

Annex J
Foothill Fire Protection District

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Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AFG	Assistance to Firefighters Grant
ALS	Advanced Life Support
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CAD	Computer Aided Drafting
CalTrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDBG	Community Development Block Grants
CDF	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire)
CDP	Census Designated Place
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DMA	Disaster Mitigation Act
DOHFPD	Dobbins-Oregon House Fire Protection District
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
ECC	Emergency Communications Center
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFPD	Foothill Fire Protection District
FP&S	Fire Prevention and Safety
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
Haz Mat	Hazardous Materials
HAZUS	Hazards U.S.
HFRA	Healthy Forests Restoration Act
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HR	House Resolution
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
MJP	Multi-Jurisdictional Plan
MJUSD	Marysville Joint Union School District
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NYP	Nevada-Yuba-Placer
OES	Office of Emergency Services
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric
PL	Public Law
PRC	Public Resources Code
SAFER	Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response
SRA	State Responsibility Area
USFS	United States Forest Service
YSDADA	Yuba Sutter Disaster Plan for Domestic Animals

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Forward

The Foothill Fire Protection District Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex was prepared and funded as a component of the Yuba County Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (Yuba County Plan) and is supplemental to the Yuba County Plan. The project was funded by the Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program.

The purpose of the Plan is to identify and prepare for disasters and emergencies, and to prioritize effective mitigation strategies to prevent loss of life and reduce damage to property and the environment. The development of the county-wide plan provided the opportunity for local governmental agencies and special districts to develop local hazard mitigation plans and participate in comprehensive mitigation planning.

In early 2004, the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) notified all California local governments of the new requirements regarding hazard mitigation project funding and the changes in the federal law regarding hazard mitigation planning. The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Services Act (Stafford Act) which is a source of funding for disaster assistance available to local governments. Two provisions of DMA 2000 were to establish a national program for pre-disaster mitigation and to require local governments, including special districts, to have a local hazard mitigation plan to be eligible to receive assistance from the Stafford Act mitigation programs. Rules and regulations codifying this Act establish the minimum hazard mitigation requirements for States, Tribes, and local entities and require that a jurisdiction must have a federally approved Local Hazard Mitigation Plan to apply for and receive mitigation assistance for any federally declared disaster after November 1, 2004.

The Yuba County Plan and the local annexes was developed to meet DMA 2000 requirements and enabled local governmental agencies and special districts in the County to develop hazard mitigation plans to qualify for grant funds available from FEMA. The Yuba County Plan is a multi-jurisdictional plan which was jointly prepared and developed by stakeholders representing 32 federal, state and local governmental agencies or special districts. The County of Yuba serves as the lead agency responsible for the plan development and preparation for the Yuba County Operational Area.

The FFPD Hazard Mitigation Plan (FFPD Plan) was developed for the District and is an annex to the Yuba County Multi-Jurisdictional, Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. Yuba County Hazard Mitigation staff provided resources and technical services to coordinate the development of the FFPD Plan, providing assistance in research and the writing of the FFPD Plan in cooperation with the FFPD Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee.

The FFPD Plan follows the same organizational structure of the County Plan and contains all required plan elements including a description of the planning process, local capabilities, risk assessment, and mitigation strategies with an implementation plan.

Utilizing the risk assessment developed for the County Plan, the FFPD Planning Committee identified the hazards that posed the greatest risk to their community. Only those hazards ranked as a high priority hazard are included in this FFPD Plan. Each of the high priority hazards is summarized by its history of occurrence and the probability and location of future events. Vulnerability and loss estimates address the impact of the high priority hazards on FFPD assets. This community-specific risk assessment provides the basis for the mitigation strategies selected by the FFPD Planning Committee for inclusion in the FFPD Plan.

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Title 44 Part 201 Mitigation Planning in the CFR defines a “local government” as “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.”

FFPD and Stakeholders participating in this project benefited from the information sharing, collaboration and training provided in this multi-jurisdictional planning process. The planning process supported enhanced emergency management and mitigation projects.

The benefits developing a multi-hazard mitigation plan annex for FFPD included:

- Technical assistance and resources for collaboration among the private and public sector partners at all levels of government participating in hazard mitigation;
- Research regarding the enabling legislation or statute, government code or rule for participating jurisdictions;
- Identification of inventory, district assets and critical infrastructure vulnerable to hazards;
- Hazard identification, vulnerability and risk assessment for comprehensive planning;
- Identification of mitigation measures to address hazards that affect the district and multiple jurisdictions;
- Leveraging individual capabilities, sharing costs and resources through collaboration; To prevent the duplication of efforts;
- External discipline and guidance provided through the planning process;
- Prioritizing mitigation actions and projects for comprehensive planning and maintenance.

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1 Introduction to the Foothill Fire Protection District

Foothill Fire Protection District (FFPD) is located in the north eastern area of Yuba County (Figure 1-1). The District covers 110 square miles of the western slope of the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. The District ranges in elevation from 2000' in Rackerby, to 4500' near LaPorte at the farthest north boundary of Yuba County. Butte County is to the west and Plumas County to the north. The North Fork of the Yuba River forms the eastern boundary through Bullards Bar Dam. The southern boundary is the northern boundary of the Dobbins-Oregon House Fire Protection District, running east from Bullards Bar to the western boundary with Butte County.

LaPorte Rd. is a major route in the mountain area through the District. Travelers from both Yuba and Butte County use this road for access to mountain recreation areas. In the summer months LaPorte road is heavily traveled and continues over the Sierras to Quincy on the eastern slope, but in the winter the road is closed at the edge of the town of LaPorte in Plumas County. As the road meanders up the mountain it crosses into Butte County and through the community of Clipper Mills, then back into Yuba County and finally ends in the town of LaPorte. The only winter access to Clipper Mills and LaPorte is through Yuba County (LaPorte has its own Fire Department). Butte County has a fire station in Clipper Mills which is leased by the Foothill Fire Protection District because of its ability to quickly respond to incidents in the area, particularly in Clipper Mills.

There are seven communities that fall in the response area of the District; Rackerby, Brownsville, Challenge, Woodleaf, Clipper Mills (in Butte County), Strawberry Valley all located along the primary route, LaPorte Road, and Forbestown (in Butte County) which lies about four miles west of Challenge. The population of the district is estimated around 5,000 people.

These mountain communities got their start during the gold rush days, becoming important sources of lumber from the forests surrounding them. I. E. Brown built a lumber mill in Brownsville in 1851, hence the town was named Brownsville. Challenge had a lumber mill shortly thereafter in 1856. The communities of Brownsville and Challenge are the most populated of the local communities and provide services to the other areas. Challenge-Brownsville is a census-designated place (CDP). According to the Census Bureau census of 2000, the CDP has a total area of 9.7 square miles, with 1,069 people, 491 households, and 322 families residing in the area.

The Yuba County Water District in Brownsville delivers potable water to about 190 square miles, including 25 square miles protected by a fire hydrant system.

Foothill Fire Department began as a group of volunteers who stepped up to provide fire protection after the local CDF station closed in the late 1970's. The first two fire engines were a World War Two era Mack and a 1950 GMC. After the District was officially formed in 1984 the community began the monumental task of raising funds to build a fire station in Brownsville. The station was dedicated in 1988. Today the District maintains its commitment to the community, to firefighter safety, and to the protection of life and property. The District complies with local, state and federal standards using modern, efficient gear and equipment.

Fully 75% of the District's firefighters are EMT certified; this is particularly important considering the nearest ALS unit (Bi-County Ambulance) is stationed 15 miles south of the district boundary. EMS and wildland fires comprise the majority of the calls; however the District also provides structure fire protection and suppression; rescue/vehicle accident response, and public assist. All personnel are First Responder Hazmat certified, and all non-EMTs are First Responder medical

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certified. Personnel train regularly on State Firefighter 1 modules, and have a minimum of 40-hour wildland training. The District has had only two reportable injuries in the history of the department.

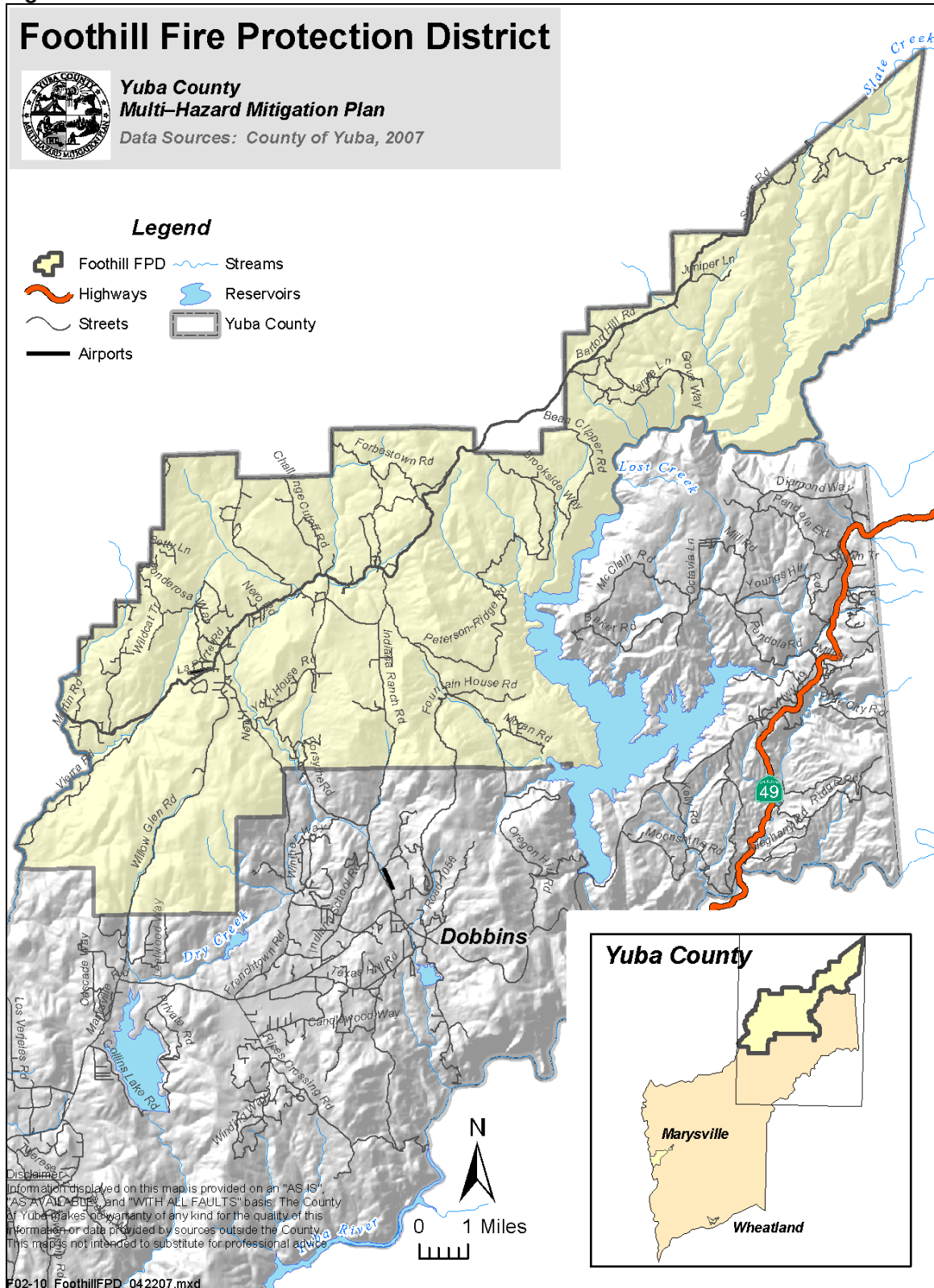
The Foothill Fire Protection District is an all-volunteer rural department with an annual budget of \$100,000. Primary funding comes from benefit assessments, with additional funding from the Auxiliary Thrift Store and occasional grant money. The District responds to an average of 350 calls for medical aid, structure fires and wildland fires per year, and conducts regular in-house and multi-agency trainings. The Volunteer Fire Department currently consists of a Chief, an Assistant Chief, three Captains, and 22 firefighters and emergency medical technicians or first responders. The department owns two rescue squads, three wildland engines, one structure engine, one water tender and a command unit. Grass Valley ECC (Cal State Fire/CDF) dispatches on a contract basis. The District has mutual aid agreements with Cal State Fire/CDF in the NYP ranger unit, the Plumas National Forest, LaPorte Fire, and the Dobbins/Oregon House Fire Protection District. The primary station is in Brownsville and is owned by the District with a second station located in Clipper Mills which is leased from Butte County. The lower elevation areas of the district are within the Cal State Fire/CDF, State Response Area (SRA). The upper elevation areas are within Plumas National Forest. Therefore, wildland fire response is generally an initial attack, followed by support assignments from the agency with jurisdiction.

FFPD is an active participant in the Yuba Watershed Protection and Fire Safe Council. The Fire Safe Council is a regional

Foothill Fire Protection District has no ordinance adopting authority and is a rural area of Yuba County whose residents are low to moderate-income levels, with a low population density. Therefore, the District is very limited in its resources regarding Local Hazard Mitigation Planning. The District's role has been supportive in regards to LHMP being developed by Yuba County and other local jurisdictions. Support has included the Yuba County Water District, South Feather Water and Power, PG&E., Cal State Fire/CDF, Yuba County Watershed Protection and Fire Safe Council, US Forest Service, Yuba County, and Butte and Plumas Counties in our mutual aid response areas.

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Figure 1-1 Foothill Fire Protection District



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1.1 Purpose of the Plan

The Plan identifies and evaluates specific local hazard mitigation strategies to be considered by FFPD and its planning support for those strategies developed by the FFPD Planning Committee.

The planning effort provided for the development of a comprehensive Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan which required commitment and collaboration among Federal, State, and local agencies and the community. The partnerships established among stakeholders provided opportunities for the identification of resources, hazards, vulnerability, and potential risks to FFPD. The collaboration provided an opportunity for stakeholders and the community to discuss and prioritize hazard mitigation strategies for the District.

The strategies presented are deemed appropriate and effective by recommendation of the FFPD Planning Committee, the Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Stakeholders, and individual local agencies, and private groups.

The impact on resources and cost of disasters has forced local governmental agencies to address disasters through pre-disaster planning and hazard mitigation projects to improve public safety. The impact of disasters in Yuba County is significant in the history of disasters in California. Recent disasters include the flood disasters due to levee failure in 1986 and 1997 as well as wildland fires in 1997 and 1999. FFPD has been directly impacted by wildfires, and has provided emergency response and assistance to respond to all major disasters in the County.

The devastation resulting from the levee failures and floods of 1986 and 1997 resonated throughout the County and cities. Agencies and areas that did not sustain damage provided emergency support and assistance to the thousands of evacuees and emergency support personnel. The 1997 Flood forced the evacuation of over 30,000 people and was considered one of the largest evacuation efforts in the State of California. The impact to the residents of Yuba County was a reminder of the vulnerability and need for emergency planning and coordination among first responders and local emergency management.

The purpose of the FFPD's hazard mitigation plan is to identify those hazards which affect the District and its constituents, identify the risks these hazards pose, and integrate hazard mitigation strategies into the activities and programs of the District to the extent practical. The Plan will assist FFPD and Yuba County in minimizing the damaging effects of future disasters and maintaining eligibility for certain hazard mitigation funds.

This Plan is intended to serve other purposes, including the following:

- ◆ **Enhance Public Awareness and Understanding** – to help District constituents better understand the natural and human-made hazards that threaten public health, safety, and welfare; economic vitality; and the operational capability of the District.
- ◆ **Promote Compliance with State and Federal Program Requirements** – to ensure that the District complies with laws and regulations that encourage or mandate special districts to develop comprehensive mitigation plans.
- ◆ **Enhance Local Policies for Hazard Mitigation Capability** – to provide the policy basis for mitigation actions that should be promulgated by the District to create a more disaster-resistant future.

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- ◆ **Achieve Regulatory Compliance** – to qualify for many federal and state grant programs, the District must have an approved mitigation plan to receive a project grant. The District must have an approved plan by November 1, 2004 to be eligible for HMGP funding for Presidential declared disasters after this date. (Plans approved after November 1, 2004 will still make the District eligible to receive PDM and HMGP project grants).

1.2 Legal Authority

As established by District by-laws on April 7, 2003, the purpose of the District is to “protect life and properties in the communities we have established by law to serve, namely, Brownsville, Challenge, Forbestown, Rackerby, and Strawberry Valley. Additionally the Department will respond to calls adjacent to our District, in accordance with cooperative agreements we have with other Fire Protection Agencies. As required by law, the Department will operate under the authority of the Foothill Fire Protection District Board of Directors.” (Document 1-1)

The Standard Operating Guide for the Foothill Volunteer Fire Department and the policy statement for members is attached.

The Foothill Fire Protection District is a special district. Special districts are a form of local government created by a local community to meet a specific need. State law defines a special district as "any agency of the state for the local performance of governmental or proprietary functions within limited boundaries" (Government Code §16271[d]). In other words, a special district is a separate local government that delivers public services within defined boundaries.

Special districts exist today because taxpayers were willing to pay for public services they wanted or needed. Special districts localize the costs and benefits of public services.

Special districts can be distinguished by four common characteristics:

- A form of government,
- Governed by a board,
- Provides services and facilities, and
- Has defined boundaries.

Special districts enjoy many of the same governing powers as other cities and counties. They can enter into contracts, employ workers, and acquire real property through purchase or eminent domain. They can also issue debt, impose taxes, levy assessments, and many charge fees for their services. Special districts, like other governments, can sue and be sued.

Special districts have the corporate power and tax power but rarely the police power. The *corporate power* is the ability to "do things," like constructing public works projects such as dams and sewers. It's the power to deliver recreation programs and collect garbage. The *tax power* is the authority to raise money to pay for these projects and services. The *police power* is different; it's the authority to regulate private behavior to accomplish a public goal. Governments that make rules and enforce them use the police powers: zoning property, requiring business licenses, or setting speed limits. Special districts rarely have police powers. Instead, they usually build public facilities and provide services. When special districts do have police powers, they are usually related to some corporate power. Banning alcohol from a park district's picnic area is one example.

Special districts are primarily accountable to the voters who elect their boards of directors and the customers who use their services. However, although they are not functions of the state, the state also provides critical oversight to special district operations. Special districts must submit annual financial reports to the State Controller and must also follow state laws pertaining to public

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meetings, bonded debt, record keeping and elections. *(What's So Special About Special Districts?; A citizens Guide to Special Districts in California, Third Edition, Kimia Mizany & April Manatt, February 2002)*

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Document 1-1 Foothill Fire Protection District By-Laws

BY-LAWS – FOOTHILL VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

ARTICLE I – NAME AND PURPOSE:

NAME: The name of this organization is: Foothill Volunteer Fire Department

PURPOSE: The purpose of this organization is to protect life and property in the communities we have been established by law to serve, namely, Brownsville, Challenge, Forbestown, Rackerby, and Strawberry Valley. Additionally, the Department will respond to call's adjacent to our District, in accordance with cooperative agreements we have with other Fire Protection Agencies. As required by law, the Department will operate under the authority of the Foothill Fire Protection District Board of Directors.

ARTICLE II – MEETINGS – PLACE – TIMES – PROCEDURES:

PLACE: The meeting place of this organization is in the main fire station, located at 16796 Willow Glen RD., Brownsville, CA.

MEETINGS: Two monthly meetings will be held at the above location on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 6:30 PM. The Chief shall announce the time and place of special meetings as need arises.

PROCEDURES: In order to accomplish the orderly and efficient transaction of Department business, where applicable, Robert's Rules of Order-Revised shall apply in the conduct of the meetings.

ARTICLE III – OFFICERS – QUALIFICATIONS – DUTIES – TERMS:

QUALIFICATIONS: All officers of the Foothill Volunteer Fire Department shall be residents of the Foothill Fire Protection District and members in good standing of the Department.

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ARTICLE III – CONTINUED:

OFFICERS: The elected officers of this organization shall be:

1. Volunteer Chief
2. Deputy Volunteer Chief
3. Two Captains
4. Secretary – Treasurer

The Volunteer Chief shall appoint the following officers and make other appointments as need arises.

1. Training Officer
2. Property Officer
3. Safety Officer
4. Maintenance Officer
5. Fire Prevention and Public Education.

TERMS: All officers shall serve for a term of one year.

DUTIES:

VOLUNTEER CHIEF – MANAGER: The Volunteer Chief is elected by the Department Membership and receives a legal mandate by his appointment as the Chief – Manager by the Board of Directors of the Foothill Fire Protection District. He is the director of all activities of the Department which will enable it to meet the Department’s objectives as stated in Article II of these By – Laws. The Chief is the liaison and representative of the Department at meetings of the Board of Directors (and other Fire Protection Agencies also,) and he is responsible for necessary reports to them. The Chief serves as the chairmen at Department meetings and as the chairman of the Executive Committee.

OFFICERS: All officers assume the duties appropriate to their respective offices in January of each year, following their December election or appointment. By accepting the office, they agree to carry out the duties of the office, following the policies and standard-operating guidelines for the office as developed by the Executive Committee and approved by the membership.

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DUTIES – CONTINUED:

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Executive committee consists of all elected officers and the Chief shall appoint not less than two persons from the general membership to serve on the Executive Committee. The Chief serves as the chairman of the Executive Committee. It is the Committee's responsibility to meet regularly and develop the working policies of the Department and submit them to the membership for approval. The Executive Committee also sits as a committee to review new applications for membership in the Department, reviews the performance of a new member at the end of the one year probation period, and makes the necessary recommendations to the membership for their action.

ARTICLE IV – ELECTIONS – NOMINATIONS – VOTING:

ELECTIONS: Elections for office shall be held at the last regular meeting of the Department in December of each year.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS: Installations of new officers shall take place at the first regular meeting in January, following their election, when they will assume their duties.

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICE:

1. NOMINATING COMMITTEE: A Nominating Committee will be appointed by the Chief-Chairman at the November meeting of the department. The Nominating Committee shall consist of the Chief and four members, preferable representative of the four communities the department serves. The Nominating Committee will meet prior to the December election and review the qualifications of possible nominees for office. The Committee will obtain the consent of any proposed candidate, who will indicate his willingness to serve, before his name is placed on the list of the nominees. The Committee will complete its work with the report at the election meeting which states the Committees recommendations to the membership of the chosen

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nominees and their qualifications. The written report, after being read to the membership, shall be filed with the Secretary.

ARTICLE IV – CONTINUED:

2. **FLOOR NOMINATIONS:** Nominations from the floor may be made by any member of the Department, provided the nomination is seconded, and a written statement of the nominees qualifications and willingness to serve is read to the membership and filed with the Secretary.

QUORUMS AND VOTING: For the purpose of conducting Department business at least half of the members carried on the current roll must be present to make a quorum. A simple majority of the members present and voting carries motions.

Voting for officers shall be conducted by written ballot at the December election meeting and the candidate receiving the majority of votes shall be announced by the Chairman as elected. Written ballot may be waived and a voice vote taken when there is only one candidate nominated for an office.

ARTICLE V – MEMBERSHIP:

The present membership of the Foothill Volunteer Fire Department consists of those persons carried as active members on the roll, as submitted to the Board of Directors of the Foothill Fire Protection District.

Any person over Eighteen years of age, who resides within the area of the Foothill Fire Protection District, may request information available at the Department on membership requirements and the qualifications needed, for the purpose of filling an application for membership in the Department.

ARTICLE VI – PERSONAL LIABILITY OF MEMBERS:

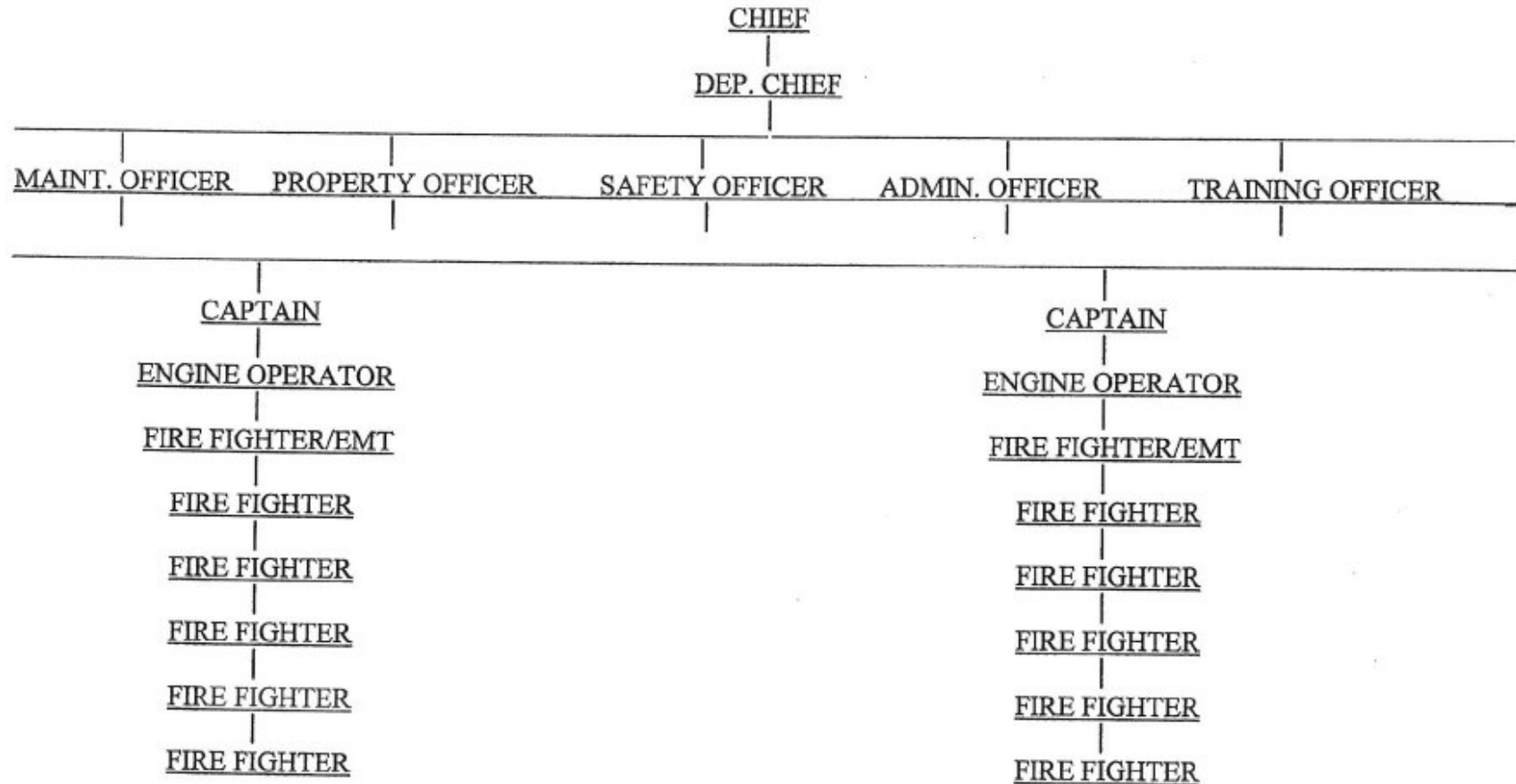
No member of the department shall be personally or financially liable for obligations of the Foothill Volunteer Fire Department.

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1.3 Administrative Structure

The Foothill Fire Protection District is overseen by a five member Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is made up of five elected or appointed members who must live within the District's boundaries. Board members are elected for a term of four years. The administrative structure of the Foothill Volunteer Fire Department is illustrated in Figure 1-2.

Figure 1-2 Foothill Volunteer Fire Department Administrative Structure



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1.4 Geography & Climate

The topography of the District varies with lower elevations at 1,200 feet, primarily forested with oak trees, pine, and manzanita to higher elevations up to 3,300 feet that are heavily forested with pines, cedar trees, madrones, manzanita and oaks. The District includes wild lands and forested areas designated by CDF as having a very high fire hazard severity, with the average age class of fuels over 40 years old. Numerous abandoned mines are scattered throughout the area. The climate is typical of California's Gold Country, with moderate temperatures ranging from 41 to 72 degrees. The rainy season is typically late October through early April, with very little rain falling from May to September. Brownsville and Challenge receive an average of 67 inches of rain during the rainy season with one or two snows. Further up the mountain the communities receive heavy snow and less rain.

1.5 Areas of Historic or Environmental Significance

The major transportation corridor through the District is LaPorte Road; Willow Glen Rd., Frenchtown Road, Challenge Cut-off Rd., and Oregon Hill Road are heavily used secondary roads.

Areas of Historic Significance

Brownsville Cemetery; Strawberry Valley Cemetery; pioneer family cemetery on New York Flat Road; and areas previously inhabited by the Maidu Indians are of significant interest to the local residents.

Threatened and endangered species

Areas designated as Critical Habitat impacts pre-disaster mitigation strategies such as clearing for fuel breaks in high fire areas. Within the habitat areas restrictions are placed on the methods used to clear, time of year the habitat can be accessed and burning techniques. US Forest Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and the CA Dept. of Fish and Game all have criteria to follow when granting applications for work within habitat areas.

Migratory deer herds

There are two migratory deer herds, the Mooretown and Downieville herds, within the FFPD. The migratory herds move from higher elevations to winter in the lower foothills. A decline in the number of deer over the past 25 years is the result of loss of habitat due to urban encroachment and the negative impact of the timber industry, increased recreational use, wild land fires, and livestock grazing.

An increase in population and land development are having a significant and irretrievable effect on the deer herds. Human habitation reduces wildlife in an area beyond that directly lost from construction activities. Harassment of many wildlife species by dogs is a common by-product of urban encroachment. Although Yuba County has leash laws, many property owners allow their dogs to run free.

Yuba County zoning laws limit parcel size in critical migratory deer ranges. Zoning in the critical migratory deer range is one dwelling per 20 or 40 acre parcel depending on the range area. Set aside open ground is required for development of large parcels, allowing corridors for the migratory deer to pass.

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1.6 Major Economic, Industrial, Agricultural or Business Activities

Within the District's area of responsibility (including a small portion of Butte County) there are 62 businesses, 10 churches, 4 church camps, 1 school, 1 adult education center, 2 community parks, 2 community centers, 1 museum, 1 unmanned airstrip, 1 outdoor ed. Retreat, 4 fire stations, 4 mobile home parks, 1 medical center and 1 water treatment facility. The timber industry is the predominant economic activity, followed by outdoor recreation and small business.

The communities of Brownsville, Challenge, Rackerby, Clipper Mills and Strawberry Valley and up the populated areas of the District. Brownsville is the hub of these communities with a medical/dental facility, a large community park, a pool, an active theater company complete with a small theater and a private airport "Areo Pines Airport". The community supports many small businesses. Brownsville, Challenge, Rackerby, Clipper Mills and Strawberry Valley all have their own Post Office. Yuba Feather School in Challenge serves all the communities and has a current enrollment of 225 students grade K-8th. There are large retired and disabled populations that have made their homes here in the mountain communities. Unemployment for the area averages 10%. The two largest local employers are Soper Wheeler Company and Yuba Feather School. Soper Wheeler is a timber management business and is the largest private landholder in the district.

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2 Plan Adoption Process

DMA 2000 Requirements – Prerequisites

Adoption by the Local Governing Body

Requirement §201.6(c)(5): [The local hazard mitigation plan **shall** include] documentation that the plan was formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan (e.g., City Council, County Commissioner, Tribal Council).

For multi-jurisdictional plans, each participating jurisdiction must provide supporting documentation, such as a letter of adoption, that the MJP, and the jurisdiction’s “annex” has been formally adopted as their own LHMP.

The Foothill Fire Protection District formally adopted the Yuba County Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and Annex J – Foothill Fire Protection District as its local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP) on October 8, 2007. Resolution 2007-10, adopting the Yuba County Plan and FFPD Annex, was passed by a 4-0 vote with 0 abstentions and 1 absence at the regular meeting of the FFPD Board of Directors. The meeting was publicly noticed and the public was given the opportunity to comment on the agenda item prior to adoption.

DRAFT

Annex J
Foothill Fire Protection District

2.1 Documentation of FFPD Adoption of the LHMP

Document 2-1 Foothill Fire Protection District Resolution of Adoption



P.O. Box 332, Brownsville, California 95919

RESOLUTION NO 2007-10

A RESOLUTION OF THE FOOTHILL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
ADOPTING THE
YUBA COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
AND
ANNEX J - FOOTHILL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

WHEREAS, The Foothill Fire Protection District, as part of the Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project, has developed a hazard mitigation plan by identifying hazards and potential mitigation projects and working with Stakeholders; and

WHEREAS, P. L. 106-390, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 amended the Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to require hazard mitigation planning; and

WHEREAS, A Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approved Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan must be adopted by the local governmental agency as a requirement and as a condition of funding for disaster mitigation funds after November 1, 2004; and

WHEREAS, the Foothill Fire Protection District fully participated and the Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Planning Process consistent with the federal prescribed planning process for the development of this Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services and the FEMA Region IX have reviewed and approved the "Yuba County Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan" contingent upon this official Adoption by the Foothill Fire Protection District Board of Directors.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, The Foothill Fire Protection District adopts the "Yuba County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan" and the Foothill Fire Protection District Hazard Mitigation Plan Annex as an official plan; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, The Foothill Fire Protection District will submit this Adoption Resolution to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IX for Approval of the Yuba County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

PASSED AND ADOPTED By the Foothill Fire Protection District Board of Directors on the 8th day of October, 2007 by the following vote:

AYES: 4
NOES: 0
ABSTAIN: 0
ABSENT: 1


ELDON BUNKER, PRESIDENT


Jamie Sciarrotta, Clerk of the FFPD Board

Annex J
Foothill Fire Protection District

3 Planning Process

DMA 2000 Requirements – Prerequisites
Adoption by the Local Governing Body
Requirement §201.6(a)(3): Multi-jurisdictional plans (e.g., watershed plans) may be accepted, as appropriate, as long as each jurisdiction has participated in the process.
The MJP must document EACH jurisdiction’s participation OR the participating jurisdiction must include this information in EACH jurisdiction’s annex to the MJP.

The FFPD planning process was conducted as part of the Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project and involved the collaboration of numerous governmental entities and state and federal agencies. This section describes the planning process from the perspective of FFPD and includes descriptions and accounts of planning meetings that the District participated in or conducted in the planning process. In addition to these meetings, information gathered by throughout the course of the project by and for other special districts within Yuba County was incorporated into the FFPD annex where appropriate. For a complete description of the planning process undertaken by the Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project, see Section Two of the Yuba County Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

3.1 Documentation of the Planning Process

Table 3–1 FFPD Mitigation Planning Timeline

Mitigation Planning Timeline	
Organize Resources	July 2004 – June 2007
Assess Risks	September 2004 – December 2006
Develop Goals	April 2005 – February 2006
Plan writing, development, and review	December 2006 – July 2007
Plan Adoption	September 2007

Table 3-1 reflects that development of the hazard mitigation plan was an ongoing process and did not necessarily follow a linear pattern. The plan writing, development and review included opportunities for the public to provide comments. The process for creating the FFPD annex was part of the Yuba County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Project.

An open public involvement process is essential to the development of an effective plan. Thorough the Yuba County Mitigation Project planning committee meetings, and FFPD community meetings, the planning process included an opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval; opportunity for neighboring entities, and other interested parties, to be involved in the planning process; and the review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information. Each step in the planning process was built upon the previous step, providing a high level of assurance that the mitigation actions proposed by the participants and the priorities of implementation are valid.

The plan annex identifies and evaluates specific local hazard mitigation strategies to be considered by the District and its planning support for those strategies developed by the Committee. The strategies presented are deemed appropriate and effective by recommendation of the FFPD Mitigation Planning Committee and individual local agencies and private groups

Annex J Foothill Fire Protection District

3.1.1 Description of Participation FFPD

FFPD participated in the Yuba County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Project planning process and attended Stakeholders planning meetings, as well as, meeting individually with Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Staff during the development of the District plan annex.

Following a presentation (Presentation 3-1) by planning staff representing the Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project on Sept. 13, 2004, the Board of directors of Foothill Fire Protection District agreed to support the Chief's decision to develop a hazard mitigation plan for the District. A resolution of support, Document 3-1 was passed on October 11, 2004. The resolution also authorized District to enter into a cooperative relationship with the county for development of both the Yuba County Plan and the District Annex.

The FFPD Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee consisted of the following representatives:

- Hal Stocker, Yuba County Board of Supervisors
- Lisa Cunningham
- Ric Cunningham
- John Murphy
- Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project Staff
Patricia Beecham, Project Director
Andrew Vodden
Stacey Brucker,
David Slayter

On June 13, 2005, the County Hazard Mitigation Team made a second presentation (Presentation 3-2) to the Foothill Fire Protection District's Board of Directors and members of the public, outlining the need for a specific LHMP for the District. At the meeting the Chief appointed a chairperson for the committee to develop the plan. The chairperson enlisted the aid of concerned citizens and groups within the District's boundaries to document as much local information as possible, to list current mitigation projects, and identify hazards that effect the local communities. The County LHMP team will provide technical assistance in writing and development of the plan.

All District meetings were open to the public. The goal of the committee was to assess potential hazards that may affect the District, recommend and facilitate the implementation of hazard mitigation strategies, and encourage interagency hazard mitigation coordination to reduce the loss of life and property caused by natural and man-made hazards.

The County of Yuba solicited participation of the District in order to complete a LHMP for the county's special districts and the unincorporated communities of Brownsville, Challenge, Forbestown, Rackerby, Clipper Mills, Woodleaf and Strawberry Valley. The committee, under the direction of the Chief, was responsible for:

- Ensuring the efficient progress of the planning process;
- Developing the hazard identification and risk assessment;
- Coordinating public involvement and input;
- Providing data and information to develop the plan;
- Meeting monthly to review progress and address the development needs of the plan;
- Developing mitigation strategies; and
- Developing possible mitigation actions.

Annex J Foothill Fire Protection District

To ensure public involvement in the planning process for the FFPD, the chairperson was responsible for scheduling, publicizing and organizing public meetings. Below is a summary of the planning process and public involvement:


June 13, 2005	Board Meeting with LHMP team
June 14 through July 10	District rep. met individually with residents and stakeholders.
July 11, 2005	Board Meeting
July 13, 2005	Yuba Watershed Protection & Fire Safe Council meeting
July 14 through Aug. 7	District rep. met individually with residents and stakeholders
August 8, 2005	Board Meeting, presentation and community input regarding plan
August 10, 2005	Yuba Watershed Protection & Fire Safe Council meeting
October 14, 2005	Yuba Watershed Protection & Fire Safe Council presentation and Public comment for LHMP draft
Aug. 4 to Aug. 7, 2006	District rep. met individually with representatives from Special Districts to discuss hazard mitigation and encourage attendance at the Aug. 16 meeting.
August 14, 2006	Board meeting, submitted portions of draft for review and comment. Discussion on agenda for next month.
August 16, 2006	Presentation by Yuba County LHMP team to community members and Special District Representatives regarding the DMA 2000, Yuba County Multi-hazard mitigation plan and the Foothill LHMP draft.

Public input was encouraged at all meetings. Surveys, handouts, and open questions/answer forums have made possible the opportunity for citizens and stakeholders to participate in the planning process. Press releases were posted in the local newspapers.

The County is preparing the LHMP annex for Foothill Fire Protection District with input from the District committee. Components of the Foothill LHMP involved compiling research, reviewing studies and projects conducted in the area, and gathering input from the public.

Annex J
Foothill Fire Protection District

Presentation 3-1 Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project September 13, 2004

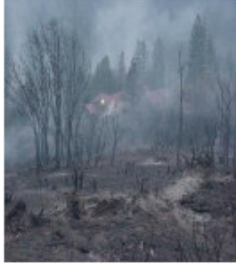


THE COUNTY OF YUBA

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

PRE-DISASTER MULTI-HAZARD
MITIGATION PLANNING

OBJECTIVE



- To reduce or eliminate property damage and loss of life resulting from natural and man-made disasters

- The Disaster Mitigation act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires hazard mitigation planning in order to be eligible for disaster relief funds
- Federal funding for Pre-Disaster Multi-Hazard Mitigation will be available after a plan is developed
- Over \$1 Million in Federal Funds have been provided to Yuba County for the planning process


- What Are The Benefits?**
- Save lives and property
 - Reduce Vulnerability
 - Facilitates post-disaster funding and recovery
 - Demonstrates public involvement in public policy decisions for future land use and safeguarding the community

- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
Process**
- Resource Organization
 - Assess Risks
 - Develop Goals
 - Adopt Hazard Mitigation Plan
 - Multi-Jurisdictional Plan
 - Interface with County Plans and Strategic Planning

- Assessing Your Risks**
- Identify Your Hazards and Estimate Your Losses**
- Step 1: **Identify Hazards**
What kinds of hazards can affect your area?
 - Step 2: **Profile Hazard Events**
How bad can it get?
 - Step 3: **Inventory Assets**
What assets in your community will be affected by the hazard event?
 - Step 4: **Estimate Losses**
How will the community's assets be affected by the hazard event?

Annex J Foothill Fire Protection District

Identify Your Hazards

 Floods	 Coastal Storms
 Earthquakes	 Landslides
 Tsunamis	 Wildfires
 Tornadoes	

7

PROFILE YOUR HAZARD EVENT




8

1986

- Flood Causes Levee Failure at Yuba River
- 10,700 Acres Flooded
- 3,000 Homes Damaged
- \$95,000,000 Property Damages
- One Dead

9


1997

- Levee Failure on Feather River
- 16,000 Acres Flooded
- 13,000 Homes Damaged
- California Record
100,000 People Evacuated



10

1997 WILLIAMS FIRE




- 5,743 Acres Burned
- \$19,066,237 in Damages
 - 91 Residential Buildings
 - 6 Commercial Buildings
 - 136 Out Buildings
 - 184 Vehicles

11

1999 PENDOLA FIRE

- 11,725 Acres Burned
- \$2,686,190 in Damages
 - 14 Residential Buildings
 - 3 Commercial Buildings
 - 65 Out Buildings
 - 41 Vehicles



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Annex J Foothill Fire Protection District

Inventory Assets

- Type and Number of Structures
- Population
- Natural Resources
- Critical Buildings and Facilities
- Estimate Future Development
- Determine Replacement Values – Structure and Contents
- Determine Functional Use Value for Critical Facilities

13

Estimate Losses

- Determine the Extent of Damages

- Calculate the Amount of Loss
 - Replacement Value
 - Functional Value

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Develop the Mitigation Plan

- Goals and Objectives
- Set Priorities
- Prepare an Implementation Strategy
- Document the Planning Process
- Create the Plan

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Develop Mitigation Goals and Objectives



Goals are general guidelines that explain what you want to achieve. They are usually broad policy-type statements, long term, and represent global visions, such as:

- The economic vitality of the community will not be threatened by future flood events.
- Minimize wildfire losses in the urban wildfire interface area.
- The continuity of local government operations will not be significantly disrupted by disasters.

Objectives define strategies or implementation steps to attain the identified goals. Unlike goals, objectives are specific and measurable, such as:

- Protect structures in the historic downtown area from flood damage.
- Educate citizens about wildfire defensible space actions.
- Prepare plans and identify resources to facilitate reestablishing county operations after a disaster.

Mitigation Actions are specific actions that help you achieve your goals and objectives. For example:

- Elevate three historic structures located in the downtown district.
- Sponsor a community fair to promote wildfire defensible space.
- Retrofit the police department to withstand high wind damage.

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Identify and Prioritize Mitigation Actions



Mitigation actions can be grouped into six broad categories:

1. **Prevention.** Government administrative or regulatory actions or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. These actions also include public activities to reduce hazard losses. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.
2. **Property Protection.** Actions that involve the modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard, or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shelters, and storm-resistant glass.
3. **Public Education and Awareness.** Actions to inform and educate citizens, elected officials, and property owners about the hazards and potential ways to mitigate them. Such actions include public outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education programs.
4. **Natural Resource Protection.** Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses, also preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. These actions include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.
5. **Emergency Services.** Actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and protection of critical facilities.
6. **Structural Projects.** Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, levees, floodwalls, seawalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

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Prepare an Implementation Strategy

Task A 1		Task A 2		Task A 3	
Identify parties and define responsibilities	Confirm partners (financial or in-kind)	Identify resources (staff, state, and local governments, foundations, business partners, nonprofits) to implement the action	List resources needed (equipment, supplies, and vehicles)	Define the time frame for implementing the action	
Process	Process	Process	Process	Process	Process
Define the roles of the lead and support agencies and/or organizations (work with the community manager and agency leads to determine lead and support agencies)	Contact technical and financial partners necessary for implementation	Prepare a budget and consult various resources to identify funding and technical assistance	Develop a list of all materials necessary for implementation	Choose the time frame for carrying out each action	
Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result
Identification of lead and support agencies and organizations, and a listing of their roles and responsibilities	Confirmed commitments from agencies and organizations that will perform specific tasks	Development of a budget, broken out by task, to implement the action and a listing of funding and technical assistance sources	A listing of necessary materials that are available and those that need to be purchased to implement the action	An agreed upon time frame for carrying out the action	

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Annex J Foothill Fire Protection District


Document and Write the Plan

 **The hazard mitigation plan should be:**

Complete. Does it list all of the action steps to be implemented in all relevant parts of the community? Does it document all the activities of the state, tribe, or community?

Clear. Is it apparent who will do what by when? Are there easily identifiable inter-relationships between the loss estimation, problem statements, goals and objectives, the capability assessment, and the list of actions?

Current. Does the plan reflect the current work that is being accomplished? Does it anticipate newly emerging opportunities or challenges such as pending state legislation?



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How Can The Yuba County Pre-Disaster Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Help You?

- Technical Advice on the Planning Process
- Coordination of Information and Planning with Other Agencies
- Hazard, Risk, and Value: History, Inventory, and Estimates (HAZUS, Census Data, Disaster Records)
- Mapping, GIS, and GPS Support

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Annex J
Foothill Fire Protection District

Document 3-1 Resolution of Support



P.O. Box 332, Brownsville, California 95919

A RESOLUTION – NO 6 - 2004
PRE-DISASTER MULTHAZARD MITIGATION PLAN DEVELOPEMENT

WHEREAS: The Board of Directors of the Foothill Fire Protection District wishes to enter into a cooperative relationship with the County of Yuba by identifying hazards and potential mitigation projects in order to develop a comprehensive County Mitigation Plan to meet federal requirements for mitigation plans And

WHEREAS: The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires Hazard Mitigation Planning as part of the Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act And

WHEREAS: local governments and government entities are required to develop and submit hazard mitigation plans by November 1, 2004 to be eligible for disaster mitigation funding and the County of Yuba is developing a countywide Pre-Disaster Multi- Hazard Mitigation Plan NOW

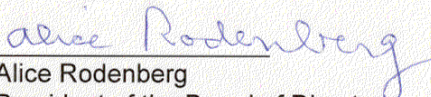
THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, The Foothill Fire Protection District Board agrees to enter into a cooperative relationship and provide support towards the development of the Yuba County Pre-Disaster Multi-Hazard Mitigation plan.

DECLARATION

This Resolution was adopted by the Board of the Foothill Fire Protection District, at a regular meeting per date of execution shown below.

AYES 3 NOES 0 ABSENT 2

October 11, 2004



Alice Rodenberg
President of the Board of Directors



Ellis G. Udwin, Clerk FFPD

Annex J
Foothill Fire Protection District

Document 3-2 FFPD Board Meeting Press Release - June 13, 2005

Press Release

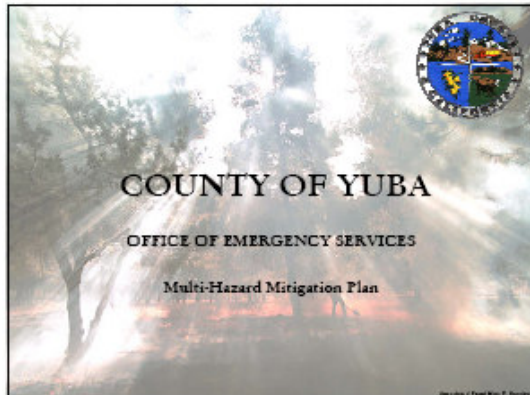
FOOTHILL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
Monday June 13, 2005 at 7:30 pm

Community members are encouraged to attend the next regular meeting of the Foothill Fire Protection District. The meeting will be Monday June 13, 2005, 7:30 pm at the Foothill Fire Station in Brownsville. The Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan for the District will be discussed. The public is invited to attend and become part of the planning process. Disasters can affect your community's economy, housing, roads, water supply and natural resources.

The objective of the plan is to identify the district's assets, their vulnerabilities to local disasters, and then develop a list of mitigation projects to help prevent the loss of life and reduce the damage to property. Funds are available for mitigation projects on a cost benefit analysis. FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) requires all agencies large and small, to have an approved plan. Without an approved plan your agency will be ineligible for Federal Relief Assistance in the event of a major disaster. By attending this meeting you and your community will benefit by sharing information and preparing to lessen the effect of local disasters should they occur in your area.

Annex J Foothill Fire Protection District

Presentation 3-2 Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project June 13, 2005



What is Hazard Mitigation?

Mitigation defined:
any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property from a hazard event

- The goal of mitigation is to save lives and reduce property damage.
- Mitigation can reduce the enormous cost of disasters to property owners and all levels of government.
- Mitigation can protect critical communication facilities, reduce exposure to liability, and minimize community disruption.

Hazard Mitigation Examples

- Brush clearance/defensible space
- Construction using fire-resistant materials
- Warning systems
- Protection of critical facilities
- Open space preservation
- Capital improvement programs
- Storm water management regulations
- Structural retrofits
- Watershed management
- Building codes
- Sediment and erosion control

Why Plan For Hazard Mitigation?

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

(Public Law 106-390)

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires hazard mitigation planning as a part of the Stafford Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. Local government entities are required to develop and submit local hazard mitigation plans by November 1, 2004 to be eligible to receive federal hazard mitigation grant program (HMGP) funds.

Local government entities include: fire departments, school districts, cemetery districts, community service districts, water districts, reclamation districts, etc.

DMA 2000

- Emphasizes inter-agency coordination.
- Emphasizes the local government's responsibility for mitigation of hazards
- Increases the emphasis placed on state and local planning to:
 - Organize resources
 - Assess risks
 - Implement loss reduction measures
 - Ensure critical services/facilities survive a disaster

Why think about hazard mitigation?

- Potential impacts include:
 - Physical damage to buildings/infrastructure
 - Economic impacts
 - Casualties / Physical harm to people
- Examples of potential impacts:
 - Loss of life
 - Destruction of property
 - Disruption of basic services
 - Economic recession
 - Blight



Annex J

Foothill Fire Protection District

Hazard Identification

- Identify the hazards that can affect your community:

Fire	Flood
Winter Storms	Transportation Routes
Power Outage	Terrorism
Railroad Crossings	Crime

Hazard Identification

The 1986 Linda levee failure on the Yuba River resulted in:

- 10,700 acres flooded
- 3,000 homes damaged or destroyed
- \$95,000,000 in property damage
- One death

Hazard Identification

The 1997 levee failure on the Feather River resulted in:

- 16,000 acres flooded
- 1,300 homes damaged
- Three deaths
- Over 100,000 people evacuated – the largest evacuation in California history

Hazard Identification

Damages from the 1997 Williams Fire:

- 5,743 acres burned
- \$19,066,237 in damages
 - 91 residential buildings
 - 6 commercial buildings
 - 136 out buildings
 - 184 vehicles

Hazard Identification

Damages from the 1999 Pendola Fire:

- 11,725 acres burned
- \$2,686,190 in damages
 - 14 residential buildings
 - 3 commercial buildings
 - 65 out buildings
 - 41 vehicles


Risk Assessment

- Once hazards have been identified, a risk assessment can be performed.
- HAZUS-MH, a FEMA-developed risk assessment tool, will be used to determine potential impacts from hazard events.
 - Estimates damage to buildings and critical facilities
 - Economic loss resulting from hazard events
 - Number of people affected


Annex J Foothill Fire Protection District

Resource Identification

- Type and Number of Structures
- Population
- Evacuation/Transportation Resources
- Critical Buildings and Facilities
- Determine Replacement Values – Structure and Contents
- Determine Functional Use Value for Critical Facilities



From Risk to Prevention - Mitigation Measures



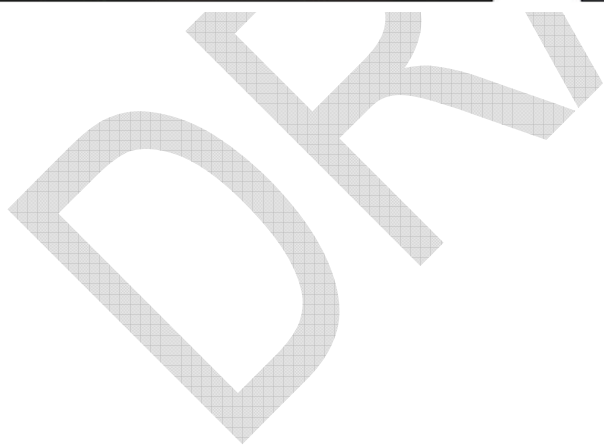
- Public education and awareness
- Potential property protection
- Natural resource protection
- Structural improvements
- Maintenance and review

Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Grant Projects

COUNTY	OES#	FEMA #	Project Type	Project Title	Obligation
Yuba, County of	58	1044-15	Road Control	South Division of Detention State	\$1,410,100.00
Yuba, County of	59	1044-17	Road Control	Oblivious Interceptor	\$1,690,115.00
Yuba, County of	51	1200-14	Road Control	Secondary Culvert Replacement Project	\$75,000.00
Yuba, County of	58	1200-13	Road Control	Improvement on Clark Lateral and Clark Storage	\$870,750.00
Yuba, County of	71	1200-16	Diversion	Rehabilitate Diversion Project #2 – Stage Ave.	\$197,500.00
Marysville, City of	135	1200-24	Acquisition	Acquisition of Hollywood Trailer Park	\$39,600.00
Yuba, County of	PL03	FMA-99	Planning	FMA Planning Grant	\$9,500.00
Yuba, County of	PL04	FMA-99	Planning	FMA Planning Grant	\$94,900.00
Yuba, County of	PL04	201801-201801-201801-09	Planning Mapping	Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan	\$1,132,500.00
				Total	\$5,489,897.00

Conclusion

- Mitigation is the cornerstone of emergency management and planning.
– An essential proactive approach to prevent the impact of disasters on lives, property, and community
- Yuba County can help you with plan development but each jurisdiction must prepare their own plan.
- The benefit of a collaborative effort by the fire departments and Yuba County will provide a safer and healthier environment for communities.



**Annex J
Foothill Fire Protection District**

Document 3-3 Planning Meeting Flier - October 14, 2005



Invitation a Free Public Seminar

Fire Safe Homes and Defensible Space - What Homeowners Can Do

Friday, October 14
6 PM

Foothill Fire Department Station, 16796 Willow Glen Road
Brownsville, Ca

Topics

- **Wildfire Basics**
- **Landscaping (Near Home) Vegetation**
- **Vulnerable Parts of Your Home**
- **Building Code - State & Local**
- **House Construction Fire Demonstration**
- **Making Your Home Fire Safe**
- **Burning Demonstration**
 - **Foam Fire Prevention Spray**
 - **Different Home Construction**

This meeting will guide homeowners on how they can make changes to their house and surrounding vegetation and increase the chance of surviving the next fire.

**Homes do not need to burn in a wildfire
Come and learn how to make yours one that survives**

For more information contact UC Advisor, Glenn Nader 822-7515 or ganader@ucdavis.edu

Annex J Foothill Fire Protection District

In addition to committee meetings the District was a participant at the Yuba County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Project Stakeholder Meetings. The District participated in these meetings as a partner with other agencies to brainstorm and collaborate on mitigation projects that could benefit all of the agencies in the county. Partnerships were formed with law enforcement, fire departments and districts, state and federal agencies, and others to gather information and ideas to develop comprehensive mitigation planning and strategies for the District. Table 3-2 provides a summary of the Stakeholder meetings attended by a representative of the FFPD. For the agendas, sign-in sheets and minutes of these meetings see Appendix A of the Yuba County Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Table 3–2 FFPD attendance at Yuba County Stakeholders Meetings

Meeting Date	Description
June 14, 2005	<p>Presentations at this meeting included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A report on the progress being made on the Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project • A presentation from Jim Johnson of the Yuba Watershed Protection & Fire Safe Council regarding strategic plans and a summary goals, objectives, and projects • The Dobbins Oregon House Fire Protection District gave a presentation regarding development of the DOHFPD local hazard mitigation plan and potential hazard mitigation projects and activities • A discussion of the planning for the July evening workshop designed to share information regarding successful mitigation planning efforts and project information to the public <p>The Emergency Response and Communication, Fire Planning, and Flood Preparedness committee work groups met following the presentations.</p>
January 9, 2007	<p>Presentations at this meeting included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A report on the efforts of the Yuba County Office of Emergency Services • An update on the South Yuba County levee projects by the Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority • A report and presentation to the Stakeholders group regarding the Yuba County Municipal Services Review being undertaken by the Local Agency Formation Commission and collaboration with the mitigation project and process

Person, Companies, Agencies, & Organizations Involved in the Planning Process

- Aero Pines Airport Assoc.
- California Highway Patrol
- Chief John Murphy, Foothill Fire Department
- LaPorte Fire Dept.
- Lisa Cunningham, LHMP representative for Foothill Fire
- Soper Wheeler Company
- Yuba Feather School
- Young Life at Woodleaf
- Yuba County Water District
- Yuba County Sheriff's Dept.
- Forbestown Advisory Committee
- Yuba Watershed Protection & Fire Safe Council
- Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Annex J Foothill Fire Protection District

- Supervisor Hal Stocker
- Marilyn DeVore, Forbestown Advisory Committee
- Joe Sciarrotta, land owner, Rackerby
- Michael Stock, Supervisor, Young Life at Woodleaf
- Loren Olsen, Yuba County Water District
- Sgt. Ken Smith, Yuba County Sheriff's Dept.
- Randy Holmes, resident patrolman, CHP
- Dan Herbster, Foothill Fire Dept.
- Rick Cunningham, Soper Wheeler Company
- Tim Kelly, principal, Yuba Feather School
- Kathy Woods, director, Yuba Feather Preschool
- Jim Johnson, member, Yuba Watershed Protection & Fire Safe Council
- Bill Shaw, land owner, Challenge and member of LaPorte Fire Dept.
- Albert DelBono, land owner, Brownsville
- Johnita Downs, business owner, Brownsville
- Mike Linteo, member, Aero Pines Airport Assoc.
- Ben Borsoff, Strawberry Valley cemetery
- Dollie Knauth, secretary, Yuba Feather School

Hazard Mitigation Planning Tasks

- Coordinate hazard mitigation planning and activities with the Chief and fire department officers,
- Assist in carrying out the goals and objectives of the District Hazard Mitigation Plan in compliance with DMA 2000,
- Prioritize risks for implementing mitigation strategies,
- Identify critical facilities owned/and/or operated by District and in proximity to District facilities,
- Select highest priority and most-desired mitigation recommendations and develop those recommendations for further action by the District,
- Develop and implement long- and short-term goals, and
- Encourage development, coordination, and implementation of a methodology for public input.

Hazard Mitigation Planning Objectives

- Identify and implement mitigation actions to reduce loss of lives and property,
- Identify mitigation strategies that will allow the District to perform its primary mission and achieve its goals,
- Identify mitigation opportunities for short- and long-range planning considerations,
- Identify areas of District sphere of influence that have an interest in mitigation of specific hazards,
- Review and update other District programs as appropriate to identify current and future mitigation goals and objectives in compliance with appropriate county, state and Federal requirements,
- Gain support of the Board of Directors for the District Hazard Mitigation Program implementation,
- Achieve the overall goal of developing a comprehensive mitigation program with Federal, state, and county organizations and other appropriate jurisdictions, and
- Support identified hazard mitigation strategies that exist in the Yuba County LHMP.

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3.2 Local Capabilities Assessment

DMA 2000 Requirements – Planning Process	
Local Capabilities Assessment	
Requirement §201.4(c)(3)(ii): Of the Federal Register Interim Final Rule 44CFR Parts 201 and 206 states “[The State mitigation strategy shall include] a general description and analysis of the effectiveness of local mitigation policies, programs, and capabilities.	
Element	
A.	Does the plan provide a description of the human and technical resources available within this jurisdiction to engage in a mitigation planning process and to develop a local hazard mitigation plan?
B.	Does the plan list local mitigation financial resources and funding sources (such as taxes, fees, assessments, or fines) which affect or promote mitigation within the reporting jurisdiction?
C.	Does the plan list local ordinance which affect of promote disaster mitigation, preparedness, response or recovery within the reporting jurisdiction?
D.	Does the plan describe the details of in-progress, ongoing, or completed mitigation projects and programs within the reporting jurisdiction?

Funding for the Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project and the FFPD LHMP came as a result of a FEMA PDM grant. The Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project provided technical assistance in developing the FFPD plan annex. The capability of FFPD to continue to participate in mitigation planning and the identification an implementation of mitigation projects is discussed in this section. For a description of the resources available to FFPD through the County of Yuba, see Section Three of the Yuba County Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

3.2.1 Local Human, Technical & Financial Resources

The Foothill Fire Protection District is an all-volunteer rural department with an annual budget of \$100,000. Primary funding comes from benefit assessments, with additional funding from the Auxiliary Thrift Store and occasional grant money. For further financial resources see Table 3-3.

Table 3–3 Foothill Fire Protection District Financial Resources

Financial Resources	Y/N	Comments
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Y	
Capital improvements project funding	N	
Authority to levy taxes or assessments for specific purposes	Y	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	N	
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new developments/homes	N	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	N	
Incur debt through special tax and revenue bonds	N	
Incur debt through private activity bonds	N	
Withhold spending in hazard-prone areas	N	

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Table 3-4 is a summary of existing positions and responsibilities related to hazard mitigation planning and implementation. The administrative and technical capabilities of FFPD provides an identification of the staff, personnel, and department resources available to implement the actions identified in the mitigation section of the Plan.

Table 3–4 Administrative & Technical Capacity

Position	Y/N	Department/Agency
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	N	District Board – hire private consultant as needed
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	N	Hire from outside agency when needed
Planners or Engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or human-caused hazards	N	Hire expertise as needed
Floodplain manager	N	Hire as needed
Surveyors	N	Hire as needed
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	Y	Use county, CDF, or USFS resources or hire as needed
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	N	Use county resources
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	N	Use county resources
Emergency manager	Y	Fire Chief
Grant writers	Y	FFPD, USFS, CCP, YCFS

3.2.2 Local Mitigation Funding Sources

The County of Yuba through its 2003-2004 Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant provided funding through staff support, printing/copying, mapping, data processing and analysis for the development of the LHMP.

Funding mechanisms related to FFPD projects implemented under the FFPD LHMP may include the funds from the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Fire Management Assistance, and the Public Assistance Program. Funding may also be provided by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, High Sierra Resource Conservation Service, Yuba Watershed and Fire Protection Fire Safe Council.

The Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program is a program of the Preparedness Directorate's Office of Grants and Training in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Grants are awarded to fire departments to enhance their ability to protect the public and fire service personnel from fire and related hazards. Three types of grants are available: Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG), Fire Prevention and Safety (FP&S), and Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER). This Website provides a description of the three types of grants available and offers resources to help fire departments prepare and submit grant requests. The primary

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goal of the Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG) is to meet the firefighting and emergency response needs of fire departments and nonaffiliated emergency medical services organizations. Since 2001, AFG has helped firefighters and other first responders to obtain critically needed equipment, protective gear, emergency vehicles, training, and other resources needed to protect the public and emergency personnel from fire and related hazards. The National Preparedness Directorate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency administers the grants in cooperation with the U.S. Fire Administration. For fiscal year 2005, Congress reauthorized the Assistance to Firefighters Grants for an additional 5 years through 2010.

3.2.3 Local Ordinances & Regulations

The Foothill Fire Protection District does not have the legal authority to adopt ordinances. Local county ordinances, regulations and State mandates are enforced by Yuba County and the State of California (CDF- CAL Fire) as applicable. The public safety and mitigation elements applied in FFPD are established in the Yuba County Ordinance Code and the Yuba County General Plan.

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF/CAL FIRE) is re-mapping fire hazard severity zones for lands that the State has fiscal responsibility for wildland fire protection (State Responsibility Area) and is preparing Very High Fire Hazard Severity recommendations for local responsibility areas. This mapping is being done under authorities defined in PRC 4201 and GC 51175. This effort incorporates improved wildland fire behavior science, data sets, and understanding of structure ignition mechanisms during conflagrations.

The California Building Commission adopted the Wildland-Urban Interface codes in 2005 with an effective date of January 2008. These new codes include provisions for ignition resistant construction standards in the wildland urban interface. The updated fire hazard severity zones will be used by building officials to determine appropriate construction materials for new buildings in the wildland urban interface. The updated zones will also be used by property owners to comply with natural hazards disclosure requirements at time of sale of property. It is likely that the fire hazard severity zones will be used by local government as they update the safety element of general plans.

The map adoption process will include public hearings in 56 of the 58 counties. These hearings should be completed by fall and the maps are scheduled for adoption under CCR Title 14 regulation by December 31, 2007, in time for the January 2008 building codes.

3.2.4 Details of Ongoing & Completed Mitigation Actions

The District has continually engaged in mitigation projects and activities and currently participates in the following programs:

- Public education and awareness regarding emergency preparedness, safety, and public information regarding all hazards;
- the Chipping Program funded by Proposition 40 to reduce fuel load around residences and commercial properties;
- Fuel Reduction Program, which is an ongoing program to reduce the fuel loads along heavily traveled roads to a minimum 10 feet fuel buffer on both sides of the road;
- the FireSafe Council which developed the Community Wildfire Protection Plan in coordination with the local fire departments;
- Oregon Ridge firebreak;
- Fire Safe Community Prevention Plan; and
- Fire suppression treatments.

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The District supports:

- Membership in Yuba County Watershed Protection and Fire Safe Council. (Preventative Action. State funding.)
- Membership in Yuba County Fire Chief's Assoc. (Emergency Services. General Budget)
- Mutual Aid agreements with Cal State Fire/CDF and Plumas National Forest.

These are the agencies responsible for wildland fire suppression within the fire district. The District fully supports the goals and objectives regarding fire planning, fire suppression and local hazard mitigation plans.

The FFPD and the LHMP plan chairperson will work to continue the current district projects which most directly support the LHMP. At this time the District does not have the personnel nor the financial resources to develop new action plans. The current District Programs are:

- National Fire Prevention Week events. (Public Information. General Budget) Teaching local school children and the public steps to reduce vulnerability to natural and manmade hazards.
- Sale of reflective address signs. (Public Information. Thrift Store Budget) The public may order these custom signs at the Thrift Store. Goal: To prevent or minimize damage, injuries, or economic loss due to natural or man-made disasters.
- Obtaining Grants (Emergency Services. State and Federal Funding) To obtain specialized fire fighting equipment or replace obsolete equipment. Goals: To protect lives of citizens from natural and man-made hazards; establishing relationships between public, private and non-profit sectors to enhance the response to hazard events; educating citizens regarding vulnerability to hazards and steps to take to reduce vulnerability; preserve environmental resources; promote long-term economic prosperity.
- Updating Maps and CAD system. (Geographic Info. System. State and Yuba County budget) It is the responsibility of Cal State Fire/CDF to maintain and update their CAD system at the emergency command center in Grass Valley. The District's responsibility is to give ECC corrections to CAD and field mapping errors. However, it is imperative that corrections are into the system. To this end the Chief and Assistant Chief are in contact with the area Battalion Chief and the ECC Captain to encourage a resolution to the problem. The ECC captain has responded by telling us it is not a "problem", it is an "issue". (The District has attempted to work with Cal State Fire/CDF in the field by offering our GIS/firefighter staff in a joint effort to update the CAD, but Cal state Fire/CDF has refused. Instead they used their staff, who were unfamiliar with the area, landmarks, county and fire district boundaries, local roads and road names. When the CAD was updated many errors went uncorrected and new ones were made.) Goal: To prevent or minimize damage, injuries, or economic loss due to natural or man-made disasters.
- Emergency Dispatch Center at Foothill Station One. (Emergency Services. General Budget) The District maintains and operates, when needed, a backup dispatch system for the five rural fire districts in northern Yuba County that use Foothill Net for radio communications.

The Chief and others have been working toward goals which will benefit the District, including: the Yuba Watershed Protection & Fire Safe Council's efforts toward the creation of a Fire Planner position in the Yuba County Planning Dept. (this has since been realized), and Fire Safe Council's efforts toward reinstating the Live Burn wildland fire training for all area fire agencies. Additionally, support of an increase in compensation for firefighters who staff the OES engines. Currently it is a financial hardship for volunteer firefighters to leave their paying jobs in order to staff an OES engine for out-of-district assignments.

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Specific Mitigation Activities:

In 1999, the State Water Resource Board awarded a grant to the Yuba Watershed Protection and FireSafe Council to fund the reduction of fuel load along 12 miles of county roads. US Forest Service masticated and burned approximately 160 acres in the Camptonville area, fuel reduction occurred on private land around the communities of Camptonville and Brownsville, and two fire education meetings were held.

In 2001, a foothills specific evacuation plan was developed through a grant from the BLM by the FireSafe Council.

In 2002, with a grant from the USFS fuel reduction on private lands in the Brownsville and Camptonville area transpired.

In 2003, the fuel load was reduced on 4.8 miles of Yuba County roads with a grant from the BLM. In addition 50 miles of road were prioritized for future fuel load reduction. Five water tanks with a 10,000 gallon capacity were purchased with grant funds from the HR 2389 and placed in each of the northern County fire districts. Community plans for Oregon House, Strawberry Valley, and Camptonville were drafted with BLM grant monies. In addition, coloring books for primary aged school children about fire education and evacuation packets were developed. Grant funds from the USFS were used to complete the fuel reduction around the community of Camptonville. BLM grant monies were expended for the coordination and development of digital information for fire mitigation planning and shared with Yuba County OES, USFS, and CDF.

In 2004, fuel reduction was performed on 5.2 miles of Yuba County roads with a grant from the BLM. In 2005, a Yuba Watershed Protection Coordinator was hired using monies from a HR 2389 to assist in development of grant projects and future plans and applications. Funds from a HR 2389 grant were used to reduce the fuel load on 3.8 miles of Yuba county roads.



The Fire Safe Project funded by Proposition 40 funds a residential chipping program for selected foothills areas of Yuba County. The program provides identification of fire prone areas and fuels reduction to address potential hazards. Homeowners that may be interested in participating in this voluntary service contact the Project Coordinator following the clearance of vegetation within 100 feet of their home and outbuildings. This mitigation project has been extremely successful and the Fire Safe Council intends to continue to implement the project to reduce and mitigate high fire threat areas in the foothill communities. The County of Yuba has implemented a public road fire reduction vegetation clearance project funded by Proposition 40 to reduce fuels and increase visibility on 3.8 miles of Yuba County roads.

In 2006, HR 2389 grant monies were used to provide initial funds for a Yuba County Fire Prevention Officer position. The position is responsible for assisting the Yuba County Planning Department and fire districts to review, enforce and apply fire code in the design and construction of new developments and implementation of fire codes and standards county-wide.

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Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP): The CWPP was developed to help communities clarify and refine priorities for the protection of life, property, and critical infrastructure in the wildland–urban interface as part of the development and implementation of forest management and hazardous fuels reduction projects. The CWPP requires that the DMA 2000 process be applied and documented to apply for state and federal funding.

Public Resources Code (PRC) 4291: The PRC expands the defensible space clearance requirement maintained around buildings and structures from 30 feet to a distance of 100 feet. These guidelines are intended to provide property owners with examples of fuel modification measures that can be used to create an area around buildings or structures to create defensible space. A defensible space perimeter around buildings and structures provide firefighters a working environment that allows them to protect buildings and structures from encroaching wildfires as well as minimizing the chance that a structure fire will escape to the surrounding wildland. These guidelines apply to any person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining any mountainous area, forest-covered lands, brush-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or any land that is covered with flammable material, and located within a State Responsibility Area.

The vegetation surrounding a building or structure is fuel for a fire. Even the building or structure itself is considered fuel. Research and experience have shown that fuel reduction around a building or structure increases the probability of it surviving a wildfire. Good defensible space allows firefighters to protect and save buildings or structures safely without facing unacceptable risk to their lives. Fuel reduction through vegetation management is the key to creating good defensible space.



Terrain, climate conditions and vegetation interact to affect fire behavior and fuel reduction standards. The diversity of California's geography also influences fire behavior and fuel reduction standards as well. While fuel reduction standards will vary throughout the State, there are some common practices that guide fuel modification treatments to ensure creation of adequate defensible space:

- Properties with greater fire hazards will require more clearing. Clearing requirements will be greater for those lands with steeper terrain, larger and denser fuels, fuels that are highly volatile, and in locations subject to frequent fires.
- Creation of defensible space through vegetation management usually means reducing the amount of fuel around the building or structure, providing separation between fuels, and or reshaping retained fuels by trimming. Defensible space can be created removing dead vegetation, separating fuels, and pruning lower limbs.
- In all cases, fuel reduction means arranging the tree, shrubs and other fuel sources in a way that makes it difficult for fire to transfer from one fuel source to another. It does not mean cutting down all trees and shrubs, or creating a bare ring of earth across the property.

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- A homeowner's clearing responsibility is limited to 100 feet away from his or her building or structure or to the property line, whichever is less, and limited to their land. While individual property owners are not required to clear beyond 100 feet, groups of property owners are encouraged to extend clearances beyond the 100 foot requirement in order to create community-wide defensible spaces.
- Homeowners who do fuel reduction activities that remove or dispose of vegetation are required to comply with all federal, state or local environmental protection laws and obtain permits when necessary. Environmental protection laws include, but are not limited to, threatened and endangered species, water quality, air quality, and cultural/archeological resources. For example, trees removed for fuel reduction that are used for commercial purposes require permits from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Also, many counties and towns require tree removal permits when cutting trees over a specified size.

The methods used to manage fuel can be important in the safe creation of defensible space. Care should be taken with the use of equipment when creating a defensible space zone. Internal combustion engines must have an approved spark arresters and metal cutting blades (lawn mowers or weed trimmers) should be used with caution to prevent starting fires during periods of high fire danger. A metal blade striking a rock can create a spark and start a fire, a common cause of fires during summertime.

Vegetation removal can also cause soil disturbance, soil erosion, regrowth of new vegetation, and introduce non-native invasive plants. Soil disturbance should be kept to a minimum, especially on steep slopes. Erosion control techniques such as minimizing use of heavy equipment, avoiding stream or gully crossings, using mobile equipment during dry conditions, and covering exposed disturbed soil areas will help reduce soil erosion and plant regrowth.

Areas near water (riparian areas), such as streams or ponds, are a particular concern for protection of water quality. To help protect water quality in riparian areas, avoid removing vegetation associated with water, avoid using heavy equipment, and do not clear vegetation to bare mineral soil.

Multi-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan (EOP): The EOP was developed to address the planned response and recovery to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security emergencies including terrorist's threats in Yuba County. The EOP establishes the emergency management organization required to mitigate any significant emergency or disaster affecting Yuba County.

Nevada-Yuba-Placer Fire Management Plan 2005: This Fire Management Plan is a product of the implementation of the State Fire Plan. The State Fire Plan provides an analysis procedure utilizing, in part, computer based geographical information data that is validated by experienced fire managers to assess fire fuel hazards and risks in order to design and implement mitigating activities. The Nevada-Yuba-Placer Unit (NYP) Fire Management Plan provides background information, fuels and fire data, proposed projects, and individual Battalion reports outlining mitigating activities commonly carried out each year. In addition, this year's Fire Plan is compliant with the requirements of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA), signed into law in December of 2003, as a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP). Those agencies represented on the signature page have agreed to the content of this plan as part of a collaborative effort to identify projects and possibly influence how additional federal funds may be distributed for projects on non federal lands.

NYP is one of 21 administrative Units within the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. NYP faces many challenges, not the least of which is that two of its counties, Placer

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and Nevada, are two of the fastest growing counties within the state. According to the 2000 National Census, Placer County is the 20th fastest growing county within the nation.

Yuba County Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan: The Yuba County HAZMAT Plan was developed to protect the public, environment, and property from an accidental release involving hazardous materials. The plan provides the methods and procedures that decision makers, county regulatory personnel, and response agencies use for the management, tracking, containment, removal, and disposal of the hazardous materials from a hazardous materials incident in Yuba County.

Disaster Plan for Domestic Animals: The Yuba–Sutter Disaster Plan for Domestic Animal Disaster Assistance was developed to protect domestic pets and livestock in Yuba and Sutter Counties in situations that require evacuation. YSDADA provides on–going Disaster Preparedness classes for the general public, to make them aware of the needs of pets and farm animals when faced with a possible evacuation order.

Yuba County Water Agency's (YCWA) Emergency Action Plan (EAP): The EAP is intended to minimize the threat to public safety and to minimize the response time to an impending or actual sudden release of water from New Bullards Bar Dam, Our House Dam, and Log Cabin Dam. The Plan may also be used to provide notification when flood releases will create major flooding.

CalTrans Highway Damage Emergency Operations Plan: Coordinates emergency response for the community of Camptonville and sets forth an outline of responsibilities within an organized structure, which facilitates quick and efficient response to any emergency to minimize impacts to the roadways, the traveling public, and regional commerce. This organized structure is centered on the District's Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The maintenance Program is the lead for Major Highway Damage emergency response.

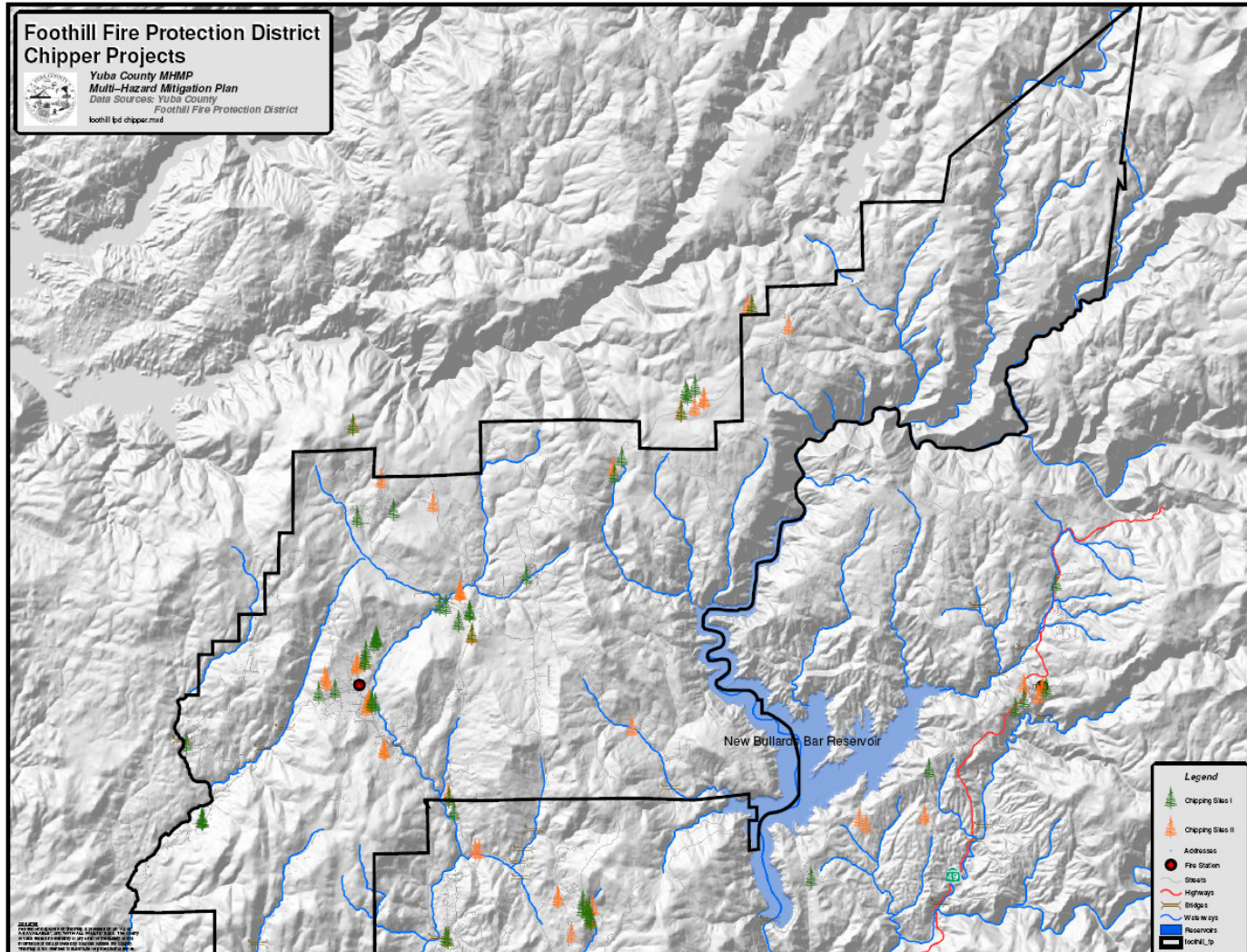
CDF/CAL FIRE (Department of Forestry and Fire Protection) is re-mapping fire hazard severity zones for lands that the State has fiscal responsibility for wildland fire protection (State Responsibility Area) and is preparing Very High Fire Hazard Severity recommendations for local responsibility areas. This mapping is being done under authorities defined in PRC 4201 and GC 51175. This effort incorporates improved wildland fire behavior science, data sets, and understanding of structure ignition mechanisms during conflagrations.

The California Building Commission adopted the Wildland-Urban Interface codes in late 2005 with an effective date of January 2008. These new codes include provisions for ignition resistant construction standards in the wildland urban interface. The updated fire hazard severity zones will be used by building officials to determine appropriate construction materials for new buildings in the wildland urban interface. The updated zones will also be used by property owners to comply with natural hazards disclosure requirements at time of sale of property. It is likely that the fire hazard severity zones will be used by local government as they update the safety element of general plans.

The map adoption process will include public hearings in 56 of the 58 counties. These hearings should be completed by fall and the maps are scheduled for adoption under CCR Title 14 regulation by December 31, 2007, in time for the January 2008 building codes.

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Figure 3-1 FFPD Chipping Program Sites



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4 Risk Assessment

DMA 2000 Requirements – Risk Assessment

Multi-Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

§201.6(c)(2)(iii): For multi-jurisdictional plans, the risk assessment must assess each jurisdiction's risks where they vary from the risks facing the entire planning area.

Identifying Unique Jurisdictional Hazards & Risks: **Was a** risk assessment (all sections) completed, by this participating jurisdiction. For each unique hazard or risk that as not covered in the main section of the MJP? [Only unique or additional hazards and risks, within a participating jurisdiction, should be included. These would be hazards and risks that are **not already included** as part of the MJP. For each unique hazard, a profile of the hazard along with vulnerabilities should be included in the jurisdiction's annex or supplement to the MJP. Example: A jurisdiction with a volcano, not covered in the MJP, would complete all risk assessment section for their volcano.]

The FFPD risk assessment was conducted as part of the Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project and involved the collaboration of numerous governmental entities, state and federal agencies, FFPD, the Yuba Watershed Protection and Fire Safe Council, and the County of Yuba. A complete description of the County-wide planning process is available in Section Two of the Yuba County Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

This section describes the components of the risk assessment process, including a discussion of the identified hazards, a profile of these hazards, and a review of the FFPD asset inventory, a vulnerability assessment, and the impact of future development in the service area of FFPD.

According to FEMA, a risk assessment “is the process of measuring the potential loss of life, personal injury, economic injury, and property damage resulting from natural hazards by assessing the vulnerability of people, buildings, and infrastructure to natural hazards” (FEMA 2001). Any mitigation activities to reduce losses to life and property must be based upon a thorough assessment of the risks to these assets.

The steps involved in completing the risk assessment included:

- A profile of the potential hazard occurrences (location and extent) and historical occurrences;
- Probability of a hazard
- Vulnerability to assets and potential impacts
- Analysis of future development trends

These steps provide the basis for the risk assessment presented in this section.

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4.1 Hazards

DMA 2000 Requirements – Risk Assessment

Hazards

§201.6(c)(2)(i) & (ii): Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards.

Identifying Hazards

§201.6(c)(2)(i): [The risk assessment **shall** include a] description of the type ... of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction

For EACH Hazard identified by THIS jurisdiction a narrative summary of the Overview of the Hazard (from the jurisdiction’s perspective) and the Impact (to people, buildings, the environment, etc.) if the Hazard occurred, shall be part of each jurisdiction’s annex or supplement to the MJP.

A hazard is a source of potential danger or adverse condition. A natural event is a hazard when it has the potential to harm people or property. A hazard event is a specific occurrence of a particular type of hazard (*FEMA How-to Guide # 2, Appendix A*).

FFPD addressed all hazards, natural and man-made, that could affect critical facilities and infrastructure within their jurisdiction. Natural hazards include those that arise from natural earth processes such as uncontrollable meteorological or geological events. Events of man-made origin include accidental or intentional events such as the derailment of a rail car carrying hazardous material or terrorism, respectively. All hazards that may affect the District were considered and ranked according to the likelihood of their occurrence using the best-available knowledge and data by the FFPD Planning Committee and other stakeholders, including community members.

Hazards included in the Plan may be potential threats to the District and are described in terms of the nature of the hazard, their magnitude, duration, and location. Each hazard is summarized by its history of occurrence and the probability and location of future hazard events. This was accomplished through review of previous studies conducted by the county or other jurisdictions, including state and federal agencies. Using GIS, mapped information was used to identify areas potentially at risk of a particular hazard in FFPD.

Profiled hazards are described by their location within the District, likelihood of occurrence, extent and magnitude, and history of occurrence in the jurisdiction. Potential damage to the assets affected by these hazards is identified in the Vulnerability Assessment. Each hazard was described in an informative manner to ensure that users of this Plan who may be unfamiliar with a particular hazard will have a better idea of the potential for property damage or loss of life.

4.1.1 Identifying Foothill Fire Protection District Hazards

Hazard identification is the process of identifying hazards that threaten an area (*FEMA How-to Guide # 2, Appendix A*).

The Planning Committee prioritized hazards by committee discussion, historical documentation and public input. The initial planning meeting provided an opportunity to discuss the role of the Yuba County Plan and the identification of hazards to assess the impact of the hazards on the District. Additionally, FFPD participated in several public stakeholder meetings to review hazard vulnerability information and receive input on the development of the plan. Subsequent conversations with FFPD’s Planning Coordinator, fire chief, district residents and personnel identified the impact to assets and hazards. FFPD staff and planning committee ranked the

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hazards, discussing potential loss and impact on critical and essential services in terms of threat level to the jurisdiction.

As a result of the meetings, public discussion, and input from stakeholders, the hazards were prioritized into three threat risk categories of low, moderate, or high risk to the jurisdiction (Table 4-1).

Table 4–1 Hazard Rank Priorities - Foothill Fire Protection District

High	Moderate	Low
Fire	Earthquake	Avalanche/Landslides
Transportation Incident/Accident	Dam Failure	Volcano
Hazardous Materials	Flooding	
Severe Storms/Winds	Drought	
	Crime/Terrorism	

List and Description of Hazards Affecting FFPD

Profiles were developed from the hazards above identified as high threats to the District. The guidelines presented in the FEMA Workshop document #1 “Identify the Hazards” were followed to ensure that hazards were adequately profiled. The FEMA Workshop tasks included:

- Listing the hazards that may occur:
 - Research newspapers and other historical records.
 - Review existing plans and reports.
 - Consult with experts in the area.
 - Gather information on Internet websites.
- Focus on the most prevalent hazards in the community:
 - Go to hazard websites.
 - Locate your agencies or state on the website map.
 - Determine whether FFPD is in a high-risk area. Get more localized information if necessary.

FFPD used the tools above as a baseline. With collaboration with the Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project and other agencies such as the Dobbins Oregon-House Fire Protection District and the Yuba Watershed Protection and Fire Safe Council, the District referenced their historical disaster data, local disaster recovery data, GIS mapping, and local Emergency Operations Plans to assess their risk to each disaster

Table 4–2 Summary of FFPD Profiled Hazards

Hazard	Description	Justification for Inclusion
Fire	The foothill areas of Yuba County have a long history of wildfire.	Drought, extreme heat, winter storms, windstorms all add to fire threat. High fire area, high fuel loads. Williams and Pendola fires both in the County.
Transportation Incident/Accidents	FFPD has the responsibility for responding to transportation incidents within their jurisdiction	Maintain the ability to adequately respond and effectively treated injured people. Equipment and training for volunteers is critical for providing life saving measures.

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Hazard	Description	Justification for Inclusion
Hazardous Materials Release	FFPD has the responsibility to respond to a hazardous materials release within its district until a hazardous materials response team arrives	Impact varies by location and type of material released and dispersion mechanism.
Severe Storms–	Severe Winter Storms within FFPD can consist of snow, heavy precipitation, and high winds	Severe Winter Storms have the affect of potentially damaging critical facilities within FFPD. Severe storms have the added effect of potentially damaging roads, limiting the ability of FFPD to respond to emergencies

4.1.2 Profiling Jurisdictional Hazards

This section contains a description of the hazards identified by FFPD as high priority hazards from the perspective of the district. Complete profiles of each of these hazards can be found in Section 4 of the Yuba County Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

- Fire – Section 4.3.5
- Transportation Incident – Section 4.3.10
- Hazardous Materials Release – Section 4.3.11
- Severe Winter Storms – Section 4.3.2

4.1.2.1 Fire

FFPD has rated Fire as a HIGH PRIORITY Hazard.

FFPD is located in the Yuba County foothills, an area that has historically been prone to wildfires. The District is located in an area of primarily high and very high fire hazard severity zones as identified by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

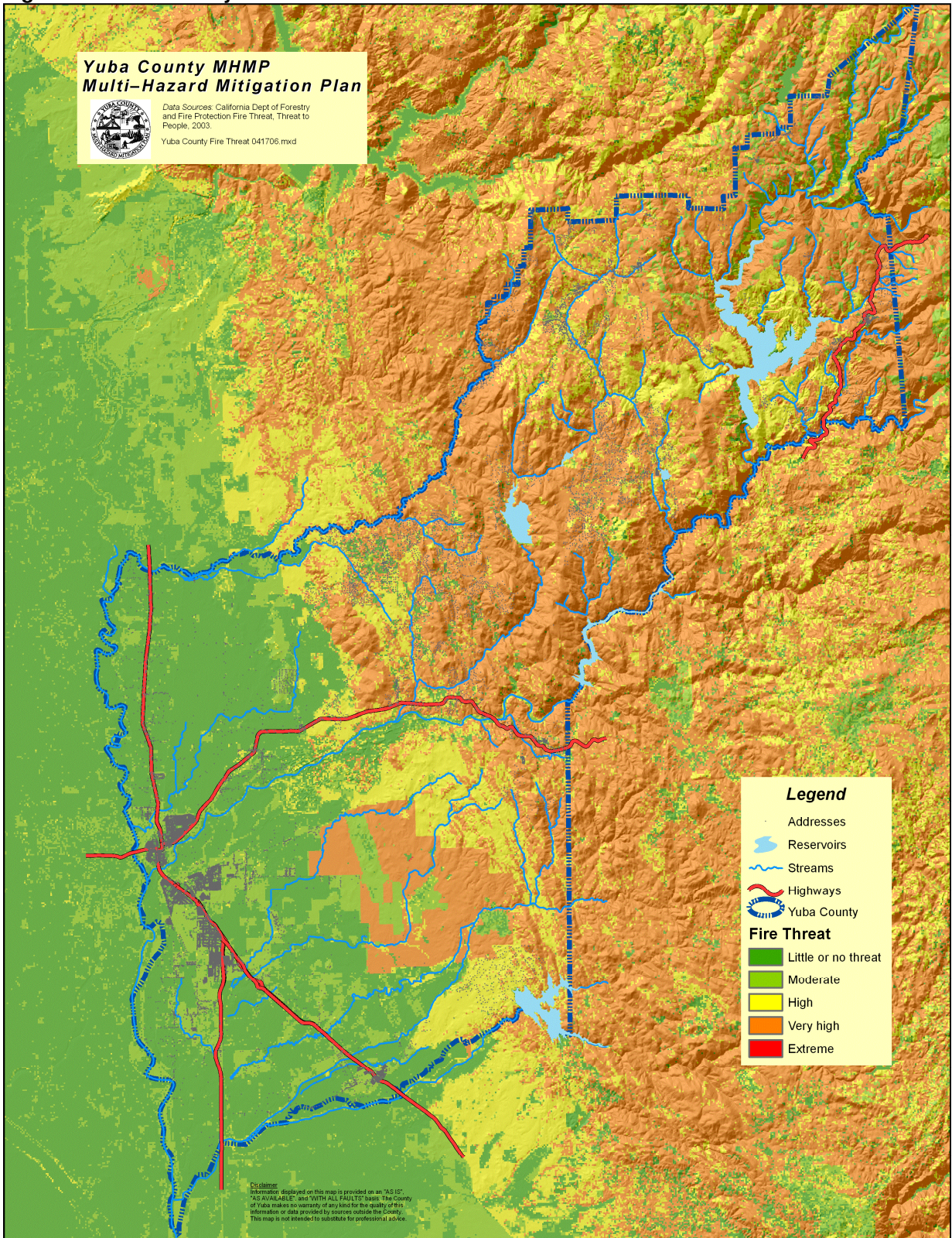
FFPD faces a serious threat from wildland fire from May to October of each year. Undeveloped rugged terrain, with a heavily forested and highly flammable brush covered land, long dry summers with high temperatures and high winds may exacerbate the potential for wildland fires. Threat levels are also increased during this period when the population increases due to a large influx of recreational visitors to the area. This additional population increases the potential for wildland fires from camping, off-road vehicle use, and improper fire prevention practices.

FFPD, as part of the Foothills Joint Powers Authority, has been impacted by previous fire events. The Pendola Fire in 1999 most directly impacted the jurisdiction, however only a small portion of the fire footprint was within the boundaries of FFPD. The effects of major fires in the past have primarily been secondary effects. FFPD provides mutual aid for fires in the region, including those outside of the FFPD boundaries. Figure 4-1 illustrates the Fire Threat in Yuba County, and Figure 4-2 illustrates Yuba County Fire History from 1900 to the present.

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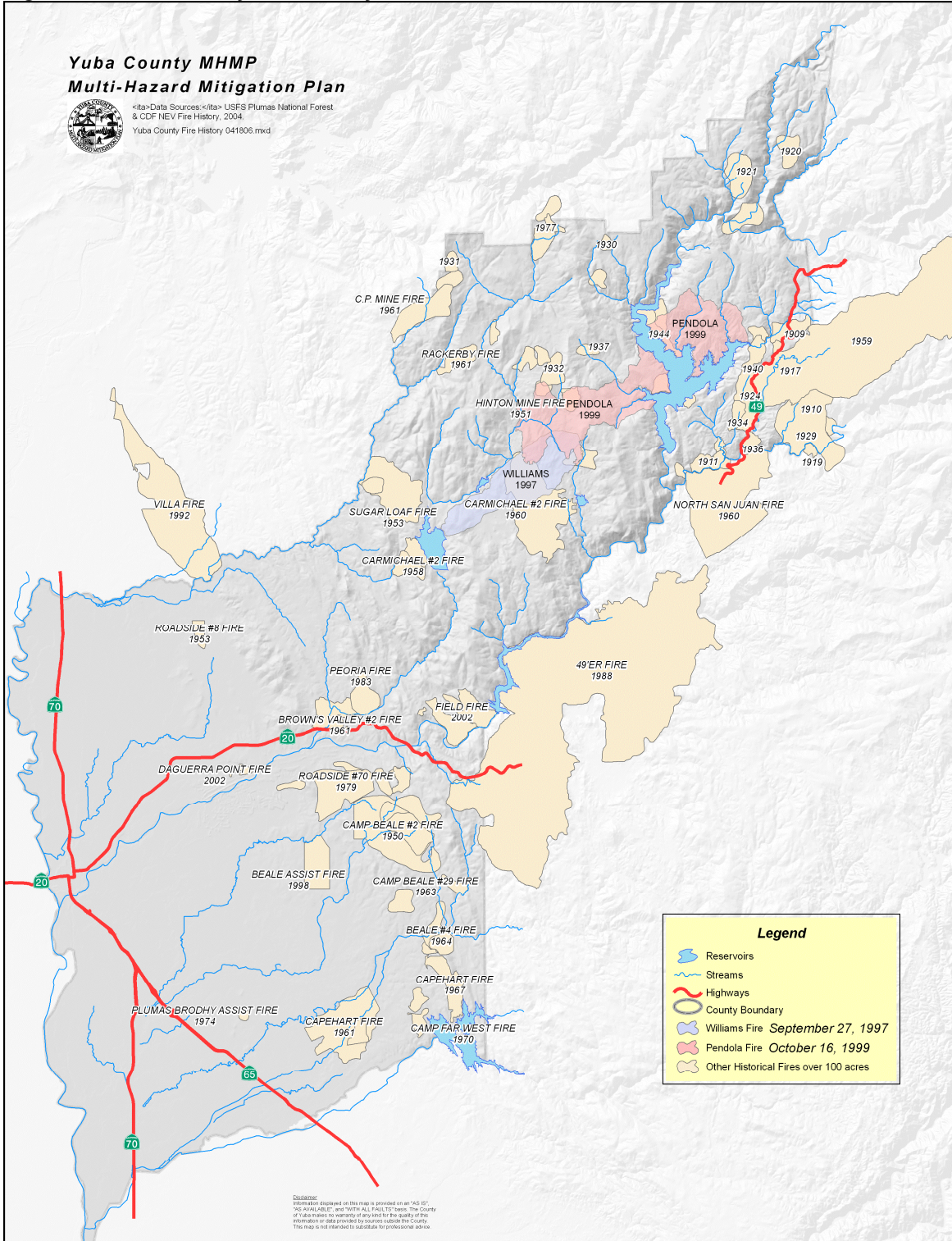
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Figure 4-1 Yuba County Fire Threat



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Figure 4-2 Yuba County Fire History - 1900 to Present



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The Williams Fire destroyed 5,743 acres of vegetation, 91 housing structures, 136 out-buildings and 184 vehicles (NEU-11935). The fire started in September 1997. Weather conditions were hot that day, 86 degrees, with 8-20 mph winds gusting to 39 mph. The average age class of the fuels in the area was over 40 years old. The fire started approximately two miles north of the community of Dobbins, and was determined to have been caused by an electrical short in a motor home. Before the fire was contained, 186 engines, 45 hand crews, 27 dozers, 21 water tenders, six helicopters, seven air tankers and 201 overhead personnel were assigned to fight the fire.

Break out of Damage in Dollars

There was a total of \$19 million dollars in damage to buildings, equipment, and land.

Structures:

36 Frame Houses	\$4,828,380
55 Modular Homes	\$4,286,280
6 Commercial Buildings	\$997,000
103 Out-Buildings	\$286,537
23 Garages	\$254,000
10 Barns	\$145,000
38 Travel Trailers	\$275,000
9 Recreational Vehicles	\$208,000
14 Miscellaneous	\$28,000
PG&E	\$200,000

Natural Resources

2,940 acres oak pine grass	\$6,174,000
330 acres timber	\$1,320,000
1,570 acres brush	\$314,000
970 acres grass	\$194,000

(source: Williams Incident NEU-11935, 9/27/97; Damage Assessment Report Summary)

The Pendola Fire burned a total of 11,725 acres of vegetation and timber beginning October 16, 1999. Fourteen residences, three commercial buildings, 65 out-buildings, and 41 vehicles were destroyed by the fire (NEU-15141). The cause of the fire was determined to be from a wind thrown conifer that fell onto an electrical power line just west of the Pendola Road/Pendola Extension. Weather on the day the fire started was hot, dry and windy. At the height of the incident there were a total of 2,505 resources assigned to the incident. A total of 31 different agencies, fire departments and cooperators participated.

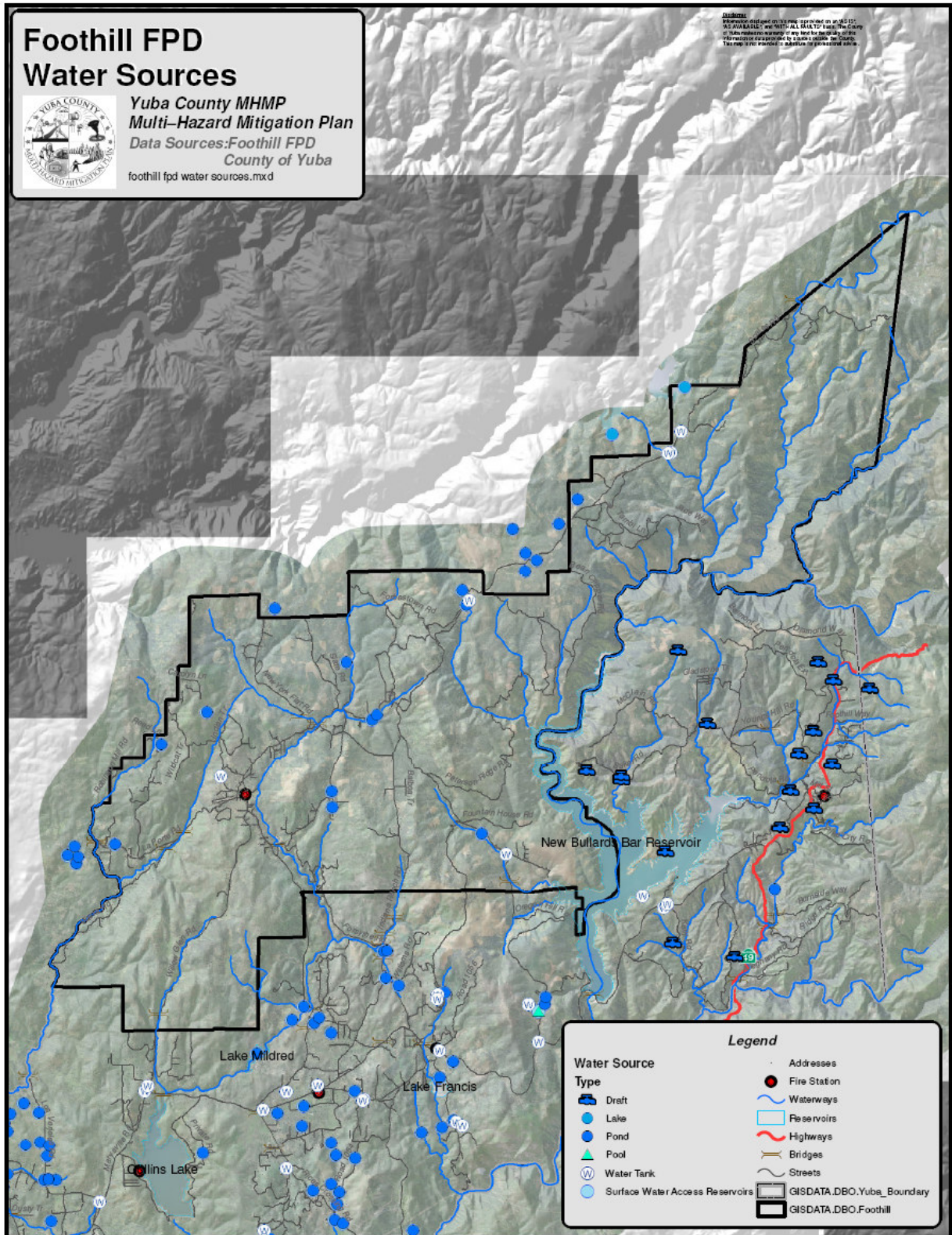
Break out of Damage in Dollars

Structures (Includes residential, commercial, outbuildings and vehicles)	\$2,091,190
Estimated smoke damage to saved homes	\$500,000
PG&E loss for transmission and distribution systems	\$95,000
TOTAL	\$2,696,190

(source: After Action Report; Pendola Incident; TNF-015208; Oct 16-26, 1999)

Annex J Foothill Fire Protection District

Figure 4-3 FFPD Water Source Locations



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Foothill Fire Protection District

4.1.2.2 Transportation Incident / Accident

FFPD has rated Transportation Incident/Accident as a HIGH PRIORITY Hazard.

Transportation incidents usually do not impact property by directly destroying structures. Traffic incidents usually impact the FFPD through serious injuries, loss of life, and associated personal property damage. Because large numbers of patients may be involved, significant multi-casualty incidents may tax local emergency medical and hospital resources, and require a regional response.

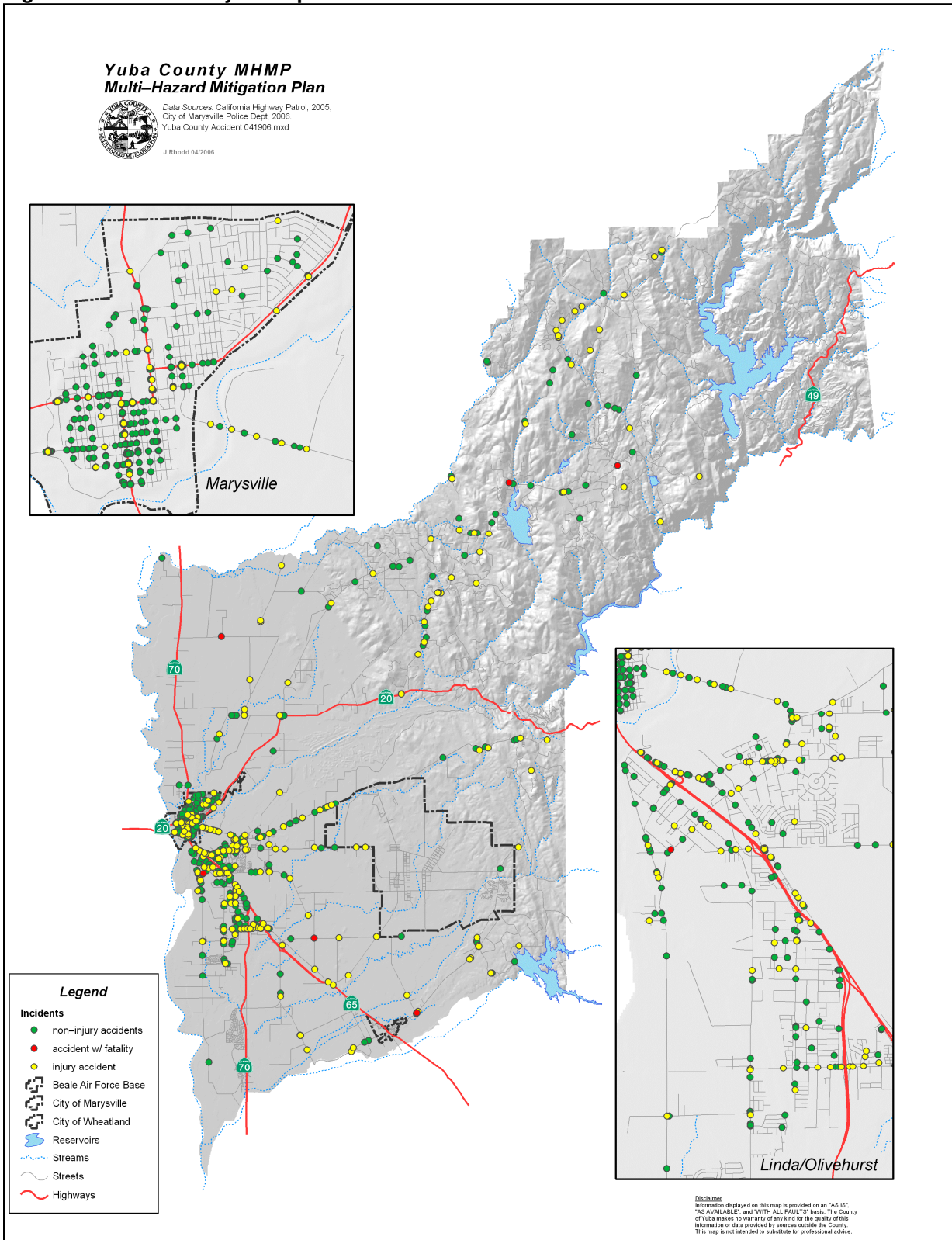
FFPD is responsible for providing first response to vehicle accidents within its district. This response includes providing medical aid as well as securing the accident scene. Because the roadways in the Yuba County foothills are often winding with little visibility around bends or corners, the ability of FFPD to quickly secure an accident scene could prevent further accidents.

The most highly traffic roads within FFPD are La Porte Road and Willow Glen Road, both categorized as rural major collector roads.

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Figure 4-4 Yuba County Transportation Incidents/Accidents 2005



Annex J Foothill Fire Protection District

4.1.2.3 Hazardous Materials Release

FFPD has rated Hazardous Materials Release as a HIGH PRIORITY Hazard.

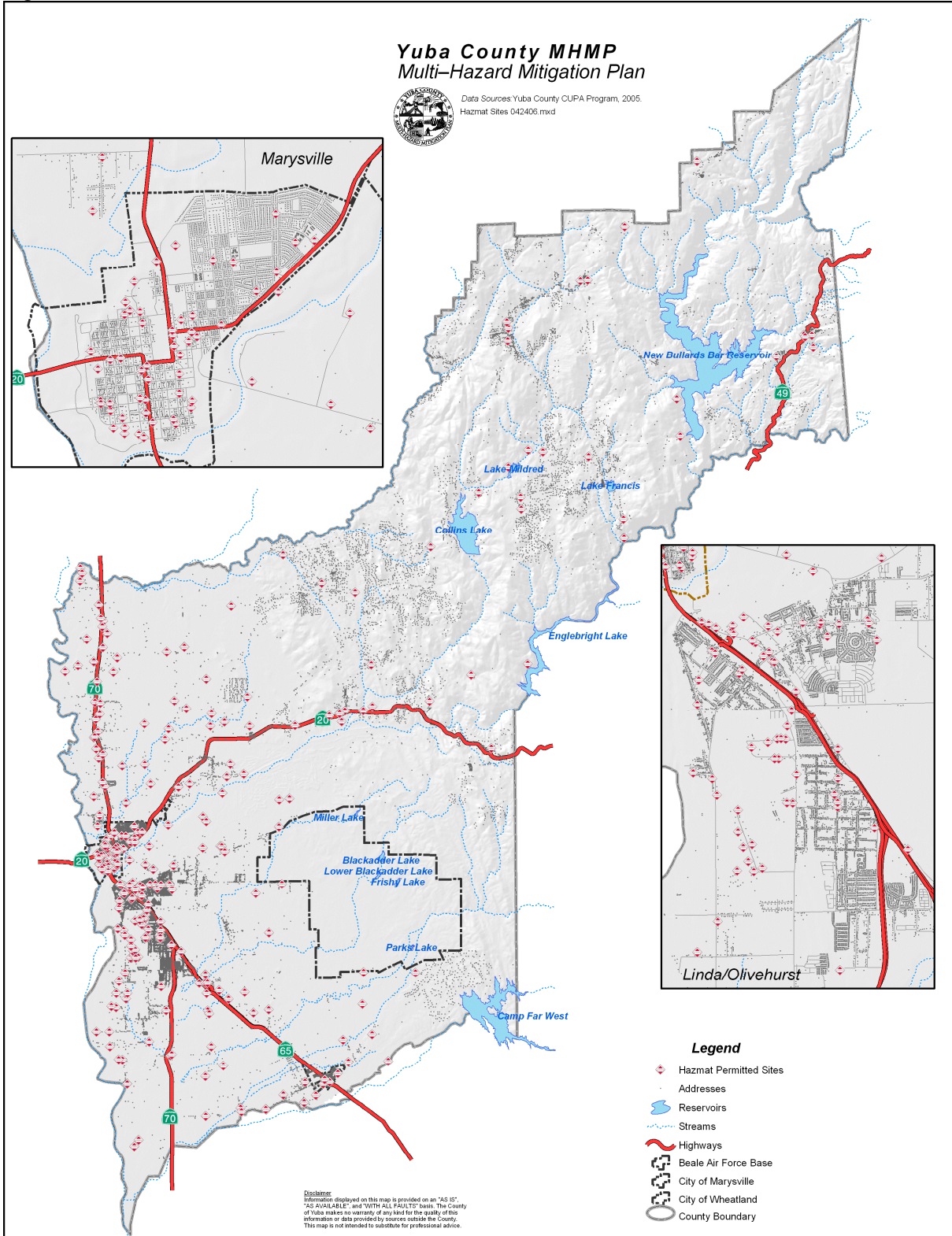
Man-Made Hazardous Material usually does not impact property by directly destroying structures. Man-made hazardous materials events usually impact the FFPD through the release of a toxic gas plume (chlorine, ammonia, or propane gases), a substance release that contaminates the groundwater or soil (diesel or gasoline) which can then cause chronic or long-term effects. Another source that impacts FFPD is clandestine illegal substance labs. These clandestine labs can produce methamphetamine in as few as six to eight hours (Swetlow, 2003) and generate between five and seven pounds of toxic waste for every pound of methamphetamine (Butterfield, 2004; NCDOJ, 2004). Riverside California statistics indicate that most “cooks” make meth 48 to 72 times a year (Riverside DEC, 2005). Typical toxic chemicals found in clandestine meth labs in the FFPD include acetone, methanol, ammonia, benzene, ether, freon, hydriodic acid, hydrochloric acid, iodine crystals, lithium, muriatic acid, phosphine gas, pseudophedrine, red phosphorus, sodium hydroxide, sulfuric acid, and toluene. Toxic substances seep into the pores of structures contaminated in the production of clandestine meth manufacture where they are touched or inhaled by unsuspecting occupants for years after the labs are gone. Contaminates must be removed from the structure, cleaning with soap and water and painting are not enough to ensure that chemical dangers are eliminated.

FFPD is responsible for providing response to hazardous materials spills within its district. All spills less than five gallons, such as gasoline spills at the site of an automobile accident, are the sole responsibility of FFPD. Spills larger than five gallons within the district are the responsibility of a fully equipped hazardous materials response team. The County of Yuba contracts with the Marysville Fire Department to provide a response team for all areas within the County. FFPD will respond to these spills and secure the site prior to the arrival of the response team.

Hazardous materials spills are most likely to occur at one of the registered hazardous materials sites identified in figure 4-5 or along the major roads identified in section 4.1.2.2.

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Figure 4-5 Hazardous Materials Permitted Sites



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4.1.2.4 Severe Storms

FFPD has rated Severe Storms as a HIGH PRIORITY Hazard.

The damage from severe winter storms within FFPD is generally felt by secondary effects, though previous occurrences have resulted in localized flooding from excess rain.

Traffic hazards resulting from severe winter storms are one of the most common, and potentially most damaging, secondary effects of a severe winter storm. Many of the roads within the district are adjacent to mountainsides. Winter storm events can cause small landslides and other debris to fall onto these roads, causing a traffic hazard and potentially limiting the ability of FFPD to respond to emergencies. Falling debris also has the potential to block irrigation districts, causing localized flooding in the area.

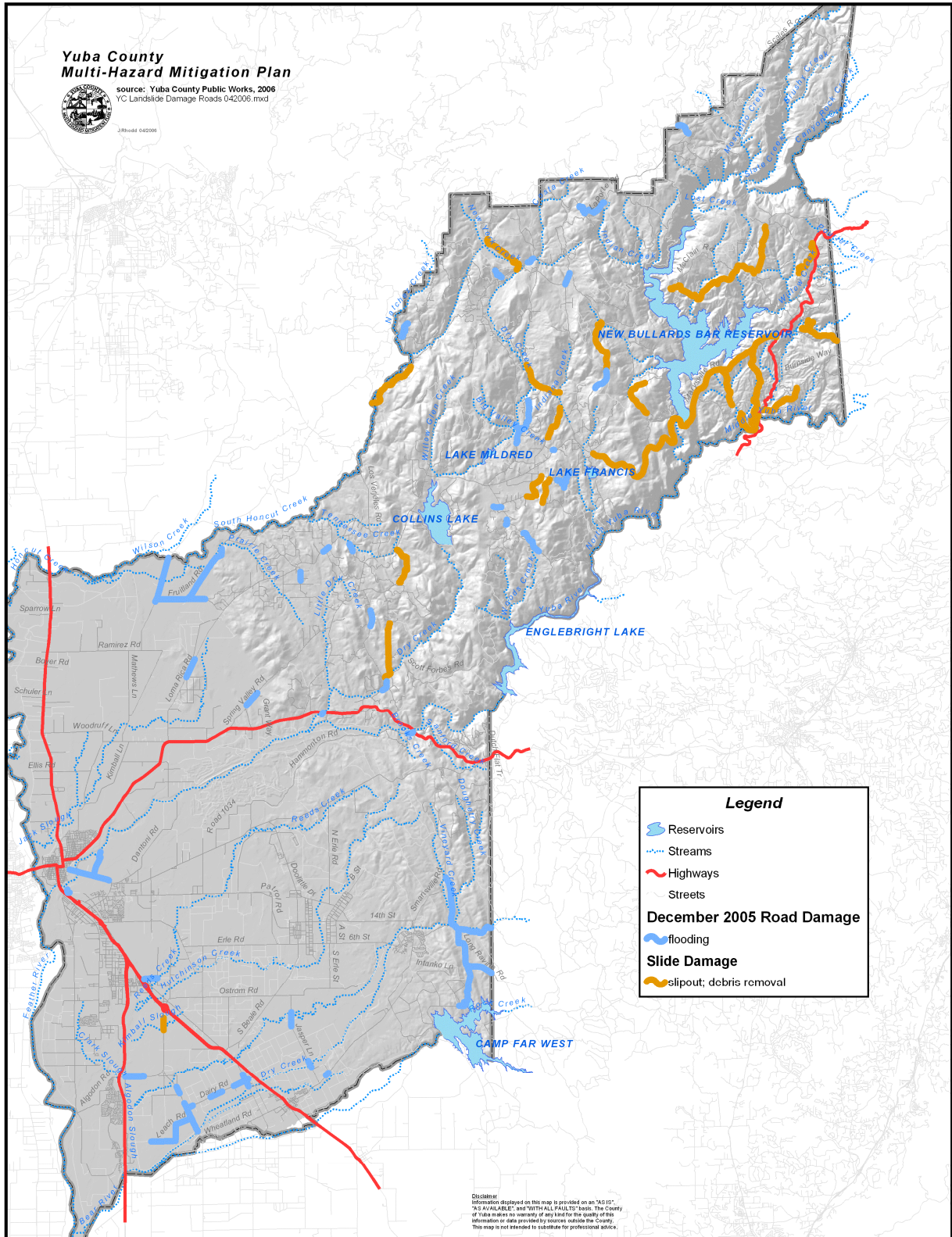
The 2005-2006 winter storm event illustrated the potential damage to the FFPD jurisdiction (Figure 4-6). Roads throughout the district were flooded or required debris removal. The impassability of some of these roads would have impacted FFPD's ability to respond to emergencies.

Power failure is a common occurrence during winter storms in FFPD. The fire department currently does not operate with a back-up generator, so communications and other electronic equipment may not operate during a winter storm event.

One of the causes for these strong winter storms is a climatic condition known as the Pineapple Express. This anomaly in winter precipitation occurs at irregular intervals and results from a combination of three climatic conditions: 1) an abundance of tropical moisture in the equatorial Pacific Ocean, 2) a southward-dipping jet stream below a high pressure ridge in the Gulf of Alaska and 3) neutral to weak El Niño conditions in the Pacific Ocean (NOAA 2005).. The warm, tropical moisture associated with the Pineapple Express can exacerbate the threat of flooding by melting the winter snow pack.

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Figure 4-6 2005-2006 Winter Storm Road Damage



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Foothill Fire Protection District

4.2 Overall Summary of Vulnerability

This section assesses the vulnerability of FFPD facilities to the profiled hazard events. The vulnerability assessment considers the types of threats and the potential impact from loss of use of a facility or infrastructure. The degree of impact is measured in the amount of loss to the facility owner.

There are several types of methods commonly used to assess vulnerability. The methodology used in this assessment, the assumptions made, and the data limitations are discussed in the following section.

A discussion of the population at risk from these hazards can be found in Section 4 of the Yuba County Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

4.2.1 Asset Inventory

DMA 2000 Requirements – Risk Assessment

Assessing Vulnerability - Identifying Structures

§201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A): The plan **should** describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard area

Does the annex or supplement describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of **existing** buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas?

Does the annex or supplement describe vulnerability in terms of the **types and numbers of future** buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard area?

Assets are the buildings and facilities, equipment, and infrastructure owned by a jurisdiction as well as the population served or within the boundary of the jurisdiction. A review of FFPD's assets was completed in coordination with FFPD and insurance information provided for the District. All assets are organized and categorized in a GIS layer so their locations can be identified with respect to identified hazards.

All of the hazards identified above can have a significant impact on the citizens and their residences, commercial and industrial businesses and services, and critical facilities and infrastructure. As previously noted, critical facilities and infrastructure are those resources that provide essential services to the public in case of emergency. Such facilities and infrastructure include medical care facilities, emergency shelters, evacuation routes, or producers of products that are essential to responding to an emergency, for example. Knowing the location of assets in case of a hazard event is important for the county to be able to respond effectively and efficiently. This section details the assets in the FFPD by noting their function and location. This information will be subsequently used to prepare the vulnerability assessment that will outline potential mitigation options available to the county to lessen the county's exposure and respond timely to a hazard event.

A review of all assets, buildings and facilities, equipment, and infrastructure owned by the District is listed in Table 4-3. District facilities protect local residents from the potential for fire and provide emergency services. The location of these assets is presented in 4-7.

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Foothill Fire Protection District

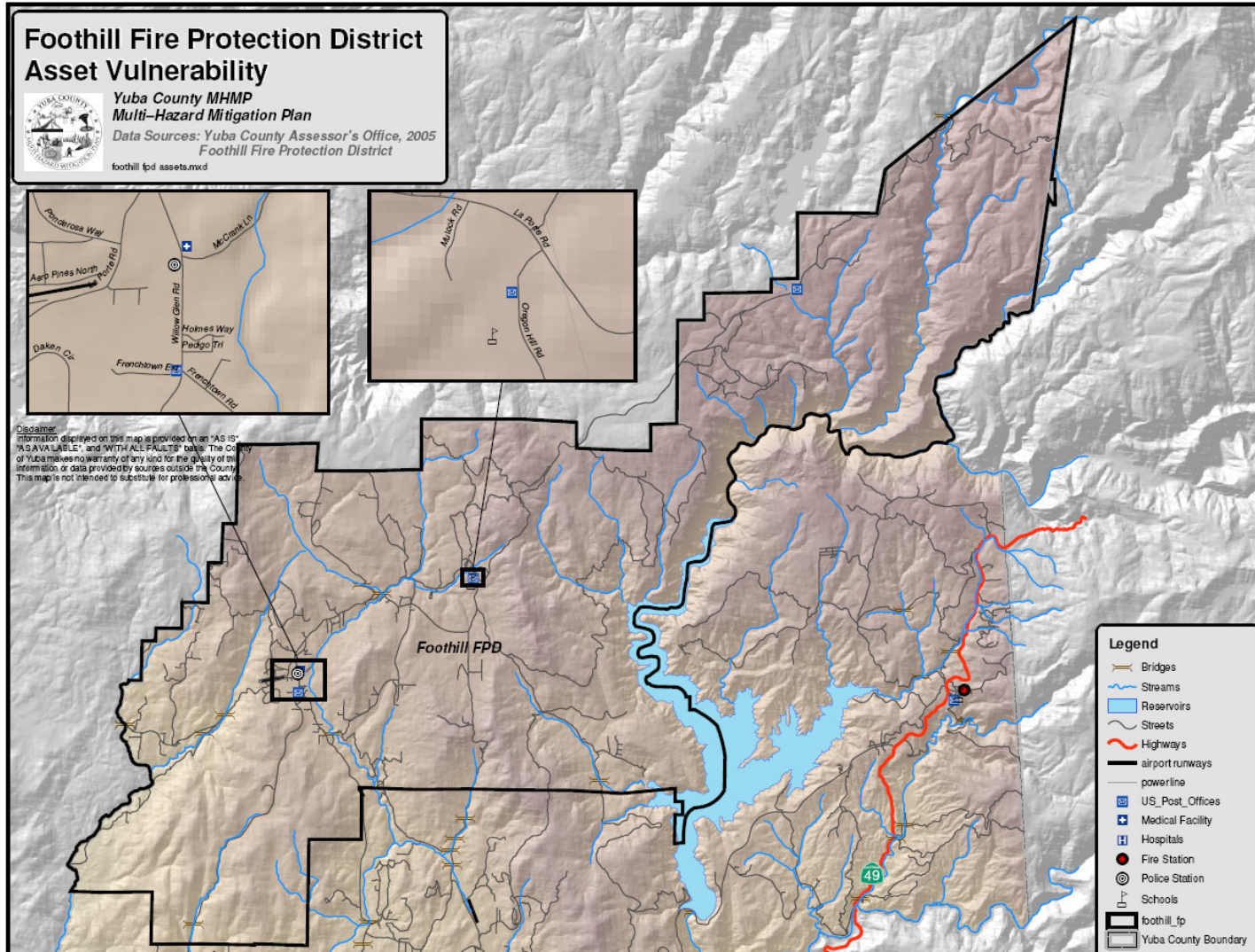
Table 4-3 Foothill Fire Protection District Assets

Name of Asset	Asset Description	Size of Building (sq. ft)	Replacement Value (\$)	Contents Value (\$)
Station		4,800	576,000	50,000
Thrift store		1,200	120,000	15,000
Water tank	1,000 gallon		7,000	
Equipment	8 pieces		690,000	

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Figure 4-7 FFPD Assets



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4.2.1.1 Additional Critical Assets and Infrastructure

FFPD has a population of 2035 as of November 2005. This population is vulnerable to each of the identified hazards, and could suffer losses in the event of an emergency. Table 4-4 summarizes the improved values of the assets within FFPD as of November 2005. Asset values were identified using information from the Yuba County Assessor's Office, with the exception of government, schools, and utilities. These values are not available through the Assessor's Office and were compiled by using the asset inventories and values identified by the County of Yuba and FFPD. Government assets are those owned by governments and include FFPD assets.

Parcel structural improvement values are taken from the County of Yuba Assessor's Office database of improvements. These improvements are values as assessed by the County Assessor as of November 2005. Using a GIS, parcel boundaries were joined to the database of assessed values to create a layer of structural improvement values for each parcel. Land use codes from the County Assessor defined for each parcel were used to develop an Occupancy Class (Government, Residential, Commercial, Religious, etc.). For each occupancy class, improvement values were summed to present a generalization of the total exposure by occupancy for the Districts.

Table 4-4 FFPD Asset Improved Value Summary

Type	Ag/Rural	Commercial	Government	Industrial	Religion	Residential	Schools	Total
Sum. Improved Value	\$1,218,212	\$5,691,500	\$1,458,000	\$158,157	\$9,400,653	\$59,608,755	\$4,196,530	\$81,731,807

FFPD is responsible for the protection of the infrastructure within its jurisdiction. FFPD is financially responsible for their assets during a hazard event. The function of the District is to provide overall emergency management during disasters. Other special districts and government agencies also have assets within FFPD, and would be responsible for any costs associated with a hazard event that affects their infrastructure. Some of these assets include:

Table 4-5 Assets within FFPD

Category	Type	Facility	Location	Community
Essential Facilities	Bank	Gold Country Bank	16850 Willow Glen Road	Brownsville
		Gold Eagle Market	16823 Willow Glen Road	Brownsville
	Grocery Stores	Forbestown Store	19175 New York Flat Road	Forbestown
		Challenge Store	10136 LaPorte Road	Challenge
		Roy's Store	12130 LaPorte Road	Clipper Mills
		Clipper Trader	12235 LaPorte Road	Clipper Mills
		Strawberry Valley Store	13416 LaPorte Road	Strawberry Valley
	Gas Stations	Gold Eagle Market	16823 Willow Glen Road	Brownsville
		Roy's Store	12130 LaPorte Road	Clipper Mills

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Foothill Fire Protection District

Category	Type	Facility	Location	Community	
	Hardware Store	Ray's General Hardware	9114 LaPorte Road	Brownsville	
	Private Fire Suppression and Crews	Soper Wheeler Company ¹	19855 Barton Hill Road	Strawberry Valley	
Critical Facilities	Airport	Brownsville Airport	1 mile west of Willow Glen Road	Brownsville	
	Fire Stations	FVFD Station #1	16796 Willow Glen Road	Brownsville	
		FVFD Station # 2	12135 LaPorte Road	Clipper Mills	
		United States Forest Service – Plumas National Forest	Mulock Road	Challenge	
		United States Forest Service – Plumas National Forest	LaPorte Road	Strawberry Valley	
	Law Enforcement	Yuba County Sheriff's Department Substation ²	16796 Willow Glen Road	Brownsville	
	Medical Facilities	Sutter North Medical, Family Practice ³	16911 Willow Glen Road	Brownsville	
	School Bus Garage/Parking	MJUSD bus garage	18008 Oregon Hill Road	Challenge	
		MJUSD bus parking	16796 Willow Glen Road	Brownsville	
	Schools	Yuba Feather Elementary School ⁴	18008 Oregon Hill Road	Challenge	
		Leaves of Learning, Family Literacy and Adult Education	10087 LaPorte Road	Challenge	
		Woodleaf Outdoor Education Program	11359 LaPorte Road	Challenge	
	Emergency Shelters	Ponderosa Community Center ⁵	17103 Ponderosa Way	Brownsville	
		Yuba Feather Elementary School	18008 Oregon Hill Road	Challenge	
	Storage Yards	Brownsville Mini Storage	8592 LaPorte Road	Brownsville	
		Clipper Mills Storage	11831 LaPorte Road	Clipper Mills	
		Yuba County Public Works	10070 block of LaPorte Road	Challenge	
	Utilities and high potential	Communications	Oregon Ridge		
			Lexington Peak		

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Category	Type	Facility	Location	Community	
loss facilities		Sunset Peak			
		Pike County Lookout			
	Dams	Lost Creek Dam			
Utilities and high potential loss facilities	Dams	Sly Creek Reservoir Dam ⁶			
	Electrical Power Generation/Distribution	PG&E Substation	LaPorte Road at Oregon Hill Road	Challenge	
	Fuel Tanks	Amerigas propane facility	10070 block of LaPorte Road	Challenge	
	Water supply, distribution, pump, irrigation, and canals	Yuba County Water District		LaPorte at Willow Glen Road	Brownsville
		South Feather Water and Power		Forbestown Road	Forbestown
		YCWD treatment facility		Buckeye Road	Forbestown
Infrastructure	County Bridges (partial list) ⁷	Bridge	LaPorte Road at Sharon Valley and Costa Creek	Brownsville	
		Bridge	Vierra Road at east end near LaPorte Road	Rackerby	
		Bridge	Frenchtown Road at "Taco Bell House", near French-Dobbins Road	Oregon House	
		Bridge	New York Flat Road at Brownsville	Brownsville	
		Bridge	Rainbow Lane	Challenge	
		Bridge	Begonia Way at Willow Glen	Oregon House	
		Bridge	New York House Road near Frenchtown	Brownsville	
		Bridge	New York House Road near LaPorte Road	Brownsville	
Community/ Non-Profit Organizations	Youth Sports	Brownsville Area Soccer	17103 Ponderosa Way	Brownsville	
	Foothill Fire Support	FVFD auxiliary thrift shop	16822 Willow Glen Road	Brownsville	

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Category	Type	Facility	Location	Community
		Foothill Firefighters Association	16796 Willow Glen Road	Brownsville
Community/ Non-Profit Organizations	Community Services	Forbestown Advisory Committee, Forbestown Park, and Community Hall	New York Flat Road	Forbestown
		Hilltop Gang Transport	16875 Willow Glen Road	Brownsville
		Mountain Community Services	12235 LaPorte Road	Clipper Mills
		Senior Citizens Nutrition Program	17103 Ponderosa Way	Brownsville
		Yuba Feather Historical Association and Museum	19096 New York Flat Road	Forbestown
		Yuba Feather PTSA	18008 Oregon Hill Road	Challenge
		Yuba Feather Community Services	17103 Ponderosa Way	Brownsville
		Brownsville Lutheran Church	LaPorte Road at Nero Road	Brownsville
	Churches and Church Camps	Challenge Community Church	10080 LaPorte Road	Challenge
		Faith Lighthouse Church	8855 LaPorte Road	Brownsville
		First Baptist Church	16918 Aero Way	Brownsville
		Jehovah's Witness Hall	8790 LaPorte Road	Brownsville
		Rackerby Community Church	7416 LaPorte Road	Rackerby
		Seventh Day Adventist	9148 Nero Road	Brownsville
		St. Anthony Catholic	10184 LaPorte Road	Challenge
		Wildwood Church	19082 New York Flat Road	Forbestown
		Woodleaf/Young Life Camp	11359 LaPorte Road	Challenge
		Mobile Home Parks	Aero Pines	Santos Dumont Way
	Pinewood Mobile Home Park		Willow Glen Road at LaPorte Road	Brownsville

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Category	Type	Facility	Location	Community
		Crawford Village Mobile Home Park	11831 LaPorte Road	Clipper Mills
Community/ Non-Profit Organizations	Mobile Home Parks	Lost Sierra Mobile Home Park	12468 LaPorte Road	Clipper Mills
1: Also provides vehicle/equipment repair and support for FFPD. Provides contract snow removal and emergency radio communications 2: CHP Resident patrolman desk also at substation 3: Also Sutter North Home Health, Scott Center Physical Therapy, and Dental Facilities 4: Also Yuba Feather State Preschool Program, Abraham Lincoln Home School Program 5: has been used historically with and without ARC support 6: located in Butte County 7: Bridges are within the district except for those in Oregon House, which are critical for primary or local access 8: Forbestown Advisory Committee, Forbestown				

The FFPD experiences a population increase from recreational visitors in the winter and summer months. The current population and residential density is heaviest in the southeastern portion of the FFPD in the communities of Brownsville and Challenge. These areas are considered at risk for wildland fires based on historic events. Increased development would require a more rigorous fire management program.

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4.2.2 Description of Future Land Use & development Trends in the Foothill Fire Protection District

DMA 2000 Requirements – Risk Assessment
Assessing Vulnerability – Analyzing Development Trends
§201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C): [The plan should describe vulnerability] in terms of providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions
For EACH Hazard identified by THIS jurisdiction, does the annex or supplement describe the impact of land use and development trends within the participating jurisdiction? (<i>With particular emphasis on future buildings and infrastructure</i>). <i>EXAMPLE: The annex or supplement should describe how a jurisdiction’s land use and development trends would affect the flood hazard areas, the fire hazard areas, etc.</i>

There are currently no major developments scheduled to occur within FFPD boundaries. New homes constructed within the district must comply with Yuba County building ordinances related to fire safety. All new development must also comply with State fire safe laws, including maintenance of 100 feet of defensible space around the home or structure.

Recent purchases in the Brownsville core area are intended for subdivided lots and residential building;

- Ponderosa Way, north of Ponderosa Park
- LaPorte Road along the creek behind New York House Road, adjacent to Dave Moody's property.
- Lower Willow Glen Road at our southern boundary.
- Whispering Pines subdivision, across from Stocker's Tree Farm.

Additional projects:

- New York Flat road, 160 acres for possible church camp with a secondary access road at the north end of Brownsville (LaPorte Rd. north of Nero).

4.3 Vulnerability Assessment: Estimating Potential Losses

DMA 2000 Requirements – Risk Assessment
Assessing Vulnerability – Estimating Potential Losses
§201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B): [The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of an] estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) of this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate
Does the annex or supplement estimate potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures?
Does the annex or supplement describe the methodology used to prepare the estimate?

The terms *loss* and *exposure* are used frequently in vulnerability assessments. Loss is the relative amount of damage that may occur given a particular hazard event, while exposure is the total value, or replacement cost, for building stock or FFPD assets. For FFPD assets, loss is determined by referencing the location of a facility to the historical or potential occurrence of a natural hazard and determining the amount of damage that may be sustained, while exposure is the total value (often quantified as a replacement cost) of assets and facilities to a hazard event.

Uncertainty is inherent in all vulnerability assessments. This assessment was performed using the best available data from sources which includes US Census, FEMA, HAZUS, State

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Department of Finance, CDF, the County of Yuba, and FFPD. In consideration of this, we must note that the results of the assessment are approximations of relative risk by hazard. The assumptions made in population sampling methods, the strength of building materials, uncertainties in hydrologic models, loss estimation techniques where national or regional assumptions are used to represent local conditions – all represent limitations in scientific knowledge that must be considered when reviewing the results of the vulnerability assessment.

4.3.1 Vulnerability to Fire

All FFPD critical facilities are exposed to the fire threat hazard. FFPD is primarily very high fire threat with portions rated high fire threat. Over 90 percent of the FFPD population lives in a very high fire threat area, with over five percent residing in a high fire threat area. The remaining less than one percent of the FFPD inhabitants live in a little to moderate fire threat area.

Table 4–6 Fire Asset Vulnerability

Name of Asset	Asset Description	Size of Building (sq. ft)	Replacement Value (\$)	Contents Value (\$)
Station		4,800	576,000	50,000
Thrift store		1,200	120,000	15,000
Water tank	1,000 gallon		7,000	

Table 4–7 FFPD Population Exposure to Fire

Occupancy Class	Very High Fire Threat
Ag/Rural	\$1,218,212
Commercial	\$15,092,153
Industrial	\$158,157
Residential	\$59,606,115
Total	\$76,074,637

There are 2,035 FFPD residents within the CDF Very High fire threat zone.

4.3.1.1 Impact of Future Development

Future development within FFPD will require an increase in fire service to provide for any new structures. Though there are not currently any major developments planned for FFPD, the District must be aware of any new building in order to provide fire service to those areas.

4.3.1.2 Methodology Used to Develop Potential Loss Estimates

Fire impacted properties in FFPD were chosen from the overlay of the CDF fire threat coverage developed in 2004 and the Yuba County Assessors' parcel data. The determination of the population at risk was determined using Census 2000 data and California Department of Finance population growth estimates in GIS. Where possible, the population growth experienced in the County since the 2000 census estimate was estimated for new construction and new residents then added to the population loss estimates.

The CDF fire threat data is available from CDF's Fire and Resource Assessment Program (<http://frap.cdf.ca.gov>). This dataset identifies the relative threat of wildfire by comparing the fire frequency of an area to the potential fire behavior. The fire frequency or fire rotation half of the fire threat model considers the last 50 years of fire history for land groups (strata) defined by climate, vegetation, and land ownership. The factors are combined into a Fire Rotation Interval,

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the number of years it would take for past fires to burn an area equivalent to the area of a given stratum. The fuel rank half of the fire threat model is determined from the combination of topography, vegetative fuels under severe weather conditions (wind, humidity, temperature, and fuel moisture), and ladder or crown fuel percent (CDF 2004). These factors are combined into the five classes of the fire threat model. Five classes of fire threat are developed by combining these two assessments: Little or No Threat, Moderate Threat, High Threat, Very High Threat, and Extreme Threat (CDF 2004).

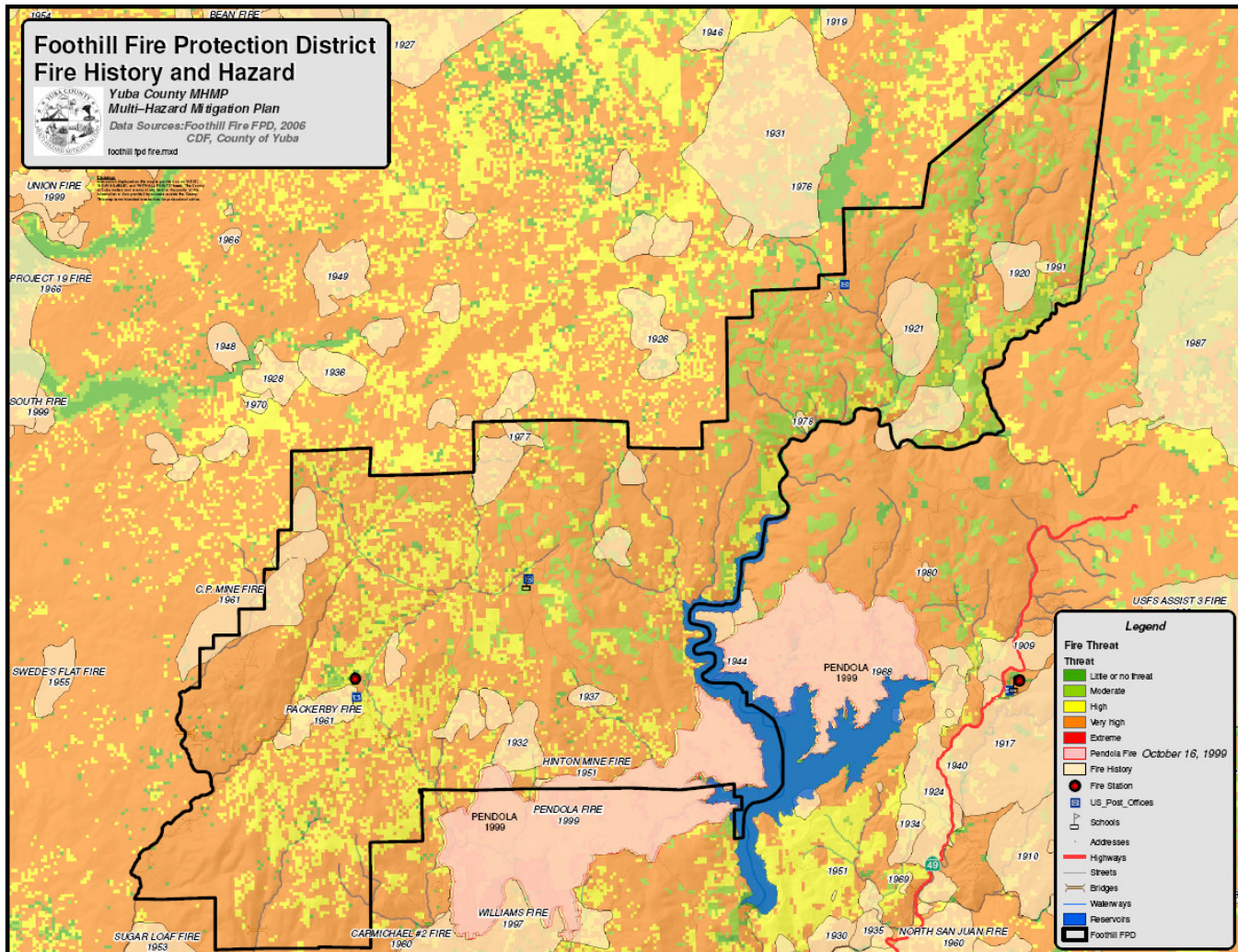
To determine the population at risk, CDF FRAP's Fire Threat raster was used to select from the attribute [Threat2people] to compare to the feature class blocks_fire_threat2people.shp. This shapefile has numerous statistics calculated from the original source raster. The statistic [Majority] is used to denote the wildfire threat that covers the majority of the area of the census block. The layer was clipped to the extent of the district boundary. [Pct] was calculated from $[\text{shape_area}] / [\text{orig_area}]$. [Pct_popu] was calculated from $[\text{total_popu}] * [\text{pct}]$. [Pct_popu] was summed by [Majority] fire threat classification.

The parcels that are related to Moderate, High, and Very High wildfire exposure threat have already been calculated in January 2006. These are present in the feature classes noted above. These parcels are selected and exported to a new feature class by threat level. Parcels whose center is located within the boundary of the district were exported out by threat level to a new feature class. These were then dissolved by [Majority] and the [improv_v] was summed for the results presented.

In consideration of the model above, there are other factors than contribute to the threat of wildfire. Meteorological conditions (high winds, recent precipitation, or humidity) or an increase or decrease in fuel load can contribute to or reduce the risk of wildfire.

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Figure 4-8 FFPD Fire Hazard Vulnerability



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4.3.2 Vulnerability to Transportation Incident/Accident

While critical FFPD assets such as buildings are rarely involved in traffic incidents/accidents, critical assets such as traffic signs and barriers can be involved. In addition, FFPD assets are committed each time an accident occurs within FFPD borders. Traffic accidents often involve the fire department, medical response, and County law enforcement. The cost to FFPD to respond to traffic incidents/accidents is a minimum of \$276 with a minor injury, a significant cost to a volunteer agency operating on a limited budget.

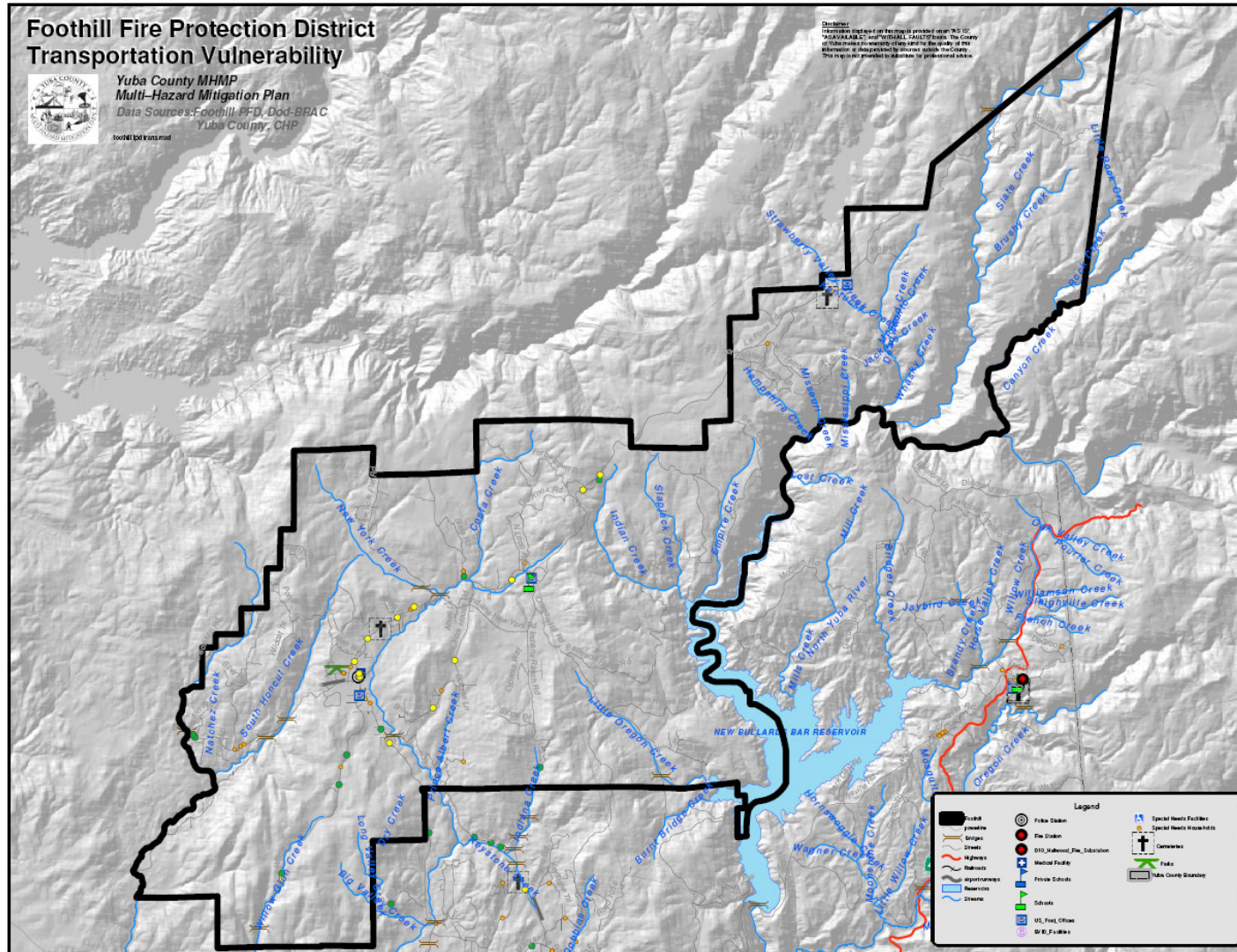
Additional vulnerability comes in the form of availability of resources. When FFPD responds to a traffic accident, those resources may not be available to respond to other emergencies. Further, with many of the roadways in the Yuba County foothills unpaved and/or narrow, an accident could have the additional impact of hindering the districts ability to respond to other disasters.

4.3.2.1 Impact of Future Development

As the areas within and surrounding FFPD developed, the number of transportation incidents will also increase. However, with no major developments scheduled for FFPD or its surrounding area, the result of small scale development on the District's vulnerability of this hazard will be negligible.

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Figure 4-9 FFPD Transportation Incident/Accident Vulnerability



Annex J

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4.3.3 Vulnerability to Hazardous Materials

Man-Made Hazardous Material usually does not impact property by directly destroying structures. Man-made hazardous materials events usually impact the FFPD through the release of a toxic gas plume (chlorine, ammonia, or propane gases), a substance release that contaminates the groundwater or soil (diesel or gasoline) which can then cause chronic or long-term effects. Another source that impacts FFPD is clandestine illegal substance labs. These clandestine labs can produce methamphetamine in as few as six to eight hours (Swetlow, 2003) and generate between five and seven pounds of toxic waste for every pound of methamphetamine (Butterfield, 2004; NCDOJ, 2004). Riverside California statistics indicate that most “cooks” make meth 48 to 72 times a year (Riverside DEC, 2005). Typical toxic chemicals found in clandestine meth labs in the FFPD include acetone, methanol, ammonia, benzene, ether, freon, hydriodic acid, hydrochloric acid, iodine crystals, lithium, muriatic acid, phosphine gas, pseudosphedrine, red phosphorus, sodium hydroxide, sulfuric acid, and toluene. Toxic substances seep into the pores of structures contaminated in the production of clandestine meth manufacture where they are touched or inhaled by unsuspecting occupants for years after the labs are gone. Contaminates must be removed from the structure, cleaning with soap and water and painting are not enough to ensure that chemical dangers are eliminated.

The vulnerability to FFPD to hazardous materials primarily occurs as response cost. FFPD is responsible for first response to a hazardous materials event until a hazardous materials response team arrives on scene. FFPD is responsible for the costs associated with the response to a hazardous materials spill and the mitigation of that spill until the response team arrives. FFPD is also responsible for hazardous materials spills smaller than five gallons, such as gasoline spills at the scene of an accident. The costs associated with a spill vary depending on several factors, including:

- Amount of time needed
- Which vehicle responded
- Number of volunteer firefighters used
- Type of clean-up kit or materials used

The estimated cost to FFPD is at minimum \$450 per spill. This figure is arrived at by estimating that the FFPD fire engine responded with 4 firefighters with a 3 hour clean-up process using a simple kit. Dollar values were estimated on hourly costs obtained from the state of California. Further estimates indicate that the costs could increase to \$900 per incident, or higher.

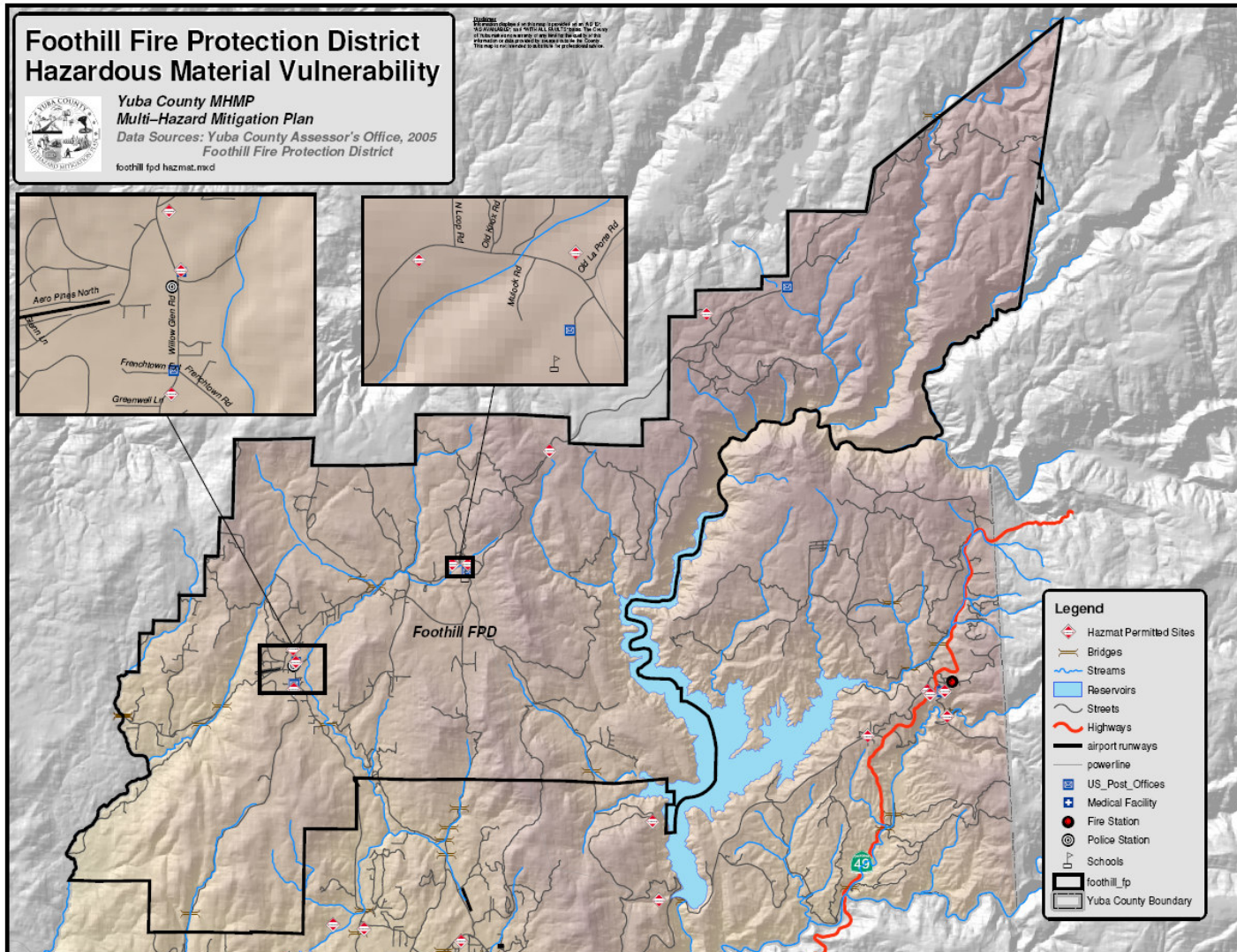
Sites with hazardous materials are required to register with the Yuba County Environmental Health Department, who shares this information with FFPD so the District is aware of the location of possible hazardous materials incidents (Figure 4-10)

4.3.3.1 Impact of Future Development

Future development within FFPD could potentially impact its vulnerability to the hazardous materials threat. New sites with hazardous materials on site will be identified as potential sites for occurrences of this hazard. No federal or state highways are located within the FFPD jurisdiction, decreasing the possibility that future development outside of FFPD will result in increased hazardous materials traffic through the area. Newly permitted hazardous materials sites will be reported to FFPD and monitored accordingly. The expected impact of the type of development currently underway within FFPD is negligible.

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Figure 4-10 FFPD Hazardous Materials Sites



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4.3.4 Vulnerability to Severe Winter Storm

FFPD's critical facilities are exposed to the severe winter storm threat by the direct destruction of structures and infrastructure and indirect response costs. FFPD has experienced damage from flooding hail and frost, severe freezes, and windstorms. The severe winter storms in FFPD can occur from October through May.

No structures owned and operated by FFPD lies within the 100 year or 500 year floodplains. Historic damage from this hazard is the primary indicator of the vulnerability of FFPD to this hazard.

The 2005-2006 winter storm event illustrated the vulnerability FFPD most likely faces from this hazard, namely the potential to restrict or impede the District's ability to respond to emergencies. The winter storm event resulted in roads throughout the district being flooded and/or requiring debris removal after the event. Slip-outs and landslides also occurred during this event, and such an occurrence on a major road through the district could seriously impede FFPD's ability to respond to requests for assistance.

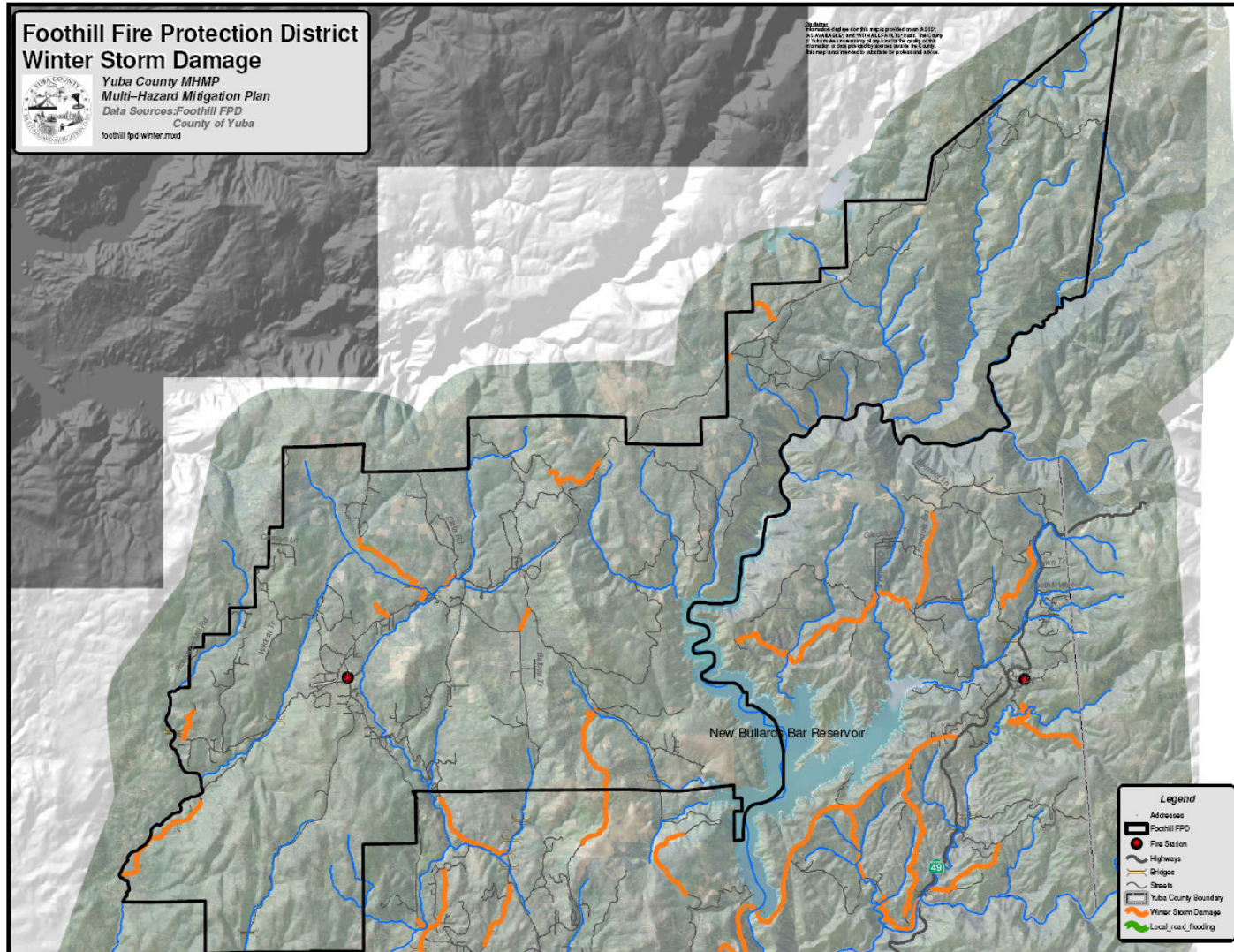
Data for the potential dollar losses from this hazard are currently unavailable due to a lack of historic information regarding the impact of this hazard. Future vulnerability assessments will attempt to provide a more complete picture of FFPD's vulnerability to this hazard

4.3.4.1 Impact of Future Development

Future development could decrease FFPD's vulnerability to this hazard. New construction within the district could result in an increased focus on the part of the resident and Yuba County to pave some of the dirt and gravel roads within FFPD. Paving of these roads would decrease the likelihood of slip outs and instances of water pooling on the roadways. However, with no major development scheduled for FFPD, the likely impact of development on the district, as development is currently occurring, is negligible.

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Figure 4-11 FFPD Severe Winter Storm Vulnerability



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5 Mitigation Strategy

The mitigation strategy was developed as part of the Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project. The strategies and potential projects were developed as part of the overall planning process, which can be seen in greater detail in Section Two of the Yuba County Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The information in the hazard vulnerability analysis and loss estimation information was used as a basis for developing mitigation goals and objectives. Mitigation goals are defined as general guidelines explaining what FFPD wants to achieve in terms of hazard and loss prevention. Goal statements are typically long-range, policy-oriented statements representing FFPD's visions. Objectives are statements that detail how FFPD's goals will be achieved, and typically define strategies or implementation steps to attain identified goals. Other important inputs to the development of goals and objectives include performing reviews of existing local plans, policy documents, and regulations for consistency and complementary goals. Stakeholder participation and community outreach to support the process of identifying hazard, risks, and mitigation goals were essential in the development of comprehensive goals.

Local strategies were developed by the FFPD Planning Committee in cooperation with the Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project. In addition, FFPD participates in the Yuba Watershed Protection and Fire Safe Council and other foothill fire departments to develop regional fire safe plans and coordinate mitigation activities.

From the identified strategies goals were developed to reduce or prevent loss from identified hazards. To determine the effectiveness in accomplishing and prioritizing each goal, a set of criteria was applied.

5.1 Unique Mitigation Goals to Reduce Vulnerabilities for FFPD

DMA 2000 Requirements – Mitigation Strategy

§201.6(c)(3): The plan shall include a mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction's blueprint for reducing the potential losses *identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools.*

Does the annex or Supplement include a description of mitigation **goals** to reduce or avoid long term vulnerabilities to each of this jurisdiction's identified hazards?

The information in the hazard vulnerability analysis and loss estimation information was used as a basis for developing mitigation goals and objectives. Mitigation goals are general guidelines explaining what the FFPD wants to achieve in terms of hazard and loss prevention. Goal statements are FFPD's long-range, policy-oriented statements representing District -wide visions. Objectives detail how the FFPD's goals will be achieved, and define strategies or implementation steps to attain identified goals. Other important inputs to the development of FFPD's goals and objectives include reviews of existing local plans, policy documents, and regulations for consistency and complementary goals, as well as soliciting input from the public.

- 1) Support the priorities of the District; its mission statement, mandate, employees, students, citizens and the business community,
- 2) Support future District facility development consistent with fire and risk management guidance as developed by appropriate agencies and organizations,
- 3) Provide for an adequate public awareness program for natural and technological hazards present in the service area and in facilities of District,

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- 4) Encourage the study and development of data to support mitigation strategies for those hazards that are a threat to District,
- 5) Promote the recognition of the real value of hazard mitigation to public facilities, public safety and welfare of all citizens served by District, and
- 6) Support the mitigation efforts of local governments, private citizens, non-profit organizations and private businesses throughout the District sphere of influence.

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5.2 Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions

DMA 2000 Requirements – Mitigation Strategy

Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Actions

§201.6(c)(3)(iv): For multi-jurisdictional plans, there must be identifiable action items specific to the jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval or credit of the plan.

Does the plan include **at least one** identifiable action item for each participating jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval of the plan?

AND Does the Annex of Supplement for this jurisdiction identify and analyze, for at least one action item;

1. How this action is prioritized in comparison to other proposed actions (For example, is there a discussion of the process and criteria used to determine its priority)
2. How was (or will) cost-benefit criteria be considered for this action, and will cost-benefit be used in the prioritization of this action (as compared to other proposed jurisdiction actions).
3. How will this mitigation strategy/action be implemented and administered? (For example, does it identify the responsible department, existing and potential resources, and time frame?)

The recommended actions were compiled by FFPD and the Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project during Stakeholder Committee meetings and the FFPD community meetings. They were also considered as part of an overall fire prevention strategy employed by the fire departments of the Yuba County foothills. The identified projects complement those projects identified in Section Five of the Yuba County Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The actions were identified and prioritized in consideration of cost-benefit and environmental concerns. Those projects that were not considered feasible were not considered for inclusion on the final project listing. A complete list of the actions considered can be found in Section 5.5 of the Yuba County Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

All proposed mitigation actions are based on a sound planning process that accounts for the inherent risk and capabilities of FFPD. Table 5-1 identifies those projects identified by FFPD. The table includes the implementation strategy for these projects, including potential funding sources, the responsible parties, the proposed timeline, and the estimated cost.

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Table 5–1 FFPD Identified Mitigation Actions

Category	Action Item	Goal	Background Statement	Priority	Estimated Cost	Benefits	Funding Source	Timeline
All Hazards	Back-up generators	1/2/4	The FFPD fire station also houses a Yuba County Sheriff's Department substation. FFPD would like a fully automated backup power generation system to supplement emergency operations during times of power outages or disasters	High	\$200,000	Fire, flood, & snow disrupt power & phone lines for more that a week at times	DHS- FEMA , Utility Company grants, & County mitigation fees	2007, pending funding
Responsible Party: FFPD, Fire Safe Council								
Fire	Increase Security and enhance design of FFPD	2	FFPD has been experiencing growth within its district, and is outgrowing its facility. Expanding the current fire station will benefit FFPD and the communities it protects.	High	\$200,00	Increased capability to respond to emergencies	DHS-FEMA, Fire mitigation fees, AFG grant	Ongoing, 2008 completion
Responsible Party: FFPD, Fire Safe Council								
Fire	Fire prevention public education and outreach information and participation in fire mitigation practices	1/3/4	Fire prevention is the key to fire reduction through community education and individual involvement in implementation of fire mitigation measures and activities. Includes National Fire Prevention Week events at local schools.	High	\$50,000 - \$100,000	An educated public is more likely to practice fire safe measures, decreasing the potential cost of fire	DHS-FEMA, HMGP, Yuba Fire Safe	Ongoing
Responsible Party: FFPD, County of Yuba, Fire Safe Council								

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Category	Action Item	Goal	Background Statement	Priority	Estimated Cost	Benefits	Funding Source	Timeline
Fire	Water source and reflective signage	1/2	Water source signage for fire suppression and GPS of water tanks and sources. Reflective signage to easily identify locations	High	\$100,000	Ease of water source location and identification under less than optimal conditions	DHS-FEMA, BLM, CDF, Assistance to Firefighter Grant	Pending funding
Responsible Party: FFPD, Fire Safe Council								
Fire	Develop GIS mapping for local jurisdiction	1/2/3/4	Establish GIS system to support offsite planning for fire mitigation and planning efforts	High	50,000	To prevent or minimize damage, injuries or economic loss through effective use of GIS/mitigation planning to identify and protect assets and reduce vulnerability	DHS-FEMA, ESRI, AFG, Private	Pending funding
Responsible Party: FFPD, Fire Safe Council								
Fire	Enhance backup dispatch system at Foothill Station One	1/2/3/4	FFPD maintains and operates the backup dispatch system for the five rural fire districts in northern Yuba County that use Foothill Net for radio communications	High	\$100,000	A redundant system ensures that dispatch service will not be interrupted in the event primary dispatch is lost	DHS-FEMA, AFG	Pending funding
Responsible Party: FFPD, Yuba County Rural Fire Joint Powers Agency, Fire Safe Council								

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5.2.1 Prioritization and Implementation of Mitigation Actions

In compliance with the DMA 2000, described below is the information regarding prioritizing mitigation actions and the requirements for the implementation of mitigation strategies.

The recommended actions were developed and reviewed by the planning committee and Stakeholders. Actions and proposed projects were rated the in consideration of cost-benefit, environmental impacts and feasibility concerns.

It is understood that the mitigation strategies adopted in this plan are recommendations only, and they must be approved and funded in order to be implemented as official Hazard Mitigation Strategies for FFPD. Actions may be implemented by the District, either solely or in conjunction with other governmental agencies, special districts or the community.

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee acknowledges that these actions will go through a rigorous and detailed environmental, historic, or benefit to cost analyses prior to implementation. Although such considerations were considered in the prioritization of these strategies, further analyses will be undertaken before these strategies become scheduled for implementation.

Upon adoption by the FFPD Board of Directors, the selected strategies will be further developed and considered for implementation as funding becomes available. The plan describes potential sources of federal, state, local and private funding, and general procedures to obtain that funding

5.3 Plan Maintenance

DMA 2000, §201.6(d) states “[Local] plans must be reviews, revised if appropriate, and resubmitted for approval within five years in order to continue to be eligible for...project grant funding.”

Per FEMA's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance:

[Local] Plans must demonstrate that progress has been made...in the past five years...to fulfill commitments outlined in the previously approved plan. This will involve a comprehensive review and evaluation of each section of the plan...Plan updates may validate the information on the previously approved plan, or may involve a major rewrite. In any case, a plan update is NOT an annex to the previously approved plan; it must stand on its own as a complete and current plan.

FFPD will be responsible for updating and maintaining the local plan annex and ensuring that those activities outlined in Table 5-1 are being implemented as expected. Further, the District will update plan information as it becomes available; including updating the asset inventory and risk assessment section as updated information is received. Hazards not currently identified as high hazards should be monitored for consideration and possible inclusion in further updates.

It is a goal of the Foothill Fire Protection District to develop a stand-alone Local Hazard Mitigation Plan using the foundation of the Plan Annex to the Yuba County Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan during this five year cycle.

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Additional References may be found in the Yuba County Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.