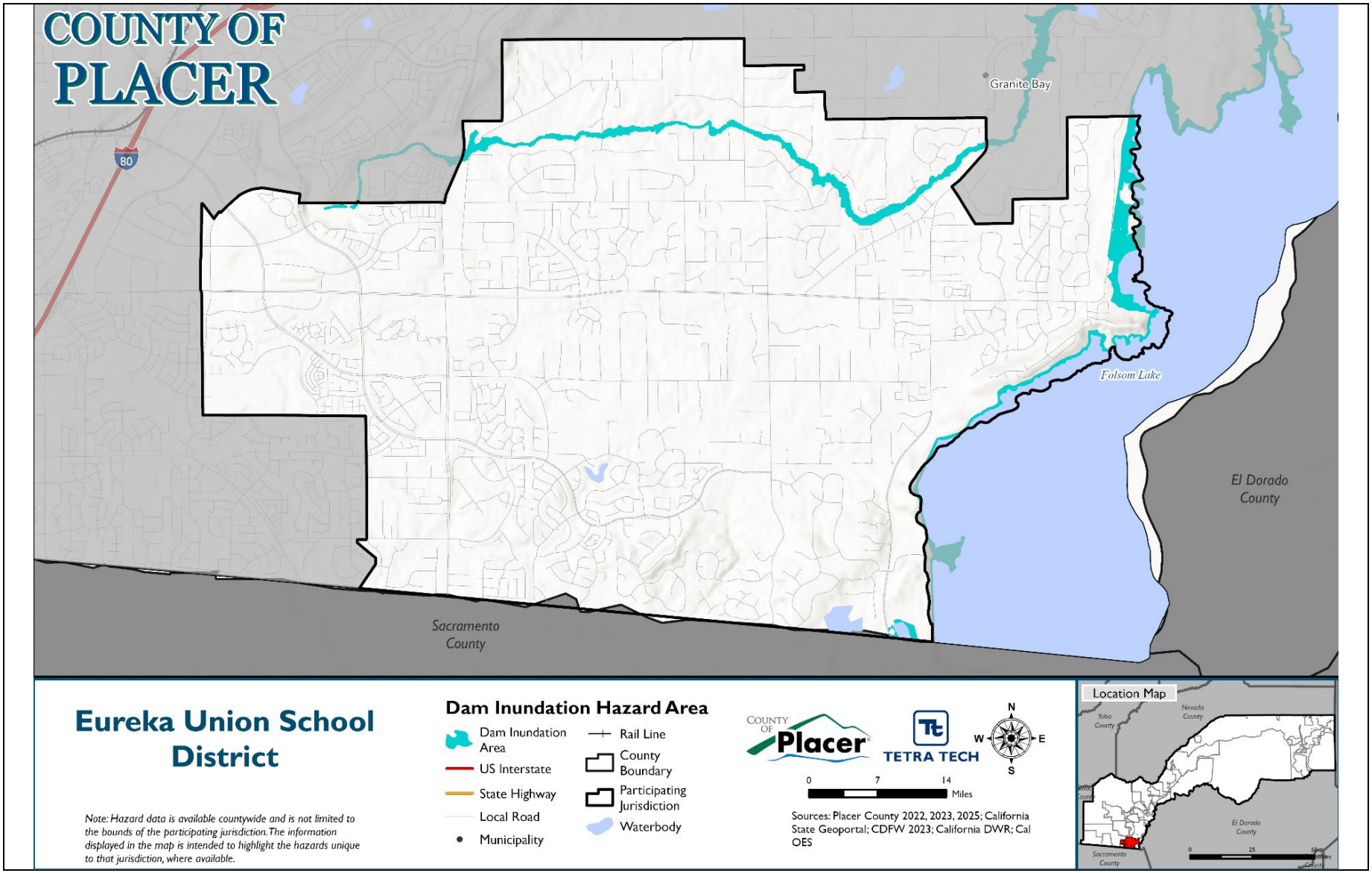
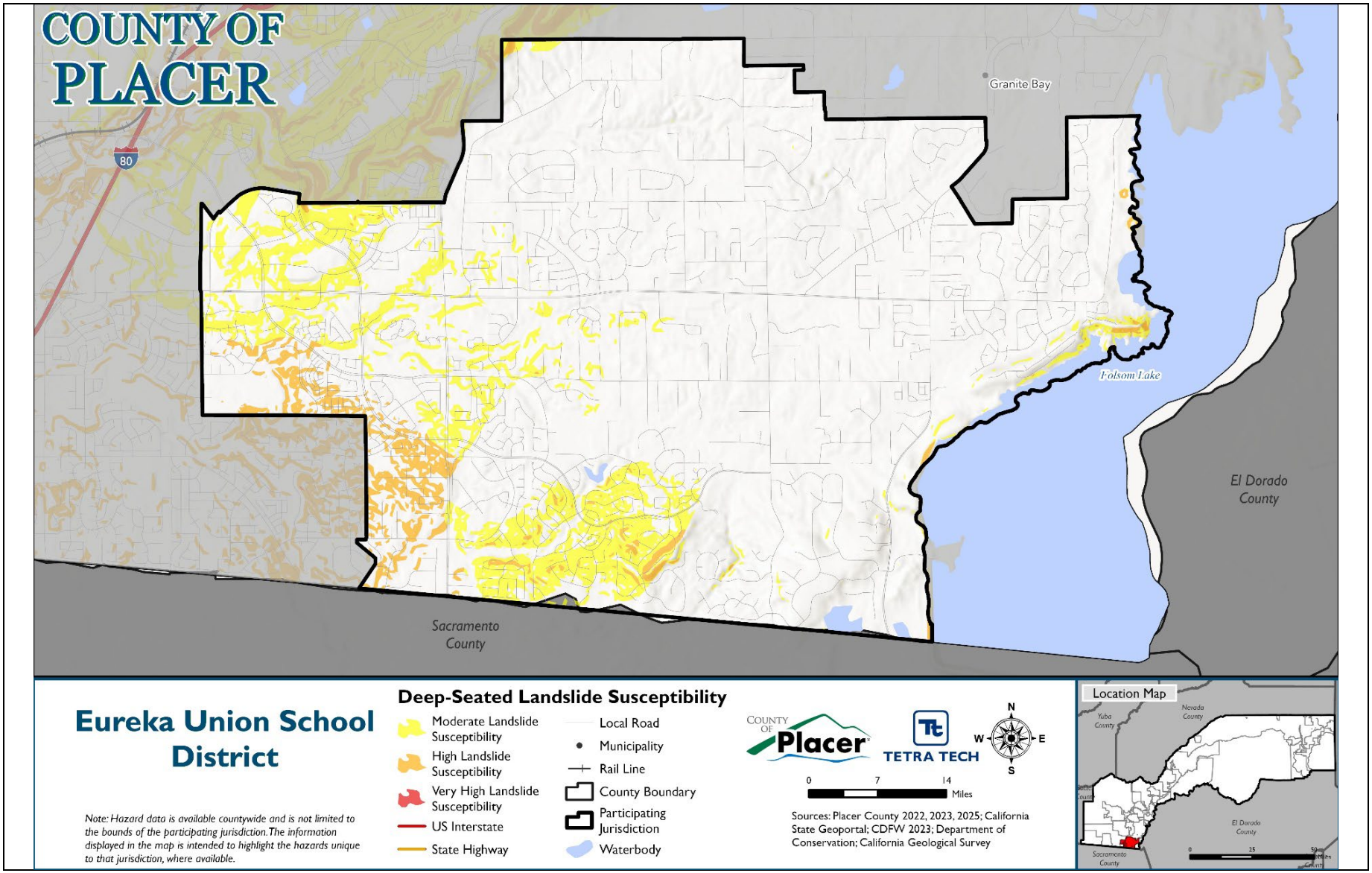


Figure 14-6. Landslide Hazard Area



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, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or no risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 14-8. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	No Exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Drought and Water Shortage	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Earthquake	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Flood	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Freeze and Snow	No Exposure
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. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction. "Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure" indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

14.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact 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, such as Greenhills Elementary school and Cavit Junior High School, have large undeveloped natural landscape that needs routine preventative maintenance to maintain a safe and fire resistant status. These schools also serve vulnerable populations within the community.	Wildfire, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
Students, families, and staff, including vulnerable populations, are unaware of the natural hazards that pose a risk to Eureka Union School District facilities.	Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 14-10 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on Eureka USD. 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
Heavy Rains and Storms	Heavy rain and storm events can overwhelm drainage systems and create localized flooding that damages buildings, parking lots, walkways, and other outdoor areas at the District's elementary schools and junior high schools. Prolonged or intense rainfall may also increase the likelihood of erosion, standing water, and water intrusion into facilities, which can lead to repair costs and operational disruptions. In addition, wet or muddy conditions and reduced visibility during storms can increase the risk of slips, trips, and falls for students, staff, and visitors. These conditions may be especially hazardous for vulnerable populations, including younger children, students with disabilities or mobility limitations, and students who require additional assistance moving safely between buildings and outdoor areas. Heavy rain and storms could therefore affect both facility integrity and the District's ability to provide safe and reliable services to the school community.
High Winds and Tornadoes	High wind and tornado events can cause power outages from downed power lines, disrupting operations at the District's elementary schools and junior high schools. Strong winds may also bring down trees and branches, which can damage school facilities, block access roads, and interfere with school bus routes and emergency access. Wind-blown debris can create additional safety hazards for students, staff, and visitors, particularly for elementary students and other vulnerable populations who may be less able to avoid or respond quickly to hazardous conditions. These events could also interrupt instruction, delay transportation, and require costly repairs to buildings, grounds, and infrastructure. As a result, high winds

	and tornadoes could significantly affect both student safety and the District's ability to maintain normal school operations.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	As shown in Figure 14-6, portions of the District are located within landslide hazard areas. In particular, Excelsior Elementary is located in a moderate landslide hazard area, and Maidu Elementary is located in a high landslide hazard area. Landslides, mudslides, and debris flows could destabilize school grounds, damage buildings, retaining walls, parking areas, and other infrastructure, and create unsafe conditions for students, staff, and visitors. These events could also block access routes, delay emergency response, and disrupt transportation and school operations. Because elementary students are considered a vulnerable population, slope failure events could have a disproportionate impact on student safety and the District's ability to provide reliable educational services. In addition, landslide-related damage could result in costly repairs and extended interruptions to normal school functions.
Wildfire	The District includes school sites that are exposed to significant wildfire risk, which could result in property loss, evacuations, and threats to public safety. Wildfire events may also damage school facilities, disrupt transportation and access routes, and require temporary closures or relocation of students and staff. These impacts may be especially serious for vulnerable populations, including elementary students, students with disabilities, and students who may have difficulty evacuating quickly or accessing alternative shelter and transportation. Within the District, Greenhills Elementary School is located in the Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zone, which increases its exposure to wildfire-related hazards. In addition to direct fire damage, smoke, ash, and emergency response interruptions could further affect the District's ability to provide safe and continuous educational services.

14.7.5 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

Eureka USD did not include a mitigation action for avalanche because all facilities are located entirely outside of the avalanche hazard area. While temperatures occasionally dip below freezing for a few hours on winter nights, long-term cold temperatures and snow are extremely rare in the District. The District did not include dam and levee failure, drought and water shortage, earthquake, or flood in the mitigation strategy because these hazards have a negligible risk to District operations, facilities and infrastructure. Mitigation of the general population, structures, economy, and environment from natural hazards is the responsibility of Placer County and the City of Roseville.

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	-	-	-	-
Drought and Water Shortage	-	-	-	-
Earthquake	-	-	-	-
Flood	-	-	-	-
Freeze and Snow	-	-	-	-
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 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	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.	Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, 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.

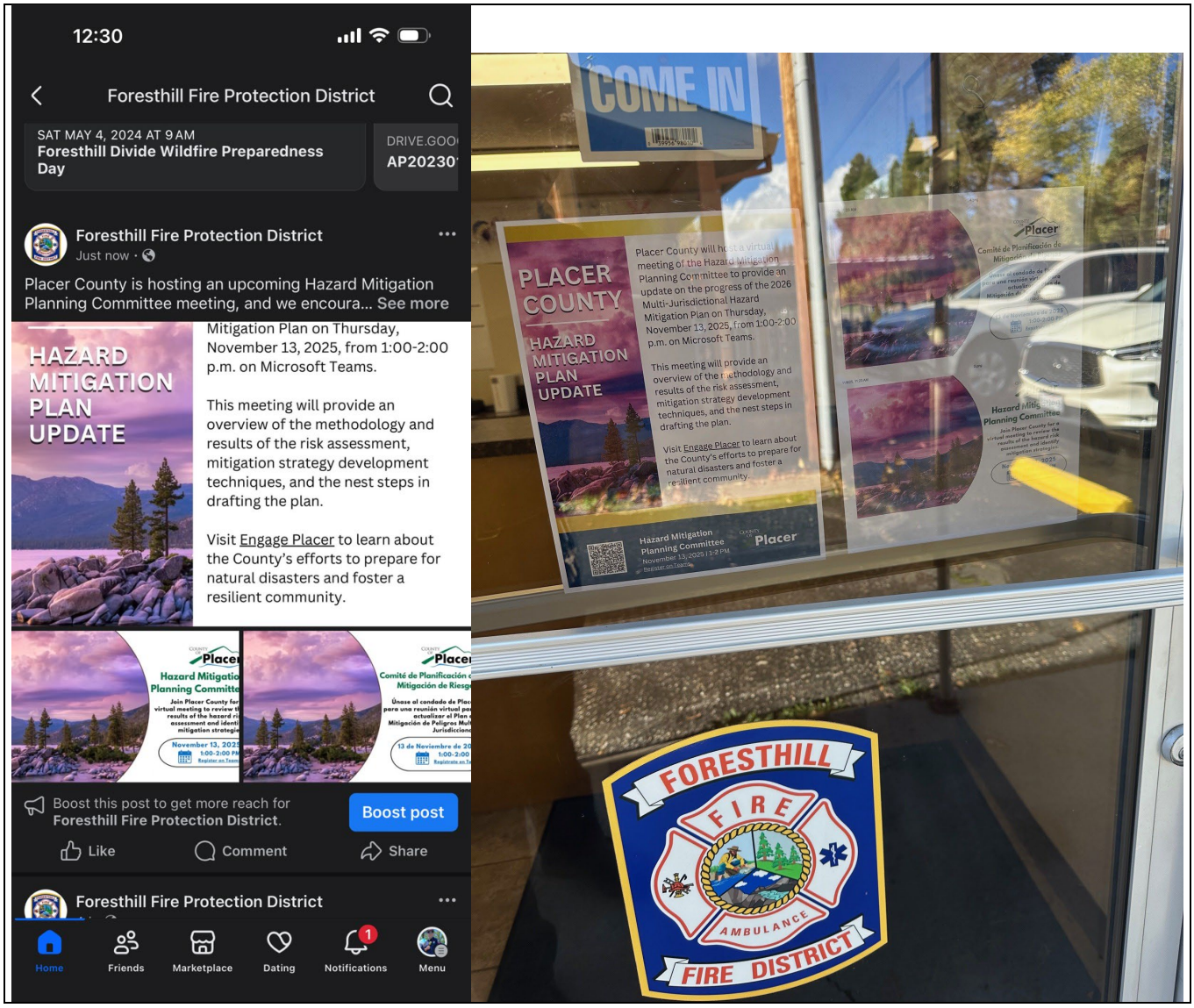
15.3.1 Outreach Activities

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.

15.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

No concerns, questions or feedback were received from the public.

Figure 15-1. Foresthill Fire Protection District Public Outreach



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. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

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	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.	Placer County Building Department

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	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.	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.	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	Description	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.	Placer County Office of Emergency Services

The Community Wildfire Protection Plan has already been integrated with the 2021 MJHMP, as described in the second column above. This document incorporates wildfire-related policies and mitigation priorities. The District has limited planning mechanisms and few opportunities for MJHMP integration, therefore, the 2021 MJHMP was not integrated into any District plans. As new plans are developed, information from the 2026 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 other planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible, such as response plans and annual strategic plans

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
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
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
Public information officer or communications office	Fire Chief or assigned designee
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Available on FFPD's website. FFPD intends to expand this capability by providing information to residents about thinning their properties to create defensible space.

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 15-2 through Figure 15-5. 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 Foresthill FPD has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 15-2. Dam Inundation Hazard Area

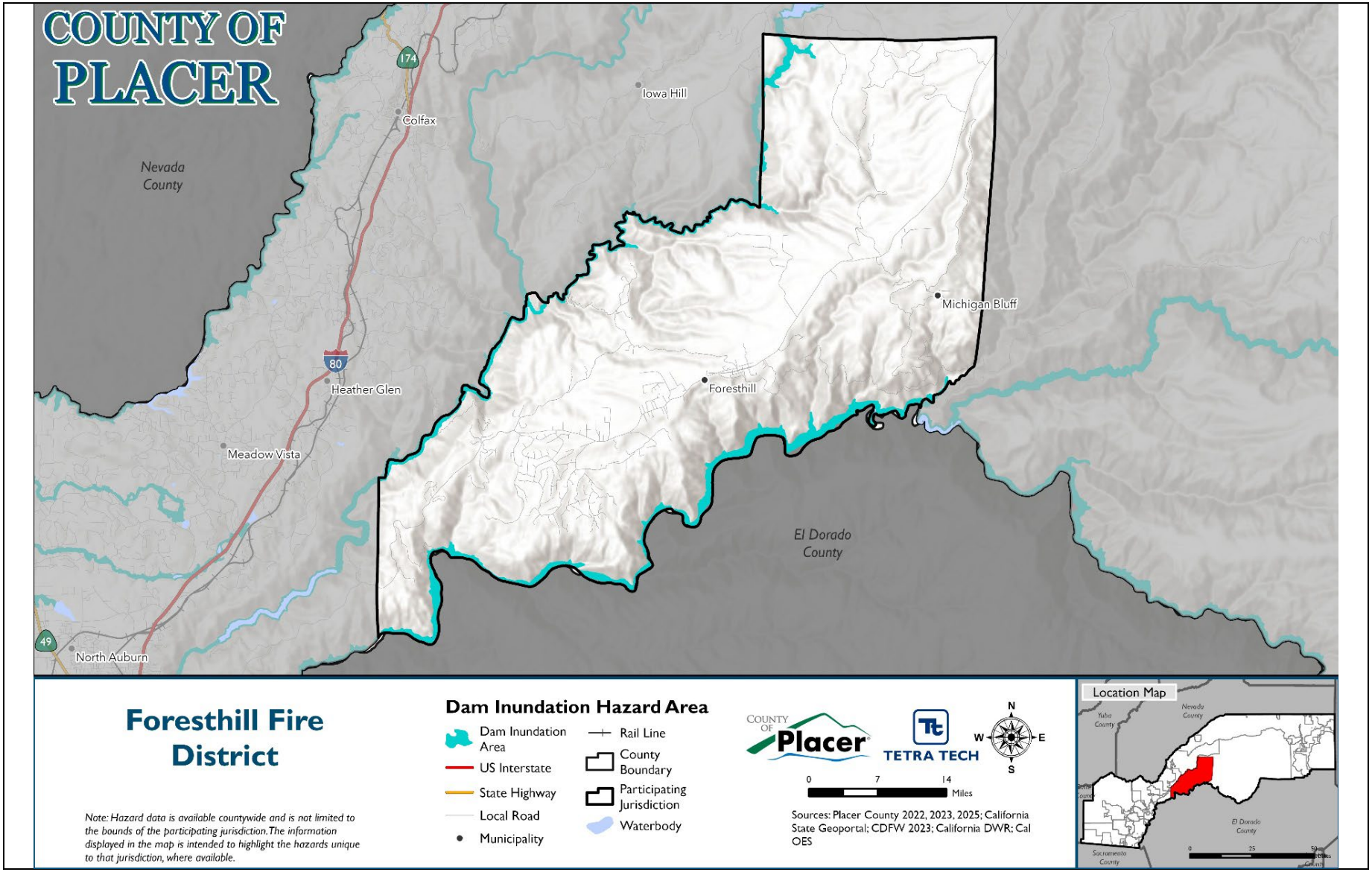


Figure 15-3. Flood Hazard Area

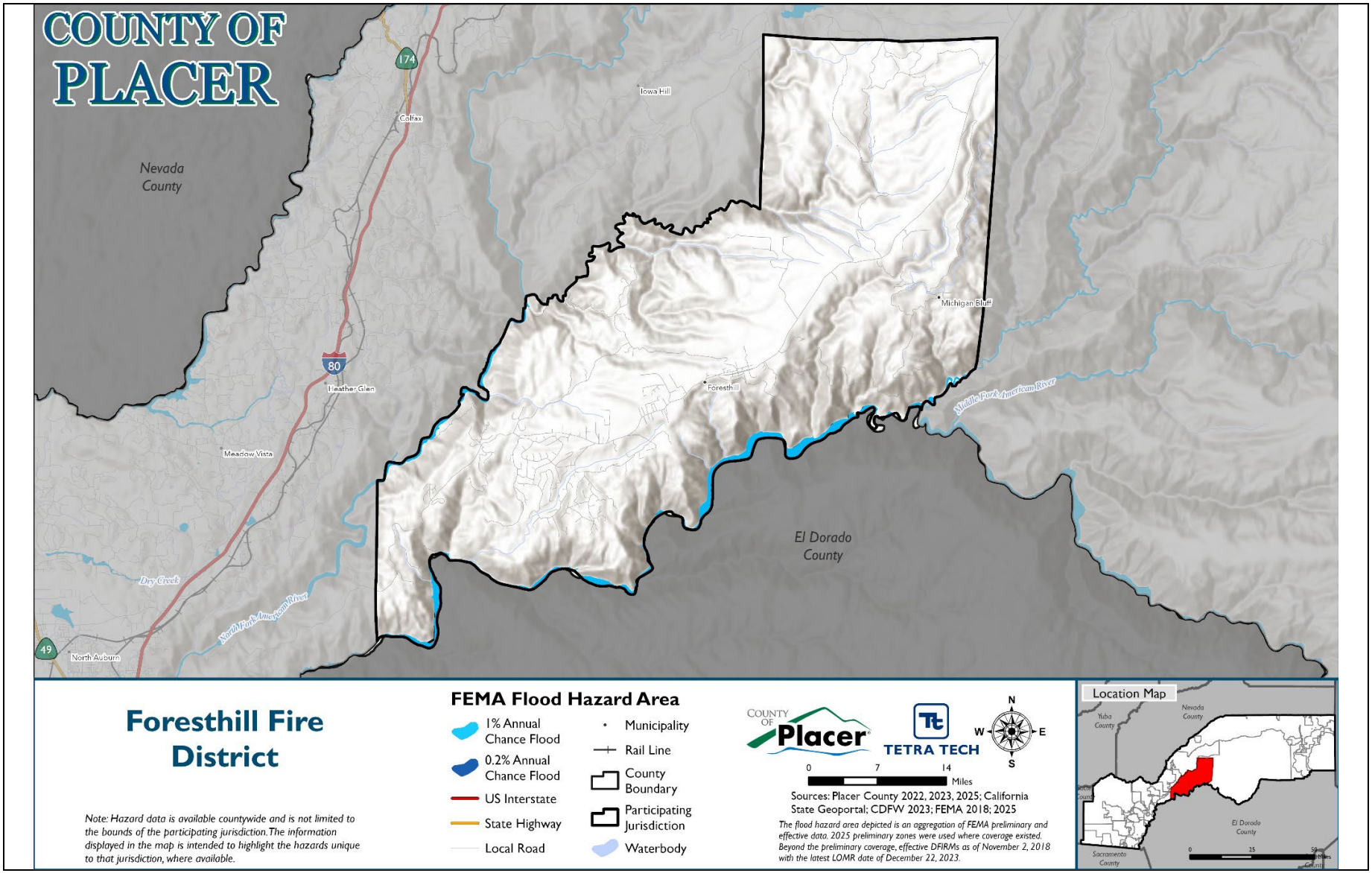


Figure 15-4. Landslide Hazard Area

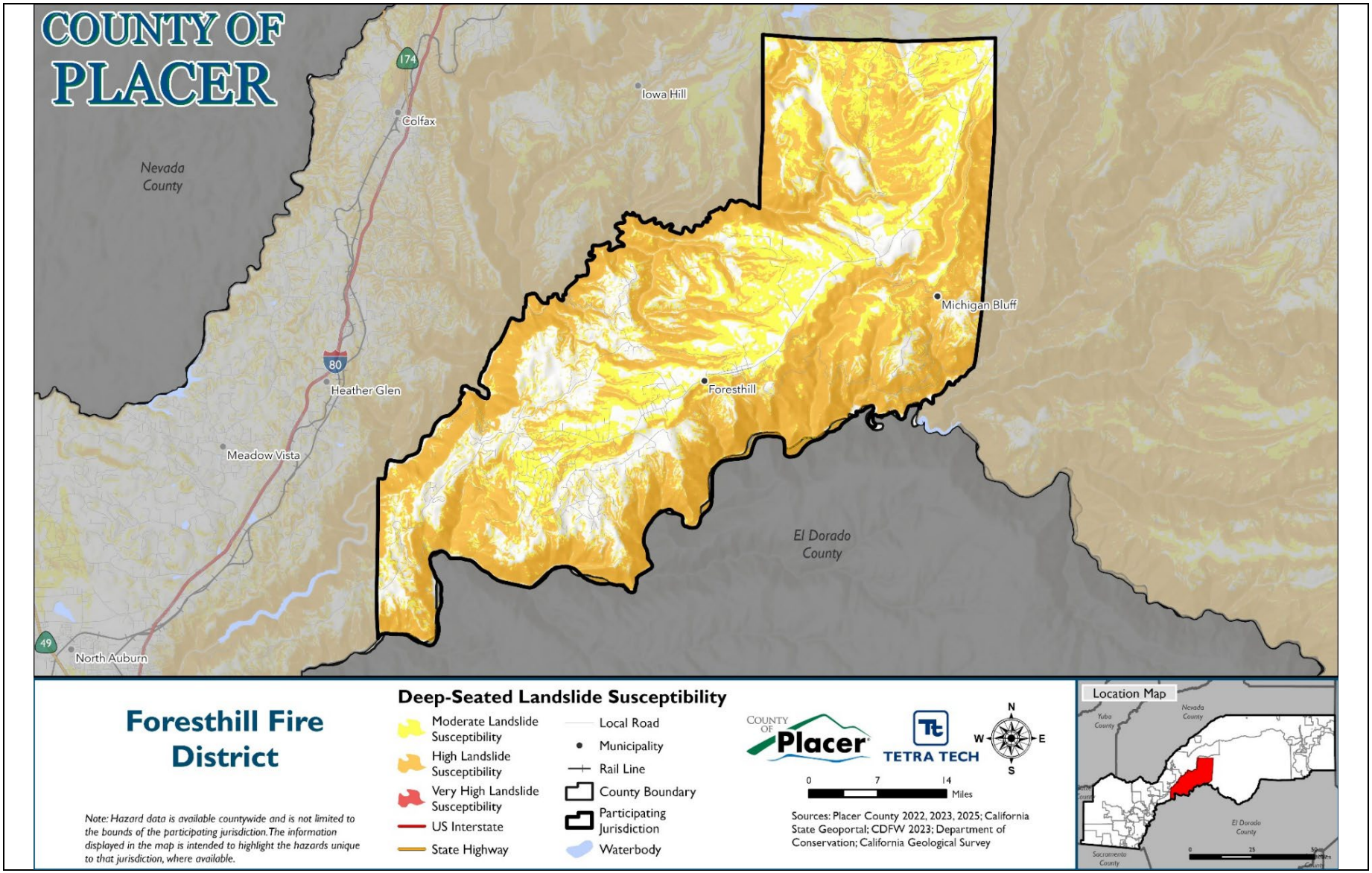
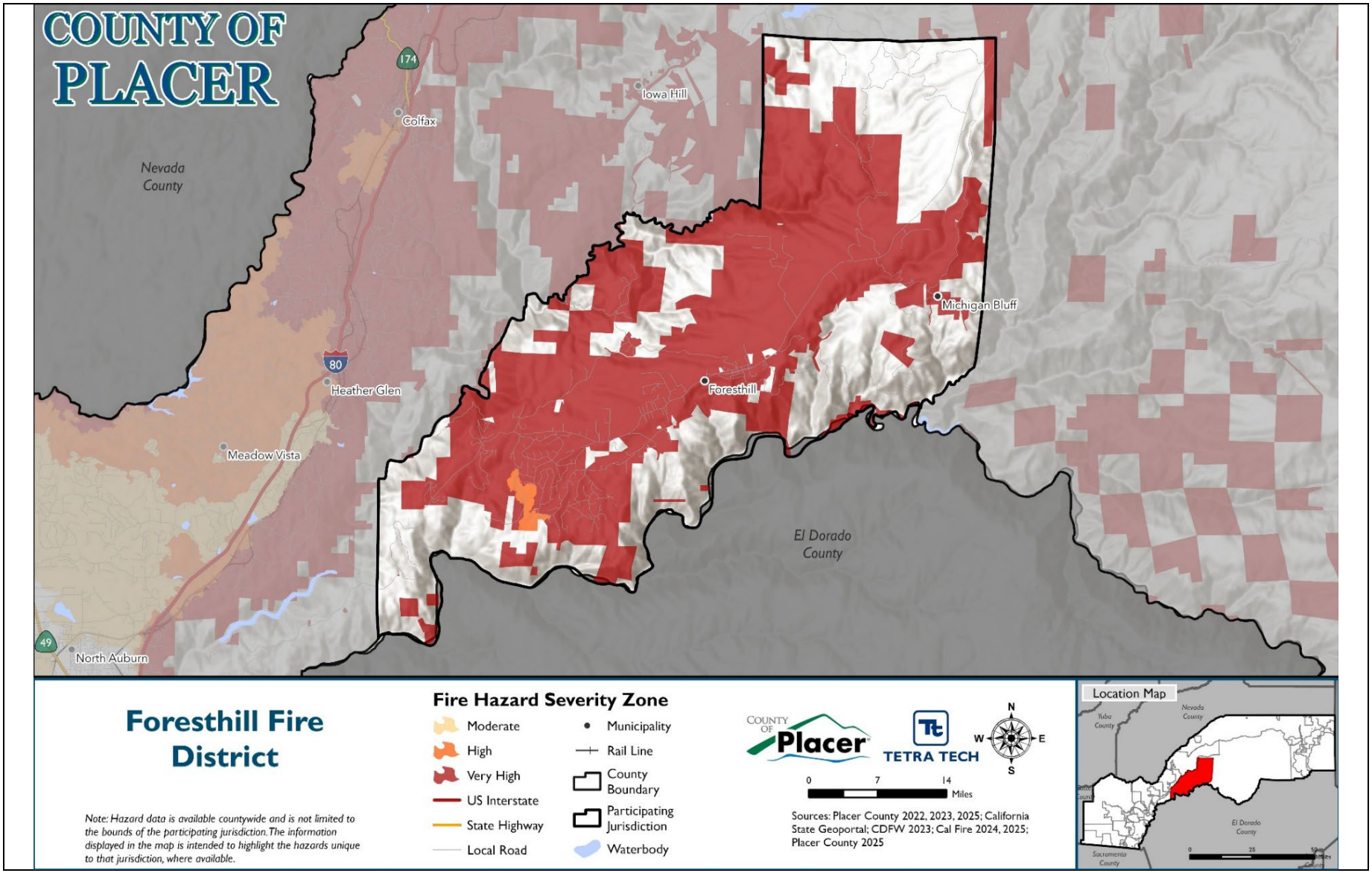


Figure 15-5. Wildfire Hazard Area



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, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or no risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 15-9. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	No Exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Drought and Water Shortage	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Low
Freeze and Snow	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
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. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction. "Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure" indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

15.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact 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. This has impacted District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Earthquake, Flood, 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, including those of vulnerable populations, are at higher risk of wildfire ignition than homes that create defensible space around structures.	High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 15-11 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on Foresthill FPD. 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
Earthquake	Earthquake risk in the Foresthill Fire Protection District is primarily associated with regional ground shaking, damage to transportation infrastructure, disruption of utilities and communications, and secondary hazards such as rockfall, landslides, debris, and blocked roads. Although no mapped active fault is identified as crossing the District's developed community and the District's facilities are not identified as being located on NEHRP Site Class D soils, these conditions do not eliminate earthquake risk. Earthquake shaking can affect the entire Foresthill area, including structures and infrastructure located away from a mapped fault or on soils with relatively favorable site classifications. The U.S. Geological Survey recognizes that earthquake catalogs do not capture all potentially active faults because many faults have recurrence intervals longer than the period of historical observation. The District's primary administrative and fire facility on Main Street and the three fire stations owned by the District are essential emergency-response assets. An earthquake could damage structural or nonstructural components at these facilities, including roofing, chimneys, ceilings, windows, doors, overhead equipment, shelving, stored supplies, water heaters, fuel systems, generators, and building utilities. Even if the buildings remain standing, damage to apparatus bays, automatic doors, electrical systems, water service, communications equipment, or interior contents could reduce the District's ability to house, deploy, fuel, or maintain emergency apparatus. Loss of a District facility could reduce coverage, require relocation of personnel or equipment, and increase response times. Earthquake damage to roads, bridges, retaining structures, culverts, slopes, and rock cuts could restrict access within the District and delay fire, rescue, and emergency medical response. Important transportation assets include Foresthill Road, Yankee Jims Road, Drivers Flat Road, Iowa Hill Road, and other roads that connect the Foresthill community to the American River canyon and surrounding communities. The

Hazard	Potential Impacts
	Foresthill Bridge and Yankee Jims Bridge are particularly important regional crossings because damage, inspection-related closure, falling rock, debris, or approach-road failure could restrict evacuation and mutual-aid access. Because the Foresthill community is served by a limited number of mountain roads and river crossings, an earthquake-related closure could isolate neighborhoods, river-canyon residences, recreational areas, or portions of the District's response area. A damaged route could also prevent mutual-aid companies, ambulances, utility crews, and emergency-management personnel from reaching Foresthill. Conversely, damage to roads outside the District could limit the ability of District personnel and apparatus to obtain fuel, supplies, medical support, or replacement personnel. Earthquake shaking and related road closures could affect residents, employees, visitors, and recreational users throughout the District, including people living along Foresthill Road and other limited-access roads, residents and visitors in the American River canyon, and people using campgrounds, trails, river-access areas, and other recreational facilities. Populations that may require additional assistance include older adults, people with disabilities or other access and functional needs, medically dependent individuals, people without reliable transportation, children, and visitors unfamiliar with local roads and evacuation procedures. An earthquake could simultaneously increase demand for fire suppression, rescue, emergency medical services, welfare checks, hazardous-material response, and evacuation assistance while reducing the availability of roads, utilities, communications, and mutual-aid resources.
Flood	Flooding may affect the Foresthill Fire Protection District primarily through exposure of community populations, transportation infrastructure, recreational areas, and emergency-response access routes rather than through direct exposure of District-owned facilities. The District is located on the Foresthill Divide between the North Fork and Middle Fork American River watersheds. The lower river corridors, canyon access areas, and developed or recreational areas along these waterways may be affected by riverine flooding, high flows, debris, erosion, or localized flooding associated with intense precipitation. The Middle Fork American River is also monitored at a National Weather Service/AHPS river gauge identified as Middle Fork American River at Foresthill, providing a location-specific indicator of flood conditions affecting the area. Flooding could affect transportation routes connecting the Foresthill community with the American River canyon and surrounding communities, including Foresthill Road, Yankee Jims Road, Drivers Flat Road, Iowa Hill Road, and other roads, bridges, culverts, and low-water crossings identified by Placer County or the District as emergency-access routes. The Yankee Jims Bridge crosses the North Fork American River and provides a transportation connection between the Colfax and Foresthill areas; closure or restricted use of that crossing could lengthen travel times, limit evacuation options, and affect mutual-aid access. The Foresthill Bridge crosses the North Fork American River and is a major connection on the Foresthill Road corridor. Flooding, erosion, debris, or damage to roads and crossings could isolate portions of the service area, delay fire, rescue, and emergency medical response, restrict access to river-canyon residences and recreational areas, and impede the movement of apparatus, personnel, fuel, and supplies. Because Foresthill is connected to surrounding communities by a limited number of mountain roads, the loss or closure of a key route could have effects beyond the mapped floodplain and could reduce the District's ability to receive mutual aid or provide normal emergency coverage. Populations potentially affected include residents, employees, visitors, and recreational users located in or traveling through the American River canyon, river-access areas, campgrounds, trails, and other developed areas within the District's service area. Particular attention should be given to older adults, people with disabilities or other access and functional needs, medically dependent individuals, households without reliable transportation, children, and visitors who may be unfamiliar with local evacuation routes or warning systems. The District should identify, by name and location where available, any residences, neighborhoods, campgrounds, schools, care facilities, communications sites, water or wastewater facilities, electrical facilities, and other critical facilities located within or dependent on roads that may be affected by flooding. Flooding may also affect community lifelines, including transportation, electric power, telecommunications, water, wastewater, fuel delivery, and emergency communications. Even where the District's stations and apparatus are not directly damaged, flooding could increase emergency calls, require evacuations or

Hazard	Potential Impacts
	rescues, disrupt access to affected areas, delay mutual-aid response, and reduce the District's ability to maintain routine fire and EMS coverage.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Heavy rain and severe storms are relevant hazards to the Foresthill Fire Protection District because of the District's mountainous terrain, extensive road network, steep slopes, forested areas, and dependence on a limited number of transportation routes connecting the Foresthill community with the American River canyon and surrounding communities. Heavy rainfall may produce localized flooding, stormwater runoff, drainage-system failures, roadway ponding, culvert blockage, erosion, slope instability, debris flows, rockfall, fallen trees, and washouts. Severe storms may also include strong winds, lightning, hail, and saturated soils that increase the potential for downed trees, utility damage, blocked roads, vehicle collisions, and other emergency incidents. The District's facilities include the Operations Center, Station 88, Station 89, and Station 90. Station 89 is identified by the District as an apparatus-storage facility that is not staffed with personnel. Heavy rain and severe storms could affect these facilities through drainage problems, standing water, erosion, roof or gutter failure, damage to access drives and parking areas, fallen trees, utility outages, lightning-related damage, and blocked or hazardous access routes. Water intrusion or loss of electrical service could damage apparatus, radios, medical supplies, protective equipment, generators, and other contents necessary for fire, rescue, and ALS ambulance operations. Even if the buildings remain structurally usable, storm-related damage to station access, apparatus bays, electrical systems, communications equipment, or stored supplies could reduce the District's readiness and ability to deploy resources. Heavy rain and severe storms could affect Foresthill Road, Yankee Jims Road, Drivers Flat Road, Iowa Hill Road, and other local roads serving residences, businesses, schools, recreational areas, and river-canyon communities. Potential impacts include reduced visibility, hydroplaning, roadway flooding, culvert failure, shoulder erosion, landslides, rockfall, downed trees, debris accumulation, and bridge or approach-road restrictions. Foresthill Road and other routes connecting the Foresthill Divide with the American River canyon are particularly important because the District depends on those routes to provide fire, rescue, and emergency medical services and to receive mutual aid. A storm-related closure or restriction on a primary access route could lengthen response times, prevent apparatus from reaching an incident, isolate residents or visitors, delay ambulance transport, and limit the movement of fuel, equipment, utility crews, and replacement personnel. Road closures could also interfere with evacuation, emergency warning, school transportation, access to recreational areas, and the District's ability to maintain normal coverage while responding to multiple weather-related incidents. Populations potentially affected include residents, employees, students, visitors, and recreational users throughout the District's approximately 89-square-mile service area, including people living along limited-access roads and in or near the American River canyon. Heavy rain and severe storms may create additional risks for older adults, people with disabilities or other access and functional needs, medically dependent individuals, residents without reliable transportation, children, and visitors unfamiliar with local roads and weather conditions. The District should identify the specific locations of schools, assisted-living or care facilities, group quarters, campgrounds, recreation areas, and residential areas where residents may need transportation, welfare checks, rescue, evacuation assistance, or emergency medical services. Heavy rain and severe storms could produce multiple simultaneous incidents, including vehicle collisions, medical emergencies, fallen trees, power-line hazards, flooding, rescues, structure damage, and hazardous-material releases caused by traffic incidents or utility damage. These conditions could increase demand for the District's fire suppression, ALS ambulance, rescue, and hazardous-material response services while reducing the availability of roads, communications, utilities, and mutual-aid resources.
High Winds and Tornadoes	High winds and tornadoes are relevant hazards to the Foresthill Fire Protection District because the District serves a mountainous, forested area with limited transportation routes, overhead utilities, dispersed development, and substantial outdoor and recreational use. High winds may occur throughout the District and may result from winter storms, strong frontal systems, thunderstorm outflows, downslope winds, or other severe-weather conditions. Tornadoes are expected to be less frequent and more localized than high-wind events, but a tornado could produce intense, concentrated

Hazard	Potential Impacts
	damage to buildings, trees, power lines, vehicles, and communications infrastructure within a relatively narrow path. The District provides fire suppression, advanced life support ambulance transport, rescue, hazardous-material response, and other emergency services across an approximately 89-square-mile primary response area. The District also provides automatic aid, mutual aid, and other services to federal lands and surrounding areas, resulting in an expanded operational coverage area of approximately 500 square miles. These responsibilities increase the importance of maintaining station availability, apparatus deployment, road access, communications, and utility service during widespread or severe wind events. The District's facilities include the Operations Center, Station 88, Station 89, and Station 90. High winds and tornadoes could damage these facilities through falling trees and branches, wind-driven debris, roof damage, broken windows, damaged doors, siding failure, loss of exterior equipment, and damage to electrical, propane, water, heating, ventilation, and communications systems. A tornado or severe wind event could also damage apparatus bays, overhead doors, fencing, signage, fuel-related equipment, generators, and stored supplies. Even if the buildings remain structurally intact, blocked driveways, damaged overhead doors, loss of power, or unsafe conditions around a station could prevent personnel from accessing or deploying apparatus. The District's apparatus and emergency equipment are also vulnerable to wind-related damage. The District maintains engines, brush engines, a water tender, staff vehicles, and advanced life support ambulances. High winds or tornadoes could damage vehicles and equipment stored outside or inside facilities, prevent apparatus from leaving a station, or create unsafe operating conditions for personnel. Damage to medical supplies, radios, protective equipment, generators, fuel, or rescue equipment could reduce the District's ability to provide fire, rescue, and ALS ambulance services. Falling trees, branches, utility poles, and other debris could block or damage Foresthill Road, Yankee Jims Road, Drivers Flat Road, Iowa Hill Road, and other local roads serving residences, businesses, schools, river-canyon areas, and recreational destinations. Wind-related road hazards may include reduced visibility, fallen trees, downed power lines, debris, damaged traffic-control devices, roadway obstructions, and secondary vehicle collisions. In areas with steep slopes or exposed canyon roads, wind may combine with saturated soils to increase the potential for tree failure, rockfall, or localized slope instability. Foresthill Road and other limited-access routes connecting the Foresthill community with the American River canyon and surrounding communities are particularly important to District operations. Closure or restriction of a primary route could delay fire, rescue, and emergency medical response; prevent mutual-aid resources from reaching the District; restrict evacuation; and isolate residents, visitors, campgrounds, river-access areas, or other developed locations. A wind event affecting multiple routes could also delay utility repairs, fuel deliveries, ambulance transport, and the movement of replacement personnel and emergency supplies. High winds and tornadoes may damage overhead electrical lines, poles, transformers, substations, telecommunications lines, cellular infrastructure, internet connections, and emergency communications equipment. Loss of electricity or communications could affect the District's ability to receive 911 calls, communicate with dispatch and field personnel, open or operate stations, charge radios and medical equipment, maintain refrigeration or other medical-support functions, access electronic records, and coordinate with Placer County, neighboring fire agencies, law enforcement, ambulance providers, public works, and utility companies. A widespread outage could therefore create an operational disruption even if the District's buildings and apparatus are not physically damaged. High winds can increase wildfire risk by drying vegetation, increasing flame length and rate of spread, carrying embers, and reducing the effectiveness and safety of suppression operations. Wind-driven fire may threaten homes, critical facilities, roads, utility infrastructure, and evacuation routes while simultaneously creating additional emergency calls from downed trees, power lines, traffic collisions, medical incidents, and structure damage. The District may have to respond to wind-related incidents while also deploying personnel and apparatus to a rapidly spreading wildland or structure fire. Wind may also reduce visibility through blowing dust, smoke, rain, or debris; make aerial operations more difficult or unsafe; and create hazardous conditions for personnel working near damaged structures, power lines, trees, and unstable debris. These conditions could require additional staffing, traffic control, utility coordination, rescue resources, and mutual aid. High winds and tornadoes could affect the District's approximately 6,900 permanent residents and approximately 1,800

Hazard	Potential Impacts
	residences, as well as employees, seasonal visitors, campers, hikers, cyclists, trail users, and whitewater-rafting participants who use the Foresthill area. The District's recreational and remote areas may be especially difficult to warn, evacuate, or reach if roads and communications systems are disrupted. Populations that may require additional assistance include older adults, people with disabilities or other access and functional needs, medically dependent individuals, residents without reliable transportation, children, residents in isolated or limited-access areas, and visitors unfamiliar with local roads and emergency procedures. The District should identify the specific locations of schools, care facilities, group quarters, campgrounds, recreational facilities, and residential areas where wind-related damage or access restrictions could create additional evacuation, rescue, welfare-check, or emergency medical needs.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Landslides, mudslides, and debris flows are relevant hazards to the Foresthill Fire Protection District because the District serves a mountainous, forested area with steep slopes, canyon terrain, limited-access roads, and developed areas located along or below hillsides and drainage corridors. These hazards may be triggered or intensified by prolonged or intense rainfall, rapid snowmelt, wildfire-related loss of vegetation, earthquakes, road cuts, drainage failures, or other changes that destabilize slopes. The District provides fire suppression, advanced life support ambulance transport, rescue, hazardous-material response, and other emergency services across an approximately 89-square-mile primary response area. Through automatic-aid agreements and contracts, the District also provides services to federal lands and surrounding areas, resulting in an overall operational coverage area of approximately 500 square miles. Landslides, mudslides, and debris flows could therefore affect not only District-owned facilities but also the transportation network and remote communities that the District must reach. The District's facilities include the Operations Center, Station 88, Station 89, and Station 90. Landslides, mudslides, or debris flows could directly damage or bury portions of these facilities, undermine foundations, block driveways, damage parking areas, affect drainage systems, break utility connections, or make station access unsafe. Facilities located below unstable slopes, adjacent to road cuts, near drainage channels, or downslope from areas with a history of slope movement may be exposed to direct impact from falling rock, soil, trees, sediment, or debris. Even if a facility is not directly struck, a landslide could isolate the facility by blocking its only access route or interrupting electricity, water, wastewater, fuel, telecommunications, or public-safety communications. Transportation infrastructure is likely to represent one of the District's most important landslide vulnerabilities. Landslides, mudslides, and debris flows could affect Foresthill Road, Yankee Jims Road, Drivers Flat Road, Iowa Hill Road, and other roads serving residences, businesses, schools, recreational areas, and river-canyon communities. Potential impacts include roadway burial, shoulder failure, pavement cracking, culvert blockage, bridge or approach-road damage, rockfall, fallen trees, debris accumulation, and complete or partial road closure. Because the Foresthill area depends on a limited number of mountain roads and river-canyon access routes, the loss of a single road segment could substantially increase travel time or isolate portions of the District's service area. A landslide on Foresthill Road or another primary route could delay fire, rescue, and emergency medical response; prevent ambulances from reaching patients or hospitals; restrict evacuation; delay utility repairs; and limit access for mutual-aid agencies. Debris deposited on roads could also create secondary hazards for responders, including unstable slopes, downed power lines, damaged guardrails, contaminated runoff, and the potential for additional slope movement. Slope failure could damage or disrupt electric distribution lines, poles, transformers, water pipelines, tanks, wells, pump stations, wastewater infrastructure, telecommunications lines, cellular sites, fuel-delivery routes, and emergency communications systems. A landslide that damages a buried utility or severs an access road could produce prolonged service interruptions even if District buildings remain intact. Loss of electricity or telecommunications could impair 911 access, dispatch, radio communications, public warning, station operations, electronic records, medical equipment, and coordination with Placer County, neighboring fire agencies, ambulance providers, law enforcement, public works, and utility companies. Damage to water infrastructure could also affect firefighting water supplies, sanitation, and the operation of facilities serving residents and visitors. Populations potentially affected include residents, employees, visitors, campers, hikers, cyclists, trail users, and river-recreation

Hazard	Potential Impacts
	users throughout the District's service area. Particular attention should be given to people living along or below steep slopes, near drainage channels, in remote canyon areas, and along roads with limited or single-route access. Vulnerable populations may include older adults, people with disabilities or other access and functional needs, medically dependent individuals, residents without reliable transportation, children, people living in isolated areas, and visitors unfamiliar with local terrain and evacuation routes.
Wildfire	Wildfire is a significant hazard to the Foresthill Fire Protection District because the District serves a largely forested, mountainous area with dispersed development, limited-access roads, steep terrain, and substantial recreational use. As noted in Figure 15-5, most of the Foresthill Fire Protection District is located within High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, which places District facilities, infrastructure, personnel, and residents at significant risk from wildfire. The District's facilities include the Operations Center, Station 88, Station 89, and Station 90. Wildfire could directly threaten or damage these facilities through flame contact, radiant heat, embers, smoke, utility failure, loss of access, and damage to roofs, windows, doors, exterior equipment, fuel systems, propane systems, communications equipment, and electrical infrastructure. Embers may ignite combustible vegetation, stored materials, roof edges, vents, decks, fences, vehicles, or other exterior features even when a structure is not directly reached by the main fire front. A station may also become unusable because of smoke conditions, loss of power or water, unsafe access, damaged apparatus-bay doors, or the need to evacuate personnel. Wildfire could affect Foresthill Road, Yankee Jims Road, Drivers Flat Road, Iowa Hill Road, and other roads serving residences, businesses, schools, recreational areas, and river-canyon communities. Fire could damage or obstruct roads through fallen trees, utility poles, smoke, embers, fire debris, pavement damage, reduced visibility, traffic congestion, or emergency closures. Roads may also become unsafe because of active fire behavior, fire apparatus staging, evacuation traffic, or downed power lines. Foresthill Road and other routes connecting the Foresthill community with the American River canyon and surrounding communities are particularly important because the District depends on them to reach incidents, evacuate residents, receive mutual aid, transport patients, obtain fuel and supplies, and maintain coverage throughout the service area. A wildfire-related closure of a primary route could isolate residences, campgrounds, river-access areas, recreational users, or portions of the District's response area. It could also prevent mutual-aid agencies from reaching Foresthill or prevent District resources from reaching incidents outside the immediate community. Wildfire may damage electric distribution lines, poles, transformers, substations, water infrastructure, telecommunications facilities, cellular sites, fiber-optic lines, and public-safety communications systems. Power may also be intentionally shut off during periods of elevated wildfire risk. Loss of power or communications could affect 911 access, dispatch, radio operations, public warning, station operations, electronic records, medical equipment, automatic doors, lighting, water pumping, fuel systems, and coordination with Placer County, neighboring fire agencies, law enforcement, ambulance providers, public works, and utility companies. A wildfire may require simultaneous deployment of engines, brush engines, water tenders, ambulances, command vehicles, and personnel across multiple locations. This could reduce the resources available for routine medical, rescue, traffic-collision, and structure-fire calls. Damage to or loss of a water tender, brush engine, ambulance, fuel supply, communications system, or station could significantly reduce the District's ability to maintain coverage during a prolonged wildfire. Wildfire could affect residents, employees, visitors, campers, hikers, cyclists, trail users, and river-recreation participants throughout the District's service area. Visitors may be unfamiliar with local roads, evacuation routes, emergency alert systems, and the speed at which wildfire can spread in mountainous terrain. Populations that may require additional assistance include older adults, people with disabilities or other access and functional needs, medically dependent individuals, residents without reliable transportation, children, people living in isolated areas, and residents of care facilities or group quarters.

15.7.5 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

Since the 2021 MJHMP, Foresthill FPD shifted its priorities from a community chipping program to 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	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation 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. Dam and levee failure was omitted from the mitigation strategy because the

District has not identified District facilities, emergency assets, or critical response routes subject to significant inundation from dam or levee failure, and no documented impacts indicate a need for District-specific mitigation actions. Drought and water shortage were omitted because the District has not identified significant direct exposure or operational vulnerability involving District facilities, firefighting water supplies, or emergency service delivery that would warrant a separate District-specific mitigation action beyond the regional drought and water-supply measures addressed in Volume 1. Freeze and snow were omitted because the District has not documented sufficient recurring impacts to Fire Station 88, Station 89, Station 90, District apparatus, emergency communications, response routes, or service delivery to justify separate mitigation actions in the District annex.

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	-	-	-	-
Drought and Water Shortage	-	-	-	-
Earthquake	-	X	-	-
Flood	-	X	-	-
Freeze and Snow	-	-	-	-
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
FFPD-03	Critical Facility Wildfire Hardening	4	1-10 Years	High	Low	8	High
FFPD-04	Post-Wildfire Erosion and Debris-Flow Protection	4	1-5 Years	Low	Low	7	Medium
FFPD-05	Fire Station Drainage and Erosion Control Improvements	3	1-5 Years	Medium	Low	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).

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.	Earthquake, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, 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
FFPD-02	Wildfire Prevention Education	Educate residents about thinning their properties to create defensible space and help protect the forest on a larger scale.	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
FFPD-03	Critical Facility Wildfire Hardening	Evaluate and retrofit District fire stations, administrative facilities, and other critical assets to reduce vulnerability to wildfire and ember intrusion.	Wildfire	Fire Safe Council, 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
FFPD-04	Post-Wildfire Erosion and Debris-Flow Protection	Identify fire stations, access routes, water-supply facilities, and communications assets that could be affected by post-fire runoff, erosion, debris, or sediment. Develop pre-designed mitigation measures such as draining improvements, culvert protection, debris barriers, slope stabilization, and emergency erosion control treatments.	Wildfire, heavy rain, localized flooding, landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Fire Safe Council, Placer County, CAL OES, CAL FIRE	General fund, CAL FIRE grant program, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program grant programs
FFPD-05	Fire Station Drainage and Erosion Control Improvements	Evaluate drainage conditions at District owned facilities and implement improvements to prevent stormwater intrusion, erosion, sediment accumulation, and damage to buildings. Improvements may include site regrading, drainage swales, trench drains, culverts, catch basins, rood drains, and slope protection and stabilization.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms, , Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow,	Fire Safe Council, Placer County, CAL OES	General fund, 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. The public was defined as families of students, faculty, and staff at District schools. The District provided updates about the MJHMP update process at school meetings and in conference calls. Students and their families were directed to the Engage Placer platform and were provided with flyers advertising key plan milestones shown in Figure 16-1.

Figure 16-1. Foresthill Union School District Public Outreach



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. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

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	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.	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	Description	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 by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates	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 2026 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, such as school safety plans, emergency response plans, or hazard-specific plans.

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
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
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
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
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
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
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 16-2 through Figure 16-7. 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 Foresthill USD has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 16-2. Avalanche Hazard Area

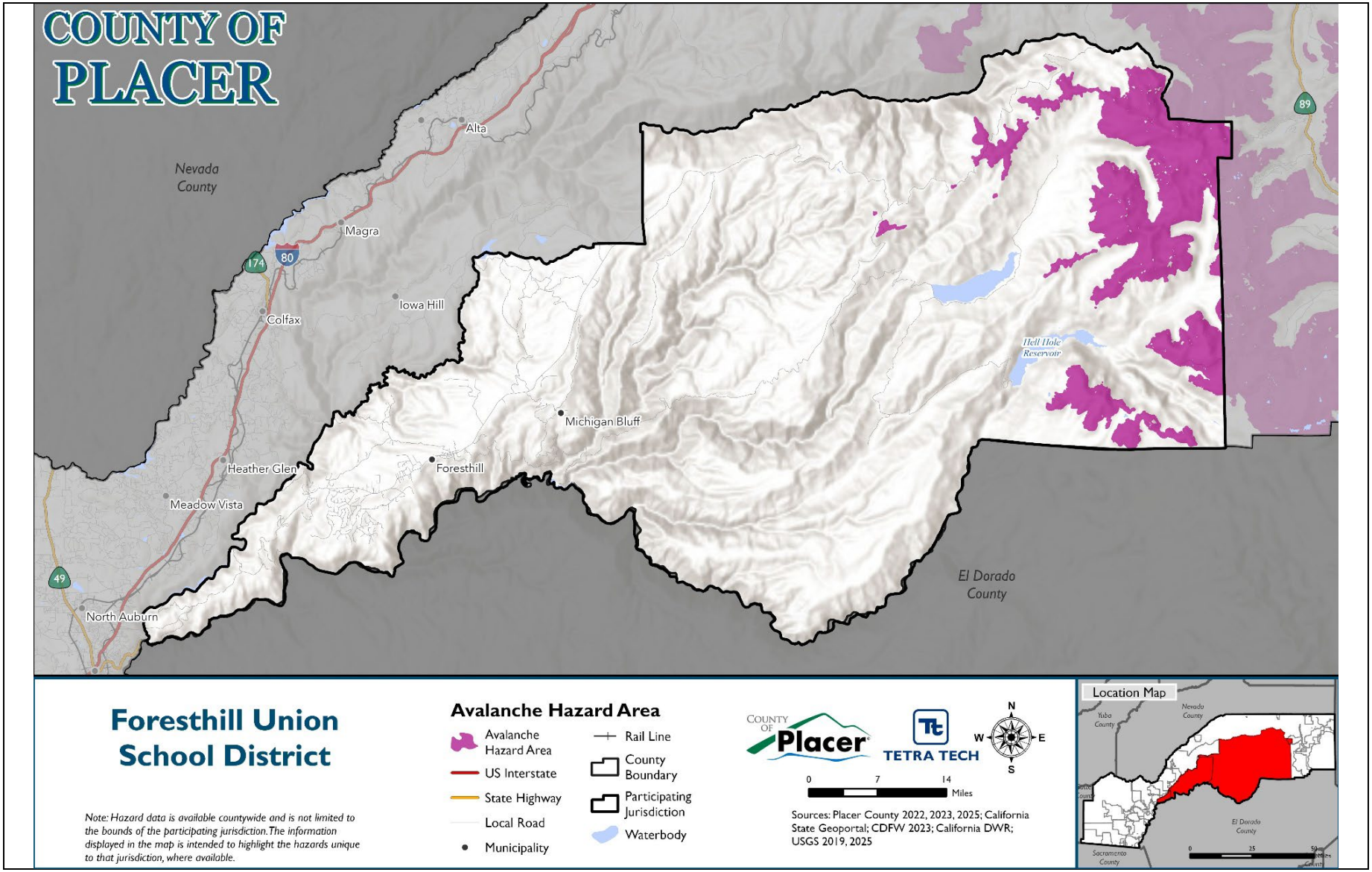


Figure 16-3. Dam Inundation Hazard Area

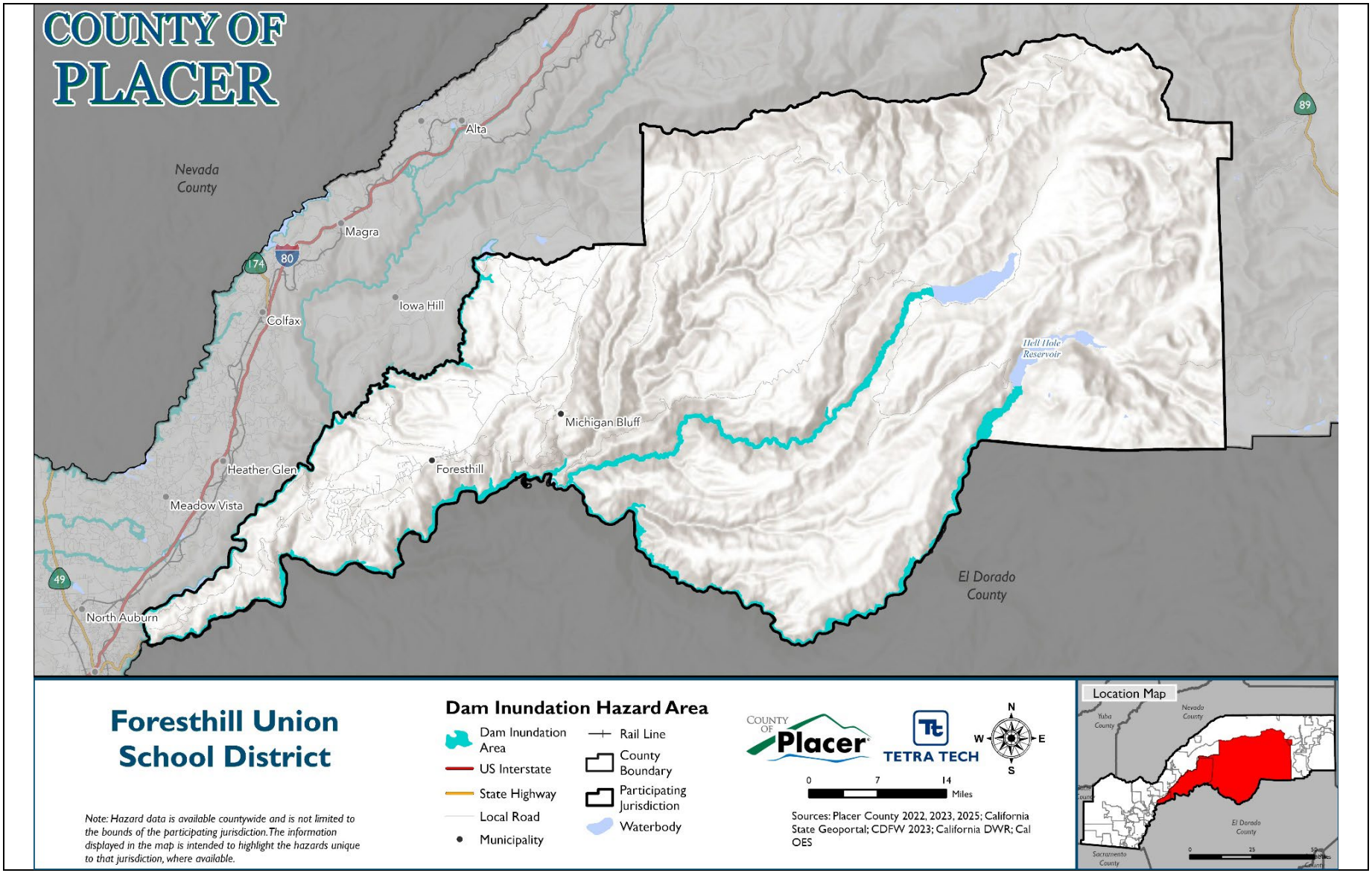


Figure 16-4. Flood Hazard Area

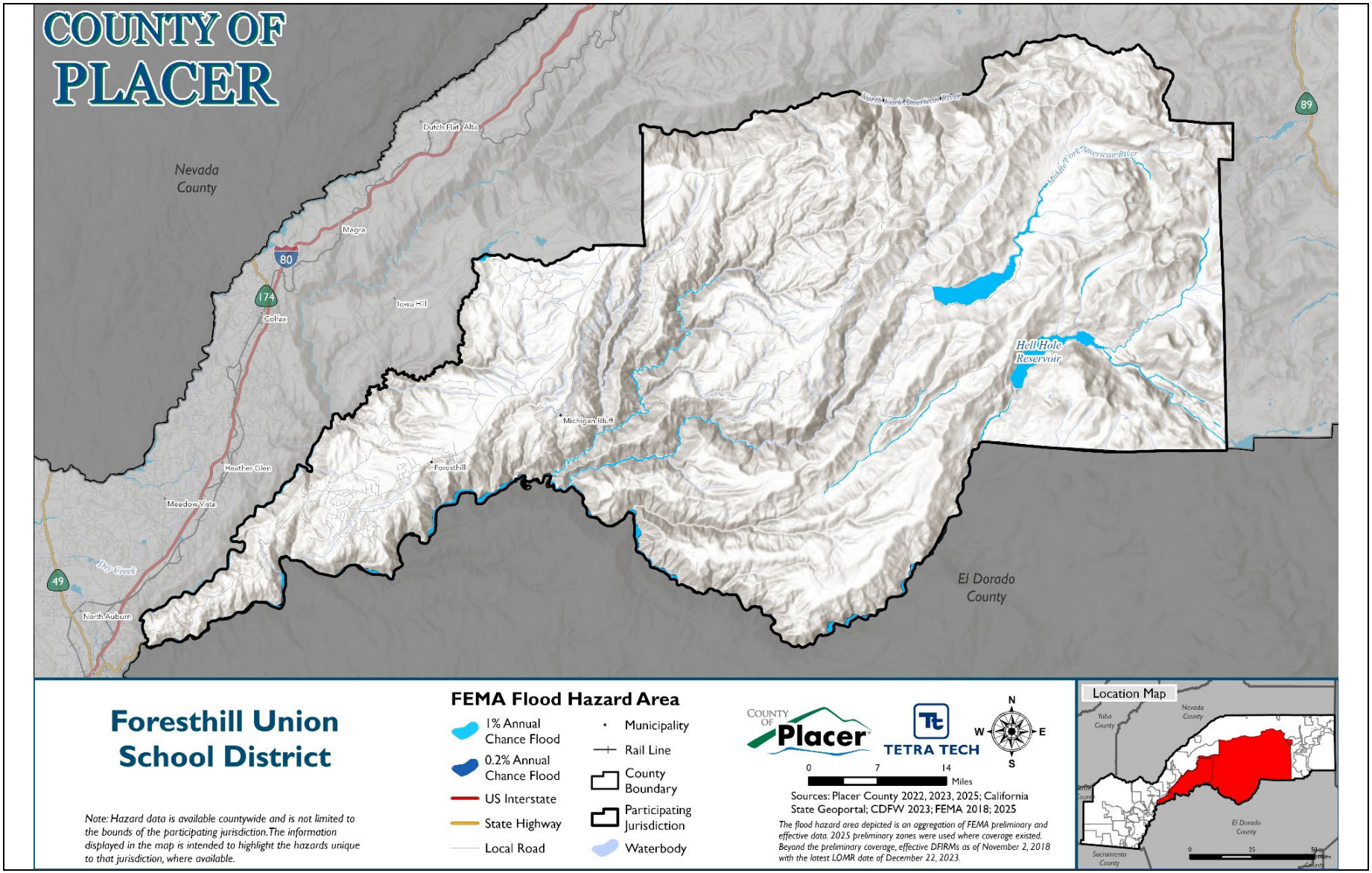


Figure 16-5. Landslide Hazard Area

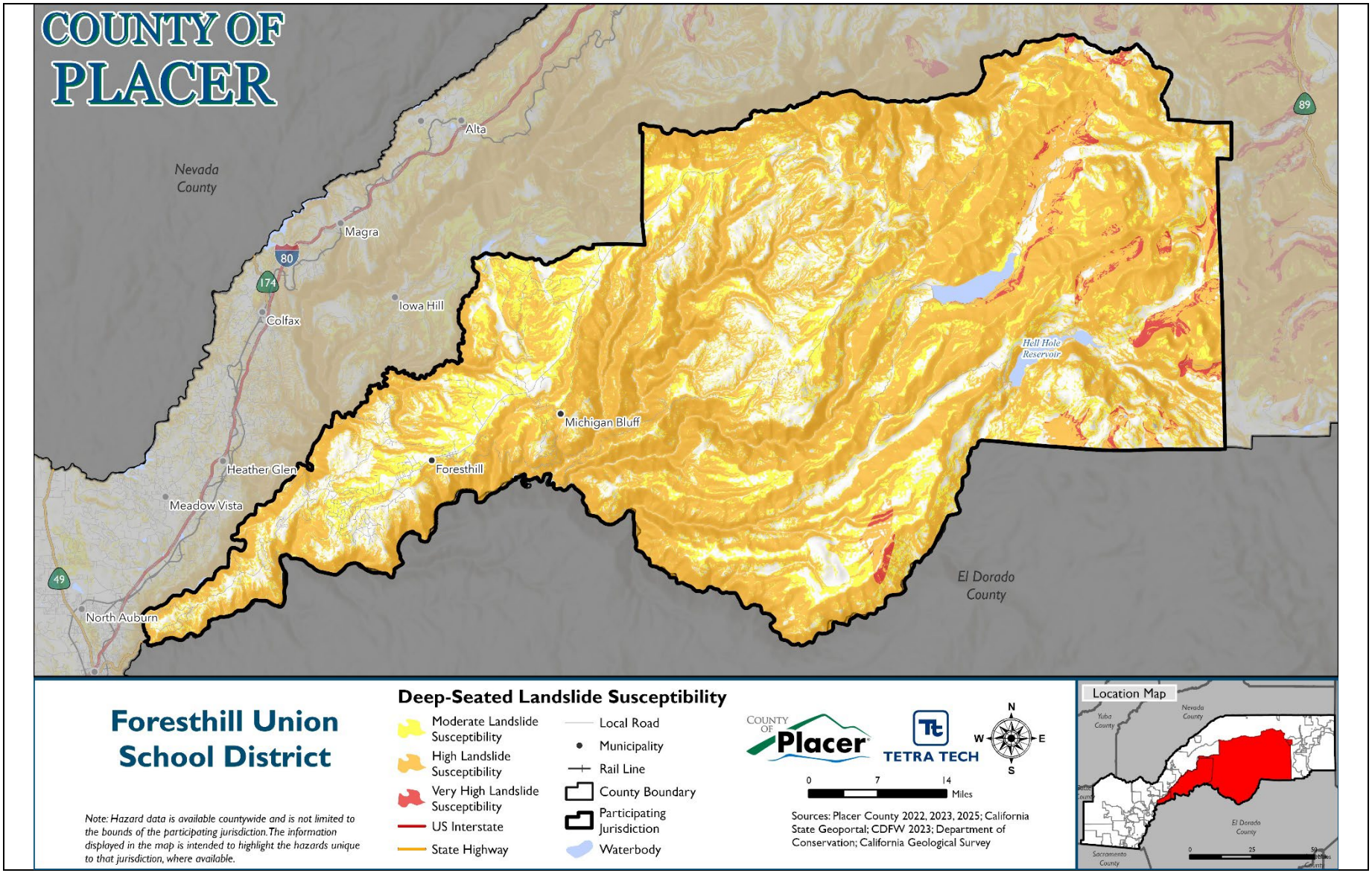


Figure 16-6. NEHRP Hazard Area

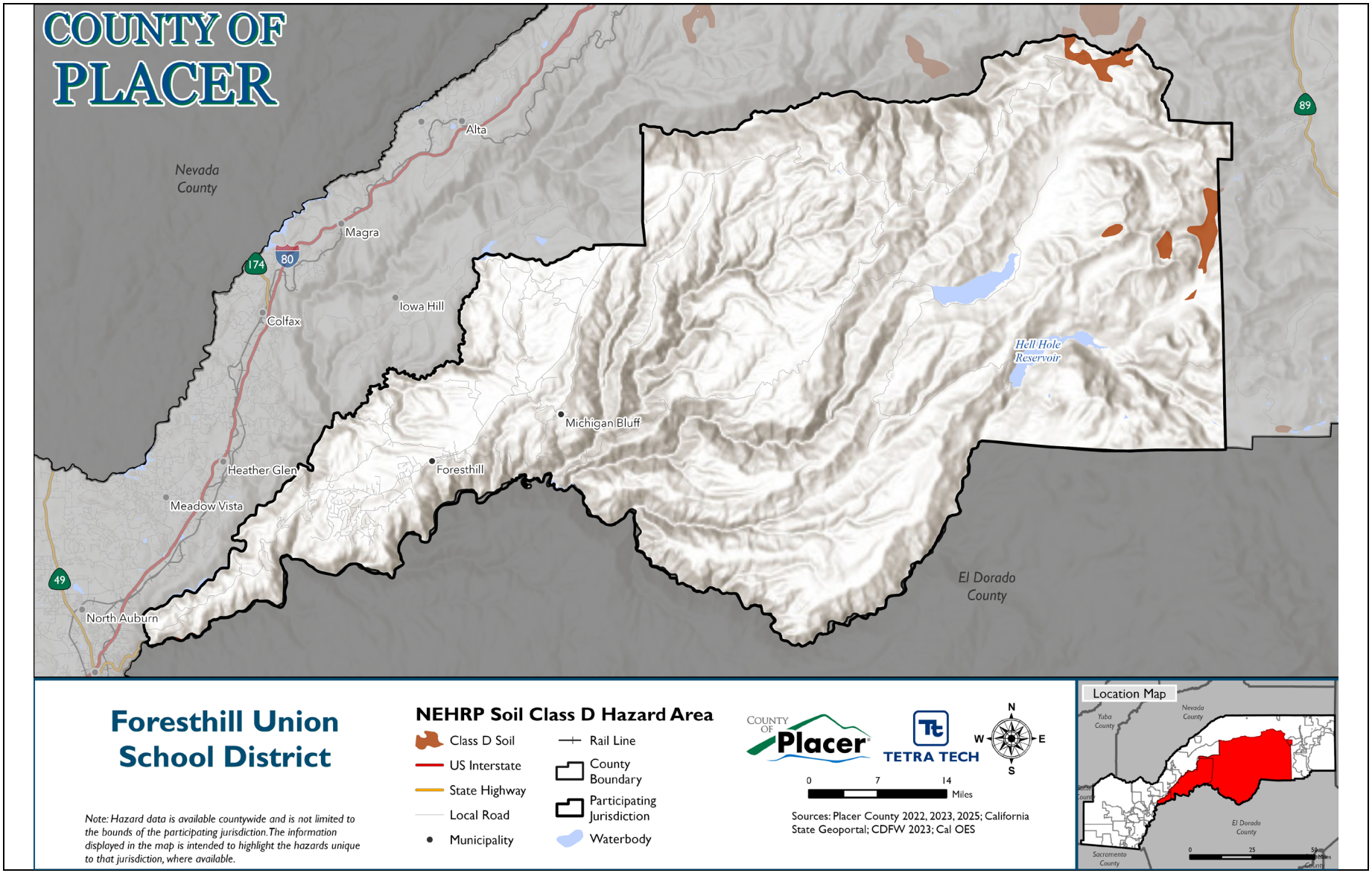
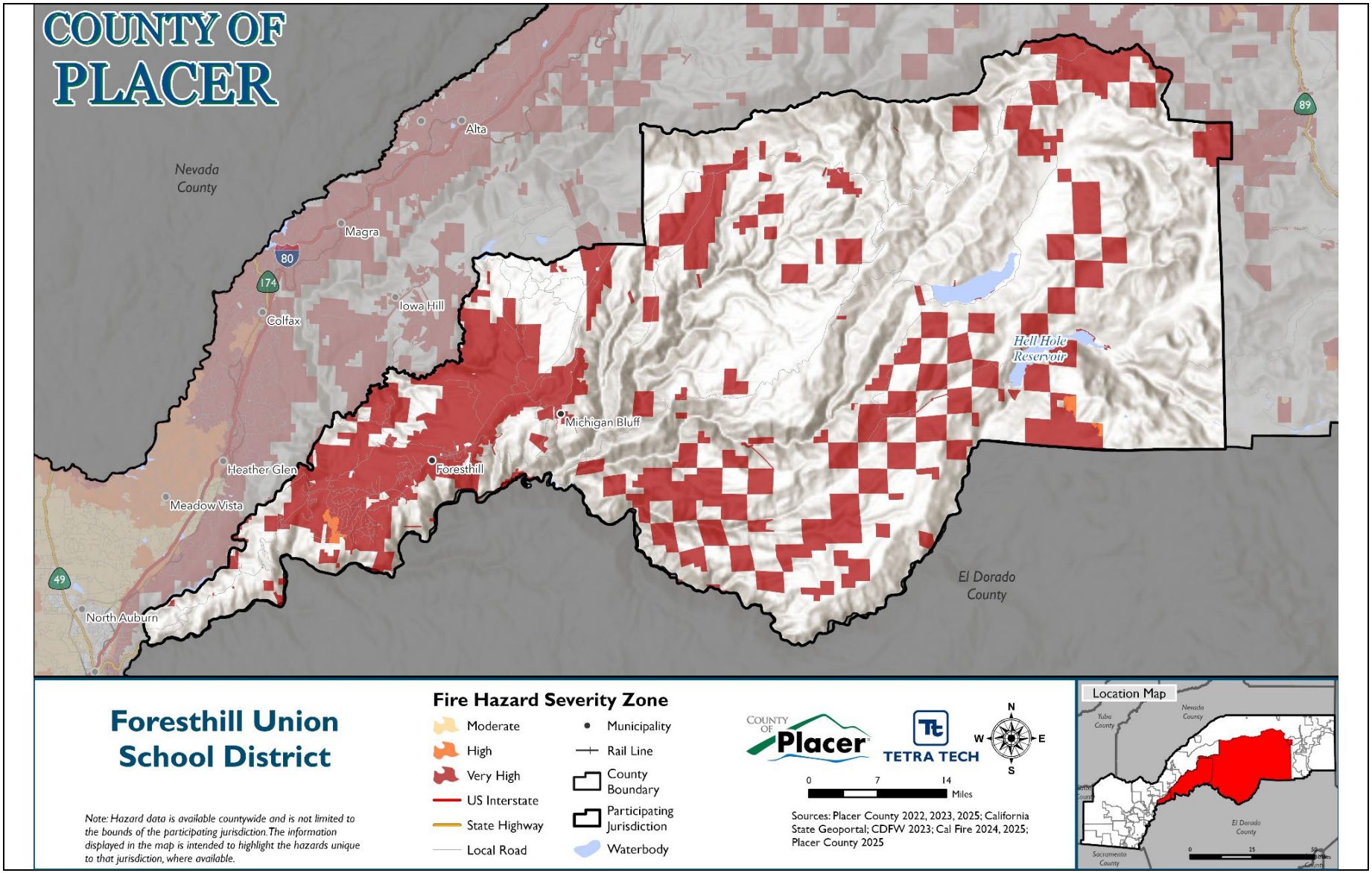


Figure 16-7. Wildfire Hazard Area



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, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or no risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 16-10. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	No Exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Drought and Water Shortage	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
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. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction. "Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure" indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

16.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact 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, which also service vulnerable populations, have large undeveloped natural landscape that needs routine preventative maintenance to maintain a safe and fire resistant status.	Wildfire, Heavy Rains and Storms
Students, families, and staff, including vulnerable populations, are unaware of the natural hazards that pose a risk to Foresthill Union School District facilities.	Earthquake, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 16-12 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on Foresthill USD. 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
Earthquake	As noted in Volume 1, the District is not located on NEHRP Class D soil or an earthquake fault. However, moderate and light earthquakes have been felt in the District, demonstrating that seismic events remain a potential hazard. A moderate earthquake could overturn unstable objects, break windows, and cause damage to school facilities, equipment, and interior contents. Such impacts could disrupt school operations, create hazardous conditions for students and staff, and interfere with the District's ability to provide services to vulnerable populations, including young children, students with disabilities, and students who rely on school-based support services.
Freeze and Snow	As a Sierra foothills community at an elevation of over 3,000 feet, Foresthill experiences freezing temperatures and snow in the winter months. Temperatures below freezing can lead to burst pipes and frozen coils on ventilation and air systems. In addition, icy roads and heavy snow can obstruct roads and bridges. As noted in the Hazard Event History table, winter storms caused school closures and snow removal costs multiple times in 2023. These events disrupted school operations and limited the District's ability to provide services to vulnerable populations, including young children, students with disabilities, and students who rely on school-based support services.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Heavy rain and storm events can overwhelm drainage systems and cause localized flooding that damages buildings, parking lots, walkways, and other outdoor areas at facilities such as Foresthill Elementary School and Foresthill Divide Middle School. Prolonged rainfall may also contribute to erosion, standing water, and water intrusion, increasing maintenance and repair needs. In addition, wet or muddy conditions and reduced visibility during storms can increase the risk of slips, trips, and falls for students, staff, and visitors. These conditions may be especially hazardous for vulnerable populations, including young children, students with disabilities, and students who require additional assistance moving safely between buildings and outdoor areas. Heavy rains and storms can therefore disrupt school operations and affect the District's ability to provide safe and reliable services.
High Winds and Tornadoes	High wind and tornado events can cause power outages from downed power lines and may also bring down trees and branches that damage facilities such as Foresthill Elementary School and Foresthill Divide Middle School. Fallen trees and debris can block roads and access routes, delay emergency response, and limit access for students, staff, and other members of the community. Wind-swept debris can also create hazardous conditions for elementary students and other vulnerable populations, increasing the risk of injury during school hours and while traveling to and from District facilities. These conditions can disrupt school operations and affect the District's ability to provide safe and reliable services.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	School facilities such as Foresthill Elementary School and Foresthill Divide Middle School are located in areas with moderate to high landslide susceptibility, which increases their exposure to slope failure hazards. A landslide, mudslide, or debris flow could block roads and access routes, damage school buildings and other facilities, and create unsafe conditions for students, staff, and visitors. These events may also delay emergency response and disrupt transportation, making it more difficult for students and staff to reach school safely. Because elementary students and students with disabilities may be less able to respond quickly or evacuate independently, slope failure events could have a disproportionate impact on vulnerable populations and disrupt school operations.
Wildfire	Foresthill Elementary School and Foresthill Divide Middle School are located within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, which places both campuses at elevated risk from wildfire. A wildfire could damage school facilities, grounds, and equipment, disrupt transportation and daily operations, and create hazardous conditions from smoke exposure and poor air quality. In more severe events, wildfire could require evacuations, temporary relocations, or extended school closures. These impacts could be especially significant for vulnerable populations, including young children, students

	with disabilities, and students who rely on school-based support services. Wildfire-related damage or disruption could therefore affect the District's ability to provide safe and reliable educational services.

16.7.5 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. Flood, heavy rains and storms, and high winds and tornadoes were excluded because these hazards have a negligible risk to District operations, facilities, and infrastructure. Mitigation of the general population, structures, economy, and environment from natural hazards in Foresthill is the responsibility of Placer County.

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	-	-	-	-
Drought and Water Shortage	-	-	-	-
Earthquake	-	-	-	X
Flood	-	-	-	-
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, Heavy Rains and Storms	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.	Earthquake, 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
Cheryl Madden	**Heather Glen CSD**	**HGCSD Board Member**	**Updated risk and capability assessments, updated 2021 mitigation actions, developed 2026 mitigation strategy, conducted public and stakeholder outreach.**
Rachel Rose	**Heather Glen CSD**	**HGCSD General Manager**	**Conducted public and stakeholder outreach, updated risk and capability assessments, developed 2026 mitigation strategy, reviewed draft plan.**
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	Contributed subject-matter expertise
Katie Low	Fire Defense University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources	Statewide Coordinator	Contributed subject-matter expertise
Morgan Moore	CAL FIRE Fuel Break Project	Forestry Assistant, Nevada Yuba Placer Unit	Contributed subject-matter expertise
Samuel Rogers	CAL FIRE Washington Ridge	Administrative Captain	Contributed subject-matter expertise
Rick Wood	California Special Districts Association	Special District Accounting Compliance	Contributed subject-matter expertise

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.

Heather Glen CSD's jurisdiction-specific assets include a 100,000-gallon water storage tank; primary well site; water treatment facility; water distribution pipelines and related system components; emergency backup generator and associated electrical equipment; District roads and designated evacuation routes; and the residences and customers served by the District. The District's customer population is predominantly age 55 and older, including residents who may have mobility limitations, medical needs, limited transportation, or difficulty receiving emergency information.

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. The District relies on Public Meetings to inform residents about changes to service and new projects, such as the update to the MJHMP. Throughout the planning process, the District provided updates at regular public meetings about key plan milestones and opportunities for public participation. Feedback from community members was received at the podium during public meetings and during face-to-face conversations with customers. MJHMP outreach materials were handed out to meeting attendees, as shown in Figure 17-1.

Figure 17-1. Heather Glen Community Services District Public Outreach



17.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

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. 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 community.

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
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

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
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
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 2026 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

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
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
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

Name of Plan	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
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
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	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.)	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.

Capability	Description, Expansion, Improvement
Mutual aid agreements	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	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	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.)	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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.
Local news	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	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?	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
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 17-2 and Figure 17-3. 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 Heather Glen CSD has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 17-2. Landslide Hazard Area

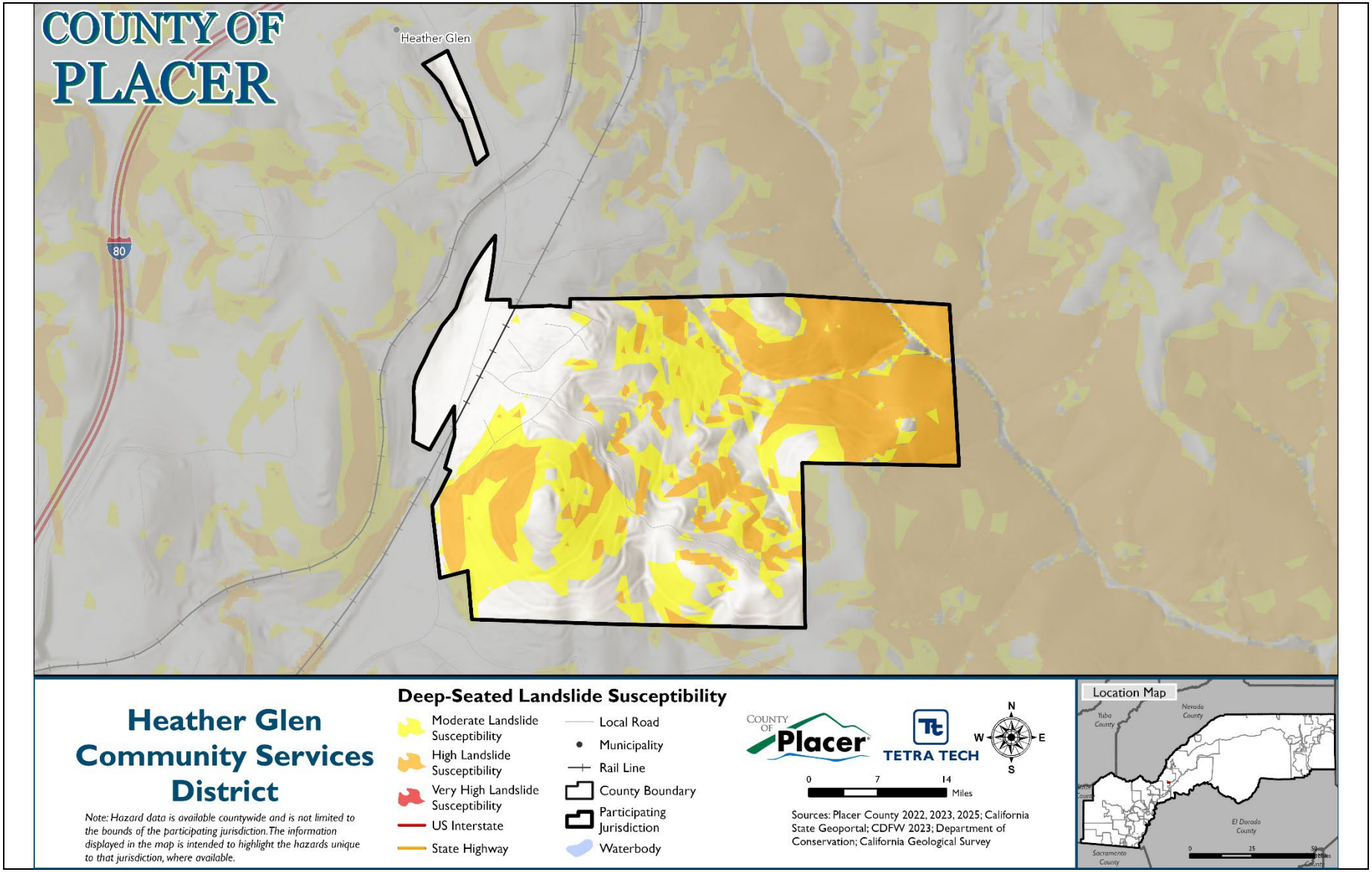
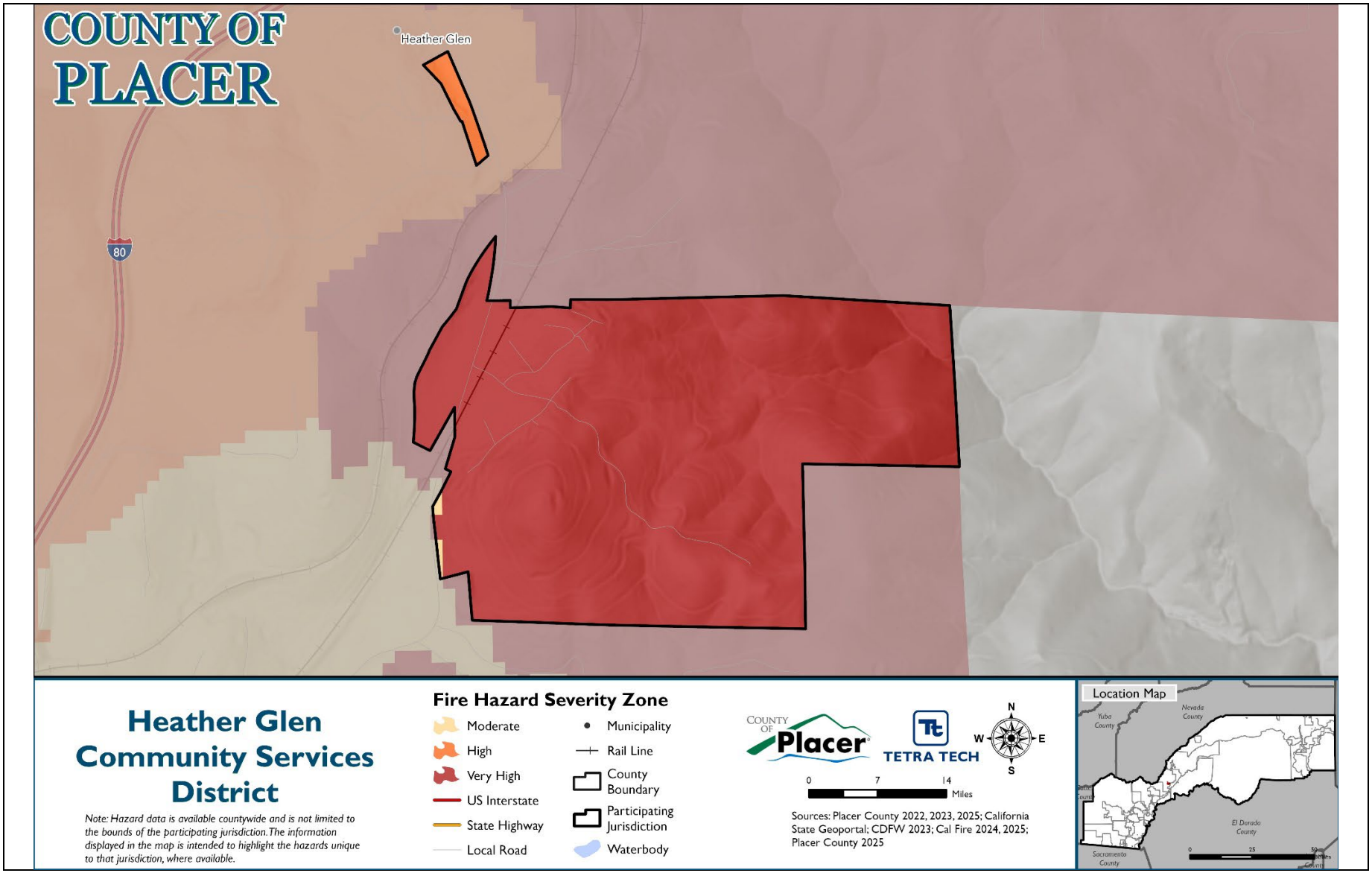


Figure 17-3. Wildfire Hazard Area



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.

Table 17-10 shows Heather Glen CSD's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or no risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 17-10. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	No Exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	No Exposure
Drought and Water Shortage	Low
Earthquake	Low

Hazard	Rank
Flood	No Exposure
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. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction. "Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure" indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

17.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact 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 to a 100,000 gallon water tank, a critical asset for the District. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need.	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. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need. 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. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need. Improved guidance is needed to ensure rapid response, protect critical water systems, and reduce service interruptions during disasters.	Earthquake, Heavy Rains and Storms, Wildfire, High Winds and Tornadoes
The District serves a predominantly 55+ community, who are vulnerable population as 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, including those of vulnerable populations.	Wildfire
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,	Wildfire, Heavy Rains and Storms, Landslides, High Winds and Tornadoes

Specific Problem Mitigated	Hazards Addressed
who are vulnerable populations, have more accessible, safer pathways to exit during emergencies.	
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. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need. Regular vegetation management is necessary to decrease wildfire risk and ensure accessibility for emergency personnel.	Wildfire

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 17-12 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on Heather Glen CSD. Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets. The impact statements below identify the Heather Glen CSD assets and services that may be affected by each hazard. The regional hazard profiles, maps, historical information, and countywide vulnerability analysis are provided in Volume 1. This table supplements Volume 1 by describing the potential effects of each hazard on the District's water system, emergency generator, roads, evacuation routes, and predominantly 55-and-older customer population.

Table 17-12. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Drought and Water Shortage	Drought and water shortage could affect Heather Glen CSD's primary well site, water treatment facility, 100,000-gallon water storage tank, water distribution system, and emergency backup generator. Reduced groundwater availability or prolonged dry conditions could decrease water supply, reduce system pressure, increase demand, and limit the District's ability to maintain adequate water for household needs and fire protection. Extended shortages could also increase reliance on the backup generator and require conservation measures, emergency water deliveries, or other operational changes. These impacts could be especially significant for the District's predominantly 55-and-older customer population, including residents with mobility limitations, medical needs, or limited ability to obtain water independently.
Earthquake	Although the District is not identified as being located on NEHRP Class D soils and no nearby major fault has been identified in the annex, earthquake shaking could still affect the Heather Glen CSD primary well site, water treatment facility, 100,000-gallon water tank, water pipelines, pump and electrical equipment, backup generator, and District roads. Ground shaking could damage tanks, pipes, valves, treatment components, electrical systems, or other improvements; displace trees; or block roads needed to reach the water system. Damage to these assets could reduce water pressure, interrupt service, impair fire protection, and delay repairs. Service interruptions could disproportionately affect older adults, residents with medical needs, and customers who depend on reliable water service for health, sanitation, and daily living.
Freeze and Snow	Freeze and snow could affect the Heather Glen CSD primary well site, water treatment facility, 100,000-gallon water tank, water distribution system, emergency backup generator, and District roads. Heavy snow, ice, freezing temperatures, and downed trees could block access, damage electrical equipment, interrupt utility power, and delay personnel or contractors attempting to reach District facilities. The February and March 2023 winter storms demonstrated this vulnerability when downed trees caused power outages and property damage, a tree fell on the water treatment plant fence, and the District continued providing water service through generator operation. Similar events could increase generator maintenance needs, interrupt water service, and create additional hardships for older adults, residents with medical needs, and customers without reliable transportation or backup heating.

Heavy Rains and Storms	Heavy rain and severe storms could affect the Heather Glen CSD primary well site, water treatment facility, 100,000-gallon water tank, water distribution system, generator, District roads, and designated evacuation routes. Storm-related power outages could interrupt pumps, treatment equipment, controls, and other water-system components, particularly if the generator is unavailable or cannot support all required loads. Heavy rainfall could also produce localized runoff, erosion, drainage problems, or road obstructions that delay access to District facilities and limit emergency response or evacuation. These impacts could interrupt water service and increase risks for the District's predominantly 55-and-older population, including residents with mobility limitations, medical needs, or difficulty receiving emergency information.
High Winds and Tornadoes	High winds and tornadoes could affect the Heather Glen CSD primary well site, water treatment facility, 100,000-gallon water tank, backup generator, electrical equipment, water distribution system, District roads, and evacuation routes. The District's tall, mature, and leaning trees increase the potential for falling trees and branches to damage the tank enclosure, treatment-plant fence, utility lines, roads, and water-system infrastructure. Previous wind events have caused surge suppressor failures, pump faults, small electrical fires, and power outages, demonstrating the potential for wind-related damage to disrupt District operations. Blocked roads or damaged electrical systems could delay access to facilities, interrupt pumping and treatment, and reduce water-service reliability. These impacts could require additional assistance for older adults, residents with medical needs, and people who may have difficulty evacuating or obtaining emergency support.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Landslides, mudslides, and debris flows could affect the Heather Glen CSD 100,000-gallon water tank, tank access road, primary well site, water treatment facility, water pipelines, District roads, and designated evacuation routes. Slope movement or failure near the water tank could damage its foundation or structural components and could direct soil, rock, water, or debris downslope toward Hotchkiss Road and nearby properties. Landslides or debris flows could also block roads, isolate District facilities, damage water pipelines, and delay access by District personnel, contractors, fire agencies, or emergency responders. Damage or loss of the tank or distribution system could reduce water storage, pressure, and fire-protection capability. These impacts could be especially serious for older adults, residents with medical needs, and other customers who depend on reliable water service and accessible evacuation routes.
Wildfire	The Heather Glen CSD is located entirely within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, making wildfire a significant threat to the District's water infrastructure, roads, customers, and essential services. District-specific assets potentially affected include the 100,000-gallon water tank, primary well site, water treatment facility, water distribution pipelines, emergency backup generator, electrical and control equipment, District roads, and designated evacuation routes. Wildfire, radiant heat, embers, smoke, and fire suppression activities could damage the tank, treatment equipment, generator, pipelines, electrical systems, and surrounding vegetation. Dense vegetation and hazardous fuels near District infrastructure could also block roads or prevent personnel and contractors from reaching critical facilities. Damage to the water system or loss of power could reduce water pressure and firefighting capacity, interrupt customer service, and impair emergency response. Wildfire could also restrict evacuation routes and expose the District's predominantly 55-and-older population, including residents with mobility limitations, medical needs, or limited access to transportation, to increased life-safety risks.

17.7.5 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, dam and levee failure, or flood. Heather Glen CSD is located entirely outside of the avalanche, dam and levee failure, and flood hazard areas and there is no history of avalanches, dam failure, levee failure, or floods occurring within the District boundaries. Mitigation of the general population, structures, economy, and environment from natural hazards is the responsibility of Placer County.

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	-	-	-	-
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
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 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

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
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
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, 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

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
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, 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
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. Newcastle 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 Newcastle Fire Protection District (Newcastle 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 Newcastle FPD, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Newcastle 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 Newcastle FPD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

18.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Newcastle 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: Mark D'Ambrogi, Assistant Chief
  Address: P.O. Box 350 Meadow Vista, CA 95722
  Phone Number: 530-878-0405 ext. 205
  Email: dambrogi@placerhillsfire.org
- Alternate Point of Contact: John Williamson, Battalion Chief
  Address: P.O. Box 350 Meadow Vista, CA 95722
  Phone Number: 530-878-0405
  Email: jwilliamson@placerhillsfire.org

The Assistant 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 18-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 18-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Mark D'Ambrogi	Newcastle FPD	Assistant Chief	Primary point of contact for all planning activities
John Williamson	Newcastle FPD	Battalion Chief	Secondary point of contact for all planning activities
Michelle Armstrong	Newcastle FPD	District Manager	Supported worksheet completion and draft document review
Rhia Fairchild	Newcastle FPD	Administrative Assistant	Supported worksheet completion and draft document review
Ian Gow	Newcastle FPD	Fire Chief	Review draft documents and provide feedback

18.2 Community Profile

Newcastle FPD is located in the Sierra Foothills of Placer County, California. The District was established in 1868 and is in a new fire station since 2023, the first fire station for the Newcastle FPD. The District covers 15 square miles, serves approximately 6200 residents, and responds to approximately 700 calls for service annually. The District's assets include one fire station located on Cypress Street.

The District is governed by a five member Board of Directors which is elected by voters of the District. The Fire Chief (currently shared with Placer Hills FPD) oversees 6 full time employees and 3-4 active volunteer firefighters.

The Newcastle FPD cross staffs both a Type 1 and Type 3 Wildland Interface Engine with a minimum staffing of two Personnel. Both personnel are trained to a minimum of EMT-1 with advanced scope of skills. One captain and one engineer are minimum staffing with intern, seasonal and volunteer personnel augmenting staffing to provide three personnel when possible. The District is an "AllRisk" department that provides a timely response to all types of fires, medical emergencies, rescues, and hazardous material incidents. Additional services include a year-round fire prevention program incorporating building occupancy inspections, new building plan reviews and an aggressive risk reduction and Public Education delivery model.

The District currently has two benefit assessments levied of which bring in $340,358 and $167,493 annually to help fund the District. In 2023 a new fire station was built for the Newcastle FPD, station 41. Part of the benefit assessments are for the cost of the new fire station.

Currently the Newcastle FPD has an agreement with Placer Hills FPD for Administrative Services that include: A Fire Chief, District Manager, Fire Marshal services, and Battalion Chief coverage.

18.3 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 Newcastle FPD 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

Newcastle 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.

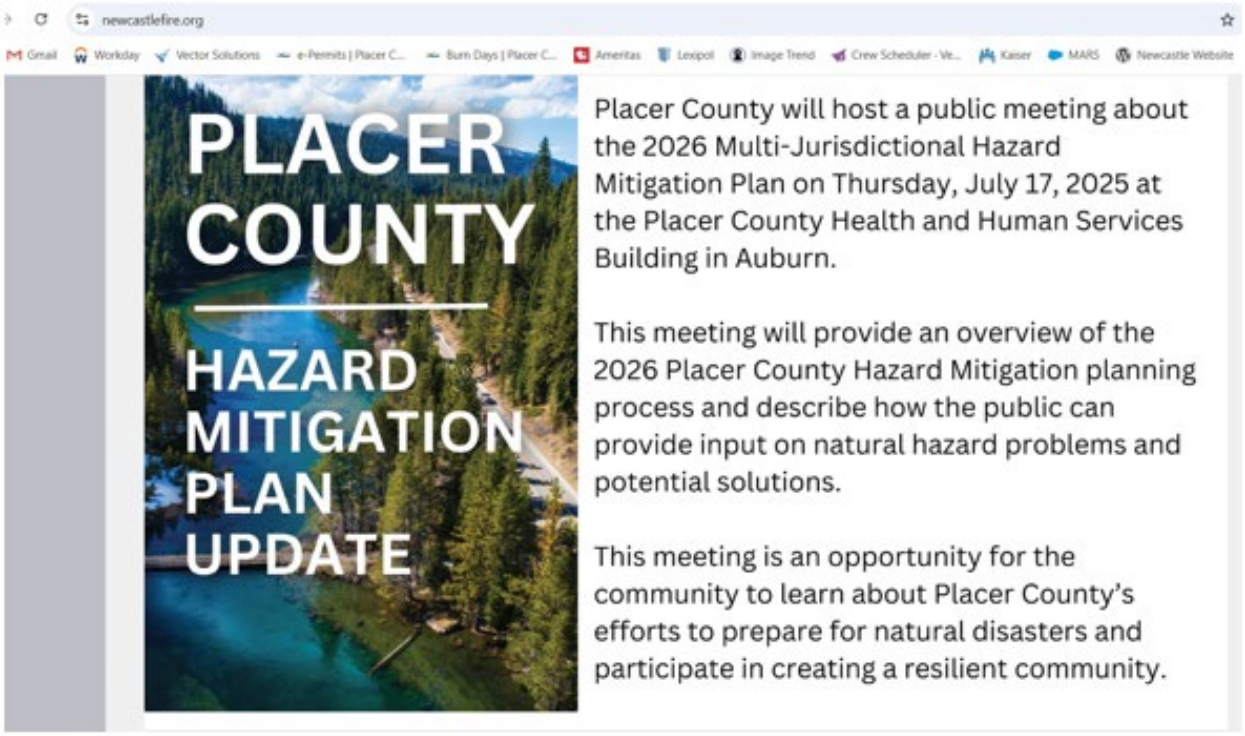
The District made printed MJHMP materials available in the lobby of Fire Station 41. In addition, the District posted information about the MJHMP, hazard mitigation public survey, and Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meetings on their website. Finally, the District maintains a standing MJHMP agenda item at its monthly Board meetings, providing the public an opportunity to attend and engage. This forum also enables staff to deliver status updates on the MJHMP process to the District's elected officials. The District's outreach efforts are shown in Figure 18-1 through Figure 18-3.

18.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

Public input was collected at the monthly Board meetings where status of the planning process was provided and public comment was taken from those in attendance. The most common concerns expressed were regarding wildfire and the Fire Districts' capabilities to respond to such events. In addition, evacuation concerns were expressed in specific areas of the District and who is responsible for evacuation planning.

These insights were used to adjust the hazard rankings in the plan, ensuring that the final rankings reflected not only technical data but also the lived experiences and concerns of the community.

Figure 18-1. Virtual Public Outreach Activities



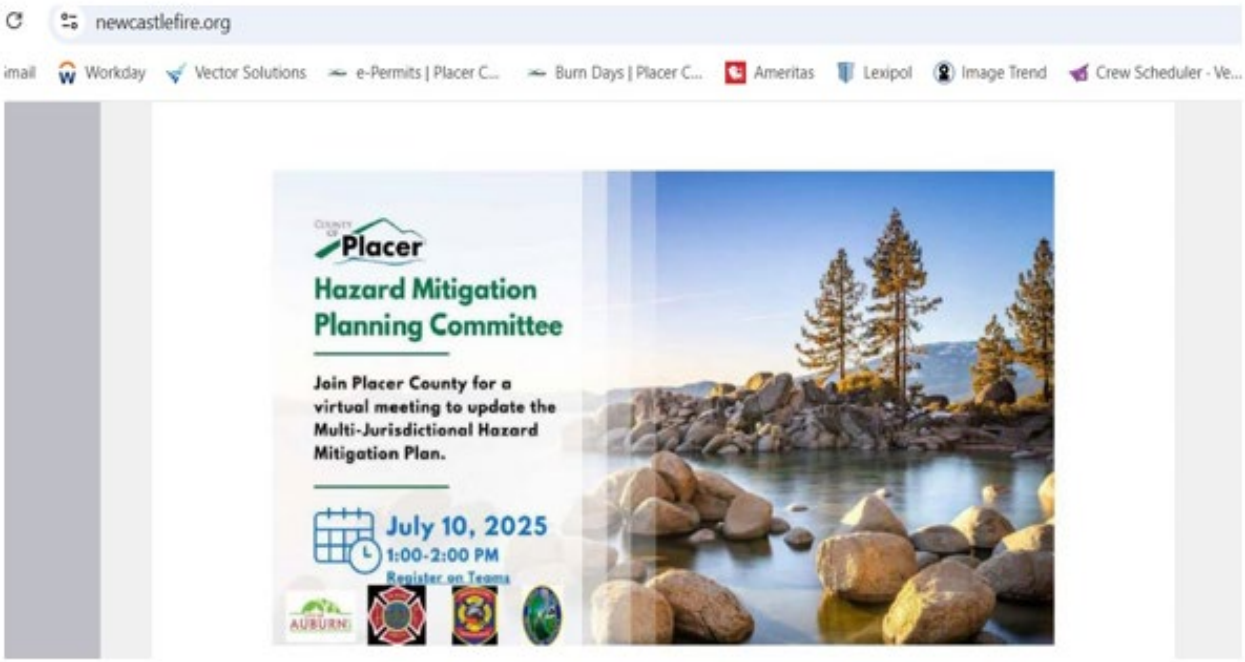
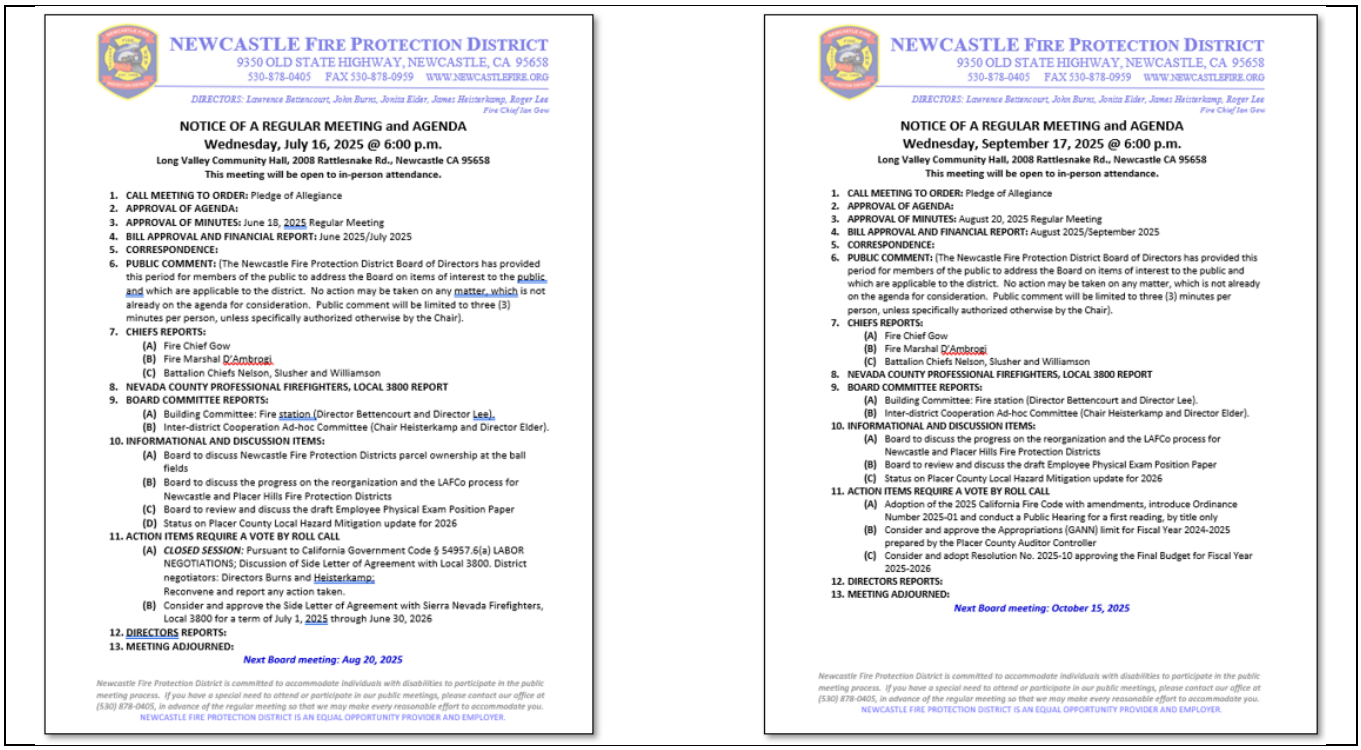


Figure 18-2. Printed Outreach Materials – Lobby, Fire Station 41



Figure 18-3. Public Board of Directors Meetings, July and September 2025



NEWCASTLE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
9350 OLD STATE HIGHWAY, NEWCASTLE, CA 95658
530-878-0405 FAX 530-878-0959 WWW.NEWCASTLEFIRE.ORG

DIRECTORS: Lawrence Bettencourt, John Burns, Jonita Elder, James Heisterkamp, Roger Lee
Fire Chief Ian Gow

NOTICE OF A REGULAR MEETING and AGENDA
Wednesday, July 16, 2025 @ 6:00 p.m.
Long Valley Community Hall, 2008 Rattlesnake Rd., Newcastle CA 95658
This meeting will be open to in-person attendance.

1. **CALL MEETING TO ORDER:** Pledge of Allegiance
2. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA:**
3. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:** June 18, 2025 Regular Meeting
4. **BILL APPROVAL AND FINANCIAL REPORT:** June 2025/July 2025
5. **CORRESPONDENCE:**
6. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** (The Newcastle Fire Protection District Board of Directors has provided this period for members of the public to address the Board on items of interest to the public and which are applicable to the district. No action may be taken on any matter, which is not already on the agenda for consideration. Public comment will be limited to three (3) minutes per person, unless specifically authorized otherwise by the Chair).
7. **CHIEFS REPORTS:**
   (A) Fire Chief Gow
   (B) Fire Marshal D'Ambrogi
   (C) Battalion Chiefs Nelson, Slusher and Williamson
8. **NEVADA COUNTY PROFESSIONAL FIREFIGHTERS, LOCAL 3800 REPORT**
9. **BOARD COMMITTEE REPORTS:**
   (A) Building Committee: Fire station (Director Bettencourt and Director Lee).
   (B) Inter-district Cooperation Ad-hoc Committee (Chair Heisterkamp and Director Elder).
10. **INFORMATIONAL AND DISCUSSION ITEMS:**
    (A) Board to discuss Newcastle Fire Protection Districts parcel ownership at the ball fields
    (B) Board to discuss the progress on the reorganization and the LAFCo process for Newcastle and Placer Hills Fire Protection Districts
    (C) Board to review and discuss the draft Employee Physical Exam Position Paper
    (D) Status on Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation update for 2026
11. **ACTION ITEMS REQUIRE A VOTE BY ROLL CALL**
    (A) ***CLOSED SESSION:*** Pursuant to California Government Code § 54957.6(a) LABOR NEGOTIATIONS; Discussion of Side Letter of Agreement with Local 3800. District negotiators: Directors Burns and Heisterkamp;
    Reconvene and report any action taken.
    (B) Consider and approve the Side Letter of Agreement with Sierra Nevada Firefighters, Local 3800 for a term of July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026
12. **DIRECTORS REPORTS:**
13. **MEETING ADJOURNED:**

Next Board meeting: Aug 20, 2025

Newcastle Fire Protection District is committed to accommodate individuals with disabilities to participate in the public meeting process. If you have a special need to attend or participate in our public meetings, please contact our office at (530) 878-0405, in advance of the regular meeting so that we may make every reasonable effort to accommodate you.
NEWCASTLE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER AND EMPLOYER.

NEWCASTLE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
9350 OLD STATE HIGHWAY, NEWCASTLE, CA 95658
530-878-0405 FAX 530-878-0959 WWW.NEWCASTLEFIRE.ORG

DIRECTORS: Lawrence Bettencourt, John Burns, Jonita Elder, James Heisterkamp, Roger Lee
Fire Chief Ian Gow

NOTICE OF A REGULAR MEETING and AGENDA
Wednesday, September 17, 2025 @ 6:00 p.m.
Long Valley Community Hall, 2008 Rattlesnake Rd., Newcastle CA 95658
This meeting will be open to in-person attendance.

1. **CALL MEETING TO ORDER:** Pledge of Allegiance
2. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA:**
3. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:** August 20, 2025 Regular Meeting
4. **BILL APPROVAL AND FINANCIAL REPORT:** August 2025/September 2025
5. **CORRESPONDENCE:**
6. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** (The Newcastle Fire Protection District Board of Directors has provided this period for members of the public to address the Board on items of interest to the public and which are applicable to the district. No action may be taken on any matter, which is not already on the agenda for consideration. Public comment will be limited to three (3) minutes per person, unless specifically authorized otherwise by the Chair).
7. **CHIEFS REPORTS:**
   (A) Fire Chief Gow
   (B) Fire Marshal D'Ambrogi
   (C) Battalion Chiefs Nelson, Slusher and Williamson
8. **NEVADA COUNTY PROFESSIONAL FIREFIGHTERS, LOCAL 3800 REPORT**
9. **BOARD COMMITTEE REPORTS:**
   (A) Building Committee: Fire station (Director Bettencourt and Director Lee).
   (B) Inter-district Cooperation Ad-hoc Committee (Chair Heisterkamp and Director Elder).
10. **INFORMATIONAL AND DISCUSSION ITEMS:**
    (A) Board to discuss the progress on the reorganization and the LAFCo process for Newcastle and Placer Hills Fire Protection Districts
    (B) Board to review and discuss the draft Employee Physical Exam Position Paper
    (C) Status on Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation update for 2026
11. **ACTION ITEMS REQUIRE A VOTE BY ROLL CALL**
    (A) Adoption of the 2025 California Fire Code with amendments, introduce Ordinance Number 2025-01 and conduct a Public Hearing for a first reading, by title only
    (B) Consider and approve the Appropriations (GANN) limit for Fiscal Year 2024-2025 prepared by the Placer County Auditor Controller
    (C) Consider and adopt Resolution No. 2025-10 approving the Final Budget for Fiscal Year 2025-2026
12. **DIRECTORS REPORTS:**
13. **MEETING ADJOURNED:**

Next Board meeting: October 15, 2025

Newcastle Fire Protection District is committed to accommodate individuals with disabilities to participate in the public meeting process. If you have a special need to attend or participate in our public meetings, please contact our office at (530) 878-0405, in advance of the regular meeting so that we may make every reasonable effort to accommodate you.
NEWCASTLE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER AND EMPLOYER.

18.4 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.

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. In addition, all these agencies work collectively during large incidents.

- CAL FIRE
- Placer County Office of Emergency Services
- Placer County Sheriff's Office

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. The District actively works with the Placer County Planning and Building Departments on a consistent basis.

- Placer County Building Department
- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency & Planning Services

18.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are neighboring communities located in or around the District.

- City of Auburn
- Penryn FPD
- Placer County
- Placer Hills FPD
- South Placer FPD

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. The Fire District works with the local water providers to ensure services during emergencies. The School District works with the Fire District to coordinate emergency plans.

- Newcastle Union School District
- Placer County Water Agency

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.

- Newcastle Community Association
- Greate Auburn Area Fire Safe Council
- United Auburn Indian Community

18.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

Newcastle 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 Newcastle FPD to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing District procedures.

As a special district, Newcastle 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. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

18.5.1 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 18-2 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 18-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	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.	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.	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.	Placer County Building Department

18.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried its existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 18-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 18-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Description	Department Responsible
Capital Improvement Plan or Program	Aligned with 2021 MJHMP to ensure that infrastructure projects reduce community vulnerabilities and enhance resilience against identified hazards. To expand this program, the district will collaborate with Placer County on zoning, WUI, seismic, Flood zone, and other related development standards when expanding existing facilities and or building new facilities such as fire stations and training centers.	Board of Directors/ Administration
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.	Placer County Office of Emergency Services
Other Community Plan	The fire district participates and supports FIREWISE communities throughout the district. The fire district plans to expand participation in FIREWISE communities and strengthen wildfire prevention efforts.	Placer County Office of Emergency Services
Emergency Operations Plan	The fire district is integrated in the EOP through the Fire Representative in the EOP. The fire district will enhance its role in the EOP by increasing coordination and training opportunities.	Placer County Office of Emergency Services

The above mitigation and response plans have already been integrated with the 2021 MJHMP, as described in the second column above. These documents incorporate wildfire-related policies and mitigation priorities. As the plans are updated, information from the 2026 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.

18.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Newcastle 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.

18.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 18-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 18-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description
Newcastle FPD Board of Directors	The Board can endorse hazard mitigation projects.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Fire and medical response
Mutual aid agreements	As per Western Placer County Fire Chiefs Association

Capability	Description
Human Resources Manual ***e.g., Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?***	Emergency fire and medical response as part of the job descriptions

18.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 18-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 18-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description
Emergency Manager	Fire Chief acts as the emergency manager
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	Fire Code inspectors and enforcement

18.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 18-6 summarizes financial resources available to Newcastle FPD.

Table 18-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Special tax assessments levied on properties throughout the fire district as additional source of funding
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Mitigation impact fees collected to offset capital assets on new development for emergency response
Incur debt through special tax bonds	The fire district has the ability to secure funding for capital projects through special tax bonds

18.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 18-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Newcastle FPD.

Table 18-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description
Public information officer or communications office	Typically, through the Fire Prevention/Administration For large scale incidents, the Placer County PIO is used and collaborates with the Fire District PIO
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	General fire prevention materials, programs, requirements, and information is provided to the public
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Fire Prevention programs delivered in schools includes wildfire issues
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?	Through NGO's, presentations are requested at various events that focus on hazards, risks, and prevention

18.5.8 Community Classifications

Table 18-8 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Newcastle FPD.

Table 18-8. Community Classifications

Program	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	4/4Y	2021
Firewise Communities classification	Yes	Various in district	ongoing
CAL FIRE Risk Reduction Community List	Yes	(Placer County)	2024

18.5.9 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 18-9 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 18-9. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Drought and Water Shortage	Weak
Earthquake	Weak
Flood	Moderate - Resources have some capabilities for flood events along with training
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Weak
Heavy Rains and Storms	Weak
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Wildfire	Strong

18.6 National Flood Insurance Program

Newcastle 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.

18.7 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 Newcastle FPD'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 District are shown in Figure 18-4 through Figure 18-8. 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 Newcastle FPD has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 18-4. Dam Inundation Hazard Area

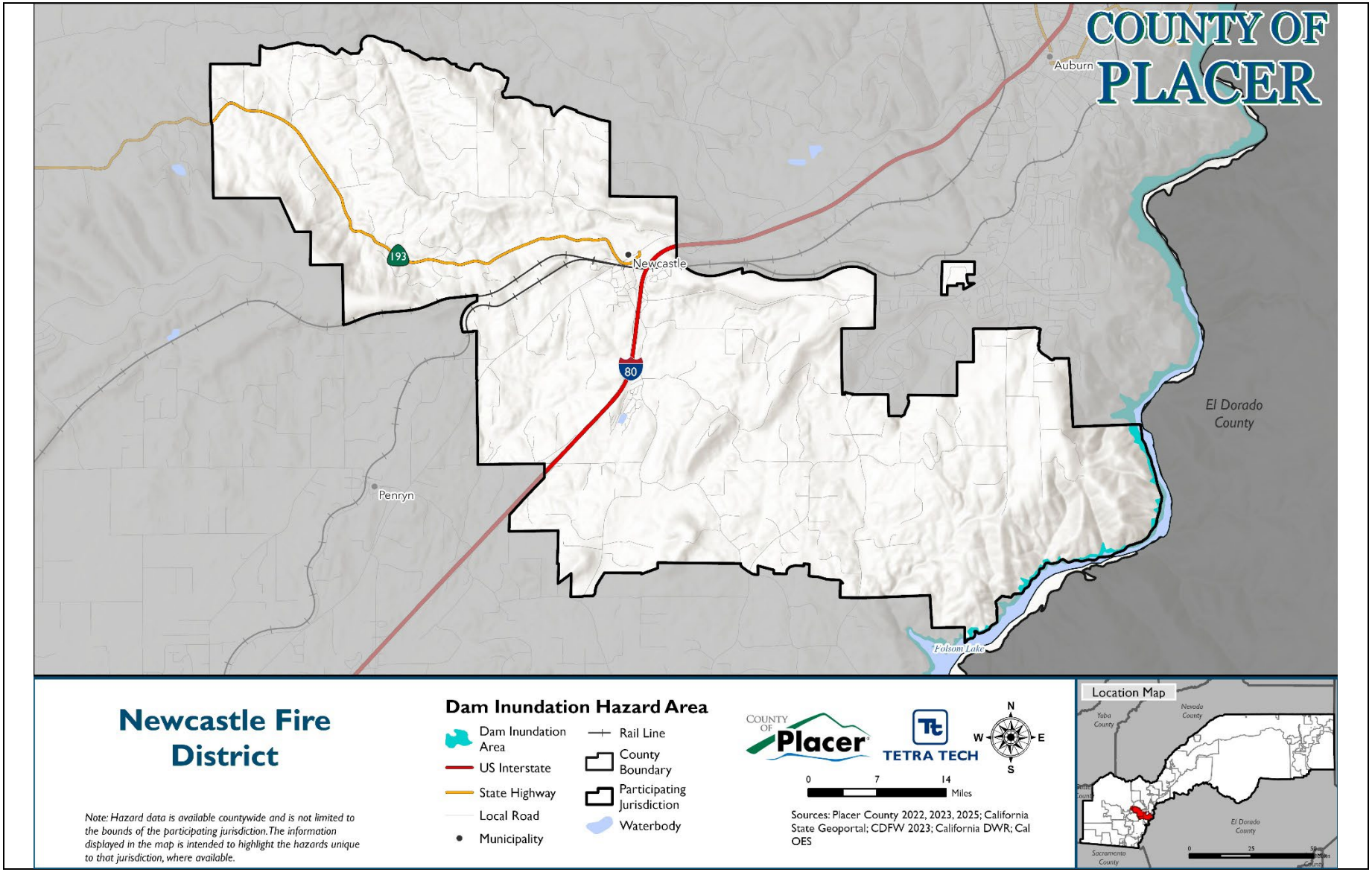


Figure 18-5. Flood Hazard Area

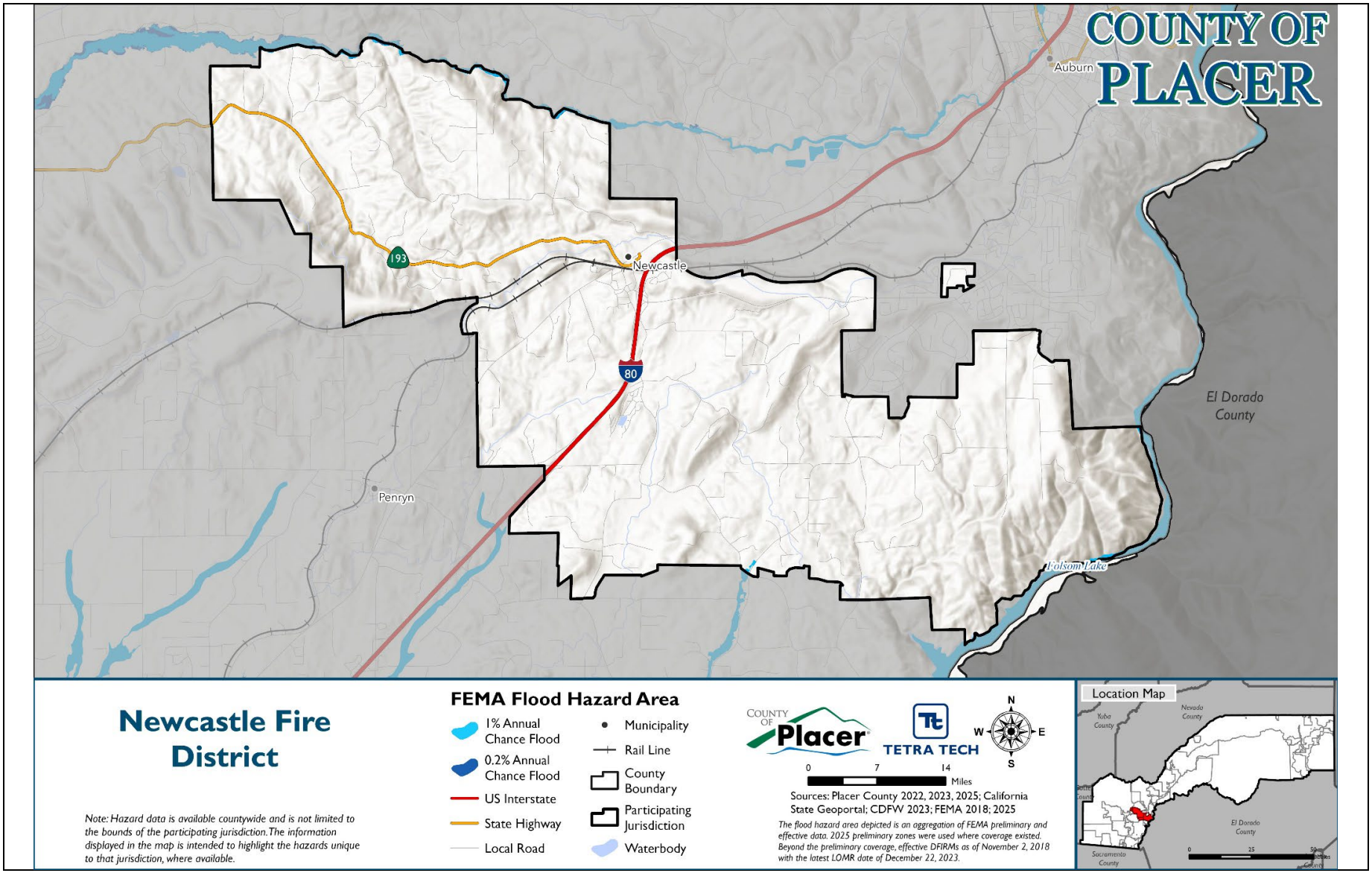


Figure 18-6. Landslide Hazard Area

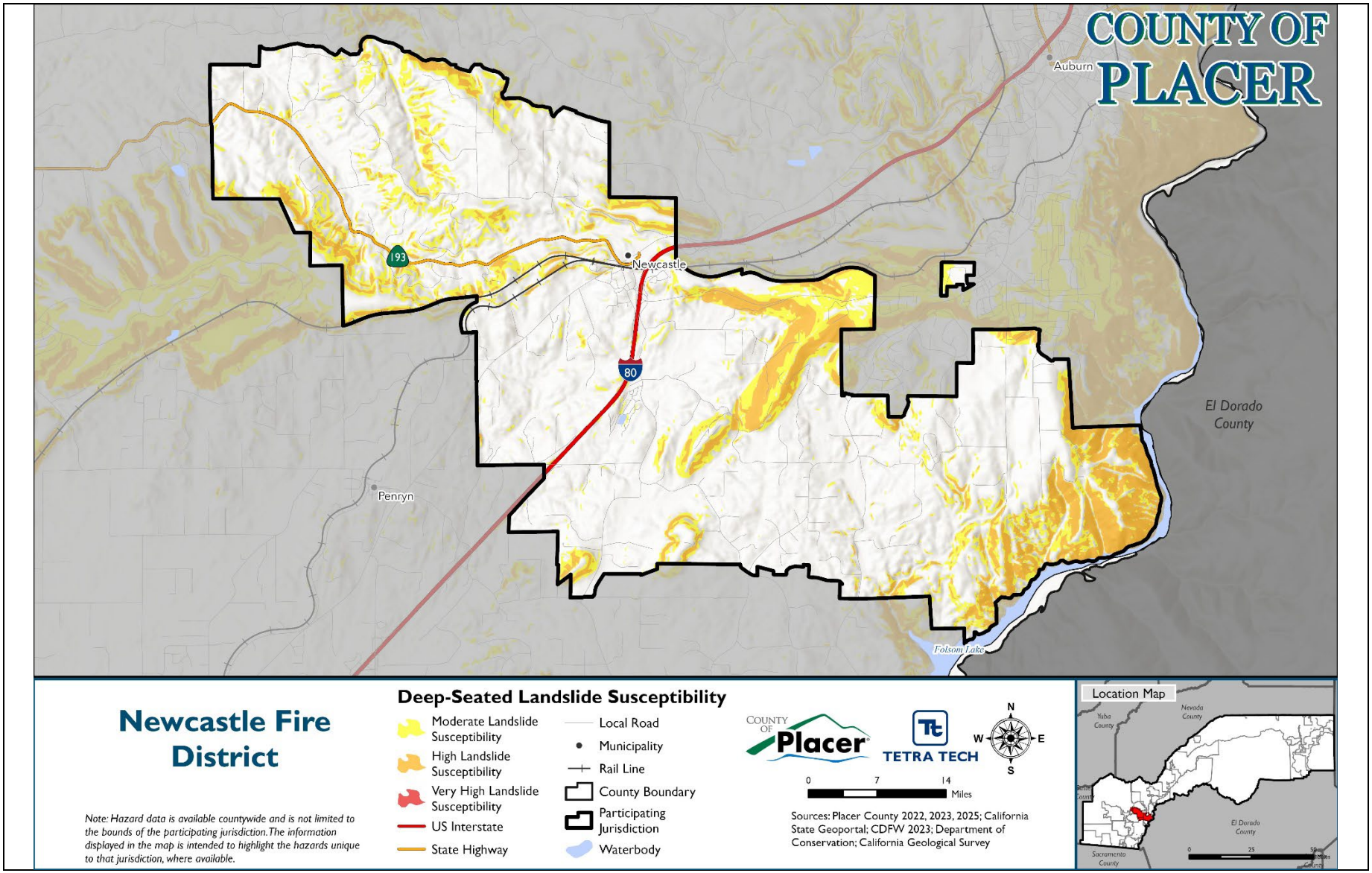


Figure 18-7. NEHRP Soil Class D Hazard Area

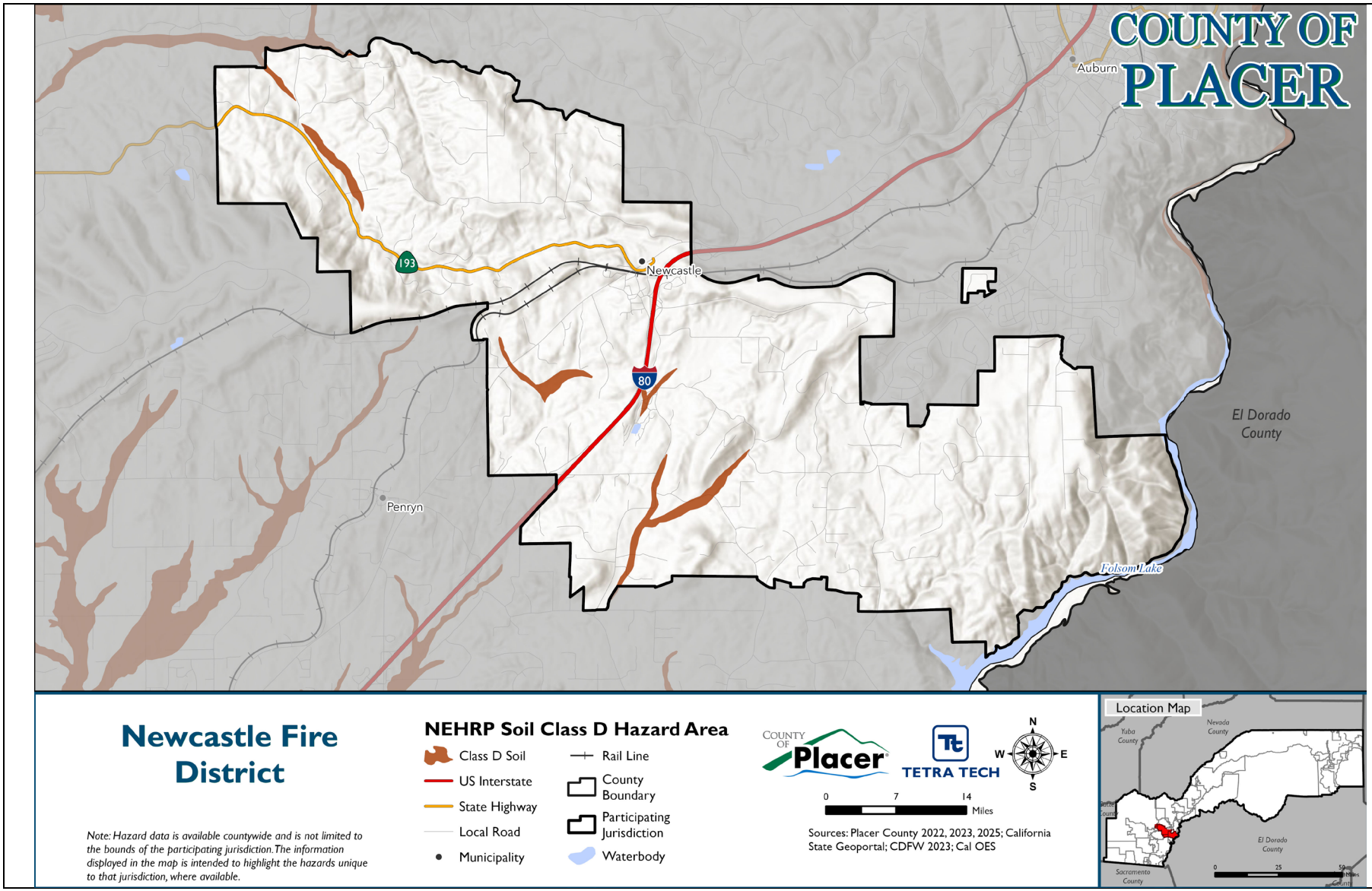
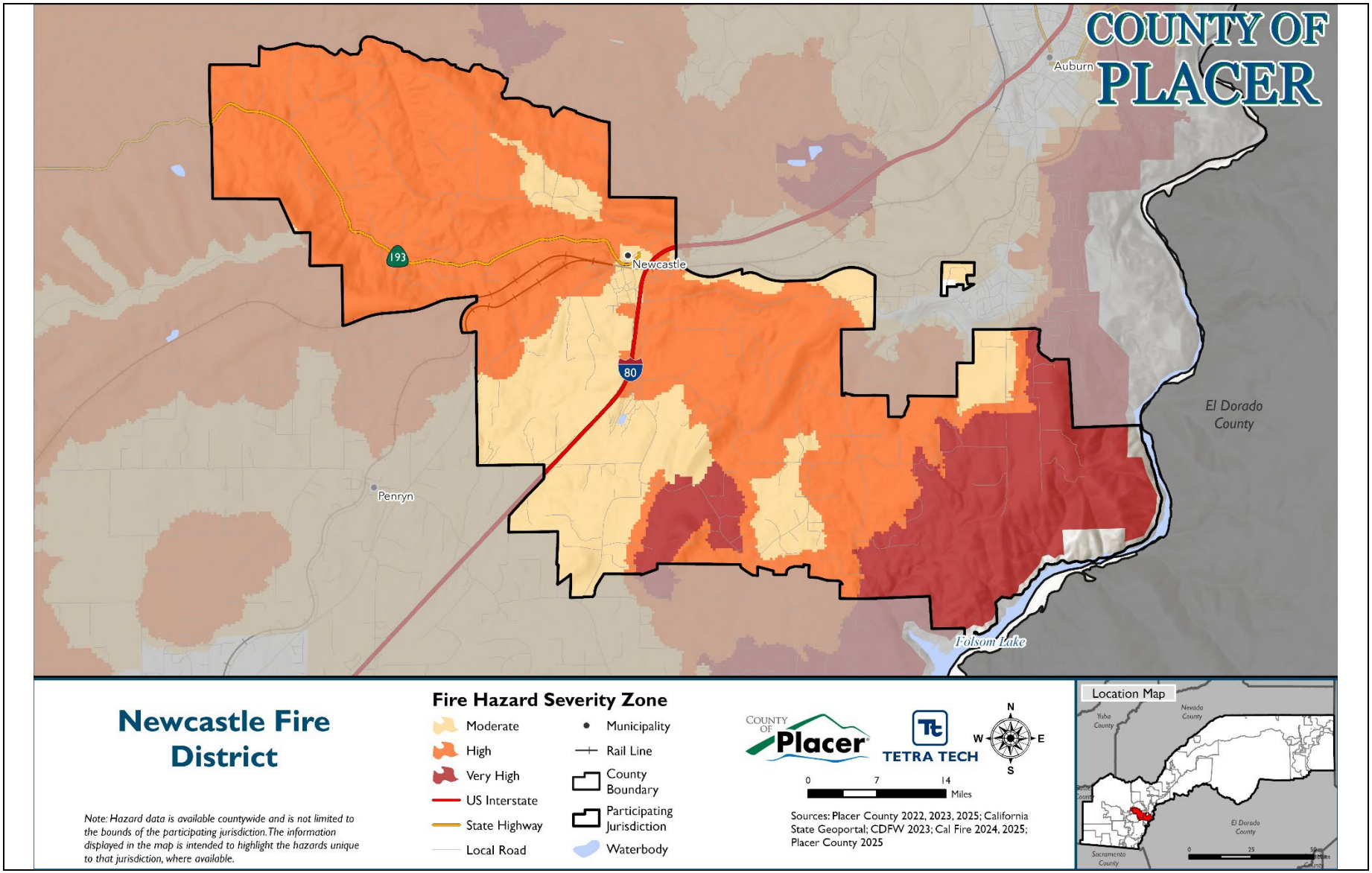


Figure 18-8. Wildfire Hazard Area



18.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 18-10 provides details on loss and damage in Newcastle FPD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 18-10. Hazard Event History in Newcastle FPD, 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.	Newcastle Fire District sent a Type 3 Fire Engine staffed with 3 people to assist on fire – Cal OES- Strike Team - Overtime
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.	Localized flooding and power outages. Increase in call volume

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.	OES- Preposition (Mud / Debris) CA-OES-230013-XPL extra staffing O-20230582-NEW Newcastle Fire District up staffed an extra engine and staffed it with 3 people for the event. The engine and staffing were available to be used in OES Region IV. Overtime Localized flooding of streets and power outages
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.	OES- Preposition (Mud / Debris) CA-OES-230036-XPL extra staffing O-20230127-NEW Newcastle Fire District up staffed an extra engine and staffed it with 3 people for the event. The engine and staffing were available to be used in OES Region IV. Overtime Localized flooding of streets and power outages
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.	Local street flooding and power outages – High Winds Increase in call volume

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.	Local street flooding, High winds and street flooding. Power lines down. Increase in call volume

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 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.

Newcastle 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 18-11 shows Newcastle FPD ‘s final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or no risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

18.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 18-12 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for Newcastle 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 18-11. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	No Exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Drought and Water Shortage	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Earthquake	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Flood	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Freeze and Snow	No Exposure
Heavy Rains and Storms	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
High Winds and Tornadoes	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Wildfire	High

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction. "Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure" indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

Table 18-12. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
Reduce potential destruction from wildfire. Educate homeowners and vulnerable population's on steps they can take to protect their property, create a resilient landscape to protect them from wildfire	Wildfire
Inadequate access for emergency responders. Through inspection and education, residents and vulnerable populations can mitigate access issues to ensure access for evacuation and response for emergency resources	Wildfire
Keep informed of potential weather and related events at all time. Be prepared to collaborate with other agencies and activate response plans, have everyone know their roles in a potential emergency. Assist those in the community which are vulnerable populations, such as the elderly and disabled.	Wildfire
Identify areas within the fire district where mitigation measures may be implemented to reduce the destruction of wildlife, and also protect vulnerable populations.	Wildfire
Collaboration with other agencies and organizations to develop response plans, public information including vulnerable populations, sources of information, and information sharing. Create an environment where all organizations are working together.	Wildfire
Adopt specific amendments to the CA Fire Code that can assist in mitigating natural disasters within the fire district to reduce damage to infrastructure and people, including those which are vulnerable populations.	Wildfire
Difficulty in locating structures when no address signage is in place. Using a standard addressing system may assist all emergency responders and aid in response and evacuation of vulnerable populations.	Wildfire

Issue	Related Hazard
Create the highest level of medical services in the field for any type of emergency. This additional level of service will not only enhance day-to-day medical emergencies but becomes crucial in large scale disasters to assist vulnerable populations.	Wildfire

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 18-13 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern on Newcastle FPD. Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

Table 18-13. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Wildfire	The Newcastle Fire Protection District is almost entirely located within the Very High, High, or Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zones, which places the District at significant risk from wildfire. Wildfire is therefore a significant hazard to the District's facilities, emergency equipment, personnel, service area, and residents. The District's primary wildfire-related assets include Fire Station 41, the fire apparatus and emergency equipment housed at that facility, the District's emergency communications equipment, and the roads and access routes used to deploy personnel and apparatus throughout the District's response area. Fire Station 41 may be affected by direct flame exposure, radiant heat, embers, smoke, utility interruption, loss of water service, or restricted access during a wildfire. Wildfire could also damage or contaminate engines, other fire apparatus, protective equipment, radios, medical supplies, generators, fuel systems, and other equipment stored at or operated from the station. Even if the station is not directly damaged, smoke, evacuation orders, downed trees, utility lines, fire debris, traffic congestion, or active fire conditions could prevent personnel from accessing the station or deploying apparatus. Wildfire could also affect the roads and transportation routes used by the District to respond to fires, medical emergencies, rescues, and other incidents. Fire, smoke, fallen trees, utility poles, debris, emergency closures, and evacuation traffic could delay response, restrict mutual-aid access, or isolate portions of the District's service area. Damage or interruption to electric power, telecommunications, cellular service, internet service, water systems, or public-safety communications could further impair dispatch, radio communications, public warning, station operations, and coordination with neighboring agencies. The District's wildfire vulnerability also includes the residents, businesses, critical facilities, and visitors to which it provides emergency services. Populations that may require additional assistance include older adults, people with disabilities or other access and functional needs, medically dependent residents, people without reliable transportation, children, and residents or visitors in areas with limited evacuation access or limited communications coverage. A major wildfire could require the District to conduct simultaneous structure protection, evacuation support, rescue, emergency medical response, traffic control, and fire suppression while roads, utilities, communications, and mutual-aid resources are impaired.

18.7.5 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

No significant population, development, or other changes have been identified that would affect Newcastle FPD's overall vulnerability since the previous plan was approved.

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

Since the 2021 MJHMP, the District's priorities have shifted toward a more comprehensive approach to community safety and emergency preparedness. Current efforts emphasize proactive wildfire risk reduction, improved emergency access, and enhanced situational awareness during severe weather events. Strengthening partnerships with local organizations and aligning with state safety standards are key components of this strategy. Additionally, the District is focused on improving property identification for faster response times and expanding advanced medical capabilities to better serve residents during emergencies. These priorities reflect a commitment to resilience, collaboration, and the protection of life and property.

18.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 18-14 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 18-14. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
1	Through inspection, identify those areas needing fuel reduction along private roadways and driveways. Optimal clearance is 10 feet from each shoulder and 15 vertical clearance. Inform property owners of the importance and their responsibility to create and maintain these accesses for emergency response and civilian evacuation. Implement the formal process of "Notice to Abate" as needed.	Private roadway and driveway vegetation clearances.	Not Complete	Yes	
2	Apply Placer County standard for addressing for all new construction throughout the fire district. Identify structures needing appropriate addressing and inform and educate property owners of a standard and consistent addressing means.	Address signage for residential and commercial structures.	Not Complete	Yes	
3	Provide daily paramedic staffing on the engine company at all times; 24/7. Procure, maintain, and manage personnel certification and equipment related to ALS.	Provide Advanced Life Support (ALS) services utilizing paramedics on the engine company.	Not Complete	Yes	Awaiting LAFCO approval for reorganization with Placer Hills FPD

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
4	Through an inspection process, educate, inform, and make recommendation for property owners on what actions to take to reduce the risk of destruction from wildfire. Identify vegetation to remove, reduce, and maintain to achieve defensible space. Identify potential areas of home hardening to better prepare for wildfire. Conduct inspections on private properties to identify specific needs of that property to achieve defensible space.	Defensible space inspection and implementation throughout the District.	Not Complete	Yes	
5	Provide a new fire facility capable of supporting emergency response personnel with 24/7 operations, housing emergency response vehicles and equipment, and provide public access for conducting routine business associated with the fire district.	Relocate and construct a new fire station for the Newcastle FPD.	Complete	No	New fire station completed in November of 2022
6	The Newcastle FPD participates in the GAAFSC. Continued participation and collaboration will occur on an on-going basis. Attending monthly meetings and participate in GAAFSC events.	Participate and collaborate with the Greater Auburn Area Fire Safe Council (GAAFSC) and contribute to the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	Not Complete	Yes	
7	Obtain the most up-to-date information regarding adverse weather, predicted weather events, and related weather that may impact District response to emergencies.	Heavy Rains, Localized Flooding, Flood, Freeze, and Snow Mitigation	Not Complete	Yes	

Note: The District stated all projects are ongoing and incorporated into district programs, except new fire station.

18.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- A new fire station was completed in 2023, that includes generator power and fueling services.
- Several communities have achieved FIREWISE status with collaboration from the Greater Auburn Area Fire Safe Council and the NFPD
- The NFPD and PHFPD FF Associations provide address signage at a small cost to citizens of both Districts. In 2022 a grant was obtained for a period of two years to provide address signage at no cost to citizens.

18.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

Newcastle FPD did not include a mitigation actions for avalanche, dam and levee failure, drought and water shortage, and freeze and snow. The District is located entirely outside of the avalanche hazard

area. While a dam failure could erode the banks of the waterways that border the District, there is no risk to District facilities or infrastructure from this hazard. Similarly, while drought and water shortage contribute to increased fire risk in the District, responsibility for drought mitigation falls to the county and municipal governments. Freezing temperatures may occur for a few hours on winter nights but not long enough to require protection of District facilities and infrastructure. Earthquake was omitted from the mitigation strategy because the District has not identified significant earthquake-specific exposure or vulnerability to Fire Station 41, emergency assets, critical access routes, or service delivery beyond the regional risk addressed in Volume 1. Flood was omitted because Fire Station 41 and the District's identified emergency-response assets are not located in areas subject to significant flood exposure, and the District has not documented flood-related damage, isolation, or operational disruption that would warrant District-specific mitigation actions. Heavy rain was omitted because the District has not identified significant stormwater, drainage, erosion, access, facility, or operational impacts that are distinct from the broader regional risks addressed in Volume 1. High wind was omitted because the District has not identified substantial wind-related vulnerability to Fire Station 41, District apparatus, emergency communications, utilities, or response routes that would require separate mitigation actions in the District annex. Landslide, mudslide, and debris-flow hazards were omitted because the District has not identified significant District-specific exposure of Fire Station 41, emergency equipment, critical access routes, or served populations to these hazards, and no documented impacts indicate a need for separate mitigation actions.

18.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that Newcastle FPD would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 18-15 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 18-15. 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	-	-	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 18-16 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 18-16. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

New Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
NFPD-01	Defensible Space Inspections	4	1-5 Years	High	Low	9	High
NFPD-02	Access for Emergency Response	3	1-5 years	High	Low	8.75	High
NFPD-03	Monitor Weather Events	1	1-5 Years	High	Low	8.25	High
NFPD-04	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	1	1-5 Years	High	Low	8.25	High
NFPD-05	Fire Safe Council Collaboration	5	1-5 Years	Low	Low	7.25	Medium
NFPD-06	CA Fire Code Adoption	1	1-5 Years	Medium	Low	7.25	Medium
NFPD-07	Address Signage	3	1-5 years	Low	Low	6.75	Medium
NFPD-08	Provide Advanced Life Support	1	1-5 Years	High	High	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).

18.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 18-17 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 18-17. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
NFPD-01	Defensible Space Inspections	Through an inspection process, educate, inform, and make recommendation for property owners on what actions to take to reduce the risk of destruction from wildfire. Identify vegetation to remove, reduce, and maintain to achieve defensible space. Identify potential areas of home hardening to better prepare for wildfire. Conduct inspections on private properties to identify specific needs of that property to achieve defensible space.	Wildfire	Newcastle FPD Fire Prevention	Newcastle FPD Administration	Staff time through general fund
NFPD-02	Access for Emergency Response	Through inspection, identify those areas needing fuel reduction along private roadways and driveways. Optimal clearance is 10 feet from each shoulder and 15 vertical clearance. Inform property owners of the importance and their responsibility to create and maintain these accesses for emergency response and civilian evacuation. Implement the formal process of “Notice to Abate” as needed.	Wildfire	Newcastle FPD Fire Prevention	Newcastle FPD Administration	Staff time through general fund
NFPD-03	Monitor Weather Events	Obtain the most up-to-date information regarding adverse weather, predicted weather events, and related weather that may impact District response to emergencies.	Wildfire	Newcastle FPD Operations	Newcastle FPD Administration	Staff time through general fund
NFPD-04	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	Newcastle FPD Fire Prevention	Newcastle FPD Administration	Staff time through general fund
NFPD-05	Fire Safe Council Collaboration	The Newcastle FPD participates in the Greater Auburn Area Fire Safe Council (GAAFSC). Continued participation and collaboration will occur on an on-going basis. Attending monthly meetings and participate in GAAFSC events.	Wildfire	Newcastle FPD Fire Prevention	Newcastle FPD Administration	Staff time through general fund

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
NFPD-06	CA Fire Code Adoption	Continue on the three year cycle of adopting the CA Fire Code with amendments to address natural hazards specific to the fire district.	Wildfire	Newcastle FPD Fire Prevention	Newcastle FPD Administration	Staff time through general fund
NFPD-07	Address Signage	Apply Placer County standard for addressing for all buildings throughout the fire district. Identify structures needing appropriate addressing and inform and educate property owners of a standard and consistent addressing means.	Wildfire	Newcastle FPD Fire Prevention	Newcastle FPD Administration	Staff time through general fund
NFPD-08	Provide Advanced Life Support (ALS)	Provide daily paramedic staffing on the engine company at all times; 24/7. Procure, maintain, and manage personnel certification and equipment related to Advanced Life Support (ALS).	Wildfire	Newcastle FPD Operations	Newcastle FPD Administration	Staff time through general fund

19. North Tahoe 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 North Tahoe Fire Protection District (North Tahoe 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 North Tahoe FPD, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses North Tahoe 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 North Tahoe FPD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

19.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

North Tahoe 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: Michael Haran, Community Specialist
  Address: 222 Fairway Dr, Tahoe City, CA 96145
  Phone Number: 530-583-6911
  Email: haran@ntfire.net
- Alternate Point of Contact: Brent Armstrong, Division Chief and Fire Marshal
  Address: 222 Fairway Dr, Tahoe City, CA 96145
  Phone Number: 530-583-6911
  Email: armstrong@ntfire.net

The Prevention and Forest Fuels Department represented the District 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 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 19-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 19-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Steve Leighton	North Tahoe FPD	Fire Chief	Drafting or Reviewing Parts of the Plan
Brent Armstrong	North Tahoe FPD – Prevention	Division Chief/Fire Marshal	Drafting or Reviewing Parts of the Plan
April Shackelford	North Tahoe FPD – Prevention/Forest Fuels	Forest Fuels Manager	Drafting or Reviewing Parts of the Plan
Michael Haran	North Tahoe FPD – Prevention/Forest Fuels	Community Specialist	Worksheet Input, Hazard History Information, Mitigation Action Updates, Drafting or Reviewing Parts of the Plan

19.2 Community Profile

The North Tahoe FPD was established in 1993 through the consolidation of the Tahoe City FPD (Tahoe City, CA) and the North Tahoe FPD (Kings Beach, CA). In 2025, NTFPD expanded its service area by annexing the Meeks Bay FPD, further strengthening its regional coverage.

Today, the District serves approximately 11,000 households and 1,000 businesses across 32 square miles along the north and west shores of Lake Tahoe. This area includes diverse terrain and communities, requiring a broad range of emergency response capabilities.

North Tahoe FPD operates six strategically located fire stations in Alpine Meadows, Tahoe City, Homewood, Dollar Hill, Carnelian Bay, and Kings Beach. These stations are staffed by 70 uniformed and support personnel, providing fire protection and emergency services to nearly 15,000 residents and visitors.

The District's varied demographics and geography create unique challenges, requiring personnel to be proficient in multiple disciplines, including:

- Wildland and structural firefighting
- Backcountry and technical rescue
- Swift water rescue
- Hazardous materials mitigation
- Emergency medical services

This combination of resources and expertise ensures that North Tahoe FPD can respond effectively to emergencies in rural, suburban, and urban settings, safeguarding lives, property, and the natural environment of the Lake Tahoe region (North Tahoe Fire Protection District 2025).

19.3 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 North Tahoe FPD 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.

19.3.1 Outreach Activities

North Tahoe 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 their website and on social media. In addition, they conducted outreach to community leaders involved in hazard mitigation activities, including the local Firewise community. Finally, North Tahoe FPD and Placer County Office of Emergency Services attended the Tahoe Farmers Market to promote inter-agency mitigation initiatives, including the MJHMP. Figure 19-1 through Figure 19-2 show these outreach activities.

19.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

Community input was gathered through multiple outreach efforts, including conversations at public events such as the Tahoe City Farmers Market, comments received during defensible space inspection meetings, and responses submitted through community surveys. Through these engagement opportunities, residents consistently identified wildfire as their primary concern, noting the increased risk during periods of high winds and dry conditions. Residents frequently asked about defensible space requirements, home-hardening measures, vegetation management, how inspection results may affect insurance, and what actions the District is taking to reduce wildfire risk.

This feedback was incorporated into the planning process and used to validate and refine the hazard rankings. As a result, the final rankings reflect not only technical assessments but also the community's lived experience and the issues they view as most important.

Figure 19-1. Virtual Public Outreach - Website



Figure 19-2. Booth at Tahoe City Farmers Market



19.4 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.

19.4.1 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. Stakeholders at all levels, public agencies, private organizations, and community partners, collaborate to reduce risk and enhance resilience. This cooperation includes sharing information, aligning priorities, and coordinating actions to address hazards effectively and protect people, property, and essential services.

- CAL FIRE
- North Tahoe Public Utility District
- Placer County Office of Emergency Services
- Placer County Sheriff's Office
- Tahoe City Public Utility District
- Tahoe Resource Conservation District
- Tahoe Truckee Unified School District

19.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These stakeholders have their own jurisdictions with the authority to regulate their own zoning and planning. Stakeholders at all levels, public agencies, private organizations, and community partners, collaborate to reduce risk and enhance resilience. This cooperation includes sharing information, aligning priorities, and coordinating actions to address hazards effectively and protect people, property, and essential services.

- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency & Planning Services
- Tahoe Regional Planning Agency

19.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are neighboring communities located in or around the District. TCPUD and NTPUD address similar hazard mitigation concerns, and although serving different regions, Olympic Valley Fire and North Tahoe Fire also share common priorities.

- El Dorado County Office of Emergency Services
- Lake Valley FPD
- North Lake Tahoe FPD
- North Tahoe Public Utility District
- Olympic Valley Fire

- Tahoe City Public Utility District
- Town of Truckee

19.4.4 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
- Tahoe City Downtown Association

19.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These stakeholders are nonprofit and community-based organizations that provide services in and around the District.

- CERT Team
- Sierra Community House

19.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

North Tahoe 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 Placer to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing District procedures.

As a special district, North Tahoe 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.

North Tahoe FPD has strong capabilities in defensible space enforcement, fuels management, and community outreach. However, gaps remain in post-disaster debris planning, staffing for GIS and resilience expertise, and dedicated funding for long-term mitigation. Retrofit requirements for older homes are limited, leaving a portion of the housing within the District at high risk. Stronger integration and utilization of the District's Community Risk Reduction plan would improve alignment of wildfire risk reduction priorities.

The full list of capabilities assessed is available in Appendix B. Capabilities that the jurisdiction has available are described in the following sections. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

19.5.1 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 19-2 summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the District.

Table 19-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Department Responsible
2022 California State Building Code, Title 24, Adopted Jan 1, 2023 **Placer County Code, Chapter 15** **2025 North Tahoe FPD Fire Code Ordinance**	Establishes structural, fire & life safety, seismic, snow load, and wildfire-resistant construction standards. Placer County strengthens state code with local amendments, and NTFPD enforces fire/life safety and defensible space. The local ordinance could expand and improve by requiring ember resistant retrofits, additional WUI hardening standards	California Building Standards Commission (state) Placer County Building Division (Local/County) NTFPD Prevention (Fire/Life Safety)

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	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.	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.	Placer County Building Department
Zoning/Land Use Code **California Government Code (state zoning enabling authority)** **Placer County Code Chapter 17 Zoning adopted 2021**	Governs land use and development. Zoning overlays reduce development in hazard areas. NTFPD reviews for fire access and hydrants. Could expand to require wildfire hazard overlays and defensible space breaks adjacent to all subdivisions	California State Government Placer County Planning Services NTFPD Prevention
Subdivision Code **California Subdivision Map Act** **Placer County Code Chapter 16**	Establishes subdivision layout and access standards. NTFPD reviews for emergency access, hydrants, and defensible space compliance. Could expand by requiring secondary access and wildfire adapted infrastructure in all new subdivisions.	California Department of Real Estate Placer County Planning Services NTFPD Prevention
Site Review Code **Placer County Code Chapter 17 Zoning adopted 2021**	Requires review of new developments for safety and environmental impacts. NTFPD review for emergency access, hydrants, and defensible space. Could expand to require wildfire adapted landscaping and building design.	Placer County Planning NTFPD Prevention

19.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 19-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. These mitigation and response plans have already been integrated with the 2021 MJHMP, as described in the second column below. These documents incorporate wildfire-related policies and mitigation priorities. As the plans are updated, information from the 2026 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 19-3. Plans

Nake of Plan, Date Last Update	Description	Department Responsible
Community Risk Reduction Plan adopted February 2023	NTFPD's Community Risk Reduction Plan functions as a master plan for risk reduction, aligning with the Community Wildfire Protection Plan to prioritize defensible space, fuels reduction, and fire and life safety. This plan is integrated with the 2021 MJHMP. Could expand by including other plans to create a more comprehensive Master Plan	NTFPD Chief Offices and Administration Divisions
Apparatus replacement plan Adopted 2024-2025	NTFPD has an apparatus replacement plan, which serves to plan and implement new additional apparatus to better serve the community and prepare for natural hazards. Facilities replacement and maintenance plan still under development. Could expand by aligning with the projects with wildfire risk reduction identified in the Community Risk Reduction Plan	NTFPD Chief Offices, Finance, Administration Divisions
North Tahoe Fire 2025 CWPP adopted 2024 **Lake Tahoe Basin Multi-Jurisdictional Community Wildfire Protection Plan adopted and updated 2025**	The Community Wildfire Protection Plan identifies fuel reduction zones, and evacuation needs. This plan is integrated with the 2021 MJHMP. Could expand integration between the Community Wildfire Protection Plan and Community Risk Reduction Plan.	NTFPD Chief Offices and Prevention Tahoe Fire and Fuels Team
2019 Lake Tahoe Basin Forest Action Plan	The Forest Action Plan contains three overarching strategies that support completing and maintaining all wildland-urban interface treatments, and implementing large-landscape restoration. This plan is integrated with the 2021 MJHMP. Could expand integration between the plan and Community Risk Reduction Plan.	NTFPD Chief Offices and Prevention Tahoe Fire and Fuels Team

19.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

NTFPD 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.

19.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 19-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 19-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description
Planning Board/Commission	Fire prevention staff participates when applicable in plan review, zoning updates.

Capability	Description
Zoning Board of Adjustment	Fire prevention staff participates when applicable in plan review, zoning updates.
Mitigation Planning Committee	Committee includes staff from Prevention, Administration/Finance, Community Outreach divisions.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Fire Prevention District.
Mutual aid agreements	Mutual Aid Agreements with Olympic Valley Fire, Northstar Fire, North Lake Tahoe Fire, Tahoe Douglas Fire, South lake Tahoe Fire, Lake Valley Fire, Fallen Leaf Fire, Truckee Fire, CalFire, United States Forest Service
Human Resources Manual ***e.g., Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?***	Forest Fuels Manager and Community Specialist.

19.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 19-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 19-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Chief Offices, Fire Prevention Officer II, Forest Fuels Manager
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Fire Prevention Officer II, Fire Prevention Officer I and Facilities Manager
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Fire Prevention Officer II, Forest fuels manager, Prevention
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Prevention Staff including Fire Prevention Officer II and Fire Prevention II
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Forest Fuels Manager
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	Prevention, Community Outreach
Grant Managers and/or Writer(s)	Forest Fuels Manager and Administration

19.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 19-6 summarizes financial resources available to North Tahoe FPD.

Table 19-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description
Capital improvements project funding	Apparatus Replacement Plan, NTFPD Capital Facilities and Mitigation Fee Expenditure Plan
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	North Tahoe Fire has special tax approved by voters in 2005, and a separate assessment passed by property owners in 2007

Financial Resources	Description
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Capital Facilities and Mitigation Fees for new development within the district
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	NTFPD has the authority to incur debt through general obligation bonds, although never has been utilized and would require voter approval
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Can be done by creating special district (Mello-Roos community facilities district)
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Both Federal and State grants including Southern Nevada Public Land Management act through Bureau of Land Management, California Tahoe Conservancy Grant

19.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 19-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to North Tahoe FPD.

Table 19-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description
Public information officer or communications office	Prevention / Chief Officer and Community Specialist
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Contracted Staff
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	https://www.ntfire.net/placer-county-hazardous-mitigation-plan
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Facebook, Instagram, Nextdoor
Community newsletter	Ntfire.net/news
Local news	NTFPD can provide wildfire updates through local TV, radio and print outlets
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Firewise Committees and neighborhoods address issues related to hazard mitigation. The Tahoe Fire and Fuels team partners with NTFPD to engage citizens.
Hazard awareness campaigns (Severe Weather Awareness Week, public events)	Seasonal campaigns throughout the year dependent season. Campaigns include public outreach events at farmers markets, coffee shops, among others.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	NTFPD collaborates with local school district to inform and educate. NTFPD is also collaborating on Tahoe Truckee Unified School District's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved communities	NTFPD works with several local organizations such as Tahoe Resource Conservation District, Tahoe City Downtown Association, among others.
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?	Newsletter outreach, public events and workshops, social media.

19.5.8 Community Classifications

Table 19-8 summarizes classifications for community programs available to North Tahoe FPD.

Table 19-8. Community Classifications

Program	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	3	2023
Firewise Communities classification	Yes	N/A	N/A
CAL FRE Risk Reduction Community List	Yes	N/A	2024/2026

19.5.9 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 19-9 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 19-9. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Moderate – North Tahoe FPD personnel are trained to respond to events such as ice/swift water/back country rescues.
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Drought and Water Shortage	Weak
Earthquake	Weak
Flood	Weak
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Moderate - North Tahoe FPD personnel are trained to respond to events such as ice/swift water/back country rescues.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Moderate – North Tahoe FPD personnel are trained to respond to events such as heavy rains and storms.
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Wildfire	Strong

19.6 National Flood Insurance Program

North Tahoe 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.

19.7 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 North Tahoe FPD's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

19.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 19-3 through Figure 19-7. 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 North Tahoe FPD has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 19-3. Avalanche Hazard Area

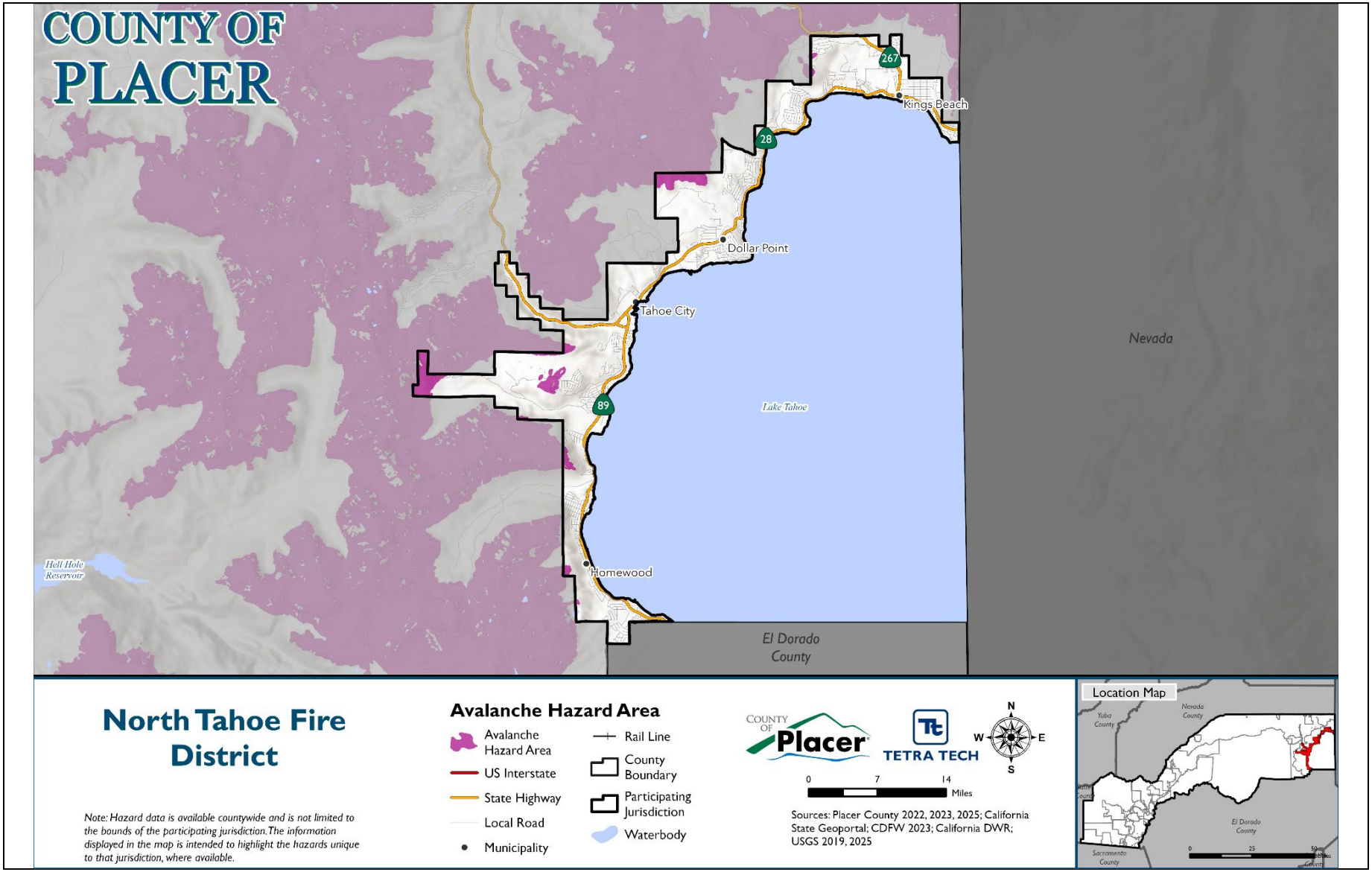


Figure 19-4. Flood Hazard Area

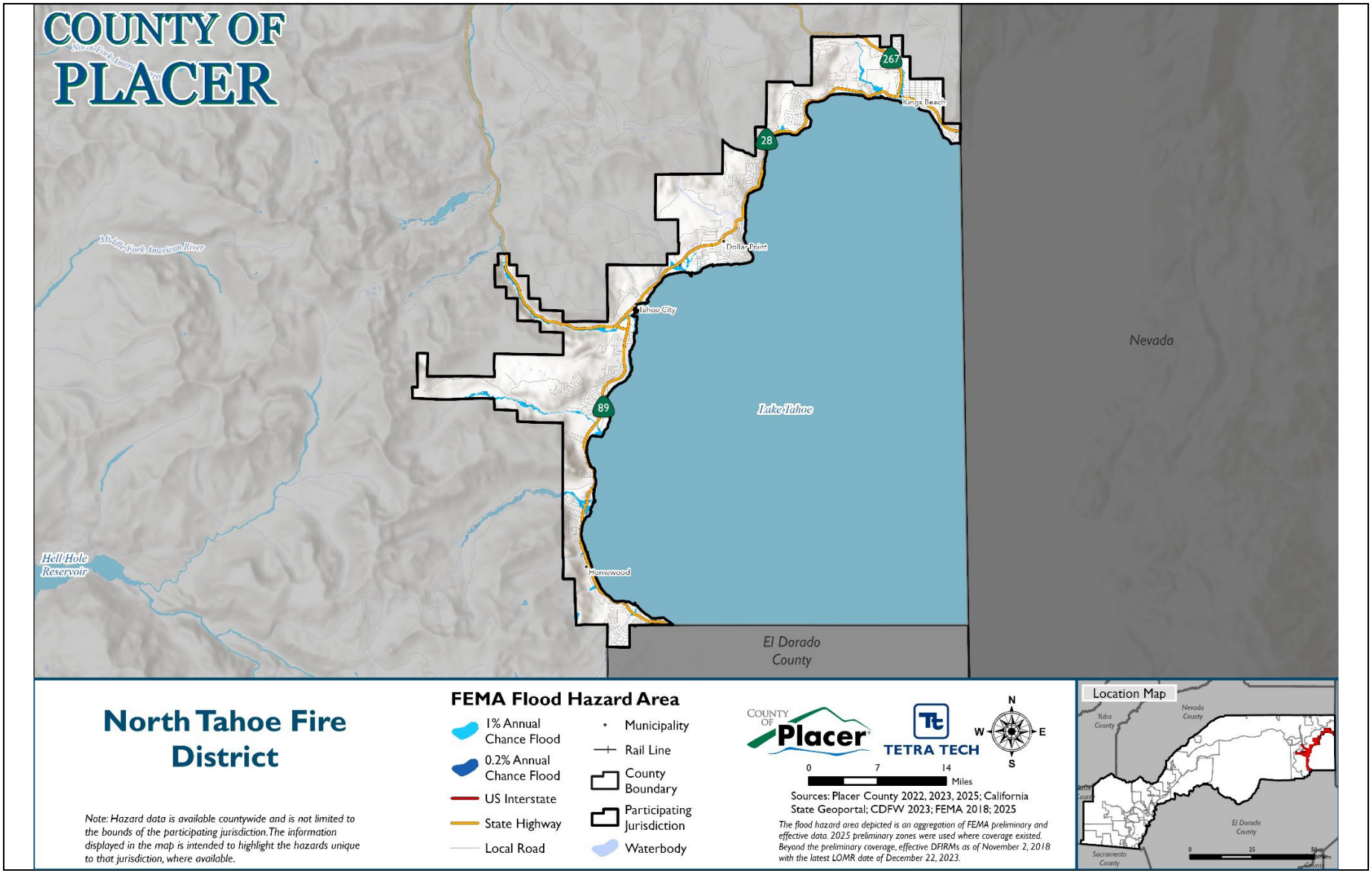


Figure 19-5. Landslide Hazard Area

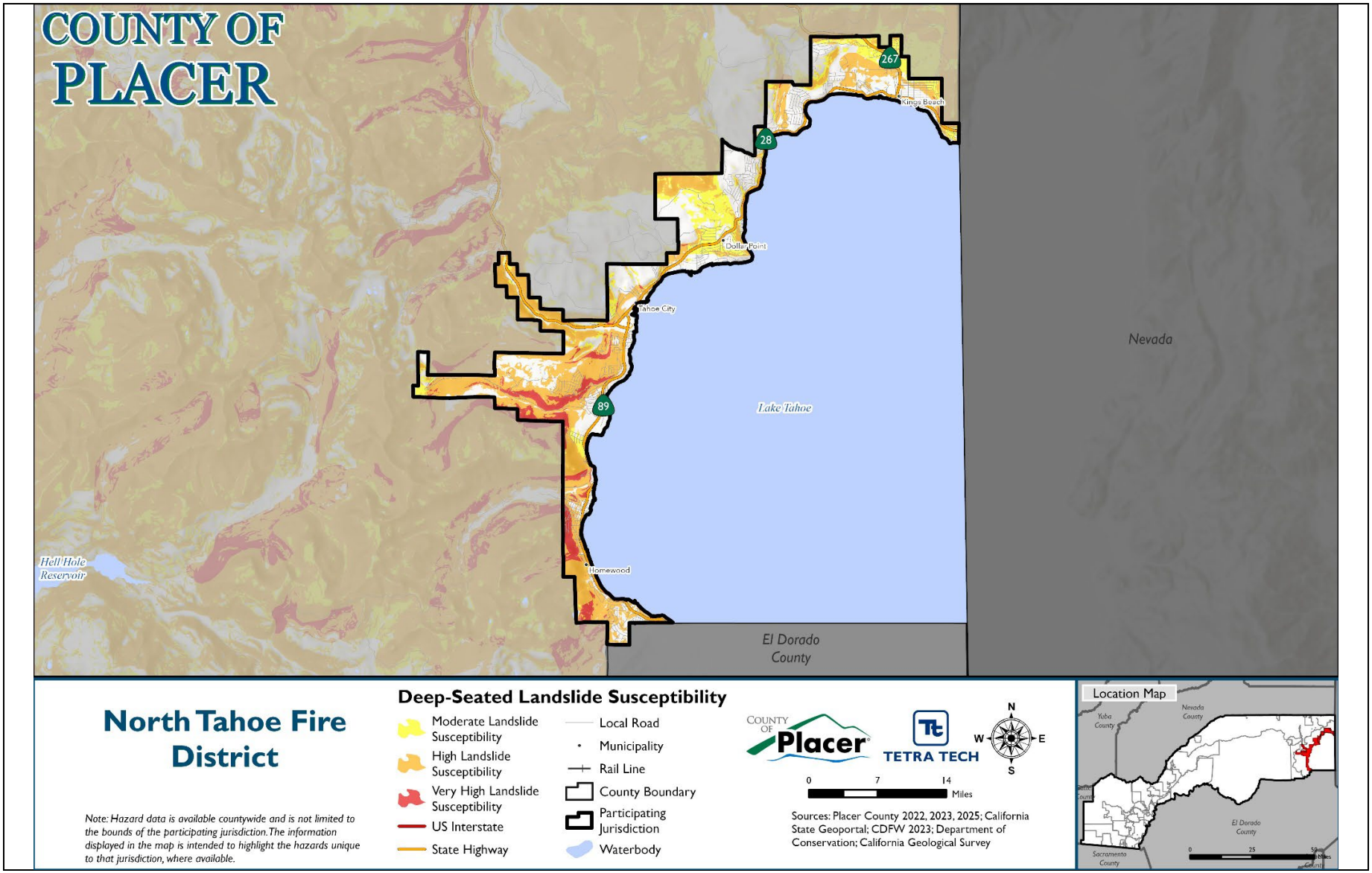


Figure 19-6. NEHRP Soil Class D Hazard Area

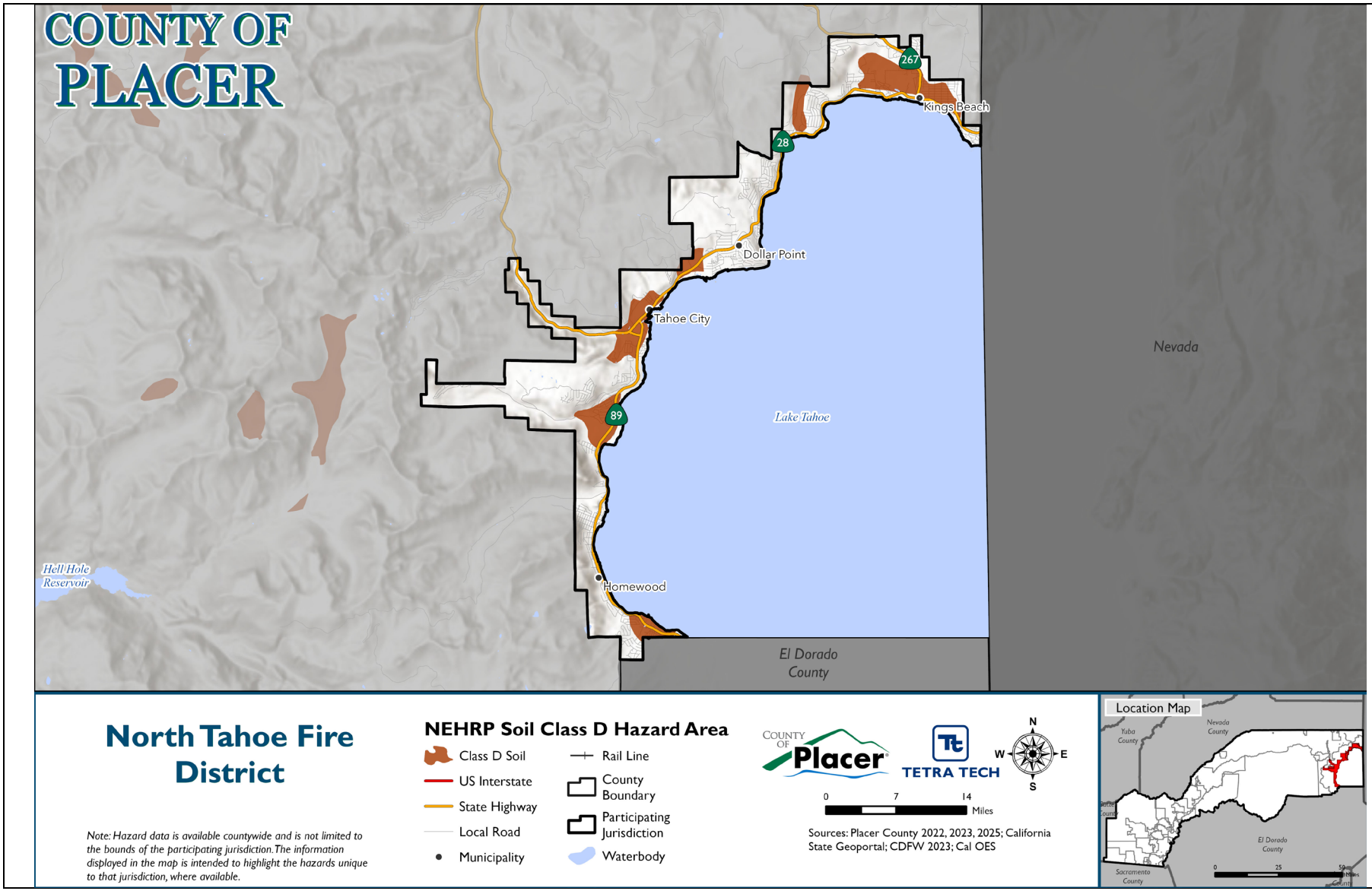
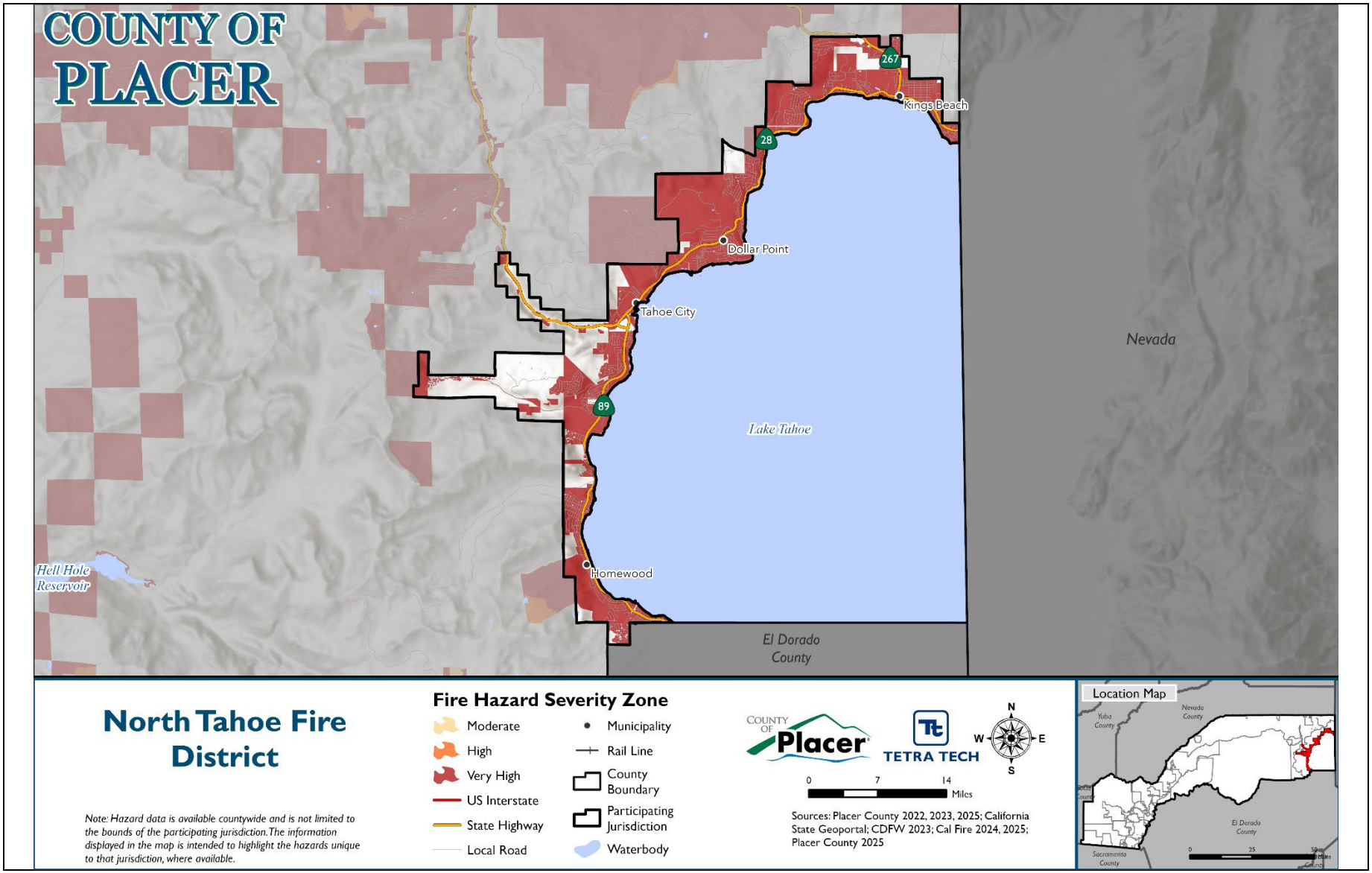


Figure 19-7. Wildfire Hazard Area



19.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of events that have impacted the overall planning area. For North Tahoe FPD, there are no known past hazard events that have caused losses or damage to the District since the last LHMP.

19.7.3 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.

North Tahoe 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 hazard ranking for freeze and snow has increased from low to medium.
- The hazard ranking for high winds and tornadoes has also risen from low to medium.
- The hazard ranking for avalanches has risen from low to medium.
- The hazard ranking for drought and water shortages has risen from low to medium.
- The hazard ranking for earthquakes has risen from low to medium
- The hazard ranking for heavy rains and storms has risen from low to high.

Table 19-10 shows North Tahoe FPD's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or no risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 19-10. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Medium
Dam and Levee Failure	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	Medium
Earthquake	Medium
Flood	Low
Freeze and Snow	Medium
Heavy Rains and Storms	High
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.

19.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 19-11 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for North Tahoe 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 19-11. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazards
The Lake Tahoe area often experiences significant seasonal population growth for recreation and public events. A natural hazard event during this time would hinder response time and evacuation efforts for the community and vulnerable populations.	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
Communications, including radio and cell service, do not work effectively. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need.	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 District currently uses outdated and inaccurate mapping information to assess and identify hazards. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need.	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 District participates in several wildfire mitigation plan and lacks funding to implement the projects. These projects could help the District better assist vulnerable populations.	Wildfire
In order to develop a comprehensive map of fire hydrants in the Lake Tahoe area, the District must collaborate with multiple other special districts. This	Wildfire

Issue	Related Hazards
could better help the District assist vulnerable populations.	
While the County recently completed an Avalanche Risk Reduction and Response Plan, training and equipment are needed to implement that plan. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Avalanche, Freeze and snow

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 19-12 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern to North Tahoe. Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

Table 19-12. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Avalanche	Winter storms in the Lake Tahoe region can produce avalanches in mountain areas, creating significant risks to life, property, and emergency response operations. Avalanche events can lead to evacuations, property damage, and temporary closures of major highways and evacuation routes, which may delay response and restrict access to affected areas. These incidents can also require large-scale rescue and emergency support operations, placing additional demands on District personnel and resources. All District facilities and equipment may be affected during avalanche response efforts, including Stations 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, and 58, ambulances, Type 1 and Type 3 engines, the Type 6 wildland fire engine, water tender, snowmobiles, rescue UTVs, air trailers, prevention vehicles, maintenance vehicles and trailers, communications and electronic technology, and personal protective equipment. These impacts could be especially significant for vulnerable populations, including older adults, individuals with mobility limitations, residents who may need evacuation assistance, and visitors or recreation users who may be unfamiliar with local conditions. Avalanche events can therefore disrupt emergency operations, damage critical assets, and reduce the District's ability to provide timely services.
Dam and Levee Failure	The dam inundation hazard area does not occur within the North Tahoe Fire Protection District; however, a dam or levee failure elsewhere in the region could still affect District operations and emergency response. District personnel may be deployed to assist neighboring jurisdictions and support vulnerable populations during a regional dam failure event, placing additional demands on staffing and resources. In addition, the District's communications networks may be used to amplify alerts and warnings, increasing public awareness of threats to life and property. While direct inundation of District facilities is not anticipated, regional dam or levee failure events could still disrupt operations, require mutual aid support, and affect the District's ability to maintain normal services.
Drought and Water Shortage	While drought is unlikely to directly damage District facilities or infrastructure, drought conditions can strain water supply and reduce water pressure, limiting the District's fire protection capabilities. These conditions can affect the District's ability to respond to emergencies and provide timely services to vulnerable populations, including older adults, individuals with mobility limitations, residents who may need evacuation assistance, and visitors unfamiliar with local conditions. Drought also dries out vegetation, increasing the amount of combustible fuel available to support wildfire spread and creating more hazardous conditions for firefighters. In the Lake Tahoe area, the combination of drought, high winds, and wildfire presents a significant and recurring threat that can increase response demands, reduce operational effectiveness, and disrupt emergency services.

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Earthquake	As noted in Figure 19-6, NEHRP Class D soil occurs within the North Tahoe Fire Protection District, and Station 51 is located within this hazard area. In addition, several fault lines run through the Lake Tahoe area, and moderate earthquakes have occurred in the past, demonstrating that seismic events remain a credible hazard. A moderate earthquake could overturn unstable objects, break windows, and damage District facilities, equipment, and interior contents. All District facilities and equipment could be affected, including Stations 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, and 58; ambulances; Type 1, Type 3, and Type 6 engines; the water tender; snowmobiles; rescue UTVs; air trailers; prevention vehicles; maintenance vehicles and trailers; communications and electronic technology; and personal protective equipment. Earthquake-related damage or access limitations could disrupt emergency response, reduce operational capacity, and affect the District's ability to provide timely services to vulnerable populations, including older adults, individuals with mobility limitations, residents needing evacuation assistance, and visitors unfamiliar with local conditions.
Flood	As noted in Figure 19-4, the 1-percent annual chance floodplain occurs within the District along waterways connected to Lake Tahoe. Although District facilities and infrastructure are not located within the flood hazard area, flooding can still create hazardous driving conditions, power outages, and localized property damage. In more severe events, District personnel may be called upon to conduct water rescues or assist with other flood response activities, increasing demands on staffing and resources. Flood-related impacts could also affect vulnerable populations, including older adults, individuals with mobility limitations, residents who may require evacuation assistance, and visitors unfamiliar with local conditions. Even without direct damage to District facilities, flooding could disrupt operations, delay response, and reduce the District's ability to provide timely services.
Freeze and Snow	Severe freeze and snow events can disrupt transportation routes, delay emergency response, and damage critical infrastructure such as water systems and communications equipment. Prolonged winter weather conditions may isolate portions of the District and restrict access to emergency services, requiring coordinated efforts with regional partners to maintain access and share resources. All District facilities and equipment could be affected or damaged by freeze and snow, including Stations 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, and 58; ambulances; Type 1, Type 3, and Type 6 engines; the water tender; snowmobiles; rescue UTVs; air trailers; prevention vehicles; maintenance vehicles and trailers; communications and electronic technology; and personal protective equipment. These impacts could reduce the District's ability to provide timely services to vulnerable populations, including older adults, individuals with mobility limitations, residents who may need emergency assistance, and visitors unfamiliar with local winter conditions.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Heavy rain can overwhelm drainage systems, leading to urban and local flooding that makes roads impassable. Heavy rain can also create hazardous driving conditions and reduce visibility, increasing the likelihood of motor vehicle accidents and emergency response calls. In addition, storms may down power lines and disrupt power to District facilities. All District facilities and equipment could be affected or damaged by heavy rains and storms, including Stations 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, and 58; ambulances; Type 1, Type 3, and Type 6 engines; the water tender; snowmobiles; rescue UTVs; air trailers; prevention vehicles; maintenance vehicles and trailers; communications and electronic technology; and personal protective equipment. These impacts could disrupt operations, delay response, and reduce the District's ability to provide timely services to vulnerable populations, including older adults, individuals with mobility limitations, residents who may need emergency assistance, and visitors unfamiliar with local conditions.

Hazard	Potential Impacts
High Winds and Tornadoes	High winds and tornadoes can damage facilities, down power lines, and impair communications systems, creating challenges for emergency coordination. These events may also block roads with fallen trees, branches, and other debris, delaying access and requiring additional resources to clear routes and restore essential services. All District facilities and equipment could be affected or damaged by high winds, including Stations 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, and 58; ambulances; Type 1, Type 3, and Type 6 engines; the water tender; snowmobiles; rescue UTVs; air trailers; prevention vehicles; maintenance vehicles and trailers; communications and electronic technology; and personal protective equipment. These impacts could disrupt operations, increase response demands, and reduce the District's ability to provide timely services to vulnerable populations, including older adults, individuals with mobility limitations, residents who may need emergency assistance, and visitors unfamiliar with local conditions.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Fire Station 54 is located within a moderate landslide hazard area, increasing the District's exposure to slope failure hazards. Landslides, mudslides, and debris flows can block access roads, damage facilities, disrupt utilities, and limit emergency response capabilities. These events may also isolate portions of the District and require significant coordination with regional partners to restore access and maintain public safety. All District facilities and equipment could be affected or damaged by landslides, mudslides, and debris flow, including Stations 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, and 58; ambulances; Type 1, Type 3, and Type 6 engines; the water tender; snowmobiles; rescue UTVs; air trailers; prevention vehicles; maintenance vehicles and trailers; communications and electronic technology; and personal protective equipment. The most vulnerable facilities and equipment include Station 52, which is situated along the Griff Creek flood area and within a Class D soil area; Station 51, which is located in a Class D soil area and a high landslide susceptibility area; and Station 53, which is located in a high landslide susceptibility area. These impacts could disrupt operations and reduce the District's ability to provide timely services to vulnerable populations, including older adults, individuals with mobility limitations, residents who may require emergency assistance, and visitors unfamiliar with local conditions.
Wildfire	Most of the North Tahoe Fire Protection District is located within the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, including Stations 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55, which places the District at significant risk from wildfire. Wildfire could damage District facilities, equipment, and personnel, while also affecting communications infrastructure, evacuation routes, and access to emergency response areas. The District's facilities and equipment could all be impacted or damaged by wildfire, including Stations 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, and 58; ambulances; Type 1, Type 3, and Type 6 engines; the water tender; snowmobiles; rescue UTVs; air trailers; prevention vehicles; maintenance vehicles and trailers; communications and electronic technology; and personal protective equipment. These impacts could disrupt operations, delay response, and reduce the District's ability to provide timely services to vulnerable populations, including older adults, individuals with mobility limitations, residents who may need evacuation assistance, and visitors unfamiliar with local conditions.

19.7.5 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

No significant population, development, or other changes have been identified that would affect North Tahoe FPD's overall vulnerability since the previous plan was approved.

19.8 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.

19.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

Since the 2021 MJHMP, the District's priorities have evolved to focus on enhancing communication, improving situational awareness, and strengthening community resilience. Recent efforts emphasize the integration of advanced technology for emergency notifications and mapping, fostering interagency collaboration, and addressing critical infrastructure needs to support fire suppression and risk reduction. Additionally, the District has placed greater importance on proactive planning and mitigation strategies to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards, ensuring a more comprehensive and coordinated approach to emergency preparedness and response.

19.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 19-13 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 19-13. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action No.	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
1	NTFPD to work directly with Placer County and other partner agencies to assist in the development of an Avalanche Risk Reduction and Response Plan and conduct Pre-Incident Training (sand table or mock avalanche) to ensure all responding agencies can efficiently and cohesively respond to avalanche events. NTFPD to conduct a review and update to their Avalanche Response Policy and a study to determine what apparatus and equipment purchases are needed to be well-equipped for response to this hazard.	Avalanche: Risk Reduction, Response Plan, and Pre-Incident Training	Complete	Yes	It is now an active response plan.
2	NTFPD will plan and implement communications related upgrades, developments, replacements, maintenance, and enhancement of current systems in order to meet cross-jurisdictional interoperability needs.	Communications : Upgrades, Development, Maintenance, and Enhancement of Interoperability Radio Systems	Not Complete	Yes	

Action No.	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
3	Implement the Lake Tahoe Multi-Jurisdictional Fuel Reduction & Wildfire Prevention Strategy, Lake Tahoe Basin Community Wildfire Protection Plan, and the Lake Tahoe Basin Forest Action Plan within communities that NTFPD serves. Projects include but not limited to: ➢ Collaborate and plan projects and initiatives with all interested partners ➢ Prioritize Hazardous Fuel Reduction ➢ Restore & Maintain Fire-Resilient Landscapes ➢ Provide Effective & Efficient Wildfire Response ➢ Treat Structural Ignitability ➢ Defensible space inspections, education, assistance and enforcement ➢ Home Hardening and retrofit education and assistance ➢ Residential Chipping program, Greenwaste & Biomass utilization and disposal ➢ Tree Marking and Tree Removal Permits ➢ Create Fire Adapted Communities ➢ Coordinate Firewise USA recognition ➢ Encourage and provide effective and appropriate Forest Management and Fuels Reduction to act and adapt to a changing climate ➢ Implement the Tahoe PTEIR Program ➢ Provide robust public outreach and education ➢ Provide Community Assistance and Incentivization	Community Wildfire Prevention Plan Implementation: Forest Management, Fuels Reduction, Defensible Space, Home Hardening, Curbside Chipping, Greenwaste Disposal, Tree Marking, Fire Adapted and Firewise Communities, Outreach & Education	Not Complete	Yes	
4	Identify personnel to receive in-depth ArcGIS training and purchase all necessary GIS licensing and equipment to support the District's GIS capabilities and needs. Retain an annual GIS budget to train current staff or consider contracting out in-depth GIS data analysis, map creation and geographic data entry needs.	GIS Technology, Equipment, Database and Mapping Improvements	Not Complete	Yes	

Action No.	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
5	North Tahoe Fire has identified essential supplies, functions and services needed to sustain its mission and operations during a pandemic. In order to perform our mission, the District must have an adequate supply of PPE and disinfecting methodologies to protect staff, facilities and equipment in order to safely serve our community. The project reflects lessons learned from the response so far, and serves as a basis for continued preparedness and progress through and beyond the current pandemic. A Pandemic Preparedness Response Plan includes an available cache of: ➢ Gloves ➢ Masks, Face Coverings, and N95s ➢ Face shields ➢ Booties ➢ Goggles ➢ Gowns ➢ PAPRs ➢ Disinfecting sprays/treatments ➢ Sterilizing equipment for ambulances, engines, equipment and facilities ➢ Material for vertical separations ➢ Virus Testing ➢ Vaccines	Pandemic Preparedness and Response Plan	Complete	No	Pandemic is no longer a significant issue, and is now being managed by public health.

6	North Tahoe FPD, in partnership with the Tahoe Transportation District, will work with regional partners to build an interoperability situational awareness platform and associated public warning system that can support and integrate with regional dispatch systems, Nevada Dept. of Transportation (NDOT), Caltrans ITS systems, and the AlertTahoe System (http://www.alertwildfire.org/tahoe/). NDOT, Highway Patrol, and the Regional Transportation Commission (RTC) of Southern Nevada are implementing a "Software as a Service" platform that was integrated with the RTC's ITS system, and Nevada is expanding the system statewide. Southern Nevada's initial findings have shown an improvement of 10 to 15 minutes in incident response time in just a few months' time. They are integrating fire incidents into the system and are expecting similar improved performance in fire response times. The system uses real-time data to provide automated incident identification through a multitude of sources, such as inductive loop traffic detectors, microwave vehicle detectors, on-board devices (OBD II), navigation apps, telematics, weather data, special events (Ticketmaster), dynamic warning signs, construction and road closure information, road camera feeds, traffic crashes and incidents (through crowd sourcing, such as Waze and the 911 systems), and public transit information. The demonstration system is now moving towards more predictive insights and early warnings for proactive crash prevention and dynamic traffic flow optimization. The Utility and Infrastructure project, Tahoe Evacuation Notification System (TENS), will provide a cross-jurisdictional system that emergency managers will use to improve performance, while providing predictive insights and more connectivity between first responders, traffic and transit operations, and the public. The system will integrate publicly available datasets to provide a better understanding of visitors in the Lake Tahoe Basin, including travel movements and duration of stay, emergency roadway issues including closures or hazards caused by landslides, fires, toxic spills, avalanches, tree falls, downed power lines and power outages. These criteria will be considered for real-time detection and notification systems and reduction in secondary incidents. As wildland fire is the biggest risk in the Tahoe Basin, further benefits will include early notification of wildland fire through the Alert Tahoe Camera system that will allow fires to be pinpointed and relayed back into the end warning system. Additionally, the application will provide location information to direct the public to defibrillators placed throughout public areas within the Basin. Smart streetlights will be utilized for housing a variety of warning systems and to provide input to public agencies for overall situational awareness that can influence disaster management and evacuations. Public notifications and overall public agency situational awareness input would include audio speakers, siren warning systems, dynamic message boards, outdoor acoustic sensors, weather sensors, camera systems, and lights to influence directional traffic flows in the event of evacuations. Although the intent of these devices is not to provide communications, they are built to communicate these disaster warnings and notifications back to the public, including a multi-lingual fashion if required by the demographic aspect of the communities.	Tahoe Emergency Notifications System (TENS)	Not Complete	Yes	

Action No.	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
7	North Tahoe and Meeks Bay FPDs (NTFPD) will facilitate development of a collaborative "Water for Fire Suppression" partnership to inspect, test, paint, document data in GIS layer, and provide notifications in order to mitigate varying concerns and inadequacies with water delivery and storage on the California side of the Lake Tahoe Basin within District boundaries. This collaborative will allow NTFPD to interface with 16 water purveyors across 1055 fire hydrants in order to best serve 17,0000 structures during fire season and winter weather alike.	Water for Fire Suppression Collaborative	Not Complete	Yes	

19.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- North Tahoe FPD has expanded and improved the educational and required defensible space inspection programs. These programs serve to address and improve wildfire resilience within the community's neighborhoods.
- North Tahoe FPD's Forest Fuels program continues to plan and implement Fuels Reduction Projects within the WUI to strengthen wildfire resilience and help future wildfire be more manageable and less intense.
- In 2012, North Tahoe FPD completed a new station, Station 51. It is a full-time staffed station and also houses the administration and Fire Prevention Bureau. This station strengthens the District's mission to provide the highest possible level of fire and life safety, rescue and emergency medical service, and fire prevention and public education to the citizens and visitors of the communities the District serves.

19.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

The District included all identified hazards in its mitigation strategy; none were omitted.

19.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that North Tahoe FPD would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 19-14 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 19-14. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	X	X	-	X
Dam and Levee Failure	X	X	-	X
Drought and Water Shortage	X	X	-	X
Earthquake	X	X	-	X
Flood	X	X	-	X
Freeze and Snow	X	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
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 19-15 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 19-15. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
NTFPD-01	Tahoe Emergency Notifications System (TENS)	15	1-5 Years	High	Medium	10.75	High
NTFPD-02	Interoperable Communications Systems	15	1-5 Years	High	High	9.75	High
NTFPD-03	GIS Mapping Improvements	15	1-5 Years	Low	Medium	8.75	High
NTFPD-04	Community Wildfire Prevention Plan Implementation	1	1-5 Years	High	High	6.25	Medium
NTFPD-05	Water for Fire Suppression Collaborative	1	1-10 Years	High	High	5.25	Low
NTFPD-06	Avalanche Risk Reduction	2	1-10 Years	Low	Medium	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).

19.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 19-16 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. North Tahoe FPD Prevention Division will lead implementation of all projects listed in Table 19-16. 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 19-16. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
NTFPD-01	Tahoe Emergency Notifications System (TENS)	North Tahoe FPD will work with the Tahoe Transportation District and other regional partners to support the implementation of an interoperable situational awareness and public warning system for the Lake Tahoe Basin. The platform will integrate transportation, weather, sensor, and crowdsourced incident data with regional dispatch, Caltrans, Neveda Department of Transportation, and AlertTahoe systems to improve detection, coordination, and evacuation decision-making. Similar systems in Southern Nevada have already reduced incident response times by 10-15 minutes, with comparable benefits expected for fire and emergency response. NTFPD will contribute fire, wildfire detection, and evacuation expertise to ensure the system enhances life safety and emergency.	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	Tahoe Transportation District, Caltrans, Nevada Department of Transportation System, Placer County, El Dorado County, Placer County Sheriff's Department, El Dorado Sheriff's Department, California Highway Patrol	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants, Capital Improvement Fund, Staff Time
NTFPD-02	Interoperable Communications Systems	The District will plan and implement communications related projects to increase the capacity and level of protection provided by the communications system including, but not limited to, developments, replacements, maintenance, and enhancement of current systems in order to meet cross-jurisdictional interoperability needs.	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	FEMA, Placer County, CalOES	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants, Capital Improvement Fund, Staff Time
NTFPD-03	GIS Mapping Improvements	Identify personnel to receive in-depth ArcGIS training and purchase all necessary GIS licensing and equipment to support the District's GIS capabilities and needs. Retain an annual GIS budget to train current staff or consider contracting out in-depth GIS data analysis, map creation and geographic data entry needs.	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, El Dorado County, Tahoe Resource Conservation District, CalFire	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants, Capital Improvement Fund, Staff Time

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
NTFPD-04	Community Wildfire Prevention Plan Implementation	Implement the Lake Tahoe Multi-Jurisdictional Fuel Reduction & Wildfire Prevention Strategy, Lake Tahoe Basin Community Wildfire Protection Plan, and the Lake Tahoe Basin Forest Action Plan within communities that the District serves. Projects include, but are not limited to: ➢ Collaborate and plan projects and initiatives with all interested partners ➢ Prioritize Hazardous Fuel Reduction ➢ Restore & Maintain Fire-Resilient Landscapes ➢ Provide Effective & Efficient Wildfire Response ➢ Treat Structural Ignitability ➢ Defensible space inspections, education, assistance and enforcement ➢ Home Hardening and retrofit education and assistance ➢ Residential Chipping program, Greenwaste & Biomass utilization and disposal ➢ Tree Marking and Tree Removal Permits ➢ Create Fire Adapted Communities ➢ Coordinate Firewise USA recognition ➢ Encourage and provide effective and appropriate Forest Management and Fuels Reduction to act and adapt to a changing climate ➢ Implement the Tahoe PTEIR Program ➢ Provide robust public outreach and education ➢ Provide Community Assistance and Incentivization	Wildfire	US Forest Service, California Tahoe Conservancy, California State Parks, Bureau of Land Management, Placer County, FEMA	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants, Capital Improvement Fund, Staff Time
NTFPD-05	Water for Fire Suppression Collaborative	North Tahoe and Meeks Bay FPDs will facilitate development of a collaborative “Water for Fire Suppression” partnership to inspect, test, paint, document data in GIS layer, and provide notifications in order to mitigate varying concerns and inadequacies with water delivery and storage on the California side of the Lake Tahoe Basin within District boundaries. This collaborative will allow the Districts to interface with 16 water purveyors across 1055 fire hydrants in order to best serve 17,0000 structures during fire season and winter weather alike.	Wildfire	Tahoe City Public Utility District, North Tahoe Public Utility District, Private Water Purveyors	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants, Capital Improvement Fund, Staff Time

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
NTFPD-06	Avalanche Risk Reduction	The District will work directly with Placer County and other partner agencies to assist in the development of an Avalanche Risk Reduction and Response Plan and conduct Pre-Incident Training (sand table or mock avalanche) to ensure all responding agencies can efficiently and cohesively respond to avalanche events. The District will conduct a review and update to their Avalanche Response Policy and a study to determine what apparatus and equipment purchases are needed to be well-equipped for response to this hazard.	Avalanche, Freeze and snow	FEMA, Placer County Office of Emergency Services, Caltrans	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants, Capital Improvement Fund, Staff Time

20. North Tahoe 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 North Tahoe Public Utility District (NTPUD or 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 North Tahoe Public Utility District, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses North Tahoe Public Utility 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 North Tahoe Public Utility District as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

20.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

North Tahoe Public Utility 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: Suzi Gibbons, Contract and Planning Coordinator
  Address: 875 National Avenue, Tahoe Vista, CA 96148
  Phone Number: 530-546-4212 ext. 5433
  Email: sgibbons@ntpud.org
- Alternate Point of Contact: Joe Pomroy, Engineering and Operations Manager
  Address: 875 National Avenue, Tahoe Vista, CA 96148
  Phone Number: 530-546-4212 ext. 5430
  Email: jpomroy@ntpud.org

The Planning and Engineering 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. 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 20-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 20-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Suzi Gibbons	Planning & Engineering	Contracts & Planning Coordinator	Plan coordination & District point of contact
Joe Pomroy, P.E.	Planning & Engineering	Engineering & Operations Manager	Technical input & review
Nathan Chorey, P.E.	Planning & Engineering	Engineering Manager	Technical input & review
Justin Broglio	Administration	Government & Community Affairs Manager	Stakeholder outreach & public outreach
Brad Johnson, P.E.	Administration	General Manager/CEO	Plan oversight
Board Members	Board	Board of Directors	Plan adoption

20.2 Community Profile

NTPUD was formed in 1948 under the State of California Public Utilities Code to provide sewer services to the residents of the north shore of Lake Tahoe. The District's boundaries range from the Nevada state line in Crystal Bay to Dollar Hill. The District service area includes the communities of Kings Beach, Tahoe Vista, Brockway Vista, Carnelian Bay, Cedar Flat and Agate Bay. In November of 1967, water services were added to the District's responsibility with the Recreation and Parks Department being created in 1968. The District owns, manages, and maintains Secline Beach, the Tahoe Vista Recreation Area, and the North Tahoe Regional Park in Tahoe Vista. The North Tahoe Event Center is also owned and managed by the District. The District currently serves 5,535 sewer connections and 4,016 metered water connections.

The District has elected not to disclose the specific locations, configurations, or detailed vulnerabilities of its water, wastewater, communications, and operational technology assets because such information may create security risks. Consistent with water-sector security guidance, this annex identifies affected assets by type and, where available, by total number rather than by precise location. The District-specific assessment therefore identifies the categories of infrastructure potentially affected—including water treatment, water storage, pumping, sewer collection and treatment, recreational facilities, administrative facilities, pipelines, electrical systems, and information technology/operational technology systems—while more sensitive asset locations and vulnerability details are maintained in restricted District records. This approach provides sufficient information to evaluate the District's hazard exposure and mitigation needs without publicly disclosing information that could compromise the security of essential water and wastewater infrastructure.

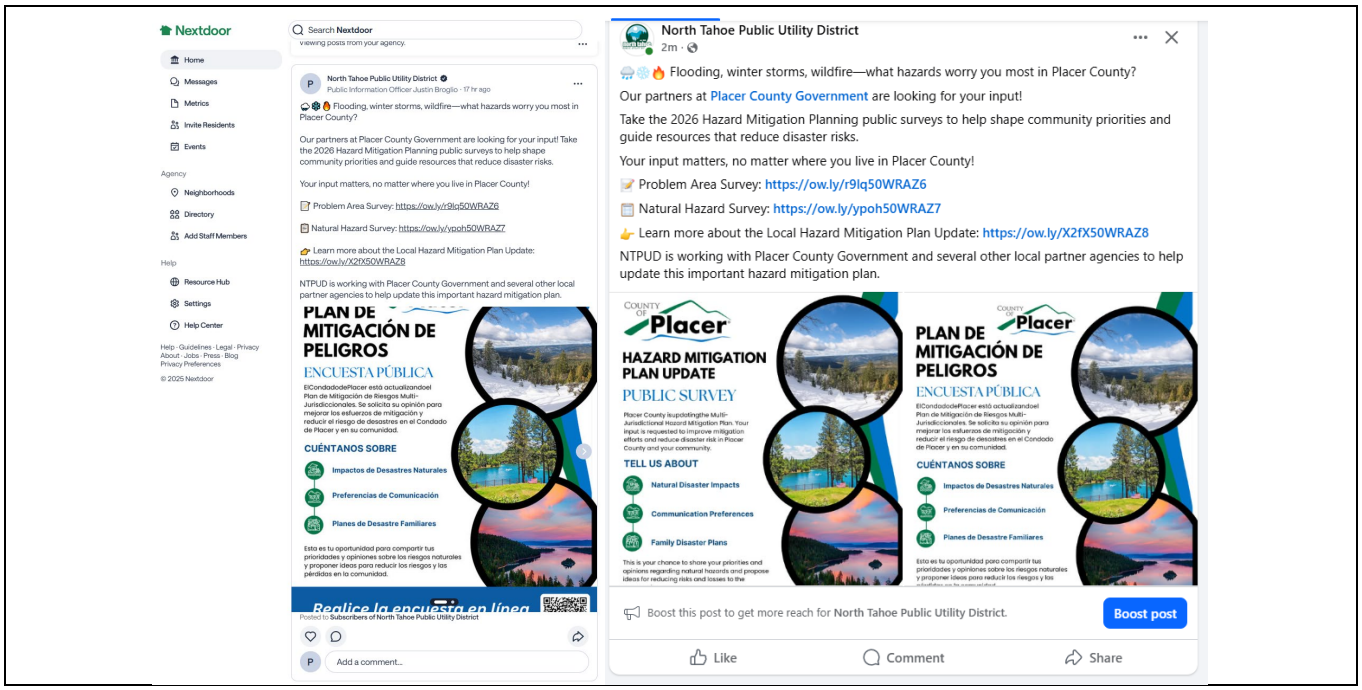
20.3 Public Engagement

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 North Tahoe Public Utility District 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.

20.3.1 Outreach Activities

Throughout the planning process, NTPUD actively engaged the community by sharing information about the MJHMP at local events. Outreach included participation in the *Lights in the Sky Drone Show* on August 29, 2025 and *Back to School Night* at Kings Beach Elementary School on September 11, 2025. These efforts ensured residents were informed and had opportunities to learn about hazard mitigation planning. Targeted outreach was conducted to underserved communities and vulnerable populations through partnerships with organizations such as Sierra Community House, which plays a key role in connecting with Spanish-speaking residents and other at-risk groups in the Kings Beach, Tahoe Vista, and Carnelian Bay areas. Additional outreach efforts are shown in Figure 20-1.

Figure 20-1. North Tahoe Public Utility District Public Outreach



20.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

No public feedback was received by the District related to hazard mitigation throughout the planning process.

20.4 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.

20.4.1 Local and Regional Agencies Involved in Hazard Mitigation Activities

North Tahoe Fire Protection District is a critical partner agency with the NTPUD. Their agency is participating in the MJHMP update and connected to the protection and fuels management work in and around the District.

- North Tahoe Fire Protection District

20.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

Placer County is a critical planning and regulatory partner with the NTPUD.

- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency
- Tahoe Regional Planning Agency

20.4.3 Neighboring Communities

TCPUD and NTPUD partner and collaborate on numerous District initiatives, water and wastewater utility operations and planning, and emergency coordination.

- Tahoe City Public Utility District

20.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

The NTCA is a funding partner with the NTPUD and supports numerous projects, activities, special events, and community programs.

- North Tahoe Community Alliance
- Boys and Girls Club of North Lake Tahoe

20.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

- Sierra Community House
- Boys and Girls Club of North Lake Tahoe

20.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

North Tahoe Public Utility District 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, North Tahoe 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 full list of capabilities assessed is available in Appendix B. Capabilities that the jurisdiction has available are described in the following sections. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

20.5.1 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 20-2 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 20-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	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.	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).	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	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.	Placer County Building Department
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Waste Discharge Requirements - General Order for Sanitary Systems, California Water Quality Control Board	Lahontan Region
Other Code, Ordinance, or Regulation Related to Natural Hazards	NTPUD Sewer & Water Ordinances and Technical Specifications	NTPUD Board of Directors

20.5.2 Planning Capability

The MJHMP Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 20-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 20-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Description	Department Responsible
Water Master Plan, Updated 1999	This plan assesses the condition of the water systems owned, operated and maintained by the North Tahoe Public Utility District. The improvements necessary to rehabilitate the aged systems and upgrade them to modern waterworks standards are identified and prioritized. Integrated into the Five-Year Strategic Plan and CIP.	Engineering
Urban Water Management Plan, Updated 2021	The UWMP provides a framework for long-term water planning and inform the public of a supplier's plans for long-term resource planning that ensures adequate water suppliers for existing and future demands. Integrated into Water System Operations, Maintenance and Management.	Engineering and Operations
Sewer Master Plan, Updated 1991	This plan identifies the operating and facility needs of the Sewer Department of the District and identifies a program of operations, capital replacements, and financing to address those needs. Integrated into the Five-Year Strategic Plan and CIP.	Engineering
Sanitary Sewer Management Plan, Updated 2023	This plan addresses the requirements of local ordinances through the development, maintenance, monitoring and capital improvement measures necessary to meet said requirements. Integrated into Sewer System Operations, Maintenance and Management.	Engineering and Operations
Sewer Spill Emergency Response Plan, Updated 2023	This plan identifies emergency response procedures for sewer spills. Integrated into Sewer System Operations, Maintenance and Management.	Engineering and Operations
Five-Year Strategic Plan, Updated 2023	The plan outlines the district's mission, vision, leadership core values, goals, and objectives. Integrated into the CIP.	All NTPUD Departments
Capital Improvement Program (CIP), Updated annually	This program minimizes the total costs of owning and operating the District's infrastructure while maintaining regulatory compliance and delivering the desired level of service. Integrated into the Five-Year Strategic Plan and annual budget.	Engineering
Water Shortage Contingency Plan, Updated 2021	This plan examines the District's contingency plan in the event of a declared water emergency or enactment of more stringent restrictions on water use. Integrated into Water System Operations, Maintenance and Management. The District has the ability to expand and improve the plan by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	Engineering and Operations
Emergency Response Plan, Updated 2022	This plan identifies emergency response procedures in the event of a natural or technological emergency. Integrated into Water and Sewer System Operations, Maintenance and Management. The District has the ability to expand and improve the plan by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	Engineering and Operations

The District's capital improvement program and water management plans are primarily concerned with resilient infrastructure that enables consistent delivery for customers. These documents incorporate

hazard-related policies and mitigation priorities related to heavy rainfall, drought, and flood, although the plan are not explicitly integrated with the 2021 MJHMP. As the program is updated, information from the 2026 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.

20.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

NTPUD 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, including the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. The District does not permit or regulate development. Development permits within the District's jurisdiction are issued through Placer County.

20.5.4 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table 20-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 20-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description
NTPUD Board of Directors	Oversight of District Operations
Maintenance programs to reduce risk of sanitary sewer overflows and uncontrollable water loss	Computerized Maintenance Management System
Emergency Response Mutual Aid Agreement	Agreement with local sewer and water agencies for emergency response aid
CALWARN	Agreement with state sewer and water agencies for emergency response aid

20.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 20-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 20-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description
Engineers or professionals trained in infrastructure construction practices	Staff availability to support hazard mitigation projects
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
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Staff availability to support hazard mitigation projects
Grant Managers and/or Writer(s)	Staff availability to support hazard mitigation projects
GIS Coordinator/Analyst	Staff availability to support hazard mitigation projects

20.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 20-6 summarizes financial resources available to North Tahoe Public Utility District.

Table 20-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description
Capital improvements project funding	Funds resilient infrastructure projects
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Funds operational divisions for maintenance, operations and emergency response
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Funds resilient infrastructure projects
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Funds resilient infrastructure projects

20.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 20-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to North Tahoe PUD.

Table 20-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description
Public information officer or communications office	Government & Community Affairs Manager
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Government & Community Affairs Manager
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Government & Community Affairs Manager
Community newsletter	Government & Community Affairs Manager
Local news	Government & Community Affairs Manager
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?	Government & Community Affairs Manager

20.5.8 Community Classifications

Table 20-8 summarizes classifications for community programs available to North Tahoe PUD.

Table 20-8. Community Classifications

Program	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Tahoe Water Suppliers Association	Yes	-	-
Lake Tahoe Water for Fire Suppression Partnership	Yes	-	-

— = *Unavailable*

20.5.9 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 20-9 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 20-9. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate – The District has redundant water supplies
Drought and Water Shortage	Weak
Earthquake	Weak
Flood	Weak
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Moderate - NTPUD has moderate capacity to respond to Freeze and Snow Events. The District typically receives a considerable amount of snow every winter and have designed infrastructure to withstand these events.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Weak
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Wildfire	Weak

20.6 National Flood Insurance Program

North Tahoe 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.

20.7 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 North Tahoe PUD's risk assessment

results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

20.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 20-2 through Figure 20-6. 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 North Tahoe PUD has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 20-2. Avalanche Hazard Area

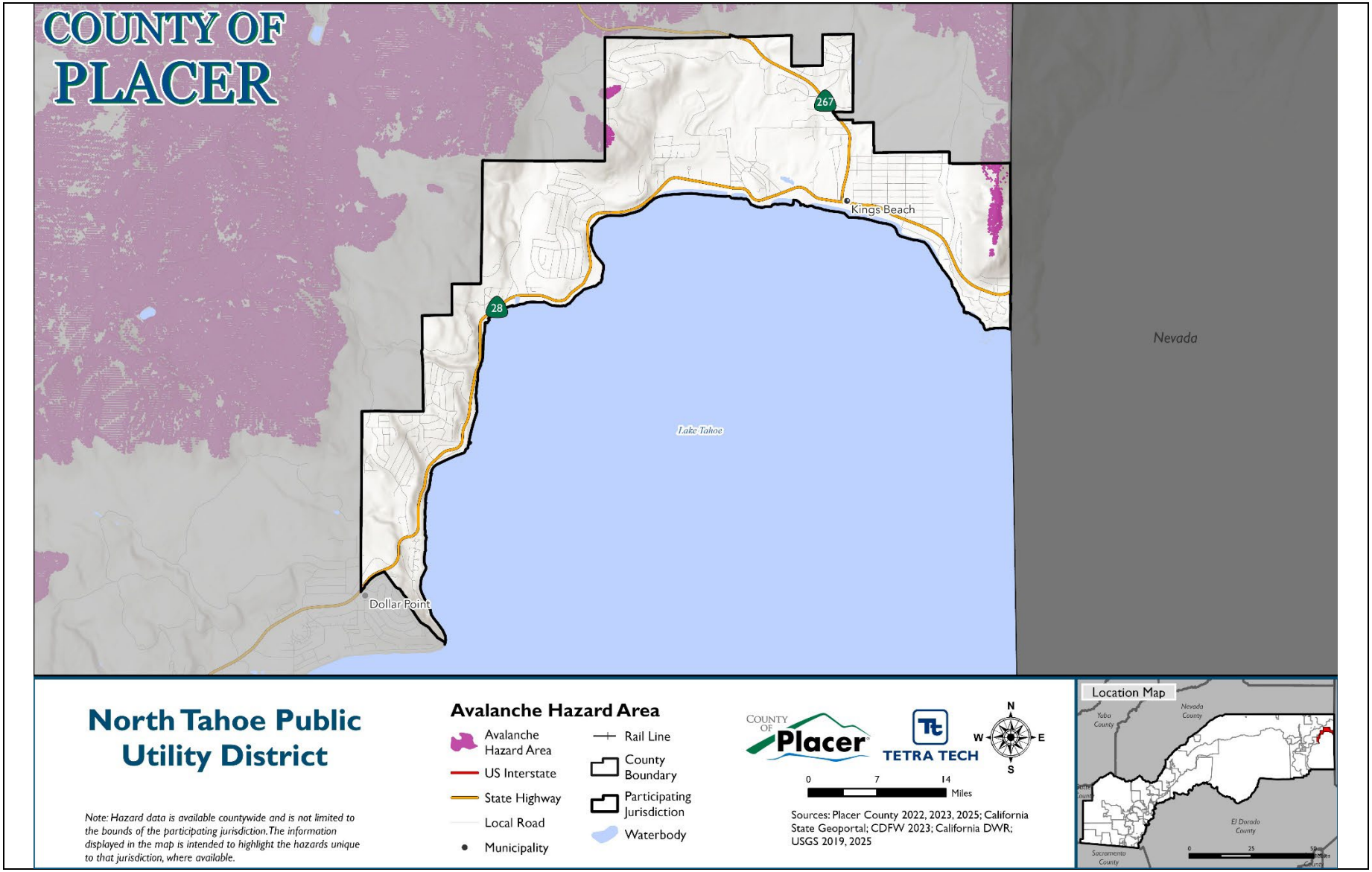


Figure 20-3. Flood Hazard Area

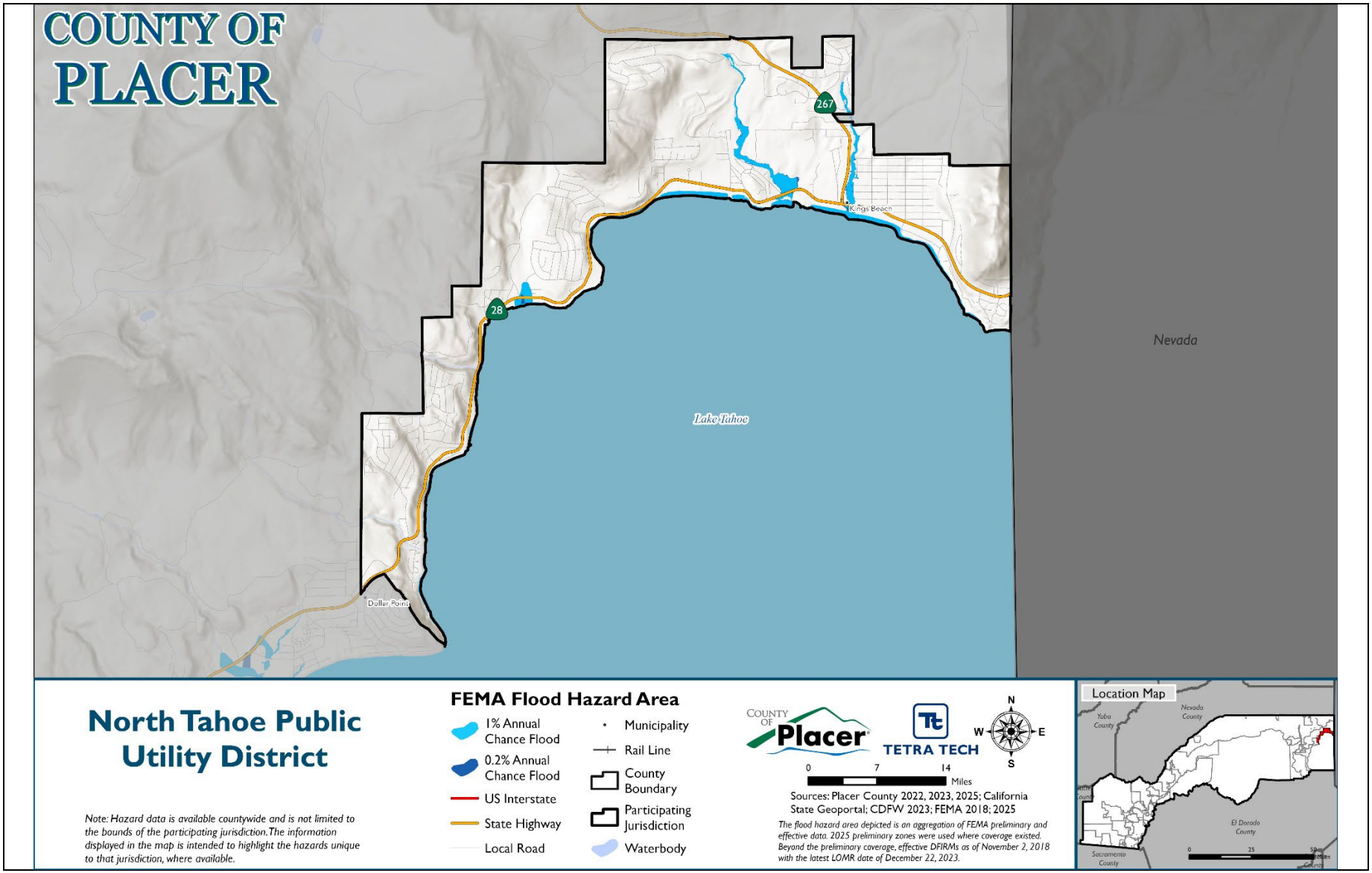


Figure 20-4. Landslide Hazard Area

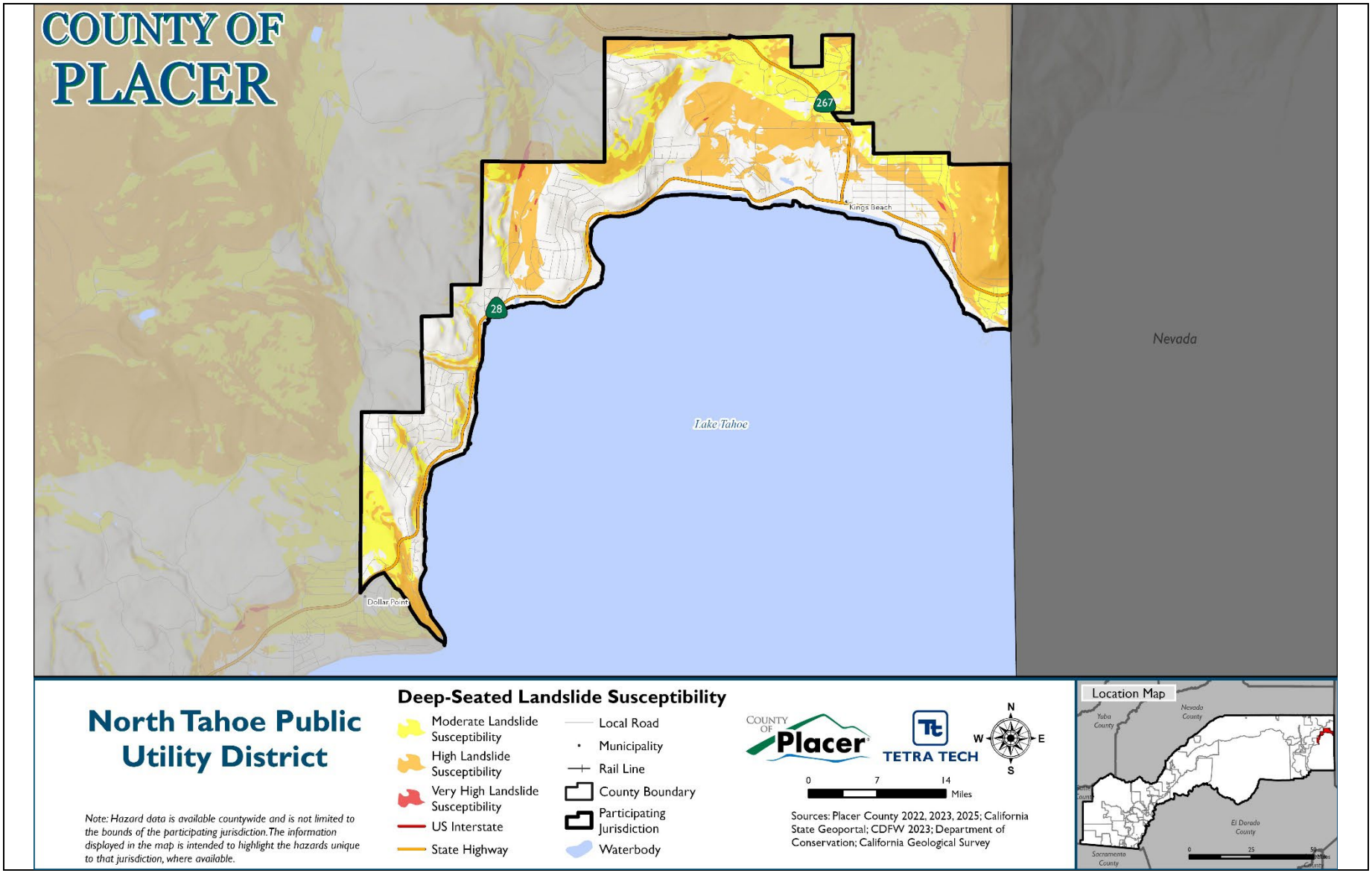


Figure 20-5. NEHRP Soil Class D Hazard Area

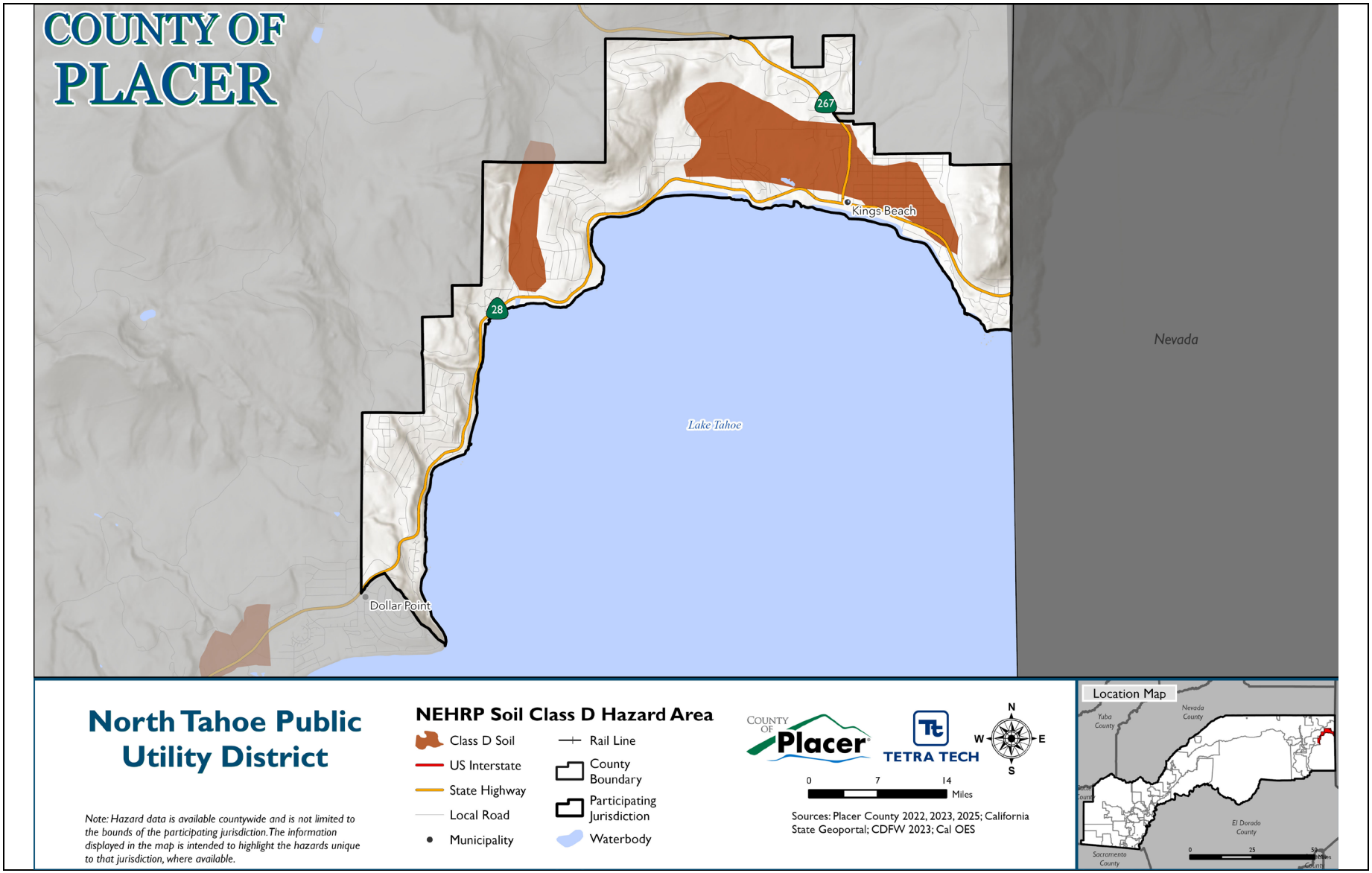
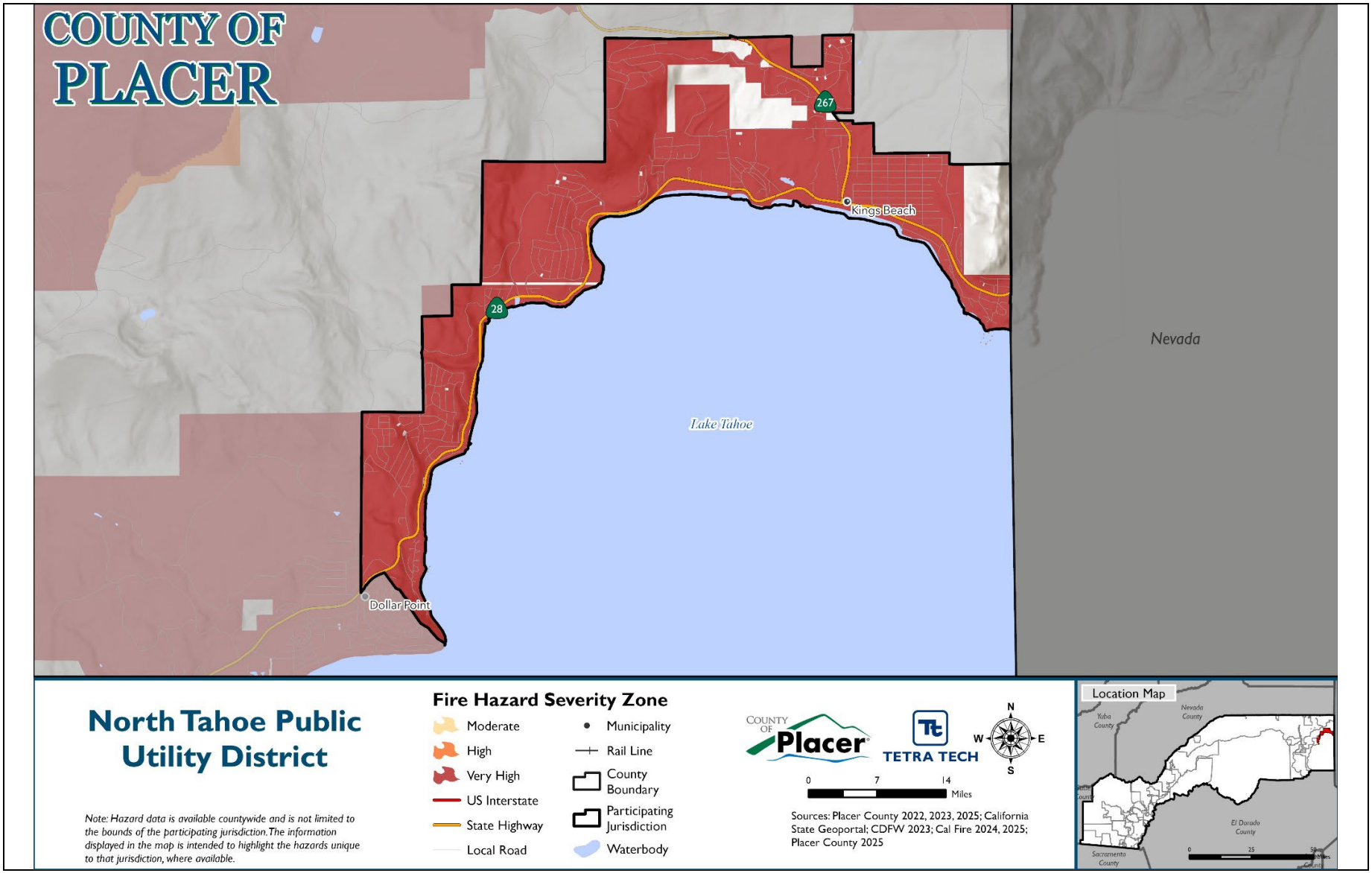


Figure 20-6. Wildfire Hazard Area



20.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of events that have impacted the overall planning area. For the North Tahoe Public Utility District, there are no known hazard events that have caused losses or damage to the District since the last LHMP.

20.7.3 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.

NTPUD 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 20-10 shows North Tahoe Public Utility District's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or no risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 20-10. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Low
Dam and Levee Failure	No Exposure
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. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction.

20.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 20-11 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for North Tahoe 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 20-11. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazards
Dry vegetation and dead trees on District land can fuel wildfires and become projectiles during heavy rains, high winds, landslides, or avalanches. This can damage critical infrastructure for the community, including vulnerable populations.	Avalanche, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
As a water system, the District's critical infrastructure provides a critical service to the community, including to vulnerable populations. However, the infrastructure is not hardened against damage from natural hazard events.	Avalanche, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Wildfire
The District has lost power during prior natural hazard events, leading to utility service impacts. This can impact the Districts services to vulnerable populations.	Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
Existing critical sewer infrastructure is vulnerable to leakage from flood and heavy rain events, and damage from wildfires. This can impact the Districts services to vulnerable populations.	Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Heavy Rains and Storms, Wildfire
Water systems, which are critical facilities, are a known target for cyber terrorists seeking to disrupt social cohesion and that risk is higher during natural hazard events. This can impact the Districts services to vulnerable populations.	Earthquake, Flood Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
Existing District critical infrastructure is vulnerable to displacement and breakage during seismic ground shaking. This can impact the Districts services to vulnerable populations.	Earthquake

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 20-12 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern to North Tahoe. Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets. North Tahoe Public Utility District's jurisdiction-specific assets include its water treatment and distribution system, water storage facilities, booster and pumping facilities, sewer collection and treatment system, sewer pump stations, administrative and operations facilities, District-owned recreational facilities, emergency power systems, electrical equipment, information technology and operational technology systems, and associated pipelines, mains, hydrants, controls, and access routes. The District serves approximately 4,016 metered water connections and 5,535 sewer connections in Kings Beach, Tahoe Vista, Brockway Vista, Carnelian Bay, Cedar Flat, Agate Bay, and surrounding areas. Because of infrastructure-security concerns, specific asset locations and configurations are not identified in this public annex; asset counts and detailed vulnerability information should be maintained in restricted District records.

Table 20-12. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Avalanche	Avalanche hazards could affect North Tahoe Public Utility District's water and wastewater operations indirectly by blocking roads, restricting access to District facilities, damaging trees and utility lines, and limiting the movement of personnel, contractors, emergency responders, and repair equipment. Potentially affected District assets include the District's water treatment and distribution system, water storage and pumping facilities, sewer collection and treatment system, sewer pump stations, emergency power systems, and associated access routes. Avalanche debris or closures could delay repairs or interrupt service even where District infrastructure is not directly struck. These conditions could affect residents, businesses, visitors, and customers who depend on uninterrupted water and sewer service, including older adults, people with disabilities or mobility limitations, and people requiring reliable utility service for health and sanitation.
Drought and Water Shortage	Drought and water shortage could affect North Tahoe Public Utility District's water treatment and distribution system, water storage facilities, booster and pumping facilities, pipelines, hydrants, and associated operational systems. Prolonged dry conditions and increased demand could reduce available supply, increase pressure on storage and treatment capacity, and limit the District's ability to maintain reliable water service and adequate fire-flow capacity. Water shortages could also increase operational demands on District staff and require conservation measures, emergency supply coordination, or system interties. These impacts could affect the District's approximately 4,016 metered water connections, including residents, businesses, recreational facilities, and vulnerable customers who depend on reliable water service for health, sanitation, fire protection, and daily needs.
Earthquake	Earthquake shaking could affect North Tahoe Public Utility District's administrative and operations facilities, water treatment and storage facilities, booster and pumping facilities, sewer collection and treatment system, sewer pump stations, pipelines, mains, hydrants, electrical equipment, emergency generators, and information technology and operational technology systems. NEHRP Class D soils occur within portions of the District, and the Lake Tahoe region is affected by regional seismic sources; therefore, earthquake damage could include pipe displacement or rupture, tank or pump damage, treatment-system failure, electrical outages, sewer leakage, loss of system pressure, and damage to control and communications equipment. Road damage or debris could delay access to facilities and impede repair operations. These impacts could interrupt water and sewer service, reduce fire-flow reliability, cause public-health concerns, and affect residents, businesses, visitors, and vulnerable customers who depend on continuous utility service.
Flood	Flooding could affect North Tahoe Public Utility District assets located near the Lake Tahoe shoreline, drainage areas, and other low-lying locations, including Secline Beach, the Tahoe Vista Recreation Area, shoreline recreation improvements, sewer infrastructure, water-system components, pipelines, electrical equipment, and access routes. Flooding, erosion, sediment movement, or high lake levels could damage shoreline facilities, recreational improvements, exposed utility infrastructure, and access roads. Flooding could also restrict access to District facilities, delay repairs, and interrupt water or sewer operations. Potentially affected community assets include the District's kayak rental, boat launch, picnic areas, and other public recreation facilities. These impacts could reduce safe public access and affect older adults, children, people with mobility limitations, residents, and visitors who depend on reliable utility and recreation services.

Freeze and Snow	Freeze and snow are recurring hazards for North Tahoe Public Utility District and could affect the District's water treatment and distribution system, water storage and pumping facilities, sewer collection and treatment system, sewer pump stations, emergency generators, electrical equipment, communications systems, District recreation facilities, and access routes. Heavy snow, ice accumulation, freezing temperatures, and winter storms could damage infrastructure, cause power outages, block roads, delay personnel and contractors, and restrict access to facilities requiring inspection or repair. Although the District designs and maintains infrastructure for winter conditions, prolonged outages or blocked access could interrupt water and sewer service and increase reliance on backup power. These impacts could affect residents, businesses, visitors, and vulnerable customers who require uninterrupted utility service during severe winter weather.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Heavy rain and severe storms could affect North Tahoe Public Utility District's water treatment and distribution system, sewer collection and treatment system, sewer pump stations, pipelines, electrical equipment, emergency generators, District headquarters and operations facilities, Secline Beach, the Tahoe Vista Recreation Area, North Tahoe Regional Park, the North Tahoe Event Center, and access routes serving these assets. Intense precipitation could produce localized flooding, erosion, drainage problems, sewer inflow, debris, and road restrictions. Storm-related power outages could interrupt pumps, controls, treatment equipment, information technology, and operational technology systems, particularly where backup generation is unavailable or insufficient. These impacts could delay repairs, interrupt utility and recreation services, restrict access, and affect residents, businesses, visitors, older adults, people with disabilities, and other customers requiring reliable services during severe weather.
High Winds and Tornadoes	High winds and tornadoes could affect North Tahoe Public Utility District's water and wastewater facilities, District headquarters and operations facilities, recreational facilities, storage and pumping equipment, electrical systems, communications systems, emergency generators, pipelines, and access routes. Falling trees, branches, utility lines, and windborne debris could damage buildings, pumps, treatment equipment, power systems, and recreational improvements or block roads used by District personnel and repair crews. Power outages could interrupt water treatment, sewer pumping, controls, information technology, and operational technology systems. Although tornadoes are expected to be less frequent, a concentrated event could damage multiple District assets along a narrow path. These impacts could delay service restoration and affect residents, businesses, visitors, and vulnerable customers who depend on continuous water and sewer service.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Landslides, mudslides, and debris flows could affect North Tahoe Public Utility District's water treatment and storage facilities, booster and pumping facilities, sewer collection and treatment system, sewer pump stations, pipelines, electrical and control equipment, and access routes. The District's mountainous setting, steep terrain, heavy snow, intense rainfall, saturated soils, and wildfire-related changes in vegetation may increase the potential for slope movement and debris. Landslides could bury, rupture, displace, or undermine pipelines; damage pump stations or treatment equipment; block access roads; or isolate District facilities from personnel and repair crews. These impacts could interrupt water and sewer service, reduce fire-flow capacity, cause sewer leakage or contamination, and delay recovery. The resulting service disruptions could particularly affect older adults, people with mobility limitations, medically dependent residents, and other customers who depend on reliable utility service.
Wildfire	Wildfire is a significant hazard to North Tahoe Public Utility District because the District operates water, wastewater, recreation, and administrative assets in a forested Lake Tahoe environment. District-specific assets potentially affected include the water treatment and distribution system, water storage facilities, booster and pumping facilities, sewer collection and treatment system, sewer pump stations, pipelines, electrical equipment, emergency generators, information technology and operational technology systems, Secline Beach, Tahoe Vista Recreation Area, North Tahoe Regional Park, North Tahoe Event Center, and associated access routes. Fire, radiant heat, embers, smoke, and utility outages could damage facilities and equipment, block roads, interrupt power, and prevent personnel or contractors from reaching critical infrastructure. Increased water demand for fire suppression could further strain water-system capacity, while damage to sewer or water assets could interrupt essential services and create public-health concerns. These impacts could affect residents, businesses, visitors, recreational users, older adults, people with disabilities, and households that depend on uninterrupted water and wastewater service.

20.7.5 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

No significant population, development, or other changes have been identified that would affect North Tahoe PUD's overall vulnerability since the previous plan was approved.

20.8 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.

20.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

The District has not changed priorities since the 2021 MJHMP and continues to prioritize measures that enhance resilience and reliability of essential services. Key areas of focus include reducing wildfire risk through proactive vegetation management, strengthening critical infrastructure to withstand natural hazards, and ensuring continuity of operations during power outages. The District is also committed to improving system capacity and reliability for water and wastewater services, while addressing emerging threats such as cybersecurity vulnerabilities. Additionally, efforts to evaluate and retrofit infrastructure for seismic safety reflect a comprehensive approach to protecting public health, safety, and service delivery in the face of diverse hazards.

20.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 20-13 summarizes the status of the District's mitigation actions identified in the 2021 LHMP. Each previous action has been reviewed and is identified as either "Complete" or "Not Complete". The table also indicates whether the action is recommended for inclusion in the updated mitigation strategy. For actions marked as "Yes" under "Carried Forward into updated strategy", the action remains relevant and is included in this plan update as a continuing mitigation action, a revised mitigation action, or part of a broader updated action.

For actions marked "No", the action is not carried forward into the updated mitigation strategy. The table provides an explanation for why the action is no longer included. 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 20-13. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carried Forward into updated strategy?	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
1	Project includes electrical and civil design, permitting, and construction of backup generators and transfers switches.	Backup Generator Installation at Critical Facilities	Not Complete	Yes	

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carried Forward into updated strategy?	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
2	Identify hazards, design, permitting, and construction (vegetation and tree removal).	Fuels Reduction around Critical Infrastructure and Access Roads, and within the North Tahoe Regional Park	Not Complete	Yes	
3	This project proposes to rebuild approximately 10,000 lineal feet of water mains and install 20 fire hydrants in the two water systems.	Increased Fireflow Capacity and Reliability for Dollar Cove and Carnelian Water Systems	Not Complete	No	Combine with other water projects
4	Analysis of IT and OT through master planning and assessments through the Department of Homeland Security and the American Water Works association Cybersecurity Guidance Tool.	Cybersecurity Assessment and Improvements	Not Complete	Yes	
5	Project includes seismic analysis of critical facilities, design, permitting, and construction.	Seismic Analysis and Retrofit of Critical Infrastructure	Not Complete	Yes	
6	Project includes property acquisition, design, permitting, and construction of new sewer mains and underground storage structures in the public right of way, relocation and reconnection of existing services, and abandonment of facilities.	Sewer Main Replacements in Shorezone of Lake Tahoe	Not Complete	Yes	
7	This project would include design, permitting, and construction to rehabilitate the existing wooden structures using fire resistant materials or replacing the wooden structures with either underground booster stations or concrete buildings.	Water Booster Pump Station Rehabilitation/ Replacement	Not Complete	No	Combine with other water projects
8	This project would either install intertie connections between water systems, or install larger diameter water mains (12-14 inches) in the State highway, or a combination of the two. Scope includes analysis, design, permitting, and construction of the selected approach.	Water System Interties	Not Complete	No	Combine with other water projects

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carried Forward into updated strategy?	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
9	The integration of power disruption mitigation measures into this planned infrastructure project will provide tangible benefits to the community and its public works staff. This generator project will reduce Emergency Shelter and Evacuation Shelter downtime resulting from power failure by reducing the risks associated with planned and unplanned events. Without an Emergency Generator and appurtenances, the North Tahoe Event Center cannot operate as an Emergency Shelter or Evacuation Center during power outages, leaving the North Tahoe community at risk of traveling longer distances to an alternative shelter that has power, potentially causing over-crowded road and shelter conditions and loss of life. Mitigation is most effective when it is part of the local community planning process and resilience by adapting to changing conditions and prepare for, withstand, and rapidly recover from disruption. This plan will allow for local jurisdictions to adapt, cooperate, and recover from multiple hazards. This project includes the installation of a complete UL 2200 listed, prototype tested, series produced 130kW Natural Gas generator set in a Level 2 acoustic locking weather enclosure, on site, as installed (no altitude derating) with engineered seismically-adequate reinforced concrete support pad and all conduit and wiring, with on-site load bank testing and startup services by vendor. It will provide all standard accessories including battery charger, Automatic Transfer Switch, block heater, battery charger, battery warming pads, protective traffic bollards. Approximate dimensions for generator is 12' L x 3' 6" W x 6' 6" H. There is adequate, paved areas that will be used for construction staging and parking. Water use will not be necessary as part of this project.	Joint Grant Application with North Tahoe Public Utility District (NTPUD) for an Emergency Back-up Generator System at the North Tahoe Event Center (NTEC) located at 8318 North Lake Blvd, Kings Beach, CA 96143.	Not Complete	No	In construction ; work will be completed in early 2026
10	This project proposes to rebuild approximately 15,000 lineal feet of water mains and install 30 fire hydrants and all new water services and meters to the properties served.	Kings Beach Grid Watermain Replacement and Fire Hydrant Installation Project	Not Complete	No	Combine with other water projects
11	This project proposes to rebuild approximately 5,000 lineal feet of water mains and install 12 fire hydrants and all new water services and meters to the properties served.	NTPUD Water System Infill and Fire Suppression Improvements Project	Not Complete	No	Combine with other water projects

20.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- Sewer pump station replacements to improve reliability.
- Watermain installation for fire suppression, improved network looping and improved reliability

- Installation of standby generators to improve water and sewer system reliability during loss of commercial power

20.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

Dam and levee failure were excluded from the mitigation strategy because the dam inundation hazard area does not occur in the North Lake Tahoe region.

20.8.5 Mitigation Actions Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that North Tahoe PUD would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 20-14 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 20-14. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	X	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	-	-	-	-
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 Flows	-	X	-	-
Wildfire	-	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 20-15 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 20-15. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
NTPUD-01	Hazardous Fuels Reduction	9	1-10 Years	High	Medium	8.25	High
NTPUD-02	Water System Hardening	9	1-10 Years	High	High	7.25	Medium
NTPUD-03	Generator Installation at Critical Facilities	8	1-10 Years	High	High	7	Medium
NTPUD-04	Sanitary Sewer System Expansion	8	1-10 Years	High	High	7	Medium
NTPUD-05	Cybersecurity Assessment and Hardening	7	1-10 Years	High	High	6.75	Medium
NTPUD-06	Seismic Analysis and Retrofit	7	1-10 Years	High	High	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).

20.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 20-16 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The North Tahoe PUD Planning and Engineering Department will lead implementation of all projects listed in Table 20-16. 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 20-16. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
NTPUD-01	Hazardous Fuels Reduction	Remove hazardous trees and vegetation in the District. The project includes, but is not limited to, identification of the hazardous vegetation, preparation of a removal or mitigation plan, permitting, and construction (vegetation and tree removal).	Avalanche, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	North Tahoe Fire Protection District, Placer County Office of Emergency Services	General Fund, Staff Time, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
NTPUD-02	Water System Hardening	Expand the capacity and level of protection provided by District water infrastructure. The project includes, but is not limited to, the design, permitting, and construction of water mains, fire hydrants, water services, system interties, booster pump stations, meters, and other appurtenances to harden North Tahoe Public Utility District's infrastructure from potential hazards.	Avalanche, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Wildfire	California Department of Water Resources, Placer County Office of Emergency Services	General Fund, Staff Time, California Department of Water Resources Grant and Loan Programs

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
NTPUD-03	Generator Installation at Critical Facilities	Installation of backup power generators and associated equipment. The project includes, but is not limited to, electrical and civil design, permitting, and construction at critical infrastructure.	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	General Fund, Staff Time, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
NTPUD-04	Sanitary Sewer System Expansion	Expand the capacity and level of protection provided by District sewer infrastructure. The project includes, but is not limited to, property acquisition, design, permitting, and construction of sewer mains and underground storage structures, relocation and reconnection of existing services, and abandonment of facilities to harden North Tahoe Public Utility District's infrastructure from potential hazards.	Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Heavy Rains and Storms, Wildfire	Placer County Office of Emergency Services	General Fund, Staff Time, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
NTPUD-05	Cybersecurity Assessment and Hardening	Harden Information Technology (IT) and Operational Technology (OT) systems. Project includes analysis of IT and OT through master planning and assessments through the Department of Homeland Security and the American Water Works association Cybersecurity Guidance Tool. Recommendations would be implemented to strengthen North Tahoe Public Utility's infrastructure	Earthquake, Flood Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Department of Homeland Security, Placer County Office of Emergency Services	General Fund, Staff Time, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
NTPUD-06	Seismic Analysis and Retrofit	Conduct a seismic analysis and retrofit of critical facilities. The project includes, but is not limited to, seismic analysis, design, permitting, and construction to ensure the infrastructure is serviceable after seismic events.	Earthquake	Placer County Office of Emergency Services	General Fund, Staff Time, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

21. Northstar Community Services District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist Northstar Community Services District (NCSD) 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 NCSD, and describes who participated in the planning process, assesses NCSD's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The 2026 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 2021 MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to NCSD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

21.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

NCSD identified 2026 MJHMP points of contact and developed this annex over the course of several months. The following MCSD staff members had primary responsibility for preparation of the annex:

- Primary Point of Contact: Russell Grant, Engineer/Paramedic
  Address: 900 Northstar Drive, Truckee, CA 96161
  Phone Number: 530-318-0808
  Email: RGrant@northstarcsd.org
- Alternate Point of Contact: Eric Martin, Director of Public Works
  Address: 900 Northstar Drive, Truckee, CA 96161
  Phone Number: 530-562-0747
  Email: ericm@northstarcsd.org

The Engineering 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 21-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 21-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Russel Grant	Fire	Engineer/Paramedic	Primary point of contact for plan development
Mike Geary	Administration	General Manager	Contributed to worksheets, reviewed draft documents
Eric Martin	Engineering	Director of Public Works	Contributed to worksheets, reviewed draft documents
Shaun Evans	Utilities	Utility Operations Supervisor	Contributed to worksheets, reviewed draft documents

21.2 Community Profile

Established in 1990 under Government Code 61600, NCSD serves as a local government entity dedicated to providing essential services to the Northstar community. NCSD delivers a wide range of services, including water and sewer collection, solid waste management and recycling, fire protection, fuels management, snow removal, road maintenance, and trail construction and upkeep. These services are funded through user fees for water, sewer, and solid waste, as well as property and parcel taxes.

In 2015, NCSD expanded its service area by acquiring full ownership and operation of the Martis Valley Water System after six years of contracted management. This acquisition extended water service to the Lahontan, Martis Camp, Schaffer's Mill, and Hopkins Village communities, strengthening NCSD's role in regional infrastructure.

Governance is provided by a five-member elected Board of Directors, composed of registered voters from the communities served. The Board sets policy and provides leadership, while day-to-day operations are managed by a board-appointed General Manager (Northstar Community Services District 2025).

21.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of the 2026 MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this 2026 MJHMP update. In addition to that work, NCSD completed the following specific activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the people and stakeholders NCSD serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

21.3.1 Outreach Activities

NCSD conducted both virtual and in-person outreach to promote the 2026 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.

In addition to the countywide hazard mitigation public survey, NCSD developed a separate survey for residents to obtain hyper-local information relevant to the community. NCSD also distributed posted 2026 MJHMP information on their public notice bulletin board and the recreation center bulletin board. NCSD's public outreach efforts are illustrated in Figure 21-1 through Figure 21-3.

Figure 21-1. Virtual Public Outreach Activities



Figure 21-2. Additional Public Outreach Activities

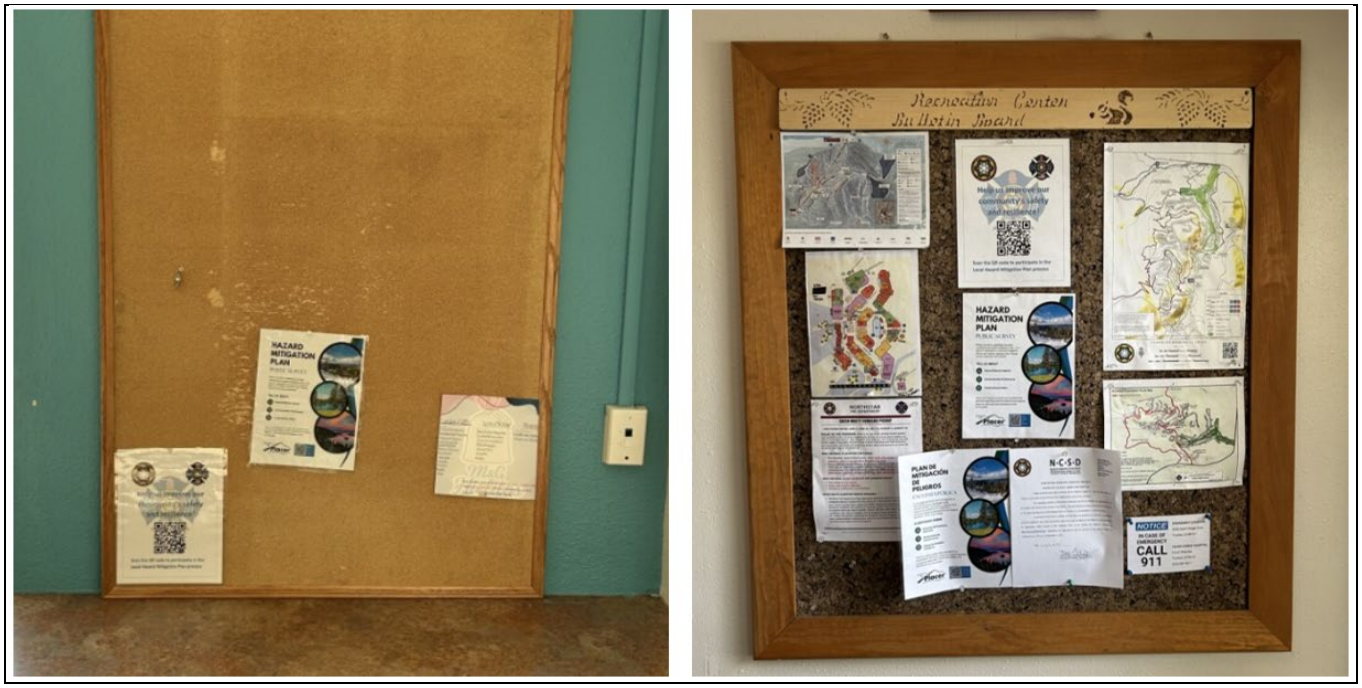
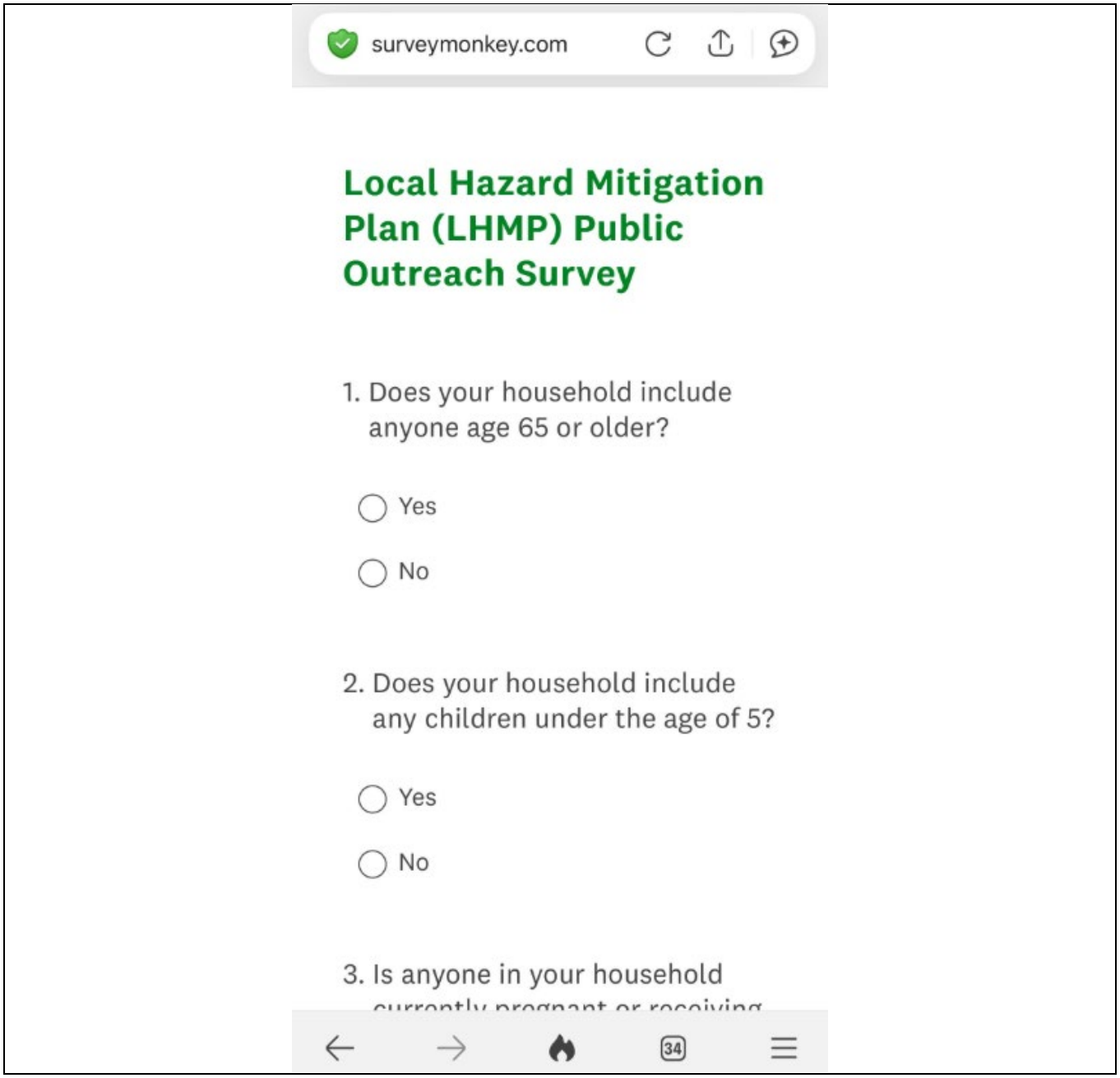


Figure 21-3. Survey



21.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

Although NCSD did not receive direct feedback from residents, county-level outreach identified wildfire, power outages, and evacuation limitations as the most significant regional concerns. These themes align with hazards faced within the Northstar community. To reflect shared priorities, NCSD incorporated regional feedback into its annex and designed mitigation actions, such as wildfire prevention, backup power planning, and community risk reduction education, to address these issues and strengthen resilience.

NCSD conducted both the countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan public survey and a Northstar-specific community survey to gather localized input on hazard risks and mitigation priorities. Despite multiple outreach efforts, no survey responses were received from the Northstar community. As a result, no changes were made to hazard rankings or mitigation priorities based on public input. NCSD relied on historical incident data, hazard mapping, and operational experience to confirm local risk conditions and planning priorities.

21.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of the 2026 MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare this 2026 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.

21.4.1 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.

- Town of Truckee
- Truckee Fire Protection District

21.4.2 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

21.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are neighboring communities located in or around the NCSD service area.

- Northstar
- Martis Camp
- Schaffer's Mill
- Lahontan
- Hopkins Village
- Meadow View Place

21.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around the NCSD service area.

- Northstar California Resort
- Tahoe Truckee Unified School District

21.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These stakeholders are nonprofit and community-based organizations that provide services in and around the NCSD service area.

- Tahoe Mountain Resorts Foundation
- Tahoe Truckee Community Foundation
- Tahoe Fund,
- Sierra Business Council
- Truckee River Watershed Council
- North Tahoe Community Alliance

21.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

NCSD 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 NCSD procedures.

As a special district, NCSD lacks some of the regulatory capabilities that are available to municipalities. Specifically, NCSD has no authority over land use permitting; however, NCSD does have permitting authority over fire, water, sewer, solid waste, trails etc. 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.

21.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The 2026 MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 21-2 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 21-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Building Code (CA Building & Fire Code – Title 24)	Mitigates hazards through structural, seismic, fire, and flood safety requirements. Explicitly addresses natural hazards such as earthquakes, wildfire, and flooding. Establishes resilience standards through construction and design regulations. NCSD enforces the 2019 CA Fire/Building Code with locally adopted amendments based on climatic, geological, and topographical conditions within district boundaries.	Continue to adopt current CA Building & Fire Code cycles. Expand collaboration with Placer County Building Department to strengthen WUI enforcement, defensible space requirements, and ignition-resistant construction standards	Placer County Building Department (code enforcement); NCSD Fire Department (plan review, inspection, fire code enforcement).
NCSD Local ordinance 38-22	Zone 0 Implementation within the District boundary.	Example: NCSD's ordinance has more stringent requirements for defensible space than the State of CA.	NCSD

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
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).	NCSD has the authority to expand or improve state codes via water ordinance adoption.	California Department of Water Resources; NCSD
Zoning/Land Use Code	Mitigates hazards by guiding development away from floodplains, slopes, and wildfire hazard zones. Placer County zoning ordinance regulates WUI overlays, wetlands, floodways, and floodplains. NCSD provides fire input during development review.	No local authority to expand or improve. Coordination with Placer County would be required for changes.	Placer County CDRA – Planning Services Division (lead); NCSD as reviewing agency.
Subdivision Code	Requires secondary access, water supply, drainage, and infrastructure that support safe evacuation and emergency response in new developments.	Advocate for stronger defensible space requirements, enforceable HOA maintenance agreements, and legal mechanisms (CC&Rs, bonds) to ensure long-term upkeep of mitigation measures.	Placer County Planning Commission, Public Works, Board of Supervisors (approval authority); NCSD reviews for fire compliance.
Site Review Code	Governs grading, drainage, and development siting to minimize flood, erosion, and slope hazards. NCSD participates in plan review for fire flow, access, and defensible space.	Require standardized fire conditions of approval (addressing, access, hydrant locations), integrate evacuation planning into site review, and streamline checklist-based reviews.	Placer County CDRA – NCSD as commenting agency.
Stormwater Management Code or Program	Requires BMPs for runoff control, pollution prevention, and post-development hydrology, reducing localized flooding and protecting emergency access routes.	Advocate for post-fire runoff planning, resilient drainage for emergency access, and dual-use water features that can support firefighting.	Placer County storm water Quality Division / Flood Control District.
Erosion/Sediment Control Program	Requires erosion-control plans to stabilize disturbed soils and prevent debris flows that could block evacuation routes.	Push for stronger post-fire BMPs, especially in WUI areas, and improved enforcement of construction-phase erosion controls.	Placer County and Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board Authority
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	Provides framework for safe, resilient rebuilding after disasters. Placer County integrates mitigation goals into recovery planning.	Encourage use of fire-resistant materials, defensible space re-establishment, and upgraded access/water supply standards during rebuilds.	Placer County OES / CDRA – NCSD provides fire damage assessments and recovery input.

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Real Estate Disclosure	Requires disclosure of flood, seismic, and fire hazard zones to property buyers, improving public risk awareness.	Work with County to include WUI compliance status, evacuation constraints, and defensible space records in property reports.	California Civil Code, Dept. of Real Estate, Placer County Assessor; NCSD can provide inspection data.
Growth Management Ordinance	Controls location, pace, and character of growth, indirectly reducing exposure by limiting development in hazard-prone areas.	Tie growth approvals to hazard mitigation standards (evacuation capacity, fire flow, defensible space, safe siting).	Placer County Planning Services Division & CDRA; NCSD provides hazard input.
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)	Support resilience by protecting wetlands, riparian zones, and sensitive habitats that buffer floods and erosion.	Advocate for integrating vegetation management, defensible space, and slope stability protections into these ordinances.	Placer County CDRA & Planning Services Division; NCSD provides wildfire mitigation perspective.
Wellhead Protection	Protects groundwater sources from contamination; supports resilience by maintaining potable water supplies post-disaster.	Advocate for buffer zones free of hazardous storage, integrate fire suppression water planning with groundwater protection.	Placer County and State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water Authority
Emergency Management Ordinance	Requires local EOP, hazard identification, and critical facility siting outside high-risk areas.	Strengthen links between EOP updates and LHMP mitigation actions; integrate evacuation and sheltering triggers for wildfire and flood events.	Placer County OES, Board of Supervisors; NCSD contributes to EOP updates.
Climate Change Ordinance	Recognizes hazards like drought, wildfire, and flooding; sets adaptation and resilience goals.	Tie adaptation policies to enforceable codes (e.g., WUI hardening, green infrastructure, water conservation).	Placer County CDRA, Board of Supervisors; NCSD provides operational risk input.
Open Space and Conservation Program	Protects riparian corridors, wetlands, and habitat buffers, indirectly supporting wildfire and flood resilience.	Advocate for using greenbelts as defensible space zones, integrate open space into evacuation and fire-break planning.	Placer County Conservation Authority / PCCP; NCSD provides wildfire risk data.
Other Code, Ordinance, or Regulation Related to Natural Hazards	Includes seismic, snow-load, and WUI regulations in Building Code, General Plan Safety Element, and Fire Hazard Severity Zone regulations.	Advocate for regular updates that address emerging risks (e.g., debris flow mapping, evacuation road standards, landslide hazard overlays).	Placer County CDRA, Board of Supervisors; NCSD ensures fire-related standards are enforced. NCSD has both water and sewer ordinances governing local requirements for infrastructure installation

21.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 21-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 21-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Placer County General Plan – Safety & Health Element	Identifies wildfire, flood, and seismic hazards; sets resilience standards through land use, infrastructure, and safety policies. The 2021 MJHMP is integrated with the General Plan.	Integrate NCSD fire maps, WUI standards, and hazard-mitigation funding priorities to align growth with fire protection capacity.	Placer County Authority
NCSD Capital Replacement Plan	Provides funding objectives for replacement/capital maintenance of all NCSD assets including fleet, facilities and infrastructure. Plan includes 100-yr models for each service fund including Fire, Water, Sewer, Solid Waste, Snow Removal, and Roads. Supports hazard mitigation by funding evacuation and response capacity improvements.	Elevate secondary access, fire station hardening, and water supply upgrades as top CRP priorities linked to LHMP actions.	NCSD Board of Directors & Engineering Dept.
Northstar Resort Habitat Management Plan (ND)	Identifies habitat areas and sensitive ecosystems across resort property; informs fuels management and guides development to avoid critical areas. Supports hazard mitigation by maintaining natural buffers and riparian zones that reduce flood and erosion risk.	Continue integrating NCSD fuels projects and defensible-space corridors into resort habitat management efforts; coordinate annual updates so wildfire treatments align with conservation requirements.	Placer County CDRA – Planning Services Division (county oversight); Vail Resorts – Northstar California Environmental/Fuels Management Dept.
Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan and Emergency Response Plan	Supports spill response and all-hazards incident management. These plans outline notification procedures, response protocols, and coordination mechanisms and may be referenced or integrated into local response operations during emergencies affecting resort property.	Enhance planning capability by strengthening plan integration, improving interagency coordination, and maintaining regular updates through training and exercises.	Northstar California Resort
Community Wildfire Protection Plan Truckee / NCSD Regional CWPP (updated 2022)	Identifies priority fuels projects, defensible space, and evacuation treatments. Both plans are integrated with the 2021 MJHMP.	Align CWPP projects annually with LHMP action plan; pursue sustainable funding for maintenance.	Northstar Fire, CAL FIRE NEU, Truckee Fire Protection District
NCSD Community Forest & Biomass Management Program (emerging program – 2024/2025)	Supports wildfire risk reduction through fuels management, community chipping/green waste disposal, and biomass utilization. The community heating project creates a sustainable outlet for biomass, incentivizing fuel reduction and reducing open burning, which mitigates wildfire ignition risk and improves air quality.	Develop a formal Community Forest Management Plan that inventories NCSD-managed lands, sets treatment priorities (thinning, shaded fuel breaks), integrates CWPP/LHMP projects, and creates long-term funding mechanisms. Expand biomass-to-energy initiatives to include additional neighborhoods and facilities.	NCSD – Fuels Management & Fire Department (lead) in coordination with Placer County RCD and CAL FIRE NEU
Emergency Operations Plan	Coordinates response, evacuation, sheltering; identifies major hazards.	Add cross-references to LHMP projects and NCSD priorities (fuel breaks, preplans).	Placer County OES

Name of Plan	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Substantial Damage Response Plan	Expedites safety inspections and rebuild decisions.	Include defensible space re-establishment and ignition-resistant construction requirements in post-disaster rebuild protocols.	Placer County Authority
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)	Identifies priority threats including wildfire, flood, and severe weather. NCSD uses FLAMMAP modeling and ground reconnaissance to prioritize fuels treatments and align mitigation actions with capability gaps identified in the THIRA.	Expand to include NCSD-specific evacuation modeling and treatment effectiveness monitoring; ensure County THIRA explicitly accounts for resort visitor surges and constrained access routes in Northstar.	Placer County Office of Emergency Services (lead); NCSD Fire & Fuels Management Division (data contributor)
Res A Dam Emergency Action Plan (2021) and Emergency Evacuation Plan	Identifies inundation zones and outlines notification, warning, and evacuation procedures for dam failure scenarios. Directly supports hazard mitigation by reducing life-safety risk and ensuring coordinated evacuation.	Integrate EAP evacuation routes with NCSD pre-incident planning, tabletop exercises, and GIS layers. Conduct joint annual drills with dam operators and Placer County OES to validate notification and evacuation timing.	Placer County Authority NCSD

The above mitigation and response plans have already been integrated with the 2021 MJHMP, as described in the second column above. These documents incorporate wildfire-related policies and mitigation priorities. As the plans are updated, information from the approved 2026 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 2026 MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

21.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

NCSD is a special district located in Placer County. NCSD is subject to the Placer County and State of California building codes and land use regulations. NCSD does not permit or regulate development. Development permits within NCSD's jurisdiction are issued through Placer County.

21.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 21-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts.

Table 21-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description
Public Works/Highway Department	The NCSD Utilities Dept. provides road care, snow removal, water and sewer system operations and maintenance within Northstar. Water system operations and maintenance is also provided within Martis Camp, Schaffer's Mill, Lahontan, and Hopkins Village communities.
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	NCSD enforces Water and Sewer Ordinances with construction standards.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	The NCSD Utilities Dept. oversees maintenance of a dam for a water storage reservoir in accordance with State requirements.
Mutual aid agreements	The NCSD Fire Department holds mutual aid agreements with neighboring Fire Districts.

21.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 21-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 21-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	NCSD's Director of Public Works holds a California Professional Engineer license and can assist with expertise in hazard mitigation efforts.
Registered CSFM Fire Marshall	NCSD Fire Chief is a registered California State Fire Marshall with the ability to conduct detailed building and fire safety inspections; recommend the proper design and installation of fire protection equipment; enforce fire safety standards in the construction, operation, and maintenance of various types of occupancies as specified in Title 19 and 24 of the California Administrative Code,
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	NCSD's Director of Public Works holds California Professional Engineer license and understands natural hazards.
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Forester performs damage assessments to forest stands and forest health.
Grant Managers and/or Writer(s)	The NCSD Fuels Management Dept. staff manages and writes wildfire/forest health grants. Director of Public Works regularly prepares grant applications for public works development projects. The Fire Department staff collaborate with adjoining agencies for federal grant applications.

21.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 21-6 summarizes financial resources available to NCSD.

Table 21-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description
Capital improvements project funding	Currently in development of a Wood Energy Facility to process fuels management project residuals to provide a much needed outlet for this material which will allow for increased scope and scale of forest thinning projects.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	NCSD recently passed Measure U funding the Fuels Management Program for 10-years within the community.
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	NCSD sets rates approximately every 5-years through a Proposition 218 process for water, sewer and solid waste service.
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	The NCSD Fire Dept. assesses impact fees for new construction within the community.
Other federal or state Funding Programs	NCSD applies for state and federal grants (FEMA HMGP/BRIC, CAL FIRE Climate Investment grants/state responsibility area, etc.) and has received funding for water/sewer projects and trail development.

21.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 21-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to NCSD.

Table 21-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description
Public information officer or communications office	NCSD Fire Chief assigns multiple firefighters to serve as PIOs, providing incident updates, mitigation messaging, and public safety information. Program could be improved by formalizing PIO training (e.g., FEMA IS-29) and developing pre-scripted hazard messaging for wildfire, flood, and evacuation scenarios.
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	NCSD employs a dedicated IT manager who manages the District's website, ensures ADA compliance, and posts hazard mitigation resources. NCSD will continue developing interactive dashboards (e.g., live evacuation maps, fire weather alerts) and creating mobile-friendly content for residents and visitors.
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	NCSD hosts dedicated pages for Emergency Preparedness, Evacuation, and a Fuels Management HUB with wildfire risk maps, project status, and mitigation tips. Information could be expanded to include real-time evacuation route status, QR codes for defensible-space compliance, and multilingual resources for renters/visitors. https://nfd-fuelsmanagement-ncsd.hub.arcgis.com/
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	NCSD uses social media platforms to share fire danger ratings, red flag warnings, evacuation prep tips, and project updates. NCSD could increase posting frequency during peak fire season, integrate with Ready Placer alerts, and promote seasonal campaigns (Wildfire Preparedness Week, National Preparedness Month).
Community newsletter	NCSD Fire contributes quarterly articles to Northstar Living Magazine covering wildfire mitigation, defensible space, and seasonal safety. NCSD could develop a dedicated NCSD Fire e-newsletter for subscribers with more frequent updates and event notifications.
Local news	NCSD could build partnerships with regional outlets (Sierra Sun, Moonshine Ink) to highlight mitigation projects and evacuation readiness campaigns.
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	**Measure U Citizens' Oversight Committee** reviews fuels program expenditures and provides community input on CWPP project prioritization. The program could be expanded to include outreach campaigns and annual community risk assessment workshops.

Outreach Resources	Description
Hazard awareness campaigns (Severe Weather Awareness Week, public events)	NCSD participates in informal outreach at community events. Outreach could be expanded by launching an annual Wildfire Preparedness Day or "Chipping & Chili" event with defensible space demos, kids' education, and evacuation drills.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	A preschool has recently opened within the NCSD service boundary; no standing fire safety program exists yet. NCSD could develop a preschool wildfire safety curriculum, staff training, and family take-home materials on evacuation.
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved communities	Partner with local lodging providers, HOAs, and Placer County OES to create visitor/renter-specific evacuation flyers (QR codes in STR units) and register-at-risk residents for Ready Placer alerts.
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?	NCSD Fire website and Fuels Management HUB provide extensive public education, risk maps, and project updates. Enhance by integrating community survey tools, hazard reporting forms, and metrics dashboards to measure outreach effectiveness. https://www.northstarcsd.org/FireDept.WelcomePage
Other: Northstar California Resort – Snow safety and avalanche control operations	Northstar California Resort conducts ongoing snow safety and avalanche control operations, including condition monitoring, physical site assessments, and mitigation when warranted. These activities support internal safety awareness among staff and help inform guest-facing communications regarding mountain conditions and operational safety during winter weather events.

21.5.8 Community Classifications

Table 21-8 summarizes classifications for community programs available to NCSD.

Table 21-8. Community Classifications

Program	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Firewise Communities classification	Yes	Renewing of certification was completed Nov. 2025 and valid through Nov. 2026	-
CAL FIRE Risk Reduction Community List	Yes	Updated 2026 list will be announced by the CA Board of Forestry in July 2026.	-

21.5.9 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 21-9 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and NCSD'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 21-9. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak Avalanche control and forecasting fall under the authority of the Sierra Avalanche Center and Placer County Office of Emergency Services. NCSD has no jurisdiction or operational responsibility for avalanche mitigation.
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate NCSD owns and operates Reservoir A under regulation of the California Department of Water Resources Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD). NCSD conducts monthly inspections, participates in annual DSOD inspections, and maintains a current Emergency Action Plan that includes notification procedures, contact lists, and annual call-down drills. Compliance with DSOD regulations provides a moderate level of adaptive capacity.
Drought and Water Shortage	Strong NCSD maintains a Water Shortage Contingency Plan adopted in June 2023 and participates in the Martis Valley Groundwater Management Plan, which ensures supply sustainability. NCSD has developed redundant wells and interties that enhance water reliability. These measures represent moderate adaptive capacity.
Earthquake	Weak Building code enforcement and seismic design are managed by Placer County. NCSD maintains continuity of operations plans for essential facilities but has limited independent mitigation authority.
Flood	Moderate While primary floodplain management lies with Placer County, NCSD coordinates with the County for drainage maintenance, provides sandbag materials, and maintains key infrastructure above flood elevations. Coordination and operational readiness elevate adaptive capacity to moderate.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak These events are secondary to severe storms and wildfire burn scars. NCSD does not have geotechnical authority but responds through emergency access and debris management operations.
Freeze and Snow	Strong NCSD operates snow removal services under contract with Placer County and maintains 24/7 staffing and heavy equipment (loaders, blowers, graders). Service levels exceed county standards, providing strong adaptive capacity.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Moderate NCSD coordinates with Placer County for drainage system maintenance and performs localized response through the Fire and Operations Departments. Backup power planning further increases readiness.

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
High Winds and Tornadoes	Moderate NCSD coordinates with Liberty Utilities and maintains a Critical Power Interruption Emergency Response Plan to address outages during wind events. This provides redundancy for essential services.
Wildfire	Strong NCSD implements defensible space inspections, vegetation management, and Firewise renewal, and maintains a current Community Wildfire Protection Plan. These efforts demonstrate a strong and improving adaptive capacity.

21.6 National Flood Insurance Program

NCSD is a special district within Placer County. NCSD does not participate in the NFIP directly. Therefore, all structures located within NCSD'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.

21.7 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.

21.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the NCSD service boundary are shown in Figure 21-4 through Figure 21-8. 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 has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 21-4. Avalanche Hazard Area

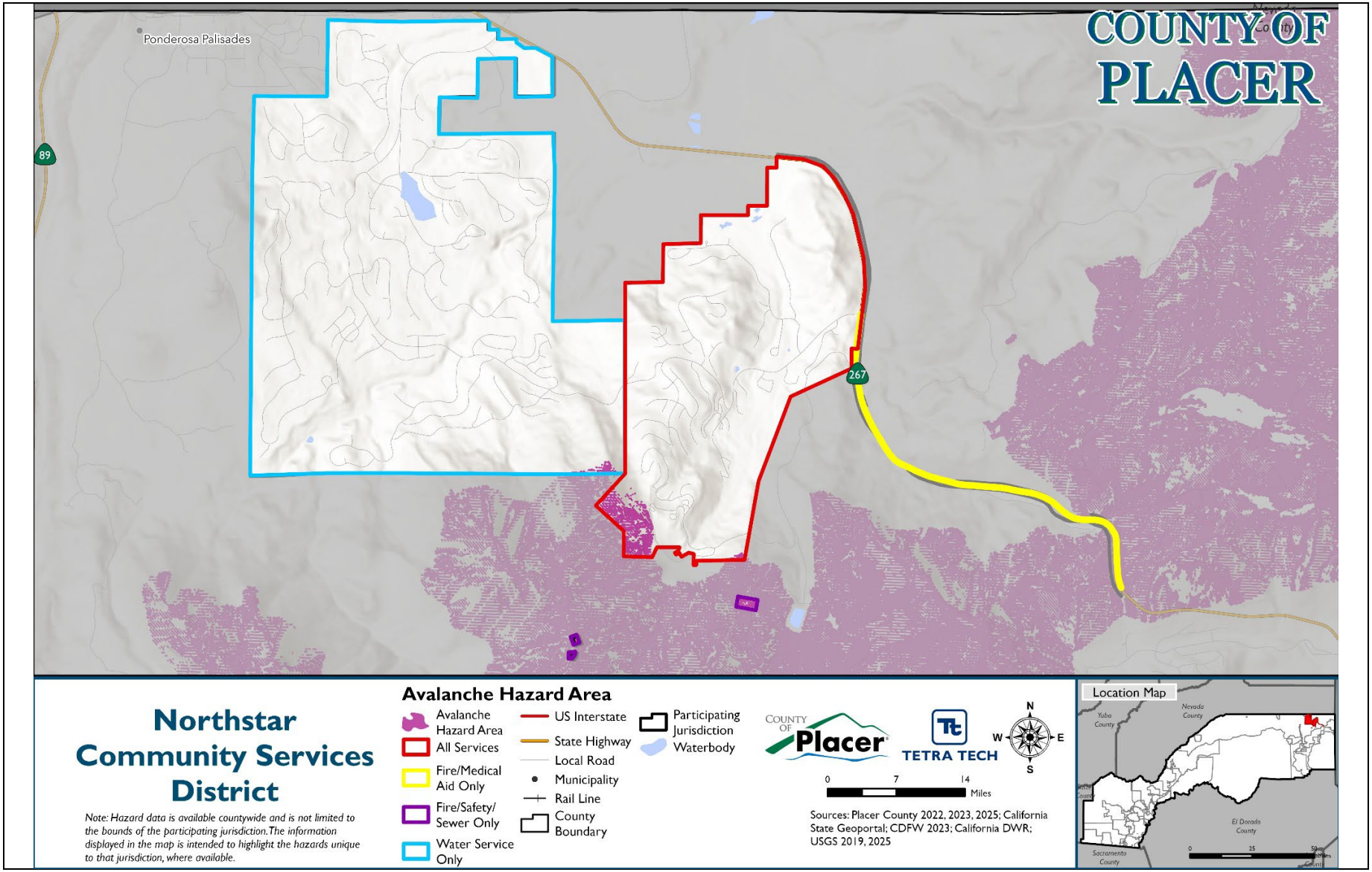


Figure 21-5. Dam Inundation Hazard Area

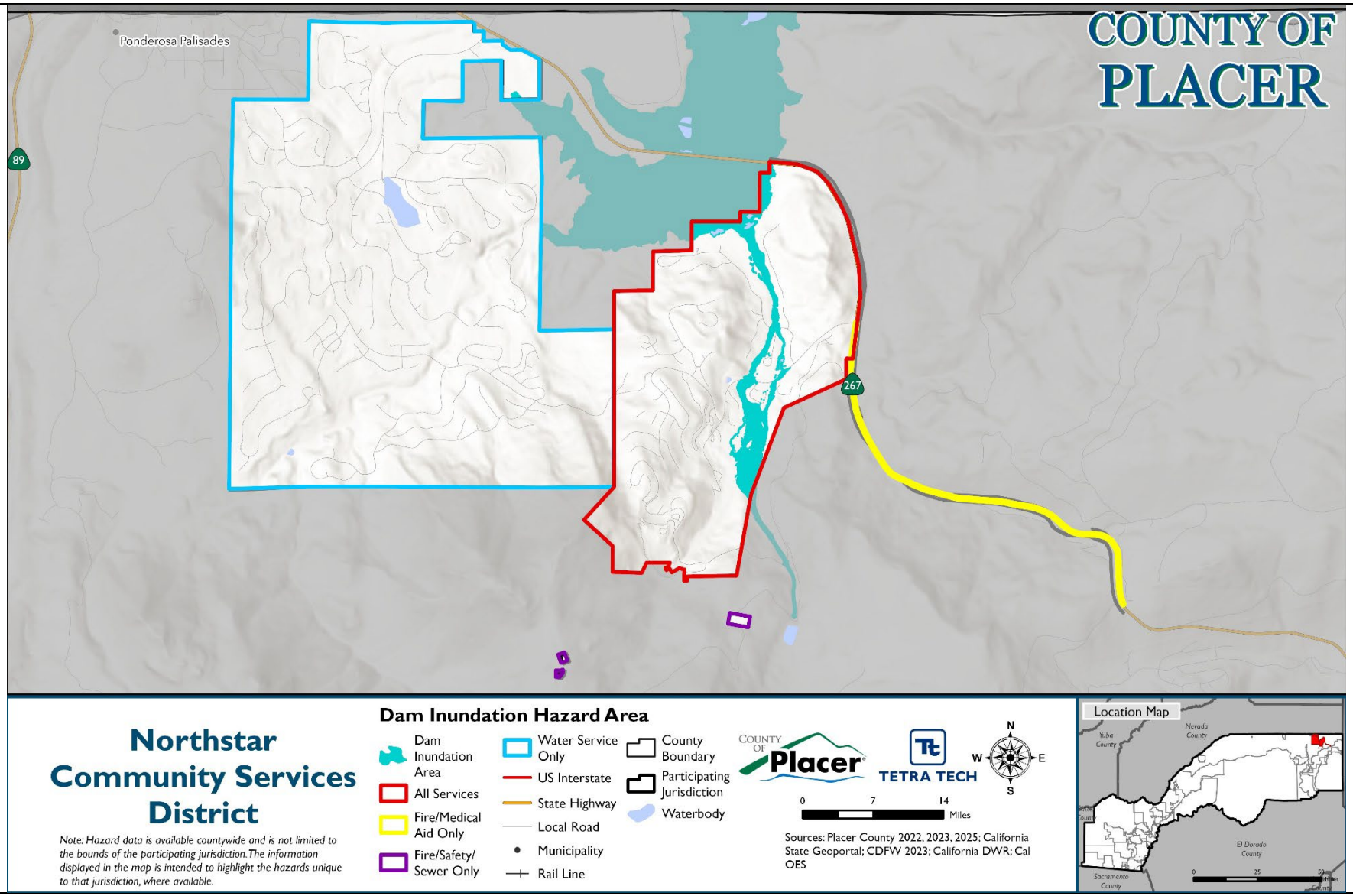


Figure 21-6. Flood Hazard Area

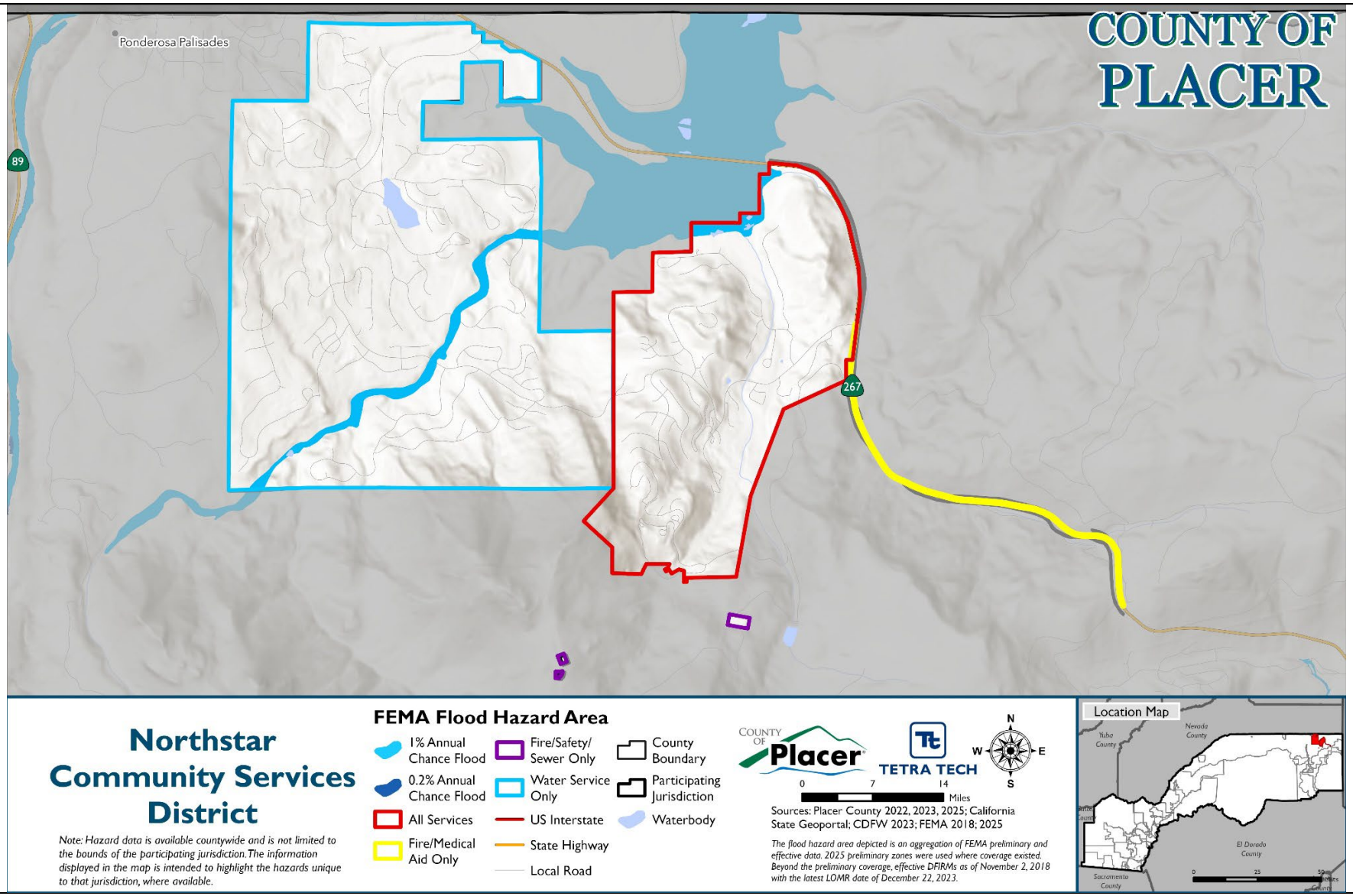


Figure 21-7. Landslide Hazard Area

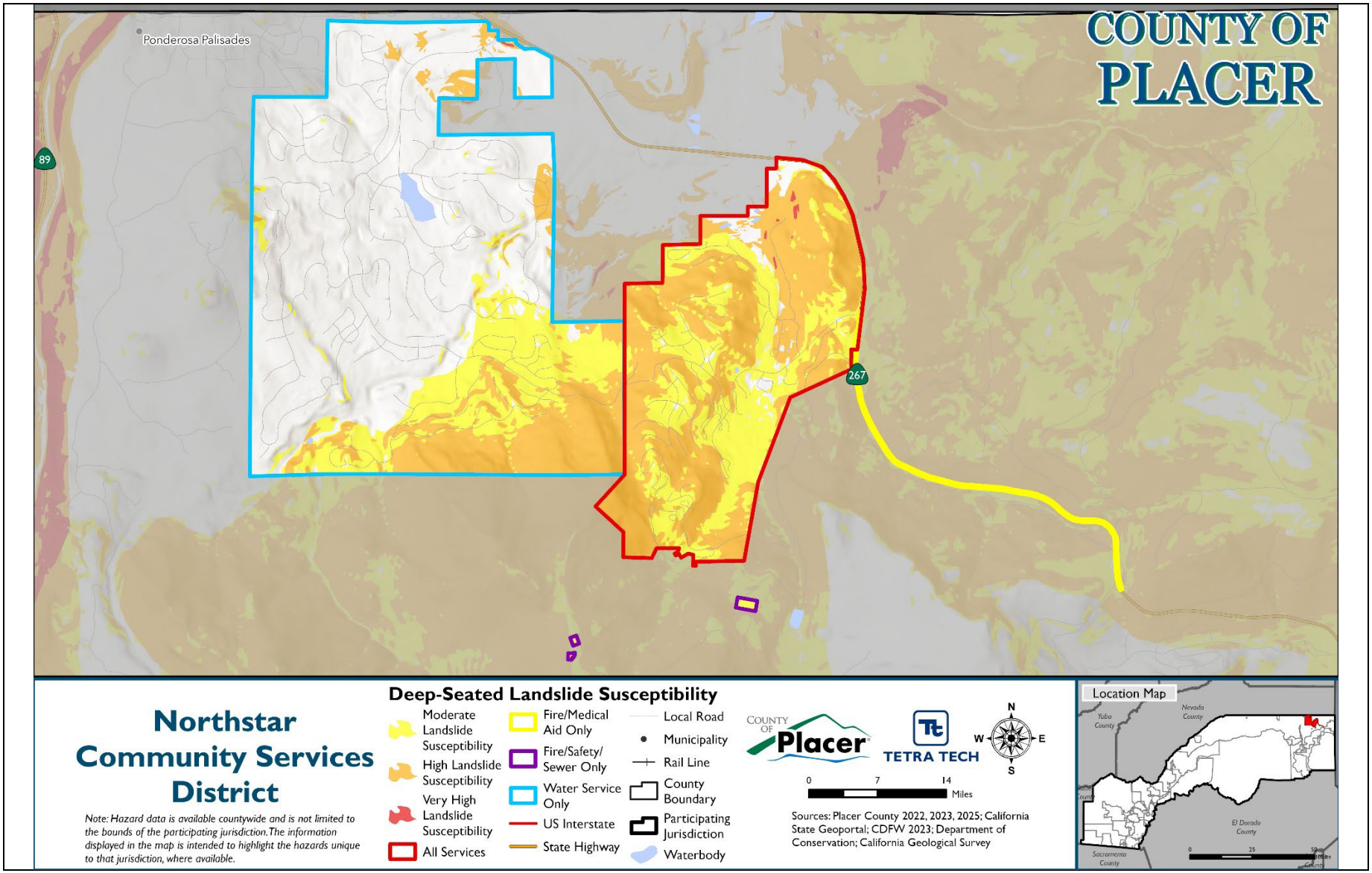
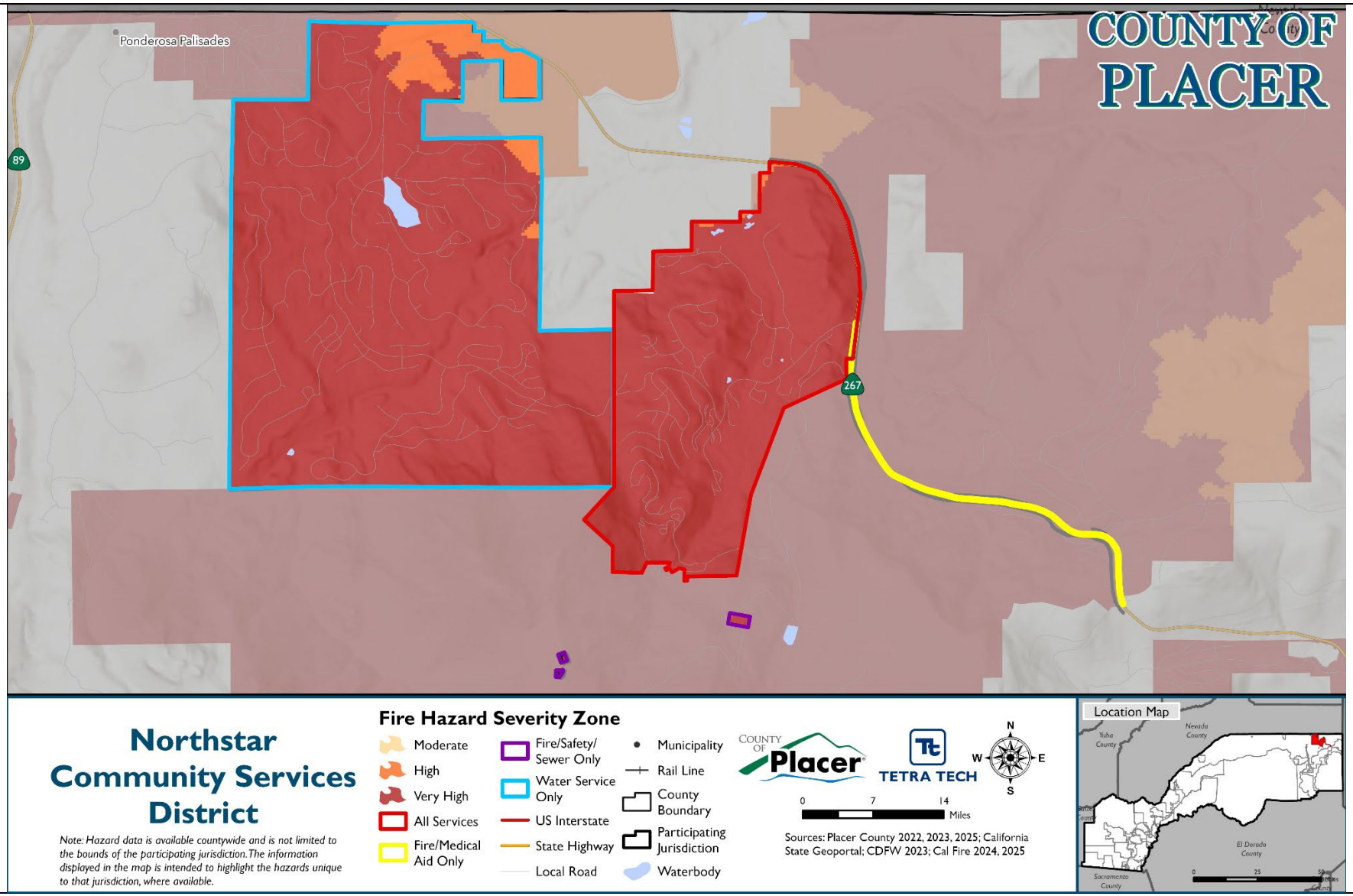


Figure 21-8. Wildfire Hazard Area



21.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 21-10 provides details on loss and damage in NCSD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 21-10. Hazard Event History in NCSD, 2020 to 2024

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.	Power surge event at pump station resulting in pump faults.
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.	Power surge event at pump station resulting in pump faults, and surge protection failure.
May 29, 2023	May 29, 2023	Cold/ Wind Chill	Melting snow brought unusually strong currents and cold water to area waterways in the month of May. A 22-year-old woman drowned in the Clavey River on May 29th, with her body found downstream of Clavey Bridge on June 3rd. Warm weather was occurring with highs in the region in the lower 70s, while area waterways were cold with strong currents from mountain snowmelt.	Abnormally high turbidity in raw water influent to water treatment plant.
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.	Power surge/ failure event which resulted in a surge suppressor failure, pump motor soft start failure at a pump station and a small fire in an electrical box at a potable well facility

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
June 25, 2024	June 25, 2024	Cold/Wind Chill	Two fatalities were reported due to cold and fast moving waterways along the North Fork American River near Auburn on June 25th, 2024. Crews responded to the report of a possible drowning at Lake Clementine Trail before 5:30 p.m. on June 25th, 2024. A communications manager for California State Parks said three people had attempted to swim across the river and were swept downstream by the current. A 33-year-old man was found dead in the water, the El Dorado County Sheriff's Office said. Officials said a 15-year-old boy was found, and CPR was performed by State Parks lifeguards and Cal Fire. He was taken to Sutter Auburn Faith Hospital where he later died. State parks said another teenage male was pulled from the water and was uninjured. Water temperatures were in the low to mid 60's.	Power surge event at sanitary sewer pump station resulting in pump faults.
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.	Power failure affecting all NCSD facilities.

21.7.3 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.

NCSD 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, NCSD indicated the following concerns and vulnerabilities relevant to a local ranking of the identified hazards:

- Dam and levee failure ranking revised to Medium due to District ownership of a regulated reservoir and associated compliance obligations, elevating the significance of this hazard.
- Drought and water shortage ranking revised to Low because NCSD operates a groundwater-based supply and, with redundancy, and is positioned to meet statewide drought regulations through the various tiers of the adopted drought contingency plan.
- Flood ranking revised to Medium because localized flooding occurs in certain areas during heavy rain events, warranting a moderate level of concern despite the absence of major floodplains.

- Freeze and Snow ranking revised to Medium due to annual heavy snowfall and freeze events that increase operational workload and costs, even with strong adaptive capacity.
- High winds and tornadoes ranking revised to Medium as sustained winds can cause power outages and fire-weather conditions, affecting NCSD operations despite negligible tornado risk.

Table 21-11 shows NCSD's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or no risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 21-11. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Low While the region is mountainous, avalanche hazard areas are outside the NCSD service boundary and are monitored by the Sierra Avalanche Center and Placer County OES. NCSD has no avalanche-control responsibility.
Dam and Levee Failure	Medium NCSD owns and operates Reservoir A, regulated by the California Department of Water Resources Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD). NCSD maintains a current Emergency Action Plan and performs monthly and annual inspections. Compliance with DSOD requirements and direct ownership elevate this hazard to Medium significance.
Drought and Water Shortage	Low NCSD operates a groundwater-based supply within the Martis Valley Basin and maintains a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (adopted 2023). Redundancy exists, and NCSD is well positioned to meet statewide drought requirements making this a low-level concern.
Earthquake	Low Seismic risk exists regionally, but NCSD has limited infrastructure exposure and no building-code enforcement role. Continuity planning and emergency response would occur under Placer County coordination.
Flood	Medium Certain low-lying and roadside areas experience localized flooding during rain-on-snow and heavy-rain events. While major floodplains are absent, storm drainage constraints justify a moderate ranking.
Freeze and Snow	Medium Heavy snowfall and freeze events occur annually. NCSD provides 24/7 snow-removal operations under county contract, maintaining high service levels. Operational workload and cost justify a moderate ranking even though adaptive capacity is strong.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Medium Increasing atmospheric-river events produce strong winds, high precipitation, and power disruptions. NCSD manages infrastructure continuity and public-safety support, warranting a medium ranking.

Hazard	Rank
High Winds and Tornadoes	Medium Tornado potential is negligible, but sustained high winds cause power outages and fire-weather conditions affecting NCSD operations.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Medium Slopes along SR-267 and near drainages are prone to debris movement during heavy rain or post-fire conditions. Coordination with Placer County and Caltrans is ongoing
Wildfire	High Wildfire remains the highest-priority hazard due to regional fuel loading, single-access egress routes, and direct threats to life safety, property, and the local economy.

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

21.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 21-12 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for NCSD. 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 NCSD, and the mitigation strategy has been developed to incorporate, where feasible, actions that would help to resolve one or more of these issues.

Table 21-12. Hazard Issues

Issue	Hazards Addressed
The Reservoir A Dam is rated as High Hazard by the California Department of Water Resources. This dam could impact several District critical facilities such as Station 31, Northstar Water System, bridges, culverts, emergency evacuations, and more. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Dam Failure
While NCSD maintains a Community Wildfire Protection Plan with prioritized projects, it lacks the funding to implement all projects listed in the plan. Wildfire could impact several District critical facilities such as Station 31, Northstar Water System, bridges, culverts, emergency evacuations, and more. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Wildfire
A Critical Power Interruption Emergency Response Plan was drafted in 2021 identifying critical facilities and documenting operational considerations for backup power. This solves the problem of keeping NCSD services available when line power is unavailable. Loss of power could impact several District critical facilities such as Station 31, Northstar Water System, bridges, culverts, emergency evacuations, and more. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
The entire NCSD service area is located in the High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones and wildfire mitigation requires annual fuels management and defensible space inspections. Wildfire could impact several District critical facilities such as Station 31, Northstar Water System, bridges, culverts, emergency evacuations, and more. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need	Wildfire, Drought and Water Shortage, High Winds and Tornadoes

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 21-13 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern to. Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on NCSD-owned assets.

Table 21-13. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Avalanche	Winter storms in the Sierra Nevada region can produce avalanches that affect mountain roads, evacuation routes, and ski-area access, creating evacuations, property damage, and temporary closures of major highways and resort operations. For Northstar Community Services District, avalanche events could disrupt access to the Northstar community, the District headquarters at 900 Northstar Drive, and the Northstar Fire Department at 910 Northstar Drive and 9100 Highlands View Road. These events can also require large-scale rescue and emergency response efforts, placing additional demands on District personnel and critical infrastructure and affecting vulnerable populations, including residents and visitors who may be unfamiliar with local winter hazards.
Dam and Levee Failure	Northstar Community Services District owns and operates a regulated reservoir, which creates exposure to dam failure hazards even though the District complies with state safety requirements and emergency planning obligations. In a catastrophic dam failure scenario, floodwaters would travel north through West Martis Creek, first inundating Highlands View Road, then affecting Northstar Drive and Basque Drive before reaching State Route 267 and the Northstar Golf Course and Martis Creek Trail and Wildlife Area. Inundation mapping identifies 12 single-family homes, five multi-family structures, and a golf course clubhouse as potentially affected by a catastrophic failure. Such an event could threaten vulnerable populations, damage homes and critical infrastructure, and create major response and recovery demands for the District and surrounding jurisdictions.
Drought and Water Shortage	The Northstar Community Services District relies on mountain spring sources, the Big Springs and Sawmill Flat spring systems, a 180-acre-foot reservoir, and multiple storage and pressure-reduction facilities to serve approximately 1,500 residential and commercial connections. Extended periods of heat and drought can increase demand, accelerate drawdown of stored supplies, and create shortage risks for treated water customers in the Northstar and Martis Valley service areas, including Lahontan, Martis Camp, Schaffer's Mill, and Hopkins Village. Drought can also place operational stress on critical infrastructure and affect service reliability for vulnerable populations, including older adults, individuals with medical needs, and residents who depend on uninterrupted water service for health, sanitation, and daily living needs.
Earthquake	Earthquake shaking could affect Northstar Community Services District's headquarters at 900 Northstar Drive, the Northstar Fire Department facilities at 910 Northstar Drive and 9100 Highlands View Road, Reservoir A, the Northstar and Martis Valley water systems, water tanks, pumping facilities, pipelines, sewer infrastructure, roads, bridges, and emergency communications and power systems. Although the District is not identified as being located on NEHRP Class D soils, regional seismic activity could damage tanks, pumps, pipelines, treatment equipment, electrical systems, and building contents. Earthquake-related landslides, avalanches, road damage, or debris could also restrict access to Station 31, the District headquarters, water facilities, and surrounding communities. These impacts could interrupt water and sewer service, delay fire and EMS response, impair evacuation routes, and affect residents, resort visitors, businesses, and vulnerable populations requiring emergency assistance.
Flood	Localized flooding during heavy rain or rain-on-snow events could affect Northstar Community Services District roads, bridges, culverts, drainage systems, water and sewer pipelines, pumping facilities, and access routes serving the Northstar community, Martis Camp, Schaffer's Mill, Lahontan, and Hopkins Village. Flooding or runoff could also affect Reservoir A and associated water-system infrastructure by increasing turbidity, causing erosion, or restricting access for District personnel and contractors. Flood-related damage or road closures could delay access to the District headquarters at 900 Northstar Drive, the Northstar Fire Department facilities at 910 Northstar Drive and 9100 Highlands View Road, and other critical facilities. These impacts could interrupt utility

	services, delay emergency response, and affect residents, visitors, businesses, and recreational users.
Freeze and Snow	Freeze and snow are recurring hazards that could affect Northstar Community Services District's snow-removal operations, roads, bridges, water and sewer systems, Reservoir A, pumping facilities, pipelines, District headquarters, and Northstar Fire Department facilities at 910 Northstar Drive and 9100 Highlands View Road. Heavy snow, ice accumulation, freezing temperatures, and winter storms could block access routes, damage trees and utility lines, interrupt power, restrict emergency response, and increase the workload and costs associated with snow removal and facility access. Snow and ice could also delay repairs to water and sewer infrastructure or limit access to residents, resort facilities, and visitors. These impacts could reduce the District's ability to maintain reliable services and provide timely emergency assistance during severe winter conditions.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Heavy rain and severe storms could affect Northstar Community Services District's headquarters at 900 Northstar Drive, Northstar Fire Department facilities at 910 Northstar Drive and 9100 Highlands View Road, Reservoir A, the Northstar and Martis Valley water systems, water tanks, pumping facilities, sewer infrastructure, roads, bridges, and emergency power and communications systems. Intense rainfall and rain-on-snow events could cause localized flooding, erosion, debris movement, increased turbidity in water supplies, and damage to pipelines, pumps, electrical equipment, and drainage facilities. Storm-related power outages could interrupt water and sewer operations and delay access by District staff, contractors, fire personnel, and emergency responders. These impacts could reduce service reliability, restrict evacuation and emergency access, and affect residents, businesses, resort visitors, and vulnerable populations throughout the District's service area.
High Winds and Tornadoes	High winds could affect Northstar Community Services District's headquarters, Northstar Fire Department facilities, Reservoir A, water tanks, pumping facilities, sewer infrastructure, electrical systems, communications equipment, roads, and evacuation routes. Falling trees, branches, utility lines, and windborne debris could damage the facilities at 900 Northstar Drive, 910 Northstar Drive, and 9100 Highlands View Road, block access routes, and interrupt power to water and sewer facilities. Previous wind events have caused pump faults, surge-protection failures, electrical damage, and power outages affecting District operations. Although tornadoes are expected to be rare, a concentrated tornado could cause severe damage to buildings, utilities, and infrastructure. These impacts could delay emergency response and repairs, interrupt utility service, and affect residents, businesses, resort visitors, and people requiring emergency assistance. Backup power is available at the following NCSD Facilities:
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Landslides, mudslides, and debris flows could affect Northstar Community Services District's water tanks, pumping facilities, pipelines, sewer infrastructure, roads, bridges, drainage systems, and access routes near steep slopes and drainages, including areas along State Route 267 and near West Martis Creek. Slope failure could block access to the District headquarters at 900 Northstar Drive, the Northstar Fire Department facilities at 910 Northstar Drive and 9100 Highlands View Road, Reservoir A, and other District facilities. Debris could bury, rupture, or undermine water and sewer pipelines and damage pumps, electrical equipment, and other critical infrastructure. These impacts could interrupt water and sewer service, delay fire and EMS response, restrict evacuation, and isolate portions of the Northstar, Martis Camp, Schaffer's Mill, Lahontan, and Hopkins Village service areas.

District Backup Generator Summary Table

Facility	Fuel Volume When Full (Gallons)	Generator Power Rating (KW)	1/2 Load Backup Power Duration (Hours)	Full Load Backup Power Duration (Hours)	Typical Days Between Refueling
Corporate Yard	105	60	36	22	1
Administration Building	660	250	57	34	1-2
Northstar Fire Dept. - Station #31	830	125	128	73	3-5
Northstar Fire Dept. - Station #32	1700	300	131	73	3-5
Sewer System - Retreat Lift Station	383	100	93	52	2-4
Sewer System - Highway 267 Lift Station	300	60	103	63	2-4
Sewer System - Indian Hills Lift Station	Natural Gas - N/A	30	N/A	N/A	No Refueling
Northstar Water System - Reservoir D Tanks and Pump Station	147	70	46	27	1-2
Northstar Water System - Water Treatment Facility	575	250	50	30	1-2
Zone 4 Water System - Schaffer's Mill Well #3	380	180	56	30	1-2
Zone 4 Water System - Lahontan Well #1	400	300	31	17	1
Zone 4 Water System - Schaffer's Mill Tank and Pump Station	200	120	42	23	1-2
Zone 4 Water System - Newhall Pump Station	500	275	48	25	1-2
Zone 4 Water System - Olana Pump Station	278	150	46	29	1-2

Wildfire	Wildfire is a significant hazard to Northstar Community Services District because the entire service area is located within High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones and contains dense forest fuels, resort development, limited egress routes, and critical water, sewer, fire, and transportation infrastructure. District-specific assets potentially affected include the headquarters at 900 Northstar Drive, Northstar Fire Department facilities at 910 Northstar Drive and 9100 Highlands View Road, Station 31, Reservoir A, the Northstar and Martis Valley water systems, water tanks, pumping facilities, sewer infrastructure, roads, bridges, evacuation routes, emergency communications, and power systems. Fire, radiant heat, embers, smoke, and utility outages could damage facilities and equipment, block access routes, reduce water-system reliability, and prevent personnel from reaching critical assets. Increased demand for firefighting water could further strain the Northstar water system, while wildfire-related road closures could restrict evacuation, mutual aid, and emergency response. These impacts could affect residents, approximately 1,075 residential, condominium, and commercial structures, resort visitors, businesses, and vulnerable populations requiring evacuation or emergency assistance.

21.7.5 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

Northstar Community Services District (NCSD) has significantly reduced wildfire risk through sustained mitigation investments, including $4.3 million in fuels reduction funding and the treatment of more than 2,5 acres throughout the NCSD service area and surrounding wildland-urban interface. As part of these efforts, primary and secondary evacuation routes have been cleared up to 300 feet from the centerline of key egress roadways, improving evacuation reliability, firefighter access, and life-safety outcomes during wildfire incidents. Treated forest residuals will soon be able to be utilized at the NCSD Wood Energy Facility, which is being constructed in 2026, eliminating long-term roadside piling, reducing re-accumulation of hazardous fuels, and ensuring that biomass removal results in permanent risk reduction rather than temporary displacement.

No significant development changes have been identified that would affect NCSD's overall vulnerability since the previous plan was approved.

21.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous 2021 MJHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

21.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

Since the 2021 MJHMP, the NCSD's priorities have shifted toward strengthening emergency preparedness and reducing wildfire risk. Recent planning emphasizes the development of comprehensive response strategies for critical service interruptions, proactive vegetation management to create defensible space, and enhanced coordination for hazard mitigation. These changes reflect a commitment to protecting life safety, maintaining essential services, and improving resilience against natural hazards and operational disruptions.

21.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 21-14 indicates progress on the NCSD'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 21-14. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
1	The Forest Fuels Management tracks and identifies tree mortality on a year-round schedule. Once a tree is identified for removal it is prioritized based on the severity of mortality and the hazard it possesses. Tree mortality used to be addressed in the spring and fall months with a fixed budget. Now, tree mortality must be addressed year-round and is ongoing	Tree Mortality	Not Complete	Yes	
2	This plan identifies prioritization of treatment areas for Forest Fuels Reduction based on guidance from the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). Forest Fuels Reduction and the CWPP are ongoing and to not have an end date.	Wildfire Mitigation	Not Complete	Yes	
3	This plan identifies all backup power systems for NCSD facilities and provides considerations for keeping systems operational during extended outages.	Critical Power Interruption Emergency Response Plan	Complete	No	New plan completed in 2021. Action will be revised to include plan implementation.
4	The EAP defines the responsibilities and provides procedures to identify and effectively address unusual and unlikely conditions that may endanger the Reservoir A Dam and nearby areas in time to take mitigating actions and notify the appropriate emergency management officials. The Department of Water Resources (DWR), Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD) has rated the Reservoir A Dam as "High" based on hazard classification. Because of its hazard classification, NCSD developed the EAP in accordance with the requirements listed in California Water Code Sections 6160 and 6161 and Government Code Section 8589.5, following FEMA's Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety: Emergency Action Planning for Dams (FEMA 64/July 2013).	Emergency Action Plan – Reservoir A Dam	Complete	Yes	

21.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- Total Green Waste Disposed Since June 2022 = 2,596 Yd^3
- Forest Fuels Reduction in Acres Treated Curbside Pick-up
  - 2025 = 186 acres
  - 2024 = 245 acres
  - 2023 = 119 acres
  - 2022 = 245 acres
  - 2021 = 186 acres
  - Total Acres Treated = 981 acres
- Northstar California Resort implements a range of erosion and sediment control measures throughout the broader Northstar community. These include routine inspections, application of best management practices (BMPs), and maintenance activities aimed at protecting slope stability, stormwater infrastructure, and downstream drainage systems.

21.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

All hazards profiled in the 2026 MJHMP were included in the NCSD's mitigation strategy.

21.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

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

Table 21-15 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 21-15. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	X	-	-	-
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	-

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	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 2026 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 21-16 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the 2026 MJHMP.

Table 21-16. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
NCSD-01	Emergency Action Plan	7	1-10 Years	High	Medium	8.75	High
NCSD-02	Wildfire Mitigation	6	1-10Years	High	Medium	8.5	High
NCSD-03	Critical Power Interruption Emergency Plan	6	1-10 Years	High	Medium	8.5	High
NCSD-04	Fuels Management for Defensible Space	7	1-10 Years	High	High	6.75	Medium

Note: Volume 1 of the 2026 MJHMP provides the methodology and formula for prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (>6 and <8), High (8-11).

21.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 21-17 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The NCSD General Manager will lead implementation of all projects listed in Table 21-17. 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 NCSD priorities.

Table 21-17. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
NCSD-01	Emergency Action Plan	Maintain, update, and implement the Dam Failure Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for Reservoir A Dam. The plan prescribes measures for emergency reservoir operations such as high flow operations, non-failure emergencies, potential dam failure, and imminent dam failure. The EAP defines the responsibilities and provides procedures to identify and effectively address unusual and unlikely conditions that may endanger the Reservoir A Dam and nearby areas in time to take mitigating actions and notify the appropriate emergency management officials. Northstar CSD developed the EAP in accordance with the requirements listed in California Water Code Sections 6160 and 6161, and Government Code Section 8589.5, following FEMA's Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety: Emergency Action Planning for Dams.	Dam and Levee Failure	Public Works	N/A	NCSD Operational and Capital Funding
NCSD-02	Wildfire Mitigation	Maintain and implement the Northstar Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) as a living document guiding risk-reduction investments, fuel-treatment priorities, and public education. Planned implementation projects include, but are not limited to, fuels reduction, defensible space inspections, tree removal, establishment of buffer zones, coordination with partners, and maintenance of the community Firewise designation.	Wildfire	Northstar Fire Department	Placer County OES, Tetra Tech, CAL FIRE, Truckee Fire	NCSD Measure U Operational Budget, CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
NCSD-03	Critical Power Interruption Emergency Plan Implementation	Implement the Critical Power Interruption Emergency Plan to keep NCSD services available when line power is unavailable due to natural hazards. This plan identifies all backup power systems for NCSD facilities and provides considerations for keeping systems operational during extended outages.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee Failure, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Public Works	N/A	NCSD Operational and Capital Funding

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
NCSD-04	Fuels Management for Defensible Space	The Northstar Fire Department will implement annual forest fuels reduction work within and outside of the Wildfire Prevention Zone, including, but not limited to, evacuation routes, structure protection, infrastructure, and open space common area treatments. The Department will also conduct residential and commercial defensible space inspections, and provide community “Curbside Pick-Up” programs to reduce hazardous fuels and minimize the risk of structure loss from wildfire and high winds.	Wildfire, Drought and Water Shortage, High Winds and Tornadoes	Northstar Fire Department	Placer County Office of Emergency Services, CAL FIRE, Truckee Fire Protection District	NCSD Measure U Operational Budget, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund grants, Placer County, Local Funding, and FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

22. Olympic Valley Public Service District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist Olympic Valley Public Service District (Olympic Valley PSD 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 Olympic Valley PSD, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Olympic Valley PSD's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The 2026 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 2021 MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to Olympic Valley PSD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

22.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Olympic Valley PSD identified 2026 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: Hans Walde, Fire Captain
  Address: 305 Olympic Valley Rd, Olympic Valley, CA 96146
  Phone Number: 530-583-6111
  Email: hwalde@olympicvalleyfire.org
- Alternate Point of Contact: Nic Massetani, Operations Superintendent
  Address: 305 Olympic Valley Rd, Olympic Valley, CA 96146
  Phone Number: 530-583-4692
  Email: nmassetani@ovpsd.org

The Olympic Valley 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. 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 22-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 22-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Hans Walde	Olympic Valley Fire	Fire Captain	Primary point of contact for plan development
Nic Massetani	Olympic Valley Public Service	Operations Superintendent	Secondary point of contact for plan development
Brad Chisholm	Olympic Valley Fire	Fire Chief	Contributed to worksheets, reviewed draft documents
Ashley Massey	Olympic Valley Public Service	Program Analyst	Public Outreach and Social Media
Alexa Herring	Olympic Valley Public Service	Assistant Engineer	GIS/Shape File

22.2 Community Profile

Olympic Valley PSD serves the community of Olympic Valley in providing water, maintaining sewer Lines, contracting garbage service, and providing fire protection, EMS and prevention services to the community. The Olympic Valley PSD encompasses approximately 5,350 acres within the Olympic Valley. Elevations within the District boundaries range from 6,100 to 9,000 feet above mean sea level.

Olympic Valley PSD serves a population of approximately 924 year-round residents, with a maximum overnight population of approximately 6,573. Both resident and visiting populations are housed in approximately 663 residential unit, 1,180 condominiums, and approximately 50 commercial entities consisting of private residences, ski resorts, hotels and supporting businesses.

22.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of the 2026 MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare the 2026 MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the Olympic Valley PSD 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.

22.3.1 Outreach Activities

Olympic Valley PSD conducted both virtual and in-person outreach to promote the 2026 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 public was provided multiple opportunities to participate in the planning process as shown in Figure 22-1 through Figure 22-2. Flyers were posted at the main entrances of the Olympic Valley PSD and Fire Department, as well as at the Olympic Valley Post Office, on June 27, 2025 (See Figure 22-2). As part of this effort, Olympic Valley PSD created a SurveyMonkey questionnaire to assess the needs of vulnerable populations within the community and included links to the Placer County 2026 MJHMP meetings.

Figure 22-1. Instagram Post for OVPSD and OVFD

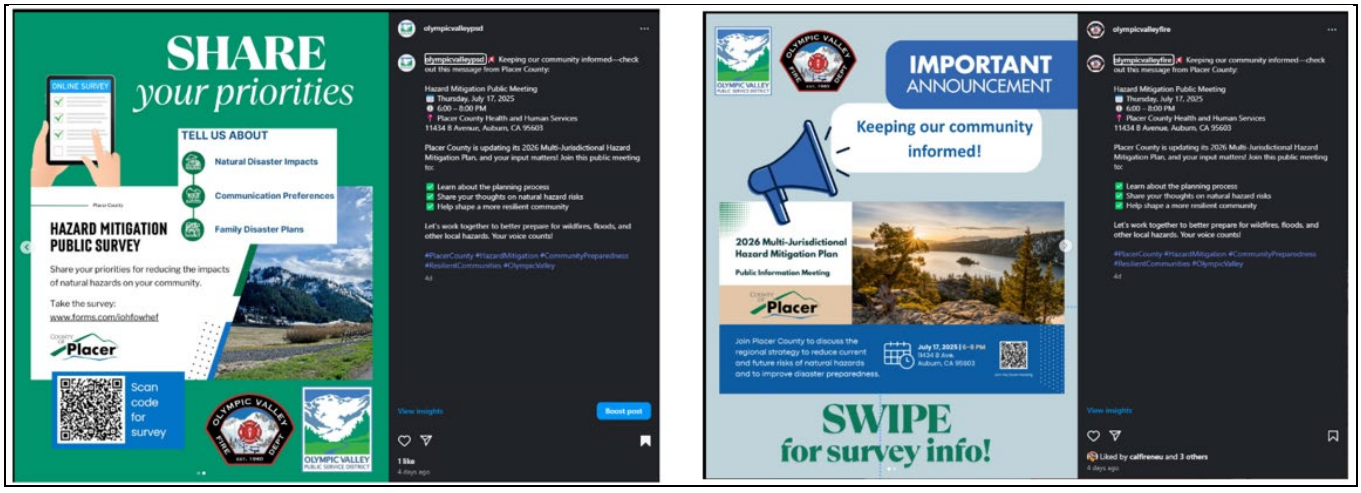


Figure 22-2. Physical Posts



22.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

Olympic Valley PSD received minimal response from the community. Social media posts were viewed by several hundred people and occasionally shared, however, no comments were received on multiple social media posts. The lack of feedback on social media posts or direct questions to the PSD signals that the community is confident in the District's actions and assessments of community needs.

22.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of the 2026 MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare the 2026 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.

22.4.1 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

22.4.2 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

22.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are neighboring communities located in or around the District.

- North Tahoe Fire Protection District
- Truckee Fire Protection District

22.4.4 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
- Tahoe Truckee Unified School District

22.4.5 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
- Friends of Olympic Valley
- Olympic Valley Property Owners Association
- Olympic Valley Firewise Community

22.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

Olympic Valley PSD 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, Olympic Valley PSD lacks some of the regulatory capabilities that are available to municipalities. Specifically, the District has limited 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. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

22.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The 2026 MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 22-2 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 22-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	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.	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.	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.	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).	California Department of Water Resources
Real Estate Disclosure	When properties sell a defensible space inspection is required.	Placer / OVFD

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Department Responsible
Other Code, Ordinance, or Regulation Related to Natural Hazards	Propane regulators must have a protective shed roof where they attach to a structure.	Placer /OVFD

22.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 22-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 22-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Description	Department Responsible
OVPSD Master Plan, 2022	The Master Plan aligns land use and development policies with strategies that reduce risk from natural hazards. The District has the ability to expand and improve the plan by including key findings from the 2026 MJHMP in future updates.	OVPSD Admin
Capital Improvement Plan, 2016	This plan prioritizes infrastructure projects that enhance resilience and protect critical facilities from potential hazards.	OVPSD Admin
Community Wildfire Protection Plan, 2022	Developed in 2022 The plan works to increase wildfire safety for the district's residents and visitors while reducing the risk of loss of life and property. This is being done by completing fuels reduction in several zones around the community. The CWPP is integrated with the 2021 MJHMP. In addition, OVFD has in place a defensible space inspection and public outreach program	Fire Chief
Emergency Operations Plan, 2014	The plan covers a variety of emergencies within the community. Among these are wildfire response and escape corridors. The District has the ability to expand and improve the plan by including key findings from the 2026 MJHMP in future updates.	OVPSD Admin and Fire Chief

The District has not explicitly integrated the 2021 MJHMP with other District plans. However, the above documents incorporate wildfire-related policies and mitigation priorities and represent an opportunity for future integration. As the plans are updated, information from the approved 2026 MJHMP, such as risk assessments, vulnerability data, and prioritized projects can be incorporated to maintain consistency and reinforce long-term resilience goals. The departments and positions noted as responsible in the table above will be responsible for integrating data, information, goals, and actions from the 2026 MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

22.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

OVPSD 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.

22.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 22-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 22-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	The District maintains a Defensible Space Program and a Community Wildfire Protection Plan.
Mutual aid agreements	The District participates in the Tahoe Truckee Area Emergency Contingency Plan Fire Department Mutual Aid Agreement.
Human Resources Manual	The Olympic Valley PSD Human Resource manual identifies the Fire Chief as the lead for hazard mitigation projects.

22.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 22-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 22-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Finance Danielle Muller
Grant Managers and/or Writer(s)	Staff
GIS Coordinator/Analyst	District Engineer Dave Hunt

22.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 22-6 summarizes financial resources available to Olympic Valley PSD.

Table 22-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description
Capital improvements project funding	The District uses capital improvement fund for fuels management.
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Fees fund the Water and Sewer Asset replacement program.
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Fees fund the Fire Department Asset Replacement Program.
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Available to district should such a vote be approved by residents.
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Available to district should such a vote be approved by residents.

22.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 22-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Olympic Valley PSD.

Table 22-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description
Public information officer or communications office	Board Secretary Jessica Asher
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Board Secretary Jessica Asher
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Nextdoor, Instagram, Facebook
Community newsletter	4x year Newsletter
Hazard awareness campaigns (Severe Weather Awareness Week, public events)	Firewise Community Meetings, Social Media Posts, Nixle alert communications, Community forums.
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?	4x year Newsletter, social media, flyers and handouts, community meetings, community forums.

22.5.8 Community Classifications

Table 22-8 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Olympic Valley PSD.

Table 22-8. Community Classifications

Program	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	2 in valley and 2Y in river corridor	2020 – Being updated in 2025-26
Firewise Communities classification	Yes	High Fire Risk	2020

22.5.9 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 22-9 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the District’s capability to address related actions using the following classifications:

- Strong—The jurisdiction has the capability to effectively respond, plans or policies that exceed minimum requirements, and deployable resources that decrease vulnerability.
- Moderate—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—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 22-9. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Strong - OVFD is prepared to respond with trained personnel and specialized equipment, in addition the District has a working relationship with ski patrol who can contribute personnel and search dogs.
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Drought and Water Shortage	Weak
Earthquake	Moderate – OVFD employees are trained in confined space rescue as well as Rescue Systems 1 and 2. E221 is Typed as a USAR Type 3 Rescue in California.
Flood	Strong - OVFD employees are trained in swift water rescue and have equipment to rescue affected persons. In addition, OVFD participates in the regional technical rescue team which would provide mutual aid.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak. OVPSD offers sandbags during rain events.
Freeze and Snow	Moderate – OVFD employees regularly work in the snow and freezing temperatures. Employees are outfitted with winter clothing and train in winter conditions, including avalanche safety and recovery.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Moderate – OVPSD provides sand and sandbags for public use. OVFD utilizes the Nixle communication system to warn the community of impending heavy rain and storm events. OVFD is trained and equipped to respond to swift water rescue events.
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Wildfire	Strong

22.6 National Flood Insurance Program

Olympic Valley PSD 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.

22.7 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.

22.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 22-3 through Figure 22-10. 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 the District has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 22-3. Avalanche Hazard Area, Both Fire and Water

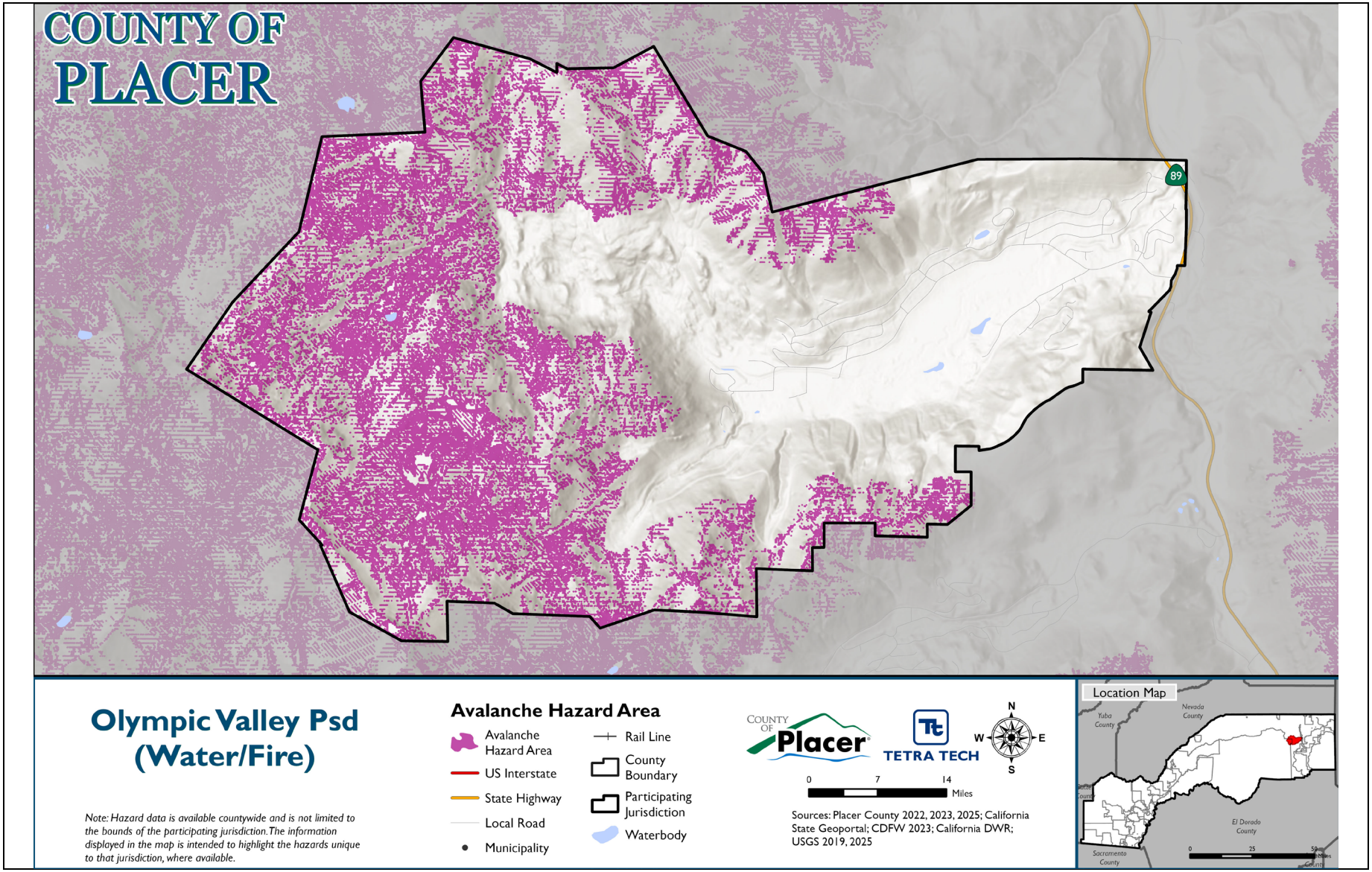


Figure 22-4. Avalanche Hazard Area, Fire Only

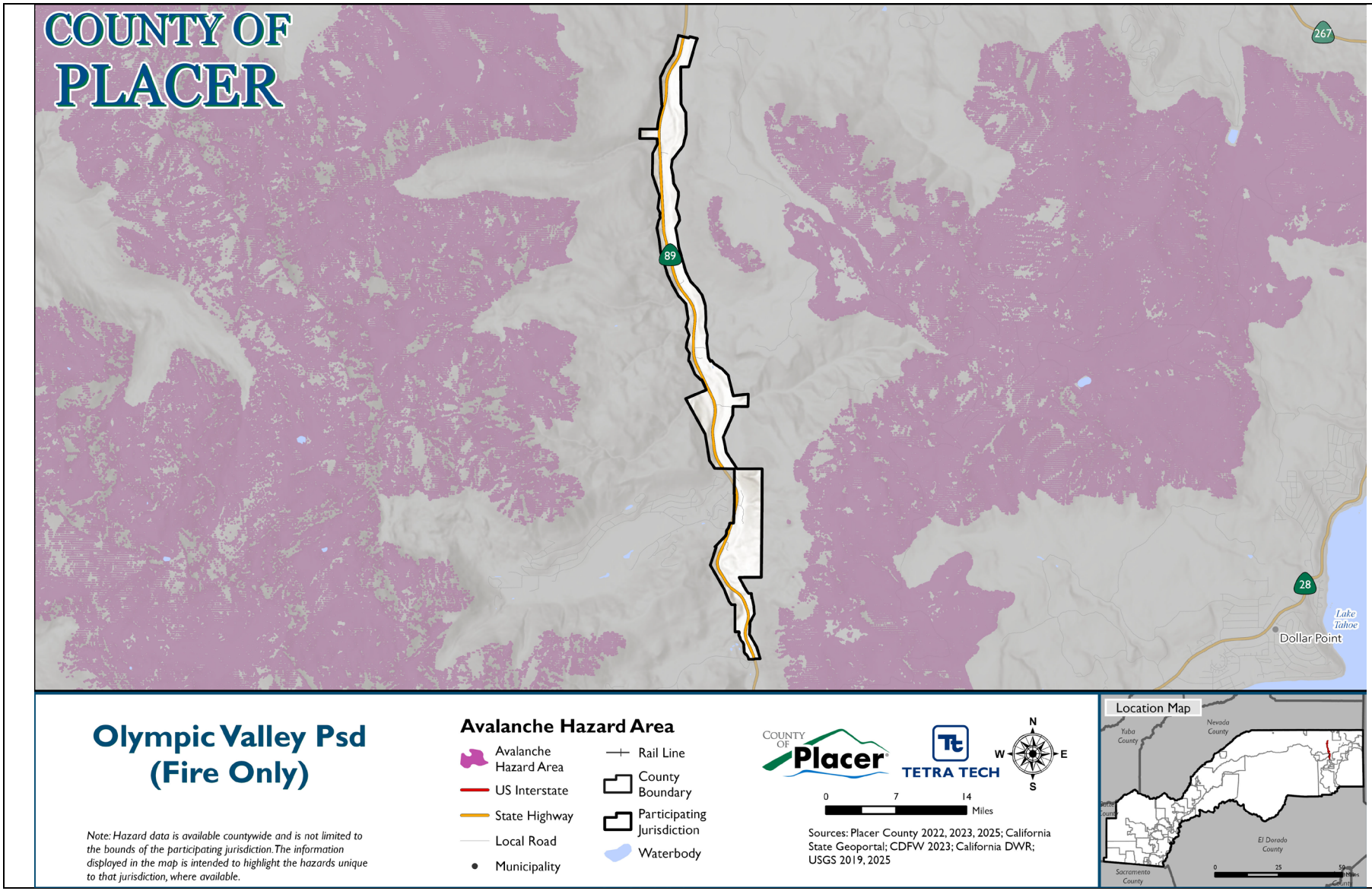


Figure 22-5. Flood Hazard Area, Both Water and Fire

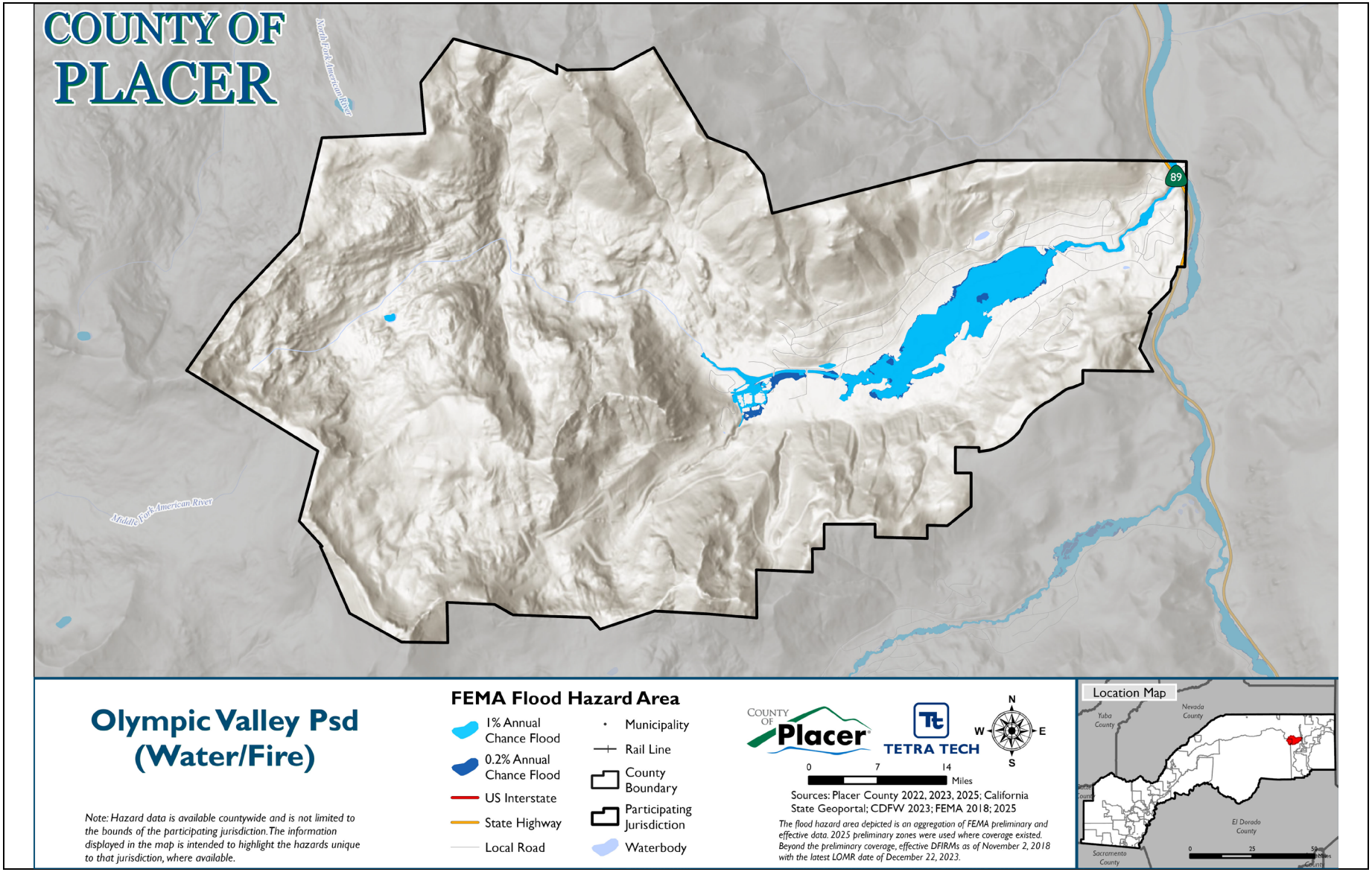


Figure 22-6. Flood Hazard Area, Fire Only

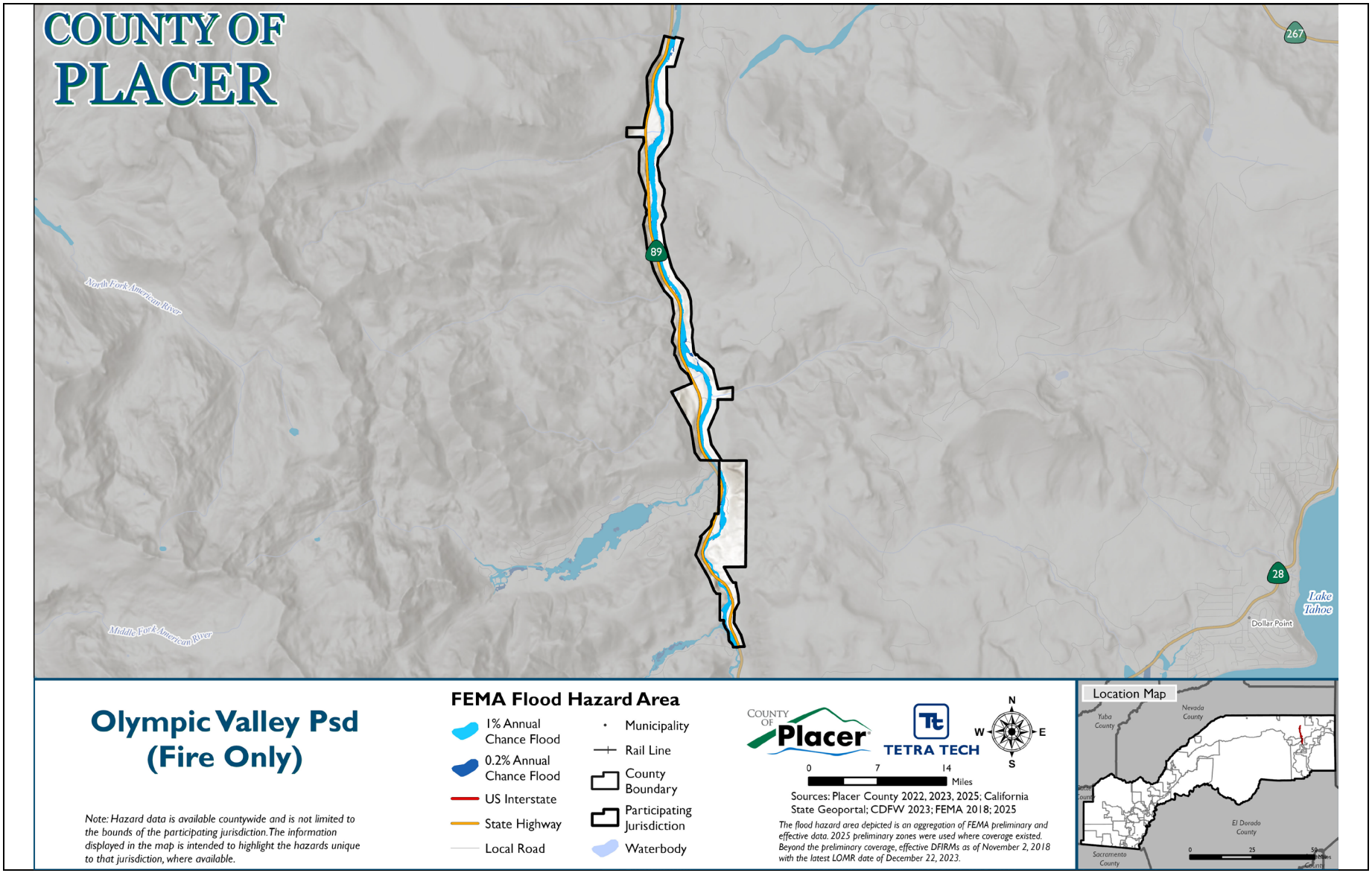


Figure 22-7. Landslide Hazard Area, Both Water and Fire

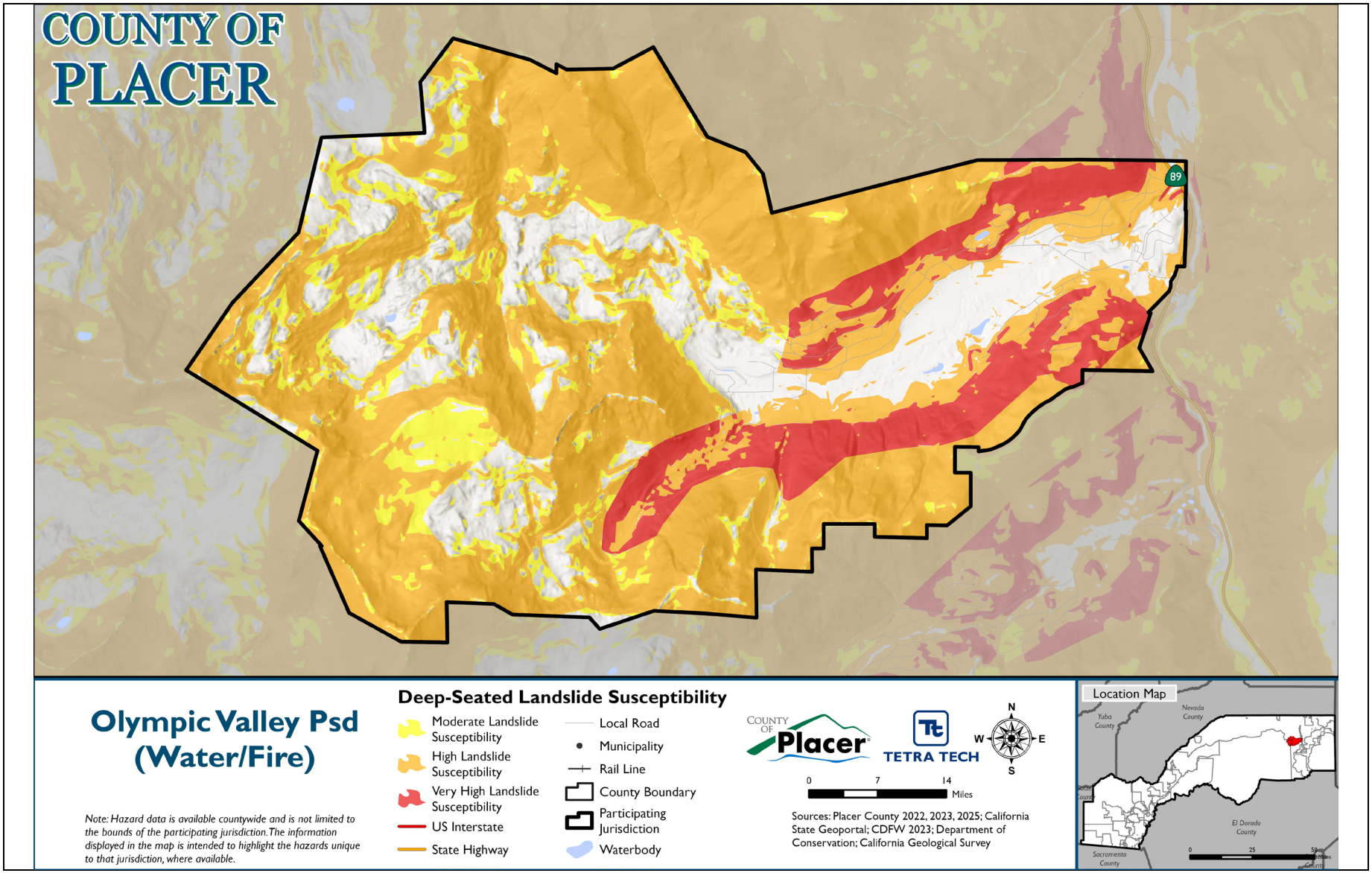


Figure 22-8. Landslide Hazard Area, Fire Only

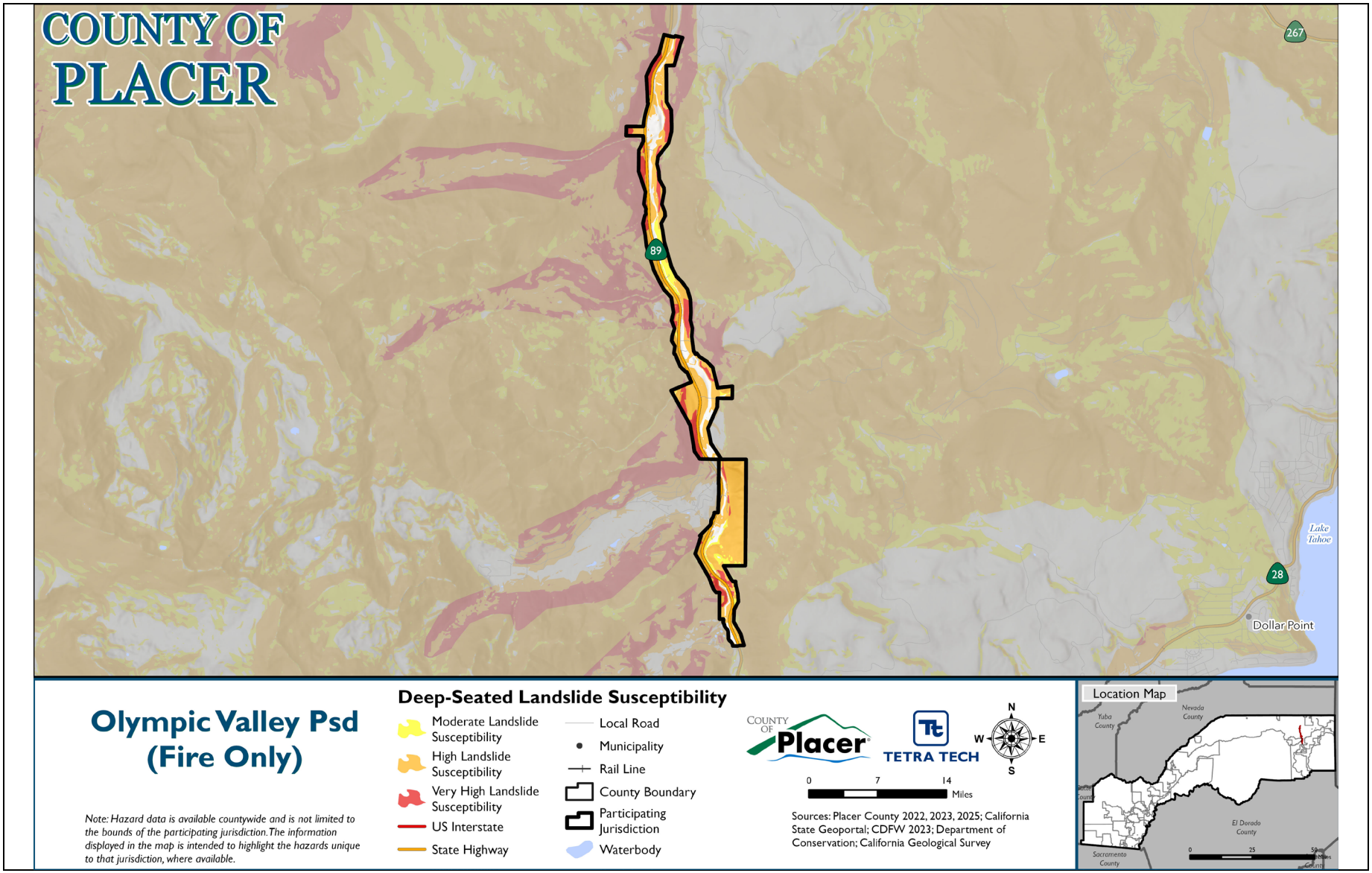


Figure 22-9. Wildfire Hazard Area, Both Water and Fire

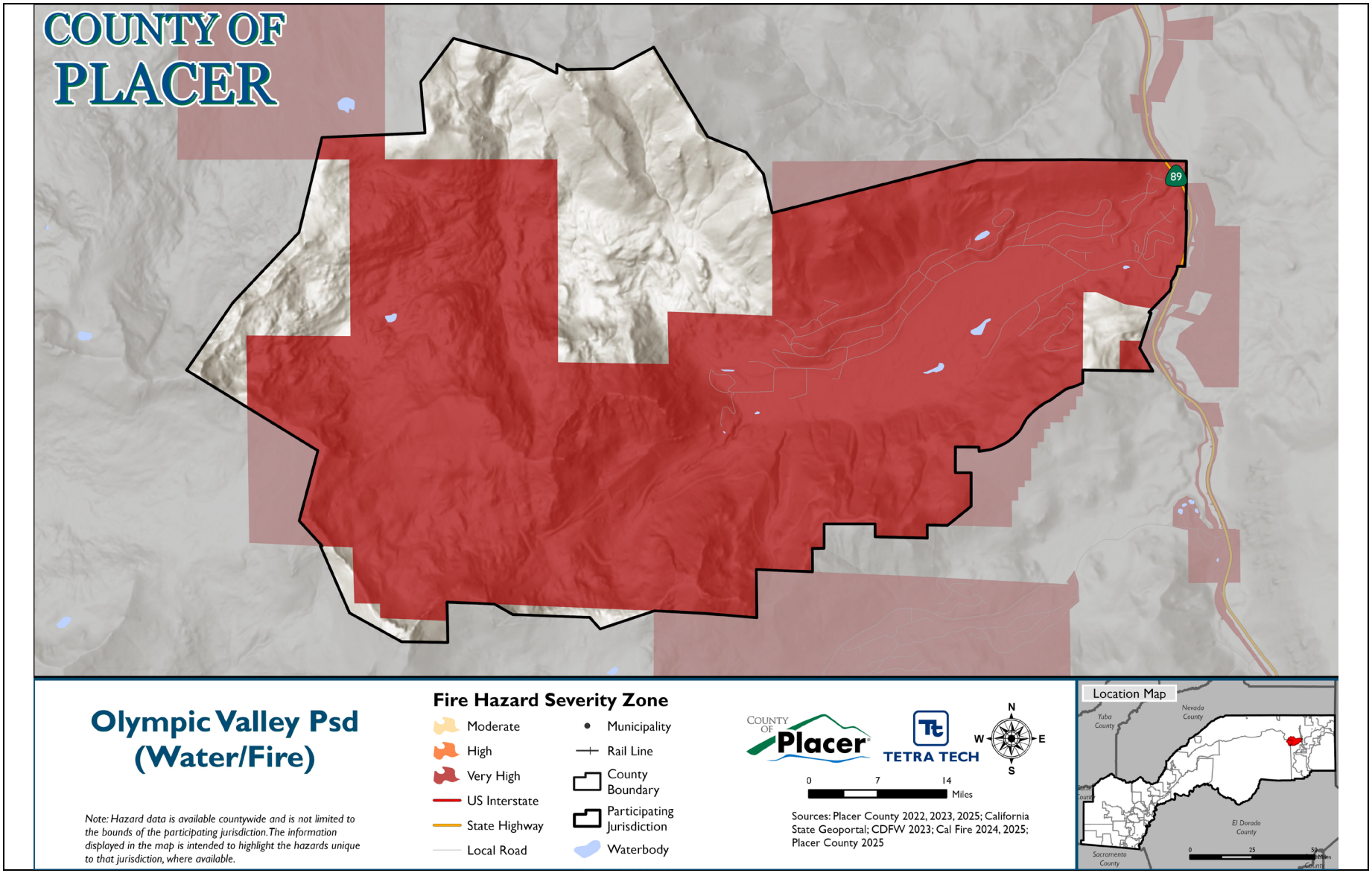
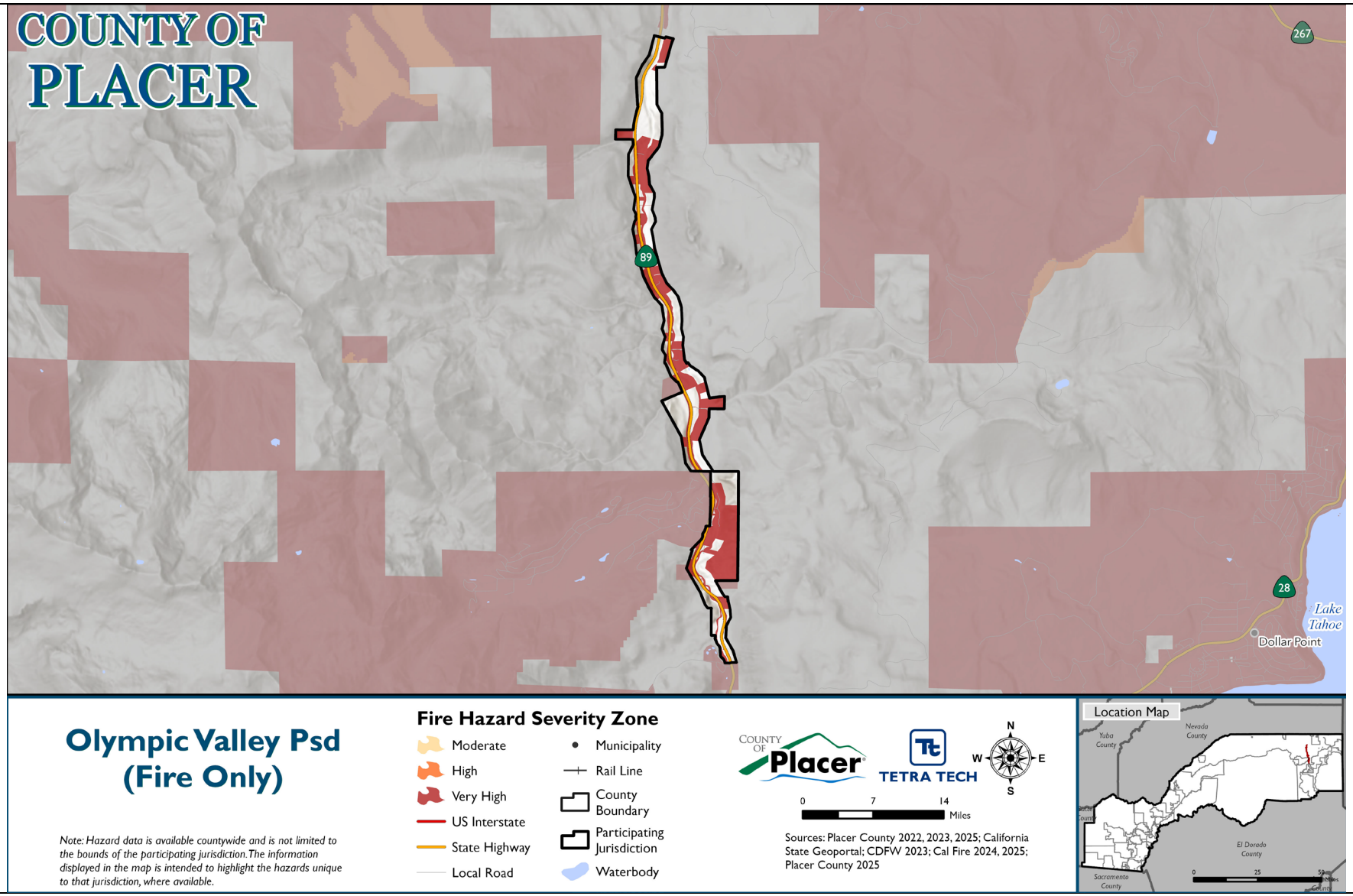


Figure 22-10. Wildfire Hazard Area, Fire Only



22.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 22-10 provides details on loss and damage in OVSPD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 22-10. Hazard Event History in OVPSD, 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.	OVFD Responded with mutual aid to NTFPD for power lines down, no OT incurred.
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	2 incidents of power lines down in this time period. No OT incurred.

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.	An avalanche slid into a three story building. Fire department evacuated several residents, secured utilities and the scene. Minimal OT incurred. Several residents were displaced until Placer County cleared the building for habitation.
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.	Icy roads, large truck stuck on steep hill without tire chains. Residential road blocked for several hours while a supervisor brought the crew chains from Reno. Non injury, no damage.
August 18, 2023	August 18, 2023	Hail	Monsoonal moisture with an unstable airmass caused afternoon mountain thunderstorms to develop over the Sierra. One of these thunderstorms brought hail as large as nickel size. The CHP reported a truck accident on Interstate 80 near Blue Canyon that they thought was due to heavy rain and hail. The truck rain into a guard rail and overturned. The public reported nickel size hail from a location 1 mile northeast of Blue Canyon, by Putt Lake.	Vegetation fire due to lighting strike. Less than 1 acre in size, Forest Service crews handled with the use of a helicopter, remote and inaccessible location.

22.7.3 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.

OVPSD 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 hazard ranking for avalanche increased from low to medium because Olympic Valley has experienced avalanches in the past.
- For flood, the hazard ranking increased from low to medium due to past flooding that displaced and stranded residents.
- The hazard ranking for landslides, mudslides, and debris flow was reduced from medium to low because these events are infrequent and contained in specific areas with minimal population. OVPSD's response would be limited to isolating and denying entry to the area.

Table 22-11 shows the District's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or no risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 22-11. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Medium
Dam and Levee Failure	No Exposure
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. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction.

22.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 22-12 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 22-12. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
The population of Olympic Valley can increase more than ten-fold over the course of several hours during a weekend. Presently, there is no way of effectively alerting most residents, including vulnerable populations and visitors, of a hazard and the actions to be taken in response. A community-wide emergency notification system could be implemented with relative ease and cost-efficiency in a compact area like Olympic Valley. Permanent, changeable message boards located along Olympic Valley Road at the west and east ends of the Valley could be used to alert residents and visitors of a hazard and refer them to the frequency for a low-power FM transmitter that would transmit more detailed information and recommended courses of action.	All Hazards: Avalanche, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
Upgrading the SCADA communication network and enhancing battery backup power will improve system reliability, operational efficiency, and resiliency during power interruptions, including those caused by planned outages during wildfire situations. This project is needed to ensure uninterrupted monitoring and control of critical water infrastructure during emergency conditions to better assist the community and vulnerable populations.	Drought and Water Shortage, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
Currently, the District has only two existing flow meters capturing data. This limited monitoring makes it difficult to accurately identify where excessive inflow and infiltration (I&I) occur during rain events or flooding. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need. Installing additional sewer flow meters in other basins will provide the detailed data needed to pinpoint problem areas, reduce I&I, and improve the overall efficiency and resilience of the sewer system during wet weather and flood conditions.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
There is only one way in and out of the valley which services the community and vulnerable populations. During a hazard event which could damage this critical evacuation route, could severely impact the community and vulnerable population safety.	All Hazards: Avalanche, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, wildfire
Equipping the well on the west side of the aquifer will increase total pumping capacity and distribute extraction more evenly across the aquifer. This added capacity will improve system reliability, ensure adequate supply during peak demand or emergency conditions, and enhance overall resiliency of the District's water system. It would also improve services to vulnerable populations which rely on this water service by the District.	Drought and Water Shortage, Wildfire

Issue	Related Hazard
When an overflow occurs, valuable time is lost gathering equipment and coordinating transport, which can delay containment and increase the risk of environmental contamination and public health impacts. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need. This project will solve that problem by providing a fully outfitted Sanitary Sewer Overflow response trailer, allowing crews to quickly mobilize bypass equipment and containment tools. The project is needed to improve emergency response efficiency, reduce potential spill impacts, and strengthen both local and regional preparedness through mutual aid support.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
The existing East Booster Pump Station relies on a single pump, creating a single point of failure for supplying water to the East Tank. This limitation reduces overall system reliability and operational flexibility. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need. Replacing the station with dual booster pumps will eliminate this vulnerability by providing redundancy, ensuring continuous service during maintenance or pump failure, and increasing capacity to meet future demand and fire flow requirements.	Drought and Water Shortage, Wildfire
During the 1997 flood, the wastewater conveyance system in Olympic Valley sustained damage due to erosion in multiple locations. The Washeshu Creek Siphon, which conveys wastewater from approximately 200 homes, including those of vulnerable populations, across and under Washeshu Creek before connecting to the Olympic Valley Interceptor, was completely exposed when high-velocity floodwaters eroded the creek bed. Following the event, the District installed rock gabions upstream, downstream, and over the siphon to provide protection. The 1997 flood has been characterized by Placer County as a 50-year event; however, a similar or larger event could again threaten the siphon, potentially resulting in damage or failure and the release of wastewater into Washeshu Creek and the Truckee River. The Washeshu Creek Siphon Project proposes to replace the existing siphon with a larger, redundant siphon installed adjacent to and deeper than the current pipeline, improving system resilience and environmental protection.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
Defensible Space creates a buffer to slow or stop wildfires from reaching a structure, and it increases the safety of firefighters who are defending the home. It creates a space between a house and the surrounding landscape, using a combination of vegetation management, non-combustible materials, and proper spacing to protect the property and its inhabitants, including vulnerable populations.	Wildfire
Community wildfire fuels reduction programs are undertaken to reduce wildfire risk through vegetation management, with the primary reason being to protect lives, including those vulnerable populations, property, and natural resources by creating defensible space and mitigating catastrophic fire behavior. Benefits include enhanced community safety, improved firefighter effectiveness, restored ecosystem health, and increased community resilience against future fires. These programs aim to alter fire behavior to be less severe, lessen post-fire damage"	Wildfire
OVFD works to educate the public, including vulnerable populations, about avalanche dangers via social media and Nixle messaging when conditions are elevated. OVFD possesses specialized equipment for avalanche response and trains all employees for these emergencies. OVFD maintains a working relationship with Ski Patrol who can provide additional trained personnel and trained search dogs in the event of an incident.	Avalanche
OVFD works to educate the public, including vulnerable populations, about heavy rainfall and possible flooding events via social media posts and Nixle messaging. OVPSD provides sand and sandbags for public use during periods of possible flooding. In addition, OVFD personnel are trained in swift water rescue and possess equipment required to execute rescues. OVFD participates in the Regional Technical Rescue team which would provide mutual aid in the event of an incident.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 22-13 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern to OVPSD. Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets. Olympic Valley PSD provides water, sewer, fire protection, EMS, solid-waste coordination, and emergency-access services within a mountainous community that

includes approximately 924 year-round residents and a substantially larger seasonal and visitor population. District-specific assets include Olympic Valley Fire Department facilities and apparatus; the PSD administrative and operations facilities; the community water-supply aquifer, wells, tanks, booster pump stations, SCADA and communications systems; wastewater collection infrastructure, including the Washeshu Creek Siphon and Olympic Valley Interceptor; emergency-access roads and utility easements; firefighting, rescue, and communications equipment; and the residents, businesses, hotels, condominiums, ski facilities, and visitors served by the District.

Table 22-13. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Avalanche	In 2023, an avalanche impacted a three-story apartment building, requiring emergency response actions. The fire department assessed the threat, evacuated several residents, secured utilities, and stabilized the scene. Minimal overtime was incurred during the operation. Several residents, including vulnerable populations, were displaced until Placer County officials cleared the building and could assess for safe habitation. While no injuries were reported, the event caused temporary disruption and highlighted the need for continued monitoring of avalanche risks in developed areas. Avalanche events could affect Olympic Valley PSD's fire and EMS facilities, water and sewer infrastructure, emergency-access roads, utility easements, and the District's large seasonal visitor population. Future avalanches could affect the Olympic Valley Fire Department facility and apparatus, the PSD administrative and operations facilities, Olympic Valley Road, water tanks, booster pump stations, sewer infrastructure, and other facilities or access routes located below steep slopes or avalanche paths. Avalanche debris could isolate residents, hotels, condominiums, ski facilities, and visitors; delay mutual aid; and restrict access for fire, EMS, utility, and rescue personnel. These impacts could be especially serious for older adults, people with mobility limitations, visitors unfamiliar with avalanche conditions, and residents or guests requiring evacuation assistance.
Drought and Water Shortage	While drought and water shortage are rare in the District due to consistent supply from the surrounding mountains, drought conditions can still strain water supply and pressure, limiting fire protection capabilities and affecting service reliability. Drought also contributes to wildfire spread by increasing the amount of dry vegetation available to fuel fires, and the combination of drought, high winds, and wildfire remains a known threat in the fire hazard severity zones affecting the District. Drought and water shortage could affect Olympic Valley PSD's single-source aquifer, water wells, water tanks, booster pump stations, water distribution system, SCADA controls, and firefighting water supply. Prolonged drought could reduce groundwater availability, increase demand, reduce system pressure, and limit the District's ability to provide reliable domestic water and adequate fire flow to approximately 663 residential units, 1,180 condominiums, approximately 50 commercial entities, hotels, ski facilities, and other customers. The proposed Plump Jack Well and the East Booster Pump Station upgrade are intended to increase pumping capacity, improve redundancy, and distribute extraction more evenly across the aquifer. Until those improvements are completed, a disruption to the existing water supply or pumping system could interrupt service, constrain wildfire suppression, and affect residents, businesses, visitors, and people who depend on continuous water service for health, sanitation, and daily needs.

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Earthquake	While there are no reports of earthquakes felt in the Olympic Valley area and NEHRP Class D soil does not occur in the District, a fault line parallels State Highway 89 through the District. Earthquake shaking could affect Olympic Valley PSD's water wells, single-source aquifer infrastructure, East Tank, Mutual Water Company tanks, booster pump stations, water pipelines, SCADA and communications systems, wastewater collection facilities, the Washeshu Creek Siphon, the Olympic Valley Interceptor, fire and EMS facilities, and emergency-access routes. Although NEHRP Class D soil is not identified within the District and no earthquakes have been reported locally, a fault parallels State Route 89 and regional seismic activity could damage tanks, pipelines, pumps, electrical systems, sewer facilities, and building contents. The East Tank and Mutual Water Company tanks could present additional public-safety concerns if seismic damage caused leakage, failure, or loss of water pressure. Earthquake damage, landslides, or avalanches could also block Olympic Valley Road and other access routes, delay emergency response, interrupt water and sewer service, and affect residents, businesses, hotels, condominiums, ski facilities, visitors, and vulnerable populations requiring emergency assistance.
Flood	The increase in flood hazard ranking from low to medium reflects a heightened risk to the District and vulnerable populations. Past flooding events that displaced and stranded residents demonstrate the potential for significant disruptions to safety, mobility, and access to essential services. Flooding could affect Olympic Valley PSD's water and sewer infrastructure, emergency-access roads, utility easements, the Washeshu Creek Siphon, the Olympic Valley Interceptor, sewer basins, booster pump stations, water tanks, and properties and facilities near creeks and drainage corridors. The 1997 flood exposed the Washeshu Creek Siphon after high-velocity flows eroded the creek bed, demonstrating that a similar or larger event could damage the siphon and release wastewater into Washeshu Creek and the Truckee River. Flooding could also damage roads, restrict access to District facilities, increase inflow and infiltration into the sewer system, cause sewer overflows, and delay fire, EMS, utility, and repair operations. These impacts could affect approximately 200 homes served by the Washeshu Creek Siphon, as well as residents, businesses, visitors, and vulnerable populations who depend on reliable sewer service and safe access through Olympic Valley.
Freeze and Snow	Freeze and snow are common occurrences in the winter months. Although District infrastructure is already hardened against these hazards, heavy snow can still cause power outages and road closures that disrupt access to facilities and service areas. As recently as 2023, icy roads led to a motor vehicle accident that blocked residential streets for hours, demonstrating how winter weather can quickly affect mobility and response access. Freeze and snow could affect Olympic Valley PSD's fire and EMS facilities, water wells, water tanks, booster pump stations, SCADA and communications systems, wastewater facilities, emergency-access roads, and utility easements. Heavy snow, ice accumulation, freezing temperatures, and winter storms could block Olympic Valley Road and residential streets, damage trees and power lines, interrupt power, restrict access to District facilities, and delay emergency response or utility repairs. The 2023 winter storm caused icy roads and a vehicle incident that blocked a residential street for several hours, demonstrating the effect of winter conditions on local access. Severe snow or freezing conditions could also affect hotels, condominiums, ski facilities, and visitors unfamiliar with mountain travel, while increasing risks for older adults, people with mobility limitations, and residents requiring timely fire, EMS, or utility assistance.

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Heavy Rains and Storms	As noted in Table 22-10, winter storms have caused downed power lines and fallen trees in the District, creating conditions that can disrupt access and isolate parts of the valley. Heavy rain and severe storms could affect Olympic Valley PSD's water wells, water tanks, booster pump stations, SCADA system, wastewater collection facilities, the Washeshu Creek Siphon, the Olympic Valley Interceptor, emergency-access roads, utility easements, fire and EMS facilities, and the District's large visitor population. Intense rainfall or rain-on-snow events could cause flooding, erosion, debris movement, sewer inflow and infiltration, damage to pipelines, and restricted access to District facilities. Storm-related power outages could interrupt pumps, controls, communications, and treatment or collection-system operations. The Washeshu Creek Siphon is a particularly important asset because it serves approximately 200 homes and was previously exposed by flood-related erosion. These impacts could delay emergency response and repairs, cause sewer overflows or service interruptions, and affect residents, businesses, hotels, condominiums, ski facilities, visitors, and vulnerable populations.
High Winds and Tornadoes	High winds can cause power outages from downed power lines and may bring down trees that damage facilities or block roads in the District. High wind events can also increase wildfire spread and create dangerous conditions for emergency responders during a fire event. High winds and tornadoes could affect Olympic Valley PSD's fire and EMS facilities, water wells, water tanks, booster pump stations, SCADA and communications systems, wastewater infrastructure, power connections, emergency-access roads, and utility easements. Falling trees, branches, and power lines could damage District facilities and equipment, block Olympic Valley Road and residential streets, interrupt electrical service, and delay access by fire, EMS, utility, and repair personnel. High winds could also intensify wildfire behavior and create unsafe conditions for responders operating near downed power lines, trees, smoke, and debris. Although tornadoes are expected to be rare, a concentrated event could damage buildings, utilities, and water or sewer infrastructure. These impacts could interrupt services and affect residents, businesses, hotels, condominiums, ski facilities, visitors, and people requiring evacuation or emergency assistance.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	As shown in Figure 22-7 and Figure 22-8, most of the District is located in a landslide hazard area. Heavy rain, melting snow, earthquakes, and burn scars have triggered landslides, mudslides, or debris flows in neighboring areas, demonstrating the District's exposure to slope failure hazards. Landslides, mudslides, and debris flows could affect Olympic Valley PSD's water tanks, booster pump stations, wells, water pipelines, wastewater collection system, Washeshu Creek Siphon, Olympic Valley Interceptor, fire and EMS facilities, emergency-access roads, and utility easements. Most of the District is identified in landslide hazard areas, and steep terrain, heavy rain, snowmelt, earthquakes, and wildfire burn scars may increase the potential for slope failure. A slide or debris flow could bury, displace, or rupture District infrastructure; damage tank foundations or pump stations; block Olympic Valley Road or other access routes; and isolate portions of the community. These impacts could interrupt water or sewer service, cause wastewater releases, delay emergency response and repairs, and affect residents, businesses, hotels, condominiums, ski facilities, visitors, and vulnerable populations requiring reliable access and utility service.
Wildfire	Wildfire is a significant hazard to Olympic Valley PSD because the entire District is located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and includes dense forest fuels, steep terrain, a large seasonal population, and limited access. District-specific assets potentially affected include Olympic Valley Fire Department facilities and apparatus, PSD administrative and operations facilities, water wells, the single-source aquifer, water tanks, booster pump stations, water pipelines, SCADA and communications systems, wastewater infrastructure, the Washeshu Creek Siphon, the Olympic Valley Interceptor, emergency-access roads, utility easements, and firefighting equipment. Fire, radiant heat, embers, smoke, and power outages could damage facilities and equipment, restrict access, interrupt water and sewer service, and reduce the District's ability to provide fire protection and EMS. Increased demand for firefighting water could further strain the water system, while evacuation traffic and road closures could delay response and isolate residents, hotels, condominiums, ski facilities, and visitors. Wildfire impacts could be especially serious for older adults, people with mobility limitations, residents and visitors requiring evacuation assistance, and households dependent on uninterrupted utility or emergency services.

22.7.5 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

No significant population, development, or other changes have been identified that would affect OVPSD's overall vulnerability since the previous plan was approved.

22.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous 2021 MJHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

22.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

OVPSD's priorities remain consistent since the 2021 MJHMP, focusing on maintaining emergency preparedness, infrastructure resilience, and continuity of essential services. OVPSD continues to emphasize proactive measures that strengthen communication systems, safeguard critical resources, and support rapid recovery following emergencies. These ongoing priorities demonstrate a sustained commitment to reducing vulnerabilities and enhancing overall resilience against potential hazards.

22.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 22-14 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 22-14. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action No.	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
1	The population of Olympic Valley can increase more than ten-fold over the course of several hours on a Saturday morning. Presently, there is no way of effectively alerting most residents and visitors of a hazard and the actions to be taken in response. A community-wide emergency notification system could be implemented with relative ease and cost-efficiency in a compact area like Olympic Valley. Permanent, changeable message boards located along Olympic Valley Road at the west and east ends of the Valley could be used to alert residents and visitors of a hazard and refer them to the frequency for a low-power FM transmitter that would transmit more detailed information and recommended courses of action.	Community-Wide Emergency Notification System	Not Complete	Yes	-

Action No.	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
2	The community of Olympic Valley draws its drinking water from a single source aquifer that is very small, unprotected and is very sensitive. Source water travels rapidly through the aquifer making contamination of the supply of deep concern. Prolonged or extended drought consistent with changing global weather patterns could lead to overdraft of the limited supply. Olympic Valley is geographically separate from outlying communities that may provide an emergency interconnection. A feasibility study conducted in 2009 determined that a connection to the Truckee Donner PUD or the Northstar CSD to be feasible with no fatal flaws in securing water rights, environmental constraints, or rights of way. The purpose of the project is to provide a redundant source of supply that is geographically diverse with a reliable means of delivery. The delivery system will provide water service and fire protection to outlying areas while providing a utility corridor for natural gas and high speed communication.	Emergency Water Supply Interconnection to Martis Valley	Not Complete	Yes	-
3	The community of Olympic Valley has 2 water purveyors that provide domestic water to its residents. An intertie enables both systems to support the other with water in case of an issue due to natural disaster or operational issues.	OVPSD/Mutual Water Company Intertie	Complete	No	Complete
4	During the 1997 flood the wastewater conveyance system in Olympic Valley was compromised due to erosion in multiple locations. The Washeshu Creek Siphon conveys wastewater from around 200 home across and under Washeshu Creek where it ties into the Squaw Valley Interceptor. High velocity flood waters cut downward and eroded the creek bottom in the 1997 flood completely exposing the Washeshu Creek Siphon. After the flood waters receded the District installed rock gabions upstream, downstream and over the Washeshu Creek Siphon to protect the pipeline. The 1997 flood has been characterized by Placer County as a 50 year event, a similar or larger event would potentially damage or wash away the Washeshu Creek Siphon causing wastewater to pollute Washeshu Creek and the Truckee River. The Washeshu Creek Siphon Project seeks to replace the existing siphon with a redundant and larger siphon adjacent to and deeper than the existing siphon.	Squaw Creek Siphon	Not Complete	Yes	-

Action No.	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
5	The District's East Tank (500,000 gal) was constructed in 1980 and is designed to withstand snow loads but not lateral stress from a substantial earthquake. The East tank is located up gradient from several single family homes that would be heavily impacted due to a tank failure. The Mutual Water Company Steel Tank (300,000 gal) is located adjacent to a wash that sustained mud flows in the 1997 flood that caused significant erosion of the tanks earth foundation pad. Both Mutual Water Company Tanks are located up gradient from numerous single family homes that would be heavily impacted due to a tank failure. The project would entail a seismic analysis by a qualified geotechnical firm of the Mutual water tanks and the Districts East Tank. Seismic retro-fit would be designed and employed of deemed necessary.	Water Tank Earthquake Retrofit Projects	Not Complete	Yes	-
6	One way in and out of the valley	Easement Abatement/ Maintenance of Emergency Access	Not Complete	Yes	-
7	Olympic Valley PSD has a booster station that does not have an onsite generator. Currently a towable generator would be rented for a prolonged power outage. Purchasing a towable generator sized to run the booster station would increase resiliency of the water system for many kinds of disasters.	Towable Generator for Powering Booster Stations	Complete	No	Complete
8	The community of Olympic Valley draws its drinking water from a single source aquifer that is very small, unprotected and is very sensitive. Source water travels rapidly through the aquifer making contamination of the supply of deep concern. Prolonged or extended drought consistent with changing global weather patterns could lead to overdraft of the limited supply. Olympic Valley is geographically separate from outlying communities that may provide an emergency interconnection. A feasibility study conducted in 2009 determined that a connection to the Truckee Donner PUD or the Northstar CSD to be feasible with no fatal flaws in securing water rights, environmental constraints, or rights of way. The purpose of the project is to provide a redundant source of supply that is geographically diverse with a reliable means of delivery. The delivery system will provide water service and fire protection to outlying areas while providing a utility corridor for natural gas and high speed communication.	Emergency Water Supply Interconnection to Martis Valley	Not Complete	No	Repeat of item #2 above

22.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- The Olympic Valley Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) was adopted in 2022. The plan designated five fuels reduction projects in and around the community of Olympic Valley, CA. As of December 2025, three of the five fuels reductions projects have been completed. The

remaining projects are either awaiting grant funding or have been awarded with implementation to begin Spring of2026.

22.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

Dam and levee failure was omitted from the District's mitigation strategy because the dam inundation hazard area does not occur within the District. However, it is noted that several actions in the mitigation strategy contribute towards all hazards preparedness and would likely increase the ability of the District to effectively respond to dam or levee failure events and enhance public awareness of the risks associated with this hazard.

22.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that Olympic Valley PSD would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 22-15 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 22-15. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	X	-	X
Dam and Levee Failure	-	-	-	-
Drought and Water Shortage	-	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
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 2026 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 22-16 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the 2026 MJHMP.

Table 22-16. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
OVPSD-01	Defensible Space Inspection Program	7	1-5 Years	High	Low	9.75	High
OVPSD-02	Flood Education and Awareness	6	1-5 Years	High	Low	9.5	High
OVPSD-03	Avalanche Education and Awareness	5	1-5 Years	High	Low	9.25	High
OVPSD-04	Emergency Notification System	6	1-10 Years	High	Low	8.5	High
OVPSD-05	Fuels Reduction	6	1-5 Years	High	High	7.5	Medium
OVPSD-06	Easement Abatement/ Maintenance of Emergency Access	5	1-5 Years	High	High	7.25	Medium
OVPSD-07	SCADA Capabilities	4	1-5 Years	Medium	Medium	7	Medium
OVPSD-08	Sewer Metering	4	1-5 Years	Medium	Medium	7	Medium
OVPSD-09	Sewer Bypass Trailer	4	1-5 Years	Medium	Medium	7	Medium
OVPSD-10	Plump Jack Well	4	1-5 Years	Medium	High	6	Medium
OVPSD-11	Washeshu Creek Siphon	4	1-10 Years	Medium	High	5	Low
OVPSD-12	Water Tank Earthquake Retrofit	4	1-10 Years	Medium	High	5	Low
OVPSD-13	East Booster Pump Station Upgrade	4	1-10 Years	Medium	High	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).

22.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 22-17 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 22-17. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
OVPSD-01	Defensible Space Inspection Program	This project involves developing a public education and awareness program about defensible space and wildfire mitigation. OVFD has a defensible space inspection program in which every property within the district receives a defensible space inspection once a year. Completed inspections are provided to the property owner with pictures of violations and explanations of what is required for compliance. Defensible Space creates a buffer to slow or stop wildfires from reaching a structure, and it increases the safety of firefighters who are defending the home. It creates a space between a house and the surrounding landscape, using a combination of vegetation management, non-combustible materials, and proper spacing to protect the property and its inhabitants	Wildfire	Olympic Valley Fire Department	Olympic Valley Public Service Department	Annual Budget
OVPSD-02	Flood Education and Awareness	OVFD works to educate the public about heavy rainfall and possible flooding events via social media posts and Nixle messaging. OVPSD provides sand and sandbags for public use during periods of possible flooding. In addition, OVFD personnel are trained in swift water rescue and possess equipment required to execute rescues. OVFD participates in the Regional technical Rescue team which would provide mutual aid in the event of an incident.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Olympic Valley Fire Department	Olympic Valley Public Service Department, Placer County Office of Emergency Services	Annual Budget
OVPSD-03	Avalanche Education and Awareness	OVFD works to educate the public about avalanche dangers via social media and Nixle messaging when conditions are elevated. OVFD possesses specialized equipment for avalanche response and trains all employees for these emergencies. OVFD maintains a working relationship with Ski Patrol who can provide additional trained personnel and trained search dogs in the event of an incident.	Avalanche	Olympic Valley Fire Department	Olympic Valley Public Service Department, Placer County Office of Emergency Services	Annual Budget

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
OVPSD-04	Emergency Notification System	The District will implement a community-wide emergency notification system including, but not limited to, installing permanent, changeable message boards along Olympic Valley Road at the west and east ends of the Valley to alert residents and visitors of a hazard and refer them to the frequency for a low-power FM transmitter that would transmit more detailed information and recommended courses of action.	Avalanche, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Olympic Valley Fire Department	Olympic Valley Public Service Department	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
OVPSD-05	Fuels Reduction	This project involves actions to reduce dry vegetation that may fuel wildfires. Community wildfire fuels reduction programs are undertaken to reduce wildfire risk through vegetation management, with the primary reason being to protect lives, property, and natural resources by creating defensible space and mitigating catastrophic fire behavior. Benefits include enhanced community safety, improved firefighter effectiveness, restored ecosystem health, and increased community resilience against future fires. These programs aim to alter fire behavior to be less severe, lessen post-fire damage	Wildfire	Olympic Valley Fire Department	Olympic Valley Public Service Department	CAL FIRE Wildfire Resilience Grants, Coalitions and Collaboratives Action Implementation and Mitigation Grant Program
OVPSD-06	Easement Abatement and Maintenance of Emergency Access	This project consists of the abatement and ongoing maintenance of emergency access roads and utility easements to ensure clear, safe, and reliable access. Work includes removal of encroachments, vegetation management, and minor surface improvements as necessary to maintain unobstructed access for emergency response vehicles and utility maintenance activities.	Avalanche, Earthquake, Flood, Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Olympic Valley Public Service Department	Olympic Valley Fire Department, Placer County Public Works, Caltrans	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Caltrans Sustainable Communities Grant Program, CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention Grants, USDOT Promoting Resilient Operations Grant Program

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
OVPSD-07	SCADA Capabilities	SCADA is the system that controls the operation of the water system. Since its original installation, there have been significant advancements in technology. This project will focus on improving communication capabilities and enhancing battery backup power across District infrastructure.	Drought and Water Shortage, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Olympic Valley Public Service Department	California Department of Water Resources	Water Fixed Asset Replacement Fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, USDA Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Program
OVPSD-08	Sewer Metering	The Sewer Collection System currently has two flow meters: one measuring sewer flows through the Washeshu Creek Siphon and another through the Truckee River Siphon. This project would add additional sewer flow meters to monitor flows from other sewer basins. The data collected will help us better understand inflow and infiltration during rain events or flooding and guide targeted mitigation efforts within the sewer system.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Olympic Valley Public Service Department	Placer County Flood Control, California Department of Water Resources	Sewer capital improvement program, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, USDA Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Program, California Department of Water Resources Floodplain Management, Protection, and Risk Awareness Grant Program
OVPSD-09	Sewer Bypass Trailer	This project is to outfit a Sanitary Sewer Overflow response trailer. This will quicken the response of sewer bypass equipment to a sewer overflow. This will be available to respond within district and regionally with local cooperators.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Olympic Valley Public Service Department	California Department of Water Resources	Sewer capital improvement program, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, USDA Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Program, California Department of Water Resources Floodplain Management, Protection, and Risk Awareness Grant Program

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
OVPSD-10	Plump Jack Well	The District has an unequipped well located on the west side of the aquifer. This project would equip that well to provide a 400+ GPM water source, replacing the aging ~120 GPM Well 3. Equipping this well will distribute pumping demand more evenly across the aquifer while providing a net increase in overall pumping capacity.	Drought and Water Shortage, Wildfire	Olympic Valley Public Service Department	Placer County Flood Control, California Department of Water Resources	Water capital improvement program, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, USDA Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Program
OVPSD-11	Washeshu Creek Siphon	The Washeshu Creek Siphon Project proposes to replace the existing siphon with a larger, redundant siphon installed adjacent to and deeper than the current pipeline, improving system resilience and environmental protection.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Olympic Valley Public Service Department	Placer County Flood Control, California Department of Water Resources	Sewer Fixed Asset Replacement Fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
OVPSD-12	Water Tank Earthquake Retrofit	This project would involve a seismic analysis of the District's East Tank by a qualified geotechnical engineering firm. If deemed necessary, a seismic retrofit would be designed and implemented to improve the tank's structural resilience and public safety.	Earthquake	Olympic Valley Public Service Department	Cal OES	Water capital improvement funds, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
OVPSD-13	East Booster Pump Station Upgrade	The East Booster Pump Station currently operates with a single 220 GPM booster pump. This project would replace the existing station with dual booster pumps, increasing pumping capacity to the East Tank and improving system reliability.	Drought and Water Shortage, Wildfire	Olympic Valley Public Service Department	California Department of Water Resources	Water Fixed Asset Replacement Fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, USDA Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Program

23. Penryn 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 Penryn Fire Protection District (Penryn 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 Penryn FPD, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Penryn 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 Penryn FPD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

23.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Penryn 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: Mark D'Ambrogi, Assistant Chief
  Address: P.O. Box 350 Meadow Vista, CA 95722
  Phone Number: 530-878-0405 ext. 205
  Email: dambrogi@placerhillsfire.org
- Alternate Point of Contact: John Williamson, Battalion Chief
  Address: P.O. Box 350 Meadow Vista, CA 95722
  Phone Number: 530-878-0405
  Email: jwilliamson@placerhillsfire.org

The Assistant 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 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 23-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 23-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Mark D'Ambrogi	Penryn FPD	Assistant Chief	Primary point of contact for all planning activities
John Williamson	Penryn FPD	Battalion Chief	Secondary point of contact for all planning activities
Michelle Armstrong	Penryn FPD	District Manager	Supported worksheet completion and draft document review
Rhia Fairchild	Penryn FPD	Administrative Assistant	Supported worksheet completion and draft document review
Ian Gow	Penryn FPD	Fire Chief	Review draft documents and provide feedback

23.2 Community Profile

The Penryn FPD is located 30 miles east of Sacramento along Interstate 80 at the base of the Sierra foothills. Covering 10.5 square miles at approximately 620 feet above sea level, the district serves nearly 6,000 residents, 1,410 homes, and 118 businesses. It also provides protection for major transportation routes, including Interstate 80, Union Pacific rail lines, and an underground petroleum pipeline.

The District responds to more than 650 calls annually, with approximately 70 percent being medical emergencies and the remaining 30 percent primarily fire-related. Through automatic and mutual aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions, the district ensures efficient and effective service to the community.

The fire station, located at 7206 Church Street in the center of Penryn, is staffed 24 hours a day by two qualified personnel, supported by Intern Firefighters. The Intern Program, established in 1995, allows individuals aged 18 and older to work alongside paid staff on a scheduled basis, enhancing the district's response capabilities.

Personnel within the District bring specialized expertise in areas such as incident command, hazardous materials, swift water rescue, advanced rescue systems, fire prevention, plan review, inspections, and safety training.

Founded in 1924 by the Farm Bureau, the Penryn FPD has a long-standing tradition of professionalism and community involvement. The District emphasizes training, prevention, and public education to safeguard lives and property. Community members are encouraged to visit the station or reach out with questions, as staff are always happy to assist (Penryn Fire Protection District 2025).

Currently the Penryn FPD has an agreement with Placer Hills FPD for Administrative Services that include: A Fire Chief, District Manager, Fire Marshal services, and Battalion Chief coverage.

23.3 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 Penryn FPD 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.

23.3.1 Outreach Activities

Penryn 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 printed MJHMP materials on their public notice board at Fire Station 38. In addition, the District posted information about the MJHMP, hazard mitigation public survey, and Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meetings on their website. Finally, the District maintains a standing MJHMP agenda item at its monthly Board meetings, providing the public an opportunity to attend and engage. This forum also enables staff to deliver status updates on the MJHMP process to the District's elected officials. The District's outreach efforts are shown in Figure 23-1 through Figure 23-3.

23.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

Public input was collected at the monthly Board meetings where status of the planning process was provided and public comment was taken from those in attendance. The most common concerns expressed were regarding wildfire and the Fire Districts' capabilities to respond to such events. Evacuation was also a big concern for citizens with potential new development coming into the area.

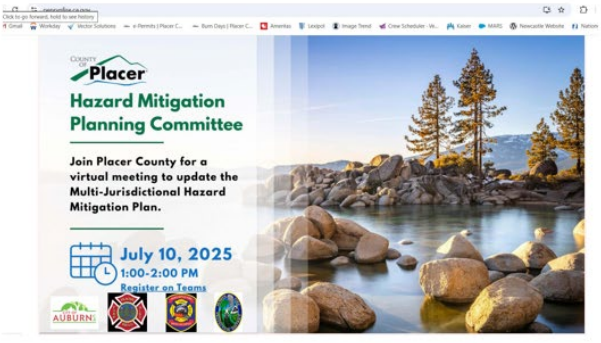
These insights were used to adjust the hazard rankings in the plan, ensuring that the final rankings reflected not only technical data but also the lived experiences and concerns of the community.

Figure 23-1. Printed Flyer on Posting Board, Fire Station 38



Figure 23-2. Website Postings





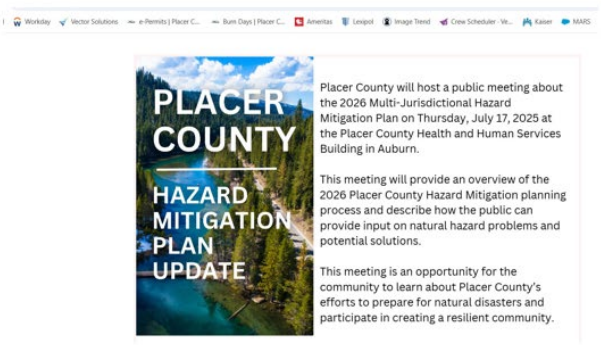
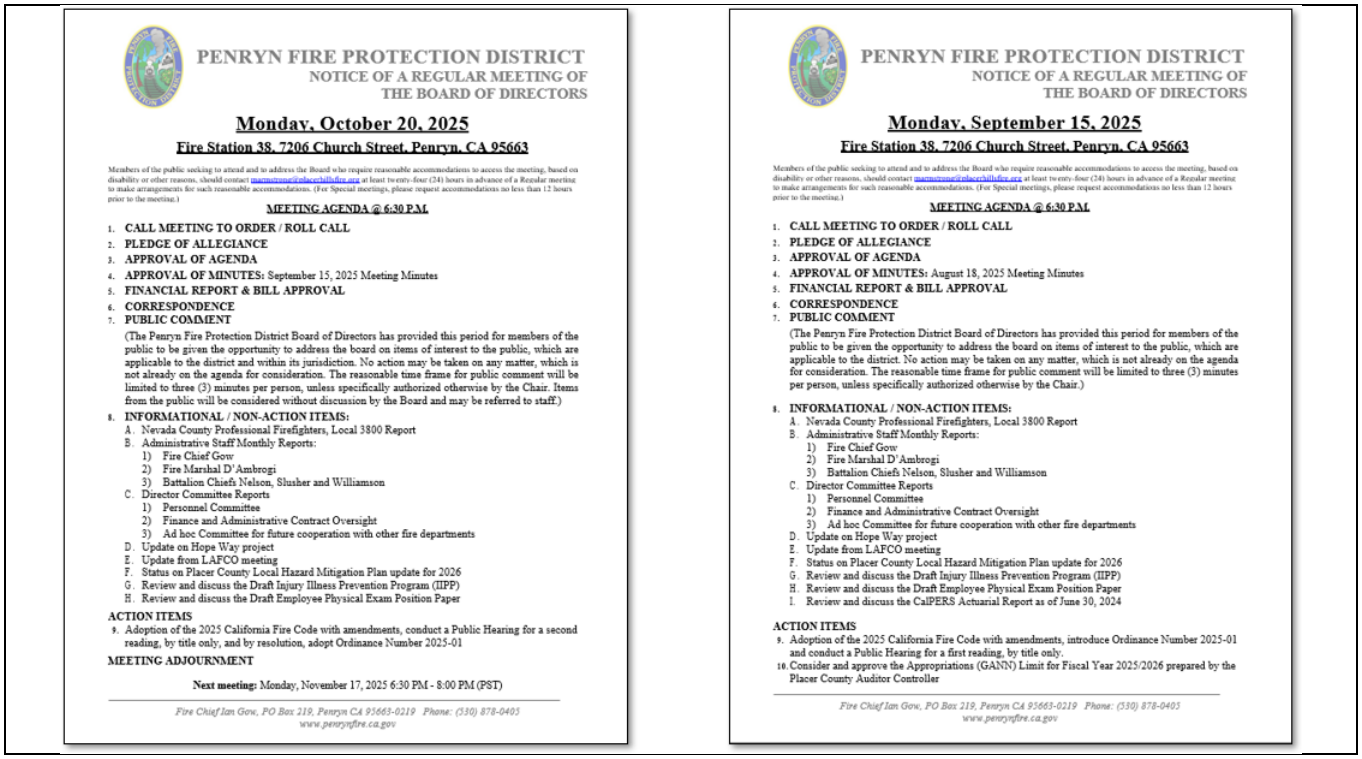




Figure 23-3. Public Board of Directors Meeting, September and October 2025



PENRYN FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
NOTICE OF A REGULAR MEETING OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Monday, October 20, 2025

Fire Station 38, 7206 Church Street, Penryn, CA 95663

Members of the public seeking to attend and to address the Board who require reasonable accommodations to access the meeting, based on disability or other reasons, should contact mgemitone@placerhillsfire.org at least twenty-four (24) hours in advance of a Regular meeting to make arrangements for such reasonable accommodations. (For Special meetings, please request accommodations no less than 12 hours prior to the meeting.)

MEETING AGENDA @ 6:30 P.M.

1. **CALL MEETING TO ORDER / ROLL CALL**
2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
3. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
4. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:** September 15, 2025 Meeting Minutes
5. **FINANCIAL REPORT & BILL APPROVAL**
6. **CORRESPONDENCE**
7. **PUBLIC COMMENT**

(The Penryn Fire Protection District Board of Directors has provided this period for members of the public to be given the opportunity to address the board on items of interest to the public, which are applicable to the district and within its jurisdiction. No action may be taken on any matter, which is not already on the agenda for consideration. The reasonable time frame for public comment will be limited to three (3) minutes per person, unless specifically authorized otherwise by the Chair. Items from the public will be considered without discussion by the Board and may be referred to staff.)

8. **INFORMATIONAL / NON-ACTION ITEMS:**
   - A. Nevada County Professional Firefighters, Local 3800 Report
   - B. Administrative Staff Monthly Reports:
     1) Fire Chief Gow
     2) Fire Marshal D'Ambrogi
     3) Battalion Chiefs Nelson, Slusher and Williamson
   - C. Director Committee Reports
     1) Personnel Committee
     2) Finance and Administrative Contract Oversight
     3) Ad hoc Committee for future cooperation with other fire departments
   - D. Update on Hope Way project
   - E. Update from LAFCO meeting
   - F. Status on Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update for 2026
   - G. Review and discuss the Draft Injury Illness Prevention Program (IIPP)
   - H. Review and discuss the Draft Employee Physical Exam Position Paper

ACTION ITEMS

9. Adoption of the 2025 California Fire Code with amendments, conduct a Public Hearing for a second reading, by title only, and by resolution, adopt Ordinance Number 2025-01

MEETING ADJOURNMENT

Next meeting: Monday, November 17, 2025 6:30 PM - 8:00 PM (PST)

Fire Chief Ian Gow, PO Box 219, Penryn CA 95663-0219 Phone: (530) 878-0405
www.penrynfire.ca.gov

PENRYN FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
NOTICE OF A REGULAR MEETING OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Monday, September 15, 2025

Fire Station 38, 7206 Church Street, Penryn, CA 95663

Members of the public seeking to attend and to address the Board who require reasonable accommodations to access the meeting, based on disability or other reasons, should contact mgemitone@placerhillsfire.org at least twenty-four (24) hours in advance of a Regular meeting to make arrangements for such reasonable accommodations. (For Special meetings, please request accommodations no less than 12 hours prior to the meeting.)

MEETING AGENDA @ 6:30 P.M.

1. **CALL MEETING TO ORDER / ROLL CALL**
2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
3. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
4. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:** August 18, 2025 Meeting Minutes
5. **FINANCIAL REPORT & BILL APPROVAL**
6. **CORRESPONDENCE**
7. **PUBLIC COMMENT**

(The Penryn Fire Protection District Board of Directors has provided this period for members of the public to be given the opportunity to address the board on items of interest to the public, which are applicable to the district. No action may be taken on any matter, which is not already on the agenda for consideration. The reasonable time frame for public comment will be limited to three (3) minutes per person, unless specifically authorized otherwise by the Chair.)

8. **INFORMATIONAL / NON-ACTION ITEMS:**
   - A. Nevada County Professional Firefighters, Local 3800 Report
   - B. Administrative Staff Monthly Reports:
     1) Fire Chief Gow
     2) Fire Marshal D'Ambrogi
     3) Battalion Chiefs Nelson, Slusher and Williamson
   - C. Director Committee Reports
     1) Personnel Committee
     2) Finance and Administrative Contract Oversight
     3) Ad hoc Committee for future cooperation with other fire departments
   - D. Update on Hope Way project
   - E. Update from LAFCO meeting
   - F. Status on Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update for 2026
   - G. Review and discuss the Draft Injury Illness Prevention Program (IIPP)
   - H. Review and discuss the Draft Employee Physical Exam Position Paper
   - I. Review and discuss the CalPERS Actuarial Report as of June 30, 2024

ACTION ITEMS

9. Adoption of the 2025 California Fire Code with amendments, introduce Ordinance Number 2025-01 and conduct a Public Hearing for a first reading, by title only.
10. Consider and approve the Appropriations (GANN) Limit for Fiscal Year 2025/2026 prepared by the Placer County Auditor Controller

Fire Chief Ian Gow, PO Box 219, Penryn CA 95663-0219 Phone: (530) 878-0405
www.penrynfire.ca.gov

23.4 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.

23.4.1 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. In addition, all these agencies work collectively during large incidents.

- CAL FIRE
- Placer County Office of Emergency Services.
- Placer County Sheriff's Office

23.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These stakeholders have their own jurisdictions with the authority to regulate their own zoning and planning. The District actively works with the Placer County Planning and Building Departments on a consistent basis.

- Placer County Building Department
- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency & Planning Services

23.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are neighboring communities located in or around the District.

- Newcastle FPD
- Placer County
- Placer Hills FPD
- South Placer FPD
- Town of Loomis

23.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around the District. The Fire District works with the local water providers to ensure services during emergencies. The School District works with the Fire District to coordinate emergency plans.

- Loomis Unified School District
- Placer County Water Agency

23.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These stakeholders are nonprofit and community-based organizations that provide services in and around the District.

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

23.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

Penryn 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 Penryn FPD to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing District procedures.

As a special district, Penryn 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. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

23.5.1 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 23-2 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 23-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	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.	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.	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.	Placer County Building Department

23.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 23-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 23-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Description	Department Responsible
Capital Improvement Plan or Program	Aligned with hazard mitigation to ensure that infrastructure projects reduce community vulnerabilities and enhance resilience against identified hazards. To improve, the District could collaborate with Placer County on zoning, WUI, seismic, Flood zone, and other related development standards when expanding existing facilities and or building new facilities such as fire stations and training centers.	Board of Directors/ Administration
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.	Placer County Office of Emergency Services
Other Community Plan	The fire district participates and supports FIREWISE communities throughout the district. The fire district plans to expand participation in FIREWISE communities and strengthen wildfire prevention efforts.	Placer County Office of Emergency Services
Emergency Operations Plan	The fire district is integrated in the Placer County EOP through the Fire Representative; this plan is integrated with the MJHMP. The fire district will enhance its role in the EOP by increasing coordination and training opportunities.	Placer County Office of Emergency Services

The above mitigation and response plans have already been integrated into the MJHMP, as described in the second column above. These documents incorporate wildfire-related policies and mitigation priorities. As the 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.

23.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Penryn 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.

23.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 23-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 23-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description
Penryn FPD Board of Directors	The Board can endorse hazard mitigation projects.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Fire and medical response
Mutual aid agreements	As per Western Placer County Fire Chiefs Association
Human Resources Manual ***e.g., Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?***	Emergency fire and medical response as part of the job descriptions

23.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 23-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 23-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description
Emergency Manager	Fire Chief acts as the emergency manager
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	Fire Code inspectors and enforcement

23.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 23-6 summarizes financial resources available to Penryn FPD.

Table 23-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Special tax assessments levied on properties throughout the fire district as additional source of funding
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Mitigation impact fees collected to offset capital assets on new development for emergency response
Incur debt through special tax bonds	The fire district has the ability to secure funding for capital projects through special tax bonds

23.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 23-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Penryn FPD.

Table 23-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description
Public information officer or communications office	Typically through the Fire Prevention/Administration For large scale incidents, the Placer County PIO is used and collaborates with the Fire District PIO
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	General fire prevention materials, programs, requirements, and information is provided to the public
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Fire Prevention programs delivered in schools includes wildfire issues
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?	Through NGO's, presentations are requested at various events that focus on hazards, risks, and prevention

23.5.8 Community Classifications

Table 23-8 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Penryn FPD.

Table 23-8. Community Classifications

Program	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	3/3Y	2022
Firewise Communities classification	Yes	Various in District	Ongoing
CAL FIRE Risk Reduction Community List	Yes	(Placer County)	2024

23.5.9 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 23-9 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 23-9. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Drought and Water Shortage	Weak
Earthquake	Weak
Flood	Moderate-Resources have some capabilities for flood events along with training
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Weak
Heavy Rains and Storms	Weak
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Wildfire	Strong

23.6 National Flood Insurance Program

Penryn 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.

23.7 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 Penryn FPD's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

23.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 23-4 through Figure 23-7. 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 Penryn FPD has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 23-4. Flood Hazard Area

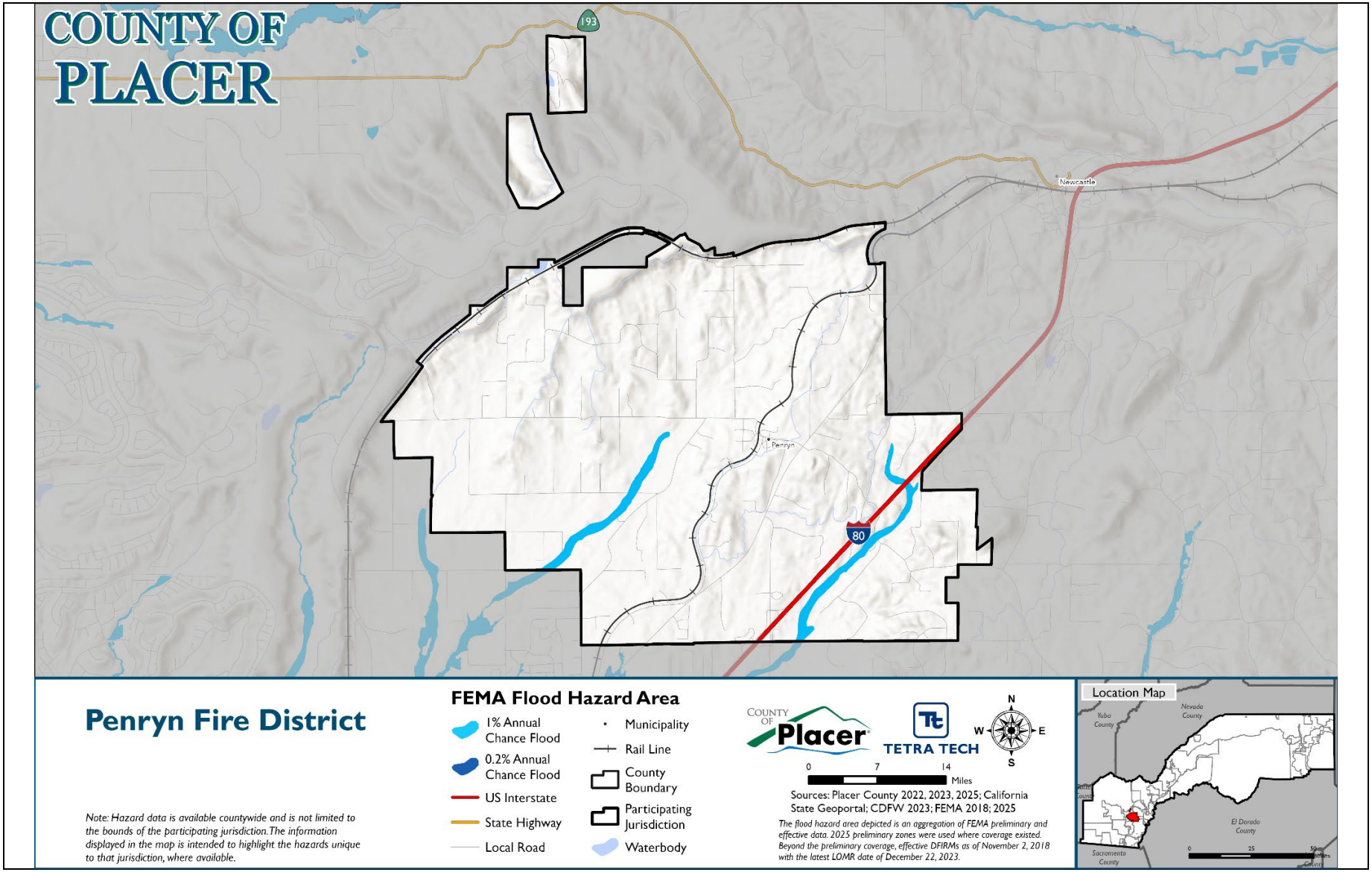


Figure 23-5. Landslide Hazard Area

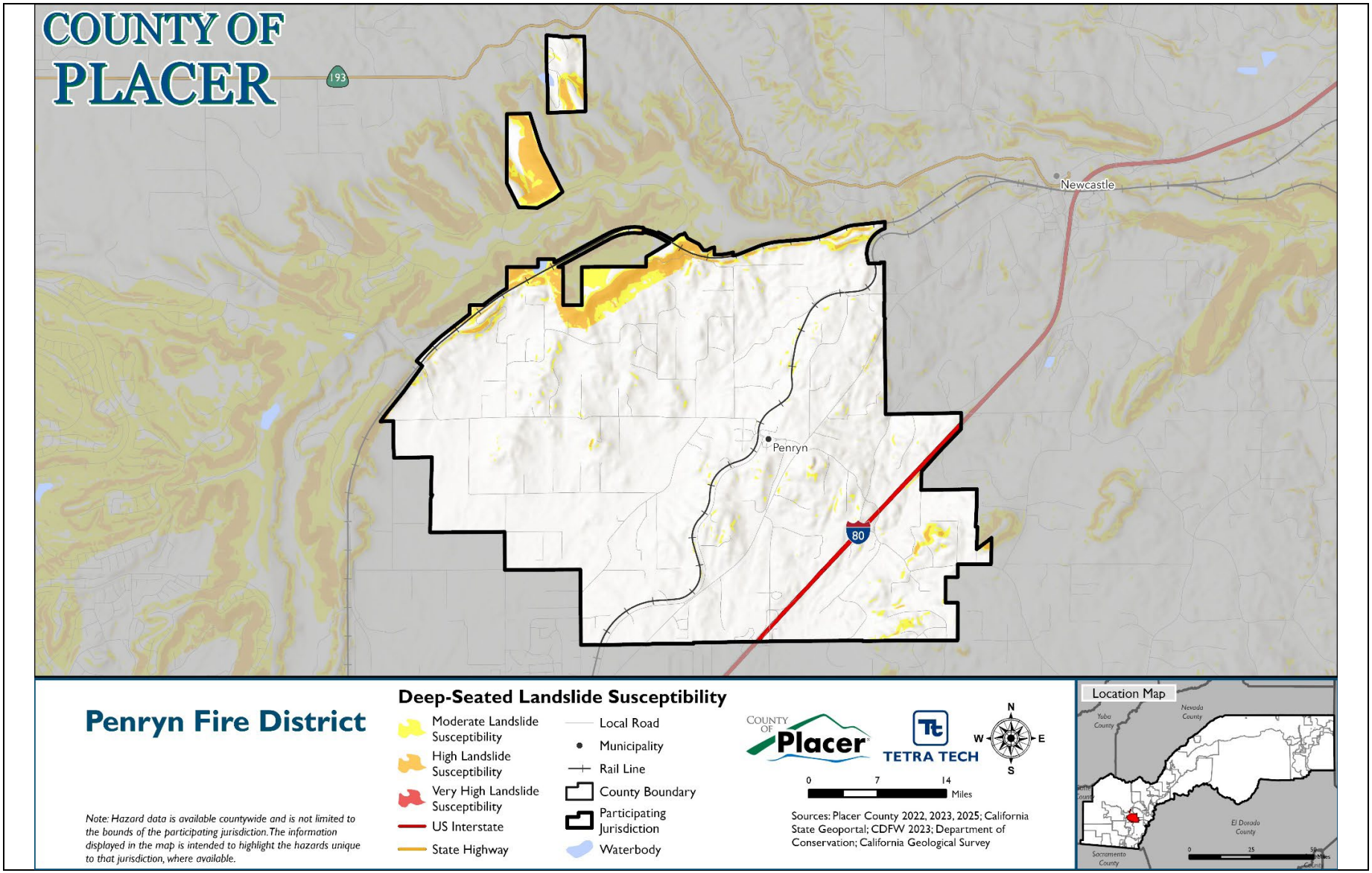


Figure 23-6. NEHRP Soil Class D Hazard Area

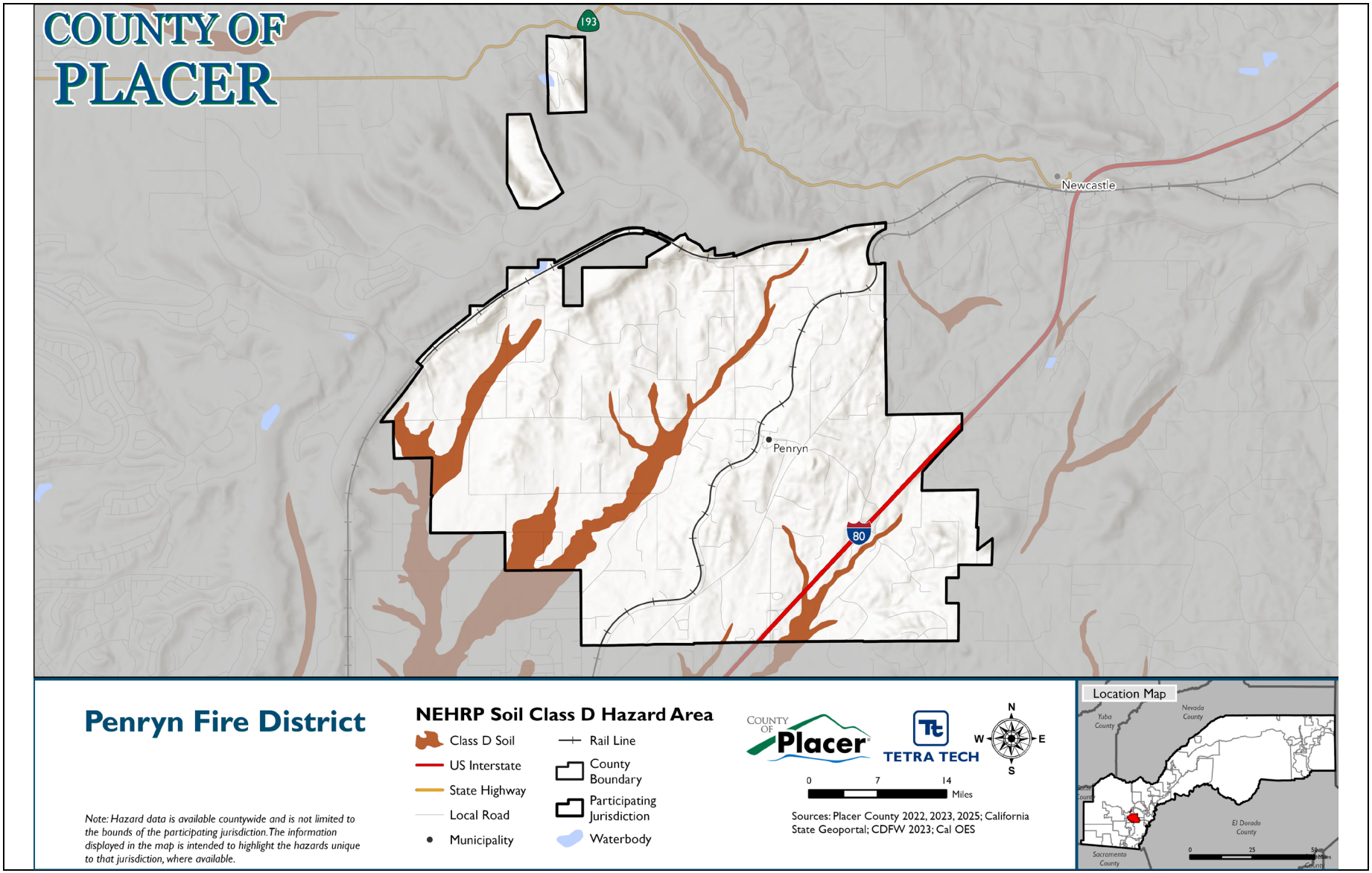
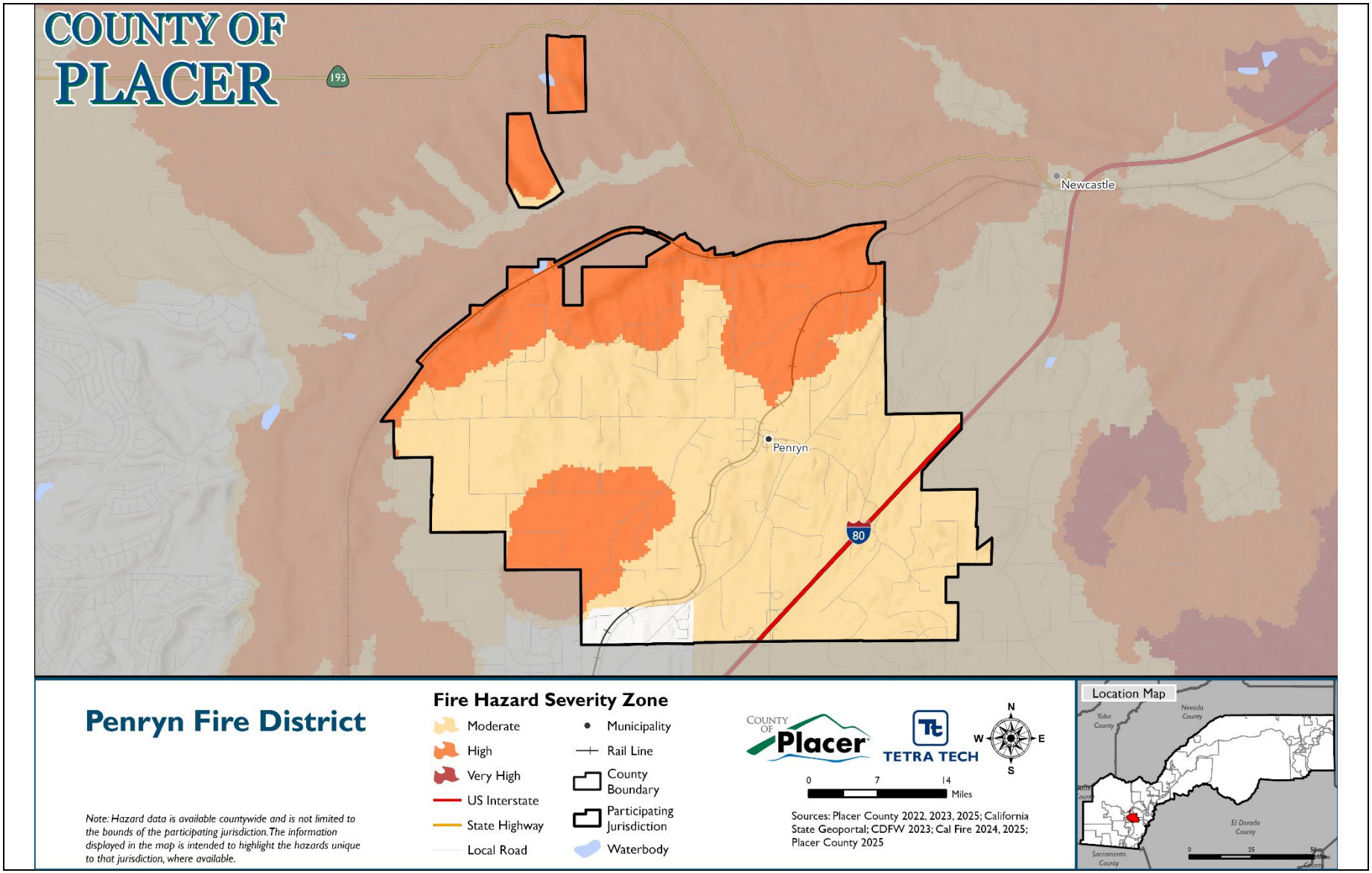


Figure 23-7. Wildfire Hazard Area



23.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 23-10 provides details on loss and damage in Penryn FPD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 23-10. Hazard Event History in Penryn FPD, 2020 to 2024

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.	Localized street flooding and power outages Increased call volume
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.	OES- Preposition (Mud / Debris) CA-OES-230013-XPL extra staffing O-202330582-RYN Penryn Fire District up staffed an extra engine and staffed it with 3 people for the event. The engine and staffing were available to be used in OES Region IV. Overtime Localized flooding of streets and power outages

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.	OES- Preposition (mud / Debris) CA-OES-230013-XPL extra staffing O-20230127-RYN Penryn Fire District up staffed an extra engine and staffed it with 3 people for the event. The engine and staffing were available to be used in OES Region IV. Overtime Localized flooding of streets and power outages
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.	Localized street flooding and power outages Increased call volume
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.	Localized street flooding and power outages Increased call volume

23.7.3 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.

Penryn 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 wildfire hazard ranking increased from medium to high because the entire District is located within a State Responsibility Area (SRA) and falls in either a High or Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zone (HFHSZ or MFHSZ).

Table 23-11 shows Penryn FPD 's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or no risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 23-11. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	No Exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Drought and Water Shortage	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Earthquake	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Flood	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Freeze and Snow	No Exposure
Heavy Rains and Storms	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
High Winds and Tornadoes	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Wildfire	High- All of the District is in SRA, in either HFHSZ or MFHSZ

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction. "Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure" indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

23.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 23-12 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for Penryn 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 23-12. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
Reduce potential destruction from wildfire. Educate homeowners and vulnerable populations on steps they can take to protect their property, create a resilient landscape to protect from wildfire.	Wildfire
Inadequate access for emergency responders. Through inspection and education, residents and vulnerable populations can mitigate access issues to ensure access for evacuation and response for emergency resources.	Wildfire
Keep informed of potential weather and related events at all time. Be prepared to collaborate with other agencies and activate response plans, have everyone know their roles in a potential emergency.	Wildfire
Identify areas within the fire district where mitigation measures may be implemented to reduce the destruction of wildlife on infrastructure and vulnerable populations.	Wildfire
Collaboration with other agencies and organizations to develop response plans, public information, sources of information, and information sharing. Create an environment where all organizations are working together to protect the community including vulnerable populations.	Wildfire
Adopt specific amendments to the CA Fire Code that can assist in mitigating natural disasters within the fire district to reduce damage to infrastructure and impacts to vulnerable populations.	Wildfire
Difficulty in locating structures when no address signage is in place. Using a standard addressing system may assist all emergency responders and aid in response and evacuation of vulnerable populations.	Wildfire

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 23-13 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern to Penryn FPD. Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

23.7.5 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

No significant population, development, or other changes have been identified that would affect Penryn FPD's overall vulnerability since the previous plan was approved.

Table 23-13. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Wildfire	The District is located entirely within a State Responsibility Area and within High or Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zones, creating a significant risk of wildfire that could damage facilities, equipment, and threaten personnel despite existing mitigation practices. The District-specific assets potentially affected by wildfire include Fire Station 38; the fire apparatus and emergency equipment housed at the station; District communications equipment; electrical, water, telecommunications, and other utility services supporting the station; and the roads used to deploy District personnel and apparatus throughout the response area. Fire Station 38 could be affected by direct flame exposure, radiant heat, embers, smoke, utility interruption, loss of water service, or restricted access. Wildfire could also damage or contaminate engines, rescue equipment, radios, protective equipment, medical supplies, generators, fuel systems, and other equipment stored at or operated from the station. Even if Fire Station 38 is not directly damaged, wildfire could make the facility unavailable through evacuation orders, heavy smoke, unsafe access conditions, downed trees, utility lines, fire debris, traffic congestion, or emergency road closures. These impacts could prevent personnel from reaching the station, delay apparatus deployment, reduce available staffing, or require the District to relocate operations or rely on mutual aid. Wildfire could also affect the roads and access routes used by the District to respond to fires, medical emergencies, rescues, traffic collisions, and other incidents. Fire, smoke, falling trees, utility poles, debris, evacuation traffic, and emergency closures could delay response, restrict ambulance transport, limit mutual-aid access, or isolate portions of the District's service area. Damage to or interruption of electrical power, telecommunications, cellular service, internet service, water systems, or public-safety communications could further impair dispatch, radio communications, public warning, station operations, and coordination with neighboring agencies. The District's wildfire vulnerability also includes the residents, businesses, critical facilities, and visitors within its service area. Populations that may require additional assistance include older adults, people with disabilities or other access and functional needs, medically dependent residents, people without reliable transportation, children, and residents or visitors in areas with limited evacuation access or limited communications coverage. A major wildfire could require simultaneous fire suppression, structure protection, evacuation assistance, rescue, emergency medical response, traffic control, and public information while limiting the District's access to roads, utilities, communications, and mutual-aid resources.

23.8 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.

23.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

The District's priority is to enhance wildfire prevention, improve emergency response capabilities, and strengthen community safety through proactive measures and collaboration with local partners.

23.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Penryn FPD 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.

23.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Although Penryn FPD did not participate in the previous plan, the District has completed or made significant progress on the following other mitigation efforts since the last LHMP:

- 2025 the first community in Penryn was recognized as a FIREWISE Community with collaboration from the Greater Auburn Area Fire Safe Council and the Fire District.
- Through the FF's Association, the District offers assistance to citizens to purchase and post address signs within the District.

23.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

Avalanche hazard was excluded because the District is not located in a snow-prone area. Dam and levee failure was omitted due to the absence of large bodies of water within the District. While drought and water shortage contribute to increased fire risk in the District, responsibility for drought mitigation falls to the county and municipal governments. Freeze and snow hazards were also excluded, as the region does not experience conditions conducive to snowfall. Earthquake was omitted because the District has not identified significant earthquake-specific exposure or vulnerability to District facilities, emergency assets, critical access routes, or service delivery beyond the regional risk addressed in Volume 1. Flood was omitted because District facilities and identified emergency-response assets are not located in areas subject to significant flood exposure, and the District has not documented flood-related damage, isolation, or operational disruption that would warrant District-specific mitigation actions. Heavy rain was omitted because the District has not identified significant stormwater, drainage, erosion, access, facility, or operational impacts that are distinct from the broader regional risks addressed in Volume 1. High wind was omitted because the District has not identified substantial wind-related vulnerability to Fire Station 38, District apparatus, emergency communications, utilities, or response routes that would require separate mitigation actions in the District annex. Landslide, mudslide, and debris-flow hazards were omitted because the District has not identified significant District-specific exposure of Fire Station 38, emergency equipment, critical access routes, or served populations to these hazards, and no documented impacts indicate a need for separate mitigation actions.

23.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that Penryn FPD would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 23-14 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 23-14. 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	-	-	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 23-15 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 23-15. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
PFPD-01	Defensible Space Inspections	4	1-5 Years	High	Low	9	High
PFPD-02	Access for Emergency Response	3	1-5 years	High	Low	8.75	High
PFPD-03	Monitor Weather Events	1	1-5 Years	High	Low	8.25	High
PFPD-04	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	1	1-5 Years	High	Low	8.25	High
PFPD-05	Fire Safe Council Collaboration	5	1-5 Years	Low	Low	7.25	Medium
PFPD-06	CA Fire Code Adoption	1	1-5 Years	Medium	Low	7.25	Medium
PFPD-07	Address Signage	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).

23.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 23-16 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 23-16. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
PFPD-01	Defensible Space Inspections	Through an inspection process, educate, inform, and make recommendation for property owners on what actions to take to reduce the risk of destruction from wildfire. Identify vegetation to remove, reduce, and maintain to achieve defensible space. Identify potential areas of home hardening to better prepare for wildfire. Conduct inspections on private properties to identify specific needs of that property to achieve defensible space.	Wildfire	Penryn FPD Fire Prevention	Penryn FPD Administration	Staff time through general fund
PFPD-02	Access for Emergency Response	Through inspection, identify those areas needing fuel reduction along private roadways and driveways. Optimal clearance is 10 feet from each shoulder and 15 vertical clearance. Inform property owners of the importance and their responsibility to create and maintain these accesses for emergency response and civilian evacuation. Implement the formal process of “Notice to Abate” as needed.	Wildfire	Penryn FPD Fire Prevention	Penryn FPD Administration	Staff time through general fund
PFPD-03	Monitor Weather Events	Obtain the most up-to-date information regarding adverse weather, predicted weather events, and related weather that may impact District response to emergencies.	Wildfire	Penryn FPD Operations	Penryn FPD Administration	Staff time through general fund
PFPD-04	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	Penryn FPD Fire Prevention	Penryn FPD Administration	Staff time through general fund
PFPD-05	Fire Safe Council Collaboration	The Penryn FPD participates in the Greater Auburn Area Fire Safe Council (GAAFSC). Continued participation and collaboration will occur on an on-going basis. Attending monthly meetings and participating in GAAFSC events.	Wildfire	Penryn FPD Fire Prevention	Penryn FPD Administration	Staff time through general fund
PFPD-06	CA Fire Code Adoption	Continue on the three year cycle of adopting the CA Fire Code with amendments to address natural hazards specific to the fire district.	Wildfire	Penryn FPD Fire Prevention	Penryn FPD Administration	Staff time through general fund

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
PFPD-07	Address Signage	Apply Placer County standard for addressing for all buildings throughout the fire district. Identify structures needing appropriate addressing and inform and educate property owners of a standard and consistent addressing means.	Wildfire	Penryn FPD Fire Prevention	Penryn FPD Administration	Staff time through general fund

24. Placer County Air Pollution Control District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist Placer County Air Pollution Control District (Placer Air 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 Placer Air, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Placer Air'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 Placer Air as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

24.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Placer Air 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: Adam Baughman, Deputy Air Pollution Control Officer
  Address: 110 Maple St. Auburn, CA 95603
  Phone Number: 530-745-2322
  Email: abaughman@placer.ca.gov
- Alternate Point of Contact: Erik White, Air Pollution Control Officer
  Address: 110 Maple St. Auburn, CA 95603
  Phone Number: 530-745-2321
  Email: ewhite@placer.ca.gov

The Deputy Air Pollution Control Officer 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 24-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 24-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Adam Baughman	Placer Air	Deputy Air Pollution Control Officer	SME, data input, mitigation measures worksheet, attended meetings
Erik White	Placer Air	Air Pollution Control Officer	Reviewer
Yushuo Chang	Placer Air	Senior Planner	SME, data input, mitigation measures worksheet
Bruce Springsteen	Placer Air	Senior APC Engineer	SME, data input
Molly Johnson	Placer Air	Air Pollution Control Specialist II	Mitigation Measures Worksheet
Ann Hobbs	Placer Air	Associate Planner	Mitigation Measures Worksheet

24.2 Community Profile

Placer Air plays a vital role in protecting public health by monitoring and managing air quality throughout the county. The District operates a network of permanent monitoring stations that collect data on ozone and fine particulate matter (PM2.5) 24 hours a day, seven days a week. As needed additional temporary monitors or PurpleAir sensors can be deployed to enhance monitoring coverage and provide real-time information. Governed by a Board of Directors appointed from local elected officials, the District administers incentive and grant programs aimed at reducing air pollution and supporting cleaner air initiatives, issues permits to businesses to ensure compliance with air quality rules and respond to citizen complaints.

24.3 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 Placer Air 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.

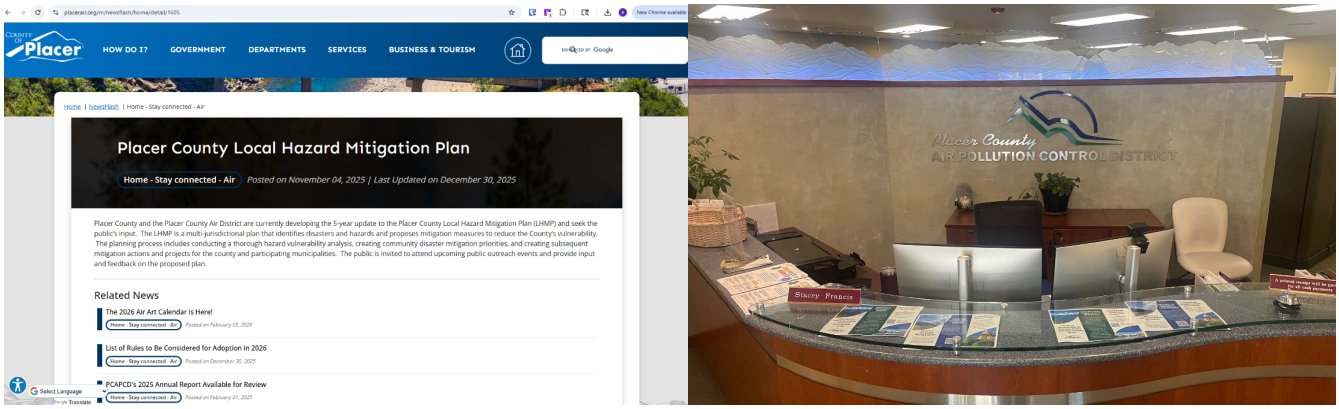
24.3.1 Outreach Activities

Placer Air 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 made printed MJHMP materials available in the lobby of the District's administrative office and on the front window of their office. In addition, the District posted information about the MJHMP,

hazard mitigation public survey, and Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meetings on their website. The District's outreach efforts are shown in Figure 24-1.

Figure 24-1. Placer Air Public Outreach



24.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

Public input was collected through posting on the District's website, posting of the overall LHMP surveys, and conversations with members of the public. No new proposed mitigation strategies were identified. For the District, community members expressed the greatest concern about hazards such as wildfire smoke. 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 community.

24.4 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.

24.4.1 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 Fire Department

24.4.2 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

24.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are critical agencies located in or around Placer County. While many cities and neighboring counties are developing their own Local Hazard Mitigation Plans (LHMPs), the District's efforts contribute to regional resilience by addressing overlapping concerns such as resource protection and shared assets. This collaborative approach helps ensure consistency and strengthens mitigation strategies across jurisdictions.

- City of Auburn
- City of Colfax
- City of Lincoln
- City of Rocklin
- City of Roseville
- El Dorado County
- Nevada County
- Town of Loomis
- Town of Truckee

24.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around Placer Air.

- Pacific Gas & Electric
- Placer County Office of Education
- Sierra Business Council
- Sierra College
- VISIT Placer

24.4.5 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.

- American Red Cross
- Latino Leadership Council
- The Nature Conservancy
- The Salvation Army
- United Auburn Indian Community
- Washoe Tribe

24.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

Placer Air 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 Air to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing District procedures.

As a special district, Placer Air 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 respective municipality (City 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. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

24.5.1 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 24-2 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 24-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	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.	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 health, sanitation, environmental protection, air pollution, and hazardous waste to controlled substances along with workplace safety through Cal/OSHA.	Placer County Air Pollution Control District, Placer County Environmental Health

24.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 24-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. These documents incorporate wildfire-related policies and mitigation priorities. Placer Air has not explicitly integrated any plans with the 2021 MJHMP. As the plans are updated, information from the 2026 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 2026 MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

24.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Placer Air is a special district located in Placer County with purview over air pollutant emissions from stationary sources. Placer County and State of California enforce building codes and land use regulations with the District's jurisdiction. The District does not permit or regulate development.

Development permits within the District's jurisdiction are issued through Placer County or the appropriate municipality or agency.

Table 24-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Placer County General Plan	The District is committed to integrating additional resources, funding, and collaborative planning efforts to strengthen operations and implement mitigation measures that reduce public health risks from extreme heat and wildfire smoke. The District develops strategies and rules designed to decrease air pollutant emissions and improve air quality thereby moving the region toward attainment of state and federal ambient air quality standards. The proposed mitigation measures are consistent with the District's air quality improvement planning.	Additional resources and funding for District operations and the proposed mitigation measures will help address impacts to public health due to Extreme Heat and Wildfire (Smoke) impacts. Increased public education and outreach will better inform the public of potential health impacts due to these three hazards. Well placed low-cost air sensors (ex. Purple Air) allows the public to make informed decisions about daily activities during wildfire smoke events. Air purifying equipment at local Clean Air Centers during wildfire smoke events can provide a healthier environment especially for the low-income community.	Air Pollution Control Officer
Sacramento Wildfire Exceptional Event Mitigation Plan 2018	The District will integrate additional resources, funding, and collaborative planning efforts to strengthen operations and implement mitigation strategies that reduce public health risks from extreme heat and wildfire smoke. The District worked with other Sacramento local air districts to develop the Sacramento Wildfire Exceptional Event Mitigation Plan in 2018. The plan is developed to minimize the public exposure to PM2.5 generated from wildfire events.	Additional resources and funding for District operations and the proposed mitigation measures will help address impacts to public health due to Extreme Heat and Wildfire (Smoke) impacts. Increased public education and outreach will better inform the public of potential health impacts due to these three hazards. Well placed local, low-cost, air sensors (ex. Purple Air) allows the public to make informed decisions about daily activities during wildfire smoke events. Air purifying equipment at local Clean Air Centers during wildfire smoke events can provide a healthier environment, especially for the low income community.	Air Pollution Control Officer

24.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 24-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 24-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description
Placer Air Board of Directors	The Board could endorse hazard mitigation projects.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	The District periodically must clear the area around monitors and weather stations of vegetation. This is sometimes done in coordination with CAL FIRE and/or USFS, or the land owner whose property the equipment is located.

24.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 24-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 24-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description
Air quality specialists, planners or engineers with knowledge of air pollution mitigation.	The District has a variety of staff who are subject-matter experts skilled in air pollution control mitigation.

24.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 24-6 summarizes financial resources available to Placer Air.

Table 24-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Vehicles in Placer County are assessed a fee as part of annual vehicle registration that goes to support a portion of District operations.
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Land Use mitigation funds
Other federal or state Funding Programs	The District receives various funding from state and federal sources, primarily as pass through grants.

24.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 24-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Placer Air.

Table 24-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved communities	The District contracts with the local Health Education Council's Invest Health, Roseville to outreach to underserved populations in low-income communities.
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 District has produced various smoke outreach materials, such as the outdoor smoke activity table for school day decision making developed with the County's Office of Education along with a separate one developed for the general public. The District developed a "smoke" business card which has a variety of ways on it to find out about smoke and ways to protect yourself. This business card has been blown up into a small poster, that during a smoke incident, has been posted in public locations for use.

24.5.8 Community Classifications

Placer Air does not have formal classifications for community programs.

24.5.9 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 24-8 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 24-8. 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	Weak

24.6 National Flood Insurance Program

Placer County Air Pollution Control 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.

24.7 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 Air's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

24.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 24-2 through Figure 24-7. 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 Placer Air has significant exposure. The maps show the location of potential new development, where available.

Figure 24-2. Avalanche Hazard Area

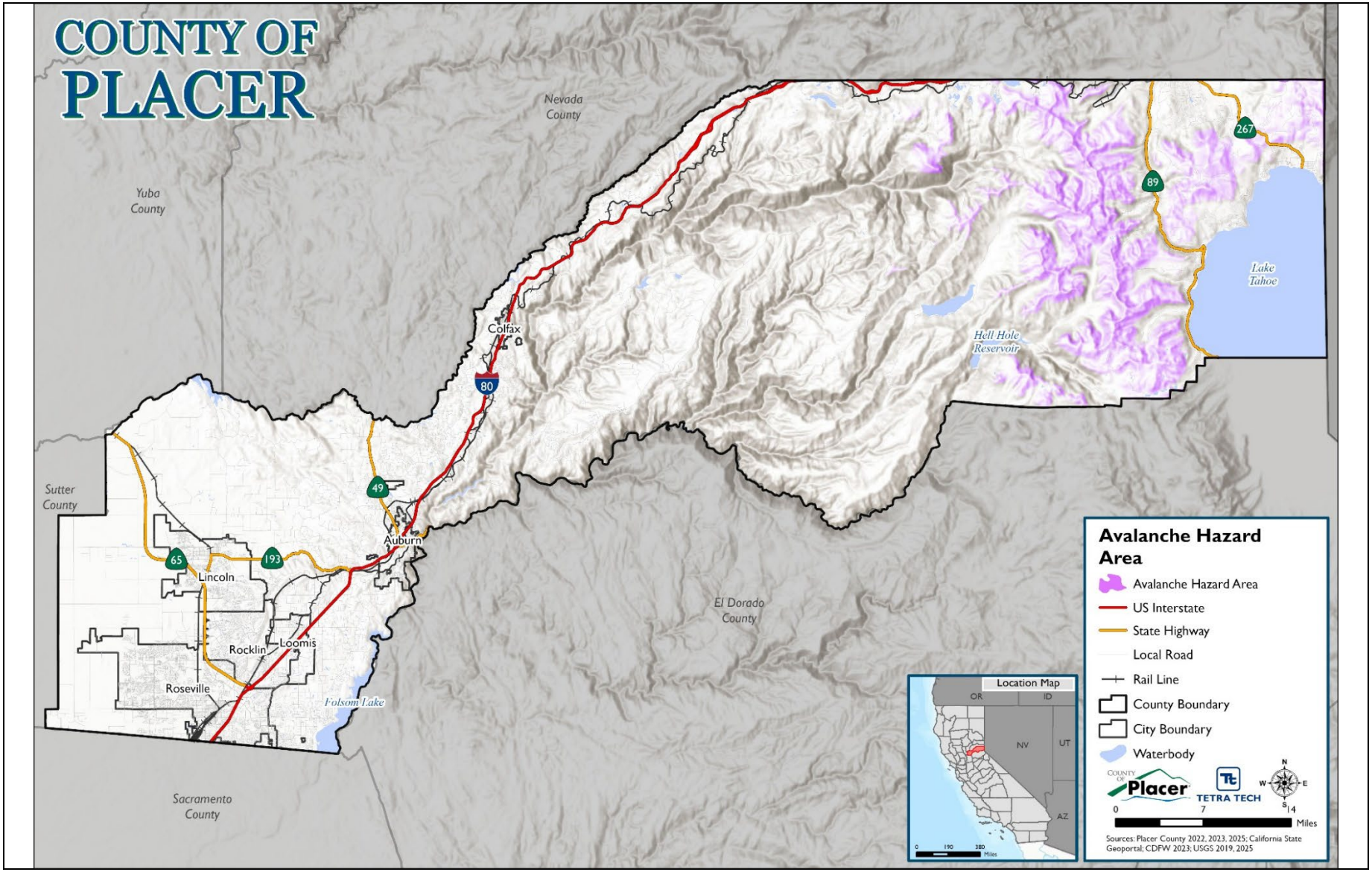


Figure 24-3. Dam Failure Inundation Hazard Area

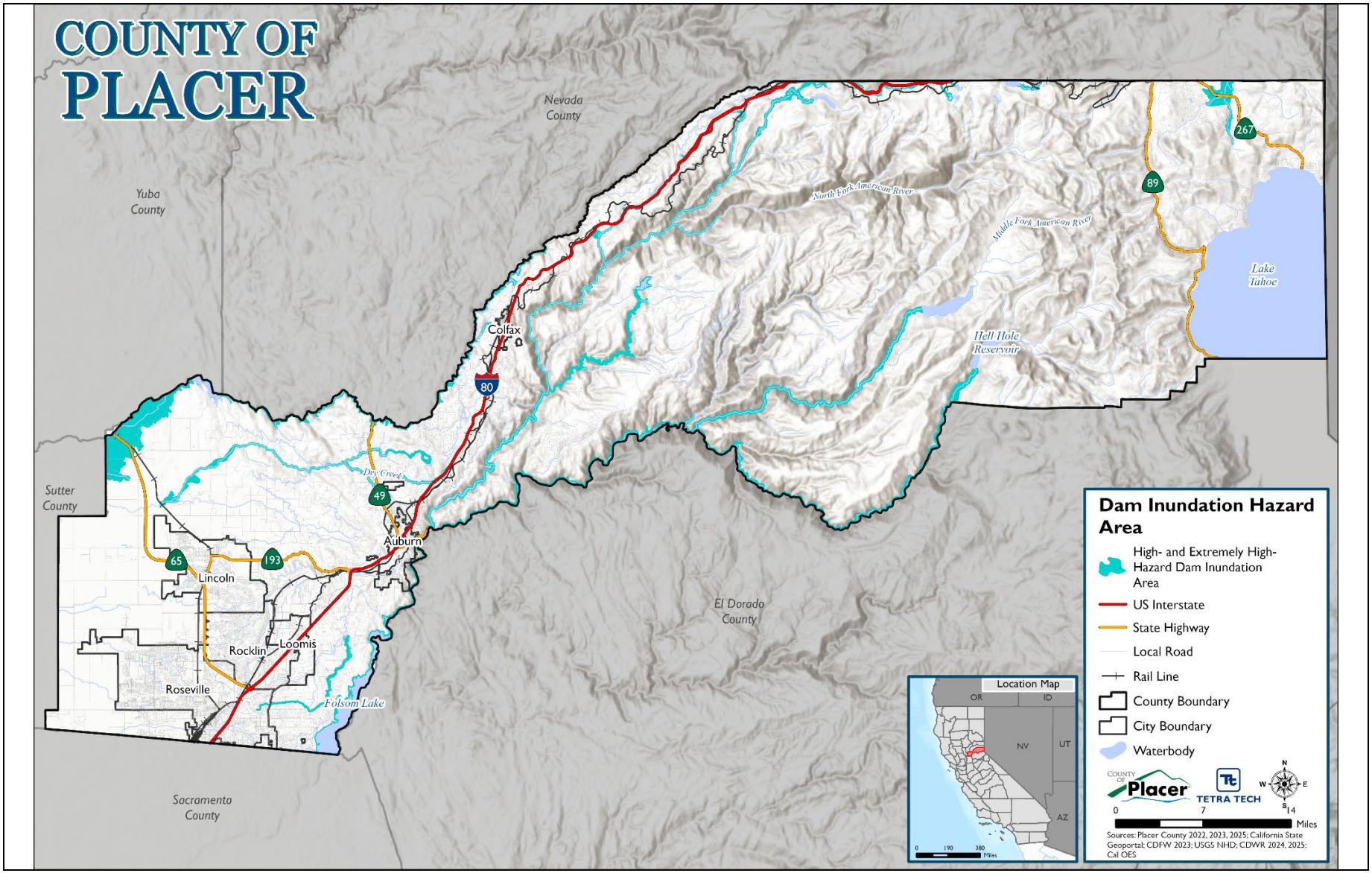


Figure 24-4. Flood Hazard Area

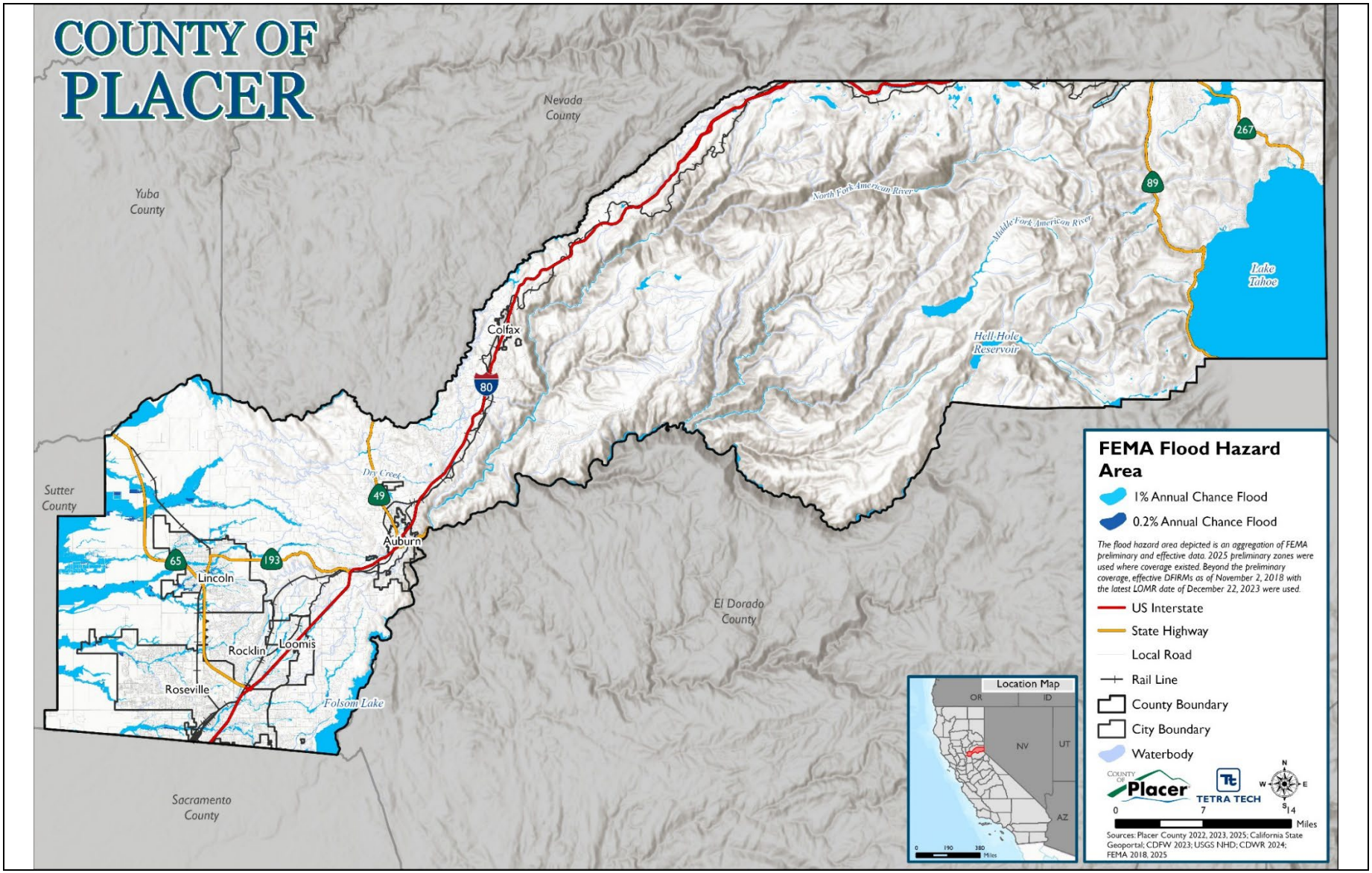


Figure 24-5. Landslide Hazard Area

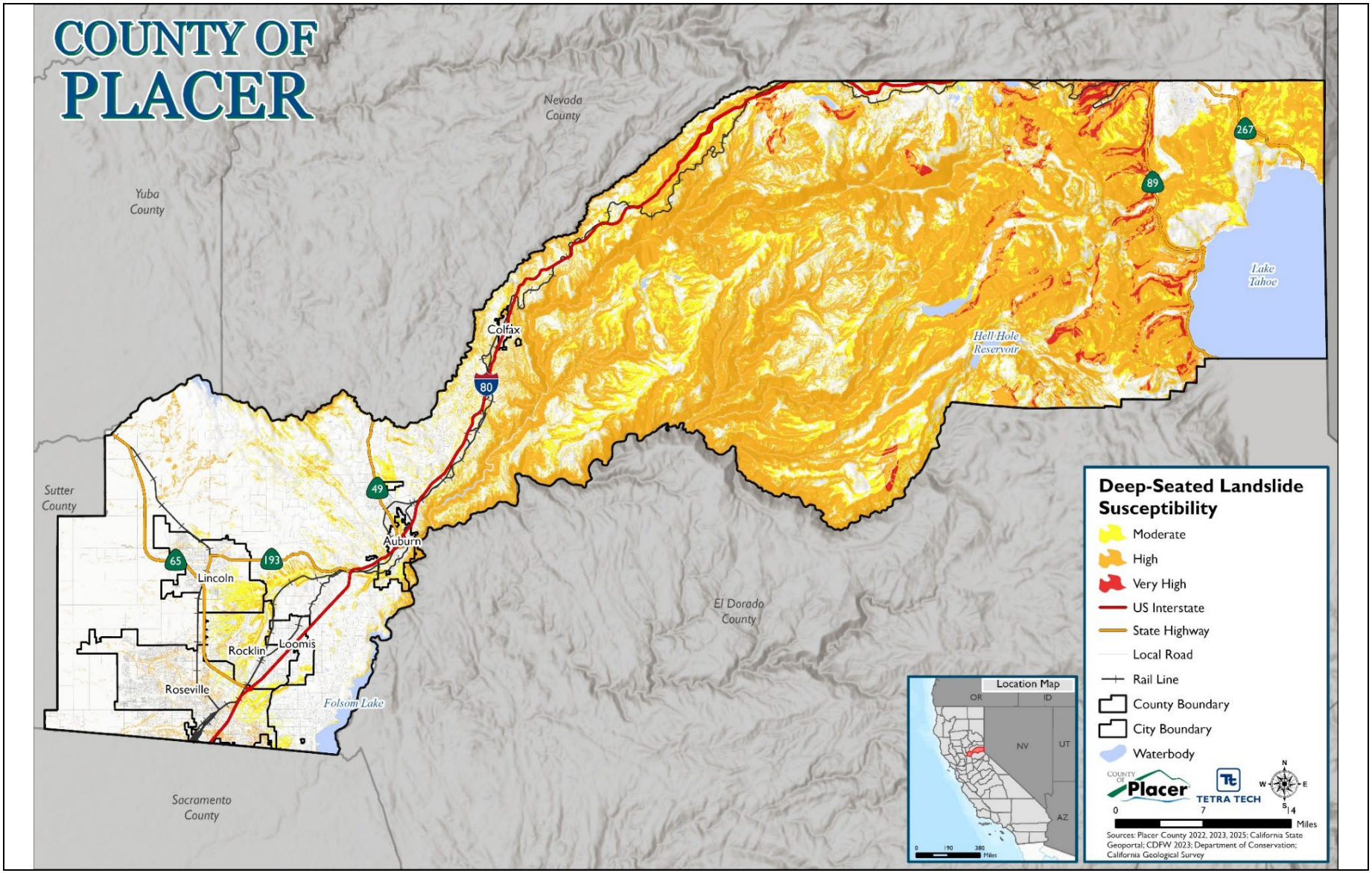


Figure 24-6. NEHRP Soil Class D Hazard Area

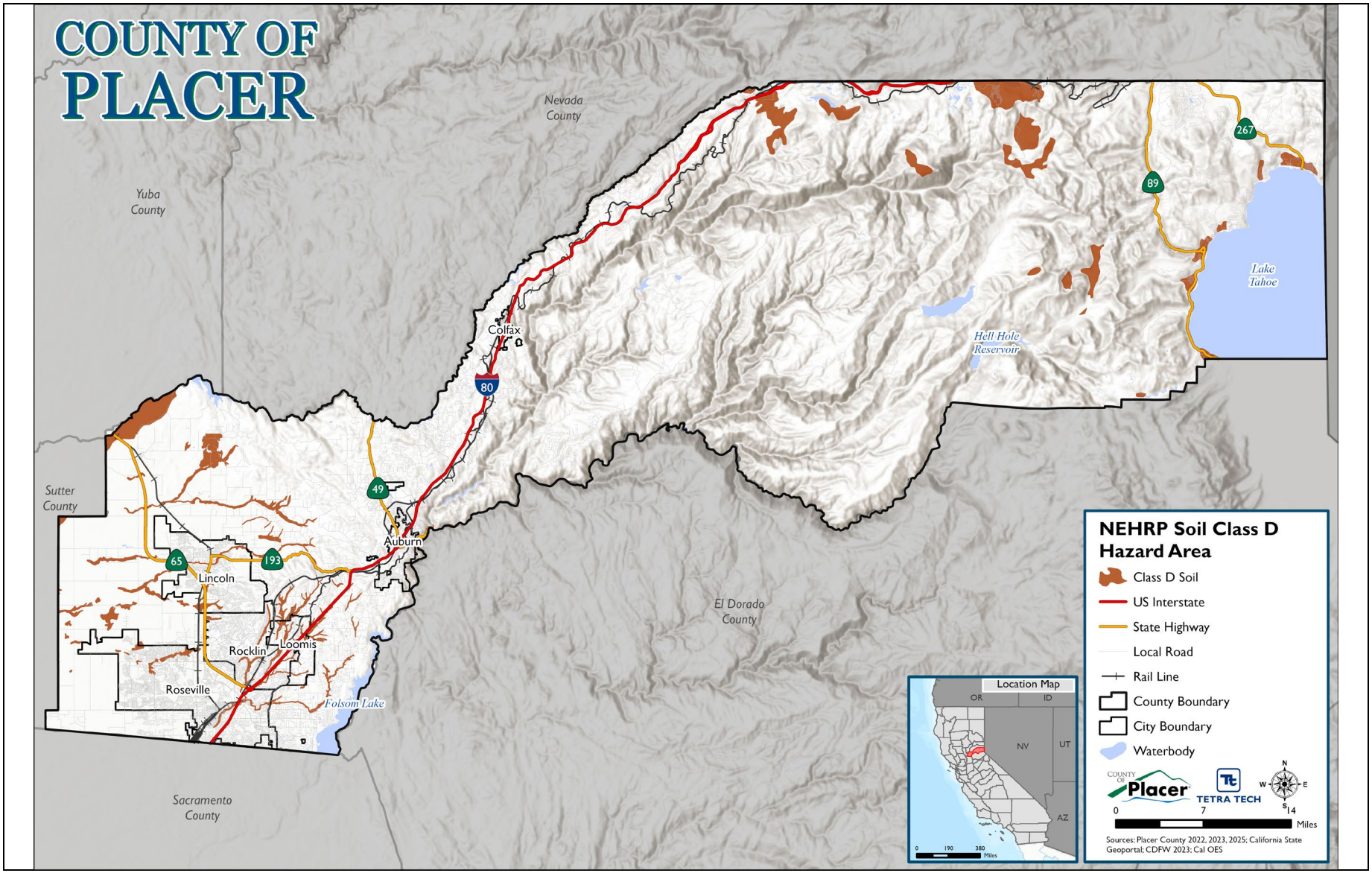
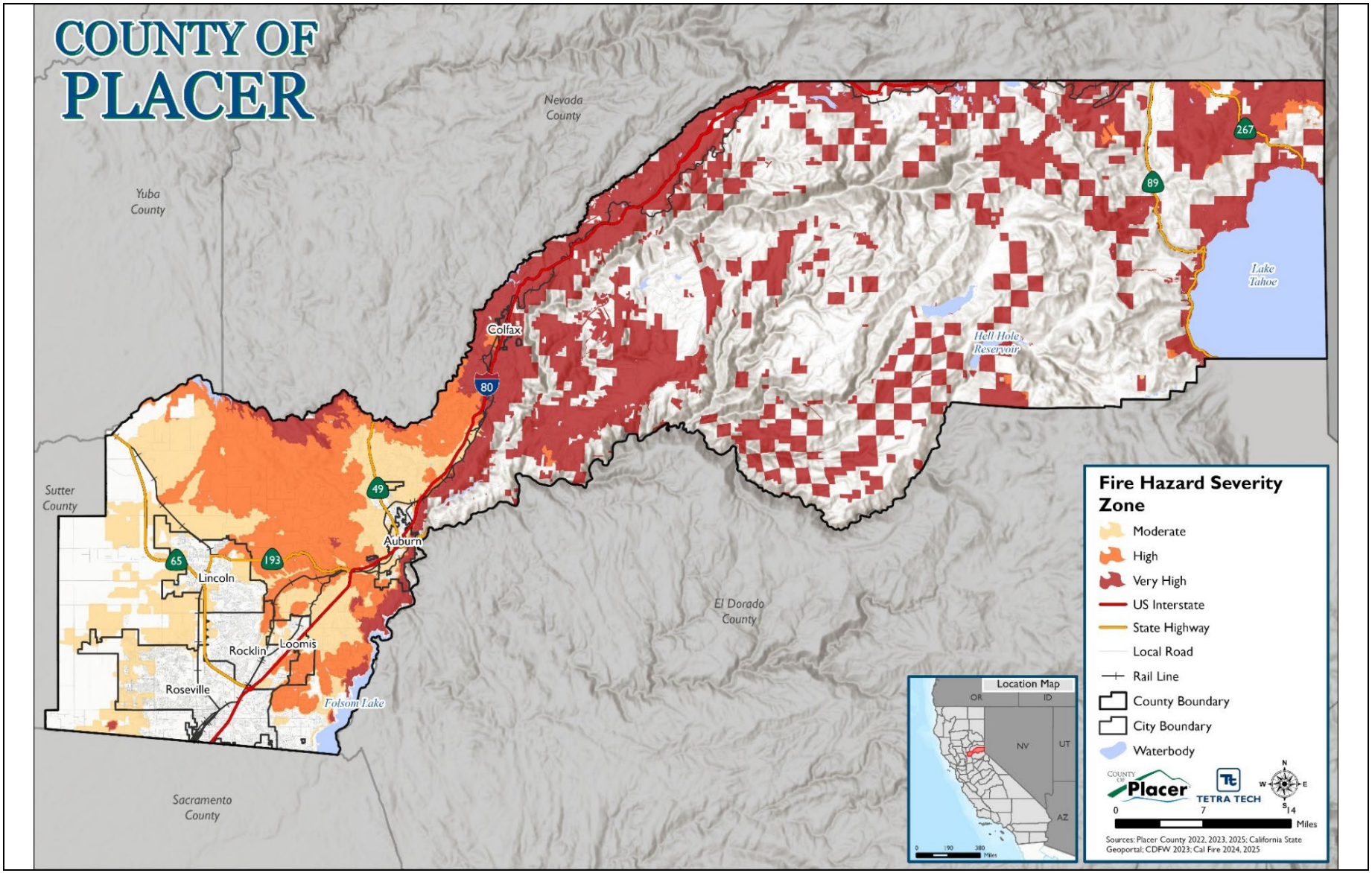


Figure 24-7. Wildfire Hazard Area



24.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of events that have impacted the overall planning area. For Placer Air, there are no known past hazard events that have caused losses or damage since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

24.7.3 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 Air 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 24-9 shows Placer Air ‘s final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or no risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 24-9. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Dam and Levee Failure	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Drought and Water Shortage	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Earthquake	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Flood	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Freeze and Snow	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Heavy Rains and Storms	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
High Winds and Tornadoes	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Wildfire	High

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction. “Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure” indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

24.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 24-10 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for Placer Air. 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 24-10. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
During wildfire smoke events, the public may need information to help keep themselves and their loved ones safe from breathing smoke. The District's public outreach materials provide relevant information to the public and vulnerable populations on what they can do to minimize wildfire smoke impacts to their health.	Wildfire
Wildfire smoke events can create hazardous air quality in various locations. Dependent upon where wildfire smoke travels, the use of local air quality sensors can provide the public and vulnerable populations with situational awareness. These local air quality sensors provide quick visual information on local particulate matter (PM) concentrations from wildfire smoke. Though dependent upon the location, there may not be sufficient sensors to use to make health-based decisions. **Many groups, such as schools and outdoor sports leagues, use air quality data /information to determine the level and intensity of smoke prior to commencing outdoor activities to better protect the public and vulnerable populations.**	Wildfire
During a wildfire smoke event, members of the public, especially vulnerable populations and the unhoused, may have no place to go to escape breathing smoke. Clean Air Centers can provide a temporary respite during times of poor air quality from wildfire smoke. Though there may not be enough clean air centers available.	Wildfire

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 24-11 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern to Placer Air. Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

Table 24-11. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Wildfire	Wildfires can create significant public safety and air quality impacts, especially when large fires generate widespread smoke and fine particulate matter. In addition to the direct threat of fire spread, wildfire events can endanger lives, damage property, and disrupt daily activities across the District. Smoke from wildfires can further worsen conditions by reducing visibility and creating hazardous air quality that affects public health and safety. These impacts can be especially severe for vulnerable populations, including older adults, children, individuals with respiratory conditions, and the unhoused, who may have limited access to safe indoor spaces during wildfire events. As noted in Volume 1, there are 630 critical facilities and 264,368 people living in the moderate, high, or very high fire hazard severity zone who are at risk from wildfires, including 30,380 people above age sixty-five, 5,243 people below age five, 2,361 people who do not speak English, 15,076 people living with a disability, and 9,773 people living below the poverty line. When considering the health impacts of wildfires, the total population of 412,435 people in Placer County is at risk. Limited access to real-time, location-specific air quality data can also make it more difficult for residents to make informed decisions about outdoor activities and exposure. As a result, wildfire events can create both direct life-safety risks and secondary smoke-related health hazards across the District.

24.7.5 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

Population and development changes for Placer Air are consistent with those identified in Chapter 2 County of Placer. Since the previous plan was approved, booming population and development have increased the vulnerability of the District.

24.8 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.

24.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

The District has not changed priorities since the 2021 MJHMP and continues to prioritize initiatives that protect public health during wildfire smoke events and other air quality challenges. Efforts focus on improving community awareness, providing timely and localized air quality information, and ensuring access to safe indoor environments for vulnerable populations. These priorities reflect a commitment to reducing health risks, enhancing resilience, and supporting informed decision-making during hazardous air conditions.

24.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 24-12 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 24-12. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
1	Develop and distribute wildfire smoke, related materials to the public. Support wildfire smoke impact response, and extreme heat events, such as press releases, public education events, webpage-based information, social media posts and brochures/flyers/pamphlets/fact sheets.	Air Quality Public Education & Outreach	Not Complete	Yes	-

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
2	This project would purchase and deploy throughout the county low-cost, local air quality sensors that quickly measure PM levels. Typically, this information is uploaded to a website or app where anyone can view current and recent past readings of PM concentration. Various thresholds of PM concentrations are indicated allowing the viewer to determine if it is safe for them to spend time outdoors. Many groups, such as schools and outdoor sports leagues, use this information to determine the level and intensity of smoke prior to commencing outdoor activities.	Local Air Quality Sensors to provide quick public information on local PM concentrations due to wildfire smoke.	Not Complete	Yes	-
3	Establish Clean Air Centers to help those most affected by wildfire smoke impacts. These Centers can provide enhanced air filtration at facilities in communities with vulnerable populations in Auburn, Kings Beach, Lincoln, Rocklin and Roseville, recognizing that unhealthy air disproportionately impacts children and elderly populations, people with pre-existing health problems, and low-income communities. The Clean Air Centers will be equipped with portable, high performance ultra-fine particulate matter (PM2.5) air filtration units. Portable units will provide Placer Air and regional emergency management authorities and disaster response agencies the flexibility to address smoke impacts in the county. Covered costs would include staffing at both portable sites and the permanent sites of Roseville High School and Placer High School.	Wildfire Smoke Impact Response – Clean Air Centers for Vulnerable Populations	Not Complete	Yes	-

24.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- Purchased a temporary portable air monitor.
- Obtained additional Purple Air Sensors

24.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

Placer Air is a very focused agency whose core vision is to achieve and maintain clean air standards throughout Placer County. The District does not have the capacity to design an all-hazards mitigation program, nor is it in their mission. The District chose three targeted projects that directly mitigate their major hazard of concern – wildfire smoke. Mitigation of the general population, structures, economy, and environment from natural hazards is the responsibility of Placer County.

24.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that Placer Air would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 24-13 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 24-13. 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	-	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 24-14 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 24-14. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
PCAPCD-01	Air Quality Public Education	7	1-5 Years	Medium	Low	7.75	Medium
PCAPCD-02	Air Quality Low Cost Sensors	3	1-5 Years	Medium	Low	7.75	Medium
PCAPCD-03	Clean Air Centers for Wildfire Smoke	3	1-5 Years	Medium	Low	7.75	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).

24.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 24-15 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The Placer Air Pollution Control Officer will lead implementation of all projects listed in Table 24-15. 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 24-15. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
PCAPCD-01	Air Quality Public Education	Develop and distribute wildfire materials to the public. Support wildfire impact response, such as press releases, public education events, webpage-based information, social media posts and brochures, flyers, pamphlets, and fact sheets.	Wildfire	Placer Air, Placer County Public Information Office	District funds
PCAPCD-02	Air Quality Sensors	This project would purchase and deploy throughout the county low-cost, air quality sensors, where needed that quickly measures PM levels. Typically, this information is uploaded to a website or app where anyone can view current readings of PM concentrations. When used in conjunction with the PM concentration information various PM thresholds allow the viewer to make their own health decisions on spending time outdoors.	Wildfire	Placer Air	District funds
PCAPCD-03	Clean Air Centers for Wildfire Smoke	Establish Clean Air Centers to help those most affected by the respiratory and public health impacts of wildfire. The Centers can provide enhanced air filtration at facilities in communities with vulnerable populations in Auburn, Kings Beach, Lincoln, Rocklin and Roseville, recognizing that unhealthy air disproportionately impacts children and elderly populations, people with pre-existing health problems, and low-income communities. The Clean Air Centers may be equipped with portable, high performance ultra-fine particulate matter (PM2.5) air filtration units. Portable units will provide the Placer Air and regional emergency management authorities and disaster response agencies the flexibility to address smoke impacts anywhere in the county. Covered costs would include staffing at both portable sites and the permanent ones at Roseville High School and Placer High School.	Wildfire	Placer Air, various school districts, local non-profits, and local fire agencies.	District funds and or local funding

25. Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (PCFCWCD 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 the District, 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 2026 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 2021 MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to the District as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

25.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The District identified 2026 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: Brad Brewer, District Manager
  Address: 3091 County Center Drive, Suite 220, Auburn, CA 95603
  Phone Number: 530-745-7541
  Email: BBrewer@placer.ca.gov
- Alternate Point of Contact: Eric Griffin, Development Review Coordinator
  Address: 3091 County Center Drive, Suite 220, Auburn, CA 95603
  Phone Number: 530-745-7592
  Email: Egriffin@placer.ca.gov

The District 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 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 25-1 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 1.

Table 25-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Brad Brewer	Flood Control District	District Manager	Provide input on plan and review jurisdictional annex
Eric Griffin	Flood Control District	Development Review Coordinator	Drafting required plan documents, attended meetings

25.2 Community Profile

The Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, established in 1984 by the State Legislature as a Special District separate from County government, was created to address flood control challenges associated with growth. Its boundaries align with those of Placer County. The District's primary mission is to protect lives and property from the effects of flooding through comprehensive and coordinated flood prevention planning. To achieve this, the District applies consistent standards to evaluate flood risk, and implements flood control measures such as recommending the construction of detention and/or retention basins for new developments as needed and operation and management of a countywide flood warning system.

The District also plans and implements regional flood control projects along with developing and implementing master plans for selected watersheds within the County. It provides technical planning, support, and information during flood and drought events to cities, the County, and the development community. Additional responsibilities include operating and maintaining the flood alert warning system, reviewing proposed development projects for compliance with District standards, developing hydrologic and hydraulic models for County watersheds, and offering technical support to the Office of Emergency Service (OES).

25.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of the 2026 his MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare the 2026 MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the District 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.

25.3.1 Outreach Activities

The District attended virtual outreach to promote the 2026 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.

Throughout the planning process, the public was informed about opportunities for public participation during meetings, in conversations with community members, and through amplification of county outreach efforts. In addition, the District posted 2026 MJHMP information on their public notice bulletin board, as shown in Figure 25-1.

25.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

No public feedback was received by the District related to hazard mitigation throughout the planning process.

Figure 25-1. Placer Flood Control Public Outreach



25.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of the 2026 MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare the 2026 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.

25.4.1 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. Local and regional agencies contribute to the Hazard Mitigation Plan by:

- Participating in stakeholder meetings and workshops to share expertise and identify risk areas
- Identifying and providing technical data and GIS resources to support hazard mapping and vulnerability assessments
- Drafting and review of plan documents to ensure accuracy and feasibility of potential mitigation actions
- Offering feedback on proposed projects and mitigation actions based on operational experience
- Coordinating emergency response and recovery planning efforts that align with mitigation priorities
- Supporting public outreach and education campaigns to raise community awareness of flood and wildfire hazards
- Provide grant funding opportunities and collaboration for hazard mitigation projects

The District coordinates closely with these agencies below to ensure an integrated, multi-disciplinary approach to reducing flood risk and enhancing community resilience.

- Placer County Department of Public Works/Stormwater and Floodplain Programs
- Placer County Office of Emergency Services
- California Department of Water Resources
- Federal Emergency Management Association (FEMA) Region IX

25.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These stakeholders have their own jurisdictions with the authority to regulate their own zoning and planning. The District coordinates with planning and engineering **member agency staff** representing all jurisdictions within Placer County to provide recommendations for land development with respect to flood risk.

The District provides **technical review and input** on development proposals such as:

- Improvement plans
- Environmental impact documents
- Projects with potential to increase **peak runoff flows** to major streams
- Projects with potential **floodplain or drainage impacts**

While each of the **member agencies** take the lead in processing and approving development applications, the District provides technical support and recommendations to ensure consistency with flood hazard mitigation policies. Final project approvals, including **entitlements and improvement plans**, are issued by each member agency governing body with District flood risk mitigation recommendations integrated during plan review and project conditioning.

- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency- Planning Services Division
- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency- Engineering & Surveying Division
- City of Roseville
- City of Rocklin
- Town of Loomis
- City of Lincoln
- City of Auburn
- City of Colfax

25.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are neighboring communities located in or around the District. The District works closely with a wide range of local, regional, state, and federal agencies that contribute to hazard mitigation planning and implementation. These agencies support the 2026 MJHMP by participating in planning meetings, sharing technical data (e.g., GIS, hydrology, infrastructure), identifying vulnerabilities, reviewing draft mitigation actions, and providing support for cross-jurisdictional projects. This collaborative approach ensures that mitigation actions are feasible, well-informed, and consistent with broader local, regional, and federal priorities.

- City of Roseville
- City of Rocklin
- Town of Loomis
- City of Lincoln
- City of Auburn
- City of Colfax
- City and County of Sacramento
- Sutter County

25.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around the District. The District does not engage directly with businesses, academic institutions, or other private organizations in the development of flood hazard planning or mitigation actions. However, input from private organizations is welcomed through participation in the public meeting outreach and engagement process.

- Pacific Gas and Electric
- Sacramento Metropolitan Utility District
- Sierra Business Council

25.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These stakeholders are nonprofit and community-based organizations that provide services in and around the District. While the District does not serve as the lead agency for direct engagement with nonprofit or community-based organizations, several key partners may contribute to hazard mitigation planning and mitigation efforts and support District-related goals. These include:

- California Conservation Corps (CCC) – A state-operated workforce development program with local crews that support flood mitigation through debris removal, erosion control, vegetation management, and emergency response. The CCC supports underserved communities and provides post-storm recovery and fuel reduction that aligns with flood risk mitigation objectives. The CCC also supports the District's yearly stream channel maintenance hazard mitigation program by performing vegetation maintenance work in flood prone stream areas.
- Dry Creek Conservancy, Valley Foothill Watersheds Collaborative, American River Basin Collaborative –Local nonprofit agencies focused on watershed health and public education within the Dry Creek and surrounding watersheds. They have partnered on stream restoration and outreach projects that support sustainable floodplain function and stormwater quality through volunteer workdays.
- Sierra Nevada Alliance – A regional nonprofit that mobilizes conservation efforts across the Sierra Nevada, including watershed resilience, climate adaptation, and community engagement. While not Placer-specific, the Alliance's network of conservation partners and AmeriCorps programs may support regional mitigation planning and implementation through volunteer workdays and outreach.

These organizations can contribute to the 2026 MJHMP by:

- Participating in workshops
- Assisting with public outreach and education related to flood awareness and watershed stewardship
- Supporting mitigation actions through volunteer labor, technical assistance, or educational campaigns.

25.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

The District 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, the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation 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 has established strong, collaborative relationships with Placer County and other local jurisdictions, enabling effective coordination and implementation of hazard mitigation efforts. While there are currently no critical gaps or limitations, opportunities for improvement always exist such as exploring updates to plans and studies. Expanding the ALERT flood warning system will enhance monitoring capabilities and improve response to flood events. Advancing flood inundation forecasting software will support more effective emergency planning and operational decision-making. Impact fees for new development is being further explored and planned for projects within the Cross Canal Watershed to support regional flood control initiatives and further reduce flood risk. Continued collaboration with FEMA's Cooperating Technical Partners (CTP) program and the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Flood Emergency Response Program (FERP) will help mitigate risk through updated floodplain mapping and the expansion and enhancement of flood warning systems within Placer County. Public outreach will also continue to support new CTP floodplain mapping in addition to future potential elevation projects.

The full list of capabilities assessed is available in Appendix B. Capabilities that the jurisdiction has available are described in the following sections. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

25.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The 2026 MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 25-2 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 25-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	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.	Placer County Building Department
Stormwater Management Code or Program	The PCFCWCD Stormwater Management Manual (SWMM) supports hazard mitigation and the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) by incorporating flood risk reduction through establishment of drainage and development standards. It establishes hydrologic and facility design criteria to help mitigate downstream flooding. While it does not explicitly reference the County's LHMP, implementation of the SWMM directly advances LHMP objectives related to flood hazard mitigation and resilient infrastructure planning. PCFCWCD has the authority to expand and improve the SWMM. However, codes adopting the SWMM are managed and updated by Placer County communities.	See Placer County community requirements
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).	California Department of Water Resources

25.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 25-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 25-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Description	Department Responsible
Placer County Stormwater Management Manual (September 1990) and Amendments	The Placer SWMM supports hazard mitigation by establishing hydrology, hydraulics, and stormwater management standards that help reduce flood risk and protect water resources. The SWMM outlines policy, guidelines, and specific design criteria for the development and management of natural resources, drainage facilities, and infrastructure for stormwater management. While it does not explicitly reference the County's LHMP, it provides resilience standards for drainage and stormwater management that align with the LHMP's flood hazard reduction goals. PCFCWCD has the authority to expand and improve the SWMM. This includes coordination with the County and other jurisdictions to ensure best practices and mitigation measures are included to reduce long term hazard impacts. The future planned update to the SWMM will incorporate Senate Bill 5 and Urban Level of Flood Protection (ULOP) requirements among other necessary updates.	District Manager
Dry Creek Watershed Flood Control Plan, November 2011	The Dry Creek Watershed Flood Control Plan in Placer County primarily addresses managing flood waters within the Dry Creek Watershed which includes Miners Ravine, Linda Creek, Secret Ravine, Antelope Creek, Cirby Creek, and Dry Creek. The Plan evaluates existing flooding problems and identifies flood management options as well as funding mechanism to achieve Plan recommendations to reduce risk. While flooding is the main focus, the plan acknowledges the broader context of natural hazards and the need for integrated management. It establishes clear resilience standards through mitigation recommendations, though it does not explicitly reference the LHMP. However, its objectives align closely with the LHMP's goal of reducing disaster losses and enhancing community resilience. PCFCWCD prepared this multi-jurisdictional plan and is continually coordinating with the County and other jurisdictions to ensure best practices and mitigation measures are implemented to reduce long term hazard impacts. The plan was first drafted in 1992 and updated in 2011.	District Manager
Cross Canal Watershed Flood Control Plan Vol 1 & 2, June 1993	The Cross Canal Watershed Flood Control Plan primarily addresses managing flood waters within the Cross Canal watershed, including Auburn Ravine, Raccoon Creek, Curry Creek, Markham Ravine, Yankee Slough, and Pleasant Grove Creek. The Plan identifies existing flooding problems and identifies flood management options as well as a funding mechanism to achieve Plan recommendations to reduce flood risk. Flooding is the primary natural hazard addressed, and the plan establishes resilience standards through mitigation recommendations, though it does not explicitly reference the LHMP. However, its objectives align closely with the LHMP's goal of reducing disaster losses and enhancing community resilience. PCFCWCD prepared this multi-jurisdictional plan and is continually coordinating with Placer County and other jurisdictions to ensure best practices and mitigation measures are explored and implemented to reduce long term hazard impacts.	District Manager

Name of Plan	Description	Department Responsible
Auburn Bowman Community Plan Hydrology Study, July 1992	The Auburn/Bowman Community Plan Hydrology Study primarily addresses managing flood waters within the Auburn/Bowman planning area including Auburn Ravine, Mormon Ravine, Dutch Ravine and many other tributaries. The Plan evaluates existing flooding problems and identifies flood management options as well as a funding mechanism to achieve Plan recommendations. While the study focuses on flooding, it acknowledges the broader context of natural hazards and the need for integrated management. It does not explicitly reference the LHMP, its objectives align with broader hazard mitigation goals. PCFCWCD utilizes this multi-jurisdictional plan and is continually coordinating with the County and other jurisdictions to ensure best practices and mitigation measures are implemented to reduce long term hazard impacts.	District Manager

While the above plans are not explicitly integrated with the 2021 MJHMP, the objectives of each plan align with the countywide hazard mitigation goals. As the plans are updated, information from the approved 2026 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 above will be responsible for integrating data, information, goals, and actions from the 2026 MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

25.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

The Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation 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 or incorporated agencies within the County.

25.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 25-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 25-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description
Community Development Resource Agency	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Public Works/Highway Department	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	PCFCWCD staff manage the County's annual stream channel maintenance program.
Mutual aid agreements	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Other	District Board of Directors and Technical Advisory Committee

25.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 25-5 summarizes potential staff and personnel resources available to the District and their current responsibilities that contribute to hazard mitigation.

Table 25-5. Technical and Staffing Capabilities

Resources	Description
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	PCFCWCD District Manager and Development Review Coordinator have Civil Engineering backgrounds with hazards and mitigation expertise and training including that for land development. Staff coordinate effectively with other agencies within Placer County and utilize additional staff resources from Placer County and local communities
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	PCFCWCD District Manager and Development Review Coordinator have Civil Engineering backgrounds with natural hazards and mitigation expertise and training. Staff coordinate effectively with other agencies within Placer County and utilize additional staff resources from Placer County and local communities.
Transportation planner	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities. Development Coordinator provides internal GIS support.
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Full-Time Building Official	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Environmental scientist familiar with natural hazards	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Surveyor(s)	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Floodplain Administrator	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Emergency Manager	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Grant Managers and/or Writer(s)	PCFCWCD has received and managed the following grants: FEMA CTP, State DWR Prop 84 Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM), DWR Flood Corridor Protection Program, DWR FERP, and DWR Urban Streams Restoration Program (USRP).
GIS Coordinator/Analyst	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities. Development Coordinator provides internal GIS support.
Resilience Officer or Planner	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	PCFCWCD's Emergency Flood Response Handbook-updated annually

25.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 25-6 summarizes financial resources available to the District.

Table 25-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description
Capital improvements project funding	PCFCWCD General Fund
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Dry Creek Trust Fund; used for regional flood control projects within the watershed.
Other federal or state Funding Programs	FEMA CTP program for floodplain mapping studies, California Prop 84 IRWM grant, California DWR Flood Corridor Protection Program grant, State DWR USRP grant, and State DWR FERP grant.

25.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 25-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to the District.

Table 25-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description
Public information officer or communications office	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Community newsletter	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	American River Basin Watershed Collaborative: District staff attend meetings
Hazard awareness campaigns (Severe Weather Awareness Week, public events)	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved communities	Utilize resources of Placer County and local communities
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?	FEMA floodplain mapping public outreach for revised and new mapping released. FEMA Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA) to assist with residential and commercial building elevation projects.

25.5.8 Community Classifications

Classifications for community programs are not applicable to the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.

25.5.9 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 25-8 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 25-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Moderate
Drought and Water Shortage	Weak
Earthquake	Weak
Flood	Strong
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Weak
Heavy Rains and Storms	Strong - The District monitors and manages hydrologic impact from storm events throughout Placer County utilizing a system of real-time flood warning gages operated by both the District and surrounding area partner agencies.
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Wildfire	Weak

25.6 National Flood Insurance Program

Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation 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 LHMP for Placer County and annexes for other incorporated areas within the County.

25.7 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 Flood Control and Water Conservation District's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

25.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 25-2 through Figure 25-8. 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 25-2. Avalanche Hazard Area

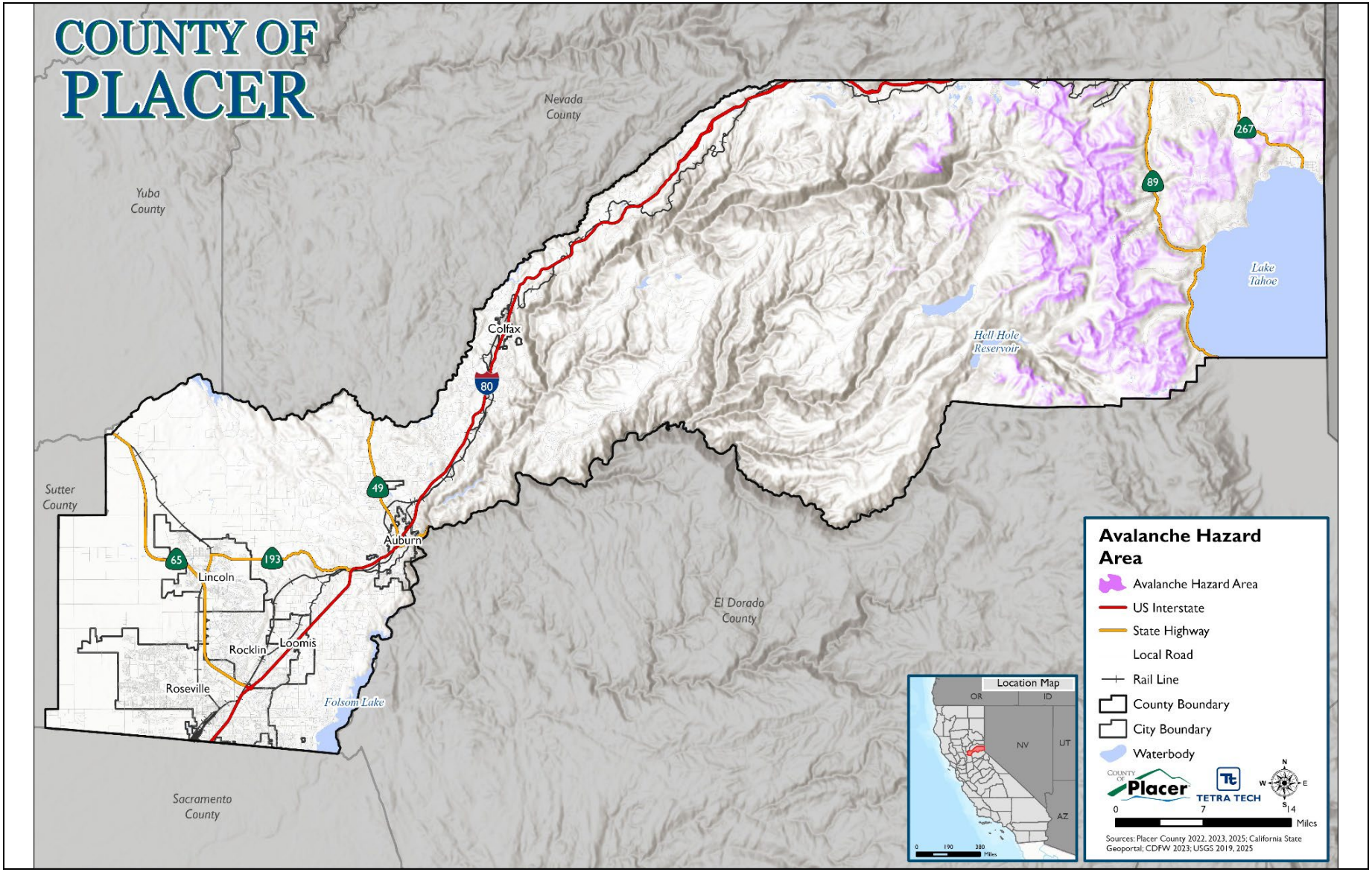


Figure 25-3. Dam Inundation Hazard Area

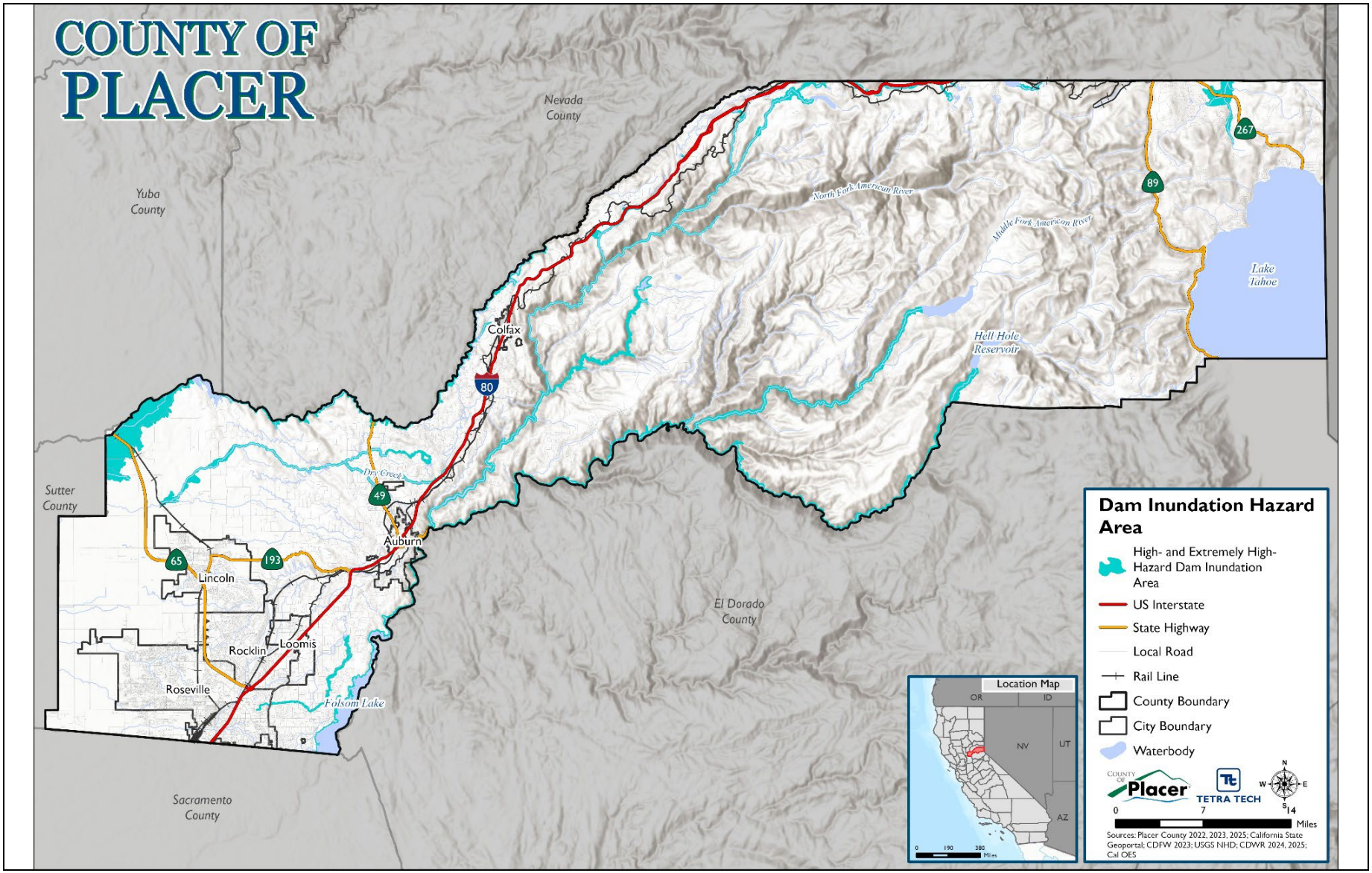


Figure 25-4. Flood Hazard Area

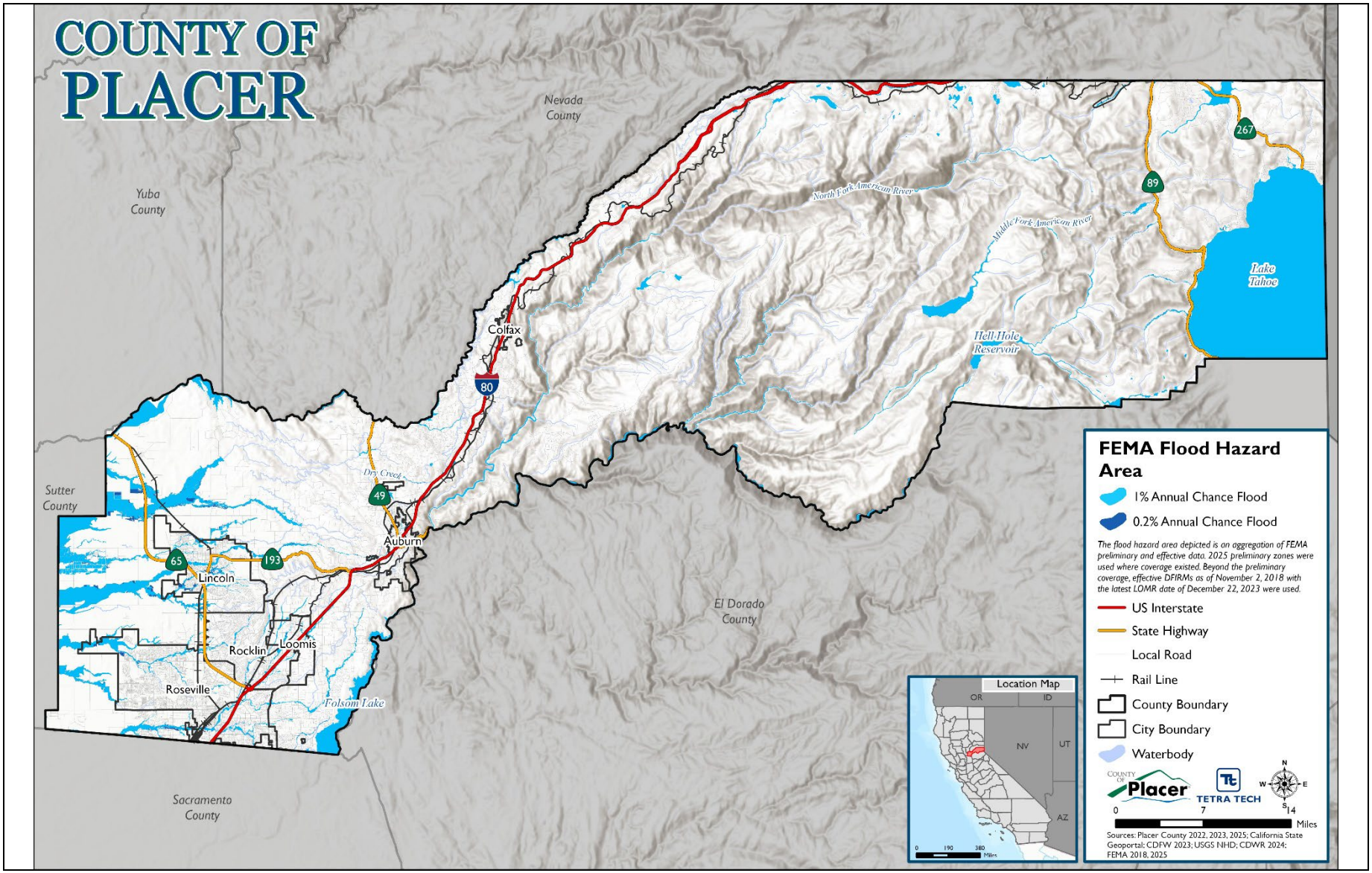


Figure 25-5. Levee Failure Hazard Area

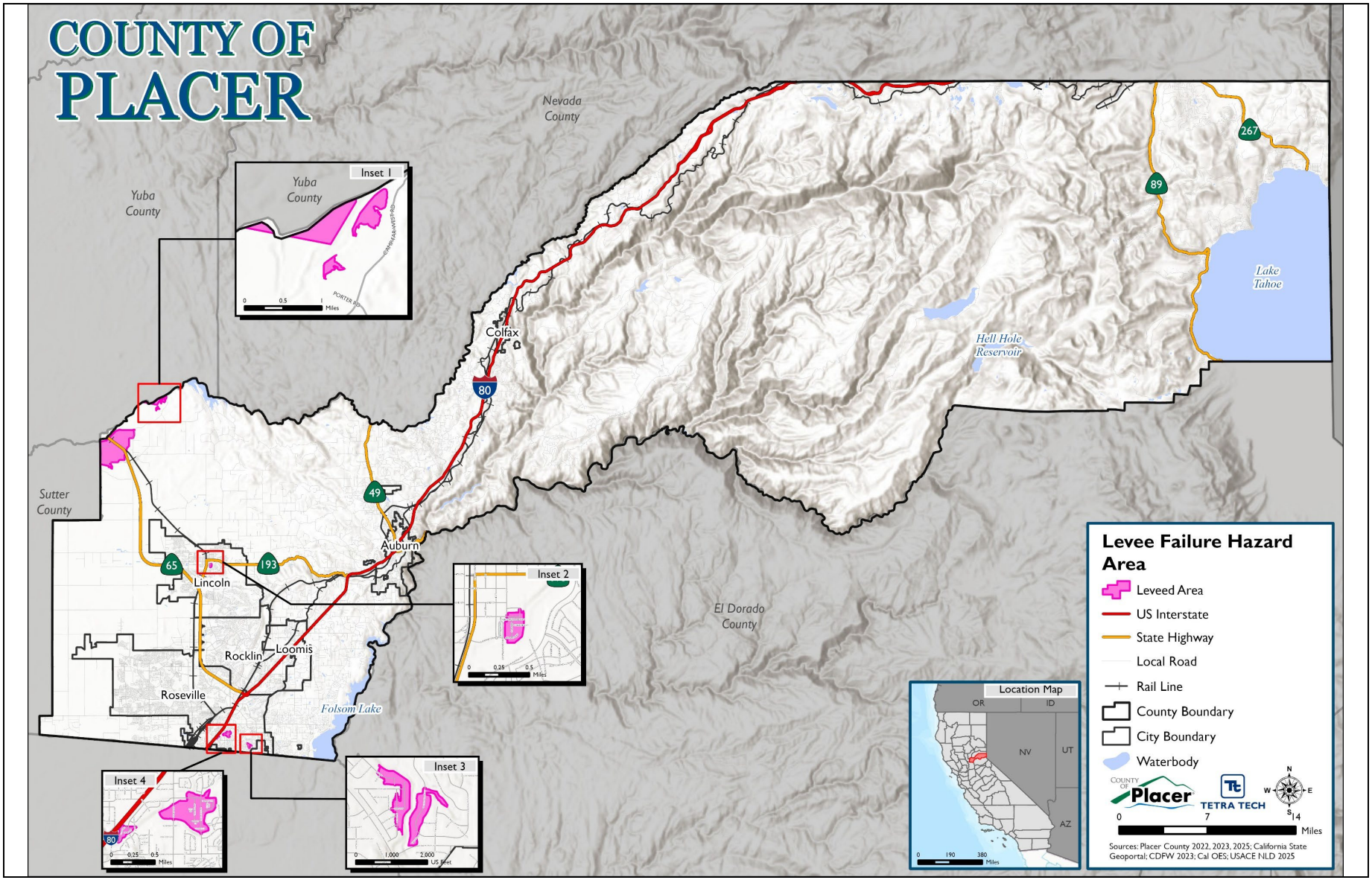


Figure 25-6. Landslide Hazard Area

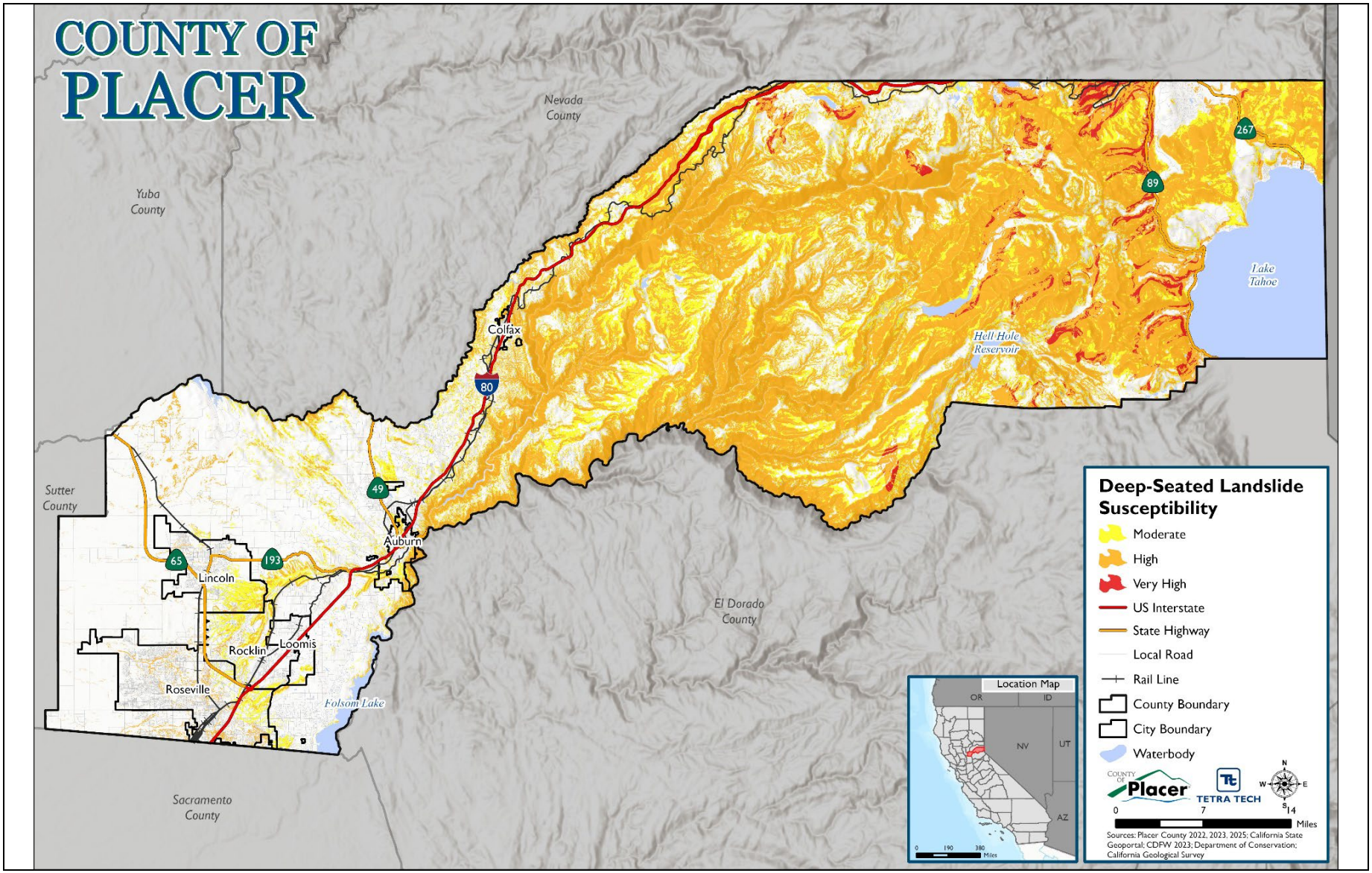


Figure 25-7. NEHRP Soil Class D Hazard Area

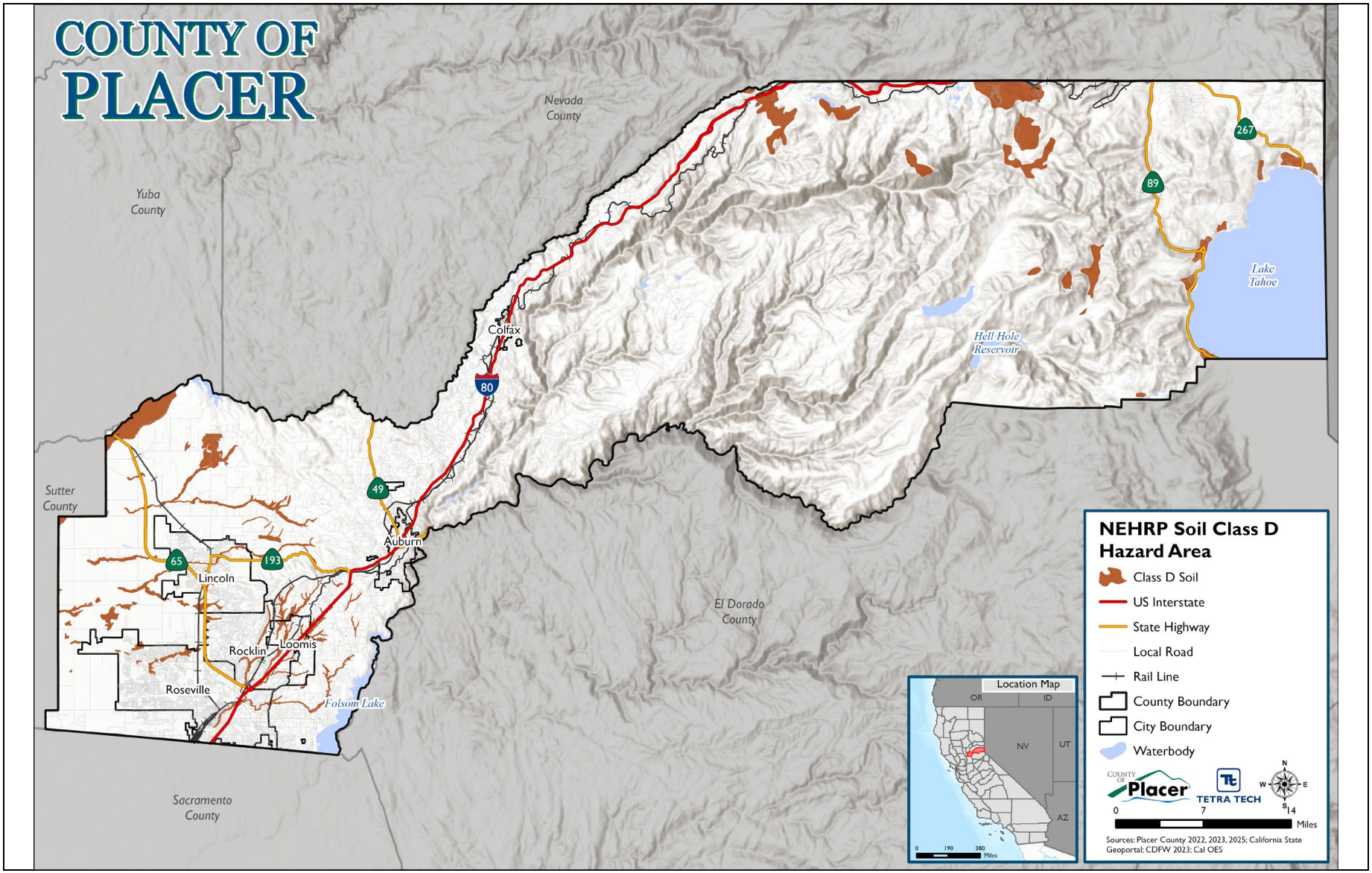
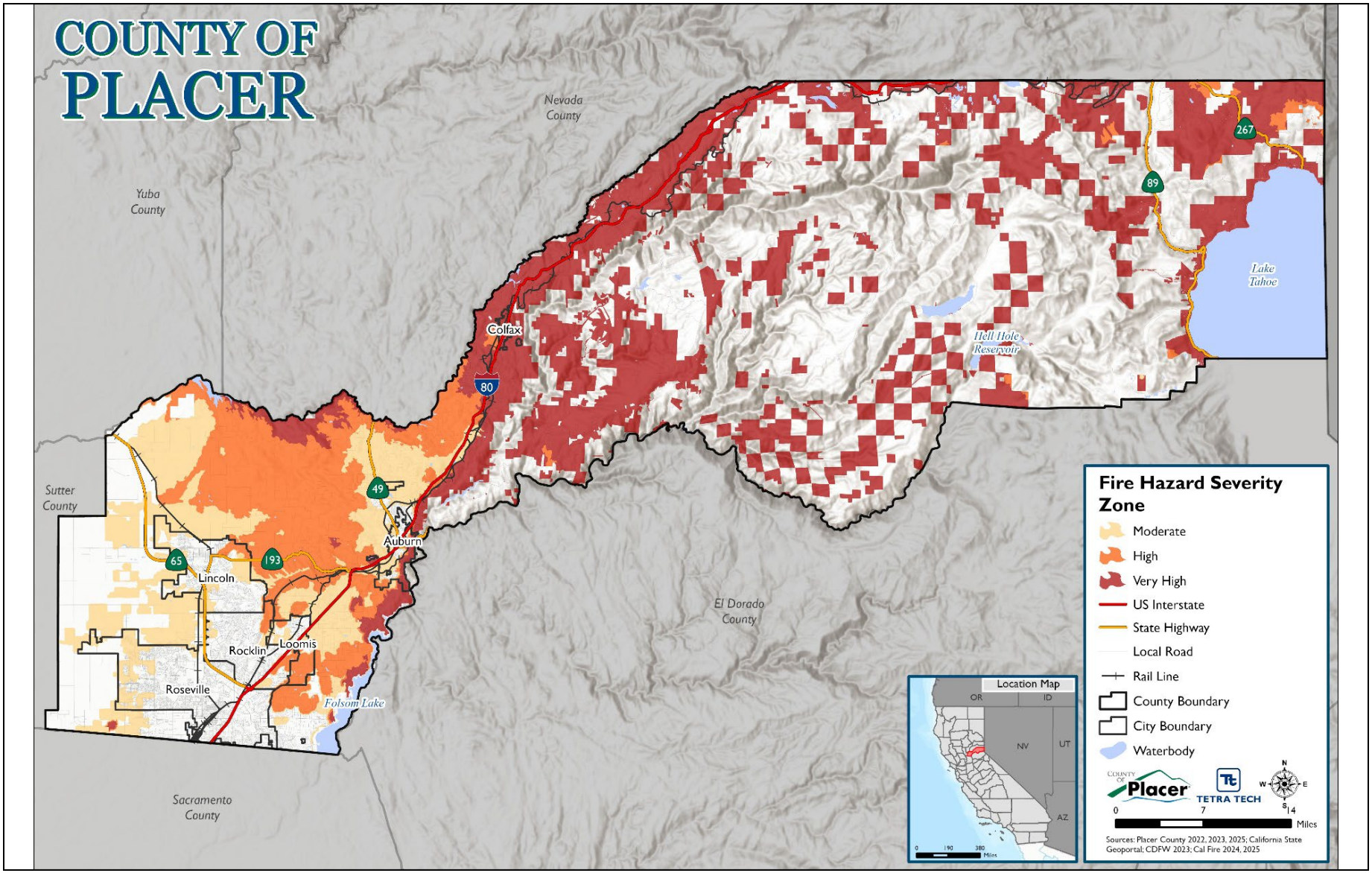


Figure 25-8. Wildfire Hazard Area



25.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 25-9 provides details on loss and damage in the District during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 25-9. Hazard Event History in the District, 2020 to 2024

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
October 24, 2021	October 24, 2021	Flooding	A rare very strong fall Atmospheric River event considered to be a AR4 to AR 5 level brought heavy rains impacting Northern California. The event resulted in 5-7 inches of rain within the Dry Creek watershed and up to 12 inches of rain within the Cross Canal watershed over a few day period.	District staff monitored weather forecasts and ALERT flood warning system rainfall intensities and stream levels that included staff overtime. District staff coordinated with member agency staff and residents within Placer County to assist with drainage-related and flooding concerns. District and Placer County OES staff to evaluate observed flooding and consider issuing a Everbridge warning to residents, which was not issued as the heavy rainfall and severe flooding concerns subsided. Several areas of localized flooding occurred along with downed trees and debris accumulation within streams. District staff received over 200 rainfall alarms during this event from the ALERT flood warning system observing 10-year to 50-year rainfall intensities. The District's Miners Ravine Off Channel Detention Basin was engaged for the first time since construction was completed in 2006 as Miners Ravine reached the flood elevation threshold to trigger the basin inlet slide gate.

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.	District staff monitored weather forecasts and ALERT flood warning system rainfall intensities and stream levels that included staff overtime. District staff coordinated with member agency staff and residents within Placer County to assist with drainage-related and flooding concerns. District also coordinated with and Placer County staff to evaluate observed flooding and issue a Level 1 Everbridge warning to residents within Joe Rodgers area of Granite Bay due to high amounts of rainfall and potential flooding. Several areas of localized flooding occurred and Dry Creek overtopped Walerga Rd. District staff also corresponded with residents regarding flooding concerns.
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.	District staff monitored weather forecasts and ALERT flood warning system rainfall intensities and stream levels that included staff overtime. District staff actively coordinated with member agency staff and residents within Placer County to assist with drainage-related and flooding concerns. District staff also coordinated with and offered support to property owners that observed failure of a small private dam in the Dry Creek watershed. Several areas of localized flooding were observed and this event resulted in the Dry Creek at Vernon Street gage reaching nearly 5,700 cfs on Jan 1 that was approximately between a 10-year and 25-year recurrence event.

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.	District staff monitored weather forecasts and ALERT flood warning system rainfall intensities and stream levels. District staff actively coordinated with member agency staff and residents within Placer County to assist with drainage-related and flooding concerns. District staff also coordinated with and offered support to property owners that observed failure of a small private dam in the Dry Creek watershed. Several areas of localized flooding were observed.
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.	District staff monitored weather forecasts and ALERT flood warning system rainfall intensities and stream levels. District staff actively coordinated with member agency staff and residents within Placer County to assist with drainage-related and flooding concerns.
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.	District staff monitored weather forecasts and ALERT flood warning system rainfall intensities and stream levels. District staff actively coordinated with member agency staff and residents within Placer County to assist with drainage-related and flooding concerns.

25.7.3 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 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. During the review of the hazard ranking, the District indicated the following concerns and vulnerabilities relevant to a local ranking of the identified hazards:

- **Dam and Levee Failure:** The ranking was changed from Low to High to maintain consistency with previous LHMPs, as dam or levee failure could result in severe impacts such as loss of life, injuries, flooding, and damage to property and infrastructure, even though the probability is low.
- **Drought and Water Shortage:** The ranking was changed from Low to Medium because drought is a regional concern that affects agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, and domestic water use, and previous LHMPs identified this hazard as Medium.
- **Flood:** The ranking was changed from Low to High to reflect the District's history of flooding and its potential for significant impacts on structures, utilities, landscapes, and life safety, as well as erosion, sedimentation, and economic losses.
- **Heavy Rains and Storms:** The ranking was changed from Low to Medium because these events occur frequently and can cause localized flooding and damage to property and critical facilities, making them a significant operational concern for the District.
- **Wildfire:** The ranking was changed from High to Medium to align with previous LHMPs, as wildfire remains a concern for the District due to its potential to damage facilities and increase flooding and debris flow risks, even though impacts are considered moderate.

Table 25-10 shows PCFCWCD 's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or no risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 25-10. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities and Infrastructure
Dam and Levee Failure	High
Drought and Water Shortage	Medium
Earthquake	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities and Infrastructure
Flood	High
Freeze and Snow	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities and Infrastructure
Heavy Rains and Storms	Medium
High Winds and Tornadoes	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities and Infrastructure
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities and Infrastructure
Wildfire	Medium

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction. "Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure" indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

25.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 25-11 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation 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 25-11. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
The District and the City ALERT flood warning systems, including base station equipment, gage transmitters, and software previously utilized outdated Legacy ALERT protocol. This could impact flood information and awareness for the public including vulnerable populations. The District is in the process of increasing the capabilities of the system by converting to ALERT2.	Dam and Levee Failure, Heavy Rains and Storms, Flood, Drought and Water Shortage, Wildfire
Some existing FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for Placer County are outdated and no longer represent current hydrologic or topographic conditions in areas of new development, population, growth, and unstudied approximate Zone A areas. This could impact flood information and awareness for the public including vulnerable populations.	Dam and Levee Failure, Heavy Rains and Storms, Flood, Drought and Water Shortage, Wildfire
Historically, flooding in the Dry Creek and Cross Canal watersheds has been a major concern. Placer County is not only concerned with existing flooding problems, but with future problems resulting from increased growth and development in the area. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Dam and Levee Failure, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms

Issue	Related Hazard
The flood control plan for the Cross Canal watershed is outdated having been performed in 1993. This could impact flood information and awareness for the public including vulnerable populations. Rapid urbanization within this watershed has occurred and is projected to continue with significant impacts to creeks within the watershed due to increasing amounts of impervious surfaces and altered land uses. Updated hydrology and hydraulic models are now available for many streams within this watershed and can be referenced for both flood control and land use planning purposes.	Dam and Levee Failure, Heavy Rains and Storms, Flood

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 25-12 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern to the District. Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

Table 25-12. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Dam and Levee Failure	A dam or levee failure could result in catastrophic flooding, causing loss of life for the public including vulnerable populations, injuries, and extensive damage to property, infrastructure, and critical facilities. Secondary impacts may include disruption of transportation, economic losses, and environmental degradation. The District coordinates closely with Placer County OES, private facility owners, other Districts, and water purveyors in Placer County such as Placer Water Agency (PCWA) and Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E). This includes coordination regarding high-hazard dams that can impact Placer County such as Christian Valley, Drum Forebay, Halsey Forebay, Hinkle, Kelley Lake, Kidd Lake, L.L. Anderson, Lake Alta, Lake Arthur, Lake Theodore, Lake Valley, Lakewood, Lower Hell Hole Reservoir, Lower Peak, Mammoth Reservoir, Putts Lake, Northstar Reservoir A, Rock Creek, Spring Valley Ranch, Sugar Pine, Upper Peak Lake, French Meadows Reservoir, and other related storage facilities. These facilities represent the most significant dam failure risk sources with the potential to impact Placer County and downstream jurisdictions. As noted in Volume 1, there are an estimated 54 critical facilities and 477 people living in the aggregated dam inundation hazard area in Placer County, including 114 people over the age of 65. A catastrophic failure could threaten vulnerable populations in downstream areas, disrupt access to roads and bridges, damage critical infrastructure, and create major emergency response and recovery demands across Placer County and nearby jurisdictions.
Drought and Water Shortage	Prolonged drought conditions can significantly reduce water availability for agricultural, municipal, domestic, and industrial users across Placer County, particularly in areas dependent on PCWA's water system and related conveyance and storage infrastructure. County and PCWA planning materials recognize water shortage, wildfire, flood, landslide, and other hazards as threats to the regional water system, and PCWA serves as the County's largest water supplier. Extended drought can strain water systems, reduce operational flexibility, and increase competition for water among users, which can affect vulnerable populations that depend on reliable water service for health, sanitation, and daily needs. As noted in Volume 1, the entire population of Placer County (412,435 people) is exposed to drought and water shortage, including 82,236 people over age sixty-five, 20,738 people under age five, 8,479 people who do not speak English, 27,419 people living below the poverty line, and 46,647 people living with a disability. Drought can also worsen wildfire conditions by increasing dry vegetation and elevating secondary hazards in watersheds and developed areas. Impacts include economic losses, strain on water systems, and increased vulnerability to wildfires and other secondary hazards.

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Flood	Flooding in Placer County can damage structures, utilities, roadways, drainage systems, and landscapes, particularly in low-lying areas and along waterways where stormwater or river flooding can overtop banks and affect critical infrastructure. The County's floodplain-management program and flood-control district are designed to reduce flood risk in unincorporated areas, but flooding still poses risks of erosion, sedimentation, water-quality degradation, and transportation disruption. Flood events can also threaten vulnerable populations, including older adults, individuals with mobility limitations, and households that may need evacuation assistance or access to emergency services. As noted in Volume 1, there are 106 critical facilities and 1,792 people living in the 1-percent annual chance flood hazard area in Placer County, including 390 people over age sixty-five, 75 people under age five, 27 people who do not speak English, 195 people living with a disability, and 127 people living below the poverty line. In addition, flood impacts can extend to recreation areas, public facilities, and other critical assets that serve the broader community.
Heavy Rains and Storms	As noted in Volume 1, all critical facilities (1,331 facilities) and people (412,435 people) are exposed to heavy rains and storms in Placer County, including 82,236 people over age sixty-five, 20,738 people under age five, 8,479 people who do not speak English, 27,419 people living below the poverty line, and 46,647 people living with a disability. Severe storms and heavy rainfall can overwhelm drainage systems, leading to localized flooding, property damage, and stress on public infrastructure in Placer County's unincorporated areas. These events can cause road closures, delay access to managed facilities, and increase maintenance needs for flood-control and drainage assets. Heavy storms can also create hazardous driving conditions, reduce visibility, and contribute to power outages that affect critical infrastructure and emergency response. These impacts can place vulnerable populations at greater risk, especially those who may need help evacuating, accessing medical care, or reaching emergency support during severe weather.
Wildfire	As noted in Volume 1, there are 630 critical facilities and 264,368 people living in the moderate, high, or very high fire hazard severity zone who are at risk from wildfires, including 30,380 people above age sixty-five, 5,243 people below age five, 2,361 people who do not speak English, 15,076 people living with a disability, and 9,773 people living below the poverty line. Wildfires in Placer County can destroy vegetation, damage structures, threaten evacuation routes, and create long-term impacts to watersheds, drainage systems, and other critical infrastructure. County hazard planning identifies wildfire as a major threat that can also trigger post-fire flooding, debris flows, and water-quality problems in affected watersheds. For the Flood Control and Water Conservation District, wildfire can increase erosion and sedimentation risk, damage managed facilities, and create emergency response demands that affect public safety and recovery. These impacts can be especially severe for vulnerable populations, including older adults, individuals with mobility limitations, and households that may require evacuation assistance or longer-term recovery support.

25.7.5 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

Population and development changes for PCFCWCD are consistent with those identified in Chapter 2 County of Placer. Since the previous plan was approved, booming population and development have increased the vulnerability of the District.

25.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous 2021 MJHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

25.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

The District has not changed priorities since the 2021 MJHMP and continues to prioritize measures that reduce flood risk and enhance resilience through comprehensive planning, infrastructure improvements, and advanced monitoring systems. Key efforts focus on improving flood forecasting and warning capabilities, refining watershed data to guide decision-making, and implementing regional strategies to manage stormwater and reduce downstream impacts.

25.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 25-13 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 25-13. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
1	The District, coordinating closely with local member agencies, has prepared a list of additional study areas within Placer County recommended to be considered for the next round of Risk Map (CTP No. 4) floodplain mapping studies. Eleven areas were identified as priority stream limits, with consideration given to communities at flood risk, population growth, new development, peak flow increases, recent flooding history and changes to special flood hazard areas. A significant portion (approximately 15 miles) of the remaining un-mapped Zone A areas within the County, Roseville, and Lincoln was included in the request. The total length of proposed new study area, including all existing A and AE zone reaches amounts to approximately 33 miles. The map provided below depicts the FEMA FIRM mapping status and proposed new mapping/study reaches for Placer County. This effort would provide hydrologic modeling and data sufficient for FEMA's contractor to utilize this information to produce future updated DFIRM mapping. The proposed new mapping study areas are shown in Figure 32.8. Additional and more accurate DFIRM mapping of new study areas will enable the County to better manage their floodplains and reduce flood risk.	FEMA CTP DFIRM Mapping Study	Not Complete	Yes	
2	Historically, flooding in the Dry Creek and Cross Canal watersheds has been a major concern. Placer County is not only concerned with existing flooding problems, but with future problems resulting from increased growth and development in the area. Specifically, this action recommends projects be pursued for regional detention and retention within the Dry Creek and Cross Canal watersheds. Implementation of the regional Antelope Creek Flood Control Project is currently the highest regional priority project for the District. This site was identified within the updated 2011 Dry Creek	Pursue Regional Detention and Retention Projects within the Dry Creek and Cross	Not Complete	Yes	

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
	Watershed Flood Control Plan prepared for the District. The first phase of the Antelope Creek Flood Control Project (i.e., the upstream weir of two proposed) was completed in 2018. Implementation of regional detention and retention projects will reduce future flood-related losses. It is recommended the District continue to attempt to partner with Placer County regarding a possible regional retention project on the Scilacci Farms project in the Cross Canal watershed, along Raccoon Creek.	Canal Watersheds			
3	The flood control plan for the Cross Canal watersheds is outdated having been performed in 1993. Rapid urbanization within this watershed has occurred and is projected to continue with significant impacts to creeks within the watershed due to increasing amounts of impervious surfaces and altered land uses. Updated hydrology and hydraulic models are now available for most creeks within this watershed and can be referenced for both flood control and land use planning purposes.	Update the Flood Control Plan for the Cross Canal Watershed	Not Complete	Yes	
4	The Placer County Flood Control District, in conjunction with OES, has installed an ALERT flood warning system in the County consisting of 18 precipitation and stream level gages. The regional system, including ALERT gages owned and operated by the City of Roseville and Sacramento County, consists of approximately 102 rain gages and 84 stream gages. Additionally, the District monitors several rain and stream gages in the Truckee River Watershed. These ALERT gages provide the District with real-time rainfall amounts and stream level data. An upgraded system to include ALERT 2 type improvements, as well as real time flood warning gages and flood forecasting capabilities for flood-prone areas would increase the warning time for implementation of effective mitigation measures and necessary evacuations. The ALERT 2 type upgrades are being funded by the State DWR FERP program. The ALERT 2 base station improvements were implemented in 2019 with Round 2 of the FERP grant managed by the City of Roseville. The individual site upgrades will occur over the next two years under Round 3 of the FERP managed by the District.	Upgrade Flood Warning System to ALERT 2, Add Additional Gage Locations and Flood Forecasting Capabilities	Not Complete	Yes	

25.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- Flood warning system base station improvements were implemented in 2019 with a grant managed by the City of Roseville. The District has continued upgrades by adding two additional gages (Auburn Ravine at McBean and Raccoon Creek at Dowd Rd) and converting to the remaining sites from ALERT to ALERT2 protocol. The District is in the final stages of completing the ALERT2 type upgrades, resulting in enhanced flood risk warning for Placer County.
- The District), coordinating closely with local member agencies, is nearly completed with the development of additional study areas within Placer County included in the Risk Map (CTP No. 4) floodplain mapping studies. Eight areas were identified as priority stream limits, with

consideration given to communities at flood risk, population growth, new development, peak flow increases, recent flooding history and changes to special flood hazard areas. Approximately 11.5 miles of the remaining un-mapped Zone A areas within the County, Roseville, and Lincoln were included in the study. The total length of proposed new study area, including all existing A and AE zone reaches amounts to approximately 37.1 miles and includes the South Yuba River, Serene Lakes, Secret Ravine, Antelope Creek, University Creek, Orchard Creek, Ingram Slough and Miners Ravine. The result of this updated mapping will result in more reliable accurate mapping to help residents accurately assess their flood risk, avoid building in the floodplain, and reduce resulting National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) flood claims.

- The Antelope Creek Flood Control Project was identified within the updated 2011 Dry Creek Watershed Flood Control Plan prepared for the District. The first phase of the Antelope Creek Flood Control Project (i.e., the upstream weir of two proposed) was completed in 2018 and future phases continue to be high regional priority for the District.

25.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

- **Avalanche:** Hazards are present in the eastern portion of Placer County within high-elevation areas of the Sierra Nevada and the Lake Tahoe Basin and are not considered a significant risk to District operations or facilities.
- **Earthquake:** Hazards are a statewide concern; however, earthquake impact on the Flood Control and Water Conservation District's facilities will not significantly impact operations.
- **Freeze and Snow:** The District focuses on providing technical support regarding drainage and floodplain management where freeze and snow hazards are typically not a significant consideration.
- **High Winds and Tornadoes:** Hazards occur throughout Placer County but have a negligible risk to District operations and facilities.
- **Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows:** The District focuses on providing technical support regarding drainage and floodplain management where landslide hazards are typically not a significant consideration.

Mitigation of the general population, structures, economy, and environment from natural hazards is the responsibility of Placer County.

25.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

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

Table 25-14 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.

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 25-15 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the 2026 MJHMP.

Table 25-14. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

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

Table 25-15. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name4	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
PCFCWCD-01	Flood Warning System	6	1-5 Years	High	High	7.5	Medium
PCFCWCD-02	Flood Mapping Study	6	1-10 Years	High	High	6.5	Medium
PCFCWCD-03	Regional Detention and Retention	6	1-10 Years	High	High	6.5	Medium
PCFCWCD-04	Cross Canal Watershed Flood Control Plan	6	1-10 Years	Medium	High	5.5	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).

25.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 25-16 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The Placer Flood Control District Manager will lead implementation of all projects listed in Table 25-16. The actions are

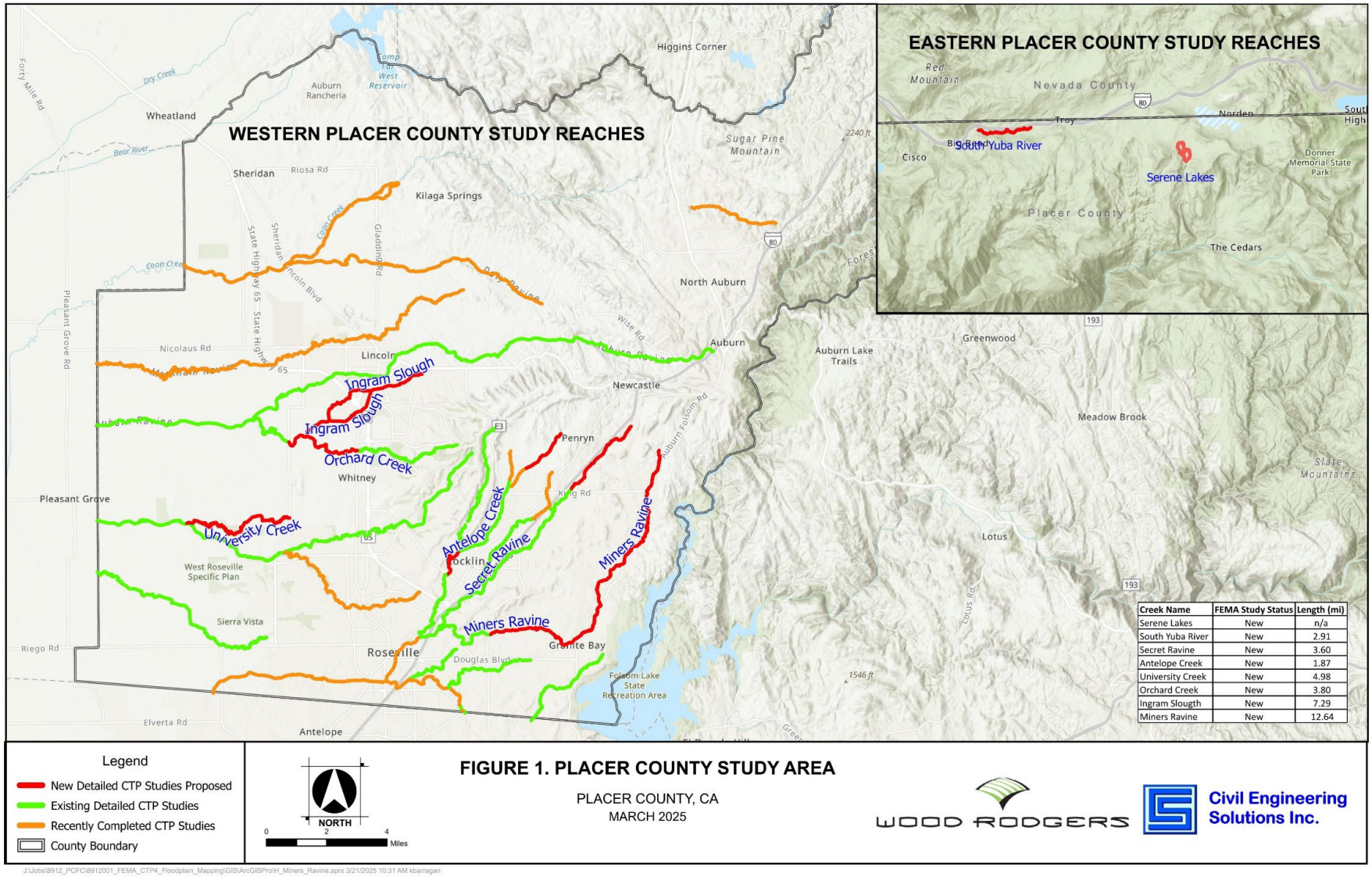
dependent upon available funding and may be modified or omitted at any time based on the occurrence of new hazard events and changes in District priorities.

Table 25-16. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
PCFCWCD-01	Flood Warning System	Expand the capacity and level of protection provided by the ALERT system, real time flood warning gages, and flood forecasting capabilities for flood-prone areas. This project would increase the warning time for implementation of effective mitigation measures and necessary evacuations. Installation and upgrade of solar panel/battery systems and associated equipment will enhance system function. The project will provide faster and more reliable data collection, resulting in reduced flood risk for Placer County.	Dam and Levee Failure, Heavy Rains and Storms, Flood, Drought and Water Shortage, Wildfire	Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, City of Roseville	California DWR FERP, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Grant Program, District Reserves
PCFCWCD-02	Flood Mapping Study	The District, coordinating closely with local member agencies, is nearly completed with the development of additional study areas within Placer County included in the Risk Map (CTP No. 4) floodplain mapping studies. Eight areas were identified as priority stream limits, with consideration given to communities at flood risk, population growth, new development, peak flow increases, recent flooding history and changes to special flood hazard areas. Approximately 11.5 miles of the remaining un-mapped Zone A areas within the County, Roseville, and Lincoln were included in the study. The total length of proposed new study area, including all existing A and AE zone reaches amounts to approximately 37.1 miles and includes the South Yuba River, Serene Lakes, Secret Ravine, Antelope Creek, University Creek, Orchard Creek, Ingram Slough and Miners Ravine. Figure 32-8 depicts the FEMA FIRM mapping status and proposed new mapping/study reaches for Placer County. This effort provides hydrologic modeling and data sufficient for FEMA's contractor to utilize this information to produce future updated DFIRM mapping. The new mapping study areas are shown in Figure 25-9. Additional and more accurate DFIRM mapping of new study areas will enable the County to better manage their floodplains and reduce flood risk.	Dam and Levee Failure, Heavy Rains and Storms, Flood, Drought and Water Shortage, Wildfire	Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, District Member Agencies, and FEMA.	FEMA CTP, District General Fund
PCFCWCD-03	Regional Detention and Retention	Implement regional detention and retention projects within the Dry Creek and Cross Canal watersheds including, but not limited to, the Pleasant Grove Stormwater Retention Basin Facility and Scilacci Farms project. These projects will reduce existing and future flood risk due to excess stormwater runoff and	Dam and Levee Failure, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms, Drought &	Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District,	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Grant Program, Dry Creek Trust Fund, DWR

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
		proposed development. Retention and detention projects can also improve groundwater recharge, mitigating drought. The implementation of these regional facilities will help minimize potential loss of life, property damage, impact to infrastructure, and associated economic losses. In addition, the development of these regional projects helps to mitigate for future development while providing a potential fee program to fund the construction, operation, and maintenance of these facilities.	Water Shortage	District Member Agencies	
PCFCWCD-04	Cross Canal Watershed Flood Control Plan	Develop an updated Cross Canal Watershed Flood Control Plan. Project will include, but is not limited to, flood control planning studies, including the baseline hydraulic and hydrologic data for the Cross Canal watershed, and updated land use conditions as rapid urbanization has led to increasing amounts of impervious surfaces and altered land uses, resulting in inaccurate estimation of flood risk and corresponding design standards.	Dam and Levee Failure, Heavy Rains and Storms, Flood	Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, District Member Agencies,	Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District reserves, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Grant, CA Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation Climate Adaptation Grants

Figure 25-9. Flood Map Study Area



26. Placer County Resource Conservation District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist Placer County Resource Conservation District (Placer RCD 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 Placer RCD, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Placer RCD's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The 2026 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 2021 MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to Placer RCD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

26.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Placer RCD identified 2026 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: Sarah Jones, Executive Director
  Address: 11641 Blocker Dr. #120, Auburn, CA 95603
  Phone Number: 530-390-6680
  Email: sarah@placerrcd.org
- Alternate Point of Contact: Kate Espinola, Administration and Finance Manager
  Address: 11641 Blocker Dr. #120, Auburn, CA 95603
  Phone Number: 530-390-6680
  Email: kate@placerrcd.org

The Executive Director 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 26-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 26-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Sarah Jones	Placer RCD	Executive Director	Planner
Kate Espinola	Placer RCD	Administration & Finance Manager	Planner

26.2 Community Profile

Placer RCD is an independent, self-governing entity established in 1946, committed to the conservation of natural resources. Placer RCD develops and facilitates programs in collaboration with partners to assist private landowners and public agencies in achieving conservation goals. The District plans and implements programs, services, and activities to address current and emerging natural resource priorities within Placer County.

Placer RCD's jurisdiction encompasses all of Placer County except the Tahoe Basin, covering approximately 1,400 square miles of diverse stakeholders, habitats, and elevations—from the Sacramento Valley floor across the Sierra crest to the Nevada state line. The Tahoe Basin is managed by the Tahoe Resource Conservation District.

The District's work includes a broad range of environmental resource management activities, such as habitat restoration, forestry, wildfire mitigation, erosion control, invasive species management, watershed health, and stormwater management. Its mission is to promote wise natural resource management and conservation by providing education, technical assistance, and guidance to private landowners, operators, and regional entities, both independently and in collaboration with local, state, and federal agencies.

Placer RCD implements plans and programs, manages land easements and endowments, and works to conserve and enhance natural resources while fostering public awareness and involvement in conservation efforts. The District shares many natural resource management goals with Placer County and partners closely to achieve these objectives. Participation in the planning process is essential to meet shared goals of conservation and preservation for lands within Placer County.

Placer RCD's assets include administrative and organizational resources, conservation projects sites, and land and natural resources sites. Broadly, District assets and areas of interest include:

- District administrative office on Blocker Drive in Auburn
- District staff, including forestry, agriculture, conservation-planning, watershed, prescribed-fire, and technical-assistance personnel

- Board of Directors and administrative systems
- District vehicles, field equipment, tools, chippers, prescribed-fire equipment, monitoring equipment, and other project resources, if owned or operated by the District
- Fuel breaks and shaded fuel breaks, including the North Fork American River Shaded Fuel Break
- Wildfire fuel-reduction and defensible-space projects
- Post-wildfire restoration and reforestation projects
- Erosion-control and soil-stabilization practices
- Riparian restoration areas
- Wetland and watershed-restoration projects
- Grassed waterways, contour buffers, vegetative barriers, and conservation plantings
- Tree and shrub establishment areas
- Pollinator hedgerows and habitat-restoration sites
- Agricultural conservation improvements
- Invasive-species removal projects, including Dry Creek watershed work
- Conservation easements
- Land endowments
- Restoration sites
- Forest-health treatment areas
- Watershed and riparian corridors
- Agricultural lands participating in District programs
- Habitat areas and pollinator-support sites
- Private forestlands and agricultural properties receiving District assistance

26.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of the 2026 MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare the 2026 MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the Placer RCD 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.

26.3.1 Outreach Activities

Placer RCD conducted both virtual and in-person outreach to promote the 2026 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 communicate key plan milestones, the District shared information with customers and stakeholders verbally during meetings, which is the primary way that the District interacts with the public. In addition, the District posted information at its administrative offices so that key updates were highlighted to visitors throughout the planning process. Pictures from the outreach is shown in Figure 26-1.

Figure 26-1. Placer RCD Public Outreach



26.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

No public feedback was received by the District related to hazard mitigation throughout the planning process.

26.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of the 2026 MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare the 2026 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.

26.4.1 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.

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

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

26.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are critical agencies located in or around Placer County.

- Auburn Cemetery District
- Colfax Cemetery District
- Newcastle-Rocklin-Gold Hill Cemetery District
- Roseville Cemetery District

26.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around Foresthill USD. Placer RCD 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 projects such as the Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

- Pacific Gas & Electric
- University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources
- University of California Cooperative Extension

26.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These nonprofit and community-based organizations bring valuable local knowledge, resources, and community connections to the 2026 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 Conservation League
- 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

26.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

Placer RCD 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 RCD to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing District procedures.

As a special district, Placer RCD 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. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

26.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The 2026 MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 26-2 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 26-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Department Responsible
California Public Resource Code Division 9 2015	California Public Resources Code Division 9 provides the legal framework for Resource Conservation Districts, which are local agencies established to address soil, water, and related natural resource conservation issues. These special districts are authorized to implement projects, provide technical and educational resources, and facilitate partnerships to protect resources like soil, water quality, and wildlife habitat on both public and private lands	California Department of Conservation
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.	Placer County Building Department

26.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 26-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 26-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Description	Department Responsible
Placer Resource Conservation District Strategic Direction 2022-2027	The Placer RCD Strategic Direction references wildfire, open space, environmental education, prescribed burning, erosion control, and other natural resources. It includes a goal to make the forests and communities of Placer County resilient to wildfire and other threats to forest health. The plan includes a strategy to participate in fire preparedness efforts with agencies and organizations throughout Placer County. This strategy could be expanded to include fire mitigation, which aligns with several goals and strategies in the plan.	Placer Resource Conservation District
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. The CWPP underwent an update in 2025 and RCD participated in the planning process, contributing to the expansion and improvement of the document, although the County is the author of the plan.	Placer County Office of Emergency Services
CAL FIRE Nevada – Yuba – Placer Unit Strategic Fire Plan 2025	The 2025 Unit Strategic Fire Plan identifies and prioritizes pre-fire and post fire management strategies and tactics to reduce the loss of values at risk in Placer, Nevada, and Yuba Counties. The plan does not reference the county hazard mitigation plans specifically but it is an excellent example of a local hazard strategy. The District contributes to the plan but CAL FIRE is the author of the plan.	CAL FIRE
Dry Creek Watershed Management Plan	Placer RCD currently conducts Dry Creek Watershed projects and restoration work within the watershed, demonstrating involvement in watershed management activities. However, I did not find evidence that Placer RCD is a formal author or adopting agency of the County's Dry Creek Watershed Flood Control Plan.	Placer County Department of Public Works

The above mitigation and response plans have already been integrated with the 2021 MJHMP, as described in the second column above. These documents incorporate wildfire-related policies and mitigation priorities. As the Strategic Plan is updated, information from the approved 2026 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 2026 MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

26.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Placer County RCD 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.

26.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 26-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 26-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description
Fire Resilience Coordinating Board	Supports wildfire mitigation in Placer County
Placer County Board of Supervisors	Appoints the RCD Board and supports hazard mitigation projects in Placer County

26.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 26-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 26-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description
Forestry and agricultural specialists	Provide technical assistance to private landowners and support hazard reduction projects in Placer County related to agriculture, climate, forest health, habitat, soil health, watershed health, and wildfires
Fuel reduction/chipper crew	Complete wildfire mitigation projects in Placer County
Wildfire recovery specialist	Subject-matter expertise on hazard tree mitigation, dead tree removal, site preparation, and reforestation on private, non-industrial forestland in Placer County damaged by the Mosquito Fire.

26.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 26-6 summarizes financial resources available to Placer County RCD.

Table 26-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description
Property Tax Revenue	Supports the annual budget of Placer Resource Conservation District.
CAL FIRE, California Department of Food and Agriculture, US Forest Service	Support the annual budget of Placer Resource Conservation District through grant funding.

26.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 26-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Placer County RCD.

Table 26-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Fire safety technical assistance available on website
Education and outreach coordinator	The education and outreach coordinator coordinates outreach for wildfire mitigation and forest health education to private landowners

Outreach Resources	Description
Forestland Steward Newsletter	The Forestland Steward is a collaborative publication between CAL FIRE, Placer RCD, UC Cooperative Extension, and the US Forest Service. The newsletter is published three times a year and offers private forest landowners throughout the state helpful and relevant information for managing their land.
Prescribed Fire Program	One of the primary goals of the RCD Prescribed Fire Program is to support landowners in using low-complexity prescribed fire to manage vegetation on their properties through workshops, technical assistance, and education.

26.5.8 Community Classifications

Placer RCD does not currently maintain formal classifications for its community programs.

26.5.9 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 26-8 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 26-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Drought and Water Shortage	Moderate
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	Strong

26.6 National Flood Insurance Program

Placer County Resource Conservation 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.

26.7 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 RCD's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

26.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 26-2 through Figure 26-7. 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 Placer RCD has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 26-2. Avalanche Hazard Area

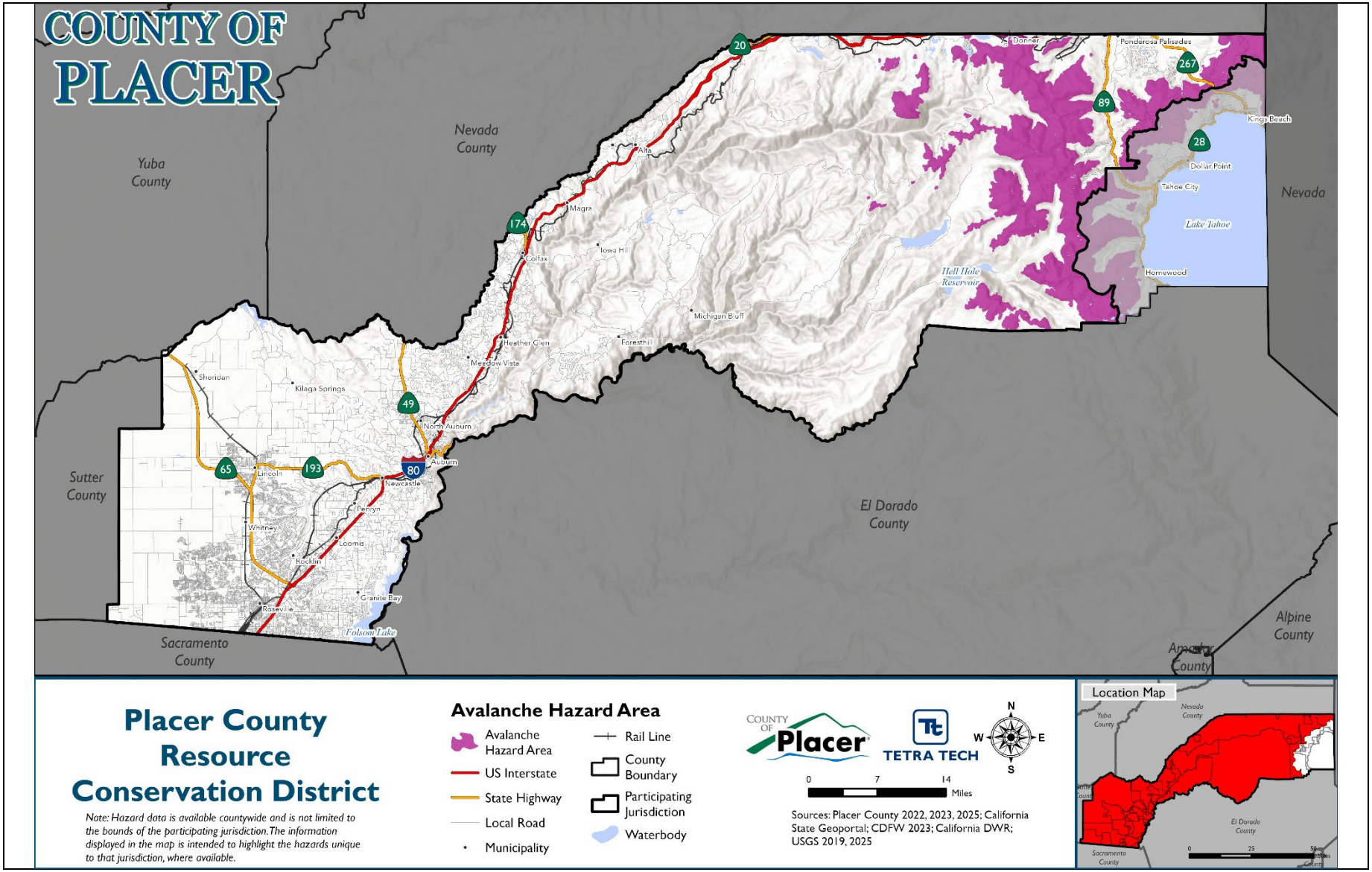


Figure 26-3. Dam Inundation Hazard Area

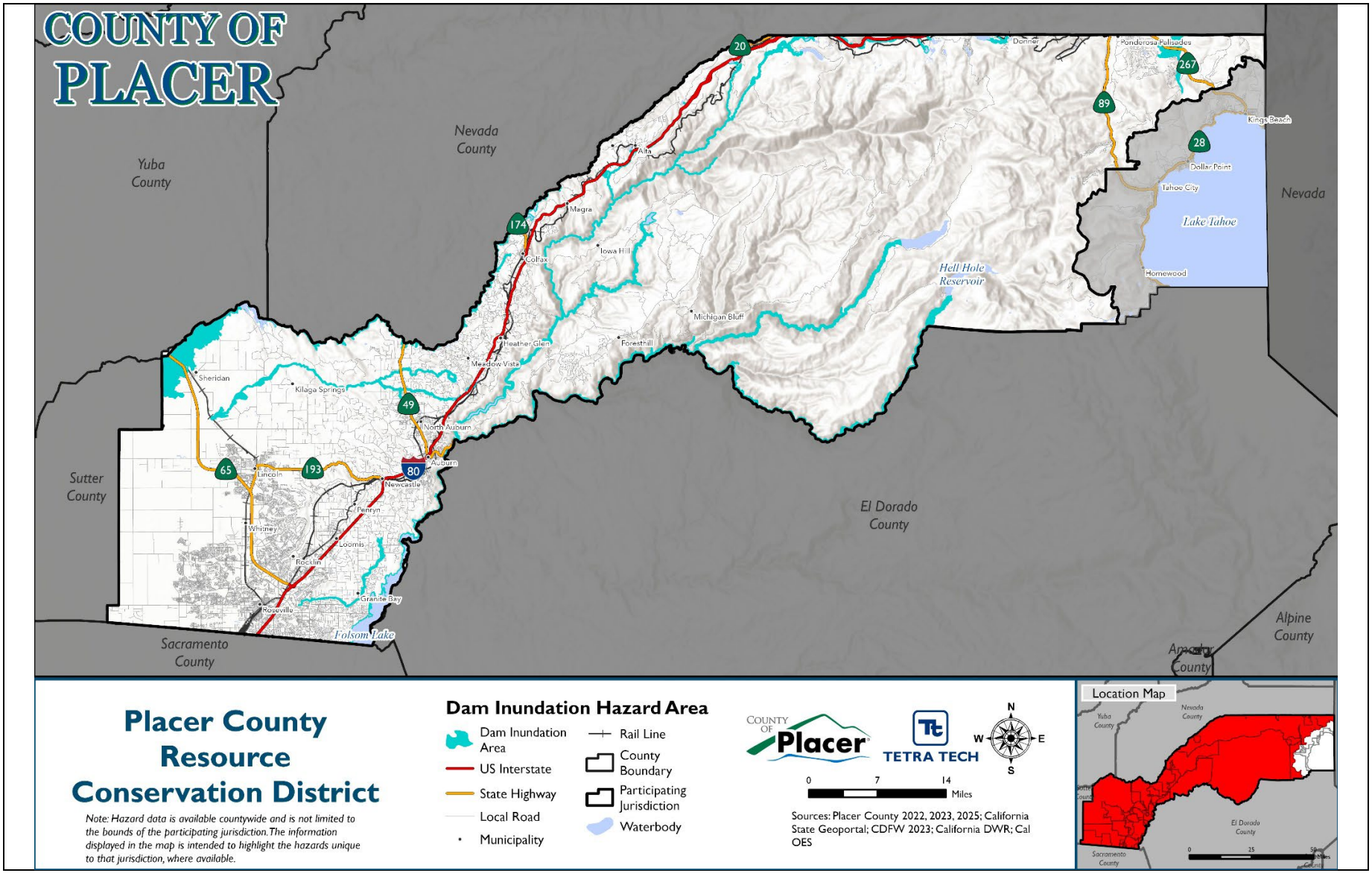


Figure 26-4. Flood Hazard Area

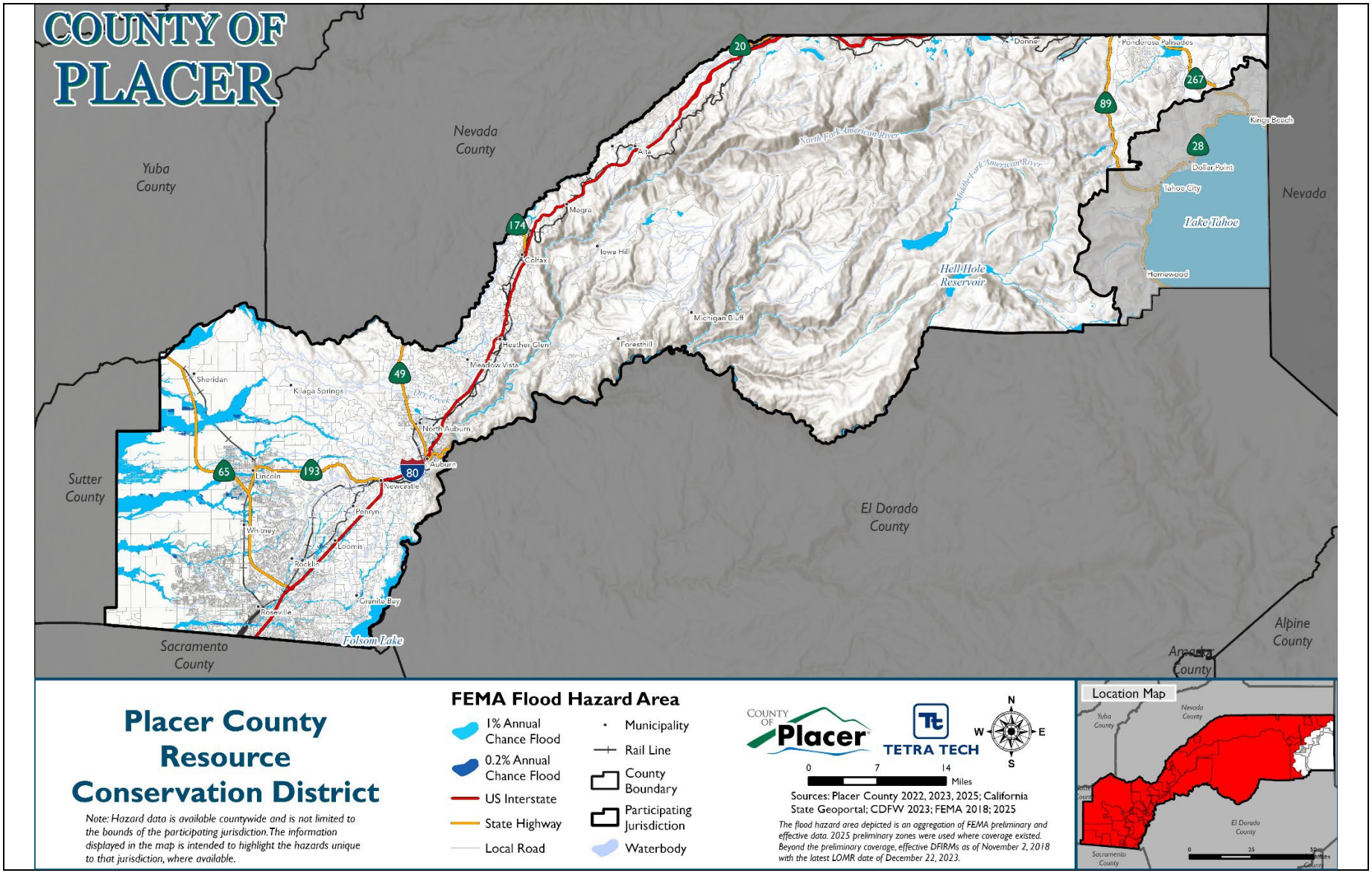


Figure 26-5. Landslide Hazard Area

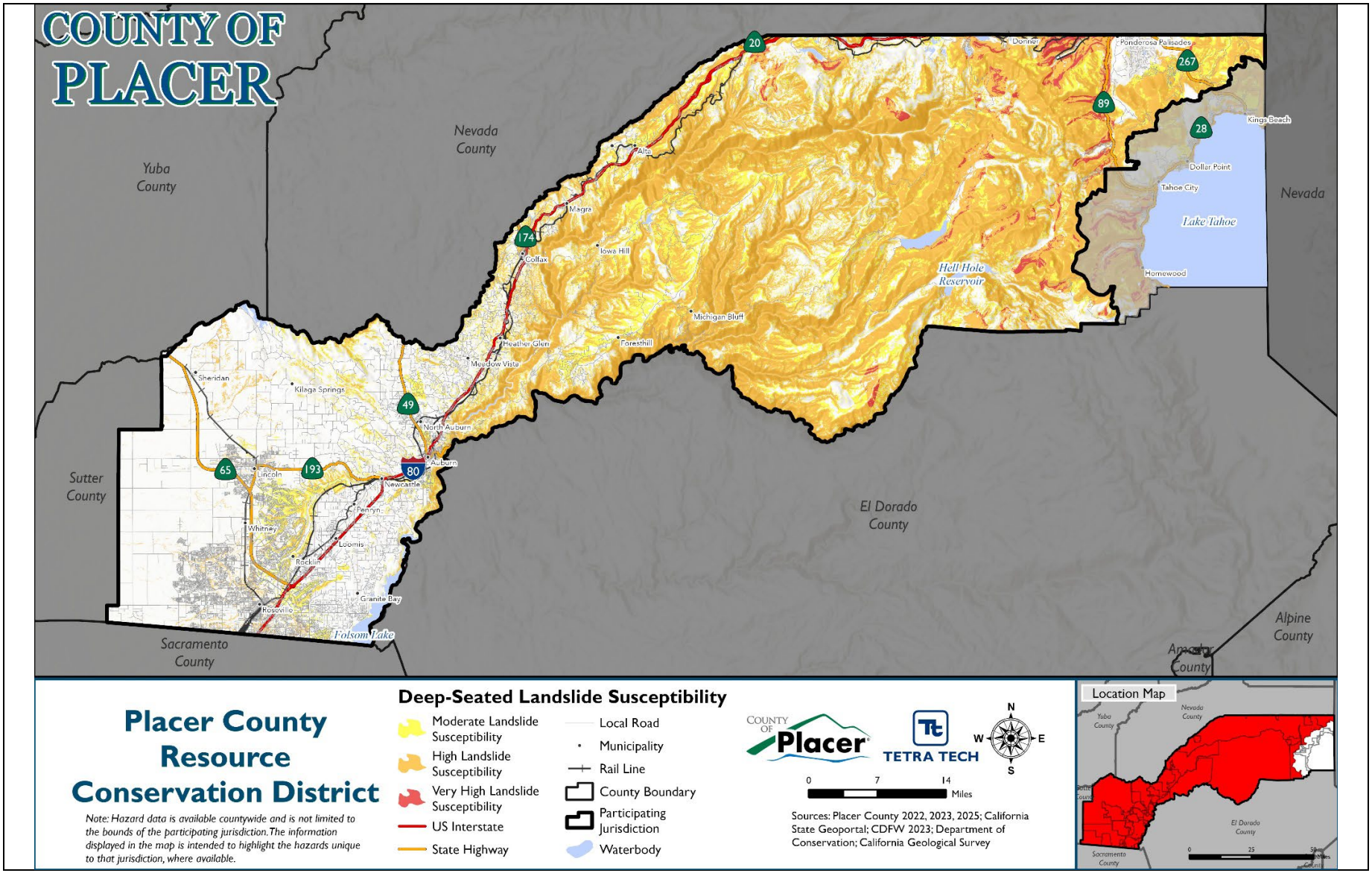


Figure 26-6. NEHRP Hazard Area

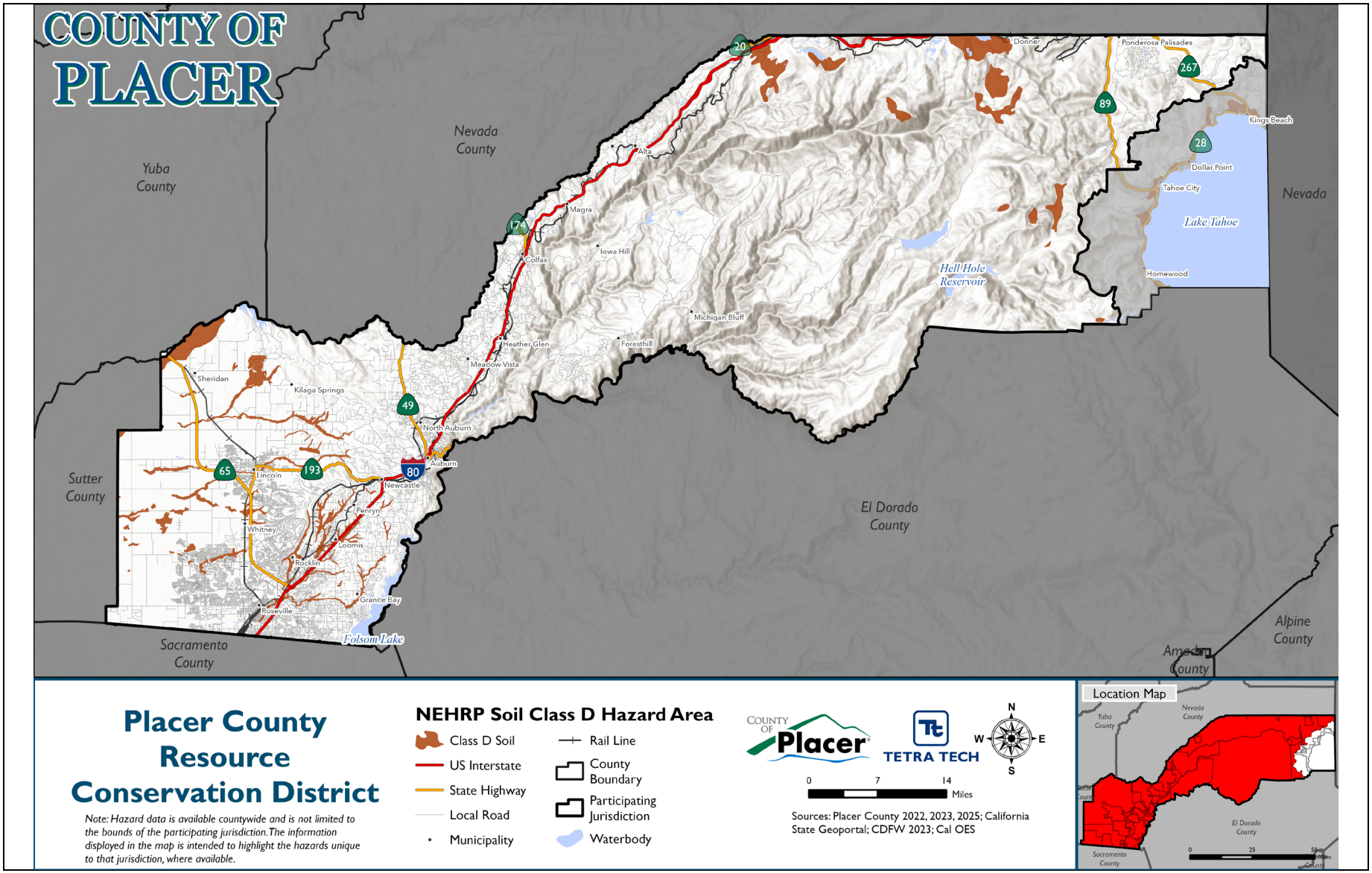
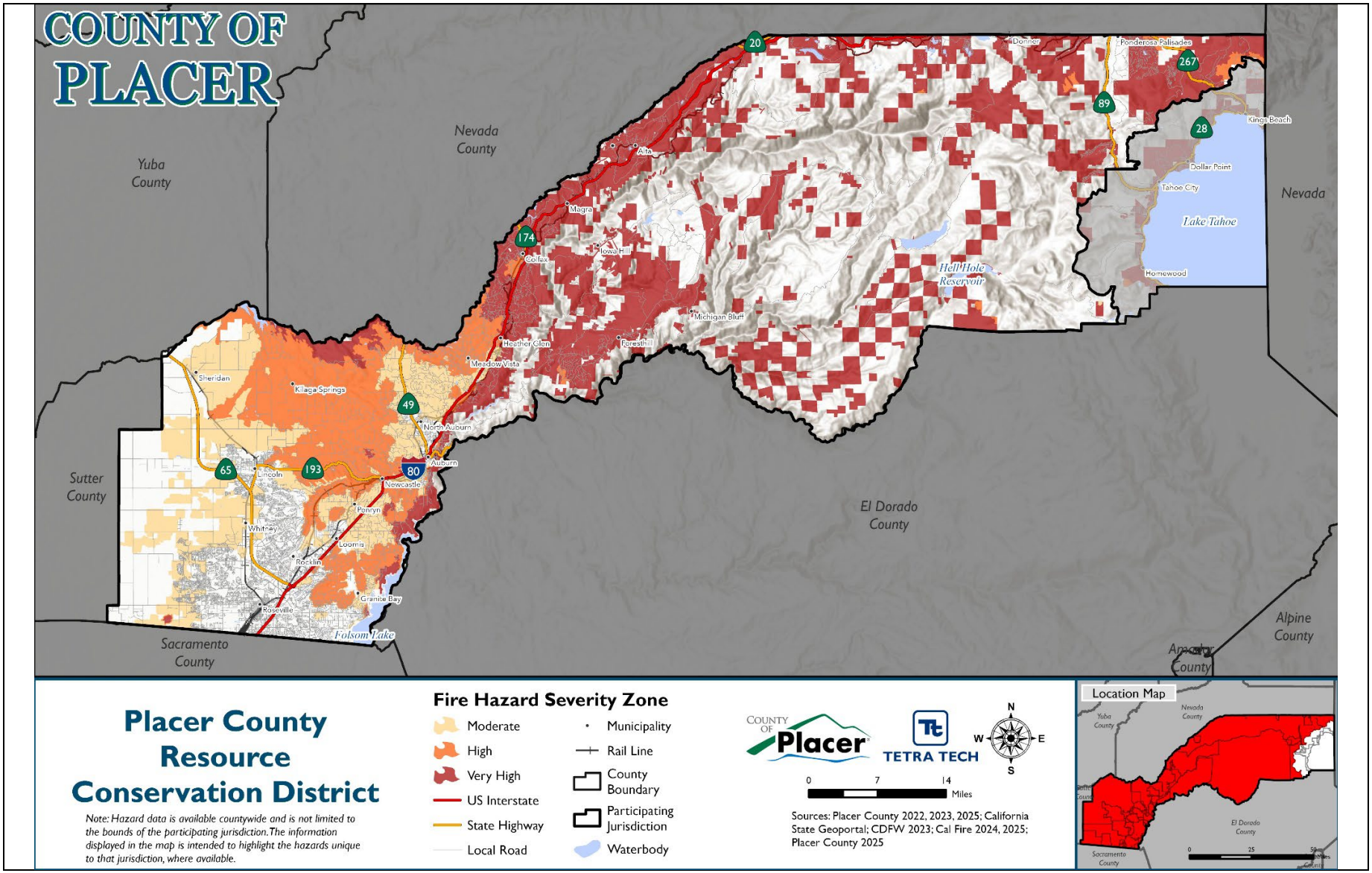


Figure 26-7. Wildfire Hazard Area



26.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 26-9 provides details on loss and damage in Placer RCD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 26-9. Hazard Event History in Placer RCD, 2020 to 2024

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
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.
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.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
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 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.
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.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
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 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 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.

26.7.3 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 RCD 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 26-10 shows Placer County RCD ‘s final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or no risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 26-10. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	No Exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Drought and Water Shortage	Low
Earthquake	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Flood	Low
Freeze and Snow	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Heavy Rains and Storms	Low
High Winds and Tornadoes	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
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. “No Exposure” indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction. “Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure” indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

26.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 26-11 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for Placer RCD. 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 26-11. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazards
Significant portions of the District are located in the High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. Wildfire mitigation in these areas requires frequent, consistent management of fuels to reduce the intensity and severity of wildfires in order to protect the public, including vulnerable populations, from wildfire risk.	Wildfire, Drought and Water Shortage,
Wildfire burn scars can exacerbate floods, debris flows, and invasive species expansion. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Flood, Landslide Mudslide and Debris Flows, Heavy Rains and Storms
Due to Placer County's climate and future climate changes, soil will often dry out without proper management, which exacerbates drought and water shortage impacts. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Drought and Water Shortage

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 26-12 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern to Placer County. Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets. Placer RCD is a countywide natural-resource conservation agency rather than an infrastructure-owning utility or emergency-response agency. Its jurisdiction-specific vulnerabilities primarily involve conservation project sites, land easements and endowments, field equipment, staff access to project areas, watershed and forest-management activities, and the District's ability to provide technical assistance to private landowners and public agencies. The following statements supplement the regional hazard profiles in Volume 1 by describing how each hazard could affect Placer RCD's resource-management and conservation activities.

Table 26-12. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Drought and Water Shortage	Drought and water shortage could affect Placer RCD's Auburn administrative office, staff, vehicles, field equipment, project records, and technical-assistance programs, as well as conservation project sites throughout the District's approximately 1,400-square-mile service area. Prolonged dry conditions could reduce water availability, stress vegetation and habitat, increase tree mortality, reduce the effectiveness of restoration plantings, and limit the feasibility of prescribed fire, revegetation, riparian restoration, agricultural conservation, and soil-health projects. Drought could also increase wildfire risk on private lands receiving RCD assistance and increase demand for forestry, watershed, agricultural, and wildfire-mitigation services. These impacts could delay projects, increase operating costs, and reduce the District's ability to provide timely technical assistance to landowners and public agencies.
Flood	Flooding could affect Placer RCD's Auburn office and administrative operations indirectly through transportation, utility, or communications disruptions, as well as conservation project sites, easements, endowments, agricultural lands, riparian areas, watershed-restoration sites, erosion-control projects, and post-fire restoration areas located along streams, rivers, drainage corridors, and low-lying areas. Floodwaters could erode soils, damage streambanks, wash out conservation practices, transport sediment and pollutants, damage plantings and fencing, and destroy or displace project materials. Flooding could also restrict staff and contractor access to project sites and delay monitoring, maintenance, landowner assistance, grant administration, and restoration work. These impacts could

	reduce the effectiveness of projects intended to protect agricultural lands, watersheds, habitat, and downstream communities.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Heavy rain and severe storms could affect Placer RCD's Auburn administrative office, staff, vehicles, field equipment, project records, communications, and access to conservation project sites throughout the County. Intense precipitation could damage fuel-reduction areas, erosion-control structures, riparian plantings, grassed waterways, contour treatments, agricultural conservation practices, and post-fire restoration projects. Storms could also destabilize roads and crossings used to reach project sites, cause power outages, down trees, and create hazardous travel conditions for District staff, contractors, and partner agencies. These impacts could delay project implementation, field inspections, monitoring, grant-supported work, landowner technical assistance, and emergency restoration following wildfire or flooding.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Landslides, mudslides, and debris flows could affect Placer RCD's Auburn administrative operations indirectly by restricting access to field sites, partner properties, and rural communities, as well as directly affecting conservation project sites, easements, endowments, fuel-reduction areas, forest-health treatments, erosion-control structures, riparian restoration sites, agricultural conservation practices, fencing, plantings, and monitoring equipment located on or below steep slopes and within drainage corridors. These hazards may be particularly significant in mountain and foothill areas and within or downstream of wildfire burn scars, including areas affected by the Mosquito Fire and other countywide fires. Slope failure could damage or bury conservation improvements, increase restoration costs, require redesign of treatments, and delay post-fire recovery and technical assistance to landowners and public agencies.
Wildfire	Wildfire is a significant hazard to Placer RCD because the District's Auburn administrative office, staff, vehicles, field equipment, project records, and conservation programs support work across forested, rural, agricultural, and wildland-urban interface areas throughout Placer County. Wildfire could affect the North Fork American River fuel break and shaded-fuel-break projects, Wildland-Urban Interface fuel-reduction projects, Chipper Program activities, prescribed-fire projects, forest-health treatments, habitat and watershed-restoration sites, agricultural conservation projects, conservation easements and endowments, and post-fire recovery areas. Fire, smoke, embers, evacuation orders, road closures, and utility disruptions could damage conservation improvements, increase tree mortality and erosion, restrict staff and contractor access, and delay project implementation and monitoring. Wildfire could also increase demand for the District's forestry, prescribed-fire, defensible-space, hazard-tree, post-fire erosion-control, reforestation, invasive-species, and watershed-recovery services. Burn scars could produce continuing impacts through flooding, debris flows, erosion, and invasive-species expansion, increasing demands on Placer RCD's staff, funding, equipment, records, and partner network.

26.7.5 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

Population and development changes for Placer RCD are consistent with those identified in Chapter 2 County of Placer. Since the previous plan was approved, booming population and development have increased the vulnerability of the District.

26.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous 2021 MJHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

26.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

The District has not changed priorities since the 2021 MJHMP and continues to prioritize measures that place a high priority on reducing wildfire risk, restoring landscapes impacted by fire, and improving long-term soil health. Efforts focus on proactive vegetation management to protect lives, property, and critical infrastructure from future wildfire events. Post-fire recovery is essential to stabilize soils, prevent erosion, and reduce the likelihood of secondary hazards such as flooding and debris flows. Additionally, enhancing soil health and promoting carbon sequestration supports ecosystem resilience, improves water retention, and contributes to climate adaptation goals.

26.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 26-13 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 26-13. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
1	Fuel reduction work is subject to specific terrain and environmental conditions and treatments may include removal of trees and vegetation by hand crews, chipping, mastication, grazing, herbicide or prescribed burning.	Fuel Breaks – Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)	Not Complete	Yes	
2	Fuel reduction work is subject to specific terrain and environmental conditions and treatments may include removal of trees and vegetation by hand crews, chipping, mastication, grazing, herbicide or prescribed burning.	Fuel Break – Large Strategic	Not Complete	No	Combine with #1
3	Fuel reduction work is subject to specific terrain and environmental conditions and treatments may include removal of trees and vegetation by hand crews, chipping, mastication, grazing, herbicide or prescribed burning.	Defensible Space Programs (Placer County Chipper Program)	Not Complete	No	Combine with #1

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
4	Provide technical assistance the private landowners to improve soil health and increase carbon sequestration. The following practices may be implemented depending on site specific assessment and development of conservation/carbon farming plans. ➢ Mulching ➢ Compost application ➢ Residue and Tillage Management, No Till/Strip Till/Direct Seed ➢ Multi-Story Cropping ➢ Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment ➢ Forage and Biomass Planting ➢ Crop Rotation ➢ Alley Cropping ➢ Riparian Herbaceous Cover ➢ Range Planting ➢ Critical Area Planting ➢ Tree/Shrub Establishment ➢ Vegetative Barrier ➢ Grassed Waterway ➢ Hedgerow Planting ➢ Conservation Cover ➢ Wetland Restoration ➢ Contour Buffer Strips ➢ Riparian Restoration	Landowner Technical Assistance (Healthy Soils/ Carbon Farm Management Program)	Not Complete	Yes	

26.8.3 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

Placer RCD is a very focused agency whose core mission is to provide technical assistance and funding for land stewardship practices. The District does not have the capacity to design an all-hazards mitigation program, nor is it in their mission. The District chose to focus their mitigation strategy on their two primary hazards of concern—wildfires and drought and water shortage—while also including hazards that would directly impact their customers (private landowners) including flood, heavy rains and storms, and landslides, mudslides, and debris flows. All other hazards were omitted from their mitigation strategy.

26.8.4 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that Placer RCD would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 26-14 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 26-14. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	-	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	-	-	-	-
Drought and Water Shortage	-	-	X	-
Earthquake	-	-	-	-
Flood	-	-	X	-
Freeze and Snow	-	-	-	-
Heavy Rains and Storms	-	-	X	-
High Winds and Tornadoes	-	-	-	-
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 2026 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 26-15 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the 2026 MJHMP.

Table 26-15. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
PCRCD-01	Wildfire Mitigation and Fuels Management	7	1-5 Years	High	High	7.75	Medium
PCRCD-02	Post-Fire Restoration	4	1-5 Years	High	High	7	Medium
PCRCD-03	Soil Health and Carbon Sequestration	5	1-5 Years	Medium	High	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).

26.8.5 Mitigation Strategy

Table 26-16 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The Placer RCD Executive Director will lead implementation of all projects listed. 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 26-16. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
PCRCD-01	Wildfire Mitigation and Fuels Management	The District will conduct fuel reduction work in Placer County. Projects may include, but are not limited to, removal of trees and vegetation by hand crews, chipping, mastication, grazing, herbicide or prescribed burning. In progress large projects include the North Fork American River Fuel Break and Shaded Fuel Break, Placer County Chipper Program, and Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Fuel Breaks.	Wildfire, Drought and Water Shortage,	Placer County Fire Department, CAL FIRE, US Bureau of Reclamation, California State Parks, Todd Valley Consolidated Tribe, Placer Land Trust	Staff Time, CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention Grants, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.
PCRCD-02	Post-Fire Restoration	The District will conduct post-fire restoration work in the Mosquito Fire and other burn scars to prevent floods and debris flows. Projects include, but are not limited to, erosion control, site preparation, hazard tree removal, planting, and weed abatement.	Flood, Landslide Mudslide and Debris Flows, Heavy Rains and Storms	Placer County Office of Emergency Services	US Forest Service Disaster Grant, Staff Time, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
PCRCD-03	Soil Health and Carbon Sequestration	The District will provide technical assistance the private landowners to improve soil health and increase carbon sequestration. The following practices may be implemented depending on site specific assessment and development of conservation/carbon farming plans. • Mulching • Compost application • Residue and Tillage Management, No Till/Strip Till/Direct Seed • Multi-Story Cropping • Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment • Forage and Biomass Planting • Crop Rotation • Alley Cropping • Riparian Herbaceous Cover • Range Planting • Critical Area Planting • Tree/Shrub Establishment • Vegetative Barrier • Grassed Waterway • Hedgerow Planting • Conservation Cover • Wetland Restoration • Contour Buffer Strips • Riparian Restoration	Drought and Water Shortage	Placer Land Trust	Staff Time, Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation Climate Adaptation Grants

27. Placer County Water Agency Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist Placer County Water Agency (PCWA) 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 PCWA, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses PCWA ‘s risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The 2026 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 Agencywide hazards of concern, initial ranking of hazard risks, updates of hazard mitigation goals and objectives, and establishment of procedures for implementing and maintaining the 2021 MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to PCWA as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

27.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

PCWA identified 2026 MJHMP points of contact and developed this annex over the course of several months. The following Agency staff members had primary responsibility for preparation of the annex:

- Primary Point of Contact: Todd Deacon, Procurement and Risk Manager
  Address: 144 Ferguson Road, Auburn, CA 95604
  Phone Number: 530-823-4850
  Email: tdeacon@pcwa.net
- Alternate Point of Contact: Laura Rodarte, Strategic Affairs Manager
  Address: 144 Ferguson Road, Auburn, CA 95604
  Phone Number: 530-823-4850
  Email: lrodarte@pcwa.net

Agency personnel 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. Agency 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 27-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 27-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Andy Fecko	Office of General Manager	General Manager	MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration
Dan Kelly	Office of General Manager	General Counsel	MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration
Jeremy Shepard	Technical Services	Director of Technical Services	MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration
Aaron Sullivan	Power System	Director of Power Generation Services	MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration
Tony Firenzi	Strategic Affairs	Director of Strategic Affairs	MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration
Carrie Parks	Financial Services	Director of Financial Services	MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration
Daryl Hensler	Field Services	Director of Field Services	MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration
Matt Young	Customer Services	Director of Customer Services	MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration
Darin Reintjes	Resource Management	Director of Resource Management	MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration
Nicole Skarda	Administrative Services	Director of Administrative Services	MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration
Shane Motley	Energy Marketing	Director of Energy Marketing	MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration
David Russell	Information Technologies	Director of IT	MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration
Pete Cannarozzi	Power System	Deputy Director of Power Generation Services	MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration
Kyle Dushane	Power System	Deputy Director of Power Generation Services	MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration
Lance Hartung	Field Services	Deputy Director of Field Services	MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration
Linda Higgins	Customer Services	Deputy Director of Customer Services	MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration
Laura Rodarte	Strategic Affairs	Strategic Affairs Manager	Internal/External Liaison MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration
Brian Rickards	Technical Services	Planning and Development Services Manager	MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration
Heather Knutson	Technical Services	Engineering Services Manager	MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration
Todd Deacon	Financial Services	Procurement and Risk Manager	Internal/External Liaison MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Kayla Loken	Technical Services	Safety Manager	MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration
Kimberly Mauch	Technical Services	GIS Supervisor	MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration
Sean Lomen	Information Technology	Physical Security Technician	MS Teams Access Documents & Collaboration

27.2 Community Profile

PCWA was established in 1957 through an Act of the California State Legislature to serve as the primary water resource agency for Placer County. Its jurisdiction spans the entire county and is governed by an elected five-member Board of Directors.

PCWA was formed with the mission to preserve Placer County's water resources for future generations and protect local benefits from being diverted elsewhere, a common practice at the time as major cities and state agencies constructed reservoirs and aqueducts to transport water across California.

Today, PCWA manages a broad range of responsibilities, including water resource planning, retail and wholesale delivery of drinking and irrigation water, and hydroelectric energy production. The development of the Middle Fork American River Project stands as a cornerstone of PCWA's efforts to secure and manage water and energy resources for the region, ensuring sustainable use and long-term resilience (PCWA 2025).

27.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of the 2026 MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare the 2026 MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the PCWA completed the following specific activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the people and stakeholders the Agency serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

27.3.1 Outreach Activities

PCWA conducted both virtual and in-person outreach to promote the 2026 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.

PCWA engaged in a variety of outreach methods to reach the public. In the summer of 2025, PCWA featured 2026 MJHMP information in their quarterly newsletter to customers. In addition, PCWA posted 2026 MJHMP information on social media throughout the planning process. Information about key plan updates and milestones was posted at PCWA headquarters. Finally, the project leads presented a

summary of PCWA participation at the April 2026 Board of Directors meeting, which was open to the public. Outreach efforts are shown in Figure 27-1.

Figure 27-1. Placer County Water Agency Public Outreach



As part of the planning process, outreach was directed toward underserved and vulnerable populations. Heather Glen Community Services District, a severely disadvantaged community in Placer County, has faced challenges maintaining state compliance with water quality standards. To address these issues, PCWA works closely with Heather Glen CSD to explore potential water system consolidation. The two agencies meet quarterly, and future agendas will include discussion of the 2026 MJHMP update to ensure feedback and participation from this community. Heather Glen CSD is also a participating jurisdiction for this MJHMP, see the jurisdictional annex for Heather Glen CSD.

27.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

Public input was collected through community surveys, public meetings, and social media. This feedback was analyzed to identify hazards of greatest concern to residents, including wildfire, drought and water shortage, and heavy rains and storms. These insights were used to adjust hazard rankings in the plan, ensuring prioritization reflected both technical data and the lived experiences of the community.

Community members also highlighted vulnerabilities such as aging infrastructure, limited emergency access, and the needs of at-risk populations, providing valuable insight into local conditions and perceived risks. PCWA's action items were designed around jurisdictional capabilities to address these hazards where possible.

During outreach, residents emphasized the importance of protecting critical infrastructure and community lifelines, reducing damage to utilities, and promoting cooperation among government agencies, residents, non-profit organizations, and local businesses.

These insights were used to adjust the hazard rankings in the plan, ensuring that the final rankings reflected not only technical data but also the lived experiences and concerns of the community.

27.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of the 2026 MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare the 2026 MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the Agency 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.

27.4.1 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 Environmental Health

- Placer County Office of Emergency Services
- Placer County Resource Conservation District
- Placer County Sheriff's Office

27.4.2 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 Department of Water Resources
- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency
- US Army Corps of Engineers

27.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are neighboring communities located in or around the Agency.

- City of Auburn
- City of Colfax
- City of Lincoln
- City of Roseville
- City of Rocklin
- Town of Loomis
- Nevada Irrigation District
- San Juan Water District

27.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around the Agency.

- Auburn Chamber of Commerce
- Building Industrial Association
- Rocklin Chamber of Commerce
- Roseville Chamber of Commerce
- Western Placer Unified School District

27.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These stakeholders are nonprofit and community-based organizations that provide services in and around the Agency.

- American River Conservancy
- The Nature Conservancy

27.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

PCWA 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 PCWA to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing Agency procedures.

As a special district, PCWA lacks some of the regulatory capabilities that are available to municipalities. Specifically, the Agency has no authority over building codes, land use, development, or permitting. Construction and development in the Agency are subject to the building codes, land use regulations, and development standards of the municipality or County where they occur. The Agency 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. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

27.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The 2026 MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 27-2 summarizes the ordinances currently in place in the Agency. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 27-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	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.	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.	Placer County Building Department
Site Review Code	Agency reviews site plans for "water availability".	N/A
Agency Rules and Regulations 2025	Agency rules, regulations, rates and charges governing the distribution and use of water.	Agency Board of Directors
CA Water Code 2024	Governs use, protection and management of California's water resources including general state powers over water, foundational laws related to water, conservation, development and utilization, water quality, and creation, powers, and financial provisions from water providers.	California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)

27.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 27-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities. These documents incorporate water supply and flood mitigation priorities, although they are not explicitly integrated with the 2021 MJHMP. As the plans are updated, information from the approved 2026 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 2026 MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

Table 27-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Description	Department Responsible
County-Wide Master Plan – Financial Assistance Program ongoing	Loans or grants provided to districts for conservation and development of eligible water supplies and facilities. Plan focuses on unserved areas, infrastructure reliability, water supply reliability, renewable energy development, watershed stewardship, agriculture, conservation, and public education and outreach. Includes hazard mitigation.	Financial Services Department
Capital Improvement Plan or Program 2026	Five-year Capital Improvement Plan that is updated on an annual basis. This plan has and will continue to fund capital improvements related to hazard mitigation efforts when possible. The Agency manages this plan internally balancing capital needs and hazard mitigation efforts.	Financial Services Department
Urban Water Management Plan 2021	The Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) unifies planning for California watersheds into watershed area plans, considering the entire watershed and the more geographically far-reaching impacts of water.	California Department of Water Resources
Emergency Action Plan 2024-2025	Agency has multiple Emergency Action Plans ranging from treated and untreated water emergencies to dam failures. The Agency has the ability to expand and improve the plan by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	Placer County Water Agency, US Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Continuity of Operations Plan 2024-2025	America's Water Infrastructure Act and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Emergency Action Plans address continuity of operations. The Agency has the ability to expand and improve the plan by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	US Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

27.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

PCWA is a special district located in Placer County. The Agency is subject to the Placer County and State of California building codes and land use regulations. The Agency does not permit or regulate development. Development permits within the Agency's jurisdiction are issued through Placer County.

27.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 27-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the Agency.

Table 27-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description
Planning Department	Planning is a collaborative effort between Agency engineers and water and power operations.
Mitigation Planning Committee	Mitigation efforts are taken into consideration in the planning phase of capital improvement projects and O&M efforts.
Public Works/Highway Department	Agency engineers are responsible for capital improvements including design of project, review, and project management.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Agency has fully staffed water and power operations that handle O&M of the water system and power system. Vegetation management and tree trimming services are conducted by internal staff and with various contractors as needed.
Mutual aid agreements	Agency participates in the California Utilities Emergency Association Mutual Assistance and has mutual aid agreements with other local entities.

27.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 27-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the Agency.

Table 27-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Technical Services Department and Power Systems Department engineers are responsible for capital improvements including design of project, review, and project management.
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Both the Financial Services Department and Engineers have experience with benefit/cost analysis.
Environmental scientist familiar with natural hazards	Two staff perform environmental work and CEQA for capital improvements.
Emergency Manager	PCWA uses an incident command structure. Agency managers involved in operations have completed ICS training. Agency has a Risk Manager, Safety Manager and Dam Safety Officer. Table-top exercises are performed as needed.
Grant Managers and/or Writer(s)	The Financial Services Department administers a Financial Aid Program that provides grants to other local agencies for projects that meet certain criteria. The Strategic Affairs Manager identifies, tracks and manages grant applications and submission to funding agencies.
GIS Coordinator/Analyst	The Agency has three GIS specialists on staff

27.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 27-6 summarizes financial resources available to PCWA.

Table 27-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description
Capital improvements project funding	Budget is available for hazard mitigation projects supporting the water system or hydroelectric generation facilities.
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Used for water system
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Not specifically for hazard mitigation but it could be a component
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Used for prevention, hardening, or replacing infrastructure
Insurance	Used for replacement and stabilization of existing hazard conditions after loss

27.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 27-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to PCWA.

Table 27-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description
Public information officer or communications office	3 staff devoted to communications in the Public Affairs Division of the Customer Services Department.
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	IT department works in coordination with Public Affairs to push information out regarding hazards or disasters.
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Fire & Water Publication, Dam Safety Flyer.
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Social media platforms include Facebook, X, Nextdoor, Instagram, LinkedIn, and YouTube.
Community newsletter	Bi-Monthly newsletters are mailed with bills, emailed in e-news, and posted on social media and website.
Local news	The Agency can work with local news outlets as needed.
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Participates in joint public message boards warning about water levels rising at the confluence of the north and middle forks of the American River.
Hazard awareness campaigns (Severe Weather Awareness Week, public events)	Agency has a booth at Placer County's Fire Expo. Also participates in community meeting to address hazards as needed.
Does the jurisdiction have any public outreach mechanisms / programs in place to inform citizens about natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events?	As a water agency, the Agency does not typically communicate information to the public regarding natural hazards other than drought in which case water conservation information is communicated through various channels. The Agency also participates in various publications related to water efficiency, conservation and hazards such as wildfire.
Sierra-French Meadows Forest Restoration Partnership	The Sierra-French Meadows Forest Restoration Partnership Includes PCWA, Placer County, The U.S. Forest Service, the Nature Conservancy, The Sierra Nevada Conservancy, The American River Conservancy and UC Merced SNRI all working together to make the forest healthy and more resilient.

Outreach Resources	Description
Mountain Counties Water Resource Association	The Mountain Counties Water Resource Association seeks to educate state, local and federal decision-makers on the issues facing water agencies in the region. These issues include long-term sustainability through many of the hazards within this plan.
Regional Water Authority	The RWA is a joint powers authority, formed to serve and represent regional water supply interests and to assist its members in protecting and enhancing the reliability, availability, and quality of water resources. A part of the mission is to address the impact of climate change on water supplies and kickstart the Sacramento Regional Water Bank for sustainable water storage and recovery. The Authority is comprised of both public and private partners. PCWA is a member and supporter of RWA.
Water Education Foundation	The Water Education Foundation is an impartial non-profit organization which develops and implements education programs leading to a broader understanding of water issues and to the resolution of water problems.
Department of Water Resources	DWR's mission is to manage the water resources in California in cooperation with other agencies, to benefit the State's people, and to protect, restore, and enhance the natural and human environment. PCWA coordinates with DWR on groundwater monitoring in west Placer County, interstate water resource negotiations regarding the Truckee River system, and on other regional issues.
Water Forum	The Water Forum was a collaborative process of a diverse group of business and agricultural leaders, citizens groups, environmental interests, water managers and local governments in Sacramento County, Placer County, and El Dorado County, with the co-equal objectives to (a) provide a reliable and safe water supply for the region's economic health and planned development to the year 2030, and (b) preserve the fishery, wildlife, recreational, and aesthetic values of the Lower American River. Implementation of the Water Forum Agreement will continue under the WF Successor Effort for many years.
Protect American River Canyons	PARC is a community-based non-profit organization located in Auburn that is dedicated to building American River community through collaboration and protection of the natural, recreational and historical resources for the North and Middle Forks of the American River Watershed.
CAL FIRE	Is a major incident management responder, providing varied emergency services. CAL FIRE has both State and Local responsibilities and is a primary responder to wildland fire in the Placer/El Dorado Area. PCWA has a working relationship with Cal-Fire that includes water and the sharing of other Agency resources.
United States Forest Service	Is a Federal Agency under the US Department of Agriculture responsible for administering National Forests and Grass Lands which include the Tahoe and El Dorado Forest. PCWA enjoys a strong relationship working alongside the Forest Service as facilities and watersheds are intermingled.
United States Bureau of Reclamation	A Federal Agency under the US Department of the Interior which oversees water resource management specifically as it applies to the oversight and operation of diversion, delivery and storage and hydroelectric projects. The USBR still has an interest in the American River at the former site of the Auburn Dam.
State Department of Parks & Recreation	Auburn State Recreation Area – The Auburn State Recreation Area is a part of the California Department of Parks and Recreation. They are responsible for the conservation and management of approximately 20-miles of park along the confluence of the American River.
Pacific Gas & Electric Company	PG&E in a utility company delivering energy services to Northern and Central California. PG&E has multiple land, operational and watershed connections with PCWA.
Water Utilities in the Region	PCWA works in partnership with other water utilities in the region such as City of Roseville, San Juan Water District, and Nevada Irrigation District.

27.5.8 Community Classifications

PCWA does not currently maintain formal classifications for community programs.

27.5.9 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 27-8 summarizes the adaptive capacity for each identified hazard of concern and the Agency'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 27-8. Adaptive Capacity

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

27.6 National Flood Insurance Program

PCWA is a special district for Placer County. The Agency does not participate in the NFIP directly. Therefore, all structures located within the Agency'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.

27.7 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 PCWA's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

27.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the Agency are shown in Figure 27-2 and Figure 27-5. 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 PCWA has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 27-2. Avalanche Hazard Area

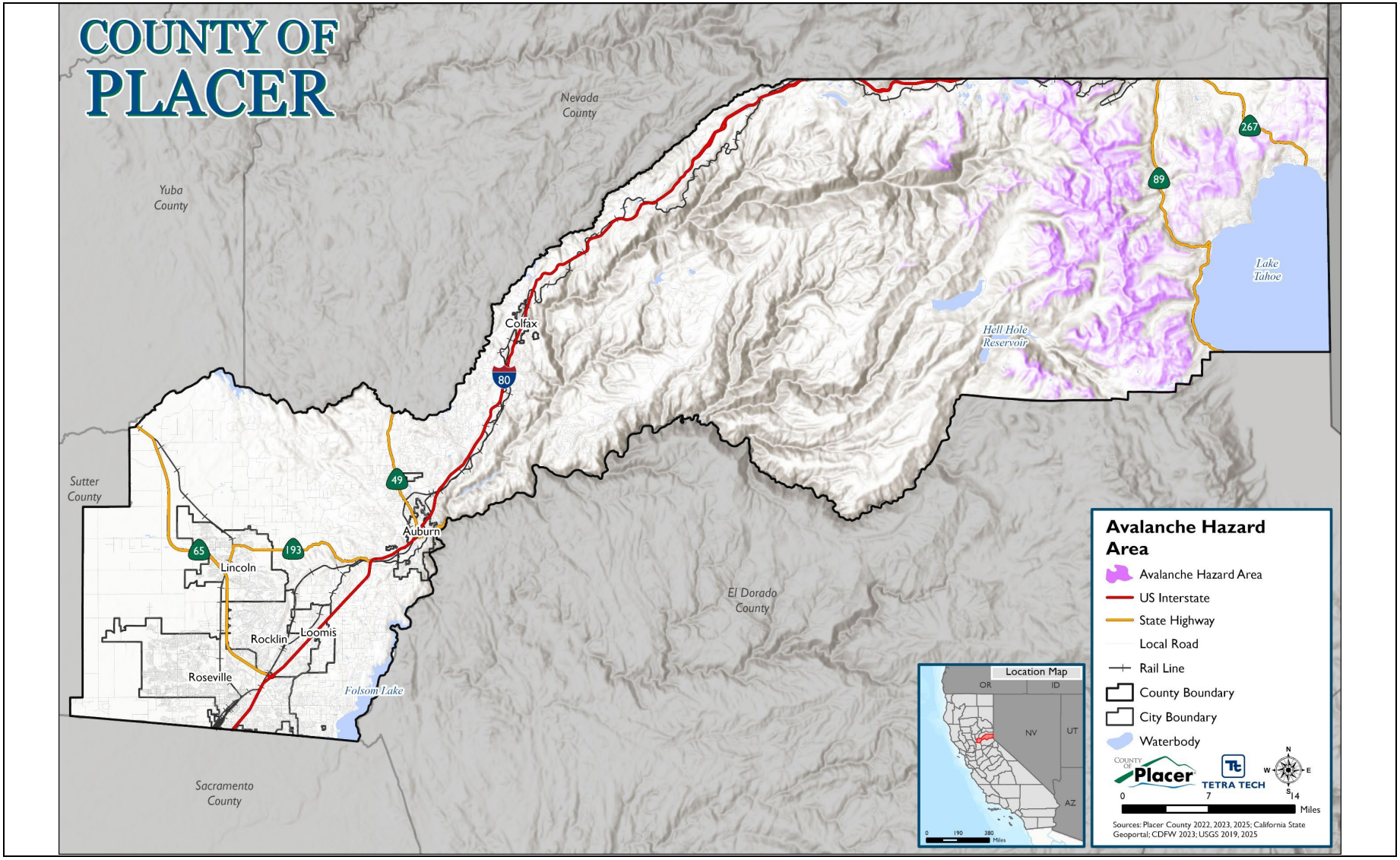


Figure 27-3. Dam Inundation Hazard Area

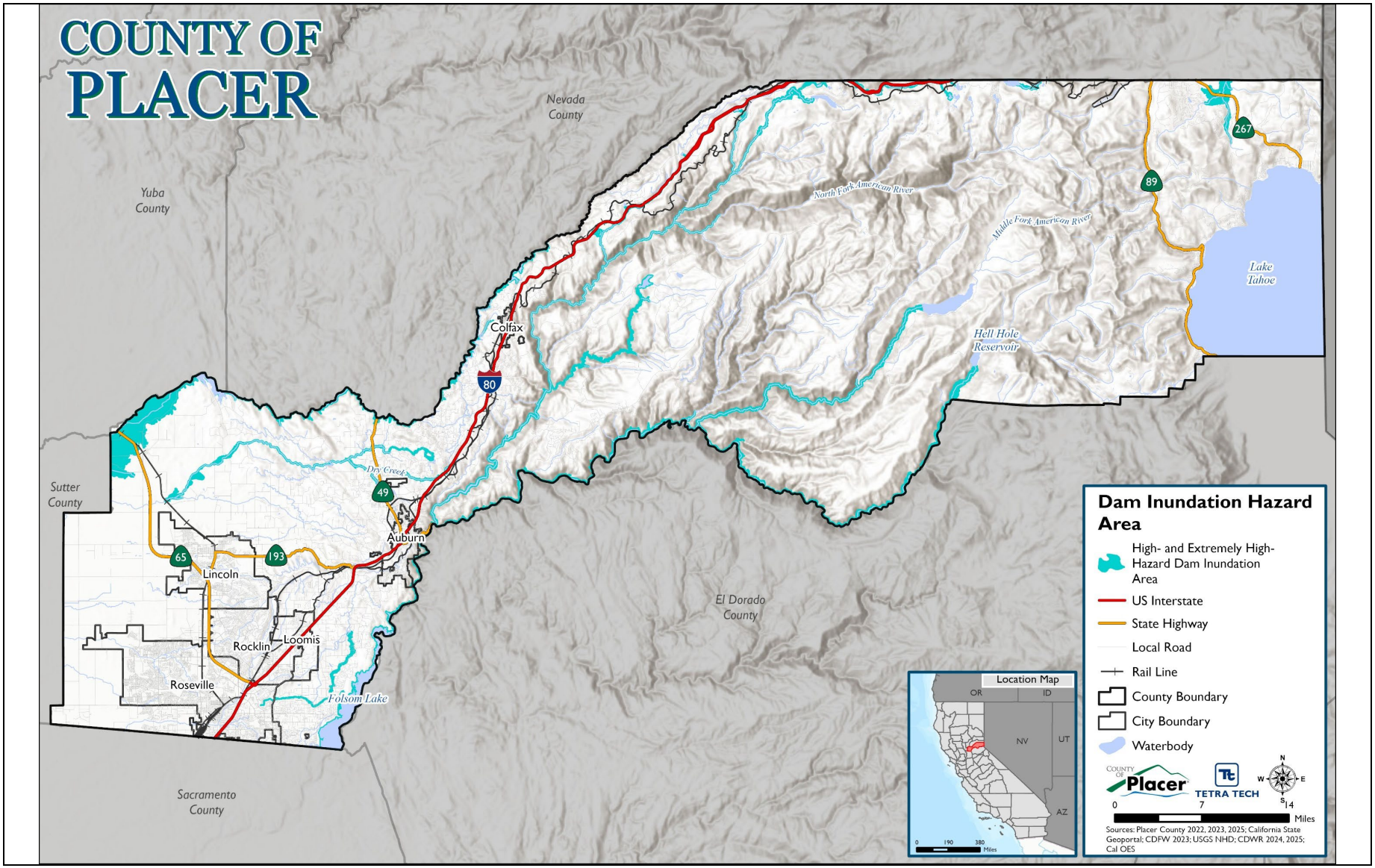


Figure 27-4. Flood Hazard Area

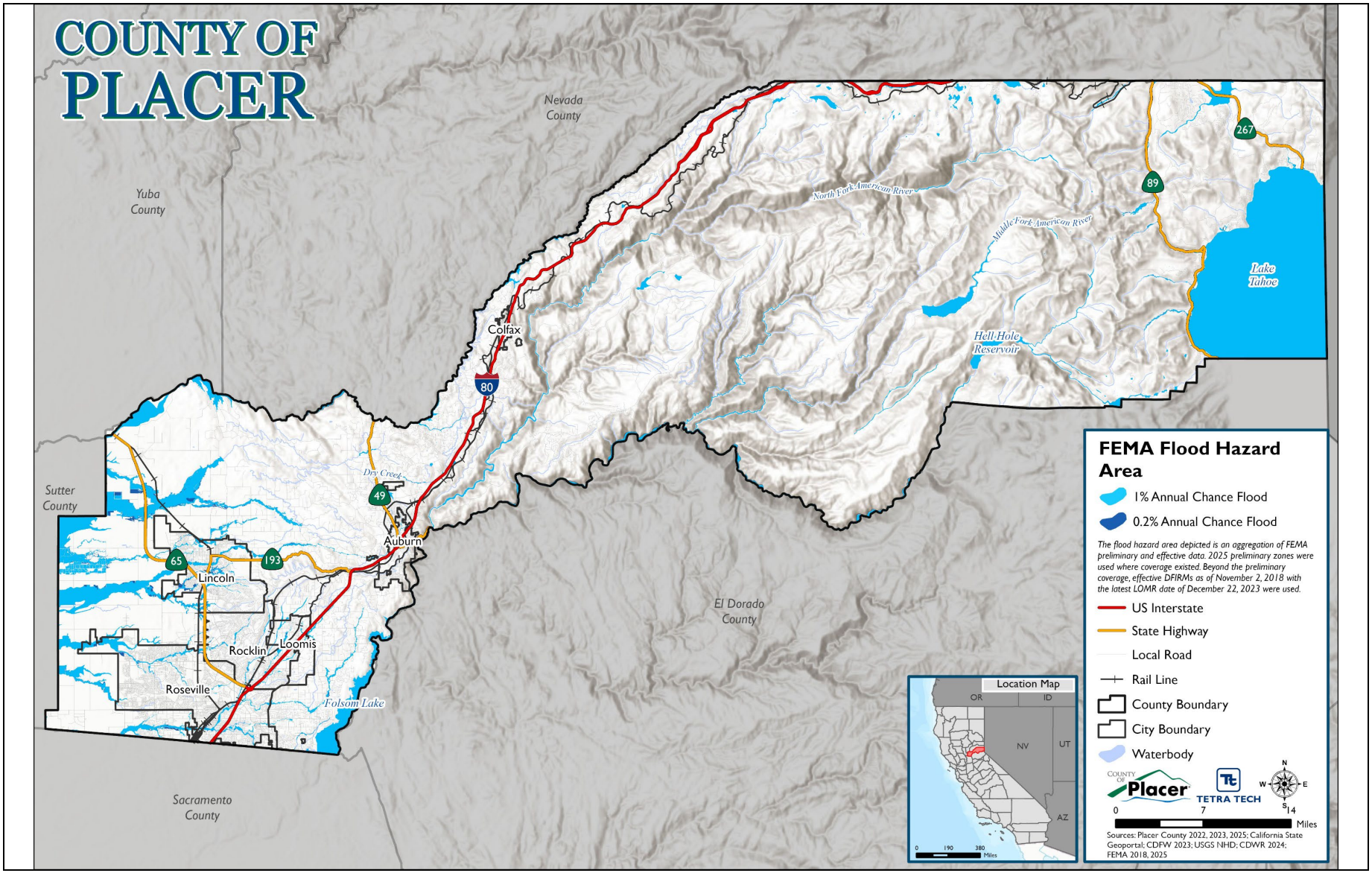


Figure 27-5. Landslide Hazard Area

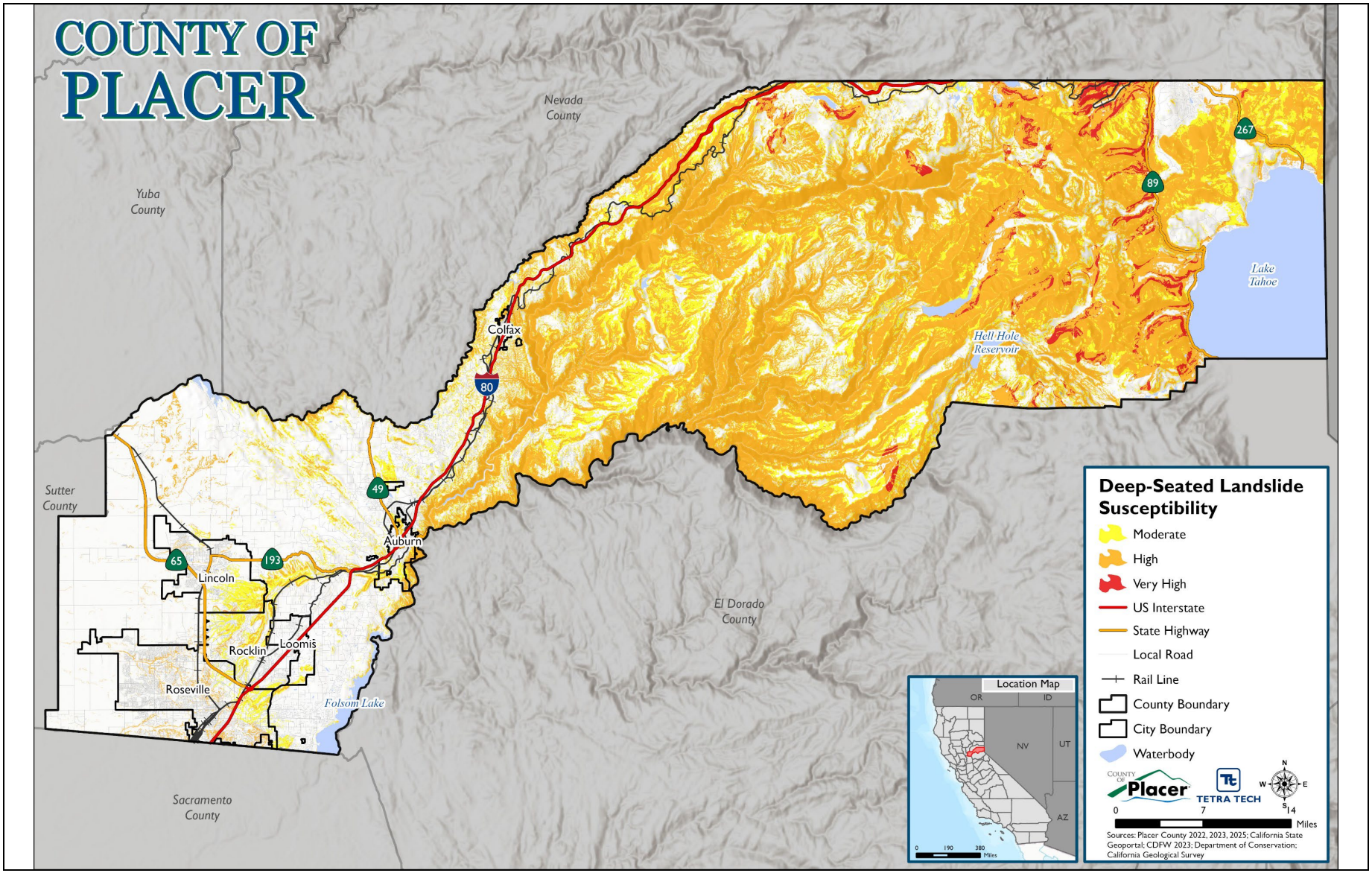


Figure 27-6. Levee Failure Hazard Area

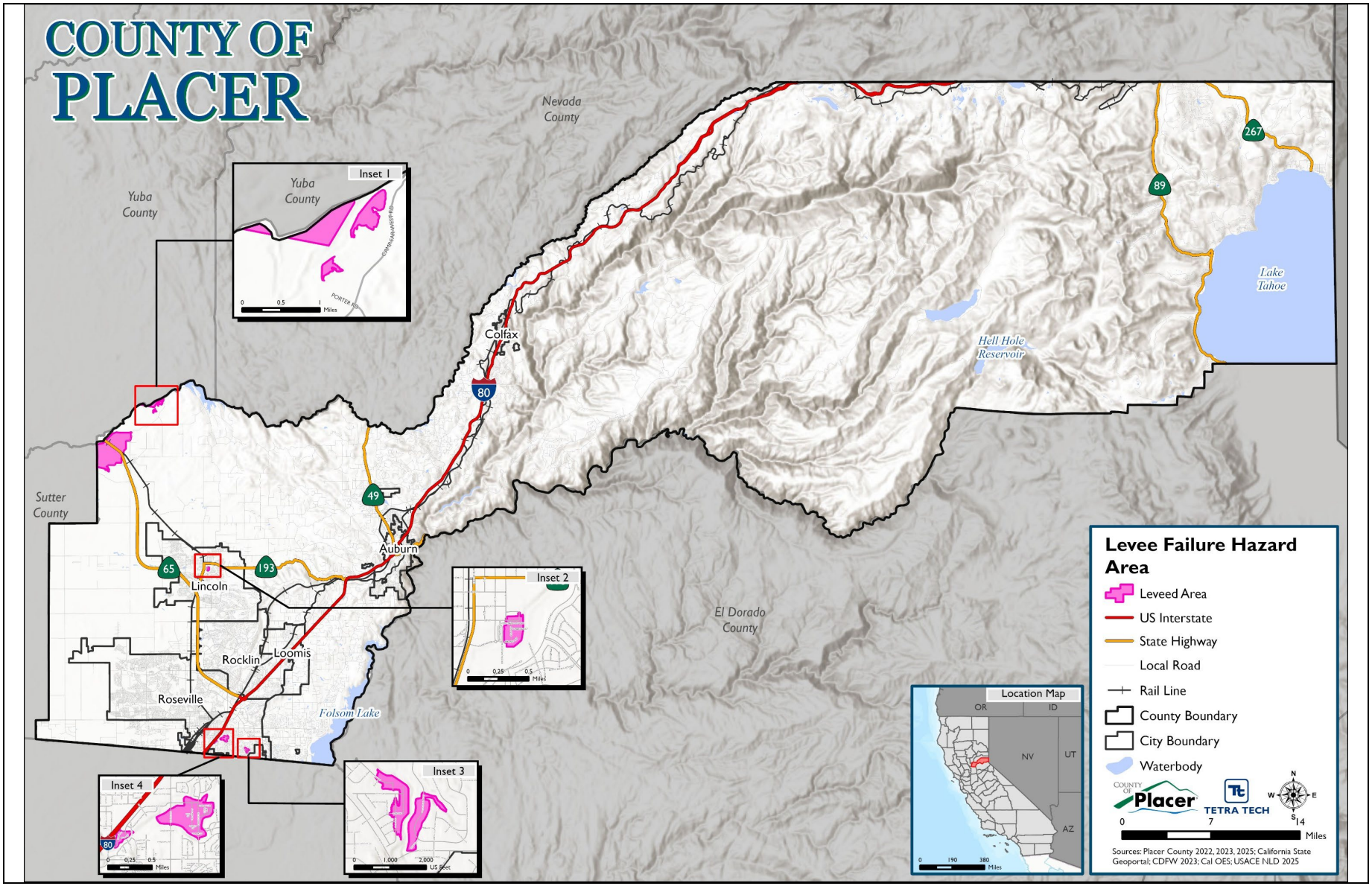


Figure 27-7. NEHRP Soil Hazard Area

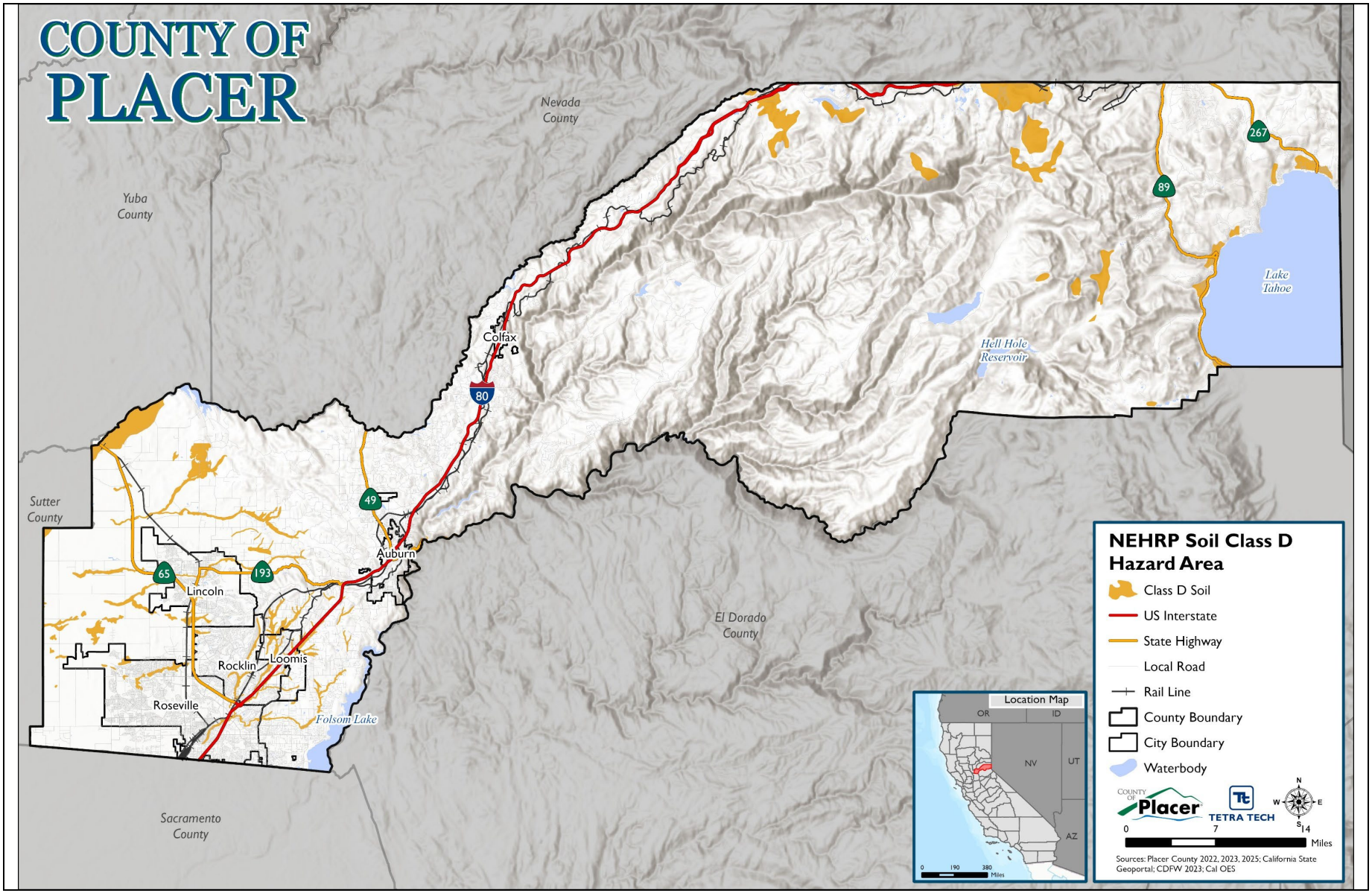
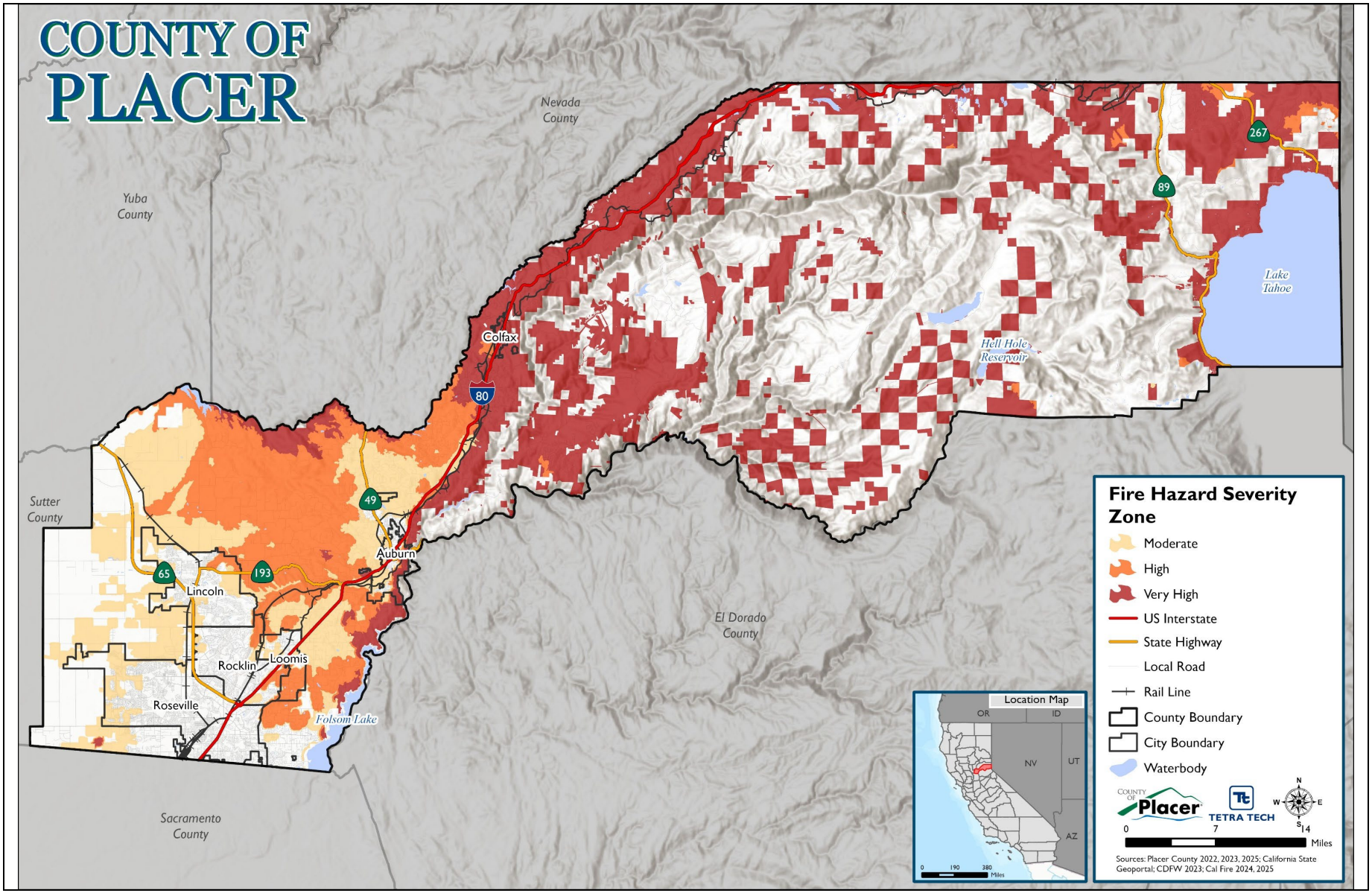


Figure 27-8. Fire Hazard Severity Zones



27.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 27-9 provides details on loss and damage in PCWA during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 27-9. Hazard Event History in PCWA, 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	Water System: Various fallen trees in, over, and around raw water canal infrastructure and access roads. Vegetative debris build up in canals clogging trash racks and screens. Required increased storm patrols throughout the water system to avoid overflows.
September 7, 2022	September 9, 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.	Power System: PCWA hydroelectric facilities were significantly impacted by the Mosquito Fire. PCWA suffered physical damages and lost revenue as a result.

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.	Water System: Various fallen trees in, over, and around raw water canal infrastructure and access roads. Vegetative debris build up in canals clogging trash racks and screens. Required increased storm patrols throughout the water system to avoid overflows. Power System: Heavy rains within the Mosquito Fire burn scar caused significant erosion along Mosquito Ridge Rd causing road to begin to fail. In addition, debris from the steep canyon slopes from the burn scar was washed down in the river significantly impacting dam facilities with sediment.
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.	Water System: Various fallen trees in, over, and around raw water canal infrastructure and access roads. Vegetative debris build up in canals clogging trash racks and screens. Required increased storm patrols throughout the water system to avoid overflows. Power System: Heavy rains within the Mosquito Fire burn scar caused significant erosion along Mosquito Ridge Rd causing road to begin to fail. In addition, debris from the steep canyon slopes from the burn scar was washed down in the river significantly impacting dam facilities with sediment.

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.	Water System: Various fallen trees in, over, and around raw water canal infrastructure and access roads. Vegetative debris build up in canals clogging trash racks and screens. Required increased storm patrols throughout the water system to avoid overflows. Power System: Heavy rains within the Mosquito Fire burn scar caused significant erosion along Mosquito Ridge Rd causing road to begin to fail. In addition, debris from the steep canyon slopes from the burn scar was washed down in the river significantly impacting dam facilities with sediment.
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.	Water System: Impacted raw water canals causing canals to fill with vegetative debris and snow. This caused blockages at trash racks and screens as well as canals icing over. Various fallen trees around, over, and within canal infrastructure and access roads. Required increased storm patrols throughout the water system to avoid overflows.

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
March 1, 2023	Ongoing	Dam / Hydropower Infrastructure Failure	Operational issues at the Lake Spaulding powerhouse resulted in reduced or suspended hydropower generation and constrained water conveyance through the Drum-Spaulding hydroelectric system. The outage limited PG&E's ability to route water through the powerhouse, affecting downstream releases, operational flexibility, and coordination with regional water and energy systems. Repairs and system evaluations have extended over multiple seasons, coinciding with periods of both drought recovery and high runoff.	Operational limitations associated with the Lake Spaulding powerhouse and related conveyance facilities reduced system flexibility during portions of the outage period. These conditions affected PCWA's and Nevada Irrigation District's (NID's) ability to fully optimize water routing and delivery timing within the Drum-Spaulding system. While water supplies continued to be managed to meet multiple objectives, the reduced operational redundancy contributed to more constrained water delivery operations for some Placer County users, including agricultural customers, particularly during periods of high demand and dry-year conditions.
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.	Water System: Impacted raw water canals causing canals to fill with vegetative debris and snow. This caused blockages at trash racks and screens as well as canals icing over. Various fallen trees around, over, and within canal infrastructure and access roads. Required increased storm patrols throughout the water system to avoid overflows.
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.	Water System: Impacted raw water canals filling with debris, fallen trees, branches, clogging various trash racks/screens causing blockages throughout the system. Required increased storm patrols throughout the water system to avoid overflows.

27.7.3 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.

PCWA 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 Agency indicated the following concerns and vulnerabilities relevant to a local ranking of the identified hazards:

- Hazard rankings changed from Low to High: Drought and water shortage; Landslides, mudslides, and debris flow.
- Hazard rankings changed from Low to Medium: Earthquake; Heavy rains and storms.

Table 27-10 shows PCWA ‘s final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or no risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 27-10. Hazard Ranking

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

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction. “Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure” indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

27.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 27-11 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for PCWA. 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 Agency, and the mitigation strategy has been developed to incorporate, where feasible, actions that would help to resolve one or more of these issues.

Table 27-11. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
The American River Watershed provides drinking water supply for more than 140,000 residents, including vulnerable populations, in Placer County and is at risk from wildfires, which would contaminate the drinking water supply.	Wildfire
Until the completion of the Placer County Drought Resilience Plan, there is not a prioritized, countywide strategy for drought resilience. Upon completion of the plan, PCWA will seek funding to implement projects in the plan. This would lessen the impacts of drought on the community, including vulnerable populations.	Drought and Water Shortage
Existing water infrastructure is not hardened against extreme temperatures and water delivery can be delayed when canal waters freeze. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Drought and Water Shortage, Freeze and Snow
Some existing PCWA infrastructure is made out of wood, making it vulnerable to wildfires. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Wildfire
The existing water delivery system is reliant upon electricity. Historically, power outages cause interruption in water supply. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Drought and Water Shortage; Wildfire
There are 19,500 of forested lands in the Long Canyon Creek watershed that need restoration after the Mosquito Fire to prevent future wildfires and water supply contamination. Water supply contamination has impacted the community, including vulnerable populations.	Drought and Water Shortage; Wildfire; High Winds and Tornadoes
Sediment from wildfires has settled in PCWA reservoirs and streams, limiting water storage capacity and conveyance. This can cause increased flooding concerns and other cascading impacts which would negatively impact the community and vulnerable populations.	Drought and Water Shortage; Wildfire; Heavy Rains and Storms; Flood
There is increased concern for slope failure throughout the community. This project would identify locations for slope stabilization projects along key roadways to access PCWA facilities. This would also help to maintain essential District services to vulnerable populations by protecting critical roadways and access facilities.	Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows; Earthquake; Heavy Rains and Storms
There are 19 small and underfunded community water systems in Placer County that struggle to meet demands during times of drought and are hard-pressed to maintain compliance with California's intense regulatory environment. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Drought and Water Shortage
Annual spring runoff is not captured and stored efficiently by existing infrastructure at the Hell Hole Reservoir. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Drought and Water Shortage; Wildfire

Issue	Related Hazard
Changing precipitation patterns are expected to result in fewer but more intense episodes of heavy rainfall. Existing PCWA infrastructure is not set up to capture increased precipitation over a short period of time. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Heavy Rains and Storms, Dam and Levee Failure

Based on jurisdiction-specific information, Table 27-12 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern to PCWA. Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on Agency-owned assets.

Table 27-12. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Dam and Levee Failure	Volume 1 identifies the 49 dams and 10 levees in Placer County; PCWA owns 10 of the dams and five of them are listed as high hazard. In Placer County, dam failures can compound as water rushes downstream; the Hell Hole Dam, Middle Fork Interbay, and Ralston Afterbay are located in the dam inundation hazard area, indicating that they could be flooded if dams fail upstream. In addition, two microwave service towers, which are critical facilities owned by the Agency are located in the dam inundation hazard area. Earthquake shaking can compromise dam or levee integrity and may lead to structural failure impacting vulnerable populations. Landslides can directly damage a dam, destabilize surrounding ground on which the dam is built, or fall into the impoundment, generating a wave that impacts the dam face. Similarly, prolonged or extreme precipitation can overwhelm upstream capacity, significantly raising reservoir levels and increasing the likelihood of overtopping or upstream flooding. As noted in Volume 1, there are an estimated 54 critical facilities and 477 people living in the aggregated dam inundation hazard area in Placer County, including 114 people over the age of 65. A catastrophic failure could threaten vulnerable populations in downstream areas, disrupt access to roads and bridges, damage critical infrastructure, and create major emergency response and recovery demands across Placer County and nearby jurisdictions.
Drought and Water Shortage	Extended drought conditions can significantly reduce water availability, impacting raw water delivery and storage capacity. Reduced flows may strain critical infrastructure and require operational adjustments to maintain service reliability. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need. As noted in Volume 1, the entire population of Placer County (412,435 people) is exposed to drought and water shortage, including 82,236 people over age sixty-five, 20,738 people under age five, 8,479 people who do not speak English, 27,419 people living below the poverty line, and 46,647 people living with a disability.
Earthquake	PCWA critical facilities, infrastructure, and dams are not located on NEHRP Class D soil. However, earthquake faults are located in Placer County and there have been reports of earthquakes in the populated centers throughout the county. Seismic activity could damage aging critical infrastructure, including canals, flumes, and pump stations, disrupting water delivery and power generation systems. Structural failures may require extensive repairs and emergency response measures. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need. As noted in Volume 1, there are an estimated 69 critical facilities and 11,212 people on NEHRP Class D soils, including 2,415 people over age sixty-five, 460 people under age five, 192 people who do not speak English, 1,215 people living with a disability, and 764 people living below the poverty line.

Flood	The Ralston Afterbay and one microwave service tower, which are critical facilities, are located in the 1-percent annual chance floodplain. Flooding can wash out roads, overwhelm dams, and undermine the stability of critical infrastructure. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need. As noted in Volume 1, there are 106 critical facilities and 1,792 people living in the 1-percent annual chance flood hazard area in Placer County, including 390 people over age sixty-five, 75 people under age five, 27 people who do not speak English, 195 people living with a disability, and 127 people living below the poverty line.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Intense storms can cause fallen trees and vegetative debris to obstruct raw water canals and access roads, which are critical facilities, and clog trash racks and screens, and increase the risk of overflows. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need. As noted in Volume 1, all critical facilities (1,331 facilities) and people (412,435 people) are exposed to heavy rains and storms in Placer County, including 82,236 people over age sixty-five, 20,738 people under age five, 8,479 people who do not speak English, 27,419 people living below the poverty line, and 46,647 people living with a disability. Burn scar areas are particularly vulnerable to erosion and sedimentation, which can impair dam facilities and road stability.
High Winds and Tornadoes	High winds precipitate an ongoing issue with fallen trees in, over, and around raw water canal infrastructure and access roads which are critical facilities for the community. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need. As noted in Volume 1, all critical facilities (1,331 facilities) and people (412,435 people) are exposed to high winds and tornadoes in Placer County, including 82,236 people over age sixty-five, 20,738 people under age five, 8,479 people who do not speak English, 27,419 people living below the poverty line, and 46,647 people living with a disability.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Three microwave service towers and the Foresthill headquarters, which are critical facilities, are located in the moderate landslide hazard area; the Clover Valley Dam, Duncan Creek Diversion, Hell Hole hydroelectric plant, Middle Fork Interbay, Ralston Afterbay, and nine microwave service towers are located in the high landslide hazard area. Slope failures and debris flows can block water conveyance systems, damage access roads, and compromise critical infrastructure. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need. As noted in Volume 1, there are 292 critical facilities and 86,898 people living in the moderate, high, or very high landslide susceptibility hazard area who are at risk from landslides, including 17,904 people above age sixty-five, 4,220 people below age five, 1,778 people who do not speak English, 9,809 people living with a disability, and 5,813 people living below the poverty line. Post-fire landscapes increase the likelihood of severe erosion and sediment buildup, requiring mitigation and cleanup efforts.
Wildfire	The Auburn water treatment plan, Foresthill headquarters, Clover Valley Dam, Lake Alta Dam, Lake Mary Dam, Middle Fork Interbay, and six microwave service towers are located in the very high fire hazard severity zone and are critical facilities for the community; the Lake Arthur Dam, Lake Theodore Dam, and five microwave service towers are located in the high fire hazard severity zone; the Mammoth Reservoir and one microwave service tower is located in the moderate fire hazard severity zone. Wildfires pose a major threat to both water and power systems. Recent events have caused significant physical damage to hydroelectric facilities and resulted in revenue loss. Burn scars also create long-term vulnerabilities, including erosion and sedimentation during subsequent storms. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need. As noted in Volume 1, there are 630 critical facilities and 264,368 people living in the moderate, high, or very high fire hazard severity zone who are at risk from wildfires, including 30,380 people above age sixty-five, 5,243 people below age five, 2,361 people who do not speak English, 15,076 people living with a disability, and 9,773 people living below the poverty line.

27.7.5 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

Population and development changes for PCWA are consistent with those identified in Chapter 2 County of Placer. Since the previous plan was approved, booming population and development have increased the vulnerability of the District.

27.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous 2021 MJHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

27.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

PCWA has not changed priorities since the 2021 MJHMP and continues to prioritize measures that emphasize the importance of strengthening resilience against natural hazards and climate-related risks. Key priorities include improving forest health and reducing wildfire risk in wildland-urban interface areas, enhancing water reliability and drought preparedness, and protecting watersheds to maintain long-term water quality and supply. Infrastructure modernization is also a critical focus, with efforts aimed at replacing aging components, automating systems, and ensuring operational continuity through backup power solutions. Additionally, projects address slope stabilization and debris mitigation to reduce landslide hazards, while dam safety and climate adaptation measures are prioritized to safeguard critical water storage facilities. Collectively, these initiatives reflect a commitment to protecting essential resources, reducing vulnerabilities, and promoting sustainable, cooperative solutions for community safety and resilience.

27.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 27-13 indicates progress on the Agency'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 27-13. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
1	The project will install operable gates on the currently fixed spillway at Hell Hole Reservoir. Being able to keep the gates lowered during winter will preserve the current mode of safe reservoir operation during winter. Raising the gates in spring will allow capture of spring runoff that would otherwise escape over the spillway.	Develop Operable Dam Spillway Gates at Hell Hole Reservoir	Not Complete	Yes	
2	This project will install a structure and piping to allow for the raw water inflow to the treatment plant to come from Towle Canal, near the point where the canal enters Alta forebay. In the event of a fuel, or other contamination in the Towle canal, raw water supply can be restored to the treatment plant after the water in Towle canal has been deemed safe, a much shorter time period than waiting for the contamination to be removed from Alta forebay.	Alternate Intake for Alta Water Treatment Plant	Not Complete	No	Not feasible at this time
3	This project will cooperate with local fire agencies and Cal-Fire to determine locations where canal crossings are desired, and locations that are suitable as a water source for fire suppression equipment.	Canal Access for Fire Fighting and water source	Not Complete	No	Not feasible at this time
4	Project will identify the critical PCWA facilities that do not have stand by power generation and determine the best solution to provide power during any power interruptions.	Back-up and Stand-By Power Generation for critical community drinking and fire suppression water supply.	Complete	No	Project completed
5	The Boardman canal travers the hillside approximately 40 feet above and 100 feet away from Lake Arthur. The installation of one of more pumps will provide access to more than 80 acre feet of water into the Boardman canal, hence the Auburn, Foothill and Sunset water treatment plants.	Lake Arthur Pumping Station	Not Complete	No	Not feasible, no real hazard mitigated
6	This project will automate the Monte Vista Spill to regulate the flows into the spill and into the Gold Run Pipe. The project will also encase the Cedar Creek canal between Monte Vista Spill and the head of the Gold Run Pipe, approximately 1,900 feet. A detailed description of the project can be found in the 2019 FEMA pre-disaster mitigation grant application.	Monte Vista Spill Improvements and Cedar Creek Canal Encasement in Pipe	Not Complete	No	Project folded into the PCWA-03 Canal Automation and Encasement and Lining Project.
7	This project would eliminate the north section of the Pulp Mill canal by connecting a new pipeline to the existing pipeline on the south side of interstate 80, continue west along Casa Loma Road, turn north at the Interstate 80 underpass for Alta Bonneynook Road, and continue to Lake Alta.	Pulp Mill Canal Pipeline Encasement	Not Complete	No	New project will be introduced to replace this project that encompasses 50 I-80 crossings rather than one.

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
8	Project would install three to four pumps of varying capacity or variable speed, into a deep section of Rock Creek Reservoir, pumping water into the PCWA Middle Fiddler Green Canal, providing a water supply to NID and PCWA canals and potentially to the PCWA Foothill and Sunset water treatment plants. A fish exclusion screen would also be installed at the suction of each pump.	Permanent Pumps in Rock Creek Reservoir (PG&E Reservoir)	Not Complete	No	Project folded into PCWA-02 Placer County Drought Resilience Plan.
9	This project would significantly reduce the amount vegetation within 200 feet of the flume, then remove less vegetation an additional 300 feet to either side of the flume and 1,000 feet up and downstream of the flume, along the alignment of the canal. There are 17 timber frame flumes for this project. A project description available upon request.	Vegetation Management at PCWA Wooden Flumes	Not Complete	No	Mitigation grants have not been available for this type of work. The initial vegetation management work is complete but ongoing maintenance is needed.
10	PCWA has an on-going capital improvement fund for lining canals, but there are more than 177 miles of canal with most originating in the 1800s. The Agency funds $1-million a year to Gunite a little less than two miles a year.	Enhance Canals by Converting Earthen Canals to Gunite-Lined Canals in Critical Areas.	Not Complete	No	Project folded into the PCWA-03 Canal Automation and Encasement and Lining Project.
11	There are multiple concepts that can potentially be developed for fire prevention or fire suppression support including: transformer-yard fire barriers or extinguishment, additional locations for fire cameras, water access enhancements, wildfire or emergency evacuation-areas, equipment staging areas, public emergency communications enhancements and aviation and rescue enhancements (landing areas).	Wildfire prevention or Wildfire firefighting enhancements.	Not Complete	No	Project combined with PCWA-04 Replace Wooden Infrastructure. .
12	Canals run into pipes rather than flumes have less of a probability of failing and have a greater chance of surviving wildfire.	Replace Wooden Flume Structures	Not Complete	Yes	The Agency seeks to replace wooden flume structures where practical to prevent wildfire and hazardous materials interruptions. Pulp Mill Flumes 1 and 2 were replaced in 2022 with open channel Gunite canal and buried siphon piping.
13	Sedimentation removal, dam or spillway projects or maintenance, improving capacity or increasing safety, water management, and water storage.	Reservoir - dam capacity and water management improvement projects.	Not Complete	Yes	

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
14	Continue to study and identify locations where roads and facilities may be at risk for earth movement and address with anchoring, stabilization and rockfall netting. Where roadways are blocked, clear debris from roadways and stabilize the remaining hillside. In some cases, the hillsides below roadways need to be stabilized.	Rockfall anchoring, stabilization, rockfall netting and slide debris mitigation.	Not Complete	Yes	
15	This project will install automated headgates at each of the spills (controlled release points) to regulate the flows downstream of each automated headgate into the canal and releasing excess flows, up to the historical maximum(s), into the spill channel, measuring each of these flows for record keeping and planning.	Zone 3 Automation	Not Complete	No	Project folded into the PCWA-03 Canal Automation and Encasement and Lining Project.
16	This project will install permanent pumping facilities, either electric, diesel powered, or both, at PG&E Halsey Forebay, connecting to existing piping under Christian Valley Road, to supply water to the Bowman Canal for use at the PCWA Bowman and Christian Valley WTP's.	Pumps at Halsey Forebay	Not Complete	No	Project folded into PCWA-02 Placer County Drought Resilience Plan
17	This project will install sufficient diesel-powered electrical generation, providing and un-interrupted water supply from the American River during PSPS or other electrical interruptions that occur during the same time as a reduction in water supply.	Backup Electrical Generation at American River and Ophir Road Pump Stations	Not Complete	Yes	
18	Multiple partners have found shared interests in the American River Watershed and have sponsored and are working the project to thin overgrowth and restore natural meadows as firebreaks. The work is creating healthy, forests resistant to wildfire. The wildfire fuels are being harvested for energy and raw material use. Scientific study is ongoing.	Sierra Forest Restoration Partnerships	Not Complete	Yes	
19	This project would construct a new water treatment plant north of the Colfax City limit and associated transmission facilities along an 8-mile stretch of the I-80 corridor. This would provide small and underfunded water providers between Colfax and Applegate with a supplemental secure source of potable water supply during dry periods. Additionally, fire hydrants would be located along the transmission pipeline as a source of water supply to aid in firefighting activities of wildfires that could spark or move within the area.	Colfax to Applegate Water Reliability Project	Not Complete	Yes	

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
20	As part of enhancing and encouraging travel in the area using public transit, Placer County is planning to add a third travel lane to both highways for use by public transit and high occupancy vehicles only. Funding for this type of infrastructure will require several years to secure. The third lane could be used by emergency vehicles and/or evacuation purposes in the event of a large-scale emergency. This type of infrastructure should be considered the highest priority to help become fully prepared in eastern Placer County for mitigating the potential impacts of a catastrophic event requiring evacuation to help prevent casualties.	Emergency Evacuation / Transit Priority Lane Infrastructure – Highways 89 and 267	Not Complete	No	This project is not under PCWA's jurisdiction

27.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- The Agency Water Conservation Program focuses on smart water use and includes residential programs such as free mulch distributions, water wise house and business calls, and rebates for water leaks, smart irrigation controllers, lawn replacement, high-efficiency toilet/urinals, untreated water storage tanks, high-efficiency clothes washing machines, and irrigation efficiencies. For more information about the programs and rebates, customers can visit www.pcwa.net.
- Water System Interties – PCWA maintains multiple water system interties with adjacent water purveyors to provide water during emergencies and increase redundancy of water supply should any hazards cause disruption to the water treatment or delivery system.
- French Meadows Forest Restoration Project – Implemented by a diverse public-private partnership the project protects critical water storage infrastructure and public water supplies in the Middle Fork of the American River watershed by reducing high-severity wildfires through ecologically-based thinning and prescribed fire treatments. As of August 2025, the French Meadows partnership treated approximately 8,700 acres of public and private land in the French Meadows basin.
- Hell Hole Seasonal Storage – In February of 2025, PCWA's Board of Directors approved a $5.8 million contract for the Hell Hole Seasonal Storage increase project to add 7,600 acre-feet of storage at Hell Hole Reservoir. This project is estimated to be completed by winter of 2027.

27.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

PCWA omitted avalanche from its mitigation strategies due to it having a negligible impact on operations, facilities and infrastructure.

27.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

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

Table 27-14 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 27-14. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	-	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	-	X	-	-
Drought and Water Shortage	X	X	X	-
Earthquake	-	-	X	-
Flood	-	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	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 2026 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 27-15 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the 2026 MJHMP.

Table 27-15. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
PCWA-01	Healthy Forests Restoration Act Wildland Urban Interface Designation for American River Watershed	6	1-5 Years	Medium	Low	8.5	High
PCWA-02	Develop and Implement Placer County Drought Resilience Plan	6	1-5 Years	Medium	Low	8.5	High
PCWA-03	Canal Automation and Encasement and Lining Projects	5	1-5 Years	High	High	7.25	Medium
PCWA-04	Replace Wooden Infrastructure (e.g., Flume Structures, Power poles etc.)	5	1-5 Years	High	High	7.25	Medium
PCWA-05	American River and Ophir Road Pump Stations Standby Power Project	5	1-5 Years	High	High	7.25	Medium

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
PCWA-06	Long Canyon Watershed Protection Project and Other Forest Retreatment Projects	5	1-5 Years	High	High	7.25	Medium
PCWA-07	Sediment Removal and Capacity Enhancement Projects	5	1-5 Years	Medium	High	6.25	Medium
PCWA-08	Rockfall Anchoring, Stabilization, Rockfall Netting and Slide Debris Mitigation Projects	5	1-5 Years	Medium	High	6.25	Medium
PCWA-09	Colfax to Applegate Water Reliability Program	5	1-10 Years	High	High	6.25	Medium
PCWA-12	Operable Dam Spillway Gates at Hell Hole Reservoir	5	1-10 Years	Medium	High	5.25	Low
PCWA-13	Dam Climate Change Adaptation Projects	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).

27.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 27-16 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 Agency priorities.

Table 27-16. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
PCWA-01	Healthy Forests Restoration Act Wildland Urban Interface Designation for American River Watershed	Designate the American River Watershed a part of the Wildland Urban Interface through the USFS's Healthy Forests Restoration Act. Watersheds that are critical in supply for a downstream community's domestic or agricultural needs can be designated through the corresponding Community Wildfire Protection Plan. This designation would help the Placer County CWPP identify resources to assist in forested land treatment projects that would reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire damaging water supplies and corresponding water delivery infrastructure. Placer County is the lead on development and implementation of the CWPP, however, PCWA is a contributing and supporting agency with jurisdiction in water supply.	Wildfire, Drought and Water Shortage	PCWA - Resource Management Department	Placer County Office of Emergency Services, Placer County Fire Department	Capital Improvement Budget

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
PCWA-02	Develop and Implement Placer County Drought Resilience Plan	The Placer County Drought Resilience Plan is a plan that identifies projects, strategies, and policies that mitigate against the extreme impacts of drought. Placer County is the lead on development and implementation of this plan. However, PCWA is a contributing agency and has actions and projects that can help safeguard against drought. For example, one of these actions is developing physical water supply interties (and corresponding agreements) between PCWA's water systems and other neighboring water systems. This provides opportunities for neighboring water purveyors to share water and help each other in times of water shortages. Other drought mitigation projects could include permanent pumps and bypass facilities for lower flows.	Drought and Water Shortage	PCWA - Technical Services Department	Placer County Office of Emergency Services	Capital Improvement Budget
PCWA-03	Canal Automation and Encasement and Lining Projects	This project will install automated headgates at each of the spills (controlled release points) to regulate and measure the flows downstream of each automated headgate into the canal and releasing excess flows into the spill channel. Project would also include strategically encasing canals in pipe underground and/or lining earthen canal section with Gunite to prevent water loss and seepage. This will help mitigate issues when the canal waters freeze over, which is a rare occurrence but does cause some delays in deliveries and can cause damage.	Drought and Water Shortage, Freeze and Snow	PCWA - Field Services Department	None	Capital Improvement Budget
PCWA-04	Replace Wooden Infrastructure (e.g., Flume Structures, Power poles etc.)	Replacing existing wooden infrastructure to harden facilities against wildfire is needed throughout PCWA's service area. For example, canals that convey water through pipes rather than elevated wooden flumes have less of a probability of failing and have a greater chance of surviving wildfire. PCWA has several historical wooden flumes that need replacement by rerouting the canal and encasing it in a pipe underground. Another example, PCWA's 12kV power distribution and some communication poles have wooden poles that need replacement or undergrounding.	Wildfire; High Winds and Tornadoes	PCWA - Field Services Department	None	Capital Improvement Budget

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
PCWA-05	American River and Ophir Road Pump Stations Standby Power Project	This project will install two (2) 2.5 MW diesel-powered electrical generators, providing an un-interrupted water supply from the American River during PSPS or other electrical interruptions that occur during the same time as a reduction in water supply.	Drought and Water Shortage; Wildfire	PCWA - Technical Services Department	Placer County Department of Public Works	Capital Improvement Budget, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
PCWA-06	Long Canyon Watershed Protection Project and Other Forest Retreatment Projects	The Long Canyon Project will expand the forest management activities being completed as part of the French Meadows Forest Management Project into the Long Canyon Creek watershed in an effort to restore areas burned by the Mosquito Fire and reduce the threat of extreme wildfires and the associated impacts to PCWA infrastructure, water quality, recreation, cultural resources, and the environment. Planned treatment acres is 19,500 by various mechanical methods and prescribed fire and hand treatments where necessary. Implementation is set to begin in 2027 and completing in 2031. The Long Canyon Project is within the El Dorado National Forest and is estimated to cost $ 18,000,000. Other similar scale Forest Treatment and Retreatment Projects are planned for future years.	Drought and Water Shortage; Wildfire; High Winds and Tornadoes	PCWA - Resource Management Department	US Forest Service	Capital Improvement Budget
PCWA-07	Sediment Removal and Capacity Enhancement Projects	Sedimentation removal in reservoirs or streams to help restore natural capacity or increase flood safety, water management, and water storage post-wildfire (Mosquito and King Fires).	Drought and Water Shortage; Wildfire; Heavy Rains and Storms; Flood	PCWA - Power Systems Department	Placer County Department of Public Works, US Forest Service	Capital Improvement Budget
PCWA-08	Rockfall Anchoring, Stabilization, Rockfall Netting and Slide Debris Mitigation Projects	Continue to study and identify locations where roads and facilities may be at risk for earth movement and address with anchoring, stabilization and rockfall netting. Where roadways are blocked, clear debris from roadways and stabilize the remaining hillside. In some cases, the hillsides below roadways need to be stabilized.	Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows; Earthquake; Heavy Rains and Storms	PCWA - Resource Management Department	US Forest Service, Placer County	Capital Improvement Budget

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
PCWA-09	Colfax to Applegate Water Reliability Program	This program would construct a new water treatment plant north of the Colfax City limit and associated transmission facilities along an 8-mile stretch of the I-80 corridor. This would interconnect and increase water reliability to 19 small and underfunded community water systems that struggle to meet demands during times of drought and are hard-pressed to maintain compliance with California's intense regulatory environment. An outcome of this program may be consolidation of some of these small water systems into PCWA's larger more stable water system.	Drought and Water Shortage	PCWA - Technical Services Department	Placer County Department of Public Works	Capital Improvement Budget, State of CA Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund
PCWA-12	Operable Dam Spillway Gates at Hell Hole Reservoir	The project will install operable gates on the currently fixed spillway at Hell Hole Reservoir. Being able to keep the gates lowered during winter will preserve the current mode of safe reservoir operation during winter. Raising the gates in spring will allow capture of spring runoff that would otherwise escape over the spillway.	Drought and Water Shortage; Wildfire	PCWA - Power Systems Department	California Department of Water Resource	Capital Improvement Budget
PCWA-13	Dam Climate Change Adaptation Projects	Increase the capacity of dam or spillway infrastructure to better adapt infrastructure to future increased flows from changing climate patterns and corresponding safety management.	Heavy Rains and Storms, Dam and Levee Failure	PCWA - Technical Services Department	California Department of Water Resource	Capital Improvement Budget

28. Placer Hills 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 Placer Hills Fire Protection District (Placer Hills 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 Placer Hills FPD, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Placer Hills FPD ‘s risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The 2026 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 2021 MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to Placer Hills FPD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

28.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Placer Hills FPD identified primary and alternate 2026 MJHMP points of contact and developed this plan over the course of several months, with input from many County departments.

- Primary Point of Contact: Mark D’Ambrogi, Assistant Chief
  Address: P.O. Box 350 Meadow Vista, CA 95722
  Phone Number: 530-878-0405 ext. 205
  Email: dambrogi@placerhillsfire.org
- Alternate Point of Contact: John Williamson, Battalion Chief
  Address: P.O. Box 350 Meadow Vista, CA 95722
  Phone Number: 530-878-0405
  Email: jwilliamson@placerhillsfire.org

The Assistant 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 28-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 28-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Mark D'Ambrogi	Placer Hills FPD	Assistant Chief	Supported worksheet completion and draft document review
John Williamson	Placer Hills FPD	Battalion Chief	Supported worksheet completion and draft document review
Michelle Armstrong	Placer Hills FPD	District Manager	Supported worksheet completion and draft document review
Rhia Fairchild	Placer Hills FPD	Administrative Assistant	Supported worksheet completion and draft document review
Ian Gow	Placer Hills FPD	Fire Chief	Supported worksheet completion and draft document review

28.2 Community Profile

The Placer Hills FPD has deep roots in community involvement and collaboration. It began in 1949 when Meadow Vista residents formed the Meadow Vista Fire Department through the local Grange. Over the decades, the District expanded through partnerships with neighboring communities, eventually consolidating in 1988 to form the Placer Hills FPD.

Today, the District serves more than 12,000 residents across 34 square miles, with approximately 4,000 homes. It operates multiple stations, provides advanced life support services, and maintains a strong volunteer and intern program to support nearly 1,000 annual calls.

Committed to fire prevention and public safety, the District invests in modern equipment, training, and community programs. Its efforts are supported by benefit assessments and facility fees, ensuring state-of-the-art resources and reliable staffing. With a proud history of service and innovation, Placer Hills FPD continues to prioritize the protection of life and property for the communities it serves (Placer Hills Fire 2025).

28.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of the 2026 MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders and the public that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare the 2026 MJHMP update. In addition to that work, the Placer Hills FPD 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.

28.3.1 Outreach Activities

Placer Hills FPD conducted both virtual and in-person outreach to promote the 2026 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 made printed 2026 MJHMP materials available in the lobbies of Fire Station 84, 86, and Administration Offices. In addition, the District posted information about the 2026 MJHMP, hazard mitigation public survey, and Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meetings on their website. Finally, the District maintains a standing 2026 MJHMP agenda item at its monthly Board meetings, providing the public an opportunity to attend and engage. This forum also enables staff to deliver status updates on the 2026 MJHMP process to the District's elected officials. The District's outreach efforts are shown in Figure 28-1 through Figure 28-3.

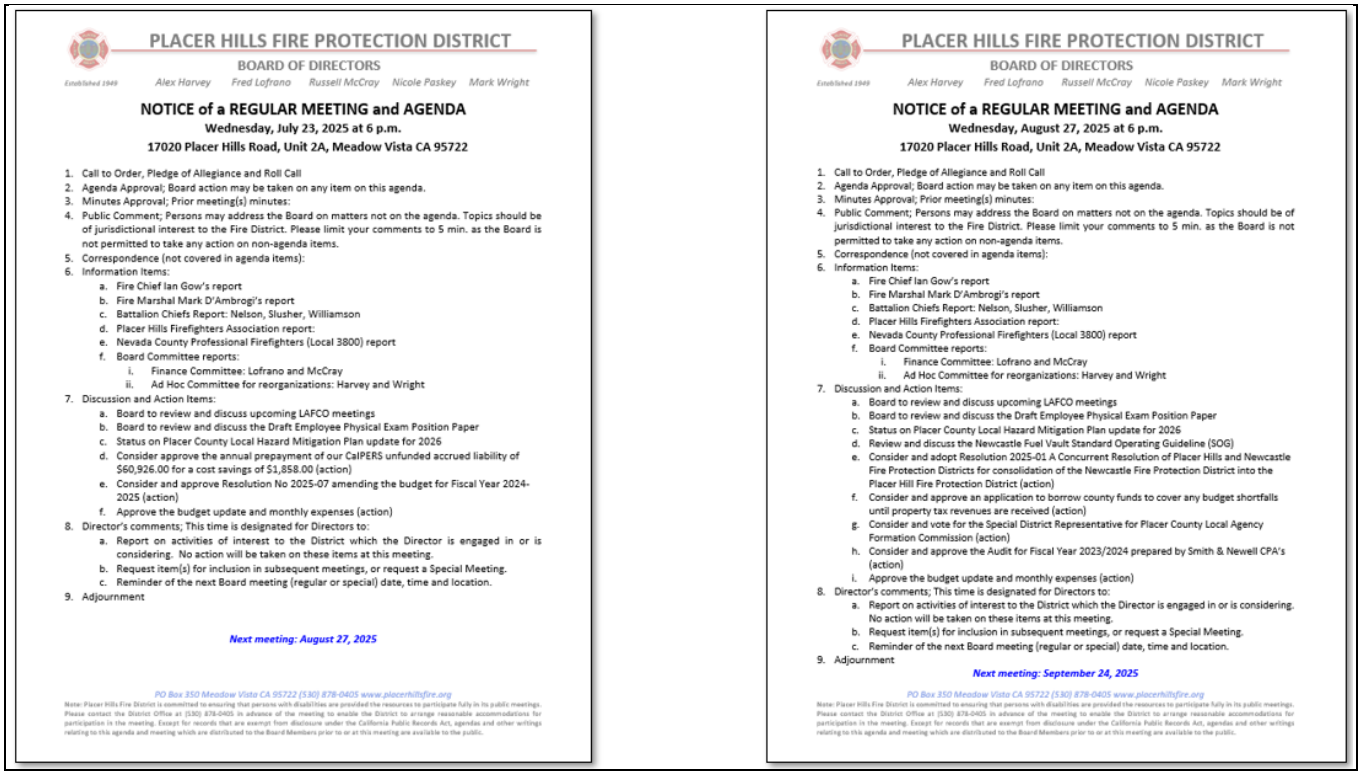
Figure 28-1. Printed Materials – Lobby of Fire Station 84 and Fire Station 86



Figure 28-2. Website - Public Outreach Activities



Figure 28-3. Public Board of Directors Meetings, July and August 2025



PLACER HILLS FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Established 1949 Alex Harvey Fred Lofrano Russell McCray Nicole Paskey Mark Wright

NOTICE of a REGULAR MEETING and AGENDA
Wednesday, July 23, 2025 at 6 p.m.
17020 Placer Hills Road, Unit 2A, Meadow Vista CA 95722

1. Call to Order, Pledge of Allegiance and Roll Call
2. Agenda Approval; Board action may be taken on any item on this agenda.
3. Minutes Approval; Prior meeting(s) minutes:
4. Public Comment; Persons may address the Board on matters not on the agenda. Topics should be of jurisdictional interest to the Fire District. Please limit your comments to 5 min. as the Board is not permitted to take any action on non-agenda items.
5. Correspondence (not covered in agenda items):
6. Information Items:
   a. Fire Chief Ian Gow's report
   b. Fire Marshal Mark D'Ambrogi's report
   c. Battalion Chiefs Report: Nelson, Slusher, Williamson
   d. Placer Hills Firefighters Association report:
   e. Nevada County Professional Firefighters (Local 3800) report
   f. Board Committee reports:
      i. Finance Committee: Lofrano and McCray
      ii. Ad Hoc Committee for reorganizations: Harvey and Wright
7. Discussion and Action Items:
   a. Board to review and discuss upcoming LAFCO meetings
   b. Board to review and discuss the Draft Employee Physical Exam Position Paper
   c. Status on Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update for 2026
   d. Consider approve the annual prepayment of our CalPERS unfunded accrued liability of $60,926.00 for a cost savings of $1,858.00 (action)
   e. Consider and approve Resolution No 2025-07 amending the budget for Fiscal Year 2024-2025 (action)
   f. Approve the budget update and monthly expenses (action)
8. Director's comments; This time is designated for Directors to:
   a. Report on activities of interest to the District which the Director is engaged in or is considering. No action will be taken on these items at this meeting.
   b. Request item(s) for inclusion in subsequent meetings, or request a Special Meeting.
   c. Reminder of the next Board meeting (regular or special) date, time and location.
9. Adjournment

Next meeting: August 27, 2025

PO Box 350 Meadow Vista CA 95722 (530) 878-0405 www.placerhillsfire.org

Note: Placer Hills Fire District is committed to ensuring that persons with disabilities are provided the resources to participate fully in its public meetings. Please contact the District Office at (530) 878-0405 in advance of the meeting to enable the District to arrange reasonable accommodations for participation in the meeting. Except for records that are exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act, agendas and other writings relating to this agenda and meeting which are distributed to the Board Members prior to or at this meeting are available to the public.

PLACER HILLS FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Established 1949 Alex Harvey Fred Lofrano Russell McCray Nicole Paskey Mark Wright

NOTICE of a REGULAR MEETING and AGENDA
Wednesday, August 27, 2025 at 6 p.m.
17020 Placer Hills Road, Unit 2A, Meadow Vista CA 95722

1. Call to Order, Pledge of Allegiance and Roll Call
2. Agenda Approval; Board action may be taken on any item on this agenda.
3. Minutes Approval; Prior meeting(s) minutes:
4. Public Comment; Persons may address the Board on matters not on the agenda. Topics should be of jurisdictional interest to the Fire District. Please limit your comments to 5 min. as the Board is not permitted to take any action on non-agenda items.
5. Correspondence (not covered in agenda items):
6. Information Items:
   a. Fire Chief Ian Gow's report
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   c. Battalion Chiefs Report: Nelson, Slusher, Williamson
   d. Placer Hills Firefighters Association report:
   e. Nevada County Professional Firefighters (Local 3800) report
   f. Board Committee reports:
      i. Finance Committee: Lofrano and McCray
      ii. Ad Hoc Committee for reorganizations: Harvey and Wright
7. Discussion and Action Items:
   a. Board to review and discuss upcoming LAFCO meetings
   b. Board to review and discuss the Draft Employee Physical Exam Position Paper
   c. Status on Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update for 2026
   d. Review and discuss the Newcastle Fuel Vault Standard Operating Guideline (SOG)
   e. Consider and adopt Resolution 2025-01 A Concurrent Resolution of Placer Hills and Newcastle Fire Protection Districts for consolidation of the Newcastle Fire Protection District into the Placer Hill Fire Protection District (action)
   f. Consider and approve an application to borrow county funds to cover any budget shortfalls until property tax revenues are received (action)
   g. Consider and vote for the Special District Representative for Placer County Local Agency Formation Commission (action)
   h. Consider and approve the Audit for Fiscal Year 2023/2024 prepared by Smith & Newell CPA's (action)
   i. Approve the budget update and monthly expenses (action)
8. Director's comments; This time is designated for Directors to:
   a. Report on activities of interest to the District which the Director is engaged in or is considering. No action will be taken on these items at this meeting.
   b. Request item(s) for inclusion in subsequent meetings, or request a Special Meeting.
   c. Reminder of the next Board meeting (regular or special) date, time and location.
9. Adjournment

Next meeting: September 24, 2025

PO Box 350 Meadow Vista CA 95722 (530) 878-0405 www.placerhillsfire.org

Note: Placer Hills Fire District is committed to ensuring that persons with disabilities are provided the resources to participate fully in its public meetings. Please contact the District Office at (530) 878-0405 in advance of the meeting to enable the District to arrange reasonable accommodations for participation in the meeting. Except for records that are exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act, agendas and other writings relating to this agenda and meeting which are distributed to the Board Members prior to or at this meeting are available to the public.

28.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

Public input was collected at the monthly Board meetings where status of the planning process was provided and public comment was taken from those in attendance. The most common concerns expressed were regarding wildfire and the Fire Districts' capabilities to respond to such events. Evacuation concerns were also expressed in light of the most recent River Fire in Colfax where I-80 and Placer Hills Rd were impacted. Finally, the public asked about major fuel reduction projects being implemented by CAL FIRE.

These insights were used to adjust the hazard rankings in the plan, ensuring that the final rankings reflected not only technical data but also the lived experiences and concerns of the community.

28.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of the 2026 MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare the 2026 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.

28.4.1 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. In addition, all these agencies work collectively during large incidents.

- CAL FIRE
- Placer County Office of Emergency Services
- Placer County Sheriff's Office

28.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These stakeholders have their own jurisdictions with the authority to regulate their own zoning and planning. The District actively works with the Placer County Planning and Building Departments on a consistent basis.

- Placer County Building Department
- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency & Planning Services

28.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are neighboring communities located in or around the District.

- City of Auburn
- City of Colfax
- Placer County Office of Emergency Services

28.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around the District. The Fire District works with the local water providers to ensure services during emergencies. The School District works with the Fire District to coordinate emergency plans.

- Placer Hills Union School District
- Placer County Water Agency
- Meadow Vista County Water Company
- Midway Heights County Water District

28.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These stakeholders are nonprofit and community-based organizations that provide services in and around the District. This stakeholder can be engaged in the LHMP process to become familiar with the plan.

- Meadow Vista Lions Club
- Placer Sierra Fire Safe Council
- United Auburn Indian Community

28.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

Placer Hills 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 Placer Hills FPD to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing District procedures.

As a special district, Placer Hills 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. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

28.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The 2026 MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 28-2 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 28-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	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.	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.	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.	Placer County Building Department

28.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 28-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 28-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Description	Department Responsible
Capital Improvement Plan or Program	Aligned with hazard mitigation to ensure that infrastructure projects reduce community vulnerabilities and enhance resilience against identified hazards. To improve capability, the District can collaborate with Placer County on zoning, WUI, seismic, Flood zone, and other related development standards when expanding existing facilities and or building new facilities such as fire stations and training centers.	Board of Directors/ Administration
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.	Placer County Office of Emergency Services

Name of Plan	Description	Department Responsible
Other Community Plan	The fire district participates and supports FIREWISE communities throughout the district. The fire district plans to expand participation in FIREWISE communities and strengthen wildfire prevention efforts.	Placer County Office of Emergency Services
Emergency Operations Plan	The fire district is integrated in the EOP through the Fire Representative in the EOP. The fire district will enhance its role in the EOP by increasing coordination and training opportunities.	Placer County Office of Emergency Services

As noted above, there are few options for plan integration with District-controlled plans and the District did not explicitly integrate the 2021 MJHMP with any plans. However, the planning mechanisms listed above incorporate regional wildfire-related policies and mitigation priorities for the county-wide wildfire resilience strategy, of which the District plays an integral part. As the plans are updated, information from the approved 2026 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 2026 MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

Additionally, the District can use the MJHMP annex to support coordination with Placer County and neighboring jurisdictions during updates to community plans, emergency response planning, and infrastructure investment decisions. Integrating the annex into ongoing planning activities helps ensure hazard mitigation goals are considered consistently across projects and strengthens eligibility for state and federal mitigation funding opportunities.

28.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Placer Hills 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.

28.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 28-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 28-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description
Placer Hills FPD Board of Directors	The Board can endorse hazard mitigation projects.
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Fire and medical response
Mutual aid agreements	As per Western Placer County Fire Chiefs Association
Human Resources Manual e.g., Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?	Emergency fire and medical response as part of the job descriptions

28.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 28-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 28-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description
Emergency Manager	Fire Chief acts as the emergency manager
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)	Fire Code inspectors and enforcement

28.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 28-6 summarizes financial resources available to Placer Hills FPD.

Table 28-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Special tax assessments levied on properties throughout the fire district as additional source of funding
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Mitigation impact fees collected to offset capital assets on new development for emergency response
Incur debt through special tax bonds	The fire district has the ability to secure funding for capital projects through special tax bonds

28.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 28-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Placer Hills FPD.

Table 28-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description
Public information officer or communications office	Typically, through the Fire Prevention/Administration. For large scale incidents, the Placer County PIO is used and collaborates with the Fire District PIO
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	General fire prevention materials, programs, requirements, and information is provided to the public
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Fire Prevention programs delivered in schools includes wildfire issues
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?	Through NGO's, presentations are requested at various events that focus on hazards, risks, and prevention

28.5.8 Community Classifications

Table 28-8 summarizes classifications for community programs available to Placer Hills FPD.

Table 28-8. Community Classifications

Program	Participating	Classification	Date Classified
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	3/3Y	2021
Firewise Communities classification	Yes	Various in district	ongoing
CAL FIRE Risk Reduction Community List	Yes	(Placer County)	2024

28.5.9 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 28-9 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 28-9. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Drought and Water Shortage	Weak
Earthquake	Weak
Flood	Moderate- resources have some capabilities for flood events along with training
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Moderate- the District utilizes specialized equipment for snow events, personnel are trained for snow response
Heavy Rains and Storms	Weak
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Wildfire	Strong

28.6 National Flood Insurance Program

Placer Hills 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.

28.7 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 Hills FPD's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

28.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 28-4 through Figure 28-7. 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 Placer Hills FPD has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 28-4. Dam Inundation Hazard Area

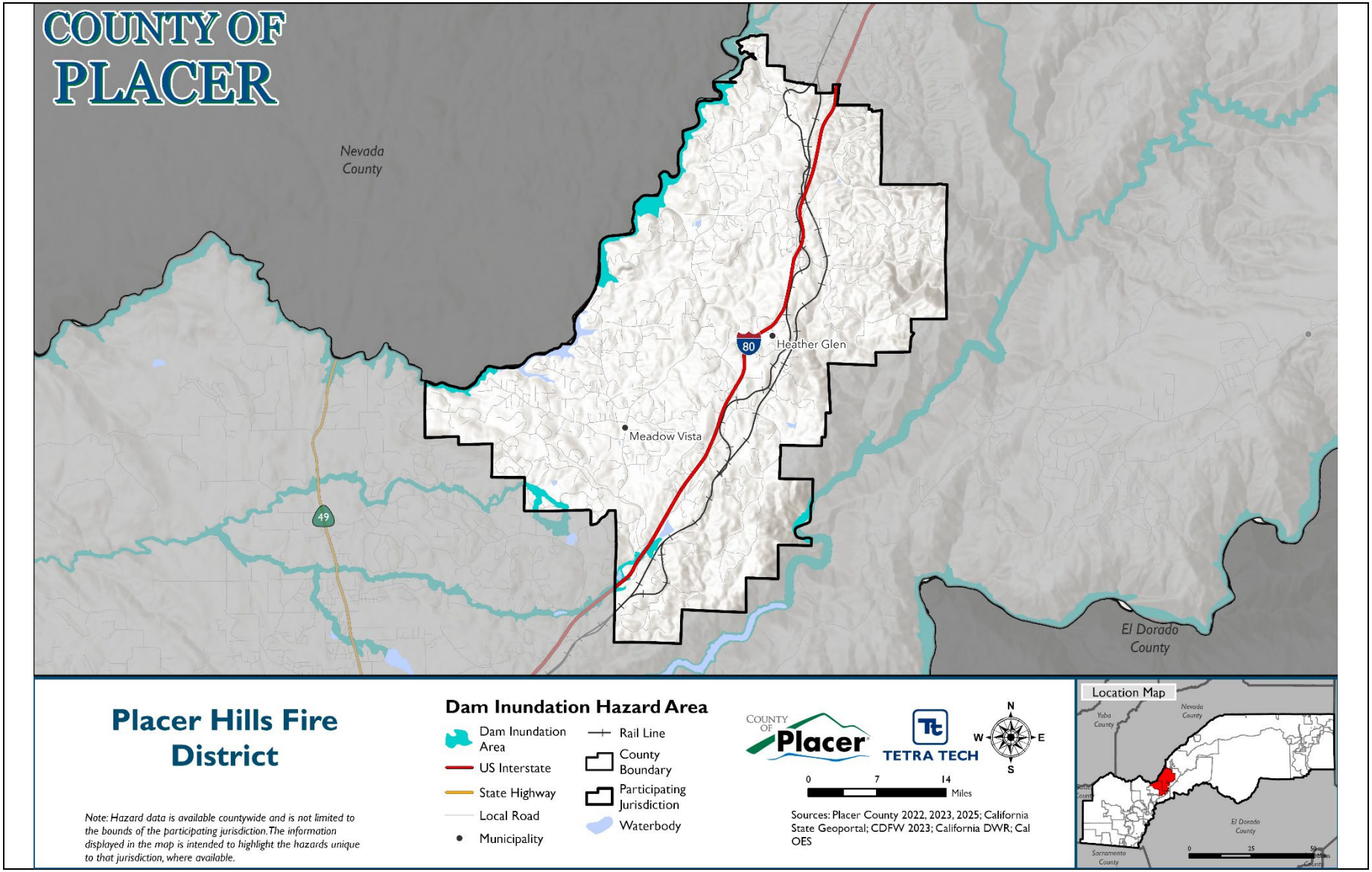


Figure 28-5. Flood Hazard Area

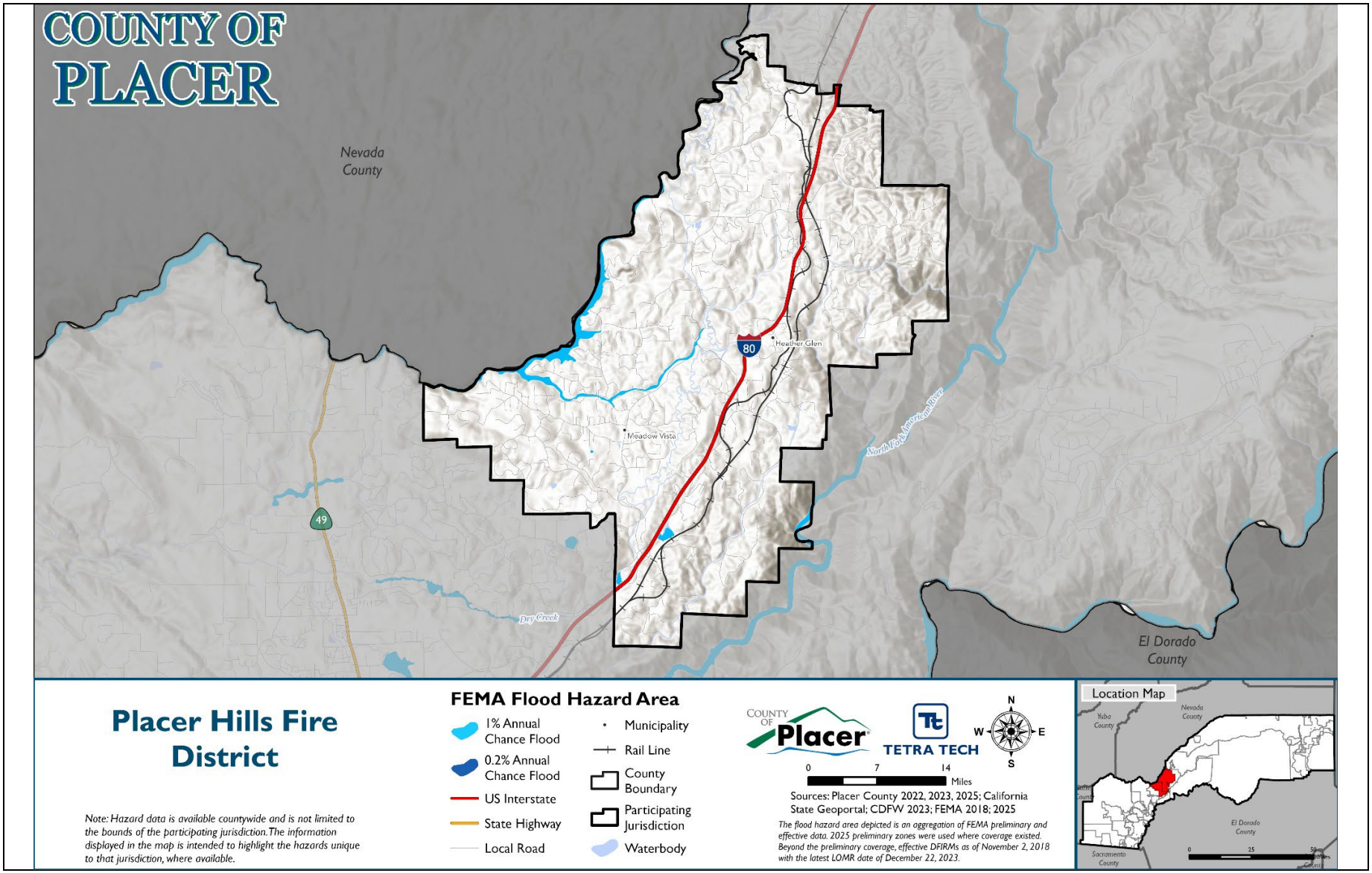


Figure 28-6. Landslide Hazard Area

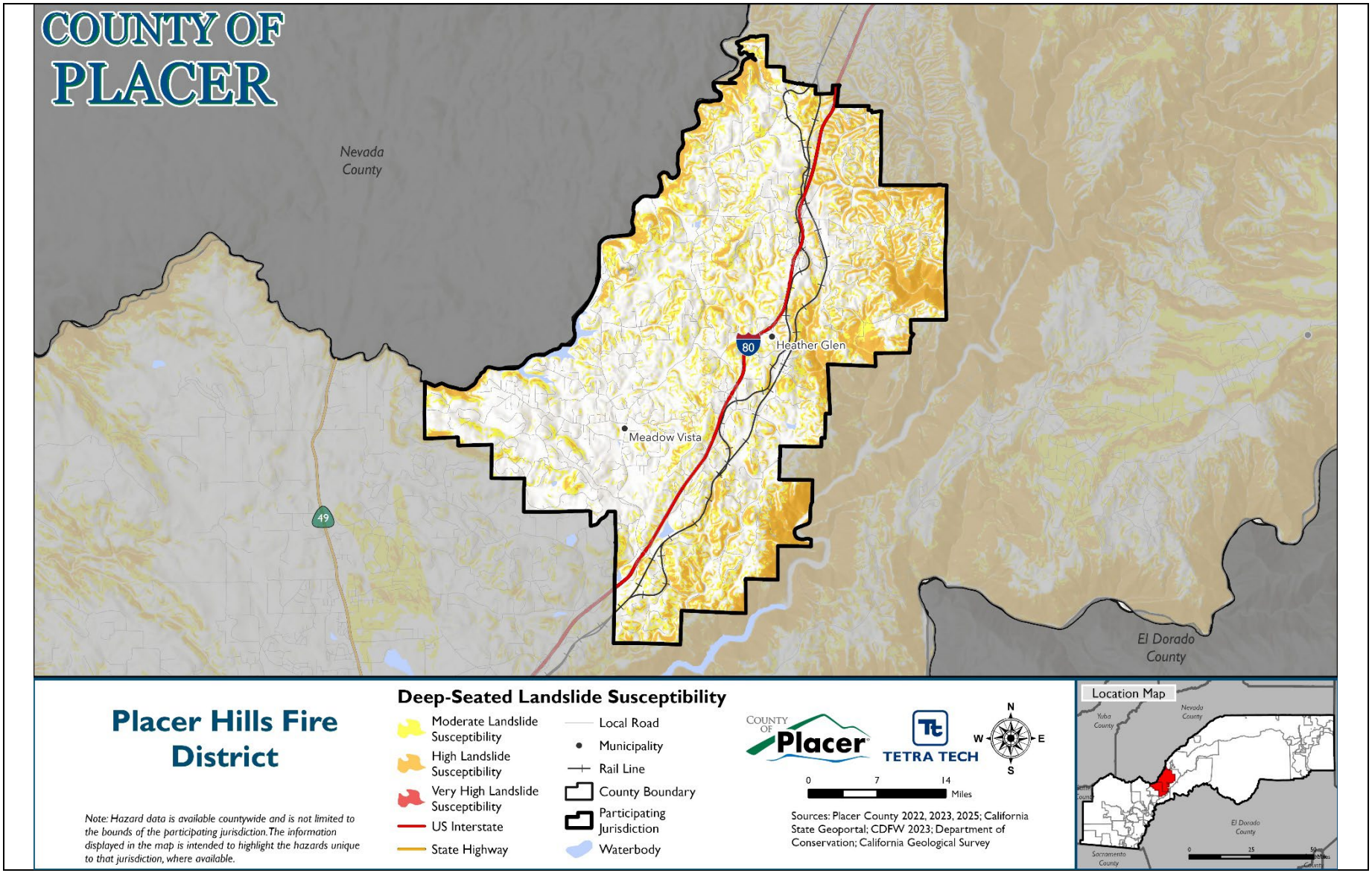
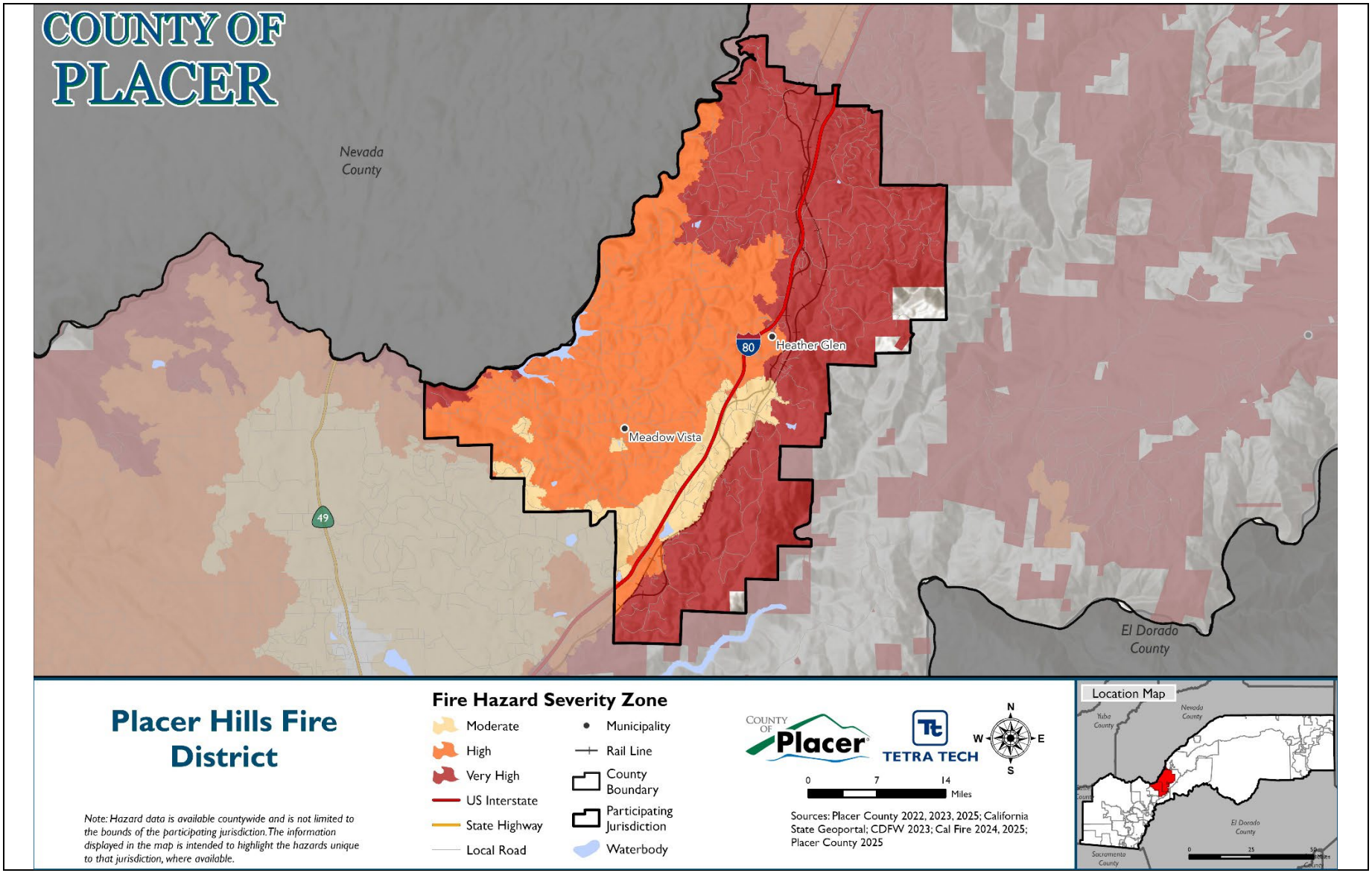


Figure 28-7. Wildfire Hazard Area



28.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 28-10 provides details on loss and damage in Placer Hills FPD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 28-10. Hazard Event History in Placer Hills FPD, 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 due to trees down and heavy snow. Road closures due to heavy and deep snow. Limited access to drive ways and homes. Placer Hills Fire District had to up staff extra engines to deal with the number of calls to 911. Total of two engines, 2 Battalion Chiefs extra staffing- total of six persons Overtime
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.	Placer Hills Fire sent a Battalion Chief to lead a Placer County OES Strike Team to assist with the incident. Overtime

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.	Localized flooding and power outages due to power lines down Increase in call volume
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.	OES- Preposition (Mud / Debris) CA-OES-230013-XPL extra staffing O-20230582-PHF Placer Hills Fire District up staffed an extra engine and staffed it with 3 people for the event. The engine and staffing were available to be used in OES Region IV. Heavy snow causing access issues for emergency vehicles and power outages Increase in call volume Overtime for staffing

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.	OES- Preposition (Mud / Debris) CA-OES-230036-XPL extra staffing O-20230127-PHF Placer Hills Fire District up staffed an extra engine and staffed it with 3 people for the event. The engine and staffing were available to be used in OES Region IV. Heavy snow causing access issues for emergency vehicles and power outages Increase call volume Overtime for staffing
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.	Power outages due to trees down and heavy snow. Road closures due to heavy and deep snow. Limited access to driveways and homes. Placer Hills Fire District had to up staff extra engines to deal with the number of calls to 911. Total of two engines, 2 Battalion Chiefs extra staffing- total of six persons Increase in call volume Overtime for extra staffing

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.	Localized flooding and loss of power due to power lines down Increase in call volume

28.7.3 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 Hills 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 freeze and snow ranking increased from low to medium because when is does snow in the District, is usually requires District resources to mitigation impacts.
- The wildfire hazard ranking increased from medium to high because most of the District is located within a Very High or High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ or HFHSZ).

Table 28-11 shows Placer Hills FPD's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or no risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 28-11. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	No Exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Drought and Water Shortage	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Earthquake	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Flood	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Freeze and Snow	Medium - when snow does occur it usually is an event that requires District resources to mitigate impacts
Heavy Rains and Storms	Low
High Winds and Tornadoes	Low
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Wildfire	High - Most of the District is located in a VHFHSZ or HFHSZ

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction. "Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure" indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

28.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 28-12 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for Placer Hills 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.

Based on the jurisdiction-specific vulnerabilities throughout this section, Table 28-13 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern to Placer Hills FPD. Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

28.7.5 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

No significant population, development, or other changes have been identified that would affect Placer Hills FPD's overall vulnerability since the previous plan was approved.

Table 28-12. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
Reduce potential destruction from wildfire. Educate homeowners and vulnerable populations on steps they can take to protect their property, create a resilient landscape to protect them from wildfire.	Wildfire
Inadequate access for emergency responders. Through inspection and education, residents and vulnerable populations can mitigate access issues to ensure access for evacuation and response for emergency resources.	Wildfire
Keep informed of potential weather and related events at all time. Be prepared to collaborate with other agencies and activate response plans, have everyone, including vulnerable populations, know their roles in a potential emergency.	Wildfire, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Wind and Tornadoes, Freeze and Snow
Identify areas within the fire district where mitigation measures may be implemented to reduce the destruction of wildlife and protect vulnerable populations.	Wildfire
Collaboration with other agencies and organizations to develop response plans, public information, sources of information, and information sharing. Create an environment where all organizations are working together to protect vulnerable populations from the impacts of wildfire.	Wildfire
Adopt specific amendments to the CA Fire Code that can assist in mitigating natural disasters within the fire district to reduce damage and risk to vulnerable populations.	Wildfire
Difficulty in locating structures when no address signage is in place. Using a standard addressing system may assist all emergency responders and aid in response and evacuation of residents and vulnerable populations.	Wildfire, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Wind and Tornadoes, Freeze and Snow

Table 28-13. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Freeze and Snow	Severe freeze and snow events can create significant operational and community impacts for the District's critical facilities and response areas. Heavy snowfall, icy roads, and falling trees can cause widespread power outages and road closures, limiting access to homes, driveways, and emergency routes used by vulnerable populations, including older adults, individuals with mobility limitations, and residents who may need assistance during winter storms. These conditions can increase emergency call volume and require additional staffing and resources to maintain adequate service levels. During past winter events, the District has had to up-staff engines and command personnel, resulting in overtime costs and the deployment of extra units to preserve response coverage. Prolonged outages and access constraints can further complicate emergency response and limit the District's ability to provide reliable services during severe winter weather.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Heavy rain can overwhelm drainage systems and other critical infrastructure, leading to urban and localized flooding that makes roads impassable and restricts access for the community, including vulnerable populations. Flooding can also create hazardous driving conditions, damage road surfaces, and delay emergency response to homes and facilities throughout the District. As noted in the Hazard Event History table, winter storms caused localized flooding in the District as recently as 2023, demonstrating that heavy rain remains a recurring hazard. These events can disrupt normal operations, increase response demands, and reduce the

	District's ability to provide timely assistance to vulnerable populations who may need evacuation support or emergency services during severe weather.
High Winds and Tornadoes	High wind events can cause power outages from downed power lines and may also bring down trees that damage critical facilities or block roads used by vulnerable populations to evacuate or access services. As noted in the Hazard Event History table, high winds caused power outages in the District as recently as 2023, confirming that this hazard has affected District operations in the recent past. Wind-related damage can also disrupt access to critical infrastructure, delay response times, and increase hazards for District personnel and the public. These impacts could affect vulnerable populations, including older adults, individuals with mobility limitations, and residents who may need emergency assistance during severe weather.
Wildfire	The District is located almost entirely within Very High or High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, which places critical facilities, equipment, personnel, and surrounding neighborhoods at significant risk from wildfire. This includes Fire Station 84, Fire Station 86, and the Administration Office, all of which are critical facilities that could be damaged or rendered inaccessible during a wildfire event. Depending on the scale and location of the fire, apparatus housed in fire stations may also be threatened. Wildfire can disrupt access routes, endanger personnel, and create urgent response demands across the District. These impacts could be especially serious for vulnerable populations, including older adults, individuals with mobility limitations, residents who may require evacuation assistance, and households that depend on timely emergency response.

28.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous 2021 MJHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

28.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

The District's priorities have evolved to place greater emphasis on proactive wildfire risk reduction, improved emergency response capabilities, and enhanced community safety measures. Current efforts focus on strengthening defensible space compliance, improving access for emergency services, and increasing situational awareness during severe weather events. Collaboration with local partners and adherence to state fire safety standards remain central to these priorities, along with initiatives to improve property identification for faster response times. These actions reflect a strategic shift toward comprehensive preparedness and resilience within the community.

28.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 28-14 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 28-14. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
1	Apply Placer County standards for addressing all new construction throughout the fire district. Identify structures needing appropriate addressing and inform and educate property owners of a standard and consistent addressing means.	Address signage for residential and commercial structures.	Complete	Yes	
2	Through an inspection process, educate, inform, and make recommendation for property owners on what actions to take to reduce the risk of destruction from wildfire. Identify vegetation to remove, reduce, and maintain to achieve defensible space. Identify potential areas of home hardening to better prepare for wildfire. Conduct inspections on private properties to identify specific needs of that property to achieve defensible space.	Defensible space inspection and implementation throughout the District.	Complete	Yes	
3	Through inspection, identify those areas needing fuel reduction along private roadways and driveways. Optimal clearance is 10 feet from each shoulder and 15 vertical clearance. Inform property owners of the importance and their responsibility to create and maintain these accesses for emergency response and civilian evacuation. Implement the formal process of “Notice to Abate” as needed.	Private roadway and driveway vegetation clearances.	Complete	Yes	
4	Continued participation and collaboration will occur on an on-going basis. Attending monthly meetings and participate in PSFSC events by command staff member(s).	Participate and collaborate with the Placer Sierra Fire Safe Council (PSFSC) and contribute to the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP)	Complete	Yes	
5	Obtain the most up-to-date information regarding adverse weather, predicted weather events, and related weather that may impact District response to emergencies.	Heavy Rains, Localized Flooding, Flood, Freeze, and Snow Mitigation	Complete	Yes	

Note: From District: All projects are ongoing and incorporated into district programs

28.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- Fully engaged and support FIREWISE Communities within the District, promoted new communities to become FIREWISE

- Collaboration with Cal Fire and Resource Conservation District (RCD) on the American River fuel reduction project through letters supporting grant opportunities for such projects
- PG&E funded fuel reduction project in the Winchester Community area, obtained funding and coordinated project
- The PHFPD and NFPD FF Associations provide address signage at a small cost to citizens of both Districts. In 2022 a grant was obtained for a period of two years to provide address signage at no cost to citizens.

28.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

Avalanche was excluded because the hazard is considered unlikely to affect District facilities, infrastructure, or operations. Dam and levee failure was omitted due to the absence of large reservoirs, dams, or levees within or immediately affecting the District. While drought and water shortage contribute to increased fire risk in the District, responsibility for drought mitigation falls to the county and municipal governments. The District is not located on NEHRP Class D soil or a fault, and there is no history of earthquakes occurring in the area. Flooding, landslides, mudslides, and debris flows are uncommon within the District due to its terrain. All hazards categorized as “Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure” may involve the Fire District providing support to other agencies under Placer County’s direction. Mitigation actions for these types of events are identified and managed by Placer County.

28.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that Placer Hills FPD would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 28-15 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 28-15. 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	X	-	-	X
High Winds and Tornadoes	X	-	-	X
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	-	-	-	-

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
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 2026 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 28-16 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the 2026 MJHMP.

Table 28-16. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
PHFPD-01	Defensible Space Inspections	4	1-5 Years	High	Low	9	High
PHFPD-02	Access for Emergency Response	3	1-5 years	High	Low	8.75	High
PHFPD-03	Monitor Weather Events	1	1-5 Years	High	Low	8.25	High
PHFPD-04	Community Wildfire Protection Plan	1	1-5 Years	High	Low	8.25	High
PHFPD-05	Fire Safe Council Collaboration	5	1-5 Years	Low	Low	7.25	Medium
PHFPD-06	CA Fire Code Adoption	1	1-5 Years	Medium	Low	7.25	Medium
PHFPD-07	Address Signage	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).

28.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 28-17 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 28-17. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
PHFPD-01	Defensible Space Inspections	Through an inspection process, educate, inform, and make recommendation for property owners on what actions to take to reduce the risk of destruction from wildfire. Identify vegetation to remove, reduce, and maintain to achieve defensible space. Identify potential areas of home hardening to better prepare for wildfire. Conduct inspections on private properties to identify specific needs of that property to achieve defensible space.	Wildfire	Placer Hills FPD Fire Prevention	Placer Hills FPD Administration	Staff time through general fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
PHFPD-02	Access for Emergency Response	Through inspection, identify those areas needing fuel reduction along private roadways and driveways. Optimal clearance is 10 feet from each shoulder and 15 feet vertical clearance. Inform property owners of the importance and their responsibility to create and maintain these accesses for emergency response and civilian evacuation. Implement the formal process of “Notice to Abate” as needed.	Wildfire	Placer Hills FPD Fire Prevention	Placer Hills FPD Administration	Staff time through general fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
PHFPD-03	Monitor Weather Events	Obtain the most up-to-date information regarding adverse weather, predicted weather events, and related weather that may impact District response to emergencies.	Wildfire, Heavy Rains and Storms, Flood, High Wind and Tornadoes, Freeze and Snow	Placer Hills FPD Operations	Placer Hills FPD Administration	Staff time through general fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
PHFPD-04	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 Administration	Staff time through general fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
PHFPD-05	Fire Safe Council Collaboration	Continued participation and collaboration by attending monthly meetings and events with the Placer Sierra Fire Safe Council (PSFSC).	Wildfire	Placer Hills FPD Fire Prevention	Placer Hills FPD Administration	Staff time through general fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
PHFPD-06	CA Fire Code Adoption	Continue on the three year cycle of adopting the CA Fire Code with amendments to address natural hazards specific to the fire district.	Wildfire	Placer Hills FPD Fire Prevention	Placer Hills FPD Administration	Staff time through general fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
PHFPD-07	Address Signage	Apply Placer County standard for addressing for all buildings throughout the fire district. Identify structures needing appropriate addressing and inform and educate property owners of a standard and consistent addressing means.	Wildfire, Heavy Rains and Storms, Flood, High Wind and Tornadoes, Freeze and Snow	Placer Hills FPD Fire Prevention	Placer Hills FPD Administration	Staff time through general fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

29. Placer Mosquito Vector Control District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist Placer Mosquito Vector Control District (Placer Mosquito 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 Placer Mosquito, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Placer Mosquito'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 Placer Mosquito as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

29.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Placer Mosquito 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: Jake Hartle, Deputy General Manager
  Address: 2021 Opportunity Drive, Roseville, CA 95678
  Phone Number: 916-380-5444
  Email: Jakeh@placermosquito.org
- Alternate Point of Contact: Julie Prayter, Public Information Officer
  Address: 2021 Opportunity Drive, Roseville, CA 95678
  Phone Number: 916-380-5444
  Email: juliep@placermosquito.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 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 29-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 29-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Joel Buettner	Administration	General Manager	Support
Jake Hartle	Administration	Deputy General Manager	Lead
Isabel Alvarez	Administration	Office Manager	Support
Mary Sorensen	Research	Sr. Research Scientist	Support
Julie Prayter	Administration	Public Information Officer	Lead

29.2 Community Profile

The Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District is an independent, special district located in Northern California. Governed by the California Mosquito and Vector Control Law and a seven-member Board of Trustees, the District operates under a cooperative agreement with the California Department of Public Health. All field staff are state-certified as California Vector Control Technicians, ensuring high standards of public health protection.

The District provides year-round services to nearly 400,000 residents across Placer County, including five cities, one town, and unincorporated areas. Its core mission is to reduce risks from disease-carrying and nuisance vectors through community-wide surveillance, prevention, and control programs. Technicians respond promptly to public reports of vector concerns, conducting on-site inspections and offering guidance on managing mosquitoes, ticks, yellowjackets, and rodents.

The District's main facility in Roseville is a state-of-the-art center housing administrative offices, operational units, a mosquitofish rearing facility, and a laboratory for research and testing. To serve eastern Placer County, the District also operates a substation near Truckee. While the District is one of the newest in the Sacramento region, Placer County has a long history of mosquito control dating back to the early 1900s.

According to Gordon Patterson's The Mosquito Crusades, organized mosquito control in California began in 1909 when Penryn clergyman Fred Morgan sought assistance from University of California entomologist William Herms to combat malaria mosquitoes. Herms emphasized education as the foundation of control efforts, leading to lectures and demonstrations across local communities. By February 1910, a permanent anti-malaria organization was established in Penryn, marking the start of formal mosquito control in the region. In 1915, the California Legislature passed the Mosquito Abatement Act, paving the way for mosquito abatement districts statewide.

The Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District, originally known as the Placer County Mosquito Abatement District, was formed in 1996 to provide mosquito control services in western Placer County. Over time, the District expanded its service area through local tax measures and annexations, including Sheridan in 2004, and established funding mechanisms to support operations in both western and eastern Placer County.

Today, the District employs 23 full-time staff members and hires seasonal personnel during peak mosquito season. Departments include administration, public information and outreach, field operations, technical services, and applied research. Through these efforts, the District remains committed to protecting public health and enhancing quality of life for all Placer County residents.

29.3 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 Placer Mosquito 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.

29.3.1 Outreach Activities

Placer Mosquito 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 actively engaged the community to raise awareness about hazard mitigation planning. Information about the MJHMP survey was shared through social media channels and details about the MJHMP were posted on the public notice board outside District offices. Additionally, at the Hot Chili Cool Cars event in Rocklin on September 20, 2025, the District hosted a booth featuring educational materials and resources on hazard mitigation, providing residents with an opportunity to learn more and participate in the planning process. These efforts are shown in Figure 29-1 through Figure 29-3.

29.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

Placer Mosquito did not received any public feedback.

Figure 29-1. Virtual Public Outreach Activities

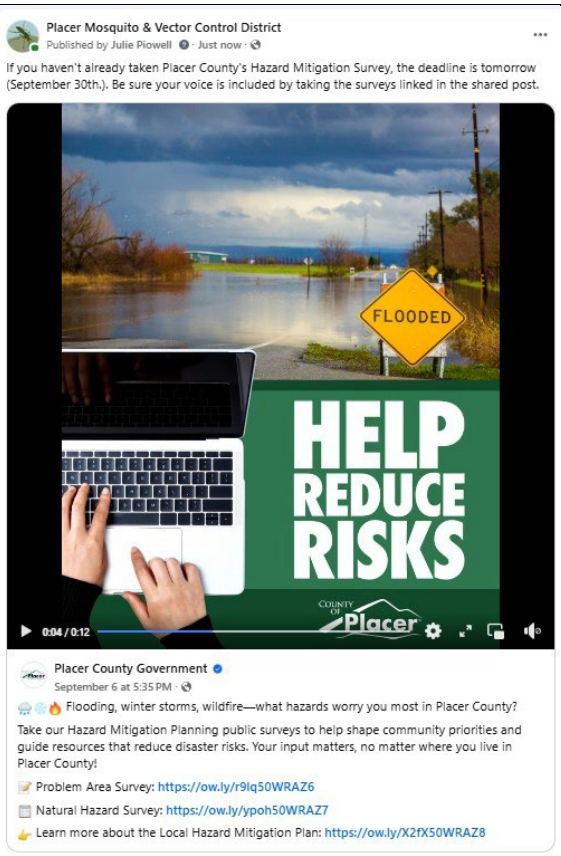


Figure 29-2. Public Notice Board





Figure 29-3. Public Event



29.4 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.

29.4.1 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.

- California Department of Public Health
- Placer County Public Health Division

29.4.2 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 Mosquito works with municipal and county planners and developers to review development plans and provide recommendations that limit standing water, emergent vegetation and ensure access for inspection and mosquito control when needed.

- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency

29.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are critical agencies located in or around Placer County.

- City of Auburn
- City of Colfax
- City of Lincoln
- City of Rocklin
- City of Roseville
- El Dorado County
- Nevada County
- Town of Loomis

29.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around Placer County.

- Pacific Gas & Electric
- Placer County Office of Education
- Sierra Business Council
- Sierra College
- VISIT Placer

29.4.5 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.

- American Red Cross
- Latino Leadership Council
- The Nature Conservancy
- The Salvation Army

29.4.6 Other Stakeholders

UC Master Gardeners of Placer County can help distribute Integrated Vector Management (IVM) messaging to specific groups of people to help prevent the breeding of mosquitoes during disease presence.

- UC Master Gardeners of Placer County

29.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

Placer Mosquito performed an inventory and analysis of existing authorities, policies, programs and resources that enhances 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 Mosquito to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing District procedures.

As a special district, Placer Mosquito 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. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the tables below.

29.5.1 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 29-2 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 29-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	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.	Placer County Building Department

29.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 29-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 29-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Description	Department Responsible
Strategic Plan	The Placer Mosquito Strategic Plan identifies future costs and revenue source and updates the invasive mosquito response plan. While the plan does not address natural hazards directly, the plan does acknowledge that changing weather patterns will impact the District's operations in the future. The plan could be expanded to include a reference to the MJHMP, specifically the District's participation in the plan and dedication to integrate mitigation efforts countywide.	General Manager

As a first-time participant in the MJHMP, the District plans are not currently integrated with the 2021 MJHMP. As these local plans are updated, information from the 2026 MJHMP, such as risk assessments, vulnerability data, and prioritized projects can be incorporated to maintain consistency and reinforce long-term resilience goals. The position 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.

29.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Placer Mosquito 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.

29.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 29-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 29-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description
Board of Trustees	The Board could endorse hazard mitigation projects.

29.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 29-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 29-5. Technical and Staffing Capabilities

Resources	Description
Planners or engineers with knowledge of mosquito mitigation	The District has planners and subject-matter experts on staff skilled in mosquito mitigation.

29.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Placer Mosquito does not currently have any funding streams to pay for natural hazard mitigation projects.

29.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 29-6 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Placer Mosquito.

Table 29-6. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Description
Public information officer or communications office	Yes	Public Information Officer
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Yes	Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, YouTube, Nextdoor, X
Community newsletter	Yes	Website has a section for News that highlights media releases and District news emails.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	Yes	The District does not conduct severe weather campaigns but does have school-focused educational programs through the Placer Mosquito Learning Lab. This initiative provides teacher-approved lesson plans, interactive assemblies, hands-on internships, and science-based learning opportunities to encourage awareness of public health and vector-borne disease prevention.

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Description
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?	Yes	The District has a comprehensive community outreach program as part of its Integrated Vector Management approach. This program promotes mosquito and vector-borne disease awareness, educates residents on how to protect themselves and their communities, and provides updates on District activities. Outreach includes presentations tailored to city councils, neighborhood groups, and community organizations.

29.5.8 Community Classifications

Placer Mosquito does not have formal classifications for community programs.

29.5.9 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 29-7 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 29-7. 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

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Heavy Rains and Storms	Weak
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Wildfire	Weak

29.6 National Flood Insurance Program

Placer Mosquito 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.

29.7 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 Mosquito Vector Control's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

29.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 29-4 through Figure 29-9. 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 Mosquito has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 29-4. Avalanche Hazard Area

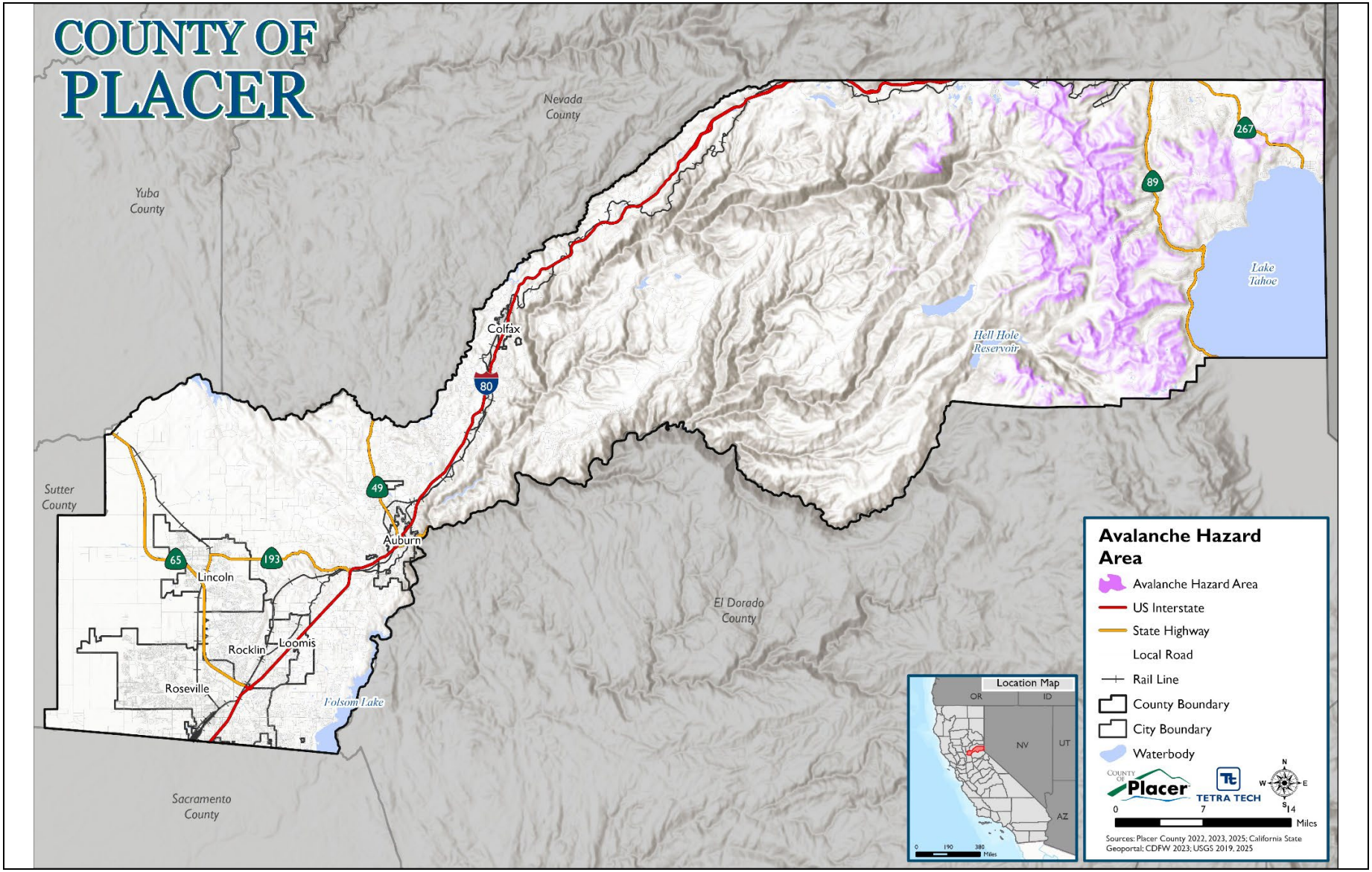


Figure 29-5. Dam Failure Inundation Hazard Area

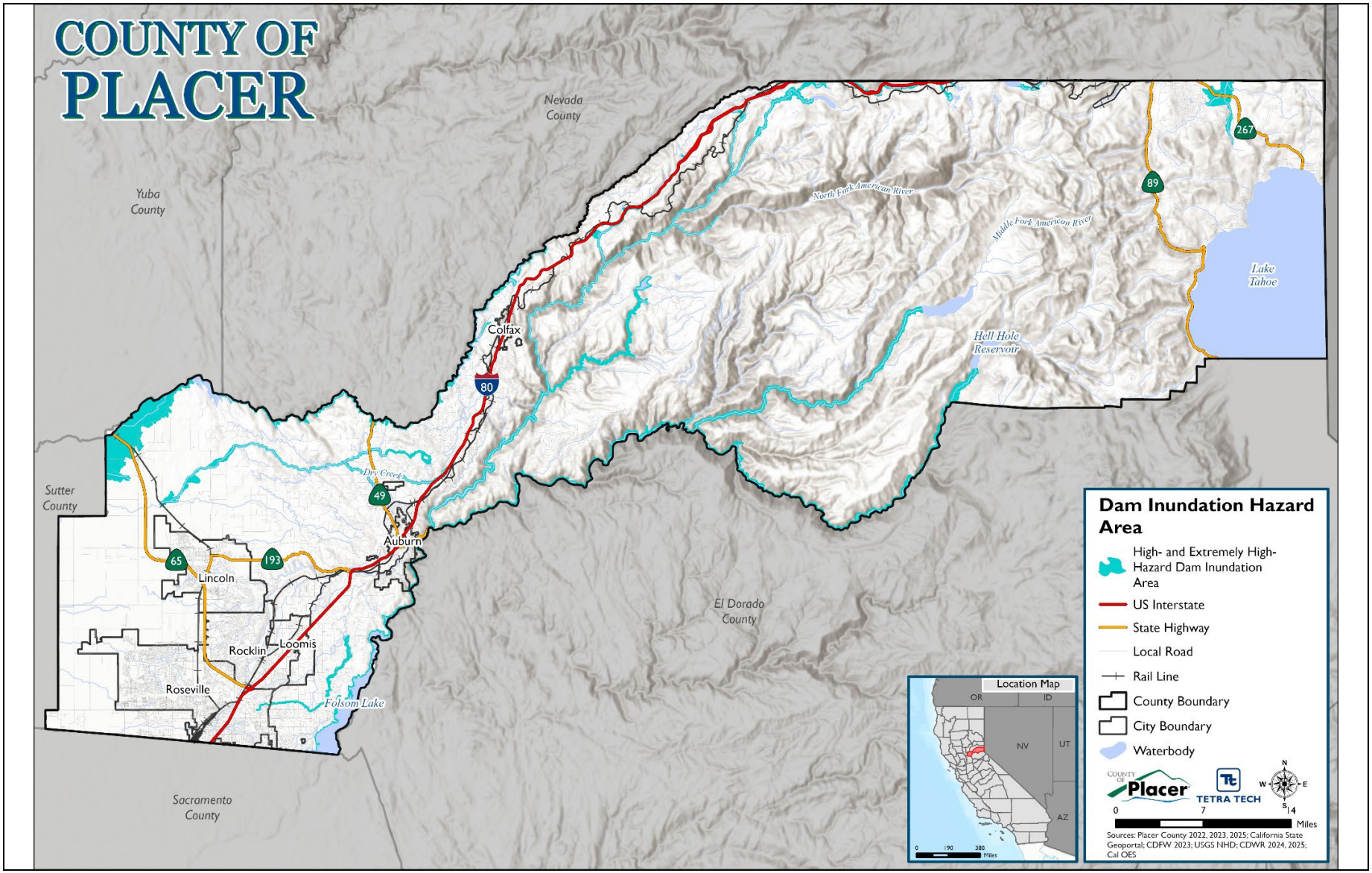


Figure 29-6. Flood Hazard Area

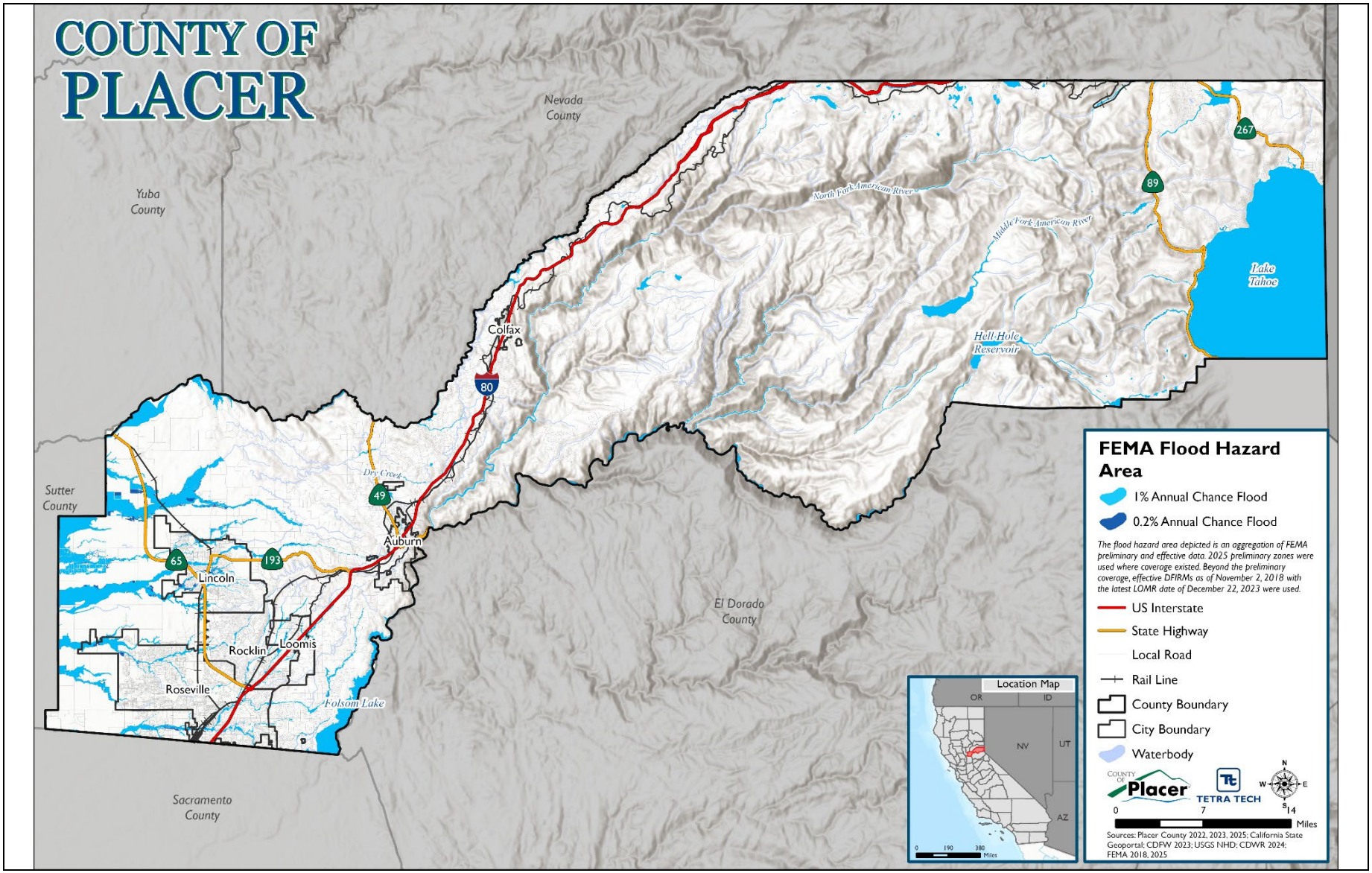


Figure 29-7. Landslide Hazard Area

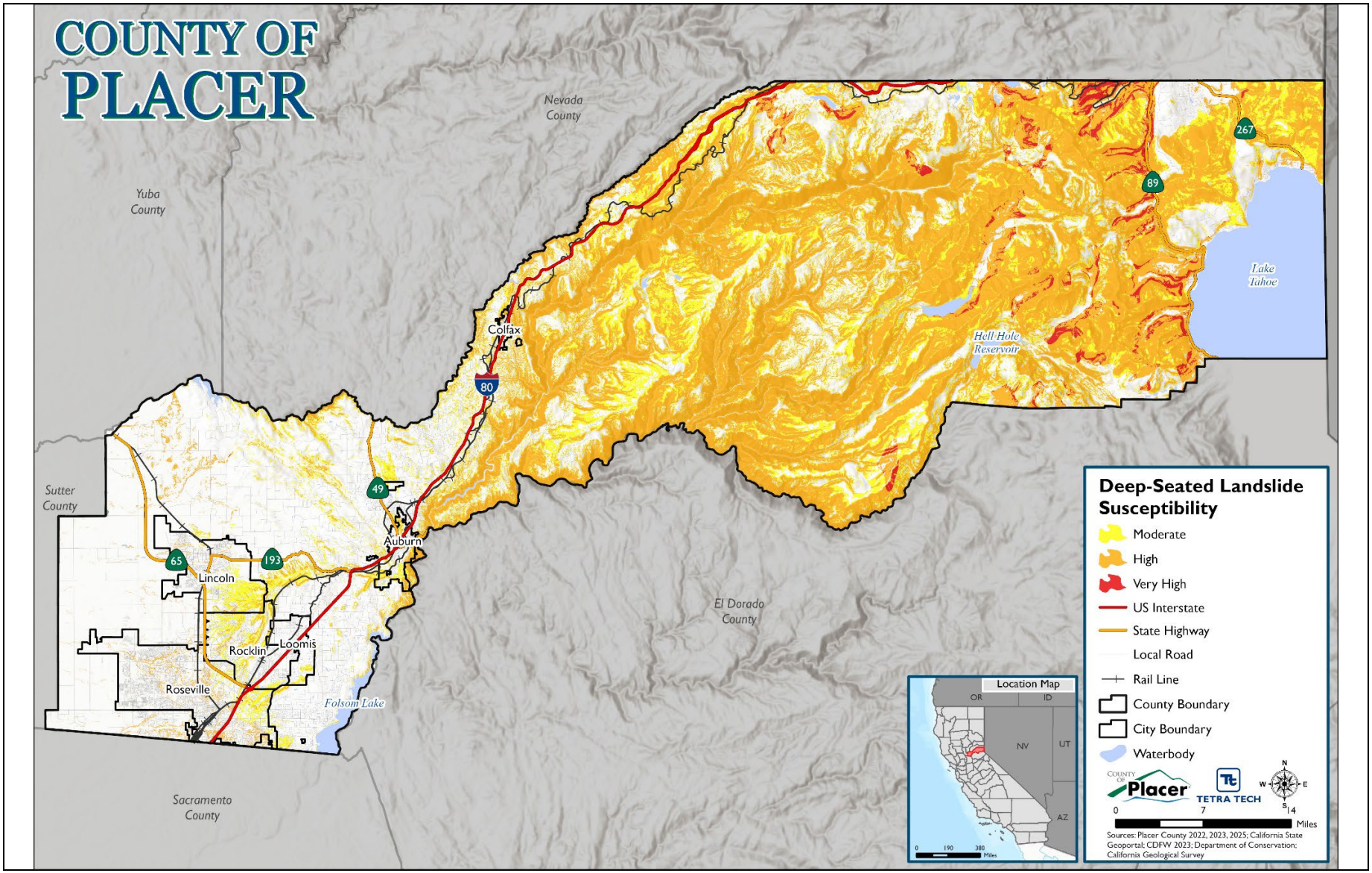


Figure 29-8. NEHRP Hazard Area

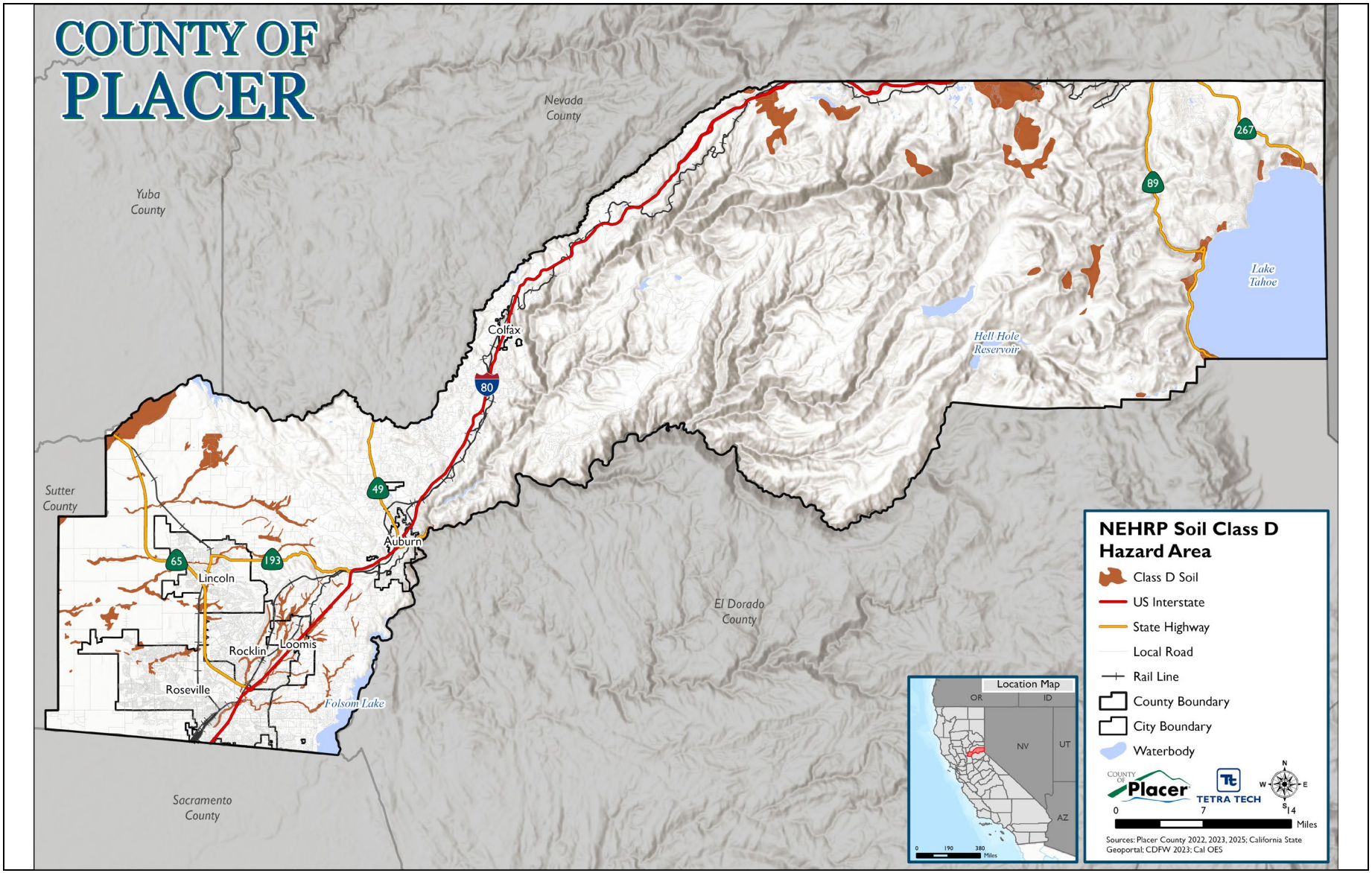
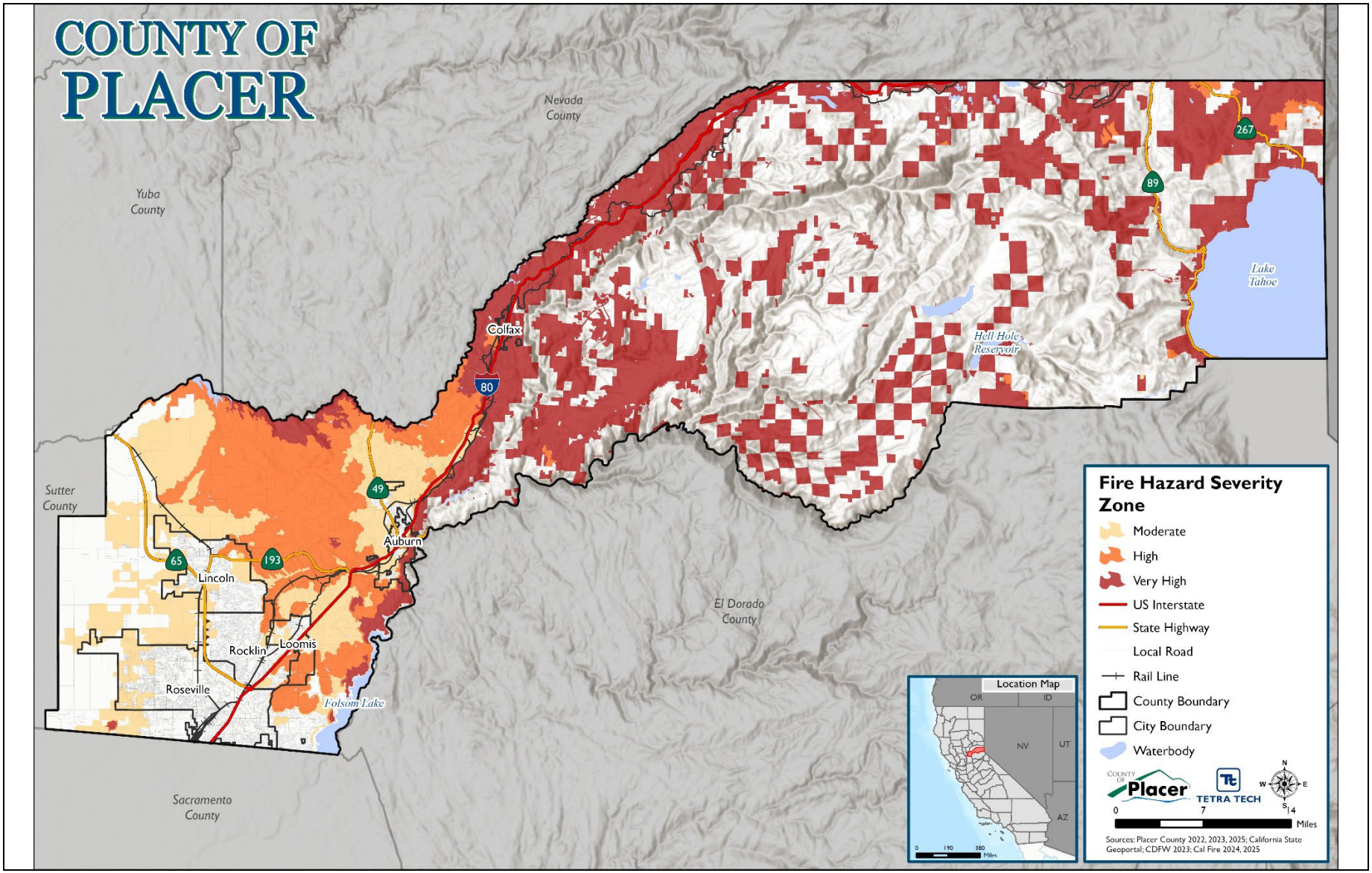


Figure 29-9. Wildfire Hazard Area



29.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of events that have impacted the overall planning area. For Placer Mosquito, there are no known past hazard events that have caused losses or damage since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

29.7.3 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 Mosquito 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 29-8 shows Placer Mosquito's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or negligible risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 29-8. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Low
Dam and Levee Failure	High
Drought and Water Shortage	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Earthquake	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Flood	High
Freeze and Snow	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Heavy Rains and Storms	High
High Winds and Tornadoes	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Wildfire	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction. "Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure" indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

29.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 29-9 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for Placer Mosquito. 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 29-9. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazards
Limited public awareness leads to unmanaged backyard sources and low personal protection behaviors.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
The District does not have clearly defined emergency roles, responsibilities, and information pathways.	Avalanche, Heavy Rains and Storms
Following a natural hazard event that results in standing water, mosquito-borne illness presents a threat to people in Placer County.	Dam and Levee failure, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
Adult mosquitoes transmit disease, and rapid response is essential when risk increases.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
Aerial larvicide treatments enable rapid, large-scale control of mosquito larvae in habitats that are difficult or impossible for ground crews to reach.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
There is no formal mutual aid agreement between Placer Mosquito and the California Department of Public Health, Placer County Public Health, or Placer County Agriculture.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee failure, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
Persistent standing water creates recurring mosquito production and sustained disease risk.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information, Table 29-10 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern to Placer Mosquito. The Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

29.7.5 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

Population and development changes for Placer Mosquito are consistent with those identified in Chapter 2 County of Placer. Since the previous plan was approved, booming population and development have increased the vulnerability of the District.

Table 29-10. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Avalanche	A significant avalanche event could disrupt access to eastern Placer County, limiting the Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District's ability to conduct surveillance, inspections, and vector control operations. Critical District facilities that could be affected include the Tahoe Basin Substation near Truckee, which supports vector control services in eastern Placer County, as well as transportation corridors used to access communities and public health infrastructure in the region. Extended road closures, utility outages, or damage to communications infrastructure caused by avalanches could also hinder staff deployment, emergency response activities, and coordination with local agencies. While the District's primary headquarters and laboratory facility in Roseville are outside avalanche-prone areas, disruptions in the eastern service area could reduce the District's ability to protect public health through timely vector surveillance and control efforts.
Dam and Levee Failure	A dam or levee failure in Placer County could cause significant flooding, transportation disruptions, utility outages, and restricted access to affected areas, impairing the Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District's ability to conduct vector surveillance, mosquito control treatments, and emergency response operations. Critical District facilities that could be affected include the Roseville headquarters and laboratory facility, which houses administrative, operational, and laboratory functions, as well as the Tahoe Basin Substation near Truckee that supports vector control services in eastern Placer County. Beyond impacts to District facilities, dam or levee failure could create extensive areas of standing water favorable for mosquito breeding, potentially leading to increased mosquito populations and elevated vector-borne disease risks. Flooding may also damage transportation corridors and critical infrastructure, limiting staff mobility and access to impacted communities at a time when vector control services are most needed.
Flood	Flooding is one of the most significant natural hazards facing the Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District because it can disrupt operations, damage infrastructure, and create extensive mosquito breeding habitat. Flood events may impact critical District facilities, including the Roseville headquarters and laboratory facility, which serves as the District's primary administrative and operational center, as well as the Tahoe Basin Substation near Truckee. Flooded roadways, utility outages, and transportation disruptions could limit staff access to affected areas and hinder the delivery of essential vector surveillance and control services. In addition to affecting District facilities, flooding can leave behind large areas of standing water that promote rapid mosquito population growth and increase the potential for vector-borne disease transmission. Increased demand for mosquito control services following a flood may coincide with reduced operational capacity due to damaged infrastructure, restricted access routes, and competing emergency response needs throughout Placer County.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Heavy rains and severe storms can affect the Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District by causing localized flooding, power outages, transportation disruptions, and damage to critical infrastructure. These conditions may impair operations at the District's primary headquarters, laboratory, and operational facility in Roseville, as well as the Tahoe Basin Substation near Truckee, potentially limiting the District's ability to conduct mosquito surveillance, field inspections, and vector control treatments. Heavy rainfall can also create numerous temporary and permanent standing-water habitats that support mosquito breeding, resulting in increased mosquito populations and heightened demand for vector control services. Storm-related road closures, damaged infrastructure, and reduced accessibility to affected areas may further challenge the District's ability to respond efficiently to emerging public health concerns and maintain service levels throughout its service area.

29.8 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.

29.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

The District prioritizes protecting public health by reducing the risk of vector-borne diseases through proactive prevention, rapid response, and effective communication. Its focus includes strengthening emergency coordination, enhancing public awareness, improving surveillance and testing capabilities, and deploying large-scale control measures when necessary. By investing in source reduction, drainage improvements, and integrated mitigation strategies, the District aims to build a resilient community prepared to manage evolving vector threats.

29.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Placer Mosquito 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.

29.8.3 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

Placer Mosquito's mitigation strategy primarily addresses hazards that create standing water and increase vector-borne disease risk. The strategy also includes multi-hazard actions to protect District facilities, equipment, and continuity of essential vector surveillance and control services. Communitywide mitigation of hazards outside the District's mission remains the responsibility of Placer County and other appropriate agencies. In addition to addressing the impact of natural hazards on the District facilities and operations, the District chose include in their mitigation strategy the natural hazards that would result in standing water in Placer County that could result in increased mosquito populations—avalanche, dam and levee failure, flood, and heavy rains and storms. District facilities are not located in earthquake, landslide, or wildfire hazard areas, and the potential impacts of drought, freeze and snow, and high winds present negligible risk to District operations, facilities, and infrastructure.

29.8.4 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that Placer Mosquito would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 29-11 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 29-11. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	X	X	-	X
Dam and Levee Failure	X	X	-	X

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

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 29-12 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 29-12. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
Placer Mosquito-01	Vector Safe Placer	6	1-5 Years	Medium	Low	8.5	High
Placer Mosquito-02	Communication Plan	6	1-5 Years	Medium	Low	8.5	High
Placer Mosquito-03	Vector and Disease Testing Plan	5	1-5 Years	High	Medium	8.25	High
Placer Mosquito-04	Aerial Adulticide Mitigation Plan	5	1-5 Years	High	High	7.25	Medium
Placer Mosquito-05	Aerial Larvicide Mitigation Plan	5	1-5 Years	High	High	7.25	Medium
Placer Mosquito-06	Project Vector Shield	6	1-10 Years	High	High	6.5	Medium
Placer Mosquito-07	Source Reduction and Drainage Improvements	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).

29.8.5 Mitigation Strategy

Table 29-13 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The Placer Mosquito General Manager will lead implementation of all projects listed. 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.

It is noted that the core mission of Placer Mosquito is to prevent and mitigate vector-borne disease. The main hazard that facilitates vector-borne disease is standing water. The hazards identified in the table

below were chosen for their potential to leave standing water and increase the risk of vector-borne disease.

Table 29-13. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Placer Mosquito-01	Vector Safe Placer	Develop and maintain a coordinated, multi-lingual outreach program on mosquito-borne disease prevention, source reduction, and seasonal risk messaging, including web, social media, schools, and community partners.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee failure, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Placer County	Placer Mosquito budget
Placer Mosquito-02	Communication Plan	Develop and implement a Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District Communication Plan. An internal communication plan for Placer Mosquito during non-emergency times will better prepare the district by establishing clear roles, responsibilities, and information pathways prior to an emergency.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee failure, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Placer County Office of Emergency Services	Placer Mosquito budget
Placer Mosquito-03	Vector and Disease Testing Plan	Vector and disease testing provides early detection and continuous monitoring of mosquito-borne threats, allowing the District to act before risks escalate. Surveillance data show where and when vectors or pathogens are present, enabling targeted control and reducing human disease risk.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee failure, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Placer County	Placer Mosquito budget, emergency public health funds, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, state emergency funds
Placer Mosquito-04	Aerial Adulticide Mitigation Plan	Establish or discuss aerial adulticide contracts to enable rapid, large-scale treatment during elevated disease risk. An aerial application contract would allow the District to respond faster while covering more acreage than ground operations. Aerial treatments provide greater speed, reach, and access to habitats that ground equipment cannot effectively reach.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee failure, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Placer County	Placer Mosquito budget, emergency public health funds, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, state emergency funds
Placer Mosquito-05	Aerial Larvicide Mitigation Plan	Establish aerial larvicide contracts to enable rapid, large-scale treatment during elevated disease risk. By reducing larvae before they become adult mosquitoes, aerial larviciding helps lower overall mosquito populations and decreases the risk of disease transmission.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee failure, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Placer County	Placer Mosquito budget, emergency public health funds, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, state emergency funds

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
Placer Mosquito-06	Project Vector Shield	Formalize mutual aid and data-sharing agreements between Placer Mosquito, Placer County Public Health, Placer County Agriculture, Placer County Office of Emergency Services, and California Department of Public Health to coordinate surveillance, messaging, and response during vector-borne disease events. Shared data, resources, and expertise improve early detection, streamline communication, and support rapid, unified action during disease outbreaks or emerging vector threats.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee failure, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	California Department of Public Health, Placer Public Health, Placer Agriculture, Placer Office of Emergency Services	Placer Mosquito budget, emergency public health funds, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, state emergency funds
Placer Mosquito-08	District Facility and Critical Equipment Resilience	Conduct multi-hazard vulnerability assessments of the District's facilities, laboratories, mosquitofish-rearing facility, equipment and chemical storage areas, and Tahoe-area substation. Implement structural and nonstructural improvements needed to protect critical facilities, staff, and operations.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee failure, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Placer County	Placer Mosquito budget, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, state emergency funds
Placer Mosquito-09	Standing-Water Source Reduction and Drainage Improvement Program	Identify locations where recurring standing water creates mosquito-breeding habitat before or following natural hazard events. Work with Placer County, incorporated communities, flood-control agencies, irrigation and water districts, property owners, and other partners to implement permanent source reduction and drainage improvements.	Avalanche, Dam and Levee failure, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	Placer County	Placer Mosquito budget, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, state emergency funds

30. Rocklin Unified School District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist Rocklin Unified School District (Rocklin 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 Rocklin USD, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Rocklin 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 Rocklin USD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

30.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The Rocklin 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: Rain Kernytsky, Senior Director of Facilities, Maintenance and Operations

  Address: 2615 Sierra Meadows Drive, Rocklin, CA 95677

  Phone Number: 916-517-7283

  Email: rkernytsky@rocklinusd.org
- Alternate Point of Contact: Roger Stock, Superintendent

  Address: 2615 Sierra Meadows Drive, Rocklin, CA 95677

  Phone Number: 916-517-7283

  Email: rstock@rocklinusd.org

Maintenance and Operations 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 30-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 30-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Rain Kernytsky	Maintenance and Operations	Senior Director Of Facilities, Maintenance and Operations	All aspects
Roger Stock	District Office	Superintendent	Reviewing plan
Jennifer Stahlheber	District Office	Deputy Superintendent	Reviewing plan

30.2 Community Profile

Rocklin USD serves as a cornerstone of education in Rocklin, California, providing high-quality public K–12 instruction to approximately 11,600 students. The District is widely recognized for its strong academic performance, innovative programs, and commitment to developing well-rounded individuals through high expectations and forward-thinking approaches.

Rocklin USD offers a diverse range of educational opportunities, including International Baccalaureate (IB), Career Technical Education pathways, and specialized programs for gifted students (GATE), English Learners, and students requiring special education services. Parent and community partnerships are central to the district's success, fostering an environment of collaboration and engagement.

The District encompasses 11 elementary schools, 2 middle schools, and 3 high schools, along with charter school options, ensuring comprehensive educational coverage for families in the region. Governed by an elected Board of Trustees, Rocklin USD emphasizes transparency, community involvement, and continuous improvement to meet the evolving needs of its students and stakeholders.

30.3 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 Rocklin USD 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.

30.3.1 Outreach Activities

Rocklin 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. The public was defined as families of students, faculty, and staff at District schools. The District provided updates about the MJHMP update process at school meetings and in conference calls. Students and their families were directed to the Engage Placer platform and were provided with flyers advertising key plan milestones shown in Figure 30-1.

Figure 30-1. Rocklin Unified School District Public Outreach



30.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

No public feedback was received by the District related to hazard mitigation throughout the planning process.

30.4 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.

30.4.1 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 Rocklin
- Rocklin Fire Department
- Rocklin Police Department

30.4.2 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

30.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are critical agencies located in or around Rocklin USD and share similar hazard risks, response plans, and mutual support agreements.

- Roseville City School District
- Roseville Joint Union High School District

30.4.4 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

30.4.5 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.

- American Red Cross
- Boys and Girls Club of Placer County

30.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

Rocklin 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 Placer to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing County procedures.

As a special district, Rocklin 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. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

30.5.1 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 30-2 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 30-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	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.	Placer County Building Department
Stormwater Management Code or Program	The District complies with the City of Rocklin stormwater management program. The District could work under the City of Rocklin SWPPP Program to manage BMPs.	Facilities and Maintenance

30.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 30-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 30-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Integration	Department Responsible
Emergency Operations Plan	The District has an emergency operations plan that does not address specific hazards. The District evaluates and updates the plan annually to ensure current comprehensive school site safety response plan. The District has the ability to expand and improve the plan by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	District Safety Committee
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 by including key findings from this MJHMP in future updates.	District Safety Committee

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 2026 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.

30.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Rocklin 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.

30.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 30-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 30-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description
Board of Trustees	The Board could endorse hazard mitigation projects.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Dedicated staff that manages the landscape at each school which includes oversight and maintenance of storm water D.I.s and periodic tree maintenance as needed. There are no current plans to expand staffing from its current level.

30.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 30-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 30-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description
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.

30.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 30-6 summarizes financial resources available to Rocklin USD.

Table 30-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description
Capital improvements project funding	Dedicated Roof repair/replacement fund for roofs before they fail and cause building damage.
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	New home developer fees are used to provide new classrooms/ a new school to accommodate student growth in the school district.

30.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 30-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Rocklin USD.

Table 30-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description
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	IT Department has the ability to modify the website as needed to communicate specific messages to the parent community.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	School site Safety oversight committee that is composed of school site leadership, staff and parents. They evaluate, develop and modify safety responses to natural disasters and safety issues.

30.5.8 Community Classifications

Rocklin USD does not have any formal classifications for community programs.

30.5.9 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 30-8 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 30-8. 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	Weak

30.6 National Flood Insurance Program

Rocklin Unified is a school district for the City of Rocklin. The District does not participate in the NFIP directly. Therefore, all structures located within the District's jurisdiction were included in the City of Rocklin assessment of NFIP-insured structures with repetitive loss. This information can be found in the annex for the City of Rocklin.

30.7 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.

30.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 30-2 through Figure 30-5**.** 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 30-2. Flood Hazard Area

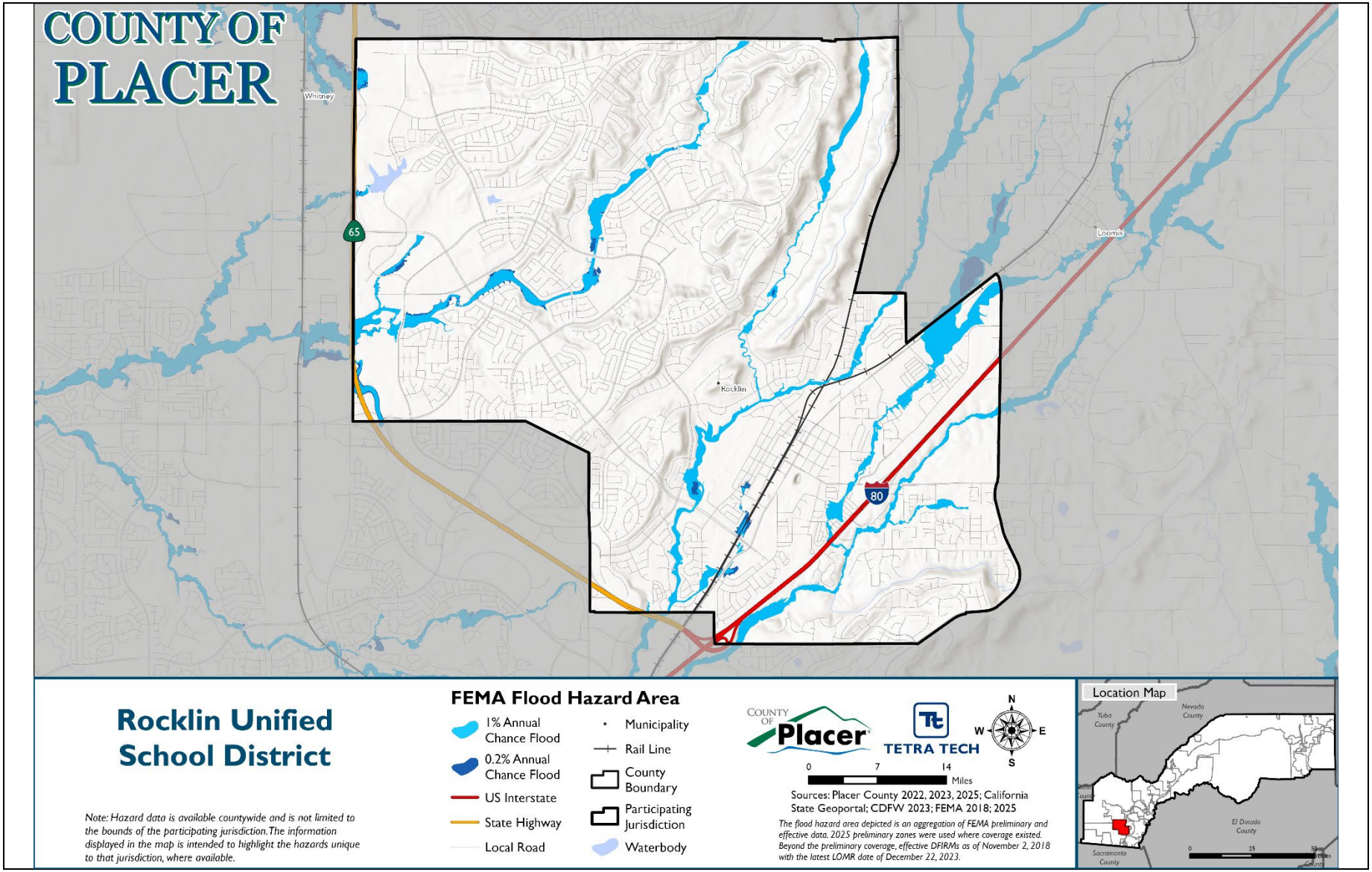


Figure 30-3. Landslide Hazard Area

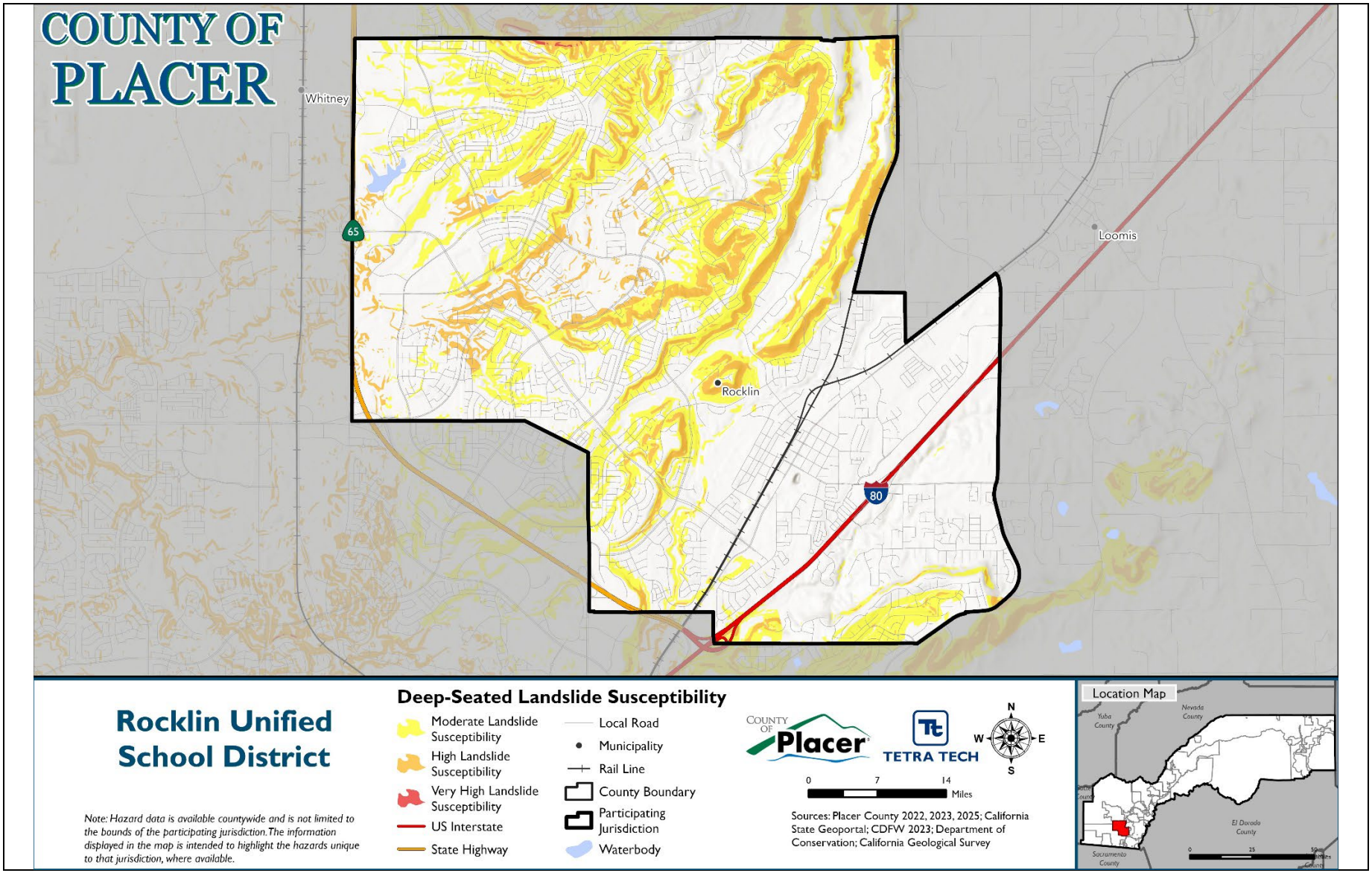


Figure 30-4. NEHRP Hazard Area

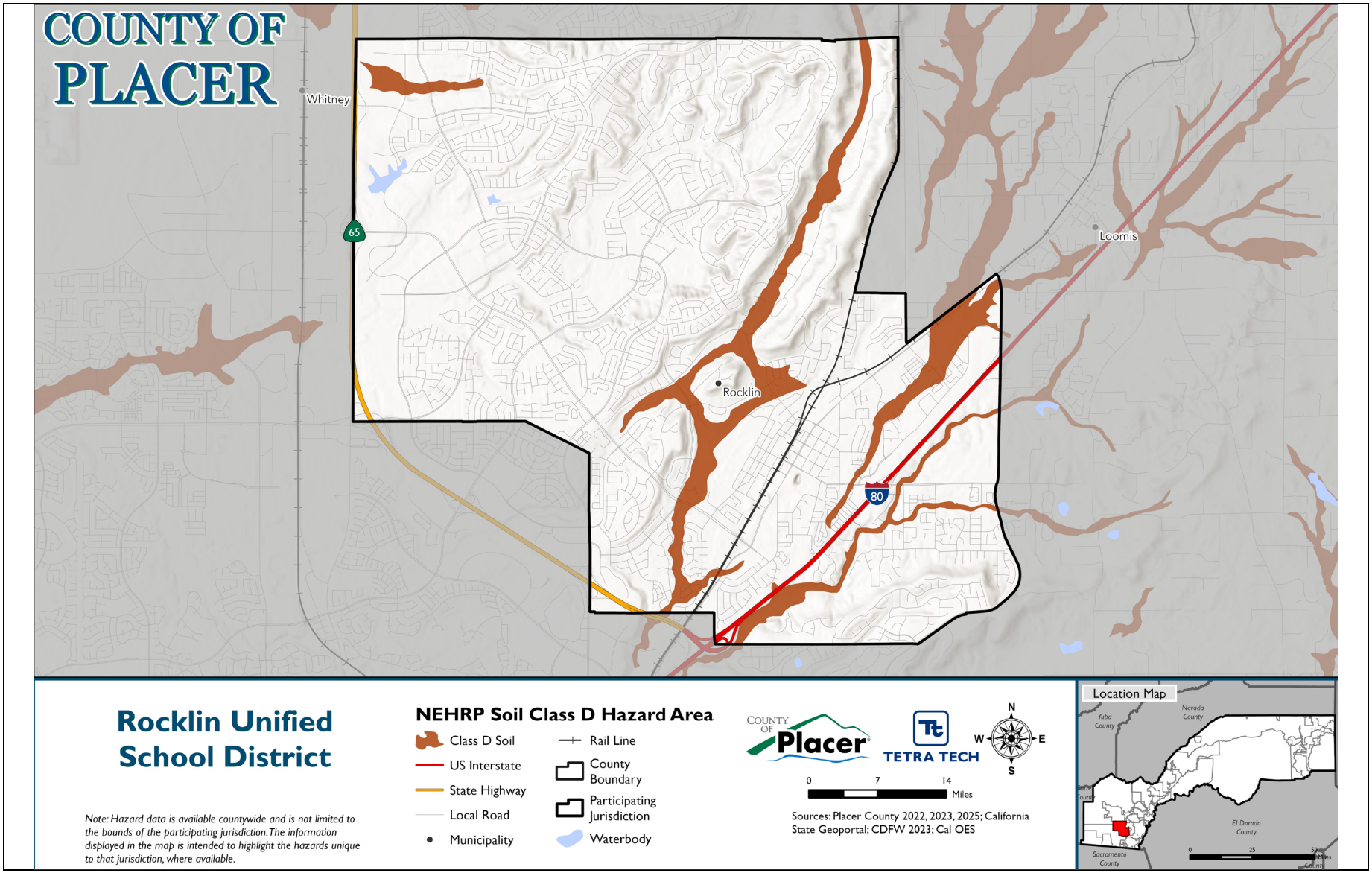
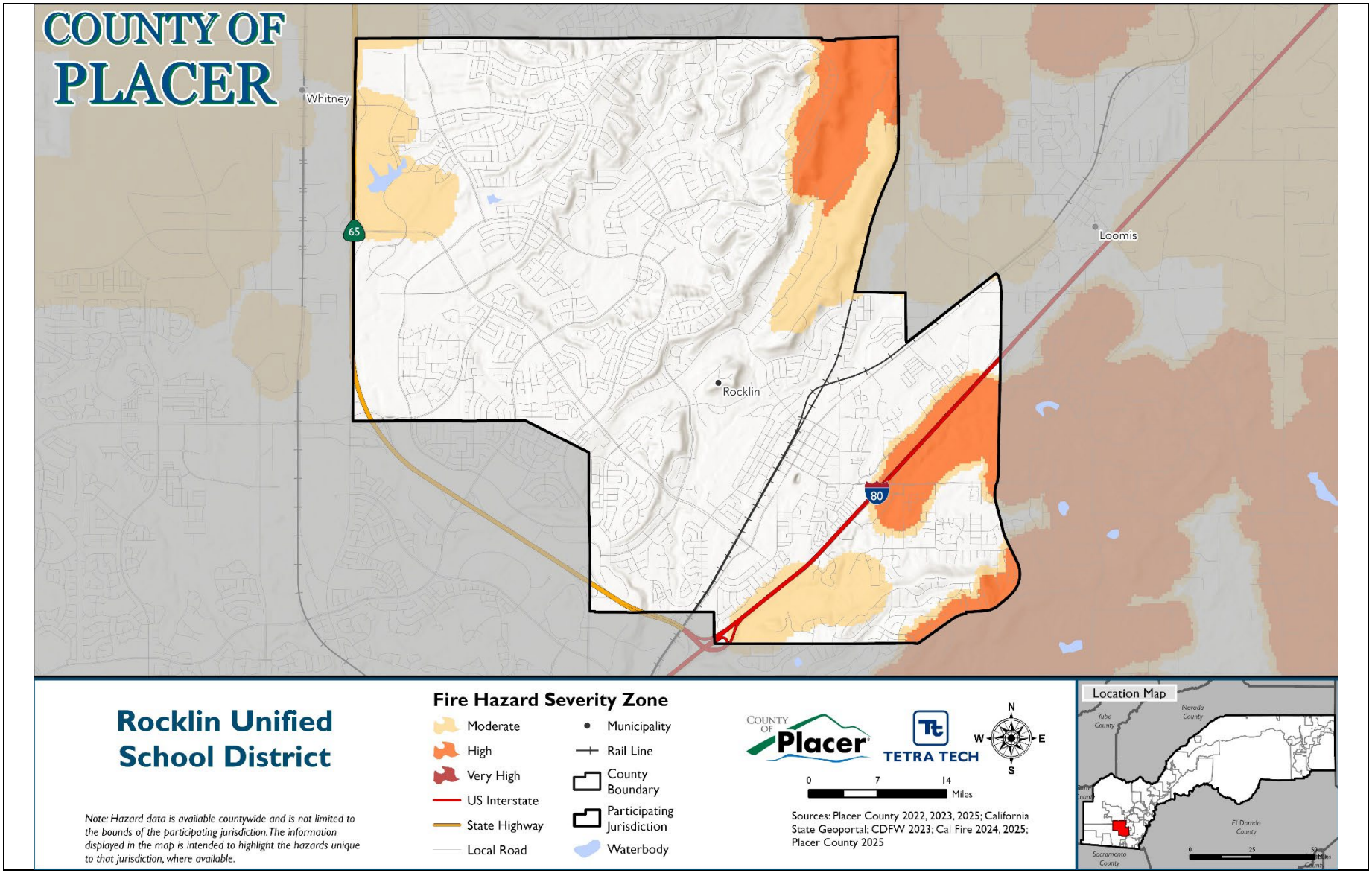


Figure 30-5. Wildfire Hazard Area



30.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 30-9 provides details on loss and damage in Rocklin USD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 30-9. Hazard Event History in Rocklin USD, 2020 to 2024

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
August 4, 2021	August 13, 2021	Wildfire	River Fire burned approximately 2,600 acres near Colfax in Placer County and Nevada County. This event caused evacuations and produced smoke which affected communities throughout Placer County.	Wildfire smoke was seen throughout Placer County, including Rocklin USD.
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.	Jurisdiction experienced multiple facility roof repairs due to rain and wind events. Multiple large trees came down, some impacting buildings, necessitating repair. Many hours of overtime labor were granted to mitigate storm damage, repairing buildings and removing downed 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.	Jurisdiction experienced multiple facility roof repairs due to rain and wind events. Multiple large trees came down, some impacting buildings, necessitating repair. Many hours of overtime labor were granted to mitigate storm damage, repairing buildings and removing downed trees.

30.7.3 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.

Rocklin 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 30-10 shows Rocklin USD's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or negligible risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 30-10. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	No Exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Drought and Water Shortage	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Earthquake	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Flood	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Freeze and Snow	No Exposure
Heavy Rains and Storms	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
High Winds and Tornadoes	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Wildfire	Medium

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction. "Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure" indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

30.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 30-11 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 30-11. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
School buildings and structures are at risk from wildfire closures, which would disrupt learning for students.	Wildfire

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 30-12 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern to Rocklin USD. Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

Table 30-12. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Wildfire	Wildfire can significantly affect Rocklin Unified School District by exposing students, staff, and school facilities to smoke, evacuation orders, utility outages, and transportation disruptions. Students with asthma or other respiratory conditions, students with disabilities, and those dependent on bus transportation may be especially vulnerable during wildfire events. Although the City of Rocklin is not located in the highest wildfire hazard areas of Placer County, regional fires such as the 2021 River Fire have shown that smoke, power outages, poor visibility, and evacuation activity can disrupt school operations throughout the district. Critical facilities that may be affected include the District Office, Rocklin High School, Whitney High School, Granite Oaks Middle School, Spring View Middle School, and district elementary schools serving approximately 11,600 students. Impacts could include temporary school closure, relocation of staff and students, cancellation of outdoor activities, interruption of transportation routes, loss of internet and electrical service, and reduced ability to provide emergency coordination or community support functions. Sierra Elementary is located within a moderate fire hazard severity zone, increasing its exposure to wildfire-related conditions and potential disruption.

30.7.5 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

Although Rocklin USD did not participate in the previous planning cycle, changing conditions are consistent with those identified in Chapter 2 County of Placer and Chapter 6 City of Rocklin.

30.8 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.

30.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

Ensuring the continuity of education during hazard events is a top priority for the District. School buildings and structures must be protected from risks such as wildfire-related closures to minimize disruptions to student learning. Maintaining safe, accessible facilities is essential for supporting the academic and social well-being of the community.

30.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Rocklin 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.

30.8.3 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

Rocklin USD does not have the capacity to design an all-hazards mitigation program. Therefore, the District chose to focus on mitigating only their primary local hazard of concern – wildfires. All other hazards were omitted from the mitigation strategy. Mitigation of the general population, structures, economy, and environment from natural hazards is the responsibility of Placer County and the City of Rocklin.

Although floods and high winds have previously occurred (as outlined in the hazard history) for Rocklin USD, the District has implemented several hazard measures which have already mitigated current and future impacts from flooding and high winds. Those actions include drainage repairs to Rocklin High School, improving stormwater management and reducing localized flooding issues; asphalt repair, slurry seal, and restriping projects across multiple school campuses including Quarry Trail Elementary and Rocklin Elementary which has helped to maintain proper drainage and limit water infiltration on to pavement surfaces; roofing repair and replacement across multiple campuses, including Breen Elementary and Parker Whitney Elementary, which has strengthened the building against wind and storm damage.

30.8.4 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that Rocklin Unified School District would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 30-13 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 30-13. 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	-	-	-	-

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
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 30-14 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 30-14. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
RUSD-01	Campus Fire Mitigation	5	1-5 Years	High	Medium	8.25	High

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).

30.8.5 Mitigation Strategy

The following pages list the specific plan for each mitigation action, including the project description, the specific problem being mitigated, the hazards addressed by the mitigation action, supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The Rocklin USD Superintendent will lead implementation of all projects listed in Table 30-15.

Table 30-15. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
RUSD-01	Campus Fire Mitigation	Collaborate with Schools Insurance Group, Placer County Resource Conservation District and Rocklin Fire Department to ongoing and annual reduction of fuel loads around perimeters of RUSD campuses to safeguard classrooms and school structures.	Wildfire	School Insurance Group, Placer Resource Conservation District, Rocklin Fire Department	General fund and staff time

31. Roseville City School District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist Roseville City School District (Roseville 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 Roseville CSD, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Roseville 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 Roseville CSD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

31.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The Roseville 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: Justin Barrett, Director of Maintenance and Facilities
  Address: 1050 Main Street, Roseville, CA 95678
  Phone Number: 916-782-5289
  Email: jbarrett@rcsdk8.org
- Alternate Point of Contact: Derk Garcia, Superintendent
  Address: 1050 Main Street, Roseville, CA 95678
  Phone Number: 916-771-1600, ext. 50130
  Email: dgarcia@rcsdk8.org

Maintenance and Facilities 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 31-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 31-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Justin Barrett	Maintenance and Facilities	Director	Hazard data, subject-matter expertise, worksheet input, hazard history information, mitigation action updates and drafting or reviewing parts of the plan.
Amy Banks	Business Services	Associate Superintendent	Review and approve jurisdictional annex of the plan.
Jessica Hull	Communications and Community Engagement	Executive Director	Community plans, subject-matter expertise, worksheet input and drafting or reviewing parts of the plan.
Rachael Peck	Educational Services	Director	Hazard data, community plans, subject-matter expertise, worksheet input, hazard history information, mitigation action updates, drafting and reviewing of plans

31.2 Community Profile

The Roseville CSD serves preschool through 8th grade students across 21 schools, supporting more than 12,500 students and employing over 1,400 staff. For more than 150 years, the district has provided educational services to the community, with a focus on fostering academic, social, and emotional growth for all students.

31.3 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 Roseville CSD 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.

31.3.1 Outreach Activities

Roseville 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.

The District posted MJHMP information on their website to promote the planning process to their staff and families of students. To amplify MJHMP promotion, the City of Roseville posted the links to the project website and public hazard mitigation public survey on their social media pages. In addition, the District posted MJHMP materials on their public notice bulletin board and on the front door of their administrative offices. These outreach efforts are show in Figure 31-1 through Figure 31-3.

Figure 31-1. Website – Public Outreach

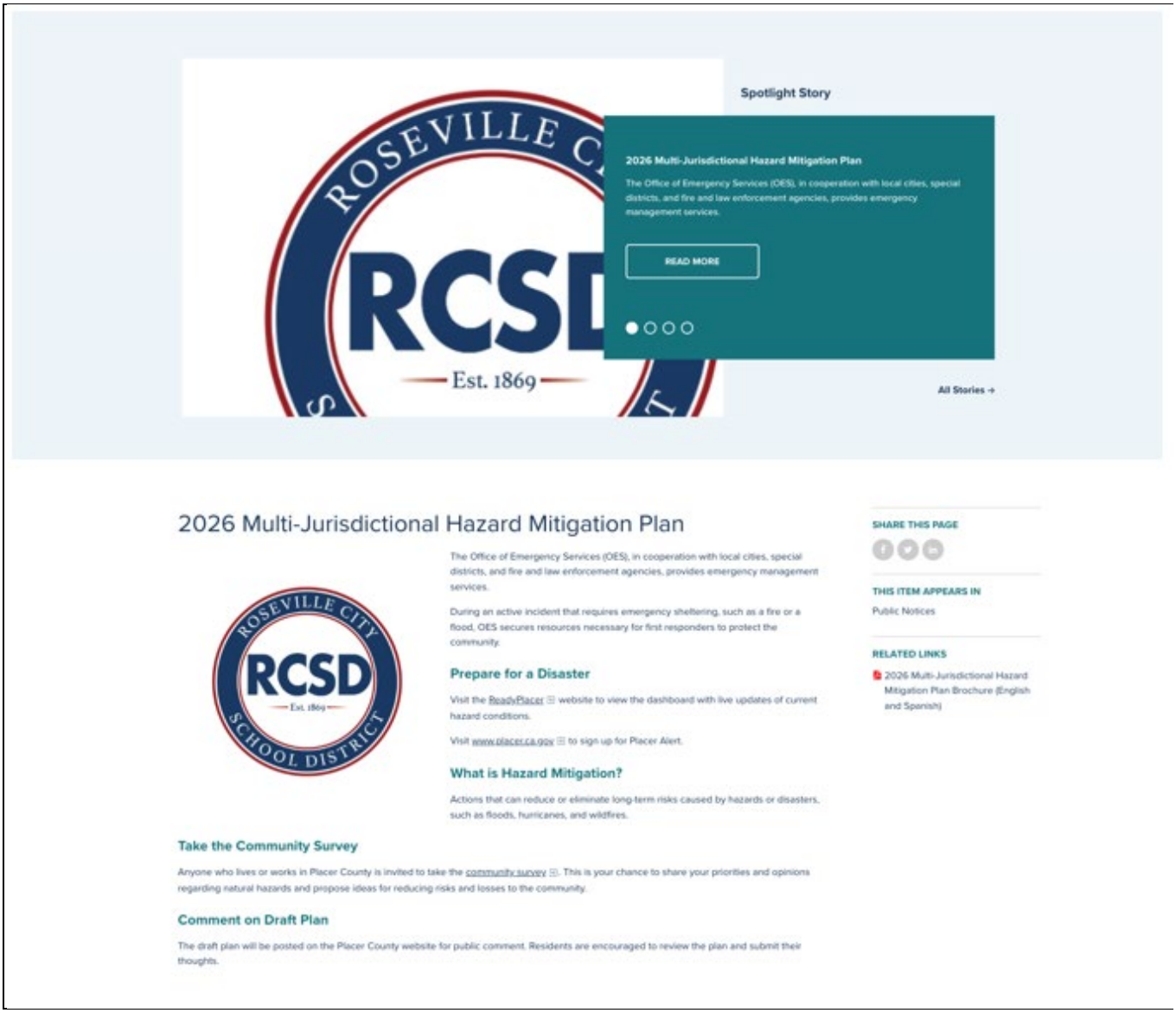


Figure 31-2. Social Media - Public Outreach Activities

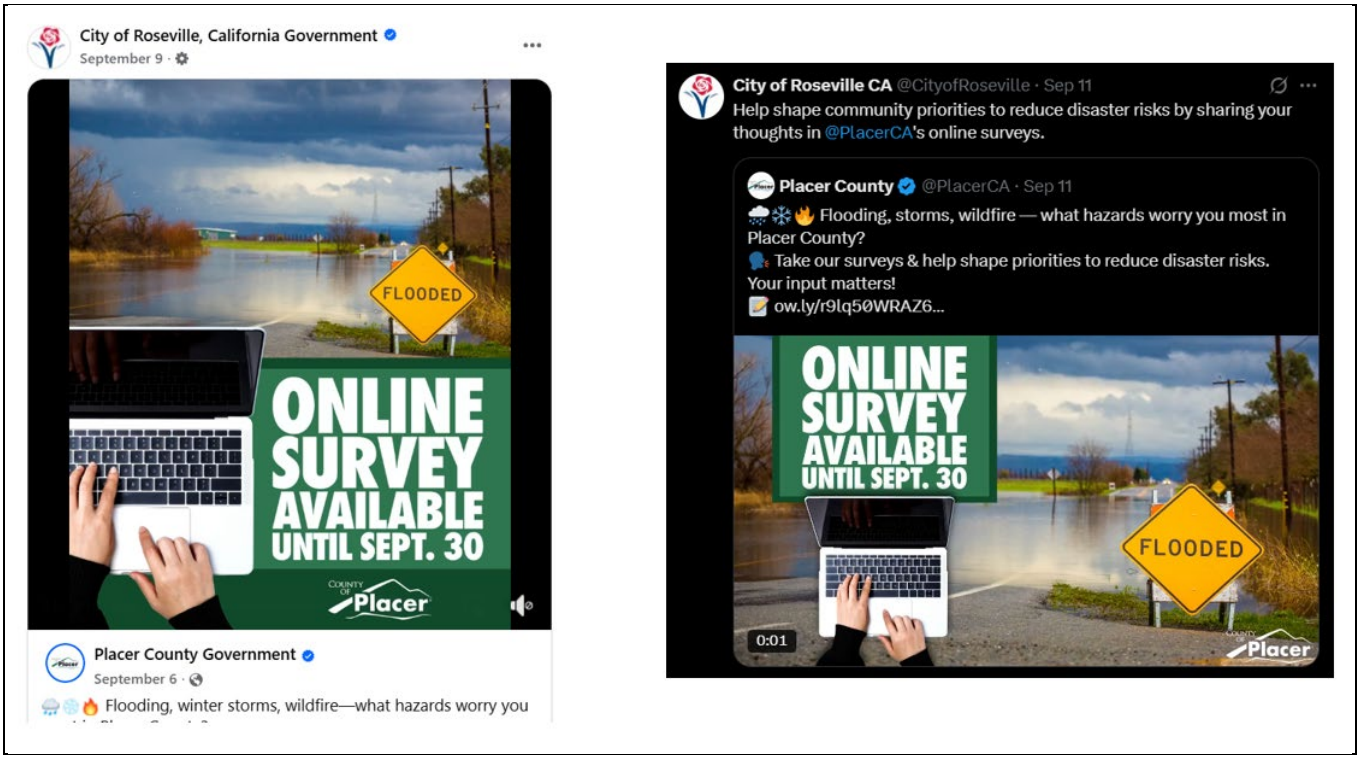


Figure 31-3. Flyers



31.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

The District covers most of the City of Roseville and 22 of the 298 hazard mitigation public survey respondents noted that they live in the City of Roseville. Of the 22 respondents, three indicated that they live in a floodplain; two did not have flood insurance and one was unsure if they had flood insurance. When asked about potential regulatory mitigation measures, the majority indicated that they supported policies that prohibit development in areas subject to natural hazards and safeguard the local economy following a disaster. Key vulnerabilities reported by the public included overgrown vegetation, falling trees, Folsom Dam failure inundation, and unknown evacuation routes. These insights were considered during 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 community.

RCSD did not receive additional public feedback about the MJHMP.

31.4 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.

31.4.1 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 Roseville Office of Emergency Services
- Placer County Department of Education
- Sacramento County Office of Emergency Services

31.4.2 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 Roseville Planning Department
- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency

31.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are critical agencies located in or around RCSD and share similar hazard risks, response plans, and mutual support agreements.

- Rocklin Unified School District
- Roseville Joint Union High School District

31.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around RCSD.

- Greater Sacramento Economic Council
- Pacific Gas & Electric
- Roseville Chamber of Commerce
- Sacramento Municipal Utility District
- Schools Insurance Group

31.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These stakeholders are nonprofit and community-based organizations that provide services in and around RCSD.

- American Red Cross
- Boys and Girls Club of Placer County
- KidsFirst

31.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

Roseville 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 RCSD to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing District procedures.

As a special district, Roseville 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. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

31.5.1 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 31-2 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 31-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	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.	Placer County Building Department

31.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 31-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 31-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Description	Department Responsible
Facilities Master Plan, Last Updated October 2024	Provides authorized yearly funding approved by the Board of Education. The plan could be improved to include Creek maintenance on both banks of Cirby Creek within the property lines of Warren T. Eich Middle School.	Maintenance and Facilities
Emergency Operations Plan	Provides guideline for all potential school site emergencies that is consistent across all schools. The District evaluates and updates the plan annually to ensure current comprehensive school site safety response plan.	Safety Manager
City of Roseville Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	The District complies with the citywide plan to prevent stormwater pollution by using the Best Management Practices to manage and prevent any illicit discharges to the stormwater system.	Maintenance and Facilities

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 2026 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.

31.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Roseville 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 or the City of Roseville.

31.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 31-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 31-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description
Board of Trustees	The Board could endorse hazard mitigation projects.
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Dedicated staff that manages the landscape at each school which includes oversight and maintenance of storm water D.I.s and periodic tree maintenance as needed. There are no current plans to expand staffing from its current level.

31.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 31-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 31-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description
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.

31.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 31-6 summarizes financial resources available to Roseville CSD.

Table 31-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description
Capital improvements project funding	Dedicated Roof repair/replacement fund for roofs before they fail and cause building damage.
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	New home developer fees are used to provide new classrooms/ a new school to accommodate student growth in the school district.
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Can be used to generate a new source of funding to modernize existing or build new school buildings.

31.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 31-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to RCSD. The District can expand education and outreach capabilities by developing a hazards awareness program to educate staff, students, and stakeholders about the risk from natural hazards. This program may include social media posts, newsletter content, and flyers posted on school bulletin boards about common mitigation measure that reduce the impact of natural hazards, such as defensible space and flood safety.

Table 31-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description
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 IT Department has the ability to modify the website as needed to communicate specific messages to the parent community.

Outreach Resources	Description
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	School Site Safety oversight committee that is composed of school site leadership, staff and parents. They evaluate, develop and modify safety responses to natural disasters and safety issues.

31.5.8 Community Classifications

Roseville CSD does not currently maintain formal classifications for its community programs.

31.5.9 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 31-8 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 31-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Drought and Water Shortage	Weak
Earthquake	Weak
Flood	Moderate - Preventative Creek Maintenance in place
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Weak
Heavy Rains and Storms	Moderate - Preventative Tree and Creek Maintenance in place
High Winds and Tornadoes	Moderate - Preventative Tree and Creek Maintenance in place. Active roof replacement plan with ongoing funding source
Wildfire	Weak

31.6 National Flood Insurance Program

Roseville City is a school district for Placer County and the City of Roseville. The District does not participate in the NFIP directly. Therefore, all structures located within the District's jurisdiction were included in the Placer County or City of Roseville 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.

31.7 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.

31.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 31-4 through Figure 31-8**.** 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 31-4. Dam Inundation Hazard Area

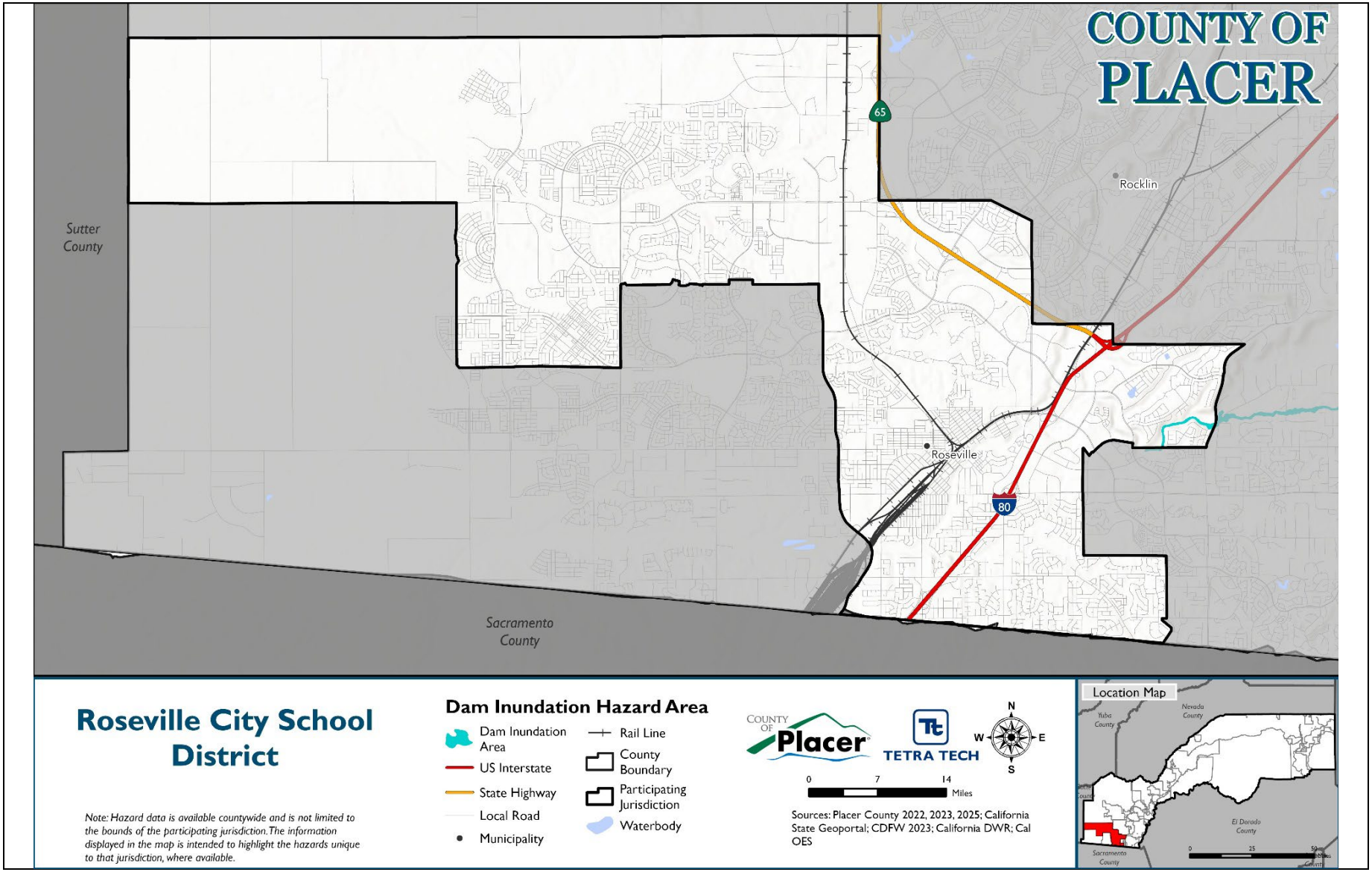


Figure 31-5. Flood Hazard Area

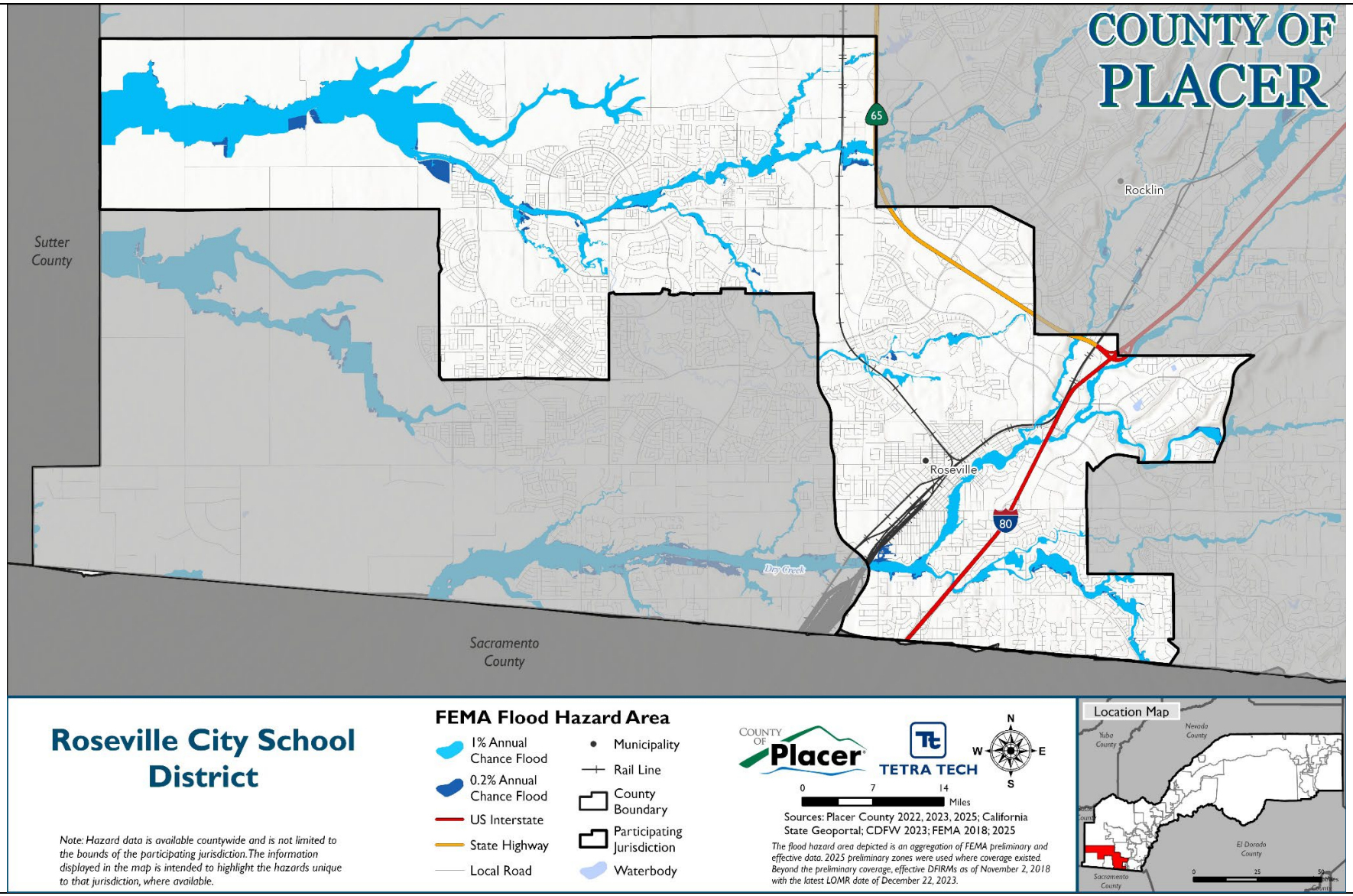


Figure 31-6. Landslide Hazard Area

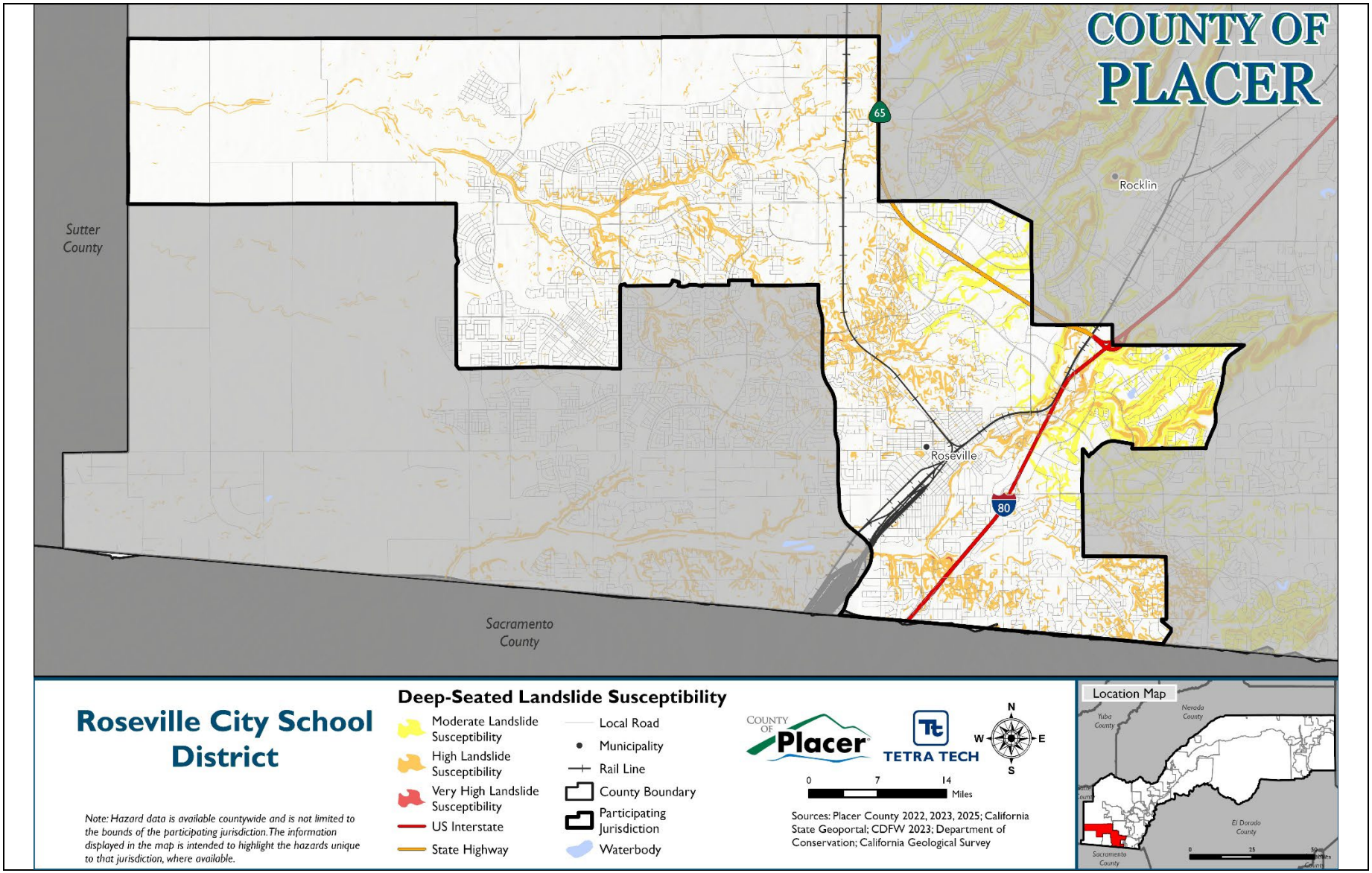


Figure 31-7. NEHRP Soil Class D Hazard Area

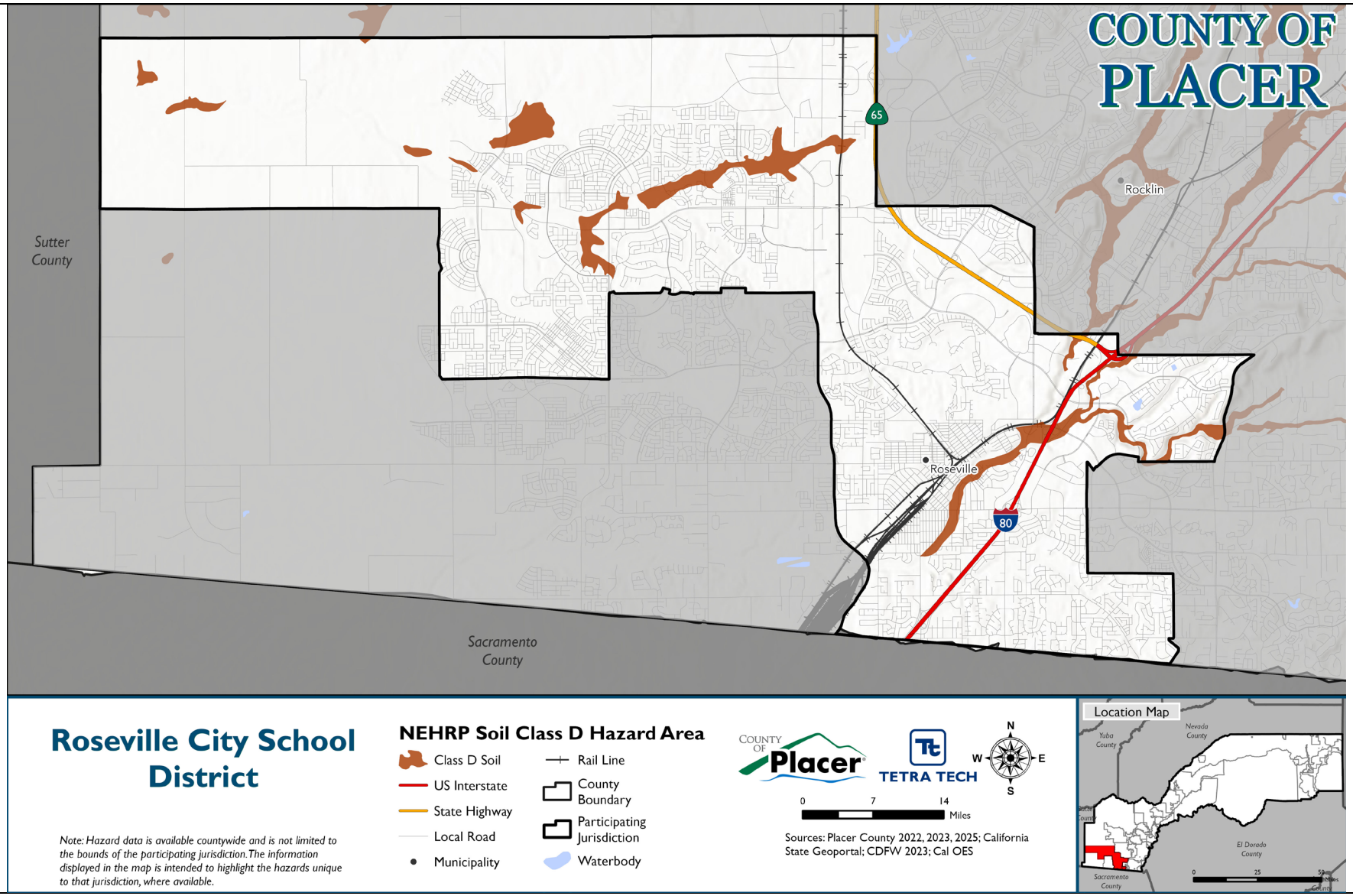
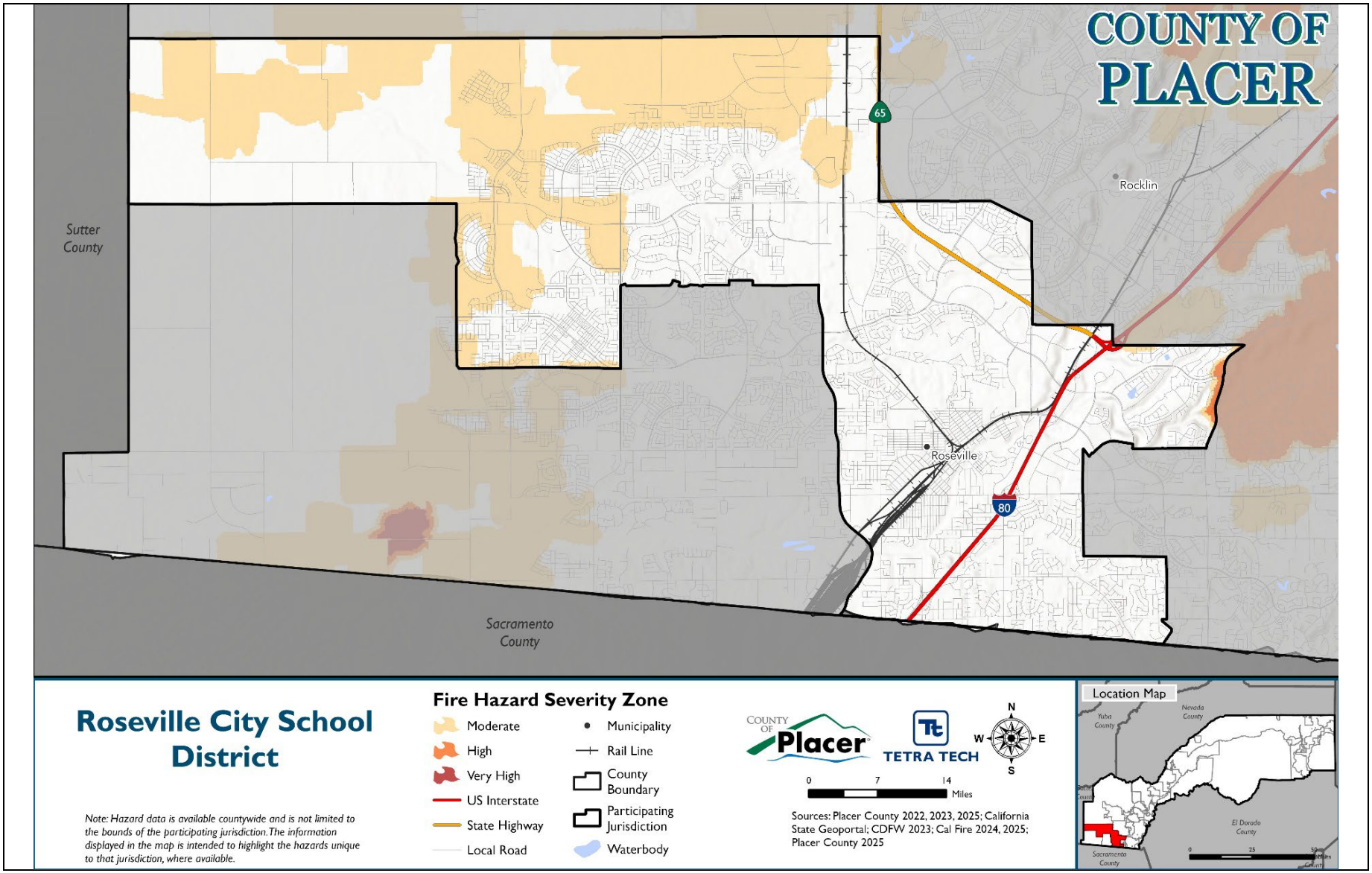


Figure 31-8. Wildfire Hazard Area



31.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 31-9 provides details on loss and damage in Roseville CSD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 31-9. Hazard Event History in Roseville CSD, 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.	All schools were closed for one day due to the impact of the smoke. District made up the day at the end of the school year.
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.	Eich Middle School experienced a large limb from a tree coming down a portable building roof and fencing which were both severely damaged. Fence repair cost was $3,100 Portable building was damaged beyond reasonable cost to repair so it was demolished.

31.7.3 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.

Roseville 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 31-10 shows Roseville CSD's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or negligible risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 31-10. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	No Exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Drought and Water Shortage	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Earthquake	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Flood	Low
Freeze and Snow	No Exposure
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. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction. "Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure" indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

31.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 31-11 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 31-11. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
Some school sites, which are critical facilities, have large undeveloped natural landscape that needs routine preventative maintenance to maintain a safe and fire resistant status for the community and vulnerable populations.	Wildfire, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
Students, families, and staff, including vulnerable populations are unaware of the natural hazards that pose a risk to Roseville CSD critical facilities.	Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire
Current Cirby Creek floodplain plans encroaches on Eich Middle School property, which is a critical facility for the community, using the large sod play areas and asphalt areas as overflow retention areas until creek waters subside. No buildings are in the flood zone but use of outdoor areas will be impacted. Exploring retention walls being placed along the creek or diversion of overflow water to other areas in the City where there is open space.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms
Existing HVAC units are not operating at a capacity sufficient to filter wildfire smoke and are not hardened against extreme temperature events. These systems are critical infrastructure for the community and vulnerable populations.	Wildfire

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 31-12 this section describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern to RCSD. Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

Table 31-12. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Flood	Cirby Creek borders Eich Middle School, and flooding could affect access, building operations, and student safety. Floodwaters may damage structures, parking areas, utility systems, and equipment, while also carrying contaminants such as bacteria, sewage, and industrial waste. Flood conditions may require school closure, relocation of students and staff, and interruption of transportation and instructional services. Students with mobility limitations, health conditions, or dependence on school transportation may be especially vulnerable during flood events. Eich Middle School is a critical facility for the district and the broader community.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Heavy rain and winter storm conditions can affect the District by overwhelming drainage systems, causing localized flooding, and creating unsafe conditions on school grounds, parking lots, and access routes. These conditions can damage buildings, utilities, and equipment, disrupt bus and parent drop-off/pick-up operations, and increase the risk of slip-and-fall injuries for students, staff, and visitors. Students with mobility limitations, health conditions, or other access needs may be especially vulnerable if walking surfaces become muddy or flooded and if schools must modify transportation or supervision procedures. All District facilities are exposed to heavy rains and storms; however, Eich Middle School is bordered by Cirby Creek and heavy rains may lead to the flooding impacts described above.
High Winds and Tornadoes	All District facilities are exposed to the high wind hazard. High wind events can damage roofs, fencing, trees, signage, and utility lines, resulting in power outages, debris hazards, and blocked access to school sites. Wind-related damage may interrupt classroom

	instruction, communications, heating and cooling systems, and transportation services, and may require shelter-in-place procedures, early dismissal, or temporary school closure. Students and staff may be exposed to injury from falling branches or airborne debris, and campuses with mature trees, exposed utilities, or older building components may be more susceptible to wind damage.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Landslides, mudslides, and debris flows can block roads, damage school facilities and utility systems, and isolate campuses from emergency response, transportation, and family access. These events may also damage retaining walls, driveways, parking lots, drainage systems, and other supporting infrastructure, resulting in prolonged service disruption or closure. Students, staff, and visitors may be at risk if debris movement occurs near occupied facilities or along primary access routes. Schools located in high landslide susceptibility areas, or along slopes and drainage corridors, may be especially vulnerable to damage and access loss. Buljan Middle, Cirby Elementary, and Spanger Elementary are located in the high landslide susceptibility hazard area.
Wildfire	Westbrook Elementary is located in the moderate fire hazard severity zone. Wildfire can affect the District through smoke exposure, poor air quality, evacuations, utility outages, and transportation disruptions. Smoke can worsen respiratory conditions and may require indoor sheltering, cancellation of outdoor activities, or temporary school closure. Wildfire can also damage surrounding vegetation, school facilities, and critical infrastructure, while power outages and emergency response activity may interrupt classroom instruction and student services. Students with asthma or other respiratory illnesses, as well as students who rely on school transportation, may be especially vulnerable during wildfire events.

31.7.5 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

Although RCSD did not participate in the previous planning cycle, changing conditions are consistent with those identified in Chapter 2 County of Placer and the 2023 City of Roseville Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

31.8 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.

31.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

Although RCSD 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.

31.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Roseville 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.

31.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

Although Roseville CSD did not participate in the previous LHMP update, the District has completed or made significant progress on the following other mitigation efforts:

- Reduction of dead trees and brush in and around Cirby Creek running through the Eich Middle School campus.

31.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

The following hazards were omitted from the mitigation strategy:

- Avalanche: School District buildings are not located near mountains and snow.
- Dam and Levee Failure: There is one waterway in the dam inundation hazard area and there are no District facilities near it.
- Drought and Water Shortage: Facilities and infrastructure will not suffer negative impacts from this hazard.
- Earthquake: While NEHRP Class D soil does occur in the district, there are no fault lines in the area and there have not been historic reports of earthquakes in the city and none of the school are located on the soil that is more prone to liquefaction.
- Freeze and Snow: Freezing temperatures are extremely rare in Roseville and pose a negligible risk to facilities and infrastructure.

Mitigation of the general population, structures, economy, and environment from natural hazards is the responsibility of Placer County.

31.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that Roseville CSD would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 31-13 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 31-13. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	-	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	-	-	-	-
Drought and Water Shortage	-	-	-	-
Earthquake	-	-	-	-
Flood	X	-	X	X
Freeze and Snow	-	-	-	-
Heavy Rains and Storms	X	-	X	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 31-14 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 31-14. 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
RCSD-03	Cirby Creek Floodplain Mitigation	3	1-10 Years	High	High	5.75	Low
RCSD-04	HVAC Program	3	1-10 Years	Medium	High	4.75	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).

31.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 31-15 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The RCSD Superintendent will lead implementation of all projects listed in Table 31-15. 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 31-15. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
RCSD-01	Open Space Landscape 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	Roseville Fire Department, Placer County Fire Department, CAL FIRE	General fund and school district staff.
RCSD-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.	Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flows, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Placer County Office of Emergency Services, Listos California	General fund and school district staff
RCSD-03	Cirby Creek Floodplain Mitigation	Coordinate with the City of Roseville to develop action items and establish mitigation measures to be put in place at Eich Middle School which is bordered by Cirby Creek. Currently, public outreach and education occurring along with exploring action items and funding resources.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms	City of Roseville	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, general fund, and school district staff
RCSD-04	HVAC Program	Expand the capacity and level of protection provided by HVAC units in District schools to meet state requirements for wildfire smoke and harden them against extreme temperatures.	Wildfire	Roseville Fire Department	General fund and school district staff

32. San Juan Water District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist San Juan Water District (SJWD 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 SJWD, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses SJWD's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The 2026 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 2021 MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to SJWD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

32.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

SJWD identified 2026 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: Tony Barela, Director of Operations
  Address: 9935 Auburn-Folson Road, Granite Bay, CA 95746
  Phone Number: 916-791-6939
  Email: tbarela@sjwd.org
- Alternate Point of Contact: Sophanra Castanar, Safety/Regulatory Compliance Coordinator
  Address: 9935 Auburn-Folson Road, Granite Bay, CA 95746
  Phone Number: 916-791-6947
  Email: scastanar@sjwd.org

The Operations 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 32-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 32-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Tony Barela	Operations	Director of Operations	Attended Meetings, coordinated participation, gathered information, edited and reviewed response
Sophanra Castanar	Operations	Safety/Regulatory Compliance Coordinator	Attended Meetings, coordinated participation, gathered information, edited and reviewed response
Adam Larsen	Executive	General Manager	Researched District information and reviewed draft documents
Andrew Pierson	Engineering	Director of Engineering Services	Researched District information and reviewed draft documents
Devon Barrett	Customer Service	Customer Service Manager	Researched District information and reviewed draft documents
Donna Silva	Finance	Director of Finance & Human Resources	Researched District information and reviewed draft documents
Michael Spencer	Operations	Water Treatment Plant Manager	Researched District information and reviewed draft documents

32.2 Community Profile

SJWD is a community services district that was established in 1954 through a vote of the citizens. It was formed under Section 61000 et seq., Title 6, Division 3 of the California Government Code and Water Code Section 3000. The District delivers reliable, high-quality water service to both retail and wholesale customers in eastern Sacramento and southern Placer counties.

The organization's history traces back to the Gold Rush era, beginning in 1854 with the creation of the North Fork American River and Mining Company, later known as the North Fork Ditch Company. Today, SJWD supplies drinking water to approximately 160,000 residents within its retail and wholesale service areas. Each year, the District treats and delivers more than 65,000 acre-feet of water through roughly 218 miles of pipeline.

SJWD's retail division serves the northeast portion of Sacramento County, as well as areas of east Roseville and Granite Bay. Its wholesale customers include Citrus Heights Water District, Fair Oaks Water District, Orange Vale Water Company, a portion of the City of Folsom (north of the American River), and, periodically, Sacramento Suburban Water District, which serves an additional 171,000 customers.

32.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of the 2026 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 SJWD 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.

32.3.1 Outreach Activities

SJWD conducted both virtual and in-person outreach to promote the 2026 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 made 2026 MJHMP information available in the customer service area of their administrative offices beginning in July 2025. In addition, the District posted 2026 MJHMP information and links to the hazard mitigation public survey on their website. Finally, the District provided 2026 MJHMP progress updates to their Board of Directors in public meetings. Evidence of public outreach efforts is shown in Figure 32-1 through Figure 32-3.

Figure 32-1. Brochures at Customer Service Area

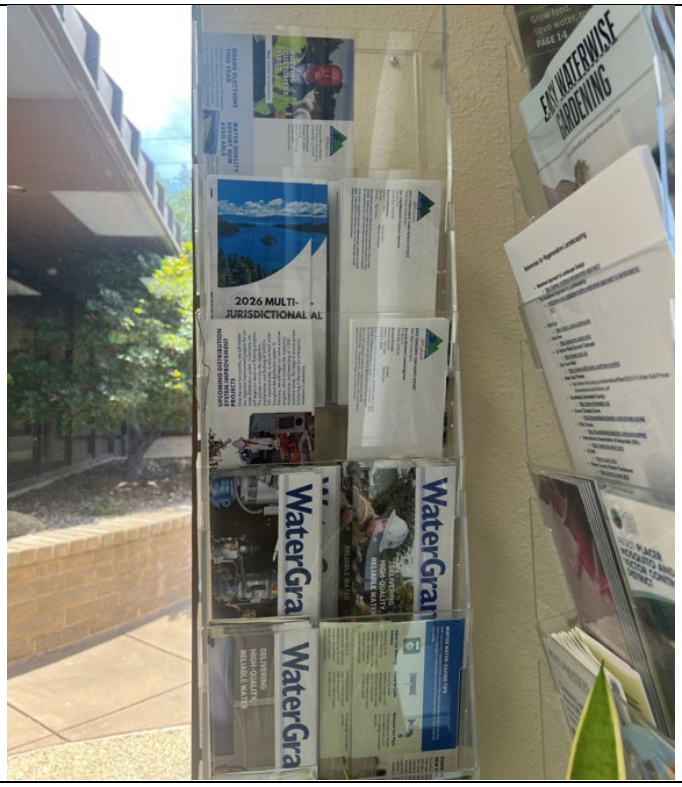


Figure 32-2. SJWD Website

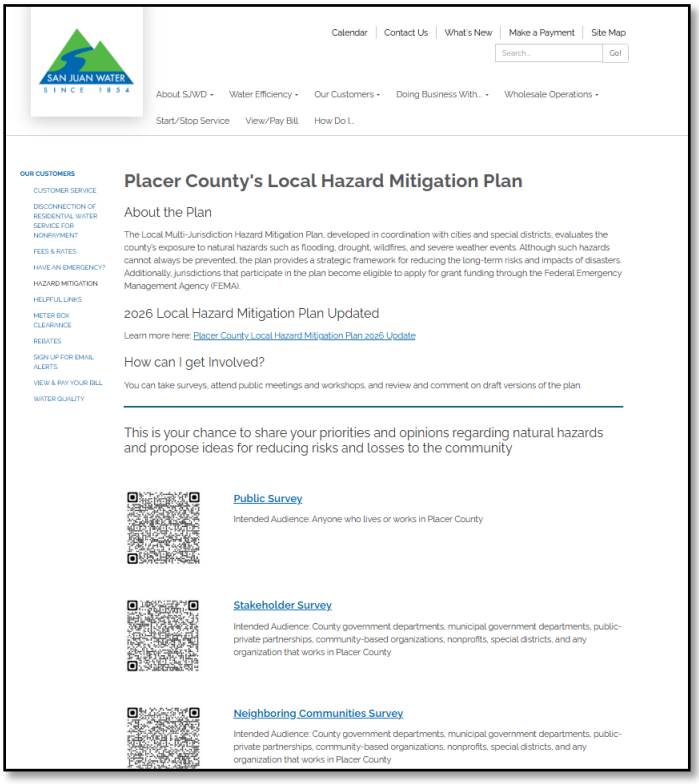
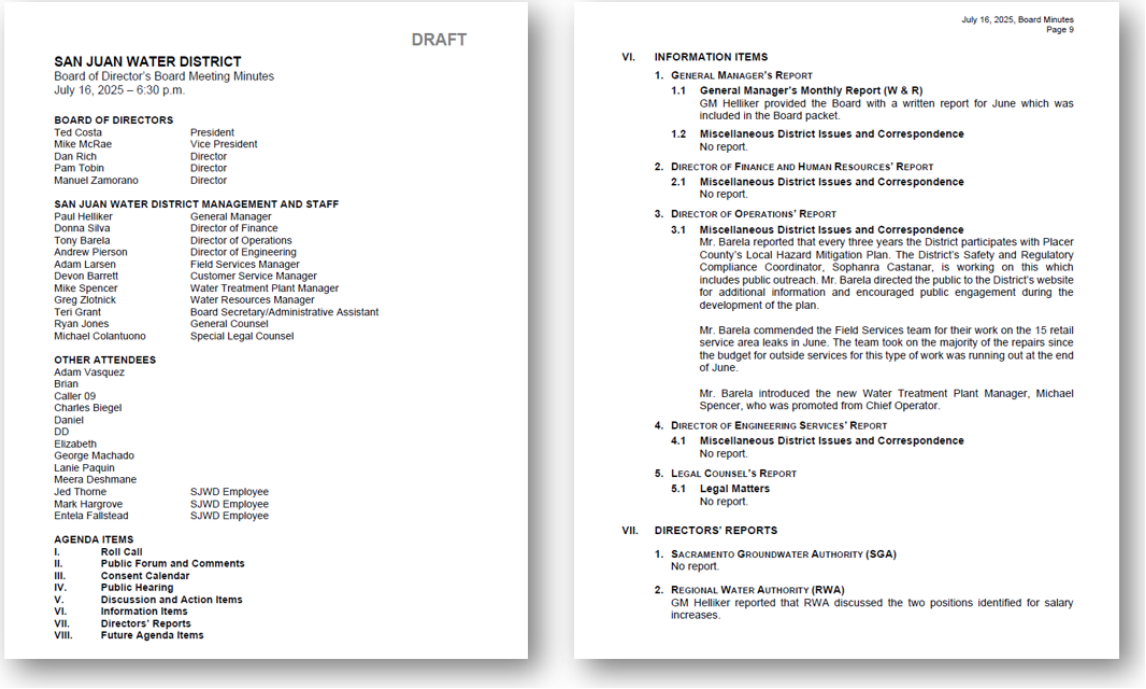


Figure 32-3. Board Meeting Minutes



DRAFT

SAN JUAN WATER DISTRICT
Board of Director's Board Meeting Minutes
July 16, 2025 – 6:30 p.m.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ted Costa	President
Mike McRae	Vice President
Dan Rich	Director
Pam Tobin	Director
Manuel Zamorano	Director

SAN JUAN WATER DISTRICT MANAGEMENT AND STAFF

Paul Helliker	General Manager
Donna Silva	Director of Finance
Tony Barela	Director of Operations
Andrew Pierson	Director of Engineering
Adam Larsen	Field Services Manager
Devon Barrett	Customer Service Manager
Mike Spencer	Water Treatment Plant Manager
Greg Zlotnick	Water Resources Manager
Teri Grant	Board Secretary/Administrative Assistant
Ryan Jones	General Counsel
Michael Colantuono	Special Legal Counsel

OTHER ATTENDEES

Adam Vasquez	
Brian	
Caller 09	
Charles Biegel	
Daniel	
DD	
Elizabeth	
George Machado	
Lanie Paquin	
Meera Deshmane	
Jed Thorne	SJWD Employee
Mark Hargrove	SJWD Employee
Entela Fallstead	SJWD Employee

AGENDA ITEMS

I. Roll Call
II. Public Forum and Comments
III. Consent Calendar
IV. Public Hearing
V. Discussion and Action Items
VI. Information Items
VII. Directors' Reports
VIII. Future Agenda Items

VI. INFORMATION ITEMS

1. **General Manager's Report**
   - **1.1 General Manager's Monthly Report (W & R)**
     GM Helliker provided the Board with a written report for June which was included in the Board packet.
   - **1.2 Miscellaneous District Issues and Correspondence**
     No report.
2. **Director of Finance and Human Resources' Report**
   - **2.1 Miscellaneous District Issues and Correspondence**
     No report.
3. **Director of Operations' Report**
   - **3.1 Miscellaneous District Issues and Correspondence**
     Mr. Barela reported that every three years the District participates with Placer County's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. The District's Safety and Regulatory Compliance Coordinator, Sophanra Castanar, is working on this which includes public outreach. Mr. Barela directed the public to the District's website for additional information and encouraged public engagement during the development of the plan.

     Mr. Barela commended the Field Services team for their work on the 15 retail service area leaks in June. The team took on the majority of the repairs since the budget for outside services for this type of work was running out at the end of June.

     Mr. Barela introduced the new Water Treatment Plant Manager, Michael Spencer, who was promoted from Chief Operator.
4. **Director of Engineering Services' Report**
   - **4.1 Miscellaneous District Issues and Correspondence**
     No report.
5. **Legal Counsel's Report**
   - **5.1 Legal Matters**
     No report.

VII. DIRECTORS' REPORTS

1. **Sacramento Groundwater Authority (SGA)**
   No report.
2. **Regional Water Authority (RWA)**
   GM Helliker reported that RWA discussed the two positions identified for salary increases.

32.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

Public input was collected through community surveys, public meetings, and online comment forms. There was no public feedback provided.

32.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of the 2026 MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare the 2026 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.

32.4.1 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.

- California Division of Safety of Dams
- Placer County Environmental Health
- Placer County Office of Emergency Services
- Placer County Sheriff's Office
- Placer County Water Agency
- Sacramento Metro Fire Department
- Sacramento Office of Emergency Services
- South Placer Fire District

32.4.2 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 Department of Water Resources
- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency
- US Army Corps of Engineers

32.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are neighboring communities located in or around the District.

- Bureau of Reclamation (Folsom Dam and Lake)
- Placer County Water Agency

- Wholesale Agency – Citrus Heights Water District
- Wholesale Agency – Orangevale Water Company
- Wholesale Agency – Fair Oaks Water District
- Wholesale Agency – City of Folsom

32.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around the District.

- Pacific Gas and Electric
- Roseville City School District
- Sierra College

32.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These stakeholders are nonprofit and community-based organizations that provide services in and around the District.

- American Red Cross – Auburn Office
- Greater Auburn Area Fire Safe Council

32.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

SJWD 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, SJWD 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. Where opportunities for expansion and improvement of capabilities were identified, they appear in the Description column of the below tables.

32.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The 2026 MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 32-2 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 32-2. Codes, Ordinances, and Regulations

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Department Responsible
Building Code **Placer County adoption of the 2022 California Building Standards Code and incorporated by reference by Placer County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 15 Building and Development (§ 15.04.220)**	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.	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).	California Department of Water Resources

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Department Responsible
Stormwater Management Code or Program **Placer County Code of Ordinances, Ch 15: Building and Development/Article 15.75.090 Stormwater management and rainwater retention.**	Governs use, protection and management of California's water resources including general state powers over water, foundational laws related to water, conservation, development and utilization, water quality, and creation, powers, and financial provisions from water providers.	California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance **Placer County Code of Ordinances (§ 15.52 Flood Damage Prevention)**	Reduces flood risk to roads, culverts, and sewer infrastructure in Placer County.	Placer County

32.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 32-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 32-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Description	Department Responsible
Capital Improvement Plan or Program	SJWD maintains a capital improvement plan. The plan does not address natural hazards directly.	SJWD Operations
Urban Water Management Plan	SJWD maintains an Urban Water Management Plan. The plan addresses floods and heavy rain concerns.	SJWD Operations
Emergency Operations Plan	SJWD maintains an Emergency Operations Plan. The plan does not address natural hazards directly. The District has the ability to expand and improve the plan by including key findings from the 2026 MJHMP in future updates.	SJWD Operations
Continuity of Operations Plan	SJWD maintains a Continuity of Operations Plan. The plan does not address natural hazards directly. The District has the ability to expand and improve the plan by including key findings from the 2026 MJHMP in future updates.	SJWD Operations

The above plans are related to water supply and flood mitigation and are not explicitly integrated with the 2021 MJHMP. As the plans are updated, information from the approved 2026 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 2026 MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

32.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

SJWD 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.

32.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 32-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 32-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description
Mutual aid agreements	SJWD has mutual aid agreements with other water agencies, including the California Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (Cal-WARN).

32.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 32-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 32-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Staff has some training on hazards and mitigation
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Staff has some training on hazards and mitigation
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Staff has some training on hazards and mitigation
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Staff has some training on hazards and mitigation
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	Staff has some training on hazards and mitigation
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	Staff has some training on hazards and mitigation
GIS Coordinator/Analyst	Staff has some training on hazards and mitigation

32.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 32-6 summarizes financial resources available to SJWD.

Table 32-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description
Capital improvements project funding	Improves infrastructure
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Fees are set based on cost of service

Financial Resources	Description
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	The District receives capacity fees used to expand the water system
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])	The District will seek FEMA, California Department of Water Resources, Cal OES, and other funding sources to increase mitigation capabilities.

32.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 32-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to SJWD.

Table 32-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description
Public information officer or communications office	General Manager is the PIO for the District
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	District staff are trained in website development.
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Hazard mitigation is available on District website
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	District's social media sites and company website will display educational information as applicable
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?	District website

32.5.8 Community Classifications

SJWD does not have formal classifications for community programs.

32.5.9 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 32-8 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 32-8. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Drought and Water Shortage	Moderate – The District has redundant water interties with neighboring agencies
Earthquake	Weak
Flood	Weak
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Weak
Heavy Rains and Storms	Moderate – District has generators at all pump station sites and at the WTP to manage prolonged power outages.
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Wildfire	Weak

32.6 National Flood Insurance Program

SJWD 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.

32.7 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 SJWD's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

32.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 32-4 through Figure 32-8. 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 SJWD has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 32-4. Dam Inundation Hazard Area

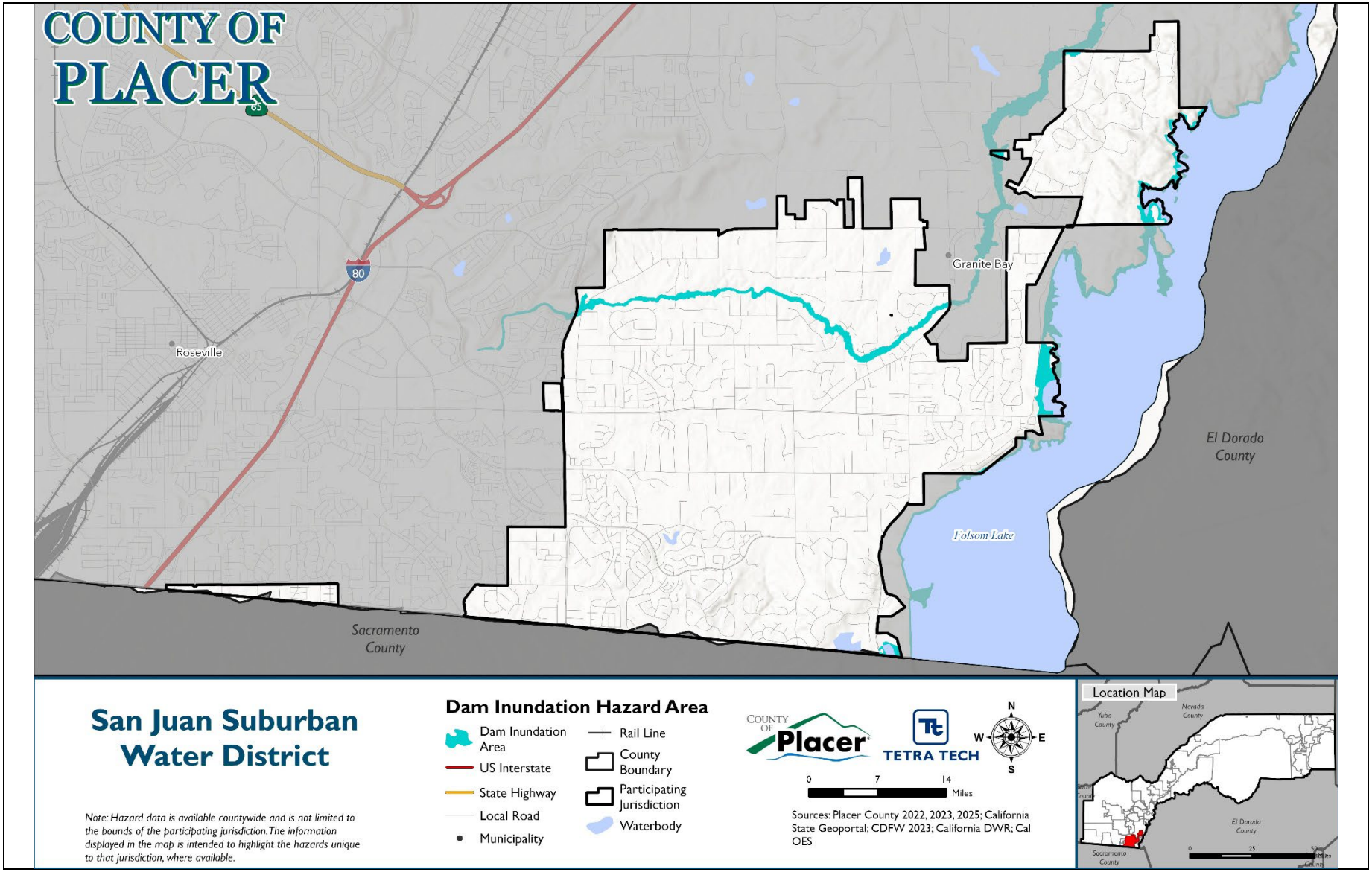


Figure 32-5. Flood Hazard Area

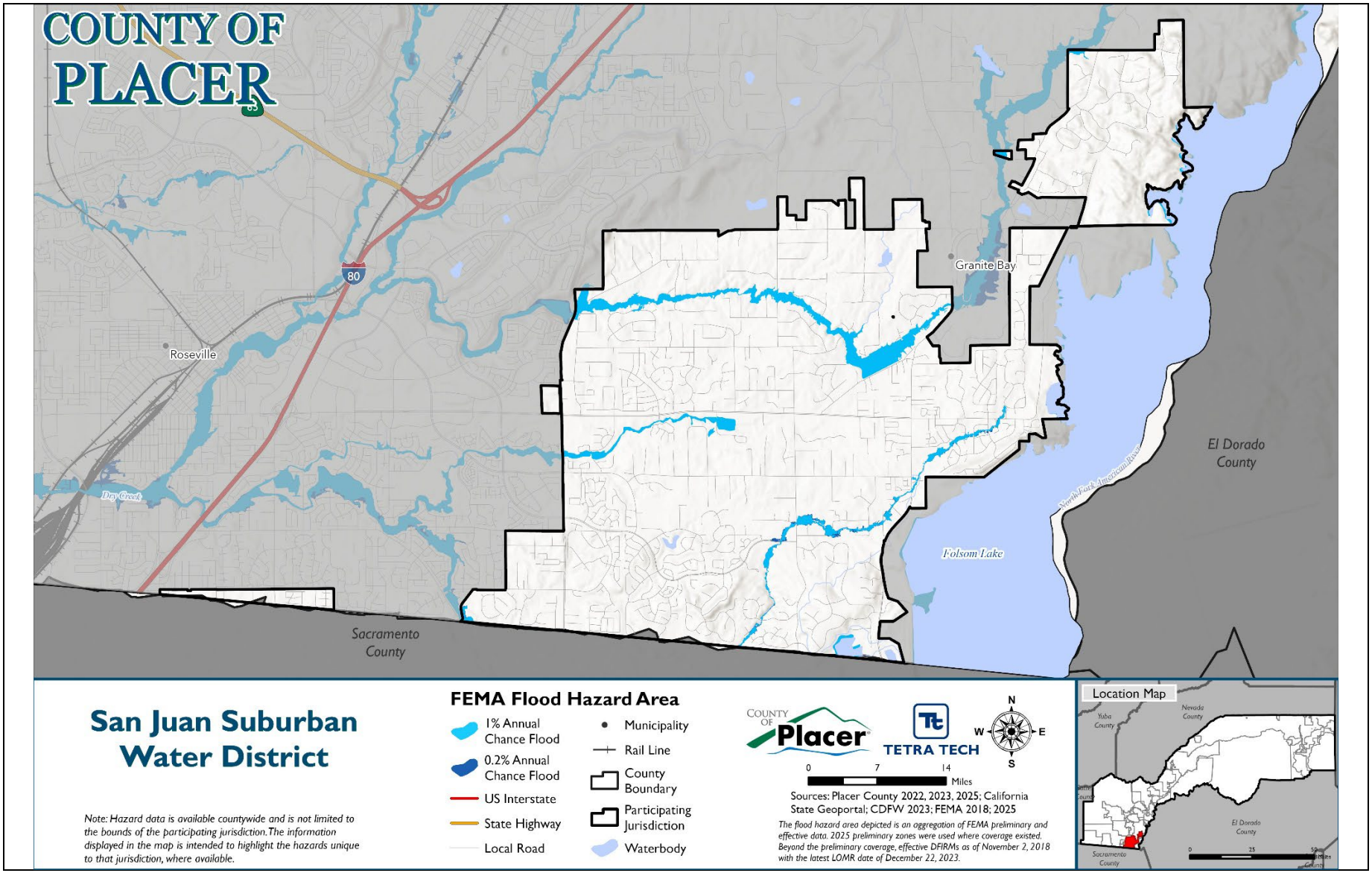


Figure 32-6. Landslide Hazard Area

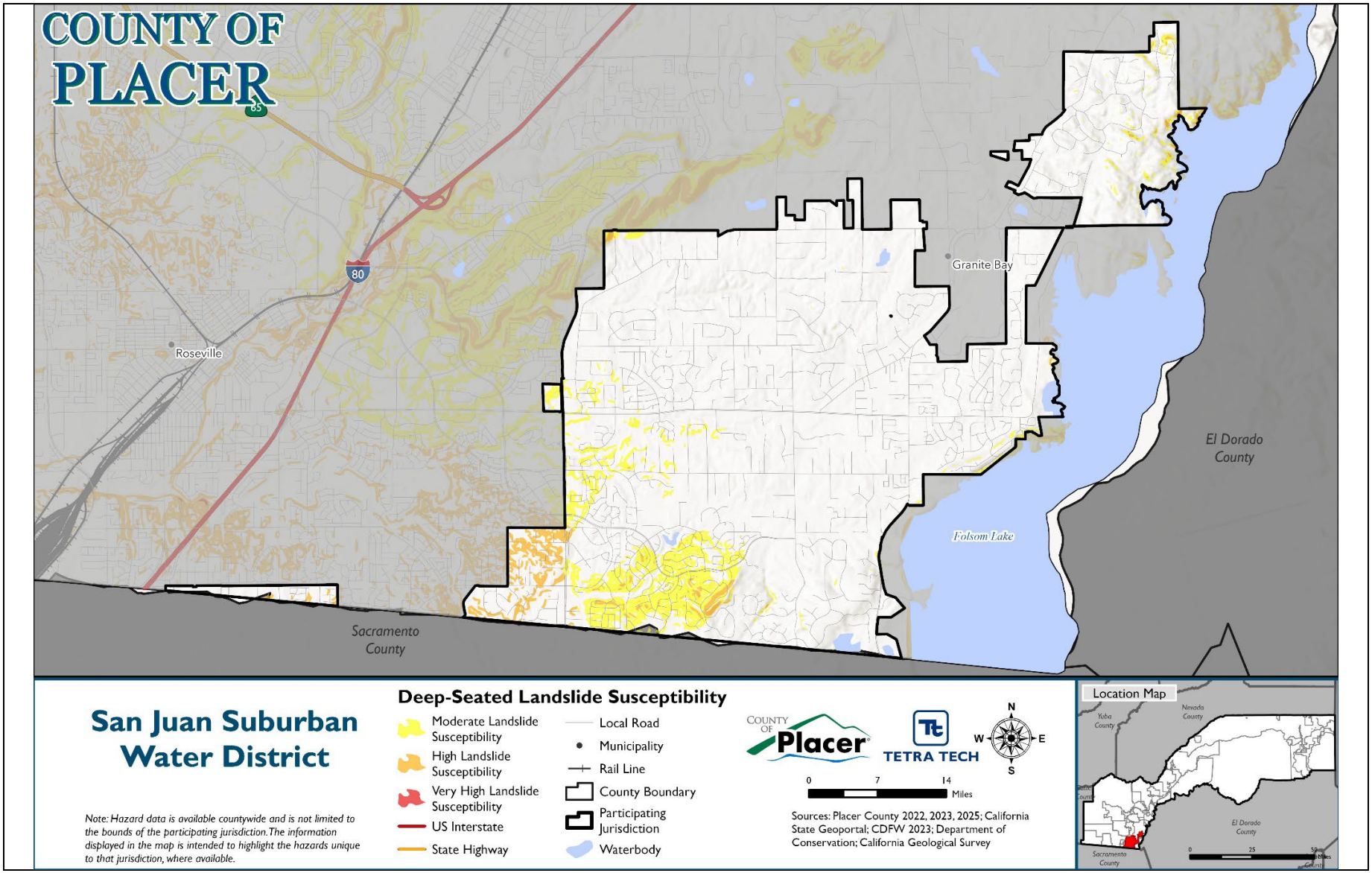


Figure 32-7. NEHRP Hazard Area

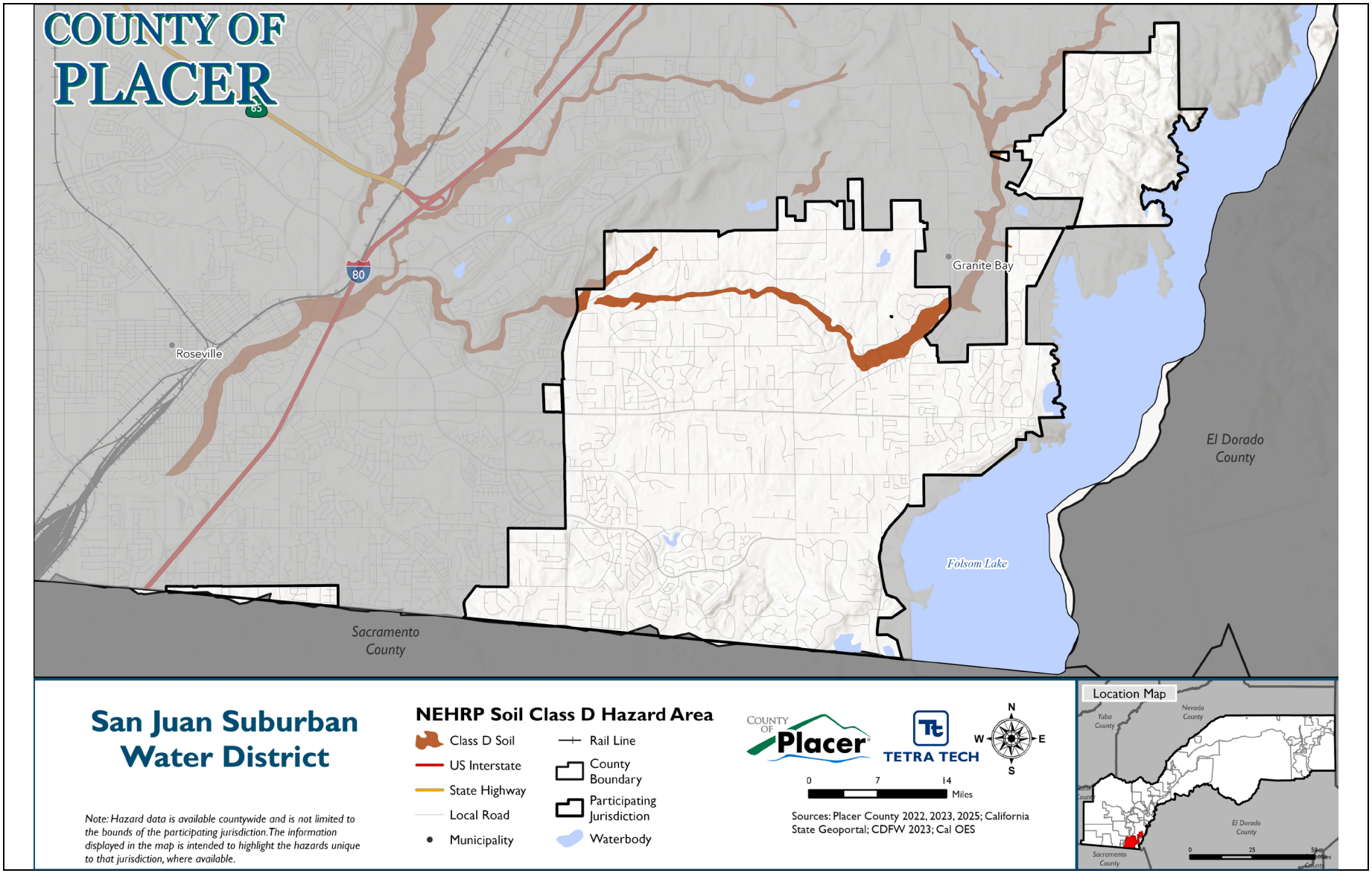
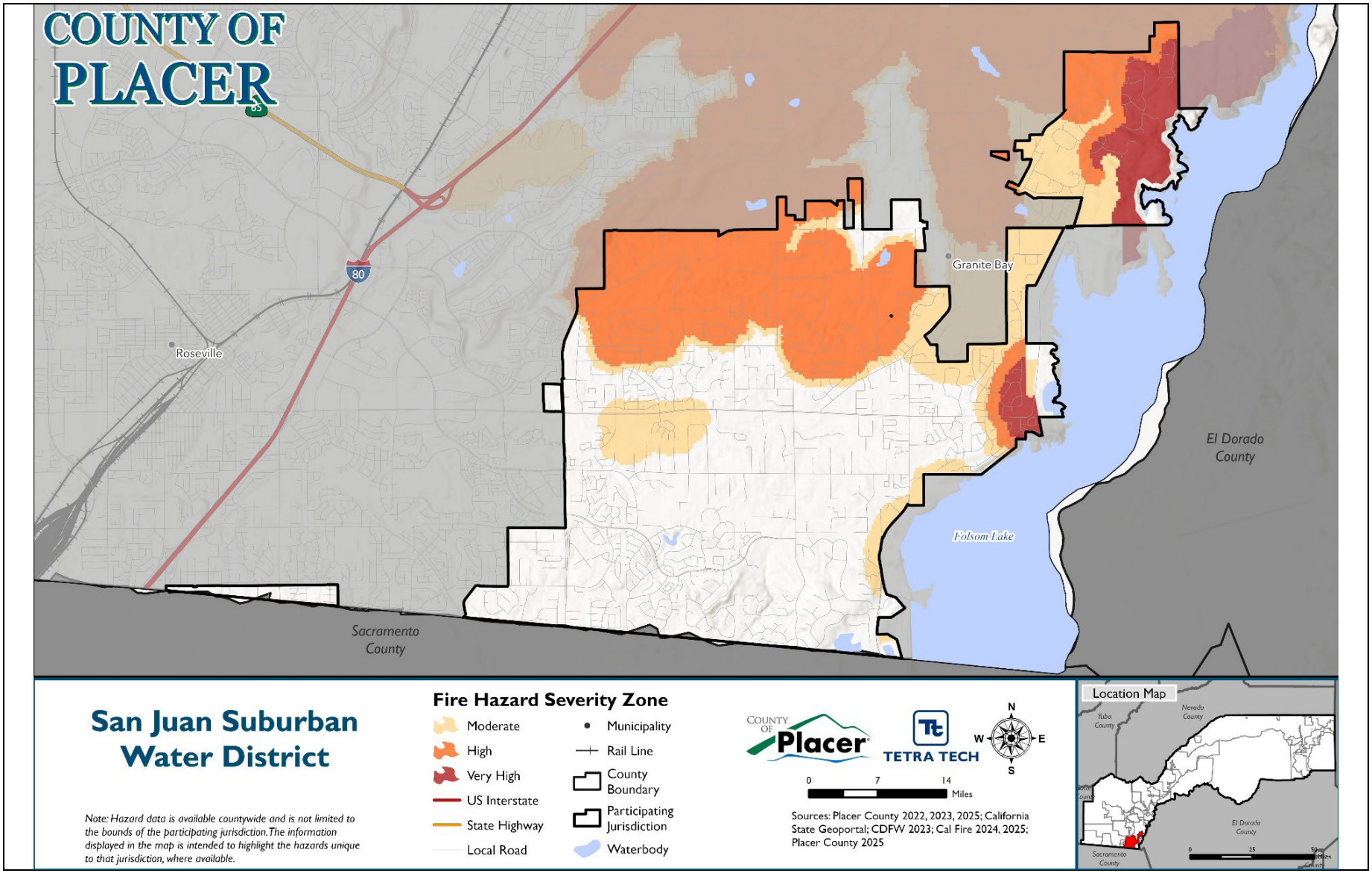


Figure 32-8. Wildfire Hazard Area



32.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 32-9 provides details on loss and damage in SJWD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 32-9. Hazard Event History in SJWD, 2020 to 2024

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.	Power failures at Bacon Pump Station;

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.	Downed trees; damage to Main Office deck and roof. 
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.	The power to the treatment plant and the Lower Granite Bay pump station went out around midnight Sunday morning and was out through the afternoon (01/8/23).

32.7.3 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 32-12 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for SJWD. 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 32-10. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazards
The current configuration of the existing 4.56 MG floating cover reservoir does not allow the District to access all the water within. This is a critical facility for the community, including vulnerable populations.	Drought and Water Shortage, Wildfire, Dam and Levee Failure
The District will describe the availability of water and discusses water use, reclamation, and water conservation activities. Which is critical infrastructure for the community, including vulnerable populations.	Drought and Water Shortage
The District administration building does not have access to backup power during power outages. This is a critical facility for the community, including vulnerable populations.	Earthquake, Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, Wildfire

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 32-11 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern to SJWD. Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

Table 32-11. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Dam and Levee Failure	The San Juan Water District's service area is influenced by the Folsom Lake and Miners Ravine drainage corridor, and dam or levee failure in these areas could cause rapid inundation of low-lying portions of the District and disrupt critical water infrastructure. A dam failure scenario could damage or isolate water treatment, storage, pumping, and distribution assets, including facilities that support delivery from Folsom Lake through the District's treatment and transmission system. Earthquake shaking, landslide movement, overtopping, or extreme precipitation could all contribute to failure conditions or emergency flooding, creating severe service disruption and potentially requiring evacuation or emergency response coordination. Because the District serves more than 10,000 retail connections and supplies wholesale customers that collectively serve approximately 160,000 customers, service interruptions could affect a large population, including older adults, people with disabilities, medically vulnerable residents, and households that depend on continuous water service for health, sanitation, and fire protection.
Drought and Water Shortage	Prolonged drought conditions can reduce available surface water supplies, increase demand on storage and pumping systems, and strain the District's ability to maintain reliable service, pressure, and fire flow. San Juan Water District relies on Folsom Lake diversion, water treatment, storage facilities, pump stations, and transmission facilities to serve both retail and wholesale customers, and the District has noted that its supply reliability depends on redundancy, storage capacity, and interconnections with other systems. Drought can also increase operational costs, reduce revenue when water use falls, and heighten vulnerability to secondary hazards such as wildfire. If shortages or pressure reductions occur, the impacts may be greatest for older adults, people with chronic health conditions, households with limited financial resources, and residents who rely on uninterrupted water service for drinking, hygiene, medical needs, or fire sprinklers.
Flood	Although the District's critical facilities are not located within the mapped 1-percent or 0.2-percent annual chance floodplain, flooding can still affect District operations by reducing water quality, damaging access routes, and overwhelming drainage and adjacent infrastructure.

	Flooding or high-water conditions near source water areas can increase sediment, debris, and contamination concerns, which may affect treatment demands and system reliability. Flood-related road closures or access restrictions can also delay maintenance, emergency response, and supply deliveries to key facilities. Flood impacts may disproportionately affect older adults, people with mobility limitations, households without alternate transportation, and customers who depend on reliable service during emergencies or evacuation.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Heavy rains and storms can cause fallen trees, blocked access routes, localized flooding, and downed utility lines that interfere with District operations and access to critical facilities. San Juan Water District manages water treatment and distribution systems, including pump stations, storage tanks, and more than 200 miles of pipeline, so storm-related road blockages or utility outages can delay repairs, maintenance, inspections, and emergency response. Storm conditions can also increase overtime costs, cleanup needs, and the risk of localized service disruptions if power loss affects pumps or treatment processes. Older adults, people with disabilities, households with limited mobility, and residents who may need assistance during power outages or roadway closures are especially vulnerable when heavy storms affect service continuity.
High Winds and Tornadoes	High winds can cause power outages, downed utility lines, and falling trees that damage facilities or block roads serving District infrastructure. Because the District depends on treatment, storage, pumping, and transmission facilities to deliver water from Folsom Lake to retail and wholesale customers, wind-related outages or access disruptions can temporarily affect water pressure, service reliability, and emergency response. Wind events may also increase debris hazards and strain District crews with cleanup and repair work. Vulnerable populations, including older adults, people with disabilities, medically vulnerable residents, and households without backup power or alternate water access, may be more affected if wind damage interrupts service or delays restoration.
Wildfire	Wildfire poses a significant threat to San Juan Water District because much of the system is located in fire-prone areas, and District facilities on Auburn Folsom Road are located in the moderate fire hazard severity zone. Wildfires can damage above-ground infrastructure such as hydrants, storage tanks, pump stations, transmission lines, and electrical service, while also increasing demand for fire suppression and emergency water supply. Smoke, evacuations, PSPS-related outages, and post-fire erosion and sedimentation can further disrupt operations and water quality. Wildfire impacts may disproportionately affect older adults, children, people with respiratory or cardiovascular conditions, people with disabilities, and households without reliable transportation or the ability to quickly relocate.

32.7.4 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.

SJWD 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 32-12 shows SJWD's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or negligible risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 32-12. Hazard Ranking

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

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction. "Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure" indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

32.7.5 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

No significant population, development, or other changes have been identified that would affect SJWD's overall vulnerability since the previous plan was approved.

32.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous 2021 MJHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

32.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

The District has not changed priorities since the 2021 MJHMP and continues to prioritize measures that emphasize strengthening system reliability, meeting regulatory requirements, and improving operational resilience. Focus is placed on initiatives that enhance infrastructure integrity, ensure compliance with planning standards, and provide backup capabilities to maintain uninterrupted service during emergencies. This approach supports long-term sustainability while addressing critical operational needs.

32.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 32-13 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 32-13. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
1	The Act requires reporting agencies to describe its water supply reliability under single dry-year, multiple dry-year, and average year conditions, with projected information in five-year increments for a minimum of 20 years. One of the purposes of this UWMP is to ensure the efficient use of available water supplies, as required by the Act. The Act states that urban water suppliers should make every effort to assure the appropriate level of reliability in its water service sufficient to meet the needs of its various categories of customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. The UWMP describes the availability of water and discusses water use, reclamation, and water conservation activities. This UWMP concludes that the water supplies available to the District's retail and wholesale customer agencies are adequate over the next 25- year planning period.	Updating the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan	Complete	Yes	2020 Urban Water Management Plan completed. The 2025 UWMP is currently being drafted.
2	Replacement of reservoir Hypalon liner and inspection and modifications to outlet structures.	Dam Failure Mitigation	Not Complete	No	No longer aligned with current organizational priorities and will not receive further funding.
3	Earthquake damage to water treatment plant, distribution pump station both above and below ground water distribution mains.	Earthquake Mitigation	Not Complete	No	No longer aligned with current organizational priorities and will not receive further funding.
4	This project would be to install a backup power source for the District's administration building. Two options would be explored, the first would be a solar array with battery storage or a diesel/natural gas emergency generator.	Redundant/Backup Power System	Not Complete	Yes	N/A
5	This project would be to either strengthen the existing water main crossing or when possible, replace the existing main with a larger capacity line to increase water availability for increase fire hydrant flows and increase capacity for existing interties with other agencies.	Water Main Bridge Crossing Replacement/Strengthening	Not Complete	No	No longer aligned with current organizational priorities and will not receive further funding.

32.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- Kokila Tank Replacement Project – Replacement of the existing 4.56 MG floating cover reservoir with a 4.0 MG prestressed concrete tank. The current reservoir's configuration prevents operational access to stored water, limiting its effectiveness for system demands. The new concrete tank provides full access, increasing available fire flow and emergency storage while improving system resiliency through a hardened structure less vulnerable to fire and other external hazards.

32.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

SJWD omitted avalanche and freeze and snow from its mitigation strategies due to its lower elevation and lack of significant snowfall. Earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, and debris flows were also omitted because they pose negligible threat to district facilities and infrastructure. Mitigation of the general population, structures, economy, and environment from natural hazards is the responsibility of Placer County and the City of Roseville.

32.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

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

Table 32-14 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 32-14. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	-	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	X	-	-	-
Drought and Water Shortage	X	X	-	-
Earthquake	-	-	-	-
Flood	-	X	-	-
Freeze and Snow	-	-	-	-
Heavy Rains and Storms	-	X	-	-
High Winds and Tornadoes	-	X	-	-
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	-	-	-	-
Wildfire	-	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 2026 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 32-15 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the 2026 MJHMP.

Table 32-15. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
SJWD-01	Kokila Tank Replacement Project	3	1-5 Years	High	High	6.75	Medium
SJWD-02	2020 Urban Water Management Plan	3	1-5 Years	Low	High	4.75	Low
SJWD-03	Backup Power System	2	1-5 Years	Low	High	4.5	Low
SJWD-04	Plans and Exercises	2	1-5 Years	Medium	Medium	4.5	Low

Note: Volume 1 of the 2026 MJHMP provides the methodology and formula for prioritizing mitigation actions. Low (0-6), Medium (>6 and <8), High (8-11).

32.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 32-16 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The SJWD Operations Department will lead implementation of all projects listed in Table 32-16. 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 32-16. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Sources of Funding
SJWD-01	Kokila Tank Replacement Project	Replacing an existing 4.56 MG floating cover reservoir with a 4.0 MG restressed concrete tank. The current configuration of the existing reservoir does not allow the District to access all the water within. The new tank will allow operational access to the stored water which increases fire flow storage and emergency volume. Since the tank will be concrete, the water supply will be more secure and not as susceptible to damage if there were a fire or other event nearby.	Drought and Water Shortage, Wildfire	EPA Grant (Community grant program), State Revolving Fund Grant (All Federal)
SJWD-02	2020 Urban Water Management Plan update	Develop and implement an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) that describes water supply reliability under single dry-year, multiple dry-year, and average year conditions, with projected information in five-year increments for a minimum of 20 years. The UWMP describes the availability of water and outlines water use, reclamation, and water conservation activities. This UWMP concludes that the water supplies available to the District's retail and wholesale customer agencies are adequate over the next 25- year planning period.	Drought and Water Shortage	Capital Improvement Fund

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Sources of Funding
SJWD-03	Backup Power System	This project would be to install a backup power source for the District's administration building. Two options would be explored, the first would be a solar array with battery storage or a diesel/natural gas emergency generator.	Flood, Heavy Rains and Storms, High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfire	Capital Improvement Fund
SJWD-04	Plans and Exercises	In coordination with regional partners, SJWD will update its dam and levee community response procedures, flood fighting protocols, and water supply contingency plans to address cascading impacts from dam or levee failure. Where appropriate, this will include mapping, engineering surveying, and inundation modeling. SJWD will continue to perform inspections of the dams it operates and address deficiencies to minimize risk to downstream areas.	Dam and Levee Failure	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, FEMA High Hazard Potential Grant Program

33. Sierra Joint Community College District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist Sierra Joint Community College District (Sierra JCCD or 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 the Sierra JCCD, 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 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 Sierra JCCD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

33.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Sierra JCCD 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 Jones, Safety and Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
  Address: 5100 Sierra College Blvd., Rocklin, CA 95677
  Phone Number: 916-624-3333
  Email: zstanfieldjones@sierracollege.edu
- Alternate Point of Contact: Jamison Lopizich, Chief of Community Safety
  Address: 5100 Sierra College Blvd., Rocklin, CA 95677
  Phone Number: 916-624-3333
  Email: jlopizich@sierracolleg.edu

The Department of Community Safety 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 33-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 33-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Zachary Jones	Crisis Response Coordination	Safety and Emergency Preparedness Coordinator	Hazard Data, Community Plans, Subject Matter Expertise, Worksheet Input, Hazard History Information, Mitigation Action Updates, Drafting or Reviewing Parts of the Plan
Jamison Lopizich	Department of Community Safety	Chief of Community Safety	Hazard Data, Community Plans, Worksheet Input, Hazard History Information, Mitigation Action Updates, Drafting or Reviewing Parts of the Plan
Brett Carroll	Finance	Director of Finance	Hazard Data, Community Plans, Subject Matter Expertise, Worksheet Input, Hazard History Information, Mitigation Action Updates, Drafting or Reviewing Parts of the Plan
Ryan Kyle	Facilities	Deputy Director of Facilities and Construction	Hazard Data, Community Plans, Subject Matter Expertise, Worksheet Input, Hazard History Information, Mitigation Action Updates, Drafting or Reviewing Parts of the Plan
Tim Crandell	Facilities	Plant Operations Supervisor II	Hazard Data, Community Plans, Subject Matter Expertise, Worksheet Input, Hazard History Information, Mitigation Action Updates, Drafting or Reviewing Parts of the Plan

33.2 Community Profile

Sierra College is a public community college in Rocklin, California. Sierra College is owned and operated by the Sierra Joint Community College District, a district that covers over 3,200 square miles, serves Placer, Nevada and parts of El Dorado and Sacramento counties.

The college was officially founded in 1936 and is fully accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. The main campus in Rocklin was chosen by 1960, out of 35 possible sites. The planned construction of Interstate 80 was a consideration in the decision making. In 1961, the new campus opened. In 1996, another campus in Nevada County opened, in between Grass Valley and Nevada City. During 2000–2005, outreach campuses in Roseville and near Truckee were opened. Today the Sierra JCCD serves over 24,000 students.

Sierra JCCD is governed by a board of seven trustees who are elected district-wide and a student trustee. The constituent groups within the district—trustees, faculty, students, management and classified staff—are committed to the mission of providing education and opportunity to area residents. The principle of participatory governance for assuring broad and deep participation in all decisions is a defining feature of the college and district. Sierra JCCD is proud of the District's tradition of strong and stable leadership with only five individuals having held the post of president in the last 50 years and a board with long tenures of service.

33.3 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, Sierra

JCCD completed the following specific activities to collect input on hazards and vulnerability from the students and staff the District serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

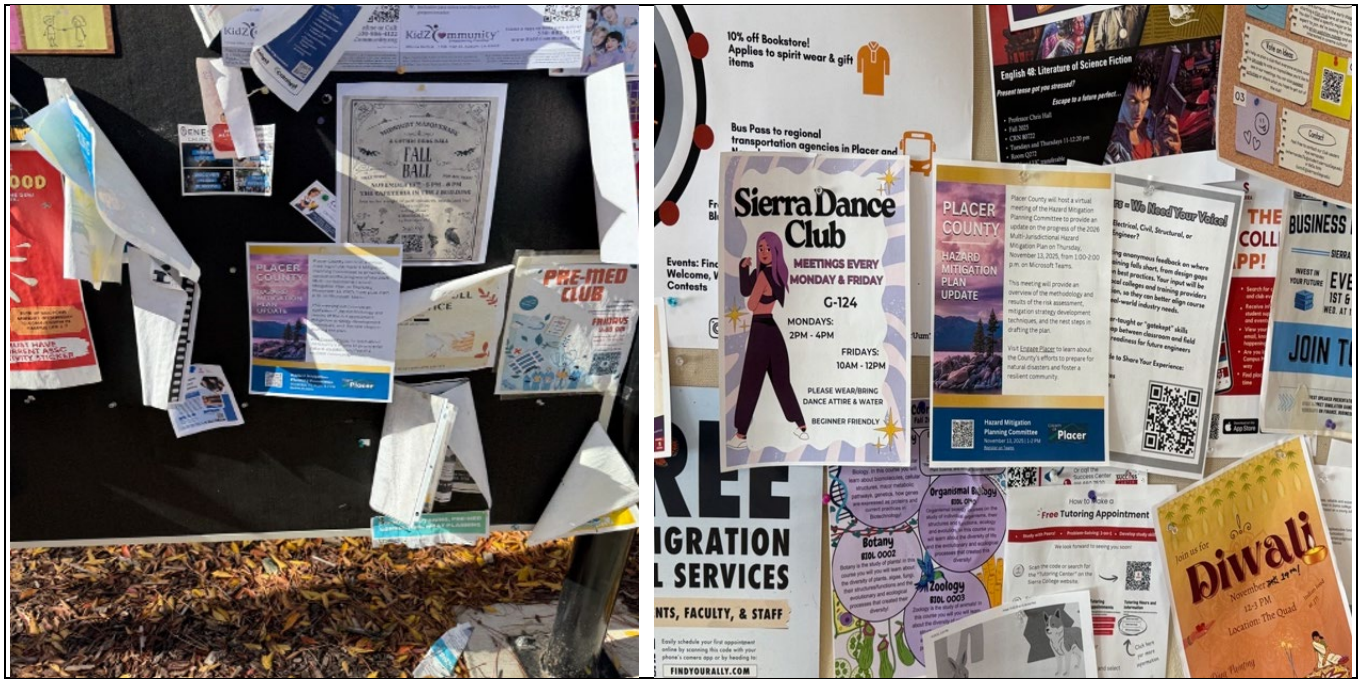
33.3.1 Outreach Activities

Sierra JCCD 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.

Sierra College has distributed newsletters throughout all designated Free Speech areas to promote community engagement in Placer County's Hazard Mitigation Plan. Newsletters were also placed in various club spaces, and the initiative was highlighted in multiple meetings with faculty, staff, and students.

In addition to virtual outreach, the District undertook several efforts to reach their students and staff by posting flyers on campus. The flyers advertised key events, such as Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meetings and the public comment period. Figure 33-1 shows the District's efforts to reach students and staff on campus.

Figure 33-1. Additional Public Outreach Activities



33.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

The information used to develop Sierra JCCD's Annex was gathered through open forum discussions with faculty, staff, and students during departmental meetings. In addition, a night-time safety walk was conducted, during which members of the campus community assessed the campus environment, identified potential hazards, and reported safety concerns. The District also maintains a designated Safety Committee that meets monthly to review reported hazards and address other safety-related issues across all District locations.

Community members expressed the greatest concern regarding hazards such as fire, flooding, and power outages. They also identified key vulnerabilities, including aging infrastructure, limited emergency access, and the needs of at-risk populations. Specific concerns were raised about emergency exits and ADA accessibility during evacuations, particularly in older buildings. These insights provided valuable information about local conditions and perceived risks, helping to inform future mitigation and preparedness efforts, and were considered during 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 community.

33.4 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, Sierra JCCD 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.

33.4.1 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

33.4.2 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
- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency

33.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are critical agencies located in or around Sierra JCCD and share similar hazard risks, response plans, and mutual support agreements.

- California State University, Placer Campus
- Sacramento County

33.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around Sierra JCCD.

- Rocklin Chamber of Commerce
- Rocklin Unified School District
- Roseville Chamber of Commerce

33.4.5 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.

- American Red Cross
- Placer Sierra Fire Safe Council

33.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

Sierra JCCD 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 Sierra JCCD to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing District procedures.

As a special district, Sierra JCCD 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.

33.5.1 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 33-2 summarizes the ordinances currently in place in Sierra JCCD. The absence of other kinds of ordinances was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 33-2. 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.	Sierra College constructs all new buildings in compliance with Department of State Architecture guidelines, ensuring that safety is prioritized throughout the design and construction process. Each facility is built to mitigate the impacts of potential hazards, incorporating features such as fire sprinkler systems, multiple egress points, and tempered safety glass where applicable.	Sierra College Facilities Department/ Department of State Architecture

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and improve	Department Responsible
Site Review Code	The Department of State Architecture (DSA) code significantly impacts hazard mitigation by establishing design and construction standards that enhance the safety and resilience of campus facilities. While the DSA does not specifically address individual natural hazards such as earthquakes, floods, or wildfires within a single section, its building codes and review processes incorporate requirements that mitigate the effects of these hazards. For example, DSA enforces California Building Code standards for seismic safety, fire protection systems, structural integrity, and accessibility, all of which contribute to the overall resilience of Sierra College facilities. These standards ensure that each new building is designed to withstand local hazard conditions and protect the safety of occupants during emergencies.	All construction and major renovation projects are reviewed and approved by the DSA, which ensures that each building meets state safety, structural, and accessibility standards prior to construction. This process helps verify that all facilities are designed with life safety and hazard mitigation as top priorities. In addition, erosion prevention measures are incorporated into individual construction projects as required by the DSA and state environmental regulations.	Department of State Architecture
Stormwater Management Code or Program	All new construction projects at Sierra College incorporate stormwater management into the initial planning and design process. This proactive approach helps reduce flooding risks, prevent erosion, and protect local water quality, supporting both environmental sustainability and hazard mitigation efforts across campus.	All new construction projects at Sierra College incorporate stormwater management into the initial planning and design process. This proactive approach helps reduce flooding risks, prevent erosion, and protect local water quality, supporting both environmental sustainability and hazard mitigation efforts across campus. Sierra College could further expand and strengthen this program by hiring a specialist focused on stormwater runoff and pollution prevention, such as a Chemical Hygiene Officer or Environmental Compliance Specialist, to enhance oversight and ensure continued compliance with state and federal environmental standards.	Storm Water Resources Control Board

33.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 33-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 33-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Sierra College Environmental Impact Report	The Environmental Impact Report (EIR) identifies areas that are suitable for construction and those that are not recommended for development, helping to mitigate potential emergencies and reduce exposure to environmental hazards.	Sierra College continues to expand and improve this plan as new data and technologies emerge, for example, by updating site assessments to account for evolving wildfire risk zones and changes in local environmental conditions. The 2026 MJHMP can also be incorporated into this report to better understand and mitigate hazard impacts on development.	Sierra College Facilities Department
Emergency Operations Plan	Sierra College maintains an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that provides a comprehensive overview of how the College will mitigate, respond to, and recover from any human-caused, natural, or technological disaster. The plan outlines key roles, responsibilities, and procedures to ensure a coordinated and effective response to emergencies impacting the campus community. The EOP also contains Continuity of Operations and Post-Disaster Procedures, and is integrated with the 2021 MJHMP.	Sierra College's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is a living document that is regularly reviewed and updated. Following each incident or emergency debrief, the EOP is referenced to identify areas for improvement, ensuring that the plan continues to evolve and adapt to enhance the College's overall preparedness and response capabilities. The 2026 MJHMP will be incorporated into the EOP to better plan for resilience to future hazards.	Crisis Response Coordination
Facilities Master Plan	Sierra College maintains a current Facilities Master Plan designed to modernize existing buildings and guide the construction of new facilities. All new projects are developed with a safety-conscious approach and are constructed in compliance with Department of State Architecture (DSA) standards to ensure structural integrity, accessibility, and hazard mitigation throughout the campus environment.	This plan continues to undergo a collaborative review process, with input from multiple departments and stakeholders, to identify opportunities for improvement and ensure it remains effective, current, and responsive to the evolving needs of the College and its community. The 2026 MJHMP will be incorporated into the facilities master plan to mitigate natural hazard impacts to facilities in the community.	Sierra College Facilities Department
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	All new construction projects at Sierra College incorporate stormwater management into the initial planning and design process. This proactive approach helps reduce flooding risks, prevent erosion, and protect local water quality, supporting both environmental sustainability and hazard mitigation efforts across campus.	All new construction projects at Sierra College incorporate stormwater management into the initial planning and design process. This proactive approach helps reduce flooding risks, prevent erosion, and protect local water quality, supporting both environmental sustainability and hazard mitigation efforts across campus. Sierra College could further expand and strengthen this program by hiring a specialist focused on stormwater runoff and pollution prevention, such as a Chemical Hygiene Officer or Environmental Compliance Specialist, to enhance oversight and ensure continued compliance with state and federal environmental standards.	Department of State Architecture

Name of Plan	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Transportation Plan	Sierra College maintains a Transportation Plan that can be utilized to support evacuation efforts during a disaster or emergency. The plan prioritizes safe and accessible routes, ensuring that evacuations are directed away from high-hazard areas and toward designated safe zones to protect the health and safety of the campus community.	Sierra College could enhance and expand its current Transportation Plan by collaborating with community partners including local emergency management agencies and transportation authorities to predetermine emergency evacuation locations. Establishing these sites in advance would strengthen the College's ability to coordinate a campus-wide evacuation efficiently and safely during a large scale emergency.	Sierra College Facilities Department
Hazardous Materials Business Plan	Sierra College maintains a Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) that outlines response procedures for chemical spills, the classification and proper storage of hazardous materials, and established evacuation routes in the event of an incident.	This plan is filed with the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) and ensures compliance with state and federal hazardous materials regulations, supporting the College's ongoing safety, preparedness, and emergency response efforts.	Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)

The above mitigation and response plans have already been integrated with the 2021 MJHMP, as described in the second column above. These documents incorporate natural and man-made hazard policies and mitigation priorities. As the above plans are updated, information from the 2026 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 2026 MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

33.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Sierra JCCD is a special district located in the City of Rocklin. The District is subject to the City of Rocklin, 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 the City of Rocklin or Placer County. Therefore, development and permitting capabilities are not applicable to the District.

33.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 33-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 33-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Sierra College employs a full-time Emergency Manager who is responsible for conducting training, drills, and exercises, as well as assisting in the mitigation of potential hazards across the district. In addition, the Department of Community Safety provides a 24/7 presence, responding to incidents and supporting ongoing hazard mitigation and emergency response efforts to ensure the safety of students, faculty, and staff.

Capability	Description
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Sierra College maintains a full-time Grounds and Facilities Department that plays a key role in supporting and advancing the college's emergency management efforts. These teams conduct regular brush clearing to maintain defensible space, remove tripping hazards, ensure proper lighting, and access control across buildings, and reduce flood risks by clearing and maintaining storm drains. Sierra College also maintains mutual aid agreements with the Rocklin Police Department. Through this partnership, the Rocklin campus is supported by two School Resource Officers and one Sergeant who assist with incident mitigation and response.

33.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 33-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 33-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Facilities Department has full-time staff and contracted employees to help mitigate potential hazards in the building process.
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Facilities Department has full-time staff and contracted employees to help mitigate potential hazards in the building process.
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Facilities Department has full-time staff and contracted employees to help mitigate potential hazards in the building process.
Transportation planner	Facilities Department has a full-time member who works on transportation and could help with mitigation process
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Finance Department and members of the Campus EOC
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments	Risk manager, Emergency Manager, Chief of Community Safety
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities	As a Community College, countless employees work with socially vulnerable populations and underserved communities
Emergency Manager	Full-time emergency manager who works in hazard mitigation and preparedness
Certified Arborist	The College employs a certified arborist who is responsible for assessing and marking trees across all district locations. The arborist maintains an inventory to support tree conservation efforts, promote campus safety, and help mitigate potential hazards related to vegetation management.

33.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 33-6 summarizes financial resources available to Sierra JCCD.

Table 33-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description
Capital improvements project funding	Measure E. All projects are DSA approved projects that look to mitigate natural hazards.
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Sierra College has debt through Measure E.

Financial Resources	Description
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Numerous, including Measure E
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.

33.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 33-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Sierra JCCD.

Table 33-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description
Public information officer or communications office	The Public Information Officer (PIO) is responsible for issuing Timely warnings and notifications to the campus community in the event of a disaster or hazard that threatens safety. This ensures that students, faculty, and staff receive accurate and prompt information to take appropriate protective actions.
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	The Marketing Department is responsible for managing and maintaining the Sierra College website, ensuring that all information is accurate, up-to-date, and accessible to students, staff, and the public.
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Information on safety and hazard mitigation is available on the Sierra College website under the Department of Community Safety, providing students, faculty, and staff with resources to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate potential hazards on campus.
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Sierra College has the capability to promote hazard mitigation practices through social media; however, this is not currently being utilized. The College can expand outreach in this area in collaboration with the Marketing Department, increasing community awareness of safety measures and emergency preparedness initiatives.
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation	Sierra College maintains a Safety Committee that meets monthly to review and discuss strategies for mitigating hazards within the campus community. The committee evaluates potential risks, monitors safety initiatives, and recommends actions to enhance overall campus safety and emergency preparedness.
Hazard awareness campaigns (Severe Weather Awareness Week, public events)	The Crisis Response Coordination Department actively participates in emergency preparedness training and is responsible for notifying the campus community about potential hazards. These efforts ensure that students, faculty, and staff are informed, prepared, and able to respond effectively during emergency situations.
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools	The Crisis Response Coordination Department actively participates in emergency preparedness training and is responsible for notifying the campus community about potential hazards. These efforts ensure that students, faculty, and staff are informed, prepared, and able to respond effectively during emergency situations.
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved communities	The Crisis Response Coordination Department actively participates in emergency preparedness training and is responsible for notifying the campus community about potential hazards. The department also provides targeted training for vulnerable populations, ensuring that all students, faculty, and staff, including those with special needs, are informed, prepared, and able to respond effectively during emergency situations.

Outreach Resources	Description
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 Crisis Response Coordination Department actively participates in emergency preparedness training and is responsible for notifying the campus community about potential hazards. These efforts ensure that students, faculty, and staff are informed, prepared, and able to respond effectively during emergency situations.

33.5.8 Community Classifications

Sierra JCCD does not participate in community classification programs, such as the National Flood Insurance Program. However, the District is located within the City of Rocklin. For a summary of community classifications obtained by the City of Rocklin, see Chapter 6.

33.5.9 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 33-8 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 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 33-8. 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	Weak
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Wildfire	Weak

33.6 National Flood Insurance Program

Sierra JCCD is a special district located in the City of Rocklin. The District does not participate in the NFIP directly. Therefore, all structures located within the District's jurisdiction were included in the City of Rocklin assessment of NFIP-insured structures with repetitive loss. This information can be found in Chapter 6.

33.7 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.

33.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 33-2 through Figure 33-5. 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 33-2. Flood Hazard Area

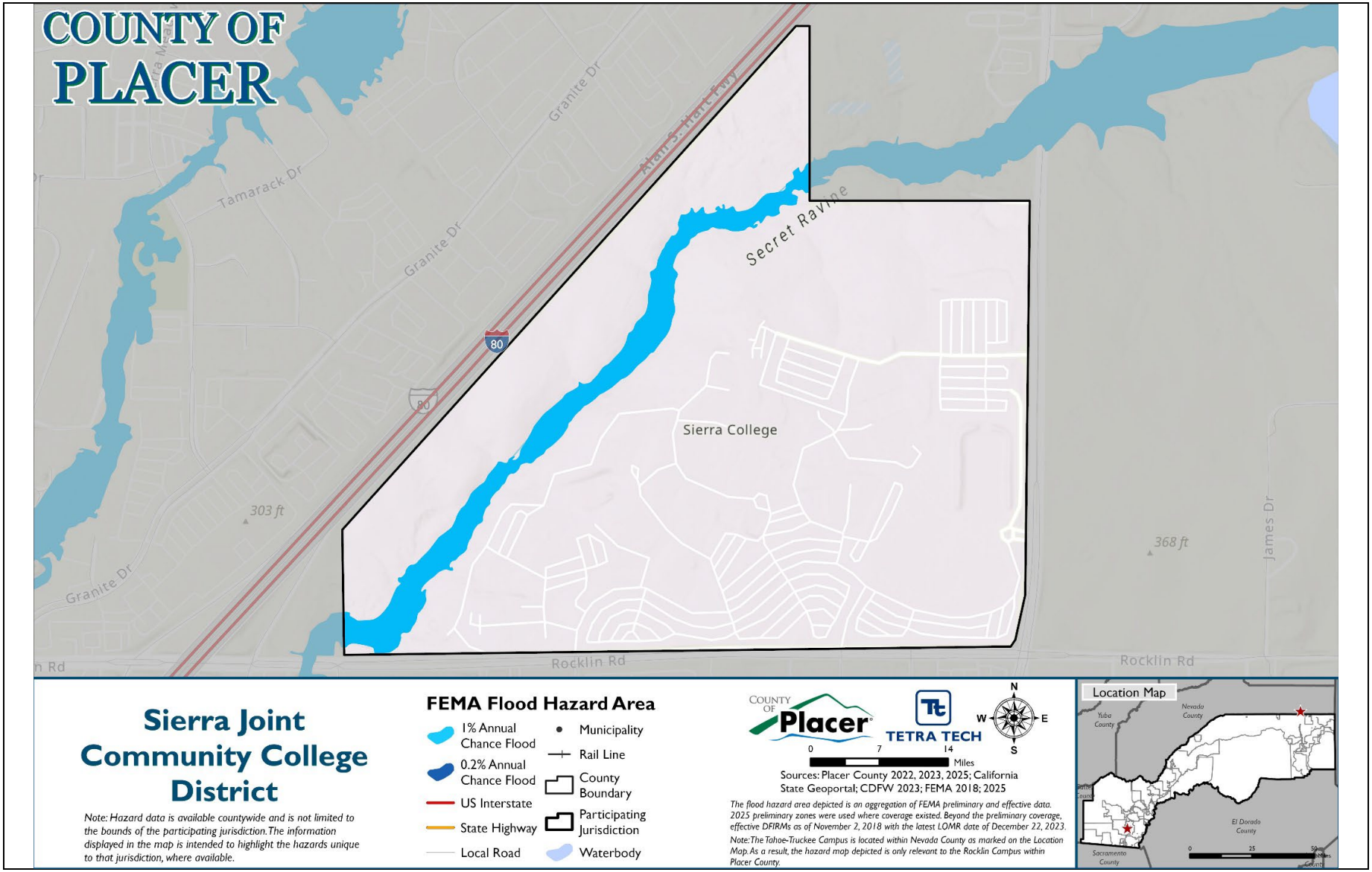


Figure 33-3. Landslide Hazard Area

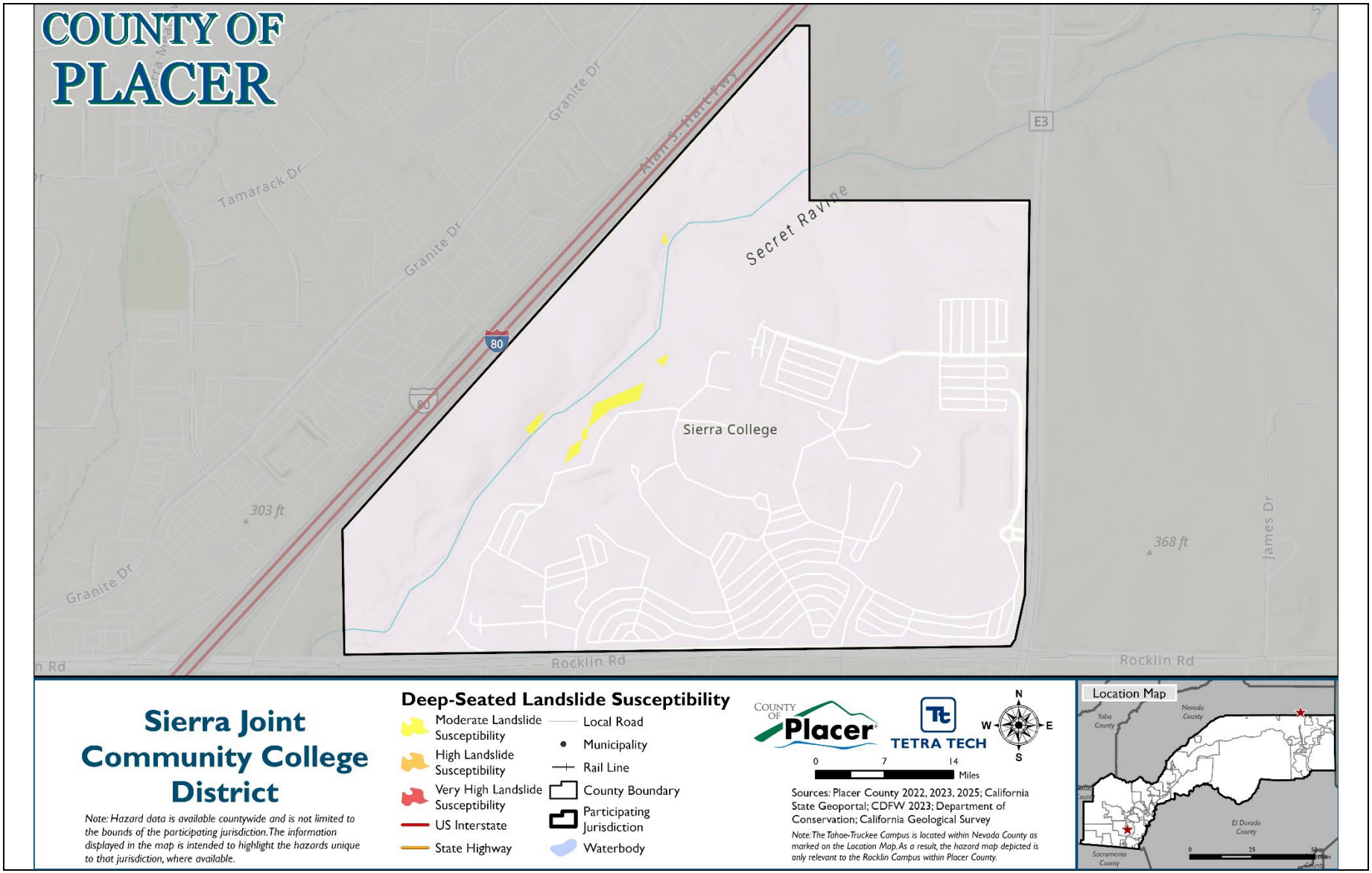


Figure 33-4. NEHRP Soil Class D Hazard Area

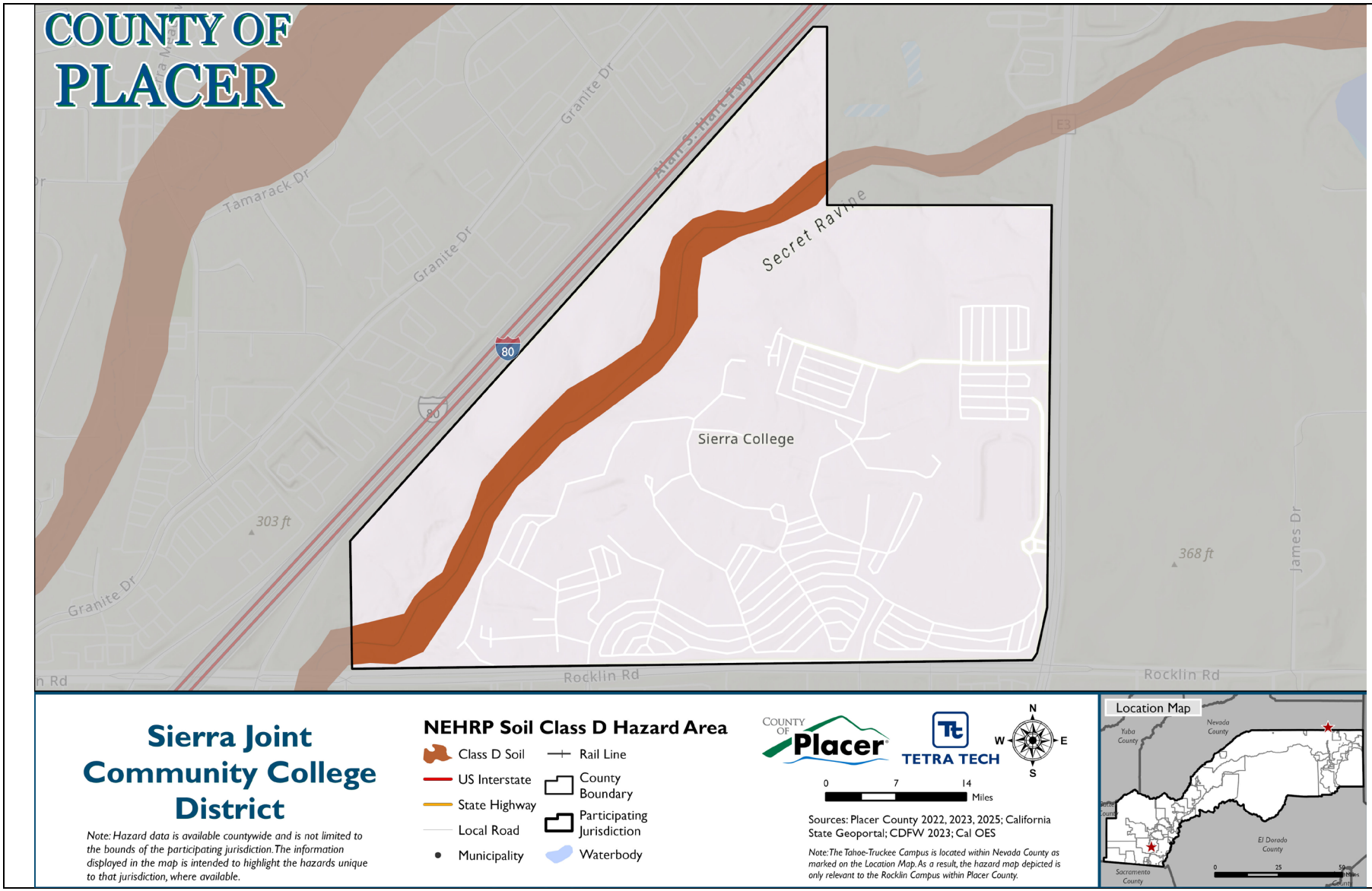
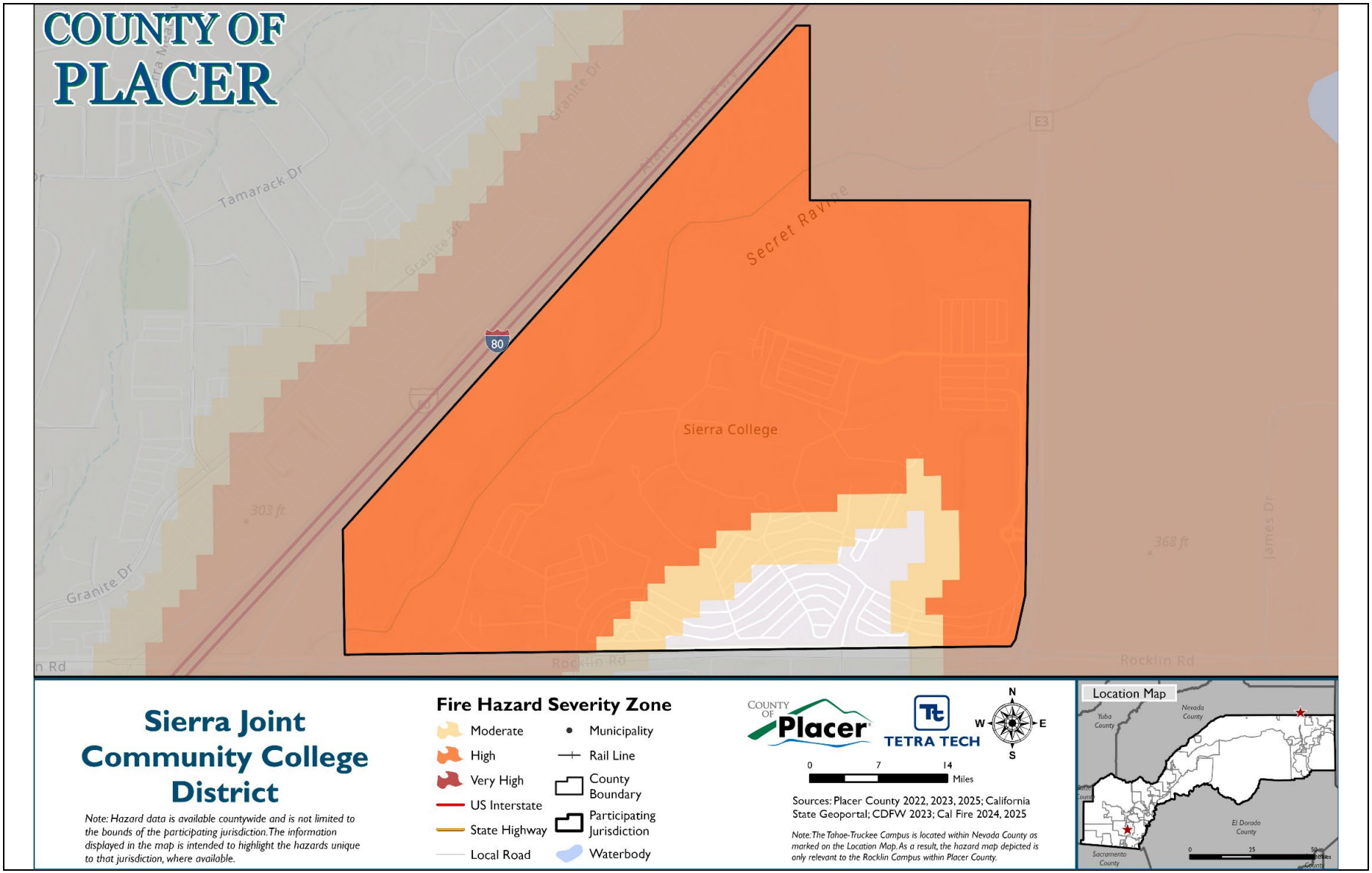


Figure 33-5. Wildfire Hazard Area



33.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 33-9 provides details on loss and damage in Sierra JCCD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 33-9. Hazard Event History, 2020 to 2024

Date Begin	Date End	Hazard	Event Narrative	Jurisdiction Impacts
January 12, 2023	January 12, 2023	Power Outage on Campus	On January 12, 2023, a semi-truck struck a power line on Sierra College Boulevard, causing a power outage at the Rocklin campus. The campus was evacuated, backup generators maintained critical systems, and the College remained closed for the weekend until power was restored.	Disruption in operations

33.7.3 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.

Sierra JCCD 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 33-10 shows Sierra JCCD's hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or negligible risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 33-10. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	No Exposure
Dam and Levee Failure	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Drought and Water Shortage	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Low
Freeze and Snow	Medium
Heavy Rains and Storms	Low
High Winds and Tornadoes	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
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. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction. "Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure" indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

33.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 33-11 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for Sierra JCCD. 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 33-11. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
Emergency preparedness training helps the campus community by equipping faculty, staff, and students, including vulnerable populations with the knowledge and skills needed to respond effectively during emergencies. This training reduces confusion and delays during incidents, minimizes potential injuries and property damage, and builds overall resilience, ensuring that the College can maintain safety, continuity of operations, and a coordinated response to hazards.	Earthquake, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, Heavy Rains and Storms, Wildfire
Fire mitigation in the Nature Area helps the community, including vulnerable populations, by reducing the risk of wildfires spreading to campus and nearby neighborhoods, protecting lives, property, and natural resources. It also ensures that the campus can remain a safe and accessible space for students, staff, and visitors, while supporting emergency response efforts and overall community resilience.	High Winds and Tornadoes, Wildfires
Enhancing mass communications capabilities will improve situational awareness, support rapid response and strength overall campus safety and resilience for all staff and students including vulnerable populations.	Earthquake, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, Heavy Rains and Storms, Wildfire

Issue	Related Hazard
Heavy storms, wildfires, snow, and earthquakes can damage utility infrastructure, cause extended power outages, and prevent normal operations at critical campus facilities. Without adequate backup power, essential functions in the Dorms, Science Building, Facilities Maintenance, and Z Building could be disrupted, potentially affecting life safety, sheltering, communications, emergency response, building systems, research, and the ability to support campus operations.	Wildfire, Earthquake, Heavy Rain, Flood, Snow, Freeze
Retrofitting and hardening facilities will help protect buildings, equipment, utilities, and occupants from earthquakes, floods, wildfires, severe storms, and other hazards. These improvements will allow critical facilities to remain operational, reduce repair costs and downtime, and support faster recovery following a disaster.	Earthquakes, Flood, Wildfire
Securing equipment, protecting generators, and improving system redundancy will help maintain reliable water, sewer, gas, electric, and telecommunications services, support emergency communications, and allow critical campus operations to continue during and after a disaster.	Earthquakes, Flood, Wildfire

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 33-12 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern to Sierra JCCD. Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

Table 33-12. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Earthquake	Sierra Joint Community College District is located in a seismically active region, and District facilities are exposed to earthquake shaking that could damage buildings, windows, utilities, and contents, interrupting instruction and administrative operations. The Rocklin Campus also lies near Secret Ravine, and the District's hazard planning identifies earthquake as a significant hazard for all major campuses. Earthquake damage could be especially disruptive for critical facilities such as classrooms, student services, server rooms, housing, and facilities supporting campus-wide communications and emergency response. Students and employees with disabilities, students living in campus housing, and students who rely on basic needs, transportation, or accessibility services may be especially affected if shaking causes temporary closure, evacuation, or loss of building systems.
Flood	The 1-percent annual chance floodplain is present along Secret Ravine and other drainage corridors in the District, and localized stormwater flooding remains a concern even where major facilities are outside mapped floodplains. Flooding can create hazardous driving and walking conditions, damage parking areas and access roads, and interrupt power, communications, and access to critical facilities. Flooding can also affect areas near campus trails, drainage corridors, and lower-lying portions of campus infrastructure, increasing cleanup and repair costs and potentially requiring temporary closure of affected spaces. Students with mobility limitations, students traveling by bus or carpool, and students who depend on campus services for housing, food, or basic needs may be especially impacted if flood conditions reduce access to campus.
Freeze and Snow	Freeze and snow are recurring winter hazards in the Sierra Joint Community College District, particularly at the Nevada County and Tahoe-Truckee campuses, where winter weather can create unsafe travel conditions, icy walkways, and temporary campus closures. Sierra College's district alert procedures note that weather, snow/ice accumulation, and power outages can trigger campus closure decisions, and that closure planning for the Nevada County Campus specifically considers transportation, student lunches, and young drivers. In February 2026, Sierra College closed the Nevada County Campus and canceled classes and services due to snow and ice, demonstrating that winter storms can disrupt access to instruction and student support services. Freezing temperatures can also damage pipes, HVAC

	components, and other building systems, while heavy snow can block roads, delay repairs, and limit access for students, faculty, staff, and emergency responders. These impacts may disproportionately affect students who rely on campus housing, transportation assistance, child care, or basic needs services, as well as students and employees with mobility limitations or health conditions that make winter travel more difficult.
Heavy Rains and Storms	Heavy rain and winter storms can overwhelm drainage systems, create localized flooding, and produce muddy or slippery conditions on walkways, parking lots, and access roads. Storm events can also bring down trees or utility lines, block roadways, and interrupt power or communications at critical facilities, including classrooms, student services, server rooms, and support buildings. The District has already experienced weather-related closures, including closure of the Nevada County Campus during winter weather, demonstrating that storm conditions can disrupt operations and access to instruction. These hazards may disproportionately affect students with disabilities, students living on campus, student parents, and students who rely on transportation, child care, or other support services to remain enrolled.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Landslides, mudslides, and debris flows can occur on or near steep slopes in the Sierra foothills and mountain areas, especially during heavy rainfall, snowmelt, or post-fire conditions. These events can block access roads, damage utilities and drainage systems, and isolate campus facilities from emergency response, deliveries, and daily commuter access. Where slope failure affects campus access or utility corridors, the District may experience extended interruption to classes, student services, housing, and other essential functions. Students, staff, and visitors who must travel from remote or hillside areas, as well as students who depend on safe and reliable access to campus for accessibility accommodations, housing, or basic needs support, may be particularly vulnerable during landslide-related disruptions.
Wildfire	A significant portion of the District is located in High or Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zones, and wildfire remains one of the District's most serious threats. Wildfire can damage buildings, utility infrastructure, parking areas, landscape areas, and outdoor facilities, while smoke, evacuation orders, road closures, and power shutoffs can disrupt classes and campus operations even when fire does not directly reach District property. The Rocklin Campus includes more than 50 buildings and student housing, making it especially important to maintain access to safe shelter, communications, and continuity of operations during wildfire events. Wildfire smoke and evacuation conditions may disproportionately affect students and staff with respiratory or cardiovascular conditions, people with disabilities, student parents, students experiencing housing insecurity, and students living in campus housing.

33.7.5 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

Within the past five years, the District has completed construction of two new buildings on the Rocklin campus. The first is the Q Building, a three-story academic facility that includes classrooms and dedicated learning spaces. The second is a new residence hall that opened in January 2026, designed to accommodate up to 300 students, and centrally located on campus. Neither building is situated within a flood zone or other hazard area. New development has not occurred at the Grass Valley or Truckee campus since the 2021 MJHMP. As a result, the overall vulnerability of the District has decreased since the previous plan was approved.

33.8 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.

33.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

The District has not had any changes in community priorities since the 2021 MJHMP.

33.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 33-13 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 33-13. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project Name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
1	This project will mitigate hazards by training staff and students on potential hazards, and seeking ways to respond to those hazards in times of emergencies. There will be an educational component to this mitigation action.	Campus safety: fire, earthquake, active shooter, power outage, health emergencies, and pandemics.	Complete	No	Project has been completed
2	Design and implement storm water management solutions, including retention ponds and drainage systems.	Storm Water Flooding Mitigation	Complete	No	Project has been completed
3	Redesign campus landscaping to reduce watering needs.	Drought Tolerant Landscaping	Complete	No	Project has been completed
4	Expand efforts to clear brush and deadwood in nature areas.	Fuel Reduction	Complete	No	Project has been completed
5	Review need for back-up power and assess feasibility of installing emergency generators. The District has installed a number of generators of the years, but continues to assess changing needs and threats through ongoing planning.	Emergency Power Generation	Complete	No	Project has been completed

33.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- Sierra College mitigates the potential impacts of earthquakes through several proactive measures. Heavy appliances and equipment are securely anchored or strapped to prevent movement during seismic activity, and heavy items are not stored above head level to reduce the risk of injury. In addition, the College provides earthquake preparedness training to all faculty and staff to ensure awareness of safety procedures and proper response actions before, during, and after an event.

- Sierra College mitigates the potential impacts of flooding through proactive maintenance and preparedness measures. The College ensures proper water runoff by maintaining drainage systems and keeping storm drains clear of debris. In areas identified as prone to flooding during periods of heavy rain, sandbags are strategically placed to help prevent water intrusion and property damage. These efforts support campus safety and minimize disruption during severe weather events.
- Freezing temperatures and snowfall are common at the Truckee Campus in Nevada County. During periods of significant snow accumulation, Sierra College mitigates associated hazards by suspending classes to ensure the safety of students, faculty, and staff. Classes resume only after roadways and campus pathways have been cleared and deemed safe for travel, minimizing risk to the campus community.
- Sierra College mitigates the impacts of heavy rain and severe storms through proactive maintenance and preparedness measures. Storm drains are routinely inspected and cleared to ensure proper water flow and prevent flooding. Tree maintenance is conducted regularly to remove branches that could break or fall during high winds, reducing the risk of property damage and injury. In addition, backup generators are strategically located in key campus buildings to maintain essential operations during power outages.
- Given the geographic locations of Sierra College's Rocklin and Truckee campuses, the risk of landslides, mudslides, or debris flow is considered low. However, the College conducts routine maintenance and monitoring of campus grounds to limit potential impacts and ensure slope stability where applicable. These ongoing efforts help maintain campus safety and minimize the likelihood of damage from soil movement or erosion.
- Sierra College actively implements wildfire mitigation measures to protect campus facilities and the surrounding community. These measures include the removal of dead or overgrown vegetation, regular trimming of trees away from building roofs, and the establishment of defensible space around structures where applicable. These proactive steps help reduce fuel for potential fires and enhance overall campus safety during wildfire events.

33.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

Sierra College has implemented targeted mitigation measures to address the most significant hazards, while strategically omitting actions for hazards determined to be highly unlikely to occur on District campuses.

Avalanche:

Given Sierra College's low elevation and the minimal likelihood of significant snowfall at the Rocklin Campus, no specific mitigation measures for avalanches are currently necessary or implemented.

Dam and Levee Failure:

Sierra College does not currently implement mitigation measures for dam or levee failure due to the significant distance between the Rocklin Campus and any major dams or levee systems. The campus is located well outside potential inundation zones, and the risk of flooding from such events is considered extremely low.

Drought and Water Shortage:

Sierra College has implemented several mitigation efforts to reduce the impacts of drought. The College utilizes drought-tolerant and native landscaping throughout its campuses, which significantly reduces the need for irrigation and conserves water resources. Additionally, efficient irrigation systems and water-wise maintenance practices are employed to minimize water usage. These measures support long-term sustainability and demonstrate Sierra College's commitment to responsible water management and environmental stewardship.

d.

High Winds and Tornadoes:

Given the very low risk of tornado activity in the Rocklin area, Sierra College does not implement specific mitigation measures for tornadoes. However, the College conducts regular maintenance of campus buildings and trees to mitigate the impacts of high winds. These efforts help prevent property damage, reduce safety hazards from falling debris, and ensure the continued resilience of campus infrastructure during severe weather conditions.

33.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that Sierra JCCD would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 33-14 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 33-14. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

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

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
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 evaluation criteria. Table 33-15 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 33-15. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
SJCCD-01	Emergency Preparedness Training	9	1-5 Years	High	Low	10.25	High
SJCCD-02	Fuel Reduction	3	1-5 Years	High	Low	8.75	High
SJCCD-03	Mass Communication Capabilities	7	1-5 Years	High	High	7.75	Medium
SJCCD-04	Backup Power for Critical Facilities	7	1-10 Years	High	High	6.75	Medium
SJCCD-05	Harden Critical Facilities	6	1-10 Years	High	High	6.50	Medium
SJCCD-06	Protect IT and Critical Infrastructure	5	1-10 Years	High	High	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).

33.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 33-16 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 33-16. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
SJCCD-01	Emergency Preparedness Training	The District will provide continued emergency preparedness and mitigation training for all faculty, staff, and students to enhance resilience and strengthen response capabilities across the district. These trainings ensure that the campus community is better prepared to respond effectively to emergencies and hazards, promoting overall safety and continuity of operations.	Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, Heavy Rains and Storms, Wildfire	Crisis Response Coordination	Crisis Response Coordination, Department of Community Safety	Staff Time
SJCCD-02	Fuel Reduction	The District will implement fire mitigation strategies in the Nature Area to reduce the risk of wildfires, protect natural resources, and ensure the safety of the campus community. Specific projects include, but are not limited to, vegetation management, removal of dead or overgrown brush, and creation of defensible space around buildings and pathways. Removal of dead or dying vegetation will reduce debris in the event of a landslide or debris flow. These efforts support both environmental stewardship and hazard mitigation objectives.	Wildfires, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow	Facilities Department	Facilities Department	General Funds
SJCCD-03	Mass Communication Capabilities	Sierra College aims to expand mass communication capabilities throughout the District to ensure timely and effective dissemination of emergency alerts, hazard notifications, and preparedness to all students, faculty, staff and visitors. This action can be achieved by installing emergency alert beacons to have an audible alert with a text-to-speech feature.	Earthquake, Flood, Landslides Mudslides and Debris Flow, Heavy Rains and Storms, Wildfire	Department of Community Safety	Department of Community Safety, Crisis Response Coordination, ITS	General Funds
SJCCD-04	Backup Power for Critical Facilities	Install or increase the capacity of backup power systems at critical public facilities including, but not limited to, the Dorms, Science Building, Facilities Maintenance and Z building to ensure service continuity during heavy storms, wildfires, snow and earthquake events.	Wildfire, Earthquake, Heavy Rain, Flood, Snow, Freeze	Facilities Department	Crisis Response Coordination, Department of Community Safety	General Funds

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Lead Agency	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
SJCCD-05	Harden Critical Facilities	Retrofit and harden critical facilities so they can continue operating during and after natural hazard events. Improvements may include seismic bracing and structural reinforcement, impact-resistant doors and windows, door and window floodproofing measures, elevating or relocating vulnerable equipment, anchoring utilities and contents, roof and drainage improvements, slope stabilization and erosion control, and defensible space or ignition-resistant upgrades where wildfire exposure is a concern.	Earthquakes, Flood, Wildfire	Facilities Department	Crisis Response Coordination, Department of Community Safety	General Funds
SJCCD-06	Protect IT and Critical Infrastructure	Secure water, sewer, gas, electric, and telecommunications systems by anchoring equipment, elevating critical components, protecting backup generators, and improving redundancy for campus networks and emergency communications.	Earthquakes, Floods, Wildfires	Facilities Department, IT Department	Crisis Response Coordination, Department of Community Safety	General Funds

34. South Placer Fire 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 South Placer Fire District (South Placer FD 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 South Placer FD, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses South Placer FD'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 South Placer FD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

34.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

The South Placer FD 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: Jeff Ingolia, Division Chief and Fire Marshal
  Address: 6900 Eureka Road, Granite Bay, CA 95746
  Phone Number: 916-791-7059
  Email: jingolia@southplacerfire.org
- Alternate Point of Contact: Mark Duerr, Fire Chief
  Address: 6900 Eureka Road, Granite Bay, CA 95746
  Phone Number: 916-791-7059
  Email: mduerr@southplacerfire.org

The Fire Marshal and 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 34-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 34-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Jeff Ingolia	South Placer FD	Division Chief/Fire Marshal	Primary point of contact for all planning activities, contributed subject-matter expertise
Mark Duerr	South Placer FD	Fire Chief	Supported worksheet completion and draft document review
Matt Feeley	South Placer FD	Deputy Chief	District hazard and mitigation project history
James Magnuson	South Placer FD	Emergency Medical Services Division Chief	Review draft documents and provide feedback

34.2 Community Profile

South Placer FPD was formed on January 10, 1952. The principal act that governs the District is the FPD Law of 1987. This Act empowers FDs to provide fire protection, rescue, emergency medical, hazardous material response, ambulance, and any other services relating to the protection of lives and property. South Placer FPD is located entirely within Placer County and encompasses about 55 square miles. The District serves approximately 36 square miles of unincorporated Placer County (including the communities of Granite Bay and portions of Loomis, and Newcastle), and the Town of Loomis. The District's boundary area consists of four non-contiguous parts. Three smaller areas are surrounded by the City of Roseville from three sides; in the south they are bordered by Sacramento County. The largest non-contiguous South Placer FPD portion to the east completely surrounds a small island of the City of Roseville and is bordered by the cities of Roseville and Rocklin in the west, Loomis, Penryn and Newcastle FPDs in the north, and Folsom Lake in the east.

34.3 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 those regional efforts, the South Placer FD undertook specific activities to gather input on local hazards and community vulnerability from the residents and stakeholders it serves. Below is a summary of outreach activities undertaken by the jurisdiction and additional efforts are shown in Appendix C.

34.3.1 Outreach Activities

South Placer FD 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.

These engagement efforts included collaboration with trusted community partners, such as the Loomis Administrative Services Department and the Granite Bay Municipal Action Committee. Stakeholders played a key role in helping the District identify local hazards and determine the most vulnerable populations, particularly given their involvement in mutual aid during extreme or large-scale emergencies. Input was collected through meetings, surveys, feedback opportunities, review of draft materials, and the sharing of historical knowledge.

The public was invited to contribute to the planning process by responding to surveys, attending Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee meetings, and reviewing the draft plan. This approach helped ensure that the perspectives and needs of the whole community were meaningfully incorporated into the planning process.

As part of its outreach efforts, the District promoted public participation in the hazard mitigation planning process by sharing a flyer with the public survey link on its website and making printed copies available at the front counter of its business office. Additional engagement occurred at District Board Meetings, where MJHMP flyers and the hazard mitigation public survey link were distributed and discussed to encourage further community input. Figure 34-1 and Figure 34-2 show these outreach efforts.

34.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

Public input was collected through speaking with residents in the District, community surveys, and online comment forms. This feedback was analyzed to identify which hazards residents were most concerned about, such as wildfire, and flooding in low-lying areas. These insights were then used to adjust the hazard rankings in the plan, ensuring that the final rankings reflected not only technical data but also the lived experiences and concerns of the community.

Community members expressed the greatest concern about wildfire and highlighted vulnerabilities including unmaintained open spaces, uncertainty on how to create defensible space, insurance costs, emergency availability and access, and the needs of at-risk populations, providing valuable insight into local conditions and perceived risks.

Figure 34-1. Website

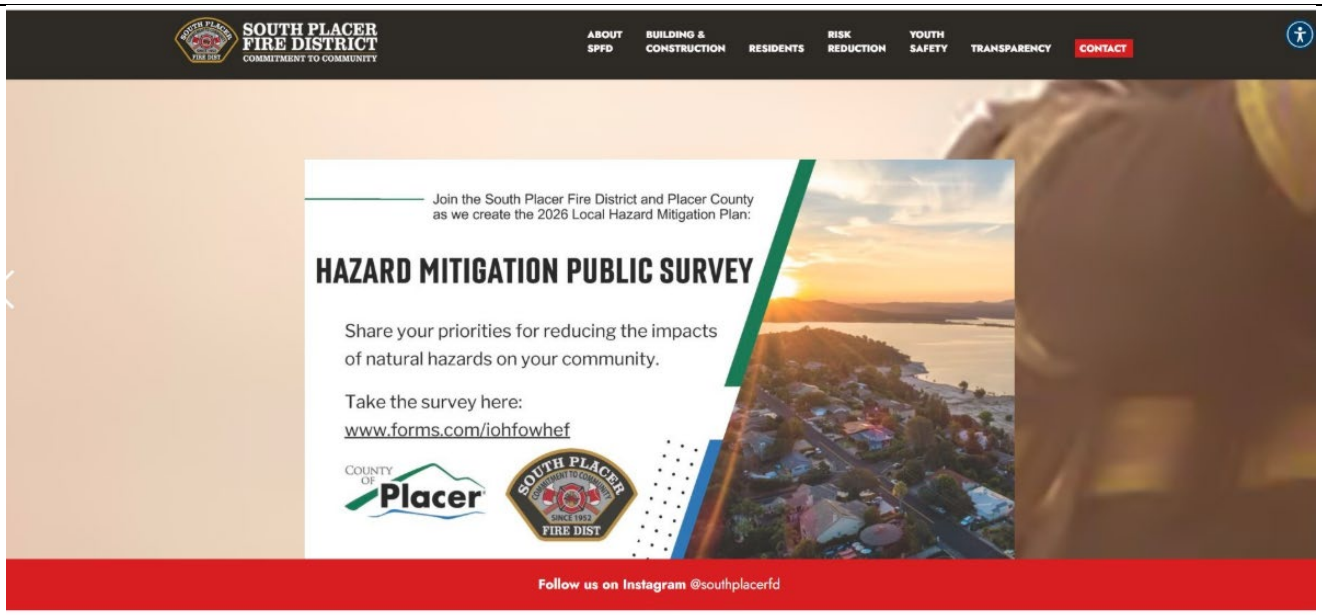


Figure 34-2. Printed Flyers



34.4 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.

34.4.1 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. Engagement with local water agencies is both important and necessary, as these agencies offer valuable insight into the capabilities and limitations of the region's water systems, as well as the potential risks to the community in the event of system failure.

- CAL FIRE
- Granite Bay Municipal Action Committee
- Loomis Administrative Services Department
- Placer County Office of Emergency Services
- Placer County Sheriff's Office
- Placer County Water Agency
- San Juan Water District

34.4.2 Agencies that Have the Authority to Regulate Development

These stakeholders have their own jurisdictions with the authority to regulate their own zoning and planning. All stakeholders listed below will support the South Placer FD in identifying local hazards. These determinations may be informed through meetings, surveys, feedback, review of draft materials, and the sharing of historical knowledge.

- Placer County Building Official
- Placer County Community Development Resource Agency & Planning Services
- Loomis Planning Department
- Loomis Building Official

34.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are neighboring communities located in or around the District.

- Roseville Fire Department
- Rocklin Fire Department

- Folsom Fire Department

34.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around the District.

- Granite Bay Municipal Action Committee
- Horseshoe Bar Municipal Action Committee

34.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These stakeholders are nonprofit and community-based organizations that provide services in and around the District. All stakeholders listed above will assist the South Placer FD in identifying local hazards and determining the most vulnerable populations within the community. These determinations may be informed through meetings, surveys, feedback, review of draft materials, and the sharing of historical knowledge.

- Loomis Chamber of Commerce
- First United Methodist Church

34.4.6 Other Stakeholders

All stakeholders listed below will support the South Placer FD in identifying local hazards.

- Hidden Lakes Estates HOA
- Firewise USA
- Hidden Valley HOA

34.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

South Placer FD 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 South Placer FD to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing District procedures.

As a special district, South Placer FD 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.

34.5.1 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 34-2 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 34-2. 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**	Mitigates hazards through structural, seismic, fire, and flood safety requirements, explicitly addresses natural hazards like earthquakes, wildfire, and flooding, and establishes resilience standards via construction and design regulations.	Building Code enforcement in the jurisdiction is the responsibility of Placer County and Town of Loomis Building Officials. However, many hazard mitigation requirements—such as WUI regulations, access, fire-resistive construction, hazardous materials, and emergency preparedness—are duplicated in both codes. It is essential to recognize these overlaps and support local officials through consistent Fire Code amendments and field inspections.	Placer County Building Department Town of Loomis Building Department CA Health and Safety Code

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Zoning/Land Use Code	Mitigates hazards by restricting development in high-risk areas, references natural hazards like floodplains and wildfire zones, and establishes resilience standards through land-use designations and development controls.	**Embedding fire expertise into planning workflows** — from data sharing and project review to ordinance updates and community education. This ensures hazard considerations are **not just a planning exercise but are tied directly to operational realities in the field**.	Placer County Community Development Resource Agency (CDRA) through the Planning Services Division. The Town of Loomis Planning Department and Planning Commission.
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
Subdivision Code	It mitigates hazards by requiring safe access, drainage, and infrastructure in new developments, considers natural hazards like flooding and wildfire, and establishes resilience standards through subdivision design and improvement requirements.	Pushing for **stronger access, water supply, defensible space, and evacuation requirements,** while also ensuring **long-term maintenance** is locked into HOA agreements. The most effective approach is to combine **clear technical standards** with **legal mechanisms** (ordinances, CC&Rs, bonds) so mitigation measures don't fade after the project is approved.	Placer County Planning Commission, Parcel Review Committee, Board of Supervisors and Board of Zoning Appeals. The Town of Loomis Planning Department. CA Health and Safety Code

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Site Review Code	The Site Review Code limits development in hazardous areas (flood, mudslide, avalanche), requires grading/drainage controls to reduce risks, and sets resilience standards by mandating engineering and floodplain management in such zones.	Requiring stronger access and water supply standards, defensible-space and landscaping rules, early fire protection triggers, and evacuation planning. Clear addressing, identification of hazards, and streamlined review processes with checklists and standard conditions further ensure fire safety is built into every project from the start.	Placer County Community Development Resource Agency Town of Loomis Building and Planning Departments
Stormwater Management Code or Program	Helps mitigate hazards mainly tied to **flooding and erosion** by requiring best management practices for runoff, pollution control, and post-development runoff standards.	Requiring **post-fire runoff planning, resilient drainage for emergency access, green infrastructure that doubles as fire protection, stronger maintenance enforcement, dual-use water features, and debris flow safeguards**—all tied directly to local hazard mitigation goals.	Placer County Stormwater Quality Division, Flood Control District and CDRA. Town of Loomis Public Works Department.
Erosion/Sediment Control Program	Requires erosion & sediment control plans (triggered by slope, grading size, proximity to watercourses), mandates stabilization of disturbed soil, and includes BMPs to reduce erosion and sediment discharge — thereby addressing hazards like flooding, erosion, and sedimentation and building resilience through preventive standards.	Advocating for stricter post-fire runoff protections, requiring erosion BMPs (like wattles, mats, and basins) in WUI developments, ensuring stormwater features also support emergency access, and pushing for stronger inspection and maintenance enforcement. These measures help reduce flooding, debris flows, and infrastructure loss, directly tying erosion control to local hazard mitigation.	Placer County Engineering and Surveying Division. Town of Loomis Public Works Department.
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code	Does integrate mitigation into its hazard planning and Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, which identifies hazards (wildfire, floods, drought, etc.) and includes policy for more resilient recovery after disasters.	Advocating for stronger rebuild standards in hazard areas—such as requiring fire-resistant materials, defensible space, and upgraded access and water supply—when properties are reconstructed. They can also push for expedited but safer permit review processes, integrate erosion and debris-flow protections, and ensure that recovery plans align with long-term hazard mitigation goals.	Placer County Office of Emergency Services, Building, Planning, and Engineering Departments. The Town of Loomis, Mayor, City Manager, Public Works, and Town Council. CA Health and Safety Code

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Real Estate Disclosure	Requires sellers to state whether a property lies in certain mapped natural hazard zones (e.g. flood, earthquake fault/seismic hazard, fire severity). They don't enforce resilience standards themselves, they inform buyers of risk, which may have downstream effects (insurance, decisions), but aren't construction or mitigation mandates.	Working with local governments to ensure buyers are fully informed about wildfire, flood, and evacuation risks. This can include requiring disclosure of WUI zones, defensible space compliance, fire history, and evacuation constraints in property reports, and partnering with Placer County and Loomis to standardize hazard maps and safety checklists as part of the real estate transaction process.	California Civil Code and the California Department of Real Estate.
Growth Management Ordinance	Controls location, pace, and character of growth, indirectly reducing exposure by limiting development in hazard-prone areas.	Ensuring that new development accounts for hazard risks up front—such as requiring safe evacuation capacity, adequate fire flow and water supply, defensible space, and limits on growth in high-risk WUI or flood-prone areas. By linking growth approvals to hazard mitigation standards, Placer County and Loomis can better align development with long-term community safety and resilience.	Placer County Planning Services Division and CDRA Town of Loomis Town Council, Planning Department, and Town Manager
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.	Advocating for measures that reduce hazard risks—such as requiring vegetation management and defensible space in sensitive areas, protecting wetlands and riparian zones that help absorb floodwaters, and ensuring development avoids steep slopes prone to erosion or debris flows.	Placer County CDRA and Planning Services Division. Loomis Public Works Department, Planning and the Town Engineer. CA Health and Safety Code
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance	Directly addresses the natural hazard of **flooding,** reduces risk through floodplain development restrictions and elevation standards, and establishes resilience by requiring flood-resistant construction in mapped flood zones.	Advocating for stricter building standards in flood-prone areas, requiring elevated structures, reinforced access roads, and protected utilities to maintain emergency response. Also, by promoting and integrating floodplain maps with evacuation planning and ensuring that new developments include drainage and detention systems designed to reduce both flooding and wildfire-related debris flows.	Placer County Department of Public Works and the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. Loomis Town Manager

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Wellhead Protection	Mitigates hazards by preventing groundwater contamination, focus on the natural hazard of **water pollution,** and support resilience through land-use limits and protective zones around drinking water wells.	Advocating for buffer zones free of hazardous materials, stricter controls on fuel storage and chemical use near wells, and integration of fire suppression water supplies with groundwater protection standards. The District can also work with Placer County and Loomis to ensure post-fire runoff and debris are managed to prevent groundwater contamination, tying drinking water safety directly to hazard mitigation.	Placer County Environmental Health Division Loomis Public Works and Town Engineer
Emergency Management Ordinance	Requires emergency operations planning, coordinating disaster response, and locating critical facilities outside high-risk hazard zones; it does mention hazards like flood, wildfire, seismic, slope failure; and it establishes resilience standards for essential facilities and operations.	Pushing for clearer authority in wildfire and flood response, requiring up-to-date evacuation and sheltering plans, and ensuring new developments integrate emergency access, communication, and resource needs. In both Placer County and Loomis, tying ordinance updates directly to hazard mitigation plans helps make emergency management more proactive and resilient.	Placer County Office of Emergency Services and the Board of Supervisors. Loomis Town Manager and Council CA Health and Safety Code
Climate Change Ordinance	Placer County's Sustainability Plan and the related updates to its General Plan Safety/Health element recognize hazards like drought, wildfire, flooding, severe weather and establish climate adaptation/resilience goals and policies, but don't themselves impose binding resilience codes	Promoting requirements that link new development to hazard resilience—such as stronger wildfire-resistant construction, defensible space, water conservation, and green infrastructure that reduces both heat and flood risks. Aligning climate policies with hazard mitigation planning also ensures growth adapts to increasing wildfire intensity, extreme weather, and long-term community safety needs.	Placer County CDRA and the Board of Supervisors. Loomis Planning Department CA Health and Safety Code
Open Space and Conservation Program	The Placer County Open Space / Conservation Program (PCCP) *doesn't* explicitly name most natural hazards like wildfire or flood in its purpose, but it *does* contribute to resilience by protecting aquatic resources, habitat, and stream/stream system buffers (including 100-year floodplains) as part of its land conversion, mitigation, and reserve system standards	Advocating its use as defensible space, wildfire buffers, and natural floodplains. By advocating for maintaining fuel-reduced greenbelts, protecting riparian corridors for flood control, and integrating habitat areas into evacuation and fire-break planning, districts in Placer County and Loomis can tie open space preservation directly to hazard mitigation and community safety.	Placer County Conservation Authority and Placer County Conservation Program. Loomis Planning Department

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Other Code, Ordinance, or Regulation Related to Natural Hazards	Other Placer County codes *do*: for example the Building Code enforces seismic design, snow-load, and wildland-urban interface (WUI) construction standards for fire hazard zones; the General Plan's updated Health & Safety Element identifies multiple hazards (seismic, flood, fire, etc.) and adopts resilience/adaptation policies; and the Fire Hazard Severity Zone regulations require defensible space, home hardening, and disclosure obligations in high fire hazard areas.	pushing for consistent updates that address emerging risks—such as requiring fire-safe roofs and siding, stricter evacuation road standards, debris flow and landslide protections, and coordination between zoning, building, and environmental codes. In both Placer County and Loomis, aligning these ordinances with hazard mitigation plans ensures safer development and stronger community resilience.	Placer County CDRA and the Board of Supervisors. Loomis Town Council and Planning Department. CA Health and Safety Code

34.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 34-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 34-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
2024-2029 Strategic Plan	The Strategic Plan evaluates community risks, growth trends, service gaps, and long-term priorities for the District. The plan is not integrated with the 2021 MJHMP; however, the plan's objectives align with the MJHMP. Initiative 4 – Community Risk Reduction includes reduction of risks to the community through proactive communication, continued education, mitigation, and exceptional customer service.	Initiative 4 goals can be updated to include participation in the MJHMP to meet the following goals: identify the current risks impacting the District and develop a relationship with key stakeholders in the community.	South Placer Fire District
2024 Master Plan	Integrates hazard mitigation by identifying risks like wildfire, flood, and seismic hazards, and establishes resilience standards through land use, infrastructure, and safety policies. While the plan does not mention the 2021 MJHMP, it does contain descriptions of the District's wildfire mitigation activities.	Integrating FD input, hazard maps, WUI standards, and funding mechanisms to ensure development aligns with local fire protection and hazard-mitigation capacity.	Placer Co. – Planning Services Division Loomis – Town Planning Dept. and the Building Dept.

Name of Plan	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Capital Improvement Plan or Program	Supports hazard mitigation by prioritizing resilient infrastructure, may reference hazards like flooding or seismic risk in project design, and establishes resilience standards through upgrades to roads, drainage, and public facilities.	Prioritizing FD projects such as secondary access roads, water supply upgrades, and fire station expansions to strengthen hazard mitigation and emergency response capacity.	Placer Co. – Capital Improvements Division and the Facilities Management Dept. Loomis – Engineering Dept.
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan	Mitigates flood hazards by restricting development in flood zones, directly addresses flooding as a natural hazard, and sets resilience standards through elevation, drainage, and watershed protection requirements.	By coordinating with FDs to ensure flood risks, access limitations, and water supply needs are addressed in emergency response and hazard-mitigation planning.	Placer Co. – Public Works Loomis – Town Manager
Stormwater Management Plan	Mitigates hazards by reducing flooding and water pollution, addresses natural hazards like stormwater runoff and erosion, and sets resilience standards through best management practices and regulatory controls.	No Authority to expand or improve	Placer Co. – Stormwater Quality Division Loomis – Engineering Dept.
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	Mitigates hazards by controlling runoff and erosion, addresses natural hazards like flooding and water pollution, and sets resilience standards through best management practices for construction and post-development sites.	No Authority to expand or improve	Placer Co. – Public Works Stormwater Quality Division Loomis – Engineering and Public Works Depts.
Land Use Plan	Guides where development can occur, incorporates hazard areas like floodplains and wildfire zones, and establishes resilience standards through zoning, growth controls, and environmental protections.	Integrating FD input to protect emergency access, water supply, and response capabilities in flood-prone areas.	Placer Co. – Planning Services Division Loomis – Planning and Building Depts.
Open Space Plan	Aids hazard mitigation by preserving floodplains, wetlands, and wildfire buffers, acknowledges natural hazards tied to these lands, and promotes resilience through long-term land conservation standards.	Incorporating FD guidance to maintain defensible space, fuel breaks, and emergency access within preserved lands.	Placer Co. – Dept of Parks and Open Spaces Loomis – Planning Dept.
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Directly addresses wildfire hazards, mitigates risk through fuels reduction and defensible space strategies, and sets resilience standards for communities in the wildland-urban interface.	Aligning directly with FD priorities for fuel reduction, evacuation planning, and sustainable funding for ongoing hazard-mitigation efforts.	Placer Co. – Office of Emergency Services Loomis – Planning Division
Community Forest Management Plan	Mitigates wildfire and erosion hazards, identifies natural risks tied to forest health, and sets resilience standards through sustainable forestry, fuels reduction, and habitat protection practices.	Incorporating FD expertise to prioritize fuels management, access routes, and long-term forest health strategies that reduce wildfire risk.	Placer Co. – Dept. of Agriculture, Parks & Natural Resources. Loomis – Planning Dept.

Name of Plan	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Transportation Plan	Supports hazard mitigation by planning safe evacuation routes and resilient infrastructure, references hazards like wildfire and flooding, and sets resilience standards through road, transit, and emergency access improvements.	Integrating FD input to ensure evacuation routes, road widths, and access standards support effective emergency response and hazard mitigation.	Placer Co. – Placer Co. Transportation Agency. Loomis – Public Works Dept./Engineering Div.
Climate Action/ Resiliency/Sustainability Plan	Addresses hazard mitigation by targeting wildfire, drought, flooding, and extreme heat, and establishes resilience standards through adaptation, emissions reduction, and sustainable land-use policies.	Incorporating FD strategies for wildfire adaptation, emergency response, and resilient infrastructure in high-risk areas.	Placer Co. – Planning Services Division Loomis – Planning and Building Depts.
Emergency Operations Plan	Mitigates hazards by coordinating disaster response, identifies natural hazards like wildfire, flood, and earthquakes, and sets resilience standards through emergency preparedness and continuity of operations.	integrating FD resources and expertise into evacuation planning, hazard response, and continuity of operations.	Placer Co. – Office of Emergency Services. Loomis – Town Manager and Fire/Emergency services.
Public Health Plan	Supports hazard mitigation by addressing health risks from natural hazards like wildfire smoke, heat, and disease, and builds resilience through preparedness, response, and community health standards.	Partnering with FDs to address health impacts from wildfire smoke, heat emergencies, and disaster response.	Placer Co. – Health and Human Services Dept. Loomis – Code Enforcement
Other Emergency Plan	Outlining specific responses to floods, wildfires, and severe weather, mention these natural hazards directly, and establish resilience standards through preparedness, response coordination, and recovery strategies.	Integrating FD coordination to enhance evacuation, response capabilities, and community hazard resilience.	Placer Co. – Office of Emergency Servies Loomis – Planning Dept.

The above mitigation and response plans have already been integrated into the MJHMP, as described in the Placer County and Town of Loomis annexes. South Placer FD does not currently maintain any plans that are integrated with the 2021 MJHMP. As the Strategic and Master Plans are updated, information from the 2026 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 2026 MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

34.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

South Placer FD 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.

34.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 34-4 summarizes the administrative bodies and programs available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 34-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description
Planning Board/Commission	Design review and approval responsibilities
Planning Department	Design review and approval responsibilities
Open Space Board/Committee	Ability to support hazard mitigation projects
Economic Development Commission/Committee	Design review and approval responsibilities
Public Works/Highway Department	Design review and approval responsibilities
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department	Design review and approval responsibilities
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Design review and approval responsibilities
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)	Oversight or relation to one of the plan's identified hazards
Mutual aid agreements	Design review and approval responsibilities
General Inspection Program	SPFD consistently completes 100% of the state-mandated inspections annually. Inspections for all other occupancies are conducted biennially, with 50% completed in one year and the remaining 50% the following year. The more complex inspections are carried out by the fire prevention staff, while the operations crews handle other occupancy inspections. Initial inspections and the first follow-up inspections are conducted without any associated fees. All inspection records are digitally stored and managed using the Image Trend software system.
Vegetation Management Enforcement	Primarily activated upon receiving community complaints, the program plays a critical role in managing wildland fire risks. Invasive species, which tend to proliferate during droughts and can act as ladder fuels in wildfires, are a particular concern, often displacing native flora. Managing these invasive species is integral to the district's wildfire risk mitigation efforts.

34.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 34-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 34-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Specific expertise or training related to hazard mitigation
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Experience working on mitigation projects and initiatives
Full-Time Building Official	
Emergency Manager	Specific expertise or training related to hazard mitigation
Grant Managers and/or Writer(s) ***Consider the following:***	Experience working on mitigation projects and initiatives

Resources	Description
• ***Are data and maps from the MJHMP used to support documentation in grant applications?***	

34.5.6 Fiscal Capability

Table 34-6 summarizes financial resources available to South Placer FD.

Table 34-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description
Community development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR, CDBG-MIT)	Can reduce risk in FD by funding infrastructure, hazard-mitigation projects, and community resilience improvements such as safer housing and emergency facilities. However, budget limitations often restrict spending and may discourage projects that would otherwise support development in hazard-prone areas.
Capital improvements project funding	By supporting critical infrastructure such as fire stations, water systems, and evacuation routes that strengthen emergency response and hazard mitigation. Budget constraints, however, can limit these investments and may restrict projects that would otherwise facilitate development in high-risk hazard areas.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Allows FDs to secure dedicated funding for hazard-mitigation measures such as defensible space, equipment, and facility upgrades, directly reducing risk. Yet, budgetary limits can still restrict expenditures and discourage investment in projects that promote development in vulnerable hazard areas.
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Help fund essential infrastructure, equipment, and mitigation measures needed to protect new growth, thereby reducing risk. However, budget constraints can still limit how much is allocated and may restrict projects that would otherwise encourage development in hazard-prone areas.
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Can bolster FDs' risk reduction by financing wildfire mitigation, resilient infrastructure, and emergency preparedness projects. Still, limited budgets and strict funding priorities may restrict spending and discourage development in areas highly vulnerable to natural hazards.

34.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 34-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to South Placer FD.

Table 34-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	This is not currently done but could be included.
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	This is not currently done but could be included.
Community newsletter	This is not currently done but could be included.
Local news	Conducting press releases for programs or local FD involvement in mitigation efforts or projects.
Hazard awareness campaigns (Severe Weather Awareness Week, public events)	Fire Prevention Week and participating in local safety fairs, national night out, and attendance of local HOA meetings.

Outreach Resources	Description
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 District has Red Flag Warnings at all Stations on High-Risk Fire Days. The District also participates in local safety fairs and conduct open houses in all of the Fire Stations monthly.

34.5.8 Community Classifications

Table 34-8 summarizes classifications for community programs available to South Placer FD.

Table 34-8. Community Classifications

Program	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)	Yes	2 /2Y	February 2024
Firewise Communities classification	Yes	-	-

34.5.9 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 34-9 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 34-9. Adaptive Capacity

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Avalanche	Weak
Dam and Levee Failure	Weak
Drought and Water Shortage	Weak
Earthquake	Weak

Hazard	Adaptive Capacity
Flood	Moderate - Able to respond to localized flooding during heavy rainstorms.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Weak
Freeze and Snow	Weak
Heavy Rains and Storms	Moderate - Able to respond to and assist the community during heavy rains which may affect roadways, trees, and powerlines.
High Winds and Tornadoes	Weak
Wildfire	Strong

34.6 National Flood Insurance Program Compliance

South Placer Fire 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.

34.7 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 South Placer FD's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

34.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 34-3 through Figure 34-7. 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 South Placer FD has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 34-3. Dam Inundation Hazard Area

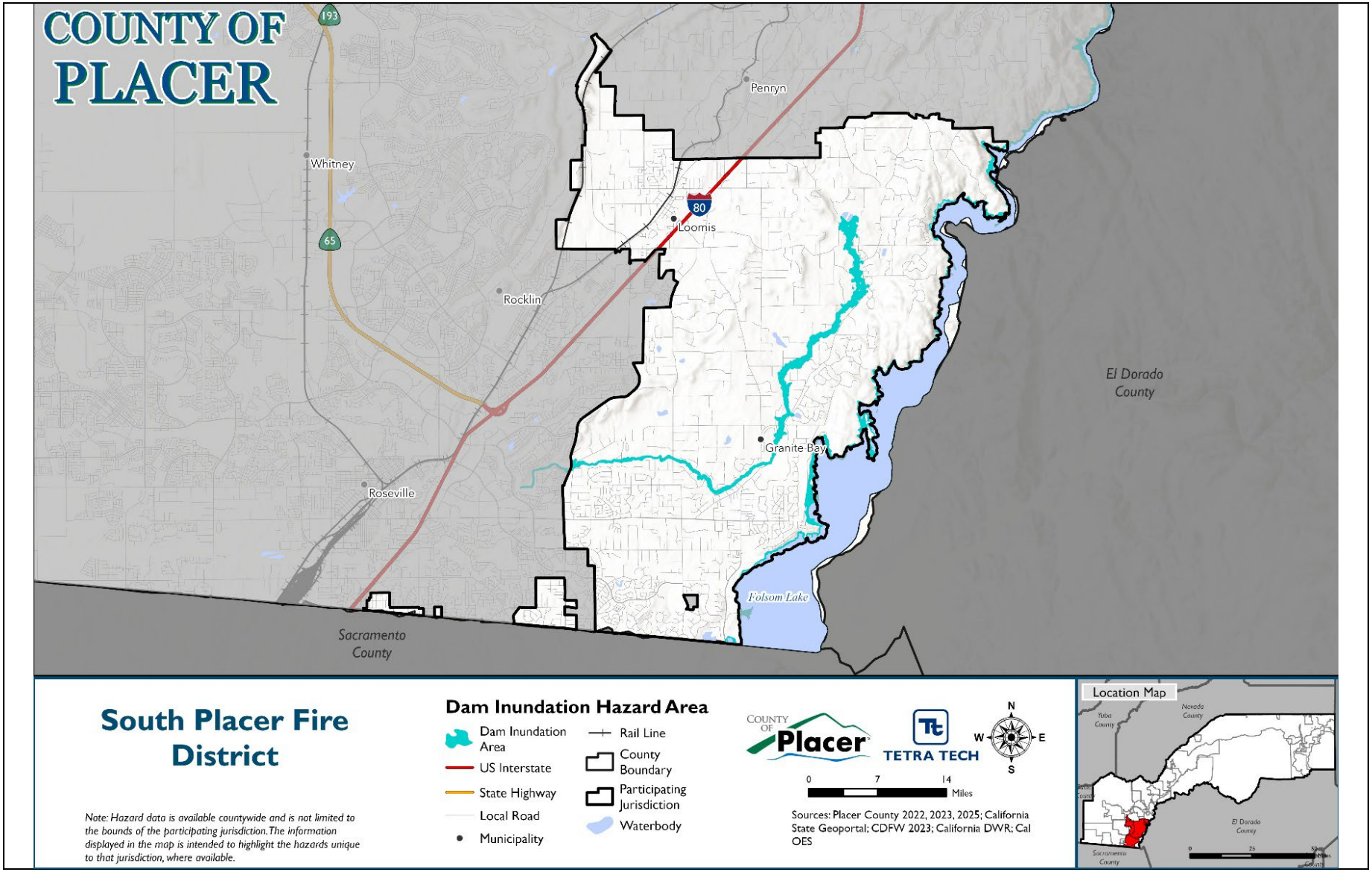


Figure 34-4. Flood Hazard Area

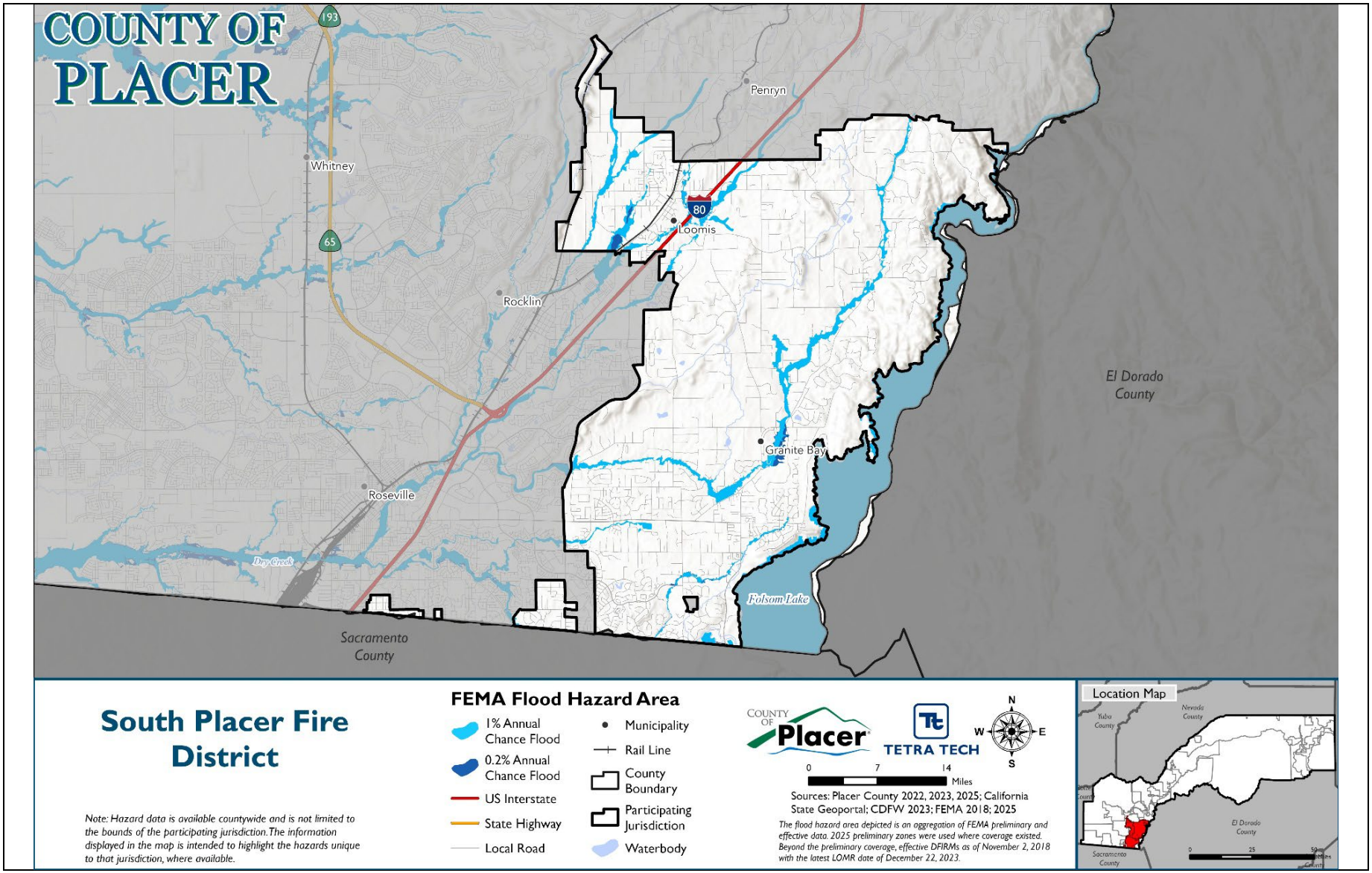


Figure 34-5. Landslide Hazard Area

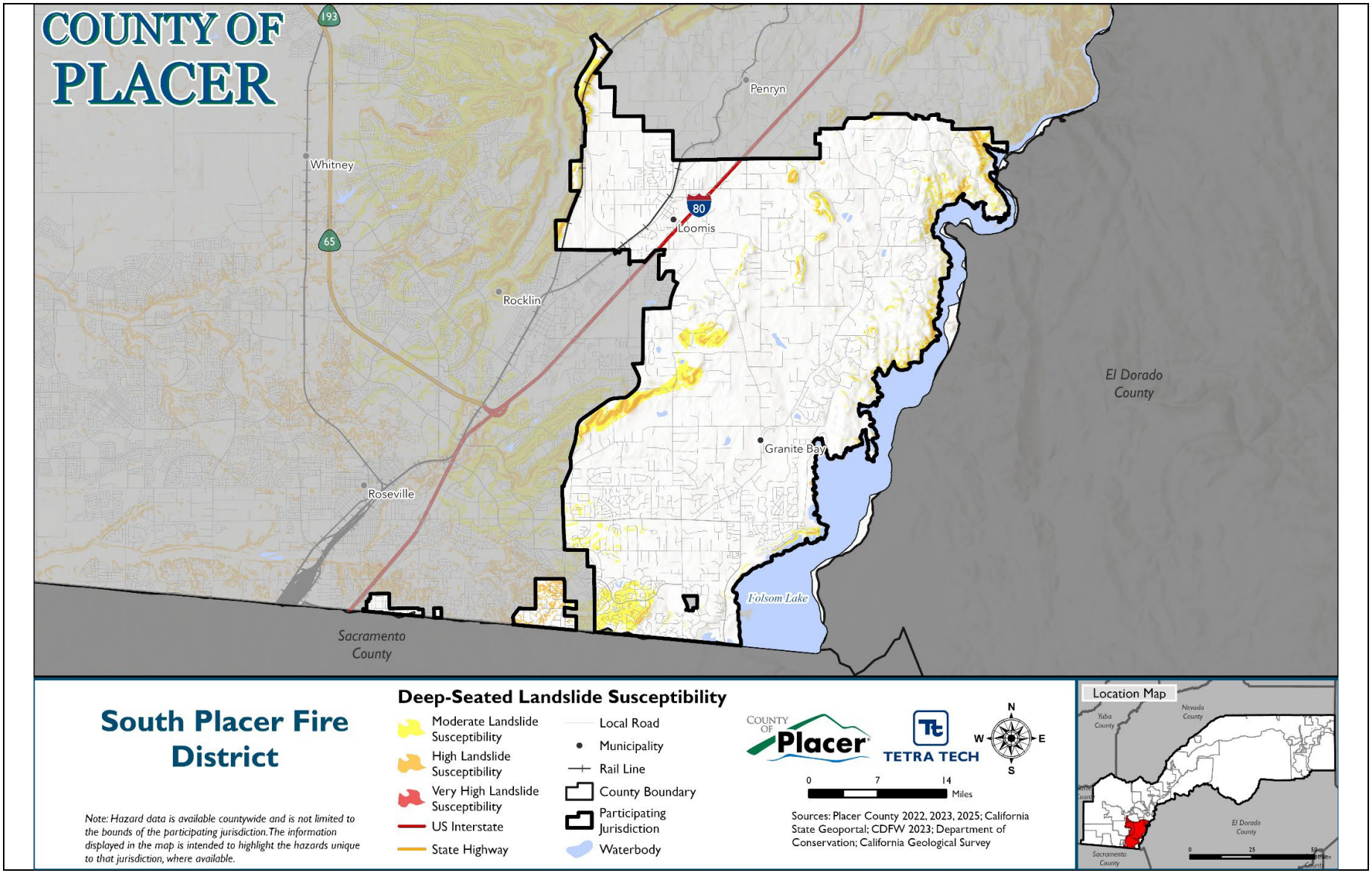


Figure 34-6. NEHRP Soil Class D Hazard Area

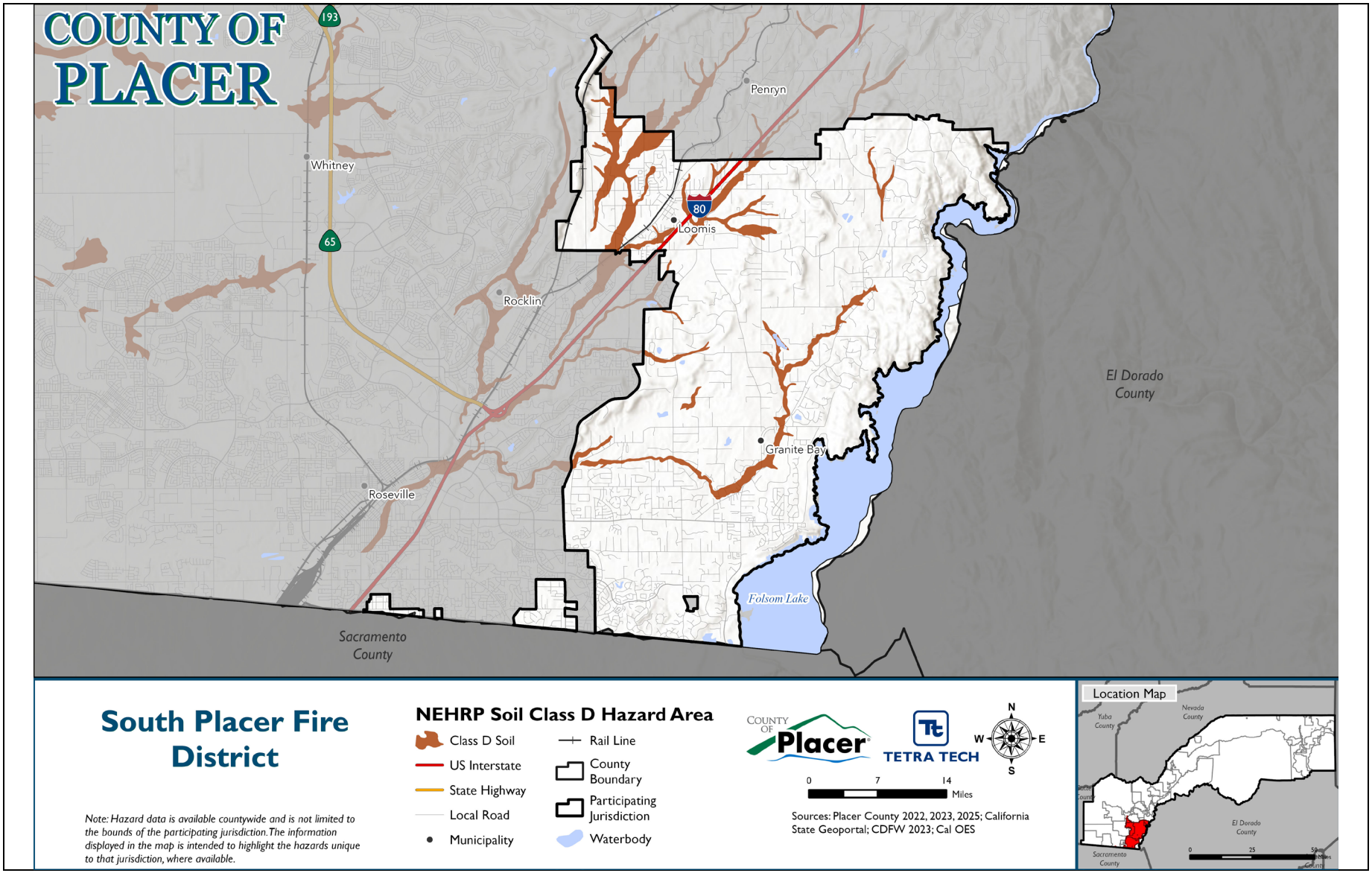
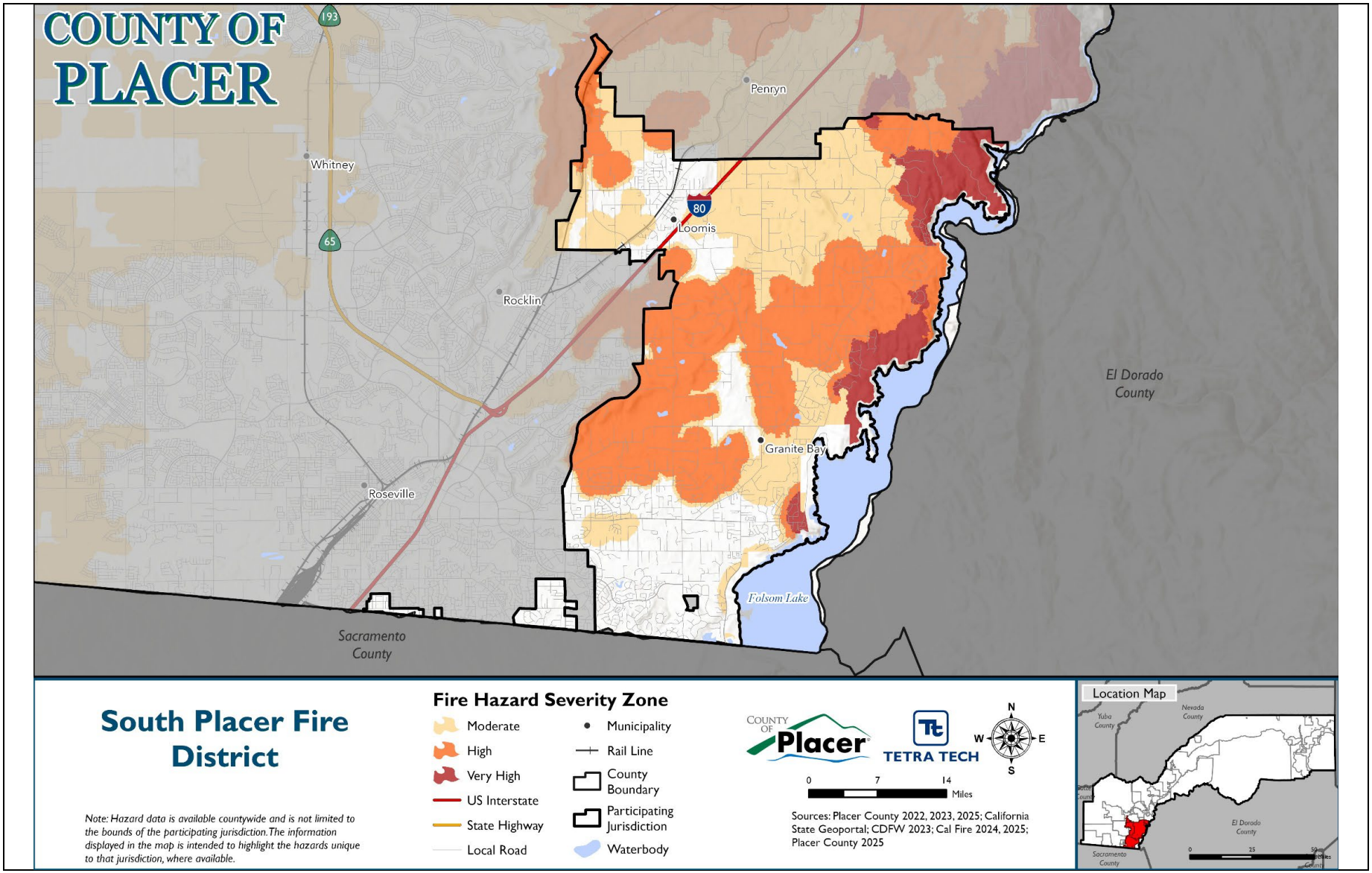


Figure 34-7. Wildfire Hazard Area



34.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 34-10 provides details on loss and damage in South Placer FD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 34-10. Hazard Event History in South Placer FD, 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.	- Down power lines - Uprooted Trees - Increased vehicle accidents
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.	Several reports of heat related illnesses.
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.	Several reports of heat related illnesses.
October 25, 2020	October 27, 2020	High Wind	A powerful offshore wind event unfolded from October 24 through October 27th as a 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.	- Down powerlines - Uprooted Trees - Increased vehicle accidents

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 rock slide 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.	-Down powerlines -Uprooted Trees -Increased vehicle accidents
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	-Down powerlines -Uprooted Trees -Increased vehicle accidents
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.	- Sent crews to assist

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.	-Down powerlines -Uprooted Trees -Localized Flooding -Increased vehicle accidents
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.	-Down powerlines -Uprooted Trees -Localized Flooding -Increased vehicle accidents
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.	-Down powerlines -Uprooted Trees -Localized Flooding -Increased vehicle accidents

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.	-Down powerlines -Uprooted Trees -Localized Flooding -Increased vehicle accidents
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 closed intermittently on 3/28 due to winter weather conditions and multiple spinouts.	-Down powerlines -Uprooted Trees -Localized flooding -Increased vehicle accidents
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.	-Down powerlines -Uprooted Trees -Localized Flooding

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 the 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.	-Down powerlines -Uprooted Trees -Localized Flooding -Increased vehicle accidents
July 2, 2024	July 13, 2024	Excessive Heat	A long-duration heat event brought dangerously hot conditions with widespread Major to Extreme Heat Risk 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.	-Heat related illnesses
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.	-Down powerlines -Uprooted Trees -Localized Flooding -Increased vehicle accidents

34.7.3 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.

South Placer FD 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:

- Heavy rains and storms hazard ranking were increased from low to medium due to localized low lying flooding and road closures.

Table 34-11 shows South Placer FD's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or negligible risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 34-11. Hazard Ranking

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

Note: Based on the hazard rankings established in Volume 1, modified as appropriate based on review by the jurisdiction. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction. "Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure" indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

34.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 34-12 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for South Placer FD. 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 34-12. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
The dry vegetation on the shores of Folsom Lake would fuel a wildfire and endanger residents homes, including those of vulnerable populations, that border the lake.	Wildfire
While many property owners including vulnerable populations in the district are aware of the risk of wildfire, they are often unaware of defensible space and wildfire mitigation statutes and best practices.	Wildfire
With rain episodes becoming less frequent but more intense, the district must prepare for conducting emergency operations during a major storm.	Heavy Rains and Storms
During episodes of extreme temperatures, there is an increase in the number of emergency calls because residents and vulnerable populations are unaware of the risk posed by both extreme heat and extreme cold.	Freeze and Snow
Community members are unaware of the flood hazards that pose a risk to people, such as flooded roads and erosion, leading to increased emergency calls for assistance during periods of heavy rain or flooding.	Heavy Rains and Storms, Flood

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 34-13 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern to South Placer FD. Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

Table 34-13. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Flood	The District is bordered by Folsom Lake to the east and Miner's Ravine flows through the District. The 1-percent annual chance floodplain occurs on the banks of these waterways. As noted in the Hazard Event History table, localized flooding occurs during winter storms. Flooding can create hazardous driving conditions, cause localized property damage, and disrupt access to critical facilities and emergency response routes, including District fire stations such as Station 16 on Olive Ranch Road, Station 17 on Eureka Road, Station 18 on Horseshoe Bar Road, and Station 20 on Auburn Folsom Road. In severe events, District personnel may be required to conduct water rescues or respond to flood-related emergencies, which can strain available resources and delay service delivery. Flooding may also disproportionately affect vulnerable populations, including older adults, individuals with mobility limitations, residents without access to reliable transportation, and households living in low-lying or flood-prone areas who may have difficulty evacuating quickly or safely.
Freeze and Snow	Although freeze and snow events are rare in the District, extreme weather patterns can occasionally produce cold conditions that disrupt normal operations. Freezing temperatures can damage critical infrastructure by causing burst pipes, frozen coils, and other failures in ventilation, heating, and air systems at fire stations and other response facilities. These conditions may also create icy road surfaces and hazardous travel conditions for emergency responders and the public, including access to District stations such as Station 16, Station 17, Station 18, and Station 20. Even infrequent freeze and snow events can increase emergency calls and reduce the District's ability to maintain uninterrupted service to vulnerable populations, including older adults, young children, individuals with chronic health conditions, and residents who are especially sensitive to cold exposure or may have difficulty traveling during winter weather.

Heavy Rains and Storms	Heavy rainfall can trigger localized flooding, soil erosion, and hazardous road conditions throughout the District. These events can increase the risk of vehicle accidents, block access routes, and require emergency crews to respond to roadway hazards and drainage issues. Douglas Boulevard and Auburn Folsom Road are particularly important transportation corridors and are critical infrastructure for the community, including access to District facilities such as Station 20 on Auburn Folsom Road and Station 19 at Auburn Folsom Road in Granite Bay. If these routes are affected, emergency response times may be delayed and access to vulnerable areas may be reduced. Heavy rain and storm events may also disrupt the District's ability to provide services to vulnerable populations, including older adults, people with disabilities, households with limited transportation options, and residents who may need assistance evacuating or reaching emergency services during severe weather.
Wildfire	Wildfires pose a significant risk to South Placer Fire District by threatening homes, critical infrastructure, and surrounding communities, including District fire stations and response facilities such as Station 16, Station 17, Station 18, Station 20, and the facilities at Station 15 and Station 19. Wildfire events can result in property loss, evacuations, poor air quality, and increased danger to residents, vulnerable populations, and emergency responders. According to updated CAL FIRE Fire Hazard Severity Zone mapping, the area east of Auburn Folsom Road and west of Folsom Lake is located within a high fire severity zone and is one of the District's most vulnerable areas. This exposure increases the likelihood of wildfire-related impacts to critical infrastructure, response access, and emergency service delivery. Wildfire smoke and evacuation conditions may disproportionately affect older adults, young children, individuals with respiratory or cardiovascular conditions, people with disabilities, and households without reliable transportation or the ability to quickly relocate.

34.7.5 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

No significant population, development, or other changes have been identified that would affect South Placer FD's overall vulnerability since the previous plan was approved.

34.8 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.

34.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

The District's priorities have shifted toward proactive risk reduction and infrastructure resilience. Emphasis is placed on managing vegetation in open spaces to reduce wildfire risk, creating strategic fuel breaks to protect communities, and addressing vulnerabilities related to levee integrity and potential flooding. Additionally, the District is prioritizing preparedness for extreme weather conditions, including temperature fluctuations and heavy rainfall, to ensure continuity of operations and safeguard public safety. These priorities reflect a comprehensive approach to mitigating hazards and enhancing the community's ability to withstand and recover from diverse threats.

34.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 34-14 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 34-14. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
1	Partner with our neighbors at Placer County Code Enforcement to enforce State Law regarding defensible space to reduce the rapid spread of wildfire. Vegetation will be removed to protect grasslands and oak woodlands. This vegetation competes with trees and green plants.	Vegetation Management in Open Space Areas	Not Complete	Yes	-
2	Partner with our neighbors at CalFire, State Parks, and the Bureau of Reclamation to create a shaded fuel break along the lake and help protect the home that back up to this area.	Shaded Fuel Break along west shore of Folsom Lake - Granite Bay	Not Complete	Yes	-
3	Add Emergency Backup Generators to South Placer FD Stations 15,16 and 17.	Backup Generator Installation for Fire Stations	Complete	No	Generators installed.

34.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- Strengthened Development Standards & Fire Code Enforcement
- Expansion of Residential & Commercial Fire Sprinkler Requirements
- Vegetation Management & Weed Abatement Program Enhancements
- Improved Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Construction Standards
- Enhanced Development Review Collaboration With Placer County & Town of Loomis
- Created Community Facilities District (CFD) for Fire Mitigation
- Pre-Incident Planning, GIS Mapping, and Water Supply Improvements
- Public Outreach & Risk-Communication Improvement
- Fuels Reduction & Vegetation Collaboration With Regional Partners

34.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

SPFD omitted avalanche from its mitigation strategies due to its lower elevation and lack of significant snowfall. Dam and levee failure, drought and water shortage, earthquake, high winds and tornadoes,

and landslides, mudslides, and debris flow were omitted due to the District's lack of capabilities to mitigate these hazards. Mitigation of the general population, structures, economy, and environment from natural hazards is the responsibility of Placer County and City of Roseville.

34.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

The mitigation strategy (presented in the following section) lists the mitigation actions that South Placer FD would like to pursue in the future to reduce the risk from hazards.

Table 34-15 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 34-15. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	-	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	-	-	-	-
Drought and Water Shortage	-	-	-	-
Earthquake	-	-	-	-
Flood	-	-	-	X
Freeze and Snow	-	-	-	X
Heavy Rains and Storms	X	-	-	X
High Winds and Tornadoes	-	-	-	-
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows	-	-	-	-
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 34-16 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the MJHMP.

Table 34-16. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name4	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
SPFD-01	Shaded Fuel Break Along Folsom Lake	5	1-5 Years	High	Medium	8.25	High
SPFD-02	Vegetation Management in Open Space Areas	4	1-5 Years	High	Medium	8	Medium
SPFD-03	Rain and Storm Response Plan	4	1-5 Years	Low	Low	7	Medium
SPFD-04	Extreme Temperatures Awareness Campaign	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).

34.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 34-17 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The South Placer FD Prevention Division will lead implementation of all projects listed in Table 34-17. 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 34-17. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
SPFD-01	Shaded Fuel Break Along Folsom Lake	Partner with neighbors at CalFire, State Parks, and the Bureau of Reclamation to create a shaded fuel break along Folsom Lake and help protect the homes that back up to this area.	Wildfire	US Bureau of Reclamation, CAL FIRE, California State Parks	General Fund & Staff Time
SPFD-02	Vegetation Management in Open Space Areas	Partner with neighbors at Placer County Code Enforcement to enforce State Law regarding defensible space to reduce the rapid spread of wildfire. Vegetation will be removed to protect grasslands and oak woodlands. This vegetation competes with trees and green plants.	Wildfire	Placer County Code Enforcement	General Fund & Staff Time
SPFD-03	Rain and Storm Response Plan	Develop and implement a heavy rain or storm response plan to identify roles and responsibilities, establish crisis communications protocols, and define a concept of operations for major storms.	Heavy Rains and Storms	Placer County Office of Emergency Services	General Fund & Staff Time
SPFD-04	Extreme Temperatures Awareness Campaign	The District will develop an outreach and awareness program to educate citizens on the dangers of extreme heat and cold, including the steps they can take to protect themselves when extreme temperatures occur.	Freeze and Snow	Placer County Office of Emergency Services, Listos California	General Fund & Staff Time
SPFD-05	Rain, Storms, and Flooding Public Outreach	Develop a public education and awareness program to educate the community about the risk from heavy rains and storms (flooded roads, soil erosion, dangerous road conditions). Messaging will be delivered by social media and flyers and will help the community to reduce their exposure (e.g., receiving alerts, “turn around don’t drown” awareness), and to reduce risks to the public from private property (e.g. improving drainage and detention, vegetation management, or landscaping for erosion control).	Heavy Rains and Storms, Flood	Placer County Office of Emergency Services, Listos California	General Fund & Staff Time

35. Tahoe City Public Utility District Annex

This jurisdictional annex to the Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) provides information to assist Tahoe City Public Utility District (Tahoe City 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 Tahoe City PUD, describes who participated in the planning process, assesses Tahoe City PUD's risk, vulnerability, and capabilities, and outlines a strategy for achieving a more resilient community.

The 2026 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 2021 MJHMP. This annex presents only the information specific to Tahoe City PUD as a participating jurisdiction. All other plan elements are included in Volume 1 and are referenced in this annex as appropriate.

35.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Tahoe City PUD identified 2026 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: Dan Lewis, Director of Utilities
  Address: 211 Fairway Drive, Tahoe City, CA 96145
  Phone Number: 530-580-6330
  Email: dlewis@tcpud.org
- Alternate Point of Contact: Francisco Gonzalez, Utilities Superintendent
  Address: 211 Fairway Drive, Tahoe City, CA 96145
  Phone Number: 530-580-6330
  Email: fgonzalez@tcpud.org

The Utilities 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 35-1 lists all staff who contributed to the plan. Additional documentation of plan participation is included in Volume 1.

Table 35-1. Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Activities

Name	Department	Position	MJHMP Contribution
Dan Lewis	Utilities	Director of Utilities	Agency rep
Francisco Gonzalez	Utilities	Utilities Superintendent	Agency rep, meeting attendance, annex completion
Jason Woosley	Utilities	Utilities Superintendent	Agency rep, meeting attendance, annex completion
Kay Berntson	Parks	Parks and Facilities Superintendent	Agency rep, meeting attendance, annex completion

35.2 Community Profile

The Tahoe City PUD was founded in 1938 to provide some of the needs of the residents of Tahoe City. It is the oldest local government in the Tahoe Basin and was formed initially to provide public water service to the local community. Established under the State of California's Public Utility District Act, the founders of the District chose a form of government that could provide multiple types of services.

The boundaries of the District extend from Emerald Bay to Dollar Hill, and along the Truckee River to the Nevada County line. The service area is very large, encompassing almost 22 square miles. The Tahoe City PUD's provides sewer collection, parks facilities, and recreation services for the entire area of the District. Water service is provided in four separate systems and serves approximately half of the homes and businesses in the District. Water service is provided to approximately 6,193 customers; sewer services to 7,800 customers; and parks and recreation customers total over 500,000.

35.3 Public Engagement

Volume 1 of the 2026 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 Tahoe City PUD 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.

35.3.1 Outreach Activities

Tahoe City PUD conducted both virtual and in-person outreach to promote the 2026 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 2026 MJHMP information on their website and social media pages. Engagement included collaboration with organizations such as Sierra Community House and the Tahoe Truckee

Community Foundation to strengthen connections and ensure inclusive input in planning processes. Outreach efforts are shown in Figure 35-1 and Figure 35-2.

Figure 35-1. Virtual Public Outreach Activities

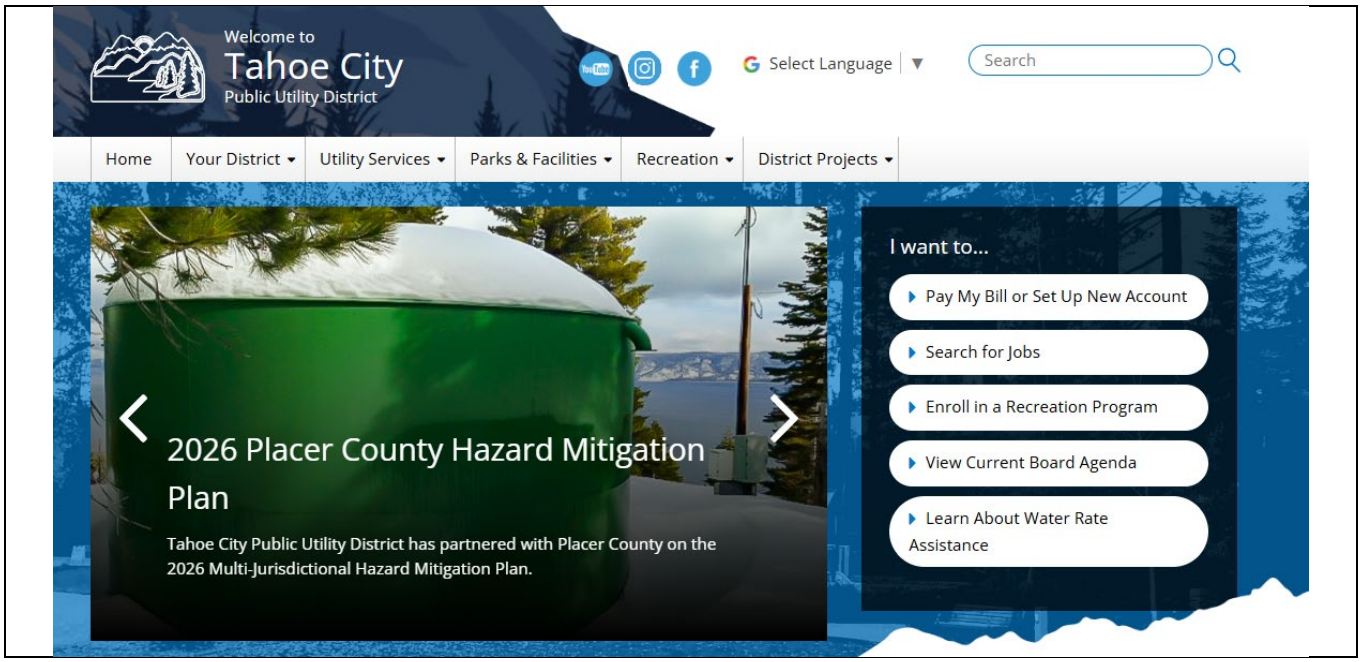
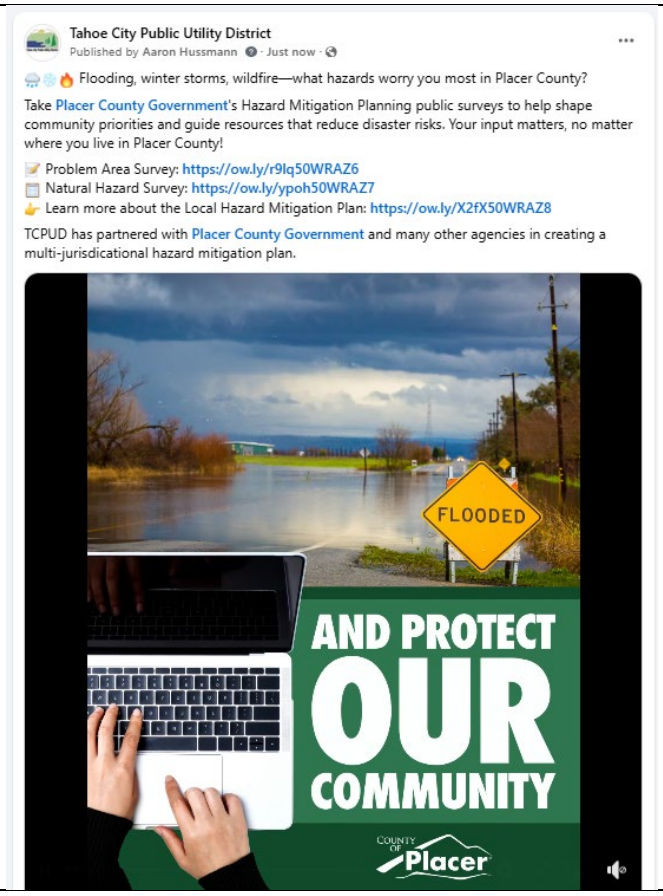


Figure 35-2. Social Media Outreach Activities



35.3.2 Public Feedback Integration

No public feedback was received by the District related to hazard mitigation throughout the planning process.

35.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Volume 1 of the 2026 MJHMP describes the outreach to stakeholders that was undertaken on behalf of all participating jurisdictions to prepare the 2026 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.

35.4.1 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.

- North Tahoe Fire Protection District

- Placer County Health and Human Services

35.4.2 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

35.4.3 Neighboring Communities

These stakeholders are critical agencies located in or around Tahoe City PUD.

- Donner Summit Public Utility District
- North Tahoe Public Utility District
- Truckee Donner Public Utility District

35.4.4 Representatives of Business, Academia, and Other Private Organizations

These stakeholders are engaged in academia or the private sector in or around Tahoe City PUD.

- Tahoe Truckee Unified School District
- Truckee Chamber of Commerce

35.4.5 Nonprofit Organizations and Community-Based Organizations

These nonprofit and community-based organizations bring valuable local knowledge, resources, and community connections to the 2026 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.

- American Red Cross
- Tahoe Mountain Resorts Foundation
- Tahoe Truckee Community Foundation

35.5 Jurisdictional Capability Assessment

Tahoe City 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 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 Tahoe City PUD to identify opportunities for integrating mitigation concepts into ongoing District procedures.

As a special district, Tahoe City PUD 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.

35.5.1 Regulatory Capability

Regulatory capabilities are the codes, regulations, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. The 2026 MJHMP Team inventoried existing ordinances against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 35-2 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 35-2. 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
Wellhead Protection: State regulated sanitary surveys performed annually	Protects drinking water sources from contamination, supporting resilience of critical infrastructure.	The District can improve wellhead protection by building on the annual state-regulated sanitary surveys, expanding groundwater monitoring, updating contamination source mapping as development grows, and increasing community outreach to promote best practices for protecting water quality.	Tahoe City PUD
Emergency Management Ordinance **2021 Emergency Response Plan**	Establishes disaster preparedness and response procedures, addressing multiple hazards and promoting resilience.	The District can strengthen the emergency management ordinance by referencing the Hazard Mitigation Plan, enhancing training and drills with utilities and responders, and adding continuity planning to keep critical services operational during disasters.	Tahoe City PUD

35.5.2 Planning Capability

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team inventoried existing plans against the full capability list of hazard mitigation-related capabilities. Table 35-3 summarizes the plans currently in place. The absence of other kinds of plans was not considered a gap in local capabilities.

Table 35-3. Plans

Name of Plan	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Capital Improvement Plan or Program	Plan includes projects that address hazards, and are included in mitigation strategies	Plan includes projects that address hazards, and are included in mitigation strategies	Tahoe City PUD

Name of Plan	Description	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Urban Water Management Plan, 2020	Plans for water supply reliability and climate adaptation, reducing drought and extreme weather risks.	The District can strengthen the Urban Water Management Plan by incorporating resilience measures such as promoting drought-tolerant landscaping and water reuse systems, conducting scenario planning to address future climate impacts on water supply, and engaging the public through conservation programs and incentives.	Tahoe City PUD
Sewer System Management Plan	Maintains wastewater systems to prevent failures during hazards like flooding, enhancing public health resilience.	The District can improve the sewer system management plan by upgrading infrastructure and coordinating with stormwater management to minimize combined impacts.	Tahoe City PUD
Emergency Response Plan, 2021	Establishes disaster preparedness and response procedures, addressing multiple hazards and promoting resilience.	The District can strengthen the emergency management ordinance by referencing the Hazard Mitigation Plan, enhancing training and drills with utilities and responders, and adding continuity planning to keep critical services operational during disasters.	Tahoe City PUD
2025 Wildfire Emergency Response Plan	This project addresses wildfire hazard within Placer County. It contains mitigation actions and a mitigation strategy to reduce wildfire risk.	This plan underwent an update in 2025 and TCPUD participated in the planning process.	Tahoe City PUD

The District's capital improvement program and water management plans are primarily concerned with resilient infrastructure that enables consistent delivery for customers. These documents incorporate hazard-related policies and mitigation priorities related to heavy rainfall, drought, and flood, although they are not explicitly integrated with the 2021 MJHMP. The 2021 LHMP was not integrated into any planning mechanisms. As the program is updated, information from the approved 2026 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 2026 MJHMP into these planning mechanisms, by formal adoption where feasible.

35.5.3 Development and Permitting Capability

Tahoe City 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.

35.5.4 Administrative Capability

Table 35-4 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 35-4. Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Description
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department	Utilities/Risk Coordinator is trained on hazards and mitigation
Mutual aid agreements	TCPUD actively participates in a local mutual aid agreement with other agencies
Other	Fire and Security alarm. Telemetry for the sewer and water stations. Cell phone and radio communications.

35.5.5 Technical Capability

Table 35-5 summarizes the technical and personnel resources available to support hazard mitigation efforts in the District.

Table 35-5. Technical Capabilities

Resources	Description
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Engineering/Senior Civil Engineer is trained on hazards and mitigation.
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Engineering/Senior Civil Engineer is trained on hazards and mitigation.
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis	Director of Finance and Administration
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications	GIS Administrator
Emergency Manager	Utilities/Risk Coordinator is trained on hazards and mitigation
Grant Managers and/or Writer(s)	Director of Strategic Affairs
GIS Coordinator/Analyst	Information Systems and Technology Administrator is trained on hazards and mitigation.

35.5.6 Fiscal Capabilities

Table 35-6 summarizes financial resources available to Tahoe City PUD.

Table 35-6. Fiscal Capabilities

Financial Resources	Description
Capital improvements project funding	Replacing or upgrading infrastructure
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Replacing or upgrading infrastructure
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	Ongoing operation and maintenance

Financial Resources	Description
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes	Replacing or upgrading infrastructure
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Replacing or upgrading infrastructure
Other federal or state Funding Programs	Both the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act and USFS Omnibus Funding have been used for Fuels Thinning and Water System Improvements to enhance fire protection capabilities. Future funding may be available pending approval of a new Lake Tahoe Restoration Act. WIFIA funding for infrastructure improvements
Other	Funding sources from Propositions 50 and 84 and the State Revolving Fund have been used for water and sewer system improvements improving fire protection capacity of the water system and sewer storage and pumping capacity of the sewer system. Future funding may be available in future Propositions as well as State Revolving Funds (SRF) pending approval of submitted projects.

35.5.7 Education and Outreach Capability

Table 35-7 summarizes the education and outreach resources available to Tahoe City PUD.

Table 35-7. Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Description
Public information officer or communications office	Mgmt. Analyst, Public Affairs Specialist
Personnel skilled or trained in website development	Mgmt. Analyst, Public Affairs Specialist
Hazard mitigation information available on your website	Mgmt. Analyst, Public Affairs Specialist
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach	Mgmt. Analyst, Public Affairs Specialist
Community newsletter	Mgmt. Analyst, Public Affairs Specialist
Local news	Mgmt. Analyst, Public Affairs Specialist
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved communities	Water rate assistance program
Does the jurisdiction have any public outreach mechanisms / programs in place to inform citizens about natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events?	Social media, newsletters, community engagement

35.5.8 Community Classifications

Tahoe City PUD does not have formal classifications for community programs.

35.5.9 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 35-8 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 35-8. Adaptive Capacity

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

35.6 National Flood Insurance Program

Tahoe City PUD 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.

35.7 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 Tahoe City PUD's risk assessment results and data used to determine the hazard ranking. Key local risk assessment information is presented below.

35.7.1 Hazard Area

The probable hazard areas within the District are shown in Figure 35-3 through Figure 35-7. 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 Tahoe City PUD has significant exposure; maps with no identified hazard areas in the jurisdiction's boundaries are not included.

Figure 35-3. Avalanche Hazard Area

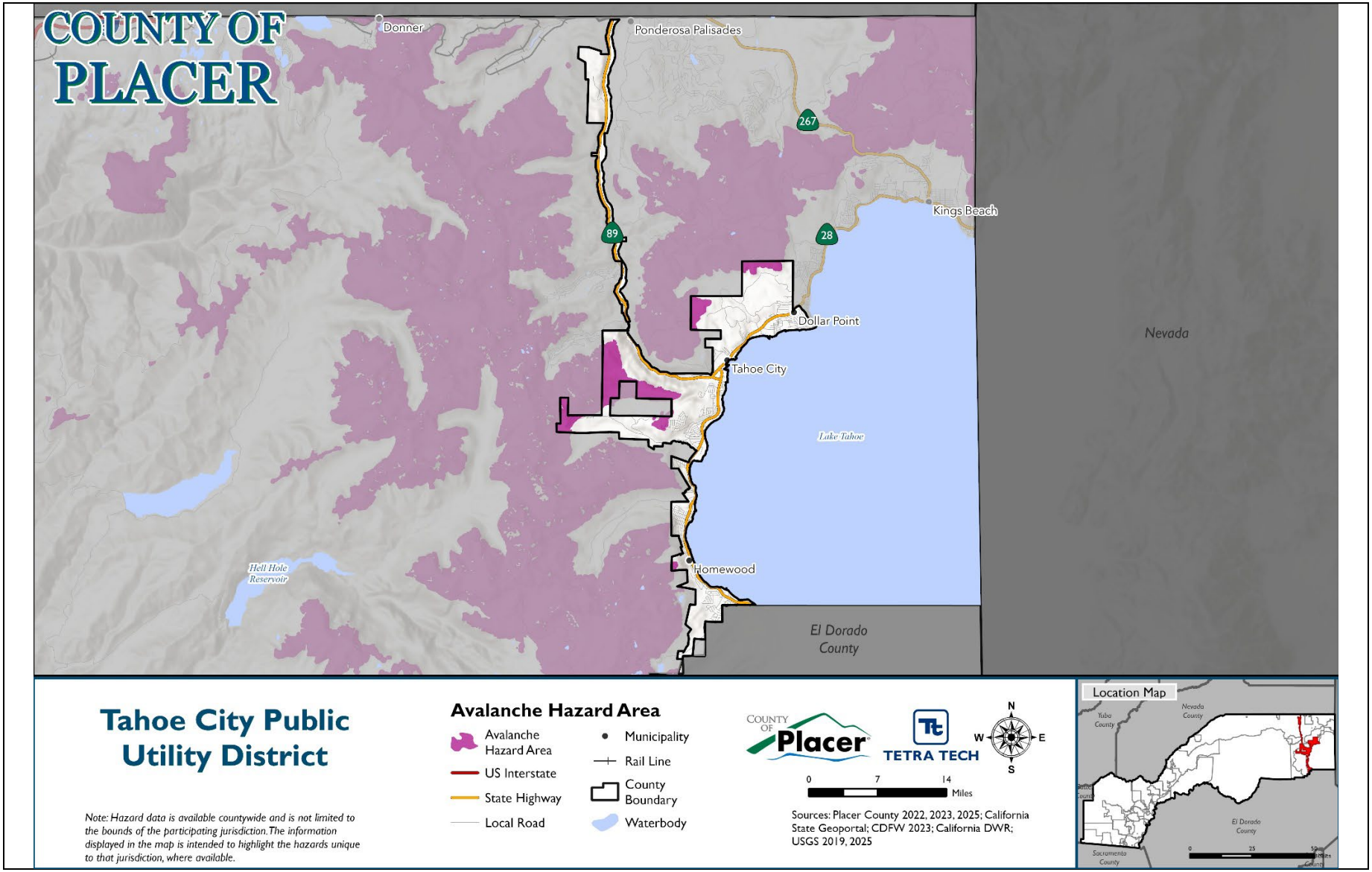


Figure 35-4. Flood Hazard Area

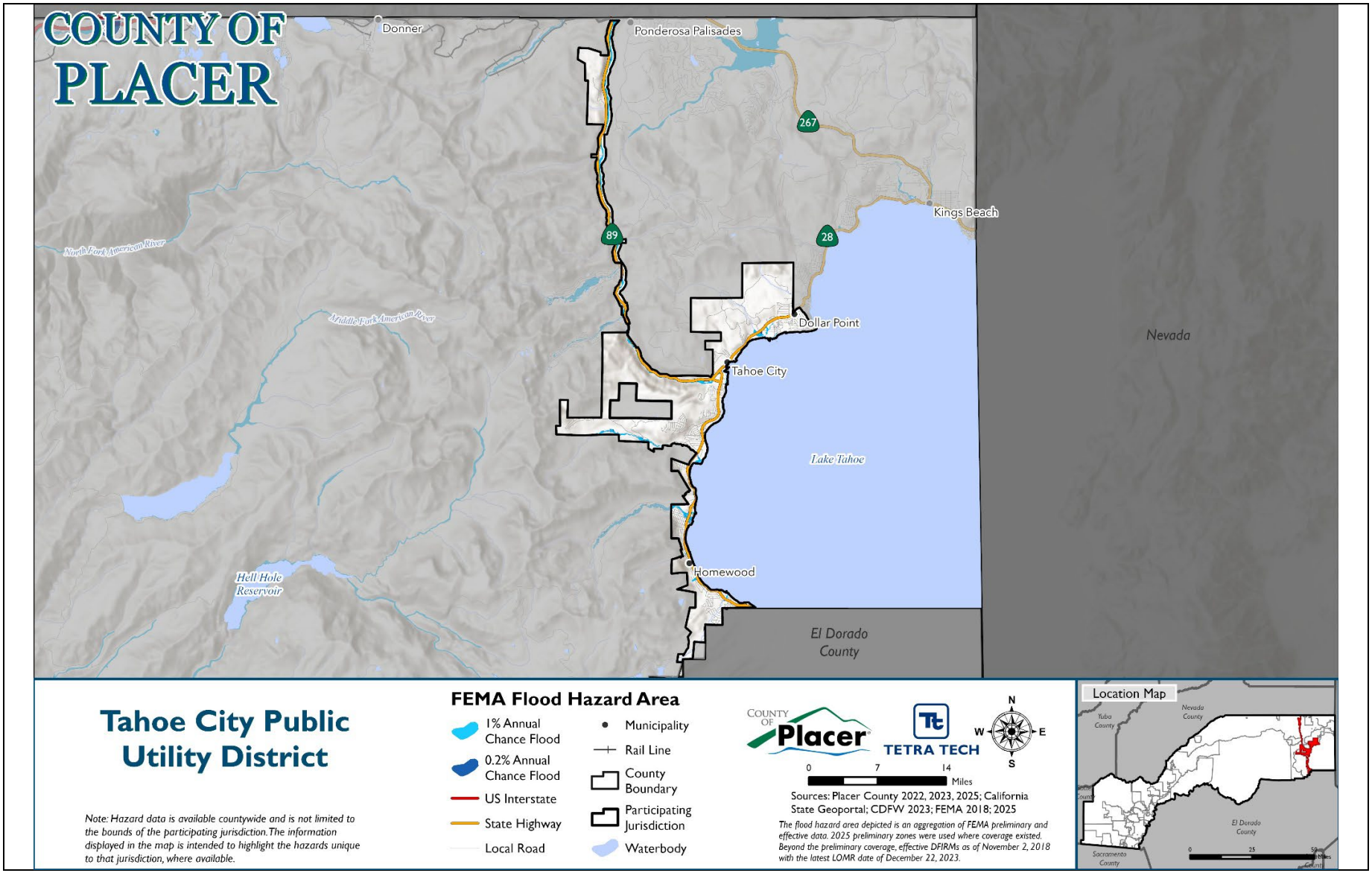


Figure 35-5. Landslide Hazard Area

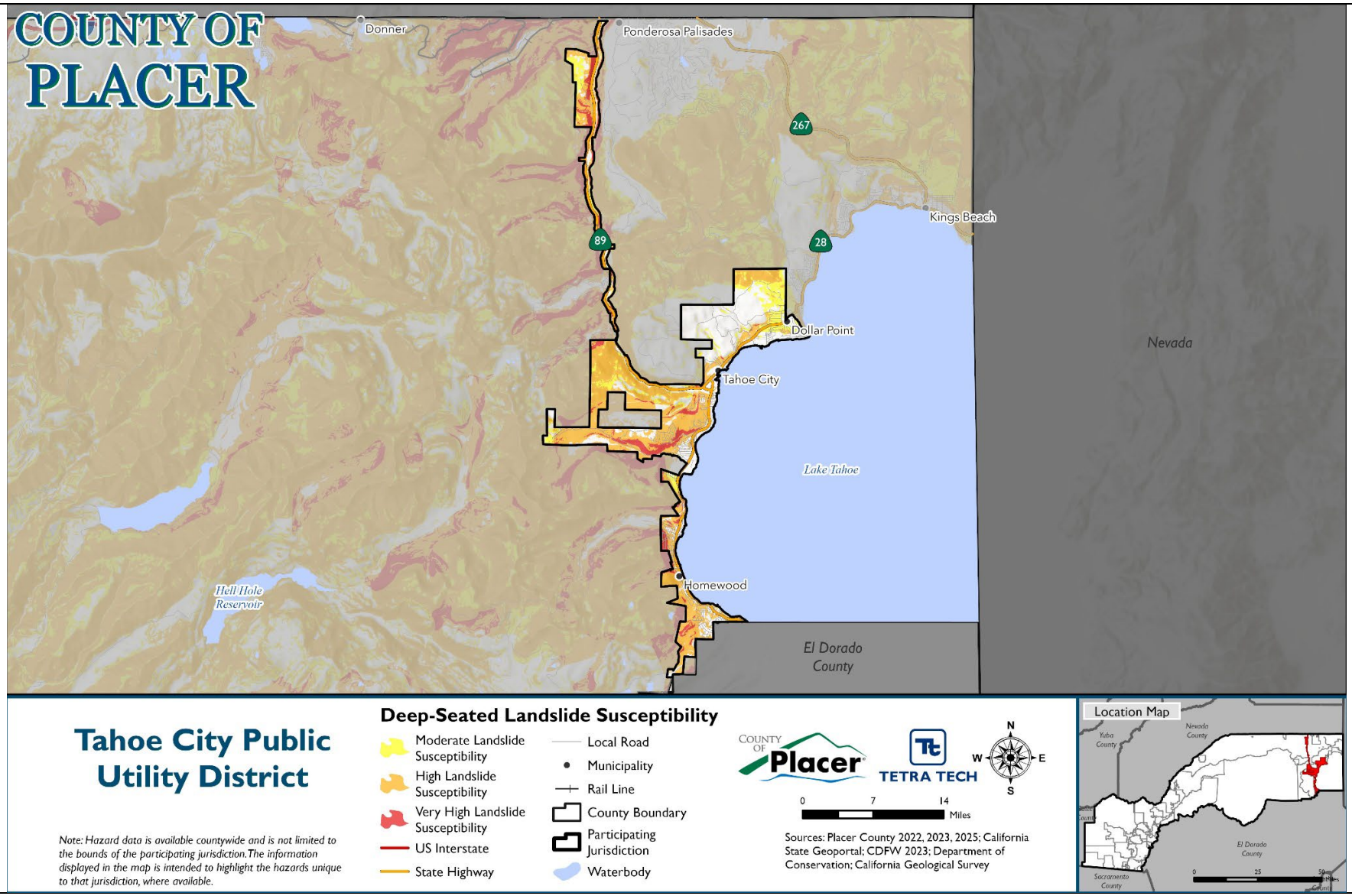


Figure 35-6. NEHRP Soil Class D Hazard Area

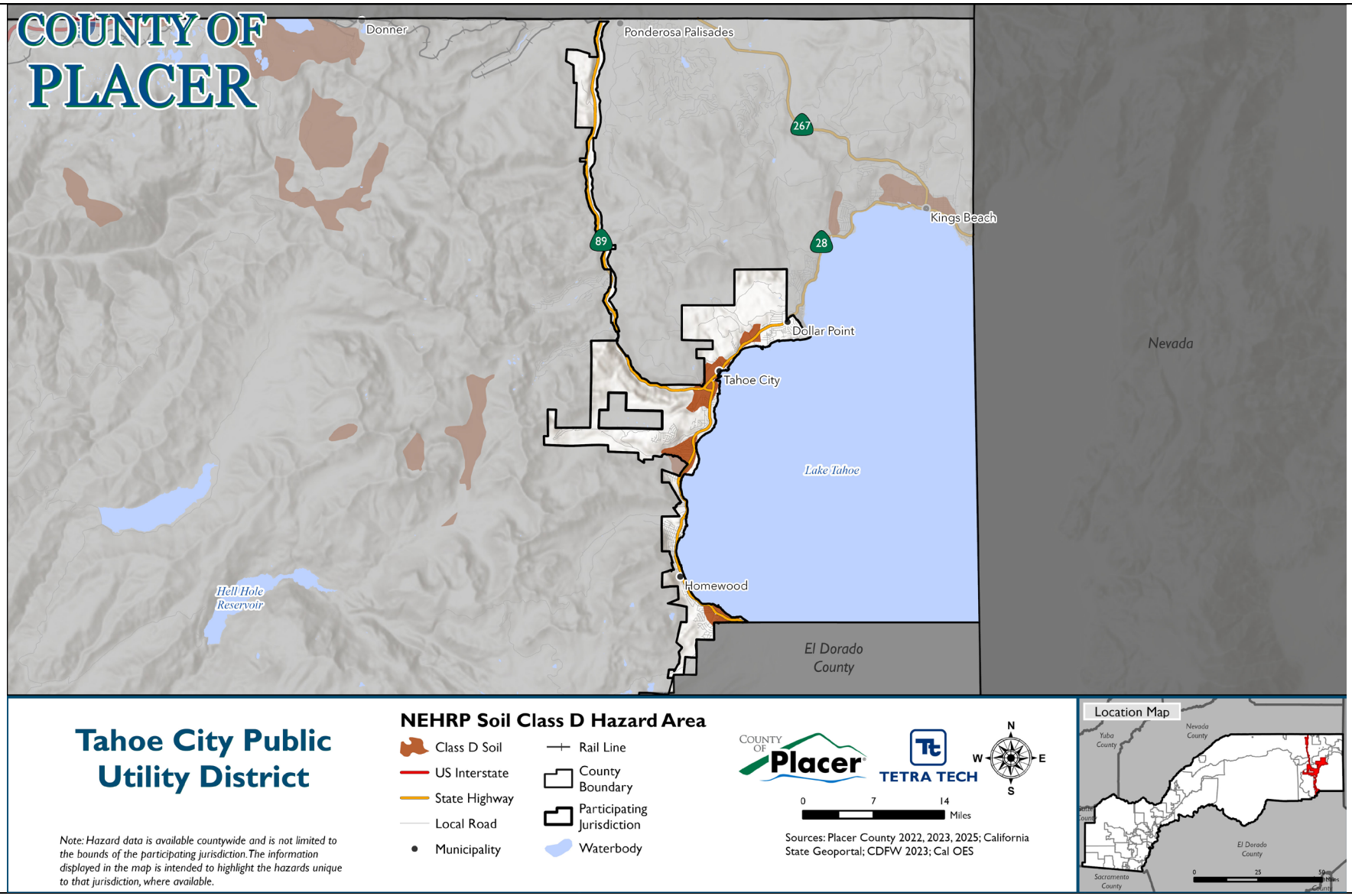
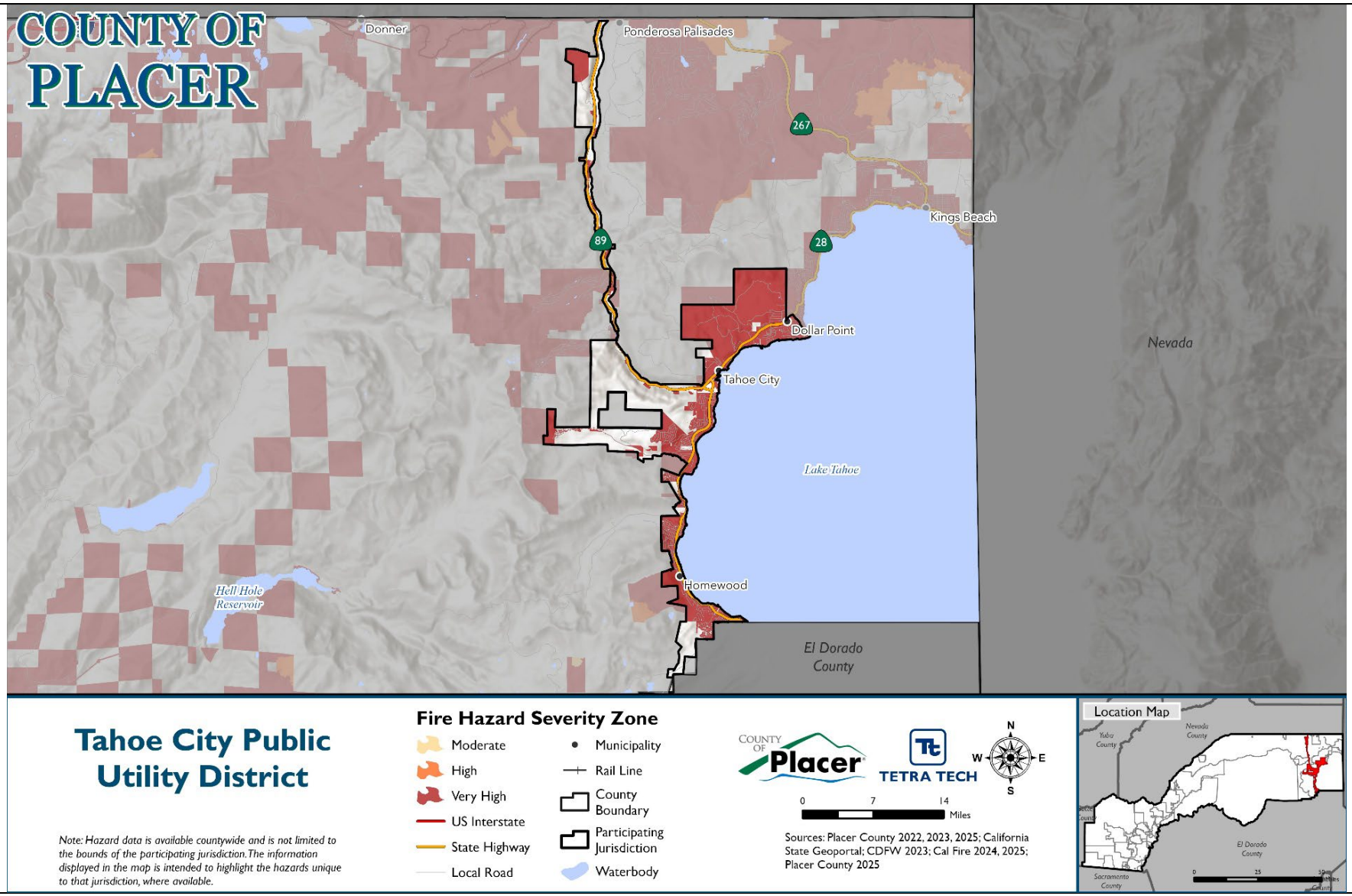


Figure 35-7. Wildfire Hazard Area



35.7.2 Hazard Event History

Each hazard profile in Volume 1 includes a chronology of historical hazard events that have affected the overall planning area. Table 35-9 provides details on loss and damage in Tahoe City PUD during hazard events since the last hazard mitigation plan update.

Table 35-9. Hazard Event History in Tahoe City PUD, 2020 to 2024

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.	• Road closures • Power outages • Stand-by generator run costs • Equipment replacement costs • Overtime
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.	• Road closures • Drainage flooding • Power outages • Stand-by generator run costs • Equipment replacement costs • Overtime

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.	• Road closures • Drainage flooding • Power outages • Stand-by generator run costs • Equipment replacement costs • Overtime
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.	• Road closures • Drainage flooding • Power outages • Stand-by generator run costs • Equipment replacement costs • Overtime
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.	• Road closures • Drainage flooding • Power outages • Stand-by generator run costs • Equipment replacement costs • Overtime

35.7.3 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.

Tahoe City 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. 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 hazard ranking for avalanche, flood, freeze and snow, and heavy rains and storms increased from low to medium.
- Drought and Water shortage- low risk, adequate supply
- Earthquake – low risk in Tahoe City, low concern from public
- High Winds and Tornadoes- not common in area

Table 35-10 shows Tahoe City PUD's final hazard rankings for the identified planning area hazards of concern. Hazards with a high, medium, or low risk ranking are considered to be hazards of local concern for the District; hazards with no exposure or negligible risk to operations, facilities, and infrastructure 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 the hazards of local concern, though some of the identified actions provide potential risk-reduction benefits for all hazards.

Table 35-10. Hazard Ranking

Hazard	Rank
Avalanche	Medium
Dam and Levee Failure	No Exposure
Drought and Water Shortage	Low
Earthquake	Low
Flood	Medium
Freeze and Snow	Medium
Heavy Rains and Storms	Medium
High Winds and Tornadoes	Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure
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. "No Exposure" indicates that the hazard does not occur within the jurisdiction. "Negligible Risk to Operations, Facilities or Infrastructure" indicates that District-owned facilities and infrastructure are not located in the hazard area and mitigation of this hazard occurs at the municipal or county level.

35.7.4 Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Table 35-11 lists issues related to the top hazards of concern for Tahoe City 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 35-11. Hazard Issues

Issue	Related Hazard
Existing water system, which is a critical facility, is not sufficient to provide domestic drinking water for Tahoe Cedars and fire suppression in the event of a wildfire. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Avalanche, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Wildfires, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rain & Storms, Landslide Mudslide and Debris Flow
Existing water system, which is a critical facility, is not sufficient to provide domestic drinking water for Madden Creek and fire suppression in the event of a wildfire. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Avalanche, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Wildfires, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rain & Storms, Landslide Mudslide and Debris Flow
Water storage levels are not currently sufficient for fire suppression and drought preparedness. This could impact District services to vulnerable populations in need.	Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Wildfires
The District does not currently have recreational space for programing or a local space for community outreach, including vulnerable populations, and emergency shelter.	Earthquake, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Wildfire

Based on the jurisdiction-specific information throughout this section, Table 35-12 describes the potential impacts of the hazards of local concern to Tahoe City PUD. Special districts focus on maintaining critical facilities to provide specific services to customers. Therefore, the hazard impact assessment focuses on District-owned assets.

35.7.5 Changing Conditions That May Impact Risk

No significant population, development, or other changes have been identified that would affect Tahoe City PUD's overall vulnerability since the previous plan was approved.

Table 35-12. Hazard Impacts

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Avalanche	As noted in Figure 35-3, avalanche-prone areas occur within the TCPUD service area, creating a risk that critical infrastructure, access roads, and construction or maintenance sites could be buried, damaged, or isolated by snow slides. Avalanches may damage or obstruct water mains, service lines, and related utility corridors, resulting in service interruptions, higher repair costs, and delayed restoration efforts. Avalanche events can also impede access for District crews and emergency responders, particularly during winter storm periods when travel is already hazardous. Residents and visitors in mountain neighborhoods, seasonal households, older adults, individuals with mobility limitations, and people who depend on uninterrupted water service for heating, health, or daily living needs may be especially vulnerable if avalanche activity delays repairs or isolates service areas.
Drought and Water Shortage	Drought conditions can reduce surface water availability, strain groundwater supplies, and create pressure on the District's water delivery system, including wells, storage tanks, booster stations, and treatment infrastructure. TCPUD has invested in the West Lake Tahoe Regional Water Treatment Plant to improve drought resilience and fire suppression capacity for West Shore communities, but drought or prolonged low-water conditions could still reduce operational flexibility, increase demand on interconnected systems, and heighten reliance on backup supply and storage. Drought can also affect fire protection capabilities by reducing available water pressure or supply in areas with undersized pipelines or limited redundancy. Vulnerable populations, including older adults, people with chronic health conditions, households with limited financial resources, and residents who rely on continuous water service for medical or household needs, may be especially affected by service restrictions or shortages.
Earthquake	As noted in Figure 35-6, TCPUD is located in a seismically active region where NEHRP Class D soils occur and where moderate earthquakes have occurred historically in the Lake Tahoe area. Earthquakes can damage water mains, sewer mains, pump stations, storage tanks, treatment facilities, and above-ground appurtenances, causing pipe breaks, service interruptions, contamination risks, and costly repairs. Ground shaking can also damage buildings, windows, and equipment at District facilities and may interrupt access to critical infrastructure needed for water and wastewater operations. Earthquake impacts may disproportionately affect older adults, people with disabilities, residents requiring medically necessary water service, and households in areas where road damage or utility failure delays assistance and restoration.
Flood	As noted in Figure 35-4, the 1-percent annual chance floodplain occurs along the shore of Lake Tahoe, creating flood exposure for District-owned facilities and recreational assets, including Commons Beach, Skylandia Park, and Lake Forest Beach. Flooding can erode shoreline areas, deposit sediment and sand, damage equipment, and disrupt access to waterfront facilities and utility assets. Prolonged inundation may require extended use of standby generators, overtime staffing, cleanup, and repair or replacement of damaged infrastructure. Flooding can also affect service continuity if access to pumps, treatment facilities, or utility corridors is restricted. Visitors, seasonal residents, older adults, people with mobility limitations, and households living in or near low-lying shoreline areas may be especially vulnerable if flood conditions limit access, damage property, or interrupt service delivery.
Freeze and Snow	Freeze and snow events are common during winter months in the Tahoe Basin and can affect District operations even where infrastructure has been hardened for cold-weather conditions. Heavy snow and prolonged freezing temperatures can damage pipes, burst service lines, freeze coils, and cause failures in heating, ventilation, and other mechanical systems at treatment plants, pump stations, and storage facilities. Snow accumulation may also block roads and access routes, delaying repair crews, restricting deliveries, and increasing overtime and maintenance costs. Power outages associated with winter storms can further affect utility service delivery if backup power is limited or unavailable. Vulnerable populations, including older adults, young children, people with chronic illness, seasonal visitors, and residents without reliable transportation or adequate winter preparedness, may be especially affected by prolonged cold weather or service disruptions.

Hazard	Potential Impacts
Heavy Rains and Storms	Intense rain and winter storms can cause drainage flooding, slope instability, road closures, and access disruptions throughout the District. These conditions may damage water mains, hydrants, and related utility infrastructure, while also increasing the likelihood of power outages and the need for extended generator use at critical facilities. Storm-related flooding or road closures can delay construction, maintenance, and emergency response activities and may complicate access to treatment plants, wells, storage tanks, and other utility assets. Heavy storms may also affect shoreline parks and beaches that the District owns and maintains, increasing cleanup and repair needs. Residents in low-lying areas, older adults, people with disabilities, households with limited mobility, and visitors who are unfamiliar with local road conditions may be especially vulnerable during severe storm events.
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	As noted in Figure 35-5, most of the TCPUD service area is located within landslide hazard areas, making pipelines, utility corridors, access roads, and storage facilities vulnerable to slope failure and debris movement. Landslides, mudslides, and debris flows can displace or destroy water and sewer lines, undermine roadbeds, and isolate critical infrastructure such as storage tanks, wells, pump stations, and treatment facilities. These events can also create major reconstruction costs, prolonged service interruptions, and access delays for crews and emergency responders. Residents in steep terrain, people living along unstable slopes or drainage channels, older adults, households without alternate water access, and customers who depend on reliable utility service for health or daily living needs may be especially vulnerable to these hazards.
Wildfire	As noted in Figure 35-7, most of the District is located in a very high fire hazard severity zone, placing TCPUD infrastructure and surrounding communities at elevated wildfire risk. Wildfires can threaten above-ground facilities such as hydrants, storage tanks, pump stations, treatment infrastructure, and utility access corridors, while also increasing demand for water supply and fire protection services. Wildfire-related power outages, evacuations, smoke, and road closures can disrupt operations, delay maintenance and emergency response, and strain the District's ability to maintain service continuity. TCPUD's West Lake Tahoe Regional Water Treatment Plant was designed to improve year-round drought resilience and fire suppression capacity, but wildfire events can still affect distribution infrastructure, access, and system reliability. Older adults, people with respiratory or cardiovascular conditions, young children, people with disabilities, seasonal residents, and households without reliable transportation may be especially vulnerable to wildfire smoke, evacuation orders, and service disruption.

35.8 Mitigation Strategy and Prioritization

This section discusses the status of mitigation actions from the previous 2021 MJHMP, describes proposed hazard mitigation actions, and prioritizes actions to address over the next five years.

35.8.1 Changes in Community Priorities

The District has not changed priorities since the 2021 MJHMP and continues to prioritize measures that center on improving water system reliability, expanding storage capacity, and ensuring safe, efficient distribution to meet growing demand. These efforts also emphasize interconnection between systems to enhance resilience and provide access to high-quality treated water. In addition, investment in shared spaces reflects a commitment to fostering community engagement and well-being through recreational and social opportunities.

35.8.2 Past Mitigation Action Status

Table 35-13 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 35-13. Status of Previous Mitigation Actions

Action Number	Project Description	Project name	Status	Carry forward to 2026 Mitigation Strategy	IF NO, explain why no longer relevant
1	This project proposes to construct two new storage tanks to interconnect with two existing storage tanks to create a network of storage facilities at the same elevations which will interconnect 6 of those 10 systems. In addition, once interconnected, all systems will have access to approximately 1 million gallons per day of treated surface water from Lake Tahoe from the West Lake Tahoe Regional Water Treatment Plant which begins construction in 2021.	West Shore Storage Augmentation Project	Not Complete	Yes	N/A
2	This project proposes to rebuild approximately 80,000 lineal feet of water main, install approximately 100 fire hydrants and approximately 1,180 water services and meters. Approximately 15,000 feet of pipeline is located in Placer County.	Tahoe Cedars Water System Interconnection and Distribution Project	Not Complete	Yes	N/A
3	This project proposes to rebuild approximately 24,000 lineal feet of water main, 40 fire hydrants and approximately 150 water services and meters.	Madden Creek Water System Interconnection and Distribution Project	Not Complete	Yes	N/A
4	This project proposes to construct a new water treatment plant capable of providing up to 1 million gallons a day of drinking water to the Placer County communities of Tahoma north to the Timberland Subdivision. The plant will be designed to be expandable to 1.5 million gallons per day in the future.	West Lake Tahoe Regional Water Treatment Plant	Complete	Yes	N/A

35.8.3 Additional Mitigation Efforts

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

- Completed reconstruction of the Timberland Water system
- Completed construction of Rubicon 1 tank water feed line
- Completed construction of the lower Meeks Bay PRV Project
- By-pass port installations on sewer force mains

- Acquired Tahoe Swiss Village and Glenridge water systems

35.8.4 Hazards Omitted from Mitigation Strategy

The dam and levee hazard areas do not occur within the District's boundaries. In addition, high winds and tornadoes are rare in the District and pose a negligible risk to operations, facilities and infrastructure. Mitigation of the general population, structures, economy, and environment from natural hazards is the responsibility of Placer County.

35.8.5 Mitigation Action Summary and Prioritization

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

Table 35-14 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 35-14. Analysis of Mitigation Actions by Hazard and Category

Hazard	LPR	SIP	NSP	EAP
Avalanche	-	X	-	-
Dam and Levee Failure	-	-	-	-
Drought and Water Shortage	-	X	-	-
Earthquake	-	X	-	-
Flood	-	X	-	-
Freeze and Snow	-	X	-	-
Heavy Rains and Storms	-	X	-	-
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 2026 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 35-15 provides a summary of the prioritization of all proposed mitigation actions for the 2026 MJHMP.

Table 35-15. Mitigation Strategy Prioritization

Action Number	Project Name	Objectives Met	Timeline	Benefits	Costs	Score	Priority
TCPUD-01	Tahoe Cedars Water System Interconnection and Distribution Project	4	1-5 Years	High	High	7	Medium
TCPUD-02	Madden Creek Water System Interconnection and Distribution Project	4	1-5 Years	High	High	7	Medium
TCPUD-03	West Shore Storage Augmentation Project	4	1-10 Years	High	High	6	Medium
TCPUD-04	Tahoe City Community Center Project	4	1-10 Years	Medium	High	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).

35.8.6 Mitigation Strategy

Table 35-16 lists information on each mitigation action, including the project description, the hazards addressed, lead and supporting agencies, and potential sources of funding. The Tahoe City PUD Utilities Department will lead implementation of all projects listed in Table 35-16. 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 35-16. Mitigation Strategy

Action Number	Project Name	Project Description	Hazards Addressed	Support Agency	Sources of Funding
TCPUD-01	Tahoe Cedars Water System Interconnection and Distribution Project	This project proposes to rebuild approximately 80,000 lineal feet of water main, install approximately 100 fire hydrants and approximately 1,180 water services and meters. Approximately 15,000 feet of pipeline is located in Placer County. This project will reduce utility systems' vulnerability to avalanches, drought and water shortages, earthquakes, freezing weather, wildfires, floods, heavy rains, storms, and landslides, mudslides, and debris flow.	Avalanche, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Wildfires, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rain & Storms, Landslide Mudslide and Debris Flow	Placer County, El Dorado County	El Dorado Water Agency, Department of Water Resources, Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, Lake Tahoe Restoration Act, General Fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
TCPUD-02	Madden Creek Water System Interconnection and Distribution Project	This project proposes to rebuild approximately 24,000 lineal feet of water main, 40 fire hydrants and approximately 150 water services and meters. This project will reduce utility systems' vulnerability to avalanches, drought and water shortages, earthquakes, freezing weather, wildfires, floods, heavy rains and storms, and landslides, mudslides, and debris flow.	Avalanche, Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Wildfires, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Heavy Rain & Storms, Landslide Mudslide and Debris Flow	Placer County	Placer County Water Agency, Department of Water Resources, Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, Congressionally Directed Spending, General Fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
TCPUD-03	West Shore Storage Augmentation Project	This project proposes to construct two new storage tanks to interconnect with two existing storage tanks to create a network of storage facilities at the same elevations which will interconnect 6 of those 10 systems. In addition, once interconnected, all systems will have access to approximately 1 million gallons per day of treated surface water from Lake Tahoe from the West Lake Tahoe Regional Water Treatment Plant which begins construction in 2021.	Drought and Water Shortage, Earthquake, Wildfires	Placer County, El Dorado County	Placer County Water Agency, El Dorado Water Agency, Department of Water Resources, Lake Tahoe Restoration Act, General Fund, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
TCPUD-04	Tahoe City Community Center Project	This project is to construct a new West Shore community center that will serve as an emergency shelter during hazard events. The facility will be equipped with backup power and constructed to minimize its vulnerability to natural hazards.	Earthquake, Flood, Freeze and Snow, Wildfire	Placer County	Tahoe City PUD General Fund, Bond measure, FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

APPENDIX A. PARTICIPATING JURISDICTION LETTERS OF INTENT

CITY OF AUBURN
FIRE DEPARTMENT
1225 Lincoln Way • Auburn, California 95603
(530) 823-4211 • www.auburn.ca.gov

07/26/2023

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The City of Auburn Fire Department is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, City of Auburn Fire Department agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. The City of Auburn Fire Department agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The City of Auburn Fire Department understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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 itn he planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant

CITY OF AUBURN
FIRE DEPARTMENT
1225 Lincoln Way • Auburn, California 95603
(530) 823-4211 • www.auburn.ca.gov

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; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Dave Spencer commit The City of Auburn Fire Department to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 26 day of July 2023.

Please contact Dave Spencer at 530-823-4211 ext. 176 or via e-mail at dspencer@auburn.ca.gov with questions.

Sincerely,

Dave Spencer, Fire Chief
City of Auburn Fire Department
530-823-4211 ext. 279
dspencer@auburn.ca.gov

CITY OF COLFAX

July 18, 2024

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The City of Colfax is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, The City of Colfax agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. The City of Colfax agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The City of Colfax understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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 itn he 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; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Ron Walker commit The City of Colfax to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 18 day of July 2024

Please contact Ron Walker at 530-346-2313 or via e-mail at city.manager@colfax-ca.gov with questions.

Sincerely,

Ron Walker
City Manager
530-346-2313
City.manager@colfax-ca.gov

City of Lincoln
Live. Life. Lincoln

July 17, 2023

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The City of Lincoln is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, City of Lincoln agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. City of Lincoln agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

City of Lincoln understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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 itn he 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; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Sean Scully, commit City of Lincoln to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 17th day of July 2023.

Please contact Matthew Medill at 916-434-3302 or via e-mail at Matthew.Medill@lincolnca.gov with questions.

Sincerely,

Sean Scully
City Manager
City of Lincoln
916-434-2490
Sean.Scully@Lincolnca.gov

July 26, 2023

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The City of Rocklin is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, the City of Rocklin agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. The City of Rocklin agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The City of Rocklin understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, David Mohlenbrok, commit the City of Rocklin to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 26th day of July, 2023.

Please contact David Mohlenbrok at (916) 625-5162 or via e-mail at david.mohlenbrok@rocklin.ca.us with questions.

Sincerely,

David Mohlenbrok
Community Development Director
City of Rocklin Community Development Department
(916) 625-5162
david.mohlenbrok@rocklin.ca.us

TOWN OF LOOMIS

3665 Taylor Road, Loomis, CA 95650, (916) 652-1840

06/21/2024

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The **Town of Loomis** is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, **Town of Loomis** agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. **Town of Loomis** agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Town of Loomis understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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 itn he 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; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, **Richard Ly-Lee**, commit **Town of Loomis** to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 21st day of June 2024.

Please contact **Richard Ly-Lee** at 916-824-1518 or via e-mail at TownEngineer@loomis.ca.gov with questions.

Sincerely,

Richard Ly-Lee

Richard Ly-Lee
Town Engineer
Public Works Engineering
(916)-824-1518
TownEngineer@loomis.ca.gov

Ackerman Charter School District

KRISTIN WELLS
SUPERINTENDENT/PRINCIPAL

Bowman Charter School
13777 Bowman Road
Auburn, California 95603
Phone (530) 885-1974 * Fax (530) 888-8175
www.ackerman.k12.ca.us

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

CHRISTINA AGEE
MICHAEL BELLES
CASEY CLAWSON
MARK HALLBOURG
JUSTIN REDNALL

July 13, 2023

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The Ackerman Charter School District (ACSD) is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.
Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, ACSD agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook(fema.gov) (2013).

Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. ACSD agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

ACSD understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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.);

Ackerman Charter School District

KRISTIN WELLS
SUPERINTENDENT/PRINCIPAL

Bowman Charter School
13777 Bowman Road
Auburn, California 95603
Phone (530) 885-1974 * Fax (530) 888-8175
www.ackerman.k12.ca.us

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

CHRISTINA AGEE
MICHAEL BELLES
CASEY CLAWSON
MARK HALLBOURG
JUSTIN REDNALL

- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Kristin Wells, commit Ackerman Charter School District to the Placer County
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document was executed on this 13th day of July, 2023.
Please contact Kristin Wells at (530) 885-1974 or via e-mail at kwells@ackerman.k12.ca.us with questions.

Sincerely,

Kristin Wells

Kristin Wells
Superintendent/Principal
Ackerman Charter School District
(530) 885-1974
kwells@ackerman.k12.ca.us

ALPINE SPRINGS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
Directors: Albert Clement, Kurt Gooding, Janet S. Grant, Evan Salke, Christine York
General Manager: Joe Mueller

January 8, 2026

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The Alpine Spring County Water District (ASCWD) is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, ASCWD agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. ASCWD agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

ASCWD understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Joe Mueller commit Alpine Springs County Water District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 8th day of January, 2026.

Please contact Joe Mueller at 916-826-3912 or via e-mail at joe@alipnesprings.org with questions.

Sincerely,

Joe Mueller
General Manager
270 Alpine Meadows Road
Alpine Meadows, CA 96146
Tel (530) 583-2342 ext 1
C 916-826-3912
joe@alpinesprings.org

ALTA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
P.O. Box 847
33950 Alta Bonny-Nook Road
Alta CA 95701-0847
(530) 389-2676 (Business Office)
(530) 389-8244 (Station 98)

7/27/2023

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The Alta Fire Protection District is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, Alta Fire Protection District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. Alta Fire Protection District agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Alta Fire Protection District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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 itn he 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; and

ALTA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
P.O. Box 847
33950 Alta Bonny-Nook Road
Alta CA 95701-0847
(530) 389-2676 (Business Office)
(530) 389-8244 (Station 98)

- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Zachary Haslett, commit Alta Fire Protection District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 27 day of July 2023.

Please contact Zachary Haslett at 530-955-5559 or via e-mail at haslett.zach@gmail.com with questions.

Sincerely,

Zachary Haslett
Board of Directors- Chairman
Alta Fire Protection District
530-955-5559
Haslett.zach@gmail.com

AUBURN AREA RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT

July 27, 2023

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The Auburn Area Recreation and Park District is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, the Auburn Area Recreation and Park District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. The Auburn Area Recreation and Park District agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The Auburn Area Recreation and Park District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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;

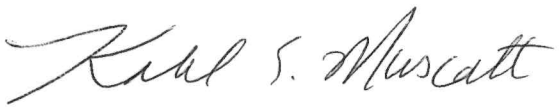
- Demonstration that there has been proactively offered an opportunity for participation in the planning process by all community stakeholders (examples of participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.);
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Kahl Muscott, commit the Auburn Area Recreation and Park District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 27th day of July, 2023.

Please contact Kahl Muscott at (530) 537-2186 or via e-mail at kmuscott@auburnrec.com with questions.

Sincerely,



Kahl Muscott
District Administrator
Auburn Area Recreation and Park District
(530) 537-2186
kmuscott@auburnrec.com

ANDREW GIANNINI, Ed.D.
Superintendent
ANNETTE UDALL, MS.
Principal

24825 Ben Taylor Rd.
Colfax, CA 95713
Phone: (530) 346-2202

COLFAX ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Board of Trustees
JONATHAN BRYANT
MELODY EASTON
JOHN JAMES
MELISSA KINSEY
JESSICA LOMEN

www.colfax.k12.ca.us

July 24, 2023

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The Colfax Elementary School District is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, Colfax Elementary School District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. Colfax Elementary School District agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Colfax Elementary School District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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;

ANDREW GIANNINI, Ed.D.
Superintendent
ANNETTE UDALL, MS.
Principal

24825 Ben Taylor Rd.
Colfax, CA 95713
Phone: (530) 346-2202

COLFAX ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

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JESSICA LOMEN

www.colfax.k12.ca.us

- 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; and

- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Andrew Giannini, Ed.D., commit Colfax Elementary School District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this Twenty-Third day of July, 2023.

Please contact Andrew Giannini, Ed.D. at 530 346-2202 or via email at agiannini@colfax.k12.ca.us with questions.

Sincerely,

Andrew Giannini, Ed.D.
Superintendent
Colfax Elementary School District
530 346-2202
agiannini@colfax.k12.ca.us

Cathy Preis
President

Joni Kaufman
Vice President

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Director

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Director

DONNER SUMMIT
PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

July 26, 2024

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The Donner Summit Public Utility District is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, Donner Summit Public Utility District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. Donner Summit Public Utility District agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Donner Summit Public Utility District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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 itn he 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; and

- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Steven Palmer, commit Donner Summit Public Utility District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 26th day of July 2024.

Please contact Steven Palmer at (530) 426-3456 or via e-mail at spalmer@dspud.com with questions.

Sincerely,

Steven Palmer

Steven Palmer
General Manager

EUREKA UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT

5455 Eureka Road | Granite Bay, CA 95746 | Phone: 916.791.4939 | Fax: 916.791.5527 | www.eurekausd.org

District Superintendent
Tom Janis

Assistant Superintendent, Business Services
Melissa Mercado

Assistant Superintendent, Curriculum & Instruction
Ginna Myers, Ph.D.

Assistant Superintendent, Human Resources
A. Ted Miller, Ed.D.

Assistant Superintendent, Student Services
Kristi Marinus

July 25, 2023

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. Eureka Union School District is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, Eureka Union School District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. Eureka Union School District agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Eureka Union School District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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; and

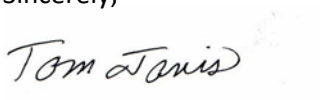
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Tom Janis, commit Eureka Union School District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 25th day of July 2023.

Please contact Tom Janis at 916-774-1201 or via e-mail at tjanis@eurekausd.org with questions.

Sincerely,



Tom Janis
Superintendent
Eureka Union School District
916-774-1201
tjanis@eurekausd.org

Board of Trustees
Jeffrey Conklin | Erin Grover | Tyler M. Holt, DDS, MS | Robert Jamieson, DO | Renee Nash

Foresthill Fire Protection District
P.O. Box 1099 Foresthill, CA 95631
Office: (530) 367-2465 Fax: (530) 367-3498
www.foresthillfire.org

DISTRICT BOARD
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July 25, 2023

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The Foresthill Fire Protection District is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, Foresthill Fire Protection District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. Foresthill Fire Protection District agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Foresthill Fire Protection District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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 itn he 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; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Dennis Martin, commit Foresthill Fire Protection District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 25th day of July, 2023.

Please contact Dennis Martin at 530-367-2465 or via e-mail at dmartin@foresthillfire.org with questions.

Sincerely,



Dennis Martin
Fire Chief
Foresthill Fire Protection District
530-367-2465
dmartin@foresthillfire.org

cc: LHMP File

Foresthill Union School District

July 19, 2023

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Drive
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The Foresthill Union School District is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, Foresthill Union School District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. Foresthill Union School District agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Foresthill Union School District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Camille Taylor, commit Foresthill Union School District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 19th day of July 2023.

Please contact Camille Taylor at 530/367-2966 or via e-mail at ctaylor@fusd.org with questions.

Sincerely,



Camille Taylor, Ed.D
Superintendent

Heather Glen Community Service District
P.O. Box 715
Applegate, Ca 95703

July 22, 2024

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. Heather Glen Community Service District is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, Heather Glen Community Service District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. Heather Glen Community Service District agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Heather Glen Community Service District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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 itn he 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; and

Heather Glen Community Service District
P.O. Box 715
Applegate, Ca 95703

- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Cheryl Madden, Board Member/Fire Protection Committee (Chair) of Heather Glen Community Service District , commit Heather Glen Community Service District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 22nd day of July 2024.

Please contact Cheryl Madden at 805-705-8556 or via e-mail at organicinspections@outlook.com with questions.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Madden

Cheryl Madden
Board Member, Heather Glen Community Service District
Fire Protection Committee (Chair)
805-705-8556
organicinspections@outlook.com

Nevada Irrigation District

Water for Life

7/25/2023

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The Nevada Irrigation District is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, the Nevada Irrigation District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. The Nevada Irrigation District agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The Nevada Irrigation District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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;

Nevada Irrigation District

Water for Life

- 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; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Greg Jones, commit the Nevada Irrigation District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 25th day of July 2023.

Please contact Greg Jones at 530-273-6185 or via e-mail at jonesg@nidwater.com with questions.

Sincerely,

Greg Jones
Assistant General Manager
530-273-6185
jonesg@nidwater.com

PLACER HILLS-NEWCASTLE-PENRYN FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

July 13, 2023

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The Placer Hills, Newcastle, and Penryn Fire Protection Districts is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, Placer Hills, Newcastle, and Penryn Fire Protection Districts agree to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. Placer Hills, Newcastle, and Penryn Fire Protection Districts agree to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Placer Hills, Newcastle, and Penryn Fire Protection Districts understand that they must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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 itn he 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; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Mark D'Ambrogi, commit Placer Hills, Newcastle, and Penryn Fire Protection Districts to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this thirteenth day of July 2023.

Please contact Mark D'Ambrogi at (530)878-0405 or via e-mail at dambrogi@placerhillsfire.org with questions.

Sincerely,

Mark D'Ambrogi
Acting Fire Chief/Fire Marshal
Placer Hills, Newcastle, Penryn Fire Protection Districts
(530)878-0405
dambrogi@placerhillsfire.org

North Tahoe and Meeks Bay Fire Protection Districts

222 Fairway Drive
P.O. Box 5879
Tahoe City, CA 96145
530.583.6913
Fax 530.583.6909

Steve Leighton, Fire Chief

July 17, 2024

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The North Tahoe Fire Protection District is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, North Tahoe Fire Protection District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. North Tahoe Fire Protection District agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

North Tahoe Fire Protection District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Brent Armstrong, commit North Tahoe Fire Protection District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 17th day of July 2024.

Please contact Brent Armstrong at (530) 584-2320 or via e-mail at armstrong@ntfire.net with questions.

Sincerely,



Brent Armstrong
Division Chief - Fire Marshal
North Tahoe Fire Protection District
(530) 584-2320
armstrong@ntfire.net

June 26, 2023

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The North Tahoe Public Utility District is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, North Tahoe Public Utility District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. North Tahoe Public Utility District agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

North Tahoe Public Utility District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan)

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Bradley A. Johnson, commit North Tahoe Public Utility District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 26th day of July 2023.

Please contact Joseph Pomroy at (530) 553-5430 or via e-mail at jpomroy@ntpud.org with questions.

Sincerely,



Bradley A. Johnson, P.E.
General Manager/CEO
North Tahoe Public Utility District
(530) 546-4212 (ext.5410)
bjohnson@ntpud.org

N·C·S·D
Northstar Community Services District
Northstar Fire Department
910 Northstar Drive, Truckee, CA 96161
P: 530.562.1212 • F: 530.562.0702 • www.northstarcsd.org

Board of Directors
Warren "Chip" Brown, President
Nancy Ives
Marilyn Forni
Michael "Spoon" Witherspoon
General Manager
Michael Staudenmayer
Fire Chief
Jason Gibeaut

July 17, 2023

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: **LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The Northstar Community Services District is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, the Northstar Community Services District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new **Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov)** (2022), and FEMA's **Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov)** (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. The Northstar Community Services District agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The Northstar Community Services District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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; and

- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Mike Staudenmayer, commit the Northstar Community Services District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 17th day of July 2023.

Please contact me at (530) 562-0747 or via e-mail at mikes@northstarcsd.org with questions.

Sincerely,



Mike Staudenmayer
General Manager
530.562.0747
mikes@northstarcsd.org

OLYMPIC VALLEY
PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT

July 17,2023

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: **LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The Olympic Valley Public Service District is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, Olympic Valley Public Service District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. Olympic Valley Public Service District agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Olympic Valley Public Service District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Brandon Burks, commit Olympic Valley Public Service District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 18th day of July 2023.

Please contact Brandon Burks at 530-583-4692 or via e-mail at bburks@ovpsd.org with questions.

Sincerely,

Brandon Burks
Operations Manager
530-583-4692
bburks@ovpsd.org

Placer County
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

110 Maple Street, Auburn, CA 95603 • (530) 745-2330 • Fax (530) 745-2373 • www.placerair.org

Erik C. White, Air Pollution Control Officer

July 26, 2023

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The Placer County Air Pollution Control District ("PCAPCD") is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, the PCAPCD agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. The PCAPCD agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The Placer County Air Pollution Control District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Erik White, commit the Placer County Air Pollution Control District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 26th day of July, 2023.

Please contact Adam Baughman, Deputy APCO at (530) 745-2322 or via e-mail at abaughman@placer.ca.gov with questions.

Sincerely,



Erik C. White
Air Pollution Control Officer
Placer County APCD
110 Maple St.
Auburn, CA 95603
(530) 745-2330
ecwhite@placer.ca.gov

Placer County
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

PLACER COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Derek Gade, Executive Director
Brad Brewer, District Manager
Eric Griffin, Development Coordinator

January 6, 2025

Brandy Dunkel
Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

RE: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer:

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. The Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to the Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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;

PLACER COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Derek Gade, Executive Director
Brad Brewer, District Manager
Eric Griffin, Development Coordinator

- 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; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Brad Brewer, commit the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District to provide support and District staff time for the development of the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 6th day of January 2025.

Please contact Brad Brewer at (530) 745-7541 of bbrewer@placer.ca.gov if you have any questions.

Brad Brewer, MS, PE, CFM, QSD/P
District Manager
Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

t:\dpw\fcd\hmgp\placer lhmp fcd letter of support 2025.docx

July 19, 2023

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The Placer County Resource Conservation District (Placer RCD) is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, Placer RCD agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. Placer RCD agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Placer RCD understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Sarah Jones commit Placer RCD to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 19th day of July 2023.

Please contact Sarah Jones at 530-390-6680 or via e-mail at sarah@placerrcd.org with questions.

Sincerely,

Sarah Jones

Sarah Jones
Executive Director
Placer County Resource Conservation District
530-390-6680
sarah@placerrcd.org

PCWA
water • energy • stewardship

PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY
SINCE 1957

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
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Primo Santini, District 2
Mike Lee, District 3
Robert Dugan, District 4
Joshua Alpine, District 5

Andrew Fecko, General Manager

BUSINESS CENTER
144 Ferguson Road
MAIL
P.O. Box 6570
Auburn, CA 95604
PHONE
(530) 823-4850
(800) 464-0030
WWW.PCWA.NET

July 18, 2024

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The Placer County Water Agency is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, Placer County Water Agency agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. Placer County Water Agency agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Placer County Water Agency understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Andy Fecko, commit Placer County Water Agency to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 18th day of July 2024.

Please contact Todd Deacon at (530) 823-4957 or via e-mail at tdeacon@pcwa.net with questions.

Sincerely,



Andy Fecko
General Manager
Office of the General Manager
(530) 823-4860
afecko@pcwa.net

PLACER MOSQUITO & VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

2021 Opportunity Drive
Roseville, CA 95678
(916) 380-5444
placermosquito.org

July 26, 2023

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Peter Gilbert *City of Lincoln* • Merry Holliday-Hanson, PhD *Placer County* • Russ Kelley *Town of Loomis*
Will Stockwin *City of Colfax* • Ross Hutchings *City of Roseville* • Jill Gayaldo *City of Rocklin* • Rachel Radell-Harris *City of Auburn*

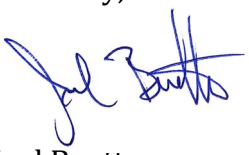
participation include relevant involvement in any planning process, attending meetings, contributing research, data, or other information, commenting on drafts of the plan, etc.);
- Documentation of an effective process to maintain and implement the plan; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Joel Buettner, commit Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 26th of July 2023.

Please contact Joel Buettner at (916) 380-5444 or via e-mail at joelb@placermosquito.org with questions.

Sincerely,



Joel Buettner
General Manager
Placer Mosquito and Vector Control District
(916) 380-5444
joelb@placermosquito.org

Rocklin Unified School District

2615 Sierra Meadows Drive · Rocklin, CA 95677
Phone · (916) 624-2428 Fax · (916) 624-7246

Educational Excellence

Roger Stock, Superintendent
Barbara Patterson, Deputy Superintendent Business & Operations

Tony Limoges, Associate Superintendent, Human Resources
Marty Flowers, Associate Superintendent, Secondary Education
Bill MacDonald, Associate Superintendent, Elementary Education

July 24, 2023
Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The Rocklin Unified School District is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, Rocklin Unified School District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. Rocklin Unified School District agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Rocklin Unified School District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

Board Members: Julie Hupp · Tiffany Saathoff · Rachelle Price · Dereck Counter · Michelle Sutherland

· 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; and

· Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Roger Stock, commit Rocklin Unified School District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed on this 24th day of July 2023.

Please contact Roger Stock at 916 630-2230 or via e-mail at rstock@rocklinusd.org with questions.

Sincerely,

Roger Stock
Superintendent
Rocklin Unified School District
916 630-2230
rstock@rocklinusd.org

RCSD ROSEVILLE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
Est. 1869

Board of Education
Rob Baquera Julie Constant Alisa Fong
Meghan Krafka Jonathan Zachreson
Derk Garcia, Superintendent

July 13, 2023

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The Roseville City School District is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, The Roseville City School District agrees to meet the requirements for the mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. The Roseville City School District agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The Roseville City School District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Derk Garcia, commit The Roseville City School District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 13th day of July 2023.

Please contact Derk Garcia at (916) 771-1600, ext. 50130, or via e-mail at dgarcia@rcsdk8.org with questions.

Sincerely,



Derk Garcia
Superintendent
Roseville City School District
(916) 771-1600, ext. 50130
dgarcia@rcsdk8.org

9935 Auburn Folsom Road | Granite Bay, CA 95746 | 916-791-0115 | sjwd.org

SAN JUAN WATER
SINCE 1854

July 3, 2024

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The San Juan Water District is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, San Juan Water District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. San Juan Water District agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

San Juan Water District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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 he 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; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, San Juan Water District, commit San Juan Water District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 3rd day of July 2024.

Please contact Tony Barela at (916) 791-6939 or via e-mail at tbarela@sjwd.org with questions.

Sincerely,



Tony Barela
Director of Operations
San Juan Water District
(916) 79-6939
tbarela@sjwd.org

Sierra Joint Community College District

11/5/2025

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: **LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE**

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The Sierra Joint Community College District is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, Sierra Joint Community College District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. Sierra Joint Community College District agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Sierra Joint Community College District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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; and

- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Sierra Joint Community College District, commit Sierra Joint Community College District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 5th of November 2025.

Please contact Zachary Jones at (916) 660-7680 or via e-mail at Zstanfieldjones@sierracollege.edu with questions.

Sincerely,

Zachary Jones
Safety and Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
Crisis Response Coordination
(916) 660-7680
Zstanfieldjones@sierracollege.edu

South Placer Fire District

6900 Eureka Road
Granite Bay, California 95746
Ph (916) 791-7059 Fax (916) 791-2199
www.southplacerfire.org

Board of Directors
Gregary Grenfell
Chris Gibson D.C.
Terri Ryland
Tracy Randall
Michael Johnson
Ken Musso
Dan Bajtos
Fire Chief
Mark Duerr

Providing Exceptional Service to Our Community

July 24, 2023

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The South Placer Fire Protection District is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, the South Placer Fire Protection District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. The South Placer Fire Protection District agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

The South Placer Fire Protection District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Jeff Ingolia, commit the South Placer Fire Protection District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 24th day of July 2023.

Please contact Jeff Ingolia at 916 757-6337or via e-mail at jingolia@southplacerfire.org with questions.

Sincerely,

JEFF INGOLIA
Division Chief / Fire Marshal
South Placer Fire District
6900 Eureka Road
Granite Bay, CA 95746
jingolia@southplacerfire.org

TAHOE CITY PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
John Pang
Dan Wilkins
Ellie Beals
Judy Friedman
Gail Scoville

GENERAL MANAGER
Sean Barclay

July 26, 2023

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Dear State Hazard Mitigation Officer,

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. The Tahoe City Public Utility District (TCPUD) is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, TCPUD agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. TCPUD agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

TCPUD understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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 itn he 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; and
- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Ramona Cruz, commit TCPUD to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

This document is executed this 26th day of July 2023.

Please contact Ramona Cruz at (530) 530-6047 or via e-mail at rcruz@tcpud.org with questions.

Sincerely,

Ramona Cruz
Chief Financial Officer
Administration /Accounting
(530) 580-6047
rcruz@tcpud.org

TRUCKEE DONNER
Public Utility District

General Manager
Brian C. Wright

Executive Leadership Team
Chad J. Reed
Water Utility Director

Jared Carpenter
Electric Utility Director

Shanna Kuhlemier
District Clerk

Scott Crow
IT Director/CIO

Steven Poncelet
PIO & Strategic Affairs Director

Michael Salmon
Chief Financial Officer

Jillian Steward
Director of Human Resources and Risk Management

Board of Directors
Joseph Aguera
Jeff Bender
Christa Finn
Kim Harris
Tony Laliotis

July 15, 2024

Placer County Office of Emergency Services
2968 Richardson Dr.
Auburn, CA 95603

SUBJECT: LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLACER COUNTY LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Local Mitigation Plan requirements under 44 CFR Part 201.6 specifically identify criteria that allow for multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans, as many issues are better resolved by evaluating hazards more comprehensively through coordination at a county, regional, or watershed level. Truckee Donner Public Utility District is submitting this Letter of Intent to confirm that it has agreed to participate in the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

Furthermore, as a condition of participation in this project, Truckee Donner Public Utility District agrees to meet the requirements for mitigation plan as identified in 44 CFR Part 201, FEMA's new Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (fema.gov) (2022), and FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (fema.gov) (2013). Climate change will be incorporated to comply with SB 379 and SB 1000; and the final plan will be incorporated into the Safety Element of our jurisdictional General Plan to comply with AB 2140. Truckee Donner Public Utility District agrees to provide such cooperation as is necessary and in a timely manner to Placer County Office of Emergency Services to complete the plan in conformance with FEMA requirements.

Truckee Donner Public Utility District understands that it must actively engage in the following planning process, as more fully described in FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, including but not limited to:

- 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 it 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; and

- Formal adoption of the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan by the jurisdictions' governing body (each jurisdiction must officially adopt the plan).

Therefore, with a full understanding of the obligations incurred by participating in the FEMA hazard mitigation planning process as a participant in a multi-jurisdictional plan update; I, Brian Wright commit Truckee Donner Public Utility District to the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

We look forward to a productive partnership with Placer County and other participating entities. Together, we can enhance the safety and resilience of our communities.

Thank you for considering our participation in the Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update. We anticipate working closely with you and your team.

Sincerely,

Brian Wright, General Manager

Signature

2/26/24
Date

APPENDIX B. CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

Municipality: _____

Name and Title of Individual Completing Worksheet: _____

Purpose of this Worksheet: FEMA requires that Hazard Mitigation Plans describe how the existing authorities, policies, programs, funding and resources of each participant are available to support the mitigation strategy. This must include a discussion of the existing building codes and land use and development ordinances or regulations. The plan must describe the ability of each participant to expand on and improve the capabilities described in the plan. If the participants do not have the ability or authority to expand and/or improve their capabilities, the plan must describe this lack of ability or authority.

Worksheet Instructions

1. Identify the individuals in your jurisdiction who are familiar with existing planning, regulatory, permitting, administrative, fiscal, and outreach capabilities. Potential roles include the Municipal Planner or Engineer, Clerk, Code Official, Administrator, or Chief Fiscal Officer.

2. Complete the tables to the best of your knowledge. For open-ended responses, provide 1 to 2 sentences explaining how each capability relates to hazard mitigation activities.

   For **Tables 1** and **2** specifically, please also:

   - **Explain how your jurisdiction** has incorporated the mitigation plan into other local planning efforts (e.g., comprehensive plans, capital improvement plans, emergency operations plans), if applicable. *(Integration column)*
   - **Describe your jurisdiction's capacity** to enhance or build upon existing capabilities to support future mitigation efforts. *(Expand and Improve column)*

3. *Optional:* Additional capabilities may be captured by adding rows to tables. There is no limit to the capabilities your jurisdiction can identify.

Regulatory Capabilities

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Building Code			
Zoning/Land Use Code			
Subdivision Code			
Site Review Code			
Stormwater Management Code or Program			

Code, Ordinance, Regulation Code Chapter/Name Date Last Updated	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Erosion/Sediment Control Program			
Post-Disaster Recovery/ Reconstruction Code			
Real Estate Disclosure			
Growth Management Ordinance			
Environmental Protection Ordinance(s)			
Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance			
Wellhead Protection			
Emergency Management Ordinance			
Climate Change Ordinance			
Open Space and Conservation Program			
Other Code, Ordinance, or Regulation Related to Natural Hazards			

Planning Capability

Name of Plan, Date Last Updated	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
General Plan			
Capital Improvement Plan or Program			
Disaster Debris Management Plan			
Floodplain Management or Watershed Plan			
Stormwater Management Plan			
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan			
Land Use Plan			
Open Space Plan			
Urban Water Management Plan			
Habitat Conservation Plan			
Economic Development Plan/CEDS			

Name of Plan, Date Last Updated	Integration	Expand and Improve	Department Responsible
Shoreline Management Plan			
Community Wildfire Protection Plan			
Community Forest Management Plan			
Transportation Plan			
Agriculture Plan			
Climate Action/ Resiliency/Sustainability Plan			
Tourism Plan			
Business/ Downtown Development Plan			
Other Community Plan			
Emergency Operations Plan			
Continuity of Operations Plan			
Substantial Damage Response Plan			
Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (THIRA)			
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan			
Public Health Plan			
Other Emergency Plan			

Administrative Capabilities

Capability	Available? (Yes/No)	Integration, Expansion, Improvement
Planning Board/Commission		
Zoning Board of Adjustment		
Planning Department		
Mitigation Planning Committee		
Environmental Board/Commission		
Open Space Board/Committee		
Economic Development Commission/Committee		
Public Works/Highway Department		
Construction/Building/Code Enforcement Department		
Emergency Management/Public Safety Department		
Maintenance programs to reduce risk (stormwater maintenance, tree trimming, etc.)		
Mutual aid agreements		

Human Resources Manual *e.g., Do any job descriptions specifically include identifying or implementing mitigation projects or other efforts to reduce natural hazard risk?*		
Other		

Technical/Staffing Capability

Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Integration, Expansion, Improvement
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices		
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices		
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards		
Transportation planner		
Staff with expertise or training in benefit/cost analysis		
Professionals trained in conducting damage assessments		
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS and/or Hazards United States (HAZUS) – Multi-Hazards (MH) applications		
Staff that work with socially vulnerable populations or underserved communities		
Full-Time Building Official		
Environmental scientist familiar with natural hazards		
Surveyor(s)		
Floodplain Administrator		
Emergency Manager		
Grant Managers and/or Writer(s)		
GIS Coordinator/Analyst		
Resilience Officer or Planner		
Other (this could include stormwater engineer, environmental specialist, etc.)		

Financial Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use? (Yes/No)	Integration, Expansion, Improvement
Community development Block Grants (CDBG, CDBG-DR, CDBG-MIT)		
Capital improvements project funding		

Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes		
User fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service		
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers of new development/homes		
Stormwater utility fee		
Incur debt through general obligation bonds		
Incur debt through special tax bonds		
Incur debt through private activity bonds		
Withhold public expenditures in hazard-prone areas		
Other federal or state Funding Programs		
Open Space Acquisition funding programs		
Other (for example, Clean Water Act 319 Grants [Nonpoint Source Pollution])		

Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Resources	Available? (Yes/No)	Integration, Expansion, Improvement
Public information officer or communications office		
Personnel skilled or trained in website development		
Hazard mitigation information available on your website		
Social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach		
Community newsletter		
Local news		
Citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation		
Hazard awareness campaigns (Severe Weather Awareness Week, public events)		
Natural disaster/safety programs in place for schools		
Organizations that conduct outreach to socially vulnerable populations and underserved communities		
Does the jurisdiction have any public outreach mechanisms / programs in place to inform citizens about natural hazards, risk, and ways to protect themselves during such events?		

Community Classifications

Program	Participating? (Yes/No)	Classification (if applicable)	Date Classified (if applicable)
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)			
Community Rating System (CRS)			
Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS)			
Public Protection (ISO Fire Protection Classes 1 to 10)			
NWS StormReady Certification			
Firewise Communities classification			
CAL FIRE Risk Reduction Community List			
Other			

APPENDIX C. PUBLIC OUTREACH BY JURISDICTION

COUNTY OF PLACER

PRESS RELEASES

Home › Government › Communications & Public Information › News Releases › 2025 › July › 2026 hazard mitigation plan

Placer County invites public input on 2026 hazard mitigation plan

Published on July 8, 2025

Placer County and its partner jurisdictions are working to update the FEMA-required Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, an essential roadmap to reduce risks and improve public safety from natural and human-caused hazards.

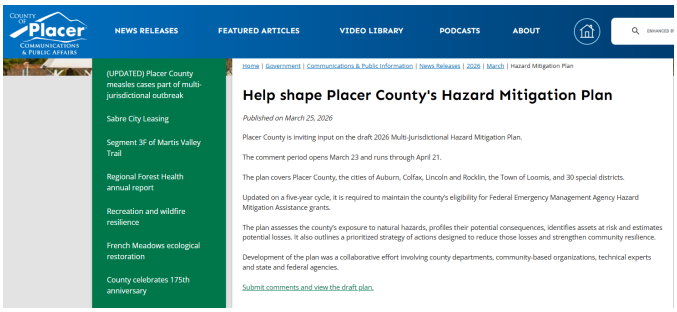
Community participation is vital to ensure the plan reflects local priorities and concerns.

Virtual planning committee meeting July 10
A virtual meeting of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will be held at 1 p.m. on July 10, via Microsoft Teams. Community members are invited to learn about the planning process, review draft materials and provide input. Registration is available at https://events.teams.microsoft.com/event/93a435d7-29ec-459e-bd79-978f6e07da2f@a40fe4ba-abc7-48fe-8792-b43889936400.

Public informational meeting July 17
A public informational meeting will be held at 6 p.m. on July 17 at the Placer County Health and Human Services Center, 11434 B Ave., Auburn. The meeting will also be available online, here. Attendees will receive an overview of the plan, ask questions and learn how it will help protect lives, property and infrastructure countywide.

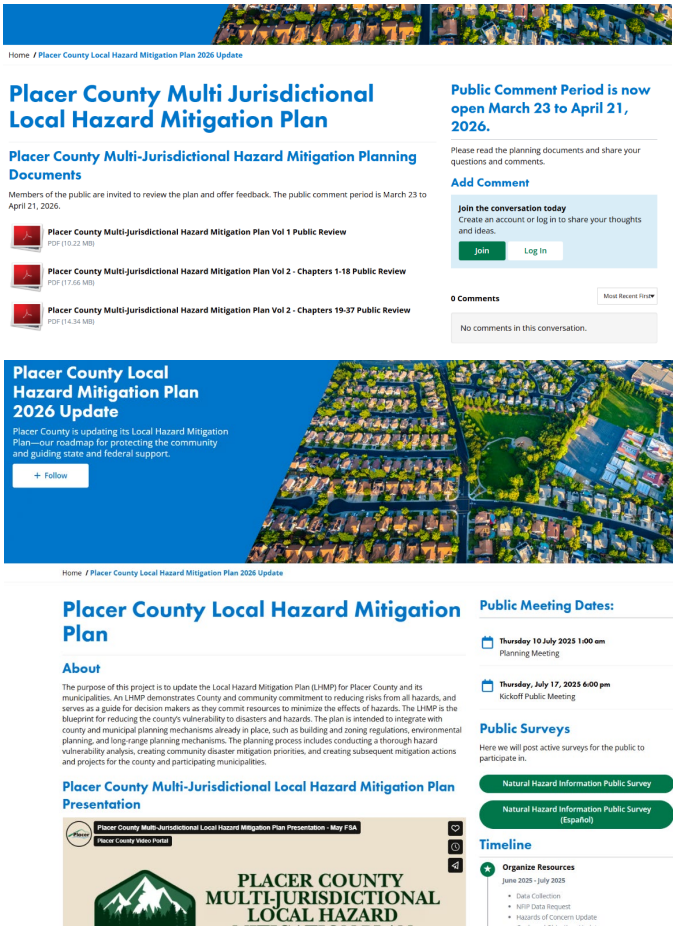
Public survey open through Sept. 30
Residents are encouraged to complete an online survey to share their experiences and suggestions regarding hazards in their communities. The survey will remain open through Sept. 30 and is available at https://forms.office.com/r/0PciqWyWH.

For details, visit https://engage.placer.ca.gov/Hazard-Mitigation-Plan-2026 or contact Zach Alesci with the Placer County Office of Emergency Services at 530-886-3473 or fireready@placer.ca.gov.

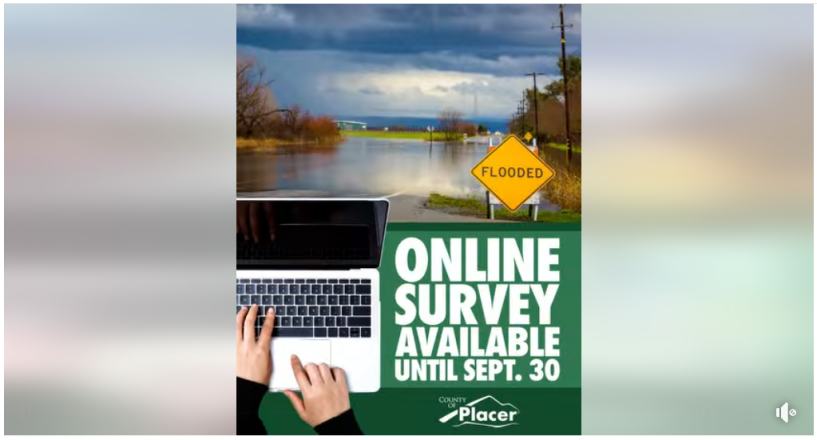


ENGAGEPLACER.COM





SOCIAL MEDIA



Placer County Government
September 6 ·
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🌧️❄️🔥 Flooding, winter storms, wildfire—what hazards worry you most in Placer County?

Take our Hazard Mitigation Planning public surveys to help shape community priorities and guide resources that reduce disaster risks. Your input matters, no matter where you live in Placer County!

📝 Problem Area Survey: https://ow.ly/r9lq50WRAZ6

🗓️ Natural Hazard Survey: https://ow.ly/ypoh50WRAZ7

👉 Learn more about the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan: https://ow.ly/X2fX50WRAZ8

See less

All comments

Lincoln Neighbors
Need pullout on Lincoln Blvd from Gladding.
Pave Riosa, McCourtney Rd from town to CFW border.
Clean up McCourtney Rd of dead trees falling over.... See more
7w

Reggie Douggie Peggie
The river below the construction area of the bridge

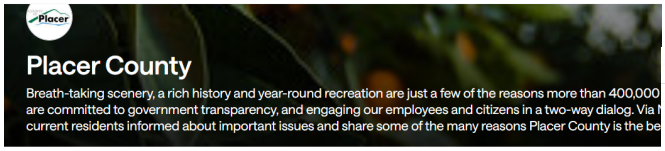
🌧️❄️🔥 Flooding, winter storms, wildfire—what hazards worry you most in Placer County? Take our Hazard Mitigation Planning public surveys t...

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PLACER COUNTY PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE SCOTT SANDOW
Placer County · 8 Jul

☀️ Help Shape Placer County's Hazard Mitigation Plan! ☀️ We're updating our Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan to better protect our communities from disasters like wildfires, floods and other emergencies—and we need your input. ✅ Take the Community Survey (open through Sept. 30): https://forms.office.com/r/0PcirqWyWH ✅ Join the Virtual Planning Meeting: 🗓️ Thursday, July 10 🕐 1 p.m. 💻 Register here: https://events.teams.microsoft.com/event/93a435d7-29ec-459e-bd79-978f6e07da2f@a40fe4ba-abc7-48fe-8792-b43889936400 ✅ Attend the In-Person/Online Info Session: 🗓️ Thursday, July 17 🕐 6 p.m. 📍 Placer County Health & Human Services Center, 11434 B Avenue, North Auburn 💻 Virtual option: https://placer-ca-gov.zoom.us/meeting/register/VtE8TT8nTly4ziPln3mJqw#/registration Your voice matters—help us build a safer, more resilient Placer County. Learn more: https://engage.placer.ca.gov/Hazard-Mitigation-Plan-2026

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placerherald 2w
Placer County is seeking public comment on the draft 2026 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan through April 21. The five-year update maps the region's risk from natural hazards and outlines strategies to protect lives, property and infrastructure. The plan covers Placer County, Auburn, Colfax, Lincoln, Rocklin and 30 other districts. Review the plan and provide feedback at https://ow.ly/Y7Ze50YzRaC.

Read the full story at the link in the bio.

#PlacerCounty #HazardMitigation #PublicComment #CommunityInput #NaturalHazards #EmergencyPlanning #Auburn #Colfax #Lincoln #Rocklin #LocalNews

April 4

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facebook

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Placer County Government
March 27 at 2:05 PM ·

Placer County wants to hear from you.
We're seeking public comment on the draft 2026 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan — a five-year update that maps our region's risk from natural hazards and outlines a strategy to protect lives, property, and infrastructure.

The plan covers Placer County, the **City of Auburn, California - City Hall**, Lincoln and **City of Rocklin, California Government** and 30 special districts.

Comment Period: March 23–April 21, 2026
Review the ... See more

8 · 4 · 5

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Gold Country Media

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Placer County invites public input on 2026 hazard mitigation plan

Placer County Jul 08, 2025 9:00 AM

Placer County and partner jurisdictions are working to update the FEMA-required Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, an essential roadmap to reduce risks and improve public safety from natural and human-caused hazards.

Community participation is vital to ensure the plan reflects local priorities and concerns.

Virtual planning committee meeting July 10

A virtual meeting of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will be held at 1 p.m. on July 10, via Microsoft Teams. Community members are invited to learn about the planning process, review draft materials and provide input. Registration is available at events.teams.microsoft.com/event/93a435d7-29ec-459e-bd79-978f6e07da2f@a40fe4ba-abc7-48fe-8792-b43889936400.

Public informational meeting July 17

A public informational meeting will be held at 6 p.m. on July 17 at the Placer County Health and Human Services Center, 11434 B Avenue in Auburn. The meeting will also be available online at placer-ca-gov.zoom.us/meeting/register/VtE8TT8nTly4ziPln3mJqw#/registration. Attendees will receive an overview of the plan, ask questions and learn how it will help protect lives, property and infrastructure countywide.

Hold payment continues for SVP placement property despite lack of assessment

Placer County Sheriff's arrest log: Zip gun possession, failure to appear, fugitive warrants

Folsom Police Log: False imprisonment, fentanyl overdose, check fraud

Folsom community urged to attend city council meeting over 10 open firefighter positions

Nurses from District 3 protest One Big Beautiful Bill

Lincoln crime report: Property arson, theft, battery

Webb shines in homecoming start, earns All-Star nod




Placer Sentinel

Home You Community Lifestyle Real Estate Sports Food+Drink Veterans Listings

Placer County Invites Public Input On 2026 Hazard Mitigation Plan

FIRE SAFE ALLIANCE Placer County

AUBURN, CA (MPG) - Placer County and its partner jurisdictions are working to update the FEMA-required Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, an essential roadmap to reduce risks and improve public safety from natural and human-caused hazards.

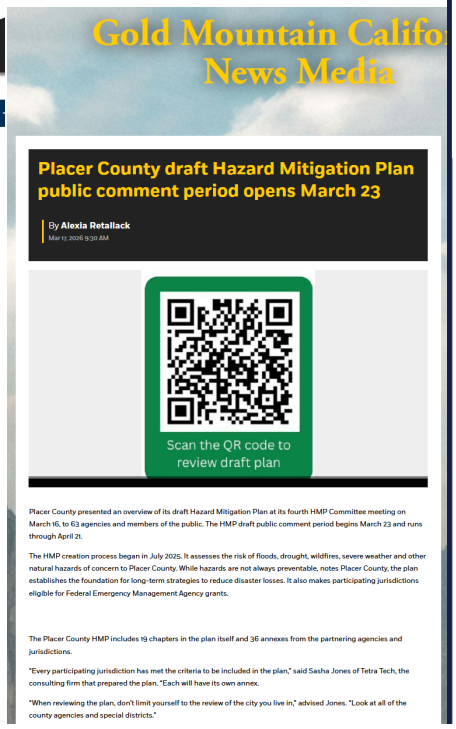
Community participation is vital to ensure the plan reflects local priorities and concerns.

Public informational meeting July 17

A public informational meeting will be held at 6 p.m. on July 17 at the Placer County Health and Human Services Center, 11434 B Ave., Auburn. The meeting will also be available online, here. Attendees will receive an overview of the plan, ask questions and learn how it will help protect lives, property and infrastructure countywide.

Public survey open through Sept. 30

Residents are encouraged to complete an online survey to share their experiences and suggestions regarding hazards in their communities. The survey will remain open through Sept. 30 and is available at https://forms.office.com/r/0PcirqWyWH.


Gold Mountain Califo
News Media

Placer County draft Hazard Mitigation Plan public comment period opens March 23

By Alexia Retallack

Scan the QR code to review draft plan

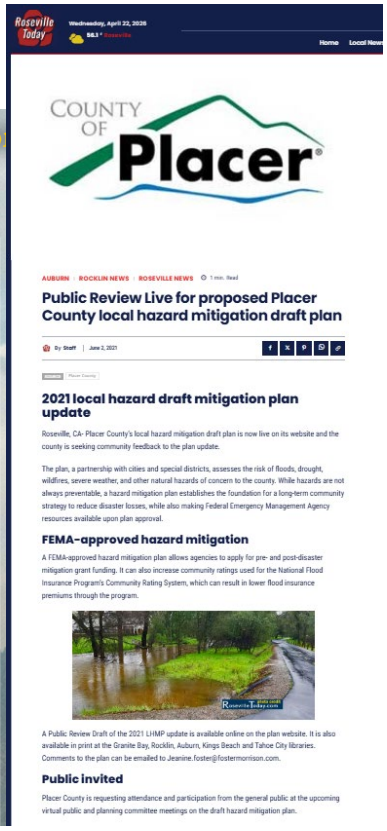
Placer County presented an overview of its draft Hazard Mitigation Plan at its fourth HMP Committee meeting on March 16, to 63 agencies and members of the public. The HMP draft public comment period begins March 23 and runs through April 21.

The HMP creation process began in July 2025. It assesses the risk of floods, drought, wildfires, severe weather and other natural hazards of concern to Placer County. While hazards are not always preventable, notes Placer County, the plan establishes the foundation for long-term strategies to reduce disaster losses. It also makes participating jurisdictions eligible for Federal Emergency Management Agency grants.

The Placer County HMP includes 19 chapters in the plan itself and 36 annexes from the partnering agencies and jurisdictions.

"Every participating jurisdiction has met the criteria to be included in the plan," said Sasha Jones of Tetra Tech, the consulting firm that prepared the plan. "Each will have its own annex.

"When reviewing the plan, don't limit yourself to the review of the city you live in," advised Jones. "Look at all of the county agencies and special districts."


Roseville Today

COUNTY OF Placer

AUBURN ROCKLIN NEWS ROSEVILLE NEWS

Public Review Live for proposed Placer County local hazard mitigation draft plan

2021 local hazard draft mitigation plan update

Roseville, CA- Placer County's local hazard mitigation draft plan is now live on its website and the county is seeking community feedback to the plan update.

The plan, a partnership with cities and special districts, assesses the risk of floods, drought, wildfires, severe weather, and other natural hazards of concern to the county. While hazards are not always preventable, a hazard mitigation plan establishes the foundation for a long-term community strategy to reduce disaster losses, while also making Federal Emergency Management Agency resources available upon plan approval.

FEMA-approved hazard mitigation

A FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plan allows agencies to apply for pre- and post-disaster mitigation grant funding. It can also increase community ratings used for the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System, which can result in lower flood insurance premiums through the program.

A Public Review Draft of the 2021 LHMP update is available online on the plan website. It is also available in print at the Granite Bay, Rocklin, Auburn, Kings Beach and Tahoe City libraries. Comments to the plan can be emailed to Jeanine.foster@fostermorrison.com.

Public invited

Placer County is requesting attendance and participation from the general public at the upcoming virtual public and planning committee meetings on the draft hazard mitigation plan.

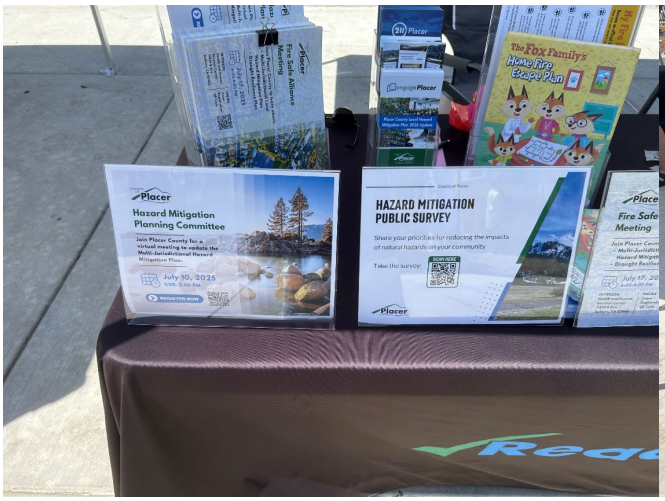
PUBLIC EVENTS

On June 21, 2025, the Placer County Office of Emergency Services participated in the Countywide Wildfire Preparedness Expo, hosted by CAL FIRE and Placer County Fire Department. OES staffed a booth and handed out information about the MJHMP update.





From June 26-29, 2025, the Placer County Office of Emergency Services staffed a booth at the Placer County Fair. The booth included handouts about the HMP, the public survey, and upcoming meetings.





On September 3, Placer County Office of Emergency Services presented about the MJHMP at a meeting of the Auburn Chamber of Commerce. Attendees were asked about the hazard mitigation concerns of the business community in Placer County.

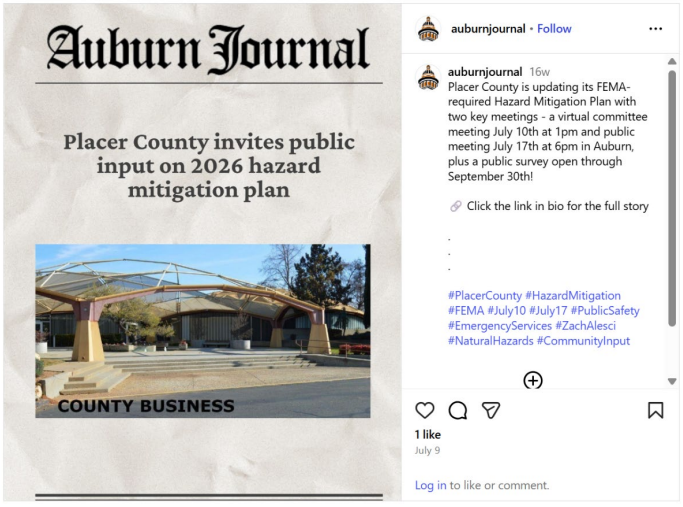


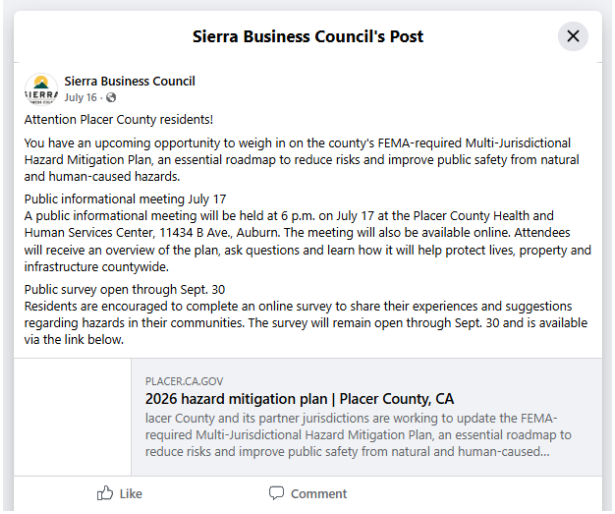
On September 25, 2025, Placer County partnered with the North Tahoe Fire Protection District to staff a booth at the Tahoe City Farmers Market. Market attendees were provided printed materials about the MJHMP and had the opportunity to fill out the public survey in person.

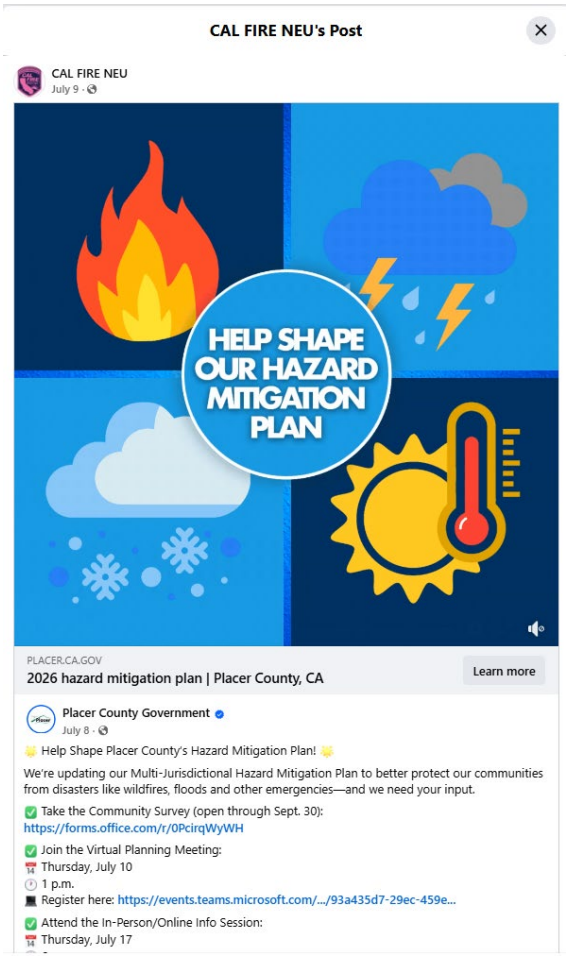


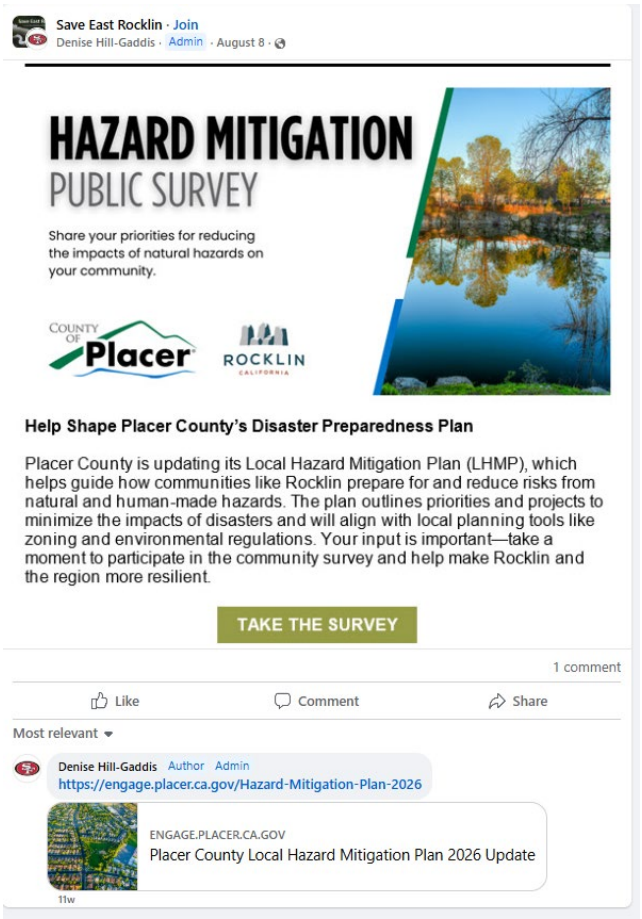


STAKEHOLDER PUBLIC OUTREACH



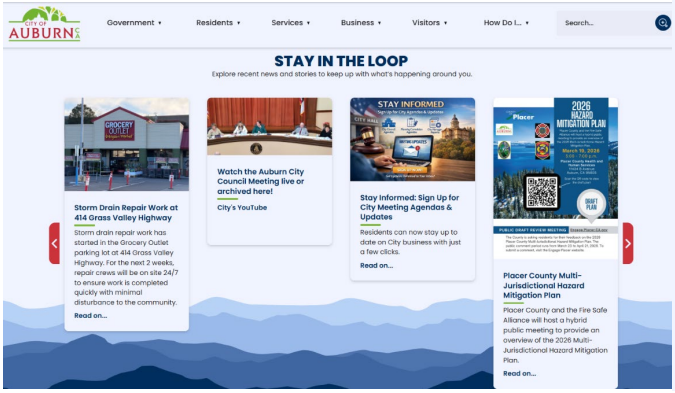


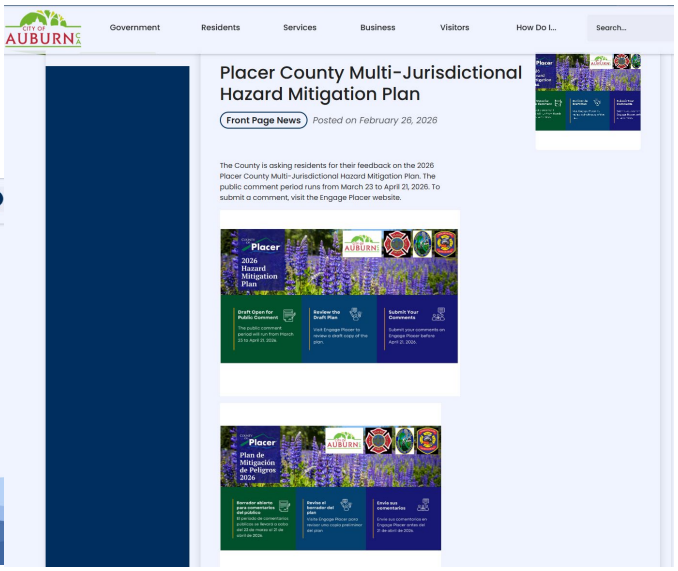




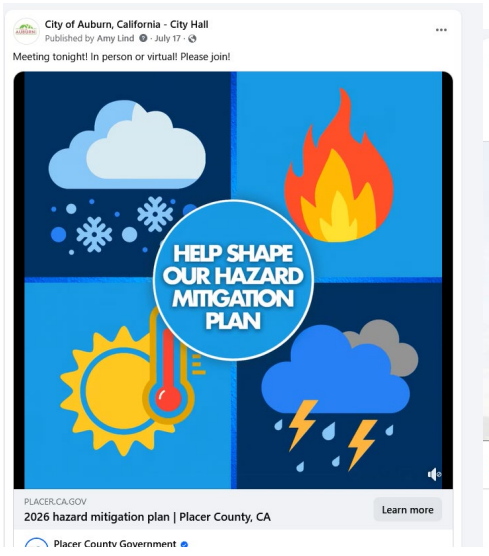
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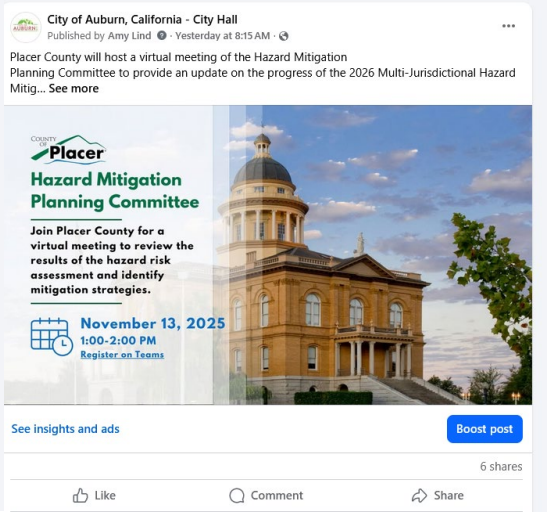
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SOCIAL MEDIA

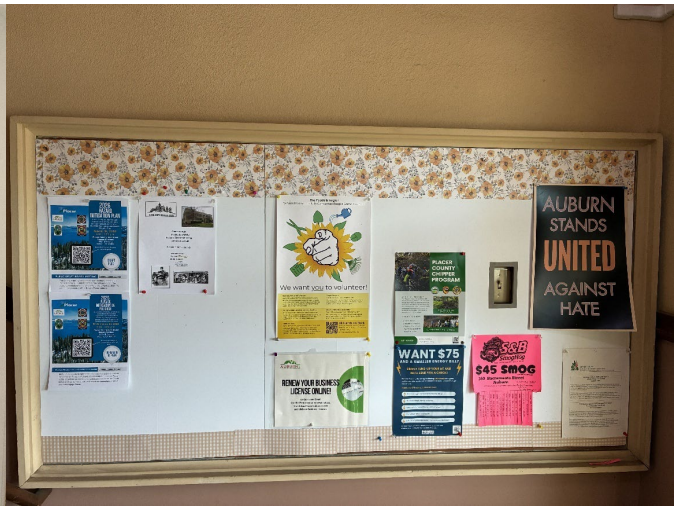






PRINTED MATERIALS ON CITY BULLETIN BOARDS





CITY OF COLFAX

WEBSITE



PRINTED MATERIALS AT CITY HALL



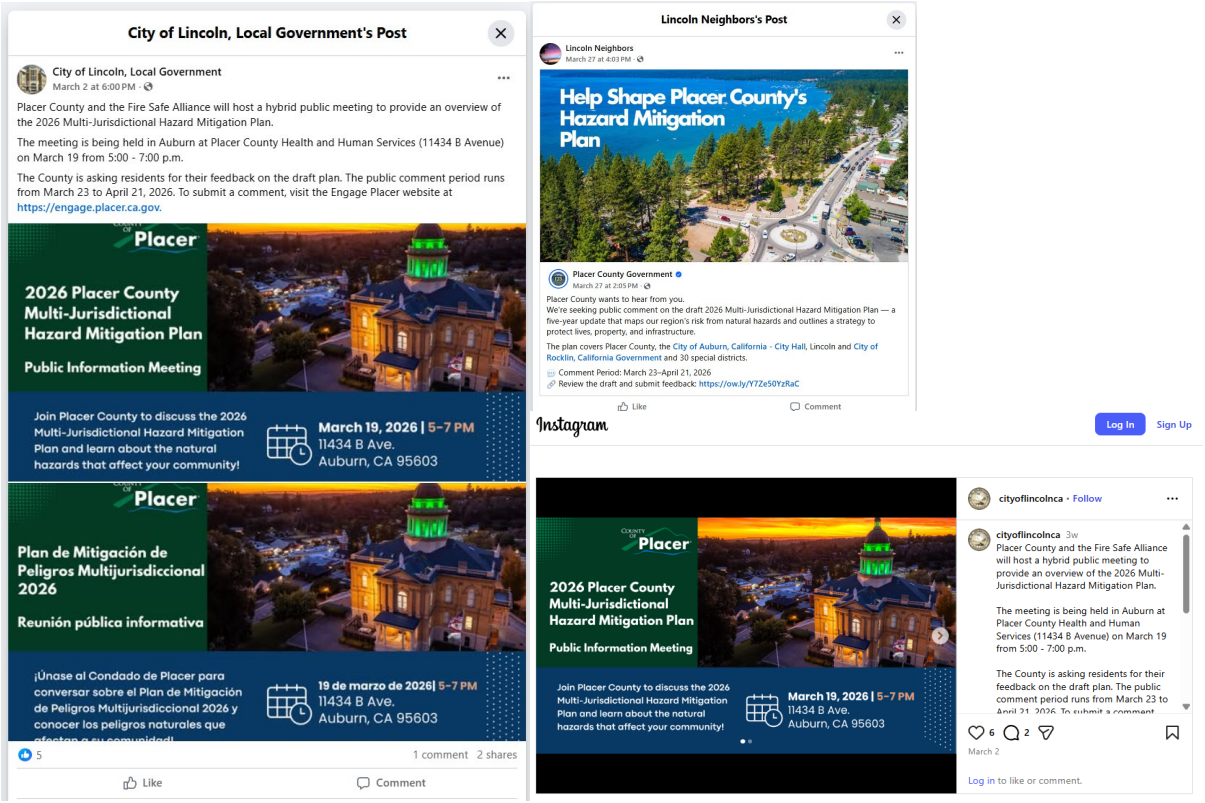
CITY OF LINCOLN

WEBSITE

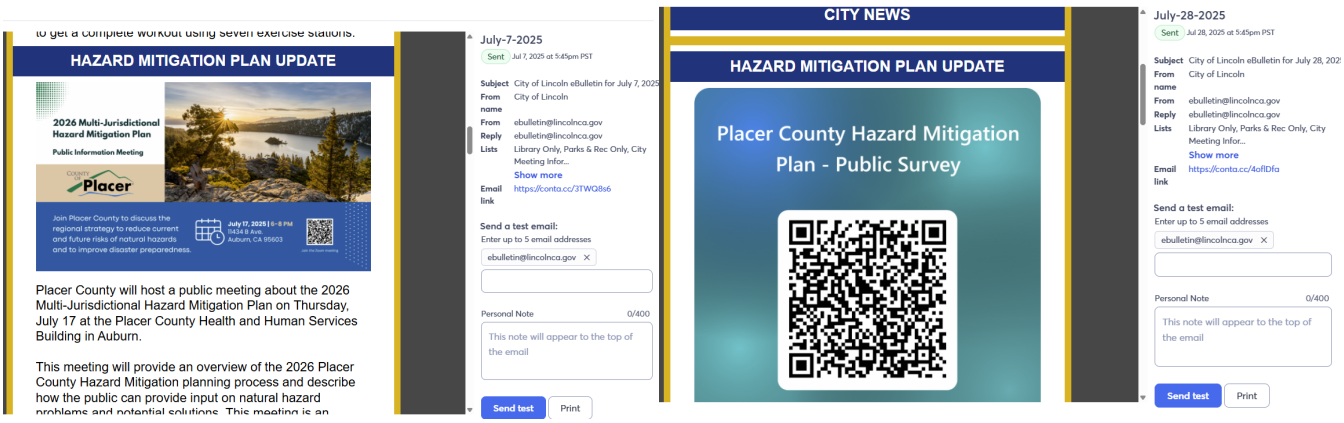




SOCIAL MEDIA



NEWSLETTERS DISTRIBUTED BY CITY

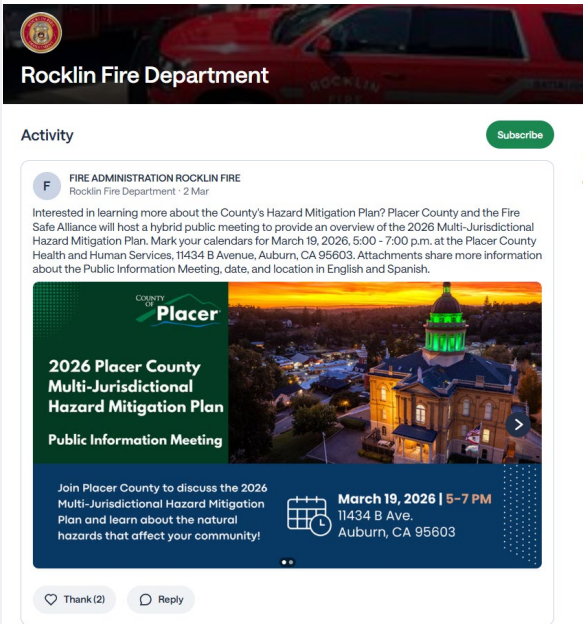


CITY OF ROCKLIN

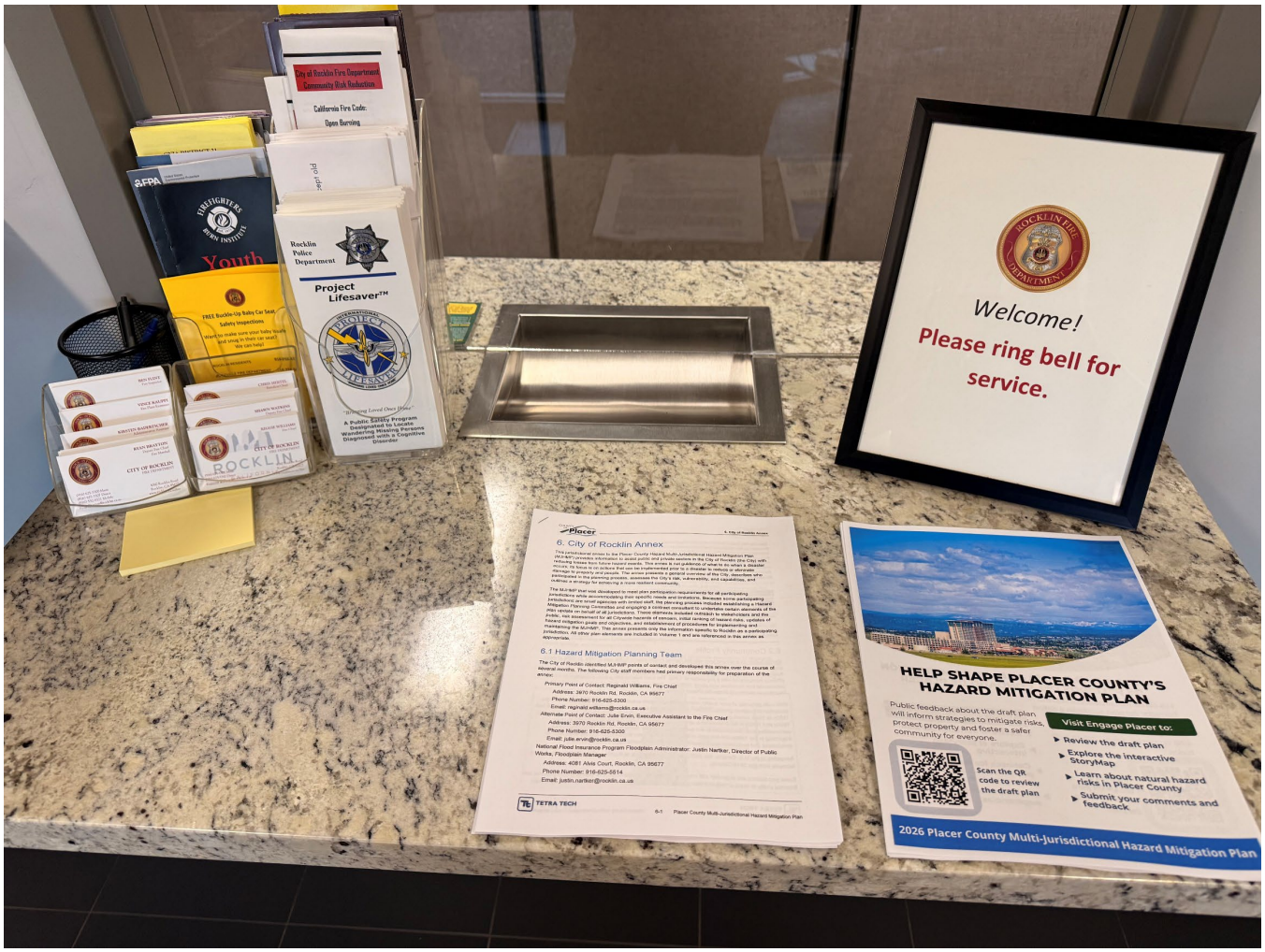
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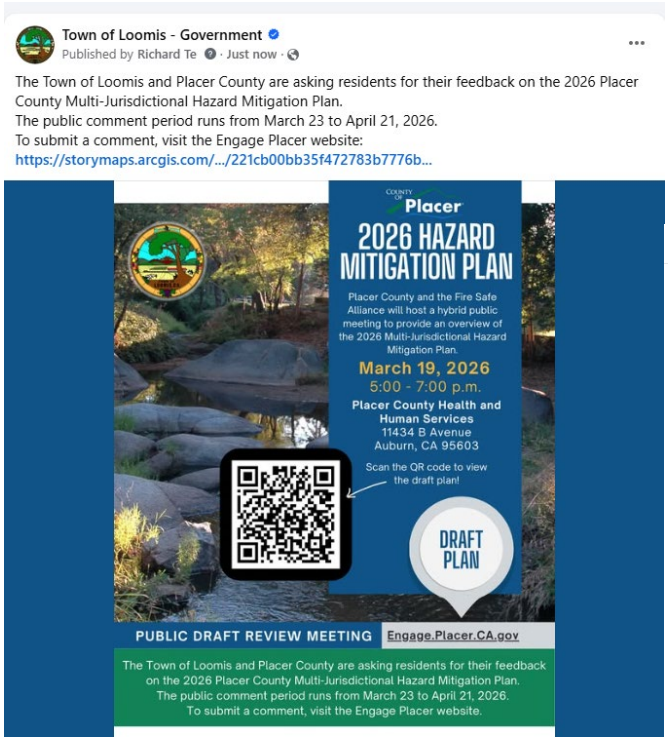


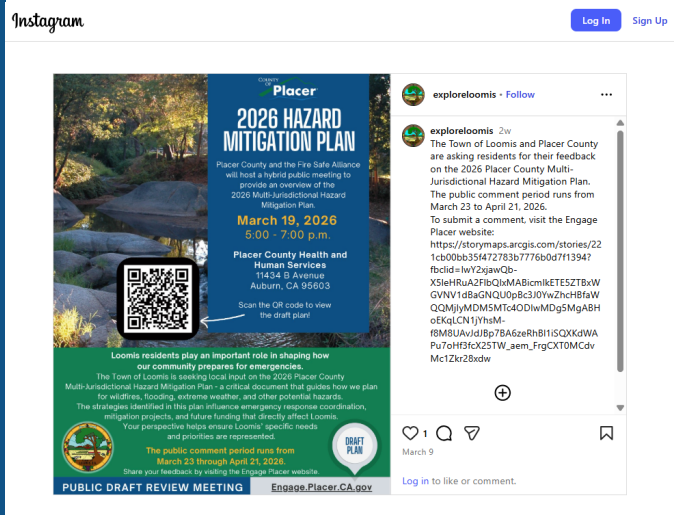
TOWN OF LOOMIS

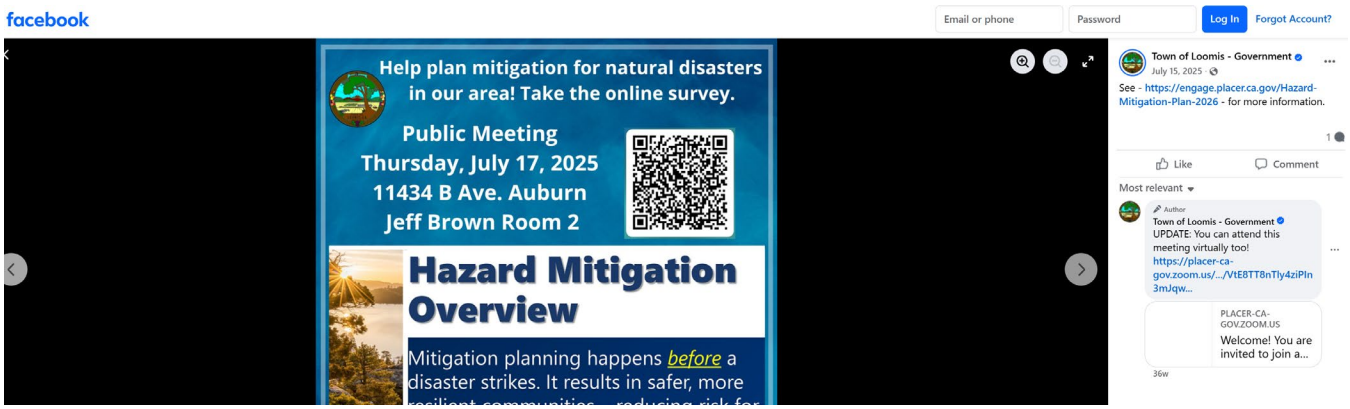
WEBSITE



SOCIAL MEDIA







PRINTED MATERIALS AT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES



ACKERMAN CHARTER SCHOOL DISTRICT

PUBLIC BOARD OF TRUSTEE MEETINGS

KRISTIN WELLS
SUPERINTENDENT/PRINCIPAL

Bowman Charter School
13777 Bowman Road
Auburn, California 95603
Phone (530) 885-1974 | Fax (530) 888-8175
www.ackerman.k12.ca.us

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Christina Agee
Michael Belles
Aaron Finato
Mark Hallbourg
Robert Kanngiesser

AGENDA
REGULAR MEETING
Wednesday, March 11, 2026
6:00 p.m. CLOSED SESSION
7:00 p.m. Regular Session

Primary Location: Bowman Charter School

1. Closed Session

GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON CLOSED SESSION ITEM(S) IDENTIFIED IN AGENDA: General public comment on any closed session item that will be heard. The Board may limit comments to no more than three (3) minutes. Members of the public using a translator to address the Board shall be limited to six (6) minutes unless the Board agrees to extend the time beyond (6) minutes. Pursuant to Brown Act, Government Code section 54954.3(a). Per Board Bylaw 9323(d)(5), public comments are limited to a total of 20 minutes.

1.1 **Public Employee Performance Evaluation (pursuant to Government Code 54957)**
Title: Superintendent/ Principal

1.2 **Pending/existing or anticipated Litigation**- In accordance with Government Code Section 54956.9, the Governing Board will meet in Closed Session to discuss and meet with legal counsel regarding pending litigation

2. Pledge of Allegiance

3. Call to Order and Roll Call

Good evening, and welcome to the meeting of Ackerman Charter School District Board of Trustees. We would like to inform our audience that a Board of Trustees meeting is **NOT** a meeting of the public, or a town hall meeting, rather it is a meeting **in** public to conduct business of Ackerman Charter School District.

We will follow the protocols set forth by the Board of Trustees, including time limits on public comment, and total time for public comment.

60), "capturing future" Bowman students, and bringing families into the Bowman culture. Part of that decision was to bring this back to the involved parties in the spring of 2026 to discuss the feasibility of continuing this program into the 26-27 school year.

The Board will consider approval of the TK Pilot Program Side Letter

13.3 Budget Development Updates (assumptions included)- Info

13.4 Review Substitutes Rates- Info/Action
2026 Substitute Salary Schedule Across Districts.pdf

13.5 E-Rate Contracts-Action
The District has selected the following E-Rate Category 1 and Category 2 proposals for consideration through an Open and Fair Competitive Bidding Process. Accepting a proposal allows the District to enter into a contract and file E-Rate Form 471 for discounted service and equipment.

Category 1: E-Rate 470 #260014955

Astound Broadband

Astound 470 Response - Ackerman CSD - Internet and P2P - 470 260014955 - FY2026 - 2-10-2026r.pdf

Category 2: E-Rate 470 #260020167

GigaKOM Proposal.pdf

The Board will consider approval of the E-Rate Contracts

13.6 Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation- Info
Placer County is hosting a Public Draft Review meeting for the Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update on March 19, 2026, leading up to the Public Comments period of March 23 to April 21, 2026. Our school community and local residents are encouraged to visit the Engage Placer website to learn more.

Engage Placer - Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

2026 Placer County MJHMP Public Meeting March 19 Flyer.pdf

2026 Placer County MJHMP Public Meeting March 19 Flyer - Español.pdf

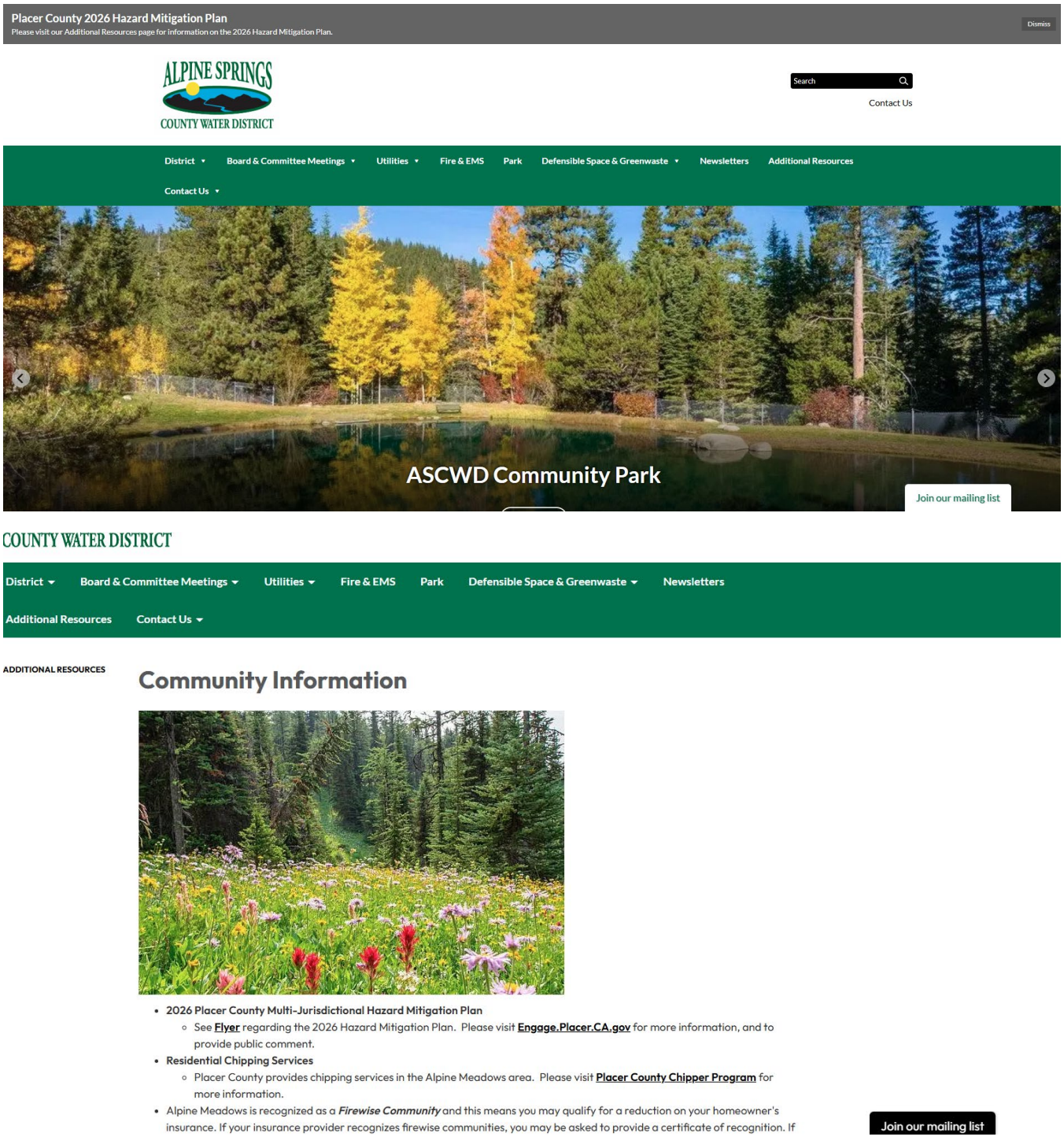
14. Future Agenda Items
April 15 2026

Board Meeting - 7:00 p.m.

- Preliminary Budget
- LCAP review
- EPA Resolution
- P-2 Update
- Superintendent Evaluation

ALPINE SPRINGS COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

WEBSITE



PRINTED MATERIALS AT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE



ALTA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

PUBLIC MEETINGS

ALTA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
P.O. BOX 847
33950 Alta Bonny Nook Road
Alta, CA 95701
(530) 389-2676 (Business Office)
afpd.clerk@att.net
afpd.clerk98@gmail.com

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.

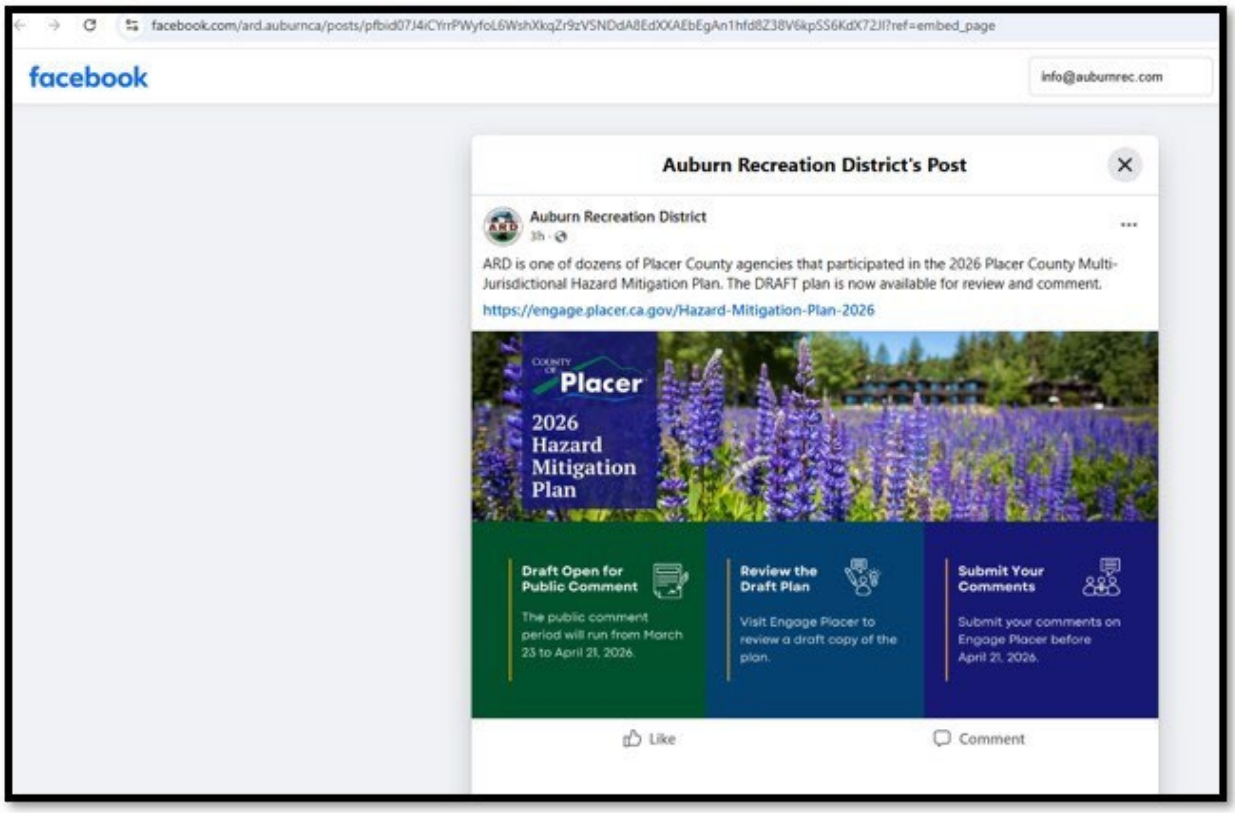
DISCUSSION & NON-ACTION ITEMS:
An opportunity for Board members and the Public to discuss possible future agenda items and non-District related topics of a general nature. No action will be taken on any matters brought up.
a. Discuss Hazard Mitigation Plan – Placer County

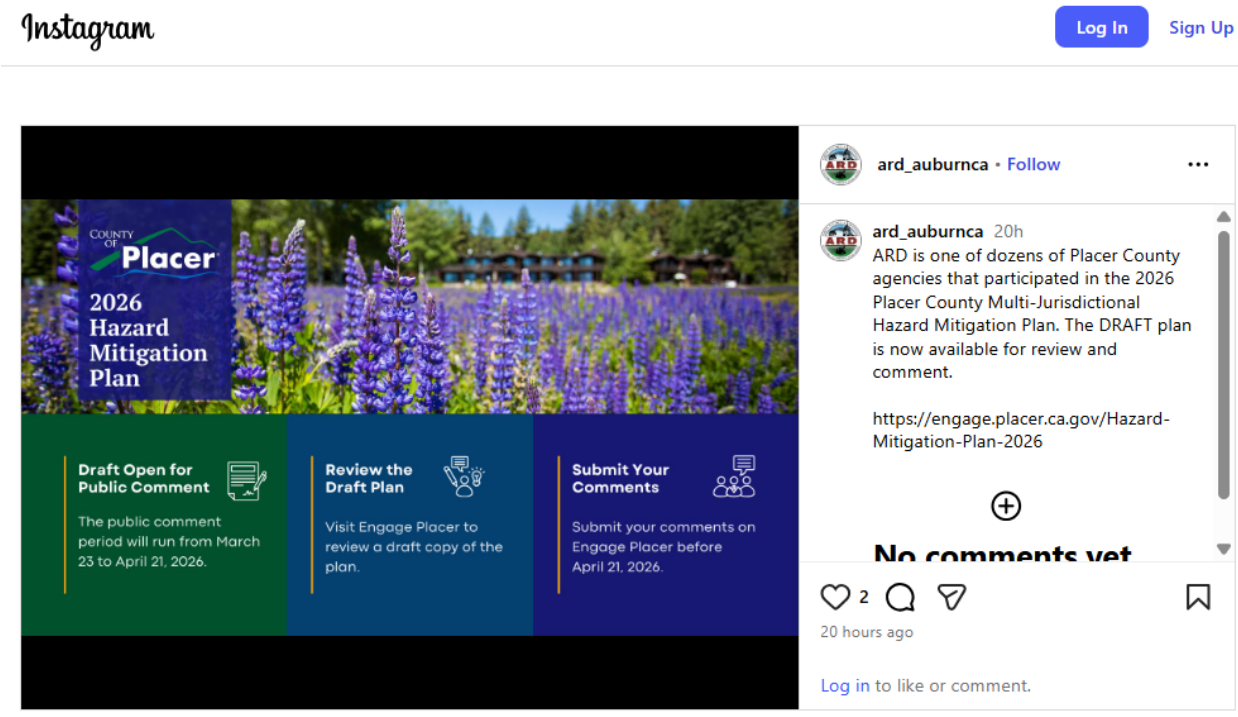
ADJOURNMENT:

NEXT MEETING: December 3, 2025 @ 6:30pm

AUBURN RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT

SOCIAL MEDIA





PRINTED MATERIALS ON ARD BULLETIN BOARD



COLFAX ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

WEBSITE

Andy Giannini
Superintendent

4 MONTHS AGO, ANDREW GIANNINI



Dear Colfax Elementary Families,

Placer County is updating the county-wide Hazard Mitigation Plan. A crucial part of updating the plan is receiving feedback from people living in Placer County. To provide feedback, please click on the following link: https://forms.office.com/r/0PcirqWyWH

Your participation is greatly appreciated!

Andy Giannini
Superintendent

4 MONTHS AGO, ANDREW GIANNINI



Dear Colfax Families,

Go to the following link to view the Superintendent's Newsletter for September. Enjoy your weekend!

https://secure.smore.com/n/ed6ct

4 MONTHS AGO, ANDREW GIANNINI

NOVEMBER 2025 BOARD OF TRUSTEES PUBLIC MEETING



- A. CALL TO ORDER
- B. ROLL CALL AND ESTABLISHMENT OF QUORUM
- C. PUBLIC COMMENT ON CLOSED SESSION AGENDA ITEMS
- D. CLOSED SESSION - District Office - 5:30 pm
  - 1. Conference regarding labor negotiations (Closed Session Authorization: Govt. Code 54957.6 and 3549.1)
    - a. Conference with Labor Negotiators Regarding Negotiations with ACE
    - b. Conference with Labor Negotiations Regarding Negotiations with CSEA
  - 2. Personnel (Closed Session Authorization: Govt. Code 54957)
    - a. Superintendent's Evaluation
- E. OPEN SESSION - Colfax Elementary School Library - 6:30 pm
  - 1. Flag Salute
  - 2. Consider approval of agenda - Motion for Approval
  - 3. Report any Closed Session actions
- F. PUBLIC COMMENT
- G. REPORTS
  - 1. Association of Colfax Educators (ACE) ~ Rilla Nelson, ACE President (3 minutes)
  - 2. Special Education Report ~ Amanda Coverdale, Program Specialist (5 minutes)
  - 3. Business Manager's Report - Budget Update ~ Jeff Gamir (5 minutes)
  - 4. Superintendent's Report - Hazard Mitigation Plan ~ Andrew Giannini (10 minutes)
- H. CONSENT AGENDA (6 minutes)
  - 1. Approval of October 8, 2025 minutes
  - 2. Approval of October 21, 2025 minutes

Back to Top

COLFAX ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Hazard Mitigation Plan

November 12, 2026

COLFAX ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

District Goal #5

Develop a culture of trust that values the voices of our district through collaboration and connectedness with our community, neighbors and partners.

COLFAX ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

CESD Proposed Actions

- Identification as designated community resiliency hub
- Request generator to provide community with water, electricity, WiFi access, etc.
- Develop a community education plan with Cal-Fire, PCSO, and the City of Colfax
- Conduct ongoing fuel reduction annually
- MOU with City of Colfax for snow parking lot snow removal

Plan completion estimated January 2026.

COLFAX ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Questions??

1. Flag Salute
Trustee Lomen led the group in the pledge.

2. Consider approval of agenda - Motion for Approval
Motion made by: Aimee Sagan
Motion seconded by: Jonathan Bryant
Voting:
Jonathan Bryant - Yes
Jessica Lomen - Yes
Aimee Sagan - Yes

3. Report any Closed Session actions
The Board had no closed session actions to report out on.

F. PUBLIC COMMENT
The Board received no public comment.

G. REPORTS

1. Association of Colfax Educators (ACE) ~ Rilla Nelson, ACE President (3 minutes)
Ms. Nelson, ACE President, presented to the Board an ACE update.

Debbie Wilson, 4/5 grade teacher, expressed budget concerns and urged the Board to combine the Superintendent and Principal positions.

Brianna Tabatt, 7/8 grade teacher, expressed budget concerns and urged the Board to combine the Superintendent and Principal positions.

2. Special Education Report ~ Amanda Coverdale, Program Specialist (5 minutes)
Ms. Amanda Coverdale, Program Specialist, presented a Special Education update to the Board.

3. Business Manager's Report - Budget Update ~ Jeff Gamir (5 minutes)
Mr. Jeff Gamir, Business Manager, presented a budget update to the Board.

4. Superintendent's Report - Hazard Mitigation Plan ~ Andrew Giannini (10 minutes)
DrAndrew Giannini, presented a Hazard Mitigation Plan.

H. CONSENT AGENDA (6 minutes)
Motion made by: Jonathan Bryant

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EUREKA UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT

WEBSITE



PRINTED MATERIALS ON DISTRICT PUBLIC NOTICE BOARD



FORESTHILL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

SOCIAL MEDIA

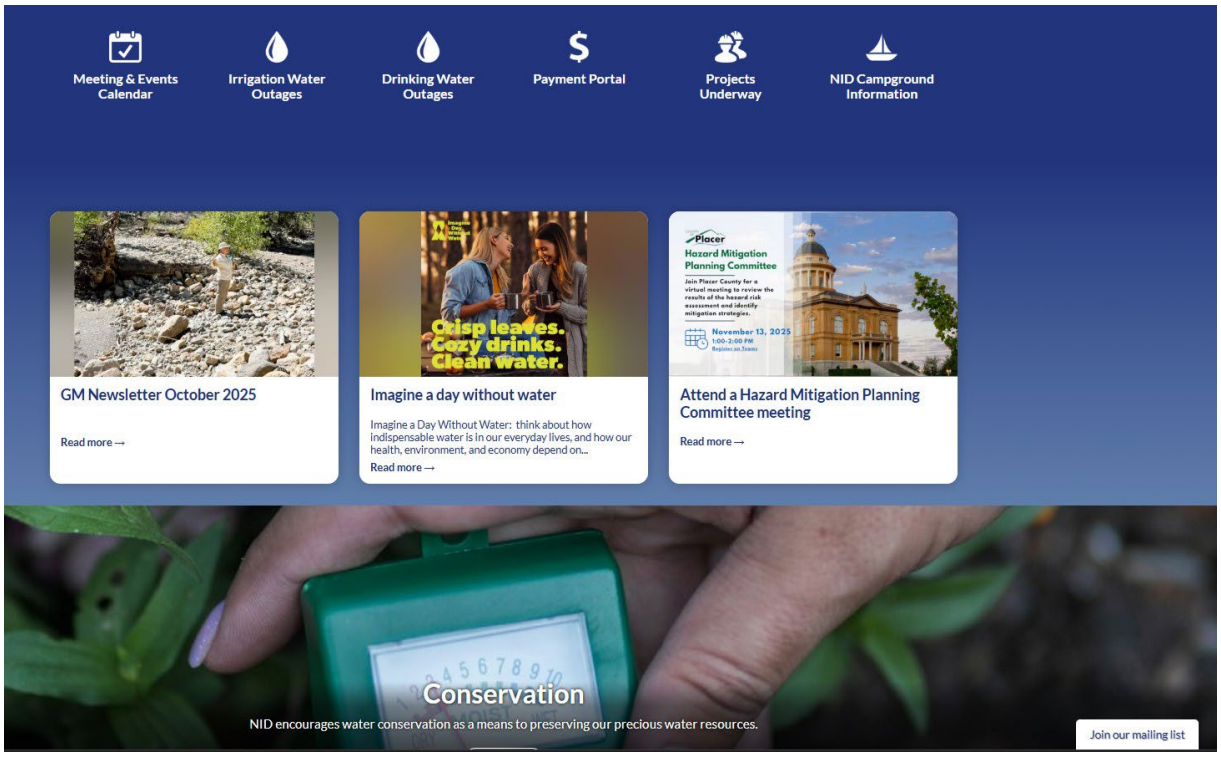


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NEVADA IRRIGATION DISTRICT

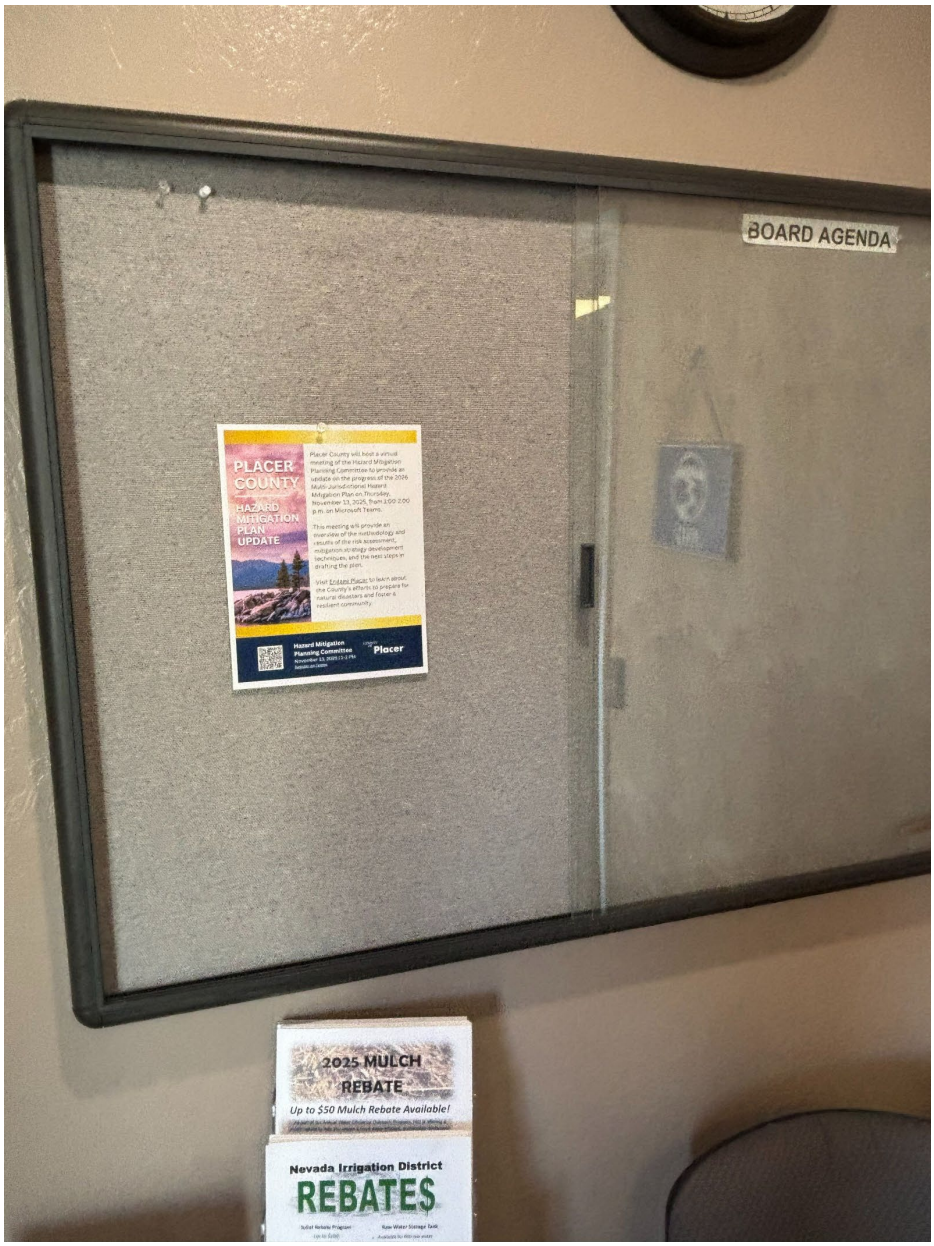
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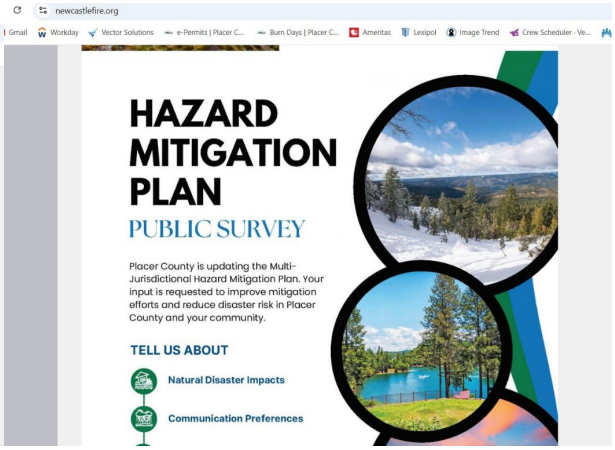
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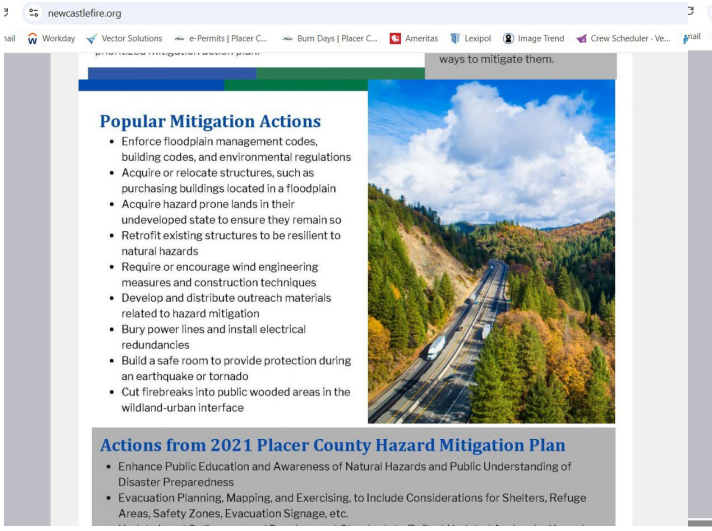


NEWCASTLE FIRE DISTRICT

WEBSITE

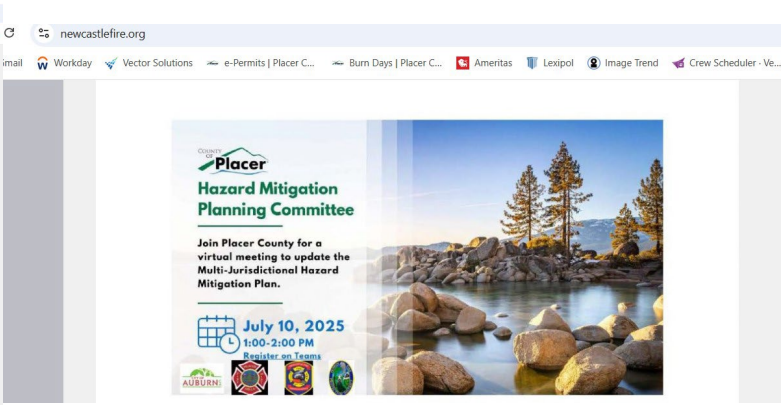


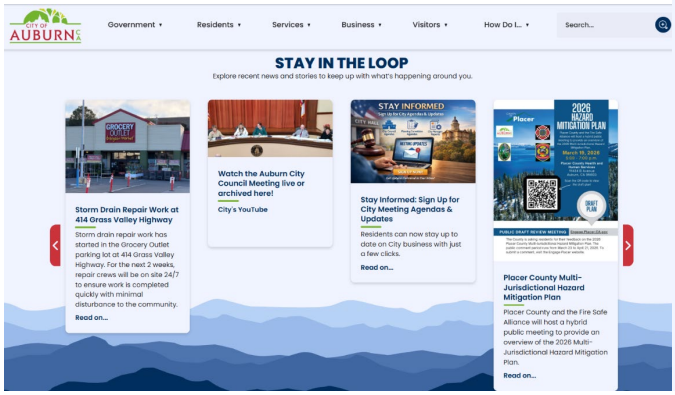


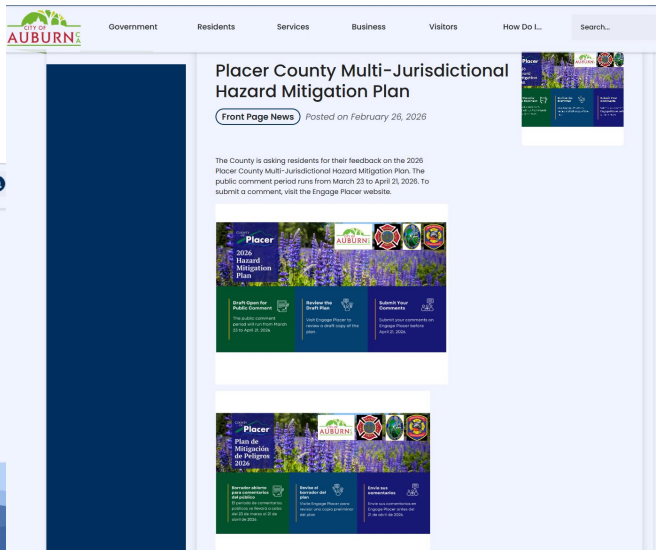












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PUBLIC MEETINGS

NEWCASTLE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
9350 OLD STATE HIGHWAY, NEWCASTLE, CA 95658
530-878-0405 FAX 530-878-0959 WWW.NEWCASTLEFIRE.ORG

DIRECTORS: Lawrence Bettencourt, John Burns, Jonita Elder, James Heisterkamp, Roger Lee
Fire Chief Ian Gow

NOTICE OF A REGULAR MEETING and AGENDA
Wednesday, July 16, 2025 @ 6:00 p.m.
Long Valley Community Hall, 2008 Rattlesnake Rd., Newcastle CA 95658
This meeting will be open to in-person attendance.

1. **CALL MEETING TO ORDER:** Pledge of Allegiance
2. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA:**
3. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:** June 18, 2025 Regular Meeting
4. **BILL APPROVAL AND FINANCIAL REPORT:** June 2025/July 2025
5. **CORRESPONDENCE:**
6. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** (The Newcastle Fire Protection District Board of Directors has provided this period for members of the public to address the Board on items of interest to the public, and which are applicable to the district. No action may be taken on any matter, which is not already on the agenda for consideration. Public comment will be limited to three (3) minutes per person, unless specifically authorized otherwise by the Chair).
7. **CHIEFS REPORTS:**
   - **(A)** Fire Chief Gow
   - **(B)** Fire Marshal D'Ambrogi
   - **(C)** Battalion Chiefs Nelson, Slusher and Williamson
8. **NEVADA COUNTY PROFESSIONAL FIREFIGHTERS, LOCAL 3800 REPORT**
9. **BOARD COMMITTEE REPORTS:**
   - **(A)** Building Committee: Fire station (Director Bettencourt and Director Lee).
   - **(B)** Inter-district Cooperation Ad-hoc Committee (Chair Heisterkamp and Director Elder).
10. **INFORMATIONAL AND DISCUSSION ITEMS:**
    - **(A)** Board to discuss Newcastle Fire Protection Districts parcel ownership at the ball fields
    - **(B)** Board to discuss the progress on the reorganization and the LAFCo process for Newcastle and Placer Hills Fire Protection Districts
    - **(C)** Board to review and discuss the draft Employee Physical Exam Position Paper
    - **(D)** Status on Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation update for 2026
11. **ACTION ITEMS REQUIRE A VOTE BY ROLL CALL**
    - **(A)** ***CLOSED SESSION:*** Pursuant to California Government Code § 54957.6(a) LABOR NEGOTIATIONS; Discussion of Side Letter of Agreement with Local 3800. District negotiators: Directors Burns and Heisterkamp; Reconvene and report any action taken.
    - **(B)** Consider and approve the Side Letter of Agreement with Sierra Nevada Firefighters, Local 3800 for a term of July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2026
12. **DIRECTORS REPORTS:**
13. **MEETING ADJOURNED:**

Next Board meeting: Aug 20, 2025

Newcastle Fire Protection District is committed to accommodate individuals with disabilities to participate in the public meeting process. If you have a special need to attend or participate in our public meetings, please contact our office at (530) 878-0405, in advance of the regular meeting so that we may make every reasonable effort to accommodate you.
NEWCASTLE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER AND EMPLOYER.

NEWCASTLE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
9350 OLD STATE HIGHWAY, NEWCASTLE, CA 95658
530-878-0405 FAX 530-878-0959 WWW.NEWCASTLEFIRE.ORG

DIRECTORS: Lawrence Bettencourt, John Burns, Jonita Elder, James Heisterkamp, Roger Lee
Fire Chief Ian Gow

NOTICE OF A REGULAR MEETING and AGENDA
Wednesday, September 17, 2025 @ 6:00 p.m.
Long Valley Community Hall, 2008 Rattlesnake Rd., Newcastle CA 95658
This meeting will be open to in-person attendance.

1. **CALL MEETING TO ORDER:** Pledge of Allegiance
2. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA:**
3. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:** August 20, 2025 Regular Meeting
4. **BILL APPROVAL AND FINANCIAL REPORT:** August 2025/September 2025
5. **CORRESPONDENCE:**
6. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** (The Newcastle Fire Protection District Board of Directors has provided this period for members of the public to address the Board on items of interest to the public and which are applicable to the district. No action may be taken on any matter, which is not already on the agenda for consideration. Public comment will be limited to three (3) minutes per person, unless specifically authorized otherwise by the Chair).
7. **CHIEFS REPORTS:**
   - **(A)** Fire Chief Gow
   - **(B)** Fire Marshal D'Ambrogi
   - **(C)** Battalion Chiefs Nelson, Slusher and Williamson
8. **NEVADA COUNTY PROFESSIONAL FIREFIGHTERS, LOCAL 3800 REPORT**
9. **BOARD COMMITTEE REPORTS:**
   - **(A)** Building Committee: Fire station (Director Bettencourt and Director Lee).
   - **(B)** Inter-district Cooperation Ad-hoc Committee (Chair Heisterkamp and Director Elder).
10. **INFORMATIONAL AND DISCUSSION ITEMS:**
    - **(A)** Board to discuss the progress on the reorganization and the LAFCo process for Newcastle and Placer Hills Fire Protection Districts
    - **(B)** Board to review and discuss the draft Employee Physical Exam Position Paper
    - **(C)** Status on Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation update for 2026
11. **ACTION ITEMS REQUIRE A VOTE BY ROLL CALL**
    - **(A)** Adoption of the 2025 California Fire Code with amendments, introduce Ordinance Number 2025-01 and conduct a Public Hearing for a first reading, by title only
    - **(B)** Consider and approve the Appropriations (GANN) limit for Fiscal Year 2024-2025 prepared by the Placer County Auditor Controller
    - **(C)** Consider and adopt Resolution No. 2025-10 approving the Final Budget for Fiscal Year 2025-2026
12. **DIRECTORS REPORTS:**
13. **MEETING ADJOURNED:**

Next Board meeting: October 15, 2025

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DIRECTORS: Lawrence Bettencourt, John Burns, Jonita Elder, James Heisterkamp, Roger Lee
Fire Chief Ian Gow

NOTICE OF A REGULAR MEETING and AGENDA
Wednesday, October 15, 2025 @ 6:00 p.m.
Long Valley Community Hall, 2008 Rattlesnake Rd., Newcastle CA 95658
This meeting will be open to in-person attendance.

1. **CALL MEETING TO ORDER:** Pledge of Allegiance
2. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA:**
3. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:** September 17, 2025 Regular Meeting
4. **BILL APPROVAL AND FINANCIAL REPORT:** September 2025/October 2025
5. **CORRESPONDENCE:**
6. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** (The Newcastle Fire Protection District Board of Directors has provided this period for members of the public to address the Board on items of interest to the public and which are applicable to the district. No action may be taken on any matter, which is not already on the agenda for consideration. Public comment will be limited to three (3) minutes per person, unless specifically authorized otherwise by the Chair).
7. **CHIEFS REPORTS:**
   - **(A)** Fire Chief Gow
   - **(B)** Fire Marshal D'Ambrogi
   - **(C)** Battalion Chiefs Nelson, Slusher and Williamson
8. **NEVADA COUNTY PROFESSIONAL FIREFIGHTERS, LOCAL 3800 REPORT**
9. **BOARD COMMITTEE REPORTS:**
   - **(A)** Building Committee: Fire station (Director Bettencourt and Director Lee).
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10. **INFORMATIONAL AND DISCUSSION ITEMS:**
    - **(A)** Board to discuss the progress on the reorganization and the LAFCo process for Newcastle and Placer Hills Fire Protection Districts
    - **(B)** Board to review and discuss the draft Employee Physical Exam Position Paper
    - **(C)** Status on Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation update for 2026
11. **ACTION ITEMS REQUIRE A VOTE BY ROLL CALL**
    - **(A)** Adoption of the 2025 California Fire Code with amendments, conduct a Public Hearing for a second reading, by title only, and by resolution, adopt Ordinance Number 2025-01
12. **DIRECTORS REPORTS:**
13. **MEETING ADJOURNED:**

Next Board meeting: November 19, 2025

Newcastle Fire Protection District is committed to accommodate individuals with disabilities to participate in the public meeting process. If you have a special need to attend or participate in our public meetings, please contact our office at (530) 878-0405, in advance of the regular meeting so that we may make every reasonable effort to accommodate you.
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9350 OLD STATE HIGHWAY, NEWCASTLE, CA 95658
530-878-0405 FAX 530-878-0959 WWW.NEWCASTLEFIRE.ORG

DIRECTORS: Lawrence Bettencourt, John Burns, Jonita Elder, James Heisterkamp, Roger Lee
Fire Chief Ian Gow

NOTICE OF A REGULAR MEETING and AGENDA
Wednesday, November 19, 2025 @ 6:00 p.m.
Long Valley Community Hall, 2008 Rattlesnake Rd., Newcastle CA 95658
This meeting will be open to in-person attendance.

1. **CALL MEETING TO ORDER:** Pledge of Allegiance
2. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA:**
3. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:** September 17, 2025 & October 15, 2025 Regular Meeting
4. **BILL APPROVAL AND FINANCIAL REPORT:** October 2025/November 2025
5. **CORRESPONDENCE:**
6. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** (The Newcastle Fire Protection District Board of Directors has provided this period for members of the public to address the Board on items of interest to the public and which are applicable to the district. No action may be taken on any matter, which is not already on the agenda for consideration. Public comment will be limited to three (3) minutes per person, unless specifically authorized otherwise by the Chair).
7. **CHIEFS REPORTS:**
   - **(A)** Fire Chief Gow
   - **(B)** Fire Marshal D'Ambrogi
   - **(C)** Battalion Chiefs Nelson, Slusher and Williamson
8. **NEVADA COUNTY PROFESSIONAL FIREFIGHTERS, LOCAL 3800 REPORT**
9. **BOARD COMMITTEE REPORTS:**
   - **(A)** Building Committee: Fire station (Director Bettencourt and Director Lee).
   - **(B)** Inter-district Cooperation Ad-hoc Committee (Chair Heisterkamp and Director Elder).
10. **INFORMATIONAL AND DISCUSSION ITEMS:**
    - **(A)** Board to discuss the progress on the reorganization and the LAFCo process for Newcastle and Placer Hills Fire Protection Districts
    - **(B)** Board to review and discuss the updated draft of the Employee Physical Exam Position Paper
    - **(C)** Status on Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation update for 2026
    - **(D)** Review and discuss the Sub-Joint Operations Agreement by and between Placer Hills Fire Protection District and Auburn City Fire Department
11. **ACTION ITEMS REQUIRE A VOTE BY ROLL CALL**
    - **(A)** Consider and adopt Resolution 2025-12 Adoption of the annual fee report, capital improvement plan and fee increase
12. **DIRECTORS REPORTS:**
13. **MEETING ADJOURNED:**

Next Board meeting: December 17, 2025

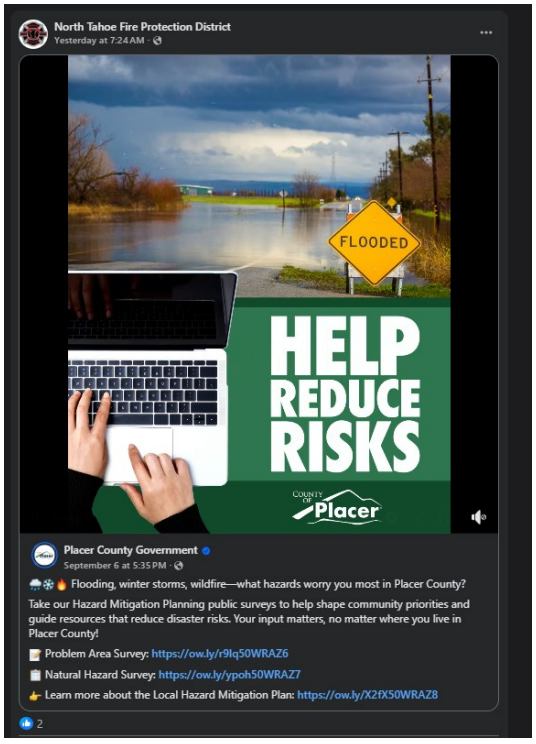
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NORTH TAHOE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

WEBSITE

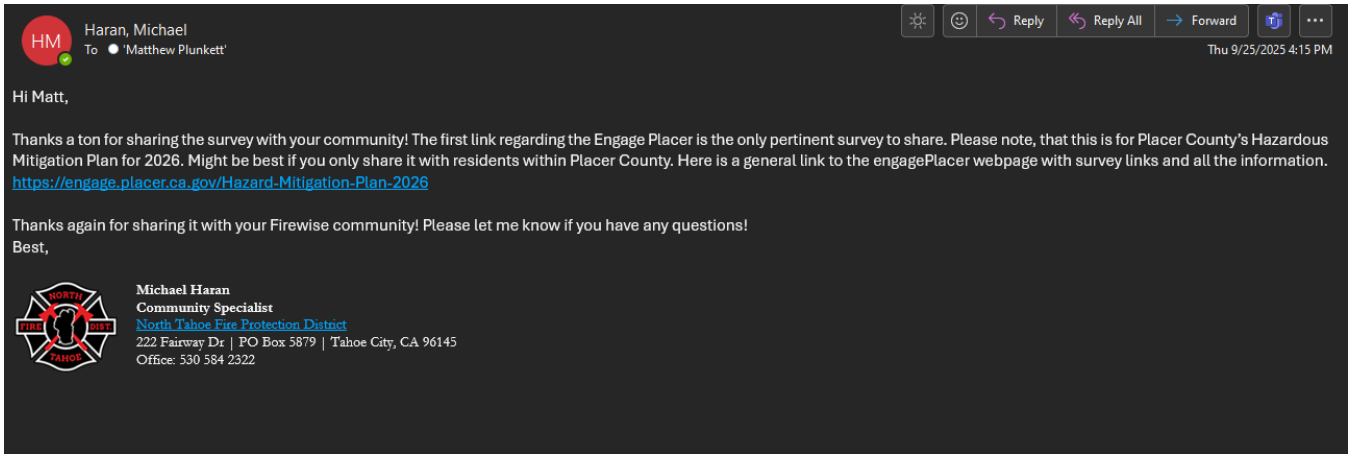


SOCIAL MEDIA



FIREWISE COLLABORATION

North Tahoe Fire reached out to various Firewise neighborhood leaders, and asked them to share with their community the EngagePlacer webpage for the HMP, as well as encourage residents to complete the various surveys.



Haran, Michael
To 'Matthew Plunkett'

Reply | Reply All | Forward

Thu 9/25/2025 4:15 PM

Hi Matt,

Thanks a ton for sharing the survey with your community! The first link regarding the Engage Placer is the only pertinent survey to share. Please note, that this is for Placer County's Hazardous Mitigation Plan for 2026. Might be best if you only share it with residents within Placer County. Here is a general link to the engagePlacer webpage with survey links and all the information.
https://engage.placer.ca.gov/Hazard-Mitigation-Plan-2026

Thanks again for sharing it with your Firewise community! Please let me know if you have any questions!
Best,

Michael Haran
Community Specialist
North Tahoe Fire Protection District
222 Fairway Dr | PO Box 5879 | Tahoe City, CA 96145
Office: 530 584 2322

PUBLIC EVENTS

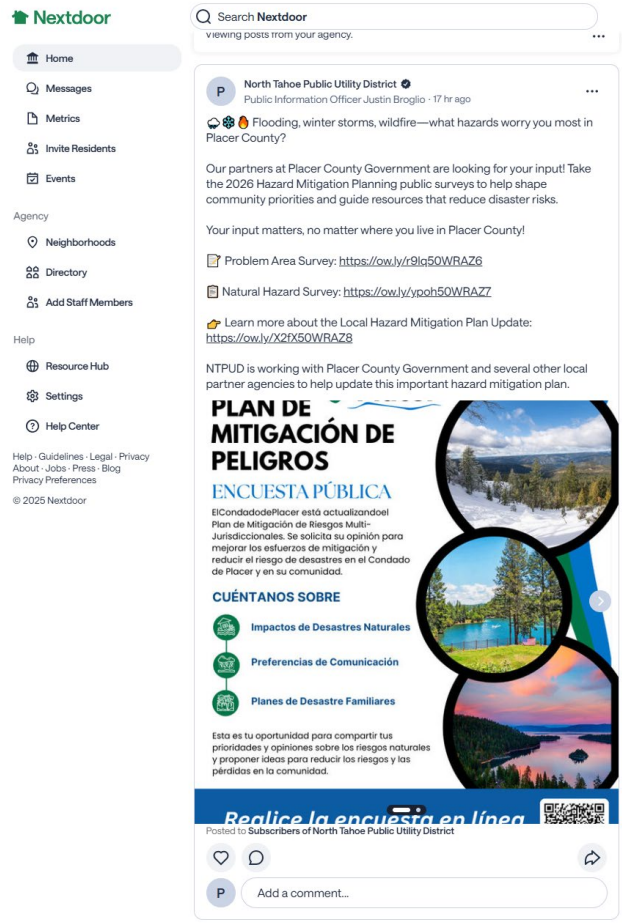
On September 25, 2025, Placer County partnered with the North Tahoe Fire Protection District to staff a booth at the Tahoe City Farmers Market. Market attendees were provided printed materials about the MJHMP and had the opportunity to fill out the public survey in person.



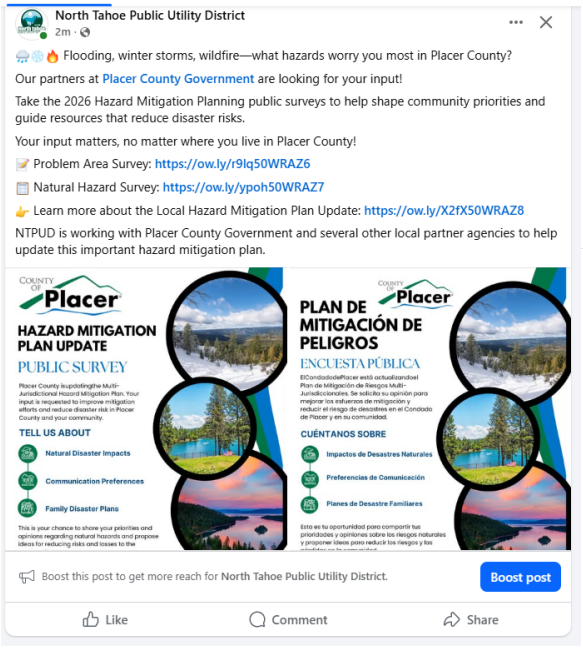


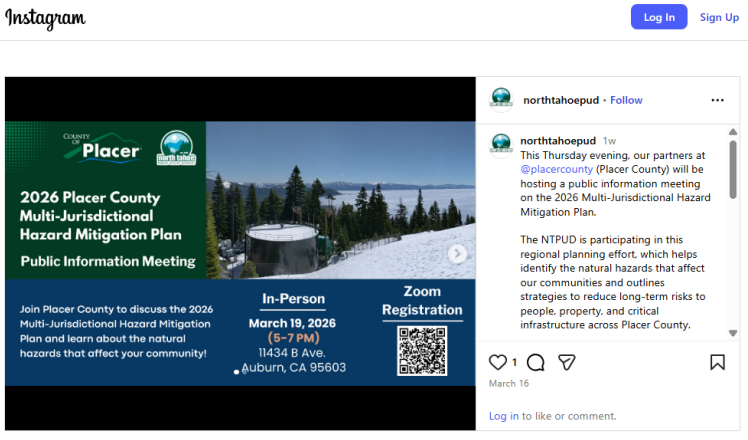
NORTH TAHOE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

SOCIAL MEDIA









PUBLIC EVENTS

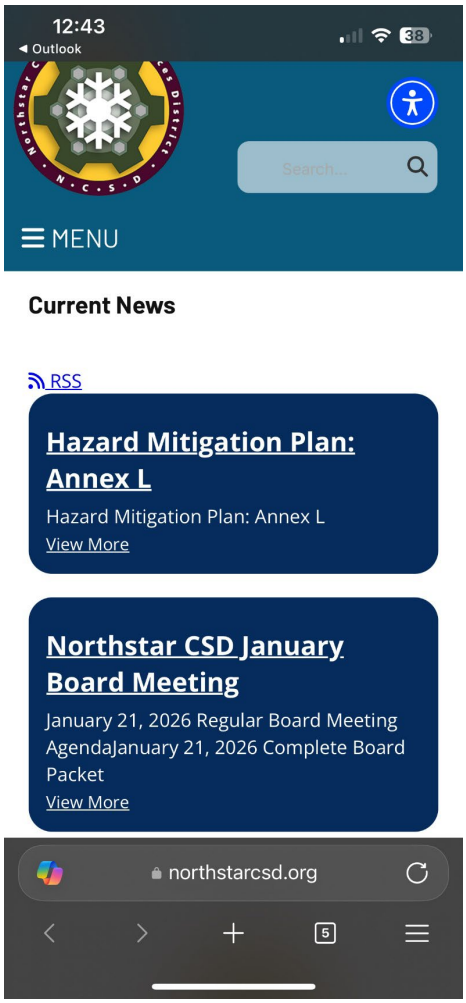
Throughout the planning process, North Tahoe PUD displayed information about the MJHMP at several public events, including:

- Lights in the Sky Drone Show – Friday, August 29th
- Kings Beach Elementary School – Back to School Night, Thursday, September 11th

NORTHSTAR COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

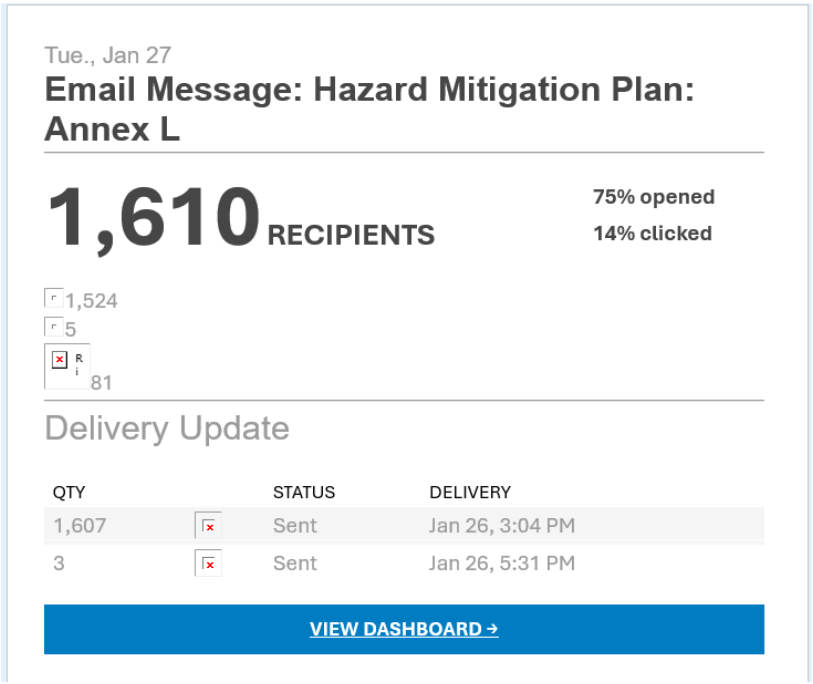
WEBSITE

On January 27, 2026, Northstar CSD posted the draft jurisdictional annex on their website for public review.



NEWSLETTERS

On January 27, 2026, Northstar CSD emailed the draft annex link to their customer distribution list. It was sent to 1,610 email addresses.



Tue., Jan 27

Email Message: Hazard Mitigation Plan: Annex L

1,610 RECIPIENTS

75% opened
14% clicked

1,524
5
81

Delivery Update

QTY	STATUS	DELIVERY
1,607	Sent	Jan 26, 3:04 PM
3	Sent	Jan 26, 5:31 PM

VIEW DASHBOARD →

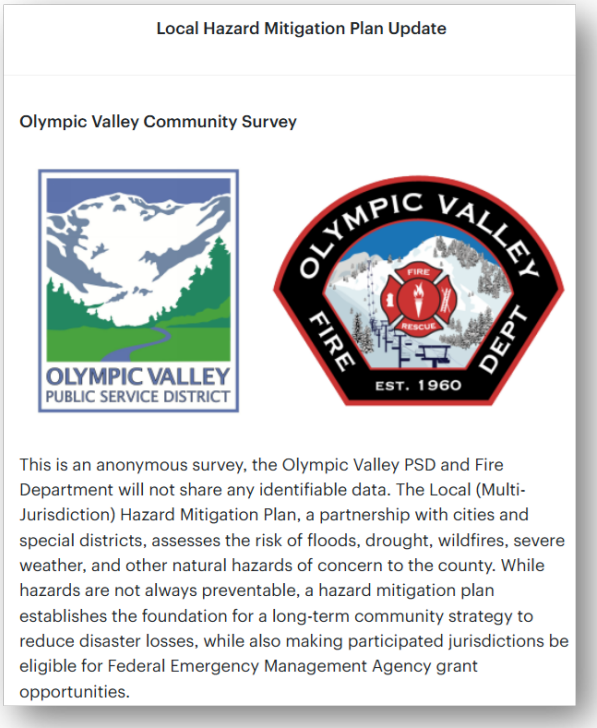
PRINTED MATERIALS

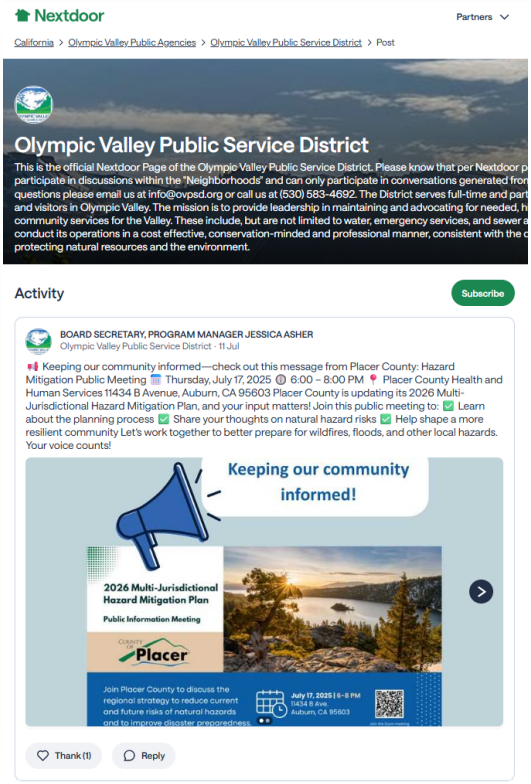




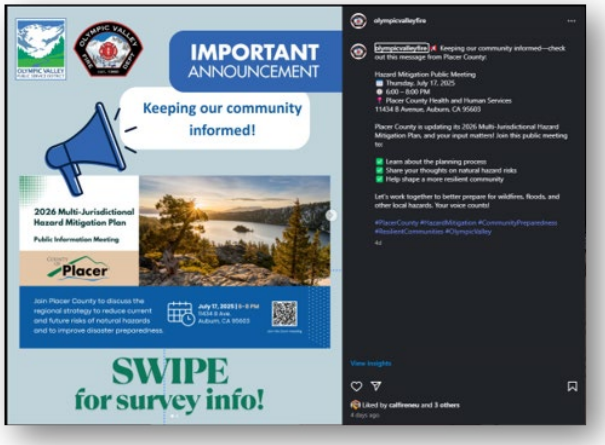
OLYMPIC VALLEY PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT

WEBSITE AND SOCIAL MEDIA







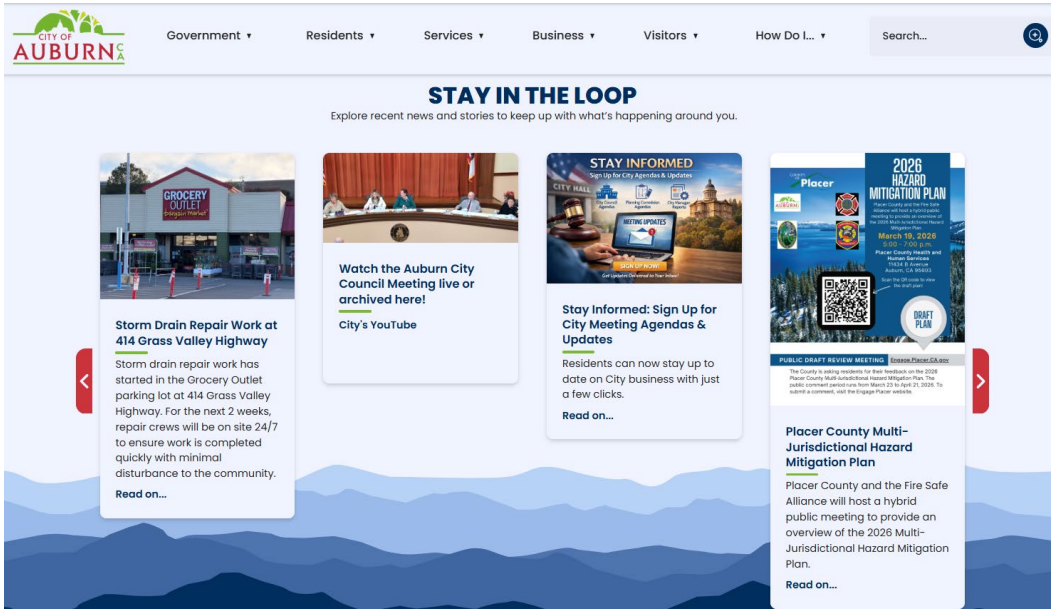


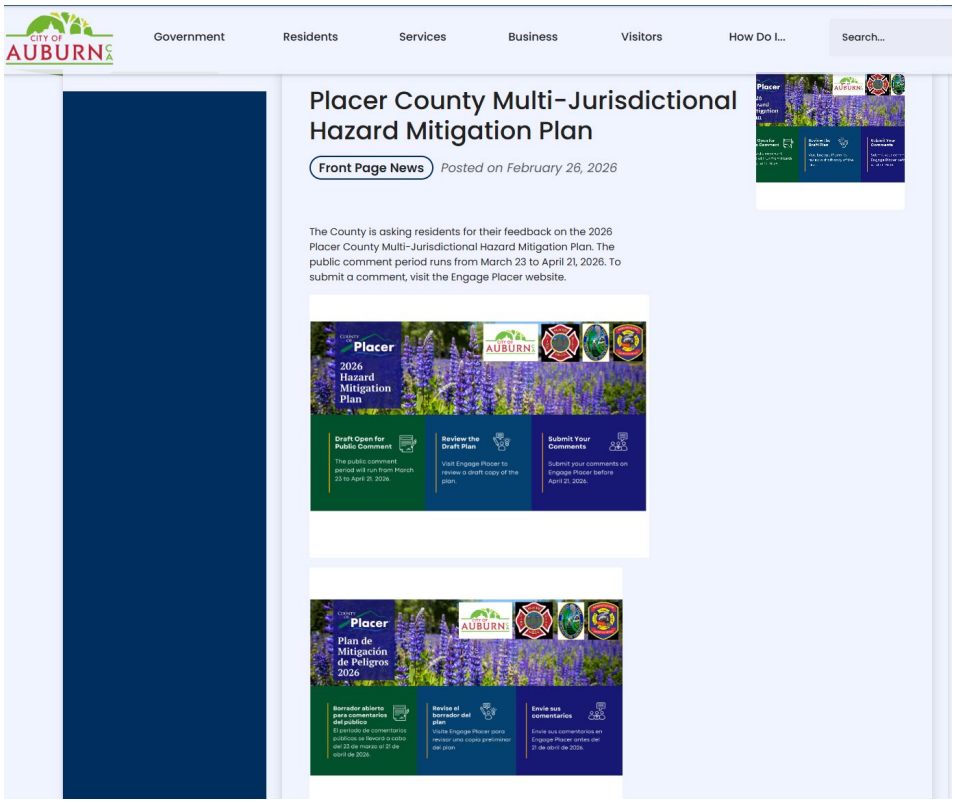
PRINTED MATERIALS



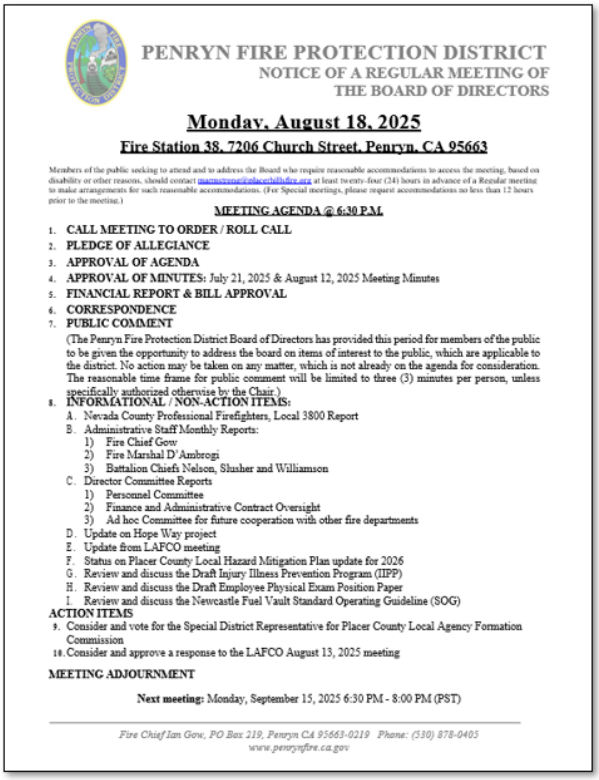
PENRYN FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

WEBSITE





PUBLIC MEETINGS



PENRYN FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
NOTICE OF A REGULAR MEETING OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Monday, August 18, 2025

Fire Station 38, 7206 Church Street, Penryn, CA 95663

Members of the public seeking to attend and to address the Board who require reasonable accommodations to access the meeting, based on disability or other reasons, should contact mamestrone@placerhillsfire.org at least twenty-four (24) hours in advance of a Regular meeting to make arrangements for such reasonable accommodations. (For Special meetings, please request accommodations no less than 12 hours prior to the meeting.)

MEETING AGENDA @ 6:30 P.M.

1. **CALL MEETING TO ORDER / ROLL CALL**
2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
3. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
4. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:** July 21, 2025 & August 12, 2025 Meeting Minutes
5. **FINANCIAL REPORT & BILL APPROVAL**
6. **CORRESPONDENCE**
7. **PUBLIC COMMENT**
   (The Penryn Fire Protection District Board of Directors has provided this period for members of the public to be given the opportunity to address the board on items of interest to the public, which are applicable to the district. No action may be taken on any matter, which is not already on the agenda for consideration. The reasonable time frame for public comment will be limited to three (3) minutes per person, unless specifically authorized otherwise by the Chair.)
8. **INFORMATIONAL / NON-ACTION ITEMS:**
   A. Nevada County Professional Firefighters, Local 3800 Report
   B. Administrative Staff Monthly Reports:
      1) Fire Chief Gow
      2) Fire Marshal D'Ambrogi
      3) Battalion Chiefs Nelson, Slusher and Williamson
   C. Director Committee Reports
      1) Personnel Committee
      2) Finance and Administrative Contract Oversight
      3) Ad hoc Committee for future cooperation with other fire departments
   D. Update on Hope Way project
   E. Update from LAFCO meeting
   F. Status on Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update for 2026
   G. Review and discuss the Draft Injury Illness Prevention Program (IIPP)
   H. Review and discuss the Draft Employee Physical Exam Position Paper
   I. Review and discuss the Newcastle Fuel Vault Standard Operating Guideline (SOG)

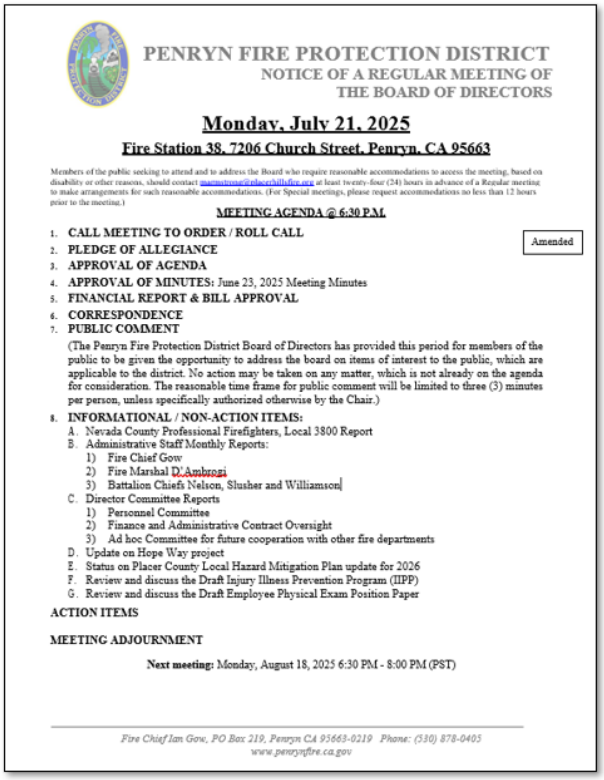
ACTION ITEMS

9. Consider and vote for the Special District Representative for Placer County Local Agency Formation Commission
10. Consider and approve a response to the LAFCO August 13, 2025 meeting

MEETING ADJOURNMENT

Next meeting: Monday, September 15, 2025 6:30 PM - 8:00 PM (PST)

Fire Chief Ian Gow, PO Box 219, Penryn CA 95663-0219 Phone: (530) 878-0405
www.penrynfire.ca.gov



PENRYN FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
NOTICE OF A REGULAR MEETING OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Monday, July 21, 2025

Fire Station 38, 7206 Church Street, Penryn, CA 95663

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MEETING AGENDA @ 6:30 P.M.

Amended

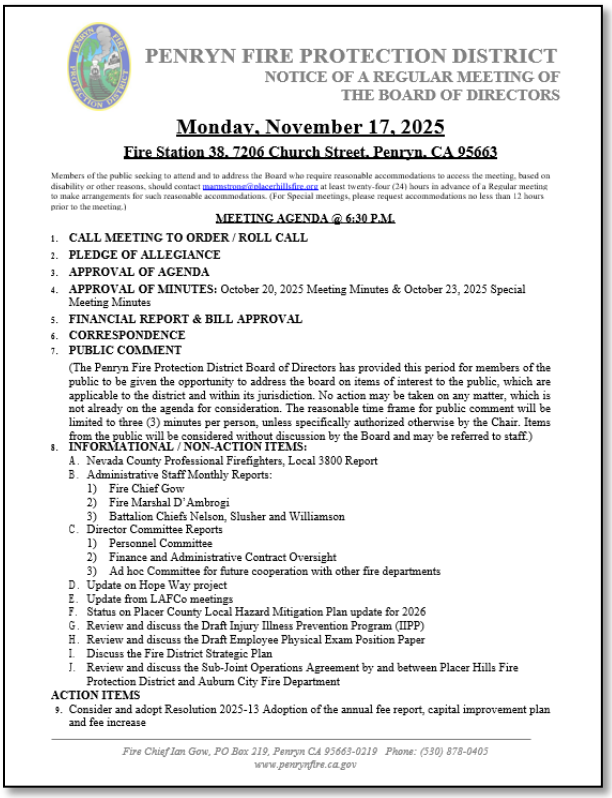
1. **CALL MEETING TO ORDER / ROLL CALL**
2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
3. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
4. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:** June 23, 2025 Meeting Minutes
5. **FINANCIAL REPORT & BILL APPROVAL**
6. **CORRESPONDENCE**
7. **PUBLIC COMMENT**
   (The Penryn Fire Protection District Board of Directors has provided this period for members of the public to be given the opportunity to address the board on items of interest to the public, which are applicable to the district. No action may be taken on any matter, which is not already on the agenda for consideration. The reasonable time frame for public comment will be limited to three (3) minutes per person, unless specifically authorized otherwise by the Chair.)
8. **INFORMATIONAL / NON-ACTION ITEMS:**
   A. Nevada County Professional Firefighters, Local 3800 Report
   B. Administrative Staff Monthly Reports:
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      3) Battalion Chiefs Nelson, Slusher and Williamson
   C. Director Committee Reports
      1) Personnel Committee
      2) Finance and Administrative Contract Oversight
      3) Ad hoc Committee for future cooperation with other fire departments
   D. Update on Hope Way project
   E. Status on Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update for 2026
   F. Review and discuss the Draft Injury Illness Prevention Program (IIPP)
   G. Review and discuss the Draft Employee Physical Exam Position Paper

ACTION ITEMS

MEETING ADJOURNMENT

Next meeting: Monday, August 18, 2025 6:30 PM - 8:00 PM (PST)

Fire Chief Ian Gow, PO Box 219, Penryn CA 95663-0219 Phone: (530) 878-0405
www.penrynfire.ca.gov



PENRYN FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
NOTICE OF A REGULAR MEETING OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Monday, November 17, 2025

Fire Station 38, 7206 Church Street, Penryn, CA 95663

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MEETING AGENDA @ 6:30 P.M.

1. **CALL MEETING TO ORDER / ROLL CALL**
2. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
3. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
4. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:** October 20, 2025 Meeting Minutes & October 23, 2025 Special Meeting Minutes
5. **FINANCIAL REPORT & BILL APPROVAL**
6. **CORRESPONDENCE**
7. **PUBLIC COMMENT**
   (The Penryn Fire Protection District Board of Directors has provided this period for members of the public to be given the opportunity to address the board on items of interest to the public, which are applicable to the district and within its jurisdiction. No action may be taken on any matter, which is not already on the agenda for consideration. The reasonable time frame for public comment will be limited to three (3) minutes per person, unless specifically authorized otherwise by the Chair. Items from the public will be considered without discussion by the Board and may be referred to staff.)
8. **INFORMATIONAL / NON-ACTION ITEMS:**
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   B. Administrative Staff Monthly Reports:
      1) Fire Chief Gow
      2) Fire Marshal D'Ambrogi
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      1) Personnel Committee
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      3) Ad hoc Committee for future cooperation with other fire departments
   D. Update on Hope Way project
   E. Update from LAFCo meetings
   F. Status on Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update for 2026
   G. Review and discuss the Draft Injury Illness Prevention Program (IIPP)
   H. Review and discuss the Draft Employee Physical Exam Position Paper
   I. Discuss the Fire District Strategic Plan
   J. Review and discuss the Sub-Joint Operations Agreement by and between Placer Hills Fire Protection District and Auburn City Fire Department

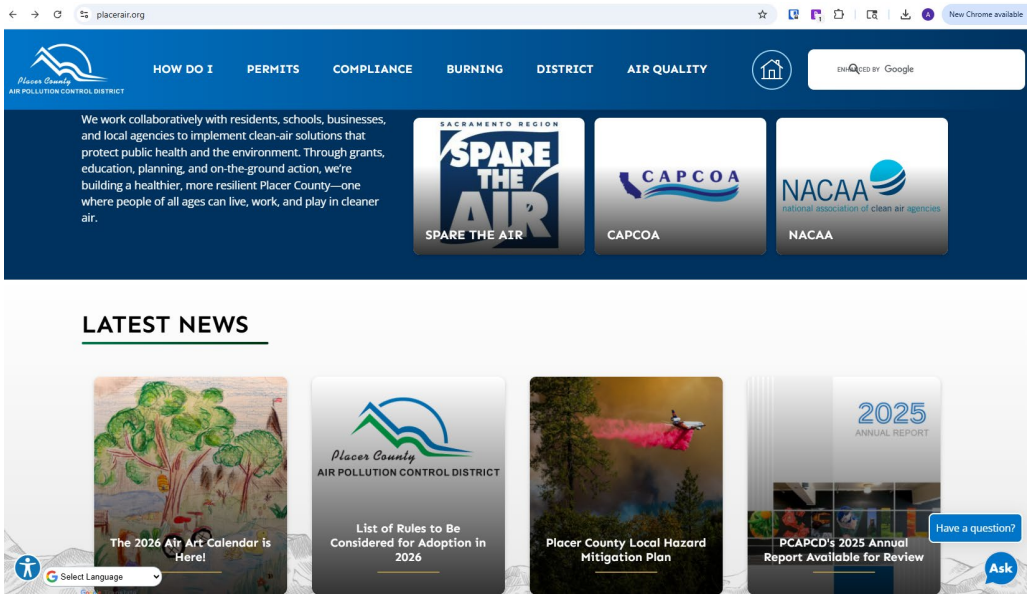
ACTION ITEMS

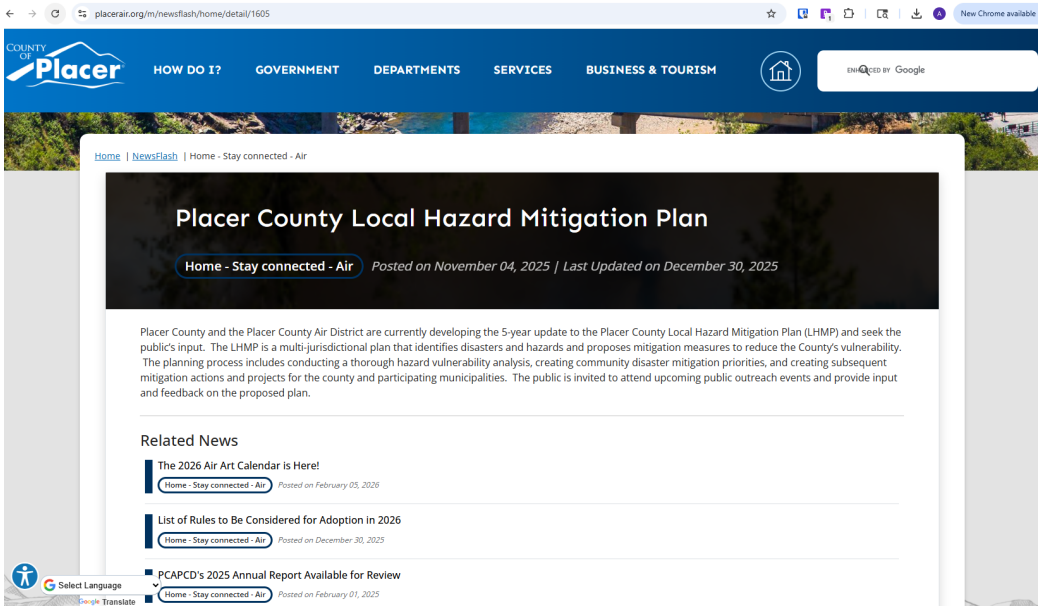
9. Consider and adopt Resolution 2025-13 Adoption of the annual fee report, capital improvement plan and fee increase

Fire Chief Ian Gow, PO Box 219, Penryn CA 95663-0219 Phone: (530) 878-0405
www.penrynfire.ca.gov

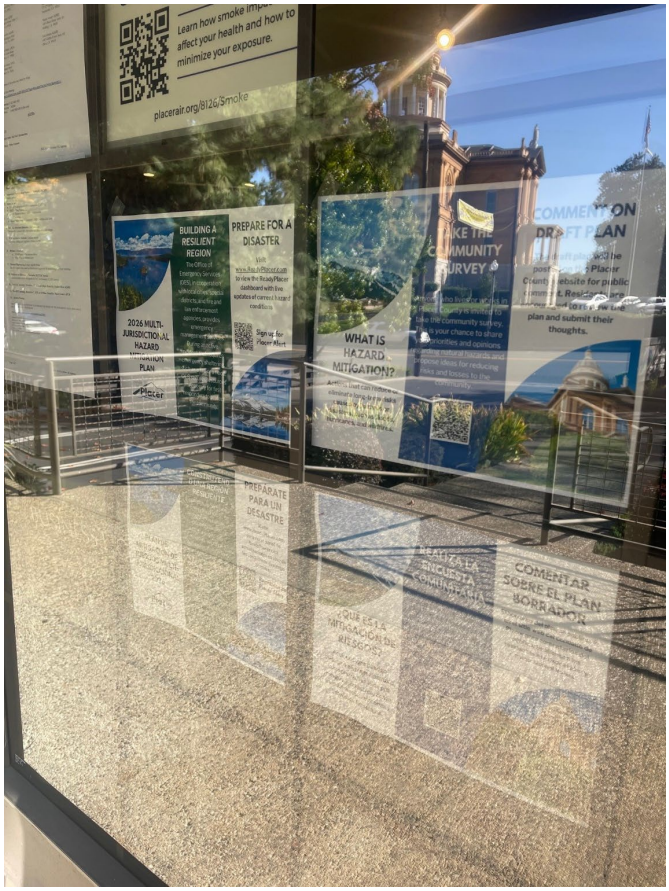
PLACER COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

WEBSITE





PRINTED MATERIALS AT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE







PLACER COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

PRINTED MATERIALS AT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES





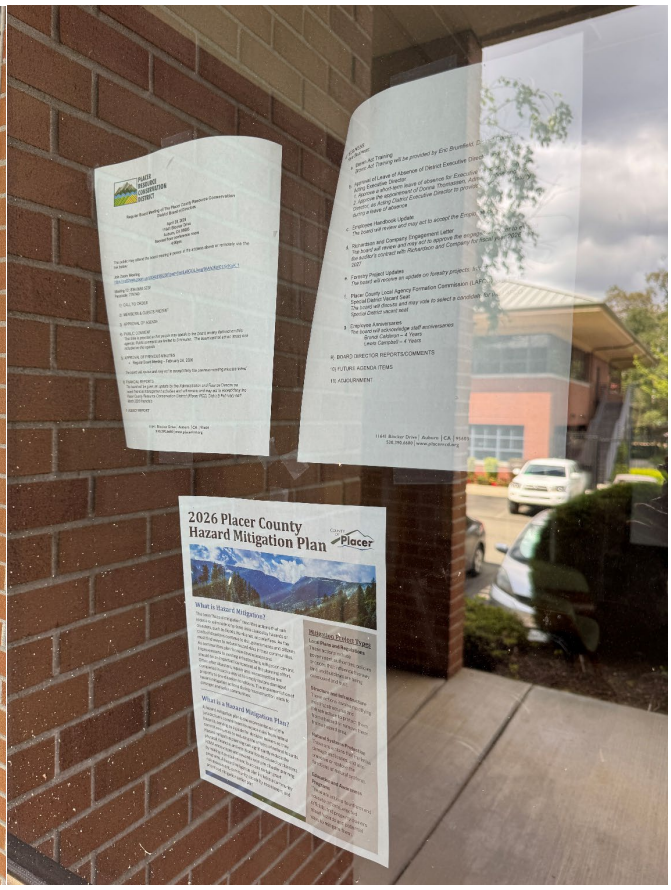
PLACER COUNTY RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT

PRINTED MATERIALS AT DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS



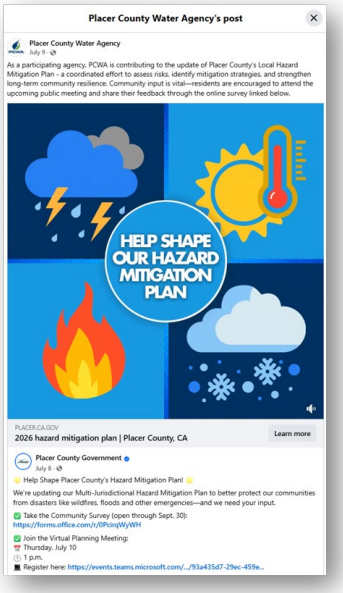



HAZARD
MITIGATION
PLAN
PUBLIC SURVEY
PLACER
RESOURCE
CONSERVATION
DISTRICT


2026 Placer County
Hazard Mitigation Plan

PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY

SOCIAL MEDIA



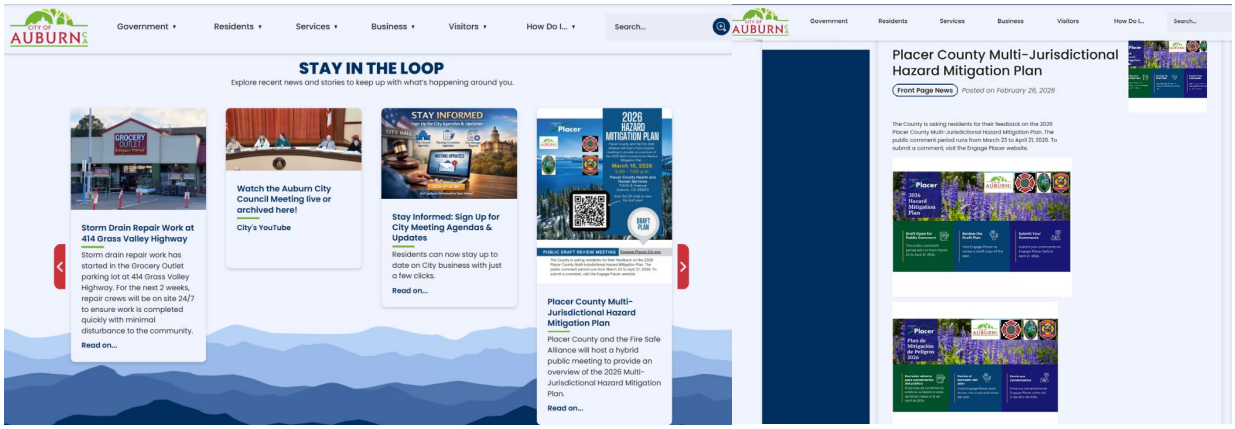
NEWSLETTER

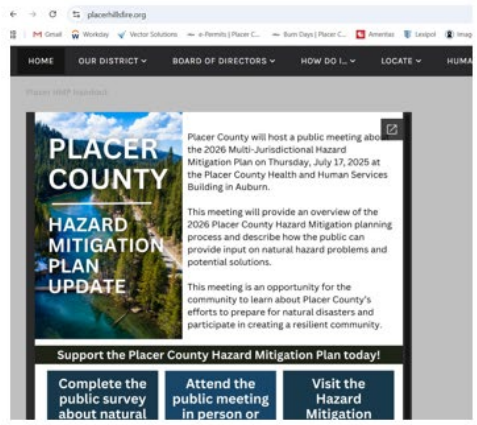


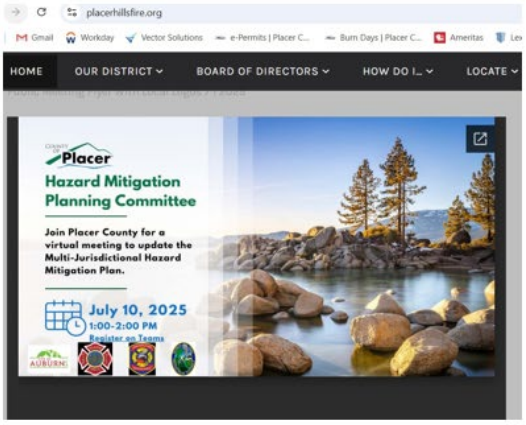


PLACER HILLS FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

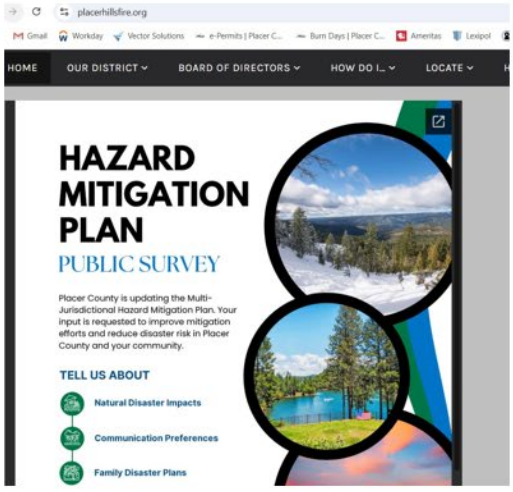
WEBSITE



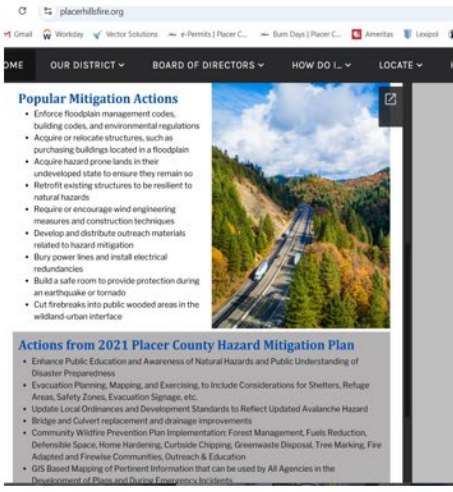






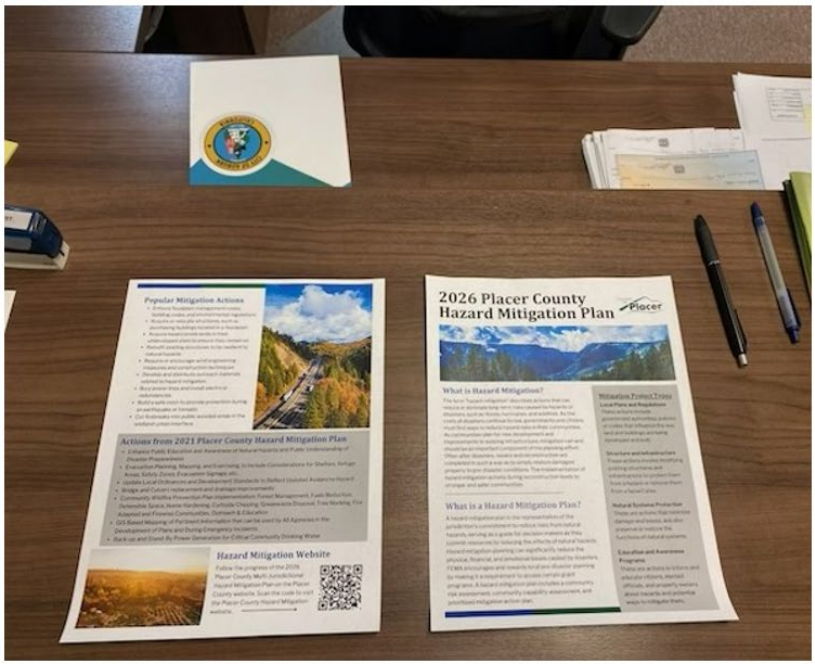




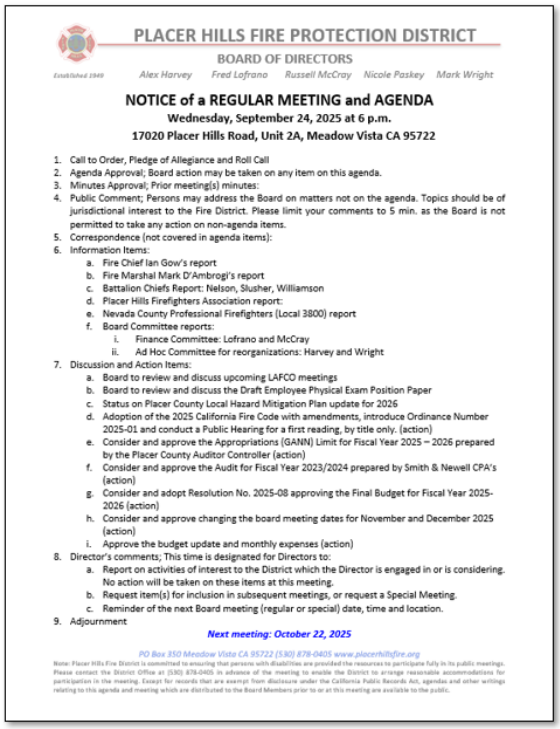


PRINTED MATERIALS AT FIRE STATIONS





PUBLIC MEETINGS



PLACER HILLS FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Established 1949 — Alex Harvey, Fred Lofrano, Russell McCray, Nicole Paskey, Mark Wright

NOTICE of a REGULAR MEETING and AGENDA

Wednesday, September 24, 2025 at 6 p.m.

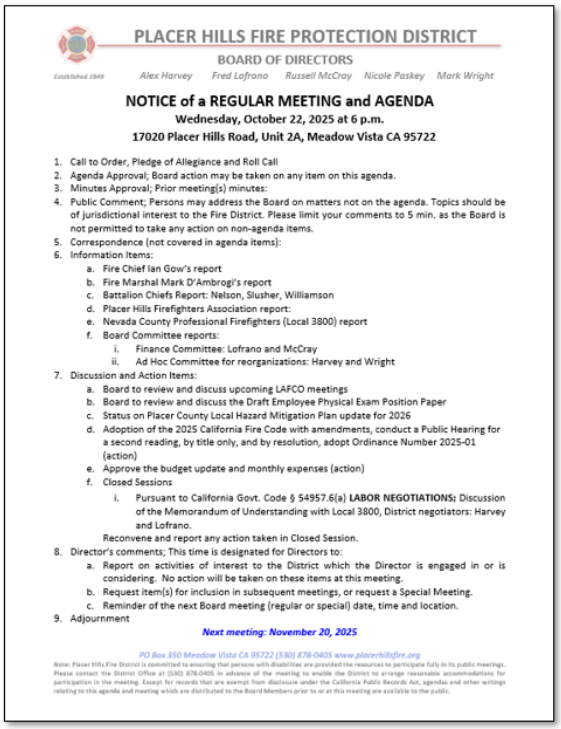
17020 Placer Hills Road, Unit 2A, Meadow Vista CA 95722

1. Call to Order, Pledge of Allegiance and Roll Call
2. Agenda Approval; Board action may be taken on any item on this agenda.
3. Minutes Approval; Prior meeting(s) minutes:
4. Public Comment; Persons may address the Board on matters not on the agenda. Topics should be of jurisdictional interest to the Fire District. Please limit your comments to 5 min. as the Board is not permitted to take any action on non-agenda items.
5. Correspondence (not covered in agenda items):
6. Information Items:
   a. Fire Chief Ian Gow's report
   b. Fire Marshal Mark D'Ambrogi's report
   c. Battalion Chiefs Report: Nelson, Slusher, Williamson
   d. Placer Hills Firefighters Association report:
   e. Nevada County Professional Firefighters (Local 3800) report
   f. Board Committee reports:
      i. Finance Committee: Lofrano and McCray
      ii. Ad Hoc Committee for reorganizations: Harvey and Wright
7. Discussion and Action Items:
   a. Board to review and discuss upcoming LAFCO meetings
   b. Board to review and discuss the Draft Employee Physical Exam Position Paper
   c. Status on Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update for 2026
   d. Adoption of the 2025 California Fire Code with amendments, introduce Ordinance Number 2025-01 and conduct a Public Hearing for a first reading, by title only. (action)
   e. Consider and approve the Appropriations (GANN) Limit for Fiscal Year 2025 – 2026 prepared by the Placer County Auditor Controller (action)
   f. Consider and approve the Audit for Fiscal Year 2023/2024 prepared by Smith & Newell CPA's (action)
   g. Consider and adopt Resolution No. 2025-08 approving the Final Budget for Fiscal Year 2025-2026 (action)
   h. Consider and approve changing the board meeting dates for November and December 2025 (action)
   i. Approve the budget update and monthly expenses (action)
8. Director's comments; This time is designated for Directors to:
   a. Report on activities of interest to the District which the Director is engaged in or is considering. No action will be taken on these items at this meeting.
   b. Request item(s) for inclusion in subsequent meetings, or request a Special Meeting.
   c. Reminder of the next Board meeting (regular or special) date, time and location.
9. Adjournment

Next meeting: October 22, 2025

PO Box 350 Meadow Vista CA 95722 (530) 878-0405 www.placerhillsfire.org

Note: Placer Hills Fire District is committed to ensuring that persons with disabilities are provided the resources to participate fully in its public meetings. Please contact the District Office at (530) 878-0405 in advance of the meeting to enable the District to arrange reasonable accommodations for participation in the meeting. Except for records that are exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act, agendas and other writings relating to this agenda and meeting which are distributed to the Board Members prior to or at this meeting are available to the public.



PLACER HILLS FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Established 1949 — Alex Harvey, Fred Lofrano, Russell McCray, Nicole Paskey, Mark Wright

NOTICE of a REGULAR MEETING and AGENDA

Wednesday, October 22, 2025 at 6 p.m.

17020 Placer Hills Road, Unit 2A, Meadow Vista CA 95722

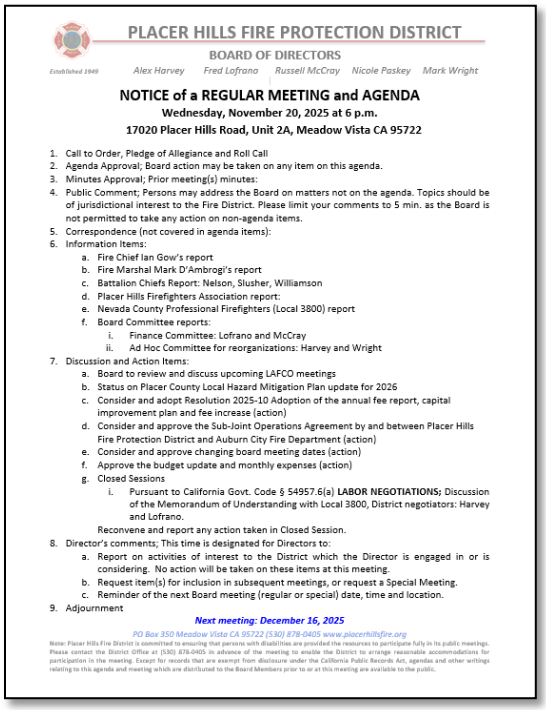
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5. Correspondence (not covered in agenda items):
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   d. Placer Hills Firefighters Association report:
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      i. Finance Committee: Lofrano and McCray
      ii. Ad Hoc Committee for reorganizations: Harvey and Wright
7. Discussion and Action Items:
   a. Board to review and discuss upcoming LAFCO meetings
   b. Board to review and discuss the Draft Employee Physical Exam Position Paper
   c. Status on Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update for 2026
   d. Adoption of the 2025 California Fire Code with amendments, conduct a Public Hearing for a second reading, by title only, and by resolution, adopt Ordinance Number 2025-01 (action)
   e. Approve the budget update and monthly expenses (action)
   f. Closed Sessions
      i. Pursuant to California Govt. Code § 54957.6(a) **LABOR NEGOTIATIONS;** Discussion of the Memorandum of Understanding with Local 3800, District negotiators: Harvey and Lofrano.

   Reconvene and report any action taken in Closed Session.
8. Director's comments; This time is designated for Directors to:
   a. Report on activities of interest to the District which the Director is engaged in or is considering. No action will be taken on these items at this meeting.
   b. Request item(s) for inclusion in subsequent meetings, or request a Special Meeting.
   c. Reminder of the next Board meeting (regular or special) date, time and location.
9. Adjournment

Next meeting: November 20, 2025

PO Box 350 Meadow Vista CA 95722 (530) 878-0405 www.placerhillsfire.org

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PLACER HILLS FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Established 1949 — Alex Harvey, Fred Lofrano, Russell McCray, Nicole Paskey, Mark Wright

NOTICE of a REGULAR MEETING and AGENDA

Wednesday, November 20, 2025 at 6 p.m.

17020 Placer Hills Road, Unit 2A, Meadow Vista CA 95722

1. Call to Order, Pledge of Allegiance and Roll Call
2. Agenda Approval; Board action may be taken on any item on this agenda.
3. Minutes Approval; Prior meeting(s) minutes:
4. Public Comment; Persons may address the Board on matters not on the agenda. Topics should be of jurisdictional interest to the Fire District. Please limit your comments to 5 min. as the Board is not permitted to take any action on non-agenda items.
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   e. Nevada County Professional Firefighters (Local 3800) report
   f. Board Committee reports:
      i. Finance Committee: Lofrano and McCray
      ii. Ad Hoc Committee for reorganizations: Harvey and Wright
7. Discussion and Action Items:
   a. Board to review and discuss upcoming LAFCO meetings
   b. Status on Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update for 2026
   c. Consider and adopt Resolution 2025-10 Adoption of the annual fee report, capital improvement plan and fee increase (action)
   d. Consider and approve the Sub-Joint Operations Agreement by and between Placer Hills Fire Protection District and Auburn City Fire Department (action)
   e. Consider and approve changing board meeting dates (action)
   f. Approve the budget update and monthly expenses (action)
   g. Closed Sessions
      i. Pursuant to California Govt. Code § 54957.6(a) **LABOR NEGOTIATIONS;** Discussion of the Memorandum of Understanding with Local 3800, District negotiators: Harvey and Lofrano.

   Reconvene and report any action taken in Closed Session.
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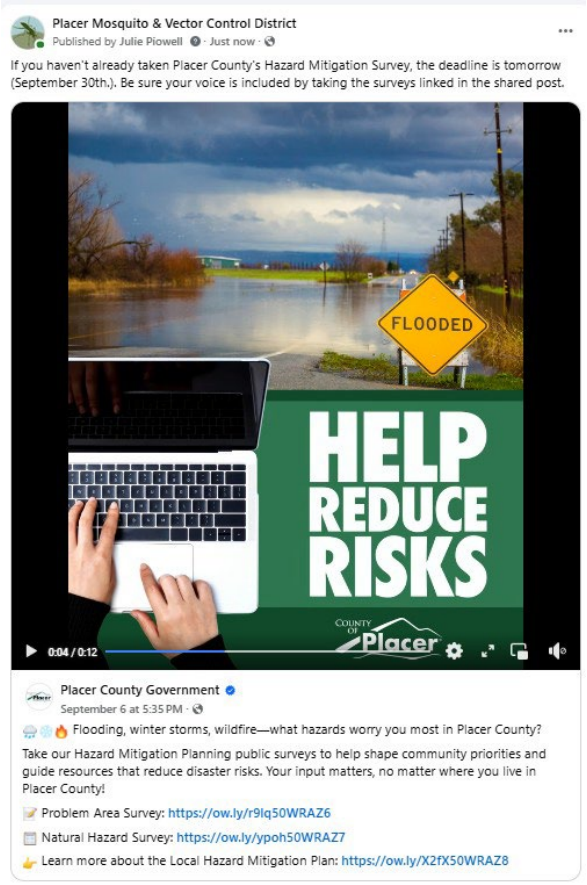
Next meeting: December 16, 2025

PO Box 350 Meadow Vista CA 95722 (530) 878-0405 www.placerhillsfire.org

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PLACER MOSQUITO VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT

SOCIAL MEDIA



PRINTED MATERIALS AT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE



PUBLIC EVENTS

At the Hot Chili Cool Cars event in Rocklin on September 20, 2025, the District displayed hazard mitigation information at their booth.

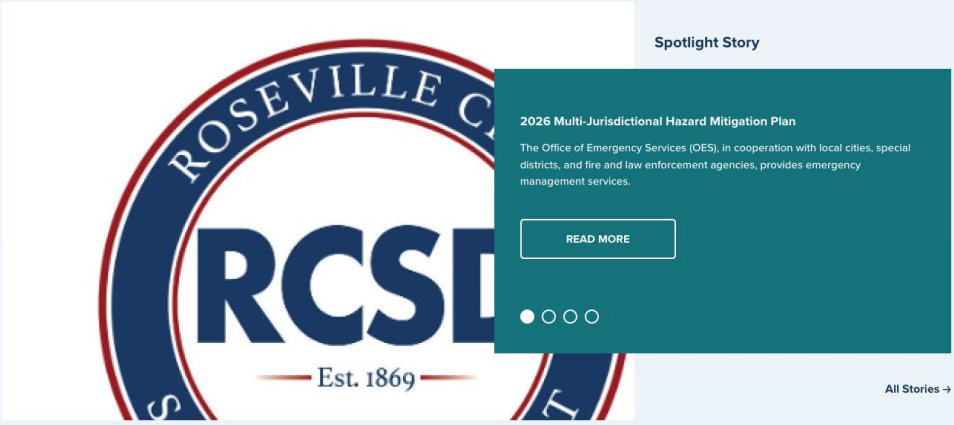




ROSEVILLE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

WEBSITE

The District posted information about the HMP on their website.



2026 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

The Office of Emergency Services (OES), in cooperation with local cities, special districts, and fire and law enforcement agencies, provides emergency management services.

During an active incident that requires emergency sheltering, such as a fire or a flood, OES secures resources necessary for first responders to protect the community.

Prepare for a Disaster

Visit the ReadyPlacer website to view the dashboard with live updates of current hazard conditions.

Visit www.placer.ca.gov to sign up for Placer Alert.

What is Hazard Mitigation?

Actions that can reduce or eliminate long-term risks caused by hazards or disasters, such as floods, hurricanes, and wildfires.

Take the Community Survey

Anyone who lives or works in Placer County is invited to take the community survey. This is your chance to share your priorities and opinions regarding natural hazards and propose ideas for reducing risks and losses to the community.

Comment on Draft Plan

The draft plan will be posted on the Placer County website for public comment. Residents are encouraged to review the plan and submit their thoughts.

SHARE THIS PAGE

THIS ITEM APPEARS IN

Public Notices

RELATED LINKS

2026 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Brochure (English and Spanish)

RCSD ROSEVILLE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT Est. 1869

SCHOOLS TRANSLATE CALENDAR SEARCH MENU

Registration for the 2026-27 school year is now live! Click "Read More" to be taken to our Registration and Transfers page.

READ MORE

Click Me

Share Your Voice

2026 Placer County Housing Mitigation

Join Placer County to discuss the 2026 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and learn about the natural hazards that affect your community.

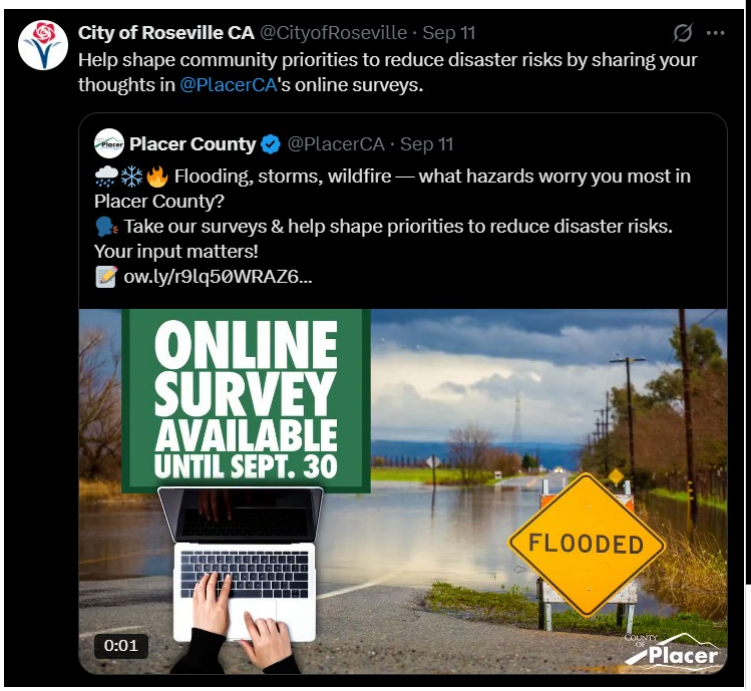
The public comment period will be open from March 23 to April 21, 2026. There will also be a chance to engage with the plan at an in-person community event:

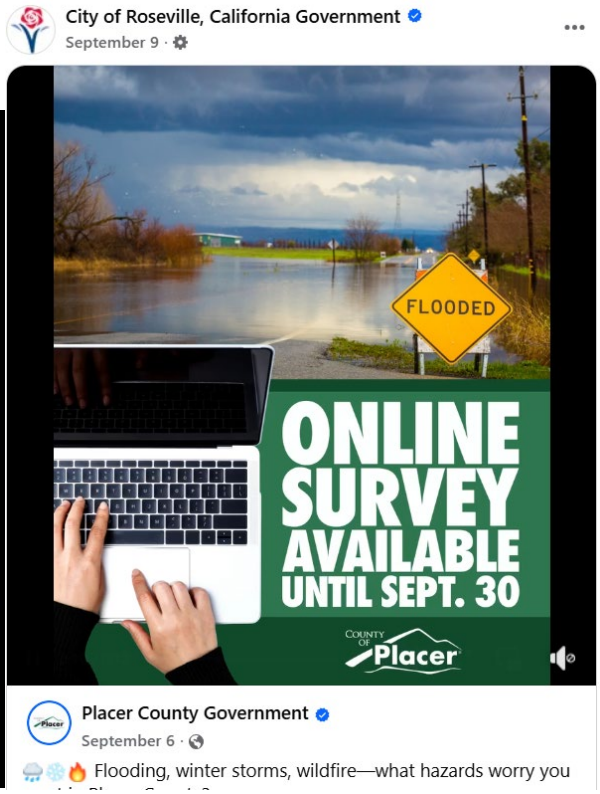
- **When:** March 19, 2026; 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.
- **Where:** 11434 B Avenue Auburn, CA 95603 (Placer County Health and Human Services)

Public feedback about the draft plan will inform strategies to mitigate risks, protect property and foster a safer community for everyone. Visit Engage Placer to review the draft plan, explore the interactive StoryMap, learn about natural hazard risks in Placer County, and submit your comments and feedback.

SHARE THIS PAGE

SOCIAL MEDIA


City of Roseville CA @CityofRoseville · Sep 11
Help shape community priorities to reduce disaster risks by sharing your thoughts in @PlacerCA's online surveys.
Placer County @PlacerCA · Sep 11
Flooding, storms, wildfire — what hazards worry you most in Placer County?
Take our surveys & help shape priorities to reduce disaster risks. Your input matters!
ow.ly/r9lq50WRAZ6...
ONLINE SURVEY AVAILABLE UNTIL SEPT. 30
FLOODED
0:01
Placer


City of Roseville, California Government
September 9
FLOODED
ONLINE SURVEY AVAILABLE UNTIL SEPT. 30
Placer
Placer County Government
September 6
Flooding, winter storms, wildfire—what hazards worry you


Roseville City School District's Post
Roseville City School District
March 16 at 4:59 PM
Join Placer County to discuss the 2026 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and learn about the natural hazards that affect your community.
When: March 19, 2026; 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.
Where: 11434 B Avenue Auburn, CA 95603 (Placer County Health and Human Services)
Public feedback about the draft plan will inform strategies to mitigate risks, protect property and foster a safer community for everyone. Visit Engage Placer to review the draft plan, explore the interactive StoryMap, learn about natural hazard risks in Placer County, and submit your comments and feedback: Engage.Placer.CA.gov
Share Your Voice!
Help shape Placer County's Hazard Mitigation Plan
Engage.Placer.CA.gov
1 share


Instagram
Log In
Sign Up
Share Your Voice!
Help shape Placer County's Hazard Mitigation Plan
Engage.Placer.CA.gov
rcsdchampions · Follow
rcsdchampions 1w
Join Placer County to discuss the 2026 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and learn about the natural hazards that affect your community.
When: March 19, 2026; 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.
Where: 11434 B Avenue Auburn, CA 95603 (Placer County Health and Human Services)
The public feedback period for the draft plan runs from March 23 to April 21, and will inform strategies to mitigate risks, protect property and foster a safer community for everyone. Visit Engage Placer to review the draft plan, explore the interactive StoryMap, learn about natural hazard risks in Placer County, and submit your comments and feedback: Engage.Placer.CA.gov
March 16
Log in to like or comment.

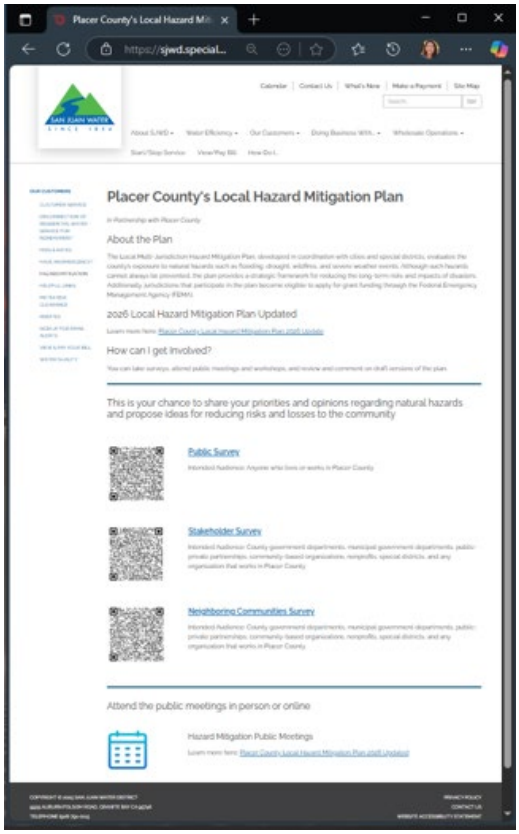
PRINTED MATERIALS

The District posted information about the HMP on the bulletin board and the front door of their offices.

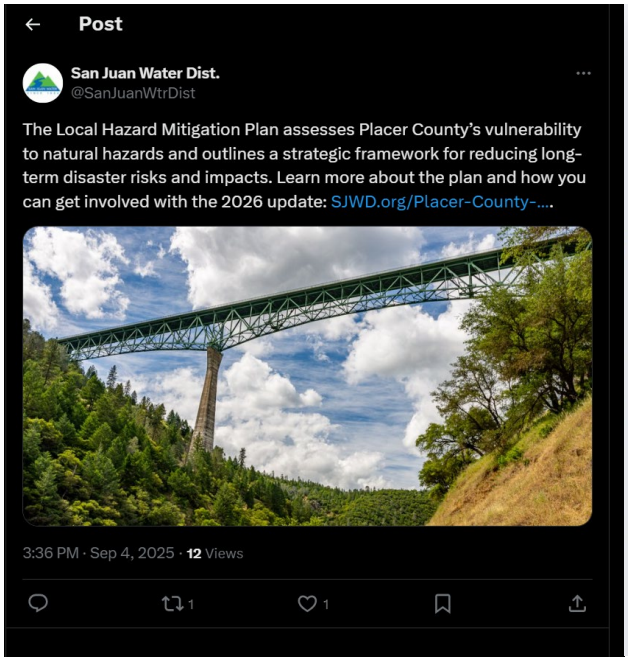


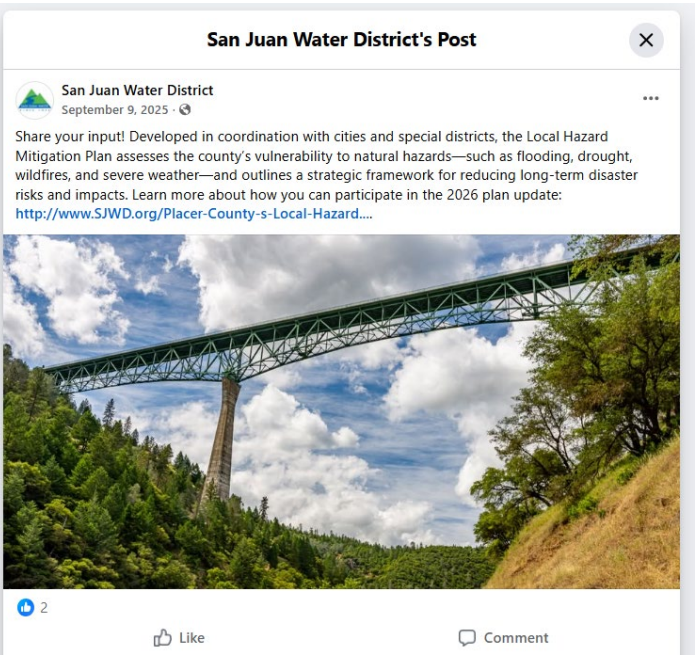
SAN JUAN WATER DISTRICT

WEBSITE



SOCIAL MEDIA





PRINTED MATERIALS IN CUSTOMER WAITING ROOM



JULY 2025 BOARD OF DIRECTORS PUBLIC MEETING

VI. INFORMATION ITEMS

1. **General Manager's Report**
   - **1.1 General Manager's Monthly Report (W & R)**
     GM Helliker provided the Board with a written report for June which was included in the Board packet.
   - **1.2 Miscellaneous District Issues and Correspondence**
     No report.
2. **Director of Finance and Human Resources' Report**
   - **2.1 Miscellaneous District Issues and Correspondence**
     No report.
3. **Director of Operations' Report**
   - **3.1 Miscellaneous District Issues and Correspondence**
     Mr. Barela reported that every three years the District participates with Placer County's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. The District's Safety and Regulatory Compliance Coordinator, Sophanra Castanar, is working on this which includes public outreach. Mr. Barela directed the public to the District's website for additional information and encouraged public engagement during the development of the plan.

     Mr. Barela commended the Field Services team for their work on the 15 retail service area leaks in June. The team took on the majority of the repairs since the budget for outside services for this type of work was running out at the end of June.

     Mr. Barela introduced the new Water Treatment Plant Manager, Michael Spencer, who was promoted from Chief Operator.
4. **Director of Engineering Services' Report**
   - **4.1 Miscellaneous District Issues and Correspondence**
     No report.
5. **Legal Counsel's Report**
   - **5.1 Legal Matters**
     No report.

VII. DIRECTORS' REPORTS

1. **Sacramento Groundwater Authority (SGA)**
   No report.
2. **Regional Water Authority (RWA)**
   GM Helliker reported that RWA discussed the two positions identified for salary increases.

SIERRA COLLEGE

PRINTED MATERIALS ON CAMPUS BULLETIN BOARD





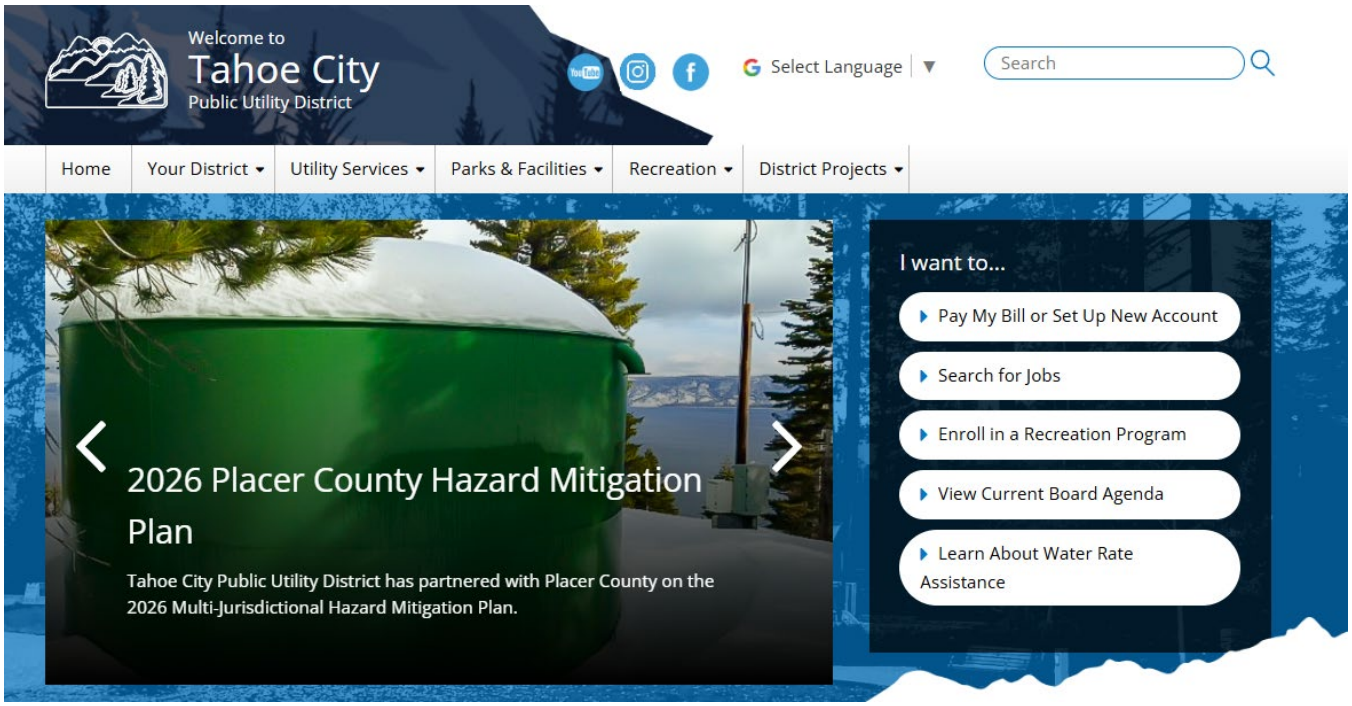
SOUTH PLACER FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

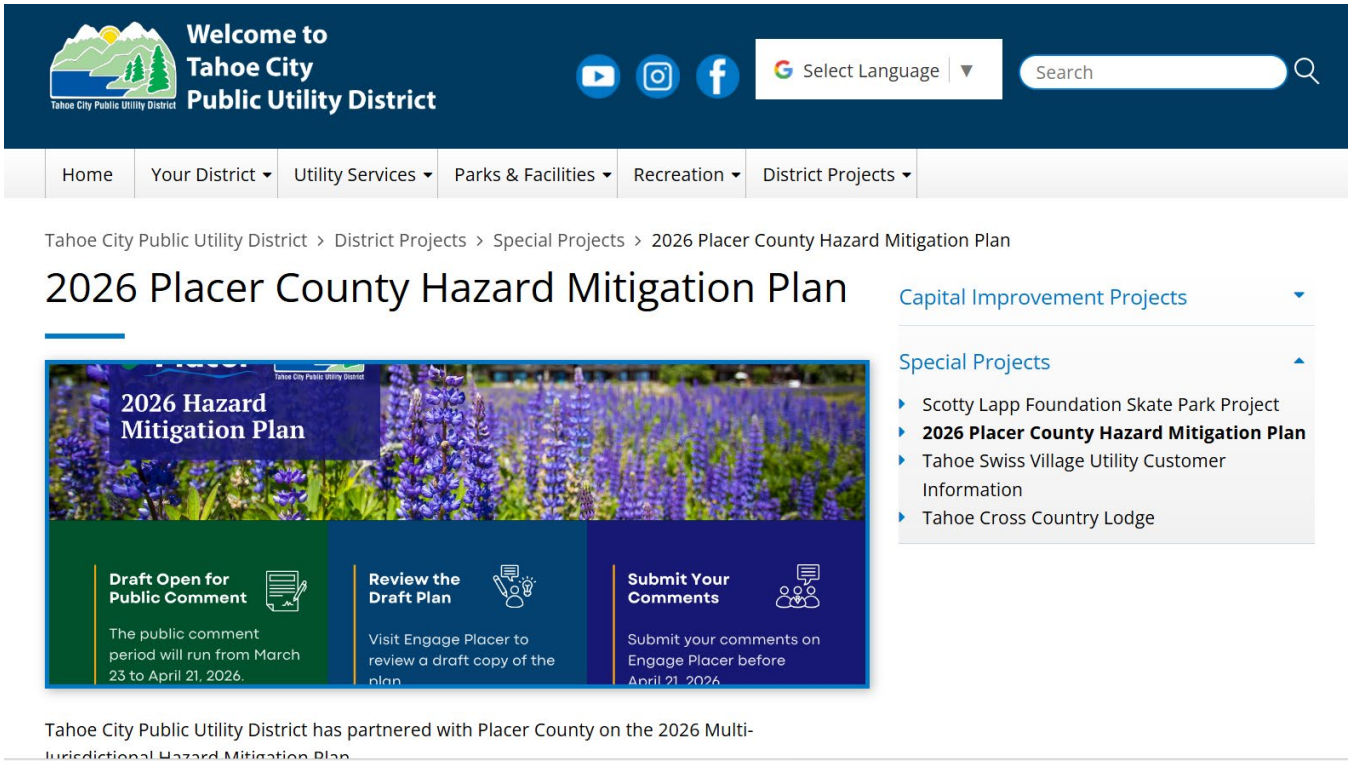
SOCIAL MEDIA



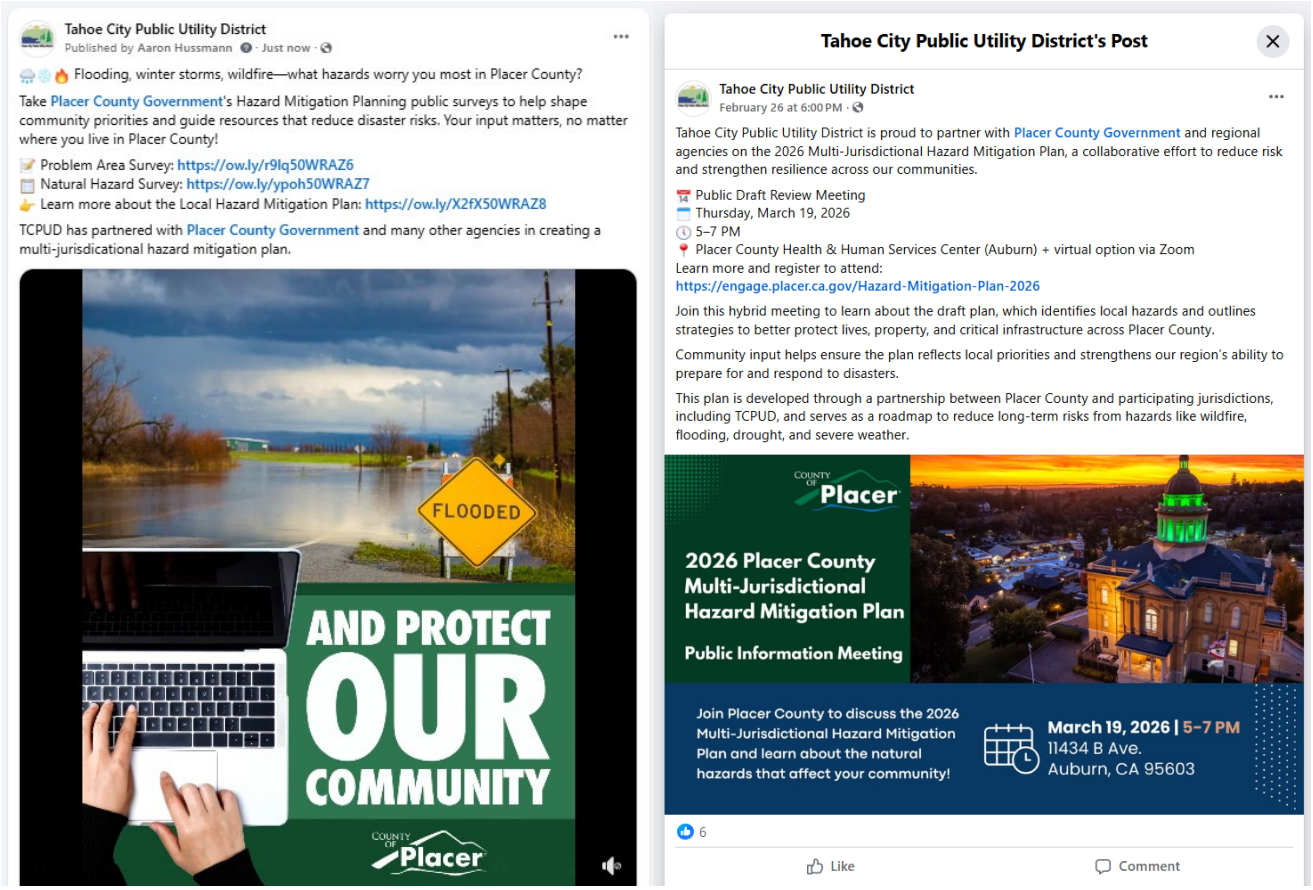
TAHOE CITY PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

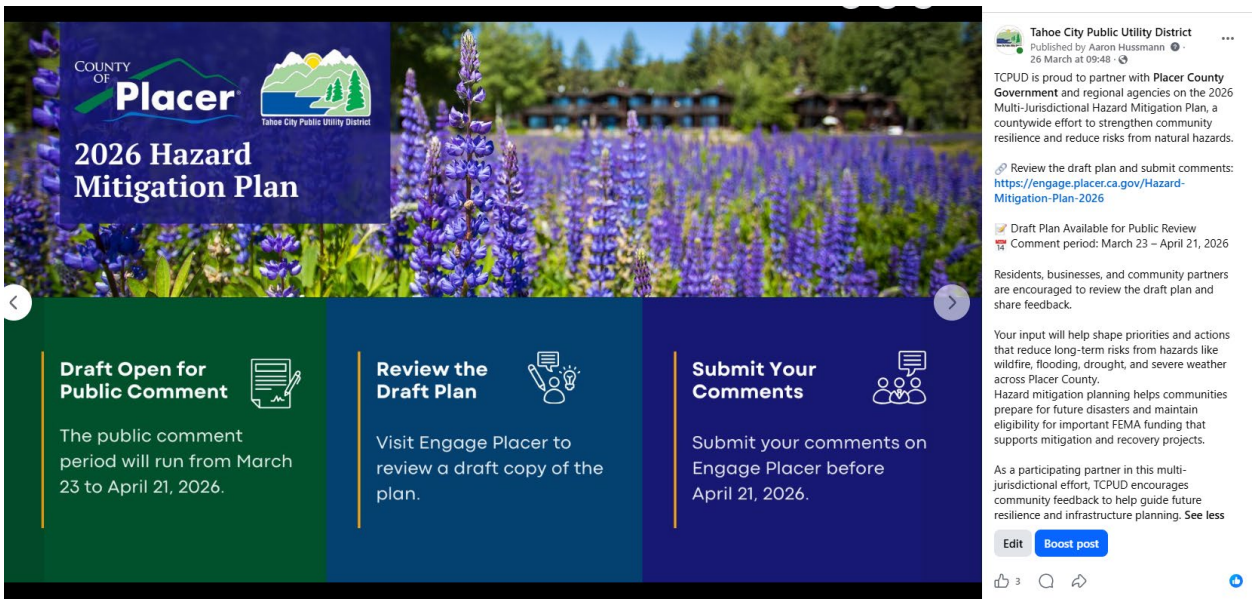
WEBSITE

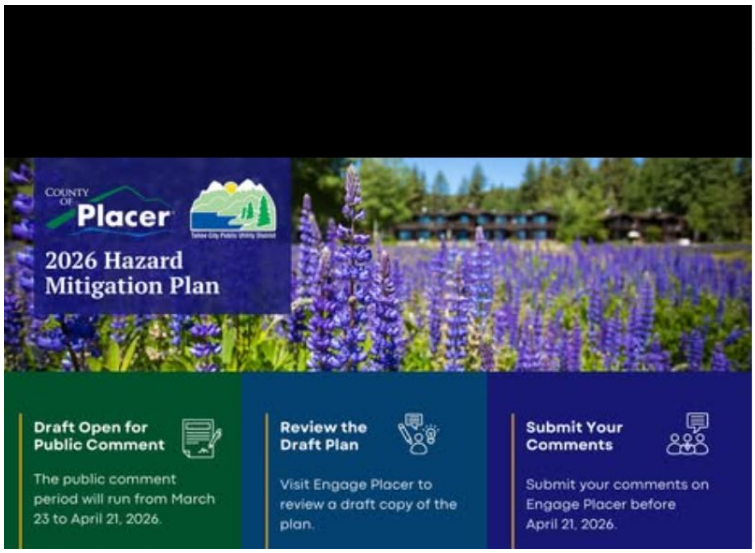




SOCIAL MEDIA







tahoecitypud

tahoecitypud TCPUD is proud to partner with Placer County and regional agencies on the 2026 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, a countywide effort to strengthen community resilience and reduce risks from natural hazards.

🔗 Review the draft plan and submit comments at the link in our bio.

📝 Draft Plan Available for Public Review
🗓️ Comment period: March 23 – April 21, 2026

Residents, businesses, and community partners are encouraged to review the draft plan and share feedback.

Your input will help shape priorities and actions that reduce long-term risks from hazards like wildfire, flooding, drought, and severe weather across Placer County.

Hazard mitigation planning helps communities prepare for future disasters and maintain eligibility for important FEMA funding that supports mitigation and recovery projects.

As a participating partner in this multi-jurisdictional effort, TCPUD encourages community feedback to help guide future resilience and infrastructure planning.

MARCH AND APRIL 2026 DISTRICT E-NEWS

Your Input Needed



Tahoe City Public Utility District is proud to partner with Placer County and regional agencies on the 2026 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Join a hybrid meeting to learn about the draft plan, which identifies local hazards and outlines strategies to better protect lives, property, and critical infrastructure across Placer County.

🗓️ Public Draft Review Meeting
🗓️ Thursday, March 19, 2026
🕔 5–7 PM
📍 Placer County Health & Human Services Center (Auburn) + virtual option via Zoom

Learn more and register to attend:
https://engage.placer.ca.gov/Hazard-Mitigation-Plan-2026

PUBLIC MEETINGS

The MJHMP and public comment period were announced at the following meetings:

- March 5, 2026 – Olympic Valley Municipal Advisory Committee
- March 12, 2026 – North Tahoe Regional Advisory Committee
- March 18, 2026 – Tahoe City Downtown Association

TRUCKEE DONNER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

WEBSITE

Placer County to Hold Public Information Meeting about the 2026 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan *[March 17, 2026]*

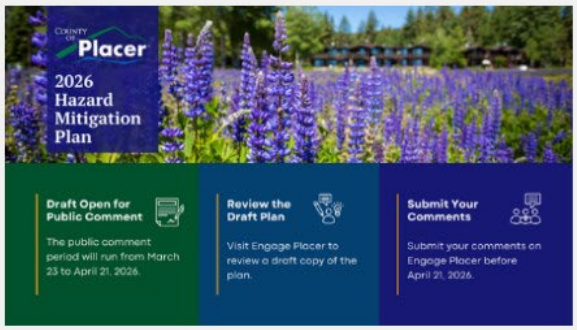
Truckee Donner PUD has been working with Placer County on the 2026 Placer County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. This plan will inform strategies to mitigate risk, protect property, and foster a safer community for all Placer County residents and visitors. On Thursday, March 19 from 5-7 PM, Placer County will be hosting a public information meeting to present the plan and share information about the natural hazards that affect your community. The meeting will be held at the Placer County Health and Human Services building (11434 B Ave., Auburn, CA 95603). Placer County is also seeking formal comments and feedback on the plan between March 23 and April 21 through Engage Placer (engage.placer.ca.gov).

Click here for meeting info: Public Meeting March 19 Flyer

Click here for plan info: Draft Plan Available Flyer

Click here to access the draft plan: https://www.placer.ca.gov/1381/Local-Hazard-Mitigation-Plan

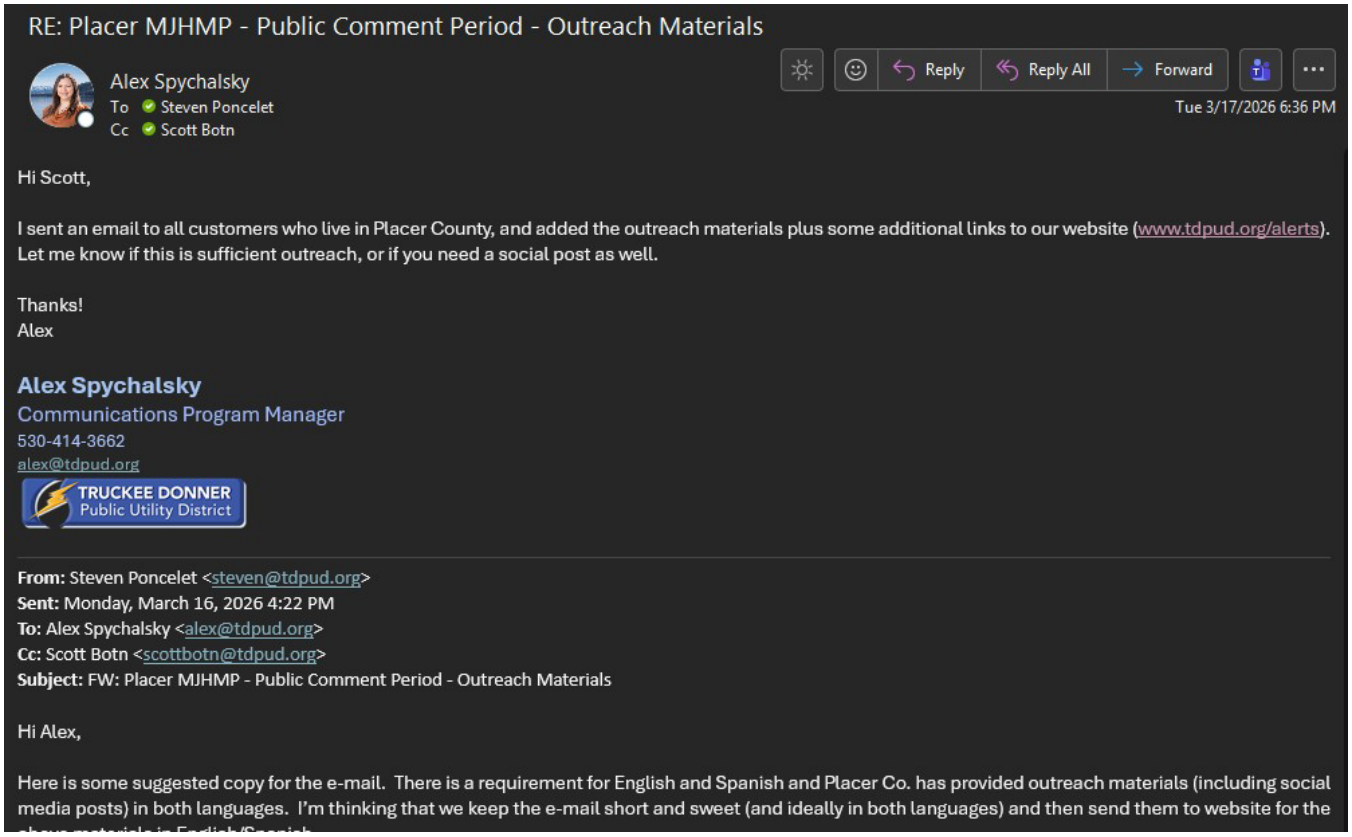
Thank you for helping keep our community aware and safe.





Truckee Donner PUD ha estado trabajando con el condado de Placer en el Plan de Mitigación de Riesgos Multi-jurisdiccional del Condado de Placer 2026. Este plan informará estrategias para mitigar riesgos, proteger propiedades y fomentar una comunidad más segura para todos los residentes y visitantes del condado de Placer. El condado de Placer organizará una reunión pública de información para presentar el plan y compartir información sobre los riesgos naturales que afectan a su comunidad. La reunión se llevará a cabo el Jueves 19 de Marzo de 5 a 7 PM, en el edificio de Salud y Servicios Humanos del Condado de Placer (11434 B Ave., Auburn, CA 95603). El condado de Placer también está buscando comentarios y opiniones formales sobre el plan entre el 23 de marzo y el 21 de abril a través de Engage Placer (engage.placer.ca.gov).

NEWSLETTERS



RE: Placer MJHMP - Public Comment Period - Outreach Materials

Alex Spychalsky
To Steven Poncelet
Cc Scott Botn

Reply | Reply All | Forward

Tue 3/17/2026 6:36 PM

Hi Scott,

I sent an email to all customers who live in Placer County, and added the outreach materials plus some additional links to our website (www.tdpud.org/alerts). Let me know if this is sufficient outreach, or if you need a social post as well.

Thanks!
Alex

Alex Spychalsky
Communications Program Manager
530-414-3662
alex@tdpud.org
TRUCKEE DONNER Public Utility District

From: Steven Poncelet <steven@tdpud.org>
Sent: Monday, March 16, 2026 4:22 PM
To: Alex Spychalsky <alex@tdpud.org>
Cc: Scott Botn <scottbotn@tdpud.org>
Subject: FW: Placer MJHMP - Public Comment Period - Outreach Materials

Hi Alex,

Here is some suggested copy for the e-mail. There is a requirement for English and Spanish and Placer Co. has provided outreach materials (including social media posts) in both languages. I'm thinking that we keep the e-mail short and sweet (and ideally in both languages) and then send them to website for the