Annex C City of Folsom

C.1 Introduction

This Annex details the hazard mitigation planning elements specific to the City of Folsom, a previously participating jurisdiction to the Sacramento County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) Update. This Annex is not intended to be a standalone document, but appends to and supplements the information contained in the Base Plan document. As such, all sections of the Base Plan, including the planning process and other procedural requirements apply to and were met by the City. This Annex provides additional information specific to the City of Folsom, with a focus on providing additional details on the planning process, risk assessment, and mitigation strategy for this community.

C.2 Planning Process

As described above, the City of Folsom followed the planning process detailed in Section 3 of the Base Plan. In addition to providing representation on the Sacramento County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC) and Steering Committee, the City formulated their own internal planning team to support the broader planning process requirements. Internal planning participants, their positions, and how they participated in the planning process are shown in Table C-1. Additional details on plan participation and City representatives are included in Appendix A.

Table C-1 City of Folsom Planning Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position/Title</th>
<th>How Participated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allan Laca</td>
<td>Senior Civil Engineer – Public Works</td>
<td>Reviewed draft LHMP and provided input. Coordinated review with the City. Attended coordination meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dave Nugen</td>
<td>Capital Improvements Section Manager – Public Works</td>
<td>Reviewed draft LHMP and provided input.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron Phillips</td>
<td>Fire Chief</td>
<td>Reviewed draft LHMP and provided input. Attended coordination and planning team meetings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Cheney</td>
<td>Senior Civil Engineer – Public Works</td>
<td>Reviewed draft LHMP and provided input. Coordinated review with the City. Attended coordination and planning team meetings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.2.1. Coordination with Other Community Planning Efforts

Coordination with other community planning efforts is paramount to the successful implementation of this plan. This Section provides information on how the City integrated the previously-approved 2011 Plan into existing planning mechanisms and programs. Specifically, the City incorporated into or implemented the 2011 LHMP through other plans and programs shown in Table C-2.
Table C-2 2011 LHMP Incorporation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning Mechanism 2011 LHMP Was Incorporated/Implemented In.</th>
<th>Details?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Plan</td>
<td>The General Plan was adopted in 1988. The Housing Element was updated in 1993. A comprehensive update to the General Plan is being developed and is in draft form. The 2035 General Plan is proposed to be adopted on November of 2017. The Safety Element will be updated to incorporate elements of the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Operations Plan</td>
<td>Elements of the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan will be implemented in the next update of the Emergency Operations Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stormwater Basins Project</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of City-maintained Storm Drainage Detention Basins throughout the City of Folsom, to reduce the occurrence of flooding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Improvement Program</td>
<td>Constructed/implemented several projects identified in last LHMP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C.3 Community Profile

The community profile for the City of Folsom is detailed in the following sections. Figure C-1 displays a map and the location of the City of Folsom within Sacramento County.
C.3.1. Geography and Climate

Folsom is located about 25 miles east of California’s state capitol in Sacramento, 85 miles from Lake Tahoe and 110 miles from San Francisco. Residents have access to Sacramento International Airport and air cargo operations at Mather Field Airport. Folsom has direct access to Highway 50 with three interchanges. Highway 50 connects to Interstate 5 and Interstate 80. The Folsom Lake Crossing, a new bridge across the American River below Folsom Dam, opened in March 2009 helping to relieve local traffic between El Dorado and Placer counties. Public transportation includes light rail service from Folsom to Sacramento. Local bus service connects Folsom’s three light rail stations to major employment centers and other points of interest. Amtrak Rail service is available from downtown Sacramento.

Folsom enjoys mild winters that are cool and moist with some fogs and Mediterranean summers that are clear, hot, and dry. This climate is ideal for temperate fruit and nut crops, as well as some wine grapes and cold hardy citrus. Folsom’s average temperature varies from low temperatures of 37 to 60 degrees to high temperatures of 53 to 94 degrees. Annual rainfall averages 23 inches per year falling primarily from November through March. Elevation is 350 feet.
C.3.2. History

Folsom is famous across the country thanks to a country song about a prison recorded by Johnny Cash in 1956. The City’s rich history actually began more than a century earlier with California's great Gold Rush and arrival of the railroad. Gold was first discovered along the south bank of the American River in the area known as Negro Bar. The discovery led to massive gold mining operations, as well as a need for rail service.

In 1847, William Leidesdorff, a successful trader who owned a prosperous shipping business, traveled to Sacramento by steamboat to see the 35,000 acres he had purchased years earlier. His land holdings extended from today’s Bradshaw Road along the south side of the American River to the present City of Folsom. That same year, U.S. Army Captain Joseph Folsom’s regiment arrived in California. At the conclusion of the Mexican-American War, Folsom remained in the state and became interested in purchasing the land that Leidesdorff had left to his heirs following his death in 1848.

After a long fight to obtain the land, Folsom hired fellow railroad pioneer Theodore Judah to help establish a town site near the Negro Bar mining spot on the American River. Their early plans included shops along Sutter Street and a railroad depot. Folsom named the new town “Granite City.” Judah and Folsom planned the town as a railroad terminus before there were railroads in California. Though Folsom didn’t live to see it, his dream came true on Feb. 22, 1856 when the first train on the first railroad in the West arrived in Folsom from Sacramento.

Following Folsom’s death at the age of 38, his successors renamed the town in his memory. By January 1856, every lot had been sold, and three new hotels were open in the town known as Folsom. Several decades later, construction began on Folsom Prison. Inmates helped construct the facility, which opened in 1880 when the first prisoners were moved to relieve over-crowding at San Quentin.

Following construction of the Folsom Powerhouse, Folsom made history in 1895 with the first long-distance transmission of electricity (22 miles from Folsom to Sacramento). The Powerhouse helped usher in the age of electricity with this notable accomplishment. The City’s historic truss bridge was completed in 1893 to transport people, cattle and small vehicles across the American River. In 1917, the Rainbow Bridge opened to accommodate automobiles. It was the only option for crossing the river until the Lake Natoma Crossing opened in 1999.

Following a campaigned spearheaded by the Chamber of Commerce in 1946, Folsom became a city. The final vote was 285 in favor of incorporation and 168 opposed. Members of the first City Council were Leland Miller, Harry Patton, Eugene Kerr, Wendell Van Winkle and Norbert Relvas. Hazel McFarland was elected city clerk and Wilma Hoxie was the first treasurer. Council members elected Eugene Kerr as the City's first mayor.

C.3.3. Economy and Tax Base

Folsom has established itself as an important suburb in the Sacramento region with its solid base of small businesses, retail chains, and food service establishments. With an ongoing commitment to providing high-
quality, economical, responsive services to the local community, the City is well-positioned for future commercial redevelopment, neighborhood enhancements, and positive changes.

US Census estimates show economic characteristics for the City of Folsom. These are shown in Table C-3 and Table C-8. Mean household income in the City was $100,163. Median household income in the City was $110,870.

**Table C-3 City of Folsom Civilian Employed Population 16 years and Over**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Estimated Employment</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>1,589</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>4,420</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>3,029</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and warehousing, and utilities</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing</td>
<td>3,605</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services</td>
<td>3,992</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational services, and health care and social assistance</td>
<td>6,555</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services</td>
<td>2,241</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services, except public administration</td>
<td>1,194</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration</td>
<td>3,747</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010-2014 Estimates

**Table C-4 City of Folsom Income and Benefits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Bracket</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;$10,000</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 – $14,999</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15,000 - $24,999</td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000 – $34,999</td>
<td>1,438</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$35,000 – $49,999</td>
<td>1,905</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 – $74,999</td>
<td>3,352</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,000 – $99,999</td>
<td>3,564</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 – $149,999</td>
<td>6,379</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$150,000 – $199,999</td>
<td>3,606</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200,000 or more</td>
<td>2,598</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census Bureau, 2010
Major employers include Intel Corporation, Folsom-Cordova Unified School District, Mercy Hospital, Kaiser Permanente, Maximus, Verizon, Costco, Walmart, Folsom State Prison, Home Depot, Target, Lowe’s, Trader Joe’s, Kohl’s, Best Buy, Winco, REI, Sam’s Club, Video Products Distributors, Cal-ISO, the City of Folsom, and Micron Technology.

The City has a wide and varied tax base. Tax base information is tracked and maintained by the Sacramento County Assessor’s Office. The following tables show the tax base for the City. Table C-5 shows the secured real property value for the City of Folsom. Table C-6 breaks out the City by land use.

**Table C-5 City of Folsom – Property Tax Roll Totals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>2015-16 Value ($)</th>
<th>2016-17 Value ($)</th>
<th>Current Year Change</th>
<th>Percent of Current Roll*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Folsom</td>
<td>11,973,366,059</td>
<td>12,576,166,745</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Sacramento County Assessor’s Office  
*Percentages rounded to the nearest whole number

**Table C-6 City of Folsom – Summary of Property Types**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Single Family with HEX*</th>
<th>Single Family Without HEX*</th>
<th>Multi-Family Residential</th>
<th>Vacant Land</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Agricultural</th>
<th>Mobile Homes</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Folsom</td>
<td>13,296</td>
<td>7,792</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>1,744</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>25,349</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Sacramento County Assessor’s Office  
*Homeowners' Exemption

**C.3.4. Population**

The California Department of Finance estimated the January 1, 2015 total population for the City of Folsom was 74,909.

Select demographic information from the 2014 US Census American Community Survey (the most recent data available) is shown in Table C-7.

**Table C-7 City of Folsom Demographic Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Characteristic</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>51,612</td>
<td>70.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>4,276</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>10,374</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian or Pacific Islander</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more races</td>
<td>3,242</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Households***
### Demographic Characteristic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Characteristic</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>24,951</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Household Size</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010-2014 Estimates; *US Census Bureau, 2010

### C.4 Hazard Identification

Folsom’s planning team identified the hazards that affect the City and summarized their geographic extent, probability of future occurrences, potential magnitude/severity, and significance specific to Folsom (see Table C-8).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Geographic Extent</th>
<th>Probability of Future Occurrences</th>
<th>Magnitude/Severity</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Hazards</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird Strike</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Change</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam Failure</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought and Water Shortage</td>
<td>Extensive</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>Extensive</td>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>Catastrophic</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake: Liquefaction</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood: 100/200/500-year</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Occasional/Unlikely</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood: Localized Stormwater Flooding</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landslides</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Unlikely</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levee Failure</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River/Stream/Creek Bank Erosion</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Weather: Extreme Temperatures – Cold/Freeze</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Weather: Extreme Temperatures – Heat</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Weather: Fog</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Weather: Heavy Rains and Storms (Thunderstorms, Hail, and Lightning)</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Weather: Wind and Tornadoes</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidence</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volcano</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfire (Burn Area/Smoke)</td>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Geographic Extent**
- **Limited**: Less than 10% of planning area
- **Significant**: 10-50% of planning area
- **Extensive**: 50-100% of planning area

**Probability of Future Occurrences**
- **Highly Likely**: Near 100% chance of occurrence in next year, or happens every year.
- **Likely**: Between 10 and 100% chance of occurrence in next year, or has a recurrence interval of 10 years or less.
- **Occasional**: Between 1 and 10% chance of occurrence in the next year, or has a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years.
- **Unlikely**: Less than 1% chance of occurrence in next 100 years, or has a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years.

**Magnitude/Severity**
- **Catastrophic**: More than 50 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than 30 days; and/or multiple deaths
- **Critical**: 25-50 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for at least two weeks; and/or injuries and/or illnesses result in permanent disability
- **Limited**: 10-25 percent of property severely damaged; shutdown of facilities for more than a week; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable do not result in permanent disability
- **Negligible**: Less than 10 percent of property severely damaged, shutdown of facilities and services for less than 24 hours; and/or injuries/illnesses treatable with first aid

**Significance**
- **Low**: minimal potential impact
- **Medium**: moderate potential impact
- **High**: widespread potential impact
C.5 Hazard Profile and Vulnerability Assessment

The intent of this section is to profile Folsom’s hazards and assess the City’s vulnerability separate from that of the Planning Area as a whole, which has already been assessed in Sections 4.2 Hazard Profiles and 4.3 Vulnerability Assessment in the main plan. The hazard profiles in the main plan discuss overall impacts to the Planning Area and describes the hazard problem description, hazard extent, magnitude/severity, previous occurrences of hazard events and the likelihood of future occurrences. Hazard profile information specific to the City of Folsom is included in this Annex. This vulnerability assessment analyzes the property, population, critical facilities, and other assets at risk to hazards ranked of medium or high significance specific to the City of Folsom and also includes a vulnerability assessment to the three primary hazards to the State of California: earthquake, flood, and wildfire. For more information about how hazards affect the County as a whole, see Chapter 4 Risk Assessment in the main plan.

C.5.1. Hazard Profile

Each hazard vulnerability assessment in Section C.5.3, includes a description as to how the hazard affects the City and information on past occurrences. The intent of these section is to provide jurisdictional specific information on hazards and further describe how the hazards and risks differ across the Planning Area.

C.5.2. Vulnerability Assessment and Total Assets at Risk

This section presents the vulnerability assessment for the City and identifies Folsom’s total assets at risk, including values at risk, critical facilities and infrastructure, natural resources, and historic and cultural resources. Growth and development trends are also presented for the community. This data is not hazard specific, but is representative of total assets at risk within the community.

*Values at Risk*

The following data from the Sacramento County Assessor’s Office is based on the 2015 Assessor’s data. The methodology used to derive property values is the same as in Section 4.3.1 of the Base Plan. This data should only be used as a guideline to overall values in the County, as the information has some limitations. The most significant limitation is created by Proposition 13. Instead of adjusting property values annually, the values are not adjusted or assessed at fair market value until a property transfer occurs. As a result, overall value information is most likely low and does not reflect current market value of properties within the County. It is also important to note, in the event of a disaster, it is generally the value of the infrastructure improvements to the land that is of concern or at risk. Generally, the land itself is not a loss. Table C-9 shows the 2015 Assessor’s values (e.g., the values at risk) broken down by property type for the City of Folsom.

*Table C-9 City of Folsom – Total Assets at Risk by Property Use*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Use</th>
<th>Total Parcel Count</th>
<th>Improved Parcel Count</th>
<th>Total Land Value</th>
<th>Improved Structure Value</th>
<th>Total Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$56,930,100</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$56,930,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care / Health</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>$30,572,662</td>
<td>$139,628,498</td>
<td>$170,201,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Use</td>
<td>Total Parcel Count</td>
<td>Improved Parcel Count</td>
<td>Total Land Value</td>
<td>Improved Structure Value</td>
<td>Total Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church / Welfare</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$9,231,139</td>
<td>$50,689,315</td>
<td>$59,920,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>$28,569,542</td>
<td>$97,359,974</td>
<td>$125,929,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$635,638</td>
<td>$65,000</td>
<td>$700,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>$148,632,665</td>
<td>$763,788,850</td>
<td>$912,421,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public / Utilities</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>$15,543,139</td>
<td>$38,863,089</td>
<td>$54,406,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>20,433</td>
<td>19,930</td>
<td>$2,376,060,690</td>
<td>$5,877,871,359</td>
<td>$8,253,932,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail / Commercial</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>$289,631,149</td>
<td>$712,877,748</td>
<td>$1,002,508,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>$218,249,715</td>
<td>$2,499,240</td>
<td>$220,748,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>23,072</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,597</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,174,056,439</strong></td>
<td><strong>$7,683,643,073</strong></td>
<td><strong>$10,857,699,512</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Sacramento County 2016 Parcel/2015 Assessor’s Data

**Critical Facilities and Infrastructure**

For purposes of this plan, a critical facility is defined as:

> Any facility, including without limitation, a structure, infrastructure, property, equipment or service, that if adversely affected during a hazard event may result in severe consequences to public health and safety or interrupt essential services and operations for the community at any time before, during and after the hazard event.

This definition was refined by separating out three classes of critical facilities, that include Essential Services Facilities, At Risk Population Facilities, and Hazardous Materials Facilities, as further described in Section 4.3.1 of the Base Plan.

An inventory of critical facilities in the City of Folsom from Sacramento County GIS is shown on Figure C-2 and detailed in Table C-10. Details of critical facility definition, type, name, address, and jurisdiction by hazard zone are listed in Appendix E.
Figure C-2 City of Folsom – Critical Facilities

Table C-10 City of Folsom – Critical Facilities Inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Critical Facility Category</th>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Facility Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Essential Services Facilities</td>
<td>Emergency Evacuation Shelter</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Acute Care Hospital</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government Facilities</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Light Rail Stop</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medical Health Facility</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water Treatment Plant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Risk Population Facilities</td>
<td>Adult Residential</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charter School</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical Facility Category</td>
<td>Facility Type</td>
<td>Facility Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>College/University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Day Care Center</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infant Center</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prison</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private Elementary School</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private High School</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Continuation High School</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Elementary School</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public High School</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Middle School</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential Care/Elderly</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>64</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total**  
Source: Sacramento County GIS

**Natural Resources**

The natural environment of Folsom presents a variety of natural resources. Environmental considerations have been taken into consideration during development protecting hillsides, riparian habitats, vernal pools, local streams and other localized environmentally sensitive areas. Much of these areas have been preserved in open space.

The City of Folsom has a variety of natural resources of value to the community:

**Vegetation Communities**

The City of Folsom Planning Area includes the following vegetation communities:

- Chamise Chaparral
- Interior Live Oak Woodland
- Blue Oak Woodland and Savanna
- California Annual Grassland
- Cottonwood/Willow Riparian
- Freshwater Marsh
- Seasonal Wetlands
- Vernal Pools
- Lake Shoreline Fluctuation Zone
- Ruderal and Barren Areas
Special Status Animal Species

According to the California Department of Fish and Game, twenty nine special status wildlife species are known or suspected to occur in the Folsom area.

- Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle
- California Red-legged Frog
- Foothill Yellow-legged Frog
- Western Spadefoot
- Western Pond Turtle
- California Horned Lizard
- Bald Eagle
- Golden Eagle
- Peregrine Falcon
- Prairie Falcon
- Burrowing Owl
- Osprey
- Northern harrier
- Sharp-shinned hawk
- Cooper’s hawk
- Ferruginous hawk
- Merlin (Falco columbarius)
- Long-eared owl
- Short-eared owl
- Loggerhead Shrike
- Tricolor blackbird
- Yellow-breasted Chat
- Yellow Warbler
- Greater Sandhill Crane
- Willow Flycatcher
- Purple Martin
- Pallid bat
- Townsend’s big-eared bat
- California mastiff bat

Special Status Plant Species

A special-status plant species, as defined here, meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Officially listed by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) as rare, threatened, or endangered and/or by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as threatened or endangered or proposed for listing.
- A federal or State candidate species for listing as threatened or endangered or State candidate for listing as rare. Such a species may become formally listed during the course of a project.
- Listed under one of the following categories in the California Native Plant Society’s (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (Skinner and Pavlik 1994) and/or the Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (Skinner and Pavlik 1994; update 2001):
  - List 1A – Plants presumed extinct in California.
  - List 1B – Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
List 2 – Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere.

Table C-11 lists the special status plant species in the vicinity of Folsom.

**Table C-11 Special-Status Plant Species Occurring in the General Vicinity of Folsom**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Status/Federal /State/CNPS¹</th>
<th>Habitat Requirements²</th>
<th>Blooming Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Atriplex joaquiniana</em>&lt;br&gt;San Joaquin spear scale</td>
<td>-/-/1B</td>
<td>Chenopod scrub, alkali meadow, grassland; in seasonal alkali wetlands or alkali sink scrub.</td>
<td>Apr-Oct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Balsamorhiza macrolepis var. macrolepis</em>&lt;br&gt;Big-scale balsamroot</td>
<td>-/-/1B</td>
<td>Grassland, cismontane woodland; sometimes on serpentine.</td>
<td>Mar-Jun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Calystegia stebbinsii</em>&lt;br&gt;Stebbin’s morning glory</td>
<td>FE/SE/1B</td>
<td>Chaparral, cismontane woodland; in open areas on red clay soils of the Pine Hill formation, or on gabbroic or serpentine soils. (Endemic to Pine Hill formation in El Dorado and Nevada counties.)</td>
<td>Apr-Jul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ceanothus roderickii</em>&lt;br&gt;Pine Hill ceanothus</td>
<td>FE/SR/1B</td>
<td>Cismontane woodland, chaparral; on gabbroic soils, often in “historically disturbed” areas. (Endemic to the Pine Hill Area in Eldorado County.)</td>
<td>May-Jun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chlorogalum grandiflorum</em>&lt;br&gt;Red Hills soaproot</td>
<td>-/-/1B</td>
<td>Cismontane woodland, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest; on serpentine and gabbro substrates; often on “historically disturbed” sites.</td>
<td>May-Jun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Clarkia biloba</em> ssp. <em>Brandegeae</em>&lt;br&gt;Brandegee’s clarkia</td>
<td>-/-/1B</td>
<td>Chaparral, cismontane woodland; often on roadcuts.</td>
<td>May-Jul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cordylanthus mollis</em> ssp. <em>Hispidus</em>&lt;br&gt;Hispid bird’s-beak</td>
<td>-/-/1B</td>
<td>Meadows, playas, grassland; in damp alkaline soils, especially in alkali meadows and sinks.</td>
<td>Jun-Sep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Downingia pacifica</em>&lt;br&gt;Dwarf downingia</td>
<td>-/-/2</td>
<td>Mesic grassland, vernal pools; on margins of different types of vernal pools and vernal lakes.</td>
<td>Mar-May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eryngium pinnatisectum</em>&lt;br&gt;Tuolumne button-celery</td>
<td>-/-/1B</td>
<td>Cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, vernal pools; on mesic sites.</td>
<td>Jun-Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fremontodendron deschampsii</em>&lt;br&gt;Pine Hill flannelbush</td>
<td>FE/SR/1B</td>
<td>Chaparral, cismontane woodland; on rocky ridges, often among rocks and boulders. (Endemic to gabbroic and serpentine soils. (Endemic to Eldorado and Nevada Counties.)</td>
<td>Apr-Jul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fritillaria eastwoodiae</em>&lt;br&gt;Butte County fritillary</td>
<td>-/-/3</td>
<td>Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest; usually on dry slopes in serpentine, red clay, or sandy loam soils; sometimes on mesic sites.</td>
<td>Mar-May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Galium californicum</em> ssp. <em>Sierra</em>&lt;br&gt;El Dorado bedstraw</td>
<td>FE/SR/1B</td>
<td>Cismontane woodland, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest; on gabbroic soils in mostly oak woodland. (Endemic to El Dorado County.)</td>
<td>May-Jun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gratiola heterosepala</em>&lt;br&gt;Boggs Lake hedge-bryssop</td>
<td>-/SE/1B</td>
<td>Freshwater marshes and swamps, vernal pools; in clay soils, usually in vernal pools, sometimes on lake margins.</td>
<td>Apr-Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Status/Federal/State/CNPS¹</td>
<td>Habitat Requirements²</td>
<td>Blooming Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helianthemum suffruticosum</td>
<td>-/-/3</td>
<td>Chaparral; in openings, often on serpentine, gabbroic, or lode formation soils.</td>
<td>Apr-Jun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisbee Peak rush rose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juncus lesiosperus var. ahartii</td>
<td>-/-/1B</td>
<td>Vernal pools; restricted to edges of pools.</td>
<td>Mar-May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahart’s dwarf rush</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juncus lesiosperus var. leiosperus</td>
<td>-/-/1B</td>
<td>Chaparral, grassland, cismontane woodland, vernal pools; in vernaly mesic sites or at edges of vernal pools.</td>
<td>Mar-May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Bluff dwarf rush</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lathyrus sulphureus var. argillaceus</td>
<td>-/-/3</td>
<td>Cismontane woodland, lower and upper montane coniferous forest.</td>
<td>Apr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubious pea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legenere limosa</td>
<td>-/-/1B</td>
<td>Vernal pools; in beds of pools. (Many historical occurrences extirpated.)</td>
<td>Apr-Jun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legenere</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navarretia myersii sp. Myersii</td>
<td>-/-/1B</td>
<td>Vernal pools, mesic grassland; on clay soils within non-native grassland.</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pincushion navarretia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orcuttia tenella</td>
<td>FT/SE/1B</td>
<td>Vernal pools.</td>
<td>May-Oct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slender Orcutt grass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orcuttia viscidis</td>
<td>FE/SE/1B</td>
<td>Vernal pools. (Endemic to Sacramento County.)</td>
<td>Apr-Jul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento Orcutt grass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagittaria sanfordii</td>
<td>-/-/1B</td>
<td>Marshes and swamps; in standing or slow-moving, fresh-water ponds and ditches.</td>
<td>May-Oct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanford’s arrowhead</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senecio lanyae</td>
<td>FT/SR/1B</td>
<td>Chaparral, cismontane woodland; on ultramafic soils; occasionally along streams.</td>
<td>Apr-Jul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layne’s ragwort</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyethia reticulata</td>
<td>-/-/1B</td>
<td>Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest; in openings on stony red clay and gabbroic soils. (Endemic to El Dorado County.)</td>
<td>May-Jul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Dorado County mule ears</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnotes:
 ¹ Status:
  FE - Federally-listed as endangered.
  FT - Federally-listed as threatened.
  SE - State-listed as endangered.
  SR - State-listed as rare.
  1B - CNPS (California Native Plant Society): Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere.
  2 - CNPS: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere.
  3 - CNPS: Plants about which we need more information – a review list.
  4 - CNPS: Plants of limited distribution – a watch list.

² Sources: CNPS (2001); CNDDB (2002); Hickman (1993) 3 Source: CNDDB (2002)

**Historic and Cultural Resources**

Table C-12 shows registered historic sites the in the City of Folsom.
### Table C-12 Registered Historic Sites in the City of Folsom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name (Landmark Plaque Number)</th>
<th>National Register</th>
<th>State Landmark</th>
<th>California Register</th>
<th>Point of Interest</th>
<th>Date Listed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Diggings, Natoma Station Ground Sluice (P712)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>11/22/1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chung Wah Cemetery (N1918)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8/21/1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohn House (N1001)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1/21/1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloma Road At Nimbus Dam (746)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7/5/1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folsom Depot (N1035)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2/19/1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folsom Powerhouse (N258)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10/2/1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folsom-Overland Pony Express Route In California (702)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9/11/1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negro Bar (P798)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5/31/1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Folsom Powerhouse (633)</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3/3/1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Pacific Railroad Superintendent House (N2411)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6/13/2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal Of California’s First Passenger Railroad (558)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12/31/1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeong Wo Cemetery (P810)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5/30/1995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: California Office of Historical Preservation

The National Park Service administers two programs that recognize the importance of historic resources, specifically those pertaining to architecture and engineering. While inclusion in these programs does not give these structures any sort of protection, they are valuable historic assets.

The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) document America’s architectural and engineering heritage. Table C-13 lists the HABS and HAER structures in Sacramento County.
### Table C-13 City of Folsom HABS and HAER Structures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Historic Building/Structure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Folsom Vicinity</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Folsom Powerhouse, Adjacent to American River, Folsom vicinity, Sacramento, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Keefe-McDerby Mine Ditch, East of East Bidwell Street between Clarksville Road &amp; Highway 50, Folsom vicinity, Sacramento, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natomas Ditch System, Blue Ravine Segment, Juncture of Blue Ravine &amp; Green Valley Roads, Folsom vicinity, Sacramento, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Folsom</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Folsom Powerhouse, Adjacent to American River, Folsom vicinity, Sacramento, CA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guiseppe Murer House, 1121 Folsom Boulevard, Folsom, Sacramento, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>House, Folsom, Sacramento, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Keefe-McDerby Mine Ditch, East of East Bidwell Street between Clarksville Road &amp; Highway 50, Folsom vicinity, Sacramento, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Methodist Episcopal Church, Folsom, Sacramento, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natomas Ditch System, Blue Ravine Segment, Juncture of Blue Ravine &amp; Green Valley Roads, Folsom vicinity, Sacramento, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Natomas Ditch System, Rhodes Ditch, West of Bidwell Street, north of U.S. Highway 50, Folsom, Sacramento, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trinity Episcopal Church, Folsom, Sacramento, CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wells Fargo &amp; Company Building, Folsom, Sacramento, CA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


It should be noted that these lists may not be complete, as they may not include those currently in the nomination process and not yet listed. Additionally, as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), any property over 50 years of age is considered a historic resource and is potentially eligible for the National Register. Thus, in the event that the property is to be altered, or has been altered, as the result of a major federal action, the property must be evaluated under the guidelines set forth by CEQA and NEPA. Structural mitigation projects are considered alterations for the purpose of this regulation.

In addition to the registered sites, there are several assets within Folsom that define the community and represent the City’s history. Some of the historical sites of importance to Folsom are listed below.

- Gold Creek Bridge (formerly part of Lincoln Highway)
- Hinkle Creek Nature Area (prehistoric archeological site)

**Growth and Development Trends**

Growth within the City of Folsom has been strong and steady. Past growth is shown in Table C-14. Current zoning for the City is shown on Figure C-3.
**Table C-14 City of Folsom Population 1990 to 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>29,802</td>
<td>51,884</td>
<td>72,203</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: California Department of Finance

**Figure C-3 City of Folsom Zoning Map**

![City of Folsom Zoning Map](image)

Source: City of Folsom

**Development since 2011 Plan**

As shown in Table C-15, Folsom has seen a growth of 3.7% of population between 2010 and January 1, 2015.

**Table C-15 City of Folsom Population Changes Since 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010(^1)</td>
<td>72,203</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015(^2)</td>
<td>74,909</td>
<td>2,706</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: \(^1\)US Census Bureau, \(^2\)California Department of Finance
The Folsom Building Department and Planning Department tracked total building permits issued since 2011 for the City. These are tracked by total development, property use type, and hazard risk area. These are shown in Table C-16 and Table C-17. All development in the identified hazard areas, including the 1% annual chance floodplains, areas protected by levees, and high wildfire risk areas, were completed in accordance with all current and applicable development codes and standards and should be adequately protected. Thus, with the exception of more people living in the area potentially exposed to natural hazards, this growth should not cause a significant change in vulnerability of the City to identified priority hazards.

Table C-16 City of Folsom Total Development Since 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Use</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>75</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: City of Folsom

Table C-17 City of Folsom Development in Hazard Areas since 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Use</th>
<th>1% Annual Chance Flood</th>
<th>Area Protected by Levee</th>
<th>Wildfire Risk Area(^1)</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,111</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: City of Folsom

\(^1\)Moderate or higher wildfire risk area

Future Development

The Sacramento Council on Governments (SACOG) modeled population projections for the City of Folsom and other areas of the region in 2012 for a Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy report. This forecast uses a 2008 base year estimate with projections to 2020 and 2035 for population, housing units, households and employment. SACOG estimated the City population in 2020 and 2035 to be 74,664 and 78,689 respectively.

In June 2005, the City Council selected a preferred land use plan for the Folsom Plan Area (FPA), formerly known as the Sphere of Influence (SOI), area located south of Highway 50. and directed staff to prepare the environmental documents required for annexation. The SOI FPA encompasses 3,600 acres bounded by Highway 50, Prairie City Road, White Rock Road and the El Dorado County line. In June 2006, the landowners for the SOI FPA area unveiled their proposed land use plan. The plan includes over 1,000 acres for open space, 130 acres of parks, 500 acres designated for commercial, office, and retail use, and over
1,400 acres set aside for residential use. (see Figure C-4 and Figure C-5). Approximately 30 percent of the area would be maintained as open space to preserve oak woodlands and creek corridors.

Folsom Plan Area Land Uses

- Residential (units cap) 10,045
- Open Space (acres) 1,046
- Parks (acres) 165
- Schools/Civic Uses (acres) 179
- Commercial/Retail (acres) 340
- Mixed-Use (acres) 41
- Office Park (acres) 106

*Figure C-4 City of Folsom Future Development Areas*
During the planning process for the City of Folsom Housing Element, an assessment was conducted of the vacant land suitable for residential development within the City of Folsom. The data was compiled by City staff and mapped. The inventory includes some vacant sites that were in the discussion or pre-application stages in the City of Folsom development project approval process as of the effective date of the inventory (January 1, 2009), but were not included in the inventory of built and planned projects. These locations are shown in Figure C-6.
C.5.3. **Vulnerability to Specific Hazards**

This section provides the vulnerability assessment, including any quantifiable loss estimates, for those hazards identified above in Table C-8 as high or medium significance hazards and primary hazards to the State of California. Impacts of past events and vulnerability of the City to specific hazards are further discussed below (see Section 4.1 Hazard Identification in the Base Plan for more detailed information about these hazards and their impacts on the Sacramento County Planning Area). Methodologies for calculating loss estimates are the same as those described in Section 4.3 of the Base Plan. In general, the most vulnerable structures are those located within the flood risk areas, wildfire risk areas, unreinforced masonry buildings, and buildings built prior to the introduction of modern building codes.

An estimate of the vulnerability of the City to each identified priority hazard, in addition to the estimate of risk of future occurrence, is provided in each of the hazard-specific sections that follow. Vulnerability is measured in general, qualitative terms and is a summary of the potential impact based on past occurrences, spatial extent, and damage and casualty potential. It is categorized into the following classifications:

- **Extremely Low**—The occurrence and potential cost of damage to life and property is very minimal to nonexistent.
- **Low**—Minimal potential impact. The occurrence and potential cost of damage to life and property is minimal.
Medium—Moderate potential impact. This ranking carries a moderate threat level to the general population and/or built environment. Here the potential damage is more isolated and less costly than a more widespread disaster.

High—Widespread potential impact. This ranking carries a high threat to the general population and/or built environment. The potential for damage is widespread. Hazards in this category may have occurred in the past.

Extremely High—Very widespread with catastrophic impact.

**Dam Failure**

**Likelihood of Future Occurrence**—Unlikely  
**Vulnerability**—High

**Hazard Profile and Problem Description**

Dam failures can result from a number of natural or man-made causes such as earthquakes, erosion of the face or foundation, improper siding, rapidly rising flood waters, structural/design flaws, and deliberate human actions. A dam failure can cause loss of life, damage to property, and other ensuing hazards, as well as the displacement of persons residing in the inundation path. Damage to electric generating facilities and transmission lines could also impact life support systems in communities outside the immediate hazard areas.

A catastrophic dam failure, depending on size of dam and population downstream, could exceed the response capability of local communities. Damage control and disaster relief support would be required from other local governmental and private organizations, and from state and federal governments.

Warning ability is generally determined by the frequency of inspections for structural integrity, the flood wave arrival time (the time it takes for the flood wave to reach its maximum distance of inundation), or the ability to notify persons downstream and their ability to evacuate. The existence and frequency of updating and exercising an evacuation plan that is site-specific assists in warning and evacuation functions.

Folsom Dam, owned by the US Bureau of Reclamation, is the primary dam of concern which has the potential to affect the Sacramento County Planning Area and the local jurisdictions and populations in the inundation areas. Figure 4.75 in Section 4.3.6 in the Base Plan shows the areas of Sacramento County at risk to a dam failure of the Folsom Dam.

**Past Occurrences**

On the morning of July 17, 1995, spillway gate 3 failed at the Folsom Dam. The failure resulted in an uncontrolled release of nearly 40 percent of Folsom Lake at a peak rate of approximately 40,000 cubic feet per second. The failure caused no fatalities.

There has been no new occurrence of a dam failure since the 2011 update to the Sacramento County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.
Vulnerability to Dam Failure

A failure of the Folsom or other high or significant hazard dam can cause significant loss of life, property damage, loss of critical facilities and infrastructure, and displacement of city residents.

Mass evacuation of the inundation area may be essential to save lives, if warning time should permit. Extensive search and rescue operations may be required to assist trapped or injured persons. Emergency medical care, food, and temporary shelter would be required for injured or displaced persons. Identification and burial of many dead persons would pose difficult problems; public health would be a major concern. Many families would be separated, particularly if the failure should occur during working hours, and a personal inquiry or locator system would be essential. These and other emergency operations could be seriously hampered by the loss of communications, damage to transportation routes, and the disruption of public utilities and other essential services.

Governmental assistance could be required and may continue for an extended period. These efforts would be required to remove debris and clear roadways, demolish unsafe structures, assist in re-establishing public services and utilities, and provide continuing care and welfare for the affected population including, as required, temporary housing for displaced persons.

Values at Risk

Sacramento County provided inundation as a GIS layer for the Folsom Dam system, as part of the following breaks:

- Folsom Right Wing
- Folsom Mormon
- Folsom Dike 4
- Folsom Dike 5
- Folsom Dike 6
- Folsom Dike 7
- Folsom Dike 8
- Folsom Dam

GIS was used to determine the possible impacts of dam failure flooding within the City of Folsom. The methodology described in Section 4.3.6 of the Base Plan was followed in determining structures and values at risk in potential dam inundation areas. Table C-18 shows the property use, improved parcel count, improved values, estimated contents, total values and estimated loss of parcels that fall in an inundation zone in the City.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Use</th>
<th>Total Parcel Count</th>
<th>Improved Parcel Count</th>
<th>Total Land Value</th>
<th>Improved Structure Value</th>
<th>Total Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$594,274</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$594,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care / Health</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>$30,215,669</td>
<td>$139,628,498</td>
<td>$169,844,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church / Welfare</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>$8,570,498</td>
<td>$46,000,192</td>
<td>$54,570,690</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table C-18 City of Folsom—Count of Parcels and Values in Dam Inundation Zone
### Table C-19: City of Folsom – Dam Inundation Loss Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flood Zone</th>
<th>Improved Parcel Count*</th>
<th>Improved Structure Value</th>
<th>Estimated Contents Value</th>
<th>Total Value</th>
<th>Loss Estimate*</th>
<th>Loss Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Folsom Dam Inundation</td>
<td>15,661</td>
<td>$5,660,120,896</td>
<td>$3,629,411,364</td>
<td>$9,289,532,260</td>
<td>$2,786,859,678</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,573,719,356</td>
<td>51.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$9,289,532,260</td>
<td>85.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Sacramento County GIS, Sacramento County 2016 Parcel/2015 Assessor’s Data

*Three values are shown here due to varying flood depths expected – 3 foot, 6 foot, and total loss.

According to the information in Table C-18 and Table C-19, the City of Folsom has 15,626 improved parcels and roughly $9.3 billion of structure and contents value in the Folsom Dam inundation area. The 3-foot loss ratio of 25.7%, the 6-foot loss ratio of 51.3%, and the total loss ratio of 85.6% indicates that the City has very large amounts of assets at risk to a possible Folsom Dam failure.

### Population at Risk

The dam inundation zones were overlayed on the parcel layer using GIS. Those residential parcel centroids that intersect the dam inundation zones were counted and multiplied by the 2010 Census Bureau average household factors for the City. According to this analysis, there is a total population of 40,061 residents of the City at risk to dam inundation. This is shown in Table C-25.
Table C-20 City of Folsom – Count of Improved Residential Parcels and Population in Dam Inundation Zones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improved Residential Parcels</th>
<th>Population*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15,082</td>
<td>39,364</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: FEMA 4/16/2016 DFRM, Sacramento County 2016 Parcel/2015 Assessor’s Data, 2010 US Census Bureau

* Average household populations from the 2010 US Census were used: Folsom – 2,61.

Critical Facilities at Risk

An analysis was performed on the critical facility inventory in the City of Folsom in identified Folsom Dam inundation zones. GIS was used to determine whether the facility location intersects the inundation area. Details of critical facilities in the inundation area in the City of Folsom are shown in Figure C-7 and Table C-21. As shown on the table and figure, Folsom has 91 critical facilities located in the Folsom Dam inundation areas. Details of critical facility definition, type, name and address and jurisdiction by flood zone are listed in Appendix E.

Figure C-7 City of Folsom – Critical Facilities in Dam Inundation Zones

Data Source: Sacramento County GIS, Cal-Flood, National Inventory of Dams, Map Date: 05/2016.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Critical Facility Category</th>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Facility Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Essential Services Facilities</td>
<td>Emergency Evacuation Shelter</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Acute Care Hospital</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government Facilities</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Light Rail Stop</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medical Health Facility</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water Treatment Plant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Risk Population Facilities</td>
<td>Adult Residential</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charter School</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>College/University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Day Care Center</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infant Center</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prison</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private Elementary School</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private High School</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Continuation High School</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Elementary School</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public High School</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Middle School</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential Care/Elderly</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 91

Source: Sacramento County GIS

Future Development

There is future development within the Folsom Dam inundation zone.
Drought

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—Occasional
Vulnerability—Medium

Hazard Profile and Problem Description

Drought is different than many of the other natural hazards in that it is not a distinct event and usually has a slow onset. Drought can severely impact a region both physically and economically. Drought affects different sectors in different ways and with varying intensities. Adequate water is the most critical issue and is critical for manufacturing, tourism, recreation, and commercial and domestic use. As the population in the area continues to grow, so will the demand for water.

Past Occurrences

From 2012 to 2015, the City of Folsom experienced a drought, which affected water supply. During that period, water agencies implemented conservation efforts and Folsom Lake reached record low water levels.

Vulnerability to Drought

Based on historical information, the occurrence of drought in California, including the City of Folsom, is cyclical, driven by weather patterns. Drought has occurred in the past and will occur in the future. Periods of actual drought with adverse impacts can vary in duration, and the period between droughts is often extended. Although an area may be under an extended dry period, determining when it becomes a drought is based on impacts to individual water users. The vulnerability of the City of Folsom to drought is City-wide, but impacts may vary and include reduction in water supply and an increase in dry fuels.

Future Development

The City of Folsom has the capacity in their water rights appropriations to supply water to the Folsom Plan Area. Conservation efforts were put in place to account for the projected increase in water demand due to the development.

As the population in the area continues to grow, so will the demand for water. Water shortages in the future may be worsened by drought, as the City relies on surface water for its water source. Increased planning will be needed to account for population growth and increased water demands.

Flood: 100/200/500-year

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—Unlikely
Vulnerability—Medium

Hazard Profile and Problem Description

The City of Folsom is traversed by several stream systems and is at risk to both riverine flooding and localized stormwater flooding. As previously described in Section 4.2.10 of the Base Plan, the Sacramento
County Planning Area and the City of Folsom have been subject to previous occurrences of flooding. In the City of Folsom, much of the flood damage occurs in the floodplains of the American River, Willow Creek, and Humbug Creek.

**Past Occurrences**

There have been no new flooding due to the 100-, 200-, 500-year storm events since the 2011 update to the Sacramento County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

**Flood Zones**

A small portion of the City is located inside of the 100 year flood zone as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). This is seen in Figure C-8.

*Figure C-8 City of Folsom – FEMA DFIRM Flood Zones*
Vulnerability to Flood

Values at Risk

GIS was used to determine the possible impacts of flooding within the City of Folsom. The methodology described in Section 4.3.10 of the Base Plan was followed in determining structures and values at risk to the 1% (100-year) and 0.2% (500-year) annual chance flood event. Table C-22 shows the property use, improved parcel count, improved values, estimated contents, total values and estimated loss of parcels that fall in a floodplain in the City.

Table C-22 City of Folsom – Count and Improved Value by Property Use and Detailed Flood Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Use</th>
<th>Total Parcel Count</th>
<th>Improved Parcel Count</th>
<th>Total Land Value</th>
<th>Improved Structure Value</th>
<th>Estimated Contents Value</th>
<th>Total Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zone A</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care / Health</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$1,784,965</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$1,784,965</td>
<td>$3,569,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church / Welfare</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO DATA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public / Utilities</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail / Commercial</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$1,784,965</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$1,784,965</td>
<td>$3,569,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zone AE</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care / Health</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church / Welfare</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>$0</td>
<td>$39</td>
<td>$78</td>
</tr>
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<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
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<td>Office</td>
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<td>$185,000</td>
<td>$385,000</td>
<td>$185,000</td>
<td>$755,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Use</td>
<td>Total Parcel Count</td>
<td>Improved Parcel Count</td>
<td>Total Land Value</td>
<td>Improved Structure Value</td>
<td>Estimated Contents Value</td>
<td>Total Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public / Utilities</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>$585,406</td>
<td>$1,972,379</td>
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**Zone AH**

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**Zone A99**

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**Total 1%**

|                | 31 | 8 | $3,662,012 | $2,357,379 | $1,371,190 | $7,390,581 |

**0.2% Annual Chance Flood Zone**

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Sacramento County

City of Folsom

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

December 2016

Annex C-32
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### X Protected by Levee Zone

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### Zone X

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Source: FEMA 6/16/2015 DFIRM, Sacramento County 2016 Parcel/2015 Assessor's Data

*This parcel count only includes those parcels in the 0.2% annual chance floodplain, exclusive of the 1% annual chance floodplain. The 0.2% annual chance flood will also include all parcels in the 1% annual chance floodplain.
Table C-23 summarizes Table C-22 above and shows City of Folsom loss estimates and shows improved values at risk by FEMA 1% and 0.2% annual chance flood zones.

**Table C-23 City of Folsom – Flood Loss Summary**

<table>
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<th>Flood Zone</th>
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<th>Total Improved Value</th>
<th>Estimated Contents Value</th>
<th>Total Improved/Contents Value</th>
<th>Loss Estimate</th>
<th>Loss Ratio</th>
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<td>$62,153,767.40</td>
<td>3.97%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: FEMA 6/16/2015 DFIRM, Sacramento County 2016 Parcel/2015 Assessor’s Data

*This parcel count only includes those parcels in the 0.2% annual chance floodplain, exclusive of the 1% annual chance floodplain. The 0.2% annual chance flood will also include all parcels in the 1% annual chance floodplain.

According to Table C-22 and Table C-23, the City of Folsom has 8 improved parcels and $3,728,569 of structure and contents value in the 1% annual chance floodplain. These values can be refined a step further. Applying the 20 percent damage factor as previously described in Section 4.3.10 of the Base Plan, there is a 1% chance in any given year of a flood event causing roughly $745,713.80 in damage in the City of Folsom. The City of Folsom has 122 improved parcels and $310,768,837 of structure and contents value in the 0.2% annual chance floodplain. Applying the 20 percent damage factor as previously described in, there is a 0.2% chance in any given year of a flood event causing roughly $62.2 million in damage in the City of Folsom. A loss ratio of 0.004% indicates that losses in Folsom to a 1% chance flood would be relatively minor; however, a loss ratio of 3.97% indicates losses in Folsom to a 0.2% annual chance flood would be more significant.

**Flooded Acres**

Also of interest is the land area affected by the various flood zones. The following is an analysis of flooded acres in the City in comparison to total area within the City limits. The same methodology, as discussed in Section 4.3.10 of the Base Plan, was used for the City of Folsom as well as for the County as a whole. Table C-24 represents a detailed and summary analysis of total acres for each FEMA DFIRM flood zone in the City.

**Table C-24 City of Folsom – Flooded Acres**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flood Zone</th>
<th>Property Use</th>
<th>Total Flooded Acres</th>
<th>Improved Flooded Acres</th>
<th>% of Improved Flooded Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Care / Health</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Church / Welfare</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood Zone</td>
<td>Property Use</td>
<td>Total Flooded Acres</td>
<td>Improved Flooded Acres</td>
<td>% of Improved Flooded Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Public / Utilities</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recreational</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Retail / Commercial</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Care / Health</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Church / Welfare</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Church / Welfare</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
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<td>Office</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public / Utilities</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.00%</strong></td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Care / Health</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood Zone</td>
<td>Property Use</td>
<td>Total Flooded Acres</td>
<td>Improved Flooded Acres</td>
<td>% of Improved Flooded Acres</td>
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<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
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</table>

| A99        | Agricultural   | 0                   | 0                      | 0.00%                       |
|           | Care / Health  | 0                   | 0                      | 0.00%                       |
|           | Church / Welfare | 0               | 0                      | 0.00%                       |
|           | Industrial     | 0                   | 0                      | 0.00%                       |
|           | Miscellaneous  | 0                   | 0                      | 0.00%                       |
|           | No Data        | 0                   | 0                      | 0.00%                       |
|           | Office         | 0                   | 0                      | 0.00%                       |
|           | Public / Utilities | 0              | 0                      | 0.00%                       |
|           | Recreational   | 0                   | 0                      | 0.00%                       |
|           | Residential    | 0                   | 0                      | 0.00%                       |
|           | Retail / Commercial | 0             | 0                      | 0.00%                       |
|           | Vacant         | 0                   | 0                      | 0.00%                       |
|           | Total          | 0                   | 0                      | 0.00%                       |

| Total 1%  | 110.21         | 2.24                | 100.00%                |

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<th>Shaded X (0.2% Annual Chance)*</th>
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<th>0.00%</th>
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<td>1.16</td>
<td>1.26%</td>
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<td>Church / Welfare</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industrial</td>
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<td>19.01</td>
<td>20.51%</td>
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<td>% of Improved Flooded Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail / Commercial</td>
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<td>18.48</td>
<td>19.94%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vacant</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>177.15</td>
<td>92.67</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>X Protected by Levee</th>
<th>Property Use</th>
<th>Total Flooded Acres</th>
<th>Improved Flooded Acres</th>
<th>% of Improved Flooded Acres</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care / Health</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church / Welfare</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public / Utilities</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail / Commercial</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone X</th>
<th>Property Use</th>
<th>Total Flooded Acres</th>
<th>Improved Flooded Acres</th>
<th>% of Improved Flooded Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>1,603.51</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care / Health</td>
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<td>13,932.70</td>
<td>5,878.17</td>
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</table>

Source: FEMA 6/16/2015 DFIRM, Sacramento County 2016 Parcel/2015 Assessor’s Data

*This parcel count only includes those parcels in the 0.2% annual chance floodplain, exclusive of the 1% annual chance floodplain. The 0.2% annual chance flood will also include all parcels in the 1% annual chance floodplain.

**Population at Risk**

The DFIRM flood zones were overlayed on the parcel layer. Those residential parcel centroids that intersect the flood zones were counted and multiplied by the 2010 Census Bureau average household factors for
Folsom. According to this analysis, there is a total population of 216 residents of the City at risk to flooding, 18 in the 1% annual chance and 198 in the 0.2% floodplain. This is shown in Table C-25.

**Table C-25 City of Folsom – Count of Improved Residential Parcels and Population by Flood Zone**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flood Zone</th>
<th>Improved Residential Parcels</th>
<th>Population*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1% Annual Chance</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.2% Annual Chance*</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>198</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>83</strong></td>
<td><strong>216</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Source: FEMA 6/16/2015 DFIRM, Sacramento County 2016 Parcel/2015 Assessor’s Data, US Census Bureau

* Average household populations from the 2010 US Census were used: Folsom= 2.61.

**This parcel count only includes those parcels in the 0.2% annual chance floodplain, exclusive of the 1% annual chance floodplain.

The 0.2% annual chance flood will also include all parcels in the 1% annual chance floodplain.

**Critical Facilities at Risk**

An analysis was performed on the critical facility inventory in Folsom in identified FEMA DFIRMs. GIS was used to determine whether the facility locations intersects a DFIRM flood hazard areas, and if so, which zone it intersects. Details of critical facilities in the floodplain in the City of Folsom are shown in Figure C-9 and Table C-26. As shown on the table and figure, Folsom has 0 critical facilities located in 1% annual chance and 5 critical facilities in the 0.2% annual chance DFIRM flood zones. Details of critical facility definition, type, name and address and jurisdiction by flood zone are listed in Appendix E.
Figure C-9 City of Folsom – Critical Facilities and Flood Zones

Table C-26 City of Folsom – Critical Facilities and Flood Zones

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<tr>
<th>Critical Facility Category</th>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Facility Count</th>
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<td>0.2% Annual Chance</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential Services Facilities</td>
<td>Light Rail Stop</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medical Health Facility</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
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</tr>
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<td>At Risk Population Facilities</td>
<td>Day Care Center</td>
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<td>Hotel</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Private Elementary School</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>0.2% Annual Chance Total*</td>
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<td>Essential Services Facilities</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Critical Facility Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Facility Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Acute Care Hospital</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Facilities</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Rail Stop</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Health Facility</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Treatment Plant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### At Risk Population Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Facility Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult Residential</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charter School</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College/University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Care Center</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Center</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Elementary School</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private High School</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Continuation High School</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Elementary School</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public High School</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Middle School</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Care/Elderly</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>61</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Zone X Total** 87

**Grand Total** 92

Source: FEMA 6/16/2015 DFIRM, Sacramento County GIS

*This count only includes those critical facilities in the 0.2% annual chance floodplain, exclusive of the 1% annual chance floodplain. The 0.2% annual chance flood will also include all critical facilities in the 1% annual chance floodplain.

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

The City of Folsom joined the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) on January 6, 1982. The City does not participate in the CRS program.

NFIP data indicates that as of February 16, 2016, there were 293 flood insurance policies in force in the City with $94,778,400 of coverage. Of the 293 policies, 286 were residential (single-family homes) and 7 were nonresidential; 13 of the policies were in A zones (the remaining 280 were in B, C, and X zones). The GIS parcel analysis detailed above identified 7 parcels in the 100-year flood zone. 13 policies for 7 parcels in the 100-year floodplain (A zones) equates to insurance coverage of 100 percent.

There have been 14 historical claims for flood losses totaling $403,345.45. 11 of these were for pre-FIRM structures; 3 were for post-FIRM structures. There has been one substantial damage claim since 1978.
NFIP data further indicates that there are 3 repetitive loss (RL) buildings, with 0 RL buildings being insured. There has been a total of 7 RL losses, with total payments of $348,648.23. This represents the majority of claim costs in the City of Folsom. None of the insured RL buildings has incurred 4 or more losses. All of the properties are located outside of the 100- and 500-year floodplain in the B, C, or X zones. The RL properties are located in an older, built-out residential neighborhood with older infrastructure. Recent drainage improvements in the area may have alleviated some of the flooding issues to these RL structures.

**California Department of Water Resources Best Available Maps (BAM)**

The FEMA regulatory maps provide just one perspective on flood risks in Sacramento County. Senate Bill 5 (SB 5), enacted in 2007, authorized the California DWR to develop the Best Available Maps (BAM) displaying 100- and 200-year floodplains for areas located within the Sacramento-San Joaquin (SAC-SJ) Valley watershed. SB 5 requires that these maps contain the best available information on flood hazards and be provided to cities and counties in the SAC-SJ Valley watershed. This effort was completed by DWR in 2008. DWR has expanded the BAM to cover all counties in the State and to include 500-year floodplains.

Different than the FEMA DFIRMs which have been prepared to support the NFIP and reflect only the 100-year event risk, the BAMs are provided for informational purposes and are intended to reflect current 100-, 200-, and 500-year event risks using the best available data. The 100-year floodplain limits on the BAM are a composite of multiple 100-year floodplain mapping sources. It is intended to show all currently identified areas at risk for a 100-year flood event, including FEMA’s 100-year floodplains. The BAM are comprised of different engineering studies performed by FEMA, Corps, and DWR for assessment of potential 100-, 200-, and 500-year floodplain areas. These studies are used for different planning and/or regulatory applications. They are for the same flood frequency, however, they may use varied analytical and quality control criteria depending on the study type requirements.

The value in the BAMs is that they provide a bigger picture view of potential flood risk to the City than that provided in the FEMA DFIRMs. This provides the community and residents with an additional tool for understanding potential flood hazards not currently mapped as a regulated floodplain. Improved awareness of flood risk can reduce exposure to flooding for new structures and promote increased protection for existing development. Informed land use planning will also assist in identifying levee maintenance needs and levels of protection. By including the FEMA 100-year floodplain, it also supports identification of the need and requirement for flood insurance. The BAM map for Folsom is shown in Figure C-10.
Natural Resources at Risk

Various natural resources (i.e. vegetation communities, special status animal species, special status plant species) would be at risk during a flood. Flooding conditions may wash out the above natural resources.

Historic and Cultural Resources at Risk

Two historic sites are located with the 100- and 200-year floodplain; Coloma Road at Nimbus Dam and the old Folsom Powerhouse.

Future Development

The City enforces the floodplain ordinance. If any development is to occur in the floodplain, it would have to conform to the elevation standards of the floodplain ordinance. No development is expected in the floodplain in the future.

Alder Creek is located in the Folsom Plan Area development. The City of Folsom is currently developing the 100-year floodplain for this portion of Alder Creek. Structures within the new development will not
encroach within the floodplain. Development that affects the floodplain boundaries will provide Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) and/or Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) reports.

**Flood: Localized Stormwater Flooding**

**Likelihood of Future Occurrence**—Likely  
**Vulnerability**—Medium

**Hazard Profile and Problem Description**

Flooding and other issues caused by severe weather events, primarily heavy rains and thunderstorms, can often pose a risk to the community. Primary concerns include impacts to infrastructure that provides a means of ingress and egress throughout the community.

**Past Occurrences**

There are areas of localized flooding within the City. Most have been addressed with capital improvement projects and adjustments in maintenance activities.

**Vulnerability to Localized Flooding**

Table C-27 identifies known and past occurrences of such areas and the associated problems encountered. This list is an initial inventory of key problem areas and is not intended to be a complete inventory of all problems and locations associated with severe weather events and localized flooding in the City of Folsom.

**Table C-27 City of Folsom’s Road List of Localized Flooding Problem Areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road Name</th>
<th>Flooding</th>
<th>High Water/Creek Crossing</th>
<th>Flooded by Runoff from Neighboring Property</th>
<th>Damaged/Insufficient Storm Drain System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Ravine/Folsom Blvd.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humbug Creek Drive</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard Terrace Court</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. American River Canyon Drive</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayline Circle</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinegrove Way</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth Court</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballard Court</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkshore</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollyann &amp; Handford</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berma Road</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bittercreek</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Redevelopment Area**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road Name</th>
<th>Flooding</th>
<th>High Water/Creek Crossing</th>
<th>Flooded by Runoff from Neighboring Property</th>
<th>Damaged/Insufficient Storm Drain System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rumsey Way</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duchow</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coloma</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sibley Street</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool Street</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenn Drive &amp; Lembri Drive</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morman Street</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: City of Folsom

Future Development

Future development in the City will add more impervious surfaces and need to drain those waters. The City’s design standards will ensure future development transportation and drainage facilities are designed to prevent local flooding. The risk of localized flooding to future development can also be minimized by accurate recordkeeping of repetitive localized storm activity. Mitigating the root causes of the localized stormwater flooding will reduce future risks of losses.

Severe Weather: Heavy Rain and Storms

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—Likely
Vulnerability—Medium

Hazard Profile and Problem Description

According to historical hazard data, severe weather is an annual occurrence in the City of Folsom. Damage and disaster declarations related to severe weather have occurred and will continue to occur in the future. Heavy rain and thunderstorms are the most frequent type of severe weather occurrence in the area. Wind and lightning often accompany these storms and have caused damage in the past.

Past Occurrences

The storms in February 1986 caused the Folsom dam to exceed its design capacity. Heavy rains affected Sacramento County and the other areas of the American River drainage basin. Rainfalls of up to 29” fell between February 11 and 20. The Folsom Dam did not fail, but Folsom Lake was 1.56 ft into surcharge storage, holding 18,200 acre-feet more than design capability. Dam improvements since 1986 have and will increase capacity of the dam.
Vulnerability to Severe Weather: Heavy Rain and Storms

Problems associated with the primary effects of severe weather include flooding, pavement deterioration, washouts, high water crossings, landslide/mudslides, debris flows, and downed trees. Table C-27 presented above in the discussion of the flood hazard details those areas within the City that are most often affected during these heavy storm events. Heavy rains and storms can cause flooding from dam failure. Record heavy rains, in addition to causing localized flooding, could cause the dam to overtop as well, inundating Folsom.

Future Development

New critical facilities such as communications towers should be built to withstand hail damage, lightning, and heavy rains.

Wildfire

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—Likely
Vulnerability—Medium

Hazard Profile and Problem Description

Major fires are generally categorized as either a conflagration or wildland/forestland. A conflagration may involve residential or commercial areas and spreads across both natural and constructed barriers. Wildland is associated with open range grasslands and into the foothills of a particular area. Because of development in rural areas adjacent to and within the Folsom community, the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) fire is of increasing concern. The WUI fire can burn along the urban/rural interface resulting in major losses of property and structures.

A number of factors affect the behavior of wildland and interface fires, including terrain, weather, wind, fuels and seasons. It is well known that fire travels faster uphill than down and is more difficult to fight on steep slopes than on level ground. When weather is hot and the humidity is low, wildland fires can explode with intensity of rapid combustion. Even in the absence of strong winds, a fast-moving fire can generate its own updrafts, particularly in canyons, causing burning brands to be carried high in the air and drop a long distance ahead. This results in spot fires over a wide radius as the wind changes its direction.

The City of Folsom is not immune to numerous types of grass and brush fires and any one of them may accelerate into a large urban interface wildfire. Such a situation could lead to evacuation of large portions of the population and the potential for significant loss of personal property, structures and rangeland. The natural fuels available in the City vary greatly in the rate and intensity of burning. Fires in heavy brush and stands of trees burn with great intensity but more slowly than in dry grass and leaves. Dense fuels will propagate fire better than sparse fuels. The local fire season generally extends from June through late September or early October.

During extremely windy conditions, both small and large-scale fires will generate enough smoke to necessitate the closing of key transportation routes, including US Route 50. It may be necessary to close streets and/or re-route traffic to maintain traffic lanes and access for firefighting apparatus. Large parking
areas may be cordoned off for the staging of various types of resources needed during large-scale emergencies.

Past Occurrences

There is no history of wildfires near the City of Folsom. The closest occurrence being the King Fire in the City of Pollock Pines located in the neighboring El Dorado County

Vulnerability to Wildfire

Following the methodology described in Section 4.3.2 Vulnerability of Sacramento County to specific hazards, a wildfire map for the City of Folsom was created (see Figure C-11). Wildfire threat within the City ranges from moderate to very high.

Figure C-11 City of Folsom’s Fire Threat Zones

The City has many areas that are susceptible to small fires that could grow into some form and size of urban interface fire. These areas can be divided into four main areas: the American River/Lake Natoma corridor, the various parkways and easements, natural areas involving wetlands and dredger tailings, and open fields and rangelands.
American River/Lake Natoma Corridor

The American River flows from the base of Folsom Dam into the Lake Natoma Recreation area. The property adjacent to the river is owned by the State of California, maintained by the State of California Parks and Recreation Department. The area is mostly natural habitat accessed through limited roadways, a bicycle/horse trail and numerous footpaths. These means of ingress provide access to remote areas in which fires can begin and access for fire equipment is difficult.

The area upstream from the Rainbow Bridge is mostly rough and steep terrain with very limited access. This creates an opportunity for fires to grow at a rapid rate and gain momentum while continuing to burn towards the residential structures that are scattered about the edge of the beltway. The natural growth, type of construction, and roofing materials provide ample opportunity for fire to spread into residential areas. Negro Bar, Folsom Powerhouse, and Willow Creek Recreation areas are downstream of the bridge. At the west end of Negro Bar are bluffs that are 300 feet high in some locations.

Adjacent to the Negro Bar area is the bluff area on Greenback Lane and an area known as the Orangevale cut. Both of these locations have very steep terrain with dry, flashy, rapid burning fuels. They directly interface with residential and multi-family structures with wood shake roofs. These areas have occasional fires throughout the fire season and require continuous monitoring and aggressive fire suppression activities to prevent a catastrophic event from occurring.

Parkways & Easements

Throughout the City, there exist numerous un-maintained alleyways, easements, and rights-of-way. In many locations, these provide easy access to residential structures or other types of vegetation, which could increase the likelihood that a fire may rapidly spread beyond the capabilities of responding units. Areas of concern include the Hinkle Creek, Willow Creek, Humbug Creek and Blue Ravine Parkway beltways.

Natural Areas, Wetlands, and Dredger Tailings

Continuous development of the City has created many landlocked areas, mandatory wetland areas and the preservation of pre-existing dredger tailings. Areas of this nature tend to be surrounded by residential developments and are difficult to access. Their proximity to development provides an opportunity for ideal fire conditions to spread fire via flying brands and consumption of small stands of trees.

Open Fields and Rangelands

The east areas of Folsom provide the greatest opportunity for a large-scale fire to start and spread uncontrollably into developed areas or into the foothills of El Dorado Hills. This undeveloped area is considered a Local Response Area (LRA) because it is within the city limits. The land south of U.S. 50 is within the State Response Area (SRA) and a fire in this area, pushed by a southerly or westerly wind, could severely impact the City of Folsom. This LRA is also classified as a Mutual Threat Zone by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, thereby requiring their fire response due to the potential of a major fire. The hilly, rocky terrain with its numerous rock outcroppings around developed areas and along the Sacramento/El Dorado County line makes it very difficult to contain a fire before it rapidly grows and threatens structures. This portion of the City is also where numerous transmission towers and repeater
antennas are located on the ridge tops. They can be both a source of ignition for a wildland fire and an exposure from a fire starting in lowlands.

Values at Risk

Analysis results for Folsom are shown in Table C-28, which summarizes total and improved parcel counts and their land and structure values by property use.

Table C-28 City of Folsom – Count and Value of Parcels by Property Use and Fire Threat Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Use</th>
<th>Total Parcel Count</th>
<th>Total Land Value</th>
<th>Improved Parcel Count</th>
<th>Improved Structure Value</th>
<th>Total Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Little or No Threat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care / Health</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$3,020,797</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$1,606,330</td>
<td>$4,627,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church / Welfare</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$212,908</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$493,333</td>
<td>$706,241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$1,997,118</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$3,270,741</td>
<td>$5,267,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>$61,745</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$61,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
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<td>$4,606,007</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>$9,587,141</td>
<td>$14,193,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public / Utilities</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational</td>
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<td>$12,364</td>
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<td>$21,597</td>
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<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
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<td>$320,996,776</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>$730,584,313</td>
<td>$1,050,681,089</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retail / Commercial</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>$10,893,723</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>$22,121,160</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant</td>
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<td>$884</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>3,041</td>
<td>$767,685,499</td>
<td>$1,113,590,815</td>
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<td>Moderate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$594,274</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$594,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care / Health</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>$24,190,163</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>$79,998,459</td>
<td>$104,188,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church / Welfare</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>$7,463,346</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>$43,580,327</td>
<td>$51,043,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$20,258,959</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>$56,321,087</td>
<td>$76,580,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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<td>$559,290</td>
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<td>$65,000</td>
<td>$624,290</td>
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<td>Office</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>$119,882,386</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>$651,873,404</td>
<td>$771,755,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public / Utilities</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>$15,190,775</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>$37,181,492</td>
<td>$52,372,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>15,278</td>
<td>$1,774,490,202</td>
<td>14,991</td>
<td>$4,396,363,782</td>
<td>$6,170,853,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail / Commercial</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>$269,962,341</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>$673,781,110</td>
<td>$943,743,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>$103,430,629</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>$1,717,809</td>
<td>$105,148,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17,060</td>
<td>$2,336,022,365</td>
<td>15,557</td>
<td>$5,940,882,470</td>
<td>$8,276,904,835</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

High
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Use</th>
<th>Total Parcel Count</th>
<th>Total Land Value</th>
<th>Improved Parcel Count</th>
<th>Improved Structure Value</th>
<th>Total Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>$47,685,790</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$47,685,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care / Health</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$3,361,702</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$58,023,709</td>
<td>$61,385,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church / Welfare</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$451,353</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$877,638</td>
<td>$1,328,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$6,313,465</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$37,768,146</td>
<td>$44,081,611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>$13,525</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$13,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>$24,144,272</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>$102,328,305</td>
<td>$126,472,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public / Utilities</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$340,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$1,660,000</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>1,755</td>
<td>$238,711,540</td>
<td>1,594</td>
<td>$648,601,933</td>
<td>$887,313,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail / Commercial</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>$6,526,215</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>$11,428,613</td>
<td>$17,954,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>$97,530,881</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$780,547</td>
<td>$98,311,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,348</td>
<td><strong>$425,078,743</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,648</strong></td>
<td><strong>$861,468,891</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,286,547,634</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Very High**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Use</th>
<th>Total Parcel Count</th>
<th>Total Land Value</th>
<th>Improved Parcel Count</th>
<th>Improved Structure Value</th>
<th>Total Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$8,650,036</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$8,650,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church / Welfare</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$1,103,532</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$5,738,017</td>
<td>$6,841,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>$1,078</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$1,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public / Utilities</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>$42,762,172</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>$102,321,331</td>
<td>$145,083,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail / Commercial</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$2,248,870</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$5,546,865</td>
<td>$7,795,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$12,284,327</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$12,284,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>426</td>
<td><strong>$67,050,015</strong></td>
<td><strong>351</strong></td>
<td><strong>$113,606,213</strong></td>
<td><strong>$180,656,228</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Sacramento County 2016 Parcel/2015 Assessor’s Data, CAL FIRE

**Population at Risk**

The Fire Threat dataset was overlayed on the parcel layer. Those residential parcel centroids that intersect the threat zones were counted and multiplied by the 2010 Census Bureau average household factors for each jurisdiction and unincorporated area. Results were tabulated by jurisdiction. According to this analysis, there is a total population of 44,187 residents of Folsom at risk to moderate or higher wildfire risk. This is shown in Table C-29.
Table C-29 City of Folsom – Count of Improved Residential Parcels and Population by Fire Threat Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire Threat Zone</th>
<th>Improved Residential Parcels</th>
<th>Population*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Little or No Threat</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>7,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>14,991</td>
<td>39,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>1,594</td>
<td>4,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,930</strong></td>
<td><strong>52,017</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Sacramento County 2015 Parcel/Assessor’s Data, CAL FIRE
* Average household populations for Folsom (2.61) from the 2010 US Census were used

Critical Facilities at Risk

Wildfire analysis was performed on the critical facility inventory in Sacramento County and all jurisdictions. GIS was used to determine whether the facility locations intersect a fire threat zone provided by CAL FIRE, and if so, which zone it intersects. There are seven facilities in the moderate or higher fire threat zone in the City. These are shown in Figure C-12 and detailed in Table C-30. Details of critical facility definition, type, name and address and jurisdiction by fire threat zone are listed in Appendix E.
**Figure C-12 City of Folsom – Critical Facilities in the Fire Threat Zone**

Data Source: Sacramento County GIS, Cal-Atlas, Cal-Fire 2004 Fire Threat Data; Map Date: 05/2016.

---

**Table C-30 City of Folsom – Critical Facilities in the Fire Threat Zone**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Critical Facility Category</th>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Facility Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Little or No Threat</td>
<td>Emergency Evacuation Shelter</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government Facilities</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Light Rail Stop</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Essential Services Facilities</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adult Residential</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Day Care Center</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Continuation High School</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Elementary School</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Middle School</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical Facility Category</td>
<td>Facility Type</td>
<td>Facility Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Care/Elderly</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little or No Threat Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential Services Facilities Total</td>
<td>Emergency Evacuation Shelter</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fire Station</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Acute Care Hospital</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government Facilities</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Light Rail Stop</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medical Health Facility</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water Treatment Plant</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Risk Population Facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charter School</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>College/University</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Day Care Center</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infant Center</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prison</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private Elementary School</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private High School</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Elementary School</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residential Care/Elderly</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential Services Facilities</td>
<td>General Acute Care Hospital</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medical Health Facility</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Risk Population Facilities</td>
<td>Public High School</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential Services Facilities</td>
<td>Emergency Evacuation Shelter</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Risk Population Facilities</td>
<td>Residential Care/Elderly</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical Facility Category</td>
<td>Facility Type</td>
<td>Facility Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CAL FIRE, Sacramento County GIS

**Natural Resources at Risk**

The American River/Lake Natoma corridor, and the City’s parkways, easements, natural areas, wetlands, and dredger tailings areas contains various types of vegetation, plant, and animal species that would be susceptible to wildfire risk.

**Historic and Cultural Resources at Risk**

Along the American River/Lake Natoma Corridor are multiple historic resources that are susceptible to wildfire. These include: Chung Wah Cemetery, Young Wo Cemetery, Coloma Road at Nimbus Dam, Folsom Powerhouse, and Negro Bar.

The Chinese Diggings site is located in a natural area with some areas of dredger tailings. Due to the amount of vegetation, the site is susceptible to wildfires.

**Future Development**

Development may occur in the moderate or higher wildfire threat areas; however, City ordinances for building in these areas are enforced. As population increases, specifically in the Folsom Plan Area, the vulnerability to wildfire will increase due to the presence of parkways and easements. Also, the Folsom Plan Area will be surrounded by open fields and rangelands.

**C.6 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 education, outreach, and partnerships, and other mitigation efforts.

**C.6.1 Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities**

Table C-31 lists regulatory mitigation capabilities, including planning and land management tools, typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities and indicates those that are in place in the City of Folsom.
### Table C-31 City of Folsom’s Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plans</th>
<th>Y/N Year</th>
<th>Does the plan/program address hazards?</th>
<th>Does the plan identify projects to include in the mitigation strategy?</th>
<th>Can the plan be used to implement mitigation actions?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive/Master Plan</td>
<td>Y 1998</td>
<td>General Plan map is available on the City’s website. The General Plan document is available for viewing or purchase at the City’s Planning Department. Economic Development and Transportation is addressed in the General Plan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Improvements Plan</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>The fiscal Operating Budget and Capital Improvement Plan is available on the City’s website.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development Plan</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Emergency Operations Plan</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuity of Operations Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stormwater Management Plan/Program</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering Studies for Streams</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Wildfire Protection Plan</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other special plans (e.g., brownfields redevelopment, disaster recovery, coastal zone management, climate change adaptation)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Open Space Mitigation Plan – Covers the Folsom Plan Area and include Oak Tree Mitigation Plan and Wildfire Protection Plan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Code, Permitting, and Inspections</th>
<th>Y/N</th>
<th>Are codes adequately enforced?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building Code</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Version/Year: 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) Score</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Score: 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire department ISO rating:</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Rating: 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site plan review requirements</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use Planning and Ordinances</th>
<th>Y/N</th>
<th>Is the ordinance an effective measure for reducing hazard impacts?</th>
<th>Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zoning ordinance</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subdivision ordinance</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floodplain ordinance</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural hazard specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Weed/Brush Hazard Abatement/Fuel Modification (FMC 8.36 and 8.37) Stormwater Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (FMC 8.70) Hillside Development Standards Ordinance (FMC 14.33)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood insurance rate maps</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevation Certificates</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation uses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Erosion or sediment control program | Y
---|---
Other
---
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?
---

Source: City of Folsom

**General Plan**

Folsom’s General Plan is a long term policy guide for the physical, economic, and environmental growth of the City. It is comprised of goals, policies, and implementation programs which are based on an assessment of current and future needs and available resources.

Folsom’s General Plan is strongly oriented toward physical development of land uses, a circulation network, and supporting facilities and services. Because of this, the General Plan document is the principle tool for City use in evaluating public and private building projects and municipal service improvements.

**Emergency Operations Plan**

The City of Folsom Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) addresses the planned response for the City of Folsom to emergencies associated with disasters, technological incidents, or other dangerous conditions created by either man or nature. It provides an overview of operational concepts, identifies components of the City emergency management organization, and describes the overall responsibilities of local, state, and federal entities.

**Ordinances**

The City of Folsom has ordinances related to mitigation. Specific ordinances directly related to mitigation from the City of Folsom municipal code are:

**Zoning Code (Title 17)**

There is adopted a zoning enabling plan for the City, which constitutes a precise plan based upon the adopted master plan of the City. The plan is adopted to provide reasonable protective regulations designed to promote and protect the health, safety, peace, morals, comfort, convenience and general welfare, and:

- To protect the established character and the social and economic stability of agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial and other types of improved areas; and
- To assist in providing a definite comprehensive plan for sound and orderly development, and to guide and regulate such development in accordance with the master plan and the objectives and standards set forth therein

The zoning plan consists of the establishment of various districts within some, all, or none of which shall it be lawful, and within some, all or none of which it shall be unlawful to erect, construct, alter, move, locate or maintain certain buildings or to carry on certain trades or occupations or conduct certain uses of land or of buildings; within which the height and bulk of future buildings shall be limited; within which certain open spaces shall be required about future buildings and consisting further of appropriate additional
regulations to be enforced in such districts. The zoning plan is intended to apply to all private, public, quasi-public, institutional, and public utility properties and all other lands, buildings and structures within the incorporated area of the City.

**Subdivision Ordinance (Title 16)**

It is the purpose of this title to regulate and control the division of land within the City and to supplement the provisions of the Subdivision Map Act concerning the design, improvement and survey data of subdivisions, the form and content of all required maps provided by the Subdivision Map Act, and the procedure to be followed in securing the official approval of the City regarding the maps. To accomplish this purpose, the regulations contained in this title are determined to be necessary to preserve the public health, safety and general welfare; to promote orderly growth and development and to promote open space, conservation, protection and proper use of land; and to ensure provision for adequate traffic circulation, utilities and other services in the City.

**Building Code (Chapter 14.02)**

The chief building official of the City is designated to be the authority having jurisdiction of the Folsom construction codes. The California Building Code, 2010 Edition, based on the 2009 International Building Code, including Appendix Chapters H, J, and K, published as Parts 1 and 2, Title 24, C.C.R., published by the International Code Council, is adopted and made part of this title as though fully set forth herein to provide technical requirements and the procedures for administration and enforcement of the provisions of the Folsom construction codes. The purpose of the Folsom Building Code is to provide minimum standards to safeguard life or limb, health, property, and public welfare by regulating and controlling the design, construction, installation, quality of materials, use and occupancy, location and maintenance of all buildings and structures within this jurisdiction, and certain equipment specifically regulated herein, and to provide procedures for administration and enforcement of the provisions of the Folsom construction codes and to adopt and enforce rules and regulations supplemental to this code as may be deemed necessary to clarify the application of the provisions of this code.

**Floodplain Ordinance (Chapter 14.323)**

The flood hazard areas of the City are subject to periodic inundation which may result in losses of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare. These flood losses are caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions in areas of special flood hazards which increase flood heights and velocities and, when inadequately anchored, damage uses in other areas. Uses that are inadequately flood proofed, elevated, or otherwise protected from flood damage also contribute to the flood loss. It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

- Protect human life and health;
- Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood-control projects;
- Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
Minimize prolonged business interruptions;
Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the second use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas;
Insure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and
Insure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

In order to accomplish its purposes, this chapter includes methods and provisions for:

- Restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;
- Requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- Controlling the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel floodwaters;
- Controlling filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage; and
- Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards in other areas.

In all areas of special flood hazards the following standards are required:

- Anchoring.
  - All new construction and substantial improvements shall be adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy.
  - All manufactured homes shall meet the anchoring standards of Section 14.32.050(D).

- Construction Materials and Methods. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed:
  - With materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage;
  - Using methods and practices that minimize flood damage;
  - With electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing and air-conditioning equipment and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding;
  - For all new construction and substantial improvements, fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit to floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or must meet or exceed the following minimum criteria: A minimum of 2 openings having total net area of not less than 1 square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one 1 foot above grade. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

- Elevation and flood proofing.
  - Residential construction, new or substantial improvement, shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated at least 2 feet above the base flood elevation as determined by this community.
Upon completion of the structure, the elevation of the lowest floor including basement shall be certified by a California registered professional engineer or land surveyor and verified by the chief building official for the City to be properly elevated. Such certification and verification shall be provided to the floodplain administrator.

✓ Nonresidential construction, new or substantial improvements, shall either meet the standards in subsection (A)(3)(a) of this section or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities:
  • Be floodproofed below the elevation recommended in subsection (A)(3)(a) of this section so that the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water;
  • Have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy; and
  • Be certified by a California registered professional engineer or architect that standards of this subsection (A)(3)(b) are satisfied. Such certification shall be provided to the floodplain administrator.

✓ All new construction and substantial improvement with fully enclosed areas below the lowest level (excluding basements) that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage, and which are subject to flooding, shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood-water. Designs for meeting this requirement must meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
  • Be certified by a California registered professional engineer or architect; or
  • Have a minimum of 2 openings having a total net area of not less than 1 square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than 1 foot above grade. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwater.

✓ Manufactured homes shall meet the above standards and also the standards for manufactured home parks or subdivisions. (See subsection D of this section).

➤ Standards For Utilities.
✓ All new and replacement water supply and sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system and discharge from systems into floodwaters;
✓ On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

➤ Standards For Subdivisions.
✓ All preliminary subdivision proposals shall identify the flood hazard area and the elevation of the base flood.
✓ All final subdivision plans will provide the elevation of proposed structure(s) and pad(s). If the site is filled above the base flood, the final pad elevation shall be certified by a California registered professional engineer or land surveyor and provided to the floodplain administrator.
✓ All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
✓ All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
✓ All subdivisions shall provide adequate drainage to reduce exposure to flood damage.

➤ Standards for Manufactured Homes.
✓ All manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved, within Zones A and A1-A30 on the community's flood insurance rate maps, on sites located outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision, in a new manufactured home park or subdivision, in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision or in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on a site upon which a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as a result of a flood, shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated 2 feet above the base flood elevation and securely fastened to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation collapse and lateral movement.

✓ All manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved on sites in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision within Zones A or A1-A30 on the communities flood insurance rate maps that are not subject to provisions of Section 14.32.050(D)(1) will be securely fastened to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation collapse, and lateral movement and be elevated so that either the lower floor of the manufactured home is 2 feet above the base flood elevation or the manufactured home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are no less than 36 inches in height above grade.

➢ Standards for Recreational Vehicles. All recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A or A1-30 on the communities flood insurance rate maps will either be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days, and be fully licensed and ready for highway use (a recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions) or meets the permit requirements of Section 14.32.040 of this chapter and the elevation and anchoring requirements for manufactured homes in Section 14.32.050(D)(1) of this chapter.

➢ Floodways. Located within areas of special flood hazard established in subsection B of Section 14.32.030 are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of floodwaters which carry debris, potential projectiles, and erosion potential, the following provisions apply:

✓ Prohibit encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development unless certification by a registered professional engineer or architect is provided demonstrating that encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge;

✓ If subsection (F)(1) of this section is satisfied, all new construction, substantial improvement and other proposed new development shall comply with all other applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Section 14.32.050, Provisions for flood hazard reduction;

✓ If no floodway is identified, then a setback of 20 feet from the bank(s) of the watercourse will be established, where encroachment will be prohibited.

Fire Code (Section 8.36)

This chapter adopts the 2009 Edition of the International Fire Code with amendments adopted by the California Building Standards Commission and published as the 2010 Edition of the California Fire Code, together with Appendices B, C, H, I, J and K, and all other chapters, supplements and errata with the express purpose of prescribing regulations governing the safeguarding of life and property from fire and explosion
hazards arising from the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, materials and devices, and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the occupancy of buildings and premises.

Grading and Erosion Control (Chapter 14.29)

This chapter establishes standards for the preparation of sites and construction activities to protect the health, safety and general welfare of those working or living on or near the site by protecting against unwarranted or unsafe grading, drainage works or other aspects of site development as follows:

- To establish standards and procedures for grading and excavation so as to minimize hazards to life and limb, protect against erosion, maintain the natural environment, and protect the safety, use and stability of public rights-of-way and drain-age channels;
- To assure that projects approved under this chapter will be free from harmful effects of runoff, including inundation and erosion, and that neighboring and downstream properties will be protected from drainage problems resulting from new development;
- To assure proper restoration of vegetation and soil systems disturbed by grading or fill activities authorized under this chapter. It is intended through this chapter to maintain an attractive and healthy landscape and to control against dust and erosion and their consequent effects on soil structure and water quality.

C.6.2. Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Table C-32 identifies the City department(s) responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in Folsom.

**Table C-32 City of Folsom’s Administrative and Technical Mitigation Capabilities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administration</th>
<th>Y/N</th>
<th>Describe capability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planning Commission</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Is coordination effective?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitigation Planning Committee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance programs to reduce risk</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>There are various maintenance programs in place to reduce risks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e.g., tree trimming, clearing drainage systems)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutual aid agreements</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Agreement, Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Agreement, Public Works Mutual Aid Agreement, County of Sacramento Operational Area Council, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Rehabilitation Inspection PL84-99 Program, NFIP, County of Sacramento OES, County of Sacramento EMD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>Y/N</th>
<th>FT/PT</th>
<th>Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations?</th>
<th>Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation?</th>
<th>Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chief Building Official</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>FT'</td>
<td>Staff is adequate to enforce regulations. Staff is trained on hazards and mitigations. There is coordination between agencies and staff it is effective.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floodplain Administrator</td>
<td>Y FT</td>
<td>Staff is adequate to enforce regulations. Staff is trained on hazards and mitigations. There is coordination between agencies and staff and it is effective.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Manager</td>
<td>Y FT</td>
<td>Staff is adequate to enforce regulations. Staff is trained on hazards and mitigations. There is coordination between agencies and staff and it is effective.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Planner (Community Development/Public Works Director)</td>
<td>Y FT</td>
<td>Staff is adequate to enforce regulations. Staff is trained on hazards and mitigations. There is coordination between agencies and staff and it is effective.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Engineer</td>
<td>Y FT</td>
<td>Staff is adequate to enforce regulations. Staff is trained on hazards and mitigations. There is coordination between agencies and staff and it is effective.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIS Coordinator</td>
<td>Y FT</td>
<td>Staff is adequate to enforce regulations. Staff is trained on hazards and mitigations. There is coordination between agencies and staff and it is effective.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other**

**Technical**

**Comments**

**Warning systems/services**

(Reverse 911, outdoor warning signals) Y

Reverse 911/City-owned AM station/SMS messaging (Nixle)

**Hazard data and information**

**Grant writing** Y

**Hazus analysis**

**Other**

**How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?**

Source: City of Folsom

**C.6.3. Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities**

Table C-33 identifies financial tools or resources that the City could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities.

**Table C-33 City of Folsom’s Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Resource</th>
<th>Access/Eligibility (Y/N)</th>
<th>Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital improvements project funding</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>There are funding resources that have been used in the past and can be used in the future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>There are funding resources that have been used in the past and can be used in the future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>There are funding resources that have been used in the past and can be used in the future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact fees for new development</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>There are funding resources that have been used in the past and can be used in the future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding Resource</td>
<td>Access/Eligibility (Y/N)</td>
<td>Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm water utility fee</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incur debt through general obligation bonds and/or special tax bonds</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incur debt through private activities</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>There are funding resources that have been used in the past and can be used in the future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development Block Grant</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>FEMA, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Rehabilitation Inspection PL84-99 Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other federal funding programs</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Cal OES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State funding programs</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?

Source: City of Folsom

C.6.4. Mitigation Education, Outreach, and Partnerships

Table C-34 identifies education and outreach programs and methods already in place that could be/or are used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information. More information can be found below the table.

**Table C-34 City of Folsom’s Mitigation Education, Outreach, and Partnerships**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program/Organization</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
<th>Describe program/organization and how relates to disaster resilience and mitigation. Could the program/organization help implement future mitigation activities?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local citizen groups or non-profit organizations focused on environmental protection, emergency preparedness, access and functional needs populations, etc.</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>City of Folsom Community Emergency Response Team.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing public education or information program (e.g., responsible water use, fire safety, household preparedness, environmental education)</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Ongoing public outreach material regarding water conservation, household hazardous waste pickup, emergency preparedness, fire safety,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural disaster or safety related school programs</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StormReady certification</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewise Communities certification</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public-private partnership initiatives addressing disaster-related issues</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Frequent training with regional partners such as SMUD, PG&amp;E, County of Operational Emergency Services, Sacramento County Water Agency, and Department of Homeland Security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.6.5. Other Mitigation Efforts

The City of Folsom maintains many annual programs to mitigate against natural hazards:

- Fuel modification program (fire management for open space)
- Annual weed hazard abatement program
- Creek/outfall vegetation maintenance
- Public education/outreach for extreme weather
- Routine storm drain operations and maintenance
- Wildfire prevention outreach
- Wildfire Hazard Identification
- Detention Basin Maintenance and Operation
- Stream and Creek Routine Maintenance Agreement with California Department of Fish and Wildlife

C.7 Mitigation Strategy

C.7.1. Mitigation Goals and Objectives

The City of Folsom adopts the hazard mitigation goals and objectives developed by the HMPC and described in Chapter 5 Mitigation Strategy.

C.7.2. NFIP Mitigation Strategy

As a participant in the Regular Phase of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), the City of Folsom has administered floodplain management regulations that meet the minimum requirements of the NFIP. In our compliance with the NFIP, the City’s management program objective is to protect people and property within the City of Folsom. The City of Folsom will continue to comply with the requirements of the NFIP in the future.

The City’s regulatory activities apply to existing and new development areas of the City; implementing flood protection measures for existing structures and maintaining drainage systems. The goal of our program is to enhance public safety, and reduce impacts and losses while protecting the environment.

The City of Folsom Community Development Department provides public outreach activities which include map information services, public awareness, public hazard disclosure, and flood protection information. This information is readily available to the public and consists of current and accurate flood mapping. Information about our stormwater management program and up-to-date information related to the maintenance of our drainage system may be found through our Public Works Department.
The National Flood Insurance Program’s (NFIP) Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum NFIP requirements. As a result, flood insurance premium rates are discounted to reflect the reduced flood risk resulting from the community actions meeting the three goals of the CRS which are to reduce flood losses, facilitate accurate insurance rating, and promote the awareness of flood insurance. The City of Folsom will evaluate the benefits that joining the CRS may have on our community.

More information about the floodplain administration in the City of Folsom can be found in Table C-35.

### Table C-35 City of Folsom Compliance with NFIP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NFIP Topic</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insurance Summary</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many NFIP policies are in the community? What is the total premium</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and coverage?</td>
<td>$119,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$94,778,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many claims have been paid in the community? What is the total</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amount of paid claims? How many of the claims were for substantial damage?</td>
<td>$403,345.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many structures are exposed to flood risk within the community?</td>
<td>8 (1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>122 (0.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Describe any areas of flood risk with limited NFIP policy coverage</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Staff Resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the Community Floodplain Administrator or NFIP Coordinator certified?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide an explanation of NFIP administration services (e.g., permit review,</td>
<td>Permit review, GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability, Storm Drainage and Flood Control Management Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIS, education or outreach, inspections, engineering capability)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the barriers to running an effective NFIP program in the</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>community, if any?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compliance History</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the community in good standing with the NFIP?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there any outstanding compliance issues (i.e., current violations)?</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When was the most recent Community Assistance Visit (CAV) or Community</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance Contact (CAC)?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is a CAV or CAC scheduled or needed?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regulation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When did the community enter the NFIP?</td>
<td>January 6, 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are the FIRMs digital or paper?</td>
<td>Digital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do floodplain development regulations meet or exceed FEMA or State</td>
<td>Yes, General Plan and Floodplain Policy strongly discourages building in the floodplain, unless it can be mitigated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minimum requirements? If so, in what ways?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFIP Topic</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide an explanation of the permitting process.</td>
<td>Plans are reviewed to determine flood zone information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Community Rating System                                                   |                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|                                              |
| Does the community participate in CRS?                                    | No                                            |
| What is the community's CRS Class Ranking?                               | N/A                                           |
| What categories and activities provide CRS points and how can the class be improved? | N/A                                           |
| Does the plan include CRS planning requirements?                         | N/A                                           |

**C.7.3. Mitigation Actions**

The planning team for the City of Folsom identified and prioritized the following mitigation actions based on the risk assessment. Background information and information on how each action will be implemented and administered, such as ideas for implementation, responsible office, potential funding, estimated cost, and timeline are also included.

**Action 1. Integrate Local Hazard Mitigation Plan into Safety Element of General Plan**

**Hazards Addressed:** All hazards

**Goals Addressed:** 1, 2, 3, 4

**Issue/Background:** Local jurisdictional reimbursement for mitigation projects and cost recovery after a disaster is guided by Government Code Section 8685.9 (AB 2140). Specifically, this section requires that each jurisdiction adopt a local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP) in accordance with the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 as part of the Safety Element of its General Plan. Adoption of the LHMP into the Safety Element of the General Plan may be by reference or incorporation.

**Other Alternatives:** No action

**Existing Planning Mechanisms through which Action will be Implemented:** Safety Element of General Plan

**Responsible Office:** City of Folsom Planning Department

**Priority (H, M, L):** High

**Cost Estimate:** Jurisdictional board/staff time

**Potential Funding:** Local budgets

**Benefits (avoided Losses):** Incorporation of an adopted LHMP into the Safety Element of the General Plan will help jurisdictions maximize the cost recovery potential following a disaster.
**Action 2. Stormwater Basin Maintenance and Operation Project**

**Hazards Addressed:** Flooding

**Goals Addressed:** 1, 2, 3, 4

**Issue/Background:** The detention basins within the City have significant natural growth, causing the design capacities to decrease. A regular maintenance and operational schedule was necessary to ensure the field conditions of each detention basin is consistent with the design capacities.

**Project Description:** Rehabilitation of 22 City-maintained storm drainage detention basins throughout the City of Folsom.

**Other Alternatives:** No action.

**Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented:** Public Works Department

**Responsible Office/Partners:** Public Works Department

**Project Priority:** Medium

**Cost Estimate:** $1.05 Million

**Benefits (Losses Avoided):** Potential losses avoided including residential, commercial, and public infrastructures.

**Potential Funding:** Fund is provided by the General Fund until a stormwater utility fee is adopted.

**Timeline:** Ongoing – funding constrained.

---

**Action 3. Alder Creek Watershed Council**

**Hazards Addressed:** Flooding

**Goals Addressed:** 1, 2, 3, 4

**Issue/Background:** In 2010 the City of Folsom and the Alder Creek Watershed Stakeholders completed the Alder Creek Watershed Management Action Plan. A recommended action item within the Plan is to establish a watershed stewardship group and coordinator position. Currently the majority of the watershed is undeveloped with development plans underway. A regional watershed council is needed to bring together resources for comprehensive planning and decision making to ensure implementation of the Plan. Funding is needed to establish the Watershed Council and Coordinator position.
**Project Description:** A regional watershed council for comprehensive planning and decision making to ensure implementation of the Alder Creek Watershed Management Action Plan.

**Other Alternatives:** No action.

**Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented:**

**Responsible Office/Partners:** City of Folsom/Public Works and Sacramento County

**Project Priority:** Medium

**Cost Estimate:** $100,000

**Benefits (Losses Avoided):** Life safety; reduction of property loss, improved planning

**Potential Funding:** Grants, local government, landowners

**Timeline:** Ongoing

**Action 4. Drainage System Maintenance Tax Assessment**

**Hazards Addressed:** Flooding

**Goals Addressed:** 1, 2, 3, 4

**Issue/Background:** The City of Folsom does not have a dedicated stormwater utility to fund operation and maintenance of the storm drainage system or implementation of its Stormwater Quality Program. Funds are needed for maintenance of the drainage system including, pipes, structures, detention basins and creeks/streams and water quality protection. Due to current California Law a ballot measure is required to assess taxes for a stormwater utility. In 2006 the City completed a Funding Feasibility Study; next steps include an opinion research and survey, fee development, ballot measure development and fee implementation.

**Project Description:** Implementation of a dedicated stormwater utility to fund operation and maintenance of the storm drainage system.

**Other Alternatives:** Continue an underfunded program and/or reduce services.

**Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented:** Public Works Department Administration.

**Responsible Office/Partners:** Folsom Public Works/Utilities Department

**Project Priority:** High

**Cost Estimate:** $100,000
Benefits (Losses Avoided): Improved maintenance, increase reliability, reduction of property loss

Potential Funding: City of Folsom budget

Timeline: Ongoing

Action 5. Floodplain Mapping

Hazards Addressed: Flooding

Goals Addressed: 1, 2, 3, 4

Issue/Background: Current floodplain maps for the Humbug and Willow Creek watersheds do not reflect as built conditions for structures built within the floodplain. As built surveys are needed to accurately define the base flood elevations and map the limits of the current floodplain within each watershed.

Project Description: Complete as built surveys for structures built within the floodplain such as creek crossings. Update floodplain maps for the Humbug/Willow Creek Watersheds. Develop new floodplain maps for the Alder Creek and Ilinkle Creek Watersheds.

Other Alternatives: Utilize the current FEMA mapping effort.

Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented: Continuation of floodplain mapping project that was suspended a few years ago due to funding issues.

Responsible Office/Partners: Folsom Community Development Department

Project Priority: High

Cost Estimate: $200,000

Benefits (Losses Avoided): Life Safety; Reduction of Property Loss, Improved Planning

Potential Funding: City of Folsom budget, grants

Timeline: Ongoing

Action 6. Redevelopment Area Drainage Improvements

Hazards Addressed: Flooding

Goals Addressed: 1, 2, 3, 4

Issue/Background: In 2005 the City completed a Drainage Master Plan for its Redevelopment Area. The plan identifies nine drainage CIP’s. The City has constructed one of the CIP’s; funding is needed to construct the remaining eight drainage improvement projects.
Project Description: Capital Improvement Drainage Projects.

Other Alternatives: Establish an assessment district to obtain funding.

Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented: Public Works CIP Program.

Responsible Office/Partners: Folsom Public Works Department

Project Priority: Medium

Cost Estimate: $8,000,000

Benefits (Losses Avoided): Life Safety; Reduction of Property Loss


Timeline: Ongoing

Action 7. Stormwater Basin Maintenance and Operation Project

Hazards Addressed: Flooding

Goals Addressed: 1, 2, 3, 4

Issue/Background: The detention basins within the City have significant natural growth, causing the design capacities to decrease. A regular maintenance and operational schedule was necessary to ensure the field conditions of each detention basin is consistent with the design capacities.

Project Description: Rehabilitation of 22 City-maintained storm drainage detention basins throughout the City of Folsom.

Other Alternatives: No action.

Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented: Public Works Department

Responsible Office/Partners: Public Works Department

Project Priority: Medium

Cost Estimate: $1.05 Million

Benefits (Losses Avoided): Potential losses avoided including residential, commercial, and public infrastructures.

Potential Funding: Fund is provided by the General Fund until a stormwater utility fee is adopted.
**Timeline:** Ongoing – funding constrained.

**Action 8. Heating and Cooling Centers**

**Hazards Addressed:** Life safety to vulnerable populations caused by severe weather, and temperature extremes.

**Goals Addressed:** 1, 2, 3

**Issue/Background:** Older adults and special needs populations are particularly vulnerable to extremes of temperature that are common throughout the Sacramento Valley. Extreme temperatures stress existing utility infrastructure causing outages that impact those populations to a higher degree.

**Project Description:** This project would focus on identifying locations that could be used for heating and cooling centers during severe weather. These locations would require backup power supplies in order to function during outages.

**Other Alternatives:** No local City provided facilities and would rely on non-governmental support or defer to County.

**Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented:**

**Responsible Office/Partners:** Folsom Fire Department

**Project Priority:** High

**Cost Estimate:** No cost to approximately $200,000 per identified location if an existing building requires the installation of emergency generator(s)

**Benefits (Losses Avoided):** Reduction of the life hazard to populations at risk during extreme weather events, which includes the very young, very old, medically fragile, cognitively-impaired, physically-impaired, and other special needs groups.

**Potential Funding:** Fund-raising, grant funds, public/private donations

**Timeline:** Ongoing

**Action 9. Public Education/Outreach Extreme Weather**

**Hazards Addressed:** Life safety to vulnerable populations caused by severe weather, and temperature extremes.

**Goals Addressed:** 1, 2, 3

**Issue/Background:** Older adults and special needs populations are particularly vulnerable to extremes of temperature that are common throughout the Sacramento Valley. Extreme temperatures stress existing utility infrastructure causing outages that impact those populations to a higher degree.
**Project Description:** This project would focus on preparedness and notification actions to reach out to those groups prior to and during extreme weather events.

**Other Alternatives:** No action.

**Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented:**

**Responsible Office/Partners:** Folsom Fire Department

**Project Priority:** Medium

**Cost Estimate:** $15,000/yr for materials and technology for notification

**Benefits (Losses Avoided):** Reduction of the life hazard to populations at risk during extreme weather events, which includes the very young, very old, medically fragile, cognitively-impaired, physically-impaired, and other special needs groups.

**Potential Funding:** Fund-raising, grant funds, public/private donations

**Timeline:** Ongoing

### Action 10. Weed Abatement Program

**Hazards Addressed:** Wildfire

**Goals Addressed:** 1, 2, 3

**Issue/Background:** The primary function of this program is to reduce the danger of fires within the City by proactively establishing defensible space and to reduce / remove combustible materials on properties.

**Project Description:** The City of Folsom requires property owners to clear their property of all dry grass, weeds, dead trees, and noxious vegetation or rubbish that may constitute a fire hazard. The Fire Department is authorized to abate any potential fire hazard that has not been addressed by June 1, 2016 at the owner’s expense. The Fire Department will conduct a second survey of your property to ensure the fire hazard has been abated on or after June 1, 2016.

**Other Alternatives:** No action.

**Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented:** City of Folsom Fire Department

**Responsible Office/Partners:** City of Folsom Fire Department

**Project Priority:** Medium

**Cost Estimate:** $2.2 Million
Benefits (Losses Avoided): Potential losses avoided including residential, commercial, and public infrastructures.

Potential Funding: Fund is provided by the General Fund with some sources from programming revenue, and State and Federal grants.

Timeline: Ongoing

Action 11. Arson Prevention and Control Outreach

Hazards Addressed: Wildfire

Goals Addressed: 1, 2, 3, 4

Issue/Background: Many areas within the City of Folsom lie within a wildland-urban interface exposing them to a high risk of wildfire. Implementing an aggressive arson awareness, prevention, and control program can mitigate much of the wildfire risk.

Project Description: Arson prevention and control program aimed at mitigating wildfire hazards and reducing or preventing exposure of citizens, public agencies, private property owners and businesses to natural hazards.

Other Alternatives: No action.

Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented: The Fire and Police Departments will form a joint task force to prevent and control the risk of arson-caused wildfire.

Responsible Office/Partners: Folsom Fire Department

Project Priority: Medium

Cost Estimate: Dependent on scope of project: $10,000 to $50,000/yr

Benefits (Losses Avoided): Life safety, reduction of property loss

Potential Funding: City of Folsom budget, private donation, grants

Timeline: Ongoing

Action 12. Fuel Reduction and Modification

Hazards Addressed: Wildfire

Goals Addressed: 1, 2, 3, 4

Issue/Background: The expense of removing and/or modifying materials which create a wildfire hazard can often be cost prohibitive for both private and public property owners. Encouraging joint efforts such as
volunteer cleanup days and chipper programs can reduce the cost to anyone stakeholder and facilitate mitigation efforts

**Project Description:** Remove and/or modify materials which create a wildfire hazard.

**Other Alternatives:** No action.

**Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented:** Community Wildfire Protection Plan through the Fire Safe Council.

**Responsible Office/Partners:** Folsom Fire Department and Fire Safe Council

**Project Priority:** High

**Cost Estimate:** Up to $75,000 per year

**Benefits (Losses Avoided):** Life safety, reduction of property loss

**Potential Funding:** Fund raising, private donation, grant funding

**Timeline:** Ongoing

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**Action 13. Wildfire Hazard Identification**

**Hazards Addressed:** Wildfire

**Goals Addressed:** 1, 2, 3, 4

**Issue/Background:** Land ownership and maintenance responsibilities in the City of Folsom are complicated due in part to the presence of multiple public agencies including the US Bureau of Reclamation, US Bureau of Land Management, California State Parks, and California Department of Corrections. Mitigation projects, even by private land owners, often require the review and approval of one if not all of these entities often resulting in the delay if not cancellation of the project.

**Project Description:** Increase communication, coordination and collaboration between private property owners and city, state, and federal agencies to address the wildfire risks and existing mitigation measures.

**Other Alternatives:** No action.

**Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented:** The Fire Department and Folsom Fire Safe Council

**Responsible Office/Partners:** Folsom Fire Department, Community Development

**Project Priority:** Medium

**Cost Estimate:** Staff time
**Benefits (Losses Avoided):** Life safety, reduction of property loss

**Potential Funding:** Existing budget

**Timeline:** Ongoing

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**Hazards Addressed:** Wildfire

**Goals Addressed:** 1, 2, 3, 4

**Issue/Background:** The expense of retrofitting existing building with ignition resistant construction in order to mitigate the effects of ember storms or direct flame impingement during a wildfire can often be cost prohibitive for private property owners. Developing a plan to identify buildings and risk and working with property owners find funding sources can reduce facilitate mitigation efforts.

**Project Description:** Facilitate private and public agency partnerships to upgrade/retrofit buildings in high fire hazard areas using ignition resistant building construction methods.

**Other Alternatives:** No action.

**Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented:** City of Folsom Community Development Dept.

**Responsible Office/Partners:** City of Folsom Community Development Dept.

**Project Priority:** Medium

**Cost Estimate:** $500,000 to $2,000,000 (materials & labor)

**Benefits (Losses Avoided):** Life safety, reduction of property loss

**Potential Funding:** Fund raising, private donation, grant funding

**Timeline:** Ongoing

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**Action 15. Wildfire Prevention Outreach**

**Hazards Addressed:** Wildfire

**Goals Addressed:** 1, 2, 3, 4

**Issue/Background:** Many areas within the City of Folsom lie within a wildland-urban interface exposing them to a high risk of wildfire. Educating the public as to the risk and methods of reducing the exposure is a prime component in any mitigation efforts.
**Project Description:** Public education

**Other Alternatives:** No action.

**Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented:** The Fire Department and Folsom Fire Safe Council currently conduct home evaluations and education programs.

**Responsible Office/Partners:** Folsom Fire Department

**Project Priority:** High

**Cost Estimate:** Cost of purchase and reproduction of printed materials; up to $15,000/year.

**Benefits (Losses Avoided):** Life Safety, Reduction of Property Loss

**Potential Funding:** Fire Department budget, private donation, grants

**Timeline:** Ongoing