



Chapter 2 What's New

Requirements §201.6(d)(3) and §201.7(d)(3): A local jurisdiction must review and revise its plan to reflect changes in development, progress in local mitigation efforts, and changes in priorities, and resubmit it for approval within 5 years in order to continue to be eligible for mitigation project grant funding.

The 2014 Plumas County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) contained descriptions of their planning processes, the risk assessments of identified hazards for the Plumas County Planning Area and mitigation strategies for reducing the risk and vulnerability from these hazards. Since approval of this plan by FEMA, progress has been made by the County on implementation of the 2014 mitigation strategies. As part of this LHMP Update, a thorough review and update of the 2014 Plumas County LHMP was conducted to ensure that this Plan Update reflects current community conditions and priorities in order to realign the updated mitigation strategy for the next five-year planning period. This section of the Plan includes the following:

- **What's New in the Plan Update.** Section 2.1 provides an overview of the approach to updating the Plan and identifies new analyses, data and information included in this LHMP Update to reflect current community conditions. This includes a summary of new hazard and risk assessment data as it relates to the Plumas County Planning Area as well as information on current and future development trends affecting community vulnerability and related issues. The actual updated data, discussions, and associated analyses are contained in their respected sections within this LHMP Update.
- **Summary of Significant Changes to Current Conditions, Planning Area Vulnerability, and Hazard Mitigation Program Priorities.** Section 2.2 provides a summary of significant changes in current conditions, changes in vulnerability, and any resulting modifications to the community's mitigation program priorities.
- **2014 Mitigation Strategy Status and Successes.** Section 2.3 provides a description of the status of mitigation actions from the 2014 LHMP and also indicates whether a project is no longer relevant or is recommended for inclusion in the updated 2020 mitigation strategy. This section also highlights key mitigation success stories of the County since the 2014 LHMP.

This What's New section provides documentation of Plumas County Planning Area's progress or changes in their risk and vulnerability to hazards and their overall hazard mitigation program. Completion of this LHMP Update further provides documentation of the Plumas County communities' continued commitment and engagement in the mitigation planning process.

2.1 What's New in the Plan Update

This LHMP Update involved a comprehensive review and update of each section of the 2014 Plan and includes an assessment of the success of the County in evaluating, monitoring, and implementing the mitigation strategy outlined in the 2014 LHMP. Only the information and data still valid from the 2014 LHMP was carried forward, as applicable, into this LHMP Update.

Also to be noted, Chapter 7 Implementation and Maintenance of this LHMP Update identifies key requirements for updating future plans:

- Consider changes in vulnerability due to action implementation;
- Document success stories where mitigation efforts have proven effective;
- Document areas where mitigation actions were not effective;
- Document any new hazards that may arise or were previously overlooked;
- Incorporate new data or studies on hazards and risks;
- Incorporate new capabilities or changes in capabilities;
- Incorporate growth and development-related changes to inventories; and
- Incorporate new action recommendations or changes in action prioritization.

These requirements and others, as detailed throughout this Plan, were addressed during this LHMP Update process.

As part of its comprehensive review and update of each section of the 2014 LHMP, Plumas County recognized that updated data, if available, would enhance the analysis presented in the risk assessment and utilized in the development of the updated mitigation strategy. Highlights of new data used for this combined LHMP Update is identified below in this section and is also sourced in context within Chapter 4, Risk Assessment. Specific data used is sourced throughout this Plan document. This new data and associated risk assessment analyses provided valuable input for the development of the updated mitigation strategy presented in Chapter 5 of this LHMP Update.

Highlights of new information and analyses contained in this combined LHMP Update includes the following:

- All hazards from the 2014 plan were profiled in this LHMP Update. New hazards include localized flooding (broken out from the Flood hazard), levee failure, pandemic, and tree mortality. Water shortage was added to the drought hazard.
- A new critical facility definition was created. The County created a new list of critical facilities that were spatially quantified in GIS, and then overlayed on each mapped hazard.
- Future development data was updated and collected from the County. This was spatially quantified in GIS, and then overlayed on each mapped hazard.
- The NCDC Storm Events and FEMA/Cal OES disaster declaration tables were updated.
- New dam data provided by Cal OES was used for the dam inventory and analysis. This data included an updated hazard classification for identified dams and updated inundation mapping. Values at risk to dam inundation was analyzed. Critical facilities and populations at risk to dams were tabulated.
- An updated GIS analysis was performed for earthquake, including a Hazus earthquake run to show risk and provide potential loss estimates to the County from earthquake.
- An updated GIS analysis was performed for the flooding hazard for the 1%/0.2% annual chance floods, including values at risk, critical facilities at risk, population at risk, future development, and general community impacts.
- An updated GIS analysis was performed for landslides, including values at risk, critical facilities at risk, population at risk, future development, and general community impacts.

- More detailed GIS analysis was performed for the wildfire hazard, including values at risk, critical facilities at risk, population at risk, historic, cultural, and natural locations at risk, and general community impacts.
- An entire rework of the risk assessment for each identified hazard to reflect new information and to reflect the updated FEMA plan review tool. This included reworking the hazard profile and adding sections on location, extent, and new hazard event occurrences; redoing the entire vulnerability analysis to add additional items and updating the vulnerability assessment based on more recent hazard data as well as using the most current parcel and assessor data for the existing built environment to develop loss estimates.
- To better meet the revised FEMA plan review tool, a more extensive analysis of the extents to identified hazards was conducted and included in this LHMP Update.
- Utilizing updated critical facility GIS mapping for the Planning Area, an analysis was conducted to provide an updated inventory of critical facilities and those that fall within mapped hazard areas.
- An enhanced vulnerability assessment was conducted, which added a GIS analysis of updated future development areas in the Planning Area and specific to each of the mapped hazards.
- A greater study of County mitigation capabilities was added.
- Incorporation and analysis of the updated California Department of Finance population data was utilized for this LHMP Update.
- Environmental justice concerns were addressed in portions of this Plan Update.
- Also, as required by current FEMA planning guidance, an analysis of ongoing and continued compliance with the NFIP was included in this LHMP Update.

2.2 Summary of Significant Changes to Current Conditions, Planning Area Vulnerability, and Hazard Mitigation Priorities

This section provides a summary by hazard of significant changes in current conditions, Planning Area vulnerability, and any resulting modifications to the community's mitigation program priorities since the 2014 LHMP:

| 2020 LHMP Update Hazards | Decrease in Vulnerability | No Change in Vulnerability | Increase in Vulnerability |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Avalanche | | X | |

- Avalanche risk changes from year to year depending on weather conditions and numbers of people recreating in backcountry areas, but overall Planning Area vulnerability to Avalanche has not significantly changed.

| 2020 LHMP Update Hazards | Decrease in Vulnerability | No Change in Vulnerability | Increase in Vulnerability |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Climate Change | | | X |

- Climate change was addressed in the last plan, but since 2014, the effects of climate change are becoming more apparent in the Plumas County Planning Area and all of California.

- NWS data indicates temperatures are increasing resulting in more extreme heat days. 2020 temperatures have been some of the hottest.
- Weather extremes, including precipitation have become much more variable – the Planning Area is seeing increased precipitation and intensity as well as abnormally dry conditions.
- Data also suggests that changing climate conditions influence the severity of multiple hazards, such as heat, flooding, wildfire, drought, and others, identified in Plumas County.

| 2020 LHMP Update Hazards | Decrease in Vulnerability | No Change in Vulnerability | Increase in Vulnerability |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Dam Failure | | X | |

- With more people moving into dam inundation areas, the vulnerability increases due to an increase in potentially affected populations, but growth in these areas has been limited.
- Risk increases over years due to aging dam infrastructure.
- With newer regulations, other dams are now required to do inundation mapping and develop EAPs which helps mitigate the risk.
- However, with more varied precipitation occurring in the County, this hazard will continue to change.

| 2020 LHMP Update Hazards | Decrease in Vulnerability | No Change in Vulnerability | Increase in Vulnerability |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Drought and Water Shortage | | | X |

- Drought conditions since the 2014 LHMP, including water supply issues such as a diminished water table, have had an impact on the Plumas County Planning Area and California. As a result, the drought hazard has become a significant priority for mitigation planning.
- State drought mandates, including conservations measures, to protect water supply throughout California have been implemented and continue within the Planning Area.
- Recent drought conditions have contributed to an increase in tree mortality issues, dry fuels, and general increase in wildfire conditions.
- Drought impacts the stability of soils in Plumas County leading to more erosion and other issues.
- Water quality concerns are exacerbated in drought conditions including post fire watershed impacts.

| 2020 LHMP Update Hazards | Decrease in Vulnerability | No Change in Vulnerability | Increase in Vulnerability |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Earthquake | | X | |

- Overall, Plumas County is in a relatively low to moderate seismically active area.
- The primary factor that might change the earthquake vulnerability is additional development and more people moving to the area. However, adherence to current California building codes should ensure sound development in new development areas.

| 2020 LHMP Update Hazards | Decrease in Vulnerability | No Change in Vulnerability | Increase in Vulnerability |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Flood: 1%/0.2% events | | | X |

- Overall, the net increase or decrease in vulnerability to flood depends on the location within the Planning Area.
- The risk and vulnerability of 1% and 0.2% flood events remain somewhat constant, changing from year to year based on weather and new development in the Planning Area.
- With the winter storms of 2017- 2019, heavy rains resulted in full reservoirs and high rivers. This contributed to flooding around the County, including within identified FEMA floodplains.

| 2020 LHMP Update Hazards | Decrease in Vulnerability | No Change in Vulnerability | Increase in Vulnerability |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Flood: Localized Stormwater Flooding | | | X |

- Climate change issues may result in more localized flooding as the climate warms and more frequent, wetter, and greater intensity storms create more runoff. Weather extremes seem more variable – the Planning Area seems to fluctuate between heavy rains and dry periods.
- New development in unmapped flood hazard areas could result in a net increase in vulnerability should these areas experience increased stormwater/localized flooding. However, development requirements that require mitigation of stormwater runoff work to mitigate this hazard.
- 2017-2019 winter storms, including significant, greater intensity rains, resulted in more localized flooding throughout the Planning Area. Generally, damage occurs in low lying areas around the rivers. Road damage and closures continue to occur during heavy storm events.
- Outdated drainage systems also contribute to a greater vulnerability to localized, stormwater flooding.
- Recent drought conditions in some areas have hardened soils and predisposed areas to worse flooding.
- Recent changes in vegetation cause by past drought conditions as well as large fires also contribute to more runoff and clogged drainages, especially in post-fire burn scar areas.

| 2020 LHMP Update Hazards | Decrease in Vulnerability | No Change in Vulnerability | Increase in Vulnerability |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flows | | | X |

- With the most recent drought, some of the vegetation along sloped areas was lost contributing to a lack of vegetation to hold soil resulting in a greater landslide/mudslide potential.
- With heavy rains in recent years contributing to saturated and barren soils, the landslide potential increased in the Planning Area, especially in post fire areas.
- An increase in timber harvesting activities including salvage logging, creates additional areas susceptible to erosion and other slope failures. This is also compounded by recent fires.
- The North Complex Fire and other fire areas resulting in loss of vegetation has increased the potential for mudslides and debris flows in post fire areas.

| 2020 LHMP Update Hazards | Decrease in Vulnerability | No Change in Vulnerability | Increase in Vulnerability |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Levee Failure | | X | |

- Similar to other hazards, increased development in areas protected by levees could result in an increase in vulnerability. But development in these areas has been limited since the last Plan.

| 2020 LHMP Update Hazards | Decrease in Vulnerability | No Change in Vulnerability | Increase in Vulnerability |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Pandemic | | X | |

- Pandemic is a new hazard to the 2020 LHMP Update.

| 2020 LHMP Update Hazards | Decrease in Vulnerability | No Change in Vulnerability | Increase in Vulnerability |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Severe Weather: Extreme Heat | | | X |

- The HMPC noted that there has been an increase in severe heat days in recent years. This last year (2020) was exceptionally hot, especially in the early fall where fire risk is already high following the hot summer months with limited precipitation.
- Climate change issues will continue to increase heat related impacts.
- The heat, combined with drought conditions, has increased the potential for tree mortality and wildfires.
- Extreme heat, combined with high winds, also contributes to the wildfire hazard, including the potential for a PSPS.

| 2020 LHMP Update Hazards | Decrease in Vulnerability | No Change in Vulnerability | Increase in Vulnerability |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Severe Weather: Heavy Rains and Storms (Hail, Lightning) | | | X |

- Similar to other weather hazards, the overall vulnerability of the Planning Area changes from year to year depending on the season. Although during the first few years following 2014, the County experienced drought conditions, the rains of 2017-2019 had been significant, causing flooding and other adverse impacts to the County. 2020 experienced dryer weather overall.
- Hail events continue to occur in the County impacting the agricultural industry.
- Dry lightning events, including those in late summer of 2020, was the cause behind numerous ignitions, many resulting in out of control wildfires.
- Post fire conditions in fall 2020 can result in greater vulnerability during periods of heavy rain and storms.
- Climate change brings renewed concern moving forward for heavy and more intense rains, storms and associated issues to the County.

| 2020 LHMP Update Hazards | Decrease in Vulnerability | No Change in Vulnerability | Increase in Vulnerability |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Severe Weather: High Winds and Tornadoes | | | X |

- Severe wind events have had greater impact in recent years following several years of drought combined with years of heavy rains, contributing to dead and downed trees in the Planning Area.
- Straight line wind events in the Planning Area continue to affect crops in the County.
- Severe winds, combined with heat and low humidity, was a primary factor in the North Complex Fire.
- High winds, combined with extreme heat, also contributes to the wildfire hazard, including the potential for a PSPS

| 2020 LHMP Update Hazards | Decrease in Vulnerability | No Change in Vulnerability | Increase in Vulnerability |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Severe Weather: Winter Storms and Freeze | | X | |

- Similar to other weather hazards, the overall vulnerability of the Planning Area changes from year to year depending on the season.
- Early freeze events continue to occur in the County impacting area crops.

| 2020 LHMP Update Hazards | Decrease in Vulnerability | No Change in Vulnerability | Increase in Vulnerability |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Tree Mortality | | | X |

- In the past decade, tree mortality has increased in the northern portion of Plumas County as well as the Lakes Basin area.
- During the past statewide tree mortality event, much of Plumas county was designated as Tier 2 High mortality hazard on the watershed scale along with numerous Tier 1 High hazard “hot spots”.
- The recent years of drought conditions combined with overall increase in temperatures leaves trees more susceptible to disease and contributes to the increase in tree mortality.

| 2020 LHMP Update Hazards | Decrease in Vulnerability | No Change in Vulnerability | Increase in Vulnerability |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Volcano | | X | |

- This hazard has not changed over the last five years

| 2020 LHMP Update Hazards | Decrease in Vulnerability | No Change in Vulnerability | Increase in Vulnerability |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Wildfire | | | X |

- Climate change continues to affect the nature and intensity of wildfires.

- Compounded by current drought conditions (increasing tree mortality and overall wildfire conditions) and followed by heavy rains, the wildfire hazard has substantially increased and is no longer just a seasonal issue. The wildfire season, including the potential for a catastrophic wildfire, is now a year around concern.
- Increased development in WUI areas within the County also contributes to an increase in vulnerability.
- Effective fuels management within the County continues to be an issue with much of the County under federal land ownership.
- Century old and aging infrastructure has contributed to the wildfire issue. This includes being a primary cause of wildfires as well as making wildfire more difficult to battle once an ignition has occurred.
- The road network and infrastructure, including construction, connectivity, signage, and ingress-egress issues compound the wildfire vulnerability and impact.
- Wind has been a major contributor to the potential for a catastrophic wildfire. And when combined with extreme heat, also can trigger a PSPS which leaves the community at risk in other ways.
- With large wildfires occurring throughout California, the Planning Area has seen a significant change in air quality from smoke resulting in more recorded bad air days.
- Catastrophic wildfires in northern California counties has created other issues in the County, as evacuees flee the fires and look to nearby communities for temporary housing.

2.3 2014 LHMP Mitigation Strategy Successes and Status

Plumas County has been successful in implementing actions identified in the 2014 Plumas County LHMP Mitigation Strategies, thus, working diligently towards meeting their 2014 goals and objectives of:

ALL HAZARD GOAL: Maximize the use of mitigation actions to prevent losses from natural hazards identified in the 2014 HMP.

- ALL HAZARD OBJECTIVE 1: Increase the County's capability to provide mitigation opportunities and assistance to Plumas County communities.
- ALL HAZARD OBJECTIVE 2: Continuously improve hazard assessments.
- ALL HAZARD OBJECTIVE 3: Protect Natural and Cultural Resources through hazard mitigation.
- ALL HAZARD OBJECTIVE 3: Support mitigation planning in all County Operations.

GOAL 1: Minimize the losses of life and property due to Wildfire in Plumas County

- OBJECTIVE 1.1: Enhance community awareness of effective mitigation measures and wildfire impacts through education.
- OBJECTIVE 1.2: Enhance the county's capability to notify and prepare the community during wildfire season.
- OBJECTIVE 1.3: Continue reducing fuel hazards conditions within the wildland-urban interface
- OBJECTIVE 1.4: Continue implementation actions of the community wildfire protection plan (CWPP), and continue to seek establishment of fire wise communities.
- OBJECTIVE 1.5: Enhance the county wildfire hazard code enforcement capabilities within wildland-urban interface.
- OBJECTIVE 1.6: Continue land use planning efforts to ensure increased fire safety in new developments.

GOAL 2: Minimize the losses of life and property due to Severe Weather in Plumas County

- OBJECTIVE 2.1: Increase community capabilities to mitigate the impact of winter weather hazards.
- OBJECTIVE 2.2: Increase community capabilities to mitigate summer weather hazards.
- OBJECTIVE 2.3: Implement actions to enhance reliability of power supply during and after

GOAL 3: Minimize the losses of life and property due to Flooding in Plumas County

- OBJECTIVE 3.1: Mitigate flooding of structures and infrastructure.
- OBJECTIVE 3.2: Increase public awareness of flood mitigation.
- OBJECTIVE 3.3: Improve the effectiveness of flood insurance programs.

GOAL 4: Minimize the losses of life and property due to Geologic Hazards in Plumas County

- OBJECTIVE 4.1: Provide for earthquake resistance in new construction.
- OBJECTIVE 4.2: Mitigate potential damage to life and property from landslides and rock falls.
- OBJECTIVE 4.3: Educate the public in earthquake mitigation and readiness.

GOAL 5: Minimize the effects of Drought and Climate Change in Plumas County

- OBJECTIVE 5.1: Educate the citizens of Plumas County on methods to reduce the effects of Drought and Climate Change
- OBJECTIVE 5.2: Protect water resources within Plumas County watersheds from drought conditions.

GOAL 6: Minimize the losses of life and property due to Dam Failure in Plumas County

- OBJECTIVE 6.1: Reduce the Risk of Dam Failure
- OBJECTIVE 6.2: Increase capability for continuity of government.
- OBJECTIVE 6.3: Enhance warning capabilities.

Where possible, Plumas County used existing plans and programs to implement the 2014 mitigation strategies. Examples include implementation of mitigation actions through the 2011 Plumas County EOP, the 2016 Upper Feather River Regional Water Management Plan, and through the 2013 and 2019 Plumas County Communities Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).

2.3.1. Success Stories

The County has seen the successful implementation of projects from previous mitigation plans. A few success stories are highlighted below.

All Hazards

1. Fire Preparedness and mitigation strategy messages were included in various CSD and Fire District mail out newsletters throughout Plumas County. Some Firewise Communities mailed out newsletters to their communities. Plumas County Living with Fire Publication newspaper insert was included in all

Plumas County Newspapers in 2014. (Circulation 15,000 plus). Messages were also included in some water district bills that were mailed out.

2. PSA's and Ad's were placed in Plumas News newspapers (Feather River Bulletin, Portola Reporter, Indian Valley Record, and Chester Progressive) as well as targeted feature articles.
3. Facebook social media platforms were developed by some Plumas County Firewise Communities and Fire Districts for messaging. Plumas County Sheriff's Facebook page includes some preparedness messaging for CODE RED, personal action, and evacuation plans.
4. Presentations on wildfire preparedness were completed at interagency presentations hosted by Plumas Firesafe Council. Fire Districts had guest speakers at localized events, and Plumas County Firewise Communities annually engage with their community during a Firewise Educational day that often includes a guest speaker.
5. Gold Mountain Firewise Community distributed "Go Bags" they prepared in 2018.

Flooding

Figure 2-1 showing the drainage behind Les Schwab before vegetation was removed and after removal during heavy rain event. This was completed by the Susanville Antelope Conservation Camp #25, who work very economically. This was completed during the winter of 2018-19.

Figure 2-1 Vegetation Removal behind Les Schwab Tire – Before and After



Source: Plumas County Public Works

Wildfire

1. 25 Wildfire Evacuation Route Maps were produced for Plumas County Communities between 2014 and 2018.
2. The Greenhorn Community alternate evacuation route dirt road (Harrison Road) has been improved with annual maintenance of road grading and placing ground up asphalt on a section of the road by the

Plumas County Public Works, Road Department. Some thinning has been done in the area by USFS and private timber owners owning land along the route.

2.3.2. 2014 Mitigation Strategy Update

The 2014 Plumas County LHMP mitigation strategy contained five separate mitigation actions for the County. Of the five actions, none have been completed, three are ongoing, and two have not been started. Two 2014 Plumas County actions have been identified for inclusion in this 2020 LHMP Update. Table 2-1 provides a status summary of the mitigation action projects from the 2014 Plumas County LHMP. Following the table is a description of the status of each project.

Table 2-1 Plumas County's 2014 LHMP Update: Mitigation Action Status Summary

| Mitigation Action | Lead Department/ Agency | Complete | Ongoing | Not Started | Project in 2020 Update |
|---|--|----------|---------|-------------|------------------------------|
| Multi-Hazard Actions | | | | | |
| Assist Citizens and Business to participate in hazard mitigation activities. | PC OES | | | X | N |
| Wildfire | | | | | |
| Construct alternate community escape routes for high-risk communities. | PC SO, PC Public Works, Plumas County Fire Safe Council | | X | | Y |
| Flood Actions | | | | | |
| Evaluate Indian Valley for flooding issues in a localized setting. | Engineering, Planning Department (GIS), and PC OES | | | X | N |
| Landslide Actions | | | | | |
| Implement bank stabilization projects based upon criteria developed during HMP Risk Assessment for Landslide. | Public Works, Engineering, Planning Department (GIS) | | X | | Y |
| Drought and Climate Change | | | | | |
| Continue and enhance drought-monitoring programs through the County Agricultural Commissioner's Office. | Agricultural Commissioner, Emergency Services, Services Board of Supervisors | | X | | N |

Plumas County Actions

Multi-Hazard Actions

Assist Citizens and Business to participate in hazard mitigation activities.

Progress to Date (Consider: Was the project implemented – why or why not? Did the project reduce risks? Can you provide evidence of loss avoidance?): This project was not started and will not be carried forward in the Plan Update.

Wildfire

Construct alternate community escape routes for high-risk communities.

Progress to Date (Consider: Was the project implemented – why or why not? Did the project reduce risks? Can you provide evidence of loss avoidance?): This project is ongoing and new maps are created each year. Multiple maps have been created for each community. These can be found on the Wildfire Evacuation Maps page that the Office of Emergency Services maintains (<https://www.plumascounty.us/2414/Wildfire-Evacuation-Maps>).

Flood Actions

Evaluate Indian Valley for flooding issues in a localized setting.

Progress to Date (Consider: Was the project implemented – why or why not? Did the project reduce risks? Can you provide evidence of loss avoidance?): In 2002, a Indian Valley Creek Hydraulic model was developed. According to Plumas Public Works, this model was never formally vetted and adopted. This project will not be carried forward in this Plan Update.

Landslide Actions

Implement bank stabilization projects based upon criteria developed during HMP Risk Assessment for Landslide.

Progress to Date (Consider: Was the project implemented – why or why not? Did the project reduce risks? Can you provide evidence of loss avoidance?): Public Works has performed several bank stabilization project for hill sides above and below roads including along creeks that impact roads, there are also several in study currently. This project is ongoing and is being carried forward in this Plan Update.

Drought and Climate Change

Continue and enhance drought-monitoring programs through the County Agricultural Commissioner's Office.

Progress to Date (Consider: Was the project implemented – why or why not? Did the project reduce risks? Can you provide evidence of loss avoidance?): There have been efforts on this project, and these efforts are ongoing. Plumas County supports the U.S.D.A. Farm Service Agency County Emergency Board

that provides technical assistance and assessment of local disasters. The team can quantify forage losses, analyzes grazing infrastructure losses, certify livestock death and other associated impacted to livestock grazing operations from drought and wildfires. The Emergency Board includes representation from the US Forest Service (Rangeland Team), University of California Cooperative Extension local livestock and natural resources advisors (Plumas-Sierra), and the Natural Resources Conservation Services (Quincy), under the leadership of the Farm Service Agency. The County Emergency Board also works with the "County Committee" that is a board of local livestock and agricultural producers that advise the local Farm Service Agency (based in Susanville).