

**Annex V
Peoria Cemetery District**

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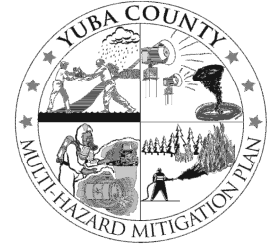
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**Annex V
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Acronyms

| Acronym | Definition |
|----------------|--|
| CalTrans | California Department of Transportation |
| CERT | Community Emergency Response Team |
| CWPP | Community Wildfire Protection Plan |
| DHS | Department of Homeland Security |
| DMA 2000 | Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 |
| DSA | Division of the State Architect |
| DWR | California Department of Water Resources |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| GIS | Geographic Information Systems |
| HazMat | Hazardous Material |
| HAZUS | Hazards US |
| HMGP | Hazard Mitigation Grant Program |
| HVA | Hazard Vulnerability Analysis |
| LHMP | Local Hazard Mitigation Plan |
| MHMP | Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan |
| MJP | Multi-Jurisdictional Plans |
| NFIP | National Flood Insurance Program |
| OES | Office of Emergency Services |
| PDM | Pre-Disaster Mitigation |
| PG&E | Pacific Gas and Electric |
| PL | Public Law |

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Peoria Cemetery District

Established: The Peoria Cemetery District was formally established in 1943, the oldest marker is dated 1855.

Area: 5 acres (3.5 are developed and 1.5 are undeveloped) with more than 800 known graves. The cemetery serves the residents of Browns Valley and Loma Rica.

Board: The Board of Directors is appointed by the Board of Supervisors from residents within the district boundaries for 4 year terms.

Responsibilities: Maintain the cemetery and provide for the needs of interment.

Funding Sources: Assessment fees collected by the County and endowment (burial) fees.

Issues or concerns: Wildland fires, winter storms causing limbs and trees to fall, vandalism, and grave shifting due to ground movement and disturbances from trees growing in the cemetery.

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Foreword

Yuba County's Cemeteries are widely spread throughout the county. During the late 1840's and mid 1850's small communities began to develop along the rivers, foothill and mountain areas to provide services to the many people who were coming into the area in search of gold. With the influx of people and the difficulty traveling up and down the mountains, it became necessary to establish local burial grounds. Many of these cemeteries are not used much today because of the small populations they serve. All of the cemeteries have historical and personal ties to the local communities, many with colorful stories and traditions. The locals are very proud of their noble dead. Most of the burials that are preformed are for residents with local ties.

Cemeteries vary throughout the county; there are many historic cemeteries located on private property and in old church yards, that are no longer used for interment. There is only one large private cemetery "Sierra View Memorial Park", between the Cities of Marysville and Wheatland, which opened Sept. 20, 1928.

There is a continuing need to provide for the respectful and cost-effective interment of human remains to meet the cultural, economic, religious, and social needs of California's diverse Communities. The Legislature authorized the creation of public cemetery districts in 1909 to assume responsibility for the ownership, improvement, expansion, and operation of cemeteries and the provision of interment services from fraternal, pioneer, religious, social, and other organizations that were unable to provide for those cemeteries. For nearly a century, public cemetery districts have provided communities with the means to publicly finance the ownership, improvement, expansion, and operation of public cemeteries and the provision of interment services, particularly in rural and formerly rural communities.

Yuba County has eight Cemetery Districts that were established under state law in the 30's, 40's and 50's. These Cemetery Districts are governed by independent district boards, elected by the residents of the given district. A person must be a resident of the district to be buried in a district cemetery. Most of the cemeteries are small and all depend on local residents to sit on their governing boards and local volunteers for maintenance and upkeep.

Peoria Cemetery is approximately 18 miles east of Marysville on the east side of Marysville-Dobbins Road, about 4 miles from where the road meets Hwy 20. There are 960 known grave sites, the oldest marker is dated 1857. There are about twenty burials preformed at the cemetery a year.



Peoria Memorial Park has grave sites dating back to 1855 when the area was heavily populated by gold miners. Now the community of Browns Valley is a small quiet place with few reminders of its former inhabitants. The park sits off Marysville Road among scattered oaks and grazing cattle.

Annex V Peoria Cemetery District

1 Introduction to Peoria Cemetery District

Peoria Cemetery is located in Yuba County at 6240 Marysville Road in Browns Valley. It formally became a district in 1943 under Health and Safety Code Div 8 Sec 4 of the California Code. This cemetery consists of approximately 3.5 developed acres and 1.5 undeveloped acres as of October, 2004. The oldest marker is dated 1855. There are more than 800 graves located in the developed area. The graves have headstones of various sizes and shapes. Some of the very old graves have a wire or iron fence around family plots. The cemetery is located on a slight hill with many oaks, cypress and other trees on the property. The developed portion of the cemetery is covered with Bermuda grass. The only building located on the property is a small storage building. The water source is obtained from Browns Valley Irrigation District (BVID).

1.1 Purpose

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title 44 Part 201 Mitigation Planning in the CFR defines a “local Government” as “any county, municipality, city, town, township, public authority, School district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (Regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit Corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency Or instrumentality of a local government; any Indian tribe or authorized tribal Organization, or Alaska Native village or organization; and any rural community, Unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.”

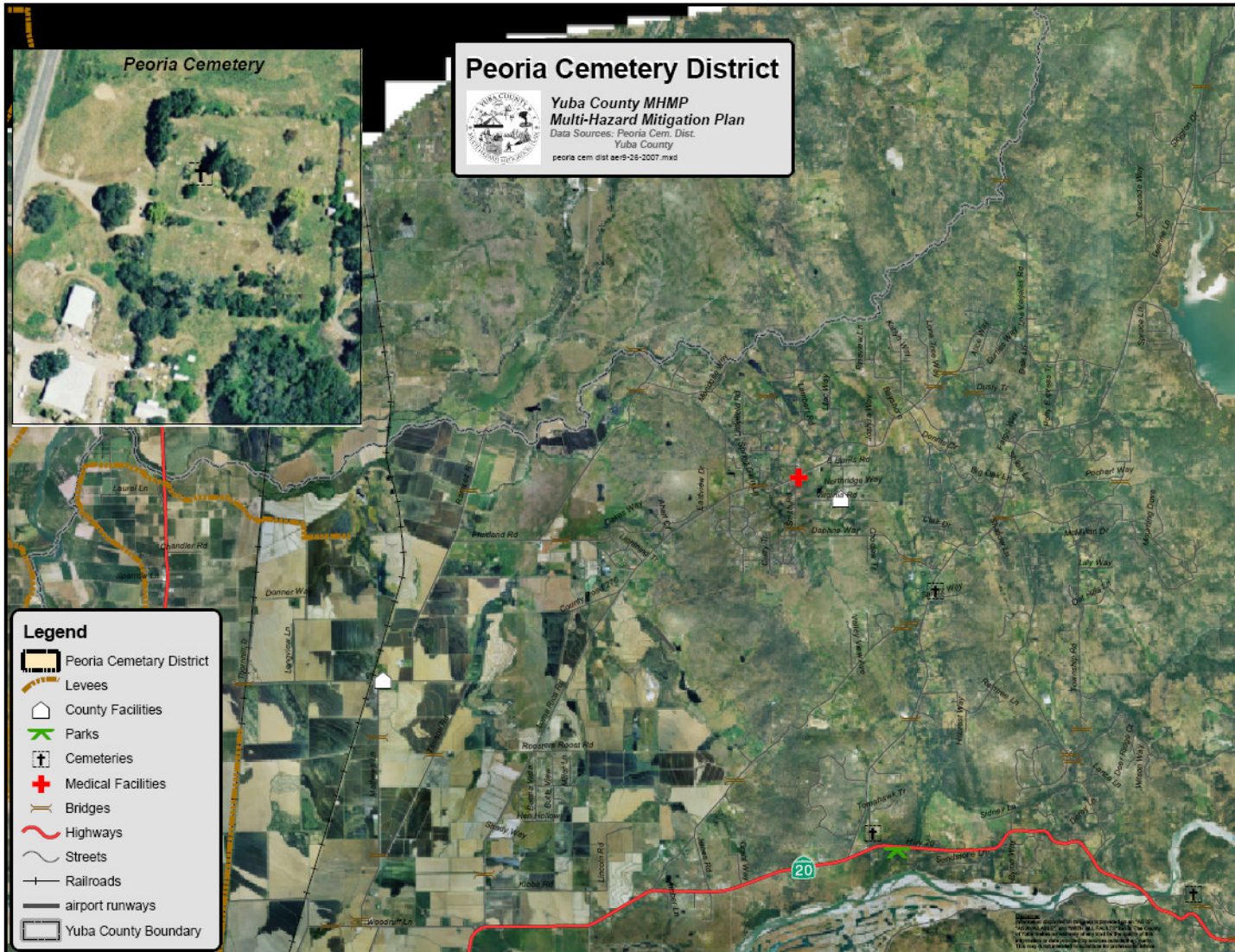
Peoria Cemetery District and Stakeholders participating in this project benefited from the information sharing, collaboration and training provided in this multi-jurisdictional planning process. The planning process supported enhanced emergency management and mitigation projects.

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

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

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Figure 1-1 Peoria Cemetery District



Annex V Peoria Cemetery District

1.2 Legal Authority

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE: SECTION 9000-9007

9000. This part shall be known and may be cited as the Public Cemetery District Law.

9001. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(1) There is a continuing need to provide for the respectful and cost-effective interment of human remains to meet the cultural, economic, religious, and social needs of California's diverse communities.

(2) The Legislature authorized the creation of public cemetery districts in 1909 to assume responsibility for the ownership, improvement, expansion, and operation of cemeteries and the provision of interment services from fraternal, pioneer, religious, social, and other organizations that were unable to provide for those cemeteries.

(3) For nearly a century, public cemetery districts have provided communities with the means to publicly finance the ownership, improvement, expansion, and operation of public cemeteries and the provision of interment services, particularly in rural and formerly rural communities.

(4) Interment customs and practices have changed since the creation of the public cemetery districts but communities continue to need the means to own, improve, expand, and operate public cemeteries that provide respectful and cost-effective interments.

(b) In enacting this part, it is the intent of the Legislature to create and continue a broad statutory authority for a class of special districts that can own, improve, expand, and operate public cemeteries that provide respectful and cost-effective interments.

(c) It is also the intent of the Legislature that local officials adapt the powers and procedures provided by this part to meet the diversity of local conditions and circumstances. 9002. The definitions in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 7000) of Part 1 of Division 7 apply to this part. Further, as used in this part, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Active militia" means the active militia as defined by Section 120 of the Military and Veterans Code.

(b) "Armed services" means the armed services as defined by Section 18540 of the Government Code.

(c) "Board of trustees" means the legislative body of a district.

(d) "District" means a public cemetery district created pursuant to this part or any of its statutory predecessors.

(e) "Family member" means any spouse, by marriage or otherwise, child or stepchild, by natural birth or adoption, parent, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, parent-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, nephew, niece, aunt, uncle, first cousin, or any person denoted by the prefix "grand" or "great," or the spouse of any of these persons.

(f) "Firefighter" means a firefighter as defined by Section 1797.182.

(g) "Nonresident" means a person who does not reside within a district or does not pay property taxes on property located in a district.

(h) "Peace officer" means a peace officer as defined by Section 830 of the Penal Code.

(i) "Principal county" means the county having all or the greater portion of the entire assessed value, as shown on the last equalized assessment roll of the county or counties, of all taxable property within a district.

(j) "Voter" means a voter as defined by Section 359 of the Elections Code.

9003. (a) This part provides the authority for the organization and powers of public cemetery districts. This part succeeds the former Part 4 (commencing with Section 8890), as added by Chapter 60 of the Statutes of 1939, as subsequently amended, and any of its statutory predecessors.

(b) Any public cemetery district formed pursuant to the former Part 4 or any of its statutory predecessors that was in existence on January 1, 2004, shall remain in existence as if it has been organized pursuant to this part.

(c) Any indebtedness, special tax, benefit assessment, fee, election, ordinance, resolution, regulation, rule, or any other action of a district taken pursuant to the former Part 4 or of any of its statutory predecessors which was taken before January 1, 2004, shall not be voided solely because of any error, omission, informality, misnomer, or failure to comply strictly with this part.

9004. This part is necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare, and shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes.

9005. If any provision of this part or the application of any provision of this part in any circumstance or to any person, city, county, special district, school district, the state, or any agency or subdivision of the state is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this part that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application of the invalid provision, and to this end the provisions of this part are severable.

9006. (a) Any action brought to determine the validity of the organization or of any action of a district shall be brought pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 860) of Title 10 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(b) Any judicial review of an action taken pursuant to this part shall be conducted pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1084) of Title 1 of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

9007. (a) Except as provided in this section, territory, whether incorporated or unincorporated, whether contiguous or noncontiguous, may be included in a district. Territory that is already within a public cemetery district or another type of special district that provides cemetery facilities and services shall not be included within a public cemetery district.

(b) Except as provided in this part, the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, Division 3 (commencing with Section 56000) of Title 5 of the Government Code, shall govern any change of organization or reorganization of a district. In the case of any conflict between that division and this part, the provisions of this part shall prevail.

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(c) A district shall be deemed an "independent special district," as defined by Section 56044 of the Government Code, except when a county board of supervisors has appointed itself as the board of trustees.

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION 9060-9069

9060. (a) A district shall limit interment in a cemetery owned by the district to interment in the ground, in columbariums, and in mausoleums, as provided in this part.

(b) A district shall limit interments to:

(1) Persons who are residents of the district.

(2) Persons who are former residents of the district and who acquired interment rights while they were residents of the district.

(3) Persons who pay property taxes on property located in the district.

(4) Persons who formerly paid property taxes on property located in the district and who acquired interment rights while they paid those property taxes.

(5) Eligible nonresidents of the district, as provided in this chapter.

(6) Persons who are family members of any person described in this subdivision.

9061. (a) A district may inter a person who is not a resident of the district or a person who does not pay property taxes on property located in the district in a cemetery owned by the district if all of the following apply:

(1) The district has an endowment care fund that requires at least the minimum payment set pursuant to Section 9065.

(2) The district requires the payment of a nonresident fee set pursuant to Section 9068. A board of trustees may adopt a written policy that permits waiving the payment of the nonresident fee for a nonresident who had purchased an interment right while a resident or a taxpayer.

(3) The person meets the conditions listed in one or more of subdivisions (b) through (e).

(b) A person is an eligible nonresident pursuant to paragraph (5) of subdivision (b) of Section 9060 if the person is a family member of a person who is already interred in a cemetery owned by the district or is a family member of a person who has acquired interment rights in a cemetery owned by a district.

(c) A person is an eligible nonresident pursuant to paragraph (5) of subdivision (b) of Section 9060 if all of the following apply:

(1) The person was a resident of the district or paid property taxes on property located in the district for continuous period of at least five years, a portion of which time period shall have occurred within the 10 years immediately before the person's death.

(2) The district receives a written request for the interment of the person from a person who is a resident of the district or who pays property taxes on property located within the district, and the person submitting the written request is not a trustee, officer, or employee of the district and is not a funeral director or an employee of a funeral director.

(3) The board of trustees determines that the cemetery has adequate space for the foreseeable future.

(d) A person is an eligible nonresident pursuant to paragraph (5) of subdivision (b) of Section 9060 if all of the following apply:

(1) The person was a resident of this state at the time of death.

(2) There is no private cemetery within a straight-line radius of 15 miles of the person's residence.

(3) There is no private cemetery nearer to the person's residence than the nearest cemetery owned by the district.

(4) The distances shall be measured in a straight line from the person's residence to the nearest private cemetery and the nearest cemetery owned by the district.

(e) A person is an eligible nonresident pursuant to paragraph (5) of subdivision (b) of Section 9060 if all of the following apply:

(1) The person died while either:

(A) Serving in the Armed Forces or the active militia, or

(B) In the line of duty as a peace officer or firefighter.

(2) The board of trustees determines that the cemetery has adequate space for the foreseeable future.

9062. Notwithstanding Section 9060, the board of trustees may contract with any county in which the district is located to inter persons for whose interment the county is responsible pursuant to Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 27460) of Division 2 of Title 3 of the Government Code or Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 7100) of Part 1 of Division 7 of this code, if all of the following apply:

(a) The board of trustees determines that the cemetery has adequate space for the foreseeable future.

(b) The district has an endowment care fund that requires at least the minimum payment set pursuant to Section 9065.

(c) The contract requires the county to pay the costs of the interment, including a payment to the district's endowment care fund.

9064. (a) The board of trustees shall cause to be prepared and maintained accurate and current records of:

(1) The cemeteries owned by the district, showing the location of the sites where persons have acquired interment rights, including the names and addresses of the persons who have acquired these interment rights, and the location of plots where interment rights are available for acquisition.

(2) All remains interred in cemeteries owned by the district, including the name of each person, his or her age at the time of death, place of death, date of interment, the interment plot, and the name and address of the funeral director.

(b) A district may keep the records required by this section in their original form or by any other method that can produce an accurate reproduction of the original record.

9065. (a) The board of trustees shall create an endowment care fund.

(b) The board of trustees shall require a payment into the endowment care fund for each interment right sold. The amount of the payment shall be not less than the minimum amounts set by Section 8738.

(c) The board of trustees may require a payment into the endowment care fund for each interment where no payment has previously been made. The amount of the payment shall be not less than the minimum amounts set by Section 8738.

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(d) The board of trustees may pay into the endowment care fund any money from the district's general fund and from any other sources which is necessary or expedient to provide for the endowment care of the cemeteries owned by the district.

(e) The board of trustees shall not spend the principal of the endowment care fund.

(f) The board of trustees shall cause the income from the endowment care fund to be deposited in an endowment income fund and spent solely for the care of the cemeteries owned by the district.

9066. The board of trustees shall cause the principal of the endowment care fund to be invested and reinvested in:

(a) Securities and obligations designated by Section 53601 of the Government Code.

(b) Obligations of the United States or obligations for which the faith and credit of the United States are pledged for the payment of principal and interest. These shall not be limited to maturity dates of one year or less.

(c) Obligations issued under authority of law by any county, municipality, or school district in this state for which are pledged the faith and credit of that county, municipality, or school district for the payment of principal and interest, if within 10 years immediately preceding the investment that county, municipality, or school district was not in default for more than 90 days in the payment of principal or interest upon any legally authorized obligations issued by it.

(d) Obligations of the State of California or those for which the faith and credit of the State of California are pledged for the payment of principal and interest.

(e) Interest-bearing obligations issued by a corporation organized under the laws of any state, or of the United States, provided that they bear a Standard and Poor's financial rating of AAA at the time of the investment.

(f) Certificates of deposit or other interest-bearing accounts in any bank in this state insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

(g) Investment certificates or shares in any state or federally chartered savings and loan association insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

9067. The board of trustees may cause the funds deposited in the endowment income fund pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 9065 that are not required for the immediate care of the cemeteries owned by the district to be invested in the securities and obligations designated by Section 53601 of the Government Code.

9068. (a) The board of trustees shall adopt a schedule of fees for interments in cemeteries owned by the district and for other necessary and convenient services.

(b) The board of trustees shall also adopt a schedule of fees for nonresidents. The board of trustees shall set these fees at an amount that at least equals the amount of fees charged to residents or taxpayers and shall include a nonresident fee of at least 15 percent of that amount.

9069. (a) A district may seek the abandonment of an interment plot in a cemetery owned by the district pursuant to this section.

(b) The board of trustees shall file a petition with the superior court of the principal county which contains all of the following:

(1) An identification of the interment plot that the district desires to be declared abandoned.

(2) A statement that the district has made a diligent search to locate the present owner of the interment plot.

(3) A statement that the present owner of the interment plot is unknown to the district.

(4) A statement that, to the best knowledge of the district, at least 50 years have passed since any portion of the interment plot has been used for interment purposes.

(5) A statement that, after a reasonable physical investigation of the interment plot, the interment plot has not been used for the interment of human remains.

(6) A request that the court declare the interment plot abandoned.

(c) Upon the filing of a petition pursuant to subdivision (b), the clerk of the superior court shall set a time for a hearing on the petition.

(d) After the clerk of the superior court has set the hearing, the district shall give notice of the court's hearing. The notice shall identify the interment plot that the district desires to be declared abandoned, state the name and address of the last known owner of the interment plot, state that the court will hold a hearing to determine whether to declare the interment plot abandoned, and state the time and place of the court's hearing. The district shall give notice of the court's hearing by publishing a notice pursuant to Section 6061 of the Government Code in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the jurisdiction of the district at least 10 days before the hearing. The district shall post the public notice in at least three public places within the jurisdiction of the district, at least 10 days before the hearing. One of the public places shall be at the interment plot that the district desires to be declared abandoned, and one of the public places shall be at the offices of the district. In addition, the district shall mail the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, at least 10 days before the hearing to the last known owner of the interment plot.

(e) At the time set for the hearing, the superior court shall hear and consider any evidence that is introduced in favor or, and any objections to, the abandonment of the interment plot. The court may continue its hearing from time to time. The court shall determine from the evidence presented whether the facts stated in the district's petition are true. The court shall dismiss any portion of the district's petition if the court determines that any of the facts stated in that portion of the petition are not true, or if the court determines the identity of the present owner of the interment plot.

If the court determines that the facts stated in the district's petition are true, the court may order that the interment plot shall be deemed abandoned and full title shall revert to the district. The superior court's order shall not become final until one year after the date on which the court made its order.

(f) Within 30 days after the date on which the superior court made its order, the district shall give notice of the court's order. The notice shall identify the interment plot that the district desires to be declared abandoned, state the name and address of the last known owner of the interment plot, and state the date on which the court's order will be final. The district shall give notice of the court's order by publishing a notice pursuant to Section 6061 of the Government Code in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the jurisdiction of the district. The district shall post the public notice in at least three public places within the jurisdiction of the district. One of the public places shall be at the interment plot that the district desires to be declared abandoned, and one of the public places shall be at the offices of the district. In addition, the district shall mail the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the last known owner of the interment site.

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(g) At any time before the superior court's order becomes final, any person may petition the court to reopen the proceeding. Upon receiving a petition and after giving notice to the district, the court may reopen the proceeding. The court may hear and consider any additional evidence regarding the facts in the district's petition. The court may amend its previous order. If the court determines that any of the facts stated in any portion of the district's petition are not true, or if the court determines the identify of the present owner of the interment plot, the court shall dismiss that portion of the district's petition.

(h) The interment plot shall be deemed abandoned on the date on which the superior court's order becomes final. The district shall record the court's order in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the interment plot is located. Upon recordation of the court's order, the district is the owner of the interment plot and the district may resell the interment rights.

(i) If, after the proceedings taken pursuant to this section, the district discovers the presence of human remains in the interment plot, the district shall make reasonable efforts to identify the remains. The district shall close and appropriately mark the interment plot. The district shall offer the new owner of the interment rights in that interment plot comparable interment rights in another interment plot. The district shall not be liable for any claims for damages if the district has proceeded pursuant to this section.

1.3 Governing Body

Peoria Cemetery District is governed by a three member Board of Trustees, who is elected to four year terms. The Board of Directors meets Quarterly, the meetings are advertised and the public is invited to attend. A Chairman is appointed by the Board. The Board has a treasurer /secretary that are not a member of the Board. The District hires a grounds keeper.

Table 1-1 Peoria Cemetery District: - 2007

| Position | Official |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Chairman of the Board | Ray Bradley |
| Director | Nancy Houser |
| Director | Robert Sutton |
| Secretary/Treasurer | Dolores McGuire |
| Grounds Keeper | Kenny Sullivan |

**Annex V
Peoria Cemetery District**

2 Plan Adoption Process

DMA 2000 Requirements – Prerequisites

Adoption by the Local Governing Body

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

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

The Peoria Cemetery District, Board of Directors formally adopted the Yuba County Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and Annex V – Peoria Cemetery District as its local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP) on December 13, 2007. Resolution 2007-01, adopting the Yuba County Plan and the Peoria Annex was passed by an 2-0 vote with 0 abstentions and 1 absence at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors. The meeting was publicly noticed and the public was given the opportunity to comment on the agenda item prior to adoption.

**Annex V
Peoria Cemetery District**

2.1 Documentation of Local Government Adoption of the LHMP

Document 2-1 Resolution of Adoption

**RESOLUTION NO. 2007-01
A RESOLUTION OF THE PEORIA CEMETERY DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
ADOPTING THE
YUBA COUNTY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
AND
ANNEX V – PEORIA CEMETERY DISTRICT**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PASSED AND ADOPTED By the Peoria Cemetery District Board of Directors on the 13th day of DECEMBER, 2007 by the following vote:

| | |
|----------|---|
| AYES: | 3 |
| NOES: | 0 |
| ABSTAIN: | 0 |
| ABSENT: | 0 |

By: 
Ray Bradley, Chairman

**Annex V
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3 Planning Process

The Peoria Planning Committee was comprised of individuals working collaboratively with the Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project Staff involving numerous governmental and state and federal agencies. This section describes the planning process from the perspective of Peoria and includes descriptions and accounts of planning meetings that Peoria participated in or conducted in the planning process. In addition to these meetings, information gathered throughout the course of the project by and for other special districts within Yuba County was incorporated into the Peoria annex where appropriate.

For a complete description of the planning process undertaken by the Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project, see Section Two of the Yuba County Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

3.1 Documentation of the Planning Process

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

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

The collaboration among stakeholders provided a benefit of information exchange and coordination among special districts and local governmental agencies

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

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Table 3-1 Peoria Cemetery District Planning Meetings

| Meeting Date | Description |
|------------------------|--|
| December 9, 2004 | Peoria Cemetery District, Dolores McGuire was the representative to the Hazard Mitigation Planning Staff for the County Plan. Dolores met with the staff to receive guidelines for the development of the Peoria Cemetery District Annex to the County HMP. |
| Monthly Board Meetings | The hazard mitigation plan was added to the agenda for the monthly board meetings. Planning was done as part of these meetings, as needed to develop the local plan, and as a supplement to meetings with the County planning committee and the Stakeholder meetings. |
| February 14, 2006 | Peoria Cemetery District, Dolores McGuire met with the planning staff to present the hazard mitigation annex that the Peoria Cemetery District had developed. The planning staff will go over the annex to provide needed information that was not available to the District, such as vulnerability and mapping. |
| February 16, 2005 | Peoria Cemetery District, Dolores McGuire, was briefed on the changes and information added to the cemetery annex. |

Table 3-2 Peoria Cemetery District Attendance at Stakeholder Meetings

| Meeting Date | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| February 14, 2006 | <p>Presentations at this meeting include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A discussion of fire risk assessment and asset inventories for fire departments • An update from the Yuba County Water Agency on damages sustained as a result of the 2006 winter storm event • A report on risk assessment and hazard mitigation and the role of GIS in these processes • A workshop discussion of potential hazard mitigation projects |
| August 8, 2006 | <p>Presentations at this meeting included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A roundtable discussion of each agencies progress on their respective hazard mitigation efforts • An update on Pandemic Influenza from the Yuba County Health & Human Services Department • An overview of the hazard mitigation program from Fletcher Jackson and Jim Wyatt of FEMA and Robert Mead from State OES |

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3.2 Local Capabilities Assessment

| DMA 2000 Requirements – Planning Process |
|---|
| <p>Local Capabilities Assessment Requirement §201.4(c) (3) (ii): Of the Federal Register Interim Final Rule 44CFR Parts 201 and 206 states “[The State mitigation strategy shall include] a general description and analysis of the effectiveness of local mitigation policies, programs, and capabilities.</p> |
| <p>Element</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Does the plan provide a description of the human and technical resources available within this jurisdiction to engage in a mitigation planning process and to develop a local hazard mitigation plan? B. Does the plan list local mitigation financial resources and funding sources (such as taxes, fees, assessments, or fines) which affect or promote mitigation within the reporting jurisdiction? C. Does the plan list local ordinances which affect or promote disaster mitigation, preparedness, response or recovery within the reporting jurisdiction? D. Does the plan describe the details of in-progress, ongoing, or completed mitigation projects and programs within the reporting jurisdiction? |

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

3.2.1 Local Human, Technical, and Mitigation Funding Resources

Table 3-3 Local Human and Technical Resources

| Position | Y/N | Department/Agency |
|---|------------|--------------------------|
| Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices | N | |
| Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure | N | |
| Planners or Engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or human-caused hazards | N | |
| Floodplain manager | N | |
| Surveyors | N | |
| Staff with education or expertise to assess the community’s vulnerability to hazards | N | |
| Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS | N | |
| Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community | N | |

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| Position | Y/N | Department/Agency |
|-------------------|-----|-------------------|
| Emergency manager | N | |
| Grant writers | N | |

Table 3-4 Local Mitigation Funding Sources

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

3.2.2 Details of Ongoing and Completed Mitigation Strategies

The Peoria Cemetery District has an ongoing program to reduce hazard vulnerability through maintenance of the cemetery. The cemetery is kept watered to reduce the fire hazard, and trees and shrubs are kept trimmed to reduce the chance of falling limbs or uprooted trees.

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4 Risk Assessment

DMA 2000 Requirements – Risk Assessment

Multi-Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

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

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

The Peoria Cemetery District risk assessment was conducted as part of the Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project and involved the collaboration of numerous governmental entities, state and federal agencies. The risk assessment was conducted as part of the planning process. For a description of the complete planning process, see Section Two of the Yuba County Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

This section describes the components of the risk assessment process, including a discussion of the identified hazards, a profile of these hazards, a review of the District asset inventory, and vulnerability assessment.

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

The steps involved in conducting the risk assessment include:

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

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

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4.1 Hazards

DMA 2000 Requirements – Risk Assessment

Hazards

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

Identifying Hazards

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

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

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

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

Hazards included in the Plan may be potential threats to the Districts and are described in terms of the nature of the hazard, their magnitude, duration, and location. Each hazard is summarized by its history of occurrence and the probability and location or future hazard events. This was accomplished through review of previous studies conducted by the county or other jurisdictions, including state and federal agencies.

Potential damage to the assets affected by ranked hazards is identified in the Vulnerability Assessment. Each hazard was described in an informative manner to ensure that users of this Plan who may be unfamiliar with a particular hazard will have a better idea of the potential for property damage or loss of life.

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4.1.1 Identifying Jurisdictional Hazards

Table 4-1 Peoria Cemetery Identified Hazards

| Hazard | Effect | Impact |
|--|---|--|
| Identified Hazards Rated High | | |
| Drought & Extreme Heat | Drought and extreme heat can cause a water shortage, making it difficult or impossible to irrigate the cemetery, causing a severe fire threat. | Conditions from heat and drought cause increase the fire threat to the cemetery. These conditions could occur outside the cemetery, which may threaten the cemetery as well. |
| Severe Winter Storms | Severe winter storms can be accompanied by large amounts of falling or blowing rain and sustained winds of at least 35 miles per hour occurring for several hours. Hailstorms can occur during thunderstorms that bring heavy rains, strong winds, hail, lightning and tornadoes. | Wind damage mostly to tree limbs or uprooting. Downed trees can damage headstones, fences and the storage facility. Large amounts of rain can cause damage to the graves sites, especially in recent burial plots. |
| Vandalism and Desecration | Vandalism has been a problem at other county cemeteries, and has become a public concern due to the remote location and lack of security at the cemetery. | Vandalism and desecration could damage irreplaceable stones and graves markers; cause damage to the building, fences, grass and trees. |
| Fire | Dried grass/lawn and shrubbery raises the danger of fire. Cemetery grass is kept green to reduce the risk of fire. | Fire could damage the Cemetery office |
| Identified Hazards Rated Moderate | | |
| Soil Subsidence from severe weather (rains or floods) | Soil subsidence could result in the soil shifting below ground | Economic Impact – impacts available space causes a financial burden and reduces revenue. |
| Earthquake | Ground movement | Displace caskets; loss or injury to staff and potential funeral attendees. |
| Economic Impact | Grave Robbing/Disinterment of graves | Would require reburial, Possible Legal and Religious Costs. |

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4.1.2 Profiling Jurisdictional Hazards

The Planning Committee prioritized hazards by committee discussion, historical documentation and public input. The initial planning meeting provided an opportunity to discuss the role of the Yuba County Plan and the identification of hazards to assess the impact of the hazards on the Districts. Additionally, the Districts hosted several public meetings to review hazard vulnerability information and receive input on the development of the plan. The Peoria planning committee ranked their hazards, discussing potential loss and impact to facilities and essential services in terms of threat level to the District.

As a result of the meetings, public discussion, and input from stakeholders, the hazards were prioritized into three threat risk categories of low, moderate, or high risk.

4.1.2.1 Drought and Extreme Heat

During a drought the water received from Browns Valley Irrigations District (BVID) could be cut back considerably. In this case the lawns and/or grass, trees and shrubs could dry out and become a significant fire hazard. The water that would be received would be insufficient to adequately mitigate the fire fuel load. In a severe drought, there would be no watering; therefore, all vegetation would die and become a potential fire torch.

4.1.2.2 Severe Winter Storm

During a severe winter storm event wind damage would most likely be the concern. The cemetery could be affected by branches breaking and falling and possibly the uprooting of trees. Downed trees can damage headstones, fences and the storage building. Large amounts of rain can cause flooding and damage to the graves sites, especially recent burial plots.

4.1.2.3 Vandalism and Desecration

Vandalism and desecration of cemetery and burial plots have not been a problem at Peoria Cemetery but is a concern to the Board and members of the public. There are many historical markers that are irreplaceable. Other county cemeteries have had stones removed, defaced or broken.

4.1.2.4 Fire

There is one storage building at the cemetery that could burn in the event of a wildfire. Surrounding irrigated land protects the cemetery from the fire threat. The grass within the Cemetery is kept irrigated, decreasing the likelihood of occurrence of this hazard. Additionally, the height of the grass and underbrush make it unlikely

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4.2 Vulnerability Assessment: Overview

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

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

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

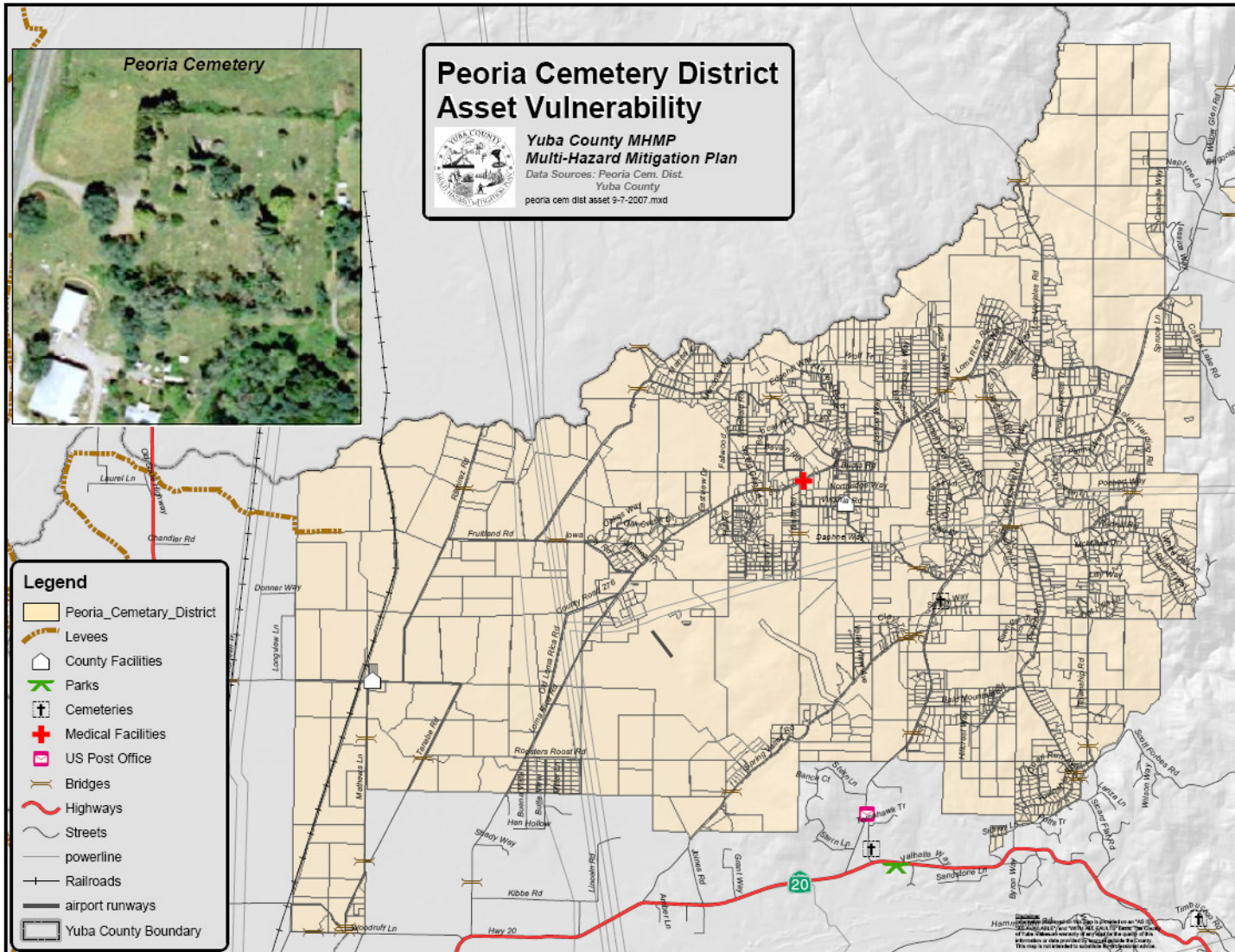
4.2.1 Asset Inventory

| DMA 2000 Requirements – Risk Assessment |
|---|
| Assessing Vulnerability - Identifying Structures §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A): The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard area |
| Does the annex or supplement describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas? |
| Does the annex or supplement describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard area? |

The Peoria Cemetery District has very limited facilities and assets. District facilities are the actual cemetery grounds, fencing around the cemetery, maintenance equipment and storage shed.

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Figure 4-1 Peoria Cemetery District Assets



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4.2.1.1 Description of Future Land Use & Development Trends

DMA 2000 Requirements – Risk Assessment

Assessing Vulnerability – Analyzing Development Trends

§201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C): [The plan should describe vulnerability] in terms of providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions

For EACH Hazard identified by THIS jurisdiction, does the annex or supplement describe the impact of land use and development trends within the participating jurisdiction? (*With particular emphasis on future buildings and infrastructure*). *EXAMPLE: The annex or supplement should describe how a jurisdiction's land use and development trends would affect the flood hazard areas, the fire hazard areas, etc.*

Future land use and development trends may impact the Peoria Cemetery District due to the limited land available for burials. At the present time the cemetery is nearing capacity but has recently purchased additional adjoining land.

4.3 Vulnerability Assessment: Estimating Potential Losses

DMA 2000 Requirements – Risk Assessment

Assessing Vulnerability – Estimating Potential Losses

§201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B): [The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of an] estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) of this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate

Does the annex or supplement estimate **potential dollar losses** to vulnerable structures?

Does the annex or supplement describe the **methodology** used to prepare the estimate?

The terms *loss* and *exposure* are used frequently in vulnerability assessments. Loss is the relative amount of damage that may occur given a particular hazard event, while exposure is the total value, or replacement cost, for assets.

4.3.1 Asset Vulnerability to Identified Hazards

The Peoria Cemetery District covers a large geographical area. The population served by the District is residents of the foothills within the boundaries in Loma Rica and Browns Valley. The Peoria Cemetery District provides a cemetery for the use of the residents within the district boundaries. As such, the District has very limited facilities and assets. District facilities are the actual cemetery grounds, fencing around the cemetery, maintenance equipment and storage shed. A complete loss of all assets would be about \$20,000. All assets are at risk from identified hazards. The figure is for all assets owned by the Cemetery and does not reflect a potential loss due to any of the specified hazards.

The economic impact to the cemetery from **Drought or Extreme Heat** would be to reseed grass, and replant shrubs, brushes and trees. The grass may grow again once it receives water.

The economic impact to the cemetery from a **Severe Winter Storm** would be the cost of labor and replacement trees and shrubbery. If headstones are damaged or lost that would be extremely costly, as well as the loss of the storage building and maintenance equipment.

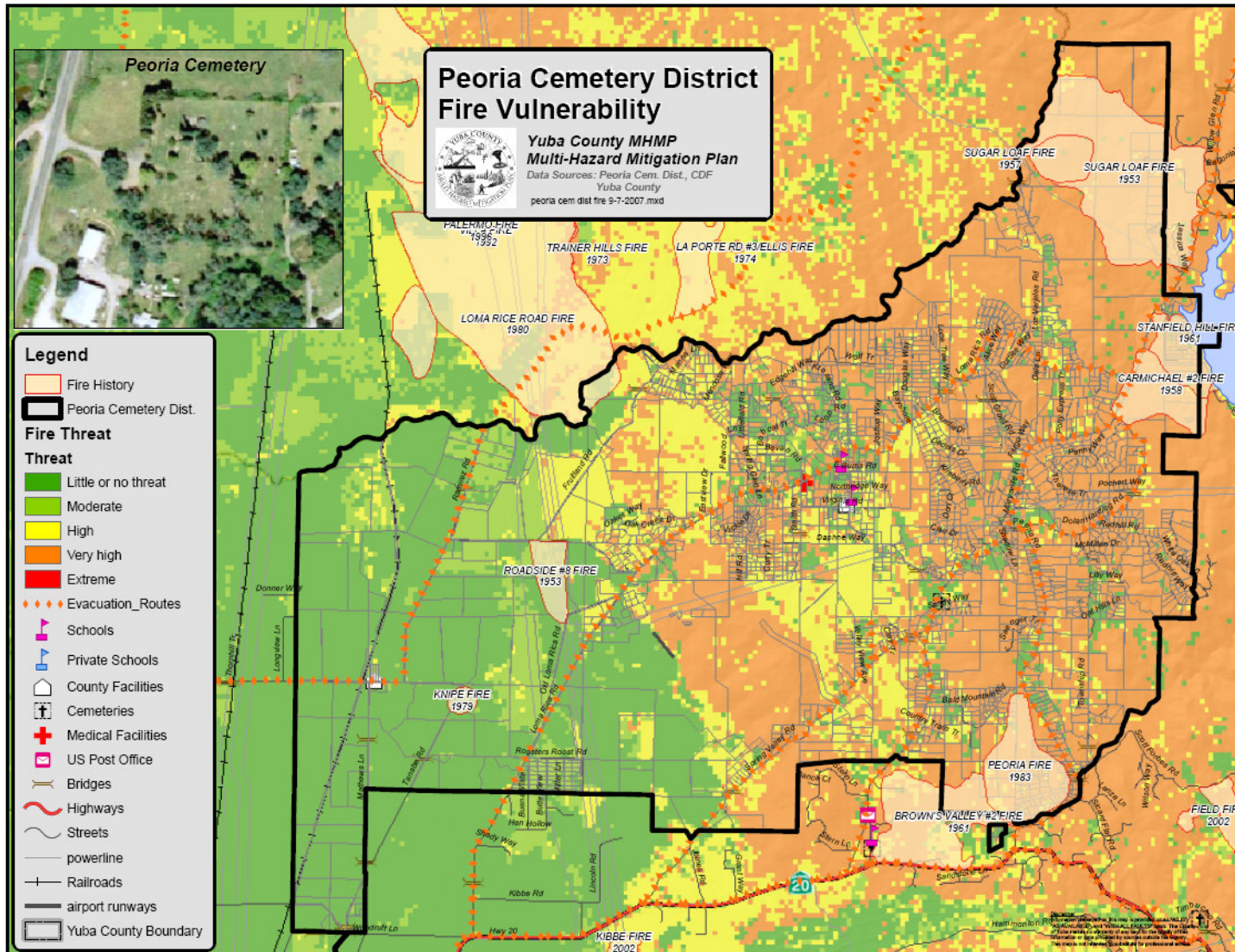
The economic impact from **Vandalism and Desecration** would be the associated labor costs needed to clean and/or repair headstones. Dirt and manpower would be needed to replace and repair any graves that might have been disturbed.

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The economic impact from **Fire** would be to the many trees or shrubs that may possibly have to be replaced and the tractor lawn mower and miscellaneous maintenance equipment stored in the storage building.

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Figure 4–2 Peoria Cemetery District Vulnerability to Fire



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5 Mitigation Strategy

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

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

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

5.1 Peoria Cemetery District Mitigation Goals

DMA 2000 Requirements – Mitigation Strategy

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

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

Goal #1: Enhance and improve Peoria Cemetery District assets and support the identification of resources to address hazards, and improve capabilities for recovery.

- Enhance and improve the Cemetery to meet the needs of the people.
- Identify water sources, and emergency access points/roads in case of a disaster.

Goal #2: Encourage citizen and business participation in hazard prevention and mitigation strategies to minimize losses.

- Ensure road access for emergency vehicles remain clear and free of vegetation to protect the cemetery from fire.
- Ensure that infrastructure is able to withstand hazard events or have contingency plans to quickly recover after a disaster.
- Ensure the safety and preservation of the cemetery grounds and assets.

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5.2 Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions

DMA 2000 Requirements – Mitigation Strategy

Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Actions

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

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

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

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

The recommended actions were compiled by the Peoria Cemetery District and the Yuba County Hazard Mitigation Project during Stakeholder Committee meetings and community meetings. The identified projects complement those projects identified in the Yuba County Multi-Jurisdictional Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The actions were identified and prioritized in consideration of cost-benefit and environmental concerns. Those projects that were not considered feasible were not considered for inclusion on the final project listing.

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

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Table 5-1 Actions and Projects to Reduce Vulnerabilities

| Category | Action Item | Goal | Background Statement | Estimated Cost | Benefits | Funding Source | Timeline | Priority |
|--|--|------|---|----------------|--|----------------|----------|----------|
| Severe Winter Storm | Retaining wall along upper edge of cemetery. | 2 | Retaining wall would divert storm water away from the cemetery. | | The retaining wall will protect grave sites and markers from washing away or being inundated during periods of intense rain. | DHS-FEMA | 2008/09 | High |
| Responsible Party: Peoria Cemetery, County of Yuba | | | | | | | | |
| Vandalism/ Crime | Security fence around perimeter of cemetery | 2 | Several of the cemeteries in Yuba County have been vandalized. | | A fence would help secure the cemetery from vandalism. | FEMA, DHS | 2008 | High |
| Responsible Party: Peoria Cemetery, County of Yuba | | | | | | | | |

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5.2.1 Prioritizing Mitigation and Implementation of Mitigation Actions

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

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

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

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

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

5.3 Plan Maintenance

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

Per FEMA’s Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance:

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

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