

Annex J Los Rios Community College District

J.1 Introduction

This Annex details the hazard mitigation planning elements specific to the Los Rios Community College District (LRCCD or District), a previously participating jurisdiction to the 2021 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 District. This Annex provides additional information specific to the District, with a focus on providing additional details on the planning process, risk assessment, and mitigation strategy for this jurisdiction.

J.2 Planning Process

As described above, the LRCCD followed the planning process detailed in Chapter 3 of the Base Plan. In addition to providing representation on the Sacramento County Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee (HMPC), the District 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 J-1. Additional details on Plan participation and District representatives are included in Appendix A.

Table J-1 LRCCD – Internal Planning Team

Name	Position/Title	How Participated
Julia Coleman	General Services Supervisor, Risk Management	Attended meetings. Provided input on draft annex. Provided mitigation actions.
Claudia Castellon	Risk Management Specialist	Attended meetings. Provided input on draft annex. Provided mitigation actions.
Harvey Woo	Emergency Manager/Chief of Police	Provided input on mitigation actions and emergency planning.
Josef Meyer	Dir. Facility, Planning & Construction	Provided input on mitigation actions, future master planning projects, and bond funding.
Eric Duchaine	Dir. Facilities Maintenance	Provided input on mitigation actions, past occurrences, and hazard assessment.
Branden Gistlinck	Director, Sustainability	Provided input on mitigation actions, past occurrences, and hazard assessment.

Coordination with other community planning efforts is paramount to the successful implementation of this LHMP Update. This section provides information on how the District integrated the previously FEMA-

approved 2021 LHMP into existing planning mechanisms and programs. Specifically, the District incorporated into or implemented the 2021 LHMP through other plans and programs shown in Table J-2.

Table J-2 2021 LHMP Incorporation

Planning Mechanism 2021 LHMP Was Incorporated/Implemented In.	Details: How was it incorporated?
Emergency Operations Plan	Consulted LHMP for updating emergency operations written plan and training needs.
Schedule Maintenance Special Repairs Plan	Consulted LHMP for hazard assessment and mitigation actions to obtain state funding for deferred maintenance repairs.

J.3 Community Profile

The community profile for the LRCCD is detailed in the following sections. Figure J-1 displays a District map and the location of LRCCD within Sacramento County.

LOS RIOS COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

LEGEND

- Interstates
- Major Roads
- Railroads
- Rivers
- Lakes
- Delta
- Cities
- Counties

Elevation (ft)

- 0 - 100
- 101 - 250
- 251 - 400
- 401 - 831

Map Labels: CALIFORNIA INSET, SUTTER, PLACER, CITRUS HEIGHTS, FOLSOM, RANCHO CORDOVA, SACRAMENTO, ELK GROVE, GALT, ISLETON, SAN JOAQUIN, CONTRA COSTA, YOLO, SOLANO, AMADOR, CALAVERAS, SACRAMENTO COUNTY, LOS RIOS COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT, Sacramento River, Mokelumne River, San Joaquin River, American River, Folsom River, Dry Creek, Lake Greenhaven, Lake Natoma, Lake Folsom, Lake El Dorado, Lake Camanche, Lake Tracy, Lake Sutter, Lake Colusa, Lake Nimbus, Lake Folsom, Lake El Dorado, Lake Camanche, Lake Tracy, Lake Sutter, Lake Colusa, Lake Nimbus.

Scale: 0 10 20 Miles

FOSTER MORRISON CONSULTING

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

Sacramento County
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
October 2026

J.3.1. Overview and Background

Los Rios Community College District is one of the nation's most respected learning institutions and the second-largest community college district in California. The District is a two-year public college district that serves the greater Sacramento region. Los Rios includes: American River, Cosumnes River, Folsom Lake, and Sacramento City Colleges; major education and outreach centers in Davis, Elk Grove, Natomas, Placerville, Rancho Cordova, and West Sacramento; and specializes in workforce and economic development programs for business, government and organizations throughout the region. The colleges offer AA/AS degrees, certificates and transfer education opportunities - students complete freshman and sophomore years and transfer to a four-year college or university - in more than 70 career fields.

The District's 2,400 square mile service area includes all of Sacramento County, most of El Dorado County, and parts of Yolo County. About 87,500 students are enrolled in the colleges and about 6,000 employees to include full-time, part-time, and temporary.

- American River College – 153 acres with 43 buildings
- Natomas Center – 2 building
- Cosumnes River College – 180 acres with 35 buildings
- Elk Grove Center – 2 building
- Folsom Lake College – 151 acres with 17 buildings
- El Dorado Center – 5 buildings
- Los Rios District Office – 3 buildings
- Rancho Cordova Center – 1 building
- Sacramento City College – 72 acres with 28 buildings
- McClellan - 3 buildings
- Davis Center – 2 buildings
- West Sacramento Center – 1 building

Other sites support vocational programs include Sacramento Regional Public Safety Center (1 building), Mather (1 building) for auto collision and bio-diesel program, and Pre-Apprenticeship training program (2 buildings).

Operational buildings include Facilities Management (1 building), District Office support (9 buildings), and Ethan Way Center which previously housed Police Services and Workforce and Economic Development (1 building – this property is currently vacant).

J.4 Risk Assessment

As defined by FEMA, risk is a combination of hazard, vulnerability, and exposure. “It is the impact that a hazard would have on people, services, facilities, and structures in a community and refers to the likelihood of a hazard event resulting in an adverse condition that causes injury or damage.”

The LRCCD risk assessment identifies and profiles relevant hazards and assesses the exposure of lives, property, infrastructure, and the environment to these hazards. The process allows for a better understanding of the District's potential risk and vulnerability to hazards and provides a framework for developing and prioritizing mitigation actions to reduce risk from future hazard events.

Building on the District Profile above, a risk assessment was performed for the District utilizing the existing District boundaries. This includes the following sections:

- J.4.1 Assets Inventory and Growth and Development Trends
- J.4.2 Hazard Identification
- J.4.3 Hazard Profiles and Vulnerability to Specific Hazards

J.4.1. Assets Inventory and Growth and Development Trends

This section provides an inventory of the LRCCD's total assets potentially at risk to hazards and an overview of growth and development trends. This section is broken into two parts:

- **Asset Inventory** – The assets inventory identifies the LRCCD's total assets, including the people and populations; structures; critical facilities and infrastructure; community lifelines; natural, historic, and cultural resources; and economic assets and community activities of value. This data is not hazard specific, but is representative of total assets within the District, potentially at risk to identified hazards as discussed in Section J.4.3 Hazard Profiles and Vulnerability to Specific Hazards.
- **Growth and Development Trends** – A discussion of growth and development trends in the District, both current and future, is presented.

Assets Inventory

The District's asset inventory is detailed in the following sections:

- People and Populations
- District Assets and Critical Facilities and Infrastructure
- Community Lifelines
- Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources
- Economic Assets and Community Activities of Value

A discussion of each of these assets follows and serves as the template for the asset discussion for each hazard in Section J.4.3.

People and Populations

The most important asset within any community are the people and populations that reside in the community. People and populations in the District include student populations, faculty, and other District staff and workers.. This section includes an inventory of past and current populations of the District and also discusses vulnerable populations and underserved communities as a subsection of people and populations located within the District and potentially at risk to hazards. Information from the District and other sources as detailed below form the basis of this discussion.

Historic Population Trends and Current Population

The most important asset within any community are the people and populations that both work and reside in the District. For special districts, this generally includes District staff and contractors as well as those

populations served by the District. The District has 6,000 faculty and staff that work for the District. The District provides services to over 87,500 students.

The Los Rios Community College District has several disproportionately impacted (DI) and vulnerable student populations requiring targeted support, including low-income students (over 45% live below the poverty line or are low-income), foster youth, LGBTQIA+ students, students of color, veterans, and undocumented individuals. The District provides specialized resources for these groups to bridge equity gaps in enrollment and success.

Key vulnerable populations supported by Los Rios colleges include:

- **Undocumented Students:** Supported by dedicated centers at all colleges (ARC, CRC, FLC, SCC) that offer resources to undocumented individuals and mixed-status families
- **Low-Income/Economically Disadvantaged Students:** Supported via programs like EOPS and CARE (Extended Opportunity Programs and Services).
- **Students Experiencing Housing/Food Insecurity:** Served by basic needs centers, including the Beaver Cares, Hawk Cares, Falcon Cares, and Panther Cares Centers.
- **Foster Youth:** Supported through the NextUP/Guardian Scholars program.
- **Students with Disabilities:** Supported by Disability Services and Programs for Students (DSPS) (academic accommodations) and the Disability Cultural Center (community building).
- **Justice-Involved Students:** Supported by Re-Emerging Scholars programs.
- **LGBTQIA+ Students:** Supported through initiatives such as the Pride Center.
- **Racial/Ethnic Minorities:** Specific support for groups such as Black and Latinx students, including the Black Student Union (BSU) and RAZA Center.

District Assets and Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

This section considers the LRCCD's assets at risk, with a focus on key District assets such as structures, critical facilities and infrastructure, and other District assets and their values. With respect to District assets, the majority of these assets are considered critical facilities as defined for this Plan. Critical facilities are defined for this Plan 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.

A critical facility is classified by the following categories: (1) Essential Services Facilities, (2) At-risk Populations Facilities, (3) Hazardous Materials Facilities.

Most of the District assets are considered Category 2 critical facilities, specifically At-risk Populations facilities. Table J-3 lists critical facilities and other District assets identified by the District Planning Team as important to protect in the event of a disaster. LRCCD's physical assets, valued at over \$2.1 billion, consist of structures, critical facilities and infrastructure, and other District assets to support the District's operations.

Table J-3 LRCCD Assets: Structures, Critical Facilities and Infrastructure, and Other Facilities.

Name of Asset	Facility Type	Replacement Value	Which Hazards Pose Risk
American River College (ARC)	Main Campus	\$600,324,775	Flooding, Severe Weather: heavy rain, wind and tornadoes, Wildfire
Cosumnes River College (CRC)	Main Campus	\$441,766,482	Severe Weather: heavy rain, wind, and tornadoes
Davis Center	Center under Sacramento City College	\$29,415,258	Severe Weather: heavy rain, wind, and tornadoes
District Office	Operational Support	\$15,173,985	Flooding, Levee Failure, Severe Weather: heavy rain, wind and tornadoes
Elk Grove Center	Center under Cosumnes River College	\$44,827,194	Severe Weather: heavy rain, wind, and tornadoes
El Dorado Center	Center under Folsom Lake College	\$38,440,372	Severe Weather: heavy rain, wind & tornadoes, and wildfire
Ethan Way Center	Special services for business and industry	\$7,118,616	Flooding, Levee failure, Severe Weather: heavy rain, wind & tornadoes
Facilities Management	Operational Support	\$12,742,627	Severe Weather: heavy rain, wind and tornadoes
Folsom Lake College	Main Campus	\$329,040,357	Severe Weather: heavy rain, wind and tornadoes
Mather Location (Leased)	Offsite program for American River College	\$7,870,325	Severe Weather: heavy rain, wind and tornadoes
Natomas Center	Center under American River College	\$66,161,505	Flooding, Severe Weather: heavy rain wind, and tornadoes
Rancho Cordova Center	Center under Folsom Lake College	\$17,219,813	Severe Weather: heavy rain, wind and tornadoes
Sac Regional Public Safety Training Center	Center under American River College	\$19,418,392	Severe Weather: heavy rain, wind and tornadoes
Sacramento City College (SCC)	Main Campus	\$547,877,849	Flooding, Severe Weather: heavy rain, wind and tornadoes

Name of Asset	Facility Type	Replacement Value	Which Hazards Pose Risk
Sacramento City College Hangar (Leased)	Offsite location for Sacramento City College	\$4,599,637	Severe Weather: heavy rain, wind and tornadoes
Water Tower Complex	Operational Support	\$6,123,762	Flooding, Levee Failure, Severe Weather: heavy rain, wind and tornadoes
West Sacramento Center	Center under Sacramento City College	\$15,495,251	Severe Weather: heavy rain, wind and tornadoes
Total		\$2,150,942,605	

Source: LRCCD

Community Lifelines

Assessing the vulnerability of the LRCCD to natural hazards and disasters also involves reviewing and inventorying the community lifelines in place that could be affected. It is important to include these items in hazard discussions as the continuous operation of critical government and business functions is essential to human health and safety, property protection, and economic security. The importance of community lifelines is discussed below:

- Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function.
- FEMA has developed a method for objectives-based response that prioritizes the rapid stabilization of Community Lifelines after a disaster.
- The integrated network of assets, services, and capabilities that provide lifeline services are used day-to-day to support the recurring needs of the community and enable all other aspects of society to function.
- When disrupted, decisive intervention (e.g., rapid re-establishment or employment of contingency response solutions) is required to stabilize the incident.

Community lifelines, as defined by FEMA, include the following:

- **Safety and Security** – Law Enforcement/Security, Fire Service, Search and Rescue, Government Service, Community Safety
- **Food, Hydration, Shelter** – Food, Water, Shelter, Agriculture
- **Health and Medical** – Medical Care, Public Health, Patient Movement, Medical Supply Chain, Fatality Management
- **Energy** – Power Grid, Fuel
- **Communications** – Infrastructure, Responder Communications, Alerts Warnings and Messages, Finance, 911 and Dispatch
- **Transportation** – Highway/Roadway/Motor Vehicle, Mass Transit, Railway, Aviation, Maritime
- **Hazardous Material** – Facilities, HAZMAT, Pollutants, Contaminants
- **Water Systems** – Potable Water Infrastructure, Wastewater Management

It should be noted that these community lifelines are all in place and functional as part of regular government operations in the Sacramento County Planning Area serving as a partnership between the cities, local special districts and agencies, and Sacramento County. Most all of the District's community lifelines overlap with the Planning Area's and include many of the critical facilities and infrastructure assets inventoried for this LHMP. As such, specific information on these community lifelines in the District and how they may be affected by a hazard event or disaster are discussed collectively for all jurisdictions in the Base Plan.

Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources

Natural Resources

LRCCD has a variety of natural resources of value to the District. These natural resources parallel that of Sacramento County as a whole. Information can be found in Section 4.2.1 of the Base Plan.

Historic and Cultural Resources

LRCCD has a variety of historic and cultural resources of value to the District. These historic and cultural resources parallel that of Sacramento County as a whole. Information can be found in Section 4.2.1 of the Base Plan.

Economic Assets and Community Activities of Value

Assessing the vulnerability of the LRCCD to natural hazards and disasters also involves inventorying the economic assets and community activities of value in the District.

Economic Assets

After a disaster, economic resiliency is one of the major drivers of a speedy recovery. Each community has specific economic drivers. Economic assets for the County were discussed in Section 4.2.1 of the Base Plan and are assumed to be the same or similar for the District.

Community Activities of Value

Inventorying economic assets in the District and their vulnerability to natural hazards and disasters also involves inventorying activities that have value to the community. This includes activities that are important to a community, like long-standing traditions such as a festival or fair or other activities that bring money into the communities such as sports tournaments and other recreational activities. Community Activities of Value for the County were discussed in Section 4.2.1 of the Base Plan and are assumed to be the same or similar for the District.

Growth and Development Trends

As part of the planning process, the District looked at changes in growth and development, both current and future, and examined these changes in the context of hazard-prone areas, and how the changes in growth and development affect loss estimates and vulnerability over time. This inventory section details future

development/redevelopment projects that are likely to occur over the next five years covered by this 2026 LHMP. For Districts, this generally includes the following:

- Construction/development projects related to adding new District facilities, infrastructure, land acquisition, etc.
- Plans for expansion or build out of the District's service area, including new service hookups, and other District functions related to where the District will be expanding services.

Population Trends and Projections

The LRCCD has grown in student population over the past five years. During Covid, student populations hovered around 70,000. Currently about 87,500 students are enrolled. Enrollment is expected to grow, but at a slower pace than in the last five years.

Development since 2021 Plan

The District has seen the following since 2021:

- Folsom Lake College Oak Hall (Science Building) 75,000 s.f. new building.
- Elk Grove Center Science Building 29,000 s.f. new building.
- Natomas Center Science Building 53,000 s.f. new building.

No other District facilities have been constructed since 2016, but improvements have been made at several campuses to include modernization projects and removing/rebuilding several buildings on existing campuses (American River College, Cosumnes River College, and Sacramento City College). This development was done to Division of State Architect standards, which should not increase the District's risk to hazards.

Future Development Areas

It is important to review future development plans for the District. Future development should be sited in areas that are away from known hazard risks. If this is not possible, mitigation should be done to ensure that future development is protected against future hazards. There are two locations where the District is expecting to develop over the next five years:

- American River College Davies Hall Replacement, New Construction, Scope of work includes removal and replacement of existing 3 story building, project is in design development phase.
- Cosumnes River College Student Housing, New Construction, Scope of work includes a new 3 story student residential building, project is in programing/budgeting phase.

These areas are outside of known hazard areas.

J.4.2. Hazard Identification

The LRCCD identified the hazards that affect the District and summarized their location, extent, likelihood of future occurrence, potential magnitude, and significance (or priority of a hazard) specific to the District

(see Table J-4). Those hazards identified as a high or medium significance in Table J-4 are considered District priority hazards for mitigation planning. Those hazards that occur infrequently or have little or no impact in the District were determined to be of low significance and not considered a priority hazard. Significance was determined based on the hazard profile, focusing on key criteria such as frequency, extent, and resulting damage, including deaths/injuries and property, natural and cultural resources, and economic damage. The ability of a jurisdiction to reduce losses through implementation of existing and new mitigation measures was also considered as to the significance of a hazard. This assessment was used to prioritize those hazards of greatest significance, enabling the District to focus resources where they are most needed.

Table J-4 LRCCD—Hazard Identification Assessment

Hazard	Geographic Extent	Likelihood of Future Occurrences	Magnitude/Severity	Significance	Climate Change Influence
Aquatic Nuisance Species (plant/animal)	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low	Low
Climate Change	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low	–
Dam Failure	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low	Medium
Drought & Water Shortage (w/tree mortality)	Limited	Likely	Limited	Low	High
Earthquake (w/subhazards)	Limited	Unlikely	Critical	Low	Low
Flood: 1%/0.5%/0.2% annual chance	Limited	Unlikely	Critical	Low	Medium
Flood: Localized Stormwater	Limited	Occasional	Critical	Low	Medium
Landslides, Mudslides, and Debris Flow	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low	Medium
Levee Failure	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low	Medium
Sea Level Rise	Limited	Likely	Negligible	Low	High
Severe Weather: Extreme Cold and Freeze	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low	Medium
Severe Weather: Extreme Heat	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low	High
Severe Weather: Heavy Rains and Storms (Hail, Lightning, Wind)	Limited	Highly Likely	Limited	Medium	Medium
Severe Weather: High Winds and Tornadoes	Limited	Likely	Limited	Low	Low
Subsidence	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low	Medium
Wildfire (w/ smoke and air quality)	Limited	Unlikely	Negligible	Low	High
Geographic Extent Limited: Less than 10% of planning area Significant: 10-50% of planning area Extensive: 50-100% of planning area Likelihood 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 Climate Change Influence Low: minimal potential impact Medium: moderate potential impact High: widespread potential impact					

J.4.3. Hazard Profiles and Vulnerability to Specific Hazards

This section includes the hazard profiles and vulnerability assessment for the LRCCD's priority hazards (i.e., those ranked of medium or high significance specific to the District as identified in the Significance column of Table J-4). This section focuses on where and how the District is affected by their priority hazards. Chapter 4 of the Base Plan provides more detailed information about these hazards and their impacts on the Sacramento County Planning Area. Methodologies for evaluating vulnerabilities and calculating loss estimates are the same as those described in Section 4.2 of the Base Plan.

Hazard Profiles and Vulnerability Assessment

Each hazard is profiled in the following format:

- **Hazard Profile** – A hazard profile is included for each hazard. This includes information on:
 - ✓ **Hazard Overview** – A general discussion of the hazard and related issues is detailed here.
 - ✓ **Location and Extent** – Location is the geographic area within the District that is affected by the hazard. Extent is the expected range of intensity for each hazard. These are discussed in specific detail for mapped hazards, and in more general detail for those hazards that do not have discrete mapped hazard areas.
 - ✓ **Past Occurrences** – Past occurrences are discussed for each hazard. A discussion of disaster declarations is included in each hazard section. NCEM events are also discussed. Other past occurrences data specific to the District follow the disaster declarations and NCEM events for each hazard.
 - ✓ **Climate Change** – This section contains the effects of climate change (as applicable). The possible influence of climate change on the hazard is discussed.

After the hazard profile, a vulnerability assessment is presented. As part of the vulnerability assessment, an estimate of the vulnerability of the District to each identified hazard, in addition to the estimate of risk of future occurrence, is provided in each of the hazard-specific sections. 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.

After this classification, a general discussion of hazard vulnerabilities occurs. This is done in the following format:

- **Vulnerability Overview** – A general discussion of the hazard vulnerability and related issues is detailed here.
- **Local Concerns** – This includes District provided information on how the District is uniquely affected by or vulnerable to each hazard.
- **Assets at Risk** – A discussion of the assets at risk follows, presented in the same order as in Section J.4.1 above, with a few exceptions. This includes sections on: People and Populations; District Assets, Critical Facilities and Infrastructure, and Other Facilities; and Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources. These are discussed in specific terms for mapped hazards, and in more general terms for those hazards that are unmapped. Sections on Community Lifelines and Economic Assets and Community Activities of Value are not included in the Sections below, as they are common to all jurisdictions and are fully covered in Section J.4.1 above, in Chapter 4 of the Base Plan, and in the City Annexes where the District is located, as applicable.
- **Impacts** – A discussion on hazard impacts follows. Impacts describe how each hazard can affect the District and its assets. The type and severity of impacts reflect both the potential magnitude of the hazard and the vulnerability of the asset.
- **Future Conditions/Future Development** – A discussion of how future conditions and future development may affect the hazard is also included. This considers both new District assets and improvements as well as any changes with the District’s boundaries.

Power Interruption/Power Failure: A Common Vulnerability of all Hazards

An impact or vulnerability of almost all hazards evaluated as part of this LHMP Update relates to power shortage and/or power failures. There are two major power providers in the Sacramento County Planning Area - Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) and Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E). The US power grid crisscrosses the country, bringing electricity to homes, offices, factories, warehouses, farms, traffic lights and even campgrounds. According to statistics gathered by the U.S. Department of Energy, major blackouts are on the upswing. Incredibly, over the past two decades, blackouts impacting at least 50,000 customers have increased 124 percent. The electric power industry does not have a universal agreement for classifying disruptions. Nevertheless, it is important to recognize that different types of outages are possible so that plans may be made to handle them effectively. In addition to blackouts, brownouts can occur. A brownout is an intentional or unintentional drop in voltage in an electrical power supply system. Intentional brownouts are used for load reduction in an emergency. Electric power disruptions can be generally grouped into two categories: intentional and unintentional. Much of the Sacramento County Planning Area is served by PG&E and SMUD. More information on types of power disruptions can be found in Section 4.3 of the Base Plan.

Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS)

An intentional disruption type of power shortage/failure event has been implemented in California as a result of wildfires starting as a result of downed power lines or electrical equipment. This was the case for the Camp Fire in 2018. As a result, California’s three largest energy companies (including PG&E), at the direction of the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), are preparing all Californians for the threat of wildfires and power outages during times of extreme (fire) weather. To help protect customers and communities during extreme fire weather events, electric power may be shut off for public safety in an effort to proactively prevent wildfire. This is called a PSPS. More information on PSPS criteria can be found in Section 4.3 of the Base Plan. PG&E noted no PSPS events in the Sacramento County Planning

Area since the 2021 LHMP. SMUD noted that it has had no PSPS events for its service territories since 2021.

Local Concerns

Power loss events have occurred at both campus level and utility level due to wind storms, last occurring in 2025. There have been no intentional (including PSPS events) power outage issues associated with hazard events affecting the District since 2021. However, with an increase in climate change related issues (e.g., extreme heat conditions, atmospheric river storms) occurring in the District and Sacramento County Planning Area, the potential for future hazard related power outages remain a concern.

Hazard Profiles and Vulnerability Assessment by Hazards

The following sections provide the hazard profile and vulnerability assessments for each of the hazards identified in Section J.4.2 Hazard Identification.

Severe Weather: Heavy Rains and Storms

Likelihood of Future Occurrence—Highly Likely

Vulnerability—Medium

Hazard Profile

Storms in the District occur annually and are generally characterized by heavy rain often accompanied by strong winds and sometimes lightning and hail. Approximately 10 percent of the thunderstorms that occur each year in the United States are classified as severe. A thunderstorm is classified as severe when it contains one or more of the following phenomena: hail that is three-quarters of an inch or greater, winds in excess of 50 knots (57.5 mph), or a tornado. Heavy precipitation in the District falls mainly in the fall, winter, and spring months. Wind often accompanies these storms; hail and lightning are rare in the District. In recent years, heavy rain and storms have been compounded by more frequent and higher intensity atmospheric river events. Rain on snow events occurring in the upper elevations can also be significant and contribute to greater downstream runoff and flooding during large storm events.

Location and Extent

Heavy rain events occur on a regional basis. Rains and storms can occur in any location of the District. All portions of the District are at risk to heavy rains and storms. Most of the severe rains occur during the fall, winter, and spring months in the District as discussed below (with problem flooding areas associated with heavy rains and storms shown in past occurrences section in the Flood: Localized Stormwater section). There is no scale by which heavy rains and severe storms are measured. Magnitude of storms is measured often in rainfall and damages. The speed of onset of heavy rains can be short, but accurate weather prediction mechanisms often let the public know of upcoming events. Hail and lightning are rarer in the District and Sacramento County. Duration of severe storms in the District can range from minutes to hours to days. According to the WRCC, average annual precipitation in the County is 18.15 inches per year. Information on precipitation extremes can be found in Section 4.3.4 of the Base Plan.

Past Occurrences

Disaster Declaration History

According to historical hazard data, severe weather, including heavy rains and storms, is an annual occurrence in the District. This contributes to many of the federal disaster declarations related to flooding. Disaster declarations from flooding are shown on Table J-5, many of which likely affected the District.

Table J-5 Sacramento County – State and Federal Disaster Declarations from Flood (Heavy Rain and Storms) 1950-2025

Disaster Type	State Declarations		Federal Declarations	
	Count	Years	Count	Years
Flood (including heavy rains and storms)	26	1950, 1955, 1958 (twice), 1963, 1969, 1982 (twice), 1983, 1986, 1995 (twice), 1996, 1997, 1998, 2008, 2017 (three times), 2022, 2023 (three), 2024 (twice)	18	1955, 1958, 1964, 1969, 1983, 1986, 1995 (twice), 1997, 1998, 2006, 2017 (three times), 2023 (three times), 2024

Source: Cal OES, FEMA

NCDC Events

The NCDC data recorded 9 hail, 29 heavy rain, 1 lightning, and 2 winter storm weather incidents for Sacramento County since 1950. Winter weather events tend to be rain in the District and County.

LRCCD Events

2022/2023. The District noted that heavy rains and storms are an annual occurrence often resulting in flooding. Storm damages have occurred since 2021 primarily from heavy rains and winds which caused damaged to roofs, windows, landscaping etc. This occurred in 2022/2023 during atmospheric river storms.

Climate Change and Heavy Rains and Storms

It is likely that climate change will increase the chance of future occurrence as well as future impacts from heavy rains and storms. More information on future impacts to the District can be found in the Future Conditions/Future Development section of the Vulnerability Assessment below.

According to the 2024 CAS, while average annual rainfall may increase or decrease slightly, the intensity of individual rainfall events is likely to increase during the 21st century. It is unlikely that hail will become more common in Sacramento County and the LRCCD. The amount of lightning is not projected to change.

Cal-Adapt noted that, on average, the projections show little change in total annual precipitation in California. Furthermore, among several models, precipitation projections do not show a consistent trend during the next century. Cal-Adapt modeled scenarios are shown in Section 4.3.4 of the Base Plan.

According to the 2024 CAP, the County is projected to experience a steady increase in average annual precipitation through the end of the century, with much of that precipitation likely to occur during extreme precipitation events, which can lead to flood impacts. According to Cal-Adapt, the historic average annual

precipitation in Sacramento County is 18.3 inches, and the historic average annual number of extreme precipitation events is four. As shown in Section 4.3.4 of the Base Plan, the average annual precipitation across the County may rise upwards of 22 inches, with the number of extreme precipitation events potentially exceeding 7 per year by the end of the century, depending on the level of current and future GHG emissions.

Vulnerability to Heavy Rain and Storms

Heavy rain and severe storms are among the most frequent type of severe weather occurrences in the District. These events can cause both significant and localized flooding. Flooding can be worse during times where the ground is already saturated. Wind often accompanies these storms and has caused damage in the past. Hail and lightning are rare in the District, but also can cause damage.

The whole of the District is at some measure of vulnerability to heavy rain and storms. An assessment of a community's vulnerability to heavy rains and storms begins with an understanding of local exposure to heavy rain and storms. This is included in the Local Concerns section below followed by a discussion of the District's Assets at Risk to this hazard.

Local Concerns

The District has specific concerns and unique vulnerabilities regarding this hazard. These concerns form a portion of the basis for the mitigation strategy and mitigation actions that seek to reduce risk and vulnerability to this hazard.

During periods of heavy rains and storms, power outages can occur. These power outages can affect pumping stations and lift stations that help alleviate flooding near District properties. More information on power outage and failure can be found in the discussion at the beginning of Section J.4.3, as well as in Section 4.3 of the Base Plan.

The main data center at the District Office supports the LRCCDD's software systems, computers operations, and student services. This center has a 22-hour diesel generator that will provide power to the data center during a power outage. Data Center failure impacts all online learning. District police dispatch located at FM with a backup generator. Additionally there is a backup dispatch center in the Operations building at the Cosumnes River College campus.

When there are heavy rains and strong winds, it usually affects multiple locations within LRCCDD. For example, the January 2008 storms caused damages at 7 locations incurring a cost of \$48,000 in damages. The state reimbursed LRCCDD \$38,600. Majority of the replacement cost were for items that were outside of the buildings, such as bent fence post, ripped sun covers, ripped banners, damage to storage containers, fallen trees, debris cleanup, and a broken window. The Facilities Management building had part of the roofing system blown off which created a leak inside the building and the damages were over \$8,000. This was the first occurrence of damages to this building.

Assets at Risk

Assets at risk from heavy rain and storms include people and populations; District assets and critical facilities and infrastructure); and natural, historic, and cultural resources. These are discussed in the following sections.

People and Populations

All populations (including vulnerable populations) in the District including District staff and enrolled students) have some measure of risk to heavy rains and storms. District staff and students that work or spend extended time outside are more vulnerable to impacts from heavy storm events. Heavy rains and storms occur every year and do not generally cause significant adverse impacts to individuals; it is the secondary hazard, flooding, which poses the biggest impact to people. Populations at risk to flooding resulting from heavy rains and storm events in the District include those who work, attend school, or travel through DFIRM floodplains and in and near localized flooding areas.

District Assets and Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

District assets, including structures, critical facilities and infrastructure, have some risk to heavy rains and storms. Heavy rain and storms can affect school facilities during large events. District structures built to modern building codes are built to withstand heavy rains and storms (including thunderstorm winds and lightning); older structures may be more vulnerable. During a heavy storm, localized flooding and storm impacts include flooding of campuses, roof failures and damage to windows and landscapes. Water intrusion into buildings from the outside can also occur with damage to building envelopes. Trees can be downed causing impacts to structures. Older buildings may be at increased risk to heavy rains and storms and associated flooding. Power outages during severe storm events can occur, impacting the use of structures until the power is back online. Local roads, streets, and bridges can be impacted resulting in closures restricting traffic flow in the District, making travel to school campuses a challenge. In certain areas, large storms can cause erosion and localized landslides which can impact affected facilities.

All District assets (from Table J-3) are at risk from this hazard. Risk includes building loss of use, damage to property, equipment, furniture, computers, students' classes having to be moved, and loss of income for facility rentals.

Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources

Large rain and storm events and associated flooding can affect natural, historic, and cultural resources. Silt and sediment can damage natural areas. Trees can be uprooted and downed by high winds. Open spaces and landscaped areas may be affected. Extended periods of rainfall can erode natural banks along waterways and degrade soil stability for terrestrial species. While some natural systems can be adversely impacted during these large storms, heavy rain events can also provide benefits. Groundwater and wetland areas can be recharged and water supplies replenished. Historic and cultural resources may also be affected. Generally, the impacts are associated with damage to structures affected by large storm events, but other cultural resources such as those associated with Native Americans and old tribal areas can also be disturbed, damaged, and lost during extreme rain and storm events.

Impacts from Heavy Rain and Storms

Impacts from heavy rains and storms include damage to property, critical facilities and infrastructure, and the natural landscape. This includes: erosion; downed trees; damaged utility structures and infrastructure; power outages; road damage and blockages; and even lightning strikes to critical infrastructure and people. Lightning can also cause wildfires and urban fires to occur. Landsliding and erosion occur when the soil on slopes becomes oversaturated and fails. Climate change may cause these impacts to worsen.

Actual damage associated with the primary effects of severe storms and heavy rains has been somewhat limited. It is the secondary hazards caused by these severe weather events, such as floods, landslides, and erosion that would likely have the greatest impact.

Impacts to identified assets at risk to this hazard and the overall vulnerability of the District may be affected in the future by climate change (which was discussed in the hazard profile section above), changes in population patterns, and changes in land use and development. The influencing effects of these factors on this hazard are discussed further in the Future Conditions/Future Development discussion below.

Future Conditions/Future Development

This section provides a discussion of how future conditions will influence or affect the hazard over time and also discusses future development relative to each hazard.

Future Conditions

Future conditions may be affected by climate change, changes in population patterns (migration, density, or the makeup of socially vulnerable populations), and changes in land use and development. Findings on this for the District include the following:

- Climate change is likely to exacerbate future heavy rain and storm conditions and associated impacts and vulnerability of the District to flooding. This was discussed in greater detail in the Climate Change and Heavy Rains and Storms section of the Hazard Profile above.
- Population projections within the jurisdictional boundaries of the District show the population to be increasing (though more slowly than in the last five years). It is unknown how population patterns and demographics will change in the near future, but will likely include additional vulnerable populations. The District may also add staff, but this number would be small relative to new student enrollment. While there may be increases in populations numbers and makeup, the vulnerability of students and staff to this hazard is unlikely to change.
- Changes in land use and development in the District are expected to occur in the near future. These will be built to the standards of the Division of the State Architect, including any requirements for new development to withstand heavy rain and storm events. Adherence to protective building codes for new development will assist in limiting future impacts and associated vulnerabilities of the District to this hazard; thus, new development identified for the District is unlikely to increase the vulnerability and impacts of the LRCCD to this hazard.

Future Development

The District ensure that new development is built to current building standards, including those required by the State Architect, which should reduce the risk to future development in the District from heavy rains and storms and associated flooding. New District assets such should be built to withstand hail damage, lightning, and thunderstorm winds and the flooding that accompanies these events. New and existing critical facilities and infrastructure should also consider adding backup power systems to limit impacts associated with power outages. With adherence to development standards, future losses to new development should be minimal.

J.5 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.

J.5.1. Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Table J-6 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 LRCCD.

Note: The District does not have the authority to regulate land use and development within its jurisdiction. Authority for promulgating and enforcing zoning, land use, and development requirements falls to counties and incorporated communities. As such development within the District’s jurisdictional boundaries will conform to the zoning and land use development ordinances and building codes of the county or incorporated community in which the District is located.

Table J-6 LRCCD’s Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Plans	In Place Y/N	Does the plan address hazards? Can the plan be used to carry out mitigation actions? When was it last updated??
Capital Improvements Plan	Y	Hazards that are directly related to specific projects may be included within projects (individual).
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	N	
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	N	
Comprehensive/Master Plan	Y	Each campus has a master plan and mitigation actions are completed through capital improvement planning or maintenance and repair planning.
Continuity of Operations Plan	N	
Economic Development Plan	N	
Land Use Plan	N	
Local Emergency Operations Plan	N	

Stormwater Management Plan	N	
Transportation Plan	N	
Other		
Land Use Planning and Ordinances	Y/N	Is the ordinance an effective way to reduce hazard impacts? Is the ordinance adequately administered and enforced?
Acquisition of land for open space and public recreation use	N	
Building code	Y	California Building Code—LRCCDD is under the jurisdiction of the Division of the State Architect and uses the code they deem appropriate.
Flood insurance rate maps	N	Utilize FEMA DFRIM mapping for Sacramento County; current effective data of 2/22/2024.
Floodplain ordinance	N	
Natural hazard-specific ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)	N	
Subdivision ordinance	N	
Zoning ordinance	N	
Other		
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Continue staff training on updated regulations and building codes, enforce building codes with individual campus projects.		

Source: LRCCD

J.5.2. Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Table J-7 identifies the District department(s) responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in the LRCCD.

Table J-7 LRCCD's Administrative and Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Administration	In Place Y/N	Describe capability Is coordination effective?
Staff		Is staffing adequate to enforce regulations? Is staff trained on hazards and mitigation? Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?
Chief Building Official	N	
Civil Engineer, including dam and levee safety	N	
Community Planner	N	

Emergency Manager	Y	District police department works with multiple surrounding agencies to anticipate and respond to public safety issue, and natural disasters.
Floodplain Administrator	N	
GIS Coordinator	N	
Planning Commission	N	
Other		
Technical	Y/N	Has capability been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?
Grant writing	N	
Hazard data and information	N	
GIS analysis		
Mutual aid agreements	N	
Other		
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Continue to develop, update, and train on Emergency planning. Add more staffing to support maintenance and mitigation programs.		

Source: LRCCD

J.5.3. Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Table J-8 identifies financial tools or resources that the District could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities.

Table J-8 LRCCD's Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Funding Resource	In Place Y/N	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
Capital improvements project funding	Y	Capital Improvement funds for mitigation projects if they are directly related to a specific Capital Improvement project. For example, while renovating the athletic fields the main storm drain is going to be improved to reduce the risk of localized flooding.
Community Development Block Grant	N	
Federal funding programs (non-FEMA)	Y	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	N	
Impact fees for new development	N	

Funding Resource	In Place Y/N	Has the funding resource been used in past and for what type of activities? Could the resource be used to fund future mitigation actions?
State funding programs	Y	The State provided special maintenance and special repair (SMSR) funding for schools. With this funding, we were able to complete roofing renovations district wide. This funding is not guaranteed to be part of the annual budget.
Stormwater utility fee	N	
Other		
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Continue to allocate funds towards mitigation projects to reduce risks.		

Source: LRCCD

J.5.4. Mitigation Education, Outreach, and Partnerships

Table J-9 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.

Table J-9 LRCCD's Mitigation Education, Outreach, and Partnerships

Program/Organization	In Place Y/N	How widespread are each of these in your community?
Community newsletters		
Hazard awareness campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, school programs, public events)	Yes	Continue to train employees on National Incident Management System (NIMS) emergency preparation, and building evacuation training. Each campus holds Earth day events for resource conservation and most campuses have a sustainability club. District Office is working on campus natural resource usage dashboard for student and employees' projects.
Local news		
Organizations that interact with underserved and vulnerable communities		
Social media		
How can these capabilities be expanded and improved to reduce risk?		
Increase training for students and employees on disaster preparedness and mitigation.		

Source: LRCCD

J.5.5. Other Mitigation Efforts

To sustain our services during and after a disaster, such as flooding and severe weather, there is a strong support to protect LRCCDD against data center failure including network and server infrastructure and access to the Internet. LRCCDD is in the process of updating data centers at the District Office and Folsom Lake College. Currently the two data centers have generator backup power sources, and each has a 10Gbps connection to the Corporation for Education Network Initiatives California (CENIC) for Internet access. Each of the connections connect at a different location on the CENIC backbone. LRCCDD is in the process of projects at each of the data centers of upgrading to Liebert Smartrow technology. LRCCDD is also hopes to complete 4 additional 10Gbps circuits to create a 10Gbps Ring between the main campuses and District Office. LRCCDD is also looking to install at least 1Gbps connection at the outreach centers and other district facilities. This is all in effort to improve connectivity for services including communications (phones, email, and others), and all Internet access.

LRCCDD is also looking at architecture and deploying redundant WAN (Wide Area Network site to site) connectivity and on main campuses for the core and distribution LAN (Local Area Network with site building to building or floor to floor) networking. This will provide complete resiliency to failures of fiber and/or network electronics along either pathways, or data center, and failures at either of the CENIC connections, or the main data centers at LRCCDD locations. The project continues with participation of CENIC, AT&T, SECC/Comcast and the LRCCDD DO-IT Department. CENIC internet connections bandwidth was increased from 1Gbps each to 10Gbps (only one pathway is active at a time) and LRCCDD will complete main campus WAN connectivity from single 1Gbps pathway to multiple 10Gbps pathways.

LRCCDD upgraded the emergency mass notification system to alert students and employees for emergencies (such as disasters, shelter in place, campus closures, etc.) by sending text messages, email messages or calling a mobile phone. The system has improved features, ease of use, and aligns with technological advances for future options. It is now easier to post to social media sites, and digital signage.

The system can provide information to the majority of students and employees. The annual maintenance fees are funding by LRCCDD.

LRCCDD District police have trained over 550 employees in the SEMS/NIMS program. This training is open to all employees and students but is mandatory for all employees who are an Emergency Operations Command member. The emergency operation plan is being updated to be more streamline, and training will be provided to all team members.

J.6 Mitigation Strategy

J.6.1. Mitigation Goals and Objectives

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

J.6.2. NFIP Mitigation Strategy

The District does not participate in the NFIP, as it is not an eligible participant. Some of the District's projects work to reduce impacts from flooding thus furthering the objectives of the NFIP.

J.6.3. Mitigation Actions

The Planning Team for the LRCCD 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, and timeline are also included. The following hazards were considered a priority for purposes of mitigation action planning:

- Severe Weather: Heavy Rains and Storms (Hail, Lightning, Wind)

Low priority hazards for mitigation planning include:

- Aquatic Nuisance Species (plant/animal)
- Climate Change
- Dam Failure
- Drought & Water Shortage (w/tree mortality)
- Earthquake (w/subhazards)
- Flood: 1%/0.5%/0.2% annual chance
- Flood: Localized Stormwater
- Landslide, Mudslide, Debris Flow
- Levee Failure
- Sea Level Rise
- Severe Weather: Extreme Cold and Freeze
- Severe Weather: Extreme Heat
- Severe Weather: High Winds and Tornadoes
- Subsidence
- Wildfire (w/ smoke and air quality)

It should be noted that many of the projects submitted by each jurisdiction in Table 5-4 in the Base Plan benefit all jurisdictions whether or not they are the lead agency. Further, many of these mitigation efforts are collaborative efforts among multiple local, state, and federal agencies. In addition, the countywide public outreach action, as well as many of the emergency services actions, apply to all hazards and jurisdictions regardless of hazard priority. Collectively, this LHMP's multi-jurisdictional mitigation strategy includes only those actions and projects which reflect the actual priorities and capacity of each jurisdiction to implement over the next 5-years covered by this plan. It should further be noted, that each jurisdiction has focused on identifying those mitigation actions and projects to address their priority hazards, which are both realistic and reasonable for them to implement for this 5-year planning process, and would like to preserve their right to modify hazard priorities should future projects be identified where the implementing jurisdiction has the future capacity to implement. The participating jurisdictions are not obligated by this document to implement any or all of these projects. Rather this mitigation strategy represents the desires of the jurisdictions to mitigate the risks and vulnerabilities from identified hazards.

The actual selection, prioritization, and implementation of these actions will also be further evaluated in accordance with the mitigation categories and criteria contained in Appendix C.

Mitigation Actions

The District has put forward the actions as shown in Table J-10. Details of the actions can be found below the table.

Table J-10 LRCCD Mitigation Actions

Action Title	New Action/ Previous Action	Address Current Development	Address Future Development	Continued NFIP Compliance	Mitigation Type
Action 1. Continually monitor trees for removal of overgrown and dead branches	Previous Action	X	X		Prevention Property Protection Natural Resource Protection
Action 2. New building design criteria for HVAC	New Action	X	X		Prevention Property Protection
Action 3. Preventative Maintenance for all roof drains	Previous Action	X	X		Prevention Property Protection
Action 4. Preventative Maintenance and inspections for storm water drainage systems	Previous Action	X	X	X	Prevention Property Protection

Action 1. Continually monitor trees for removal of overgrown and dead branches

Hazards Addressed: Severe Weather: Heavy Rains and Storms

Goals Addressed: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

Issue/Background (Problem Statement): Untrimmed tree limbs can become unstable and fall during periods of high winds and rain. Falling limbs can cause damage to property and physical injury.

Project Description: Continually survey large trees and thin and clean as necessary.

Other Alternatives: None

Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented: Added to work order system.

Responsible Office/Partners: LRCCD Facilities Maintenance

Benefits (Losses Avoided): Damage to property, people and infrastructure

Potential Funding (Local Budgets, Grant Funds, etc.): Local Budgets (general fund, staff time)

Timeline: To be initiated in 1 year and On Going

Project Priority (High, Medium, Low): High

Action 2. New building design criteria for HVAC

Hazards Addressed: Severe Weather: Heavy Rains and Storms, , Flooding: Localized Stormwater

Goals Addressed: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

Issue/Background (Problem Statement): If loss of power or flooding affects campus Central Plant, buildings with HVAC connections can be operated after minimal downtime (procurement).

Project Description: New building design includes connections for temp HVAC

Other Alternatives: None

Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented: Included as part of LRCCD design guidelines

Responsible Office/Partners: LRCCD Facilities Maintenance

Benefits (Losses Avoided): Minimize loss of classes.

Potential Funding (Local Budgets, Grant Funds, etc.): Existing LRCCD General Budget

Timeline: Within 1-5 years; as new buildings are constructed.

Project Priority (High, Medium, Low): Medium

Action 3. Preventative Maintenance for all roof drains

Hazards Addressed: Severe Weather: Heavy Rains and Storms, , Flooding: Localized Stormwater

Goals Addressed: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

Issue/Background (Problem Statement): Clogged and blocked drains create interior building flooding

Project Description: Preventive Maintenance activities included in work order management system for roof drain cleaning

Other Alternatives: None

Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented: Included as part of work order management system

Responsible Office/Partners: LRCCD Facilities Maintenance

Benefits (Losses Avoided): Cancellation of classes due to damage

Potential Funding (Local Budgets, Grant Funds, etc.): Existing LRCCD General Budget.

Timeline: Within 1-5 years, annually and ongoing.

Project Priority (High, Medium, Low): High

Action 4. Preventative Maintenance and inspections for storm water drainage systems

Hazards Addressed: Severe Weather: Heavy Rains and Storms, Flooding: Localized Stormwater

Goals Addressed: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

Issue/Background (Problem Statement): Clogged and blocked storm drains create campus wide flooding potential

Project Description: Preventive Maintenance is included in work order management system for storm drain cleaning

Other Alternatives: None

Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented: Included as part of work order management system

Responsible Office/Partners: LRCCD Facilities Maintenance

Benefits (Losses Avoided): Cancellation of classes due to inability to access buildings

Potential Funding (Local Budgets, Grant Funds, etc.): Existing LRCCD General Budget

Timeline: Within 1-5 years and ongoing

Project Priority (High, Medium, Low): High