South Tahoe Public Utility District and Lake Valley Fire Protection District Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Lake Valley Fire Protection District Annex

June 2026

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ANNEX A LAKE VALLEY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

A.1 DISTRICT PROFILE

The Lake Valley Fire Protection District (LVFPD or District) is a special district organized under the laws of the State of California and operating pursuant to the Fire Protection District Law of 1987 (California Health & Safety Code Section 13800 et seq.). The LVFPD was established in 1947 to provide fire protection and emergency services, fire prevention, and related community risk-reduction services to communities on the south shore of Lake Tahoe, in southern El Dorado County. In addition to emergency response operations, the LVFPD plays an active role in wildfire mitigation and fuels management planning consistent with state and local policy objectives. Serving roughly 80 square miles of mountainous terrain and a resident population of about 12,000, along with tens of thousands of seasonal visitors, the LVFPD delivers fire suppression, advanced life support emergency medical and ambulance transport, technical rescue, and wildland firefighting services. It also re-enforces fire prevention through inspections, defensible space programs, public education, and community outreach initiatives. In coordination with federal, state, and other regional partners, LVFPD also supports and implements hazardous fuels reduction and forest resilience initiatives that advance the goals identified in the Lake Tahoe Basin Community Wildlife Protection Plan (CWPP). These efforts are focused on creating a Fire Adapted Community (FAC), and reducing wildfire risk in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), enhancing forest health, and increasing community resilience. The LVFPD boundaries are shown in Figure A-1.

A.1.1 MITIGATION PLANNING HISTORY AND 2026 PROCESS

This annex was developed in 2026 to build upon the 2020 LVFPD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). The LVFPD incorporated information from the existing LHMP into other planning mechanisms, specifically the updated Lake Tahoe Basin CWPP by integrating mitigation actions from the existing plan's mitigation strategy focused on supporting projects that create a FAC, reduce wildfire risk in the WUI, and enhance forest health. The LHMP was not incorporated into other plans primarily due to lack of staffing and technical resources available to develop and implement other plans and programs. The LVFPD intends to further incorporate the risk assessment findings and mitigation actions with the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) update prepared in partnership with the South Tahoe Public Utility District, as opportunities arise. Table A-1 details the representatives for the District's Local Planning Team (LPT) who aided in this update, as well as the stakeholder groups who were given the opportunity to participate in the planning process.

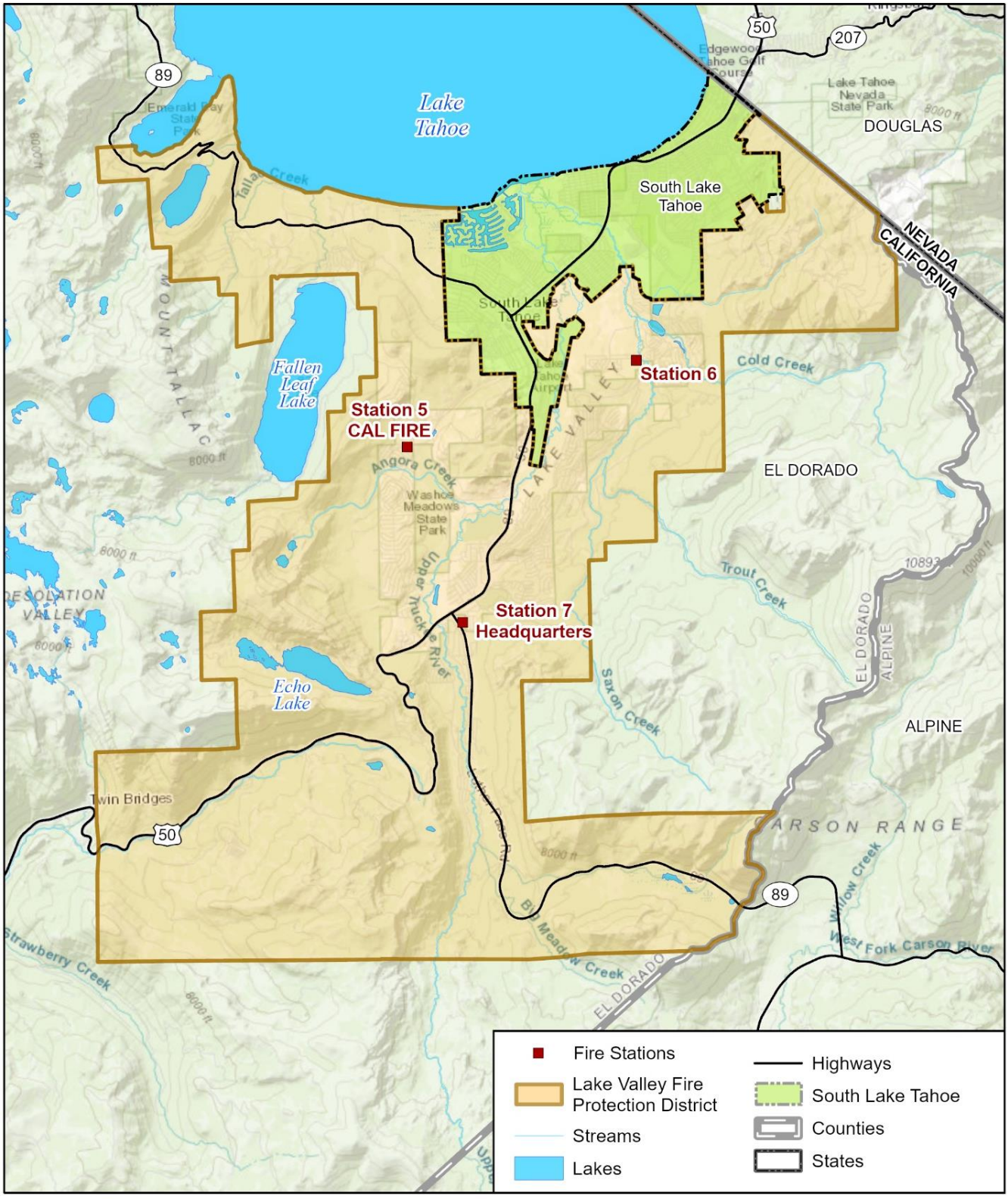
Table A-1 Lake Valley Fire Protection District Local Planning Team and Stakeholder Groups

Stakeholder Category	Organization
Local Planning Team	Lake Valley Fire Protection District
Agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities	Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (LTBMU)
	California Tahoe Conservancy
	Tahoe Resource Conservation District (TRCD)
	California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)
Agencies that have the authority to regulate development	Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA)
	City of South Lake Tahoe
	El Dorado County
Neighboring communities	Tahoe Douglas Fire Protection District
	Tahoe Unified School District

Stakeholder Category	Organization
Representatives of business academia, and other private organizations	Lake Tahoe Community College
	Barton Hospital
	Tahoe Chamber of Commerce
	Tahoe Prosperity Center
	League to Save Lake Tahoe
Representatives supporting underserved communities	South Lake Tahoe Family Resource Center
	Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California

Source: LVFPD LPT

Figure A-1 Lake Valley Fire Protection Service District Boundaries



A.1.2 DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

The LVFPD's jurisdiction covers mountainous terrain in the Lake Tahoe Basin's south shore, primarily serving the southern portions of unincorporated El Dorado County and areas south of the City of South Lake Tahoe. It contains communities including South Lake Tahoe and Meyers, as well as part of Lake Tahoe's shoreline, significant forested and mountainous regions, and highways including State Routes 50 and 89. Much of the service area is federal and state-owned land, or land that has been acquired by the California Tahoe Conservancy for conservation and open-space purposes. Additionally, the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) enforces strict environmental thresholds and land-use limits to protect water quality, forest health, and scenic resources. Due to these restrictions, there is significant constraint on the amount and type of new development allowed. As a result, there has been little historical development, and no substantial increases or decrease in vulnerability to hazards such as flood, unstable slopes, or wildfire threat.

A.2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND SUMMARY

The LPT identified and summarized the geographic extent, frequency of occurrence, magnitude or severity, and significance of hazards specific to the District. While the District largely shares a geographic service area with the STPUD, hazard risks differ based on their distinct operational roles. This risk assessment focuses on the specific threats to LVFPD's unique fire protection and suppression services and infrastructure, prioritizing them to guide future mitigation efforts. Table A-2 summarizes the hazards profiled in LVFPD's planning area and risk assessment.

Table A-2 Lake Valley Fire Protection District Hazard Summaries

Hazard	Geographic Extent	Frequency of Occurrence	Magnitude/ Severity	Overall Significance
Avalanche	Limited	Likely	Limited	Medium
Dam Failure	Significant	Occasional	Critical	Low
Drought and Water Shortage	Extensive	Likely	Critical	High
Earthquake	Significant	Occasional	Critical	Low
Flood	Limited	Likely	Moderate	Medium
High Wind and Tornadoes	Extensive	Highly Likely	Critical	Medium
Landslide	Limited	Likely	Moderate	Medium
Seiche	Limited	Unlikely	Moderate	High
Severe Weather	Extensive	Highly Likely	Critical	Medium
Wildfire	Extensive	Highly Likely	Catastrophic	High
Winter Storms and Heavy Snow	Extensive	Highly Likely	Catastrophic	High

Geographic Extent Limited: Less than 10% of Planning Area Significant: 10-50% of Planning Area Extensive: 50-100% of Planning Area Probability of Future Occurrences Highly Likely: Near 100% chance of occurrence in next year or happens every year. Likely: Between 10 and 100% chance of occurrence in next year, or a recurrence interval of 10 years or less. Occasional: Between 1 and 10% chance of occurrence in the next year or has a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years.	Magnitude/Severity Catastrophic: More than 50 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than 30 days; and/or multiple deaths Critical: 25-50 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for at least two weeks; and/or injuries and/or illnesses result in permanent disability Limited: 10-25 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than a week; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable do not result in permanent disability Negligible: Less than 10 percent of property severely damaged, shutdown of facilities and services for less than 24 hours; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable with first aid Overall Significance

Unlikely: Less than 1% chance of occurrence in next 100 years or has a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years.	Low: minimal potential impact Medium: moderate potential impact High: widespread potential impact

OTHER HAZARDS

The following hazards identified in the Base Plan Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) of the STPUD and LVFPD MJHMP are not identified within this jurisdictional annex due to minimal risk or negligible anticipated impacts and are not considered further for mitigation actions:

- Extreme Heat
- Soil Hazards: Erosion and Subsidence

Extreme heat poses limited risk in the Lake Tahoe Basin due to the region's high elevation and moderated summer temperatures, which reduce the likelihood of prolonged or severe heat events affecting District operations. Similarly, soil hazards such as erosion and subsidence present minimal risk to LVFPD because the District does not maintain extensive ground-disturbing infrastructure, and these hazards are already addressed through standard land management and project-level environmental review at the local and regional levels; therefore, they do not warrant further analysis in the LHMP annex.

A.3 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

The intent of this section is to assess LVFPD vulnerability separately from that of the STPUD service area, which has been assessed in Chapter 4 HIRA in the Base Plan. The key information to support the HIRA for this Annex was collected through a Plan Update Guide, which was distributed and completed during the planning process. Information collected was analyzed and summarized in order to identify and rank all the hazards that could result in impacts within the STPUD/LVFPD Planning Area. The information was also used to rank the hazards and identify the related vulnerabilities unique to the District. In addition, the LVFPD LPT was asked to share information on past hazard events that have affected the District.

A.3.1 ASSETS AT RISK

This section reviews the District's critical facilities and infrastructure at risk. Table A-3 identifies key community assets prioritized for disaster protection, with insured replacement cost values for structures and contents provided.

Table A-3 Critical Facilities, Infrastructure, and Other District Assets Values in 2026 Dollars

Critical Facilities and Assets	Appraised Value	Estimated Replacement Cost
Fire Station #7 (Headquarters)	Combined Value: $2,500,000	--
Fire Station #6		--
Fire Station #5		--
Land	$300,000	--
Office Equipment	--	$120,000
Operating Equipment	--	$500,000
Apparatus	--	$3,750,000
Total Value	**--**	**$7,170.000**

Source: 2020 LVFPD LHMP

A.3.2 ESTIMATING POTENTIAL LOSSES

AVALANCHE

The LVFPD is exposed to avalanche hazards in high elevation portions of its service area where steep slopes, heavy snow loading, and periodic warming or storm events can trigger snowpack instability. Avalanches in this region are most likely during and immediately after significant snowfall, rapid temperature increases, or rain-on-snow events. The consequences of avalanche events include direct physical impacts, isolation of communities, delayed emergency services, and cascading failures across infrastructure systems, primarily loss of electrical power and road closures due to lack of snow removal.

People are among the most vulnerable assets within avalanche-prone areas, particularly residents, seasonal visitors, and outdoor recreationists located in or traveling through steep terrain. Populations in remote neighborhoods may face risk due to limited evacuation routes and longer emergency response times when roads are closed due to snow removal timing. Vulnerability is increased for visitors who may be unfamiliar with the terrain and who may lack access to alert systems. Emergency responders, such as LVFPD fire fighters and emergency medical responders are also at risk when conducting rescues in unstable conditions. For example, avalanches often create high-risk search and rescue incidents involving buried or injured victims, often under hazardous conditions and with ongoing avalanche risk. These events require rapid deployment specialized in training, and coordination with ski patrol and search-and-rescue teams. Additionally, emergency service demand may increase during peak winter recreation periods, placing strain on LVFPD resources when access and safety are most constrained.

Buildings and structures are not generally situated in areas where they may be exposed to avalanches, due to the remote nature of these hazards. However, structures outside of direct paths may be indirectly affected by access blockages or utility outages. Roadways that traverse mountain passes or steep slopes, including access routes used by LVFPD for firefighting and medical response, may be blocked by avalanche debris. Prolonged closures along local roads or state highways could impede evacuation efforts and limit emergency response.

Utility systems including power distribution lines, water supply infrastructure, and communication networks are also vulnerable. Avalanche impacts can sever power lines, disrupt telecommunications, and damage water conveyance systems, leading to service outages that affect both residents, visitors, and emergency operations carried out by the LVFPD. Loss of communication systems can also hinder coordination during emergencies.

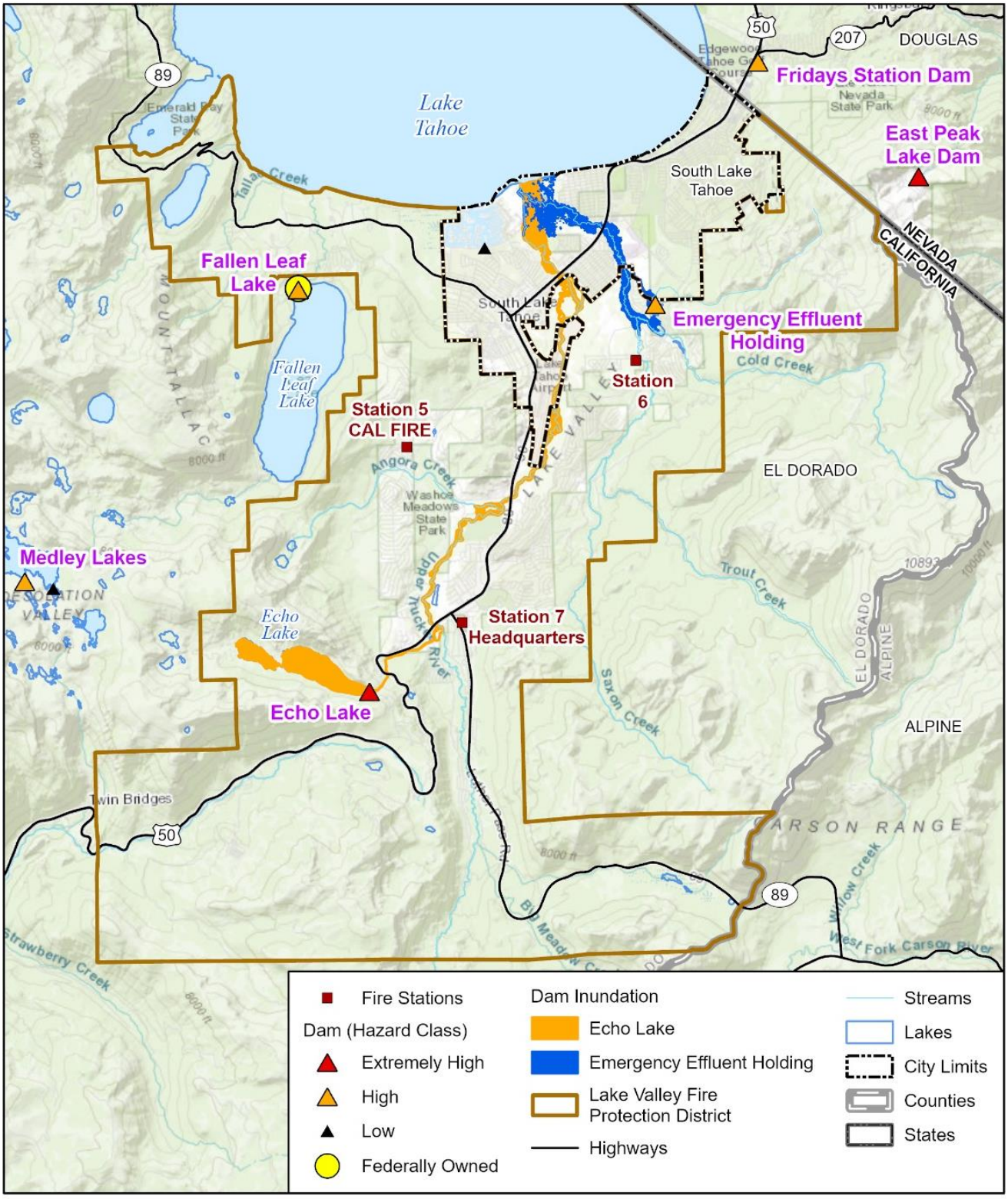
DAM FAILURE

There are two dams of concern in LVFPD's service area: Echo Lake and the Emergency Effluent Holding. As shown in Figure A-2, none of LVFPD's fire stations are in mapped dam inundation areas. According to the City of South Lake Tahoe 2021 LHMP, there are thirteen people in these mapped inundation zones. The most significant concern for LVFPD is therefore localized impacts that could strain emergency response systems and place at-risk populations in danger.

Major transit routes, including Highways 50 and 89, run through or alongside these inundation zones. A dam failure could interrupt these corridors through flood inundation, complicating evacuation and emergency transit and response times. Inundation may also result in a reduced ability for LVFPD to deploy resources due to flooded or obstructed roadways, at the same time that there is an increased demand for rescue, evacuation, or medical services. Fire stations, hydrants, and water supply infrastructure located in inundation zones may also be compromised, which could reduce fire suppression capabilities. Operations are also likely to shift from traditional suppression to rescue, evacuation, debris clearance, and infrastructure assessment efforts, with coordinated, multi-agency response support.

The most vulnerable populations include residents and visitors in low-lying areas along existing waterways and near the shorezone, and particularly those with limited mobility or unfamiliarity with evacuation routes. In addition to threats to people and transit infrastructure, dam failure events may also disrupt utility services. Flooding from dam inundation could damage water supply lines, electrical systems, and communication networks. This disruption has the potential to impact both residents and LVFPD emergency responders by limiting access to critical resources and hindering coordination with the City and County during response operations, and necessitating mutual aid and regional coordination.

Figure A-2 LVFPD Dam Inundation Areas



Map compiled 1/2026;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: South Lake Tahoe,
El Dorado County, Lake Valley Fire Protection District,
Department of Water Resources (DWR),
Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD), National Inventory of Dams (NID)

DROUGHT AND WATER SHORTAGE

LVFPD faces ongoing vulnerability to drought and water shortage hazards driven by prolonged periods of below-average precipitation, reduced snowpack, earlier spring melt, and increasing temperatures. Drought conditions can persist across multiple years, compounding impacts on water supply, vegetation health, and fire risk. The consequences of drought and water shortage extend beyond reduced water availability, including increased wildfire likelihood and strained infrastructure systems. Drought dries vegetation and soils which increases fuel flammability and the likelihood that fires will burn more intensely and spread faster and be harder to control, which can increase demand on the District's fire suppression services.

Water supply systems themselves represent one of the most directly affected assets, although not directly owned and operated by LVFPD. Drought conditions can lower reservoir levels, reduce groundwater recharge, and strain system capacity during peak demand periods. As water supplies diminish, competition among users, including residential, commercial, and firefighting needs, can intensify, creating operational challenges for both residents and emergency responders. Reduced water pressure or limited supply can also impair firefighting capability, especially in areas dependent on hydrants, storage tanks, or other sources that may be depleted during extended dry periods.

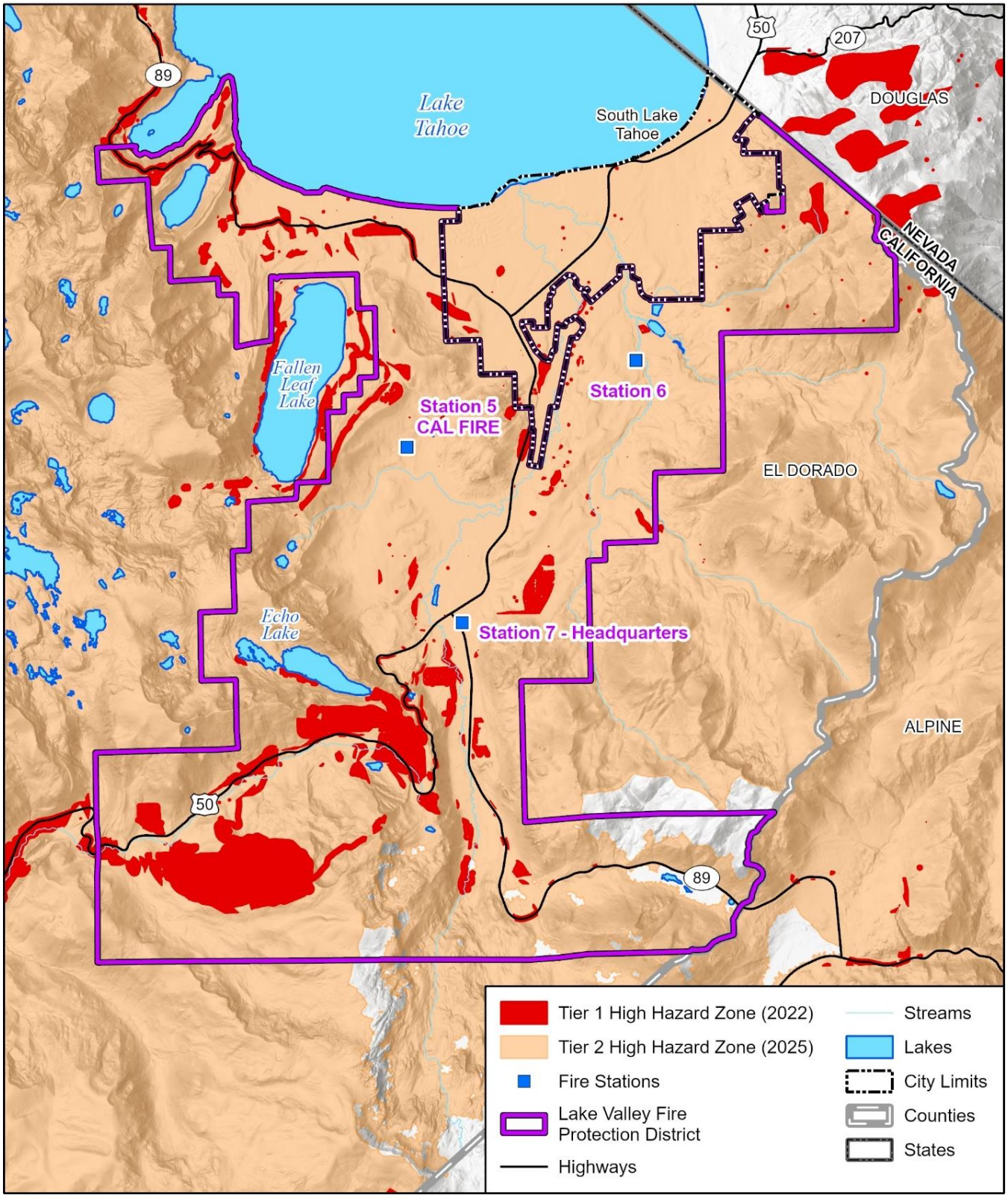
Drought-driven increases in tree mortality poses a secondary threat to LVFPD, particularly in densely vegetated WUI areas common within the District. Drought drives tree mortality by cutting off the water supply trees need to survive. As soils dry, trees struggle to move water up through their tissues, leading to hydraulic failure, while also closing their stomata to conserve moisture, which reduces photosynthesis and limits energy production. This dual stress weakens trees, making them far more vulnerable to bark beetle infestations and disease, both of which have caused widespread die-offs in the region during recent drought years. The effects are often intensified by higher temperatures and can persist even after drought conditions ease, meaning that trees may die years later due to accumulated stress resulting in additional hazardous fuels.

Figure A-3 provides an overview of tree mortality within the LVFPD service area, largely encompassing the Tier 2 high hazard zone (HHZ). Tier 1 HHZ represents high-risk zones where tree mortality threaten essential infrastructure like roads, power lines, and schools. Tier 2 HHZ meet any of the following three criteria:

- Watersheds with high tree mortality near communities or natural resources.
- Burn areas from any wildfire since 2012.
- Danger zones officially labeled as High or Very High fire hazards

The emergence of Tier 2 HHZ indicates that risk is no longer just concentrated in immediate WUI areas. The hazard zones now closely align with major utility corridors and critical access roads like Highway 50 and Highway 89, which indicates a high potential risk of utility-ignited fires and potential evacuation bottlenecks during an emergency event. These vulnerabilities require LVFPD to respond to more frequent, complex WUI fires that can contribute to longer, more demanding fire seasons.

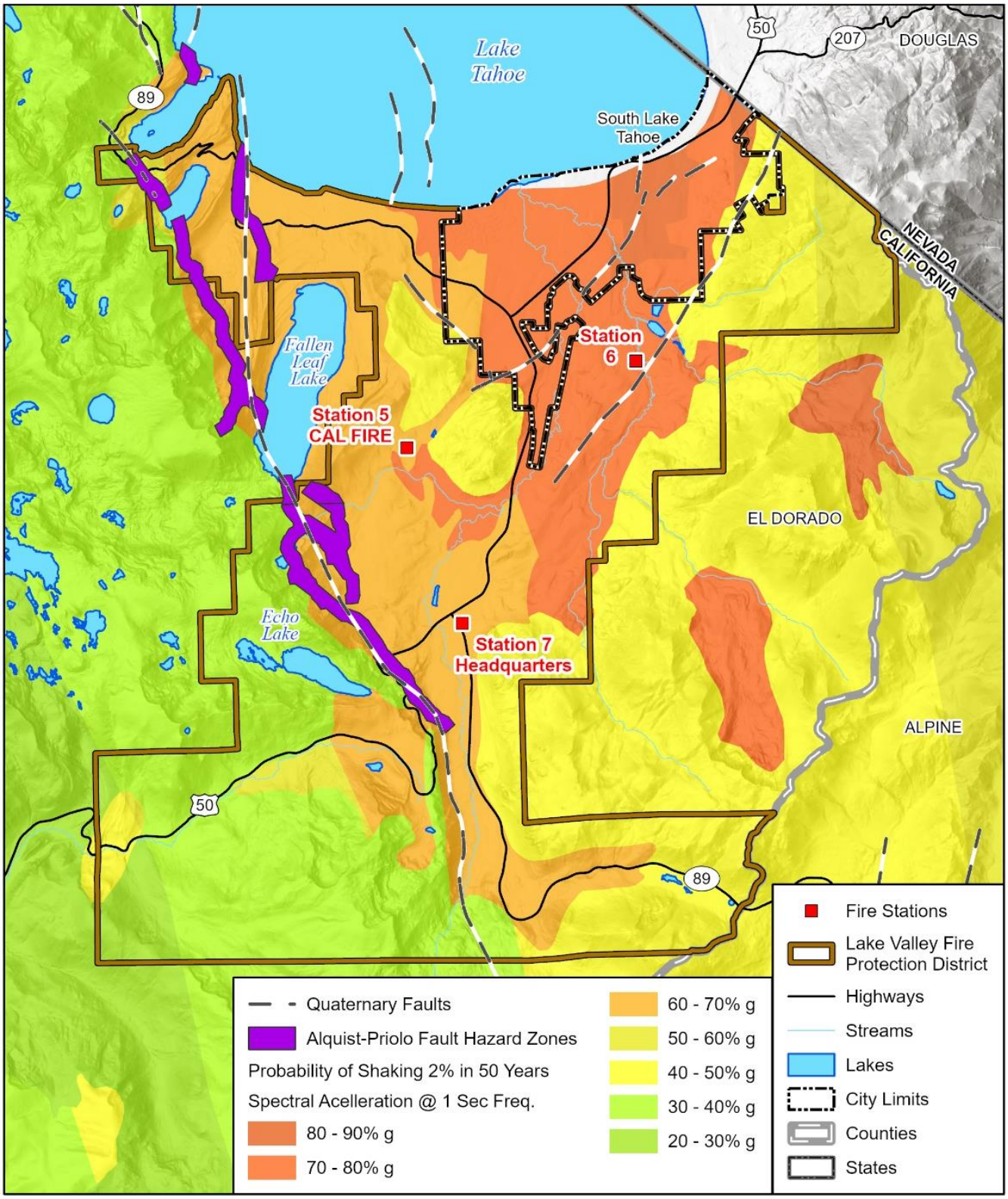
Figure A-3 LVFPD Tree Mortality



EARTHQUAKE

As shown in Figure A-4, all three LVFPD fire stations are located in areas with the potential for significant ground shaking. A moderate-to-major earthquake affecting the planning area could create a scenario in which emergency demand surges while response capacity is decreased. Ground shaking may damage fire stations, response apparatus, and communications systems, limiting the District's ability to respond effectively. At the same time, the incident would likely generate an increase in calls for structural collapses, fires from ruptured gas lines, and medical emergencies. Access routes around Lake Tahoe could be blocked by landslides or debris events caused by the ground shaking, delaying mutual aid and isolating communities, while utility failures, such as power, water, and communications outages, would further complicate operations. Additional challenges include the potential for wildfire ignitions in the surrounding WUI, seasonal population surges that strain evacuation and response efforts, and reduced staffing if District personnel are personally impacted.

Figure A-4 LFVPD Earthquake Probability

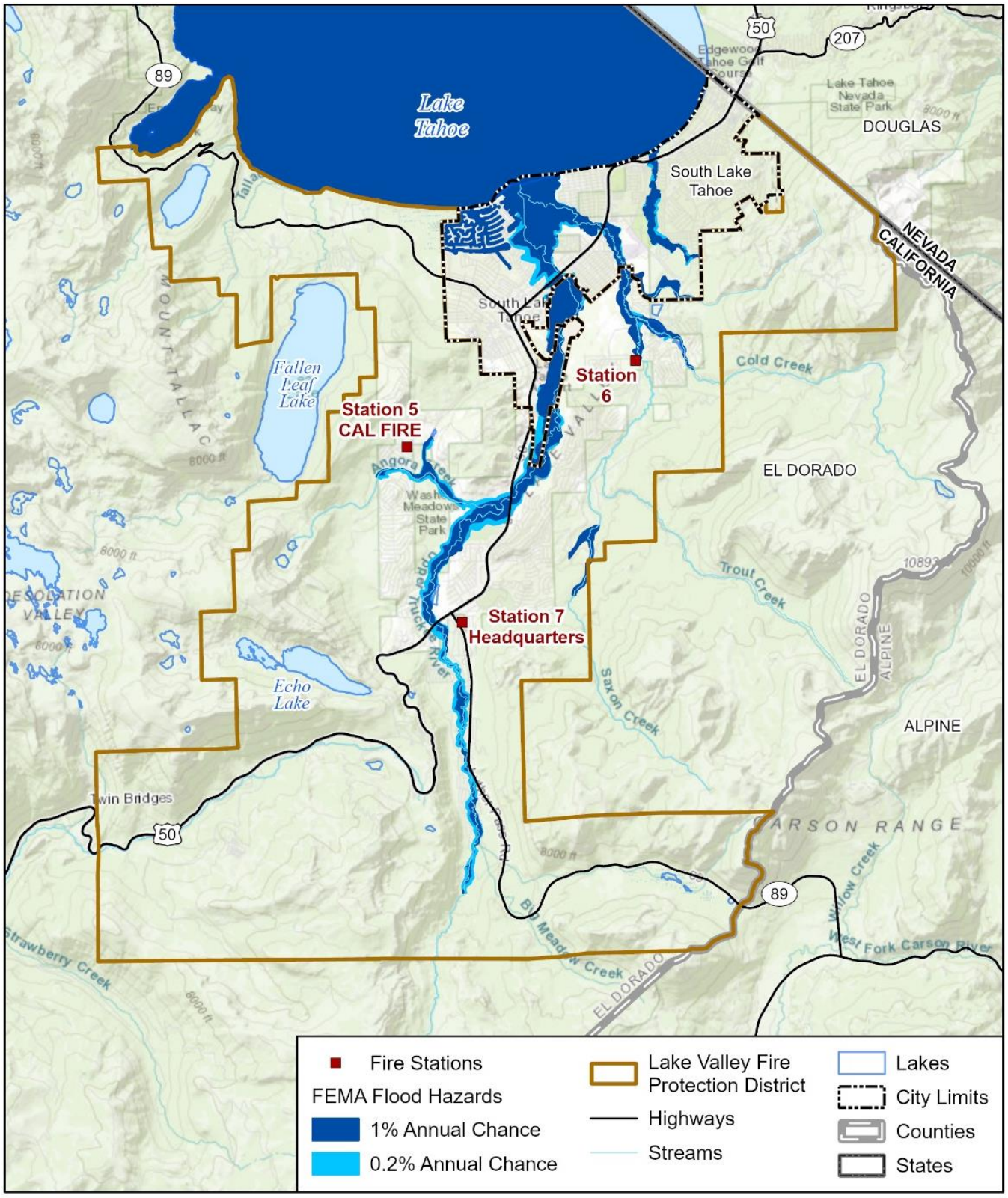


FLOOD

Based on Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood hazard data, the planning area faces flood exposure primarily concentrated along major river corridors and near the low-lying shoreline of Lake Tahoe. The most prominent risk is the 1% annual chance flood zone that follows the Upper Truckee River through the middle of the District's service area, impacting both South Lake Tahoe and Meyers. Additionally, major transportation corridors including Highways 50 and 89 intersect these floodplains, representing both a threat to evacuation during a flood, and a potential impairment to emergency response times and capabilities, as highways and local roads may become impassable due to flooding, debris, or washouts.

As shown in Figure A-5, Fire Station 6 is located on the edge of a 100-year flood zone. Risks to this station during a flood include floodwater intrusion, damage to electrical systems and backup generators, and reduced functionality during or after an event if floodwaters from Trout Creek rise significantly to inundate Pioneer Trail and Golden Bear Trail near Fire Station 6. Additionally, fire engines and emergency response vehicles can be vulnerable when stored in flood hazard areas or deployed into flooded roadways. Even minor flooding can disrupt operations by limiting access to essential infrastructure and delaying response times. Additionally, secondary hazards from flood events, such as landslides, debris flows, and infrastructure damage, may further complicate emergency response.

Figure A-5 FEMA Flood Hazards



Map compiled 1/2026;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: South Lake Tahoe,
El Dorado County, Lake Valley Fire Protection District,
FEMA Effective NFHL El Dorado County 4/3/2012

0 1 2 Miles

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HIGH WIND AND TORNADO

High winds are a recurring threat to LVFPD's operations, and while tornadoes are rare, any extreme wind events like microbursts or funnel clouds, could produce tornado-like impacts. During major wind events LVFPD may face a surge in secondary effects such as wildfires, vehicle accidents, and medical emergencies, while contending with blocked roads and reduced visibility.

High winds are particularly dangerous in this region primarily due to their effects on creating erratic and unpredictable wildfire behavior. In the WUIs in and around the planning area, wind can rapidly spread fires by fanning and increasing flame lengths, carrying embers, and igniting additional fires far from the source fire (i.e., spot fires). This can increase the complexity, speed, and danger of suppression efforts, requiring more personnel while increasing risk to firefighters and critical equipment.

High winds can also impact mobility and access within the service area. Roads leading through forested terrain and over passes such as Echo Summit can become obstructed by fallen trees, snowdrifts, or other windswept debris, which can delay emergency response times and potentially isolate parts of the District that need support. This may force emergency vehicles to reroute or operate under hazardous conditions, reducing efficiency and increasing risk to first responders.

Additionally, high winds can knock down trees and powerlines, leading to planned and unplanned outages. Downed powerlines may also generate more fire hazards, as well as medical emergencies for those dependent on electricity. Utilities may also implement Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS) during high wind events, reducing electrical service to the community and District facilities. These outages may disrupt communications and force reliance on backup power. High winds may also directly damage District infrastructure, including buildings, rescue apparatus, and communication systems, especially with combined with heavy snow loads or fallen trees.

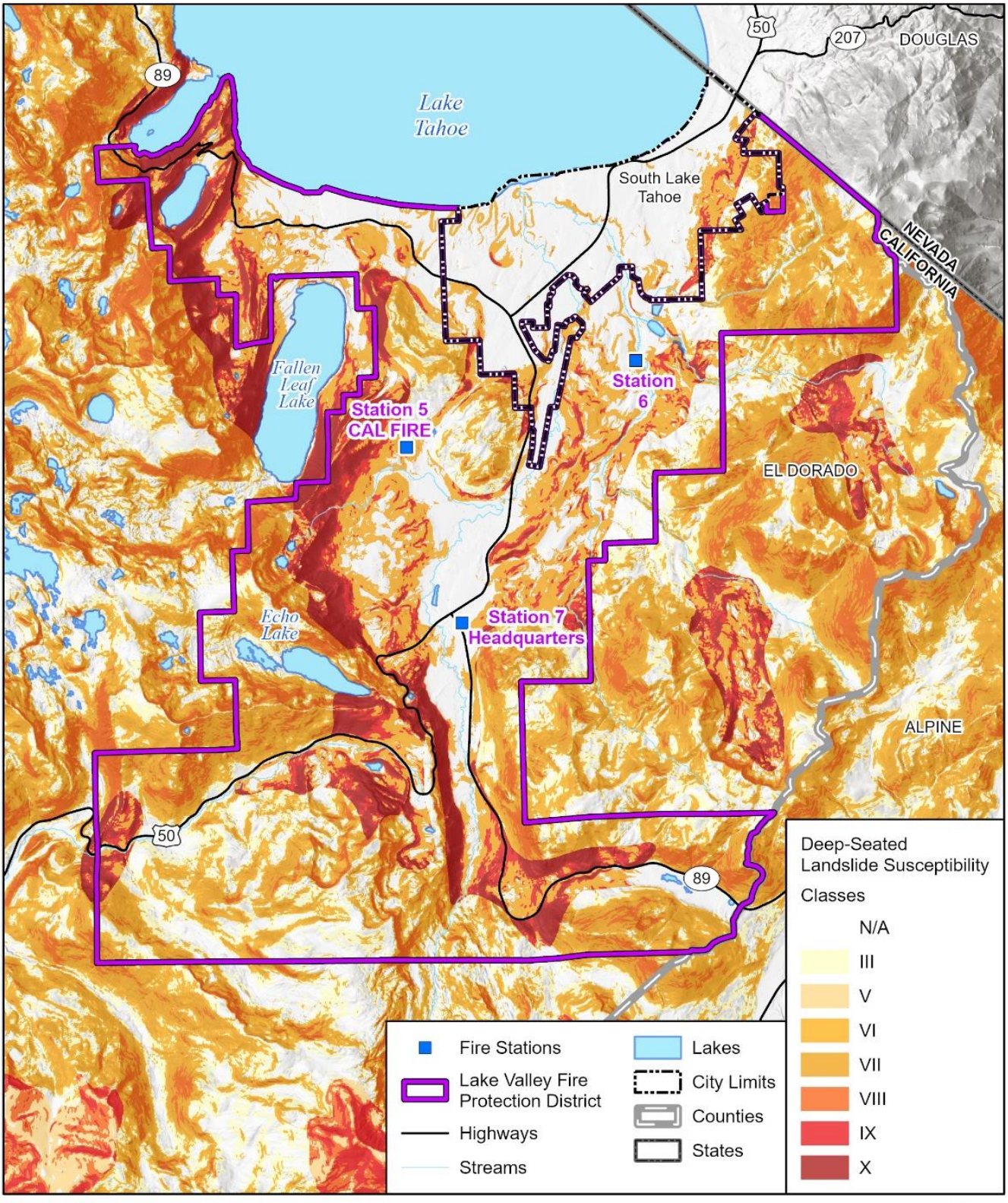
LANDSLIDE

Localized areas within the District possess a moderate to medium susceptibility to deep-seated landslides, with few high levels of susceptibility to the west of the planning area boundary near Fallen Leaf Lake and Echo Lake where there is steeper terrain, as shown in Figure A-6. Although the geographic extent of potential landslide events in the LVFPD service area is limited, slope and soil instability impacts can be sudden and extensive, creating operational challenges for the District.

When slope failure occurs, it can deposit mud, rock, and debris onto roadways, including major access routes near mountain passes such as Echo Summit. These blockages can delay emergency response, isolate communities, and complicate evacuation or medical transportation. In extreme cases, debris flows can damage vehicles, homes, or utility infrastructure, necessitating immediate emergency response while complicating intervention efforts.

Landslides may also directly affect both operations and assets. The movement of rescue apparatus may be slowed or stopped by obstructed roads, forcing crews to reroute or require mutual aid support. Landslides may also damage fire infrastructure, such as Station 5 which is located in a Class 7 landslide area, as well as communication infrastructure and water systems. Major landslides may also result in secondary impacts that cause power and utility disruptions, further increasing the need for first responders. District personnel may also face heightened risks during landslide events, as responders may need to perform technical rescue operations in unstable terrain with ongoing movement, falling debris, or saturated ground conditions.

Figure A-6 Deep Seated Landslide Susceptibility



SEICHE

Seiche is a localized standing wave hazard in a lake with the potential to cause localized flooding, water rescues, and operational disruption along the Lake Tahoe shoreline and near-shore operations. Sudden rises in water levels can inundate low-lying areas such as marinas, docks, beaches, and lakeside infrastructure. While larger, more destructive seiches in Lake Tahoe are rare, even moderate oscillations can create hazardous conditions. A seiche event also increases the likelihood of water rescues, including stranded or capsized boaters and individuals caught off guard near the shoreline. LVFPD personnel may be required to respond to these events under uncertain conditions.

Emergency access and mobility may also be affected in specific locations where temporary shoreline flooding or debris displacement can block access points, boat ramps, or low-lying roads, impeding response time for water rescues or EMS calls in affected areas. In addition, floating debris and shifting water levels can further complicate the deployment of rescue boats or other District equipment.

Additionally, repeated or prolonged oscillations can stress docks, retaining walls, or utility connections near the shoreline. While LFVPD does not own facilities in the Lake Tahoe shoreline, critical facilities and staging areas near the water could experience flooding or other operational disruption, which could indirectly increase the demand on LVFPD assistance and emergency response.

SEVERE WEATHER

Severe weather events in the LVFPD service area can produce sudden, high-intensity impacts such as thunderstorms, lightning strikes, heavy rainfall, and hail that can increase emergency response incidents while impairing access, safety, and response effectiveness for LVFPD personnel and equipment. As these hazards often occur in combination on one another, a single storm may generate lightning-caused fire ignitions, flooding-related road closures, and multiple medical emergencies at once, straining LVFPD staffing, apparatus availability, and coordination capabilities.

While thunderstorms are the primary driver of this hazard, lightning is a major concern as it can ignite wildfire in the WUI in and around the District's service area. These ignitions may initially go undetected in remote terrain, allowing for fires to intensify before suppression begins. Lightning also poses a risk to the community and LFVPD personnel, particularly in exposed outdoor or backcountry settings. This can lead to an increase in emergency response needs, including fire starts, medical calls, and rescue situations.

Heavy rainfall during storms can produce localized flooding, as indicated in the Flood profile, as well as runoff in steep terrain or areas with limited drainage capacity. Although widespread flooding is common near the waterways in the service area and within neighborhoods with localized flooding, short burst of intense rain can overwhelm culverts and stormwater systems, leading to roadway flooding and hazardous driving conditions. This can impair the movement of rescue apparatus and increase vehicle access.

While typically less destructive than other hazards in the District, hail can create hazardous travel conditions and contribute to property damage. Accumulated hail can make road surfaces slick, impairing response operations and increasing accident risk. It can also damage outdoor infrastructure, such as utility systems and communication lines.

Severe weather can also impact LVFPD infrastructure and operations directly. Lightning strikes may damage communication systems, electrical infrastructure, or facilities, while power outages can increase demand for emergency services and disrupt station operations or force reliance on backup generators. Personnel may be required to operate in active storm conditions with risks from lightning, falling branches, and reduced visibility.

WILDFIRE

As shown in Figure A-7, almost the entirety of the District is in a WUI intermix, interface, or influence zone. As described in the Base Plan HIRA, the intermix is an area where structures and wildlands are thoroughly mingled, the interface is characterized by a high density of development immediately adjacent to wildlands, and the influence zone refers to an area of wildfire-susceptible vegetation that accounts for the distance that burning embers can travel during a wildfire event. The WUI intermix areas are often the most dangerous for residents and first responders because homes are surrounded by fuel, roads can be narrow or winding, and it is more difficult for LVFPD fire crews to defend individual and dispersed homes than a solid neighborhood block. The interface zones are heavily concentrated near the lake and city centers and represent areas where a fire may transition from a forest fire to an urban fire and rapidly spread from house to house. The WUI influence zones represent areas where spot fires may occur as embers travel from the main fire source.

As shown in Figure A-8, much of the District is classified as Very High or High WUI hazard areas, with the highest hazard levels concentrated along the slopes and forested edges of the basin. While Figure A-7 measures development density, Figure A-8 measures environmental intensity. Dense vegetation, steep terrain, seasonal drought, and periodic severe weather events all contribute to conditions where wildfires can ignite easily and spread rapidly throughout the District's service area.

Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZs) are shown in Figure A-9. FHSZs map the physical conditions of a landscape that create a likelihood of wildfire and influence how intensely a fire will behave over a 30- to 50-year period. Areas shaded green in Figure A-9 are Federal Responsibility Areas (FRAs) and represent areas without FHSZ designations. Outside of the FRAs, the vast majority of the District is categorized as High or Very High FHSZs, indicating a combination of heavy fuels, steep terrain, and local weather patterns that create a baseline for extreme fire behavior. The Very High FHSZs are heavily concentrated in the western and southern portions of the District. These areas align with steep mountain slopes leading up to the Sierra crest, where fire has the potential to move significantly faster and more intensely as it travels uphill.

Station 6 is located within a dense WUI interface area that is also rated as a Very High FHSZ. This placement is crucial for protecting the City of South Lake Tahoe and surrounding businesses and infrastructure. Station 5 is located at the entrance of a one-way in/one-way out neighborhood within a WUI intermix zone, between South Lake Tahoe and Meyers. Station 7 is placed along the Highway 50 corridor in the community of Meyers. The placement of these stations near population centers in the service area allows for rapid response times to areas where people congregate and where there is higher densities of residential development. However, as distance from these stations increases, response times for fire and medical response also increases.

Wildfire in the District can damage or destroy homes, businesses, utilities, and transportation systems. Fire stations, communication systems, and water supply infrastructure may be threatened directly by flames or indirectly by power outages and system failures. Road closures due to fire activity can isolate communities and hinder both evacuation and emergency response. Rapid fire spread can necessitate evacuations while requiring prompt action from LVFPD to facilitate evacuation, public safety communication, and coordination with emergency services.

Personnel face elevated risks during wildfire incidents, including exposure to extreme heat, smoke, and hazardous terrain. As incidents grow, LVFPD may need to commit significant portions of its personnel and equipment to a single fire, reducing coverage for other emergencies within the District. Simultaneously, call volume may increase due to evacuations, medical needs, and secondary incidents, reducing response capacity.

Figure A-7 Wildland Urban Interface

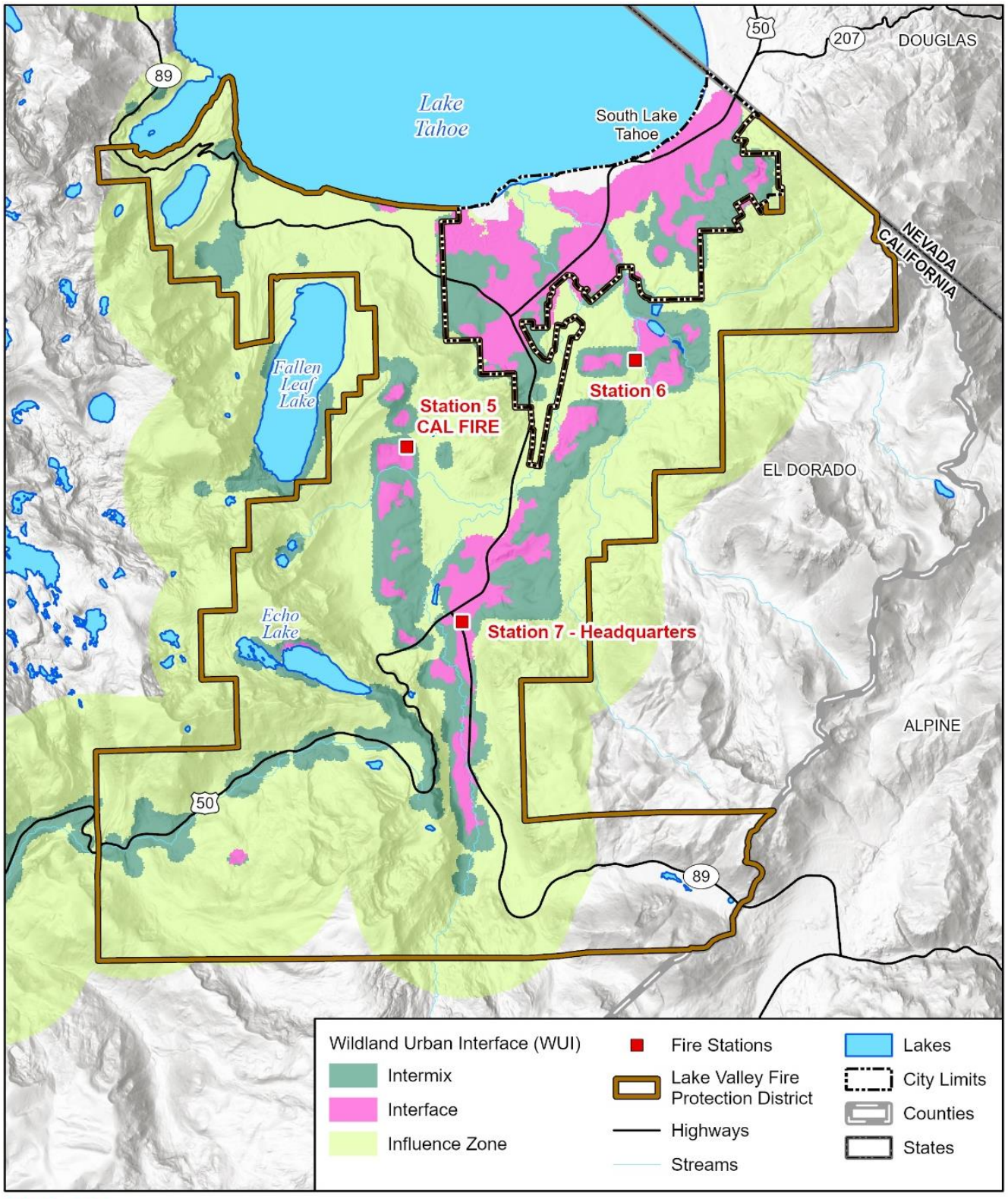
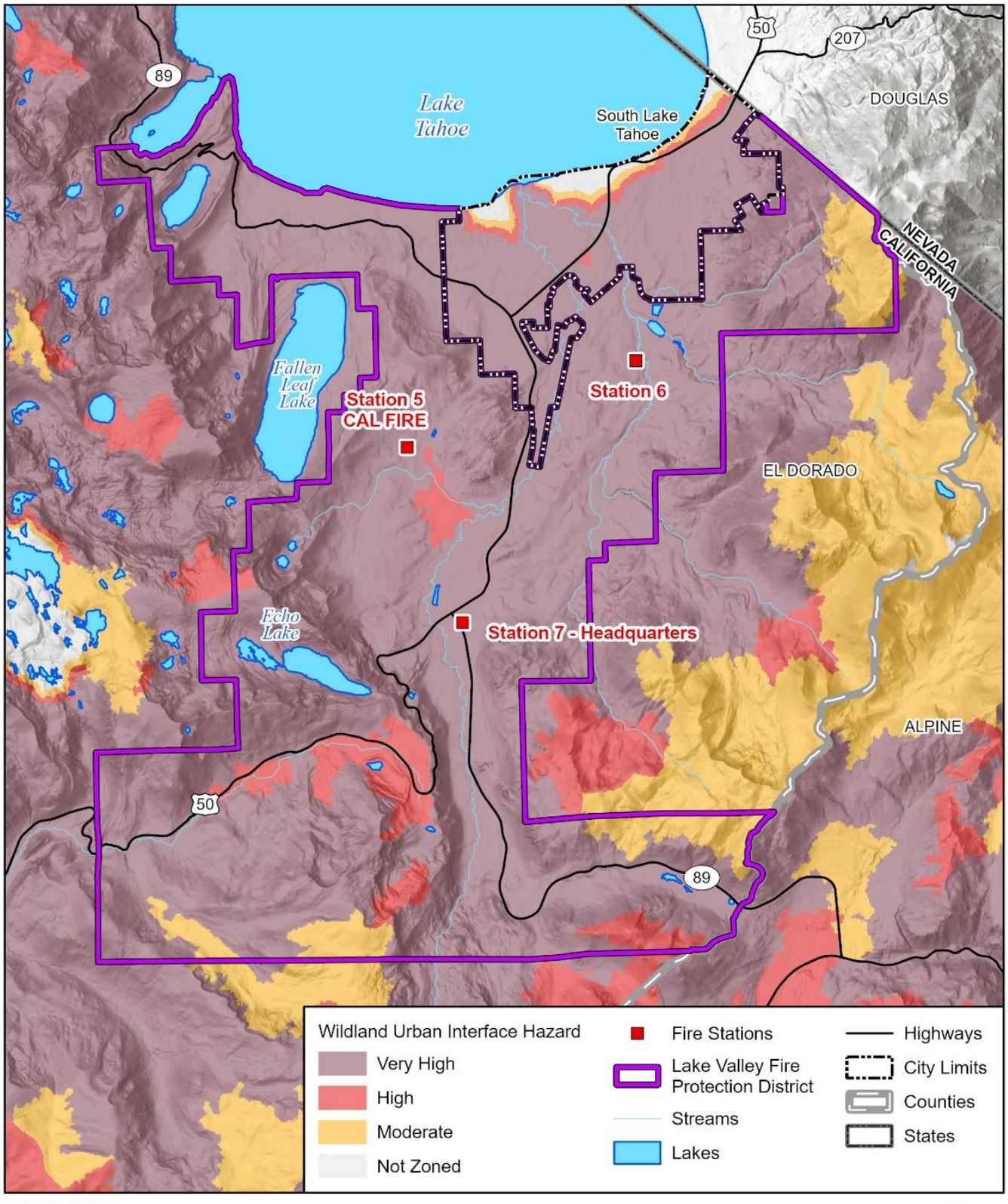


Figure A-8 Wildland Urban Interface Hazard



Map compiled 1/2026;
intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: South Lake Tahoe,
El Dorado County, Lake Valley Fire Protection District,
Wildland Urban Interface 2025, CALFIRE

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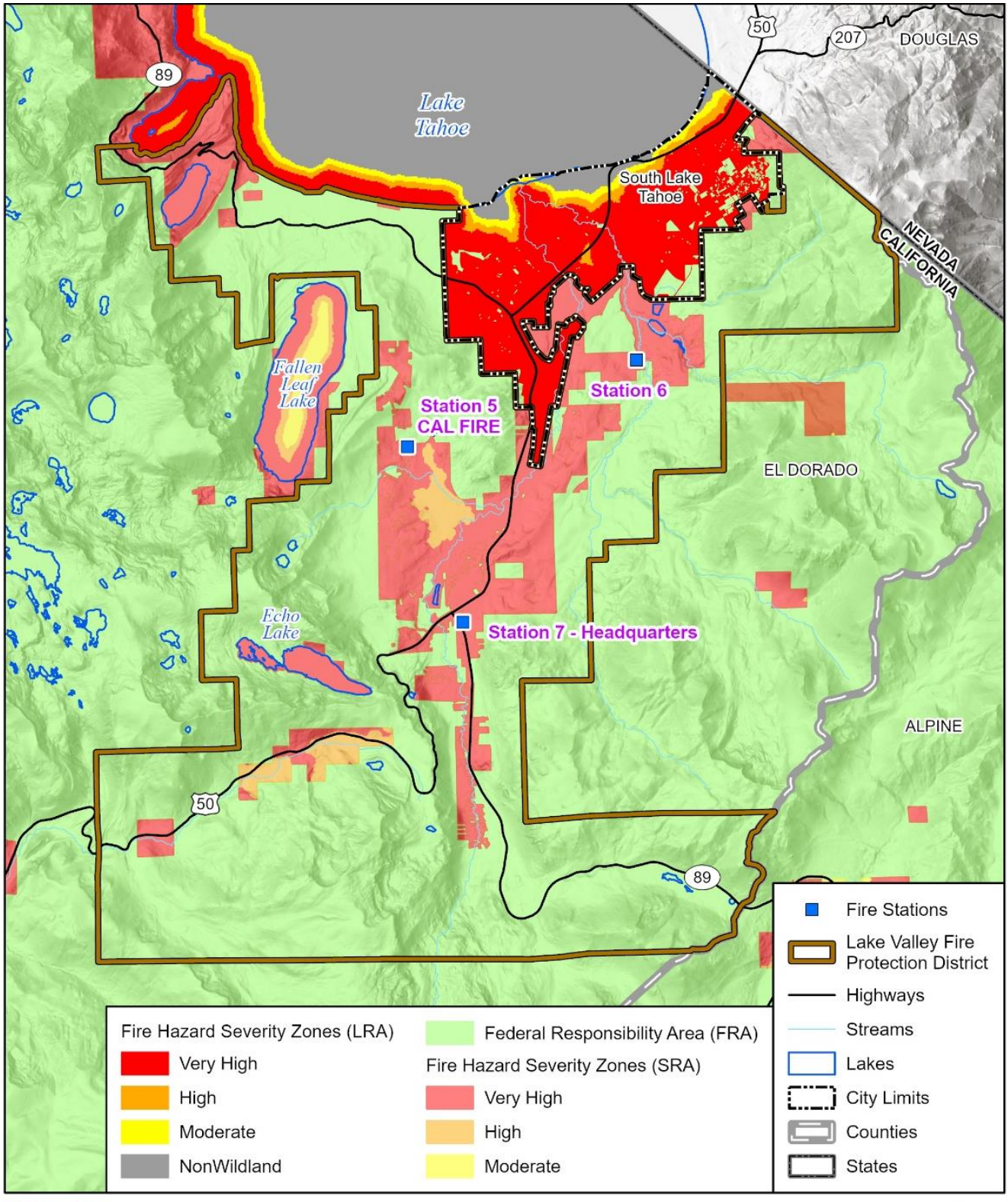
Figure A-9 Fire Hazard Severity Zones



A.4 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Capabilities are the programs and policies currently in use to reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. This capabilities assessment is divided into four sections: regulatory mitigation capabilities, administrative and technical mitigation capabilities, fiscal mitigation capabilities, and mitigation outreach and partnerships. To develop this capability assessment, the jurisdictional planning representatives on LVFPD's LPT reviewed a matrix of common mitigation activities to inventory policies or programs and share updates or changes through the LVFPD Plan Update Guide.

During the plan update process, this inventory was reviewed by the jurisdictional planning representatives and WSP consultant team staff to update information where applicable and note ways in which these capabilities have improved or expanded. Additionally, in summarizing current capabilities and identifying gaps, the LVFPD LPT considered their ability to expand or improve upon existing policies and programs as potential new mitigation strategies.

A.4.1 REGULATORY MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

Planning and regulatory capabilities are the plans, policies, codes, and ordinances that prevent and reduce the impacts of hazards. As a special district, LVFPD has limited direct land-use regulatory authority compared to cities and counties. As a result, many of the common tools listed in Table A-4 are not available for use by LVFPD, except in narrow, indirect, or advisory roles or capacities.

Table A-4 Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Regulatory Capabilities	Yes, No, N/A	Comments
General Plan	N/A	
Zoning ordinance	N/A	
Subdivision ordinance	N/A	The District can advise on conditions to review like Fire Safe Plans but lacks final authority on requirements.
Growth management ordinance	N/A	
Floodplain ordinance	N/A	
Building code and Type/Year	No	The District may adopt fire-related building standards such as defensible space, sprinklers, etc., but these must be ratified by county and municipal governments before taking effect.
Fire department ISO rating	Yes	The District maintains a high ISO Class 2 rating, which can help lower insurance premiums for residents, provided they comply with increasing defensible space requirements.
Erosion or sediment control program	N/A	
Stormwater management program	N/A	
Site plan review requirements	N/A	The District can advise on conditions to review but lacks final authority on requirements.
Capital improvements plan	No	The District can do internal capital planning but lacks authority to do a community-wide land-use CIP.
Economic development plan	N/A	
Local emergency operations plan	No	
Flood insurance study or other engineering study for streams	N/A	
Elevation certificates (for floodplain development)	N/A	

Regulatory Capabilities	Yes, No, N/A	Comments
Other special purpose ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	Fire Prevention regulations and hazard mitigation ordinances.
Other	—	

2025 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE

The LVFPD has adopted the California Building Standards Code, as codified in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, for all new construction and remodels within its jurisdiction. Title 24 establishes California-specific building requirements adopted by the State Legislature to address local hazards and conditions. The 2025 California Building Standards Code supports hazard mitigation by incorporating measures that enhance resilience to natural hazards.

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY (TRPA) REGIONAL PLAN

The Regional Plan is a regulatory framework that includes several initiatives and documents. The Regional Plan emphasizes improvements in the quality of development in the Lake Tahoe Basin and in the quality of the natural environment. The TRPA Regional Plan supports hazard mitigation implementation.

THE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT LAW (HEALTH & SAFETY CODE §13800, ET SEQ.)

The source of statutory authority for more than 380 fire protection districts in California, including the LVFPD. The law gives the LVFPD the authority to implement hazard mitigation.

PUBLIC RESOURCE CODE 4291

A person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining a mountainous area, forest-covered lands, brush-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or land that is covered with flammable material, shall at all times maintain defensible space. The law gives the LVFPD the authority to implement hazard mitigation.

LAKE TAHOE BASIN COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN (CWPP)

The CWPP was developed under a collaborative framework established led by the Tahoe Fire and Fuels Team and guided by the Wildland Fire Leadership Council, with participation from local fire agencies, fire protection districts, and federal, state, and local agencies, and other Basin stakeholders. The CWPP identifies and prioritizes hazardous fuel reduction treatments across federal and non-federal lands within the Tahoe Basin to protect at-risk communities, critical infrastructure, and natural resources. It also recommends strategies to reduce structural ignitability and enhance defensible space, while addressing wildfire response, hazard mitigation, community preparedness, and structure protection.

DISCUSSION ON EXISTING BUILDING CODES, LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS

Primary authority over zoning, density, and general plan designations, and building permits rests with local jurisdictions, such as El Dorado County and the City of South Lake Tahoe. The District does not have authority to rezone property, approve or deny land-use entitlements, adopt or enforce building codes, or regulate matters unrelated to fire and life safety.

However, the District plays an important role in the development review process. It conducts plan reviews to ensure compliance with fire safety standards, including requirements for fire apparatus access roads, water supply and hydrants, fire sprinkler systems, and defensible space. It also performs inspections during construction and can impose conditions of approval that must be satisfied before a project can proceed. For larger developments, these conditions can include infrastructure improvements, such as widened roads, secondary access, increased water system capacity, and adequate turnaround areas for emergency vehicles, all of which can significantly influence project design and feasibility.

A.4.2 ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

Administrative and technical mitigation capabilities are the personnel and technical resources currently available to support reductions in hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. These capabilities are shown in Table A-5.

Table A-5 Personnel Resources

Administrative Capabilities	Yes/No	Comments
Planner/engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices	No	Utilizes the El Dorado County Planning Department resources
Professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	Battalion Chief/Fire Marshal
Planner/engineer/scientist with an understanding of natural hazards	No	Utilizes the El Dorado County Planning and Building Department resources
Personnel skilled in GIS	No	Utilizes the Tahoe Resource Conservation District GIS Specialist
Full time building official	No	Utilizes the El Dorado County Planning Department resources
Floodplain manager	N/A	
Emergency manager	Yes	Fire Chief/Operations Chief
Grant writer	No	Utilizes a contracted Grant Specialist
GIS Data Resources (Hazard areas, critical facilities, land use, building footprints, etc.)	No	Utilizes the El Dorado County Planning and Building Department resources
Warning Systems/Services (Reverse 9-1-1, cable override, outdoor warning signals)	No	Utilizes the El Dorado County Sheriff's Office
Other	—	

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

The TRPA assists with mitigation measures through its mandate to protect the environment of the Lake Tahoe Basin through land-use regulations. The TRPA is one of only a few watershed-based regulatory agencies in the United States.

CALIFORNIA TAHOE CONSERVANCY

The California Tahoe Conservancy manages thousands of acres of forested lands within the LVFPD's service area and plays an important administrative and technical role in supporting hazard mitigation efforts across the Basin. The Conservancy's programs and projects are closely coordinated with local fire agencies, including LVFPD, and the District's LHMP will inform and be referenced in future Conservancy planning efforts, grant applications, and project prioritization.

Through land management, funding support, and interagency coordination, the Conservancy assists with wildfire mitigation measures such as fuels reduction, forest health treatments, and landscape-scale resiliency projects. It also serves as a key liaison between local communities, state agencies, and regional partners to advance Basin-wide wildfire resilience initiatives. In addition, the Conservancy provides technical and programmatic support for defensible space implementation and FAC efforts, helping to reduce structure ignitability in coordination with local jurisdictions and fire districts.

Beyond wildfire, the Conservancy supports mitigation planning and implementation related to drought, extreme heat, and climate-driven tree mortality, including forest restoration and water resource resilience efforts. Collectively, these roles make the Conservancy a critical partner in advancing LVFPD's hazard mitigation objectives and improving long-term community resilience in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

A.4.3 FISCAL MITIGATION CAPABILITIES

Fiscal mitigation capabilities are the financial resources currently in use or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. These capabilities are shown in Table A-6

Table A-6 Financial Resources Accessible for Mitigation

Financial Capabilities	Accessible/ Eligible to Use	Comments
Community Development Block Grants	Yes	
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	Eligible with voter approval; Looking to do so for wildfire prevention and mitigation.
Authority to impose a service charge or fee	No	LVFPD cannot impose service charges. They would need to merge operations with STPUD.
Impact fees for new development	Yes	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	Eligible with voter approval.
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes	Eligible with voter approval.
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Withhold spending in hazard prone areas	No	

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 1

Proposition 1 protects California's rivers, lakes and streams from pollution and contamination, provides restoration funding for fish and wildlife resources, and funds a range of project types in California.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 4 (CLIMATE BOND)

California Proposition 4 provides a significant new source of funding to support wildfire mitigation and fuels management activities within the LVFPD service area. As part of the $10 billion statewide climate bond, approximately $1.5 billion is dedicated to wildfire and forest resilience, distributed through state agencies such as CAL FIRE and the California Natural Resources Agency (CNFRA). These funds will be made available through competitive grant programs and regional resilience initiatives that prioritize hazardous fuels reduction, prescribed fire, vegetation management, and landscape-scale treatments. For LVFPD, Proposition 4 represents a critical fiscal opportunity to secure funding for priority fuels reduction projects identified in the District's CWPP and LHMP, expand implementation capacity, and enhance collaboration with regional partners to reduce wildfire risk and improve community resilience across the Lake Tahoe Basin.

CALIFORNIA CLIMATE INVESTMENTS FIRE PREVENTION GRANT

Through the California Climate Investments Fire Prevention Grant Program, CAL FIRE aims to reduce the risk of wildland fires to habitable structures and communities, while maximizing carbon sequestration in healthy wildland habitat and minimizing the uncontrolled release of emissions emitted by wildfires.

LAKE TAHOE RESTORATION ACT FUNDS

Federal funding provided through the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (LTRA) represents a critical source of support for hazard mitigation for the District. Through the Environmental Improvement Program (EIP), LTRA funds are allocated to multi-agency projects that reduce wildfire risk, including forest fuels reduction, reforestation, and watershed restoration on both federal and non-federal lands in the Tahoe Basin. These investments support complementary activities such as fire suppression infrastructure upgrades, water system improvements, and forest health treatments that enhance community resilience and firefighting capacity. By leveraging federal funding alongside state, local, and private contributions,

LTRA enables LVFPD and its partners to advance priority mitigation projects identified in the CWPP and LHMP, reducing wildfire risk to WUI communities and critical infrastructure across the Basin.

HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM (HMGP)

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides post-disaster funding to support the implementation of hazard mitigation projects within the LVFPD service area following a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration. This program enables the District to access federal funding, administered through the State, to reduce long-term risk to life and property from natural hazards by advancing eligible mitigation measures such as fuels reduction, defensible space, and infrastructure improvements.

CALIFORNIA DISASTER ASSISTANCE ACT

The California Disaster Assistance Act authorizes the Director of the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) to administer a disaster assistance program that provides financial assistance from the State for costs incurred by local governments as a result of a disaster event. Funding for the repair, restoration, or replacement of public property damaged or destroyed by a disaster is made available when the Director concurs with a local emergency proclamation requesting state disaster assistance.

A.4.4 EDUCATIONAL AND OUTREACH CAPABILITIES

Table A-7 details educational and outreach capabilities that LVFPD uses or could use to increase mitigation capacity.

Table A-7 Educational and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach Capabilities	Yes/No	Comments
Hazard Awareness/Education Campaigns		
Firewise	Yes	The District is pursuing more FAC leaders and Firewise Certifications.
StormReady	N/A	
Severe Weather Awareness Week	No	
School programs	Yes	
Other	--	
Methods Used to Communicate Hazard Information to the Public		
Local News	Yes	
Social media	Yes	
Community Newsletters	Yes	
Utility Bill Inserts	Yes	LVFPD can provide hazard information to the public through 3rd parties like South Tahoe Refuse (STR)
Community Events	Yes	
Other	—	
Organizations that represent or work with underserved or vulnerable communities		
American Red Cross	Yes	
Salvation Army	No	
Veterans Groups	No	
Environmental/Conservation Groups	Yes	
Homeowner/Neighborhood Associations	Yes	

Outreach Capabilities	Yes/No	Comments
Chamber of Commerce	Yes	
Community Organizations (Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)	Yes	
Others	Yes	Family Resource Center

LAKE TAHOE BASIN MANAGEMENT UNIT (LTBMU)

LTBMU assists with mitigation measures related to wildfire suppression and prevention, as well as acting as a liaison between the community and the federal government. LTBMU serves as a resource with defensible space inspections and FAC development.

LAKE TAHOE BASIN FUEL REDUCTION AND WILDFIRE PREVENTION STRATEGY

Strategies that support mitigation are found in the Lake Tahoe Basin Multi-Jurisdictional Fuel Reduction and Wildfire Prevention Strategy (2014) and Amendment to Incorporate Landscape Scale Planning (2017). Similar to the CWPP, the Strategy is a collaborative, multi-agency effort to address hazardous fuels across the Basin; however, it also enhances education and outreach capabilities to support implementation. Through coordinated messaging, public engagement, and interagency programs (e.g., Tahoe Fire and Fuels Team and FAC initiatives), the Strategy strengthens community awareness of wildfire risk, defensible space requirements, and home hardening practices. These efforts improve information sharing between agencies and residents, support consistent outreach across jurisdictions, and build local capacity to participate in and sustain fuels reduction and wildfire prevention activities.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION (CAL FIRE) AMADOR-EL DORADO UNIT

CAL FIRE assists with mitigation measures related to wildfire suppression and prevention, as well as acting as a liaison between the community and the state. CAL FIRE serves as a resource with defensible space inspections, tree marking, and FAC development. CAL FIRE also serves as a mitigation resource in the area of drought, extreme heat, and tree mortality.

A.4.5 OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENHANCEMENT

Based on the capability assessment, the District has existing regulatory, administrative/technical, fiscal, and educational/outreach capabilities in place that help to mitigate hazards. In addition to these existing capabilities, there are opportunities for the District to expand or improve upon these policies and programs to further protect the community.

While LVFPD has limited direct land-use authority, a review and update of formal fire-related building standards could enhance community resilience to wildfire spread, reducing demands on LVFPD response services. Additionally, establishing a dedicated, programmatic funding and delivery model (i.e. dedicated parcel tax) through a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) across other Tahoe Basin fire districts, cities, and counties could support stable funding mechanisms for the District that shifts them (and others) from project-by-project grants to programmatic FAC implementation that aligns with CWPP priority areas and long-term maintenance needs. Currently, fire districts cannot impose fees for fire services; therefore a JPA structure may provide one solution where a special tax is proposed and if passed with a 2/3 voter approval, could bypass the limitations on service fees for special districts.

Similarly, a Capital Improvement Plan would prioritize and guide improvements to enhance District capabilities, while a Local Emergency Operations Plan would streamline response during emergency events. The District could also expand their role with the Tahoe Fire & Fuels Team into a formalized program delivery framework that focuses on regional implementation zones and shared workplans across

jurisdictions (e.g., TRPA, Conservancy, USFS). This type of effort could reduce fragmentation between federal, state, and local fuels projects.

Reducing reliance on El Dorado County technical staffing could also increase the District's ability to make informed internal decisions, as well as allowing for quick and efficient response to emergency scenarios. Key opportunities also include increasing revenue through voter-approved taxes, utilizing debt financing for projects, and expanding community outreach through increased Firewise certifications and other diverse partnerships. The District could also develop incentive-based programs for defensible space and retrofit recommendations and seek funding for priority assistance for vulnerable populations. Lastly, the District could develop a Vegetation Management Program that includes fuel breaks, evacuation corridor clearing, and maintenance projects with a focus on the WUI intermix neighborhoods. Many of these enhancement opportunities shift the District towards managing larger landscape-level wildfire resiliency programs.

A.5 MITIGATION STRATEGY

This section describes the mitigation strategy for the LVFPD annex. It builds upon the process that the both STPUD and LVFPD took to meet the requirements for the FEMA 9-step planning process that is described in Chapter 5 of the Base Plan. This chapter specifically discusses Planning Step 6: Develop a Mitigation Strategy. The results of the planning process, the risk assessment, the goal setting, the identification of mitigation actions, and the participation of the LVFPD LPT led to the action plan documented in Section 5.3 Mitigation Action Plan.

A.5.1 MITIGATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The District adopted the hazard mitigation goals and objectives developed by the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) and described in Chapter 5 Mitigation Strategy of the Base Plan. This section outlines the District's roadmap for future hazard mitigation administration and implementation. The purpose of the strategy is to reduce vulnerabilities from key priority hazards outlined in the risk assessment through regulatory tools and projects. The selection and prioritization methods used by the District's LPT is also described in more detail in Chapter 5 Mitigation Strategy of the Base Plan.

A review of jurisdictional priorities found the District is pursuing more FAC leaders and Firewise Certifications.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP)

As a special district, LVFPD is not eligible for participation in the NFIP; however, in addition to the mitigation actions identified herein, the District will continue to comply with the NFIP, while floodplain management continues to be under the purview of the County. This includes ongoing activities such as enforcing local floodplain development regulations, issuing permits for appropriate development in special flood hazard areas, and ensuring that this development is mitigated in accordance with the regulations.

A.5.2 UPDATE ON PREVIOUS MITIGATION ACTION

The LVFPD LPT reviewed the mitigation actions from their previous plan during the update process and determined that none have been completed or need to be deleted. All existing actions are in progress and will be carried forward into the update.

A.5.3 MITIGATION ACTIONS

The LVFPD LPT identified and prioritized the following mitigation actions based on the risk assessment. Actions were prioritized using the process described in Section 5.3.2 of the Base Plan. These actions

outline how LVFPD can reduce the risk and vulnerability of people, property, critical infrastructure, and natural and cultural resources to future disaster losses. The LPT also realizes that new needs, priorities, and adaptation strategies may arise as a result of a disaster or other circumstances and reserves the right to support new actions and strategies, as necessary, as long as they conform to the overall goals and objectives of this plan.

The mitigation actions developed by the HMPC and LVFPD's LPT are summarized in Table A-8. It identifies the mitigation action title, lead agency/department, hazards mitigated, estimated costs, potential funding, timeline, priority, and status/implementation details.

The **Estimated Cost** column describes the estimated project costs using the following categories:

- Little to no cost
- Low: Less than $10,000
- Moderate: $10,000-$100,000
- High: $100,000-$1,000,000
- Very High: More than $1,000,000

The **Timeline** column describes the estimated time of completion for each project using the following categories:

- Short Term: 1-2 years
- Medium Term: 3-5 years
- Long Term: 5+ years
- Ongoing: action is implemented every year

The **Status and Implementation** column describes the progress made on the actions so far using the following categories:

- Not Started: project is carried over from the previous plan; little to no work has been completed.
- In Progress: project is carried over from the previous plan; work has begun on the project and is proceeding.
- Annual Implementation: project is carried over from the previous plan and is implemented every year on an ongoing basis.
- New in 2026: The action is new to this plan update; little to no work has been completed.

The notes in the key following the table provide more information on the potential funding sources, as these are subject to change based on new federal and state funding programs.

Table A-8 Mitigation Action Plan

#	Mitigation Action Title/Description	Hazard(s) and Goals Addressed	Responsible Agency/Department & Partners*	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding	Timeline	Priority	2026 Status and Implementation Notes
1	**A community can protect itself from catastrophic wildfire through knowledge, awareness and actions of its residents regarding infrastructure, buildings, landscaping, and the surrounding ecosystem.** A FAC is comprised of informed and prepared citizens collaboratively planning and taking action to safely co-exist with wildland fire. In the District, a FAC must include visitors and second homeowners. Create a fire adapted community.	Wildfire 1, 2, 3, 4	**LVFPD Fuels Management**. LTBMU, California Tahoe Conservancy (CTC), CAL FIRE, private landowners and Tahoe RCD.	**Very High**	District General Fund; SNPLMA; CA Proposition 1; CA Proposition 4/Climate Bond; California Climate Investments Fire Prevention Grant; HMGP; Volunteers or nonprofits; CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention Grants; CTC Grants; Tahoe Fund.	Long Term	High	**In Progress**. Must continue working to tie community together with work completed by local, state and federal agencies. Build stronger partnerships with the local agencies including the SLTFR, FLLFD and the Tahoe RCD. This is consistent with the updated CWPP for the Lake Tahoe Basin (https://tahoe-basin-cwpp-trcd.hub.arcgis.com/).
2	**Create defensible space by removing sufficient dead, dying or suppressed trees and surface material near a structure along with the use of flame-resistant building materials can reduce the ignitability of a structure.** Public Resource Code and the California Building Code contain laws requiring compliance. The LTB CWPP recommends enforcement of the laws and inspections for compliance with defensible space laws and building requirements. The LTB CWPP further recommends working with communities and seeking Firewise designation.	Wildfire 1, 2, 3, 4	**LVFPD Fuels Management**. CAL FIRE.	**Very High**	District General Fund; SNPLMA; CA Proposition 1; CA Proposition 4/Climate Bond; California Climate Investments Fire Prevention Grant; HMGP; volunteers or non-profits; CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention Grants; CTC Grants; USDA Forest Service CWDG.	Ongoing	High	**Annual Implementation.** 50% of the LVFPD is Firewise. Firewise is a tool for becoming a FAC. Once entire community is Firewise, will require support to maintain. Build stronger partnerships with the local agencies including the SLTFR, FLLFD and the Tahoe RCD. This is consistent with the updated CWPP for the Lake Tahoe Basin (https://tahoe-basin-cwpp-trcd.hub.arcgis.com/)
3	**Encourage fire-resistant construction through the use of appropriate building materials.** The use of non-combustible materials (i.e., stone, brick, and stucco) helps prevent homes from ignition during a wildfire. Replacing wood shake shingle roofs is one of the most effective retrofits property owners can do to protect their homes. The Lake Tahoe Basin CWPP recommends improving structure ignitability within the District as a priority. Assist homeowners in replacing wood roofs, siding, windows and vents to reduce structure ignitability.	Wildfire 1, 2, 3, 4	**LVFPD Engineering**. CAL FIRE, Tahoe RCD, El Dorado County Building Department, and individual property owners including the Tahoe Network of Fire Adapted Communities.	**Very High**	FEMA HMGP and BRIC Funding.	Ongoing	High	**In Progress**. Must continue to educate the community on the importance of home retrofitting. Priority would be to assist homeowners with changing out of vent screens. Build stronger partnerships with the local agencies including the SLTFR, FLLFD and the Tahoe RCD. This is consistent with the updated Community Wildfire Fire Protection Plan for the Lake Tahoe Basin (https://tahoe-basin-cwpp-trcd.hub.arcgis.com/)

#	Mitigation Action Title/Description	Hazard(s) and Goals Addressed	Responsible Agency/Department & Partners*	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding	Timeline	Priority	2026 Status and Implementation Notes
4	**Effective fire suppression during initial attack keeps fires small.** Ninety percent of fires are kept at one-quarter acre or less, and greater than 99% are kept at less than 10 acres. Catastrophic wildfire reduction begins with an appropriate fire department response and infrastructure. Fire department response includes adequate personnel, properly trained and equipped. Proper infrastructure includes water capacity and delivery by the public utility district. Improve suppression capabilities, equipment and infrastructure.	Wildfire 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	**LVFPD Firefighting/ Paramedics.** LTBMU, and CAL FIRE.	**Very High**	District General Fund; special tax; CAL FIRE; HMGP; FEMA AFG; BRIC; Cal OES Grants; USDA Rural Development Communities Facilities Grants.	Ongoing	High	**Annual Implementation**. This is a multi-agency effort and continued coordination is essential. Progress must continue with support of agency efforts. Build stronger partnerships with the local agencies including the SLTFR, FLLFD and the Tahoe RCD. This is consistent with the updated Community Wildfire Fire Protection Plan for the Lake Tahoe Basin (https://tahoe-basin-cwpp-trcd.hub.arcgis.com/)
5	**Create fire breaks by removing sufficient dead, dying or suppressed trees and surface material from a forest stand can alter fire behavior.** The removal process is referred to as fuel reduction as larger, fire tolerant trees are less susceptible to fire. Reducing surface material in treatment areas minimizes fire flame heights. The LTB CWPP recommends reducing hazardous fuels near structures and identifies several fuel reduction projects. Assist the U.S. Forest Service LTBMU, CTC, State Parks, and private landowners in completing fuel reduction on lands identified in the LTB CWPP.	Wildfire 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	**LVFPD Fuels Management**. LTBMU, CTC, CAL FIRE and private landowners.	**Very High**	District General Fund; SNPLMA; CA Proposition 1; CA Proposition 4/Climate Bond; California Climate Investments Fire Prevention Grant; HMGP; volunteer labor, state and federal landowners; correctional crews; USDA Forest Service CWDG; CA Wildlife Conservation Board.	Ongoing	High	**Annual Implementation**. This is a multi-agency effort and continued coordination is essential. Progress must continue with support of agency efforts. Build stronger partnerships with the local agencies including the SLTFR, FLLFD and the Tahoe RCD. This is consistent with the updated Community Wildfire Fire Protection Plan for the Lake Tahoe Basin (https://tahoe-basin-cwpp-trcd.hub.arcgis.com/)
6	**Safe and effective evacuation prevents loss of life in the event of a wildfire.** Evacuation requires jurisdictional interoperability, including Nevada agencies. Efforts to evacuate shall include transit system support. Education and training on evacuation routes and use of early warning systems improve emergency evacuations. Develop safe and effective evacuation.	Wildfire 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	**LVFPD Firefighting/ Paramedics.** LTBMU, CTC, CAL FIRE, TTD, TRPA, Tahoe RCD, El Dorado County OES, City of South Lake Tahoe, Heavenly Lake Tahoe, Sierra at Tahoe Ski Resort, and Lake Tahoe USD, US Coast Guard.	**Very High**	District General Fund; Caltrans Division of Local Assistance; FEMA Public Assistance; Cal OES Grants; HMGP; FTA Section 5311.	Ongoing	High	**Annual Implementation**. This is a multi-agency effort and continued coordination is essential. Progress must continue with support of agency efforts. Build stronger partnerships with the local agencies including the SLTFR, FLLFD and the Tahoe RCD. This is consistent with the updated Community Wildfire Fire Protection Plan for the Lake Tahoe Basin (https://tahoe-basin-cwpp-trcd.hub.arcgis.com/)
7	**Improve public awareness of severe weather.** Inform the public about severe weather impacts, specifically high winds and winter weather. Provide and distribute family	Severe Weather; High Winds and Tornado,	**LVFPD Operations**.	**Moderate**	District General Fund and El Dorado County General Funds; Caltrans Division of Local Assistance;	Ongoing	Medium	**Annual Implementation**. This is a multi-agency effort and continued coordination is essential. Progress must continue with support of agency

#	Mitigation Action Title/Description	Hazard(s) and Goals Addressed	Responsible Agency/Department & Partners*	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding	Timeline	Priority	2026 Status and Implementation Notes
	and traveler emergency preparedness information about severe weather hazards. Encourage homeowners to install carbon monoxide monitors and alarms. Provide portable generator education.	Winter Weather and Heavy Snow 1, 3, 4	Local radio, newspaper and social media.		NOAA Weather-Ready Nation; FEMA BRIC.			efforts. Work with STPUD on outreach and coordinated messaging.
8	**Lessen roadway impacts.** The leading cause of death during winter storms is from automobile or other transportation accidents, so it is important to consider ways to lessen roadway impacts. Plan for and maintain adequate road and debris clearing capabilities.	Severe Weather, High Winds and Tornado, Winter Weather and Heavy Snow 1, 3, 4, 5	**LVFPD Operations**. TTD, TRPA, Caltrans, El Dorado County Public Works, Heavenly Lake Tahoe, Sierra at Tahoe Ski Resort, Lake Tahoe USD.	**High**	District General Fund; special tax; HMGP; Caltrans Division of Local Assistance; FEMA Public Assistance.	Ongoing	Medium	**Annual Implementation**. This is a multi agency effort and continued coordination is essential. Progress must continue with support of agency efforts. Work with STPUD on outreach and coordinated messaging.
9	**Protect vulnerable populations from the impacts of severe weather**. Identify specific at-risk populations that may be exceptionally vulnerable in the event of long-term power outages. Coordinate with Barton Memorial Hospital and TTD. Organize outreach to vulnerable populations. Establish evacuation centers with other responsible agencies.	Severe Weather, High Winds and Tornado, Winter Weather and Heavy Snow 1	**LVFPD Operations**. LVFPD Firefighting/ paramedics; El Dorado County Planning Division, Heavenly Lake Tahoe, Sierra at Tahoe Ski Resort, Lake Tahoe USD, and EMCC.	**Moderate**	District General Fund and El Dorado County general funds; HMGP; Caltrans Division of Local Assistance; HUD CDBG; Department of Energy Grid Resilience Grants.	Ongoing	Medium	**Annual Implementation**. This is a multi agency effort and continued coordination is essential. Progress must continue with support of agency efforts. Work with Barton on outreach and coordinated messaging.
10	**District facilities and critical infrastructure retrofitted to reduce damage from severe weather.** Improve roof coverings, anchor roof-mounted heating, ventilation, and snow stabilizing bars. Construct emergency operations center to FEMA 361 standards. Upgrade and maintain emergency communication systems including antennas and radio systems. Construct building or infrastructure necessary to protect emergency equipment.	Severe Weather, High Winds and Tornado, Winter Weather and Heavy Snow 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	**LVFPD Operations**.	**Very High**	District General Fund; HMGP; FEMA BRIC; Cal OES Grants; USDA Rural Development Community Facilities Grants; Caltrans Division of Local Assistance.	Ongoing	High	**Annual Implementation**. This is a multi agency effort and continued coordination is essential. Progress must continue with support of agency efforts. Work with STPUD on training and providing emergency services. Investigate potential funding sources.
11	**Emergency response coordination.** Coordinate with El Dorado County, CTC, CAL FIRE and U.S. Forest Service in response to public and private landowners affected by drought/extreme heat/tree mortality.	Drought and Water Supply, Tree Mortality 1, 3, 4	**LVFPD Operations**. LVFPD Firefighting/ paramedics; El Dorado County OES, CTC, CAL	**High**	California Disaster Assistance Act Funding; CAL FIRE Fire Prevention Fund Grants; CAL FIRE Forest Health Program; USDA NRCS	Ongoing	Low	**Annual Implementation**. This is a multi agency effort and continued coordination is essential.

#	Mitigation Action Title/Description	Hazard(s) and Goals Addressed	Responsible Agency/Department & Partners*	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding	Timeline	Priority	2026 Status and Implementation Notes
			FIRE and U.S. Forest Service					
12	**Emergency response coordination.** Coordinate and train with Caltrans, CAL FIRE, neighboring fire agencies, Sierra Avalanche Center, and local ski resorts on emergency response.	Avalanche, Landslide 1, 3, 4	**LVFPD Operations**. LVFPD Firefighting/ paramedics; Caltrans, Vail Resorts, Sierra at Tahoe Ski Resort, Sierra Avalanche Center.	**Little to No Cost**	Cal OES Training Grants; FEMA SAFER.	Ongoing	Medium	**Annual Implementation**. This is a multi agency effort and continued coordination is essential.
13	**Immediate response to victims of an avalanche or landslide to save lives.** Emergency response equipment is unique and not readily available. Secure emergency response vehicles and equipment for response to an avalanche or landslide. Coordinate with agencies developing avalanche detection and notification systems through seismic sensors and cameras	Avalanche, Landslide 1, 3, 4	**LVFPD Operations**. LVFPD Fleet Management; LVFPD Firefighting/ Paramedics; El Dorado County OES, California Department of Transportation, Sierra Avalanche Center, and Vail Resorts.	**Little to No Cost**	District General Fund; non-profits; HMGP; FEMA AFG; Cal OES Grants; USGS Landslide Hazards Program.	Ongoing	Medium	**Annual Implementation**. This is a multi agency effort and continued coordination is essential.
14	**Rainwater and snowmelt can cause flooding and erosion in developed areas.** Complete a stormwater drainage study for known problem areas. Prepare and adopt a flood response plan to protect lives and property.	Flood 1, 3, 4	**LVFPD Engineering.** El Dorado County Planning Division	**High**	FEMA FMA; SWRCB Stormwater Grant Program	Ongoing	Medium	**Annual Implementation**. This is a multi agency effort and continued coordination is essential. Progress must continue with support of agency efforts. Work with STPUD on outreach and coordinated messaging.
15	**Improve public awareness of flooding.** Inform the public about flooding impacts. Provide and distribute family and traveler emergency preparedness information about flooding and inundation impacts associated with dam incidents.	Flood, Dam Failure 1, 3	**LVFPD Operations.** El Dorado County Planning Division, local radio, newspaper and social media	**High**	District General Fund and El Dorado County general funds; FEMA FMA	Ongoing	Medium	**Annual Implementation**. This is a multi agency effort and continued coordination is essential. Progress must continue with support of agency efforts. Work with STPUD on outreach and coordinated messaging.
16	**Immediate response to victims of flooding to save lives.** Emergency response equipment is unique and not readily available. Secure emergency response vehicles and equipment for response to flooding.	Flood, Dam Failure, Seiche 1, 3, 4	**LVFPD Operations**. LVFPD Fleet Management; LVFPD Firefighting/ Paramedics; El Dorado County Planning Division, local radio, newspaper and social media	**High**	District General Fund; non-profits; HMGP; FEMA AFG; Cal OES HSGP	Ongoing	Medium	**Annual Implementation**. This is a multi agency effort and continued coordination is essential. Progress must continue with support of agency efforts. Work with STPUD on outreach and coordinated messaging.

#	Mitigation Action Title/Description	Hazard(s) and Goals Addressed	Responsible Agency/Department & Partners*	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding	Timeline	Priority	2026 Status and Implementation Notes
17	**Maintain and enhance a hazard information system** that integrates GIS based hazard data, critical facility locations, and real time alerts to support risk informed planning and operational decision making. This system will improve situational awareness before and during hazard events and support coordinated response and infrastructure protection.	Severe Weather, High Wind and Tornado, Earthquake 1, 2, 3	**STPUD Engineering Department.** LVFPD Engineering	**Low**	District and STPUD General Funds	Long Term	Low	**New in 2026.**
18	**STPUD and LVFPD will collaborate with the City and County to integrate hazard mitigation objectives into the City's Master Drainage/Stormwater Plan update and related capital improvement projects**. This collaborative effort will focus on identifying and implementing stormwater conveyance, drainage, and retention improvements that reduce flooding impacts to critical water, wastewater, fire protection, and emergency response facilities. Key elements include coordinating on the siting and design of stormwater retention and detention basins, improving drainage capacity in known flooding and seiche-prone areas, and prioritizing projects that mitigate risks to existing and future development, access routes, and essential services. STPUD and LVFPD will work with partner agencies to ensure that recommended projects are compatible with both district's infrastructure, emergency operations, and long-term system resilience goals.	Flood, Seiche, Severe Weather, High Wind and Tornado, Winter Weather and Heavy Snow 1, 2, 3	**STPUD Engineering Department.** LVFPD Engineering, City of South Lake Tahoe, El Dorado County Public Works Department	**Low**	District and STPUD General Funds; FEMA HMGP, EPA Drinking Water & Wastewater Infrastructure Resilience Grants, Proposition 4/Climate Bond, EHCRP, DOE GRIP, CDBG.	Medium Term	Low	**New Action in 2026.**
19	**Structure Hardening Program** to reduce damage and service disruptions from severe winter weather, including heavy snow, high winds, and tornado-like wind events, by hardening critical water, wastewater, and export facilities throughout its service area. Measures may include structural roof and enclosure reinforcement for facilities and fire stations; protection of above-grade mechanical and electrical components' wind and snow load upgrades for both STPUD and LVFPD auxiliary	Severe Weather, High Winds and Tornado, Winter Weather and Heavy Snow 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	**STPUD Engineering Department.** LVFPD Engineering	**High**	FEMA HMGP; ECWAG.	Medium Term	High	**New Action in 2026.**

#	Mitigation Action Title/Description	Hazard(s) and Goals Addressed	Responsible Agency/Department & Partners*	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding	Timeline	Priority	2026 Status and Implementation Notes
	buildings; and improved protection of access routes, generators, and control equipment at pump stations and treatment facilities. These improvements will strengthen facility resilience, maintain operational continuity during extended winter storms, and reduce long-term repair and emergency response costs.							
20	**Work with local jurisdictions to strengthen and enforce building codes** that address severe weather hazards and support public compliance through a mass communication system providing hazard warnings and mitigation guidance. Communication efforts will specifically identify and educate vulnerable populations to reduce injury, property damage, and service disruptions during severe weather events. STPUD must ensure its own infrastructure complies with code standards so this action applies to district design standards and must also ensure connections meet standards and this affects how private development interfaces with STPUD infrastructure.	Severe Weather, High Wind and Tornado, Winter Weather and Heavy Snow 1, 2, 3, 5	**STPUD Engineering Department.** LVFPD Engineering, City of South Lake Tahoe	**Moderate**	FEMA HMGP; BRIC.	Long Term	Low	**New Action in 2026.**
21	**Maintain and enhance a hazard information system that integrates GIS-based hazard data, critical facility locations, and real-time alerts to support risk-informed planning and operational decision-making.** This system will improve situational awareness before and during hazard events and support coordinated response and infrastructure protection.	Severe Weather, High Wind and Tornado, Winter Weather and Heavy Snow 1, 2, 3	**STPUD Engineering Department,** LVFPD	**Low**	District and STPUD General Funds	Long Term	Low	**New Action in 2026.**
22	**Implement vegetation management and infrastructure hardening recommendations identified in completed infrastructure assessments to reduce wildfire exposure at critical water, wastewater, and export facilities.** Actions will focus on maintaining defensible space, reducing fuel loads near assets, and hardening vulnerable infrastructure	Wildfire 1, 2, 3, 6	**STPUD Engineering Department.** LVFPD, City of South Lake Tahoe, El Dorado County	**Moderate**	FEMA HMGP; CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention Grants; TRCD	Short Term	High	**New Action in 2026.**

#	Mitigation Action Title/Description	Hazard(s) and Goals Addressed	Responsible Agency/Department & Partners*	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding	Timeline	Priority	2026 Status and Implementation Notes
	to improve system resilience during wildfire event.							
23	**STPUD will work with LVFPD and other partners like the City of South Lake Tahoe to develop and implement multi-jurisdictional fuel reduction and fire break projects that reduce wildfire risk to District-owned water, wastewater, and export infrastructure.** This includes ongoing maintenance and retreatment of existing fuel treatments to sustain defensible space, protect critical facilities, and support effective wildfire response and suppression operations.	Wildfire 1, 2, 3, 6	**STPUD Engineering Department.** LVFPD Engineering, City of South Lake Tahoe	**Moderate**	FEMA HMGP; CAL FIRE Wildfire Prevention Grants; TRCD	Long Term	Low	**New Action in 2026.**
24	**Enhance Emergency Preparedness and Response Capabilities for Upstream Dam Failure Scenario Exercise (Echo Lake Dam and Effluent Dam).** LVFPD, in coordination with El Dorado County, water purveyors, and dam operators, will enhance its operational preparedness and response capabilities for potential failure of upstream dams, including Echo Lake Dam and STPUD effluent storage facilities. This action will include updating emergency response plans; integrating dam failure inundation mapping into evacuation and response planning; conducting interagency coordination and training exercises; and identifying critical evacuation routes, staging areas, and communication protocols specific to dam breach scenarios. LVFPD will also work with partner agencies to improve early warning systems and ensure timely notification to protect downstream communities, infrastructure, and environmentally sensitive areas.	Dam Failure 1, 2, 3, 6	**LVFPD,** City of South Lake Tahoe, STPUD, El Dorado County	**Low**	FEMA HMGP, HHPD, HSGP, EMPG, NDSP			**New Action in 2026.** LVFPD, in coordination with El Dorado County, regional water purveyors, and dam operators, should conduct annual or semi-annual multi-agency coordination to strengthen preparedness for potential upstream dam or containment facility failures, including Echo Lake Dam and STPUD effluent storage infrastructure. Efforts may include updating response and evacuation plans, coordinating training and exercises, integrating inundation mapping into operational planning, and improving warning and communication systems to protect downstream communities and critical infrastructure.
25	**Enhance Drought Resilience and Vegetation Management to Reduce Wildfire Risk and Protect Water Supply. I**mplement a comprehensive program to mitigate the impacts of prolonged drought, reduced water supply,	Drought and Water Supply 1, 3, 4	**LVFPD,** STPUD Engineering Department, Tahoe Fire and Fuels Team (TFFT), CTC, LTBMU,	**Moderate**	LTRA EIP, FEMA HMGP, BRIC, USFS Hazardous Fuels and Forest Health Programs, CA Proposition	Long Term	Medium	**New Action in 2026.** LVFPD in coordination with STPUD and our State and Federal landowners shall continue multi-agency coordination to address drought

#	Mitigation Action Title/Description	Hazard(s) and Goals Addressed	Responsible Agency/Department & Partners*	Estimated Cost	Potential Funding	Timeline	Priority	2026 Status and Implementation Notes
	and climate-driven tree mortality. This action will focus on identifying and treating drought-stressed and dead vegetation that contributes to elevated wildfire risk in the service area, improving water supply reliability for firefighting through coordination with STPUD, and integrating drought and forest health considerations into fuels management and emergency response planning. Specific activities include removal of drought-stressed and dead trees in WUI, expansion of forest health projects that address tree mortality, coordinating with STPUD to enhance fire suppression water during droughts, and integrating drought projections into long-term planning and maintenance plans for fuels treatment.		California State Parks, El Dorado County, Cal Fire		4/Climate Bond, DWR Water Programs			impacts, declining forest health, and wildfire risk. Efforts will focus on treatment of drought-stressed and dead vegetation in the WUI, improving firefighting water supply reliability during drought conditions, and integrating drought and tree mortality considerations into fuels management and long-term emergency response planning.
26	**Reduce Earthquake Risk Through Seismic Retrofit and Infrastructure Hardening.** Focuses on minimizing long-term impacts of ground shaking and secondary hazards such as fire following earthquake, landslides, and infrastructure failure by strengthening fire stations and supporting facilities within the District's service area. Specific activities include retrofitting LVFPD fire stations with upgrades to include back-up power and communication redundancy, coordinating with STPUD to strengthen water/wastewater infrastructure, improving interconnections to maintain fire flow after seismic events, and prioritizing mitigations along key access and evacuation routes with the City, County, and Caltrans.	Earthquake 1, 2, 4, 5, 6	**LVFPD,** City of South Lake Tahoe/SLTFR, STPUD, El Dorado County and Caltrans	**High**	FEMA BRIC, HMGP, NEHRP	Long Term	Low	**New Action in 2026.** LVFPD in coordination with STPUD, El Dorado County, the City of South Lake Tahoe, and Caltrans, shall conduct annual or semi-annual multi-agency coordination to reduce the impacts of earthquakes and related hazards, including fire following earthquake, landslides, and infrastructure failure. Efforts shall focus on strengthening fire stations and critical facilities, improving backup power and communication redundancy, enhancing water system reliability and fire flow capacity following seismic events, and prioritizing mitigation projects along critical access and evacuation routes.

Acronyms:

- AFG – Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program
- HUD – Housing and Urban Development

- BRIC – Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities
- CDBG – Community Development Block Grant Program
- CA Proposition 4 – California Proposition 4/Climate Bond
- CTC – California Tahoe Conservancy
- CWDG – Community Wildfire Defense Grant Program
- DOE – Department of Energy
- DWR – Department of Water Resources
- ECWAG – Emergency Community Water Assistance Grants
- EHCRP – Extreme Heat and Community Resilience Program
- EIP – Environmental Improvement Program
- EMCC – Emergency Management Community Council
- EMPG – Emergency Management Performance Grant
- EPA –Environmental Protections Agency
- FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
- FLLFD – Fallen Leaf Lake Fire Department
- FMA –Flood Mitigation Assistance
- FTA – Federal Transit Administration
- GIS – Geographic Information Systems
- GRIP – Grid Resilience and Innovation Partnership
- HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- HSGP – Homeland Security Grant Program
- LTB CWPP – Lake Tahoe Basin Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- LTBMU – Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit
- LTRA – Lake Tahoe Restoration Act
- NDSP – National Dam Safety Program
- NEHRP – National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program
- NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- NRCS – Natural Resources Conservation Service
- OES – Office of Emergency Services
- RCD – Resource Conservation District
- SAFER – Staffing For Adequate Fire and Emergency Response
- SLTFR – South Lake Tahoe Fire Rescue
- SNPLMA – Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act
- STPUD –South Tahoe Public Utilities District
- SWRCB –State Wafer Resource Control Board
- TRCD – Tahoe Resource Conservation District
- TRPA – Tahoe Regional Planning Agency
- TTD –Tahoe Transportation District
- USD –Unified School District
- USDA – US Department of Agriculture
- USGS – US Geological Survey

A.6 IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE

Moving forward, the District will use the mitigation action table in the previous section to track progress on implementation of each project with an annual focus on the medium and high priority projects. Implementation of the plan overall is discussed in Chapter 6 of the Base Plan. The District will follow the procedures to monitor, review, and update this plan as outlined in Section 6 of the Base Plan will review and update this plan every five years in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act Requirements as well as other State of California requirements.

A.6.1 INCORPORATION INTO EXISTING PLANNING MECHANISMS

LVFPD's LPT and other LVFPD department leaders will be responsible for integrating the findings and recommendations of this MJHMP and annex into other plans, programs, and mechanisms as appropriate. As an action step to ensure integration with other planning mechanisms, the District's Lead Hazard Mitigation Manager will discuss this topic at the annual meeting (refer to Base Plan Section 6.3.1, Maintenance Schedule) with the HMPC.

The HMPC will discuss if there are opportunities to incorporate the plan into other planning mechanisms and who will be responsible for leveraging those opportunities. Efforts to integrate the MJHMP into local plans, programs, and policies will be reported during the annual HMPC plan review meeting. Successful integration efforts will be recorded during the meeting.

Although the District does not have a comprehensive plan, capital improvement plans or other long-range plan, the District does plan to develop a strategic plan. Where appropriate, mitigation actions will be incorporated into the strategic plan. Additionally, information from hazard identification and risk assessment will be incorporated into the next Lake Tahoe Basin CWPP update.

A.6.2 CONTINUED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The planning process for the MJHMP is designed to ensure active participation from all relevant parties. Details regarding the involvement of each district, stakeholders, and the public are outlined in Chapter 3 of the Base Plan. The District remains dedicated to fostering ongoing public involvement throughout the lifespan of the MJHMP and LVFPD annex. To support transparency and community input, an annual public hearing will be conducted at a regularly scheduled Board meeting for both the evaluation and future updates of the MJHMP. These hearings will be widely publicized to encourage attendance and participation. During this session, community members will be invited to provide comments and feedback.

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