# 1. PATRICK CREEK COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

## 1.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN POINT OF CONTACT

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## 1.2 JURISDICTION PROFILE

### 1.2.1 Overview

The Patrick Creek Community Services District (PCCSD) provides road maintenance service to the small community of Patrick Creek located along the coastline east of Highway 101 and north of Central Avenue at the north end of McKinleyville. The majority of the District is surrounded by the McKinleyville Community Services District who provides water services to the Patrick Creek community that consists of 18 single-family homes.

PCCSD is an independent special district that was formed in August 1969 under Community Service District law pursuant to sections 61000-61934 of California Government Code. The District was declared formed by the Board of Supervisors after a successful special election was held within the area proposed for district formation. Since there were less than thirty registered voters residing within the proposed district, the election was held by absentee ballot.

The resolution which declared the formation of the District included the powers the district could exercise which are: (a) supplying water for domestic use, irrigation, industrial use, fire protection, and recreation; (b) collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage, waste and storm water: (c) street lighting; (d) streets and road maintenance; and (e)construction and improvement of bridges, culverts, curbs, gutters, and drains (County Board Resolution No. 69-56)[1]. Although the District's resolution of formation contains all the powers stated above, only water supply/distribution and road maintenance were exercised. In 1973, PCCSD residents sold their north and south water distribution systems to McKinleyville Community Services District (MCSD) and established a Joint Powers Agreement for provision of water service[2]. Currently, MCSD is responsible for operating and maintaining the water distribution system and holds individual accounts for residences within the Patrick Creek CSD area. As such, water service is now a latent power for PCCSD.

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[1] County of Humboldt, Board of Supervisors Resolution 69-56. Adopted August 5, 1969.

[2] Patrick Creek CSD, Notes on Financial Statements for FYs 1976-79, Note 3.

The District is governed by a five member publicly elected Board that meets quarterly. The Board assumes responsibility for the adoption of this plan; the Board President will oversee its implementation. The District currently has no full or part-time staff.

## 1.2.2 Service Area and Trends

The PCCSD boundary consists of 21 parcels, 18 of which are developed with residential uses and the remaining three parcels undeveloped. The current PCCSD boundary is bounded by Highway 101 to the west with forested areas and fields for agriculture surrounding the remainder of the boundary. The PCCSD is approximately 18 acres in size with the southern half of the district bounded by the MCSD boundaries. There are three census blocks covering the majority of the District boundary, with an average household size of 2.59[3,4]. Using this average household size, the estimated population of the PCCSD is approximately 46 residents. Due to restrictions on further subdivisions, the population is not expected to grow significantly over the next five to ten years.

It is important to note the northernmost parcel in the District was dropped from recorded maps sometime in the 1980's. However, this northern parcel is still assessed taxes for the PCCSD and is included in the PCCSD Tax Rate Area. Since there is no record of detachment, the official District map will be updated to include this parcel and reflect the original formation boundary.

The sphere of influence for PCCSD has remained coterminous since formation of the District. The majority of PCCSD is surrounded by MCSD. While MCSD provides water services to residences within PCCSD, they do not provide road maintenance services. Therefore, while the boundaries of the two districts touch, there is not an overlap in services. As discussed later in this report, there is potential in the future for consolidation should the PCCSD Board wish to dissolve the District and the MCCSD activates its latent road maintenance power. At this time, there are no proposed changes to the District's SOI.

## 1.2.3 Assets

PCCSD is authorized to provide road maintenance and drainage services to the community of Patrick Creek. The District does not have any employees. Instead, the District Board hires a landscape company to do maintenance work and then submits claims to the County Auditor-Controller's Office for payment with CSD funds[5].

## Road and Drainage Services

District infrastructure consists of the Patrick Creek Drive right of way, six culverts, and retaining walls[6]. Road maintenance includes opening, widening, extending, and surfacing of Patrick Creek Drive road system. The road system needs constant repair due to its location on the bluffs overlooking Clam Beach. Culverts are cleaned out approximately twice a year by a landscape company; previously, the Board members conducted maintenance work themselves. The District installed traffic berms for speed control, but they were removed.

The PCCSD does not have any facility or service plans at this time given its small size with maintenance being conducted on an as needed basis.

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[3] US Census, Decennial Census 2010: DEC Summary File 1, Block 2013, 2014, 2015, 2023, 2045, Block Group 2, Census Tract 104, Table H10, Accessed October 16, 2020.

[4] US Census, American Community Survey 2018 5-year Estimates, Block 2013, 2014, 2015, 2023, 2045, Block Group 2, Census Tract 104, Table S1101 Average Household Size (2.59). Accessed October 21, 2020.

[5] PCCSD, Personal Communication. October 7, 2020.

[6] PCCSD Municipal Service Review, Humboldt LAFCo. January 2008.

The regular maintenance needs of the road system are:

- Maintenance to support slide areas
- Repair road at the slide area
- Repair of erosion and reconstruction of the roadway
- Maintenance of unstable areas identified
- Paving of entire roadway
- Normal repair and maintenance of culverts

Table 11 summarizes the critical assets of the district and their value.

**Table 11.** Special Purpose District Assets

| | |
|---|---|
| **Property** | |
| **Patrick Creek Drive Right of Way** | $XXX |
| **Infrastructure** | |
| Patrick Creek Drive | $XXX |
| Drainage System | $XXX |
| Retaining Walls | $XXX |
| ***Total Infrastructure:*** | $XXX |
| | |
| ***Total:*** | $XXX |

## 1.3 CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

An assessment of the district's current capabilities was conducted to identify opportunities to expand, initiate or integrate capabilities in order to further hazard mitigation goals and objectives. Where such opportunities were identified and determined to be feasible, they are included in the action plan. The "Analysis of Mitigation Actions" table in Section 1.9 identifies these as community capacity building mitigation actions.

### 1.3.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Jurisdictions develop plans and programs and implement rules and regulations to protect and serve residents. When effectively prepared and administered, these plans, programs and regulations can support the implementation of mitigation actions. Table 12 summarizes existing codes, ordinances, policies, programs or plans that are applicable to this hazard mitigation plan.

**Table 12.** Planning and Regulatory Capability

| Plan, Study or Program | Date of Most Recent Update | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| **Humboldt County Emergency Operations Plan** | March 2015 | Provides framework for emergency response |
| **Hazard Communication Control Plan** | April 2018 | Covers control of hazards and hazardous substances in the work |
| **Security Vulnerability Assessment Template** | | |
| **California Building Code** | July 2016 | |
| **Humboldt County General Plan** | October 2017 | Covers zoning & development within the District |
| **McKinleyville Community Plan** | Dec. 2002 | |

## 1.3.2 Fiscal, Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Fiscal capability is an indicator of a jurisdiction's ability to fulfill the financial needs associated with hazard mitigation projects. An assessment of fiscal capabilities is presented in Table 13. Administrative and technical capabilities represent a jurisdiction's staffing resources for carrying out the mitigation strategy. An assessment of administrative and technical capabilities is presented in Table 14.

**Table 13.** Fiscal Capability

| Financial Resource | Accessible or Eligible to Use? |
|---|---|
| Capital Improvements Project Funding | Yes |
| Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes | Yes |
| User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service | No |
| Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds | Yes |
| Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds | Yes |
| Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds | Yes |
| State-Sponsored Grant Programs | Yes |
| Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers | No |
| Federal Grant Programs | Yes |

**Table 14.** Administrative and Technical Capability

| Staff/Personnel Resource | Available? | Department/Agency/Position |
|---|---|---|
| Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices | Yes | Provided through contract support |
| Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices | Yes | Provided through contract support |
| Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards | Yes | Provided through contract support |
| Staff with training in benefit/cost analysis | Yes | Provided through contract support |
| Surveyors | Yes | Provided through contract support |
| Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications | Yes | Provided through contract support |
| Scientist familiar with natural hazards in local area | Yes | Provided through contract support |
| Emergency manager | Yes | Provided through contract support |
| Grant writers | Yes | Provided through contract support |

## 1.3.3 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Outreach and education capability identifies the connection between government and community members, which opens a dialogue needed for a more resilient community. An assessment of education and outreach capabilities is presented in Table 15.

**Table 15.** Education and Outreach

| Criterion | Response |
|---|---|
| Do you have a public information officer or communications office? | No |
| Do you have personnel skilled or trained in website development? | No |
| Do you have hazard mitigation information available on your website? | No |

| | |
|---|---|
| • If yes, please briefly describe | Link to County Hazard Mitigation Plan, earthquake map, In Case of Emergency link |
| Do you use social media for hazard mitigation education and outreach? | No |
| • If yes, please briefly describe | As part of County Plan development |
| Do you have any citizen boards or commissions that address issues related to hazard mitigation? | Yes |
| • If yes, please briefly specify | PCCSD Board of Directors |
| Do you have any other programs already in place that could be used to communicate hazard-related information? | Yes |
| • If yes, please briefly describe | Community Postings & Mailings |
| Do you have any established warning systems for hazard events? | Not specific; |
| • If yes, please briefly describe | We would depend on the County |

## 1.3.4 Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change

Given the uncertainties associated with how hazard risk may change with a changing climate, a jurisdiction's ability to track such changes and adapt as needed is an important component of the mitigation strategy. Table 16 summarizes the jurisdiction's adaptive capacity for climate change.

**Table 16.** Adaptive Capacity for Climate Change

| Criterion | Jurisdiction Ratings |
|---|---|
| **Technical Capacity** | |
| Jurisdiction-level understanding of potential climate change impacts | Medium |
| *Comment:* | |
| Jurisdiction-level monitoring of climate change impacts | Medium |
| *Comment:* | |
| Technical resources to assess proposed strategies for feasibility and externalities | Medium |
| *Comment:* *Extensive resources in area, studies mainly focus around Humboldt Bay* | |
| Jurisdiction-level capacity for development of greenhouse gas emissions inventory | Low |
| *Comment:* | |
| Capital planning and land use decisions informed by potential climate impacts | Medium |
| *Comment:* | |
| Participation in regional groups addressing climate risks | Medium |
| *Comment:* | |
| **Implementation Capacity** | |
| Clear authority/mandate to consider climate change impacts during public decision-making processes | Medium |
| *Comment:* | |
| Identified strategies for greenhouse gas mitigation efforts | Medium |
| *Comment:* | |
| Identified strategies for adaptation to impacts | Medium |
| *Comment:* | |
| Champions for climate action in local government departments | Low |
| *Comment:* | |
| Political support for implementing climate change adaptation strategies | Medium |
| *Comment:* | |
| Financial resources devoted to climate change adaptation | Low |
| *Comment:* | |
| Local authority over sectors likely to be negative impacted | Low |

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Comment:*** | |
| **Public Capacity** | |
| **Local residents knowledge of and understanding of climate risk** | High |
| ***Comment:*** | |
| **Local residents support of adaptation efforts** | High/Medium |
| ***Comment:*** | |
| **Local residents' capacity to adapt to climate impacts** | Medium |
| ***Comment:*** | |
| **Local economy current capacity to adapt to climate impacts** | Low |
| ***Comment:*** | |
| **Local ecosystems capacity to adapt to climate impacts** | Medium/Low |
| ***Comment:*** | |

a. High = Capacity exists and is in use; Medium = Capacity may exist, but is not used or could use some improvement; Low = Capacity does not exist or could use substantial improvement; Unsure= Not enough information is known to assign a rating.

## 1.4 INTEGRATION WITH OTHER PLANNING INITIATIVES

For hazard mitigation planning, "integration" means that hazard mitigation information is used in other relevant planning mechanisms, such as capital facilities planning, and that relevant information from those sources is used in hazard mitigation. This section identifies where such integration is already in place, and where there are opportunities for further integration in the future. Resources listed in Section 1.10 were used to provide information on integration. The progress reporting process described in Volume 1 will document the progress of hazard mitigation actions related to integration and identify new opportunities for integration.

### 1.4.1 Existing Integration

Some level of integration has already been established between local hazard mitigation planning and the following other local plans and programs:

- **Humboldt County Hazard Mitigation Plan**—District is Planning Partner and supports countywide initiatives
- **County General Plan**—Zoning and development ordinances take into account applicable fire, earthquake, tsunami and other hazards
- **County Emergency Operation Plan**—Details framework for agency responses to emergencies

### 1.4.2 Opportunities for Future Integration

The capability assessment presented in this annex identified the following plans and programs that do not currently integrate hazard mitigation information but provide opportunities to do so in the future:

- **Anything?**

## 1.5 JURISDICTION-SPECIFIC NATURAL HAZARD EVENT HISTORY

Table 17 lists past occurrences of natural hazards for which specific damage was recorded in the Patrick Creek Community Services District. Other hazard events that broadly affected the entire planning area, including McKinleyvill are listed in the risk assessments in Volume 1 of this hazard mitigation plan.

**Table 17.** Natural Hazard Events

| Type of Event | FEMA Disaster # | Date | Damage Assessment |
|---|---|---|---|
| **California Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, Mudslides** | DR-4308 | 4/2/2017 | $____0_ |
| **California Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides** | DR-4301 | 2/14/2017 | $____0_ |
| **Flooding severe winter storms, and landslides** | N/A | 2014 | $9,242<br>Road, culvert repairs |
| **Flooding severe winter storms, and landslides** | N/A | 2012 | $12,870<br>Road, culvert repairs |
| **Flooding severe winter storms, and landslides** | N/A | 2010 | $4,240<br>Road, culvert repairs |
| **Flooding severe winter storms, and landslides** | N/A | 2009 | $580<br>Road, culvert repairs |
| **Flooding severe winter storms, and landslides** | N/A | 2008 | $1,200<br>Road, culvert repairs |
| **Flooding, severe winter storms, and landslides** | DR-1628 | 12/17/2005 | $0<br>$20,208,206 county wide |
| **Winter storms, flooding, landslides, mud flows** | DR-1044 | 1/9/1995 | $.0<br>$15 million countywide |
| **Winter storms, flooding, landslides, mud flows** | NA | 1984 | $11,200<br>Retaining wall replacement |

## 1.6 HAZARD RISK RANKING

Table 18 presents a local ranking for all hazards of concern for which this hazard mitigation plan provides complete risk assessments. This ranking summarizes how hazards vary for this jurisdiction. As described in detail in Volume 1, the ranking process involves an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence for each hazard, along with its potential impacts on people, property and the economy. Mitigation actions target hazards with high and medium rankings.

**Table 18.** Hazard Risk Ranking

| Rank | Hazard Type | Risk Rating Score (Probability x Impact) | Category |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Earthquake | 36 | High |
| 2 | Severe Weather | 36 | High |
| 3 | Landslide | 33 | High |
| 4 | Wildfire | 18 | Medium |
| 5 | Dam Failure | 17 | Medium |
| 6 | Flooding | 17 | Medium |