



Plumas County

2026 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

HMPC Kickoff Meeting

Four Phases of Emergency Management



Four Phases of Emergency Management

■ Preparedness

- Increases a community's ability to respond when a disaster occurs
- NIMS: "a continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective action in an effort to ensure effective coordination during incident response."

■ Response

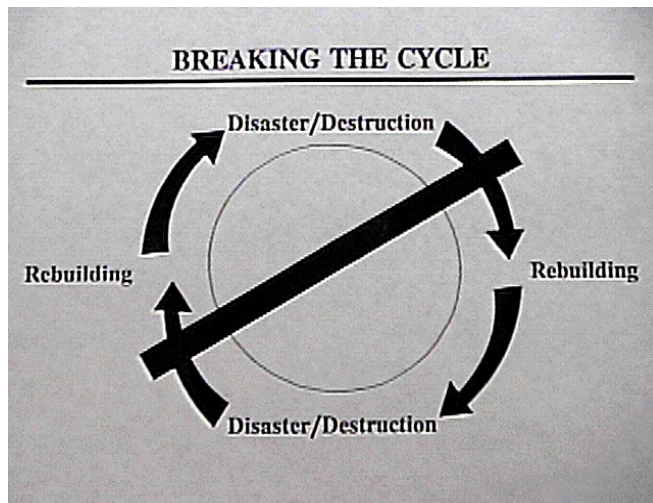
- Response actions carried out immediately before, during, and after a hazard are aimed at saving lives, reducing economic losses, alleviating suffering, and limiting unfavorable outcomes

■ Recovery

- Actions taken to return a community's systems and activities to normal
- Restoration of services/repair of physical, social and economic damages

Hazard Mitigation

Mitigation Defined: Any *SUSTAINED* action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to human life, property and the environment from hazards



Effective mitigation efforts can break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage

Hazard Mitigation

- Measures that reduce the chance of a disaster happening, or reduce the damaging effects of unavoidable disasters
- Reduces loss of life, property damage, and economic hardship
- Makes a community more disaster resilient and sustainable
- Long-term fix



Why Hazard Mitigation?

- More hazards with more damages
- More people living in hazard-prone areas
- More disaster declarations
- Increasing costs of disaster response and recovery is unmanageable



Why Hazard Mitigation?

On average, each dollar spent on mitigation saves society an average of \$6 in avoided future losses in addition to saving lives and preventing injuries (National Institute of Building Science Multi-Hazard Mitigation Council 2019 Report)



Local Hazard Mitigation Planning

LHMPs are Natural Hazard focused and not human-caused

Federal and State LHMP Requirements

- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Robert T. Stafford Act)
- Regulations: 44 CFR 201.6
- New FEMA Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Policy Guide, effective April 19, 2023
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Community Rating System (CRS) – Activity 510 Floodplain Management Planning
- AB 2140 – General Plan Safety Element Integration
- SB 379 – Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Strategies
- SB 1000 – Environmental Justice
- HHPD Program – High Hazard Potential Dam Program



Hazard
Mitigation
Planning

Benefits of Hazard Mitigation Planning

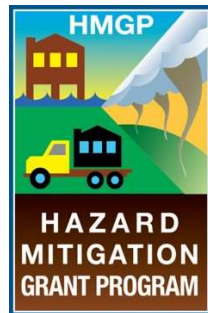
- Eligibility for FEMA pre- and post-disaster mitigation funding
- Opportunity for interagency collaboration – building mitigation partners
- Integration and linking of hazard mitigation policies, programs, and plans
- Engagement and education of public and private stakeholders
- Identifying, evaluating, and prioritizing potential risk reduction measures
- Reduce damages, minimize post-disaster disruptions, speed recovery when disasters occur
- Promote long-term resilience!



Mitigation Funding Opportunities

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

- Requires jurisdictions to have an approved LHMP to qualify for FEMA Mitigation Funding under Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs
 - Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)
 - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
 - High Hazard Potential Dams Program (HHPD)
 - Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA)
 - Severe Repetitive Loss
 - Public Assistance – Section 406



FEMA's 4-Phase-10 Step DMA/CRS Planning Process

Phase I: Organize Resources

- 1) Get organized
- 2) Plan for public involvement
- 3) Coordinate with other departments and agencies

Phase II: Risk Assessment

- 4) Identify the hazard(s)
 - 5) Assess the risks
- Capability Assessment

Phase III: Mitigation Strategy

- 6) Set planning goals
- 7) Review mitigation alternatives
- 8) Draft an action plan

Phase IV: Adoption and Implementation

- 9) Adopt the plan
- 10) Implement the plan, evaluate its worth, and revise as needed

Phase I: Organize Resources

- 1) Get organized
- 2) Plan for public involvement
- 3) Coordinate with other departments and agencies



1) Get Organized – To Prepare the Plan

- Obtain communities' commitment to mitigation
- Determine and assign staff
- Establish your mitigation planning committee
 - County/City Departments
 - Districts
 - Other stakeholders: local, state, and federal agencies
 - Neighboring jurisdictions, businesses, public, underserved populations, other?

County & City Departments/Staff

- Building
- Community Development
- Code Enforcement
- Emergency Services
- Engineering
- Facilities and Roads
- Fire
- Floodplain Management
- GIS Mapping
- Parks and Recreation
- Planning
- Police
- Public Works
- Other?

2) Plan for Public Involvement – Options

- Include on planning committee
- Post data on websites
- Develop press releases
- Host public input meetings
- Hold “neighborhood” meetings
 - On their “turf”
 - Facilitates public involvement
 - Review ideas, get feedback
- Use surveys/questionnaires

Public Meeting



Take our survey online now!

MITIGATION ACTIVITIES FREQUENTLY
TAKEN BY THE PUBLIC



Raised furnace or
water heater

48%



Bought flood
insurance

23%



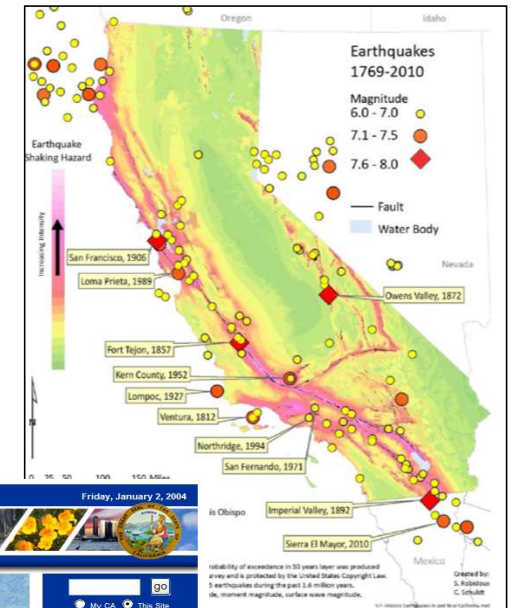
Sealed basement
walls

26%

FOSTER MORRISON
CONSULTING

3) Coordinate with Other Departments & Agencies

- Cal OES
- FEMA Region IX
- US Army Corps of Engineers
- US Geological Survey/ CGS
- Caltrans
- Cal Fire
- Cal DWR
- State Flood Insurance Coordinator
- National Weather Service
- Red Cross
- Neighboring Jurisdictions/Agencies
- Underserved Populations



California Home

Welcome to **California**

Friday, January 2, 2004

GOVERNOR Schwarzenegger
Click To Visit His Home Page

Information
California GIS Council
900 N St.
Sacramento, Ca 95814
(916) 635-1369

Sponsors
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The California GIS Council

The California GIS Council (CGC) met for the first time Wednesday, August 13, 2003. Made up of representatives from local, tribal, state and federal government agencies and the private sector, this council was formed to collaborate on the planning, implementation and maintenance of a California GIS infrastructure. The term "infrastructure" is used here in a holistic sense to encompass systems, organizational programs, policy, standards, procedures, and any other factors that affect the ability of member organizations to jointly develop or acquire, share and maintain spatial data adequate to their needs.

A key element of the CGC is the formation and participation of local collaboratives (e.g., Regional GIS Councils) composed of representatives of county, city and tribal governments, resource conservation and other special districts, private and public utilities, local colleges and universities and private sector organizations the local government agencies deem appropriate. Input from local government and those private sector entities that provide support services is seen as essential to council success.

Please see "Meetings and Events" for information from past meetings, including the Council Charter.

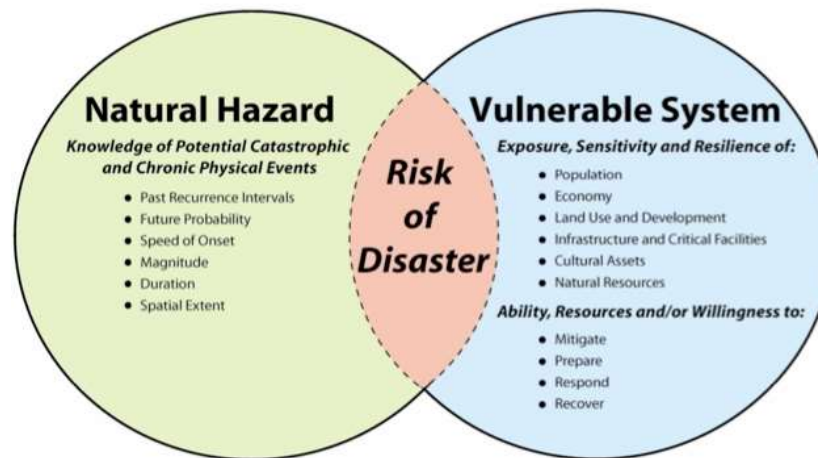
Phase II: Risk Assessment

Three Components

4) Hazard Identification (what can happen here?)

5) Vulnerability Assessment (what will be affected?)

Capability Assessment (how prepared are we?)



4) Hazard Identification & Profiles – What can happen here?

- Hazard / Problem description
- Hazard extent (maps)
- Past occurrences
- Seasonal patterns
- Speed of onset / duration
- Magnitude / secondary effects
- Significance
- Frequency /Probability of future occurrences



5) Vulnerability Assessment– What will be affected?

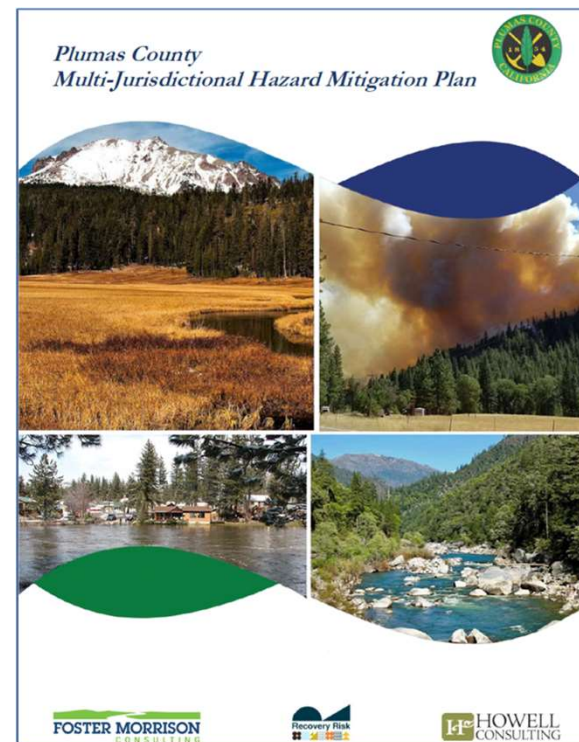
- Inventory County/City/District assets, residential and commercial structures
- Determine the number of people in the area – all populations
- Inventory critical facilities/community lifelines
- Identify vulnerable infrastructure
- Identify historic, cultural, and natural resource areas
- Identify key economic assets
- Estimate losses
- Identify development trends / constraints

Capability Assessment

- Conduct an inventory of Communities' existing and proposed plans, policies, and programs that may affect its vulnerability to hazards.
- Determine the Communities' technical, administrative, and fiscal abilities to implement mitigation initiatives.
- Identify Educational and Outreach programs and activities.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of each for mitigation purposes. Note any gaps, shortfalls or conflicts associated with their design, enforcement of implementation.
- Identify opportunities to improve upon existing capabilities.

Phase III: Develop a Mitigation Plan (Mitigation Strategy)

- 6) Set planning goals
- 7) Review mitigation alternatives
- 8) Draft an action plan

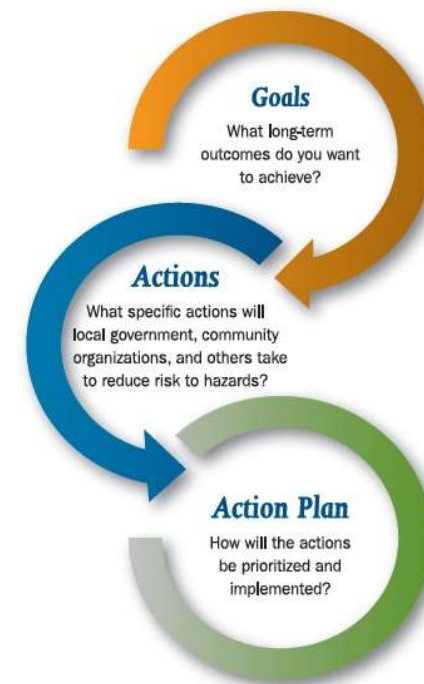


6) Set Planning Goals – Using the risk assessment

- Goals are broad, long-term, policy type statements
- Goals provide guidelines for reducing or avoiding potential losses from identified priority hazards
- Based on the Risk Assessment identify areas of extreme vulnerability
 - Built Environment: at-risk populations, structures, critical facilities, infrastructure, and other assets
 - Future development/redevelopment areas
- Consider goals from other planning mechanisms
- Identify other mitigation opportunities
 - Repetitive losses
 - Public education
 - Improve existing capabilities

7) Review Mitigation Action Alternatives

- Mitigation actions are the specific projects, measures, and activities that help achieve plan goals and reduce the impacts of identified hazards
- Categories of Mitigation Measures:
 - Prevention
 - Property protection
 - Structural projects
 - Natural resource protection
 - Emergency services
 - Public Education
 - Multi-hazard measures and considerations
 - No action



Hazard Mitigation Strategies

- Mitigation actions should focus on reducing risk to the existing built environment and to limit risk to new development/redevelopment
- Consider Mitigation Actions that:
 - Reduce the hazard –actions that affect the hazard itself
 - Reduce the impact –actions that mitigate loss of life, property damage, environmental harm, or economic loss
 - Change behavior/people

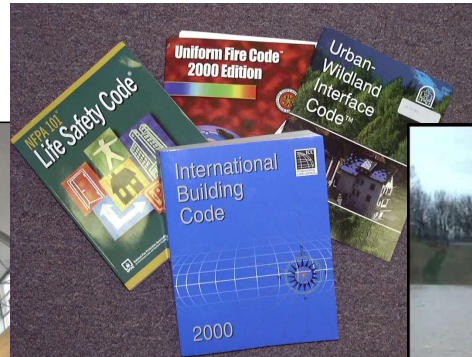
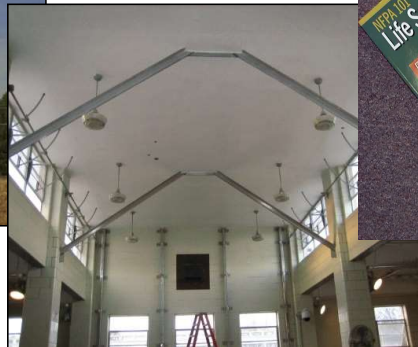


Hazard Mitigation Strategies



BEFORE

AFTER



Review of Mitigation Alternatives – Criteria for Selecting Mitigation Measures

- Will it work?
- Is it cost-beneficial?
- Is it affordable?
- Is it legal?
- Is it fair?
- Do people want it?
- Is funding available?
- Are there administrative burdens?
- Is it politically acceptable to community leaders?
- Is it environmentally sound?

Phase IV: Adopt and Implement the Plan

9) Adopt the Plan

- Official Adoption by Council or Board
- Public input before adoption

10) Implement the Plan

- Assign an overall project manager
- Integrate actions into existing programs/staff work plans
- Monitor changes in vulnerability
- Report on progress, publicize successes
- Revise the plan as necessary (every 5 years for DMA)



The Plumas County 2026 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update



Role of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC)

Why you are here!

- Attend meetings and participate in the planning process
- Provide requested data
- Review drafts and provide comments
- Identify mitigation actions and projects to be eligible for funding
- Coordinate and participate in the public input process
- Coordinate the formal adoption

2026 Plumas County LHMP Update– Participating Jurisdictions

- Plumas County*
- City of Portola*
- Chester Public Utility District
- Grizzley Lake Community Services District
- Feather River Resource Conservation District
- Indian Valley Community Services District
- Plumas Eureka Community Services District

*2020 and 2019 Participating Jurisdictions

2026 Plumas County LHMP – The Hazards

See Handout

Plumas County 2025/2026 LHMP Update Development Schedule

HMPC and Public Meetings 2025:

- January 14 (Tuesday): HMPC (Kickoff) Meeting #1 (1:00 – 4:00 pm)
- January 14 (Tuesday): Public Meeting #1 (5:30 – 7:00 pm)
- FLOATING HMPC #6 APRIL - AUGUST
- May: HMPC Meeting #2 (Risk Assessment)
- May: Public Meeting #2
- July: HMPC Meetings #3 & #4 (Mitigation Strategy)
- December: Final Public Meeting #3 (Draft Plan)
- December: Final HMPC Meeting #5

LHMP Drafts 2025-2026:

- *September: HMPC (First) Draft LHMP to Plumas*
- *November: Public Review (Second) Draft to Plumas*
- *January 2026: Public and final comments incorporated and LHMP submittal to Cal OES*

Thank you!



Plumas County

Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Project

