



# ANNEX. B CAMERON PARK COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

## B.1 PURPOSE

This Annex summarizes the hazard mitigation elements specific to the Cameron Park Community Services District (CPCSD, or the “District”). This Annex supplements the El Dorado County (the “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 MJHMP Base Plan document. All other sections of the 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 District. This Annex provides additional information specific to the District, including details on the District’s profile, planning process, risk assessment, and mitigation strategy for the community.

## B.2 COMMUNITY PROFILE

### B.2.1 Mitigation Planning History and 2024 Process

This Annex was created during the development of the 2024 El Dorado County MJHMP update. The District did not participate in the County’s 2019 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) process. During the current update process, the District 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 District’s Local Planning Committee (LPT). The LPT was organized to support the broader planning process, coordinate with the District departmental staff, and develop customized mitigation actions and projects specific to the District. The District’s LPT is also responsible for the update, implementation, and maintenance of the plan. LPT members are listed in Appendix A. Table includes stakeholders who participated in the District’s LPT.

**Table B-1 Stakeholders Who Participated in the District’s LPT**

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER AGENCY
Agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities	CPCSD Board of Directors
	CPCSD General Manager’s Office
	CPCSD Park and Facilities Office
	El Dorado County Sheriff’s Office of Emergency Services (EOS)
	El Dorado Irrigation District
	El Dorado County Emergency, Preparedness, and Response (EPR)
	El Dorado County Planning and Building Department
	Cameron Park Fire Safe Counsel (FSC)
	Cameron Park Fire/CAL FIRE
Agencies that have the authority to regulate development:	Covenants-Conditions and Restrictions (CC&R) Enforcement Program
	Architectural Review Committee (ACR) Program
	El Dorado County Board of Supervisors
	El Dorado County Building Services



STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER AGENCY
Neighboring Communities	El Dorado Hills
	Shingle Springs
Representatives of business academia, and other private organizations:	Cameron Park Community Foundation
	Shingle Springs/Cameron Park Chamber of Commerce
	Cameron Park Rotary
Representatives that provide support to underserved communities	Cameron Park Community Foundation

## B.2.2 Geography and Climate

The community of Cameron Park is located in the foothills of the County, on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada along U.S. Highway 50, about 30 miles east of Sacramento, California. The community is home to nearly 18,000 residents and covers an area of about 8.3 square miles. The District administers fire and emergency services, parks & facility reservations, recreation amenities, CC&R's, and lighting and landscaping. It is the mission of the District to preserve and enhance the quality of life and to safeguard the health, safety, and welfare of the community.

Cameron Park sits in an interior chaparral zone just east of the Central Valley. Native vegetation includes redbud and manzanita bushes, as well as gray pines and oak trees. The elevation varies between 1,200 and 1,450 feet (370 and 440 m) above sea level, generally avoiding the snow zone of the nearby Sierra Nevada mountains.

Summers are hot and dry, with daytime temperatures typically ranging from 90 to 100 °F (32 to 38 °C), occasionally exceeding 110 °F (43 °C). Nights are cooler compared to the Sacramento Valley. Autumns continue the dry, warm weather. Winters are cooler and rainy, with sporadic snow events occurring every few years. Overall, Cameron Park offers an inviting climate for individuals seeking outdoor adventures throughout the year.

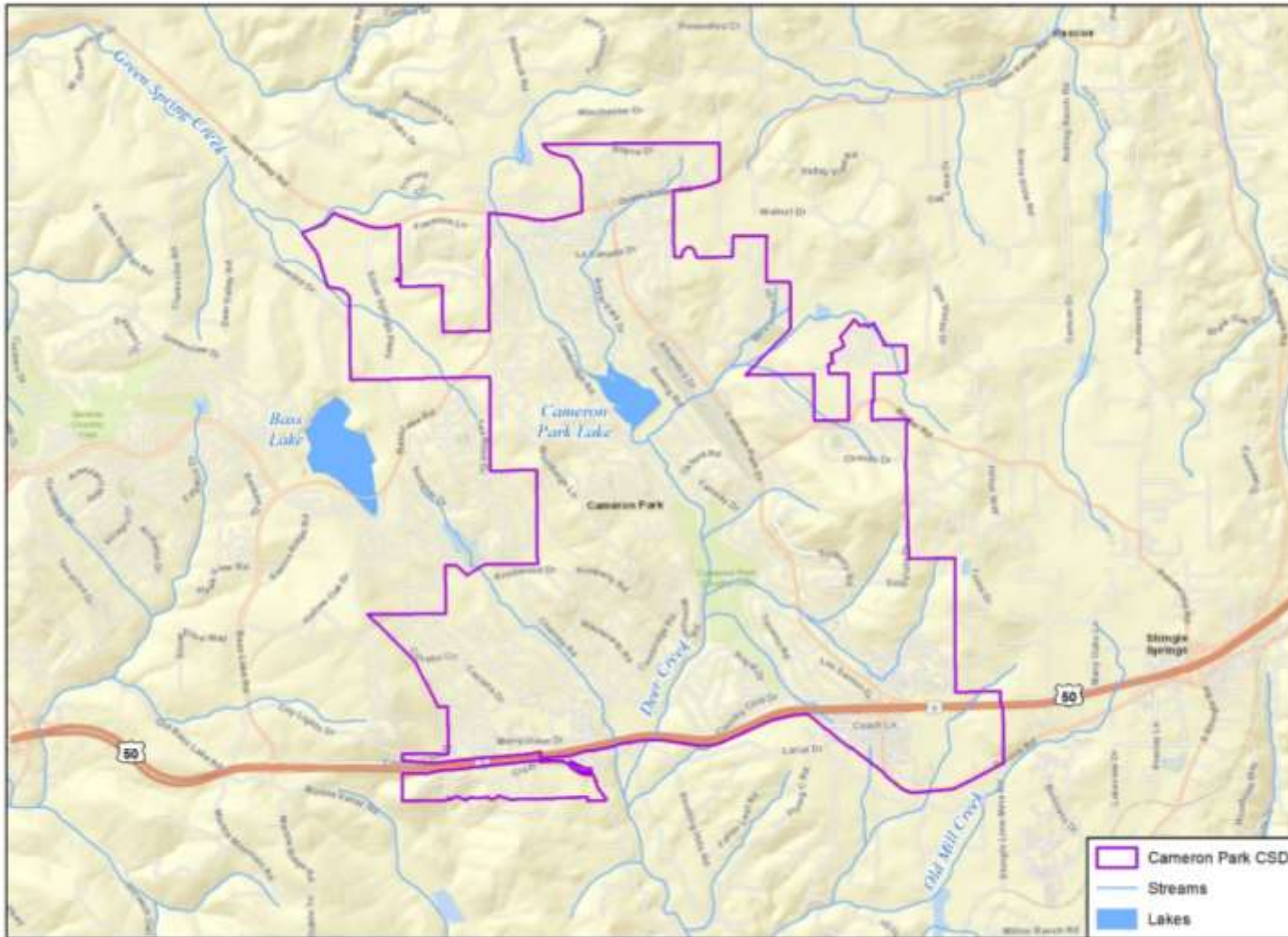
At 8.3 square miles, the District is the smallest of the ten districts currently providing fire and Emergency Medical Support (EMS) service on the west slope of the County. It is the only west slope community immediately facing build out for its fire protection tax base due to the boundary. While growth is limited within the District boundary, new development is occurring contiguous with the community, but outside of the political boundary of the District. The District has been successful in expanding boundaries for providing park and recreation programs, and for CC&R enforcement resulting in limited services within the District.

Additionally, the community is situated at a place in the County where Supervisor's districts have been adjusted to balance population distribution. The result is that three of the five County Supervisor's districts intersect with the Cameron Park CSD boundary.

Figure B-1 shows the District service area boundary. The District service area boundary, or the area where the District has authority to make land use decisions, is the District's planning area.



Figure B-1 Cameron Park Community Services District



Map compiled 2/2024;  
Intended for planning purposes only.  
Data Source: El Dorado County,  
Cameron Park Community Service District

0 0.5 1 Miles





### B.2.3 History

Cameron Park is a relatively new community in the County where gold was discovered in 1848, which set the stage for the California Gold Rush. Fifty years ago, the Cameron Ranch was located at the north end of a scenic valley along Deer Creek, near what is now the intersection of Green Valley Road and Cameron Park Drive. A community was envisioned in this valley that would be a “Special Place to Live.”

The initial phases of the community were established in the early 1960’s. In the center of the valley, along the east side of Deer Creek, a general aviation airport was planned with direct runway access to 100 home sites in Cameron Airpark Estates. The airpark homes sites would connect, via Fairway Drive, to a championship golf course at the Cameron Park Country Club. Surrounding the golf course were custom single family home sites. From a clubhouse it was a short trip down Country Club Drive to the commercial district at U.S. Highway 50 and Cameron Park Drive. It was here on Palmer Drive that Arnold Palmer opened a residential golf academy. Nearby were the Cameron Park Inn, and a restaurant and arcade from Sam’s Town, which became a well-known rest stop for travelers. Across from Sam’s Town a subdivision of five acre ranch style homes (Cameron Estates) was developed.

Cameron Park reflects a wide scope of interests, with ranch-sized properties, medium and high-density residential uses, shopping areas, a championship country club, recreational lake, and the Airpark Estates. The Cameron Airpark Estates provides a unique opportunity for pilots to commute from home to destination without ever leaving the plane. Wide streets double as taxiways between homes and the airstrip.

In the early days less than 300 people lived in Cameron Park. The community has since grown to almost 18,000 full time residents living in nearly 8,000 residential dwelling units, and more than 300 commercial buildings, which are occupied by some 1,000 businesses.

Some glimpses of the past can also be found; grinding rocks and burial mounds of the Niesnan branch of the Maidu Indians are still visible. For another look at past endeavors, some structures of the Skinner Winery from 1865 can be seen at the corner of Green Valley Road and Cameron Park Drive. Cameron Park was conceived as a community to meet many needs and continues to strive for that goal.

### B.2.4 Economy

The District’s economy is vibrant and diverse, reflecting the essence of its close-knit community. Small businesses are the backbone, ranging from cozy local shops to essential service providers, injecting life into the District’s commercial landscape. These enterprises not only provide goods and services but also foster a sense of belonging among residents, strengthening community ties.

Moreover, Cameron Park benefits from a growing tourism industry, drawing visitors with its natural beauty and recreational offerings. There is the tranquil Cameron Park Lake to thrilling outdoor adventures, such as hiking and water sports. This influx of tourists not only supports local businesses but also generates revenue for the District, enabling investments in infrastructure and community services. Combined



A view to the south of Cameron Park Airport (left) and the Airpark (right) where residents have homes with attached hangars and controlled access to the public-use airport’s runway.

Source: Cameron Park Airport District



with a stable real estate market and a commitment to sustainability, the District thrives as an economic hub, where residents and visitors alike contribute to its prosperity and vitality.

Table provides a list of major employers in the District.

**Table B-2 Major Employers in Cameron Park CSD**

EMPLOYER NAME	INDUSTRY
Cameron Park Country Club	Golf Courses and Country Clubs
Central Valley Community Bank	Banking
Longs Drug Stores/CVS	Pharmacy
Cameron Airport District	Aviation
Safeway	Food Retail
Bel Air	Food Retail
Grocery Outlet	Food Retail

Source: CPCSD, 2024

Estimates of select economic characteristics for the District are shown in Table . The District boasts a median household income of \$113,573, which is higher than the State average of \$91,905 and almost \$40,000 more than the national average of \$74,580. The District also maintains a lower unemployment rate of just 3.6%, which is continuing to decrease, showing a positive shift in the economy since the COVID-19 pandemic. In general, low unemployment rates mean an economy is strong because most workers can find jobs.

**Table B-3 District Economic Characteristics, 2018-2022**

CHARACTERISTIC	CAMERON PARK CSD
Families below Poverty Level (%)	5.8%
All People below Poverty Level (%)	7.3%
Median Family Income	\$91,170
Median Household Income	\$113,573
Per Capita Income	\$50,957
Population in Labor Force	59.7%
Population Employed*	55.6%
Unemployment Rate	3.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, California Department of Finance, 2018-2022  
American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates, [www.census.gov/](http://www.census.gov/)  
\*Excludes armed forces.

The most common industry within a five-mile radius of Cameron Park is educational services, and health care and social assistance (17.9% of workers). Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services is another major industry (11.3% of workers) for the District. Table and Table below show the labor force breakdown by occupations and industry based on estimates from the 2018-2022 five-year American Community Survey (ACS).

**Table B-4 District Employment by Industry, 2018-2022**

OCCUPATION	# EMPLOYED	% EMPLOYED
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	59	0.7%
Construction	725	8.6%
Manufacturing	736	8.8%
Wholesale trade	93	1.1%
Retail trade	901	10.7%



OCCUPATION	# EMPLOYED	% EMPLOYED
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	318	3.8%
Information	94	1.1%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	712	8.5%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1,145	13.7%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	1,499	17.9%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	949	11.3%
Other services, except public administration	505	6.0%
Public administration	649	7.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,385</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, California Department of Finance, 2018-2022 American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates, [www.census.gov/](http://www.census.gov/)  
\*Excludes armed forces

Table shows District employment by occupation. Management, business, science, and arts occupations are the highest (40.4%), followed sales and office occupations (21.6%), and then service occupations (20.9%).

**Table B-5 District Employment by Occupation, 2018-2022**

OCCUPATION	# EMPLOYED	% EMPLOYED
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	3,384	40.4%
Service occupations	1,752	20.9%
Sales and office occupations	1,812	21.6%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	612	7.3%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	825	9.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,385</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, California Department of Finance, 2018-2022 American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates, [www.census.gov/](http://www.census.gov/)  
\*Excludes armed forces

## B.2.5 Population

According to ACS, the District had a total population of 18,228 in 2010, while the District had a total population of 17,995 in 2022. This growth represents a 1.27% decrease during the 12-year period.

Select demographic and social characteristics for the District from the 2018-2022 ACS and the California Department of Finance (DOF), are shown in Table . The District has a strong White and Latino population representing approximately 90.9% and 16.1% of the District's population, respectively. Approximately 8.4% of the population speaks a language other than English at home. The District also has a slightly older median age at 45.8 years old than the State at 36.7 years old. Additionally, the District has a disabled population of 13.7%, which is 3.1% higher than the State (10.6%). 4.7% of residents do not have access to a vehicle, which is important to note given the rural communities around the District. Without reliable transportation, these individuals may face heightened challenges in evacuating safely during emergencies like earthquakes and accessing vital services and resources in the aftermath.



**Table B-6 District Demographic and Social Characteristics, 2018-2022**

CHARACTERISTIC	DISTRICT
<b>Gender/Age</b>	
Male	50.3%
Female	49.7%
Median age (years)	45.8
Under 5 years	4.1%
Under 18 years	18.1%
65 years and over	25.2%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	
White	90.9%
Asian	5.6%
Black or African American	1.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	16.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1%
Some other race	0.0%
Two or more races	6.6%
<b>Education*</b>	
% High school graduate or higher	94.6%
% with bachelor's degree or higher	35.1%
<b>Social Vulnerability</b>	
% with Disability	13.7%
% Language other than English spoken at home	8.4%
% Speak English less than "Very Well"	2.1%
% of households with a computer	94.9%
% of households with an Internet subscription	93.2%
% of households with no vehicle available	4.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, California DOF, 2018-2022 American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates, [www.census.gov/](http://www.census.gov/)

\* Population 25 years and over

Table summarizes information from the ACS 5-year estimates (2018-2022) related to housing occupancy in the District. As shown, most residents own their home at 66.1% as opposed to 33.9% that rent.

**Table B-7 District Housing Occupancy and Units, 2018-2022**

HOUSING CHARACTERISTIC	ESTIMATE	PERCENTAGE
Housing Occupancy		
Total Housing Units	7,906	100%
Units Occupied	7,464	94.4
Vacant	442	5.6%
Housing Units		
1-unit detached	4,955	62.7%
1-unit attached	589	7.5%
2 units	66	0.8%



HOUSING CHARACTERISTIC	ESTIMATE	PERCENTAGE
3 or 4 units	605	7.7%
5-9 units	580	7.3%
10-19 units	303	3.8%
20 or more units	586	7.4%
Mobile Home	222	4.0%
Boat, RV, van etc.	0	0.0%
Housing Tenure		
Owner Occupied	4,934	66.1%
Renter Occupied	2,530	33.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, California DOF, 2018-2022 American Community Survey (ACS), 5-year estimates, www.census.gov/

### B.2.6 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.<sup>1</sup>

The District is situated within three census tracts – 6017030808, 6017030810, and 6017030809. As shown in Table , which is based on data derived from the OEHHA CalEnviroScreen tool, none of these census tracts are designated as DACs based on their CalEnviroScreen Ranking. This means that households in these census tracts are not economically disadvantaged (making less than 80% of the County’s median family income nor substantially burdened by housing costs (paying greater than 50% of their income on housing costs). This situation makes these households less susceptible to negative impacts during hazard events, and more likely to recover after a disaster. California has very high housing costs relative to the rest of the country, which can make it hard for households to afford housing (OEHHA 2021). Therefore, given there are fewer households in the District with lower incomes, it is less likely that most households would spend a larger proportion of their income on housing. These households are also less likely to suffer from housing-induced poverty that can affect disaster recovery.

<sup>1</sup> 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 B-8 Disadvantaged Communities Statistics**

CENSUS TRACT	% HOUSING BURDENED AND LOW-INCOME	# HOUSING UNITS	# LOW-INCOME HOUSING UNITS	# LOW INCOME & HOUSING BURDENED HOUSING UNITS	CALIFORNIA ENVIROSCREEN RANKING
6017030808	7%	2,320	510	170	5
6017030810	22%	1,355	675	295	70
6017030809	16%	870	280	140	44

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

### B.2.7 Development Trends

Real estate development in the District began in the late 1950s on lands owned by the Cameron Land and Cattle Company. The principal developer of Cameron Park was Robert L. Cameron who, in the late 1950s, started by developing his lands as Cameron Park. Raymond Vail and Associates (RVA) prepared the development master plan for Cameron Park in the early 1960s. The RVA Master Plan included many innovative features for its time. Among these was the integration of multi-family residential land uses into "neighborhoods" and planning for an integrated airpark and residential subdivision where aircraft owners could directly access or "fly-in" to their homes and hangars. Additional features included a large 50-acre recreation lake (now Cameron Park Lake), and a championship golf course.

Cameron Park is comprised of several subdivision areas, each with a master phasing scheme. Cameron Park single-family residential neighborhoods developed at an average of about three units per acre while multi-family housing developed at an average density of about 10 - 12 units per acre. The Cameron Park Area Plan, adopted by El Dorado County in 1981, continued the basic concept of the urban pattern established by the RVA Master Plan. The 1981 Cameron Park Area Plan added several additional new land use features, including an expanded commercial area at the intersection of Cameron Park Drive and U.S. Highway 50. This plan also increased the high-density residential designations in the northeast sections of the District in anticipation of future residential development.

There is a broad mix of land use in the District, including a very high percentage of multi-family residential, and many types of commercial and industrial land uses. The predominately urban community is surrounded by a mostly semi-rural population on parcels of land five acres or greater. According to the County's General Plan, there is a maximum development capacity of 3,591 units in the Cameron Park Community Region, with an adjusted maximum capacity of 1,986 units (126 commercial units and 1,860 residential units). Almost half of the residential development capacity in the Cameron Park Community Region is located outside the boundaries of the District.

The Cameron Park area has historically been one of the most rapidly growing areas in the County. The availability of land for development, the proximity to Sacramento, and the relatively good environmental and aesthetic qualities have all contributed to the rapid growth of this area.



## B.2.8 Future Development

Development since 2000 has included high density multi-family housing projects, commercial centers, and an age-restricted community. Residential growth is expected to continue at a diminishing rate as the District approaches build-out. Several large parcels and many small lots of developable commercial land remain in the District. However, commercial development will likely follow a diminishing pattern over time similar to the projections for residential development.

The County regulates land use in the District. Land development is required to be consistent with the adopted County General Plan for the Cameron Park area. Residential subdivisions have been the primary type of growth in the District and its Sphere of Influence (SOI). Residential development in the District has typically had a density of about three or four units per acre. The development has also included full subdivision improvements as required by the County's Major Land Division Ordinance.

The vast majority of the residential parcels in the District have been developed. As noted in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan, only about 554 acres of land zoned for residential use in the District remains undeveloped. Most of those remaining lots are scattered individual or small groupings of in-fill parcels zoned for single family homes. There are also a few large, rural single family residential lots in the northeast area of the District that could potentially be subdivided in the future to allow multiple dwelling units. In 1998, 315 acres of land along the Cameron Park Drive corridor were permanently taken out of development and sold to the Federal Bureau of Land Management to become part of the Pine Hill Nature Conservancy. The Cameron Park Unit of the Pine Hill Preserve represents 6% of the District's total geographic service area.

Other key areas/buildings include the golf course, lake, skate park, ball fields, middle school (Camerado), elementary school (Blue Oak), the Marshall Annex Surgery Center and medical facilities, airport, and U.S. Highway 50.

The more significant development potential is in the unincorporated areas around the District, including areas between the District, El Dorado Hills CSD, and Shingle Springs. Several large planned residential developments are being considered in these areas, pending the El Dorado County development review and approval process.

As these peripheral areas develop, the increased population in the area may impact the District in several ways. There may be increased demand for underutilized District facilities and programs, which would increase operating revenues. However, the new developments will not have contributed to the substantial capital expenditures made by the District for the initial development of these facilities. In addition, increased usage may result in increased maintenance costs of these facilities. For developments outside of the District, there is currently no property tax allocation strategy that provides revenues to the District for District facilities used by non-District residents.

The circulation and development pattern of the community results in relatively discrete and isolated neighborhood areas in the community. This makes it especially important to consider the distribution of park facilities throughout the CSD, and strategies to create additional bicycle and pedestrian trail opportunities.

Surrounding communities include the El Dorado Hills CSD to the west of the District and Cameron Estates located to the south. The Rescue-Green Valley Area is located to the north and northeast. The Shingle Springs community is located to the southeast. With the exception of people living in the El Dorado Hills CSD, residents in these adjacent communities live in



unincorporated parts of the County and rely on the District to varying degrees for park facilities and recreation programs.

### B.3 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND SUMMARY

The LPT identified the hazards that affect the District and summarized their frequency of occurrence, spatial extent, potential magnitude, and significance specific to their community. There are no hazards that are unique to District, although the hazard risk in the District varies and is distinct from the hazard risk in the County’s planning area. The purpose of this section is to profile the District’s hazards where different from the County and assess the District’s unique vulnerabilities.

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 District’s risk assessment summarizes only those hazards that vary from the County’s planning area and that have a potential to affect the District. The hazard profile information is organized in a similar format here as a way to identify priority hazards for mitigation purposes.

Table 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 District.

**Table B-9 Cameron Park CSD – 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	Low	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



HAZARD	GEOGRAPHIC AREA	LIKELIHOOD OF FUTURE OCCURRENCE	MAGNITUDE/ SEVERITY	SIGNIFICANCE	PRIORITY HAZARD?
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><b>Geographic Extent</b></p> <p><u>Negligible:</u> Less than 10 percent of planning area or isolated single-point occurrences</p> <p><u>Limited:</u> 10 to 25 percent of the planning area or limited single-point occurrences</p> <p><u>Significant:</u> 25 to 75 percent of planning area or frequent single-point occurrences</p> <p><u>Extensive:</u> 75 to 100 percent of planning area or consistent single-point occurrences</p> <p><b>Potential Magnitude/Severity</b></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.</p> <p><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.</p> <p><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.</p> <p><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><b>Probability of Future Occurrences</b></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.</p> <p><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.</p> <p><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</p> <p><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><b>Overall Significance</b></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.</p> <p><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.</p> <p><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>
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### B.3.1 Vulnerability Assessment

The intent of this section is to assess the Districts 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 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 the jurisdiction'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 County 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 District's LPT. The hazard significance summaries in Table above reflect the hazards that could potentially affect the District. 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 District are identified below.

- Dam Failure
- Debris Flow and Landslide
- Drought, Water Shortage, and Tree Mortality
- Earthquake
- Extreme Heat
- Flood
- Severe Weather: Thunderstorms, Hail, Lightning, and Heavy Rain
- 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 addressed further and are not assessed individually for specific vulnerabilities in this Annex. In the District, those hazards include Avalanche, Erosion, Seiche (Lake Tsunami), Severe Weather: Tornadoes and High Wind, Severe Weather: Heavy Snow and Winter Storms, and Subsidence.

### B.3.2 Assets

This section considers Cameron Park's assets at risk, including values at risk, critical facilities and infrastructure, historic assets, economic assets and growth and development trends.

### B.3.3 Property Exposure

Please refer to Chapter 4.2 of the Base Plan for a detailed examination of property exposure in the County's unincorporated regions, including the District. This analysis is based on data extracted from the County's 2024 Assessor's parcel and address point datasets. This data should only be used as a guideline to overall values in the District as the information has some limitations. It is also important to note that in the event of a disaster, it is generally the value of the infrastructure or improvements to the land that is of concern or at risk.



### **B.3.4 Critical Facilities and Infrastructure**

For the purposes of this plan, a critical facility is defined as one that is essential in providing utility or direction either during the response to an emergency or during the recovery operation. FEMA sorts critical facilities into eight lifeline categories as shown in Figure 4-1 in the Base Plan.

Figure B-2 shows the location of the critical facilities in the District. The critical facility database only includes point locations; linear facilities like major water supply and wastewater trunk lines were not included in the District's critical facility database.



Figure B-2 Critical Facilities within the Cameron Park CSD

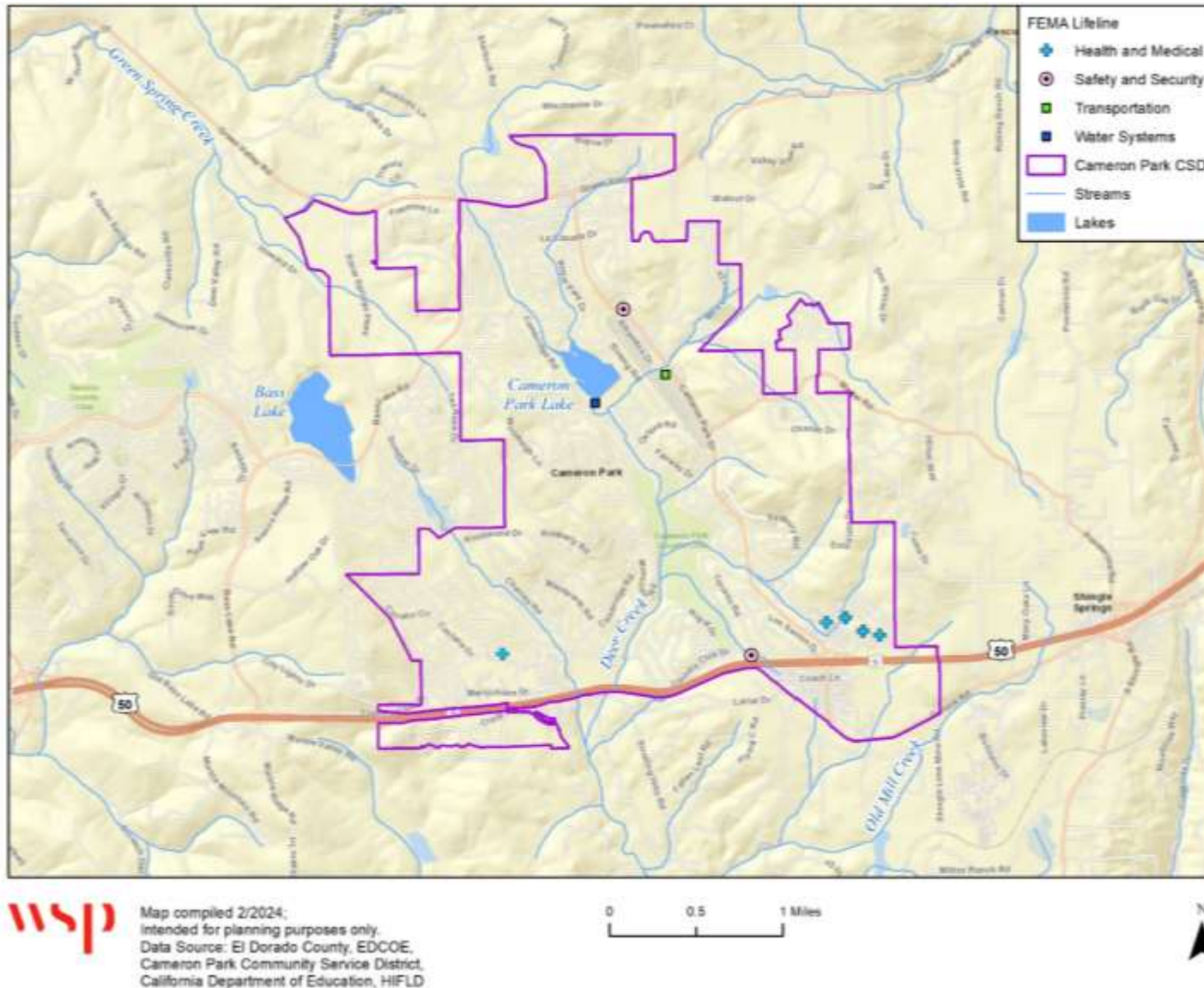




Table displays a summary of the critical facilities within the District. There are a total of 9 critical facilities in the District. Critical facilities and other community assets are important to protect in the event of a disaster. It is important to note that not all the critical facilities in the District are owned or operated by the District, and may include County-owned facilities, or facilities owned by other federal, state, and local agencies and organizations.

**Table B-10 Critical Facilities within the District of District**

LIFELINE	# OF CRITICAL FACILITIES
Communication	-
Energy	-
Food, Water, Shelter	-
Hazardous Materials	-
Health and Medical	5
Safety and Security	2
Transportation	1
Water Systems	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>

Source: El Dorado County, HIFLD, NID, DWR, WSP analysis

Within the District, the following are considered critical facilities:

- Major communication lines and microwave transmission facilities
- Major electrical transmission lines and substations
- Major public and private schools
- Cameron Park Lake
- Fire Station 88
- Fire Station 89
- Cameron Park Airport
- Community Center (which is used by CAL Office of emergency Services (OES) as an emergency evacuation facility.
- Marshall Medical Facilities
- Wastewater treatment plant, pumping stations, and trunk lines
- Water supply lines and wells

#### A.3.4.1 *Historic, Cultural and Natural Resources*

The District enjoys a wealth of historic, cultural, and natural resources, enriching the lives of its residents. Surrounded by the scenic beauty of the Sierra Nevada foothills, Cameron Park boasts serene lakes, lush landscapes, and historic oak trees. The District is dedicated to preserving these resources through conservation efforts and recreational programs, ensuring they remain accessible for generations.

Cameron Park is also steeped in history, with landmarks and artifacts dating back to Native American settlements and the Gold Rush era. The District works diligently to safeguard these cultural treasures, offering educational programs and community events that celebrate the area’s heritage.



Cameron Airpark Estates showing a plane in a driveway.

Source: Daniel Kurywchak





The District maintains 10 parks including the Cameron Park Lake and Skate Park, Christa McAuliffe Park, Dave West Park, Eastwood Park, Gateway Park, Northview Park, Paul J. Ryan Memorial Park Dog Park, Rasmussen Park, and Royal Park.

As previously mentioned, a significant cultural resource is the Cameron Airpark Estates, unique for its dual purpose of connecting residences to the adjacent airport. Near Airpark Estates lies the artificially created Cameron Park Lake, spanning about 10 acres. This scenic area features a trail encircling the lake, along with amenities such as picnic spots, boat rentals, tennis courts, and playgrounds. Visitors can observe turtles and various waterfowl inhabiting the lake, which is regularly stocked with fish like bluegill, black bass, and black crappie by the District. Additionally, Cameron Park Lake hosts the annual "Summer Spectacular" celebration around Independence Day since 1999. Moreover, the lake serves as the venue for "Ribstock," a barbecue festival recognized by the Kansas District Barbeque Society, engaging enthusiasts in a one-day competition.



A view of Cameron Park Lake.

Source: CPCSD Website

The District also maintains a state-of-the-art community center that has various facilities to accommodate activities for both business and pleasure, and it promises "Something for Everyone." Three to four variations can accommodate small or large groups of up to 537 people.

The District's 2021-2026 Strategic Plan outlines several strategies pertaining to enhancing these resources with the goal of creating community.

Goal E3 (Create Community) states, "Our objective is to provide positive, memorable experiences and establish strong relationships with residents. Our strategy is to create a feeling of community through caring service delivery and programs that meet the changing needs of the community."

The following strategies are identified:

- E.3.a: secure funding and implement priority projects outlined in the 2020 Park Improvement Plan and a park sign program.
- E.3.b: enhance communications to community organizations and residents regarding the District's services, including print, in-person, website and social media; explore opportunities to more actively engage on Next Door platform.
- E.3.c: seek feedback, especially reaching out to under-served areas of the community, to assess effectiveness of District services and plan for improvements. Look for process efficiencies with technology.
- E.3.d: build strong relationships with service clubs and community organizations expanding the District's ability to provide programs and services.
- E.3.e: examine benefits/constraints of charging entry fees at Cameron Park Lake.
- E.3.f: to maintain an attractive, welcoming community, the CC&R office will update its processes and services in alignment with industry standards, and focus on education and engagement with residents to achieve residential compliance.
- E.3.g: To improve messaging regarding CC&Rs in Cameron Park, staff will present a study of the



Cameron Park Community Center

Source: Visit El Dorado Website



pros/cons and process of consolidating CC&Rs into one or fewer documents to CC&R Committee.

### B.3.5 Estimating Potential Losses

#### A.3.5.1 *Avalanche*

Average snowfall in the District and its location does not accumulate in sufficient amounts to result in any avalanche risk. As the climate warms and precipitation patterns shift toward more precipitation falling in the form of rain instead of snow, the risk from this hazard will continue to decrease. While such events do happen, they are relatively rare, making avalanche a low significance hazard for the District.

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

#### A.3.5.2 *Dam Failure*

The failure of dams poses a grave danger to human life, especially in densely populated downstream areas. If a dam breaks, the sudden and uncontrollable flooding can make evacuations difficult, increasing the risk of drowning and other water-related accidents. In such emergencies, communities downstream may be forced to evacuate, displacing residents and causing social and psychological distress due to the loss of homes and belongings. Factors like terrain, reservoir capacity, and the timing of the breach influence the risk to individuals downstream. Even those at higher elevations in the flood path can face dangers from debris, injuries, and drowning. The aftermath of a dam failure involves hazards similar to other floods, necessitating evacuation, care, and possible permanent relocation for those affected. Climate change can exacerbate these risks, particularly for vulnerable populations residing downstream of dams in Cameron Park.

There are three dams with the potential to cause harm to the District:

- 1) **Cameron Park Dam.** The Cameron Park Dam is a public utilities dam owned and operated by the District. It is a high-hazard, earth type dam on Deer Creek used for water supply and irrigation. It can hold 97,800 cubic yards of water. The Cameron Park Dam is an earth fill dam constructed in 1951. Cameron Park Lake provides storage and surface runoff from the 2-square-mile watershed in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Water is released into an earthen channel downstream of the dam towards Deer Creek and drains into the Consumnes River approximately 30 miles downstream.

The Department of Water Resources (DWR), Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD) has rated Cameron Park Dam as a “High” hazard dam. Because of this and the passage of Senate Bill 92, an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) was developed by the District, to meet the requirement of California Water Code Sections 6160 and 6161 and Government code 8589.5.

The failure of this dam would impact the community the most out of the three dams affecting the District. The following jurisdictions are located downstream of Cameron Park Dam and would be affected by a failure of the dam:

- Community of Cameron Park
  - Cameron Park Golf Course
  - Community of El Dorado Hills
  - El Dorado County
  - Sacramento County



- District Branch Railroad
  - Major Roadways impacted by flood:
    - CA-50
    - Deer Creek Rd
    - Latrobe Rd
    - Dunlap Ranch Rd
    - Kiefer Blvd
- Major Roadways impacted by evacuation:
  - Cambridge Rd
  - Cameron Park Drive

The watershed draining to the dam is approximately 2.0 square miles and ranges in elevation from approximately 1,640 feet above sea level at the highest point in the watershed, to 1,250 feet at the dam site, and 116 feet at the downstream extent of potentially affected areas.

The community of Cameron Park is located within the watershed and immediately downstream of the dam. As a residential community with medium intensity development and a population of approximately 18,000, a portion of which live downstream of Cameron Park Dam, there is an immediate risk to public safety should the dam fail.

Additionally, there is public access to the dam, as a walking trail follows the dam crest and the area around the lake is a recreation area. A swimming pond and a park is located on the upstream side of the dam.

Most of the development downstream of Cameron Park Dam is between the Dam and U.S. Highway 50. From the spillway, the channel passes under a small bridge at Oxford Road. Downstream of Oxford Road the channel passes through the Cameron Park Golf Course where the channel becomes shallower with a small pond in the middle of the golf course. The channel then is directed to the west side of the golf course and is re-channelized through a housing development. Deer Creek then passes under a bridge at Country Club Drive and then under U.S. Highway 50 through a large culvert. Downstream of U.S. Highway 50 there is low intensity development and the following bridges: Strolling Hills Rd, Cameron Park Road, Flying C Road, Deer Creek Road, and Latrobe Road.

- 2) **Crystal Lake Dam.** The Crystal Lake Dam is a private dam near the southwest border of the District's boundary. The Dam has a DSOD classification of "Extremely High." It has a maximum storage of 225 acres-ft. The EAP was last updated in 2021. A dam failure has the potential to impact communities in the southeastern area of the District and the surrounding communities near Crystal Lake.
- 3) **New Bass Lake Dam.** Although not inside the District's borders, and existing to the southwest of the District in the El Dorado Hills area, any incident at New Bass Lake Dam has the potential to impact the western portion of the District. New Bass Lake is a DSOD classified "High" hazard dam. It is owned and operated by the El Dorado Hills CSD and has a maximum storage of 745 acres-ft. There is no EAP for this dam, however, a conditions assessment was completed in 2017.

More frequent and severe weather events associated with climate change, like heavy rainfall and storms, can strain dams, increasing the likelihood of dam breaches and failures. Socially vulnerable groups living downstream of these dams, such as low-income communities and the elderly, may struggle to evacuate or access emergency services during such events, leading to

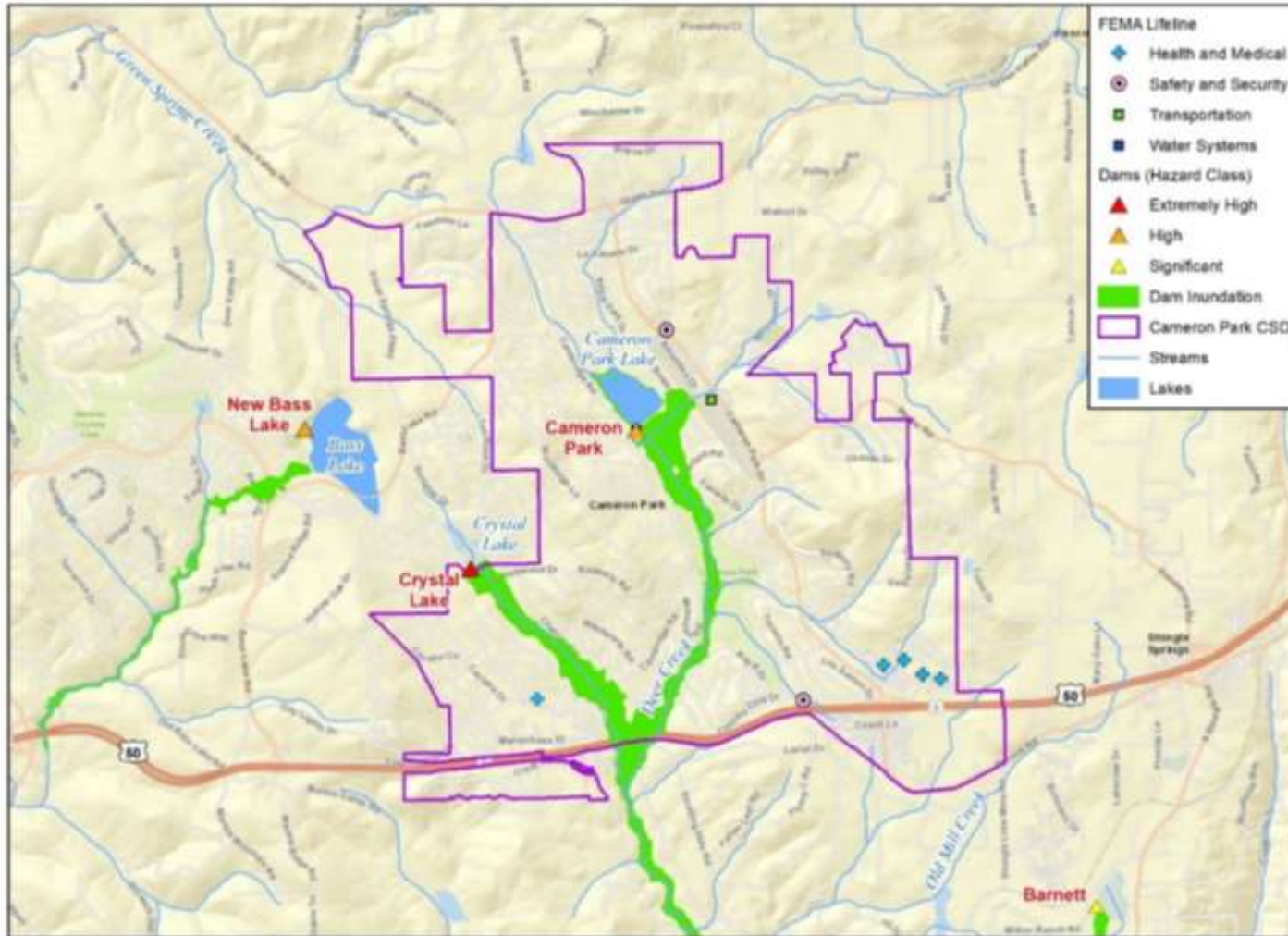


higher rates of injury, displacement, and loss of life. Therefore, the individuals residing in the dam inundation areas within or near Cameron Park would be at greater risk. Climate change can also affect dam management by altering water availability and hydrological patterns. Droughts may lower reservoir levels, potentially compromising dam integrity, while rising temperatures can change the timing and volume of water flows, posing challenges for dam operators in maintaining downstream safety. The Base Plan further details the impacts of climate change and how this will alter the significance of dam failure in future years. Given the limited growth in the District, current land use patterns and development trends are not expected to affect dam incidents. Additionally, a facility analysis concluded that no District facilities are within the dam inundation areas and therefore vulnerable to dam failure.

Figure B-3 illustrates dam inundation risk to the District.



Figure B-3 Cameron Park CSD Dam Inundation



Map compiled 4/2024;  
intended for planning purposes only.  
Data Source: El Dorado County, EDCOE,  
Cameron Park Community Service District, California Department of Education, HIFLD,  
Division of Safety of Dams, Department of Water Resources.





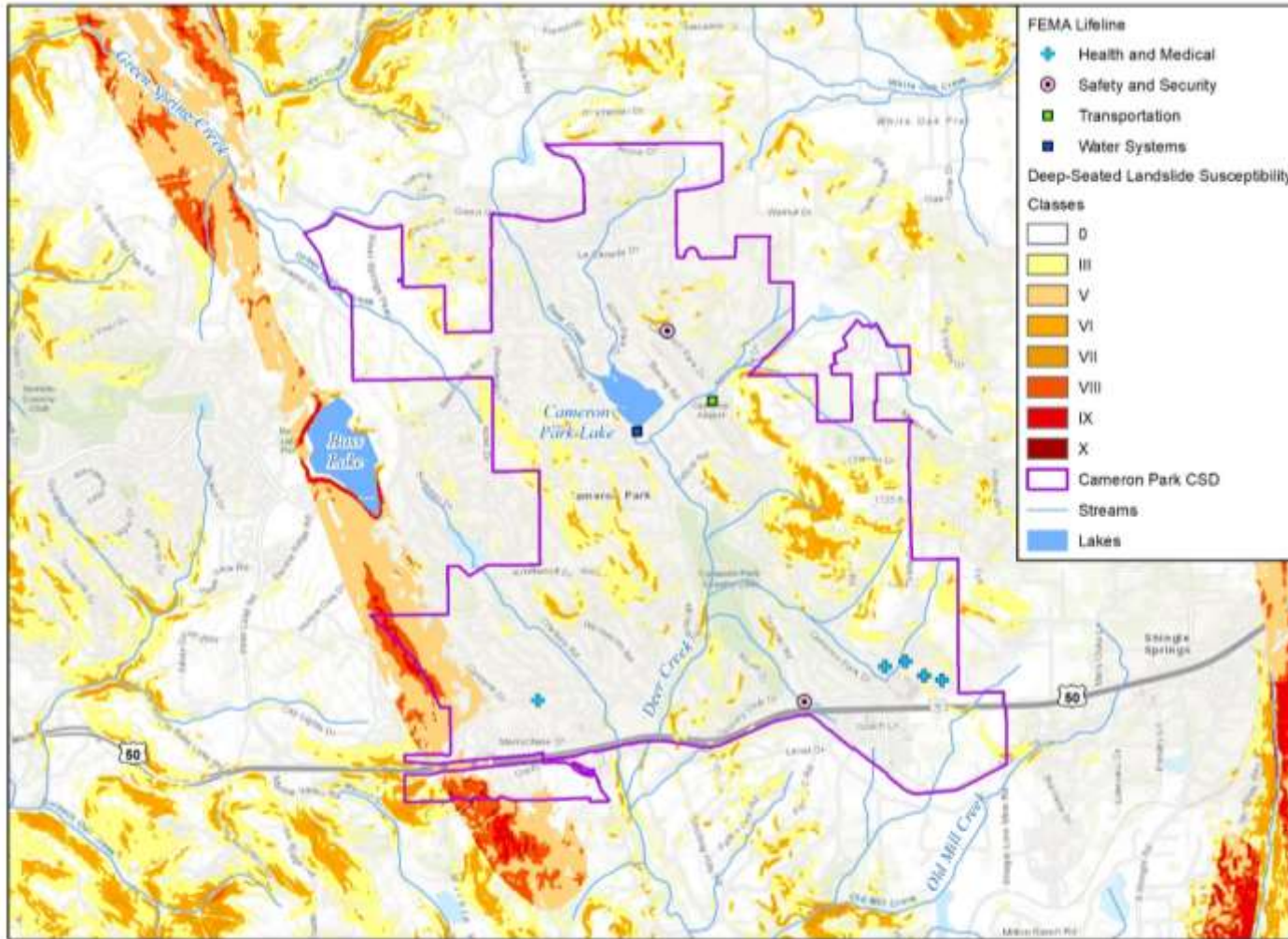
Refer to Chapter 4 of the Base Plan for a discussion of the dam failure risk relative to the District and the County.

#### *A.3.5.3 Debris Flow and Landslide*

All communities face the risk of debris flows and landslides, including the District. These incidents have occurred and are likely to continue in the District. Debris flows and landslides are considered medium significance hazards for Cameron Park. However, areas with larger populations, and consequently more individuals at risk, may face a heightened level of danger from these natural events.

Figure B-4 illustrates the District's risk to landslides. The California Geological Survey Department of Conservation classifies landslides in order from severity from zero (no risk) through ten (highest risk). The central eastern areas of the District are at risk for Class III landslides while the southwestern end is at risk for Class V landslides. These areas mainly include rural, residential single-use residential developments. The road network is mostly comprised of rural roads, which connect rural communities, agricultural areas, and outdoor recreation areas. These roads are particularly vulnerable to landslides due to limited maintenance and fewer mitigation measures constructed in these areas. These roads often traverse steep slopes and rugged terrain, making them susceptible to erosion and slope instability. Landslides on rural roads can isolate communities, hinder access to essential services such as healthcare and education, and impede agricultural activities, impacting the economy. Beyond physical damage, landslides exacerbate social vulnerabilities, particularly for seniors and individuals with limited accessibility and access to resources. There are neighborhoods around the District with only one point of ingress/egress. Disruptions in road networks hinder mobility, access to healthcare, and emergency response efforts, therefore, even a small rockslide has the potential to disproportionately affect vulnerable populations

Figure B-4 Cameron Park CSD Deep-Seated Landslide Susceptibility



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

0 0.5 1 Miles





A facility analysis concluded that no District facilities are at risk to debris flow and landslides.

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

#### *A.3.5.4 Drought, Water Shortage, and Tree Mortality*

Drought is one of the few hazards with the potential to impact all the citizens of the District through water restrictions, economic losses, and increased energy costs. The historical and potential impacts of drought on populations include agricultural sector job loss, secondary economic losses to local businesses and public recreational resources, increased cost to the local and state government for large-scale water acquisition and delivery, water rationing, and water wells running dry for individuals and families. Climate change is also expected to further exacerbate water use restrictions as the timing and amount of precipitation shifts, which could change the levels of water demand and the water quality available to residents.

In Cameron Park, the onset of drought is often signaled by a lack of significant winter precipitation and snowfall (moisture deficiency) in the Sierra Nevada Mountains and Lake Tahoe Basin. Droughts typically do not result in direct impacts on people or property, but they can have significant impacts on agriculture, which can indirectly impact people and property. Hot and dry conditions that persist into spring, summer, and fall can aggravate drought conditions, making the effects of drought more pronounced as water demands increase during the growing season and summer months. Impacts increase with the length of a drought, as carry-over supplies in reservoirs are depleted and water levels in groundwater basins decline.

While the West Slope is largely dependent on surface water and will therefore experience the effects of drought and water shortages concurrently, the District is dependent on the El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) for its water supply, so any shortage or failure within EID will affect the District more than other communities in the unincorporated County. However, EID has a reliable water supply and maintains an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) so this is not expected to be a scenario that arises. The District falls under EID's El Dorado Hills Region, which includes Service Zones 1, 2 and 4 representing the communities of Bass Lake, El Dorado Hills, and Cameron Park. The District purchases water from the EID as a wholesale ratepayer through a water supply agreement. The water supply agreement requires the District to implement and enforce the District's current Drought Preparedness Plan and Drought Action Plan during District-declared drought conditions. In 2021, EID updated its most recent Drought Action Plan update and subsequently included it in the 2020 UWMP to serve as the District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

The District is still susceptible to drought and related climate change considerations given the District relies primarily on surface water supplies. Based on the District location and current climate, the most likely changes are related to increasing average temperature, intensifying storm events, and periods of extended drought. Other climate change effects such as increased precipitation variability may result in the depletion of stored groundwater availability, and in turn reduced crop productivity, and potential higher water costs. Changes in annual precipitation and temperature could have an impact on the District's overall water use as well as available supply volumes.

Additionally, drought poses significant challenges to the District, but its impacts are often disproportionately felt by socially vulnerable populations. These vulnerable groups, include low-income people, Indigenous peoples, and disabled individuals, who are particularly susceptible to the adverse effects of water scarcity due to limited resources, inadequate infrastructure, and socio-economic disparities. In times of drought, access to clean water for drinking, sanitation, and agriculture becomes severely constrained, exacerbating existing inequalities and increasing





the risk of food insecurity, malnutrition, and disease among these populations. Moreover, reliance on subsistence farming or informal employment further intensifies their vulnerability, as drought-induced crop failures and job losses deepen poverty and undermine livelihoods. Marginalized communities often also face systemic barriers in accessing relief and support services, exacerbating their socio-economic marginalization. While these specific vulnerabilities are not expected within the District limits; they are more likely to occur within the surrounding unincorporated County, which could result in indirect impacts to the incorporated areas of the District.

In conclusion, drought impacts in the District are diverse, affecting the economy, environment, and society. Major impacts include reductions in water availability, increased costs, and implications for water-intensive activities like agriculture, wildfire protection, and tourism. During droughts, voluntary conservation measures are implemented to manage water usage efficiently. Secondary impacts of drought include soil compaction, increased wildfire risk, reduced water supply for firefighting, and potential power generation reductions and water quality deterioration. Economically, drought can strain the agriculture industry, leading to hardships for farmers and workers, price increases for consumers, and risks to livestock due to feed shortages. These indirect impacts may also increase water demand from agricultural users.

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

#### *A.3.5.5 Earthquake*

No major earthquakes have been recorded within the District, although the District lies between two seismically active regions in the western United States. Tectonic stresses associated with the North American-Pacific Plate boundary can generate damaging earthquakes along faults 30 to 100 miles to the west of the County. Eastern portions of the County border the Basin and Range province that entails most of Nevada and western Utah. This area is riddled with active faults that are responsible for and form the boundary between each basin or valley and the neighboring mountain range.

Based on historical data and the location of District relative to active and potentially active faults, the District could occasionally experience a significantly damaging earthquake. Areas such as the Cameron Park Airpark, Community Center, and numerous medical facilities may be susceptible to ground shaking if they have not been seismically retrofitted in the past.

When earthquakes occur in areas with vulnerable populations, the impact can be particularly severe. Vulnerable populations may lack access to resources, infrastructure, or support systems necessary to cope with and recover from the effects of the earthquake. This can result in higher rates of injury, displacement, and loss of life among these groups. Households living in unreinforced masonry (URM) buildings or other structures that require retrofits in the District may be particularly vulnerable to earthquake ground shaking.

Efforts to mitigate the impact of earthquakes on vulnerable populations typically involve disaster preparedness, including early warning systems, infrastructure improvements, community education, and ensuring access to emergency services. Additionally, post-disaster relief and recovery efforts often focus on providing support and assistance to vulnerable populations to help them rebuild their lives and communities.

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



### A.3.5.6 Erosion

Erosion poses a low significant hazard for the District due to its stable geography, gentle slopes, and robust soil. Community involvement in conservation contributes to minimizing erosion-related issues, making the District resilient against this hazard. While such events do happen, they are relatively rare, making erosion a low significance hazard for the District.

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

### A.3.5.7 Extreme Heat

The District can occasionally experience extreme heat temperatures and is vulnerable to the risks posed by this hazard. According to data from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) the average maximum temperature in July was 94°F. The monthly average temperature summary for the District is displayed in Table below.

**Table B-11 District of District Monthly Average Temperatures**

	Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average Temperatures (degrees Fahrenheit)												
Average Maximum Temperature	55°F	59°F	63°F	68°F	77°F	87°F	94°F	93°F	88°F	77°F	64°F	55°F
Average Minimum Temperature	37°F	39°F	41°F	43°F	47°F	52°F	58°F	57°F	55°F	48°F	41°F	36°F

Source: NOAA, 2024

As an example of the threat posed by extreme heat, in late August 2022, a significant heat wave occurred across the State which affected the District. In expectation of temperatures reaching 10-20°F above normal, and surpassing 110°F in some areas, California Governor Gavin Newsom declared an extreme heat state of emergency on August 31<sup>st</sup>. Two wildfires that began during the heat wave, the Mosquito fire in El Dorado and Placer counties and the Mill fire in Siskiyou County, prompted both State and federal emergency declarations. In total, the heat wave event caused an estimated \$84 million in damages.

Extreme heat can pose serious risks to human health and safety. The most common risks associated with exposure to extreme heat include dehydration, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. In addition to the risks to human health and safety, extreme heat can have significant impacts on infrastructure, the economy, and agriculture. For example, high temperatures can cause power outages and damage to roads and other infrastructure. In agriculture, extreme heat can damage crops and livestock, leading to lower yields and economic losses for farmers.

Additionally, extreme heat is one of the leading causes of weather-related deaths in the United States, killing an average of more than 702 people per year from 2004–2018, more than all other weather hazards (except hurricanes) combined. The Billion Dollar Weather Disasters database compiled by NOAA lists heat waves as six of the top 10 deadliest U.S. disasters since 1980 (NOAA 2023).

Heat-related illness includes a spectrum of illnesses ranging from heat cramps to severe heat exhaustion and life-threatening heat stroke. Moreover, this hazard poses a significant threat to socially vulnerable populations, exacerbating existing inequalities and disproportionately impacting those who are already marginalized. Socioeconomic factors such as poverty, inadequate housing, and limited access to healthcare and resources contribute to increased susceptibility to heat-related illnesses and fatalities. Additionally, marginalized communities within or around the District, including the elderly, children, and individuals with pre-existing health conditions (including those dependent on electrical-powered medical devices and

equipment), face heightened risks during heatwaves due to physiological vulnerabilities. Limited access to air conditioning, green spaces, and cooling centers further compounds these challenges, leaving vulnerable individuals with few options for relief. This is further compounded by the effects of climate change and rising temperatures for the area.

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

#### A.3.5.8 Flood

The extent of flood severity is influenced by various factors, encompassing the intensity and duration of rainfall, the landscape's topography, and the type of ground cover in the region. An abundance of rainfall within a brief timeframe can lead to sudden flash floods. Conversely, even a modest amount of rain can trigger flooding, particularly in regions with frozen or saturated soil from prior wet spells. Furthermore, floods might occur if rainfall accumulates over impermeable surfaces like extensive parking lots, paved roads, or densely developed zones.



2023 Flooding in the District leading to culvert damage.

Source: CPCSD, 2023

The repercussions of flooding encompass a broad spectrum of effects, including injuries and loss of life, financial setbacks, psychological trauma, as well as damage to

infrastructure such as roads and bridges, and properties. This damage spans across different aspects including structural elements (such as foundations), electrical systems (outlets, wiring, meters, etc.), mechanical equipment (washers, dryers, furnaces, water heaters, etc.), and finishing touches like floors and walls.

#### Floodplains and Special Flood Hazard Area

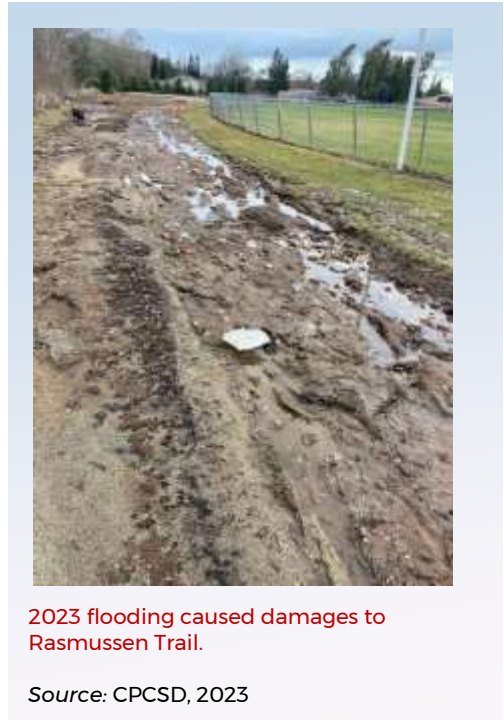
As referenced in the Base Plan, federal, state, and local agencies use the 1% likelihood flood, often called the "base flood" or "100-year flood," as a regulatory benchmark (SFHA) and FEMA maps these flood zones in regulatory maps. A floodplain is a flat area near water bodies prone to periodic flooding, reducing flood impact on communities. Floodplains have fertile soil and diverse ecosystems, requiring careful management for safety and environmental protection. The District's flood vulnerability is accentuated by its location within FEMA's designated 100-year floodplain, which refers to an annual 1% likelihood of flooding.

Socially vulnerable populations living in floodplain areas face a multitude of challenges compounded by the environmental risks associated with their geographical location. Floodplains, while often attractive due to their proximity to water sources and fertile land, pose significant threats, especially during periods of heavy rainfall or natural disasters like hurricanes. These vulnerable populations typically include low-income communities, ethnic minorities, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities, who may lack the resources and social support networks to effectively mitigate or recover from flood-related hazards. Their residences, often situated in flood-prone areas due to economic constraints or historical patterns of settlement, are at heightened risk of inundation, property damage, and displacement during flood events. Furthermore, limited access to evacuation resources, healthcare facilities, and insurance coverage exacerbates their vulnerability, leaving them disproportionately affected by the

adverse impacts of flooding. Addressing the needs of socially vulnerable populations in floodplain areas necessitates comprehensive strategies that prioritize equitable access to resources, community engagement, and sustainable land use planning to reduce risks and enhance resilience in the face of climate change and natural disasters.

The physical risks associated with potential flooding and the regulatory requirements for floodplain management are important considerations when decisions are being made regarding future land use throughout the District. Based on the history of flooding in the County, the District and surrounding areas are considered likely to have the potential for future flooding. Parts of the District are also prone to local flooding problems associated with poor drainage issues. Additionally, climate change is expected to increase the intensity of major storms, which could create more frequent and severe flooding. In summary, the risk to riverine flooding in the District is high due to development in the floodplain and localized flooding issues.

The LPT has identified several historical flood-related events occurring in the District. For instance, late 2022-2023 storm-related flooding caused 10 inches of rain in a 24-hour period in Cameron Park resulting in property and infrastructure damage and other related damages to the park. Water from the river was so high from the back-to-back storms it came up over a nearby street and pushed its way into homes. It flooded several inches inside them, causing thousands of dollars' worth of damage to the floors, walls, landscaping and kitchen. The District is currently working with the El Dorado Water Authority (EDWA) on a Stormwater and Flood Mitigation Plan and a watershed model for Cameron Park. The District is also working to secure FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding through a disaster declaration to repair and mitigate damaged infrastructure from these late-2022-2023 winter storms. The District lost 16 trees and has  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile of trail damage (image above), and had two, 48-inch culverts (image above) and the road collapse at the entrance to Cameron Park Lake. Additionally, on December 31, 2022, the County Sheriff's Office issued an evacuation order for the area between Cameron Park Lake and Piper Court and the area between Salida Way and Bonanza Drive. As previously noted, the compounding effects of rapid flooding and an emergency evacuation can be very risky to the well-being of residents, especially those who are socially vulnerable populations.





A flood vulnerability assessment was completed during the 2024 update. Please refer to Chapter 4.3.7 of the Base Plan for more information on this analysis as it pertains to the parcels within the unincorporated areas of the County at risk to flooding.



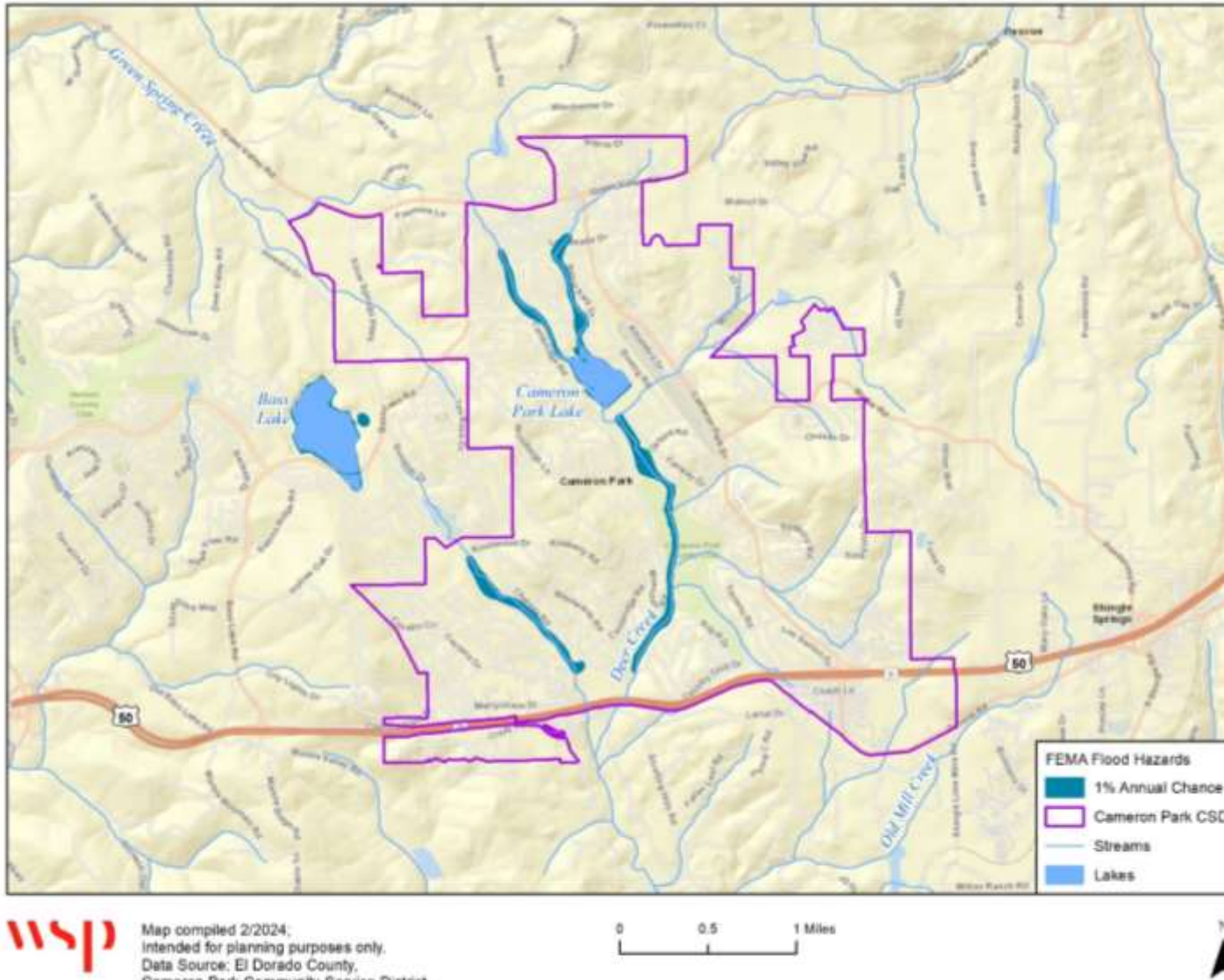
Local news footage announcing the December 31, 2022 evacuation order showing rapid flooding to homes.

Source: KCRA, 2022.

Figure B-5 depicts the District's risk relative to the 1% annual chance floodplain. Please note that the .02% floodplain was not shown as it was too small to scale on the map. As shown, the 1% annual chance floodplain runs nearly though the center of the District along Deer Creek through the Cameron Park Country Club and north of Cameron Park Lake. It also extends through the residential areas of the District to the southwest along Chelsea Road.



Figure B-5 Cameron Park CSD FEMA 1% Annual Chance Floodplain



Map compiled 2/2024;  
Intended for planning purposes only.  
Data Source: El Dorado County,  
Cameron Park Community Service District,  
FEMA NFHL 4/3/2012

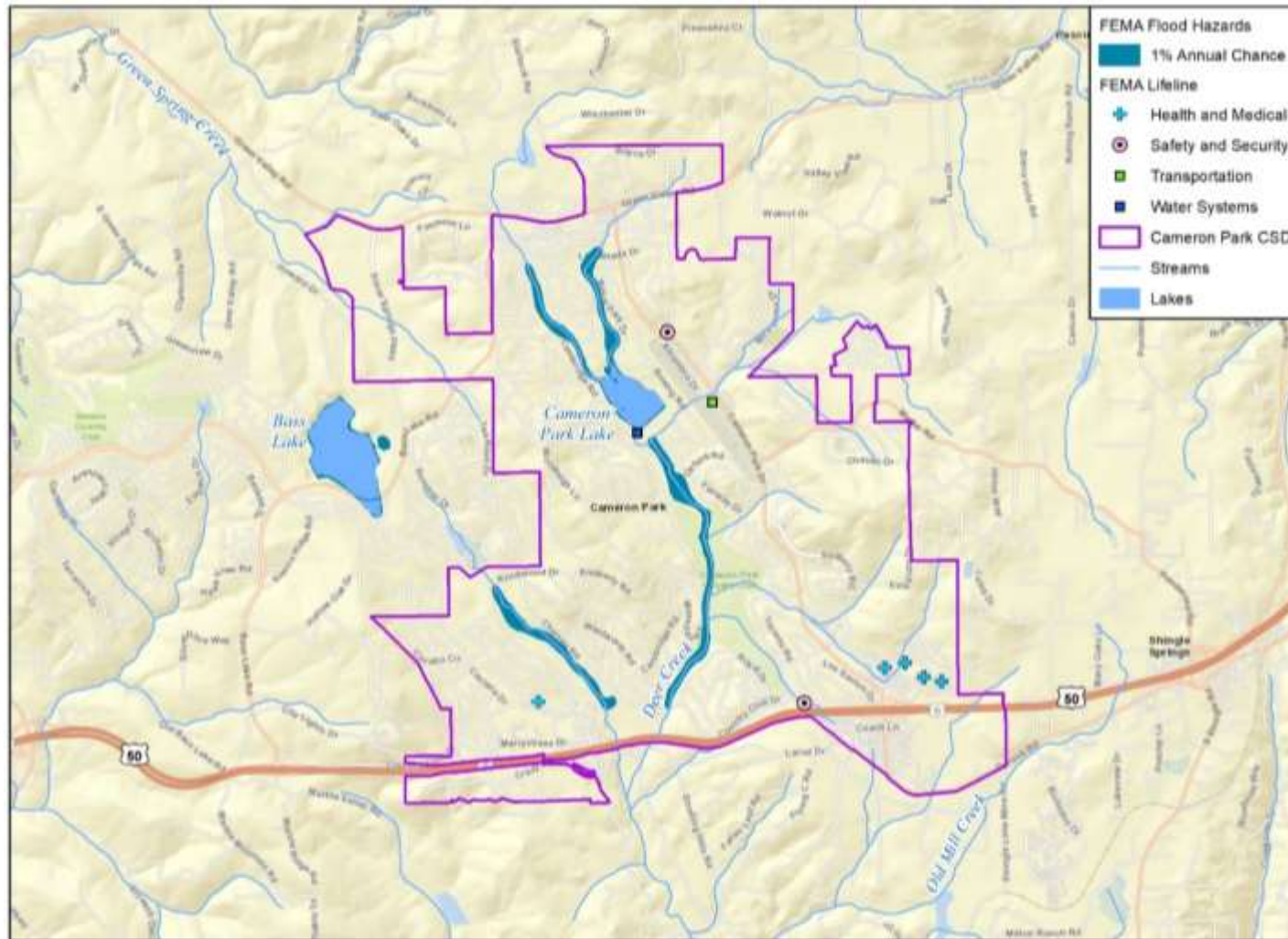


## Critical Facilities at Risk

Critical facilities are those community components that are most needed to withstand the impacts of disaster as previously described. Figure B-6 shows the location of critical facilities in relation with the District's 1% annual percent chance floodplain. When floods impact critical health and medical facilities, patient care is disrupted, and access to essential services becomes challenging, exacerbating health crises. In terms of safety and security, flood damage to infrastructure hinders emergency response efforts and communication networks, delaying aid and coordination. Additionally, floods obstruct transportation routes such as roads and bridges, impeding the movement of people and supplies, further complicating relief efforts. Prioritizing the restoration and reinforcement of these facilities and infrastructure is crucial for effective disaster management and public safety.



Figure B-6 Cameron Park CSD 1% FEMA Annual Chance Floodplain and Critical Facilities



Map compiled 4/2024;  
Intended for planning purposes only.  
Data Source: El Dorado County, EDCOE, Cameron Park Community Service District,  
California Department of Education, HIFLD, FEMA NFHL 4/3/2012

0 0.5 1 Miles







## Flood Insurance Coverage, Claims Paid, and Repetitive Losses

Flooding is the most common and costly natural disaster in the United States. In terms of economic disruption, property damage, and loss of life, floods are often referred to as "nature's number-one disaster." Consequently, flood insurance is typically not included in standard homeowner's and renter's insurance policies. To safeguard their property against flood-related losses, individuals are advised to acquire flood insurance through the NFIP. Established by Congress in 1968 to mitigate the rising costs of federal disaster relief, the NFIP is administered by FEMA, a division of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. It provides federally backed flood insurance to communities that adopt and enforce effective floodplain management ordinances aimed at reducing potential flood losses.

The NFIP offers flood insurance coverage to individuals residing in participating communities. Community membership is contingent on adopting and enforcing floodplain management and development regulations. The NFIP operates on the basis of voluntary community participation, regardless of size. In this context, a "community" refers to a political entity with the legal authority to implement and enforce floodplain management ordinances within its jurisdiction, including incorporated cities, towns, townships, boroughs, villages, or unincorporated areas of counties or parishes.

National flood insurance is only available in communities that apply for participation in the NFIP and commit to implementing prescribed flood mitigation measures. In return for adhering to basic floodplain management standards, local governments enable property owners to purchase modest levels of flood insurance coverage. Communities that adopt more comprehensive floodplain management measures can be promoted to the Regular Program, allowing local policyholders to access higher levels of insurance coverage.

Integral floodplain management involves both evaluating and permitting development within the SFHA, while also addressing equity and outreach. This entails raising new residential structures to or above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE), implementing floodproofing for non-residential structures, constraining development in floodways, strategically siting public utilities and facilities to minimize flood damage, and reinforcing foundations against floatation, collapse, or lateral shifting. These efforts prioritize fairness and engagement within flood-prone communities. For a detailed examination of NFIP policies, repetitive losses and payouts in the County, refer to the NFIP section of Chapter 4.3.7 of the Base Plan.

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



#### A.3.5.9 Severe Weather: Heavy Rain, Thunderstorms, Hail, And Lightning

The extent of heavy rain, thunderstorms, hail, and lightning weather events can affect a large percentage of people and properties in both the District and the County. These weather events can also shutdown of facilities and result in severe injuries.

Between January 1, 1950, and December 31, 2023, the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) database recorded over 900 severe weather events that occurred in the County between January 1, 1950, and December 31, 2023. Moreover, since 1997, the County has experienced heavy rain events 156 times, resulting in approximately \$10,250,000 in property damages, as reported by the NCEI. These recurrent incidents underscore the region's vulnerability to adverse weather conditions, imposing a significant economic burden on local infrastructure and private properties (refer to Table 4-61 for a breakdown of these events and locations and Figures 4-36 and 4-37 in the Base Plan to see the historical and predicated precipitation patterns for the District.)



Severe weather knocks over a tree in 2023 near Cameron Park Lake.

Source: CPCSD, 2023

Refer to Chapter 4. Of the Base Plan for a discussion of severe weather: heavy rain, thunderstorms, hail, and lightning risk relative to the District and County.

#### A.3.5.10 Seiche (Lake Tsunami)

Although Cameron Park Lake falls within the District, there are no large bodies or basins of water that have realistic potential for lake seiches to occur. Therefore, seiche risk is rated low significance for the District.

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

#### A.3.5.11 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 cause over \$2,000,000 in property loss and five deaths in the 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 District at a decreased risk for severe weather related to heavy snow and winter storms. The risk of this hazard does not vary greatly between the District and the County. Heavy snow and winter storms are an overall low significance hazard for the District.

Severe winter weather, such as winter storms and heavy snow, disproportionately affects vulnerable populations like the elderly, children, people with disabilities, low-income households, and the homeless. These individuals face increased health risks due to cold temperatures, transportation difficulties accessing essential services, and potential power outages leading to lack of heating or electricity. Community efforts are essential to provide



shelters, emergency supplies, transportation assistance, and outreach to ensure the safety and well-being of vulnerable groups during harsh winter conditions.

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

#### *A.3.5.12 Severe Weather: Tornadoes and High Wind*

Tornadoes and high wind are considered low significance hazards for the District due to its geographical location and historical weather patterns. Cameron Park is situated in a region that is not prone to extreme wind events or tornado activity compared to other areas known for such events. The District's surrounding topography, including the Sierra Nevada foothills, acts as a natural barrier against severe windstorms and tornadoes. Additionally, the local climate tends to experience milder weather conditions overall, further reducing the likelihood of high wind or tornado-related risks. While it's important for the District to have emergency preparedness plans in place, the relative rarity of these events makes them low significance concerns compared to other environmental hazards.

Severe weather events like high winds and tornadoes pose significant risks to vulnerable populations such as the elderly, children, individuals with disabilities, low-income households, and those without adequate shelter. These groups face challenges in accessing timely warnings, finding safe shelter, and coping with damages during emergencies. Community preparedness efforts, including establishing emergency shelters and improving communication for weather alerts, are crucial to protecting vulnerable populations during high wind and tornado events. The risk of tornadoes and high wind does not vary greatly between the District and the County. High wind and tornadoes are an overall low significance hazard for the District.

Refer to Chapter 4 of the Base Plan for a discussion of severe weather: high wind and tornado risk relative to the City and the County.

#### *A.3.5.13 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 the District 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 District and the County.

#### *A.3.5.14 Wildfire*

Due to its high fuel load and long, dry summers, most of the County continues to be at risk from wildfire. As a result, from May to October of each year, the County faces a serious wildland fire threat. Based on recent trends, fires will continue to occur on a near annual basis in the District. As noted, the threat of wildfire and potential losses are constantly increasing as human development and population increase and the Wildfire Urban Interface (WUI) areas expand. For more information on the WUI areas, please refer to Chapter 4.3.14 of the Base Plan.

In the Sacramento foothills and Sierra Nevada mountains, the communities near and east of District along the U.S. Highway 50 corridor face "high" risk. Please see Chapter 4.3.14 of the Base Plan for in detail discussions regarding previous wildfire events occurring in and around the District and County.



Figure B-7 shows the fire threat areas in the District. There are pockets of moderate wildfire threat areas within the northeastern and western portions of the District.

The most significant large fires risks come from pockets of flammable vegetation in residential areas near the western and eastern borders of the District. Narrow streets and hilly terrain make ingress and egress for District equipment difficult. The community contains a high percentage of multi-family residential properties. This contributes to the community population density of approximately 2,000 people per square mile. Apartment complexes contain large un-sprinkled buildings, which require an augmentation of forces and specialized equipment to control fires.

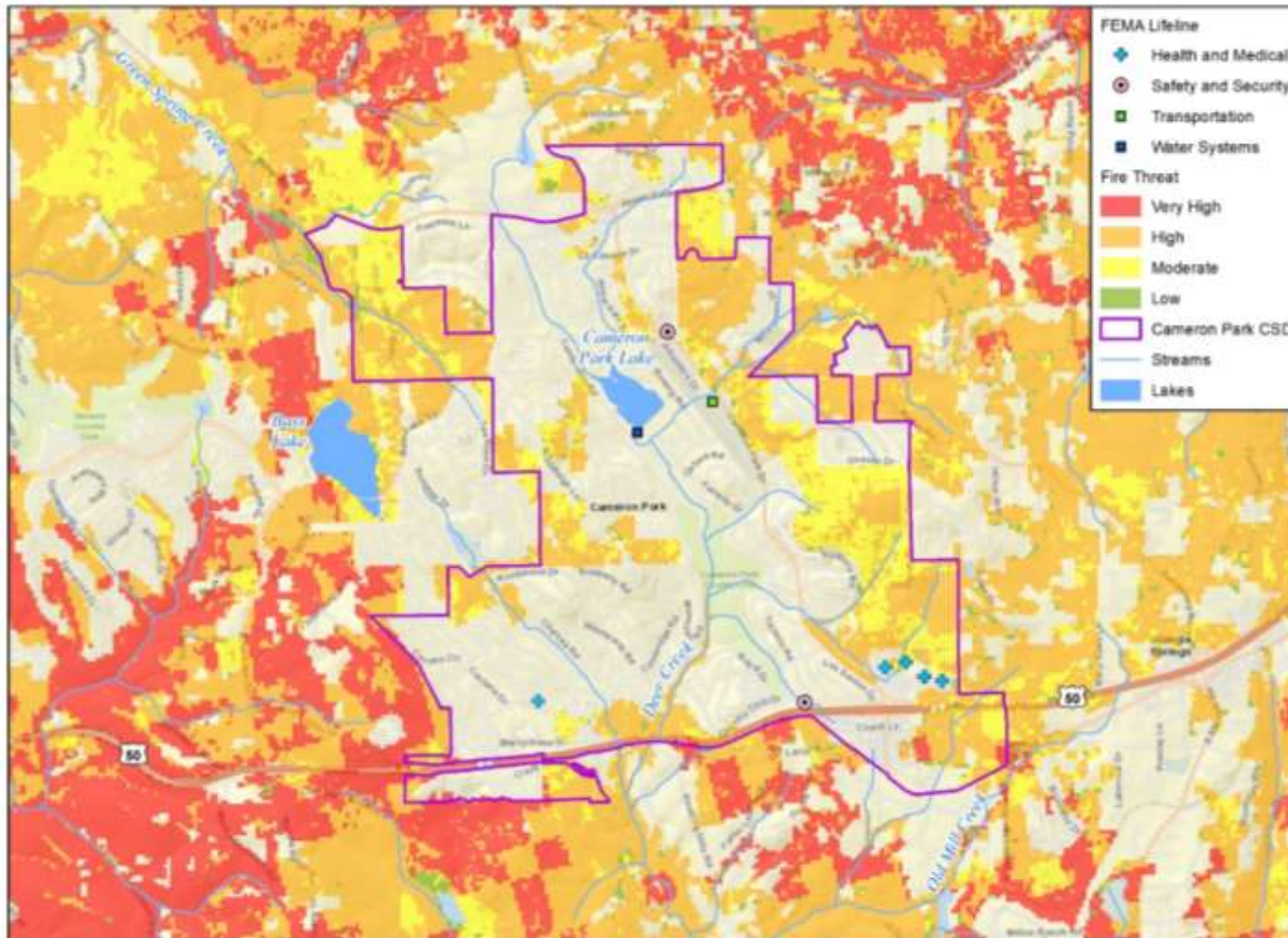
Additionally commercial and industrial land uses in the District consist of large buildings, hazardous materials and machinery. Assembly occupancies also present life safety hazards by concentrating large numbers of people into relatively small areas. Specialized fire department equipment and training are therefore necessary to prepare for and mitigate these risks.

The Cameron Park Airport District is also at risk to wildfire. At 800 acres, passenger vehicles, commercial vehicles, pedestrian traffic, and aircraft share two miles of residential streets. Airport operations present unique challenges requiring specialized equipment and training for fire department staff in the event of a fire emergency. A variety of retail, service and light manufacturing business also operate at the airport.

Medical facilities including the Marshall Annex and Surgery Center as well as the steady growth of elderly care facilities are also at risk to wildfire.

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

Figure B-7 Cameron Park CSD Wildfire Threat Areas



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





## B.4 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Capabilities are the programs and policies currently in use to reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. This capabilities assessment is divided into 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 on the District’s LPT reviewed a matrix of common mitigation activities to inventory which of these policies or programs and shared any updates or changes through the District Plan Update Guide. The District’s LPT 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 District’s LPT considered their ability to expand or improve upon existing policies and programs as potential new mitigation strategies. The District’s capabilities are summarized below.

### B.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 indicates those that are in place in the District. 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 B-12 District –Regulatory and Planning Capabilities**

REGULATORY TOOL (ORDINANCES, CODES, PLANS)	YES/NO	COMMENTS
General Plan	Yes	The District has a general Master Plan
Zoning ordinance	No	El Dorado County
Subdivision ordinance	No	El Dorado County
Growth management ordinance	No	No
Floodplain ordinance	No	El Dorado County
Other special purpose ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	Yes	Weed Abatement Ordinance.
Building code	No	El Dorado County
BCEGS Rating	No	-
Fire Department ISO rating	Yes	Cameron Park Fire/ CALFIRE
Erosion or sediment control program	No	-
Stormwater management program	No	Currently working with EDWA to develop plan
Site plan review requirements	Yes	CC&R and ARC Department
Capital improvements plan	Yes	Park Capital Improvement Plan
Economic development plan	No	-
Local emergency operations plan	No	El Dorado County
Other special plans	Yes	2021-2026 Strategic Plan, Fire Department Master Plan and Capital Improvement Plan, Parks, and Recreation Plan.
Flood insurance study or other engineering study for streams	No	El Dorado County



REGULATORY TOOL (ORDINANCES, CODES, PLANS)	YES/NO	COMMENTS
Elevation certificates (for floodplain development)	No	
Other		

#### A.4.1.1 Fire Department Master Plan and Capital Improvement Plan, 2015 2020

The Fire Department Master Plan and Capital Improvement Plan was prepared in mid-2015. It draws extensively on an internally prepared Final plan of January 1, 2011, the Cooperative Fire Programs Fire Protection Reimbursement Agreement (July 1, 2013-June 30, 2018), related documents and research, and key person interviews. Recommendations contained in this plan for personnel, facilities, and apparatus and equipment strike a balance between “ideal” requirements (i.e., national standards), and the needs of the community given the resources that are available.

This plan has been prepared to serve several purposes, including:

- Serving as a guide for the District’s Board of Directors and its Fire Committee and its General Manager.
- Informing District residents, businesses, and other interested parties about the current and planned future configuration of the District’s fire protection services so they meet the community’s needs effectively and efficiently.
- Meeting various administrative and regulatory requirements.
- Serving as a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to support future financing decisions and allocations.
- Providing the basis for periodic updates as the District’s fire protection services program
- Adapts to meet current and anticipated demands.

#### Parks and Recreation Master Plan Update

The Master Plan is intended to guide District decisions and actions related to providing park facilities and recreation programs to District residents for the next 10 years. It addresses District park and recreation goals and policies, the demographic composition of the community, existing park facilities and programs, community needs, and park planning standards, recommendations, and implementation of recommendations.

#### 2021-2026 Strategic Plan

The 2021-2026 Strategic Plan is a disciplined effort to outline fundamental decisions and direction that shapes what the District plans to accomplish by selecting a rational course of action. This Plan has incorporated an assessment of the present state of District operations; gathered perspectives from residents and community organizations; and includes the specific inputs and directions for setting goals from the Board of Directors. Time has been taken to establish a Vision for the District and the implementation that will be necessary to support that Vision. The Plan seeks to strengthen and build upon opportunities while addressing areas of concern with preparedness. This update identifies actions, activities, initiatives and planning efforts that are currently active and needed for continued success in operations and management of the District and provides for periodic reviews and updates.

#### Weed Abatement Ordinance

The District has implemented a robust weed abatement program on all District Property. 80-90% of all District owned land is compliant.



## Floodplain, Zoning and Subdivision Regulations

The District defers to the County for Zoning and Subdivision regulations.

## Stormwater Management Plan

The District is currently working with County EDWA on a stormwater management plan/program.

## ARC and CC&R Regulations

According to the District website, CC&Rs (as previously defined) are a set of regulations crafted to safeguard the enjoyment and value of property within a community. These rules are imposed on residential properties and formally filed with the County, often made mandatory upon the purchase of lots by developers.

Under the CC&Rs, any new homes, alterations, painting, fencing, additions, and similar improvements must receive approval from the ARC. Failure to seek prior approval for such improvements constitutes a violation of the CC&Rs.

The ARC, established by the District in accordance with the CC&Rs for each neighborhood unit, is responsible for overseeing improvements to properties governed by these regulations. It reviews and approves applications for exterior modifications and additions. For detailed information, property owners and residents should refer to the CC&Rs applicable to their parcel.

## Cameron Park Lake Dam EAP

The purpose of the Cameron Park Lake EAP is to reduce the risk of human life loss and injury and to minimize property damage in the event of an actual or potential emergency situation associated with Cameron Park Dam. The EAP was developed by the District to meet California OES and other State of California requirements.

## B.4.2 Administrative and Technical Capability

Table identifies District personnel with responsibilities for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in the District. Many positions are full time and/or filled by the same person. A summary of technical resources follows. The comment column notes whether the capability is currently used, whether mitigation actions from the existing HMP were integrated the roles and responsibilities of personnel duties, and whether there are future opportunities to expand or improve the District’s personnel resources.

**Table B-13 Cameron Park CSD –Personnel Capabilities**

PERSONNEL RESOURCES	YES/NO	DEPARTMENT/POSITION
Emergency Manager	Y	Superintendent
Floodplain Administrator	N	El Dorado County
Planner/Engineer (Land Development)	N	Planning Department, Development Services Director
Planner/Engineer/Scientist (Natural Hazards)	N	-
Engineer/Professional (Construction)	N	Planning Department, Development Services Director
- Resiliency Planner	N	-
- Transportation Planner	N	District Engineer





PERSONNEL RESOURCES	YES/NO	DEPARTMENT/POSITION
Full-Time Building Official	N	Building Official
GIS Specialist and Capability	N	Planning Department
Grant Manager, Writer, or Specialist	N	Multiple
Housing Authority	N	
Warning Systems	Y	El Dorado County/ District Fire Dept.
Sirens	Y	El Dorado County/ District Fire Dept.
Reverse 911	Y	El Dorado County/ District Fire Dept.
IPAWS/Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)	Y	El Dorado County/ District Fire Dept.
Opt-In Notifications (CodeRed, Everbridge, etc.)	Y	El Dorado County/ District Fire Dept.
Other system	N	
Other?	N	

### Board Members

The Cameron Park Board of Directors consists of five elected officials who reside within Cameron Park. They are elected for a term of four years; two directors run on even years, and the remaining three run on odd years.

### General Manager

The General Manager is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the Board. The General Manager acts as the administrative head of the District and is responsible for ensuring that the policy directions and priorities set forth by the Board are carried out.

### CC&R and ACR Departments and Compliance Officer

The CC&R Compliance Office is responsible for enforcing the CC&R regulations.

### Fire Department

The mission of the Cameron Park Fire Department is to preserve and enhance the quality of life and to safeguard the health, safety and welfare of the community through effective fire prevention, fire control, emergency medical, and public education programs; to provide a highly trained and properly equipped emergency response team and to mitigate the effects of disasters and all hazards to life and property for which the organization is charged. The Cameron Park Fire Department provides fire protection and emergency response services under contract with CAL FIRE. This contract is currently under review. The Department serves an estimated resident population of 18,000 with two fire stations, 88 and 89.

### Parks and Facilities Department

The District maintains 10 parks including the Cameron Park Lake and Skate Park, Christa McAuliffe Park, Dave West Park, Eastwood Park, Gateway Park, Northview Park, Paul J. Ryan Memorial Park Dog Park, Rasmussen Park, and Royal Park. The department also maintains and implements the Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The Department also maintains several open space lots and parcels.

### Waste Collection and Recycling

Trash, recycling, or organics/green waste collection is provided through the County.



### B.4.3 Fiscal Capability

Table identifies financial tools or resources that the District could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities. There are currently no specific funding sources for hazard mitigation.

**Table B-14 District –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	Yes	No	
Ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	No	
Ability to incur debt through private activities	Yes	No	
Ability to incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for a specific purpose with voter approval	No	No	
Authority to withhold spending in hazard prone areas	Yes	No	
Community Development Block Grants	Yes	No	
FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grants	Yes	No	
FEMA Public Assistance funds	Yes	No	Currently in the process of recouping funds.
Stormwater Service Fees	No		
System Development Fee	Yes	Yes	
Utility fees (water, sewer, gas, electric, etc.)	Yes	Yes	
Other	Yes	Yes	

### B.4.4 Outreach and Partnerships

The District contracts the El Dorado Sheriff's Office for police enforcement. In an emergency, the District would activate its Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to coordinate responses from various agencies, including the County Sheriff's Department, County Fire Department, American Red Cross, FEMA, and other mutual aid resources. Members of these agencies, along with District staff, would manage and respond to disasters of any kind.

During disasters, cities and some types of special districts will be more extensively involved in the emergency response by directly coordinating, communicating, and assisting local governments. If a District or special district does not send a representative to the EOC, then the Liaison Officer in the County's EOC will be responsible for establishing communications and coordination with the cities or special district liaison(s).

Additional collaborations include working with the County for permitting and building enforcement as well as waste disposal. The District also coordinates with the Cameron Park Community Foundation and the Shingle Springs/Cameron Park Chamber of Commerce.



The Cameron Park Community Foundation is a volunteer based nonprofit public benefit corporation organized under the California Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation Law for public and charitable purposes. Specifically, to serve and support the greater community of Cameron Park through community events, public engagement, public recreational activities, park beautification, and facility development projects.

The Shingle Springs/Cameron Park Chamber of Commerce, originally formed as the Shingle Springs Business and Professional Association, Inc. in December 1967. It works to promote the area, encouraging business and industrial investment to provide the foundation for a solid community.

The Chamber's mission statement reflects this premise: "To advocate, promote and preserve the quality of life in our Chamber Community, by means of a strong, healthy and diverse business community."

The Chamber, as an organization of businesses and individuals, can then transfer that positive economic condition to produce a community that offers many amenities. When business is profitable, jobs are available, and funds are generated for education, cultural offerings, civic projects and government.

The Shingle Springs/Cameron Park Chamber of Commerce is a vital group working to coordinate a healthy and sound growth plan for the area and invites the public (business owners, associates, and citizens) to participate in the future of Shingle Springs/Cameron Park.

#### **B.4.5 Other Mitigation Efforts**

The District is currently working with the County EDWA on a stormwater management plan. As previously mentioned, the District is also working with FEMA to recover and mitigate losses from the winter 2022-2023 flooding events.

#### **B.4.6 Opportunities for Enhancement**

Based on the capability assessment, the District 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 District 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.

##### *A.4.6.1 Regulatory Opportunities*

The District, in coordination with the County, is prioritizing the revision and strengthening of regulatory frameworks. This involves a multifaceted approach, beginning with comprehensive risk assessments and GIS mapping to identify vulnerable areas. Building upon these assessments, updated building codes are being enforced to ensure structures can withstand the forces of nature. Concurrently, land use planning regulations are being reevaluated to limit development in high-risk zones and promote resilient urban design. Additionally, infrastructure standards are being revised to bolster the resilience of critical assets such as bridges, dams, and other facilities within the District. Advanced early warning systems are also being planned to provide timely alerts to communities, enabling proactive evacuation and preparation.

##### *A.4.6.2 Administrative/Technical Opportunities*

Future enhancements may include providing hazard training for staff or hazard mitigation grant funding in partnership with El Dorado County and Cal OES. District staff are aware of the benefits of participating in training and webinars offered by the Cal OES Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Team related to Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) opportunities, HMGP Sub application Development support, and other funding programs, such as Prepare California



Jumpstart. Other opportunities may be related to coordinating and educating key stakeholders in the District. For example, other stakeholders may be interested in aligning efforts related to hazard mitigation and also supporting HMGP Sub applications and other hazard mitigation trainings.

#### *A.4.6.3 Fiscal Opportunities*

The District can update other plans, such as Fire Department Master Plan and Capital Improvement Plan 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 most recent CIP can be shared with the community on the District's webpage. Capital investments and improvements related to seismic retrofits, cooling center upgrades, and WWTP upgrades should all be emphasized in the outreach materials as they are related to hazard mitigation. The District should also apply for HMGP grants to fund implementation costs associated with key CIP projects that mitigate hazards, and related projects in the District's mitigation strategy. These fiscal capabilities may be supported by District staff or augmented with Consultant staff.

#### *A.4.6.4 Outreach Opportunities*

The District can expand their outreach capabilities related to the implementation of the 2028 El Dorado County MJHMP and the District 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 District. The District can also develop outreach kits for partner organizations by expanding on the information include in the MJHMP Outreach Strategy included in Appendix F.

## **B.5 MITIGATION STRATEGY**

### **B.5.1 Goals and Objectives**

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

### **B.5.2 Continued Compliance with the NFIP**

The District falls under the County's NFIP management. Refer to Chapter 4 of the Base Plan for more information on the County's NFIP status. In addition to the mitigation actions identified herein the District will continue to comply with the NFIP, but Floodplain management is under the purview of the County. This includes ongoing activities such as enforcing local floodplain development regulations, issuing permits for appropriate development in SFHAs, and ensuring that this development is mitigated in accordance with the regulations. This will also include periodic reviews of the flood damage prevention ordinance to ensure that it is clear and up to date and reflects new or revised flood hazard mapping.

### **B.5.3 Mitigation Actions**

As part of the 2024 planning process the District's LPT developed a list of new hazard mitigation actions or projects specific to the District 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. The District's LPT identified and prioritized nine actions, as summarized in Figure B-8. 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 also are described. Because the District did not participate in the 2019 LHMP, the LPT did not have existing mitigation actions to review and did not provide status updates on past hazard mitigation planning efforts.

The mitigation strategy includes only those actions and projects which reflect the actual priorities and capacity of the District to implement over the next five years covered by this plan. It should further be noted, that although the District may not have specific projects identified for each priority hazard, the District has focused on identifying those projects which are realistic and reasonable for them to implement. Should future projects be identified for significant hazards where the District has the capacity to implement, they would add those projects to their Annex. The District also recognizes that other mitigation actions proposed in the County's mitigation strategy will cover the significant hazards in the District that are not currently linked to a mitigation action.

Many of these mitigation actions are intended to reduce impacts to existing development. Those that protect future development from hazards, as required per the DMA 2000 regulations, are indicated by an asterisk in the action identification number. These actions include those that promote wise development and hazard avoidance, such as updating mapping and continued enforcement of floodplain development regulations. Those projects with two asterisks are emergency preparedness actions, most of which were carried forward from the 2019 plan. There is at least one mitigation actions for each natural hazard identified in the plan.

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 describes 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 2023: The Action is new to this plan update; little to no work has been completed



**Figure B-8 District Mitigation Action Plan**

ID	LINKS TO GOALS	HAZARD(S) MITIGATED	DESCRIPTION/ BACKGROUND	JURISDICTION	LEAD AGENCY AND PARTNERS	COST ESTIMATE	POTENTIAL FUNDING	FEMA LIFELINE	PRIORITY	TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
CP-1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Flood	<b>Cameron Park Flood Management Plan.</b> Create a master plan or what flooding and drainage should look like amongst the community. Identify who is responsible for what. Include subdivisions, lakes, undersized drainage.	Cameron Park CSD	Cameron Park CSD (Lead Agency), County DOT, California Fish and Game, BLM, Private Property Owners	Very High	CAL DWR, CAL OES, FEMA HMA, CAP, CTP, BRIC Grants, The Nature Conservancy, NOAA Grants. Taxpayers, Stakeholders	Water Systems	High	Long-Term	New in 2024.
CP-2	1, 3, 5	Flooding, Erosion	<b>Flooding Mitigation in Streams and Waterways.</b> Deer Creek in Cameron Park and Slate Creek in the Town of El Dorado are both are limited in capacity to handle flood flows due to being filled in with sediment over time.	Cameron Park CSD	Cameron Park CSD (Lead Agency), County DOT, EDWA	Very High	FEMA HMGP, BRIC Grants, CAL OES and DWR Grants, Sierra Nevada Conservancy	Water Systems	High	Long-Term	New in 2024.
CP-3	1,3	Extreme Heat, Drought, Wildfire	<b>Achieve national recognition as a Firewise Community.</b> Enables benefits to residents with homeowner insurance policies.	Cameron Park CSD	Cameron Park CSD (Lead Agency), County OWPR	Low, FEMA CAP, FMA Grants	Staff, General Fund	Safety and Security	Medium	Ongoing	New in 2024
CP-4	1,2	Flood, Drought, Extreme Heat, Wildfire	<b>Implement Water Conservation Strategies in Parks and Facilities.</b>	Cameron Park CSD	County EOS (Lead Agency), County Long Range Planning, CP CSD	Medium-High	Local Funds, CAL FIRE and Cal OES Grants, Sierra Nevada Conservancy, CalEPA	Safety and Security	Medium	Ongoing	New in 2024
CP-5	1,2	Earthquake	<b>Earthquake Mitigation.</b> The District should ensure that all public facilities, such as buildings, water tanks, and reservoirs, are structurally sound and able to withstand seismic shaking and the effect of seismically-induced ground failure.	Cameron Park CSD	District Parks and Facilities Department (Lead Agency), County Building and Planning Dept., County EOS	high	FEMA HMA, HMGP, BRIC, USACE	Safety and Security; Health and Medical	Medium	Medium Term	New in 2024
CP-6	1,2	Flood	<b>Flood Reduction.</b> The District shall provide for channel improvements to and tree and brush clearance along watercourses in District to reduce flooding	Cameron Park CSD	District Parks and Facilities Dept.(Lead Agency), DWR	High	FEMA HMA, HMGP, BRIC, USACE	Safety and Security, Water Systems	Medium	Medium Term	New in 2024
CP-7	1,2	Wildfire, Extreme Heat	<b>Home Hardening.</b> All new development in areas of high and extreme fire hazards shall be constructed with fire retardant roof coverings.	Cameron Park CSD	District of Fire Dept. (Lead) County OPWR Agency), CALFIRE, FSCs, etc.	High	General Fund, HUD CDBG Funds, HOME, and Cal Home Program grants, General	Safety a Security	Medium	Medium Term	New in 2024



ID	LINKS TO GOALS	HAZARD(S) MITIGATED	DESCRIPTION/ BACKGROUND	JURISDICTION	LEAD AGENCY AND PARTNERS	COST ESTIMATE	POTENTIAL FUNDING	FEMA LIFELINE	PRIORITY	TIMELINE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
							Fund, General Fund, SHSGP Grant Program, FEMA HMGP, and potentially the EOC Grant Program				
CP-8	1,2,3	Earthquake, Land Subsidence, Landslide and Debris Flow	<b>Assessment of Critical Facilities</b>	Cameron Park CSD	District Fire Department (Lead Agency), County Planning and Building Dept. County EOS	Low	General Fund, HUD CDBG Funds	Safety and Security, Communication, Food, Hydration, Shelter	High	Medium Term	New in 2024
CP-9	1,2	Extreme Heat, Drought	<b>Extreme Weather Shelter</b> - Develop plan for center to assist at-risk populations during extreme weather events. Coordinate with regional plans for consistency.	Cameron Park CSD	District Fire Dept. (Lead Agency) County EOS, County EPR	Medium	General Fund, FEMA CAP, CTP, FMA	Safety and Security, Communication, Food, Hydration, Shelter	Medium	Medium Term	New in 2024

Acronyms and abbreviations referenced above are defined below:

- BRIC - Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities
- CAL FIRE - California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- DWR - Department of Water Resources
- EPR - El Dorado County Emergency Preparedness and Response
- CDBG - Community Development Block Grant
- EDWA - El Dorado County Water Agency
- EOS - El Dorado Office of Emergency Services
- EPR - El Dorado County Emergency Preparedness and Response
- FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency
- 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
- USACE - US Army Corps of Engineers



## **B.6 IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE**

Moving forward, the District 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.

### **B.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 District to help inform updates and the development of local plans, programs and policies. The Development Services and Public Works departments may utilize the hazard information when implementing the District's capital projects and may utilize the hazard information when reviewing a site plan or other type of development applications. The District will also incorporate this MJHMP into the Safety Element of their General Plan, as recommended by AB 2140.

As noted in Section 6 of the Base Plan, the District LPT representatives will report on efforts to integrate the hazard mitigation plan into local plans, programs and policies and will report on these efforts at the annual LPT plan review meeting.

### **B.6.2 Monitoring, Evaluation and Updating the Plan**

The District 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 District will continue to involve the public in mitigation, as described in Section 6.2.1 of the Base Plan. The District Manager and the Police Department Police Chief will be responsible for representing the District in the County HMPC, and for coordination with District staff and departments during plan updates. The District realizes it is important to review the plan regularly and update it every five years in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act Requirements as well as other State of California requirements.

### **B.6.3 Continued Public Involvement**

Continued public involvement is imperative to the overall success of the District's plan's implementation. The update process provides an opportunity to solicit participation from new and existing stakeholders and to publicize success stories from the plan implementation and seek additional public comment. The plan maintenance and update process will include continued public and stakeholder involvement and input through attendance at designated committee meetings, web postings, social media postings, press releases to local media, and through public hearings.

When the County's HMPC reconvenes for the update, they will coordinate with all stakeholders participating in the planning process—including those that joined the committee since the planning process began—to update and revise the plan. This process should involve the District's LPT. Public notice will be posted, and public participation will be invited, at a minimum, through available website postings and press releases to the local media outlets, primarily newspapers. Per DMA requirements the public will be provided an opportunity to provide input during the plan update process, and before the plan is finalized. This means the District will also advertise the plan update process within their jurisdiction using their local social media channels and relevant outreach tools and touchpoints. This can be accomplished through public surveys or meetings. Public comments will be solicited on the plan update draft by posting the plan online and soliciting review and comment for a minimum of two weeks.





## B.7 REFERENCES

Cameron Park Community Services District. 2024 District Webpage.  
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