

ANNEX C. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

C.1 PURPOSE

This Annex summarizes the hazard mitigation elements specific to the El Dorado County Office of Education (EDCOE), as the main oversight entity for all school districts. This Annex supplements the El Dorado County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP); therefore, the Annex is not a stand-alone plan but intended to supplement the hazard information provided in the Base Plan document. All other sections of the El Dorado County MJHMP, or Base Plan, including the sections on the planning process, countywide risk assessment, and procedural requirements related to plan implementation and maintenance apply to the EDCOE. This Annex also provides additional information specific to the EDCOE, including details of the EDCOE profile, planning process, risk assessment, and mitigation actions specific for each of the 24 school districts within El Dorado County.

C.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

C.2.1 Mitigation Planning History and 2024 Process

This Annex was created during the development of the 2024 El Dorado County MJHMP update. The EDCOE did participate in the County's 2019 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) process. The 2019 LHMP was approved by El Dorado County on April 23, 2019. EDCOE adopted the 2019 LHMP and EDCOE Annex on September 3rd, 2019. While both the County and EDCOE were two of the five participating jurisdictions that reported progress on the mitigation actions from the 2019 LHMP, this Annex effectively represents a new plan for EDCOE based on the current County school demographics and mitigation capabilities that addresses EDCOE's current hazards and vulnerabilities.

During the current update process, the EDCOE followed the planning process detailed in Chapter 3 of the Base Plan. This planning process consisted of participation in the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) and the formation of a smaller internal planning team referred to as the EDCOE's Local Planning Committee (LPT). The LPT was organized to support the broader planning process, coordinate with the EDCOE departmental staff, and develop customized mitigation actions and projects specific to the EDCOE. The EDCOE's LPT is also responsible for the update, implementation, and maintenance of the plan. LPT members are listed in Appendix A. Table C-1 includes stakeholders who participated in the EDCOE's LPT.

Table C-1 Stakeholders Who Participated in the EDCOE's LPT

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER AGENCY
Agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities	EDCOE
	El Dorado County Planning and Building Department
	El Dorado County Emergency, Preparedness, and Response
	El Dorado County Board of Supervisors
Agencies that have the authority to regulate development:	EDCOE
	El Dorado County Planning and Building Department
	El Dorado County Emergency, Preparedness, and Response
	El Dorado County Board of Supervisors
Neighboring Communities	Placer County Office of Education
	Sacramento County Office of Education
	Amador County Office of Education
	Alpine County Office of Education

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER AGENCY
	Douglas County School District
Representatives of business academia, and other private organizations:	Folsom Lake College
	Board of Supervisors - Youth Commission
Representatives that provide support to underserved communities	EDCOE Early Learning and Family Support (ELFS)
	EDCOE Head Start Program
	EDCOE Homeless Support
	EDCOE Infant Development Program
	EDCOE Mental Health & Wellness

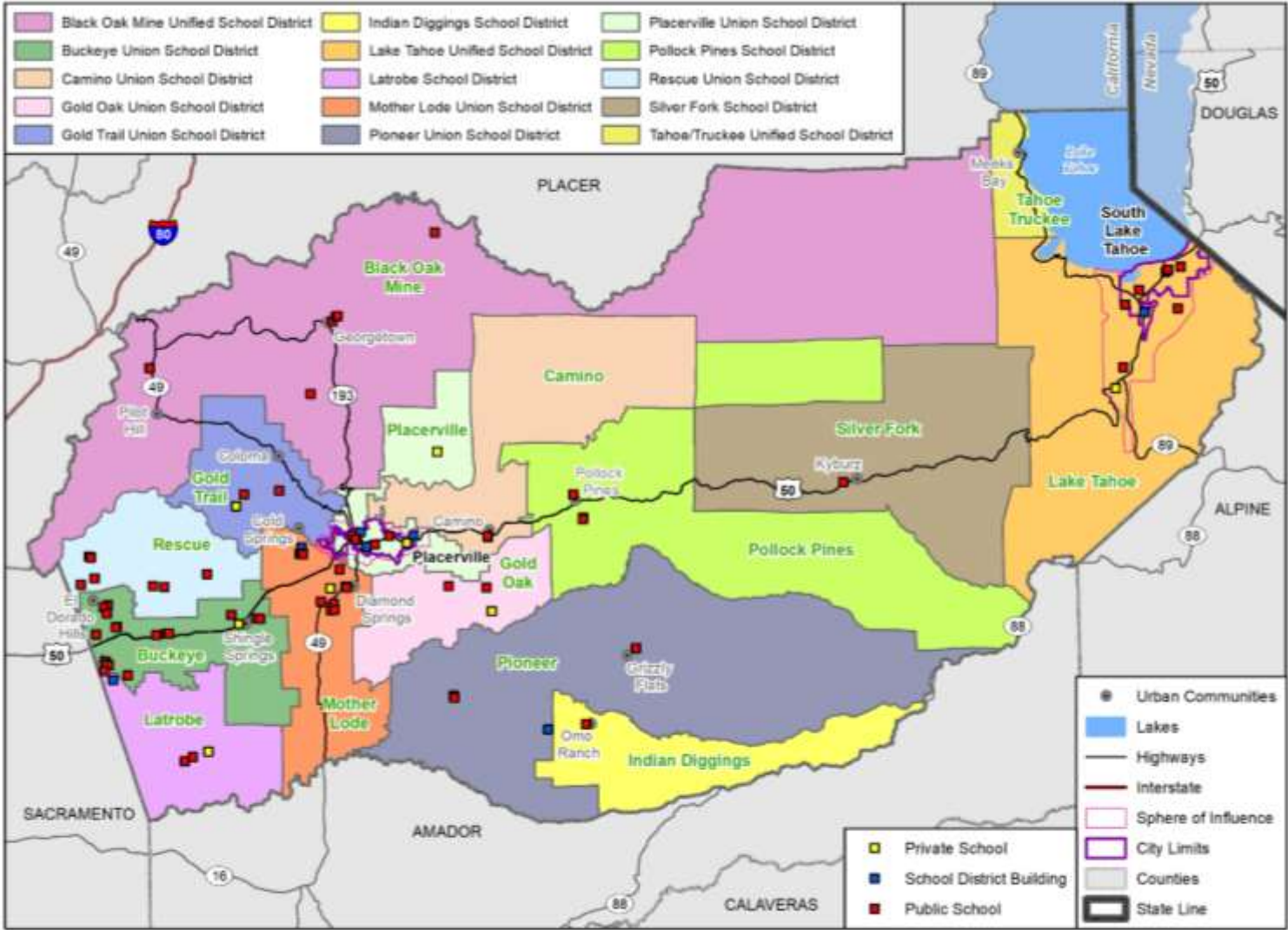
C.2.2 Geography and Climate

EDCOE serves the student population of El Dorado County and their main offices are located in the City of Placerville. El Dorado sits in northern California, extending from Sacramento County all the way to Lake Tahoe and the Nevada border. This expansive County covers the eastern portion of the Central Valley of California, rising in elevation from the urbanized western region of El Dorado to the High Sierras of South Lake Tahoe and the Nevada state line. Encompassing over 1,786 square miles, with 78 square miles of water, the County is typically categorized into two distinct geographic areas: the West Slope spanning from El Dorado Hills to Strawberry, and the East Slope, stretching from Strawberry to South Lake Tahoe.

The climate in El Dorado County fluctuates depending on elevation. Lower elevations experience longer, hotter, and drier summers, while higher elevations in the Sierra Nevada tend to be cooler during summer months. Precipitation is minimal in the County during the summer. In lower elevations, winters are brief, with rainfall being the primary form of precipitation. However, in the higher elevations of the Sierra Nevada, winters can range from mild with moderate snowfall to moderately severe with frequent snowfall. The majority of seasonal precipitation in the county typically falls between October and April.

Figure C-1 below shows the 15 school district boundaries that make up EDCOE’s planning area.

Figure C-1 El Dorado County School District Boundaries



wsp Map compiled 2/2024;
Intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: El Dorado County, EDCOE,
California Department of Education, HIFLD

0 5 10 Miles



El Dorado County became a County in 1850 after the “rush to gold” to California in the 1840’s, with Placerville being the County seat. El Dorado public schools have been around since 1856. One of the first schools, Indian Diggings, started as a single room schoolhouse in 1856. The largest district in the County is the El Dorado Union High School District (EDUHSD) which spans 1,260 square miles, about 70 percent of the County’s territory. Today, the EDCOE provides support to 15 school districts, 67 schools, and approximately 31,268 students (EDCOE 2024).

School district organization began with the provisions for school support established by the framers of California’s Constitution in 1849. With increases in population and movement from an agricultural-based economy, the educational needs in the State grew at a rapid pace. New laws made it possible to combine elementary and high school districts into a single district under one board of education defined as a “unified” school district. To assist in developing uniformity between all the districts, the State developed a process to bring all school districts into unified structures as the Legislature developed fiscal and governance incentives to promote local communities organizing their schools into unified districts. (California Department of Education 2021).

C.2.3 School District Profiles

The EDCOE partners with local schools and the community to support quality education for nearly 31,268 students in El Dorado County. The EDCOE currently consists of 15 school districts, in addition to the EDCOE administrative facilities and properties. Brief historical narratives of the individual districts are presented below.

Black Oak Mine Unified School District

Black Oak Mine Unified School District (BOMUSD) was formed from a merger of smaller school districts in 1975. BOMUSD makes up 412 square miles of land in its territory and has approximately 1,284 students enrolled, serving the Georgetown Divide area of the County.

Buckeye Union School District

Buckeye Union School District (BUSD) is made up of 8 schools in the district. BUSD serves approximately 4,300 students with 5 elementary schools, two middle schools, and a TK 8th grade District-operated Charter Montessori. The District covers El Dorado Hills, Cameron Park, and Shingle Springs.

Camino Union School District

Camino Union School District (CUSD) consists of two schools: Camino School (K-8) and Camino Polytechnic (K-8). There are approximately 370 students between both schools.

El Dorado Union High School District

EDUHSD is a public school district that serves approximately 6,800 high school students in the western slope of El Dorado County. EDUHSD covers suburban and rural communities throughout the historic California Gold Rush region, located between Sacramento and Lake Tahoe. EDUHSD is committed to providing a safe and supportive learning environment that challenges students to pursue rigorous academic and career paths that will lead to lifelong learning and a productive adulthood.

Gold Oak Union School District

Gold Oak Union School District (GOUSD) is a small district comprised of two schools, one elementary school (TK-5) and one middle school (6-8) with a current enrollment of 465 students. The GOUSD is situated in the rural community of Pleasant Valley in the Sierra foothills, ten miles southeast of the town of Placerville. The mission of the GOUSD is to provide academically rigorous curriculum by promoting and challenging the intellectual, creative, physical, and social development of all students in an environment where students are respected and feel connected. Great emphasis is placed on building a strong academic foundation in all grades for all children. The curriculum is adapted to meet the unique needs of

learners by making modifications in complexity, depth and pacing of lessons. The administration and staff work together to form a collaborative environment in which understanding, listening and constructive feedback are essential for the success of our students and staff.

Gold Trail Union School District

Gold Trail Union School District (GTUSD) is a small, rural school district. GTUSD is 45 square miles located midway between Lake Tahoe and Sacramento in the Sierra foothills near Coloma State Park, where gold was first discovered in California. The Gold Trail community has a rich California history, is surrounded by orchards, vineyards and small farms and is located close to the American River which provides an abundance of outdoor recreational opportunities. GTUSD currently serves approximately 524 students.

Indian Diggings School District

A description of the Local Education Agency (LEA), its schools, and its students in grades transitional kindergarten-12, as applicable to the LEA. Indian Diggings School District (IDSD) was founded in 1856 and is located in the southern end of El Dorado County in the small community of Omo Ranch. It is the only school in IDSD and has two, multi-grade classrooms serving students T-K through 8th Grade. The enrollment ranges from 15 to 25 students. Students demographics are diverse even with this small community and social and academic needs arise regularly. In addition, the IDSD's climate and extreme rural location results in a high transiency rate of 50% or more in some years. The IDSD's staff consists of one certificated Superintendent/Principal/Teacher, a part time Office Manager, part time Custodian, and from two to three part time Teaching Aides. With the small size all of the budget in this Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP) so as to remove the need for additional plans and provide an overall picture of the spending to support pupil learning.

Lake Tahoe Unified School District

Lake Tahoe Unified School District (LTUSD) is a public school district in the County. It is located in South Lake Tahoe. LTUSD has eight schools, made up of four elementary schools, one middle school, one high school, one continuation high school, and one independent high school. The district has approximately 3,648 students enrolled.

Latrobe School District

The Latrobe School District (LSD) is committed to providing for the intellectual, physical and social needs of each child. LSD provides a healthy and safe environment in which students can learn and grow. The Latrobe School District is a small, rural, TK-8 school district in the southwest corner of El Dorado County. LSD encompasses approximately 35 square miles. There is a staff of 22, which includes a Superintendent/Principal, nine regular education teachers, one special education teacher, two paraprofessionals, one district secretary, one part time Chief Financial Officer, one part time Speech Therapist, one part time Nurse, a part time counselor, two school secretaries, one Director of Maintenance, and one custodial staff. The staff is professional and cohesive in its collaborative approach to planning and refining new and existing curriculum. California State Standards are being implemented in every classroom for every grade level. LSD continues to emphasize student use of technology. Every classroom is equipped for individualized computing with 1:1 ratio of either iPads (TK-1) or Chromebooks (2-8)

The Accelerated Reader Program is used to encourage students to read appropriately leveled books and to enable staff to track progress through testing on classroom workstations. The program is very successful and has markedly increased circulation of library books. LSD funds and donations are used to regularly update the library collection and purchase hardware and software as needed. Parent and community involvement at LSD is positive and broad in scope. Parents volunteer in their children's classrooms and in many other ways. Two parent groups that provide continuous and valuable support to the schools are the Parent Advisory Committee/School Site Council and the LSD's Parent Teacher Organization, the PTC. The Board of Trustees and district administration prioritizes the support of staff, students, improvements to the physical plant to ensure school site safety, accessibility and a positive school climate as

district priorities. LSD continues to be recognized around the County and the State as a place where every student counts and each student is seen as a unique individual.

Mother Lode Union Elementary School District

Mother Lode Union Elementary School District (MLUESD) has served students, families and the greater communities of Placerville, El Dorado and Diamond Springs since 1951. Mother Lode enjoys a rich and successful tradition of academic excellence. Both of the schools have been recognized as California Distinguished Schools. In 2013 and 2015 Indian Creek Elementary and in 2016 and 2017 Herbert C. Green Middle School were recognized as California Honor Roll schools presented by Educational Results Partnership (ERP) and the Campaign for 2023-24 Local Control and Accountability Plan for MLUESD Page 6 of 80 Business and Education Excellence (CBEE). The Honor Roll recognizes public elementary, middle, and high schools that demonstrate consistently high levels of student academic achievement, improvement in achievement over time, and reduction in achievement gaps. In 2019, Indian Creek was recognized for High Impact Student Academic Growth in math by CORE Districts. MLUESD serves approximately 836 students at the two schools.

Pioneer Union School District

Pioneer Union School District (Pioneer USD) serves Preschool through grade eight students in the southern portion of El Dorado County. Pioneer USD operated two elementary schools, Pioneer Elementary which serves students in grades preschool through fifth grade, and Walt Tyler Elementary which had served students in grades Transitional Kindergarten through fifth grade before it was destroyed in the Caldor Fire.

Pioneer USD also operates one middle school, Mountain Creek Middle School, serving students in grades sixth through eighth. Pioneer Elementary and Mountain Creek Middle School are located next to the Pioneer USD District Office in the town of Somerset at an elevation of approximately 2100 feet. Pioneer USD has involved parent groups, the PTO serves to represent all of the sites. The District has highly engaged School Site Councils working with administration to develop, review and evaluate the effectiveness of the PUSD's educational programs.

Placerville Union School District

Placerville Union School District (Placerville USD) serves the students and families of the Placerville Area. The mission of the Placerville USD is to provide children with an excellent educational program that prepares them academically and inspires them to be confident, life-long learners who strive to realize their potential and make a positive contribution to society. By living up to this mission Placerville USD has provided generations of students with an excellent education that both the families and staffs can be proud of. All of the school sites have a family feel to them in which the parents and community members are comfortable coming onto campus and helping in a variety of ways. Placerville USD prides itself in having safe and well maintained school sites that strive to meet the needs of all students. All sites have been modernized and significant energy efficient upgrades were made utilizing Prop 39 dollars. Placerville USD also has a very successful Parent Teacher Organizations on all three of the campuses which give support to the classrooms as well as raise significant funds to enhance what the Placerville USD is able to offer. All three of the schools have been honored by the State through the Distinguished School Program and Gold Ribbon School Program as well as Sierra School which was a National Blue Ribbon School. Placerville USD serves approximately 1,200 students on 3 campuses.

Pollock Pines Elementary School District

Pollock Pines Elementary School District (PPESD) is a small two-school district with approximately 600 students. Pinewood Elementary School serves TK through 4th grade students and Sierra Ridge Middle School services 5th grade through 8th grade students. PPESD prides itself on being a family oriented district. Each school offers a variety of activities throughout the year that are well supported and attended by the community. Pinewood and Sierra Ridge have both been recognized by the State through the Distinguished School

Program. PPSD has a very low number of ELL students, (approximately 10), spread throughout grades K-8. Additionally, the PPSD students who are considered low-income and Foster Youth, are fairly evenly spread between the two campuses.

Rescue Union School District

Situated approximately 30 miles east of Sacramento and nestled in the beautiful foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, the Rescue Union School District (RUSD) proudly serves the communities of Rescue, Shingle Springs, Cameron Park, and El Dorado Hills. RUSD is well known and respected for the quality educational programs it provides to students in transitional kindergarten through eight grade. As of April 2023, student enrollment within the District is 3,447.

Silver Fork School District

Silver Fork School District (SFSD) is a single school district. Due to its small size, SFSD is able to provide a very supportive and nurturing environment for all the students. The students benefit from receiving a great deal of personal attention from the two teachers and the one para educator assigned to the school.

C.2.4 Disadvantaged Communities

Disadvantaged communities (DACs) are identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA) based on geographic, socioeconomic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria, and may include, but not be limited to: areas disproportionately affected by environmental pollution or other hazards and areas with concentrations of people that are low income, high unemployment, low levels of home ownership, high rent burden, sensitive populations, or low levels of education attainment (California Health and Safety Code Section 39711). One of the ways the Cal EPA's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) identifies DACs is using the CalEnviroScreen tool.

Employing a comprehensive approach, the OEHHA CalEnviroScreen tool applies a formula to generate a combined ranking score that considers 21 indicators for each census tract. These indicators span pollution measures like diesel emissions and concentrations of toxic sites, alongside demographic factors such as poverty and unemployment rates. Census tracts exhibiting CalEnviroScreen ranging from 75 to 100 percent (i.e., within the top 25% of all tracts statewide) are designated as DACs. Census tracts are also defined as disadvantaged based on the highest 5% cumulative pollution burden scores, as well as those tracts identified in the 2017 DAC designations, and lands under control of federally recognized Tribes.¹

EDCOE includes 54 census tracts. Out of the 54 tracts, Census Tract 6017031600, 6017031302, and 6017031000 contain housing burdened, low-income households (those which make less than 80% of the County median family income and paying greater than 50% of their income on housing costs). Each of these census tracts are over the 70th percentile for housing burden, meaning they are more housing burdened than at least 70% of census tracts in the State (see "Housing Burden Percentile in Table C-2 for exact percentiles).

As shown in Table C-2, which is based on data derived from the OEHHA CalEnviroScreen tool, none of the census tracts in EDCOE's limits are designated as DACs based on their CalEnviroScreen Ranking.

¹ For more information on how DACs are designated refer to the final designations of DACs from May 2022 on the OEHHA CalEnviroScreen tool here: <https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/sb53>

Table C-2 Disadvantaged Communities Statistics

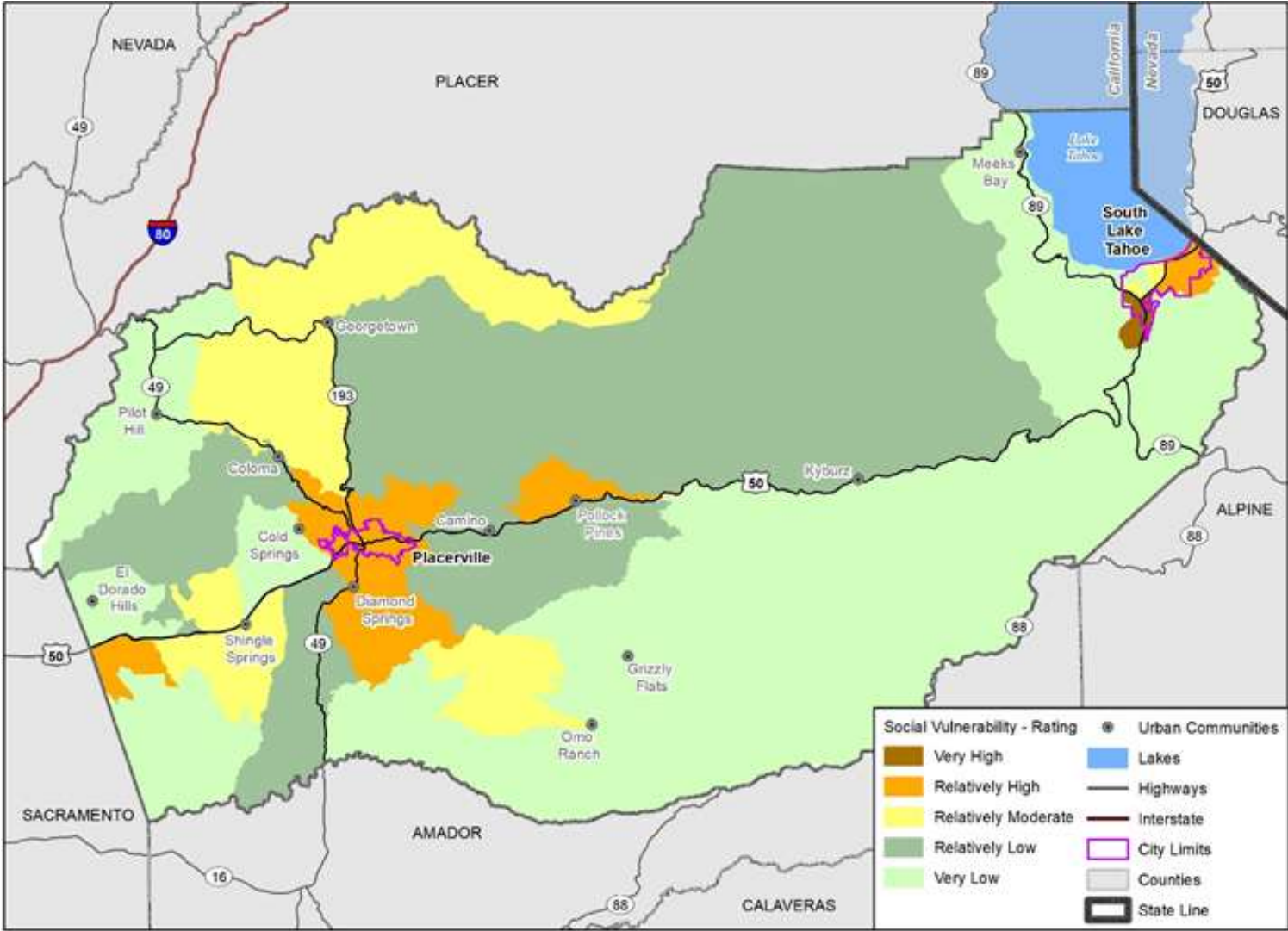
CENSUS TRACT	# HOUSING UNITS	# LOW-INCOME HOUSING UNITS	# LOW INCOME & HOUSING BURDENED HOUSING UNITS	HOUSING BURDEN PERCENTILE	CALIFORNIA ENVIROSCREEN RANKING
6017031600	1,320	825	394	90	41
6017031302	1,910	1,080	540	87	24
6017031000	2,305	1,145	510	71	42
6017030810	1,355	675	295	70	42
6017030402	1,665	990	325	61	47

Source: OEHHA 2023, <https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/calenviroscreen-40>

Social vulnerability is also one of the main three components of calculating FEMA’s NRI level. As documented in the March 2023 NRI Technical Documentation, among various social vulnerability indices, the CDC/ATSDR’s Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) was selected to be used in the NRI calculation. SVI is a location-specific assessment of social vulnerability that utilizes 16 socioeconomic variables deemed to contribute to a community’s reduced ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from hazards. Examples of these variables include racial and ethnic minority status, no high school diploma, and no health insurance.

Figure C-2 below shows the overall social vulnerability of the County according to FEMA NRI and CDC/ATSDR’s SVI. The darker the color, the higher social vulnerability the census tract possesses. Many census tracts within the County have low to relatively moderate social vulnerability. Similar to OEHHA’s CalEnviroScreen tool, the census tracks near Placerville, Pollock Pines and South Lake Tahoe in the County display the highest social vulnerability.

Figure C-2 FEMA NRI Social Vulnerability - El Dorado County



Map compiled 3/2024;
Intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: El Dorado County, FEMA NRI March 2023



The County can use the above information about these socially vulnerable communities to conduct targeted outreach and engage community members to consider what other hazards and mitigation strategies or programs should be considered to meet community needs. The County can also engage these communities to proactively prioritize hazard mitigation projects that benefit them.

Socially vulnerable student populations face heightened risks and challenges when it comes to educational institutions and hazards. Schools, being central to education, can either exacerbate or mitigate these vulnerabilities. Inadequate infrastructure, lack of resources, and poor planning in schools can disproportionately affect vulnerable communities during hazards such as natural disasters or pandemics. For instance, low-income neighborhoods may lack access to safe, well-equipped schools or suffer from overcrowded classrooms, amplifying risks during emergencies. Moreover, educational disparities can deepen as vulnerable populations struggle to access remote learning resources during crises, further widening the achievement gap. Addressing these disparities requires comprehensive strategies that prioritize equitable access to education, invest in resilient infrastructure, and provide targeted support to vulnerable communities, ensuring that all students have equal opportunities to learn and thrive despite hazards.

C.2.5 Development and Modernization Trends

The EDCOE has been instrumental in driving educational development and modernization trends within the region. With a focus on fostering innovation and meeting the evolving needs of students and educators, EDCOE has spearheaded initiatives such as technology integration, flexible learning environments, Science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics (STEAM) education, and modernized facilities. By embracing digital tools and resources, EDCOE has empowered educators to enhance teaching methodologies and cultivate digital literacy among students. Moreover, the promotion of flexible learning environments has transformed traditional classrooms into dynamic spaces conducive to personalized learning and collaboration. EDCOE has also invested in modernizing facilities, ensuring that educational spaces are equipped with state-of-the-art infrastructure conducive to 21st-century learning. Through partnerships with local industries and educational institutions, EDCOE has championed STEAM education, equipping students with the skills and knowledge needed to thrive in the modern workforce. As a result, EDCOE continues to play a pivotal role in shaping the educational landscape of El Dorado County, ensuring that all students have access to innovative and high-quality learning experiences within modernized facilities.

Periodically EDCOE schools are evaluated to determine if the adequacy, design, and conditions of existing EDCOE facilities meet instructional program needs and provide a healthful and pleasing environment for students and staff. Concurrently, it is also determined whether district facilities fulfill legal requirements for safety and structural soundness, access for the disabled, and energy conservation. Many of the schools in El Dorado County have undergone these necessary updates and modernizations in recent years. For a detailed review of these updates, refer to the individual school district facilities department websites at <https://edcoe.org/districts-and-schools/districts-and-schools-listings> and the District LCAPs at <https://edcoe.org/districts-and-schools/district-lcaps>.

The County is seeing larger residential developments in the El Dorado County Union High School District (EDHUHSD), Rescue, Buckeye and Latrobe USD boundary areas. These proposed developments could greatly impact EDCOE's smaller Districts such as Latrobe, where facilities to accommodate students are limited and some of the districts' water is limited and also primarily groundwater.

C.3 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND SUMMARY

The EDCOE LPT identified the hazards that affect the EDCOE and summarized their frequency of occurrence, spatial extent, potential magnitude, and significance specific to their community. There are no hazards that are unique to EDCOE, as the planning area for EDCOE is the same as the County’s planning area. However, the purpose of this section is to profile the EDCOE’s hazards where different from the County in terms of how they may impact school facilities, the school faculty, and student population, This section will also assess the EDCOE’s unique vulnerabilities to hazards that may differ from those described in the County’s MJHMP Base Plan.

The hazards profiled in the County MJHMP Base Plan discuss the overall impacts to the County’s planning area. This information is summarized in the hazard description, geographic extent, magnitude/severity, previous occurrences, and probability of future occurrences sections of the risk assessment. The information in the EDCOE’s risk assessment summarizes only those hazards that vary from the County’s planning area and that have a potential to affect the EDCOE, and specifically the facilities and faculty and student population within each of the 15 school districts. The hazard profile information is organized in a similar format here to identify priority hazards for mitigation purposes.

Table C-3 summarizes the hazards profiled in the County’s planning area and risk assessment to provide a way for the LPT to evaluate which hazards are relevant and priority hazards for the EDCOE.

Table C-3 El Dorado County Office of Education – Hazard Profiles

HAZARD	GEOGRAPHIC AREA	LIKELIHOOD OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE	MAGNITUDE/ SEVERITY	SIGNIFICANCE	PRIORITY HAZARD?
Avalanche	Limited	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	No
Dam Failure	Significant	Unlikely	Critical	Medium	Yes
Debris Flow and Landslide	Limited	Likely	Moderate	Medium	Yes
Drought, Water Shortage, and Tree Mortality	Extensive	Likely	Moderate	Medium	Yes
Earthquake	Significant	Occasional	Critical	Medium	Yes
Erosion	Limited	Occasional	Moderate	Low	No
Extreme Heat	Extensive	Likely	Moderate	Medium	Yes
Flood	Significant	Likely	Moderate	High	Yes
Seiche (Lake Tsunami)	Limited	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	No
Severe Weather: Thunderstorms, Hail, Lightning, and Heavy Rain	Extensive	Highly Likely	Critical	Medium	Yes
Severe Weather: Tornadoes and High Wind	Extensive	Likely	Critical	Low	No
Severe Weather: Heavy Snow and Winter Storms	Extensive	Likely	Catastrophic	Low	No
Subsidence	Limited	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	No
Wildfire	Extensive	Highly Likely	Catastrophic	High	Yes

*Significance based on a combination of Geographic Extent, Potential Magnitude/Severity and Probability as defined below.	
<p>Geographic Extent</p> <p><u>Negligible</u>: Less than 10 percent of planning area or isolated single-point occurrences <u>Limited</u>: 10 to 25 percent of the planning area or limited single-point occurrences <u>Significant</u>: 25 to 75 percent of planning area or frequent single-point occurrences <u>Extensive</u>: 75 to 100 percent of planning area or consistent single-point occurrences</p> <p>Potential Magnitude/Severity</p> <p><u>Negligible</u>: Less than 10 percent of property is severely damaged, facilities and services are unavailable for less than 24 hours, injuries and illnesses are treatable with first aid or within the response capability of the jurisdiction. <u>Limited</u>: 10 to 25 percent of property is severely damaged, facilities and services are unavailable between 1 and 7 days, injuries and illnesses require sophisticated medical support that does not strain the response capability of the jurisdiction, or results in very few permanent disabilities. <u>Critical</u>: 25 to 50 percent of property is severely damaged, facilities and services are unavailable or severely hindered for 1 to 2 weeks, injuries and illnesses overwhelm medical support for a brief period of time or result in many permanent disabilities and a few deaths. overwhelmed for an extended period of time or many deaths occur. <u>Catastrophic</u>: More than 50 percent of property is severely damaged, facilities and services are unavailable or hindered for more than 2 weeks, the medical response system is overwhelmed for an extended period of time, or many deaths occur.</p>	<p>Probability of Future Occurrences</p> <p><u>Unlikely</u>: Less than 1 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or has a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years. <u>Occasional</u>: Between a 1 and 10 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or has a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years. <u>Likely</u>: Between 10 and 90 percent probability of occurrence in the next year, or has a recurrence interval of 1 to 10 years <u>Highly Likely</u>: Between 90 and 100 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or has a recurrence interval of less than 1 year.</p> <p>Overall Significance</p> <p><u>Low</u>: Two or more of the criteria fall in the lower classifications or the event has a minimal impact on the planning area. This rating is also sometimes used for hazards with a minimal or unknown record of occurrences/impacts or for hazards with minimal mitigation potential. <u>Medium</u>: The criteria fall mostly in the middle ranges of classifications and the event's impacts on the planning area are noticeable but not devastating. This rating is also sometimes utilized for hazards with a high impact rating but an extremely low occurrence rating. <u>High</u>: The criteria consistently fall along the high ranges of the classification and the event exerts significant and frequent impacts on the planning area. This rating is also sometimes utilized for hazards with a high psychological impact or for hazards that the jurisdiction identifies as particularly relevant.</p>

C.3.1 Vulnerability Assessment

The intent of this section is to assess the EDCOE’s vulnerability that is separate from that of the planning area as a whole, which has already been assessed in Chapter 4 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment of the Base Plan. This vulnerability assessment analyzes the population, property, and other assets at risk of hazards ranked as a priority.

The information to support the hazard identification and risk assessment was based on a combination of the previous Annex for the EDCOE, the 2019 LHMP for the County, and jurisdiction-specific information collected during the 2024 update. A Plan Update Guide and associated worksheets were distributed to each participating municipality or special district to complete during the 2024 update process. Information collected was analyzed and summarized in order to identify and rank all the hazards that could impact anywhere within the County, as well as to rank the hazards and identify the related vulnerabilities unique to each jurisdiction.

Each participating jurisdiction was in support of the main hazard summary identified in the Base Plan (see Table 4-2). However, the hazard summary ranking for each jurisdictional annex may vary due to specific hazard risks and vulnerabilities unique to that jurisdiction. The information in this Annex helps differentiate EDCOE’s risk and vulnerabilities from that of the overall County, where applicable.

Note: The hazard “Significance” reflects the overall ranking for each hazard and is based on a combination of the EDCOE LPT’s input from the Plan Update Guide, the risk assessment developed during the planning process (see Section 4 of the Base Plan), and the set of problem statements developed by the EDCOE LPT. The hazard significance summaries in Table C-3

above reflect the hazards that could potentially affect the EDCOE. The discussion of vulnerability for each of the following hazards are located in the Estimating Potential Losses section, which includes an overview on the local issues and areas of concern associated with the hazard, a problem statement for the priority hazard, and a quantitative risk assessment, where spatial data is available.

Based on this analysis, the priority hazards for mitigation purposes for the EDCOE are identified below.

- Dam Failure
- Debris Flows and Landslides
- Drought, Water Shortage, and Tree Mortality
- Earthquake
- Extreme Heat
- Flood
- Seiche (Lake Tsunami)
- Severe Weather: Thunderstorms, Hail, Lightning, and Heavy Rain
- Severe Weather: Tornadoes and High Wind
- Severe Weather: Heavy Snow and Winter Storms
- Wildfire

Hazards assigned a significance rating of low, and which do not differ significantly from the County ranking (e.g., Low vs. High) are not priority hazards for EDCOE. In the EDCOE, those hazards include avalanche and subsidence.

C.3.2 Assets

This section considers EDCOE assets at risk, including values at risk, critical facilities and infrastructure, historic assets, economic assets and growth and development trends.

C.3.2.1 Property Exposure

The following data asset exposure (shown in Table C-4) is based on El Dorado County and the EDCOE facilities. Table C-4 show the exposure of properties/facilities broken down by specific jurisdictions. All facilities of the EDCOE and school districts would fall under the Safety and Security FEMA Lifeline.

Table C-4 Summary of EDCOE Facilities

SCHOOL DISTRICT	# PRIVATE SCHOOLS	# PUBLIC SCHOOLS	# SCHOOL DISTRICT BUILDINGS	TOTAL
Black Oak Mine Unified School District (BOMUSD)	-	6	-	6
Buckeye Union School District (BUSD)	3	15	-	18
Camino Union School District (CUSD)	-	2	-	2
El Dorado Union High School District (EDUHSD)	-	1	-	1
Gold Oak Union School District (GOUSD)	1	2	-	3

SCHOOL DISTRICT	# PRIVATE SCHOOLS	# PUBLIC SCHOOLS	# SCHOOL DISTRICT BUILDINGS	TOTAL
Gold Trail Union School District (GTUSD)	1	2	-	3
Indian Diggings School District (IDSD)	-	1	-	1
Lake Tahoe Unified School District (LTUSD)	1	8	2	11
Latrobe School District (LSD)	1	2	1	4
Mother Lode Union School District (MLUSD)	1	8	4	13
Pioneer Union School District (Pioneer USD)	-	3	1	4
Placerville Union School District (Placerville USD)	1	3	3	7
Pollock Pines Elementary School District (PPESD)	-	3	-	3
Rescue Union School District (RUSD)	-	7	-	7
Silver Fork School District (SFSD)	-	1	-	1
Total	9	64	11	84

Source: Department of Education

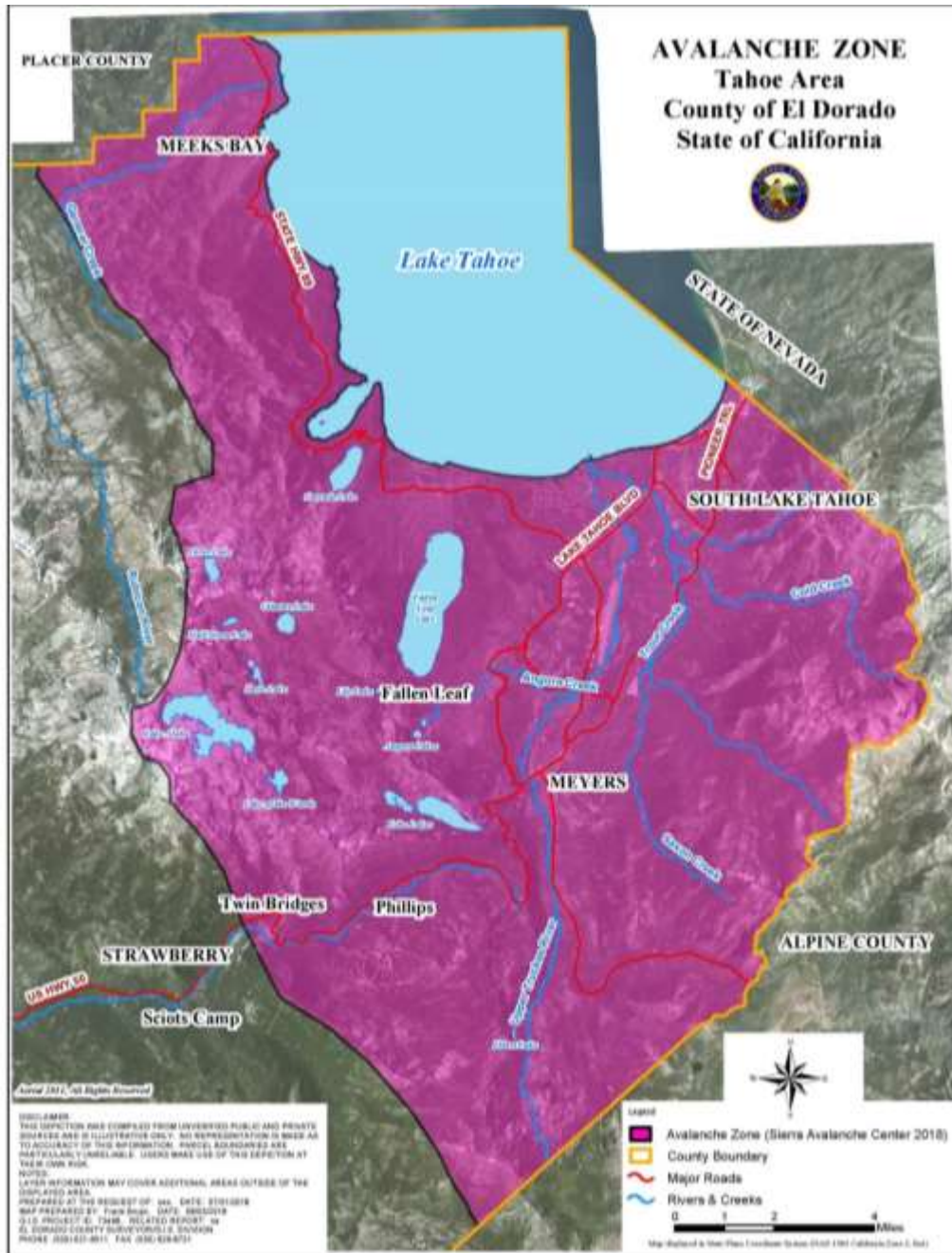
C.3.3 Estimating Potential Losses

C.3.3.1 *Avalanche*

Figure C-3 shows the El Dorado County avalanche hazard area as designated by the Sierra Avalanche Center in 2018. While six public schools, one private school, and one school district building are within the potential avalanche zone, the likelihood of a major avalanche that impacts one or more of the buildings is low, making avalanche a low significance hazard.

Refer to Chapter 4 of the Base Plan for a discussion of avalanche risk relative to EDCOE and the County.

Figure C-3 El Dorado County Avalanche Zone



Source: El Dorado County LHMP, 2018

C.3.3.2 Dam Failure

There are a total of 50 total dams in the County and 16 of those dams are classified as “High” hazard dams, with five being “Extremely High” hazard dams. The potential failure of these dams can pose severe risk, especially to densely populated downstream areas. Dam breaches can lead to sudden, uncontrollable flooding, making evacuations difficult and increasing the risk of drowning and other water-related accidents. Factors like terrain and reservoir capacity influence the risk, with even higher elevations facing dangers from debris and injuries. Communities downstream may be forced to evacuate, causing displacement and

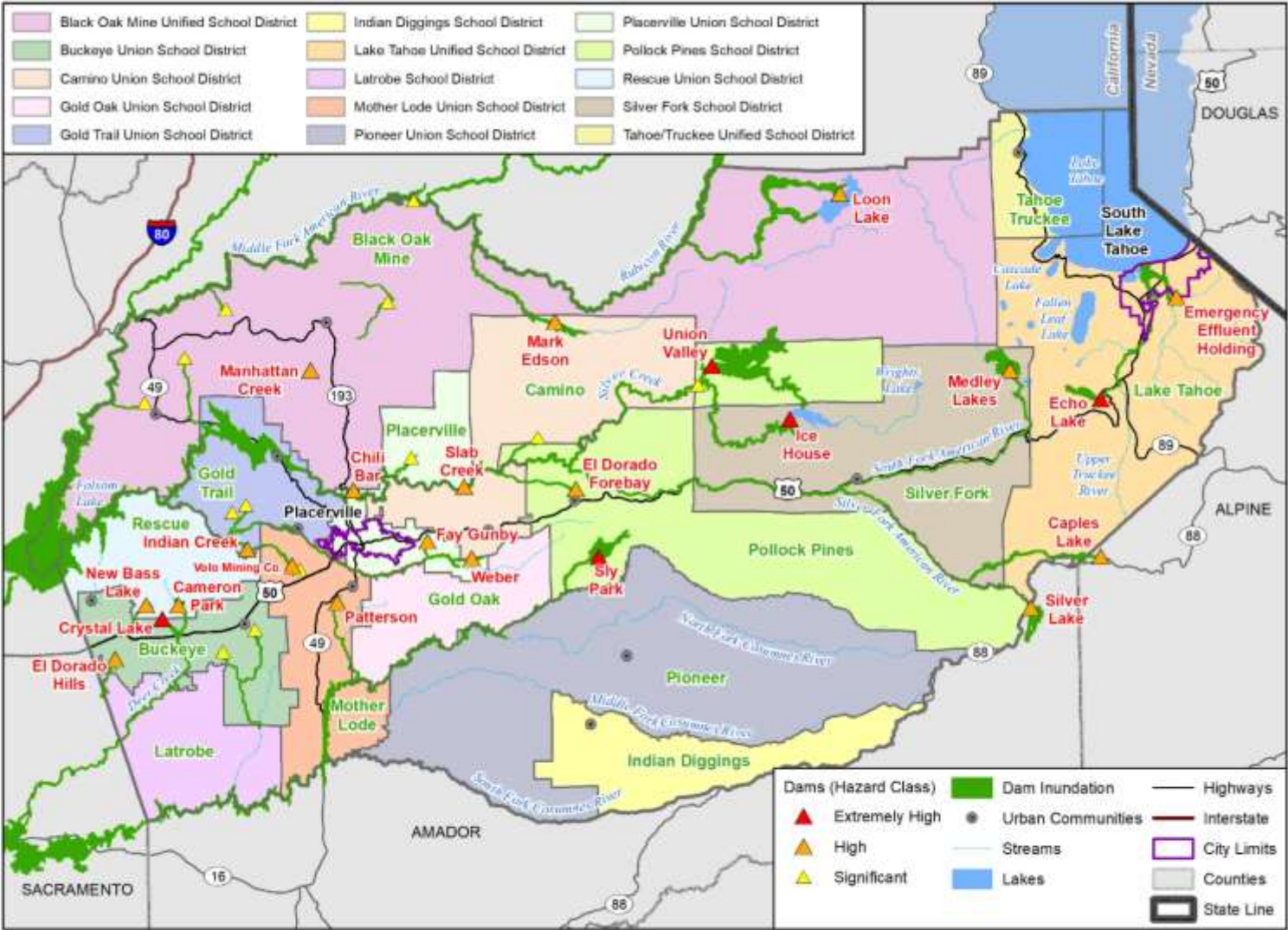
psychological distress. The aftermath requires evacuation, care, and potential permanent relocation for affected individuals.

EDCOE does not own any facilities in potential dam inundation zones. However, even if a school facility lies outside the immediate inundation zone, it could still face considerable disruption. The flooding resulting from such an event might sever transportation routes, making it challenging for students, teachers, and staff to reach the school safely. Additionally, the school might need to implement evacuation procedures as a precaution, disrupting normal operations and posing logistical challenges. Resources, including personnel and supplies, might need to be redirected to support evacuation efforts or aid affected communities, potentially affecting the school's ability to function normally. Additionally, many members of the school community may reside in areas vulnerable to flooding, so the disruption and displacement resulting from a dam failure could affect the community as a whole, leading to absenteeism and emotional distress among students and staff.

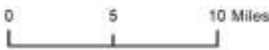
While such events do happen, they are relatively rare, making dam failure a low significance hazard for EDCOE.

Refer to Chapter 4 of the Base Plan for a discussion of the risk of dam failure relative to EDCOE and the County.

Figure C-4 EDCOE Dam Inundation



Map compiled 4/2024;
Intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: El Dorado County, EDCOE,
California Department of Education, Division of Safety of Dams
Department of Water Resources



C.3.3.3 Debris Flow and Landslide

Debris flow and landslide risk throughout the County ranges widely. Figure C-5 shows deep-seated landslide risk relative to each district. Of the 83 EDCOE facilities mapped, only ten are at risk of deep-seated landslide, as detailed in Table C-5 below.

Table C-5 School Facilities In Deep-Seated Landslide Risk Classes

LANDSLIDE CLASS	SCHOOL DISTRICT	SCHOOL/FACILITY NAME
3	Black Oak Mine Unified School District	Golden Sierra High School
	Gold Trail Union School District	Piedmont Christian School
	Placerville Union School District	Thomas Jefferson Liberty School
	Silver Fork School District	Silver Fork Elementary
5	Gold Oak Union School District	Gold Oak Elementary
	Pollock Pines Elementary School District	Emigrant Trail School
		Sierra Ridge Middle School
6	Black Oak Mine Unified School District	Georgetown Elementary
7	Lake Tahoe Unified School District	Tahoe Prep Academy
8	Pioneer Union School District	Gallion - 95 Acres

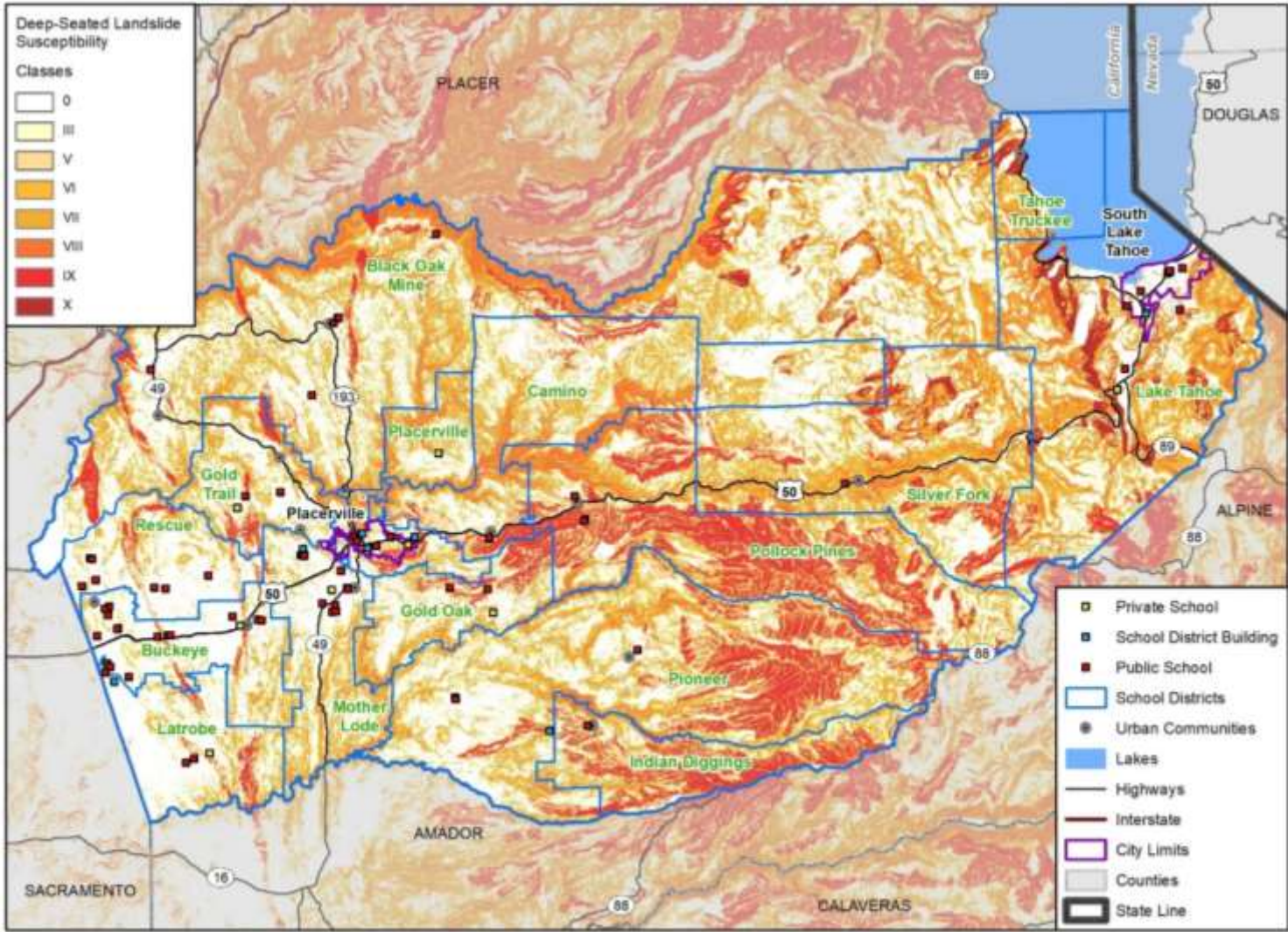
Source: California Geological Survey, Department of Conservation, El Dorado County, Placerville, Department of Education, HIFLD, NID, NBI

Debris flow and landslides present substantial risk to students and educational facilities, particularly those listed above. A landslide or debris flow in the immediate vicinity of those facilities would directly endanger the safety of students and educators, potentially causing bodily harm or fatalities as structures may sustain damage or collapse.

Landslide or debris flow events outside of the immediate vicinity of these buildings can also impair the function of EDCOE. The obstruction of transportation routes resulting from a landslide or debris flow event can make it difficult or impossible for students and staff to access schools safely. This disruption can result in missed instructional time, delayed exams, and challenges in maintaining academic schedules. Additionally, the aftermath may lead to long-term closures of educational facilities or roads due to the need for repair and clean-up further impacting the normal functioning of EDCOE.

Refer to Chapter 4 of the Base Plan for a discussion of debris flow and landslide risk relative to EDCOE and the County.

Figure C-5 El Dorado County School District Deep Seated Landslide Susceptibility



wsp Map compiled 4/2024;
Intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: El Dorado County, EDCOE,
California Department of Education, HIFLD,
Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey

0 5 10 Miles



C.3.3.4 Drought, Water Shortage, and Tree Mortality

Drought and water shortages can have impacts that interfere with the proper functioning of school districts. Many educational facilities rely on water for essential functions such as sanitation, cooking, and maintenance. Water shortages could result in inadequate sanitation facilities, compromised food safety, and reduced upkeep of school infrastructure, creating an environment that is not conducive to learning. Limited access to clean water can jeopardize hygiene standards within educational facilities, increasing the risk of illness among students and staff. Drought-related stressors, such as financial strain on families and community tensions over water allocation, can negatively impact students' mental health and overall well-being, affecting their academic performance and attendance.

Additionally, as shown in Table C-6, EDCOE owns four non-transient, non-community (NTNC) water systems (defined as a public water system that is not a community water system² and that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year) with risk-scores over 50 (on a scale of 0 to 100), as defined by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). While DWR doesn't set a threshold for what score constitutes a vulnerable system, the calculated risk scores across all small water providers in the State follow a normal distribution with a mean and median of 54 (DWR 2021). This would suggest that these school water systems are at least somewhat vulnerable to the impacts of drought and water shortages.

Table C-6 NTNC School Systems in El Dorado County

WATER SUPPLIER	SOURCE	# OF CONNECTIONS	POPULATION SERVED	RISK SCORE
Latrobe Elementary School	Ground Water	5	65	79.86
Millers Hill School	Ground Water	7	120	56.45
Mountain Creek School	Ground Water	8	125	58.92
Pioneer Elementary School	Ground Water	19	250	62.34

Source: <https://sdwis.waterboards.ca.gov/>, <https://data.cnra.ca.gov/dataset/drought-risk-small-suppliers-and-communities>

Two of these NTNC school systems, Latrobe Elementary and Millers Hill, are located in Shingle Springs in the LSD. Cumulatively, these schools provide water for 185 people over at least six months of the year. Both water systems are located in the 6017030704 Census Tract. According to CalEnviroScreen, the groundwater threats percentile for this census tract is 60, meaning the number and type of groundwater threats is higher than 60% of the census tracts in California. The drinking water contaminant score for this census tract is 464, which is the sum of the contaminant and violation percentiles. The drinking water contaminant percentile is 56, meaning it is higher than 56% of the census tracts in California. Each of these indicators makes drought and water shortages an increased risk for the students and faculty in this school district.

Two of these NTNC school systems, Mountain Creek and Pioneer Elementary, are located in Somerset, in the Pioneer USD. Cumulatively, these schools provide water for 375 people over at least six months of the year. Both water systems are located in the 6017031402 Census Tract. According to CalEnviroScreen, the groundwater threats potential percentile for this census tract is 60, meaning the number and type of groundwater threats is higher than 60% of the census tracts in California. The drinking water contaminant score for this census tract is 447,

² Community Water Systems are city, county, regulated utilities, regional water systems and even small water companies and districts where people live. Non-community non-transient water systems are places like schools and businesses that provide their own water.

which is the sum of the contaminant and violation percentiles. The drinking water contaminant percentile is 54, meaning it is higher than 54% of the census tracts in California. Each of these indicators makes drought and water shortages an increased risk for the students and faculty in this school district.

The census tract with the highest level of drinking water contamination, Census Tract 6017031900, overlaps with portions of the LTUSD, SFUSD, and PPESD. The drinking water contaminant score for this census tract is 715, which is the sum of the contaminant and violation percentiles. The drinking water contaminant percentile is 79, meaning it is higher than 79% of the census tracts in California. While this census tract does not contain any school facilities and has a population of 94 people, any students or district staff residing in the census tract would be at increased risk during water shortages, as lower water levels concentrate contaminants.

The census tracts with the highest level of groundwater threats, Census Tracts 6017031502 and 6017031100, both in the Placerville USD, are in the 90th and 83rd percentile of census tracts, meaning the number and type of groundwater threats is higher than 90% and 83% of the census tracts in California, respectively. While two school facilities and one public school are located in the 311.00 Census Tract, one private school, three public schools, and one additional facility are in the immediate vicinity of this census tract. Both census tracts contain a combined population of 11,279. Any students or district staff who live, work, or attend school in these census tracts are at an increased risk during water shortages, during which they may have to rely more on groundwater sources.

The impacts of tree mortality on EDCOE are not expected to differ from those on the County. In all, drought, water shortage, and tree mortality is a medium significance hazard for EDCOE.

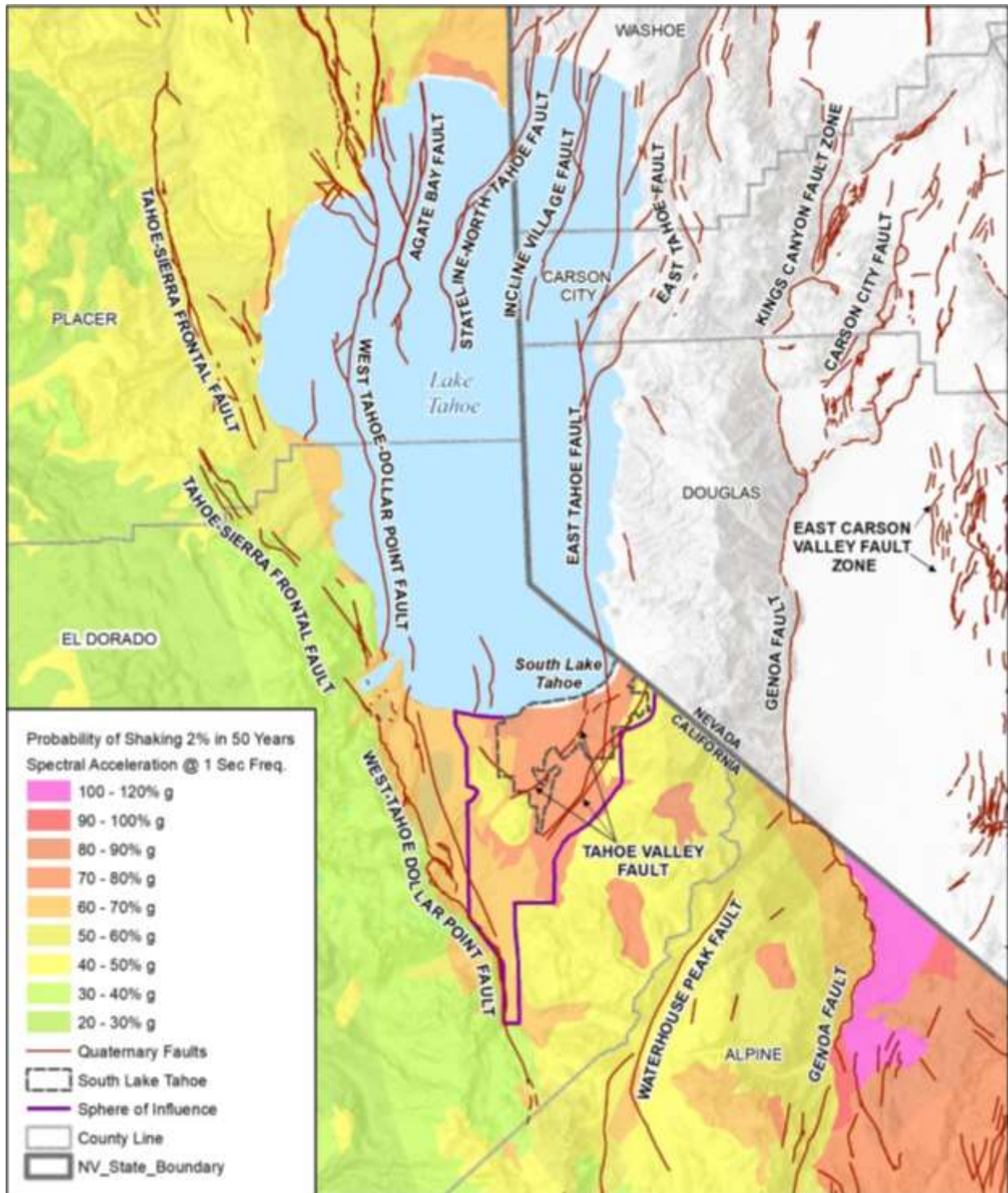
Refer to Chapter 4 of the Base Plan for a discussion of drought, water shortages, and tree mortality risk relative to EDCOE and the County.

C.3.3.5 Earthquake

Earthquake risk in the County is largely relevant to the Tahoe Basin and the LTUSD. LTUSD contains five public schools and one school district building within the boundaries of South Lake Tahoe, and an additional two public schools and one private school outside the boundaries of the incorporated City. According to the South Lake Tahoe 2021 LHMP, the probability of spectral acceleration (what is experienced by a building as opposed to what is experienced by the ground) with 2% probability of exceedance in 50 years is greatest within the boundaries of South Lake Tahoe, shown in Figure C-6, putting these schools and buildings at the greatest risk. However, South Lake Tahoe has adopted and enforces the latest International Building Codes, minimizing risk to this hazard. See *California Administrative Code- Chapter 4 Administrative Regulations for the Division of the State Architect-Structural Safety (DSA-SS) - Local Buildings - Group 1 Safety of Construction of Public Schools (2019)* for more information on school standards for seismic risk.

Refer to Chapter 4 of the Base Plan for a discussion of earthquake risk relative to EDCOE and the County.

Figure C-6 South Lake Tahoe Spectral Acceleration with 2% Probability of Exceedance in 50



Source: South Lake Tahoe 2021 LHMP

C.3.3.6 Erosion

Erosion is rated as a low significance for EDCOE. The majority of erosion is limited to areas along waterways such as the American and Cosumnes Rivers. Due to the limited number of linear feet of stream banks and drainages around school facilities, the likelihood of future

occurrences of erosion is likely, and there have been no disaster declarations in the County related to this hazard. This means that there is a low risk of fatalities or injuries from erosions.

Refer to Chapter 4 of the Base Plan for a discussion of erosion risk relative to EDCOE and the County.

C.3.3.7 Extreme Heat

While the geographic extent and likelihood of future occurrence of extreme heat do not vary between EDCOE and the County, the vulnerability of the young to the extreme heat health effects increases EDCOE's vulnerability to this hazard. Children and adolescents have higher metabolic rates and less developed thermoregulatory systems compared to adults, making it harder for them to regulate their body temperature efficiently. Additionally, they may not recognize or communicate symptoms of heat stress as effectively as adults, leading to delays in seeking help.

Prolonged exposure to high temperatures can directly threaten the health and well-being of students, teachers, and staff, increasing the risk of heat-related illnesses such as heat exhaustion and heatstroke. These conditions can impair cognitive function, leading to decreased concentration, productivity, and academic performance. Hot temperatures can also exacerbate existing health conditions, such as asthma and allergies, among students, further compromising their ability to participate fully in educational activities. Extreme heat events may also necessitate adjustments to school schedules or cancellation of outdoor activities to mitigate health risks, disrupting the normal rhythm of education and creating logistical challenges for schools.

At the State level, there is growing concern about "heat islands" present on school campuses and asphalt playgrounds. To address this issue, legislators are proposing measures aimed at reducing temperatures in these identified areas at school facilities. These measures include altering the physical landscape by minimizing the extent of high-heat surfaces like blacktop and incorporating shade options or implementing low-heat resurfacing techniques. These measures may be most applicable to school districts on the West Slope, where the potential for increased temperatures in the future is higher.

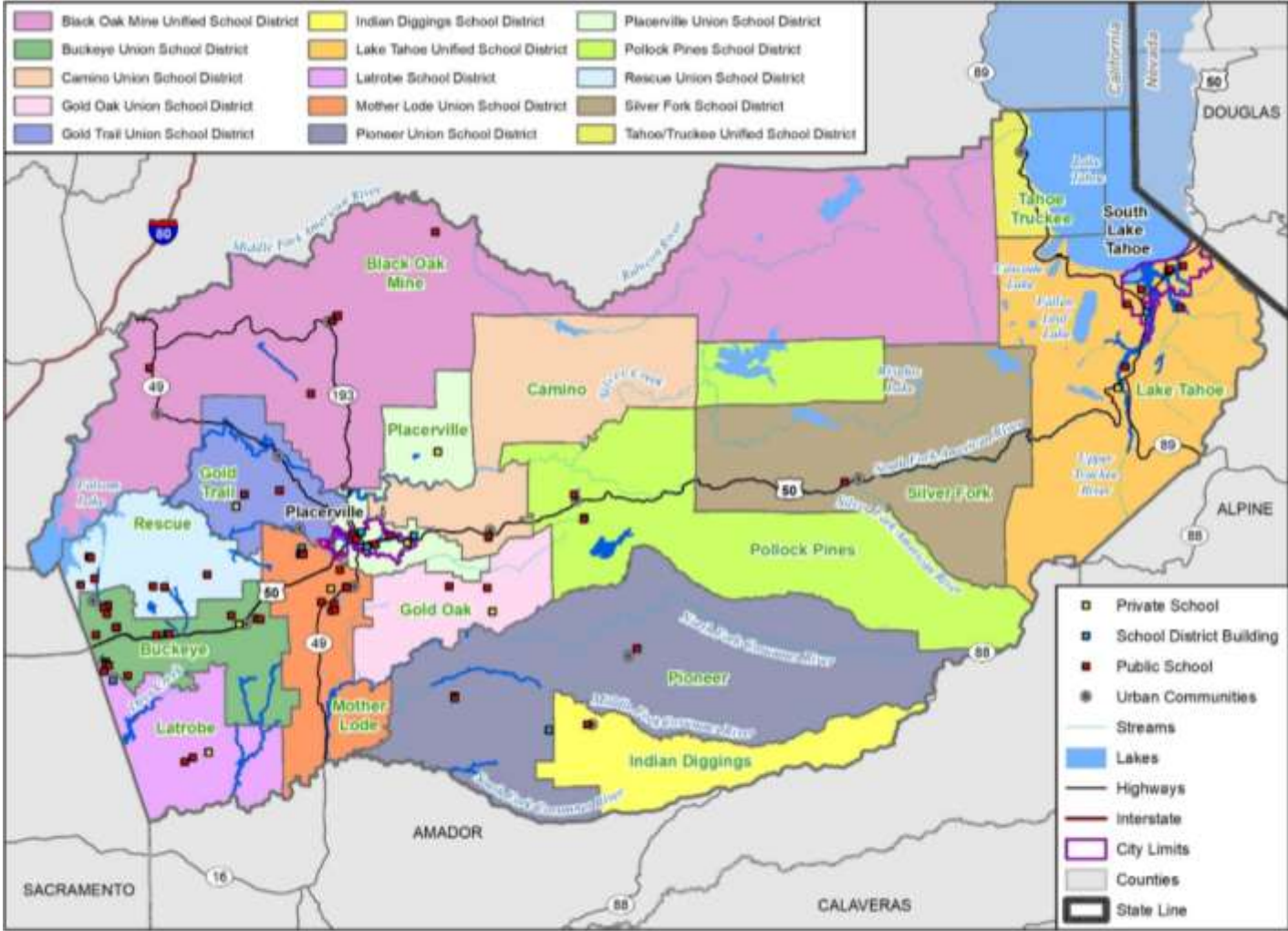
Overall, extreme heat is a medium significance hazard. Refer to Chapter 4 of the Base Plan for a discussion of extreme heat risk relative to EDCOE and the County.

C.3.3.8 Flood

EDCOE does not own any facilities in the FEMA 1% or 0.2% floodplains, refer to Figure C-7. EDCOE can, however, be affected by localized flood hazards, such as rain on snow events, and the cascading effects of flooding events. Transportation can be severely impacted as floodwaters inundate roads and bridges, making it challenging for students and staff to commute safely. Utility interruptions, stemming from flood damage to infrastructure, can further complicate matters by affecting access to essential services like electricity, water, and sanitation, compromising the school's ability to maintain a conducive learning environment. Structural damage, caused either by the force of flooding or debris carried by floodwaters, can render school buildings unsafe or unusable, necessitating repairs and potentially temporary relocations. Supply chain disruptions may lead to shortages of essential items, hindering educational activities. Moreover, the psychological toll of experiencing or witnessing flooding can be profound, impacting the mental health and well-being of students, teachers, and staff, potentially affecting academic performance and attendance. Flooding impacts can also be intensified by climate change and have the greatest impact on socially vulnerable student populations in the County. These populations may include the South Lake Tahoe, Pollock Pines, and Placerville communities.

Refer to Chapter 4 of the Base Plan for a discussion of flood risk relative to EDCOE and the County.

Figure C-7 EDCOE Districts and Schools and FEMA 1% Annual Chance Floodplains



Map compiled 4/2024;
Intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: El Dorado County, EDCOE,
California Department of Education, Division of Safety of Dams
Department of Water Resources



C.3.3.9 Seiche (Lake Tsunami)

The LTUSD and Tahoe/Truckee School Districts are the only EDCOE districts at risk of seiche. There have been no occurrences of major seiches at Lake Tahoe in recent years, but there have been deposits found that may indicate previous activity thousands of years ago. If a seiche were to occur, the impacts could be severe in these districts, as there are several schools in the LTUSD that may be impacted. However, the low likelihood of occurrence makes seiche a low significance hazard for EDCOE.

Refer to Chapter 4 of the Base Plan for a discussion of seiche risk relative to EDCOE and the County.

C.3.3.10 Severe Weather: Thunderstorms, Hail, Lightning, and Heavy Rain

El Dorado County has rated this hazard as medium. Severe weather conditions can lead to flash floods, falling and downed trees, landslides, etc. Since 1950, there has been 156 heavy rain events that resulted in \$10,000,000 in property damages.

EDCOE is vulnerable to severe weather incidents, as the County has certain areas with heightened exposure due to their geographic location. Precipitation totals are highest in forest land, overlapping with BOMUD, PPESD, SFUSD, PUUSD, and IDSD. Only the SFUSD and PUUSDs have facilities located in the areas of the County that have historically received the greatest amount of rain.

Two schools in these districts had previously overlapped with the areas defined by Cal Adapt as having the highest 30-year average annual precipitation, Silver Fork Elementary School and Walt Tyler Elementary School. While the Walt Tyler Elementary School still awaits rebuilding, the Silver Fork Elementary School does face a slightly increased risk of thunderstorms, hail, lightning, and heavy rain. Despite this, the threat of these hazards does not vary widely between EDCOE and the County.

Refer to Chapter 4 of the Base Plan for a discussion on the risk of thunderstorms, hail, lightning, and heavy rain relative to EDCOE and the County.

C.3.3.11 Severe Weather: Heavy Snow and Winter Storms

Since 1950, there has been reports of 500+ reports of winter storms in the County. These incidents have caused over \$2,000,000 in property loss and five deaths in El Dorado County. With rapid snow melt and a combination of heavy rainfall, it is possible to cause overflow and localized flooding and property destruction.

Snowfall is much greater in the Tahoe Basin than the western slope, putting the LTUSD and Tahoe/Truckee Unified School District at the greatest risk to heavy snow and winter storms. As a result these two school districts experience school closures far more frequently than another other school district in EDCOE's planning area. For example, the LTUSD averaged 7-8 school closures during the 2021-2022 and 2023-2024 school years due to record-setting snowfalls. While a portion of the missed school days are made up at the end of the school year, heavy snow does have the potential to affect education and the continuity of school services. With the exception of these two district-specific vulnerabilities to heavy snow and winter storm events, the risk of this hazard does not vary greatly between EDCOE and the County. Heavy snow and winter storms is an overall low significance hazard for EDCOE.

Refer to Chapter 4 of the Base Plan for a discussion of heavy snow and winter storm risk relative to EDCOE and the County.

C.3.3.12 Severe Weather: Tornadoes and High Wind

With 225 wind events, and five tornado events that caused five deaths and two injuries since 1950, El Dorado County has rated this hazard as a medium significance. High wind events are more common throughout the County than tornadoes, however, both can disrupt daily activities. The risk of tornadoes and high wind does not vary greatly between EDCOE and the County. Tornadoes and high wind are an overall low significance hazard for EDCOE.

Refer to Chapter 4 of the base plan for a discussion of tornado and high wind risk relative to EDCOE and the County.

C.3.3.13 Subsidence

Subsidence is referred to the sinking of the land over man-made or natural underground voids. There have been no reports of subsidence events in El Dorado County, but the possibility for this hazard exists because of the mining history throughout the country. The risk of subsidence does not differ greatly between EDCOE and the County, making it an overall low significance hazard.

Refer to Chapter 4 of the Base Plan for a discussion of subsidence risk relative to EDCOE and the County.

C.3.3.14 Wildfire

EDCOE has ranked wildfire as a high significance hazard. A vulnerability analysis was conducted to quantify which EDCOE structures are most vulnerable to wildfire, shown in Figure C-8.

The Pioneer USD has three facilities in very high wildfire threat areas, while the Mother Lode Union School District has one facility in a very high wildfire threat area. The LTUSD has three facilities in high wildfire threat areas, while BUSD and GOUSD each have two. BOMUSD and MLUSD both have one facility in high wildfire threat areas, and BOMUSD also has one facility in a low wildfire threat area. EDCOE does not own any facilities in moderate wildfire threat areas. See Table C-7 below for more information on these facilities.

Table C-7 School Facilities Within Wildfire Threat Zones

Wildfire Threat Zone	School District	School/ Facility Name
Very High	Mother Lode Union School District	Transportation Department-
	Pioneer Union School District	Pioneer Union School
	Pioneer Union School District	Walt Tyler Elementary*
	Pioneer Union School District	Gallion - 95 Acres
High	Black Oak Mine Unified School District	Otter Creek Elementary
	Buckeye Union School District	California Montessori Project-Shingle Springs Campus
	Gold Oak Union School District	Summitview Academy
		Piedmont Christian School
	Lake Tahoe Unified School District	Tahoe Prep Academy
		Tahoe Center
Tahoe House		

Wildfire Threat Zone	School District	School/ Facility Name
	Mother Lode Union School District	Community Observatory
	Placerville Union School District	Thomas Jefferson Liberty School
	Silver Fork School District	Silver Fork Elementary
Low	Black Oak Mine Unified School District	Public School

Source: El Dorado County Assessor Data 2024, CAL FIRE, FRAP, WSP GIS Analysis

* This school was lost in the Caldor Fire and is awaiting funding to be rebuilt.

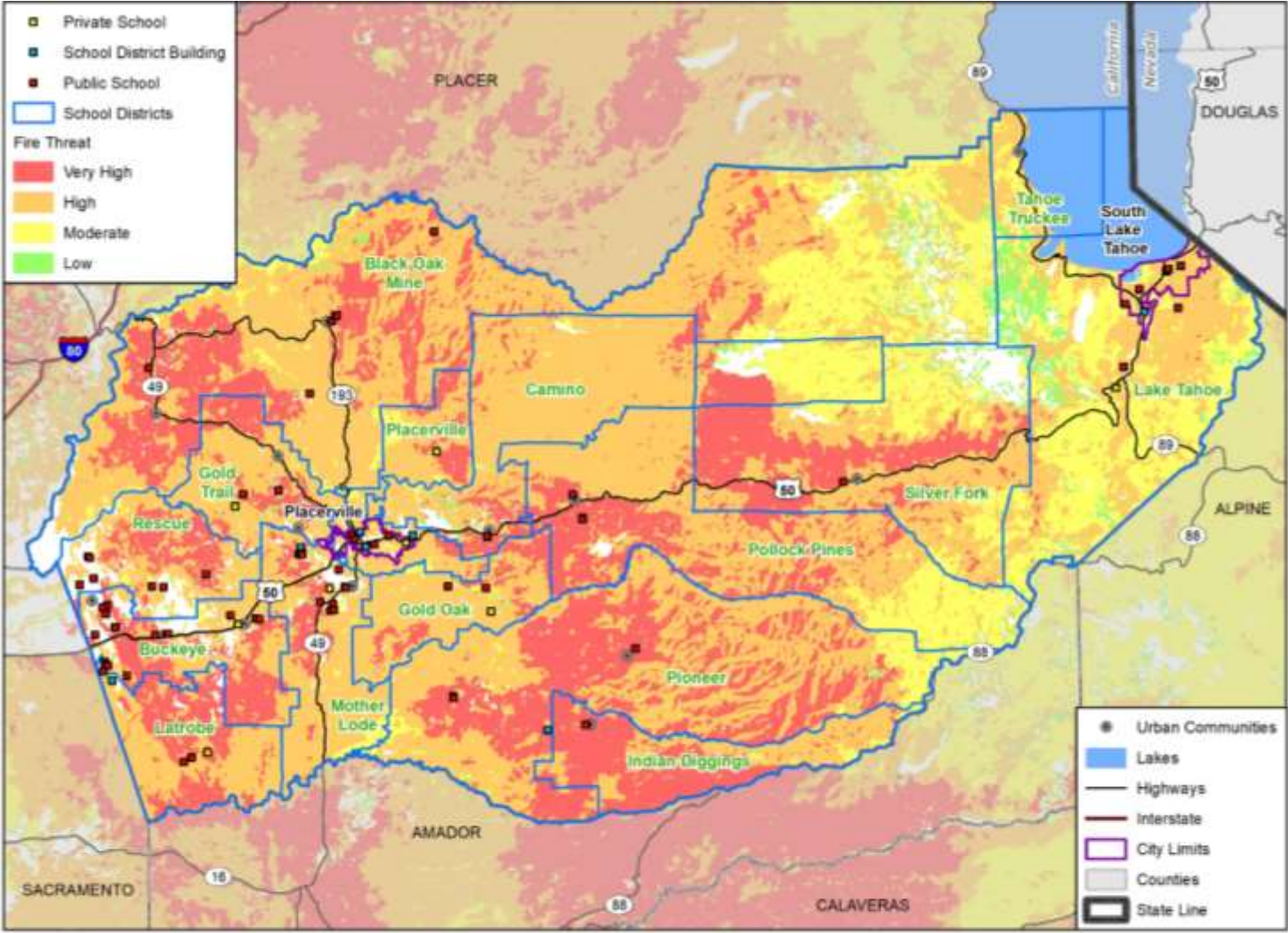
Wildfires poses significant risks to all schools within EDCOE. The potential direct impacts on the facilities listed in Table C-7, highlighted by the devastating loss of the Walt Tyler Elementary School during the Caldor Fire, illustrate the tangible risks wildfires pose. As exemplified by this loss, wildfires can directly impact school infrastructure, disrupting educational continuity and safety for students and staff alike.

The long-term effects of wildfires, including extended evacuations and compromised air quality persisting for months, can have far-reaching consequences. For instance, during the Caldor Fire, over six weeks of school closures were necessitated by these ongoing hazards. Such closures not only impede academic progress but also give rise to secondary impacts, such as social disruptions and loss of educational time. This loss is particularly acute for socially vulnerable populations, who bear the brunt of wildfire's aftermath. For example, individuals who lost their homes in the fire may face challenges relocating and enrolling their children in new schools, while those forced to evacuate often lack alternative accommodations and struggle to maintain educational continuity.

As the climate undergoes shifts towards longer dry periods and prolonged heat waves, resulting in the drying out of vegetation and increased evaporation rates, the likelihood of wildfires intensifying in the future increases. These environmental changes create conditions conducive to the ignition and spread of wildfires, amplifying the risks posed to EDCOE by fire events.

Refer to Chapter 4 of the Base Plan for a discussion of wildfire risk relative to EDCOE and the County.

Figure C-8 EDCOE Wildfire Threat Areas



Map compiled 4/2024;
Intended for planning purposes only.
Data Source: El Dorado County, EDCOE,
California Department of Education, HIFLD,
CALFIRE, FRAP



C.4 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Emergency management and mitigation planning in schools is critical. During an emergency or disaster, schools cannot close and send everyone home. The public school system is accountable for the safety and welfare of students in their care. Schools are obligated to shelter, feed, and otherwise care for students until each minor student is reunited with a custodial adult. Further, emergencies and natural disasters often affect children differently than adults, and young children are considered vulnerable populations. They also have unique needs that put them at greater risk during a disaster. Faculty and staff can help younger students stay safe in emergencies by becoming familiar with the physical, developmental and emotional characteristics that make them vulnerable in an emergency or disaster. Successful emergency management, mitigation planning, and building adaptive capacity in schools can save lives and reduce injuries, as well as protecting critical school facilities and infrastructure.

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 five sections: regulatory mitigation capabilities, administrative and technical mitigation capabilities, fiscal mitigation capabilities, mitigation outreach and partnerships, and other mitigation efforts. To develop this capability assessment, the jurisdictional planning representatives reviewed a matrix of common mitigation activities to inventory which of these policies or programs and shared any updates or changes through the Plan Update Guide. The team then supplemented this inventory by reviewing additional existing policies, regulations, plans, and programs to determine if they contribute to reducing hazard-related losses.

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 jurisdictional planning representatives also considered their ability to expand or improve upon existing policies and programs as potential new mitigation strategies. The EDCOE’s capabilities are summarized below.

C.4.1 Regulatory Capability

The regulatory and planning capabilities table lists planning and land management tools typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities. Table C-8 indicates those that are in place in the EDCOE. The comment column notes whether the existing regulatory or planning mechanism is currently used, whether the existing HMP was integrated into the mechanism (if applicable), and whether there are future opportunities to expand or improve the regulatory tool.

Table C-8 County –Regulatory and Planning Capabilities

REGULATORY TOOL (ORDINANCES, CODES, PLANS)	YES/NO	COMMENTS
General Plan	N	Not Applicable
Zoning ordinance	N	Not Applicable
Subdivision ordinance	N	Not Applicable
Growth management ordinance	N	Not Applicable
Floodplain ordinance	N	Not Applicable
Other special purpose ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	N	Not Applicable

REGULATORY TOOL (ORDINANCES, CODES, PLANS)	YES/NO	COMMENTS
Building code	Y	CDE, CBC Building Codes
Fire department ISO rating	N	
Erosion or sediment control program	Y	Erosion Control During Construction, DSA
Stormwater management program	Y	School District Bus Yards
Site plan review requirements	N	DSA Review
Capital improvements plan	Y	Long Term Planning
Economic development plan	N	
Local emergency operations plan	Y	Comprehensive School Safety Plans
Other special plans	N	
Flood insurance study or other engineering study for streams	N	
Elevation certificates (for floodplain development)	N	Not Applicable
Other	N	

EDCOE Mission Statement

The El Dorado County Office of Education will provide excellence in education for the 21st century through quality service to school districts, students, parents and community, while promoting educational excellence for all learners through the following means

- Providing leadership and advocacy support on behalf of public education.
- Developing and implementing student programs, as requested by school districts or in response to community needs.
- Serving as an intermediate educational agency between school districts and state control agencies as mandated through legislative or administrative acts.
- Coordinating educational programs and services to maximize effectiveness and resources to reduce duplication of efforts and provide technical assistance as needed.
- Acting as a catalyst for innovative and engaging educational practices.

EDCOE Organizational Goals

The EDCOE listed the programs goals as followed:

- Approaches to Learning: Encourages initiative, curiosity, creativity, and self-regulation. Supporting children's ability to acquire knowledge, learn new skills, and achieve goals.
- Social-Emotional Development: Develops independence and relationships that support a positive self-concept and the ability to express, recognize, and manage their own emotions.
- Cognition: Develops the skills needed for reasoning, memory, problem solving, and thinking through individualized developmentally appropriate activities.
- Language and Literacy: Provides opportunities for written and oral expression. Children with strong language skills are prepared to be successful learners in school.
- Perceptual, Motor & Physical Development: Promotes the development of large and small muscles for maximum integration of sensorial and motor experiences.
- Parent, School, & Community Involvement: Builds partnerships among families, schools, and communities that create seamless and strong alliances to enhance each child's development and promote family self-reliance.

- **Pregnancy Education:** Pregnant women will understand developmental stages of pregnancy and prepare for a healthy pregnancy and birth experience.

Title 5, California Code of Regulations – Division 1, Chapter 13, Subchapter 1 – School Facilities Construction

School sites shall not contain an active earthquake fault or fault trace. School sites also should not be located within an area of flood or dam flood inundation unless the cost of mitigating the flood or inundation impact is reasonable. School sites also shall not be located near above-ground water or fuel storage tank or within 1,500 feet of the easement of an above-ground or underground pipeline that can pose a safety hazard as determined by a risk analysis study. Furthermore, school sites should not be subject to moderate to high liquefaction or landslides.

California Administrative Code– Chapter 4 Administrative Regulations for the Division of the State Architect-Structural Safety (DSA-SS) – Local Buildings – Group 1 Safety of Construction of Public Schools (2019)

School buildings constructed are expected to resist earthquake forces generated by major earthquakes of the intensity and severity of the strongest experienced in California without catastrophic collapse but may experience some reparable architectural or structural damage. The design and construction of school buildings shall comply with the regulations adopted by the Division of the State Architect/Access Compliance (DSA-AC) and the Office of the California State Fire Marshal.

Plans and specifications for any new school building or the rehabilitation of or addition to any school building, regardless of cost, shall be submitted to DSA for approval. All new construction work that is part of an additional project shall comply with currently effective regulations. Existing school buildings for which a reconstruction, alteration or addition project is proposed shall be evaluated and retrofitted as required to comply with effective regulations applicable to the rehabilitation of structural system.

Field Act (1933)

The Field Act, enacted in 1933, holds public schools to higher building code requirements. The design and construction of all new school buildings and modernization of existing school buildings must comply with all requirements of the Field Act. In the event of a seismic occurrence, staff conducts further investigative studies as appropriate, to assess the structural integrity of school buildings and ensure all occupied buildings continue to be structurally sound. If it is determined that a school building may pose a safety risk, the necessary actions will be taken to ensure student safety, including closing the building, and as appropriate, developing a project to either retrofit, replace or demolish the building.

C.4.2 Administrative and Technical Capability

The table below identifies EDCOE personnel with responsibilities for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in the EDCOE. Many positions are full-time and/or filled by the same person. A summary of technical resources follows.

Table C-9 EDCOE –Personnel Capabilities

PERSONNEL RESOURCES	YES/NO	DEPARTMENT/POSITION	COMMENTS
Emergency Manager			
Emergency Manager	Y	Facilities/Maintenance /CBO	District Specific
Floodplain Administrator	N		
Community Planning:			
- Planner/Engineer (Land Development)	Y	Facilities	Master Planning

PERSONNEL RESOURCES	YES/ NO	DEPARTMENT/ POSITION	COMMENTS
- Planner/Engineer/Scientist (Natural Hazards)	Y	Vendors	
- Engineer/Professional (Construction)	Y	Architects	Specific to District
- Resiliency Planner	N	OES	
- Transportation Planner	N		
Full-Time Building Official	N		
GIS Specialist and Capability	N		
Grant Manager, Writer, or Specialist	Y	Program Specific	School Specific
Housing Authority	N		
Warning Systems:	Y		
- Sirens	Y	Fire	
- Reverse 911	N		
- IPAWS/Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)	N		
- Opt-In Notifications (CodeRed, Everbridge, etc.)	Y	CataPult EMS	
- Other system	N		
Other?			

C.4.3 Fiscal Capability

The following table identifies financial tools or resources that the EDCOE could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities. There are no specific fundings sources for hazard mitigation.

Table C-10 EDCOE – Available Financial Tools and Resources

FINANCIAL RESOURCES	ACCESSIBLE/ ELIGIBLE TO USE	HAS THIS BEEN USED FOR MITIGATION IN THE PAST?	COMMENTS
Ability to fund projects through Capital Improvements funding	Y	N/A	Maintenance/Deferred Main funding used to bring buildings to current code.
Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds	Y	N	Not specifically used for Hazard Mitigation in past
Ability to incur debt through private activities	Y	N	District Specific to incur debt, not a favorable funding mechanism
Ability to incur debt through special tax bonds	Y	unknown	District Specific
Authority to levy taxes for a specific purpose with voter approval	Y	Unknown	Typically, Capital Project Updates
Authority to withhold spending in hazard prone areas	N	N/A	N/A
Community Development Block Grants	N	N	N
FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grants	Y	N	Difficult to Access
FEMA Public Assistance funds	Y	N	Difficult to Access
Stormwater Service Fees	N	N	N
System Development Fee	N	N	N
Utility fees (water, sewer, gas, electric, etc.)	N	N	N
Other	N	N	N

C.4.4 Outreach and Partnerships

EDCOE has several programs directly serving the underserved/under-resourced populations. First 5 El Dorado receives around \$1 million annually from Proposition 10, a measure passed by California voters in 1998. These funds are dedicated to enhancing or establishing new programs, services, and infrastructure to support young children and families. The goal is to effectively invest in preventive and early intervention services for families with young children. The First 5 El Dorado Children and Families Commission is dedicated to bolstering children, individuals, and families by promoting and improving comprehensive systems of support.

The Early Learning and Family Support (ELFS) programs focus on creating optimal environments for children's growth and development. They prioritize planning for high-quality, accessible early learning and care settings, as well as supporting strong families. ELFS administers various initiatives and programs aimed at assisting children, families, and early educators. These efforts are funded through grants and contracts from entities such as the California Department of Education, First 5 California, First 5 El Dorado, and the El Dorado County Health and Human Services Agency.

C.4.5 Other Mitigation Efforts

EDCOE is actively engaged in mitigating risks and enhancing safety measures across school campuses. Efforts include implementing new construction projects aimed at fortifying school facilities. All schools in the County have agreements to serve as shelters in the event of an emergency, meeting applicable California Building Code standards at the time of construction.

EDCOE has also taken proactive steps such as participating in the Great California Shake Out for earthquake preparedness and conducting annual fire inspections of its facilities to minimize risks. EDCOE has also applied for mitigation funding to address damages caused by recent storms.

EDCOE remains focused on education and outreach initiatives, alongside emergency response planning, and plans to disseminate public notices related to the MJHMP.

C.4.6 Opportunities for Enhancement

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

C.4.6.1 Regulatory Opportunities

Future opportunities for regulatory enhancement should focus on pursuing grants and funding from federal and state sources. State sources include the California School Facilities Program, Seismic Mitigation Program and California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA). Federal sources include various FEMA-supported programs such as Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program, Fire Management Assistance (FMA) Grant Program, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant Program, Emergency Operations Center Grant Program, Homeland Security Grant Program and Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program, as well as other sources such as the Community Development Block Grants (CDBGs).

C.4.6.2 Administrative/Technical Opportunities

Other future enhancements may include providing hazard training for staff or hazard mitigation grant funding in partnership with El Dorado County and Cal OES. Existing EDCOE staff are aware of the benefits of participating in training and webinars offered by Cal OES

Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Team related to HMGP opportunities, HMGP Sub application Development support, and other funding programs, such as Prepare California Jumpstart. Other administrative and technical opportunities may be related to coordinating and educating key stakeholders in the EDCOE and continuing to work directly with the 15 school districts on tracking federal and state funding opportunities. Other stakeholders may also be interested in aligning efforts related to hazard mitigation and also supporting HMGP Sub applications and other hazard mitigation trainings.

C.4.6.3 Fiscal Opportunities

The EDCOE can update other plans, such as their facility assessment and implementation plans to incorporate hazard information and include hazard mitigation actions and climate adaptation strategies that relate to infrastructure systems resiliency associated with the water and wastewater systems.

Once projects related to hazard mitigation are approved, the EDCOE's planned modernization projects can be shared with the community on the EDCOE's webpage. Modernization investments and improvements related to seismic retrofits should all be emphasized in the outreach materials as they are related to hazard mitigation.

EDCOE should also apply for HMGP grants to fund implementation costs associated with key modernization projects and related projects in the EDCOE's mitigation strategy. These fiscal capabilities may be supported by EDCOE or district staff or augmented with consultant staff.

C.4.6.4 Outreach Opportunities

EDCOE can expand their outreach capabilities related to the implementation of the 2024 El Dorado County MJHMP and the EDCOE Annex. Specific enhancements may include continued public involvement through social media posts and advertisements focused on projects successes related to the Annex Mitigation Strategy as well as focused outreach to under-represented and special-interest groups in the County. EDCOE can also target outreach through each of the 15 school districts, and further through each of the individual schools within each districts, as most schools have their own social media channels, email and text notifications, and weekly newsletter updates distributed by the Superintendent and Principal staff. EDCOE can also develop outreach kits for partner organizations.

C.5 MITIGATION STRATEGY

C.5.1 Goals and Objectives

EDCOE adopted the hazard mitigation goals and objectives developed by the HMPC, described in Section 5 Mitigation Strategy of the Base Plan. Like the Mitigation Strategy in the Base Plan, this section outlines the EDCOE'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.

C.5.2 Continued Compliance with the NFIP

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) does not apply to EDCOE as they do not have any land parcels in floodplains.

C.5.3 Mitigation Actions

As part of the 2024 planning process EDCOE's LPT developed a list of new hazard mitigation actions specific to EDCOE based on the risk assessment, goals, and objectives. The process used to identify, develop, and prioritize these actions is described in Chapter 5 of the Base Plan.

As part of this process, EDCOE's LPT identified and prioritized 40 actions, as summarized in Table C-11.

EDCOE participated in the 2019 LHMP in coordination with the County and provided input on the status updates on past hazard mitigation planning efforts. However, because none of the previous mitigation actions were tailored for EDCOE, and because EDCOE was not listed as a primary lead agency for the actions, this section does not include a status update of existing mitigation actions. Refer to the Mitigation Strategy in the Base Plan for more information on the status of mitigation actions where EDCOE was a partner agency. In summary, all actions where EDCOE was identified as a partner agency were carried forward into this plan update.

The mitigation strategy also includes only those actions and projects which reflect the actual priorities and capacity of EDCOE to implement over the next five years. While each school district may not have a project identified for each priority hazard during this planning process, each district has focused on identifying those projects which are realistic and reasonable for them to implement. If additional projects for significant hazards within EDCOE's capacity to implement, are identified in the future, they will be incorporated into this Annex. EDCOE also recognizes that other mitigation actions proposed in the County's mitigation strategy will cover significant hazards within EDCOE that are not currently linked to a mitigation action.

Additionally, the action plan includes background information as well as information on how the action will be implemented and administered, such as ideas for implementation, responsible office, partners, potential funding, estimated cost, and timeline. Per the DMA requirement, actions have been identified that address reducing losses to existing development as well as future development.

The Cost Estimate 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/Implementation Notes column that describe progress made on the actions so far, using the following categories, and, where applicable, notes if there were changes in the priority level from the previous plan:

- **Not Started:** Action is carried over from the previous plan; little to no work has begun
- **In Progress:** Action is carried over from the previous plan; work has begun but not completed
- **Annual Implementation:** Action is carried over from the previous plan; Ongoing with no specific end date
- **New in 2024:** The Action is new to this plan update; little to no work has been completed.

Table C-11 EDCOE Mitigation Action Plan

ID	LINKS TO GOALS	HAZARD(S) MITIGATED	DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND/BENEFITS	JURISDICTION	LEAD AGENCY AND PARTNERS	COST ESTIMATE	POTENTIAL FUNDING	FEMA LIFELINE	PRIORITY	TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
EDCOE-1	1,2	Extreme Heat	Heat Island Reduction. Create greenspaces to mitigate effects of heat on schools, campuses, and community locations (libraries) identified for cooling centers.	El Dorado County EDCOE	El Dorado County EPR (Lead Agency) EDCOE Staff, County Planning and Building	High	Community Power Resiliency Allocation Program, EMPG, FEMA HMA HMGP, SHSGP Grant Program, CALFIREState	Safety and Security	High	Long-Term	New in 2024
EDCOE-2	1	Extreme Heat	Extreme Heat Plan Revision. Review and update heat response plan.	El Dorado County, EDCOE	El Dorado County Building and Planning Department, (Lead Agency), Health and Human Services, Emergency Medical Services, Public Health Department	Moderate	Community Power Resiliency Allocation Program, EMPG, FEMA HMA HMGP, SHSGP Grant Program, CALFIRE, State	Safety and Security	High	Short-Term	New in 2024
EDCOE-3	1,2,3,4,5	All Hazards	Public Outreach Campaign. The County, cities, and special districts will work with other agencies as appropriate to develop timely and consistent annual outreach messages to communicate the risk and vulnerability of natural hazards of concern to the community. This includes measures the public can take to be better prepared and to reduce the damages and other impacts from a hazard event. The public outreach effort will consider: 1) using a variety of information outlets, including social media, websites, local radio stations, news media, schools, and local, public sponsored events and 2) developing public-private partnerships and incentives to support public education activities.	El Dorado County	El Dorado County Sheriff's Office (Lead Agency); City of Placerville, EDCOE, EID,STPUD), Fire Prevention Districts, Fire Safe Councils, GDPUD, Cameron Park CSD, and Other Special Districts	Low	El Dorado County General Fund, In-Kind	Safety and Security	High	Ongoing	Annual Implementation. Public Education and Awareness of Natural Hazards and Public Understanding of Disaster Preparedness is ongoing every year.
EDCOE-4	3,4,5	Avalanche, Debris Flow and Landslide, Flooding	Debris Management Plan. El Dorado County has experienced wildfires and flooding in which debris flows and landslides (and sometimes avalanches) are issues that needs	El Dorado County	El Dorado County Environmental Management Department (Lead	High	El Dorado County General Fund, In-Kind Proposition 68, FEMA HMA	Safety and Security, Transportation, Water Systems	High	Medium-term	Not Started. El Dorado County has faced multiple disasters during the

ID	LINKS TO GOALS	HAZARD(S) MITIGATED	DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND/BENEFITS	JURISDICTION	LEAD AGENCY AND PARTNERS	COST ESTIMATE	POTENTIAL FUNDING	FEMA LIFELINE	PRIORITY	TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
			to be addressed, mapped, and mitigated through slope stabilization and other techniques. Procedures and guidelines for managing disaster debris, clearing debris, addressing safety protocols, and considering ecological impacts during recovery and stabilization efforts.		Agency); City of Placerville, EDCOE, EID, STPUD, Fire Prevention Districts, Fire Safe Councils, GDPUD, CSD, Other Special Districts		HMGP, US Forest Service Grants, State Funding				last 5 years requiring debris removal. This process is dynamic, and the plan needs to be updated to reflect changes.
EDCOE-5	1,2,4	Drought, Wildfire	Retrofit High Water Use Facilities. El Dorado County maintains acres of landscaped grounds in addition to playable turf areas. Much of that acreage consists of ornamental lawn and other high water use plantings, or outdated inefficient irrigation. Retrofit of these areas will be prioritized and completed on a site by site basis as funding becomes available. Other local agencies and districts within El Dorado County face a similar water usage situation, specifically EDCOE.	El Dorado County	El Dorado County Department Facilities and Parks (Lead Agency), City of Placerville, EDCOE, EID, STPUD, TCPUD, Fire Prevention Districts, Fire Safe Councils, GDPUD, Cameron Park CSD, Other CSDs, Other Special Districts	Very High	FEMA HMA HMGP, DWR, and Other Federal and State Loan and Grant Programs	Water Systems	Medium	Ongoing	In progress. Certain special districts such as GDPUD, STPUD, and TCPUD have initiated retrofits to reduce water use at district facilities and by promoting water use efficiency for private landowners during drought restrictions.
EDCOE-6	1,3,4,5	Drought	Drought Public Education and Outreach. The project involves public outreach and education with specific efforts targeted for the small community of Outingdale that is served by wells and has experienced water shortages. The ongoing drought has had numerous impacts on the County. In addition, the State was in a State of Emergency due to the drought. One key method to conserve groundwater is to reduce water uses in homes and landscaping; the focus of the outreach would therefore be on rural and isolated communities on private wells that are known to be more vulnerable to water shortages.	El Dorado County	El Dorado County Public Information Officer (Lead Agency), City of Placerville, EID, SMUD, City of Placerville, EDCOE, EID, STPUD, GDPUD, Fire Prevention Districts, Fire Safe Councils, CSDs, and Other Special Districts	Low	FEMA HMA HMGP, DWR, El Dorado County General Fund	Safety and Security; Water Systems; Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture	Medium	Ongoing	Annual Implementation. As required by California Water Code section 6161, and the DWR and DSOD
EDCOE-7	1,2,4,5	Erosion, Severe Weather: Thunderstorms,	Stabilize Erosion Hazard Areas. Many existing El Dorado County roads, culverts, and hillsides are susceptible to erosion - the erosion of land - that can destroy buildings and infrastructure.	El Dorado County	El Dorado County DOT (Lead Agency); City of Placerville,	Moderate to High (varies by project type)	FEMA HMA HMGP, Prop 68, DWR	Safety and Security, Energy; Transportation; Water Systems	High	Medium-Term	Annual Implementation. Many capital improvement

ID	LINKS TO GOALS	HAZARD(S) MITIGATED	DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND/BENEFITS	JURISDICTION	LEAD AGENCY AND PARTNERS	COST ESTIMATE	POTENTIAL FUNDING	FEMA LIFELINE	PRIORITY	TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
		Hail, Lightning, and Heavy Rain			Cameron Park CSD, GDPUD, STPUD, TCPUD, EID, Caltrans, EDCOE, City of South Lake Tahoe, Fire Prevention Districts, Fire Safe Councils, and Other Special Districts						projects along major roads in the County are managed for slope stabilization through best management practices, particularly following wildfires. Erosion control is ongoing because the land is constantly being affected by wildfires, winter storm events, and soils erosion. County has multiple burn scars from large wildfires, Caldor and Mosquito, which have created additional erosion.
EDCOE-8	1,2,3,4,5	Seiche (Lake Tsunami), Severe Weather: Thunderstorms, Hail, Lightning, and Heavy Rain, Severe Weather: Tornadoes and High Wind	Work with the City of South Lake Tahoe to Map and Assess Vulnerability to Lake Seiches. The County's General Plan sets the foundation for recognizing flood disaster potential and establishing through regulations, ordinances and building codes a strategy for protecting populations, new and existing development and economic sustainability.	El Dorado County	El Dorado County Building and Planning Department and GIS Department (Lead Agency & Departments), City of South Lake Tahoe Fire Department, University Nevada at Reno, EDCOE, Lake Tahoe Unified School District, EID, STPUD, Fire	Low	FEMA HMA HMGP, CAP, CTP, HMA, DWR	Safety and Security; Energy; Water Systems	Low	Ongoing	In Progress. There have been multiple studies completed regarding seiches in Lake Tahoe from University Nevada at Reno and University of California at Davis; these need to be integrated into County and City of South Lake Tahoe planning documents. The South Lake Tahoe

ID	LINKS TO GOALS	HAZARD(S) MITIGATED	DESCRIPTION/ BACKGROUND/ BENEFITS	JURISDICTION	LEAD AGENCY AND PARTNERS	COST ESTIMATE	POTENTIAL FUNDING	FEMA LIFELINE	PRIORITY	TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
					Prevention Districts, Fire Safe Councils						LHMP currently also profiles lake seiches, but mapping needs to be updated.
EDCOE-9	1,2,3,4	Extreme Heat	Extreme Heat Outreach Campaign. El Dorado County will work with agencies and organizations that serve vulnerable populations to prepare for extreme temperatures. Continue to raise awareness and planning regarding extreme temperatures and addressing needs of vulnerable populations.	El Dorado County	El Dorado County Administrative Office (Lead Agency), Marshall Hospital, Barton Medical Hospital, El Dorado County Food Bank, City of Placerville, EDCOE, CSDs, and Other Special Districts	Low	FEMA HMA HMGP, DWR	Food, Hydration, Shelter; Health and Medical	Medium	Ongoing	Annual Implementation. See County's Extreme Heat Plan
EDCOE-10	1,2,4,5	Severe Weather: Thunderstorms, Hail, Lightning, and Heavy Rain, Severe Weather: Tornadoes and High Wind, Seiche (Lake Tsunami)	Protect Critical Facilities and Equipment. El Dorado County will work with public and private partners to harden critical facilities and equipment. One way this will occur is through tree clearing along power lines and roadways.	El Dorado County	El Dorado County DOT (Lead Agency), City of Placerville, CalTrans, CSDs, PG&E, SMUD, Liberty Utilities, EDCOE, GDPUD, EID, STPUD, Fire Prevention Districts, Fire Safe Councils, Community Service Districts and Other Special Districts	Moderate (varies by event)	General Fund, HUD CDBG Funds, HOME, and Cal Home Program grants, General Fund, SHSGP Grant Program, FEMA HMGP, and potentially the EOC Grant Program	Safety and Security; Energy; Communications; Transportation	High	Ongoing	In Progress. El Dorado County does public education campaigns in the spring and the fall to educate the public for extreme weather during the summer and winter months.
EDCOE-11	1,2,4	Wildfire	Large Strategic Fuel Break. Large Strategic Fuel Break projects will provide landscape scale community protection in our area. When complete, these projects will help protect the communities identified as "Communities at Risk from Wildfire" listed in the National Fire Plan. The El Dorado County Fire Safe Councils have worked with County, State, and Federal agencies to identify areas within their	El Dorado County	El Dorado County OWPR (Lead Agency, City of Placerville, Fire Agencies, Fire Safe Councils, City of South Lake Tahoe, GDPUD, EID, Cameron Park	Moderate to High (varies by project)	Community Power Resiliency Allocation Program, EMPG, CALFIRE, FEMA HMA HMGP, SHSGP Grant Program	Safety and Security: Communications; Transportation; Water Systems	High	Ongoing	Annual Implementation

ID	LINKS TO GOALS	HAZARD(S) MITIGATED	DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND/BENEFITS	JURISDICTION	LEAD AGENCY AND PARTNERS	COST ESTIMATE	POTENTIAL FUNDING	FEMA LIFELINE	PRIORITY	TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
			jurisdictions to develop large strategic fuel breaks to protect specific communities and watersheds within the County.		CSD, EDCOE, Fire Prevention Districts, Fire Safe Councils, Other CSDs, and Other Special Districts						
EDCOE-12	1,2,4	Wildfire	Fuel Breaks in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). The purpose of a Shaded Fuel Break within the WUI is to minimize destruction to communities from wildfire and to protect and enhance natural resources, watershed, and habitat of western El Dorado County. The El Dorado County Fire Safe Councils have worked with County, State, and Federal agencies to identify areas within their jurisdictions to develop shaded fuel breaks to protect specific communities and watersheds within the WUI.	El Dorado County	El Dorado County OWPR (Lead Agency, City of Placerville, Fire Agencies, Fire Safe Councils, City of South Lake Tahoe, GDPUD, EID, Cameron Park CSD, EDCOE, Fire Prevention Districts, Fire Safe Councils, Other CSDs, and Other Special Districts	Moderate to High (varies by project)	Community Power Resiliency Allocation Program, EMPG, CALFIRE, FEMA HMA HMGP, SHSGP Grant Program	Safety and Security; Communications; Transportation; Water Systems	High	Ongoing	Annual Implementation - Defensible Space Programs are ongoing throughout the County.
EDCOE-13	1,2	Debris Flow and Landslide, Erosion, Flood	Storm Drainage & Infrastructure Clearing During Winter Storm Events. Every year due to rain and snow, multiple neighborhoods in the Meyers and along the Upper Truckee River flood. The clearing of snow increases this flooding because it creates walls of snow in the Lake Tahoe Region.	El Dorado County	El Dorado County EDWA (Lead Agency) El Dorado County EPR, EDCOE, Lake Tahoe Unified School District	Very High	DWR and Cal OES Grants, Sierra Nevada Conservancy	Safety and Security	High	Long-Term	New in 2024
EDCOE-14	1,2	Severe Weather: All, Flood; Wildfire; Seiche (Lake Tsunami); Avalanche; Earthquake	Install Back-Up And Permanent Power Generation at School Districts. Provides reliable power during energy shortages.	El Dorado County, EDCOE	El Dorado County EPR (Lead Agency) El Dorado County OES, El Dorado and County Building Planning, EDCOE and District Staffs	Medium	FEMA HMGP, HMA, BRIC, CALFIRE, CAL DWR and Cal OES Grants, Sierra Nevada Conservancy	Safety and Security; Energy	High	Medium Term	New in 2024
EDCOE-15	1,2,3	Wildfire	Tree Vegetation Management. EDCOE and Districts will conduct routine planting and maintenance projects.	El Dorado County, EDCOE	EDCOE and District staffs (Lead Agency) El Dorado County Environmental	Low	Local Funds, CAL DWR and CALFIRE Grants, Sierra Nevada Conservancy	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture	Medium	Ongoing	New in 2024

ID	LINKS TO GOALS	HAZARD(S) MITIGATED	DESCRIPTION/ BACKGROUND/ BENEFITS	JURISDICTION	LEAD AGENCY AND PARTNERS	COST ESTIMATE	POTENTIAL FUNDING	FEMA LIFELINE	PRIORITY	TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
					Management Department (Lead Agency)						
EDCOE-16	1,2	Wildfire	Create Defensible Space Around School Buildings by Removing Flammable Vegetation and Implementing Landscaping Practices That Reduce Wildfire Risk.	El Dorado County, EDCOE	El Dorado County OWPR, El Dorado County OES (Lead Agency) County Health and Human Services, County Emergency Medical Services, County Public Health Department, County Planning and Building Department	Medium	Local Funds, CAL FIRE Grants, FEMA HMA, BRIC Grants	Safety and Security	High	Ongoing	New in 2024
EDCOE-17	1,2	Wildfire	Install Ember-Resistant Roofing Materials And Screens on Vents to Minimize the Risk of Ember Intrusion During Wildfires.	El Dorado County, EDCOE	El Dorado County OWPR (Lead Agency), Fire Safe Councils, EDCOE Staff, Fire Prevention Districts	Medium	Local Funds, Community Power Resiliency Allocation Program, EMPG, CALFIRE, FEMA HMA HMGP, SHSGP Grant Program	Safety and Security, Energy	High	Ongoing	New in 2024
EDCOE-18	1,2,3,4	Wildfire	Develop Partnerships with Local Fire Departments and Emergency Responders to Coordinate Wildfire Response Plans and access to Resources.	El Dorado County, EDCOE	El Dorado County OWPR (Lead Agency) , Fire Safe Councils, EDCOE Staff, Fire Prevention Districts	Low	Local Funds	Safety and Security; Communications, Transportation	High	Ongoing	New in 2024
EDCOE-19	1,2,3,4	Drought	Water Conservation Education. Implement educational programs to promote water-saving practices and install signage and materials highlighting water-saving tips.	El Dorado County, EDCOE	El Dorado County EPR (Lead Agency) , Fire Safe Councils, EDCOE Staff, El Dorado County OWPR, Fire	Medium	Local Funds, CAL FIRE Grants, FEMA BRIC, CAP-SSSE, CTP Grants.	Safety and Security; Communications; Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture	Medium	Ongoing	New in 2024

ID	LINKS TO GOALS	HAZARD(S) MITIGATED	DESCRIPTION/ BACKGROUND/ BENEFITS	JURISDICTION	LEAD AGENCY AND PARTNERS	COST ESTIMATE	POTENTIAL FUNDING	FEMA LIFELINE	PRIORITY	TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
					Prevention Districts						
EDCOE-20	1,2,3	Drought	Water-Efficient Landscaping: Replace water-intensive plants with drought-tolerant vegetation. Use xeriscaping techniques and drip irrigation systems.	El Dorado County, EDCOE	El Dorado County EPR (Lead Agency) , Fire Safe Councils, EDCOE Staff, Fire Prevention Districts, El Dorado County OWPR	Medium	Local Funds, CAL FIRE Grants, FEMA BRIC, CAP-SSSE, CTP Grants.	Safety and Security; Communications; Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture; Energy	Medium	Ongoing	New in 2024
EDCOE-21	1,2,3	Drought	Water Fixture Upgrades. Retrofit plumbing fixtures with low-flow alternatives. Conduct regular maintenance to prevent leaks.	El Dorado County, EDCOE	El Dorado County EPR (Lead Agency) , Fire Safe Councils, EDCOE Staff, Fire Prevention Districts, El Dorado County OWPR	Medium	Local Funds, CAL FIRE Grants, FEMA BRIC, CAP-SSSE, CTP Grants.	Safety and Security; Communications; Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture; Energy	Medium	Ongoing	New in 2024
EDCOE-22	1,2,3,4	Earthquake	Conduct Regular Earthquake Drills to Practice "Drop, Cover, And Hold On" Procedures and Familiarize Students and Staff with Evacuation Routes.	El Dorado County, EDCOE	El Dorado County EPR (Lead Agency) El Dorado County OES, EDCOE and District Staff	Low	Local Funds	Safety and Security; Communications; Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture	Medium	Ongoing	New in 2024
EDCOE-23	1,2,4,5	Earthquake	Retrofit School Buildings to Meet Current Seismic Safety Standards. Includes reinforcing structural elements and securing heavy furniture and equipment.	El Dorado County, EDCOE	El Dorado County EPR (Lead Agency), El Dorado County OES, El Dorado County Planning and Building Department	High	CAL OES Grants, FEMA BRIC and HMGP Grants	Safety and Security; Communications; Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture	Medium	Ongoing	New in 2024
EDCOE-24	1,2,4	Earthquake	Develop Post-Earthquake Response Plans. Used for managing injuries, conducting building assessments, and coordinating with emergency responders.	El Dorado County, EDCOE	El Dorado County EPR (Lead Agency), EDCOE and District Staffs, El Dorado County OES, El Dorado County Planning and Building Department	Medium	Local Funds, CAL EOS Grants, FEMA CAP-SSSE, CTP, HMA Grants	Safety and Security; Communications; Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture	Medium	Ongoing	New in 2024
EDCOE-25	1,2	Earthquake	Provide Training for Staff Members on Emergency First Aid and Search and Rescue	El Dorado County, EDCOE	El Dorado County EPR (Lead	Low	Local Funds, CAL EOS Grants,	Safety and Security;	Medium	Ongoing	New in 2024

ID	LINKS TO GOALS	HAZARD(S) MITIGATED	DESCRIPTION/ BACKGROUND/ BENEFITS	JURISDICTION	LEAD AGENCY AND PARTNERS	COST ESTIMATE	POTENTIAL FUNDING	FEMA LIFELINE	PRIORITY	TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
			Techniques to Assist Students and Colleagues in the Aftermath of an Earthquake.		Agency), EDCOE and District Staffs, El Dorado County OES, El Dorado County Planning and Building Department		FEMA CAP-SSSE, CTP, HMA Grants	Communications; Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture			
EDCOE-26	1,2,3,4	Avalanche	Implement Avalanche Awareness and Safety Training Programs for Students and Staff who Participate in Outdoor Recreational Activities During the Winter Months.	El Dorado County, EDCOE	El Dorado County EPR (Lead Agency), EDCOE and District Staffs, El Dorado County OES, El Dorado County Planning and Building Department	Low	Local Funds, CAL EOS Grants, FEMA CAP-SSSE, CTP, HMA Grants	Safety and Security; Communications; Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture;	Low	Ongoing	New in 2024
EDCOE-27	1,2,3,4	Avalanche	Develop Avalanche Evacuation Plans For School Buildings Located In Avalanche-Prone Areas. Includes designated assembly points and procedures for safely evacuating students and staff.	El Dorado County, EDCOE	El Dorado County EPR (Lead Agency), EDCOE and District Staffs, El Dorado County OES, El Dorado County Planning and Building Department	Low	Local Funds, CAL EOS Grants, FEMA CAP-SSSE, CTP, HMA Grants	Safety and Security; Communications; Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture	Low	Ongoing	New in 2024
EDCOE-28	1,2,4	Avalanche	Coordinate with Local Avalanche Forecast Centers and Emergency Responders to Monitor Avalanche Conditions and Receive Timely Alerts About Potential Hazards.	El Dorado County, EDCOE	El Dorado County Public Information Officer, El Dorado County EPR (Lead Agency), EDCOE and District Staffs, El Dorado County OES, El Dorado County Planning and Building Department	Low	Local Funds	Safety and Security; Communications;	Low	Ongoing	New in 2024
EDCOE-29	1,2,3,4	Extreme Heat	Educate Students and Staff About the Signs and Symptoms Oo Heat-Related Illnesses and the Importance of Staying Hydrated and Seeking Shade	El Dorado County, EDCOE	El Dorado County EPR (Lead Agency), EDCOE and District Staffs, El Dorado County	Low	Local Funds, CAL EOS Grants, FEMA CAP-SSSE, CTP, HMA Grants	Safety and Security; Communications;	High	Ongoing	New in 2024

ID	LINKS TO GOALS	HAZARD(S) MITIGATED	DESCRIPTION/ BACKGROUND/ BENEFITS	JURISDICTION	LEAD AGENCY AND PARTNERS	COST ESTIMATE	POTENTIAL FUNDING	FEMA LIFELINE	PRIORITY	TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
					OES, El Dorado County Planning and Building Department						
EDCOE-30		Extreme Heat	Ensure that School Buildings are Equipped with Adequate Ventilation and Cooling Systems to Maintain Comfortable Indoor Temperatures During Heatwaves.	El Dorado County, EDCOE	El Dorado County EPR (Lead Agency) El Dorado County OES, El Dorado County Planning and Building Dept., EDCOE and District Staffs	Medium	Local Funds, CAL EOS Grants, FEMA CAP-SSSE, CTP, HMA Grants	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture	Medium	Ongoing	New in 2024
EDCOE-31	1,2,3	Flood	Identify Flood-Prone Areas Near Schools and Implement Flood Mitigation Measures. This includes installing flood barriers, elevating utilities, and improving drainage systems.	El Dorado County, EDCOE	El Dorado County EDWA (Lead Agency) El Dorado County EPR, EDCOE and District Staffs	Medium-High	CAL DWR and Cal OES Grants, Sierra Nevada Conservancy, FEMA BRIC, HMA Grants	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture, Water Systems	High	Ongoing	New in 2024
EDCOE-32	1,2,4	Flood	Develop Flood Evacuation Routes and Procedures for Safely Evacuating Students and Staff in the Event of Flooding.	El Dorado County, EDCOE	El Dorado County EDWA (Lead Agency) El Dorado County EPR, EDCOE and District Staffs	Low	CAL DWR and Cal OES Grants, Sierra Nevada Conservancy, FEMA BRIC, HMA Grants	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture; Communications	High	Ongoing	New in 2024
EDCOE-33	1,2,4	Flood	Purchase and Store Critical Supplies and Equipment Such as Sandbags and Emergency Pumps, On-Site to Facilitate Flood Response Efforts.	El Dorado County, EDCOE	El Dorado County EDWA (Lead Agency) El Dorado County EPR, EDCOE and District Staffs	Medium	CAL DWR and Cal OES Grants, Sierra Nevada Conservancy, FEMA BRIC, HMA Grants	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture; Energy	High	Ongoing	New in 2024
EDCOE-34	1,2,4	Drought	Water Efficiency and Irrigation Improvements. BOMUSD has entered into an agreement with GDPUD for ditch water for irrigation to conserve domestic water at Northside and Georgetown Schools (The District is also researching with the help of State Water Bond Measures California Proposition 3) to reinitialize its well water for irrigation at Golden Sierra High School to use water as efficiently as possible.	El Dorado County, EDCOE, BOMUSD	BOMUSD Staff (Lead Agency) El Dorado County EPR, EDCOE and District Staffs	Medium	California Proposition 3, CAL DWR and OES Grants, Local Funds	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture; Energy, Water Systems	Medium	Ongoing	New in 2024

ID	LINKS TO GOALS	HAZARD(S) MITIGATED	DESCRIPTION/ BACKGROUND/ BENEFITS	JURISDICTION	LEAD AGENCY AND PARTNERS	COST ESTIMATE	POTENTIAL FUNDING	FEMA LIFELINE	PRIORITY	TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
EDCOE-35	1,2,4	Sever Weather: Heavy Snow and Winter Storms	Snow Removal Mitigation. BOMUSD is investing in snow removal equipment for District roads and parking lots, to keep schools open and available for education and for Red Cross Evacuation Centers. The District will continue to establish backup generator power at all school sites to keep schools open, and communications, refrigeration and warming centers open.	El Dorado County, EDCOE, BOMUSD	BOMUSD Staff (Lead Agency) El Dorado County EPR, EDCOE and District Staffs, El Dorado County OES	Medium	CAL DWR and Cal OES Grants, Sierra Nevada Conservancy, FEMA BRIC, HMA Grants, Local Funds	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture	Medium	Ongoing	New in 2024
EDCOE-36	1,2	Wildfire	Work Development and Fire Reduction Measures. BOMUSD has received grants from CAL FIRE and USDA for work development courses to instruct students in careers in fire science and fire mitigation. The District's work grounds crews focus on keeping the forested areas around our schools thinned and clear of underbrush. The District also utilizes Growlersburg CAL FIRE works crews and CCC hand crews on a regular basis to help integrate and maintain land management and fire reduction measures.	El Dorado County, EDCOE, BOMUSD	BOMUSD Staff (Lead Agency), CALFIRE, El Dorado County EPR, EDCOE and District Staffs, El Dorado County OES	Medium	CAL FIRE and USDA Grants, Local Funds	Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture	High	Ongoing	New in 2024
EDCOE-37	1,2	Erosion, Flood, Severe Weather: All	Clear Culverts and Drainage Areas Regularly During the Winter.	El Dorado County, EDCOE, BOMUSD	BOMUSD Staff (Lead Agency), El Dorado County EDWA, El Dorado County Department of Transportation	Low	Local Funds	Safety and Security	Medium	Ongoing	New in 2024
EDCOE-38	1,2,3,4	Extreme Heat, Drought, Wildfire	Work with the El Dorado County Parks Division to Keep Community Centers Open for the Community for Cooling Centers During Heat Waves.	El Dorado County, EDCOE, BOMUSD	BOMUSD Staff (Lead Agency) CALFIRE, El Dorado County EPR, EDCOE and District Staffs, El Dorado County OES, El Dorado County Department of Transportation	Low	Local Funds	Safety and Security; Communications; Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture	High	Ongoing	New in 2024
EDCOE-39		Wildfire	Clear trees, shrubs, and other vegetation from the northeast unused area of school	EDCOE	PUSD Staff (Lead Agency), El Dorado	Low	Local Funds, , EMPG, CALFIRE,	Safety and Security;	Medium	Ongoing	New in 2024

ID	LINKS TO GOALS	HAZARD(S) MITIGATED	DESCRIPTION/ BACKGROUND/ BENEFITS	JURISDICTION	LEAD AGENCY AND PARTNERS	COST ESTIMATE	POTENTIAL FUNDING	FEMA LIFELINE	PRIORITY	TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
			campuses in the PUSD to minimize fire fuel hazard.		County EPR, EDCOE and District Staffs, El Dorado County OES		FEMA HMA HMGP, SHSGP Grant Program	Communications; Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture			
EDCOE-40	1,2	Drought	Adopt and Implement Water Contingency Plans. EDCOE will continue to partner with EDWA to update Drought Action Plans and Water Shortage Contingency Plans based on SB 552 requirements.	El Dorado County, EDCOE	EDWA	Medium	General Fund	Safety and Security; Communications; Food, Hydration, Shelter, Agriculture	Medium	Ongoing	New in 2024

Acronyms and abbreviations referenced above are defined below:

- BRIC - Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities
- BOMUSD - Black Oak Mine Unified School District
- CAL FIRE - California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- CAP-SSSE - Community Assistance Program - State Support Services Element
- CCC - California Conservation Corps
- CTP - Cooperating Technical Partners
- DOT - Department of Transportation
- DWR - Department of Water Resources
- CDBG - Community Development Block Grant
- EDWA - El Dorado County Water Agency
- OES - El Dorado Office of Emergency Services
- EPR - El Dorado County Emergency Preparedness and Response
- FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency
- GDPUD - Georgetown Divide Public Utilities District
- HMA - Hazard Mitigation Assistant Program
- HMGP - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- HUD - US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
- OWPR- Office of Wildfire Preparedness and Resilience
- PUSD - Placerville Union School District
- USDA - United States Department of Agriculture
- USACE - United States Army Corps of Engineers

C.6 IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE

Moving forward, the EDCOE will use the mitigation action table in the previous section to track the progress on the implementation of each project. Implementation of the plan overall is discussed in Section 6 in the Base Plan.

C.6.1 Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

The information contained within this plan, including results from the Vulnerability Assessment, and the Mitigation Strategy will be used by the EDCOE to help inform updates and the development of local plans, programs, and policies. The Operations and Support Services Department may utilize the hazard information when implementing the EDCOE's capital projects and may utilize the hazard information when reviewing modernization plans, capital improvement and facilities plans, as well as implementing EDCOE's planned modernization projects.

C.6.2 Monitoring, Evaluation and Updating the Plan

The EDCOE will follow the procedures to monitor, review, and update this plan in accordance with El Dorado County as outlined in Section 6 of the Base Plan. The EDCOE will continue to involve the public in mitigation, as described in Section 6.2.1 of the Base Plan. The Operations and Support Services Department will be responsible for representing the EDCOE in the County LPT, and for coordination with EDCOE staff during plan updates. The EDCOE realizes it is important to review the plan regularly and update every five years in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act requirements as well as other State of California requirements.

C.7 REFERENCES

EDCOE. 2024. <https://edcoe.org/about-edcoe/mission-statement>

El Dorado County. 2019. El Dorado County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

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South Lake Tahoe. 2021. Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.