



City of Auburn Safety Element

Public Review Draft
October 2020

City of Auburn
1225 Lincoln Way
Auburn, CA 95603

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT SAFETY ELEMENT

1. Introduction	2
2. Existing Conditions	3
Fire.....	3
Seismic and Geologic Hazards	11
Flood Hazards	17
Aircraft Accident	21
Hazardous Materials/Wastes.....	22
Crime	23
Climate Change	23
Vulnerable Populations and Assets.....	24
Constraints	25
3. Goals and Policies.....	28
 Appendices	
Appendix A: Vulnerability Assessment	
 Tables	
Table 1: Count and Value of Parcels in the Auburn Planning Area by Fire Severity Zone	7
Table 2: Auburn Planning Area – Count and Improved Value of Parcels in Flood Zone	17
Table 3: Auburn Planning Area – Flooded Acres.....	20
Table 4: Auburn Planning Area – Population at Risk to Flooding	20
 Figures	
Figure 1: Fire Hazard Severity Zones	5
Figure 2: Parcels in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones.....	6
Figure 3: Auburn Wildfire History.....	10
Figure 4: Fault Lines	13
Figure 5: Landslide Risk	16
Figure 6: Flood Hazard Zones.....	18
Figure 7: Dam Inundation Areas.....	19
Figure 8: Limited Evacuation Residential Properties.....	27

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT SAFETY ELEMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

The Safety Element is a plan to minimize the hazards to public health and safety in and around the City of Auburn. It identifies the natural and human-caused hazards that affect existing and future development and provide guidelines for protecting residents and other community members from injury and death. It describes present conditions and sets policies and standards for improved public safety. The Safety Element also seeks to minimize physical harm to the buildings and infrastructure in and around Auburn, and to reduce damage to local economic systems, community services, and ecosystems.

The Safety Element reflects Auburn's regard for the health and safety of its residents, and the well-being of other community assets. The element addresses issues that the community believes would require government intervention to effectively achieve public safety. It is the responsibility of the City of Auburn to protect community members from danger and harm. The Safety Element will help guide new development, as well as community programs and other efforts, with the intent of reducing the potential for harm from natural and human-caused hazards within Auburn and the planning area.

Some degree of risk is inevitable, as the potential for many disasters cannot be completely eliminated, and efforts to predict when such disasters may occur are limited. The goal of the Safety Element is to reduce the risk of injury, death, property loss, and other hardships to acceptable levels. In accordance with California law, the Safety Element serves the following purposes:

- Protect the community from risks associated with a variety of hazards, including seismic activity, landslides, flooding, and wildfire, as required by the California Government Code Section 65302(g)(1).
- Map and assess the risk associated with flood hazards, develop policies to minimize the flood risk to new development and essential public facilities, and establish effective working relationships among agencies with flood protection responsibilities, as required by California Government Code Section 65302(g)(2).
- Map and assess the risk associated with wildfire hazards, develop policies to reduce the wildfire risk to new land uses and essential facilities, ensure there is adequate road and water infrastructure to respond to wildfire emergencies, and establish cooperative relationships between wildfire protection agencies, as required by California Government Code Section 65302(g)(3).
- Assess the risks associated with climate change on local assets, populations, and resources. Note existing and planned development in at-risk areas and identify agencies responsible for providing public health and safety and environmental protection. Develop goals, policies, and objectives to reduce the risks associated with climate change impacts, including locating new public facilities outside of at risk-areas, providing adequate infrastructure in at-risk areas, and supporting natural infrastructure for climate adaptation, as required by California Government Code Section 65302(g)(4).

2. EXISTING CONDITIONS

This section outlines the existing hazardous conditions and other public safety issues in Auburn, including fire (urban and wildland), seismic hazards, flood, geologic hazards, aircraft accidents, hazardous materials/wastes, and crime. This section provides details pertaining to probable locations where each hazard or issue is likely to occur (per availability of data), past notable events in and around Auburn, agencies responsible for providing protection from these public safety issues, and other background information as required by the state.

FIRE

Fire hazards can come in the form of both wildfires and urban fires. California is recognized as one of the most fire-prone and consequently fire-adapted landscapes in the world. The combination of complex terrain, Mediterranean climate, and productive natural plant communities, along with ample natural ignition sources, has created conditions for extensive wildfires. Wildfire is an ongoing concern for communities in Placer County. Generally, the fire season extends from early spring through late fall of each year during the hotter, dryer months. Fire conditions arise from a combination of high temperatures, low moisture content in the air and fuel, an accumulation of vegetation, and high winds.

Three types of fires are of concern to the City of Auburn: (1) wildfires, (2) wildland-urban interface fires, and (3) to a lesser extent, structural fires.

Wildfires

Wildfires occur on mountains, hillsides, and grasslands. Vegetation, wind, temperature, humidity, and slope are all factors that affect how these fires spread. In the planning area, native vegetation, such as chaparral, sage, and grassland provide fuel that allows fire to spread easily across large tracts of land. These plant species are capable of regeneration after a fire, making periodic wildfires a natural part of the ecology of these areas. The City of Auburn is a densely populated area with wildfire as its number one fire risk. The climate of the Auburn region keeps the grass dry and more readily combustible during fire season. Steep slopes bring grass and brush within reach of upward flames while impeding the access of fire-fighting equipment. Seasonal drought conditions exacerbate fire hazards.

Wildland-Urban Interface Fires

The wildland-urban interface is an area where buildings and infrastructure (e.g., cell towers, schools, water supply facilities) mix with areas of flammable wildland vegetation. This interface is sometimes divided into the defense zone (areas in close proximity to communities, usually about a quarter-mile thick) and threat zones (an approximately one and a quarter-mile buffer around the defense zone). Wildfires and urban interface fires have occurred close to or encroached into the City, especially in the heavily fueled areas to the east and south. In the wildland-urban interface, efforts to prevent ignitions and limit wildfire losses hinge on hardening structures and creating defensible space through a multi-faceted approach, which includes engineering, enforcement, education, emergency response, and economic incentive. Different strategies in the defense and threat zones of the wildland-urban interface help to limit the spread of fire and reduce the risk to people and property.

Wildfire threat within the City ranges from moderate to very high. Figure 1 shows the wildfire risk zones in and around Auburn, and Figure 2 shows the parcels in the very high fire hazard severity zones. The highest threat occurs along the eastern edge of the City. However, through the Municipal Code, the City has identified all areas in Auburn, regardless of location, to be within a Fire Hazard Severity Zone. All of Auburn is considered a very high fire hazard severity zone, with the most restrictive Building and Fire Code requirements applied to building standards.

Structural Fires

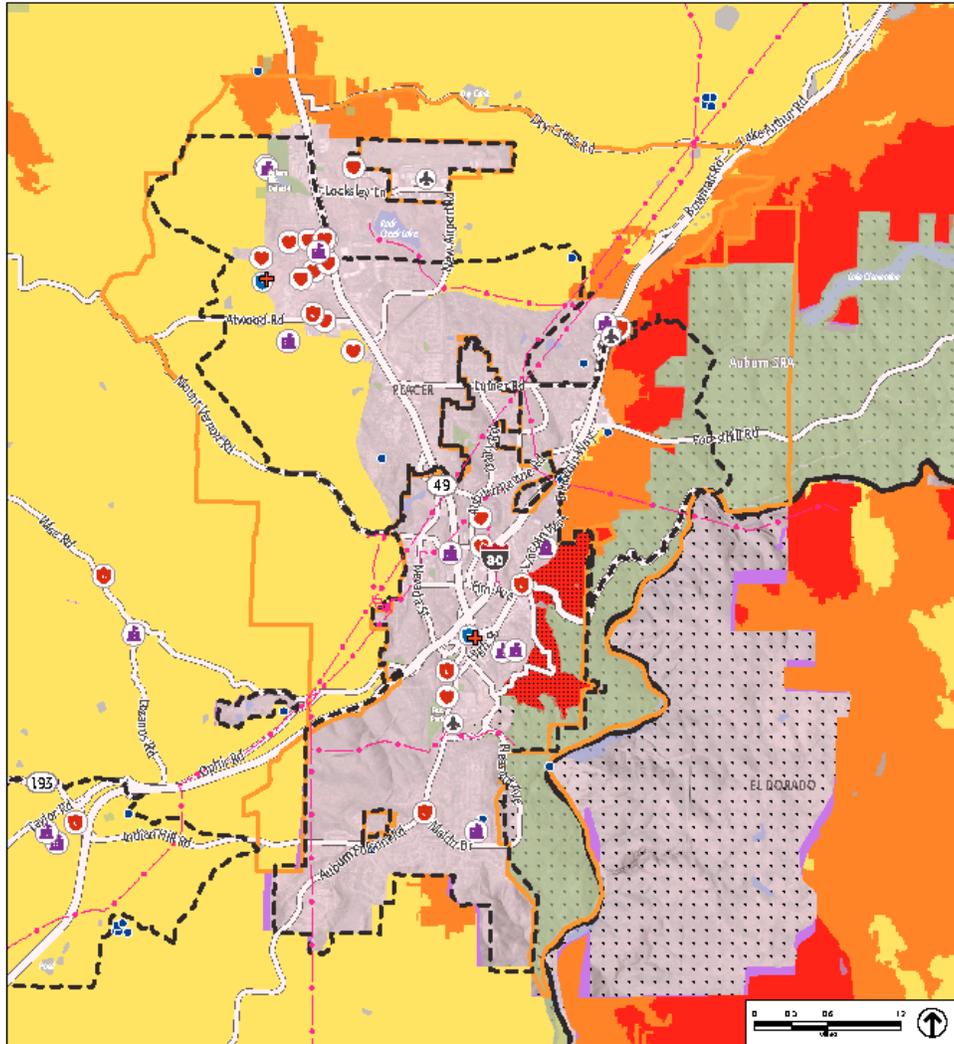
Urban fires occur in built-up environments, destroying buildings and other human-made structures. These disasters are often due to faulty wiring or mechanical equipment, combustible construction materials, or the absence of fire alarms and sprinkler systems. Structural fires have been due largely to human accidents, although deliberate fires (arson) may be a cause of some events. Older buildings that lack modern fire safety features may face greater risk of damage from fires. To minimize fire damage and loss, the City's Fire Code, based on the State Fire Code, sets standards for building and construction. It requires the provision of adequate water supply for firefighting, fire retardant construction, and minimum street widths, among other things. Fire prevention awareness programs and fire drills are conducted to train residents to respond quickly and correctly to reduce injury and losses during fires.

Fire Responsibility Areas

In and around Auburn, different organizations all have some responsibility for wildfire protection in different areas. These responsibility areas are codified under state law into three categories: local responsibility areas (LRAs), state responsibility areas (SRAs), and federal responsibility areas (FRAs).

- LRAs are areas protected by local agencies, including city and county fire departments, local fire protection districts, and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) when under contract to local governments. Most land in the City of Auburn is an LRA, except for open space areas near the American River that are part of FRAs. North Auburn is also an LRA.
- SRAs are areas where CAL FIRE has responsibility for wildfire protection. SRAs are generally unincorporated areas that are not federally owned, are undeveloped, and are covered by wildland vegetation or rangeland. Most of the unincorporated land around Auburn, excluding the developed areas of North Auburn, is an SRA.
- FRAs are areas that are managed by a federal agency, including the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Land Management. The federally-owned open space along the American River, including land within the city limits of Auburn, is an FRA.

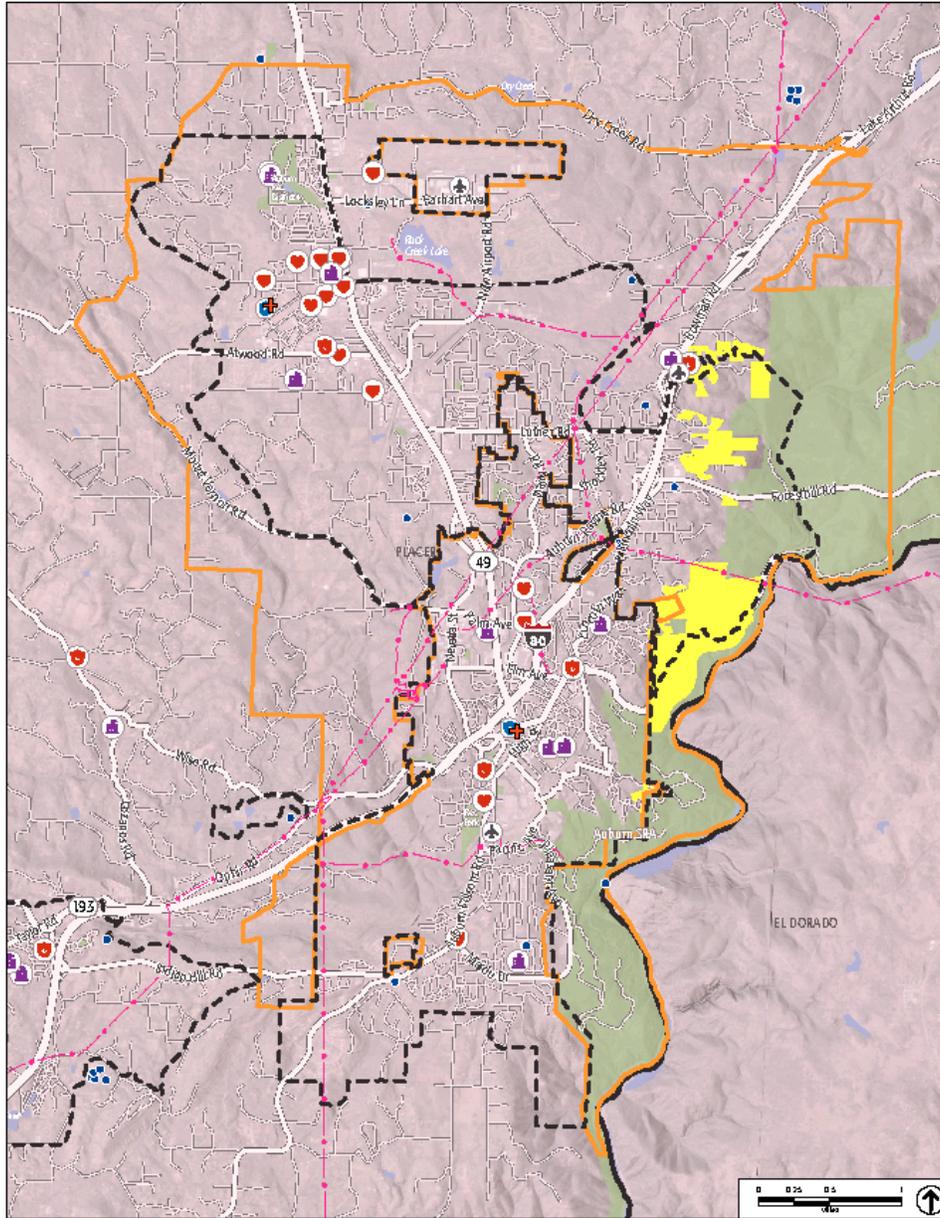
FIGURE 1: FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES



Source: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE), ESRI, 2020.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Limits Sphere of Influence Public Utilities Medical Facilities Police Stations Fire Stations Emergency Operation Centers Schools Airports Electricity Transmission Lines | <p>State Responsibility Areas (2007), Severity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SRA, Very High SRA, High SRA, Moderate <p>Local Responsibility Areas (2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LRA, Recommended Very High <p>SRA/LRA Awaiting Zoning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Federal Responsibility Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FRA |
|--|--|

FIGURE 2: PARCELS IN VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES



Source: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE); ESRI, 2020.

- Parcels Within Very High Fire Severity Zone
- City Limits
- Sphere of Influence
- Public Utilities
- Medical Facilities
- Police Stations
- Fire Stations
- Emergency Operation Centers
- Schools
- Airports
- Electricity Transmission Lines

Analysis results for the Auburn Planning Area are summarized in Table 1, including total parcel counts, improved parcel counts, and their improved and land values by property use, as well as the percentage of parcels affected by each fire severity zone.

Table 1: COUNT AND VALUE OF PARCELS IN THE AUBURN PLANNING AREA BY FIRE SEVERITY ZONE

Total Parcel Count	Total Land Value	Improved Parcel Count	Improved Structure Value	Total Value*
Very High Fire Severity				
721	\$45,276,282	542	\$88,178,340	\$133,454,622
High Fire Severity				
1,510	\$108,803,612	1,306	\$218,511,742	\$327,315,354
Moderate Fire Severity				
2,723	\$252,057,972	2,259	\$527,845,087	\$779,903,059
Urbanized Un-zoned Fire Severity				
1,152	\$113,439,345	950	\$258,984,156	\$372,423,501
Non-Wildland/Non-Urban Fire Severity				
0	\$0	0	\$0	\$0
None Assigned				
0	\$0	0	\$0	\$0
Total				
6,106	\$519,577,211	5,057	\$1,093,519,325	\$1,613,096,536

Source: Placer County 2016 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP)

Note: *Land and structure values

Past Occurrences

There is no record of historical fires within the Auburn city limits. However, some historical fires have occurred near the City. Notably, in 2009, the 49 Fire burned 343 acres near Highway 49 and Rock Creek Road near Auburn. Following is a list of historical fires that have occurred around the City dating back to 1975. Figure 3 shows the areas burned by historic wildfires in and around Auburn.

1975/1977 Sawmill Fire – The Sawmill Fire and another fire occurred in the area of Cape Horn and the Alpine Meadows subdivision, just three miles northeast of Colfax.

1990 Placer County Fire – This fire burned approximately 300 acres of grass, brush, and oaks in the area of Placer Canyon. The fire resulted in evacuations and destroyed several outbuildings.

2000 Heather Glen Fire – The Heather Glen Fire, caused by sparks from a lost trailer wheel along Interstate (I-) 80, destroyed one home and forced a neighborhood evacuation in Applegate. While only 10 acres in size, this fire resulted in \$350,000 in damage.

2000 American Fire – The American Fire occurred below the City of Auburn in what is now known as “China Bar” on the American River. The fire consumed approximately 200 acres and posed a threat to development in the southern portion of Auburn. No structure losses or structure damages were reported in this incident.

August 12-20, 2001, Narrow Gauge Fire – This fire near Colfax burned 30 acres and forced closure of I-80 for about an hour due to dense smoke. This fire, blamed on a catalytic converter, was quickly contained as California Department of Forestry air tankers were already in the area and able to respond quickly.

2002 Sierra Fire – Within the communities of Loomis and Granite Bay, approximately 595 acres of grass, brush, and oaks burned in the area of I-80, Barton Road, Wells Avenue, Morgan Place, Indian Springs, and Cavitt-Stallman Road. The fire destroyed six structures and threatened two schools.

2004 Stevens Fire – The Stevens Fire, located at Cape Horn/Iowa Hill near Colfax, was 100 percent contained at 934 acres.

September 2006 Ralston Fire – The Ralston Fire was a large wildfire in the area of the North Fork of the Middle Fork of the American River. Approximately 8,400 acres burned.

June-July 2008 American River Complex Fire – Several large wildfires resulted from a system of major lightning storms that impacted the entire Northern California region. In Placer County, approximately 10 wildfires resulted from the lightning storm, and four grew to major fires, which later were collectively labeled the American River Complex (ARC) fires. The ARC fires were in Tahoe National Forest in the North Fork American River watershed northeast of Foresthill, California. The fires consumed approximately 20,500 acres of forest land.

September 2008 Gladding Fire – The wind-driven fire started northeast of Lincoln and consumed approximately 960 acres, 6 residences, and 10 outbuildings.

September 2009 49 Fire – The wind-driven fire started about 2 pm near Highway 49 and Rock Creek Road near Auburn. The fire burned 343 acres before being contained. Sixty-three residences and three commercial buildings were destroyed, and another three residences and six commercial properties were severely damaged. The damages were concentrated in neighborhoods east and south of Dry Creek Road. Three people were injured in the wildfire. Most notable about this fire was its location in a well-developed area and the speed at which the fire consumed nearby structures.

2012 Robbers Fire – The Robbers Fire was a human-caused fire that was ignited on July 11, 2012. The fire was located northwest of Foresthill, near Shirrtail Canyon Road and Yankee Jims Road. The fire burned 2,650 acres, destroyed one residence and four outbuildings, and caused 12 injuries. 912 fire personnel were involved in the firefighting efforts. A 28-year-old Sacramento man was charged with unlawfully causing a fire. Firefighting costs and damages were estimated at \$12.4 million.

2013 American Fire – On August 10, 2013, the American Fire was ignited near Deadwood Ridge, northeast of Foresthill. Located in Tahoe National Forest, the American Fire burned in steep and hazardous terrain as well as timber fuels that had not burned in several decades. Consumption of heavy fuels contributed to heavy smoke in the surrounding areas. Approximately 540 Forest Service and Cal Fire personnel were assigned to the fire, which burned 27,440 acres.

2014 King Fire –The King Fire started in El Dorado County and crossed into Placer County. An estimated 97,717 acres burned, 12 residences were destroyed, along with 68 other minor structures. Twelve injuries occurred that can be attributed to the fire.

2014 Applegate Fire – A fire occurred on the east side of I-80 in the Applegate area of Placer County. The fire started on October 8, 2014, and its cause was unknown. The fire burned 459 acres before containment. Six residences and four outbuildings were destroyed. Two injuries were reported; however, no deaths were reported.

Potential Changes to Fire Risk in Future Years

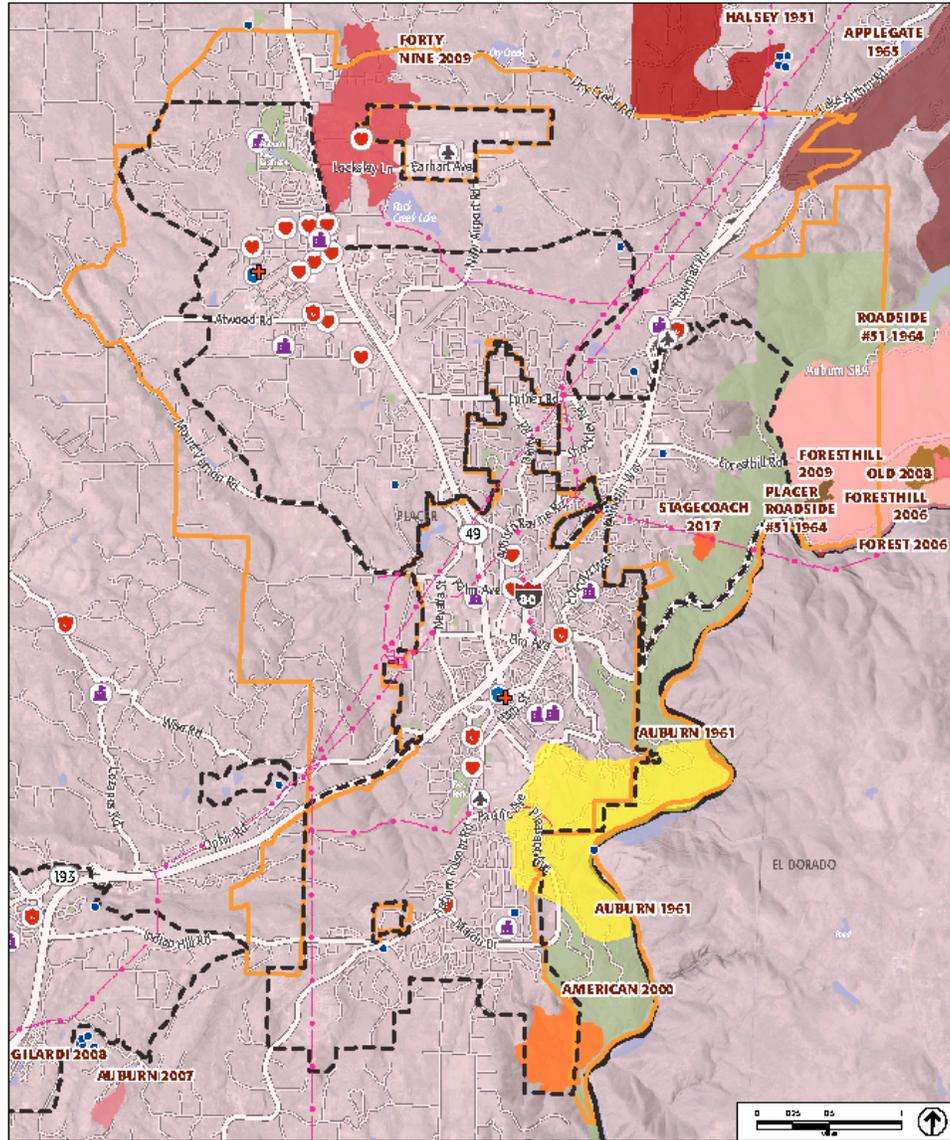
Likelihood of Future Occurrence

Highly Likely — From May to October each year, Placer County has historically faced a serious wildfire threat that is very likely to continue. The threat of wildfire and potential losses are constantly increasing as human development and population increase and the wildland-urban interface areas expand. Due to its high fuel load and long, dry summers, most of Placer County continues to be at risk from wildfire.

Climate Change and Wildfire

Changing climate conditions are expected to increase the wildfire risk in and around Auburn. Warmer temperatures brought on by climate change can exacerbate drought conditions. Droughts can kill or dry out plants, creating more fuel for wildfires. Warmer temperatures are also expected to increase the number of pest outbreaks, such as the western pine beetle, creating more dead trees and increasing the fuel load. Due to warmer temperatures, the fire season is also likely to begin earlier in the year and extend later than it has historically.

FIGURE 3: AUBURN WILDFIRE HISTORY



Source: ESRI, 2020; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, 2019.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| City Limits | Airports | FORESTHILL (2006) |
| Sphere of Influence | Electricity Transmission Lines | FORESTHILL (2009) |
| Public Utilities | | FORTY NINE (2009) |
| Medical Facilities | | GILARDI (2008) |
| Police Stations | | HALSEY (1951) |
| Fire Stations | | OLD (2008) |
| Emergency Operation Centers | | PLACER ROADSIDE #51 (1964) |
| Schools | | ROADSIDE #51 (1964) |
| | Wildfire History in Placer County by Year | STAGECOACH (2017) |
| | AMERICAN (2000) | |
| | APPLGATE (1965) | |
| | AUBURN (1961) | |
| | AUBURN (2007) | |
| | FOREST (2006) | |

Fire Protection

Fire protection in the planning area is provided by the City of Auburn. The City of Auburn Fire Department participates in the Western Placer County Fire Chief's Association Cooperative Response Agreement, where fire agencies have agreed to automatically support each other on incidents using the closest available resource concept. These agencies include the Placer County Fire Department, CAL FIRE, Newcastle Fire District, and Placer Hills Fire District. In addition, a Mutual Threat Zone (MTZ) Agreement between CAL FIRE and the City of Auburn Fire Department is in place for wildland fires, which means that any wildland fire within or adjacent to the City of Auburn or CAL FIRE jurisdiction will initiate a full response from the City of Auburn Fire Department and CAL FIRE upon initial dispatch. This agreement provides additional resources that include firefighting aircraft, hand crews, bulldozers, chief officers, and type three engines, from CAL FIRE into the City of Auburn. Structural and wildfire protection outside the City limits are provided by the individual fire agencies or by CAL FIRE.

The Fire Department provides fire protection, emergency medical services, and disaster preparedness and response. Auburn has three fire stations at the following locations:

- Station No. 1 – Martin Park Fire Station, 485 High Street
- Station No. 2 – Gietzen Fire Station, 226 Sacramento Street
- Station No. 3 – Maidu Fire Station, 901 Auburn Folsom Road

SEISMIC AND GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

Seismic and geologic hazards are risks caused by the movement of different parts of the Earth's crust, or surface. Seismic hazards are the hazards associated with potential earthquakes in a particular area. Geologic hazards are other hazards involving land movements that are not linked to seismic activity and are capable of inflicting harm to people or property.

Seismic Hazards

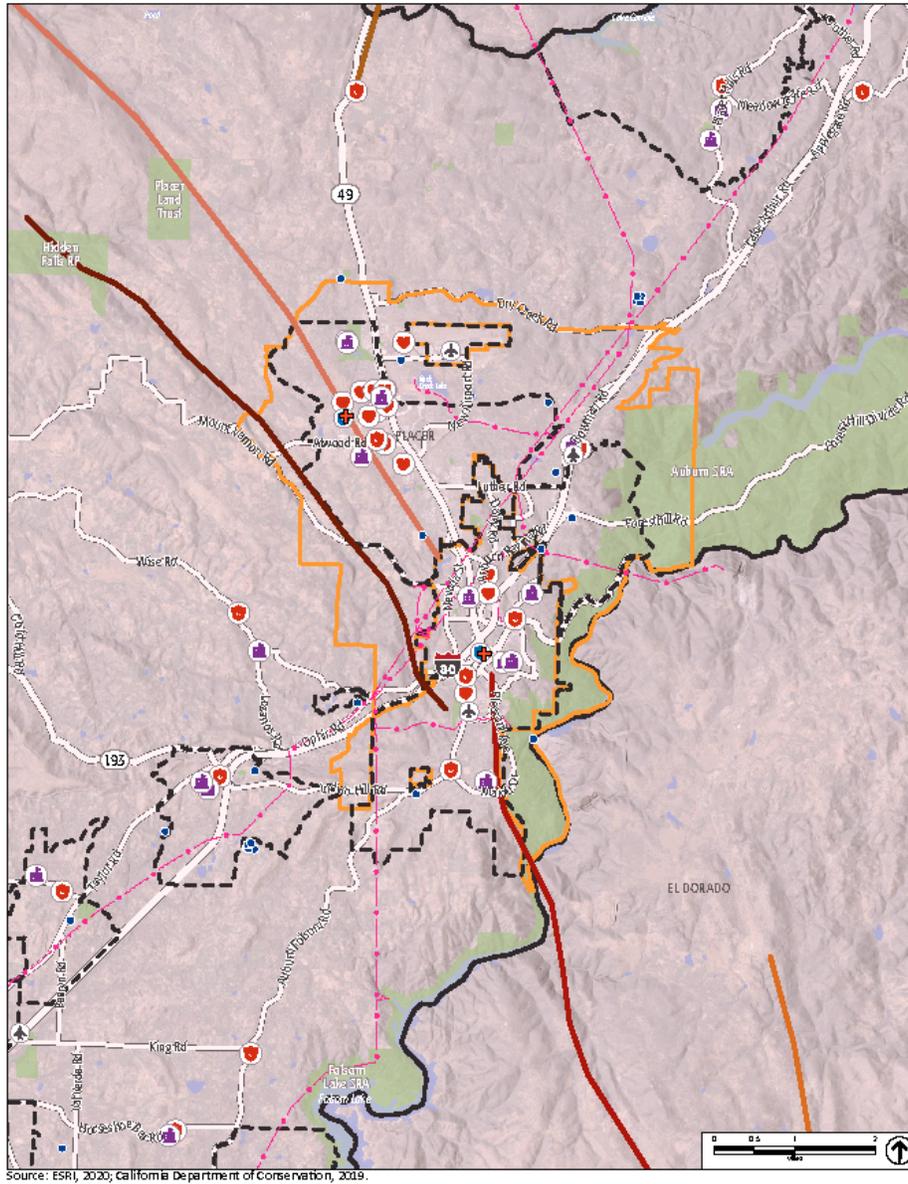
The City of Auburn is in a seismically active region, and there is a high potential that the area will be subject to at least moderate earthquakes one or more times over the next century. Seismic activity causes pressure to build up along a fault, and the release of pressure results in ground shaking. This shaking itself is known as an earthquake. Earthquakes can also trigger other hazards, including surface rupture (cracks in the ground surface), liquefaction (causing loose soil to lose its strength), landslides, and subsidence (sinking of the ground surface).

Active and potentially active faults pose risk to the City of Auburn. Active faults have experienced displacement in historic time, suggesting that future displacement may be expected, whereas potentially active faults are those that have shown displacement within the last 1.6 million years and may or may not have a reasonable chance of creating future earthquakes.

- Structures most likely to be affected are those that are old or near earthquake faults, such as the Bear Mountain Fault and Melones Fault. These faults are situated approximately three to four miles west and east from Auburn respectively. These faults would have the greatest potential for damaging buildings in Auburn, especially the unreinforced masonry structures in the older part of the City and structures built before 1960 without adequate anchorage of framing and foundations.
- The closest identified active fault is the Cleveland Hills fault, approximately 36 miles northwesterly of Auburn. This fault is considered one of the most active in the area in terms of destructive potential and was the source of a strong earthquake in 1975 around the City of Oroville.
- Another potential earthquake source is the Midland Fault Zone to the west, where an 1892 earthquake centered between Vacaville and Winters caused minor damage in nearby Lincoln.
- Active faults located between 50 and 100 miles from Auburn include the Mohawk Valley Fault, the Stampede Valley Fault, and the Fort Sage Fault; all located northeast of Auburn. Given the relationship to these various active faults, there is a high potential that the area will be subject to at least moderate earthquake shaking one or more times over the next century.
- Additionally, Auburn may experience minor ground shaking from distant major to great earthquakes on faults to the west and east. For example, to the west, both the San Andreas Fault (source of the 8.0-estimated Richter magnitude San Francisco earthquake that damaged Sacramento in 1906) and the closer Hayward Fault have the potential for experiencing major to great events. The San Andreas Fault near San Francisco and the Hayward Fault in the East Bay area are 100 and 94 miles, respectively, from Auburn. Similarly, several faults in Nevada may cause minor ground shaking in Auburn.

Figure 4 shows the fault lines in and around Auburn.

FIGURE 4: FAULT LINES



Source: ESRI, 2020; California Department of Conservation, 2019.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| City Limits | Airports |
| Sphere of Influence | Electricity Transmission Lines |
| Public Utilities | Faults |
| Medical Facilities | Deadman Fault |
| Police Stations | Dewitt Fault |
| Fire Stations | Highway 49 Fault |
| Emergency Operation Centers | Maidu East fault |
| Schools | Rescue Fault |

In case of a major earthquake in the region, critical damage may occur to public and private buildings, homes, and structures, including those that provide emergency services (hospitals, fire stations, schools, emergency shelters) and essential services and infrastructure such as roads and utility lines for water, gas, power, telephone, sewer, and storm drainage. Access and continuity of services may be disjointed, and services could be offline for extended periods. Damage to essential and critical structures require special attention in the public safety programs of the City. Damage to the following infrastructure systems could occur, in addition to the damage to public and private buildings:

- Unreinforced masonry buildings: According to the City, there are 65 buildings that are known to be constructed of unreinforced masonry. Four previously unreinforced masonry buildings have been retrofitted.
- Dams along these earthquake faults may be subject to failure and may cause flooding of the surrounding area.
- I-80: There are a number of overpasses on I-80 that could possibly be threatened in the event of a severe earthquake, greater than those previously experienced. Under such a scenario, the County would be virtually cut in half between the eastern and western portions. Similar conditions have resulted from past winter storms requiring limited emergency measures.
- Train derailments: Southern Pacific Railroad tracks run adjacent to I-80. Passenger trains run between Sacramento and Reno through the I-80 corridor. A derailment in the higher elevations would pose logistics problems involved in freeing passengers, especially those caught in snowsheds during winter months. A derailment resulting from an earthquake could also cause a hazardous materials release.
- Telephone communications: Telephone communications could be adversely affected due to overloading resulting from post-earthquake calls within the area and from outside, and the electronics needed to support communication systems could be damaged. The situation could be further complicated by physical damage to equipment due to ground shaking, loss of services due to loss of electrical power, and subsequent failure of some auxiliary power sources.
- Water supplies: The open canals operated by Placer County Water Agency could rupture during a large earthquake. These canals, some of which are elevated and over 100 years old, would be susceptible to failure during a large earthquake. Moreover, dam failure could occur as a result of an earthquake, which may create flooding in some areas.
- Natural gas and propane: Many buildings in Auburn rely on natural gas for fuel, with some properties dependent on individual propane tanks. Earthquake damage could cause natural gas line breaks, disruption of service, and damage to propane tanks by knocking them off their foundations, posing potential fire hazards.

Geologic Hazards

Geologic hazards, such as landslides, depend on the geologic composition of the area. In Auburn, consolidated rocks make up the mountains and rocky buttes while alluvial soils are found on stream beds and the valley floor. Beneath the alluvial soils are the same hard rocks found in the mountain areas. Geologic hazards are present in the form of unstable soils and certain ground formations that render some areas unsuitable for intensive human activity. Auburn has steep slopes on its eastern edges, with unstable slopes, and areas subject to erosion and landslides. Increased excavation on these slopes can expose more weaknesses of the underlying rock mass, creating a greater potential for failure. Lands around major fault zones are exposed to greater geologic hazards as a result of repeated fault movement, which creates looser ground material that is more likely to move. The area around Auburn also includes highly expansive soils, which can shrink and swell as ground moisture levels change. Figure 5 shows the landslide risk in and around Auburn.

Potential Changes to Geologic and Seismic Risk in Future Years

Likelihood of Future Occurrence

Earthquakes are likely to continue to occur on an occasional basis and are likely to be small. They may cause no substantive damage and may not even be felt by most people. Major earthquakes are rare, but a possibility in the region. If serious shaking does occur, newer construction is in general more earthquake resistant than older construction because of improved building codes. Manufactured housing is very susceptible to damage because their foundation systems are rarely braced for earthquake motions.

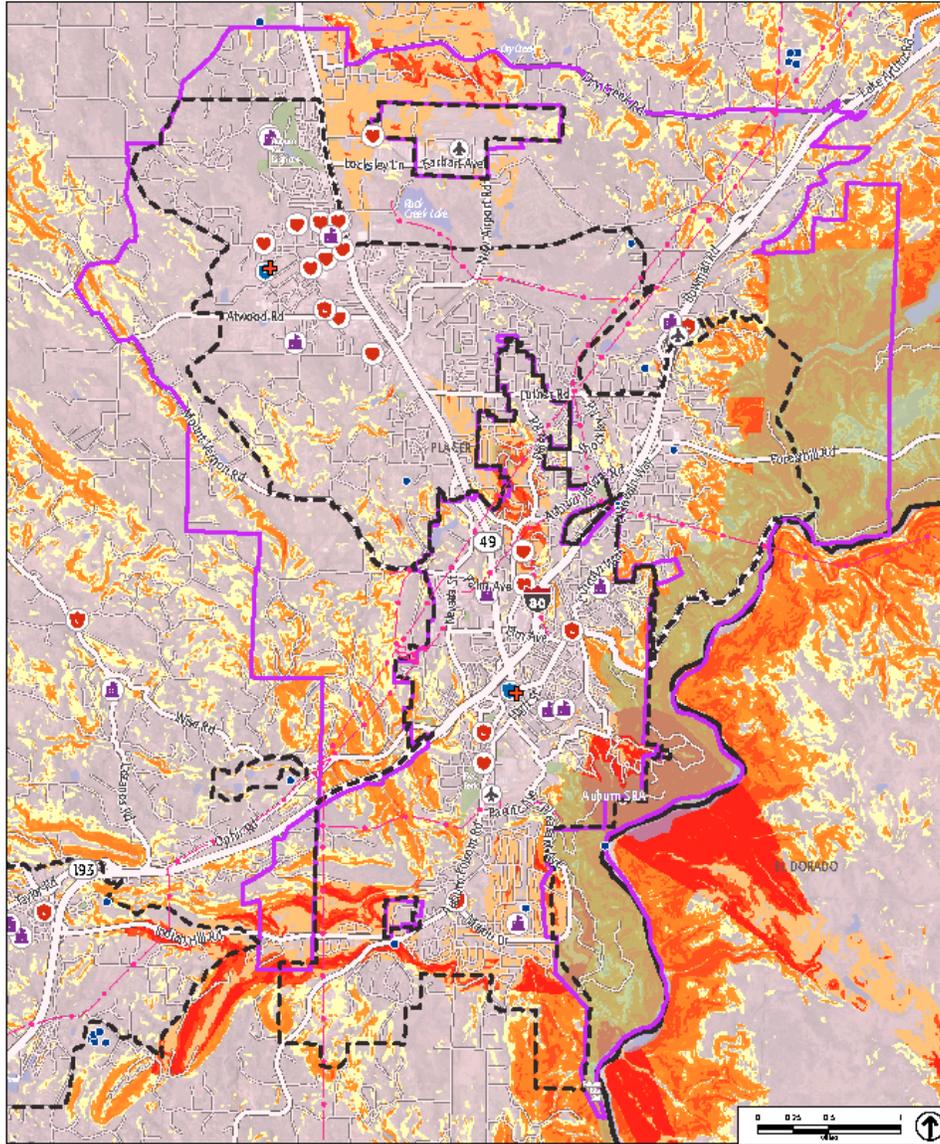
Earthquake losses would vary across the City of Auburn and Placer County depending on the source and magnitude of the event. Although new growth and development corridors would fall in the area affected by earthquake, given the small chance of major earthquake and the building codes in effect, development in the earthquake area would continue to occur.

Minor landslides and similar geologic hazards have occurred in the past, probably over the last several hundred years, as evidenced both by past deposits exposed in erosion gullies and recent landslide events. With significant rainfall, additional failures are likely to occur within the identified landslide hazard areas. Given the nature of localized problems identified within the City and Placer County, minor landslides will likely continue to impact the area when heavy precipitation occurs, as they have in the past. In addition, areas affected by recent fires show an increased area of landslide risk.

Climate Change and Geologic and Seismic Hazards

While climate change is unlikely to increase earthquake frequency or strength, the threats from seismic and geologic hazards are expected to continue. Climate change may result in precipitation extremes (i.e., wetter wet periods and drier dry periods). While total average annual rainfall may decrease only slightly, rainfall is predicted to occur in fewer, more intense precipitation events. Heavy rainfall or snowfall could cause an increase in the number of landslides or make landslides larger than normal. The combination of a generally drier climate in the future, which will increase the chance of drought and wildfires, and the occasional extreme downpour is likely to cause more mudslides and landslides.

FIGURE 5: LANDSLIDE RISK



Source: ESR1, 2020; California Geological Deep Seated Susceptibility, 2019.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|------|
| City Limits | Emergency Operation Centers | V |
| Sphere of Influence | Schools | VI |
| Public Utilities | Airports | VII |
| Medical Facilities | Electricity Transmission Lines | VIII |
| Police Stations | Landslide Susceptibility Classes | IX |
| Fire Stations | 0 | X |
| | III | |

FLOOD HAZARDS

Flooding is the rising and overflowing of a body of water onto normally dry land. History highlights floods as one of the most frequent natural hazards impacting communities in the City of Auburn and Placer County. Floods are among the costliest natural disasters in terms of human hardship and economic loss nationwide. Floods can cause substantial damage to structures, landscapes, and utilities, as well as life-safety issues. Floods can be extremely dangerous, and even six inches of moving water can knock over a person given a strong current. Floodwaters can transport large objects downstream, which can damage or remove stationary structures, such as dam spillways. Ground saturation can result in instability, collapse, or other damage. Objects can also be buried or destroyed through sediment deposition. Floodwaters can also break utility lines and interrupt services. Standing water can cause damage to crops, roads, foundations, and electrical circuits.

Floods are usually caused by large amounts of precipitation, either from a period of very intense precipitation or a long period of steady precipitation. Historically, precipitation in and around Auburn has been moderate to occasionally heavy, but snowfall is very light in the Auburn area. Winter is the rainy season, with 89 percent of the annual total precipitation falling in the six months from November through April. In addition to storms, floods can also be caused by very rapid snow melting or from infrastructure failure, such as dam collapses or burst water storage tanks.

Areas at an elevated risk of flooding are generally divided into 100-year flood zones and 500-year flood zones. A 100-year flood zone has a 1 percent chance of experiencing a major flood in any given year; a 500-year flood zone has a 0.2 percent chance of flooding in any given year. A very small portion of the City is located inside of the 100- and 500-year flood zone. Figure 6 shows the 100- and 500-year flood zones in and around Auburn. Figure 7 identifies the areas at risk from dam failure.

As land uses and climate conditions shift and as improvements are made to flood control channels, the size of these flood zones is likely to change. Table 2 contains flood analysis results for Auburn. This table shows the number of parcels in the 100-year flood zones. Auburn does not have any improved parcels within the 500-year flood zone. Improved parcels include land that was developed for some use by the construction of improvements, or land that has been prepared for development by grading, draining, or installing utilities. These improved parcels include those with structures as well as other improvements identified in the County of Placer Assessor’s database, such as mobile homes and winery equipment.

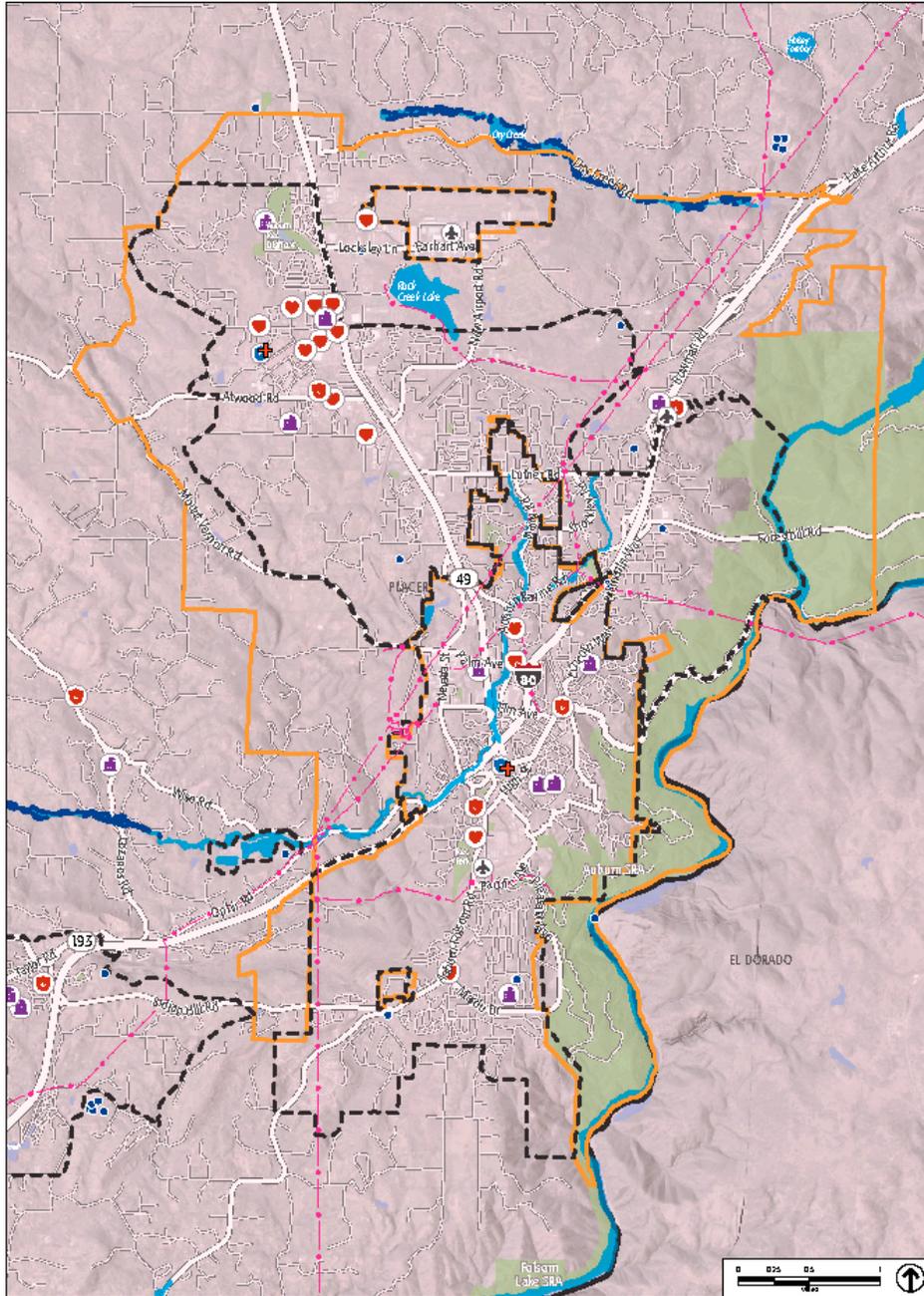
Table 2: AUBURN PLANNING AREA – COUNT AND IMPROVED VALUE OF PARCELS IN FLOOD ZONE

100-Year Flood Zone			500-Year Flood Zone		
Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcels*	Total Improved Value	Total Parcel Count	Improved Parcels*	Total Improved Value
43	18	\$5,307,326	0	0	\$0

Source: Placer County 2016 LHMP

Note: *With respect to improved parcels within the floodplain, the actual structures on the parcels may not be located within the actual floodplain, may be elevated, and/or otherwise outside of the identified flood zone.

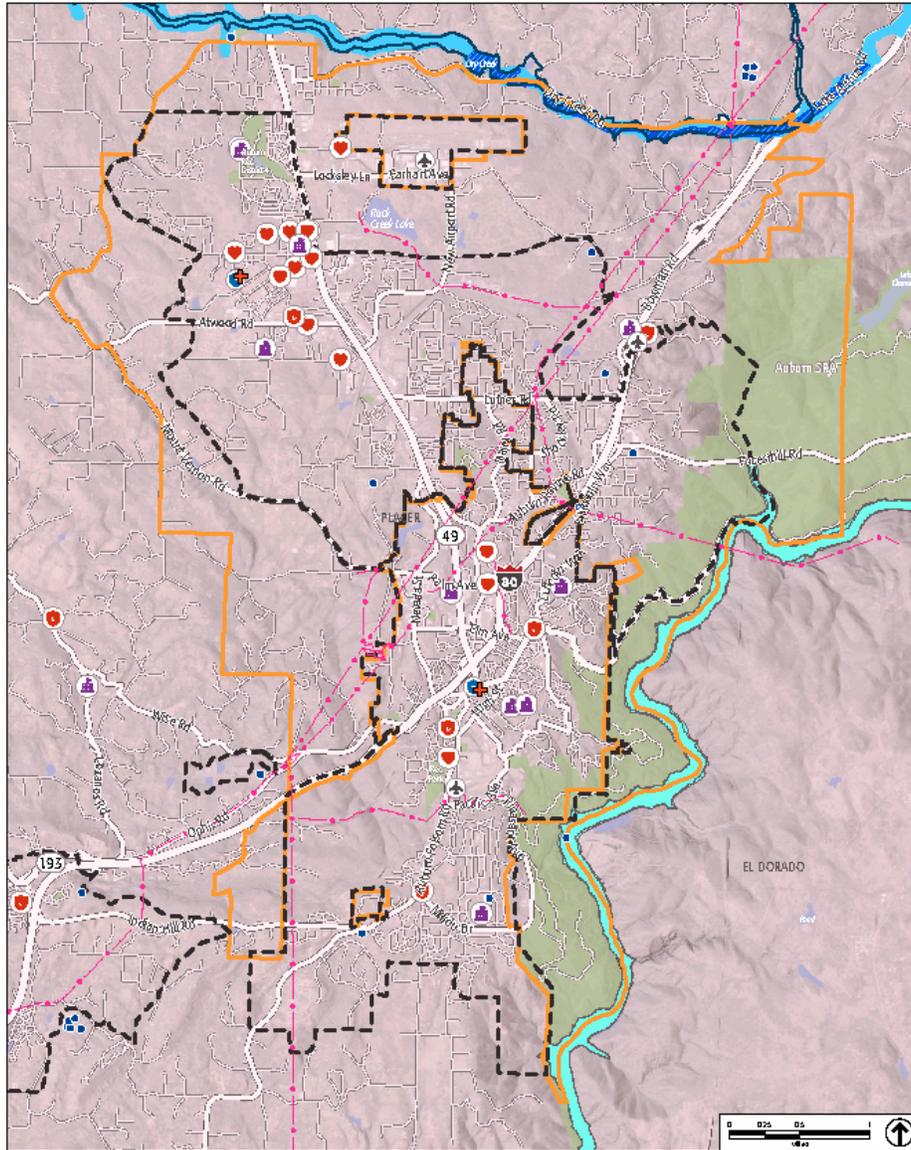
FIGURE 6: FLOOD HAZARD ZONES



Source: National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); ESRI, 2020.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 100-Year Flood Zone | Public Utilities | Emergency Operation Centers |
| 500-Year Flood Zone | Medical Facilities | Schools |
| City Limits | Police Stations | Airports |
| Sphere of Influence | Fire Stations | Electricity Transmission Lines |

FIGURE 7: DAM INUNDATION AREAS



Source: ESRI, 2020; California Department of Water Resources, 2019.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| City Limits | Airports |
| Sphere of Influence | Electricity Transmission Lines |
| Public Utilities | Dam Inundation Areas |
| Medical Facilities | Dam Name |
| Police Stations | Halsey Forebay |
| Fire Stations | Lake Arthur Dam |
| Emergency Operation Centers | Lake Theodore |
| Schools | Mark Edson |

The following table represents a detailed and summary analysis of total acres for each Federal Emergency Management Act Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map flood zone. Table 3 gives summary information for the planning area.

Table 3: AUBURN PLANNING AREA – FLOODED ACRES

Flood Zone	Total Flooded Acres	Improved Flooded Acres	% of Improved Flooded Acres
100-Year Flood Zone	72.71	10.15	14%
500-Year Flood Zone	—	—	0.0%

Source: Placer County 2016 LHMP

Most of the land in Auburn within a mapped flood plain is not used for residential purposes. While this does not minimize the potential damage from flooding, it does mean that fewer people live in a mapped flood plain and so are less likely to be directly harmed. According to a land use analysis shown in Table 4, an estimated 32 people live in the 100-year flood zone, and zero in the 500-year flood zone.

Table 4: AUBURN PLANNING AREA – POPULATION AT RISK TO FLOODING

100-Year Flood Zone		500-Year Flood Zone	
Improved Residential Parcels*	Population**	Improved Residential Parcels*	Population**
14	32	0	0

Source: Placer County 2016 LHMP

Notes: *With respect to improved parcels within the floodplain, the actual structures on the parcels may not be located within the actual floodplain, may be elevated, and/or otherwise outside of the identified flood zone.

**Census Bureau 2010 average household size for Auburn is 2.27

Both earthquake faults and developments reduce the total ground absorption area. Earthquake faults include bedrock features that create barriers to subsurface percolation, thus increasing the velocity and erosive capacity of stormwater runoff on hillsides. Development also creates impermeable surfaces (structures, pavement, streets). Storm runoff is augmented by water flows from development contributing to street flooding. Moreover, developed areas generate irrigation water runoff from landscaping, which may channel stormwater and other runoff flows into nearby underdeveloped areas and street gutters.

Potential Changes to Flood Risk in Future Years

Likelihood of Future Occurrence

Auburn is traversed by several stream systems and is at risk to both the 100-year flood and localized stormwater flooding, which occurs when rainfall overwhelms the capacity of urban drainage systems. The average annual rainfall totals 35 inches, and although no major flooding is expected in the planning area, intermittent flooding and sheet wash occur along major drainage channels and adjoining areas on scattered sites. Areas with flood hazards are the natural drainage channels of the Auburn Ravine, Dutch Ravine, and

Rock Creek, and the tunnel section of the Auburn Ravine under Old Town. Other flood hazard areas include the numerous under-sized bridges and culverts within the Auburn/Bowman Area.

The City of Auburn has been subject to historical flooding. Within the City, much of the flood damage occurs as a result of localized stormwater flooding, with limited flood damage occurring in the 100- and 500-year floodplains. Most recently, flooding occurred in December 2005 and January 2006 as a result of heavy stormwater runoff caused by severe winter storms. Although actual damages were minimal, the storms impacted transit on public roads and caused some business closures due to limited access. Stormwater infrastructure also sustained limited damage. As previously noted, a very small portion of the City is located inside of the 100-year flood zone.

Climate Change and Flooding

Floods are among the most damaging natural hazards in the City of Auburn and Placer County, and climate change is expected to make flood events worse. Although climate change may not change average precipitation levels significantly, scientists expect that it will cause more years with extreme precipitation events. This means that more years are likely to see particularly intense storm systems that drop enough precipitation over a short enough period to cause flooding. Because of this, floods are expected to occur more often in and around Auburn and climate change may expand the parts of Auburn that are considered flood-prone. There are some indirect effects of climate change that may also increase flooding in Auburn. Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and severity of droughts which cause soil to dry out and become hard. When precipitation does return, more water runs off the surface rather than being absorbed into the ground, which can lead to floods. Wildfires, which are also expected to become more frequent due to climate change, cause a similar effect by baking the surface of the ground into a harder and less penetrable layer. Trees and other vegetation help slow water down, which lets the water absorb into the soil and prevents it from turning into runoff. Because of this, the loss of trees and other plants from wildfires, pests, diseases, or other climate-related exposures can also increase flooding risk.

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT

Aircraft crashes can be a major hazard, as they can significantly damage or destroy structures adjacent to airport facilities or within flight paths, and cause harm to both people in the aircraft and on the ground. These events typically cause fires, which may spread beyond the initial emergency site if not contained and can release hazardous materials into the environment.

Auburn Municipal Airport is owned and operated by the City of Auburn. Daily operations are the responsibility of the Auburn City Management. The airport does not have a control tower, which could potentially complicate oversight and management of response operations during an emergency. The presence of the Auburn Municipal Airport in the planning area carries the probability of aircraft accidents in surrounding areas. Historically, aircraft-related emergency incidents have been infrequent, yet occurrences do have potential to seriously impact both life and property. The number of flights at the airport was estimated at 70,000 operations in 2015 and projected to grow to 74,200 operations in 2020, although the COVID-19 pandemic may reduce operations below this forecast.

Any response to an emergency incident will be multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional in nature. However, the City of Auburn retains the responsibility for operations and management of all airport activity, including a response to an emergency. The airport minimizes disaster potential by following strict safety precautions and by having its own emergency personnel for crash and rescue operations. Incidents are best mitigated and resources used most efficiently through a cooperative effort using the Incident Command System unified command method, as described in the California Standard Emergency Management System and the National Incident Management System.

Development proposals around the airport are subject to review and approval by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to ensure compatibility with the airport. High-density, high-intensity, or risk-sensitive use developments around the runway approach zones are limited or prohibited by the adopted Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP).

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WASTES

Hazardous materials are materials that pose a significant risk to public safety or human or environmental health. These include toxic chemicals, flammable or corrosive materials, petroleum products, and unstable or dangerously reactive materials. They can be released through human error, malfunctioning or broken equipment, or as an indirect consequence of other emergencies (e.g., if a flood damages a hazardous material storage tank). Hazardous materials can also be released accidentally during transportation, as a consequence of vehicle accidents.

The majority of hazardous materials in the community are being transported on truck routes along major roadways such as I-80 and Highway 49 that pass through Auburn. The bulk of truck-carried hazardous materials that enter the County do so via I-80. The cargos consist of a wide range of hazardous substances. Although I-80 is well maintained and a controlled access roadway, there are some steep and sharp turns that severely tax the brakes and handling ability of semi-trailer trucks. Since 1970, Auburn has experienced one rail and two highway hazardous materials incidents. A propane gas spill last occurred along I-80 through Auburn in 1988.

In addition to highway traffic, other hazardous materials are transported through Auburn on the Southern Pacific Railroad and a major pipeline that runs along Borland Avenue. Historically, hazardous materials incidents in Auburn have been frequent but of a relatively minor nature compared to more urbanized and industrialized areas. In the event of an emergency involving hazardous materials, there is potential for extreme risk to life and property. The Auburn Fire Department is responsible for the management of emergencies involving hazardous materials.

Several state agencies monitor hazardous materials/waste facilities. Potential and known contamination sites are monitored and documented by the Department of Health Services (DHS) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). A review of the leaking underground storage tank list produced by the RWQCB, and the Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites List produced by the Office of Planning and Research indicates no hazardous waste sites in Auburn.

If an imminent public health threat is posed by an outside factor, the City will support local regulating agencies in notifying the public. The transport of hazardous materials/wastes and explosives through the planning area is regulated by the California Department of Transportation (DOT). I-80 is open to vehicles carrying hazardous materials/wastes. City streets and unincorporated County areas are generally not designated as hazardous materials/waste transportation routes, but a permit may be granted on a case-by-

case basis. Transporters of hazardous wastes are required to be certified by the DOT and manifests are required to track the hazardous waste during transport. The danger of hazardous materials/waste spills during transport does exist and will potentially increase as transportation of these materials increases on I-80, Highway 49, and the railroad. The Auburn Police Department, the Auburn Fire Department, Placer County Office of Emergency Services (OES), and Placer County Division of Environmental Health are responsible for hazardous materials accidents at all locations within the City.

CRIME

Crime and other acts of violence undermine the community's sense of security and threaten public safety. While it is expected that individuals will take normal precautions to protect themselves from danger, the City provides additional protection from harm brought on by the malicious intent of others. The Auburn Police Department plays a significant role in the safety and quality of life within the community. Some of the Police Department's crime prevention programs include Chaplaincy, Megan's Law, National Night Out, and Neighborhood Watch.

In 2019, the Auburn Police Department reported 242 incidents of property crime and 49 incidents of violent crime, including one homicide. Incidents of property crime were 25 percent above 2018 levels, while incidents of violent crime were 32 percent below 2018 levels. Both property and violent crime rates in Auburn are below the statewide average. The department reported a decrease in the number of traffic stops, but an increase in traffic citations issued and the number of directed traffic enforcement.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Changes to the global climate system are expected to affect future natural hazards in and around Auburn. Many natural hazards are expected to become more frequent and intense in coming years and decades, although some changes are already visible. According to state reports and the *Placer County Sustainability Plan*, Auburn can expect the following changes to climate-related hazards:

- Periods of both very high and very low precipitation are likely to become more common, which is expected to increase the frequency of both droughts and floods. More rapid melting of the Sierra snowpack is likely to increase the risk of spring flooding, while droughts may become more likely in the late summer and autumn.
- Higher temperatures are expected to cause an increase in extreme heat days. Historically, Auburn experiences an average of four extreme heat days each year, which is any day where temperatures exceed 102°F. These extreme heat days are projected to occur 23 to 32 times each year by around 2050, and 35 to 56 times annually by the end of the century.
- Severe weather events, such as intense storms and high winds are expected to become more frequent and intense. Auburn may experience an increase in hazardous events, such as floods and landslides as a result.

- Wildfires are expected to occur more frequently around Auburn due to hotter, drier conditions. While locations higher in the Sierras face the greatest risk, the areas immediately around Auburn are still projected to see an increase in wildfire activity. According to the *Placer County Sustainability Plan*, wildfire activity across Placer County is expected to increase approximately 127 percent above historic levels by the end of the century.
- Pests and organisms that cause or spread disease may be active for a longer period of time due to warmer temperatures. Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns could cause new pests and diseases to be active in and around Auburn. Such pests and diseases may not only affect human health but could harm local ecosystems and agricultural activities.

With the adoption of Senate Bill (SB) 379 in 2015, the state expanded California Government Code Section 65302(g) to require the Safety Element of the General Plan to include more information about wildfire hazards, flooding risks, and short-term and long-term threats posed by climate change. The City conducted a climate change vulnerability assessment in May 2020, which built off of the studies conducted in 2018 for the *Placer County Sustainability Plan*, to assess the long-term impacts of climate change on community assets and populations throughout the City of Auburn. This section discusses the eight climate change hazards affecting resiliency in the City of Auburn and provides a brief summary of the vulnerability assessment results. The eight hazards assessed are:

- Agricultural pests and diseases
- Drought
- Extreme heat
- Flooding
- Human health hazards
- Landslides and debris flows
- Severe storms
- Wildfire

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS AND ASSETS

In 2020, the City of Auburn completed a Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment consistent with Government Code Section 65302(G), which assesses how the populations and assets in Auburn are vulnerable to different emergencies and hazardous conditions that may be created or made worse because of climate change. The primary categories assessed include populations, buildings and infrastructure, important economic assets, natural resources, and key community services. The assessment follows the recommended process in the updated *California Adaptation Planning Guide*, which is the state's guidance for how local communities should conduct climate adaptation planning efforts, including vulnerability assessments. As defined by the *California Adaptation Planning Guide (2020)*, climate change vulnerability is considered the degree to which natural, built, and human systems are susceptible to harm from exposure or stresses associated with climate change and from the absence of adaptive capacity to adapt.

The Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment indicates that Auburn's populations and assets are most vulnerable to wildfires, extreme heat, and severe weather.

Populations in Auburn tend to be more vulnerable to extreme heat, human health hazards, and wildfire, which directly affect health outcomes. Due to financial limitations, mobility challenges, and lack of access to medical care, the most sensitive populations include households in poverty, seniors living alone, outdoor workers, and persons experiencing homelessness. The homes that vulnerable populations live in, especially those located on single access roads, are also highly vulnerable to direct damage from hazards such as landslides, severe weather, and wildfire, in addition to indirect damage from forestry pests and diseases that can weaken trees and cause them to fall on properties.

City-wide, the electricity transmission system is vulnerable to multiple hazards including severe weather, such as high winds that can trigger public safety power shutoffs, extreme heat that reduces the capacity and strains the system and wildfires that damage the system, ultimately disrupting energy service. An increase in forestry pests and diseases, droughts, extreme heat, and wildfire create higher vulnerabilities for the local and regional conifer forest ecosystem. This can in turn affect local economic activities in Auburn such as outdoor recreation activities and visitors that travel through Auburn to get to state and national parks and forests.

A full list of the vulnerability assessment results can be found in **Appendix A**.

CONSTRAINTS

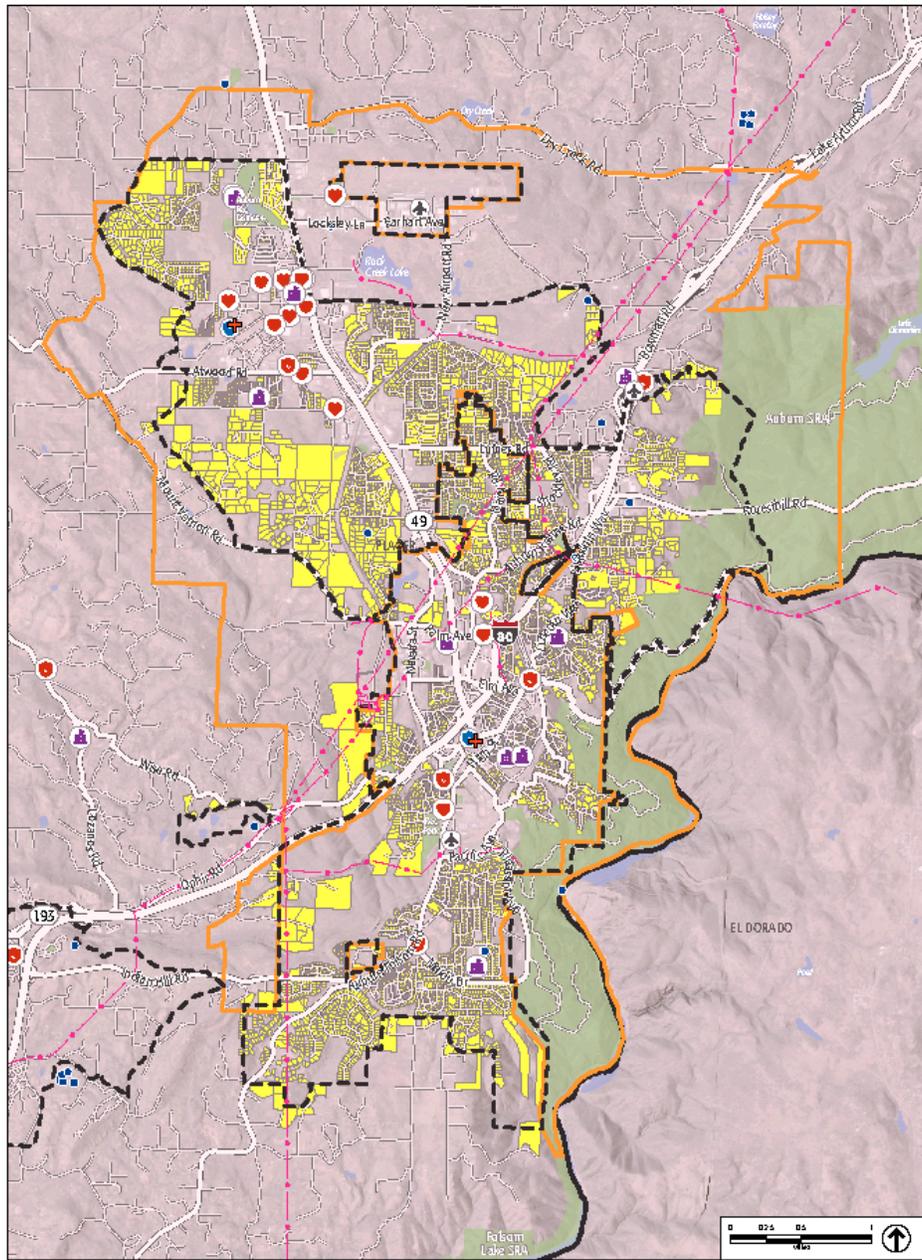
Constraints to public safety are a result of both natural events and the activities of humans. Natural hazards are caused by excess rainfall, seismic activity, landslides, or high winds. Human-made hazards are the result of aircraft accidents, crime, hazardous materials spills, and fires. The following are some of the factors that constrain protection of the public:

- 1) **Unpredictability.** Natural disasters are often unpredictable. To reduce the danger of disaster, precautionary measures are required. Avoidance of flood-prone areas and flood-control measures are necessary. Construction to earthquake standards has proven effective to reduce losses in seismic events. Emergency plans that include evacuation, medical aid, and temporary food and shelter are important.
- 2) **Existing land development.** Prior settlement patterns and very dense development often present difficult access problems for emergency vehicles. Undefined evacuation routes and lack of emergency communication lines are also problems for emergency service providers. **Figure 8** shows residential properties that have limited roadway access and so may face difficulty evacuating, particularly if residents are given little notice.
- 3) **Priorities.** Public safety may be described as the preservation of human life and the protection of property. These values underlie the concept of human settlement; however, the relative importance of saving lives or saving property is sometimes a subjective decision.
- 4) **Human carelessness.** Carelessness often leads to accidents, which can involve automobiles, airplanes, hazardous materials spills, urban fires, and forest fires. Public education and safety rules and regulations are important to avoid careless attitudes and actions.
- 5) **Individual precaution.** Citizens often are the cause of their own disasters through lack of available or at-hand precautions, i.e., not locking doors at night or when away, swimming alone, drinking and driving, or smoking in bed.

- 6) Economics. Economic considerations often play an important role in providing for public safety. Budget limitations force difficult decisions related to deciding which safety measures are more important or cost-effective.
- 7) Boundaries. Auburn may be threatened or harmed by natural disasters that begin outside of the city limits, such as a wildfire that crosses into Auburn from the Auburn State Recreation Area. However, Auburn has no control over development patterns, wildland management strategies, or other factors outside of the community that may reduce the risk of these disasters occurring. Coordination with Placer County and other nearby jurisdictions is critical to Auburn's safety.

DRAFT

FIGURE 8: LIMITED EVACUATION RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES



- Residential Parcels with Evacuation Issues
- City Limits
- Sphere of Influence
- Public Utilities
- Medical Facilities
- Police Stations
- Fire Stations
- + Emergency Operation Centers
- Schools
- ✈ Airports
- Electricity Transmission Lines

3. GOALS AND POLICIES

The goals and policies in this report were developed by the City of Auburn in 2020. These goals and policies are presented by topic and sequentially, not by priority.

GOAL 1:

Protect the life and property of residents, businesses, and visitors to Auburn from natural and human-made hazards and crime.

- POLICY 1.1: Site critical public facilities—including hospital and healthcare facilities, emergency shelters and resilience hubs, police and fire stations, and emergency communications facilities—outside of the identified 100- and 500-year floodplains, very high fire hazard severity zones, potential areas of subsidence, and landslide-prone areas to the extent possible. If such facilities must be in mapped hazard zones, ensure that such critical facilities are protected from the risks of flood inundation, fire, subsidence, and landslides.
- POLICY 1.2: Require new development in the very high fire hazard severity zones, flood zones, and landslide-prone areas to develop Emergency Preparedness Plans, including confirming evacuation and emergency vehicle access, land management, visible home and street signage, community training and education, and defensive infrastructure and resource needs.
- POLICY 1.3: Avoid harm, to the extent feasible, to new and existing development in areas of the City located within the very high fire hazard severity zone. During the development review process, rely on best available data and best practices, update information as it becomes available, and identify site and building design conditions to minimize risks to new development from fire hazards within these areas.
- POLICY 1.4: Continue to partner with Placer County and other cities within the County to regularly update and implement the Placer County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) and the Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).
- A. The City shall continue to work with the County to update the LHMP upon its expiration to ensure that Auburn maintains eligibility for pre-disaster mitigation funding.
Responsibility: Fire, Police, Planning and Public Works, Building
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policy: 1.4
 - B. The City shall continue to work with the County to regularly update the CWPP and incorporate any City strategic plans into the CWPP to ensure that Auburn maintains eligibility for pre-disaster mitigation funding.
Responsibility: Fire
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policy: 1.4

- C. The City shall review and update as needed the Safety Element at least once every eight years, ideally concurrent with updates to the County’s LHMP or the Auburn Housing Element so that the best available hazard data is concurrently incorporated into the Safety Element.

Responsibility: Fire, Police, Planning and Public Works, Building

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 1.4

POLICY 1.5: Enhance public education and awareness of natural and climate change-induced hazards and public understanding of disasters.

- A. The City shall encourage all persons in hazard-prone areas, especially those living in neighborhoods along single-access roads to prepare and keep an emergency and evacuation kit.

Responsibility: Fire, Police

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 1.5

- B. The City, in partnership with community-based organizations, shall create a community support network to check on socially vulnerable or isolated persons during dangerous conditions. Similarly, the City shall use said network to provide information and services related to hazard mitigation and emergency preparation to persons with limited access to transportation, communication, and other lifeline resources and services.

Responsibility: Police

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 1.5

POLICY 1.6: Identify and, as feasible, retrofit any City-owned buildings, roadways, and facilities in areas prone to flood, landslide/debris flows, or wildfire to maximize defensible space and outdoor fireproofing, improve drainage systems, stabilize nearby slopes, and take other actions to harden the property as needed.

- A. The City shall, when identifying projects for inclusion in the Capital Improvements Program list, note any potential vulnerabilities to climate-related hazards and ensure that the project maximizes its resilience potential and minimizes any climate vulnerabilities.

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works, Building

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 1.6

POLICY 1.7: Continue to coordinate with nearby jurisdictions and land managers to reduce the risk of hazardous events occurring in surrounding areas that may affect Auburn.

GOAL 2:

Coordinated emergency and disaster preparedness, response, mitigation, and recovery.

POLICY 2.1: Encourage emergency response coordination and collaboration with the Placer County Flood Control District, the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, the Placer County Fire Department, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE), all neighboring city/town governments in Placer County, the California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services, and the California Highway Patrol, and the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency to enhance emergency management efforts.

POLICY 2.2: Collaborate and coordinate with private utilities operating in Auburn to encourage a more resilient utility system and to reduce impacts from power shutoffs.

A. The City shall, in coordination with utility companies, explore replacing streetlights with new models, or augmenting existing streetlights with additional features, allowing them to act as public Wi-Fi beacons, traffic counters, and relay stations for public emergency alerts.

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 2.2

B. The City shall work with communication providers to install redundant facilities, reducing the chance of service outages, with an emphasis on communication facilities that provide essential services. Coordinate internet infrastructure installation with roadway repaving, utility pole replacement, and other construction and maintenance projects to minimize public disruptions.

Responsibility: Information Technology, Planning and Public Works

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 2.2

C. The City shall increase access to cost-effective local, decentralized renewable energy, such as solar and wind generation systems, in combination with battery storage systems and microgrids. The City shall prioritize access for critical facilities, including police and fire stations, community shelters, medical centers, and public works yards.

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works, Building

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 2.2

- D. The City shall work with Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) to ensure that areas below and adjacent to power lines are kept clear of plant matter and other accumulated debris. Coordinate with local and regional utility providers to conduct regular evaluations and retrofits of energy transmission and delivery infrastructure.
Responsibility: Planning and Public Works
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policy: 2.2
- E. The City shall work with Placer County and Pioneer Community Energy to identify funding opportunities, including grant programs, to provide reduced-cost energy-efficient air conditioning systems and structural strengthening to low-income household.
Responsibility: City Manager, Planning and Public Works, Building
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policy: 2.2
- F. Coordinate with Pioneer Community Energy to increase enrollment in electricity demand management programs to incentivize reduced use of electricity during high demand.
Responsibility: City Manager, Planning and Public Works
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policy: 2.2
- G. Encourage property owners to conduct suitable adaptation retrofits, such as creating defensible space or insulating structures, concurrent with energy efficiency retrofits.
Responsibility: Fire, Planning and Public Works, Building
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policy: 2.2

POLICY 2.3: Prepare and adequately plan for any necessary evacuation efforts in response to hazards and emergency situations.

- A. The City shall maintain a comprehensive list of all public and private roadways in Auburn that are the sole entry and exit points for neighborhoods.
Responsibility: Fire, Planning and Public Works
Time Frame: 2024
Related Policy: 2.3
- B. The City shall require all new development projects to ensure they have multiple points of ingress and egress to improve evacuation and emergency response access.
Responsibility: Fire, Planning and Public Works
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policy: 2.3

POLICY 2.4: Maintain a reasonable response time and appropriate staffing among emergency response services for all sections of the community.

POLICY 2.5: Support citizen engagement and training in emergency management and response.

POLICY 2.6: Ensure adequate emergency vehicle access throughout Auburn by instituting proper road widths and clearances around structures in the city.

- A. The City shall review plans for commercial and residential development and require the applicants to modify their plans if road widths and clearances are inadequate for emergency relief efforts.

Responsibility: Fire, Planning and Public Works

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 2.6

POLICY 2.7: Provide community businesses and residents with tools to adequately respond to a disaster.

- A. Continue to promote the Placer County’s “Placer Alert” warning system to provide alerts about emergencies and other dangerous situations.

Responsibility: Police

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 2.7

- B. The City shall work with the Placer County Department of Health and Human Services and the Placer County Office of Emergency Services to conduct outreach and educational programs about extreme heat to senior centers, community groups, schools, churches, and sports organizations. These programs should include information on personal cooling strategies, healthy habits to prevent heat-related illnesses, and the locations and hours of operations of cooling centers.

Responsibility: Fire, Police

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 2.7

- C. The City shall establish a citywide shuttle system through Auburn Transit to operate during extreme heat events with specific pickup points and provide access to local cooling centers for persons who are unable to drive or lack access to a vehicle.

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works, Transit/Transportation

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 2.7

- D. The City shall annually distribute flood protection educational materials (e.g., emails, safety pamphlets, social media posts) to educate citizens about safety during flood conditions, including the dangers of driving on flooded roads.

Responsibility: City Services, Fire, Police, Planning and Public Works

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 2.7

POLICY 2.8: Ensure City facilities are capable of providing and sustaining essential services during times of emergencies and disasters.

- A. The City shall evaluate facilities such as City Hall, police stations, fire stations, and public works stations, as to what resources are needed to provide sustained services to the community during times of emergency.

Responsibility: Building, Planning and Public Works, Police, and Fire

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 2.2, 2.8

- B. The City shall obtain, procure, and maintain, equipment such as emergency generators, temporary communication systems, emergency lighting, and siren alerting systems, to be used in emergency situations at essential City facilities.

Responsibility: Building, Planning and Public Works, Police, and Fire

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 2.8

GOAL 3:

Minimal injury, loss of life, property damage, and economic social disruption resulting from flooding and inundation hazards in Auburn.

POLICY 3.1: Identify and regularly update as needed any areas of likely flood inundation in Auburn using Federal Emergency Management Agency-established floodplain mapping along with any local mapping available.

POLICY 3.2: Encourage new residential, commercial, and critical facility development in areas outside of identified 100- or 500-year flood inundation zones.

POLICY 3.3: Reinforce and protect any City-owned infrastructure from the threat of flood inundation.

- A. The City shall increase resiliency of single-access roads and trails to flooding by improving drainage systems, increasing roadbed height, and other protective steps, as feasible and appropriate.

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 3.3

- B. The City shall conduct regular cleaning and maintenance of storm drains along key roadways, especially in advance of the rainy season. Improve storm drain capacity in areas where ponding is regularly observed.

Responsibility: City Services, Planning and Public Works

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 3.3

- C. The City shall ensure that wastewater infrastructure in flood-prone areas is retrofitted and protected to minimize the risk of overflow.

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 3.3

POLICY 3.4: Increase the use of permeable surfaces and rainwater catchment systems in developed areas to reduce flooding.

- A. The City shall continue to support and implement Program 5 (Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment) of the 2003–2008 Auburn Stormwater Management Plan and West Placer Stormwater Quality Design Manual to address runoff concerns arising from new development.

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 3.4

POLICY 3.5: Maintain the highest feasible rating under the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program to reduce flood risks and cost of private property insurance.

GOAL 4:

Minimal risk of injuries, property damage, and economic loss resulting from urban and wildland fires in Auburn.

POLICY 4.1: Continually identify any areas of likely wildfire or urban fire risks or in Auburn.

POLICY 4.2: Encourage new residential and commercial development in areas outside of CAL FIRE-identified very high fire hazard severity zones and discourage new residential and commercial development in very high fire hazard severity zones.

POLICY 4.3: Prevent fuel accumulation around any City-owned infrastructure where fires are known to occur.

- A. The City shall identify funding opportunities to support new or expanded fuel-reduction projects, including those that provide assistance for biomass facilities.

Responsibility: City Manager, Fire, Planning and Public Works

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 4.3

POLICY 4.4: Maintain an adequate peak load water supply for fire suppression efforts in Auburn.

- A. The City shall require each new large-scale development to submit a water usage plan showing that Auburn’s water system can supply the new development with minimum water amounts while maintaining optimal water supply for fire suppression work.

Responsibility: Fire, Planning and Public Works, Building

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 4.4

POLICY 4.5: Continue to enforce and, as necessary, adopt new development standards, including relevant sections of the State Building Code, to reduce fire hazard risks for new and existing development in the wildland-urban interface to minimize property damage and loss of life.

- A. The City shall continue to enforce requirements to provide defensible space around homes and other buildings in fire-prone areas, and strengthen standards as needed to provide adequate protection in response to changing fire regimes.

Responsibility: Fire, Planning and Public Works, Building

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 4.5

- B. The City shall develop a fire-safe assessment to use prior to issuing a building permit or other formal approval for significant retrofits to buildings in identified very high and high fire hazard severity zones, including installation of sprinklers and fire-safe exterior materials as feasible.

Responsibility: Fire, Planning and Public Works, Building

Time Frame: 2023

Related Policy: 4.5

- C. Require new developments in very high and high fire hazard severity zones to include fuel reduction plans. These plans must include a finance plan, necessary fees for maintenance of fuel break areas, and maintenance requirements in any applicable covenants, conditions, and restrictions.

Responsibility: Fire, Planning and Public Works

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 4.5

POLICY 4.6: Be prepared for climate change-intensified fire hazard events.

- A. The City shall coordinate climate resiliency with the Capital Region Climate Readiness Collaborative, the Sierra Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Partnership, and other regional bodies.

Responsibility: Fire, Planning and Public Works

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 4.6

POLICY 4.7: Conserve healthy conifer cover in forested areas to protect ecosystem services, including carbon sequestration, soil retention, and water supply, while maintaining responsible fuel-reduction practices.

POLICY 4.8: Continue to work with Placer County, state agencies, and federal agencies to support wildfire fuel management activities in areas devastated by bark beetle and other pests.

A. The City shall support County efforts to establish facilities for processing woody material from tree mortalities.

Responsibility: Fire, Planning and Public Works

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 4.8

POLICY 4.9: Continue to partner with Placer County and other entities within the County to regularly update and implement the Placer County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).

A. The City shall continue to work with the County to update the CWPP upon its expiration to ensure that Auburn maintains eligibility for pre-disaster mitigation funding and applies mitigation measures to protect the City of Auburn from wildfire.

Responsibility: Fire

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 4.9

GOAL 5:

Reduced likelihood of hazardous materials release, exposure, and contamination in Auburn.

POLICY 5.1: Maintain a record of all businesses and sites in Auburn with hazardous materials to be filed with the Auburn Fire Department and City Engineer.

POLICY 5.2: Encourage commercial or industrial development using hazardous materials in areas away from residential uses and discourage commercial and industrial development using hazardous materials in areas of identified flood or wildfire risk.

A. The City shall discourage new uses of hazardous materials within identified flood and wildland fire risk areas or within a 0.25-mile radius. New hazardous material uses within a 0.25-mile radius of residences shall include a green buffer around property.

Responsibility: Fire, Planning and Public Works, Building

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 5.2

POLICY 5.3: Collaborate with other cities/towns, Placer County, and regional hazardous waste management organizations to limit the risk of hazardous materials release.

- A. The City shall inform all local governments in Placer County and the County of Placer when a major commercial and/or industrial use has been approved that uses, produces, and/or transports hazardous materials and/or wastes in the area.

Responsibility: Fire, Planning and Public Works, Building

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 5.3

POLICY 5.4: Reduce the risk of exposure to hazardous materials in Auburn.

- A. The City shall require the proper storage and disposal of hazardous materials to prevent leakage, potential explosions, fire, or the release of harmful fumes. The City shall maintain information channels to the residential and business communities about the illegality of dumping hazardous materials and waste in the storm drain system or in creeks.

Responsibility: Fire, Planning and Public Works, Building

Time Frame: 2025

Related Policy: 5.4

POLICY 5.5: Identify and establish specific travel routes for the transport of hazardous materials and wastes, with key considerations being capacity to safely accommodate additional truck traffic, avoidance of residential areas, and use of interstate or state-divided highways as preferred routes.

GOAL 6:

Minimal risk of injuries, loss of life, property damage, and economic and social disruption resulting from seismic and geologic hazards in Auburn.

POLICY 6.1: Continually identify sections of Auburn that would be more susceptible to damage from seismic shaking, liquefaction, subsidence, and other geologic risks.

POLICY 6.2: Identify opportunities to strengthen or relocate existing weak critical structures and lifeline utilities to increase public safety and minimize or avoid potential damage from seismic and geologic hazards.

- A. The City shall stabilize burned slopes located above developed areas, important infrastructure, or key transportation corridors as soon as possible after a wildfire event. The City will cooperate with the Placer County Department of Public Works and/or the California Department of Transportation when necessary.

Responsibility: Fire, Planning and Public Works, Transit/Transportation

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 6.2

- B. The City shall conduct structural retrofits of at-risk bridges to protect against flooding and landslides/debris flows. The City shall coordinate with the California Department of Transportation to achieve this implementation program when necessary.

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works, Transit/Transportation

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 6.2

POLICY 6.3: Incorporate resilient design features for roads and trails that are on or below steep slopes and have a history of being damaged or blocked by landslide events.

- A. The City shall make single-access roads and key trails less vulnerable to landslides and mudflows through the use of retaining walls, slope stabilization techniques, and other strategies.

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 6.3

GOAL 7:

Community and ecological resiliency to climate change hazards, such as drought, extreme heat, and vector-borne diseases.

POLICY 7.1: Encourage collaboration with regional organizations and agencies to increase resilience.

- A. The City shall coordinate climate resiliency efforts with Placer County, the Capital Region Climate Readiness Collaborative, the Sierra Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Partnership, and other regional bodies.

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 7.1

- B. The City shall engage in partnerships and support local and regional interagency efforts to assess climate change impacts and to develop and implement strategies that increase resilience of vulnerable ecosystems.

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 7.1

- C. The City shall work with regional, state, and federal plant and wildlife management agencies and organizations to protect vulnerable habitat and improve ecosystem connectivity.

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 7.1

POLICY 7.2: Ensure that there are safe places for community members to gather during hazardous events like extreme heat.

- A. The City shall ensure that its facilities used as cooling centers or resilience hubs are equipped with backup power supplies, including on-site renewable energy generation and energy storage systems, as feasible.

Responsibility: City Manager, Fire, Police, Planning and Public Works, Building

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 7.2

- B. The City shall provide shaded areas, air conditioners, and other features at City community centers, parks, and other outdoor spaces that can offer refuge from extreme heat and weather events.

Responsibility: City Manager, Fire, Police, Planning and Public Works

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 7.2

- C. The City shall establish an online virtual resilience hub to provide residents and businesses with information and resources during an emergency.

Responsibility: Information Technology, Fire, Police

Time Frame: 2024

Related Policy: 7.2

POLICY 7.3: Coordinate with Placer County Water Agency to reduce drought risks and ensure Auburn has a healthy and reliable water supply in support of Open Space/Conservation Policies 7.1 to 7.6.

- A. The City shall increase participation in water conservation programs to reduce water use in the City of Auburn.

Responsibility: City Manager, Planning and Public Works

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 7.3

- B. The City shall support and cooperate with the Placer County Water Agency during updates to its urban water management plan to support ongoing efforts to plan for sustainable, long-term drinking water supply for City residents and businesses.

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 7.3

- C. The City shall encourage projects that include landscaping to use plants that will continue to be viable in the area under long-term future climate conditions. Explore modifying Auburn’s landscape ordinance (Municipal Code Title XV, Section 153) to support increased use of these species.

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works, Building

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 7.3

POLICY 7.4: Reduce health and economic risks associated with extreme heat and human health hazards.

- A. The City shall install refillable water stations at parks, trailheads, community centers, and sport courts/fields with available water supplies to encourage proper hydration and protection against heat-related illnesses.

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works

Time Frame: 2025

Related Policy: 7.4

- B. The City shall provide education, partnership, and other support to local schools to reduce outdoor exposure during extreme heat events.

Responsibility: Fire, Police

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 7.4

- C. The City shall coordinate with Placer County Public Health Department to ensure that free or reduced-cost vaccinations for vector-borne diseases are widely available for Auburn residents.

Responsibility: City Manager, Police

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 7.4

POLICY 7.5: Coordinate with Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras and other existing organizations to distribute information and provide services or shelter to persons experiencing homelessness.

- A. The City shall coordinate with the Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras and other existing programs to ensure that emergency shelters are available during extreme heat events, severe winter weather events, and other highly hazardous conditions. The City shall ensure that the local homeless population is made aware of these resources.

Responsibility: Planning and Public Works, Police

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 7.5

- B. The City shall provide information and resources about staying safe during hazardous conditions as part of outreach and support efforts with the local homeless population.
Responsibility: Police
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policy: 7.5
- C. The City shall identify funding opportunities, such as the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program, Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP), and CalWORKS Housing Support Program to assist homeless individuals and families, as hazards intensify.
Responsibility: City Manager, Planning and Public Works
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policy: 7.5
- D. The City shall coordinate individual efforts among social care organizations to distribute insect repellent to homeless persons along with other basic hygienic necessities.
Responsibility: Police, Planning and Public Works
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policy: 7.5

GOAL 8:

Improved public safety and reduced crime levels in Auburn.

POLICY 8.1: Maintain police response times sufficient to rapidly respond to 911 calls.

- A. The City shall work with the Placer County Sheriff's Department to address law enforcement personnel needs in Auburn resulting from future population growth.
Responsibility: Police
Time Frame: Ongoing
Related Policy: 8.1

POLICY 8.2: Ensure that new development projects use environmental design to reduce the risk of crime.

- A. The City shall draft and adopt a set of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) guidelines for use by project applicants during project design and by City staff during permit and plan review to ensure that project design reduces risk of crime.
Responsibility: Police, Planning and Public Works
Time Frame: 2024
Related Policy: 8.2

POLICY 8.3: Continue to promote citizen engagement in crime in existing crime reduction programs.

- A. The City shall continue its Citizens Awareness Academy and Neighborhood-Business Watch Program through the Police Department.

Responsibility: Police

Time Frame: Ongoing

Related Policy: 8.3

DRAFT

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT SAFETY ELEMENT

APPENDIX A: VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

The tables below show the results of the vulnerability assessment prepared for the City of Auburn, in accordance with the requirements of Senate Bill 379. For each population or asset that may be vulnerable to each climate-related hazard, the population or asset is scored on a scale of 1 to 5:

V1: Minimal vulnerability

V2: Low vulnerability

V3: Moderate vulnerability

V4: High vulnerability

V5: Severe vulnerability

The vulnerability scores reflect both the severity of climate-related impacts and the ability of populations and assets to resist and recover from these effects. Refer to the “Climate Change” and “Vulnerable Populations and Assets” sections of the Safety Element for additional details on the vulnerability assessment method.

Population or asset	Hazards			
	Agricultural and ecosystem pests and diseases	Drought	Extreme heat	Flooding
Populations				
Children (under 10)	-	-	V4	-
Households in poverty	-	V4	V4	V5
Immigrants and refugees	V4	-	V3	V3
Outdoor workers	V4	V4	V4	-
Persons experiencing homelessness	-	-	V5	V5

Public Review Draft Safety Element

Population or asset	Hazards			
	Agricultural and ecosystem pests and diseases	Drought	Extreme heat	Flooding
Persons in overcrowded households	-	-	V2	-
Persons with chronic health problems	-	-	V4	V3
Persons with disabilities	-	-	V3	V3
Persons with limited English proficiency	-	-	V2	V1
Persons without access to lifelines	-	-	V3	V4
Renters	-	-	V1	V3
Senior citizens	-	-	V5	V3
Senior citizens living alone	-	-	V5	V4
Infrastructure				
Biking and hiking trails	V2	V3	-	V2
Bridges	-	-	-	V4
Communication facilities	-	-	V2	-
Electrical substations	-	-	V2	V3
Electrical transmission lines	V4	-	V3	V2
Evacuation routes	V2	-	V2	V2
Flood control infrastructure	-	-	-	V3
Major roads and highways	-	-	V1	V2
Natural gas facilities	-	-	-	-
Power plants	-	-	V3	V3
Rail lines	-	-	V3	V3

Public Review Draft Safety Element

Population or asset	Hazards			
	Agricultural and ecosystem pests and diseases	Drought	Extreme heat	Flooding
Single access roads	V3	V2	-	V4
Water and wastewater treatment plants	-	V2	V1	V4
Biking and hiking trails	V2	V3	-	V2
Buildings and Facilities				
Adult Residential Care Facilities	-	-	V2	V2
Airport	-	-	V1	-
Community facilities	-	-	V2	-
Community and regional parks	V3	V2	V1	V1
Government offices	-	-	V2	-
Homes	V4	-	V2	V3
Medical facilities	-	-	V2	-
Public safety buildings	-	-	V2	-
Schools	-	-	V3	-
Important Economic Assets				
Historic Downtown Auburn	-	-	V3	V2
Major Employers	-	-	V2	-
Outdoor Recreation	-	V2	V4	V2
State and national protected lands	V4	V3	V3	-
Water recreation sites	-	V5	V1	-

Public Review Draft Safety Element

Population or asset	Hazards			
	Agricultural and ecosystem pests and diseases	Drought	Extreme heat	Flooding
Ecosystems and Natural Resources				
Chaparral	V2	V3	V2	-
Conifer forest	V5	V4	V5	-
Grasslands	V2	V3	V2	-
Mountain scrub	V1	V4	V4	-
Valley and riparian woodlands	V2	V3	V2	V3
Key Communication Services				
Communication	-	-	V3	-
Emergency medical response	V3	-	V2	V3
Energy delivery	V4	V2	V4	V1
Freight and shipping	-	-	V1	V2
Public safety response	V3	-	V2	V3
Water and wastewater	-	V3	V1	V4
Populations				
Children (under 10)	V3	-	-	V3
Households in poverty	V4	V4	V3	V5
Immigrants and refugees	V4	V3	V4	V3
Outdoor workers	V4	-	V3	V4
Persons experiencing homelessness	V5	-	V4	V5
Persons in overcrowded households	V3	-	V1	V3

Public Review Draft Safety Element

Population or asset	Hazards			
	Agricultural and ecosystem pests and diseases	Drought	Extreme heat	Flooding
Persons with chronic health problems	V4	V2	V4	V3
Persons with disabilities	V3	V3	V3	V3
Persons with limited English proficiency	V3	V2	V3	V2
Persons without access to lifelines	V3	V3	V3	V3
Renters	V2	V3	V1	V2
Senior citizens	V3	V3	V3	V4
Senior citizens living alone	V4	V4	V4	V5
Infrastructure				
Biking and hiking trails	-	V4	V2	V4
Bridges	-	-	V4	V3
Communication facilities	-	-	V2	V3
Electrical substations	-	V3	V2	V2
Electrical transmission lines	-	V4	V4	V5
Evacuation routes	-	V3	V3	V4
Flood control infrastructure	-	V1	V2	V1
Major roads and highways	-	V3	V3	V4
Natural gas facilities	-	V2	-	V4
Power plants	-	V4	V2	V3
Rail lines	-	V3	V3	V2
Single access roads	-	V4	V3	V5

Public Review Draft Safety Element

Population or asset	Hazards			
	Agricultural and ecosystem pests and diseases	Drought	Extreme heat	Flooding
Water and wastewater treatment plants	-	-	V2	V3
Biking and hiking trails	-	V4	V2	V4
Buildings and Facilities				
Adult Residential Care Facilities	-	V3	V3	V4
Airport	-	V2	V1	V3
Community facilities	-	V2	V3	V4
Community and regional parks	-	V2	V2	V4
Government offices	-	-	V3	V3
Homes	-	V4	V4	V4
Medical facilities	-	-	V1	V1
Public safety buildings	-	-	V3	V3
Schools	-	-	V3	V3
Important Economic Assets				
Historic Downtown Auburn	V3	-	V2	V3
Major Employers	V3	-	V2	V3
Outdoor Recreation	V3	V2	V2	V4
State and national protected lands	V1	V2	V2	V4
Water recreation sites	V3	V2	-	V2

Public Review Draft Safety Element

Population or asset	Hazards			
	Agricultural and ecosystem pests and diseases	Drought	Extreme heat	Flooding
Ecosystems and Natural Resources				
Chaparral	-	-	-	V3
Conifer forest	-	-	V2	V5
Grasslands	-	-	-	V4
Mountain scrub	-	-	-	V1
Valley and riparian woodlands	-	-	V2	V1
Key Communication Services				
Communication	-	-	V4	V3
Emergency medical response	V4	V3	V2	V2
Energy delivery	-	V2	V4	V4
Freight and shipping	V3	V3	V2	V1
Public safety response	V2	V3	V2	V3
Water and wastewater	-	-	V1	V3

Public Review Draft Safety Element

Population or asset	Hazards			
	Human health hazards	Landslides and debris flows	Severe storms	Wildfires
Populations				
Children (under 10)	V3	-	-	V3
Households in poverty	V4	V4	V3	V5
Immigrants and refugees	V4	V3	V4	V3
Outdoor workers	V4	-	V3	V4
Persons experiencing homelessness	V5	-	V4	V5
Persons in overcrowded households	V3	-	V1	V3
Persons with chronic health problems	V4	V2	V4	V3
Persons with disabilities	V3	V3	V3	V3
Persons with limited English proficiency	V3	V2	V3	V2
Persons without access to lifelines	V3	V3	V3	V3
Renters	V2	V3	V1	V2
Senior citizens	V3	V3	V3	V4
Senior citizens living alone	V4	V4	V4	V5
Infrastructure				
Biking and hiking trails	-	V4	V2	V4
Bridges	-	-	V4	V3
Communication facilities	-	-	V2	V3
Electrical substations	-	V3	V2	V2
Electrical transmission lines	-	V4	V4	V5

Public Review Draft Safety Element

Population or asset	Hazards			
	Human health hazards	Landslides and debris flows	Severe storms	Wildfires
Evacuation routes	-	V3	V3	V4
Flood control infrastructure	-	V1	V2	V1
Major roads and highways	-	V3	V3	V4
Natural gas facilities	-	V2	-	V4
Power plants	-	V4	V2	V3
Rail lines	-	V3	V3	V2
Single access roads	-	V4	V3	V5
Water and wastewater treatment plants	-	-	V2	V3
Biking and hiking trails	-	V4	V2	V4
Buildings and Facilities				
Adult Residential Care Facilities	-	V3	V3	V4
Airport	-	V2	V1	V3
Community facilities	-	V2	V3	V4
Community and regional parks	-	V2	V2	V4
Government offices	-	-	V3	V3
Homes	-	V4	V4	V4
Medical facilities	-	-	V1	V1
Public safety buildings	-	-	V3	V3
Schools	-	-	V3	V3
Important Economic Assets				

Public Review Draft Safety Element

Population or asset	Hazards			
	Human health hazards	Landslides and debris flows	Severe storms	Wildfires
Historic Downtown Auburn	V3	-	V2	V3
Major Employers	V3	-	V2	V3
Outdoor Recreation	V3	V2	V2	V4
State and national protected lands	V1	V2	V2	V4
Water recreation sites	V3	V2	-	V2
Ecosystems and Natural Resources				
Chaparral	-	-	-	V3
Conifer forest	-	-	V2	V5
Grasslands	-	-	-	V4
Mountain scrub	-	-	-	V1
Valley and riparian woodlands	-	-	V2	V1
Key Communication Services				
Communication	-	-	V4	V3
Emergency medical response	V4	V3	V2	V2
Energy delivery	-	V2	V4	V4
Freight and shipping	V3	V3	V2	V1
Public safety response	V2	V3	V2	V3
Water and wastewater	-	-	V1	V3