

SAN FERNANDO CITY COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA NOVEMBER 4, 2019 – 6:00 PM

CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS 117 MACNEIL STREET SAN FERNANDO, CA 91340

CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

Mayor Joel Fajardo
Vice Mayor Sylvia Ballin
Councilmember Robert C. Gonzales
Councilmember Mary Mendoza
Councilmember Hector A. Pacheco

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Led by Personnel Manager Michael Okafor

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

PRESENTATIONS

a) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MONTH - OCTOBER Police Lieutenant Nichole Hanchett

DECORUM AND ORDER

The City Council, elected by the public, must be free to discuss issues confronting the City in an orderly environment. Public members attending City Council meetings shall observe the same rules of order and decorum applicable to the City Council (SF Procedural Manual). Any person making impertinent derogatory or slanderous remarks or who becomes boisterous while addressing the City Council or while attending the City Council meeting, may be removed from the room if the Presiding Officer so directs the sergeant-at-arms and such person may be barred from further audience before the City Council.

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PUBLIC STATEMENTS

There will be a three (3) minute limitation per each member of the audience who wishes to make comments relating to City Business. Anyone wishing to speak, please fill out the blue form located at the Council Chambers entrance and submit it to the City Clerk. When addressing the City Council, please speak into the microphone and voluntarily state your name and address.

CONSENT CALENDAR

Items on the Consent Calendar are considered routine and may be disposed of by a single motion to adopt staff recommendation. If the City Council wishes to discuss any item, it should first be removed from the Consent Calendar.

- 1) REQUEST TO APPROVE MINUTES OF OCTOBER 21, 2019 REGULAR MEETING
- 2) CONSIDERATION TO ADOPT A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE WARRANT REGISTER

Recommend that the City Council adopt Resolution No. 19-111 approving the Warrant Register.

3) CONSIDERATION TO APPROVE A LETTER OF SUPPORT FOR SAN FERNANDO COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

Recommend that the City Council:

- a. Approve a letter of support for the San Fernando Community Health Center's Service Area Competition application (HRSA-20-020) for funding by the Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Primary Health Care for the Project Period June 1, 2020 through May 31, 2023; and
- b. Authorize the Mayor to execute said letter.
- 4) CONSIDERATION TO ACCEPT A GRANT FROM THE CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES TO UPDATE THE CITY'S LOCAL MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Recommend that the City Council:

 Accept grant award in the amount of \$34,999.98 from the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services to partially fund the update of the City's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan;



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- Adopt Resolution No. 7958 amending the Fiscal Year 2019-2020 Budget to appropriate
 the grant revenues and expenses, the City's local match and to be carried over as
 necessary through completion of the project in June 2021;
- c. Adopt Resolution No. 7959 designating the City Manager, Deputy City Manager, or Director of Public Works as the City's (subrecipient's) agent authorized to execute, for and on behalf of the City of San Fernando, the application for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program; and
- d. Authorize the City Manager to execute the Project Assurances for Federal Assistance Hazard Mitigation Grants Form and all related documents.
- 5) CONSIDERATION TO AUTHORIZE SUBMITTAL OF GRANT APPLICATIONS TO THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS AND THE CALIFORNIA ARTS COUNCIL FOR FUNDING SUPPORT OF THE MARIACHI MASTER APPRENTICE PROGRAM (MMAP)

Recommend that the City Council:

- a. Authorize the preparation and submittal of a grant application to the National Endowment for the Arts in the amount of \$57,000 to support the MMAP;
- b. Authorize the preparation and submittal of a grant application to the California Arts Council (CAC) in the amount of \$20,000 to support the MMAP;
- c. Authorize the City Manager to accept the grants, if awarded;
- d. Authorize the City Manager to execute all related grant documents required for receiving such grant funds pursuant to the terms and conditions of the grant; and
- e. Upon full execution of all grant related documents, authorize the City Manager to amend the appropriate Fiscal Year 2020-2021 revenue and expenditure budgets to appropriate the grant funds.
- 6) CONSIDERATION TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY TO ENTER INTO AN AGREEMENT WITH THE BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS TO ACCEPT A GRANT FOR MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING FOR POLICE DESK OFFICERS

Recommend that the City Council:

a. Accept grant award in the amount of \$2,970 from the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to fund Mental Health Training for Police Desk Officers;



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- b. Adopt Resolution No. 7960 amending the budget for Fiscal Year 2019-2020 to appropriate the grant revenues and expenses;
- c. Authorize the City Manager and the Police Chief to execute all related documents; and
- d. Authorize staff to expend the funds as detailed in the BSCC.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

7) DISCUSSION OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE CANNABIS AD HOC COMMITTEE AND DIRECTION REGARDING A RELATED BALLOT MEASURE

Recommend that the City Council:

- a. Discuss the recommendations from the Cannabis Ad Hoc Committee; and
- b. Direct staff as appropriate.

8) CONSIDERATION TO ADOPT AN ORDINANCE TO MERGE THE CULTURAL ARTS COMMISSION AND THE PARKS, WELLNESS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

Recommend that the City Council introduce for first reading, in title only, and waive full reading of Ordinance No. 1689, "An Ordinance of the City Council of the City of San Fernando, California, Repealing Division 2, (Cultural Arts Commission) of Chapter 2 "Administration" and Amending Article II, (Parks, Wellness and Recreation Commission) of Chapter 54, (Parks and Recreation) of the San Fernando Municipal Code."

9) CONSIDERATION TO APPROVE CO-SPONSORSHIP OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, NORTHRIDGE GREEN CITY PHOTO CONTEST AND THE USE OF THE CITY SEAL

Recommend that the City Council:

- a. Approve the Co-Sponsorship of the California State University, Northridge (CSUN) Green City Photo Contest;
- b. Approve the use of the City seal on the print material and social media pursuant to City Council Resolution No. 6904; and
- c. Authorize use of the City seal for all future CSUN Green City events, with City Manager approval.



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10) DISCUSSION REGARDING THE USE OF ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES FOR CITY DOCUMENTS

This item was placed on the agenda by Mayor Joel Fajardo.

STAFF COMMUNICATION INCLUDING COMMISSION UPDATES

GENERAL COUNCIL COMMENTS AND LIAISON UPDATES

RECESS TO CLOSED SESSION

A) CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR

G.C. §54957.6

Designated City Negotiators:

City Manager Nick Kimball

City Attorney Rick Olivarez

Assistant City Attorney Richard Padilla

Employees and Employee Bargaining Units that are the Subject of Negotiation:

San Fernando Management Group (SEIU, Local 721)

San Fernando Public Employees' Association (SEIU, Local 721)

San Fernando Police Officers Association

San Fernando Police Officers Association Police Management Unit

San Fernando Police Civilian Association

San Fernando Part-time Employees' Bargaining Unit (SEIU, Local 721)

All Unrepresented Employees

B) CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - EXISTING LITIGATION

G.C. §54956.9(d)(1)

Name of Case: Trini Godoy v. City of San Fernando

LACSC Case No: BC717137

RECONVENE/REPORT OUT FROM CLOSED SESSION

ADJOURNMENT



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I hereby certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing agenda was posted on the City Hall bulletin board not less than 72 hours prior to the meeting.

Cynthia Alba Deputy City Clerk Signed and Posted: November 1, 2019 (11:00 a.m.)

Agendas and complete Agenda Packets (including staff reports and exhibits related to each item) are posted on the City's Internet website (www.sfcity.org). These are also available for public reviewing prior to a meeting in the City Clerk Department. Any public writings distributed by the City Council to at least a majority of the Councilmembers regarding any item on this regular meeting agenda will also be made available at the City Clerk Department at City Hall located at 117 Macneil Street, San Fernando, CA, 91340 during normal business hours. In addition, the City may also post such documents on the City's website at www.sfcity.org. In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, if you require a disability-related modification/accommodation to attend or participate in this meeting, including auxiliary aids or services please call the City Clerk Department at (818) 898-1204 at least 48 hours prior to the meeting.



Regular Meeting San Fernando City Council

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SAN FERNANDO CITY COUNCIL MINUTES

OCTOBER 21, 2019 – 6:00 P.M. REGULAR MEETING

City Hall Council Chambers 117 Macneil Street San Fernando, CA 91340

CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

Mayor Joel Fajardo called the meeting to order at 6:01 p.m.

Present:

Council: Mayor Joel Fajardo (left the meeting at 7:02 p.m.), Vice Mayor Sylvia

Ballin, and Councilmembers Robert C. Gonzales (arrived at 6:07 p.m.),

Mary Mendoza, and Hector A. Pacheco

Staff: City Manager Nick Kimball, Assistant City Attorney Richard Padilla, and

City Clerk Elena G. Chávez

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Led by Student of the Month Brenda Macuil

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Mayor Fajardo announced that Item Nos. 4 and 5 would be moved to upcoming meetings and that Item No. 3 would be consolidated with the Consent Calendar.

Motion by Mayor Fajardo, seconded by Vice Mayor Ballin, to approve the agenda as amended. By consensus, the motion carried.

PRESENTATIONS

The following presentations were made:

- a) CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION STUDENTS OF THE MONTH
 - Brenda Macuil Social Justice Humanitas Academy, EduCare Foundation
 - Aslyn Mendez Academy of Scientific Exploration
- b) CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION LEAD DESK OFFICER JAMES VANICEK

The following items were moved up on the agenda.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

7) CONSIDERATION TO APPOINT AN EDUCATION COMMISSIONER

Mayor Fajardo asked if there were audience members who wished to speak on the item; there were no public comments.

Mayor Fajardo introduced Nicole Mohr who made a few comments.

Motion by Mayor Fajardo, seconded by Vice Mayor Ballin, to appoint Nicole Mohr as Mayor Fajardo's representative to the Education Commission effective November 1, 2019. By consensus, the motion carried.

6) CONSIDERATION TO APPOINT CITY COMMISSIONERS

Mayor Fajardo asked if there were audience members who wished to speak on the item; there were no public comments.

Mayor Fajardo introduced Francisco Arrizon, Marvin R. Perez, and Jason B. Hayes, and each made brief comments.

Motion by Councilmember Mendoza, seconded by Councilmember Gonzales, to appoint Francisco Arrizon as Councilmember Mendoza's representative to the Transportation and Safety Commission. By consensus, the motion carried.

Motion by Councilmember Mendoza, seconded by Mayor Fajardo, to appoint Marvin R. Perez as Councilmember Mendoza's representative to the Planning and Preservation Commission. By consensus, the motion carried.

Motion by Councilmember Mendoza, seconded by Mayor Fajardo, to appoint Jason B. Hayes as Councilmember Mendoza's representative to the Parks, Wellness, and Recreation Commission. By consensus, the motion carried.

PUBLIC STATEMENTS – WRITTEN/ORAL

City Clerk Chávez announced that David Bernal submitted an email pertaining to the City Council seat appointment process (copies were provided to Councilmembers).

Eduardo Solorzo, Director with LAUSD Local District Northeast, said he has experience working at San Fernando Middle School, supports the high school, and would be happy to serve as liaison.

Teresa Quiroga Mendez said that she has suffered monetary losses and health issues due to a tree that is just outside her property line.

Arturo Garcia, field representative for Assemblymember Luz Rivas, provided district information and updates on their activities.

CONSENT CALENDAR

Motion by Vice Mayor Ballin, seconded by Councilmember Gonzales, to approve the Consent Calendar Items:

- 1) CONSIDERATION TO ADOPT A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE WARRANT REGISTER
- 3) CONSIDERATION TO ACCEPT THE OFFICE OF TRAFFIC SAFETY SELECTIVE TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM GRANT

By consensus, the motion carried.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS (CONTINUED)

Mayor Fajardo reported that he may be leaving early and he moved up the following item.

8) DISCUSSION REGARDING CITY COUNCIL AD HOC COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Mayor Fajardo reviewed the proposed changes and Councilmembers made brief comments.

Motion by Mayor Fajardo, seconded by Vice Mayor Ballin, to approve the following changes to the Ad Hoc Committee Assignments.

- a. Wildhorse Children's Foundation Add Mayor Fajardo; Ad Hoc to expire no later than October 31, 2020
- b. City General Plan Update
 Remove Vice Mayor Ballin; add Councilmember Mendoza
- c. Water and Sewer Utility Rate Study *Keep until item is finalized*
- d. Code Enforcement Dissolve
- e. Green City
 Remove Vice Mayor Ballin; add Councilmember Pacheco

By consensus, the motion carried.

2) CONSIDERATION TO ADOPT A RESOLUTION RESCINDING RESOLUTION NO. 7895 AND ESTABLISHING MEASURE "A" REVIEW GUIDELINES

City Manager Kimball presented the staff report and replied to questions from Councilmembers.

Discussion ensued amongst Councilmembers and each provided input.

Motion by Mayor Fajardo, seconded by Vice Mayor Ballin, to adopt Resolution No. 7954, rescinding Resolution No. 7895 and establishing Town Hall style Measure "A" Transparency Forum Guidelines with the following amendments:

- Three meetings per year (two before budget adoption and actual dates to be determined by the City Manager);
- Provide \$5,000 funding for marketing; and
- Bring back to City Council for review no later than December 2020.

The motion carried with the following vote:

AYES: Fajardo, Ballin, Mendoza, Pacheco – 4

NOES: Gonzales - 1

ABSENT: None

4) UPDATE ON STATEWIDE TENANT PROTECTION ACT OF 2019 AB 1482 (RENT CONTROL)

Item removed under Approval of Agenda.

5) DISCUSSION REGARDING THE USE OF ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES FOR CITY DOCUMENTS

Item removed under Approval of Agenda.

At this time (7:02 p.m.) Mayor Fajardo left the Council Chambers.

STAFF COMMUNICATION INCLUDING COMMISSION UPDATES

City Clerk Chávez reminded everyone about the upcoming Education Commission Principals' Brunch on October 25th, at Recreation Park.

Police Chief Anthony Vairo gave an update regarding the radio communications project and stated that he should have a report to Council by the second meeting in November.

Director of Recreation and Community Services Julian Venegas gave updates regarding the Tiny Tot Soccer program, Dia de Los Muertos 5k event and the Partners in Care exercise program at Rudy Ortega Park.

Deputy City Manager/Director of Community Development Hou thanked outgoing Commissioner Yvonne Mejia Pena for her service on the Planning and Preservation Commission and said they look forward to working with new Commissioner Perez.

City Manager Kimball echoed Mr. Hou's sentiment regarding outgoing commissioners and reported that staff has instituted a new process where the City Manager's office will automatically send out-going commissioners a certificate of appreciation for their dedication to the City.

GENERAL COUNCIL COMMENTS AND LIAISON UPDATES

Councilmember Pacheco thanked outgoing commissioners and wished them success. He provided brief updates regarding the League of California Cities workshops he attended pertaining to transportation/mobility and cannabis. The Cannabis Ad Hoc will continue to do its work and come up with the best solution for San Fernando.

Councilmember Gonzales also thanked commissioners and Officer Vanicek for the years of dedication, talked about the recent fires and he thanked the first responders.

Councilmember Mendoza also thanked the commissioners for their service to the City, said she's honored to be here in her first meeting and hopes to serve everyone well, and she thanked audience members for being here.

Vice Mayor Ballin talked about the League of Cities workshops that she attended regarding the census and social media, thanked commissioners, and read a letter from second grader and said it was heartwarming to hear from community members.

RECESS TO CLOSED SESSION (7:15 P.M.)

A) CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR

G.C. §54957.6

Designated City Negotiators:

City Manager Nick Kimball

City Attorney Rick Olivarez

Assistant City Attorney Richard Padilla

Employees and Employee Bargaining Units that are the Subject of Negotiation:

San Fernando Management Group (SEIU, Local 721)

San Fernando Public Employees' Association (SEIU, Local 721)

San Fernando Police Officers Association

San Fernando Police Officers Association Police Management Unit

San Fernando Police Civilian Association

San Fernando Part-time Employees' Bargaining Unit (SEIU, Local 721)

All Unrepresented Employees

B) PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION (INFORMAL)

G.C. §54957

Title of Employee: City Manager

C) CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR – UNREPRESENTED EMPLOYEE

G.C. §54957.6

Designated City Negotiator: Mayor Joel Fajardo Unrepresented Employee: City Manager

RECONVENE/REPORT OUT FROM CLOSED SESSION (8:09 P.M.)

Assistant City Attorney Padilla announced that Mayor Fajardo was absent and he reported the following:

Item A – An update was provided by the City Manager, direction was given by City Council, but no final action was taken.

Item B & C – Dialogue was had by the City Council, direction was given to the City Attorney, but no final action was taken.

ADJOURNMENT (8:10 P.M.)

Motion by Councilmember Gonzales, seconded by Councilmember Mendoza, to adjourn the meeting. By consensus the motion carried.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the minutes of October 21, 2019, meeting as approved by the San Fernando City Council.

Elena G. Chávez, CMC City Clerk This Page
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AGENDA REPORT

To: Mayor Joel Fajardo and Councilmembers

From: Nick Kimball, City Manager

Date: November 4, 2019

Subject: Consideration to Adopt a Resolution Approving the Warrant Register

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council adopt Resolution No. 19-111 (Attachment "A") approving the Warrant Register.

BACKGROUND:

For each City Council meeting the Finance Department prepares a Warrant Register for Council approval. The Register includes all recommended payments for the City. Checks, other than special checks, generally are not released until after the Council approves the Register. The exceptions are for early releases to avoid penalties and interest, excessive delays and in all other circumstances favorable to the City to do so. Special checks are those payments required to be issued between Council meetings such as insurance premiums and tax deposits. Staff reviews requests for expenditures for budgetary approval and then prepares a Warrant Register for Council approval and or ratification. Items such as payroll withholding tax deposits do not require budget approval.

The City Manager hereby certifies that all requests for expenditures have been signed by the department head, or designee, receiving the merchandise or services thereby stating that the items or services have been received and that the resulting expenditure is appropriate. The City Manager hereby certifies that each warrant has been reviewed for completeness and that sufficient funds are available for payment of the warrant register.

ATTACHMENT:

A. Resolution No. 19-111

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

REVIEW:

117 MACNEIL STREET, SAN FERNANDO, CA 91340

(818) 898-7307

WWW.SFCITY.ORG

ATTACHMENT "A"

RESOLUTION NO. 19-111

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO ALLOWING AND APPROVING FOR PAYMENT DEMANDS PRESENTED ON DEMAND/ WARRANT REGISTER NO. 19-111

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO DOES HEREBY RESOLVE, FIND, DETERMINE AND ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

- 1. That the demands (EXHIBIT "A") as presented, having been duly audited, for completeness, are hereby allowed and approved for payment in the amounts as shown to designated payees and charged to the appropriate funds as indicated.
- 2. That the City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this Resolution and deliver it to the City Treasurer.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 4th day of November, 2019.

ATTEST:	Joel Fajardo, Mayor
Elena G. Chávez, City Clerk	_
STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES CITY OF SAN FERNANDO)) ss)
	at the foregoing Resolution was approved and adopted at a lill held on the 4 th day of November, 2019, by the following
AYES:	
NOES:	
ABSENT:	
Elena G. Chávez, City Clerk	_

Voucher List

vchlist

216570

216571

11/4/2019 892453 AMERICAN BILLIARDS SERVICES

11/4/2019 893345 AMERICAN TRUCK & TRAILER

EXHIBIT "A"

Page:

10/30/2019	12:47:10P	М	CITY OF SAN FERI	NANDO		
Bank code :	bank3					
Voucher	Date	Vendor	Invoice	PO #	Description/Account	Amount
216563	11/4/2019	100020 A.G.O.P. SURPLUS STORES	302537		UNIFORM LOGOS 043-390-0000-4310 Total :	88.00 88.00
216564	11/4/2019	890104 ABBA TERMITE & PEST CONTROL	40571		BEE REMOVAL-3RD & N HAGAR 001-311-0000-4260	95.00 95.00
216565	11/4/2019	891587 ABLE MAILING INC.	30712	11993 11993	MAILING & FULFILLMENT SERVICES-O 072-360-0000-4300 070-382-0000-4300	95.43 95.44
			30713		SEPT STORAGE-WATER ENV 070-382-0000-4300 072-360-0000-4300 Total :	12.50 12.50 215.87
216566	11/4/2019	892028 AHUMADA, ALEJANDRA	REIMB.		MILEAGE REIMB-WORK RELATED	
					001-420-0000-4390 Total :	25.46 25.46
216567	11/4/2019	887462 AIRGAS USA, LLC	9093973683		SAFETY GLOVES 043-390-0000-4300 Total :	138.19 138.19
216568	11/4/2019	889043 ALADIN JUMPERS	5212	12062	ALADIN JUMPERS RENTALS 004-2346 Total :	265.00 265.00
216569	11/4/2019	893100 ALBA, CYNTHIA	REIMB.		MILEAGE REIMB-CITY CLERK SUMMIT 001-116-0000-4390	36.08
					Total :	36.08

101619

100819

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450.00 **450.00**

SERVICE & REPAIR POOL TABLES 004-2382

PLASTIC BIN

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Voucher	Date	Vendor	Invoice	PO #	Description/Account		Amount
216571	11/4/2019	893345 AMERICAN TRUCK & TRAILER	(Continued)		070-384-0000-4310	l:	201.00 201.00
216572	11/4/2019	100184 ANDERSON TROPHY CO.	710264		TROPHY PLATES 017-420-1334-4260 Tota	l:	32.03 32.03
216573	11/4/2019	890411 ARC DOCUMENT SOLUTIONS, LLC	10367159		GLENOAKS RESURFACING HSIP COF 001-310-0000-4300 Tota	•	1,152.91 1,152.91
216574	11/4/2019	893047 ARREOLA, PIERRCE IVAN	110219		ENTERTAINMENT-DIA DE LOS MUERT 001-424-0000-4260 Tota		250.00 250.00
216575	11/4/2019	102530 AT & T	818-270-2203		PD NETWORK LINE-OCT 2019 001-222-0000-4220 Tota	l:	228.75 228.75
216576	11/4/2019	893176 AUTOZONE STORE 5681	5681377875		VEHICLE MAINT-RE4997 041-320-0420-4400 Tota	I:	392.73 392.73
216577	11/4/2019	101709 AV EQUIPMENT RENTAL INC.	220537		ROCK DRILL RENTAL 070-383-0000-4260 Tota	l:	240.00 240.00
216578	11/4/2019	889913 BALLIN, SYLVIA	REIMB.		WELLNESS BENEFIT REIMB. FY19/20 001-101-0101-4140 Tota	l:	220.02 220.02
216579	11/4/2019	891301 BERNARDEZ, RENATE Z.	540		INTERPRETATION SERVICES-CC MTC 001-101-0000-4270 Tota		500.00 500.00
216580	11/4/2019	888800 BUSINESS CARD	082919		REFUND-USB CABLE 001-101-0102-4220		-16.50

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216580	11/4/2019	888800 BUSINESS CARD	(Continued)			
			092019		RGSTR-CITY CLRK WORKSHOP	
					001-115-0000-4370	150.
			092019		RGSTR-CITY CLRK WORKSHOP	
					001-115-0000-4370	150.
			092119		AUDIO CABLE-COUNCIL CHAMBER ME	
					043-390-0000-4300	36
			092219		COMPUTER ACCESSORIES	
					001-222-0000-4300	102
			092419		WEBSITE PLUGIN LICENSE	
					001-135-0000-4260	75
			092519		RGSTR-2020 SOUTH BY SOUTHWEST	
					001-101-0102-4370	1,225
			092619		ACCESS POINT FOR RP & LP	
					001-420-0000-4220	1,099
			092719		ACCESS POINT FOR RP & LP	
					001-420-0000-4220	870
			092719		ADOBE INDESIGN SOFTWARE	
					001-420-0000-4300	479
			092919		BATTERY REPLACEMENTS	
					001-222-0000-4300	45
			093019		FINANCE CHARGES	
					001-190-0000-4435	280
			100119		CERTIFICATE JACKETS	
					001-101-0000-4300	495
			100119		POST BOOSTS	
					001-105-0000-4270	66
			100219		CIT FIELD TRIP TICKETS	
					004-2391	3,335
			100319		FRAMES	
					001-101-0000-4300	50
			100319		GOLD SEALS FOR CERTS.	
					001-101-0000-4300	19
			100419		REPLACE DOOR RUBBER TIPS	
					043-390-0000-4300	27
			100419		RGSTR-AWWA TREATMENT REVEW TF	
					070-384-0000-4360	195

vchlist Voucher List Page: 10/30/2019 12:47:10PM CITY OF SAN FERNANDO Bank code : bank3 Voucher Date Vendor Invoice PO # Description/Account Amount 11/4/2019 888800 BUSINESS CARD 216580 (Continued) ADJUSTABLE UINDER DESK KEYBOAR 100419 001-106-0000-4300 BLACK TAPE FOR FRAMED CERTS 120.90 100419 001-101-0000-4300 15.39 5K SWAG PACK (MEDAL, SHIRT, BAG) 017-420-1395-4300 10042019 12100 5,580.00 5K SWAG PACK (MEDAL, SHIRT, BAG) 017-420-1395-4300 100719 12100 690.00 LODGING-2019 ANNUAL CODE ENFOR 001-152-0000-4370 100719 586.95 5K SUPPLIES 001-424-0000-4300 DINNER FOR CC & STAFF-CC MTG 10/0 100719 137.49 100819 001-101-0000-4300 MOVIE & HANDBALLS 004-2346 017-420-1322-4300 76.00 100919 15.00 60.74 100919 DINNER FOR CC & STAFF-CC MTG 10/(001-101-0000-4300 38.77 100919 CIT FIELD TRIP 004-2391 110.00 101419 ANNUAL COST FOR WEBSITE CALEND 001-135-0000-4260 LUNCH FOR EOC ACTIVATION PERSON 49.00 101419 001-105-0000-4300 5K SUPPLIES 75.32 101719 001-424-0000-4300 PARKING-LEAGUE OF CA. CITIES ANNI 590.83 101819 001-105-0000-4370 15.00 VARIOUS BUSINESS CARDS 001-222-0000-4300 102119 98.49 001-420-0000-4300 001-310-0000-4300 30.78 61.54 001-101-0000-4300 001-101-0000-4300 LODGING-LEAGUE OF CA. CITIES ANN 45.85 102119 001-101-0101-4370 253.23

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 CITY OF SAN FERNANDO
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Date	Vendor	Invoice	PO #	Description/Account	Amoun
11/4/2019	888800 BUSINESS CARD	(Continued)			
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				001-101-0101-4370	506.4
		102119		LODGING-LEAGUE OF CA. CITIES ANN	
				001-105-0000-4370	241.24
		102119			
					90.80
					41.75
		102219			
					27.36
		102219			
					21.99
				Total :	18,268.50
11/4/2019	888800 BUSINESS CARD	101419		OFFICE & BREAK ROOM SUPPLIES	
				001-222-0000-4300	509.74
				Total :	509.74
11/4/2019	893360 CAMPOS, YESENIA	102219		MUSIC PRESENTATION-DIA DE LOS MU	
				001-424-0000-4260	250.00
				Total:	250.00
11/4/2019	892465 CANON SOLUTIONS AMERICA INC	4030586151		COPIER MONTHLY RATES AND OVERA	
	552 155 57 H 1511 5 5 2 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 7 HHZ 1 H 57 1, H 15.	1000000101	12020		1,829.58
		4030672707	12020		1,029.50
		4000012101	12020		1.113.20
			12020	Total :	2,942.78
					,
11/4/2019	100472 CCAC	2648		POSTING-DEPUTY CITY CLERK/MGMT	
				001-106-0000-4230	200.00
				Total :	200.00
11/4/2019	103948 CDW GOVERNMENT, INC.	VCN5249		MICROSOFT SURFACE PRO 6	
			12113	001-420-0000-4300	1,935.88
				Total :	1,935.88
44/4/0040	101957 CITY OF LOS ANGELES	38SF200000004		FIRE SERVICES-NOV 2019	
	11/4/2019 11/4/2019 11/4/2019 11/4/2019	11/4/2019 888800 BUSINESS CARD 11/4/2019 888800 BUSINESS CARD 11/4/2019 893360 CAMPOS, YESENIA 11/4/2019 892465 CANON SOLUTIONS AMERICA, INC. 11/4/2019 100472 CCAC 11/4/2019 103948 CDW GOVERNMENT, INC.	11/4/2019 888800 BUSINESS CARD (Continued) 102119 102119 102119 102219 102219 11/4/2019 888800 BUSINESS CARD 101419 11/4/2019 893360 CAMPOS, YESENIA 102219 11/4/2019 892465 CANON SOLUTIONS AMERICA, INC. 4030586151 4030672707 11/4/2019 100472 CCAC 2648 11/4/2019 103948 CDW GOVERNMENT, INC. VCN5249	11/4/2019 888800 BUSINESS CARD (Continued) 102119 102119 102219 102219 11/4/2019 888800 BUSINESS CARD 11/4/2019 893360 CAMPOS, YESENIA 11/4/2019 892465 CANON SOLUTIONS AMERICA, INC. 4030586151 4030672707 12020 11/4/2019 100472 CCAC 2648 11/4/2019 103948 CDW GOVERNMENT, INC. VCN5249 12113	11/4/2019 888800 BUSINESS CARD 102119 LODGING-LEAGUE OF CA. CITIES ANN 001-101-0101-4370 LODGING-LEAGUE OF CA. CITIES ANN 001-101-01001-4370 LODGING-LEAGUE OF CA. CITIES ANN 001-105-0000-4370 For the state of the

Bank code :	bank3					
Voucher	Date	Vendor	Invoice	PO #	Description/Account	Amoun
216586	11/4/2019	101957 CITY OF LOS ANGELES	(Continued)		001-500-0000-4260 Total :	222,243.00 222,243.00
216587	11/4/2019	103818 CITY OF LOS ANGELES	20199473105		INSPECTION AND CONTROL FEE 070-381-0000-4450 Total :	496.00 496.0 0
216588	11/4/2019	103029 CITY OF SAN FERNANDO	2082-2109		REIMB. TO WORKER'S COMP ACCT 006-1038 Total:	11,033.13 11,033.1 3
216589	11/4/2019	890893 CITY OF SAN FERNANDO	OCT 2019		COMMISSIONER'S STIPEND DONATION 001-115-0000-4111 Total :	75.00 75.0 0
216590	11/4/2019	100715 CITY-WIDE FIRE PROTECTION CO.	81732		REPAIR EMERGENCY POWER SYSTEN 043-390-0000-4260 Total :	390.30 390.3 0
216591	11/4/2019	892480 CLEAN ENERGY	CEW12217931 CEW12217932	12128 12128	CNG STATION - CORRECTIVE SERVICE 074-320-0000-4260 CNG STATION - CORRECTIVE SERVICE 074-320-0000-4260	216.00 2,374.2
			CEW12217933	12128	CNG STATION - CORRECTIVE SERVICE 074-320-0000-4260 Total:	594.00 3,184.2 1
216592	11/4/2019	100747 COASTLINE EQUIPMENT	630691 630760		VEHICLE MAINT-WA2571 070-383-0000-4400 VEHICLE MAINT-WA2571 070-383-0000-4400	185.68 82.79
216593	11/4/2019	893323 CONEXWEST	INV-031792		Total : CONTAINER FOR LANDSCAPE EQUIP 043-390-0000-4300 Total :	1,995.00 1,995.00

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Voucher List CITY OF SAN FERNANDO 10/30/2019 12:47:10PM Bank code : bank3 Voucher Date Vendor PO# Description/Account Amount 11/4/2019 100805 COOPER HARDWARE INC. MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES FOR PW (216594 118112 12034 043-390-0000-4300 3.77 MISCELL ANEOUS SUPPLIES FOR PW (118117 043-390-0000-4300 12034 0.88 118139 MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES FOR PW (043-390-0000-4300 23.73 12034 118193 MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES FOR PW (001-346-0000-4310 60.26 12034 118291 MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES FOR PW (12034 001-370-0301-4300 73.35 161.99 11/4/2019 892687 CORE & MAIN I P WATER AND FIRE SERVICE MATERIALS 216595 I 195671 070-383-0301-4300 4,928.75 12035 L304209 WATER AND FIRE SERVICE MATERIALS 571.69 12035 070-383-0301-4300 5,500.44 216596 11/4/2019 891637 CPRS DISTRICT 14 224 REGISTRATION-CPRS MINI CONFEREN 001-420-0000-4360 30.00 30.00 216597 11/4/2019 893293 DELGADO DANIEL RFIMB. PARKING FEE FOR PEER SUPPORT TF 001-225-0000-4360 17.55 216598 11/4/2019 893133 DELGADO MIGUELA 111619 MUSIC-SENIOR CLUB DANCE ON 11/16 700.00 004-2380 700.00 216599 11/4/2019 887121 DELL MARKETING L.P. PURCHASE OF 3 PERSONAL COMPUTI 10342992876 12095 001-422-0000-4300 642.01 12095 001-420-0000-4300 1.284.05 COMMUNICATION PC'S 10345856444 12117 001-135-0000-4500 10,970.97 001-135-0000-4500 1.029.00 13,926.03

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Total :

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10/30/2019 12:47:10PM CITY OF SAN FERNANDO Bank code : bank3 Vouche Date Vendor PO # Description/Account 11/4/2019 889121 EDGESOFT, INC. AIMS MONTHLY MAINT-OCT 2019 216600 900 12004 055-135-0000-4260 2,080.00 2,080.00 PD ELECTRIC GATE REPAIR 216601 11/4/2019 892741 FLECTRIC GATE STORE, INC. 159804 043-390-0000-4300 123.63 REIMB OF SAFTEY WORK BOOTS PER 216602 11/4/2019 892980 ESPINOZA JR. PEDRO RFIMB. 043-390-0000-4310 100.00 Total : 100.00 216603 11/4/2019 890879 EUROFINS EATON ANALYTICAL, INC L0473255 WATER TESTING AND ANALYSIS SERV 12036 070-384-0000-4260 150.00 1.0473256 WATER TESTING AND ANALYSIS SERV 070-384-0000-4260 12036 319.00 WATER TESTING AND ANALYSIS SERV 070-384-0000-4260 L0474023 12036 150.00 L0474167 WATER TESTING AND ANALYSIS SERV 12036 070-384-0000-4260 152.00 L0474177 WATER TESTING AND ANALYSIS SERV 12036 070-384-0000-4260 150.00 L0474475 WATER TESTING AND ANALYSIS SERV 12036 070-384-0000-4260 150.00 L0474547 WATER TESTING AND ANALYSIS SERV 12036 070-384-0000-4260 150.00 WATER TESTING AND ANALYSIS SERV L0474800 070-384-0000-4260 WATER TESTING AND ANALYSIS SERV 12036 150.00 L0474801 12036 070-384-0000-4260 152.00 L0475933 WATER TESTING AND ANALYSIS SERV 070-384-0000-4260 12036 150.00 L0475936 WATER TESTING AND ANALYSIS SERV 070-384-0000-4260 12036 150.00 L0476305 WATER TESTING AND ANALYSIS SERV 150.00 12036 070-384-0000-4260 L0476510 WATER TESTING AND ANALYSIS SERV

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216607

11/4/2019 893359 GARCIA, MICHAEL

10/30/2019	12:47:10P	M	CITY OF SAN FERNANDO					
Bank code :	bank3							
Voucher	Date	Vendor	Invoice	PO #	Description/Account	Amoun		
216603	11/4/2019	890879 EUROFINS EATON ANALYTICAL, INC	(Continued)					
			L0476721	12036	070-384-0000-4260 WATER TESTING AND ANALYSIS SERV	150.00		
				12036	070-384-0000-4260	375.00		
			LO475216		WATER TESTING AND ANALYSIS SERV			
				12036	070-384-0000-4260	150.00		
					Total:	2,648.00		
216604	11/4/2019	893194 FCG CONSULTANTS, INC	1065-1002		INSPECTION SERVICES			
				11981	070-385-6673-4600	7,425.00		
					Total :	7,425.00		
216605	11/4/2019	892925 FORD THEATRE FOUNDATION	SFJAM082019		FORD THEATRE FOUNDATION JAM SE			
				12130	001-424-0000-4260	5,200.00		
					Total :	5,200.00		
216606	11/4/2019	892198 FRONTIER COMMUNICATIONS	209-151-4942-041191		CITY YARD AUTO DIALER			
					070-384-0000-4220	54.86		
			818-361-2385-012309		MTA PHONE LINE			
					007-440-0441-4220	118.16		
					001-190-0000-4220	59.08		
			818-361-2472-031415		PW PHONE LINE 070-384-0000-4220	516.24		
			818-361-7825-120512		HERITAGE PARK IRRIG SYSTEM	516.24		
			818-301-7823-120312		001-420-0000-4220	66.18		
			818-831-5002-052096		PD SPECIAL ACTIVITIES PHONE LINE	00.10		
					001-222-0000-4220	53.98		
			818-837-2296-031315		VARIOUS CITY HALL PHONE LINES			
					001-190-0000-4220	359.13		
			818-837-7174-052096		PD SPECIAL ACTIVITIES PHONE LINE			
					001-222-0000-4220	38.02		
			818-898-7385-033105		LP FAX LINE			
					001-420-0000-4220	41.95		
					Total :	1.307.60		

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BAND STIPEND-DIA DE LOS MUERTOS

001-424-0000-4260

41.95 1,307.60

400.00

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nk code :	bank3						
ucher	Date	Vendor		Invoice	PO #	Description/Account	Amoun
6607	11/4/2019	893359 893359 GAR	CIA, MICHAEL	(Continued)		Total :	400.0
6608	11/4/2019	892550 GOVEA, DAVID		OCT 2019		COMMISSIONER'S STIPEND	
						001-115-0000-4111	75.0
						Total :	75.0
6609	11/4/2019	101376 GRAINGER, INC.		9274270918		SUPPLIES FOR BUILDING, ELECTRICA	
					12022	043-390-0000-4300	76.2
				9283093236		SUPPLIES FOR BUILDING, ELECTRICA	
					12022	043-390-0000-4300	48.3
				9296547210		SUPPLIES FOR BUILDING, ELECTRICA	
					12022	043-390-0000-4300	-76.2
				9317919752		SUPPLIES FOR BUILDING, ELECTRICA	
					12022	070-384-0000-4320	903.74
				9319945888	40000	SUPPLIES FOR BUILDING, ELECTRICA	00.7
				9320846141	12022	043-390-0000-4300 SUPPLIES FOR BUILDING, ELECTRICA	36.74
				9320646141	12022	043-390-0000-4300	64.38
				9321590961	12022	SUPPLIES FOR BUILDING, ELECTRICA	04.30
				3021030301	12022	043-390-0000-4300	17.23
					12022	Total:	1,070.4
6610	11/4/2019	893344 GRAND ELECTRIC	AL SUPPLY	19488		MAT'LS FOR REPAIRS	
						043-390-0000-4300	27.45
						Total :	27.4
6611	11/4/2019	893278 GRP2 UNIFORMS I	NC	700038361		BULLETPROOF VEST	
						001-222-0000-4300	660.40
						Total :	660.40
6612	11/4/2019	101672 HANCHETT, NICHO	DLE	REIMB.		LUNCH-CONF. FORCE ENCOUNTERS A	
						001-225-0000-4360	21.87
						Total :	21.87
6613	11/4/2019	888647 HDL SOFTWARE, L	LC	0015142-IN		BUSINESS LICENSE ADMIN SERVICES-	
					12064	001-130-0000-4260	2,075.78
						Total :	2,075.78

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Bank code :	bank3					
Voucher	Date	Vendor	Invoice	PO #	Description/Account	Amount
216614	11/4/2019	102307 HI WAY SAFETY RENTALS, INC.	94434		BLANKET PO FOR TRAFFIC DELINEATI	
				12089	070-383-0000-4310	818.40
					Total:	818.40
216615	11/4/2019	893154 HUITT- ZOLLARS, INC	3099580204		DRONFIELD RESERVOIR	
				11974	070-385-0000-4270	7,970.00
					Total :	7,970.00
216616	11/4/2019	101599 IMAGE 2000 CORPORATION	321485		VARIOUS COPIER MAINT CONTRACT 0	
					001-135-0000-4260	1,077.14
					072-360-0000-4450	32.48
					001-135-0000-4260	110.88
					Total :	1,220.50
216617	11/4/2019	887346 IML SECURITY SUPPLY	2380607		PADLOCK	
					070-383-0301-4300	281.06
					Total:	281.06
216618	11/4/2019	101633 INTERNATIONAL CITY/COUNTY	FY19/20		MEMBER#995505 FY19/20 MEMBERSH	
					001-105-0000-4380	1,400.00
					Total:	1,400.00
216619	11/4/2019	892682 IPS GROUP, INC.	43939		JULY-SMART METER MGMT & TRANSA	
				12131	001-190-0000-4300	763.78
			44782		AUG-SMART METER MGMT & TRANSA	
				12131	001-190-0000-4300	770.15
					Total :	1,533.93
216620	11/4/2019	891777 IRRIGATION EXPRESS	15164829-00		MISC IRRIGATION SUPPLIES FOR REPA	
				12038	043-390-0000-4300	39.16
					Total:	39.16
216621	11/4/2019	887637 JOHNSON CONTROLS	21239605		POLICE STATION GENERATOR INSPEC	
					043-390-0000-4330	1,253.36
					Total:	1,253.36
216622	11/4/2019	101795 KOSMONT & ASSOCIATES	18-0099-011		REAL ESTATE ADVISORY SERVICES-AI	
				12090	001-151-0000-4270	7,160.40

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Bank code :	bank3					
Voucher	Date	Vendor	Invoice	PO #	Description/Account	Amoun
216622	11/4/2019	101795 101795 KOSMONT & ASSOCIATES	(Continued)		Total :	7,160.40
216623	11/4/2019	101990 L.A. COUNTY METROPOLITAN	104519		TAP CARD REFILLS - SEPT 2019	
					007-440-0441-4260	967.00
					Total :	967.00
216624	11/4/2019	102007 L.A. COUNTY SHERIFFS DEPT.	200858BL		INMATE MEAL PROG-SEPT 2019	
					001-225-0000-4350	702.34
					Total :	702.34
216625	11/4/2019	101971 L.A. MUNICIPAL SERVICES	004-750-1000		ELECTRIC-13003 BORDEN	
			10.1 750 1000		070-384-0000-4210	130.45
			494-750-1000		WATER-12900 DRONFIELD 070-384-0000-4210	92.07
			500-750-1000		ELECTRIC-13655 FOOTHILL	92.07
			300-730-1000		070-384-0000-4210	65.70
			594-750-1000		ELECTRIC-12900 DRONFIELD	
					070-384-0000-4210	6,262.40
			657-750-1000		ELECTRIC-14060 SAYRE	
					070-384-0000-4210	28,165.55
			694-750-1000		ELECTRIC & WATER-13180 DRONFIELD	
					070-384-0000-4210	5,800.53
			757-750-1000		WATER-14060 SAYRE 070-384-0000-4210	67.72
					070-384-0000-4210 Total :	40,584.42
					Total .	40,004.42
216626	11/4/2019	893364 LABELLA, PAUL	100		SECURITY SERVICES-GENERATOR@ F	
					043-390-0000-4260	1,015.00
					Total :	1,015.00
216627	11/4/2019	101852 LARRY & JOE'S PLUMBING	2112858-0001-02		MAT'LS FOR LEAK REPAIR	
					043-390-0000-4300	8.07
					Total :	8.07
216628	11/4/2019	892659 LECHOWICZ & TSENG MUNICIPAL	8		WATER AND SEWER UTILITY RATE STU	
				11648	070-381-0000-4260	1,853.19
				11648	072-360-0000-4260	1,853.20
			9		WATER AND SEWER UTILITY RATE STU	

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/oucher	Date	Vendor	Invoice	PO #	Description/Account	Amoun
216628	11/4/2019	892659 LECHOWICZ & TSENG MUNICIPAL	(Continued)			
				11648	070-381-0000-4260	2,459.9
				11648	072-360-0000-4260	3,544.23
				11648	070-381-0000-4260	3,544.23
				11648	072-360-0000-4260	2,459.93
					Total :	15,714.72
216629	11/4/2019	893361 LEDESMA, OLIVIA	110219		STORY TELLING-DIA DE LOS MUERTOS	
					001-424-0000-4260	125.00
					Total:	125.00
216630	11/4/2019	101901 LESMEZ, ARTHUR	REIMB.		REIMB-RGSTR TO ARPOC 2019 CONF I	
		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			001-225-0000-4360	998.81
					Total:	998.81
040004	44/4/0040	ACCOUNT OF AN OFFICE COUNTY	DE DIM 40400704470		EV 0040 0000 INDUOTRIAL WASTE OUR	
216631	11/4/2019	102003 LOS ANGELES COUNTY	RE-PW-19100701473		FY 2019-2020 INDUSTRIAL WASTE CHA	
				12108	072-360-0000-4450 Total :	5,948.79 5,948.7 9
					TOTAL .	5,340.73
216632	11/4/2019	102012 LOS ANGELES COUNTY	2508-002-270		2019-2020 PROPERTY TAXES-WELL 3	
					070-381-0000-4450	228.18
			2508-005-270		2019-2020 PROPERTY TAXES-WELL 2A	
					070-381-0000-4450	263.47
			2508-005-271		2019-2020 PROPERTY TAXES-WELL 2A	
					070-381-0000-4450	134.73
			2509-014-270		2019-2020 PROPERTY TAXES-WELL4A	4 070 70
			2509-015-270		070-381-0000-4450 2019-2020 PROPERTY TAXES-RESV'R (4,878.73
			2509-015-270		070-381-0000-4450	1,467.99
			2517-023-270		2019-2020 PROPERTY TAXES-2005 FOL	1,407.98
			2317-023-270		070-381-0000-4450	3,386.47
			8920-851-365		2019-2020 PROPERTY TAXES-WATER	0,000.47
			0020 001 000		070-381-0000-4450	1.961.11
					Total:	12,320.68
216633	11/4/2010	892477 LOWES	1256		MATI 'S FOR ROOF REPAIR-METER RO	
	. 17-72-013	302 23WE0	.200		043-390-0000-4300	21.36

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Bank code :	bank3					
Voucher	Date	Vendor	Invoice	PO #	Description/Account	Amount

Bank code :	bank3					
Voucher	Date	Vendor	Invoice	PO #	Description/Account	Amount
216633	11/4/2019	892477 LOWES	(Continued)			
			1394		MATL'S-FIRE PARKING LOT FIRE INSPE	
					043-390-0000-4300	50.22
			1438		MATL'S FOR ROOF REPAIR-LP PARK	
					043-390-0000-4300	113.39
			2661		LIGHTS REPLACED-LOPEZ HOUSE	
					043-390-0000-4300	49.87
					Total:	234.84
216634	11/4/2019	892089 MACGREGOR, MONIQUE	110219		ARTS & CRAFTS AND SUGAR SKULLS-	
					001-424-0000-4260	150.00
					Total:	150.00
216635	11/4/2019	888468 MAJOR METROPOLITAN SECURITY	1094941		ALARM MONITORING AT ALL CITY FACI	
				12049	043-390-0000-4260	15.00
			1094942		ALARM MONITORING AT ALL CITY FACI	
			12049 043-390-0000-4260	043-390-0000-4260	25.00	
			1094943		ALARM MONITORING AT ALL CITY FACI	
				12049	043-390-0000-4260	15.00
			1094944		ALARM MONITORING AT ALL CITY FACI	
				12049	043-390-0000-4260	15.00
			1094945		ALARM MONITORING AT ALL CITY FACI	
				12049	043-390-0000-4260	15.00
			1094946		ALARM MONITORING AT ALL CITY FACI	
				12049	043-390-0000-4260	15.00
			1094947		ALARM MONITORING AT ALL CITY FACI	
				12049	043-390-0000-4260	15.00
			1094948		ALARM MONITORING AT ALL CITY FACI	
				12049	043-390-0000-4260	25.00
			1094949		ALARM MONITORING AT ALL CITY FACI	
			4004050	12049	043-390-0000-4260	15.00
			1094950	12049	ALARM MONITORING AT ALL CITY FACI	15.00
			4004054	12049	043-390-0000-4260	15.00
			1094951	10040	ALARM MONITORING AT ALL CITY FACI	25.00
			1094952	12049	043-390-0000-4260 ALARM MONITORING AT ALL CITY FACI	25.00
			1094952	12049	070-384-0000-4260	28.00
				12049	070-304-0000-4200	28.00

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11/4/2019 102226 MISSION LINEN SUPPLY

11/4/2019 893362 MONTOYA, JOSEFA

10/30/2019	12:47:10P	М	CITY OF SAN FERM	IANDO		
Bank code :	bank3					
Voucher	Date	Vendor	Invoice	PO #	Description/Account	Amount
216635	11/4/2019	888468 MAJOR METROPOLITAN SECURITY	(Continued)			
			1094953		ALARM MONITORING AT ALL CITY FACI	
				12049	070-384-0000-4260	23.00
			1094954		ALARM MONITORING AT ALL CITY FACI	
				12049	070-384-0000-4260	28.00
			1094955		ALARM MONITORING AT ALL CITY FACI	
				12049	070-384-0000-4260	28.00
					Total:	302.00
216636	11/4/2019	888242 MCI COMM SERVICE	7DL39365		ALARM LINE-1100 PICO	
					001-420-0000-4220	34.68
					Total:	34.68
216637	11/4/2019	893200 MCKESSON MEDICAL-SURGICAL	66141760		MEDICATIONS	
					001-225-0000-4350	116.50
			66527502		MEDICATION	
					001-225-0000-4350	19.29
			66612474		MEDICATION	
					001-225-0000-4350	6.00
					Total :	141.79
216638	11/4/2019	891413 MEZA, ROSA	2000309.003		SENIOR TRIP REFUND	
					004-2383	130.50
					- · ·	400 50

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90.25

459.53

139.50

Total:

Total:

LAUNDRY 001-225-0000-4350 LAUNDRY

LAUDRY 001-225-0000-4350

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SENIOR TRIP REFUND 004-2383 15

vchlist Voucher List 16 Page 10/30/2019 12:47:10PM CITY OF SAN FERNANDO Bank code : bank3 Voucher Date Vendor PO # Description/Account 893362 MONTOYA, JOSEFA 216640 11/4/2019 893362 (Continued) 139.50 216641 11/4/2019 892800 MORGENSTERN, ROBERT 100719 INTERPRETATION SERVICES-CC MTG 001-101-0000-4270 500.00 Total: 500.00 216642 11/4/2019 893358 MUNIZ, ARMANDO 1494 FACILITY DEP RENTAL REFUND 001-2220 150.00 Total : 150.00 216643 11/4/2019 893247 NATIONAL READY MIX 709171 MISC. CONCRETE WORK 12039 015-310-0866-4600 642 77 Total: 642.77 216644 11/4/2019 102423 OCCU-MED, INC. 1019901 PRE-EMPLOYMENT PHYSICAL 001-106-0000-4270 146 00 146.00 Total : 11/4/2019 893151 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH CENTERS RANDOM DRUG TEST 216645 65786386 89.00 001-106-0000-4260 Total : 89.00 OFFICE SUPPLIES 001-420-0000-4300 216646 11/4/2019 102432 OFFICE DEPOT 2347636927 62.37 383278194001 OFFICE SUPPLIES 001-222-0000-4300 135.17 383286716001 OFFICE SUPPLIES 001-222-0000-4300 OFFICE SUPPLIES 49.49 384489688001 070-384-0000-4300 OFFICE SUPPLIES 9.15 384489912001 070-381-0000-4300 198.42 384489913001 OFFICE SUPPLIES 070-381-0000-4300 385774705001 OFFICE SUPPLIES 001-222-0000-4300 152.46 385779819001 OFFICE SUPPLIES 001-222-0000-4300 13.63

vchlist		Voucher List	Page:	17
10/30/2019	12:47:10PM	CITY OF SAN FERNANDO		

Date					
	Vendor	Invoice	PO #	Description/Account	Amount
11/4/2019	102432 OFFICE DEPOT	(Continued)			
		387671550001		OFFICE SUPPLIES	
				001-222-0000-4300	70.08
		387672331001		OFFICE SUPPLIES	
				001-222-0000-4300	59.36
		387672332001		OFFICE SUPPLIES	
				001-222-0000-4300	53.41
		388720311001		HP LASER JET COLOR PRINTER	
				001-106-0000-4300	1,064.79
		388725865001		TONERS	
				001-106-0000-4300	751.42
				Total :	2,633.27
11/4/2019	890095 O'REILLY AUTOMOTIVE STORES INC	4605-348335		VEH. SERV., MAINT. & REPAIR PARTS	
			12025	041-320-0346-4400	44.61
		4605-348964		VEH. SERV., MAINT. & REPAIR PARTS	
			12025	041-1215	39.26
		4605-348965		VEH. SERV., MAINT. & REPAIR PARTS	
			12025	041-320-0311-4400	11.04
		4605-349079		VEH. SERV., MAINT. & REPAIR PARTS	
			12025	041-320-0225-4400	48.61
		4605-349080		VEH. SERV., MAINT. & REPAIR PARTS	
			12025	041-320-0311-4400	11.79
				Total :	155.31
11/4/2019	893110 PACHECO, HECTOR A.	TRAVEL		PER DIEM-ANNUAL LEAGUE OF CA. CI	
				001-101-0102-4370	20.00
				Total :	20.00
11/4/2019	892360 PARKING COMPANY OF AMERICA	INVM0014446		DIAL A RIDE & TROLLEY SERVICES-SE	
			12079	007-313-0000-4260	9,818.44
					29,441,67
			12079	008-313-0000-4260	9,818.43
				Total:	49,078.54
11/4/2019	889545 PEREZ, MARIBEL	REIMB.		MILEAGE REIMB-CPRS CONFERENCE	
				001-420-0000-4390	61.36
	11/4/2019	11/4/2019 890095 O'REILLY AUTOMOTIVE STORES INC 11/4/2019 893110 PACHECO, HECTOR A. 11/4/2019 892360 PARKING COMPANY OF AMERICA 11/4/2019 889545 PEREZ, MARIBEL	388720311001 388725865001 11/4/2019 890095 O'REILLY AUTOMOTIVE STORES INC 4605-348335 4605-348964 4605-348965 4605-349079 4605-349080 11/4/2019 893110 PACHECO, HECTOR A. TRAVEL 11/4/2019 892360 PARKING COMPANY OF AMERICA INVM0014446	388720311001 388725865001 11/4/2019 890095 O'REILLY AUTOMOTIVE STORES INC 4605-348964 12025 4605-348965 12025 4605-349079 12025	387672332011 OFFICE SUPPLIES O01-222-0000-4300 OFFICE SUPPLIES O01-222-0000-4300 OFFICE SUPPLIES O01-222-0000-4300 O01-106-0000-4300 O01-106-0000-43

10/30/2019	9 12:47:10PM CITY OF SAN FERNANDO					r age	. 10
Bank code :	bank3						
Voucher	Date	Vendor	Invoice	PO #	Description/Account		Amount
216650	11/4/2019	889545 PEREZ, MARIBEL	(Continued)			Total :	61.36
216651	11/4/2019	102688 PROFESSIONAL PRINTING CENTERS	19-36884		FIELD INTERVIEW CARDS 001-222-0000-4300	Total :	291.50 291.50
216652	11/4/2019	102738 QUINTERO ESCAMILLA, VIOLETA	OCT 2019 SEPT 2019		SENIOR MUSIC INSTRUCTOR 017-420-1323-4260 SENIOR MUSIC INSTRUCTOR		300.00
216653	11/4/2019	891881 REMENIH, MICHAEL	OCT 2019		017-420-1323-4260 COMMISSIONER'S STIPEND	Total :	240.00 540.00
2.0000	#2010	or too. The menting menting the	30. 20.0		001-115-0000-4111	T-4-1 .	75.00

Voucher List

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				001-222-0000-4300 Total :	291.50 291.50
216652	11/4/2019 102738 QUINTERO ESCAMILLA	, VIOLETA OCT 2019		SENIOR MUSIC INSTRUCTOR 017-420-1323-4260	300.00
		SEPT 2019		SENIOR MUSIC INSTRUCTOR	
				017-420-1323-4260 Total :	240.00 540.00
					040.00
216653	11/4/2019 891881 REMENIH, MICHAEL	OCT 2019		COMMISSIONER'S STIPEND 001-115-0000-4111	75.00
				Total:	75.00
216654	11/4/2019 889602 RESPOND SYSTEMS	105044		MISC SUPPLIES	
				001-311-0000-4300	262.90
				Total :	262.90
216655	11/4/2019 893363 REYES, TATIANA	1559		FACILITY RENTAL DEPOSIT REFUND	.=
				001-2220 Total :	150.00 150.00
216656	11/4/2019 892708 ROYAL INDUSTRIAL SO	LUTIONS 8901-782486		ST. LIGHTING, PARKING LOT LIGHTING	
			12050	027-344-0301-4300	1,629.87
				Total :	1,629.87
216657	11/4/2019 890362 RTB BUS LINE	19-372		SUMMER CAMP 2019 BUSES	
			12015	017-420-1399-4300 Total :	1,148.00 1,148.00
216658	11/4/2019 893156 RUIZ CARRILLO, MARIA	DE LA PAZ OCT 2019		SENIOR CLUB DANCE CLEAN UP ON 1	.,
210036	11/4/2019 693130 KOIZ CARRILLO, WARIA	THE LA FAZ OCT 2019		004-2380	208.00
				Total :	208.00
216659	11/4/2019 892856 SALAS, JUAN	REIMB.		MILEAGE REIMBNPCA & ERC WORKS	
				001-420-0000-4390	246.38

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vchlist		Voucher List	Page:	19
10/30/2019	12:47:10PM	CITY OF SAN FERNANDO		

Invoice (Continued)	PO#	Description/Account	Amour
		Total :	246.3
21 REIMB.		REIMB FOR VARIUOS EVENTS 001-226-0230-4430	584.7
		Total :	584.7
5620019238		FY 2019/20 ON-CALL TRAFFIC SIGNAL	
500000554	12107	001-371-0564-4300	2,213.2
5620023554	12107	FY 2019/20 ON-CALL TRAFFIC SIGNAL 001-371-0564-4300	697.5
	12107	Total :	2,910.7
		Total .	2,510.1
0420016-IN		EVIDENCE COLLECTION SUPPLIES	
		001-222-0000-4300	188.5
		Total:	188.5
21901		SUPPLIES FOR DIA DE LOS MUERTOS	
		001-424-0000-4300	136.4
42206		HIKE SUPPLIES	
		001-422-0000-4300	14.3
42207		5K WATER	
45092		001-422-0000-4300 SENIOR DANCE SUPPLIES	52.5
43092		004-2380	72.9
50277		SUPPLIES-CALLES VERDES EVENT	12.0
		001-310-0000-4300	55.2
55335		SUPPLIES-ENP & SENIOR CLUB ACTIV	
		004-2346	45.3
55857		SUPPLIES FOR MATINEE ACTIVITY	40.0
55858		004-2346 SENIOR DANCE SUPPLIES	13.9
33636		004-2380	113.9
55863		SENIOR DANCE SUPPLIES	110.0
		004-2380	99.9
		Total:	604.5
91-95		L P SENIOR PETTY CASH REIMB.	
	91-95	91-95	

vchlist 10/30/2019	12:47:10P	м	Voucher List CITY OF SAN FERNA	ANDO		Page:	20
Bank code :	bank3						
Voucher	Date	Vendor	Invoice	PO #	Description/Account		Amount
216664	11/4/2019	892367 SOLIS, MARGARITA	(Continued)				
					004-2380 Tota	I:	176.78 176.78
216665	11/4/2019	103202 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO.	2-02-682-6982		ELECTRIC-910 FIRST		
			2-33-746-5215		043-390-0000-4210 ELECTRIC-190 PARK		8,548.07
			2-39-084-2581		027-344-0000-4210 ELECTRIC-1117 2ND		572.79
			2-39-717-6769		043-390-0000-4210 ELECTRIC-801 EIGHTH		11.47
					043-390-0000-4210 Tota		14.88
						1:	9,147.21
216666	11/4/2019	889149 STAPLES BUSINESS ADVANTAGE	3427932244		ITEM RETURNED 001-131-0000-4300		-56.09
			3427932246		ANTI GLARE FILTER		-56.09
					001-131-0000-4300		52.79
					001-130-0000-4300		43.54 40.24
					Tota	1:	40.24
216667	11/4/2019	100532 STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF	JU! 408684		FINGERPRINTS-SEPT		
					001-106-0000-4270 Tota	l:	96.00 96.00
216668	11/4/2019	103090 SUSAN SAXE-CLIFFORD, Ph.D.	19-1018-3		PSYCH EVAL SERVICES		
					001-222-0000-4260		450.00
					Tota	1:	450.00
216669	11/4/2019	888946 TEKWERKS	25308		WEBSITE HOSTING DURING TRANSI	TIC	
					001-135-0000-4260		100.00
					Tota	1:	100.00
216670	11/4/2019	103205 THE GAS COMPANY	042-320-6900-7		GAS-910 FIRST		
			084-220-3249-3		043-390-0000-4210 GAS-505 S HUNTINGTON		397.26
			004-220-3249-3		043-390-0000-4210		34.05

vchlist		Voucher List	Page:	21
10/30/2019	12:47:10PM	CITY OF SAN FERNANDO		

ank code :	bank3					
oucher	Date	Vendor	Invoice	PO #	Description/Account	Amo
216670	11/4/2019	103205 THE GAS COMPANY	(Continued)			
			088-520-6400-8		GAS-117 MACNEIL	
					043-390-0000-4210	41
			090-620-6400		GAS-120 MACNEIL	
					070-381-0000-4210	:
					072-360-0000-4210	
					043-390-0000-4210	
			143-287-8131-6		GAS-208 PARK	
					043-390-0000-4210	3
					Total:	52
6671	11/4/2019	101528 THE HOME DEPOT CRC, ACCT#603532202490	1271311		MISC SUPPLIES	
					017-420-1395-4300	
			1521145		MISC SUPPLIES	
			1021110		017-420-1395-4300	
			20470		MATL'S FOR SIDEWALK REPAIRS	
			20110		070-383-0000-4260	1:
			2101923		SMALL TOOLS	
			2101020		041-320-0000-4340	1
			3024323		GRAFFITI ABATEMENT SUPPLIES	
			0024020		001-152-0000-4300	4
			3102718		CLEAN-UP SUPPLIES	
			0102710		001-422-0000-4300	
			5126081		GRAFFITI PAINT	
			3120001		001-152-0000-4300	2
			5126097		GRAFFITI PAINT	2
			0120001		001-152-0000-4300	2
			5341393		SIDEWALK SUPPLIES	_
			0041000		015-310-0866-4600	4
			5390473		SUPPLIES-DRYWALL REPAIR	
			0000410		043-390-0000-4300	10
			6973394		TRASH BAGS	
			0010004		030-341-0000-4300	69
			9270587		MAT'LS-NITRATES	08
			0210001		070-384-0000-4330	1
					Total :	2,04

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Pa			М	12:47:10PI	rchlist 10/30/2019
				bank3	Bank code :
Description/Account	PO #	Invoice	Vendor	Date	Voucher
DET INVESTIGATION TOOLS-SEPT		841039652	890833 THOMSON REUTERS	11/4/2019	216672
001-135-0000-4260					
Total :					
CABLE-LP PARK 10/05-11/04		283057100519	103903 TIME WARNER CABLE	11/4/2019	216673
001-420-0000-4260					
Total :					
POSTAGE-OCT UTILITY BILLS		OCT 2019	103463 U.S. POSTMASTER	11/4/2019	216674
		112228620	887939 ULINE SHIPPING SUPPLIES	11/4/2019	216675
		112323776			
070-384-0000-4310		112020110			
ITEM RETURNED		112733147			
		036551	103449 USA BLUE BOOK	11/4/2019	216676
		61454964	889644 VERIZON BUSINESS	11/4/2019	216677
CITY YARD LONG DISTANCE		61454965			
070-384-0000-4220					
		61454966			
		61454967			
001-222-0000-4220					
CITY YARD LONG DISTANCE		61454968			
		61454969			
001-420-0000-4220		0.10.000			
	DET INVESTIGATION TOOLS-SEPT 001-135-0000-4260 Total: CABLE-LP PARK 10/05-11/04 001-420-0000-4260 Total: POSTAGE-OCT UTILITY BILLS 070-382-0000-4300 Total: FLOOR MAT 070-384-0000-4310 FREIGHT CHARGE-RETURNED ITEMS 070-384-0000-4310 ITEM RETURNED 070-384-0000-4310 Total: EQUIP AND SUPPLIES 070-384-0000-4310 Total: CITY HALL LONG DISTANCE 001-190-0000-4220 CITY YARD LONG DISTANCE 001-90-0000-4220 POLICE LONG DISTANCE 001-90-0000-4220 POLICE LONG DISTANCE 001-222-0000-4220 CITY YARD LONG DISTANCE 001-384-0000-4220 PARKS LONG DISTANCE	Description/Account	Invoice	Vendor	Date Vendor Invoice PO # Description/Account

hlist /30/2019	12:47:10PM		Voucher List CITY OF SAN FERNANDO			
nk code :	bank3					
ucher	Date	Vendor	Invoice	PO #	Description/Account	Amou
16677	11/4/2019	889644 VERIZON BUSINESS	(Continued) 61455509 61455520		CITY YARD LONG DISTANCE 001-310-0000-4220 CITY HALL LONG DISTANCE	5.
					001-190-0000-4220 Total :	
6678	11/4/2019	100101 VERIZON WIRELESS-LA	9839766098		PW CELL PHONE PLAN 072-360-0000-4220 001-101-0103-4220 001-101-0102-4220 001-105-0000-4220	61. -41. 54. 55. 129 .
6679	11/4/2019	892984 VERSATILE INFORMATION	192310		(3) RECORDERS 001-222-0000-4300 Total :	989. 989.
16680	11/4/2019	892712 WES KUYKENDALL PHOTOGRAPHY	100919		PHOTOGRAPHER-VARIOUS EVENTS 001-424-0000-4260 017-420-1395-4260 Total :	250. 250. 500 .
216681	11/4/2019	891531 WILLDAN ENGINEERING	00618031	11736	DESIGN SERVICES FOR STREET RESL 072-365-6673-4600	1,386.
			00618032 00618135	11736	DESIGN SERVICES FOR STREET RESL 012-311-6673-4600 DESIGN SERVICES FOR STREET RESL	78.
				11736	012-311-6673-4600 Total :	497. 1,962 .
6682	11/4/2019	893357 WILMOTT, KEVIN	REIMB		ARPOC 2019 CONFERENCE 001-225-0000-4360 Total :	914. 914 .
6683	11/4/2019	892023 WINDSTREAM	71887110		POLICE PHONE SERVICE 10/18-11/17 001-222-0000-4220	667.

vchlist 10/30/2019				Voucher List CITY OF SAN FERNANDO			
Bank code :	bank3						
Voucher	Date	Vendor	Invoice	PO #	Description/Account	Amount	
216683	11/4/2019	892023 WINDSTREAM	(Continued)		001-420-0000-4220 070-384-0000-4220 001-190-0000-4220 Total	979.74 529.62 1,721.74 : 3,898.10	
216684	11/4/2019	889467 YOUNGBLOOD & ASSOCIATES	4030A		POLYGRAPH TEST SERVICES 001-222-0000-4260 Total	300.00 : 300.00	
122	2 Vouchers fo	or bank code : bank3			Bank total	: 499,325.35	
122	2 Vouchers in	this report			Total vouchers	: 499,325.35	

Voucher Registers are not final until approved by Council.

SPECIAL CHECK

vchlist Voucher List 10/17/2019 9:07:41AM CITY OF SAN FERNANDO Bank code : Voucher Date Vendor PO# Description/Account Amount 10/14/2019 893115 P.E.R.S. 100000015765311 EMPLOYER CONTRIB VARIANCE-08/31 3,020.69 Total: 3,020.69 1 Vouchers for bank code : bank3 Bank total : 3,020.69 1 Vouchers in this report Total vouchers : 3,020.69

Voucher Registers are not final until approved by Council.

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SPECIAL CHECK

vchlist Voucher List 10/23/2019 1:57:29PM CITY OF SAN FERNANDO Bank code : Voucher Date Vendor PO# Description/Account Invoice Amount 10/23/2019 891860 CARL WARREN & COMPANY PREFUND REIMB TO ITF ACCT (LIABILITY CLAIMS 006-1037 75,000.00 Total: 75,000.00 1 Vouchers for bank code : Bank total : 75,000.00 1 Vouchers in this report Total vouchers : 75,000.00

Voucher Registers are not final until approved by Council.

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SPECIAL CHECK

vchlist Voucher List 1 10/29/2019 4:53:41PM CITY OF SAN FERNANDO Bank code : Voucher Date Vendor PO# Description/Account Amount 10/24/2019 893115 P.E.R.S. 100000015765331 EMPLOYER CONTRIB VARIANCE-09/14 2,975.80 Total: 2,975.80 1 Vouchers for bank code : bank3 Bank total : 2,975.80 1 Vouchers in this report Total vouchers : 2,975.80

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AGENDA REPORT

To: Mayor Joel Fajardo and Councilmembers

From: Nick Kimball, City Manager

Date: November 4, 2019

Subject: Consideration to Approve a Letter of Support for San Fernando Community Health

Center

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council:

- a. Approve a letter of support (Attachment "A") for the San Fernando Community Health Center's (SFCHC) Service Area Competition (SAC) application (HRSA-20-020) for funding by the Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Primary Health Care for the Project Period June 1, 2020 through May 31, 2023; and
- b. Authorize the Mayor to execute said letter.

BACKGROUND:

- 1. On October 21, 2019, the City received a request to receive a letter of support from SFCHC as part of their continuation grant, for the period of June 1, 2020 through May 31, 2023.
- 2. The City Council approved similar letters of support for SFCHC in 2014 and 2016, as well as a letter of support for their Oral Health Services Expansion Grant in 2016.

ANALYSIS:

SFCHC is a state-of-the-art Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) located in the City and serves the San Fernando Valley. They are a patient-centered medical home, where patients are provided with compassionate, high quality, and evidence-based care. The FQHC designation allows SFCHC to provide quality care at an affordable price to everyone in the community.

ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

REVIEW:

117 MACNEIL STREET, SAN FERNANDO, CA 91340

(818) 898-1202

☐ City Manager

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Consideration to Approve a Letter of Support for San Fernando Community Health Center Page 2 of 2

Services provided by SFCHC include:

- Chronic Medical Conditions;
- Behavioral Health and Case Management;
- Obstetrics and Gynecology;
- Comprehensive Dental Services;
- Health and Wellness Education;
- Pediatric Care;
- Primary Care; and
- Immunization.

BUDGET IMPACT:

There is no impact to the budget by approving the letter of support.

CONCLUSION:

City Council approval of the attached letter of support for SFCHC SAC application under the Health Center Program authorized under Section 330 of PHS ACT will assist in ensuring that much needed health prevention and wellness services will continue to be provided to the San Fernando Community.

ATTACHMENT:

A. Letter of Support

CITY COUNCIL

November 4, 2019

MAYOR JOEL FAJARDO

VICE MAYOR SYLVIA BALLIN

COUNCILMEMBER ROBERT C. GONZALES

COUNCILMEMBER MARY MENDOZA

COUNCILMEMBER HECTOR A. PACHECO

Audrey L. Simons, MSHA Chief Executive Officer San Fernando Community Health Center San Fernando, CA 91340

SUBJECT: Service Area Competition (HRSA-20-020)

Dear Ms. Simons:

On behalf of the City of San Fernando, I am writing to express our endorsement of San Fernando Community Health Center's (SFCHC) Service Area Competition (SAC) application (HRSA-20-020) for funding by the Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Primary Health Care for the Project Period June 1, 2020 through May 31, 2023.

Since achieving Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) status in 2015, SFCHC has demonstrated a commitment and ability to increase access to dependable and affordable healthcare services for the indigent, the homeless and the working poor at your two sites in the City of San Fernando and the Mission Hills section of Los Angeles. SFCHC continues to provide an ever growing number of vulnerable community members with high-quality primary, behavioral and oral health services, along with health education and case management services focused on reducing the impact of chronic diseases and the social determinants of health that impact the homeless, the indigent and working poor. SFCHC has always worked to provide compassionate care within a culturally competent and caring atmosphere. The funding requested by SFCHC will allow it to continue to provide these much needed services in our community.

The City of San Fernando shares common goals with SFCHC and we recognize the critical role that SFCHC plays in our community. Therefore, we are pleased to endorse SFCHC's SAC application under the Health Center Program authorized under Section 330 of PHS ACT, as we strive to meet the immense needs of our communities

OFFICE OF THE **CITY COUNCIL**

Sincerely,

117 Macneil Street San Fernando **CALIFORNIA** 91340

Joel Fajardo Mayor

(818) 898-1201

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AGENDA REPORT

To: Mayor Joel Fajardo and City Councilmembers

From: Nick Kimball, City Manager

Date: November 4, 2019

Subject: Consideration to Accept a Grant from the California Governor's Office of

Emergency Services to Update the City's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council:

- a. Accept grant award (Attachment "A") in the amount of \$34,999.98 from the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) to partially fund the update of the City's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (LMHP);
- Adopt Resolution No. 7958 (Attachment "B") amending the Fiscal Year (FY) 2019-2020 Budget to appropriate the grant revenues and expenses, the City's local match and to be carried over as necessary through completion of the project in June 2021;
- c. Adopt Resolution No. 7959 (Attachment "C") designating the City Manager, Deputy City Manager, or Director of Public Works as the City's (subrecipient's) agent authorized to execute, for and on behalf of the City of San Fernando, the application for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program;
- d. Authorize the City Manager to execute the Project Assurances for Federal Assistance Hazard Mitigation Grants Form (Attachment "D") and all related documents.

BACKGROUND:

- 1. On July 20, 2015, the City Council adopted the current Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA)-approved City of San Fernando Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (LMHP) (Attachment "E"). The plan is required to be updated every five years in order to be eligible for funding related to disaster recovery (25% match funds in the event of disaster). The current LMHP will expire on July 20, 2020.
- 2. In July 2018, the City submitted an application (Attachment "F") for grant funding under the Cal OES Hazard Mitigation Grant Program FEMA DR-CA 4344, which was available as a result of the 2017 wildfires.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

910 FIRST STREET, SAN FERNANDO, CA 91340

(818) 898-1250

☐ City Manager

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Consideration to Accept a Grant from the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services to Update the City's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Page 2 of 3

- 3. On July 5, 2019, the City was notified that it was successful in receiving a grant, in the amount of \$34, 999.98, to partially fund the update of the (LMHP) (Attachment "G").
- 4. The project requires the City provide match funds, which may include staff time, community outreach, publications, and other eligible expenditures, in the amount of \$37,678.02 (Attachment "H").

ANALYSIS:

The City, with the assistance of California Consulting, submitted a grant application in July 2018 to obtain funding to update the City's LMHP. As the City has seen with recent fires and other disasters, such as the Ridgecrest Earthquake, there can be tragic consequences. Disasters have caused major damage to properties, infrastructure, and loss of life, as well as significant economic and environmental impacts.

Hazard Mitigation planning is an important and integral part of emergency preparedness and plays a major role in reducing the risk and impacts of a disaster. Having an updated LMHP demonstrates our City's ongoing commitment to reduce the impacts of disasters and preserving the public safety and well-being.

In addition to the important public safety benefit, public agencies with approved Hazard Mitigation plans may be eligible for additional resources in the event of a disaster for disaster recovery.

The grant award requires that the City retain a consultant to lead the project, under the direction of the Director of Public Works and with assistance of the City's designated Emergency Operations Coordinator. The grant project schedule requires all work be completed by June 5, 2021, including the approval of the plan by CalOES, FEMA and adoption by the City Council.

Staff will conduct a Request for Proposals process to select the most qualified consultant to complete the project in a timely manner. The consultant will be required to remain responsible for the project through and including the final adoption of the LMHP by the City Council.

BUDGET IMPACT:

The grant requires match funds of \$37,678.02 and the proposed Budget resolution will appropriate the funds in the General Fund. These funds will include staff time allocated to work with the consultant from various City departments, including the Community Development, Public Works, Police and Administration Departments to actively participate in the development of the updated plan. There will also be outreach and coordination as well as attendance at

Consideration to Accept a Grant from the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services to Update the City's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

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community meetings to meet the process requirements for community input. This will be a collaborative effort between City staff and the selected consultant.

CONCLUSION:

It is recommended that the City Council approve accept the grant funds from CalOES, adopt Resolutions appropriating the funds and designate the City's authorized agents to update the City's Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

ATTACHMENTS:

- A. CalOES Supplement Grant Subaward Information
- B. Resolution No. 7958
- C. Resolution No. 7959
- D. Project Assurances for Federal Assistance Hazard Mitigation Grants
- E. Resolution No. 7688, Including Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update (7/12/2014)
- F. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Planning Subapplication
- G. CalOES Notification of Subapplication Approval Letter
- H. FEMA Application Approval Letter

11/04/19

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services SUPPLEMENTAL GRANT SUBAWARD INFORMATION

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ATTACHMENT "A"

The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), makes a Grant Subaward of funds set forth to the following:

Cal OES Contact Information Section:	_
Covernor's Office of Emerganov Services	

Governor's Office of Emergency Services Mark S. Ghilarducci, Director 3650 Schriever Avenue Mather, CA 95655 (916) 845-8506 phone • (916) 845-8511 fax

_		
ly	Cal OES #	037-66140-00
	FIPS #	037-66140
ou	VS#	No longer required
Cal OES Use only	Subaward #	DR4344-PL0090
	PCA	82908
	Federal Award Dates	10/8/2017
	. Cas.a	7/7/2025

1. Subrecipie	nt:	San Fern	ando, City of				1a. DUNS#:	08-00	07-3893
2. Implementi	ng Agency:		SAN FERNAND	O, CITY OF			2a. DUNS#:	08-00)7-3893
3. Implementi	ng Agency A	ddress:	117 MACNEIL S	STREET,	SAN	FE	ERNANDO	CA 9	1340-2993
4. Location of	Project:		Street SAN FERNANI	00	LOS	City A1	NGELES	9	Zip+4 1340-2993
5. Federal Aw Identification		FEMA	City A-4344-DR-CA	6. Performa	ınce Period:	Cou	nty 6/5/2019	to	Zip+4 6/5/2021
7. Indirect C	ost Rate:	□ N/A;	10% de minimis;	Federally Appr	oved ICR			%	
Supp No.		ederal are	B. Non-Federal Share	C. Admin Cost	D. CDA/		E. Total Pro		Fed / Non Fed Percentage
в 18	\$	34,999.98	\$37,678.02	\$0.00			\$72,6	78.00	
9								\$0.00	48.158%/51.842%
10			-			_		\$0.00	
			é				12 E Total Project C		
12. TOTALS	\$	34,999.98	\$37,678.02	\$0.00			\$72,6	378.00	
13. Federal	Awarding A	gency Secti	on *						:
Federal Pro	gram Fund	/ CFDA #	Federal	Awarding Agency		T	otal Federal A Amount	ward	Total Local Assistance Amount
	Mitigation gram / 97.0			nt of Homeland Se ncy Management	•		\$72,67	78.00	N/A
14. Primary	Authorize	ed Agent:	15	5. Federal Employe	r ID Numb	er:	95-600077	79	
Name:	NICK K	IMBALL		16	Title:	CI	TY MANA	GER	
Telephone:	(818) 898	8-1202	FAX: (818) 36		Email:	NI	KIMBALL@	SFCIT	TY.ORG
Mailing A	,	117 MA	CNEIL STREET,		SAN F	ER	NANDO	CA	91340-2993
Payment Addre	•		Street			City		CA	Zip+4
16. Project San Fe	ernando M	lulti-Hazar	d Mitigation Plan U	pdate		City			Zip+4
			ection. arch & Development (grant?	Yes 🔲		No 🔲		

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SUBAWARD DATA INSTRUCTIONS

1. Subrecipient

The Subrecipient is the unit of government or community based organization (CBO) that will have legal responsibility for these grant funds (e.g. County of Alameda, City of Fresno or Women's Place of Merced). Enter the legal title of the Subrecipient.

1a. Federal DUNS Number (Subrecipient)

Enter your 9-digit Federal Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) ID number for the Subrecipient listed above. If you do not yet have a DUNS number assigned, one may be obtained by contacting Dun & Bradstreet at 866-705-5711 or at www.dnb.com. This requirement applies to federally funded grants only. Your DUNS # must be current and active in the System for Award Management (SAM) at the time of your Award.

2. Implementing Agency

Enter the complete name of the agency responsible for the day-to-day operation of the grant (e.g. Sheriff, Police Department, or Department of Public Works). If the Implementing Agency is the same as the Subrecipient, enter the same title again.

2a. Federal DUNS Number (Implementing Agency)

Enter the full 9-digit Federal Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) ID number for the Implementing Agency. If the Implementing Agency does not yet have a DUNS number assigned, one may be obtained by contacting Dun & Bradstreet at 866-705-5711 or at www.dnb.com. This requirement applies to federally funded grants only. Your DUNS # must be current and active in the System for Award Management (SAM) at the time of your Award.

3. Implementing Agency Address

Enter the address of the Implementing Agency. Provide the complete nine digit zip code (Zip+4).

4. Location of Project

Enter the City and County/Operational Area where the project is located. Provide the complete nine digit zip code (Zip+4).

5. Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN):

Enter the Federal Award Identification Number associated with this funding source / Disaster. (Example: 1911-DR-CA or FEMA-1911-DR-CA).

6. Performance Period

Enter beginning and ending dates of the performance period for the Grant Subaward. (mm/dd/yy).

7. Indirect Cost Rate

Indicate whether you are using the 10% de minimis rate based on Modified Total Direct Costs (MTDC) or your cognizant agency approved indirect cost rate agreement. A copy of the approved ICR Negotiation Agreement must be enclosed with your application. Indicate N/A if you will not be claiming indirect costs under the award. *Indirect costs may or may not be allowable under all Federal fund sources.*

8A – 12E. Fund Allocations and Total Project Cost

Enter the FEMA Supplement number, the amount of Federal Share, Non-Federal Share, applicable sub-recipient Administrative Fee, and the CDAA share of this obligation. Enter this obligation Cost Share percentage in the far right column.

13. Federal Awarding Agency Section:

Identify the Federal Awarding Agency, Federal Program, and the CFDA number for the funding. Also, enter the total federal funds allocated to this sub-recipient for the disaster event, including this obligation action.

14. Primary Authorized Agent and Payment Address

Primary Authorized Agent will be the main contact for GPU correspondence and must be one of the authorized agents named in the governing body resolution. Enter the name, title, telephone number, e-mail address, and mailing address of the primary correspondence contact for this project. Enter a Payment Mailing Address where grant funds should be sent if different from the primary contact address.

15. Federal Employer ID Number

Enter the 9-digit Federal Employer Identification Number for the Subrecipient Agency.

16. Project Description Section

Enter the Project number associated with this sub-award and type a summary of the project description in the space provided.

17. Research & Development Section

Place a check mark in the applicable box; choose "Yes" if award is for Research & Development.

ATTACHMENT "B"

RESOLUTION NO. 7958

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2019-20 ADOPTED ON JULY 1, 2019

WHEREAS, the City of Council has received and considered the proposed adjustment to the budget for Fiscal Year 2019-20, commencing July 1, 2019, and ending June 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has determined that it is necessary to amend the revenues and expenditures of the current City budget; and

WHEREAS, an annual budget for the City of San Fernando for the Fiscal Year beginning July 1, 2019 and ending June 30, 2020, a copy of which is on file in the City Clerk's Office, has been adopted on July 1, 2020.

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE, FIND, DETERMINE AND ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The following adjustments are made to the City Budget:

Grant Fund: Fund 110-310-3608-4270: Increase in Expenditures:	\$ 35,000
Fund 110-3668-3608: Increase in Revenues:	\$ 35,000
General Fund: Fund 001-190-3608-4270:	

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (LMHP)

Increase in Expenditures:

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 4th day of November, 2019.

Joel Fajardo, Mayor

\$ 37,678

ATTEST:	
Elena G. Chávez, City Clerk	
STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES CITY OF SAN FERNANDO)) ss)
	at the foregoing Resolution was approved and adopted at a l held on the 21 th day of October, 2019, by the following vote
AYES:	
NOES:	
ABSENT:	
Elena G. Chávez, City Clerk	

STATE OF CALIFORNIA CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES CAL OES 130

Cal OES ID No:	
----------------	--

DESIGNATION OF SUBRECIPIENT'S AGENT RESOLUTION Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE	OF TH	E
	(Governing Body)	(Name of Applicant)
ГНАТ		. OR
	(Title of Authorized Agent)	
		, OR
	(Title of Authorized Agent)	
	(Title of Authorized Agent)	
s hereby authorized to execute for and	on behalf of the	, a public entity ne of Subrecipient)
established under the laws of the State for the purpose of obtaining certain fed	of California, this application and to file	it with the California Governor's Office of Emergency Serviw 93-288 as amended by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Rel
ΓΗΑΤ the	, a publ	c entity established under the laws of the State of California,
*		Emergency Service for all matters pertaining to such state
Please check the appropriate box bel	ow:	
•	lution and is effective for only Disaster/Cday of, 20	crant name/number(s)
	(Name and Title of Governing Bod	Representative)
	(Name and Title of Governing Bod	Representative)
	(Name and Title of Governing Bod	Representative)
	CERTIFICATIO	N
I,	, duly appointed and	of
(Name)	, 5	(Title)
(Name of Applicant)	, do hereby certify	that the above is a true and correct copy of a
	v tha	of the
ixesorution passeu and approved by	(Governing Body)	of the(Name of Applicant)
on theday of	, 20	
(Signature)		(Title)
(Signature)		(11tle)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA CALIFORNIA GOVERNORS OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICE CAL OES 130 - INSTRUCTIONS

Cal OES Form 130 Instructions

A new Designation of Applicant's Agent Resolution is required if the previously submitted document is older than three (3) years from the last date of Board/Council approval.

When completing the Cal OES Form 130, Subrecipients should fill in the blanks on page 1. The blanks are to be filled in as follows:

Resolution Section:

Governing Body: This is the individual or group responsible for appointing and approving the Authorized Agents. Examples include: Board of Directors, City Council, Board of Supervisors, etc.

Name of Subrecipient: This is the official name of the non-profit, agency, city, county or special district that has applied for the grant. Examples include: City of Sacramento; Sacramento County; or Los Angeles Unified School District.

Authorized Agent: These are the individuals that are authorized by the Governing Body to engage with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the California Governor's Office of Emergency Service regarding grants applied for by the subrecipient. There are two ways of completing this section:

- 1. Titles Only: If the Governing Body so chooses, the titles of the Authorized Agents should be entered here, not their names. This allows the document to remain valid if an Authorized Agent leaves the position and is replaced by another individual. If "Titles Only" is the chosen method, this document must be accompanied by a cover letter naming the Authorized Agents by name and title. This cover letter can be completed by any authorized person within the agency (e.g.; City Clerk, the Authorized Agent, Secretary to the Director) and does not require the Governing Body's signature.
- 2. Names and Titles: If the Governing Body so chooses, the names and titles of the Authorized Agents should be listed. A new Cal OES Form 130 will be required if any of the Authorized Agents are replaced, leave the position listed on the document or their title changes.

Governing Body Representative: These are the names and titles of the approving board members. Examples include: Chairman of the Board, Superintendent, etc. The names and titles cannot be one of the designated Authorized Agents.

Certification Section:

Name and Title: This is the individual that was in attendance and recorded the Resolution creation and approval. Examples include: City Clerk, Secretary to the Board of Directors, County Clerk, etc. This person cannot be one of the designated Authorized Agents to eliminate "Self Certification."

PROJECT ASSURANCES FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE HAZARD MITIGATION GRANTS

Note: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES). Further, certain federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:

- 1. Has the legal authority to apply for federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of the project described in this application.
- 2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States, Federal Office of Inspector General 2 CFR 200.336, and if appropriate, the state, through any authorized representative, access to and the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
- 3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title, or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the federal interest in the title of real property in accordance with awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with federal assistance funds to assure nondiscrimination during the useful life of the project.
- 4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance-awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
- 5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progress reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or state.
- 6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
- 7. Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gains.
- Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 4801 et 8. seq.), which prohibits the use of lead based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.

- Will comply with all federal statues relating to nondiscrimination. These include but are 9. not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§ 1681-1683 and 1685-1686) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. § 794) which prohibit discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 6101-6107) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 93-255) as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616) as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§ 523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. 290 dd-3 and 290 ee-3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for federal assistance is being made, and (j) the requirements on any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.
- 10. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provides for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of federal and federally assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of federal participation in purchases.
- 11. Will comply with the flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$5,000 or more.
- Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.O. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11990; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11988; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved state management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§ 1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of federal actions to State (Clean Air) Implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended, (P.L. 93-523); and (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, (P.O. 93-205).
- Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§ 1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

- 14. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470), EO 11593 (identification and preservation of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 469a-1 et seg.).
- 15. Will comply with Standardized Emergency Management (SEMS) requirements as stated in the California Emergency Services Act, Government Code, Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2, Section 8607.1(e) and CCR Title 19, Sections 2445, 2446, 2447 and 2448.
- Subrecipients expending \$750,000 or more in federal grant funds annually are 16. required to secure an audit pursuant to OMB Uniform Guidance 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act of 1984 and the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996.
- Will disclose in writing any potential conflict of interest to the Federal awarding 17. agency or pass-through entity in accordance with §200.112.
- 18. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other federal laws, Executive Orders, regulations and policies governing this program.
- 19. Has requested through the State of California, federal financial assistance to be used to perform eligible work approved in the subrecipient application for federal assistance. Will, after the receipt of federal financial assistance, through the State of California, agree to the following:
 - a. The state warrant covering federal financial assistance will be deposited in a special and separate account, and will be used to pay only eligible costs for projects described above;
 - b. To return to the State of California such part of the funds so reimbursed pursuant to the above numbered application, which are excess to the approved actual expenditures as accepted by final audit of the federal or state government.
 - c. In the event the approved amount of the above numbered project application is reduced, the reimbursement applicable to the amount of the reduction will be promptly refunded to the State of California.
- 20. The non-Federal entity for a Federal award must disclose, in a timely manner, in writing to the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity all violations of Federal criminal law involving fraud, bribery, or gratuity violations potentially affecting the Federal award §200.113. Failure to make required disclosures can result in any of the remedies described in §200.338 Remedies for noncompliance, including suspension or debarment.
- 21. Will not make any award or permit any award (subaward or contract) to any party which is debarred or suspended or is otherwise excluded from or ineligible for participation in Federal assistance programs under Executive Order 12549 and 12689, "Debarment and Suspension.

"I, the official named below, CERTIFY UNDER F	ENALTY OF PERJURY that I am duly
authorized by(Name of Organi	zation)
to enter into this agreement for and on behalf of said the subrecipient to the terms thereof.	subrecipient, and by my signature do bind
Printed Name of Authorized Applicant's Agent	Title
Signature of Authorized Applicant's Agent	Date
Authoriza	ition
I,, do hereby cert	rify as the authorized representative or
officer ofName of Organization	, that the information contained in this
application is true and correct.	
Title Signature	Date

ATTACHMENT "E"

RESOLUTION NO. 7688

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO MULTI HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN UPDATE

WHEREAS, local governments are required to develop a hazard mitigation plan as a condition for receiving certain types of non-emergency disaster assistance. The local Hazard Mitigation Planning process analyzes a community's risk from natural hazards, coordinates available resources, and implements actions to reduce or eliminate risks; and

WHEREAS, on May 21, 2007, the City Council approved Resolution No. 7194 which adopted the City of San Fernando Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (renamed Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan, MHMP); and

WHEREAS, the MHMP is a five year plan subject to evaluation on an annual basis with an updated revision to be prepared and submitted to Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) every five years; and

WHEREAS, the City of San Fernando MHMP Update was submitted to FEMA and approved on August 11, 2014.

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE, FIND, DETERMINE AND ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That the City of San Fernando MHMP plan and incorporated update (Exhibit "A") as approved by FEMA is hereby adopted and is to be implemented as outlined in the plan.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 20th day of July, 2015.

Joel Pajardo, Mayor

ATTEST:

Elena G. Chávez, City Clerk

Henert Clavey

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) ss
CITY OF SAN FERNANDO)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution was approved and adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council held on the 20th day of July, 2015, by the following vote to wit:

AYES:

Fajardo, Ballin, Lopez, Soto – 4

NOES:

None

ABSENT:

Gonzales – 1

Elena G. Chávez, City Clerk

EXHIBIT "A"



Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 7/12/14

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Part I: Introduction

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Five -Year Action Plan Review

The City of San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan includes resources and information to assist City residents, public and private sector organizations, and others interested in participating in planning for natural hazards. The Mitigation Plan provides a list of activities that may assist San Fernando in reducing risk and preventing loss from future natural hazard events. The action items address multi-hazard issues, as well as activities for earthquakes, flooding, wildfires, windstorms, and human threats.

How Is the Plan Organized?

The Mitigation Plan contains a five-year action plan, background on the purpose and methodology used to develop the mitigation plan, a profile of San Fernando, sections on five hazards that occur within the City, and a number of appendices. All of the sections are described in detail in Section 1, the Plan Introduction.

Who Participated in Developing the Plan?

The City of San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan is the result of a collaborative effort between San Fernando citizens, public agencies, non-profit organizations, the private sector, and regional and state organizations. Public participation played a key role in development of goals and action items. Interviews were conducted with stakeholders across the City, and a public workshop was held to include City of San Fernando residents in plan development. The City provided a link on its website to allow for ongoing citizen/stakeholder input. For more information, see Appendix E: Plan Input.

A Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee met throughout the course of plan development, guiding the process from beginning to end. The Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee was comprised of the following people from various City agencies:

Committee Member	Agency Represented	
Committee Membership, Open Public	City of San Fernando Disaster Council	
Meeting		
Support Services Commander,	City of San Fernando Police	
Lt. R. Jacobs	Department	
Public Works Director, Ron Ruiz	City of San Fernando Department of	
	Public Works	
DCS – Ron Powell	City of San Fernando Disaster	
	Communications Service	

What Is the Plan Mission?

The mission of the City of San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan is to promote sound public policy designed to protect citizens, critical facilities, infrastructure, private property, and the environment from natural hazards. This can be achieved by increasing public awareness, documenting the resources for risk reduction and loss-prevention, and identifying activities to guide the City towards building a safer, more sustainable community. The mission of this update is to evaluate where the City has been and to provide leadership and direction for future mitigation planning.

What Are the Plan Goals?

The plan goals describe the overall direction San Fernando agencies, organizations, and citizens can take to work toward mitigating risk from natural hazards. The goals are stepping-stones between the broad direction of the mission statement and the specific recommendations outlined in the action items.

Protect Life and Property:

- ✓ Implement activities that assist in protecting lives by making homes, businesses, infrastructure, critical facilities, and other property more resistant to losses from natural hazards.
- ✓ Reduce losses and repetitive damages for chronic hazard events while promoting insurance coverage for catastrophic hazards.
- ✓ Improve hazard assessment information to make recommendations for discouraging new development in high-hazard areas and encouraging preventative measures for existing development in areas vulnerable to natural hazards.

Public Awareness:

- ✓ Develop and implement education and outreach programs to increase public awareness of the risks associated with natural hazards.
- ✓ Provide information on tools, partnership opportunities, and funding resources to assist in implementing mitigation activities.

Natural Systems:

- ✓ Balance natural resource management and land use planning with natural hazard mitigation to protect life, property, and the environment.
- ✓ Preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance natural systems to serve natural hazard

mitigation functions.

Partnerships and Implementation:

- ✓ Strengthen communication and coordinate participation among and within public agencies, citizens, non-profit organizations, businesses, and industry to gain a vested interest in implementation.
- ✓ Encourage leadership within public and private sector organizations to prioritize and implement local and regional hazard mitigation activities.

Emergency Services:

- ✓ Establish policy to ensure mitigation projects for critical facilities, services, and infrastructure.
- ✓ Strengthen emergency operations by increasing collaboration and coordination among public agencies, non-profit organizations, businesses, and industry.
- ✓ Coordinate and integrate natural hazard mitigation activities, where appropriate, with emergency operations plans and procedures.

How Are the Action Items Organized?

The action items are a listing of activities in which City agencies and citizens can be engaged to reduce risk. Each action item includes an estimate of the timeline for implementation. Short-term action items are activities that City agencies may implement with existing resources and authorities within one to two years. Long-term action items may require new or additional resources or authorities, and may take between one and five years (or more) to implement.

The action items are organized according to the following matrix, which covers all of the multi-hazard and hazard-specific action items included in the mitigation plan. Data collection and research and the public participation process resulted in the development of these action items. The following information is included for each action item:

Coordinating Organization:

The coordinating organization is the public agency with regulatory responsibility to address natural hazards, or that is willing and able to organize resources, find appropriate funding, or oversee activity implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Coordinating organizations may include local, county, or regional agencies that are capable of or responsible for implementing activities and programs.

Timeline:

Action items include both short- and long-term activities. Each action item includes an estimate of the timeline for implementation. Short-term action items are activities which City agencies are capable of implementing with existing resources and authorities within one to two years. Long-term action items may require new or additional resources or authorities, and may take between one and five years (or more) to implement.

Ideas for Implementation:

Each action item includes ideas for implementation and potential resources, which may include grant programs or human resources.

Potential Funding Source(s):

Potential funding source(s) to implement the identified mitigation action is included with each mitigation action. Potential funding sources may include City funds and/or state or federal grant programs.

Plan Goals Addressed:

The plan goals addressed by each action item are included as a way to monitor and evaluate how well the mitigation plan is achieving its goals once implementation begins. The plan goals are organized into the following five areas:

- ✓ Protect Life and Property
- ✓ Public Awareness
- ✓ Natural Systems
- ✓ Partnerships and Implementation
- ✓ Emergency Services

Partner Organizations:

The partner organizations are listed at the end of each specific hazard section. These organizations are potential partners recommended by the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee but were not necessarily contacted during the development of the Mitigation Plan. Partner organizations should be contacted by the coordinating organization to establish commitment of time and resources to action items.

Constraints:

Constraints may apply to some of the action items. These constraints may be a lack of City staff, lack of funds, or vested property rights which might expose the City to legal action as a result of adverse impacts on private property.

How Will the Plan Be Implemented, Monitored, and Evaluated?

The Plan Maintenance Section of this document details the formal process that will ensure that the City of San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan remains an active and relevant document. The plan maintenance process includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating the Plan annually and producing a Plan revision every five years. This section describes how the City will integrate public participation throughout the plan maintenance process. Finally, this section includes an explanation of how the City of San Fernando government intends to incorporate the mitigation strategies outlined in this Plan into existing planning mechanisms such as the City's General Plan, Capital Improvement Plans, and Building & Safety Codes.

Plan Adoption

Adoption of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan by the local jurisdiction's governing body is one of the prime requirements for approval of the Plan. Once the Plan is completed, the City Council will be responsible for adopting the City of San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. The local agency governing body has the responsibility and authority to promote sound public policy regarding natural hazards. The City Council will periodically need to re-adopt the Plan as it is revised to meet changes in the natural hazard risks and exposures in the community. The approved Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan will be significant in the future growth and development of the community.

Coordinating Body

A City of San Fernando Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will be responsible for coordinating implementation of Plan action items and undertaking the formal review process. The City Manager, or designee, will assign representatives from City agencies, including, but not limited to, the current Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee members.

Convener

The City Council will adopt the City of San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, and the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will take responsibility for Plan implementation. The City Manager, or designee, will serve as a convener to facilitate the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee meetings, and will assign tasks such as updating and presenting the Plan to the members of the Committee. Plan implementation and

evaluation will be a shared responsibility among all of the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee Members.

Implementation through Existing Programs

The City of San Fernando addresses statewide planning goals and legislative requirements through its General Plan, Capital Improvement Plans, and City Building & Safety Codes. The Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan provides a series of recommendations that are closely related to the goals and objectives of these existing planning programs. The City of San Fernando will have the opportunity to implement recommended mitigation action items through existing programs and procedures. Additionally, the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies the existing planning mechanisms to incorporate elements of the previously-prepared 2007 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Economic Analysis of Mitigation Projects

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's approaches to identify costs and benefits associated with natural hazard mitigation strategies or projects fall into two general categories: benefit/cost analysis and cost-effectiveness analysis. Conducting benefit/cost analysis for a mitigation activity can assist communities in determining whether a project is worth undertaking now, in order to avoid disaster-related damages later. Cost-effectiveness analysis evaluates how best to spend a given amount of money to achieve a specific goal. Determining the economic feasibility of mitigating natural hazards can provide decision makers with an understanding of the potential benefits and costs of an activity, as well as a basis upon which to compare alternative projects.

Formal Review Process

The City of San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan will be evaluated on an annual basis to determine the effectiveness of programs, and to reflect changes in land development or programs that may affect mitigation priorities. The evaluation process includes a firm schedule and timeline, and identifies the local agencies and organizations participating in Plan evaluation. The convener will be responsible for contacting the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee members and organizing the annual meeting. Committee members will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the mitigation strategies in the Plan.

Continued Public Involvement

The City of San Fernando is dedicated to involving the public directly in the continual review and updates of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. Copies of the Plan will be catalogued and made available at City Hall. The existence and location of these copies will be publicized in City newsletters. In addition, copies of the Plan and any proposed changes will be posted on the City website. This site will also contain an email address and phone number to which people can direct their comments and concerns.

Part II: Mitigation Background and Planning

SECTION 1:

- Introduction -

Throughout history, the residents of the City of San Fernando have dealt with the various natural hazards affecting the area. Historic photos, journal entries, and newspapers show that the residents of the area dealt with earthquakes, earth movements, flooding, and windstorms.

Although there were fewer people in the area, the natural hazards adversely affected the lives of those who depended on the land and climate conditions for food and welfare. As the population of the City continues to increase, the exposure to natural hazards creates an even higher risk than previously experienced.

The City of San Fernando is an independent city within Los Angeles County and offers the benefits of living in a Mediterranean type of climate. The City is characterized by the unique and attractive landscape that makes the area so popular. However, the potential impacts of natural hazards associated with the terrain make the environment and population vulnerable to natural disaster situations.

The City is subject to earthquakes, flooding, wildfire, and windstorms. It is impossible to predict exactly when these disasters will occur, or the extent to which they will affect the City. However, with careful planning and collaboration among public agencies, private sector organizations, and citizens within the community, it is possible to minimize the losses that can result from these natural disasters.

The City of San Fernando most recently experienced some destruction during the 1994 Northridge earthquake.



Why Develop a Mitigation Plan?

As the costs of damage from natural disasters continue to increase, the community realizes the importance of identifying effective ways to reduce vulnerability to disasters. Multi-hazard mitigation plans assist communities in reducing risk from natural hazards by identifying resources, information, and strategies for risk reduction, while helping to guide and coordinate mitigation activities throughout the City.

The Plan update provides a set of action items to reduce risk from natural hazards through education and outreach programs, through fostering the development of partnerships, and through implementing preventative activities such as land use programs that restrict and control development in areas subject to damage from natural hazards.

The resources and information within the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan include the:

- (1) Establishment of a basis for coordination and collaboration among agencies and the public in the City of San Fernando;
- (2) Identification and prioritization of future mitigation projects; and
- (3) Assistance in meeting the requirements of federal assistance programs.

The Mitigation Plan works in conjunction with other City plans, including the City General Plan and Emergency Operations Plan.

Who Does the Mitigation Plan Affect?

The City of San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan affects the entire City. This Plan provides a framework for planning for natural hazards. The resources and background information in the Plan are applicable City-wide, and the goals and recommendations can lay groundwork for local mitigation plans and partnerships.

Natural Hazard Land Use Policy in California

Planning for natural hazards should be an integral element of any city's land use planning program. All California cities and counties have General Plans and the implementing ordinances that are required to comply with the statewide planning regulations.

The continuing challenge faced by local officials and state government is to keep the network of local plans effective in responding to the changing conditions and needs of California's diverse communities, particularly in light of the very active seismic region in which we live.

This is particularly true in the case of planning for natural hazards where communities must balance development pressures with detailed information on the nature and extent of hazards.

Planning for natural hazards necessitates that local plans include inventories, policies, and ordinances to guide development in hazard areas. These inventories should include the compendium of hazards facing the community, the built environment at risk, the personal property that may be damaged by hazard events, and most of all, the people who live in the shadow of these hazards.

Support for Natural Hazard Mitigation

All mitigation is local, and the primary responsibility for development and implementation of risk reduction strategies and policies lies with local jurisdictions. Local jurisdictions, however, are not alone. Partners and resources exist at the regional, state, and federal levels. Numerous California state agencies have a role in natural hazards and natural hazard mitigation. Some of the key agencies include:

- ✓ The California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) is responsible for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and the administration of federal funds after a major disaster declaration.
- ✓ The Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC) gathers information about earthquakes, integrates this information on earthquake phenomena, and communicates this to end-users and the general public to increase earthquake awareness, reduce economic losses, and save lives.
- ✓ The California Division of Mines and Geology (DMG) is responsible for geologic hazard characterization, public education, the development of partnerships aimed at reducing risk, and exceptions (based on science-based refinement of tsunami inundation zone delineation) to state-mandated tsunami zone restrictions.
- ✓ The California Division of Water Resources (DWR) plans, designs, constructs, operates, and maintains the State Water Project; regulates dams; provides flood protection; and assists in emergency management. It also educates the public and serves local water needs by providing technical assistance.

Plan Methodology

Information in the Mitigation Plan is based on research from a variety of sources. Staff from the City of San Fernando reviewed the previously-approved plan to identify areas in which updated hazard information and mitigation action progress would be incorporated. Additionally, the previously approved plan was reviewed to consider potential changes in the City's mitigation priorities. After this review, City staff decided to include two additional natural hazards, wildfires and windstorms, which were not identified in the previously-approved plan. These two natural hazards were determined to have a potential impact on the City of San Fernando based on based on recent hazard events which indicated the need to reevaluate the level of risk these hazards posed (see Appendix E: Plan Input). Additionally the plan goals from the previously-approved plan were determined to still be valid for the updated plan.

The preparation of the updated plan included data research and analysis, advisory committee meetings and public workshops, and the development of the final Mitigation Plan. The research methods and various contributions to the Plan include the following:

Input from the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee

The Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee (HMAC) guided development of the Mitigation Plan. The committee played an integral role in developing the mission, goals, and action items for the Mitigation Plan.

Existing Plans, Studies, Reports, and Technical Information

The following table provides a listing of the existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee reviewed and incorporated into the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Data Source/Reference	How It Is Incorporated Into the Mitigation Plan
City General Plan	
City Budget	Reviewed by the HMAC;
2007 San Fernando Natural Hazards	See Introduction: Specific Hazards
Mitigation Plan	
LA City Fire Debris Plan	

Stakeholder Interviews

On February 28, 2012, a meeting for public and local stakeholders was held in the City Council Chambers of the City of San Fernando. The Plan was discussed, and comments were collected from the participants. The stakeholders included representatives from:

Holy Cross Medical Center Local Residents City of San Fernando Disaster Volunteers North Valley Emergency Management Coalition

For additional information, see Appendix E: Plan Input

State and Federal Guidelines and Requirements for Mitigation Plans

Following are the federal requirements for approval of a Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan:

✓ Open public involvement, with public meetings that introduce the process and project requirements.

- ✓ The public must be afforded opportunities for involvement in identifying and assessing risk, drafting a Plan, and participating in the approval stages of the Plan.
- ✓ Community cooperation, with opportunity for other local government agencies, the business community, educational institutions, and non-profits to participate in the process.
- ✓ Incorporation of local documents, including the City's General Plan, the Zoning Ordinance, the Building Codes, and other pertinent documents.

The following components must be part of the planning process:

- ✓ Complete documentation of the planning process;
- ✓ A detailed risk assessment on hazard exposures in the community;
- ✓ A comprehensive mitigation strategy which describes the goals and objectives, including proposed strategies, programs and actions to avoid long-term vulnerabilities;
- ✓ A plan maintenance process, which describes the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating and updating the Plan and integration of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan into other planning mechanisms;
- ✓ Formal adoption by the City Council; and
- ✓ Plan Review by both CalOES and FEMA.

These requirements are spelled out in greater detail in the following Plan sections and supporting documentation.

Hazard Specific Research

San Fernando staff collected data and compiled research on five hazards: earthquakes, flooding, wildfires, windstorms, and human-made hazards. Research materials came from federal agencies including FEMA; state agencies including CalOES and the California Department of Forestry (CDF); city documents such as the Safety Plan; and other sources.

City of San Fernando staff also conducted research by referencing historical local newspapers, interviewing longtime residents and City employees, and locating City of San Fernando information in historical documents. City of San Fernando staff identified current mitigation activities, resources and programs, and potential action items from research materials and stakeholder interviews.

Public Workshops

The City of San Fernando staff facilitated a public workshop and stakeholder meeting to gather comments and ideas from citizens about mitigation planning and priorities for mitigation plan goals. This was held February 28, 2012. See Appendix E: Plan Input.

How the Plan Is Used

Each section of the Mitigation Plan provides information and resources to assist people in understanding the City and the hazard-related issues facing citizens, businesses, and the environment. Combined, the sections of the Plan create a document that guides the mission to reduce risk and prevent loss from future hazard events.

The structure of the Plan enables people to use a section of interest to them. It also allows City government to review and update sections when new data becomes available. The ability to update individual sections of the Mitigation Plan places less of a financial burden on the City.

Decision-makers can allocate funding and staff resources to selected pieces in need of review, thereby avoiding a full update, which can be costly and time-consuming. New data can be easily incorporated, resulting in a Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan that remains current and relevant to City of San Fernando.

The Plan is divided into four sections: introduction, mitigation background and planning, hazard-specific information, and appendices.

Part I: Introduction

Executive Summary:

This provides an overview of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan mission, goals, and action items. This section describes how the plan was developed, who was involved, the goals of the plan, how it is organized, and how it will be implemented and evaluated.

Introduction:

The Introduction describes the background and purpose of developing the Mitigation Plan for the City of San Fernando.

Plan Development:

Who participated in the development of the plan?

Goal of the Plan:

What is this plan intended to accomplish?

Organization and Priority of Action Items:

How are the action items for general and specific hazards organized and prioritized?

Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation:

How is the new plan implemented? How will the City monitor and evaluate the progress of the plan?

Part II: Mitigation Background and Planning

Section 1: Introduction

The Introduction describes the background and purpose of developing the mitigation plan for the City of San Fernando.

Section 2: Community Profile

This section presents the history, geography, demographics, and socioeconomics of City of San Fernando. It serves as a tool to provide a historical perspective of natural hazards in the City.

Section 3: Risk Assessment

This section provides information on hazard identification, vulnerability, and risk associated with natural hazards in the City of San Fernando.

Section 4: Multi-Hazard Goals and Action Items

This section provides a description of the original action items and describes how they were implemented. This is followed by a list of new action items for the next five years.

Section 5: Plan Maintenance

This section provides information on plan implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Part III: Hazard-Specific Information:

Hazard-specific information on five natural and man-made hazards is addressed in this plan. The hazards addressed in the plan include:

Section 1: Earthquake
Section 2: Flooding
Section 3: Wildfire
Section 4: Windstorms
Section 5: Human Threats

Chronic hazards occur with some regularity and may be predicted through historic evidence and scientific methods. Catastrophic hazards do not occur with the frequency of chronic hazards but can have devastating impacts on life, property, and the environment. In Southern California, earthquakes, earth movement, flooding, and wildfire have the potential to be catastrophic as well as chronic hazards. For the coastal areas of Southern California, tsunamis, while very rare, have the potential to calamitously devastate lowlying coastal areas.

Each of the hazard-specific sections includes information on the history of the hazard, causes and characteristics, hazard assessment, goals and action items, and local, state, and national resources.

Part IV: Appendices:

The plan appendices are designed to provide users of the City of San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan with additional information to assist them in understanding the contents of the mitigation plan, and potential resources to assist them with implementation.

Appendix A: Cost-Benefit Analysis

This section describes FEMA's requirements for cost/benefit analysis in natural hazard mitigation, as well as various approaches for conducting economic analysis of proposed mitigation activities.

Appendix B: Potential Grant Funding

This appendix lists state and federal grant funding that is available for hazard mitigation.

Appendix C: List of Acronyms

This section provides a list of acronyms for City, regional, state, and federal agencies and organizations that may be referred to within the City of San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Appendix D: Glossary

This section provides a glossary of terms used throughout the plan.

Appendix E: Plan Input

This section details the staff, disaster council, and public input that influenced the plan.

Appendix F: Maps

SECTION 2:

- Community Profile -

Why Plan for Natural and Man-Made Hazards in the City of San Fernando?

Natural hazards can impact every part of the City of San Fernando, including the environment, population, property, and economy. The City and its population have historically been vulnerable to earthquakes. This vulnerability will only increase with the extensive redevelopment project, currently in progress, that is expected to bring greater commerce and population to the City.

The inevitability of natural hazards, combined with a comprehensive redevelopment plan, creates an urgent need for the City to identify mitigation strategies, collect and prepare response resources, and increase public awareness to reduce risk and minimize loss. The goal of the City of San Fernando is to create a multi-hazard mitigation plan that involves the population, business community, and City leadership crafting a comprehensive solution to this problem.

Geography and the Environment

The City of San Fernando is located in the northeast corner of the San Fernando Valley. The City is 2.4 square miles in size and is surrounded by the City of Los Angeles. The adjacent communities are Sylmar, Mission Hills, and Pacoima. The nearest independent city is Burbank, which is 11 miles southeast on I–5.

The Santa Susanna Mountains are directly north of the City of San Fernando, with the San Gabriel mountain range to the east. Several dry streams and washes empty out of these foothills during periods of rainfall. The water drains through the Pacoima Wash, which runs for a short distance across the northeast corner of the City. This wash is designed to channel away any water entering the City from the area of Pacoima Canyon and the Pacoima Dam, which lie directly to the east of the City.

Community Profile

The City of San Fernando began as a township in 1874 and served as a regional center for the agricultural industry that covered the San Fernando Valley. The first step in connecting the City to the rest of the country was the Southern Pacific Railroad, which linked San Fernando to San Francisco, Los Angeles, and the rest of the United States. In 1911, the City was incorporated. It was gradually surrounded by the City of Los Angeles as surrounding communities were annexed.

The agricultural industry gradually declined, replaced by urban growth and the need for heavy industry. During World War II the City grew rapidly in population. In 1971 and 1994 the City was badly damaged by major regional earthquakes.

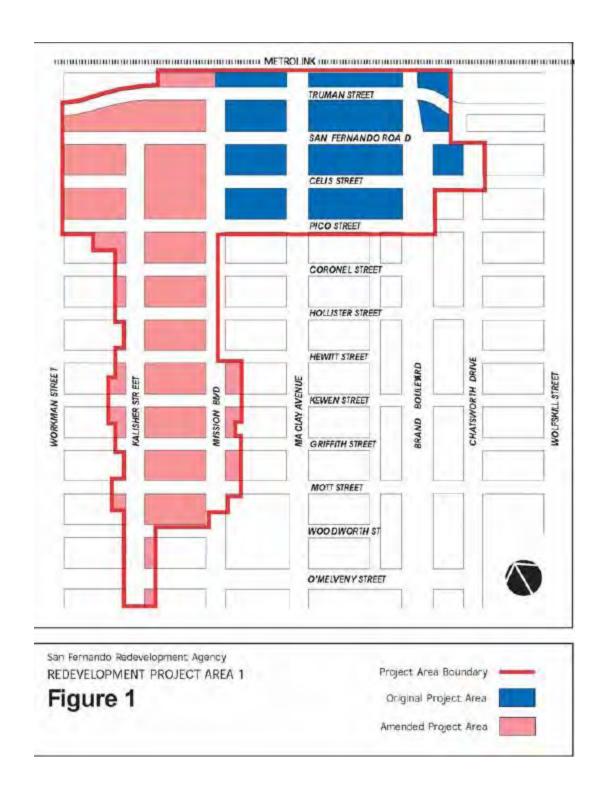
Land Use and Redevelopment Activities

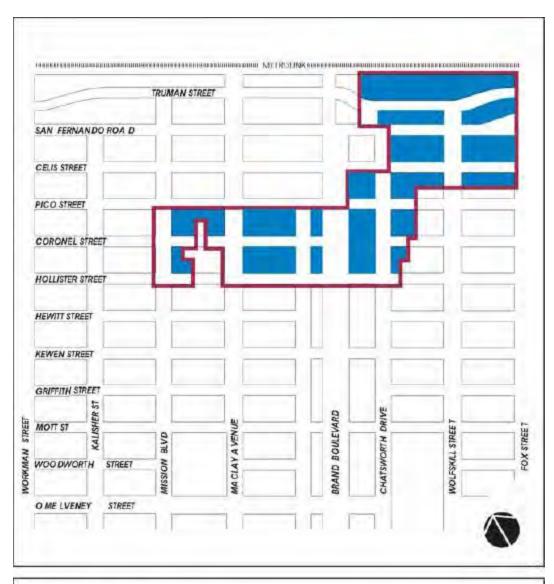
The City's roots go back to 1797 with the establishment of the Mission de San Fernando Rey, which was described as a "thriving industrial center supplying tallow and soap, hides and shoes, clothing and blankets, wine and olive oil and iron works." In 1874, two land owners filed a tract map entitled the City of San Fernando, and by 1897, a railroad and road system connected San Fernando to trading centers around the nation and to coastal ports serving the world. The city was incorporated in 1911.

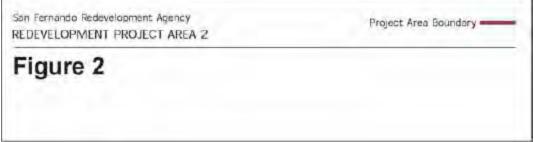
During the 1920s, the City underwent a period of rapid growth. Current land issues and zoning patterns resemble the first zoning ordinance, adopted in 1929. In February 1971, the Sylmar earthquake struck the area, damaging numerous residential and commercial structures. Growth since the 1971 disaster has occurred on the limited remaining undeveloped land in the city, and through redevelopment.

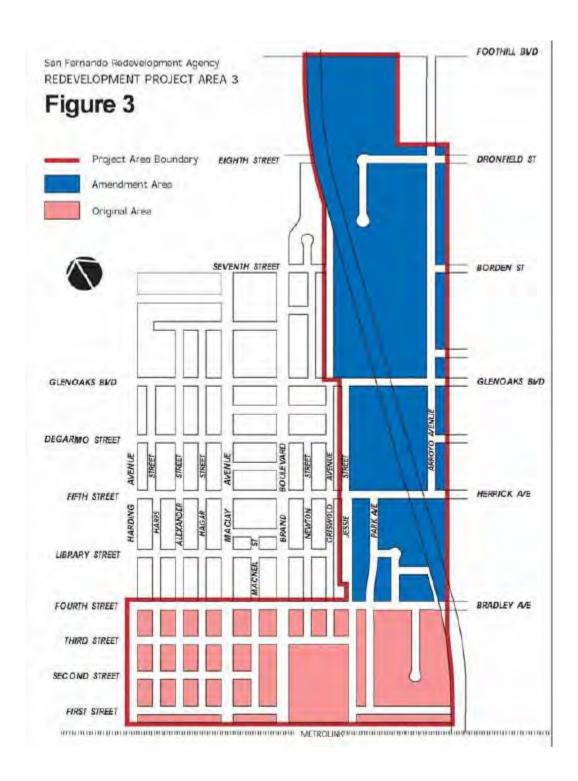
On January 17, 1994, the Northridge earthquake, with an epicenter seven miles away from San Fernando, struck Southern California, causing substantial damage to streets, the sewer system, the water system, public buildings, and privately-owned residential and commercial structures in the City. In the first six months following this disaster, the City spent approximately \$1.8 million and over 9,100 person-hours on earthquake-related activities.

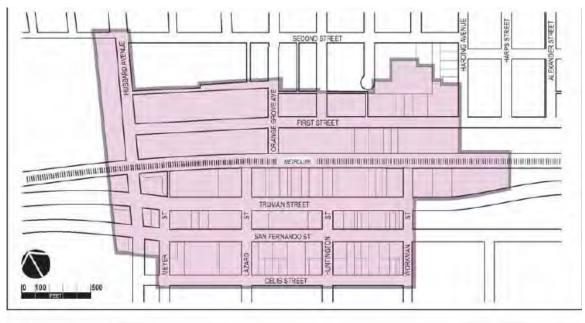
The San Fernando Redevelopment Agency was established to address the issues of community revitalization in the City of San Fernando. The Agency is involved in community revitalization at all levels, from relatively straightforward rehabilitation and facade improvements to complex strategies to preserve and enhance the community's job base by retaining existing businesses and attracting new businesses to the community. San Fernando's four Redevelopment Project Areas are illustrated below.













The 5-year Implementation Plan Goals for these Redevelopment Areas were determined to be:

- Encourage private sector investment
- Promote commercial and industrial development by the prevention and the elimination of blight
- Upgrade the physical appearance of the Project Areas
- Remove economic impediments to land assembly and infill development
- Encourage commercial rehabilitation and planned new commercial developments
- Protect the health and general welfare of very low-, low-, and moderate-income persons by increasing and improving the community's supply of housing affordable to these persons
- Installation, construction, or reconstruction of street utilities and other public improvements.
- Encourage public and private investment in order to repair and/or replace unsafe, dilapidated, and deteriorated buildings
- Redevelopment of land by private enterprises or public agencies

The following table summarizes Redevelopment Agency activities since December 2006.

REDEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY PROJECT AREA: 2006-2008

	Project Area 1		Project Area 2	
✓	Lopez Adobe Preservation Project (1100 Pico Street)	~	Commercial Development Project (610 llex Street)	
V	San Fernando Station Multiple Tenant Commercial			
	Building (1245 San Fernando Road)			
V	Commercial Development Project (1209 Mott Street)			
V	Development of Single Family Residence (709 San			
	Fernando Mission Boulevard)			
V	Commercial Façade Rehabilitation (1023 Pico Street)			
~	Gangi Development Mixed-Use Project (Parking Lot No.			
	3)			
V	Downtown Street Beautification Project			
V	Downtown Way-finding Signage Project			
V	RFP Affordable Housing Project (551 Kalisher Street)			
	Project Area 3		Project Area 4	
V	Commercial Façade Rehabilitation (110 N Maclay Ave,	✓	New 10,000 sq. ft. Industrial Building and Complex	
	214 N Maclay Ave, 226 N Maclay Ave, 1041 Truman St)		Rehabilitation (1431-1441 Truman Street)	
V	Maclay Avenue Street Beautification Program (Between	√	Corporate Office Building for Sigue Corporation at	
	First Street and Eighth Street)		1511 Truman Street (anticipated future development)	
V	Commercial Development (12960 Foothill Boulevard)	~	Facilitate Land Acquisition of blighted property at	
			107 S Huntington St for Sigue Corporate Office	
V	Industrial Building Development (760 Arroyo Avenue)	✓	KFC Restaurant Façade Renovation (1327 San	
			Fernando Road)	
V	Industrial Building Development (255 Parkside Drive)	1	Industrial Development Project (1407 Truman	
<u> </u>			Street)	
V	Industrial Building Development (723 Arroyo Avenue)—	1	RFP for Mixed-use Development Project (1320 San	
	approved pending issuance of construction permits		Fernando Road)	
~	Industrial Development Project (1516 First Street)	*	City-owned Lot/Commercial Development (1422	
		_	San Fernando Road)	
✓	Multiple Family Residential Development (652 4 th St.)	✓	Cell Tower Construction (1516 First Street)	
V	Multiple Family Residential Development (131-135 Park			
	Avenue and 130-140 Jessie Street.)	_		
V	Multiple Family Residential Development (322 Jessie			
	St.) (Pending approval)			
V	Regional Aquatic Facility-Cesar E. Chavez Park	_		
V	Park Avenue Street Improvements (Pending approval)			
V	Swap Meet Redevelopment Project (601 Glenoaks			
	Blvd.)			
V	City Yard Relocation to provide 3.9 acre site for			
	consolidation with adjacent parcels to establish 22.4 acre			
	project site for development with multi-tenant commercial			
V	center (120 Macneil Street) Community Action Plan for Neighborhood Protection and	\vdash		
ľ	Preservation (CAPP) Focus Area No. 4.			
/	LAUSD Valley Regional High School No. 5- Arroyo			
1	Avenue 2,100 students			
✓	LAUSD Valley Regional Elementary School No. 8 - Eighth	\vdash		
1	St.			
✓	Cell Tower Construction - 675 Glenoaks Blvd.			

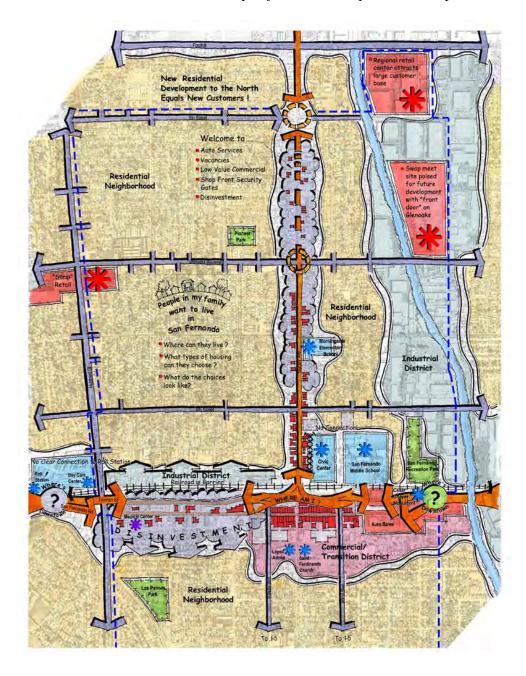
In 2002 the City began a program to redevelop the major commercial corridors. This project, *The San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan*, was approved by Ordinance 1562 in January 2005. It targets three specific corridor sections of the City: Truman Street, San Fernando Road, and Maclay Avenue. These thoroughfares are the main streets in the City and connect San Fernando to the surrounding communities.

The objective of this plan is to revitalize the City by redeveloping properties along these corridors. This development will include a combination of new retail properties with a mix of housing developments. Each of these corridors will be based on a district concept with each district having a unique "personality." This concept will be reinforced by the unique collection of architecture, businesses, and types of residences found there. The

ultimate goal is to encourage economic vitality and offer new housing options while retaining and promoting the small-town community feel of the City.

Besides the corridor redevelopment, the only remaining open space in the City will also be developed as a new retail center. This is the 20-acre parcel known as the San Fernando Valley swap meet. A new high school is also planned within this space.

The San Fernando Corridors Specific Plan – Proposed Development

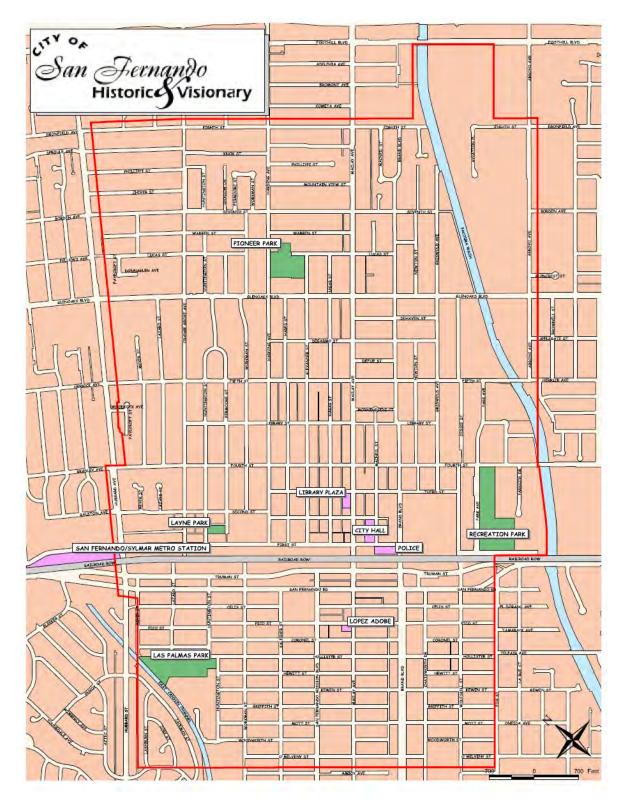


Most of the past recent and future developments are targeted in areas that are not necessarily located within areas highly susceptible to flooding and wildfires (as discussed in the hazard profiles in Part III), as the City of San Fernando does not have these susceptible zone within its boundaries. However, the City itself is in close proximity to the highly susceptible hazards areas and can be severely impacted during a disaster event. The past and future developments are susceptible to both earthquake and windstorm hazards, as these hazards affect all of the City of San Fernando, and some potential developments may be located within earthquake fault and liquefaction zones. The City of San Fernando has in place various codes and review processes to address potential hazards and their effect on the built environment.

Map of Los Angeles County

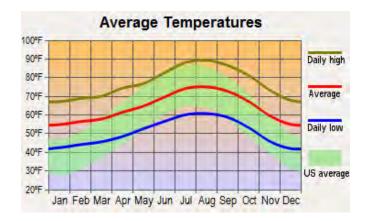


Map of the City of San Fernando



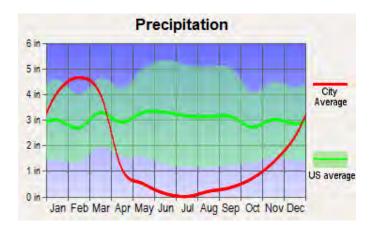
Climate

The City of San Fernando is in the warm and dry climate of Southern California's San Fernando Valley. The average temperatures for this area are a high of 77 degrees and a low of 51 degrees. The City can experience numerous days with temperatures exceeding 100 degrees during the summer and early fall. San Fernando is generally sunny and warm.



San Fernando's Mediterranean climate averages 12-17 inches of rain per year, with roughly 44% humidity. The City receives most of its rainfall during the winter months. The region experiences significant swings in the amount of rainfall: during the winter of 2001-2002, Los Angeles County had just under 5 inches of rain, but that dry season was followed in 2004-2005 by the second greatest rainfall in history – 36 inches.

Rainfall in Southern California tends to fall in large amounts during sporadic and often heavy storms, rather than consistently during storms at somewhat regular intervals. Because the metropolitan basin is largely built-out, water originating from such storms in higher elevation communities can have a sudden impact on adjoining communities that have a lower elevation. San Fernando's elevation is roughly 1,060 feet above sea level.



Minerals and Soils

The Los Angeles County basin has a thick sedimentary surface composed of rock, gravel, and silt erosion that has flowed out of the surrounding foothills for thousands of years. This soil composition is capable of absorbing significant amounts of water during dry periods. If the soil is already saturated, any rainfall becomes runoff and can lead to flooding. The basin's soil mixture is also prone to earthquake-related hazards such as liquefaction, which occurs when ground-shaking causes soft, wet, granular soil to change from a solid state to a liquid state.

Other Significant Geologic Features

The most important geologic features of the City of San Fernando lie beneath the surface of the City. The extensive earthquake fault systems located in the northeast corner of the San Fernando Valley place the City in one of the most active earthquake zones in the United States. Significant known earthquake faults in Los Angeles County include:

- > San Andreas
- ➤ Newport/Inglewood
- ➤ Palos Verdes
- ➤ Whittier
- Santa Monica
- ➤ Sierra Madre
- Verdugo
- > Elysian Park
- > Raymond

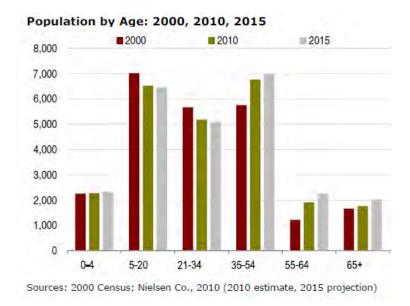
The Los Angeles basin has a history of powerful and relatively frequent earthquakes, dating back to the powerful 8.0+ San Andreas earthquake of 1857, which did substantial damage to the relatively few buildings that existed at the time. Paleoseismological research indicates that large (8.0+) earthquakes occur on the San Andreas fault at intervals between 45 and 332 years, with an average interval of 140 years. Other lesser faults have also caused very damaging earthquakes since 1857.

Notable earthquakes include the 1933 Long Beach earthquake, the 1971 Sylmar earthquake, the 1987 Whittier earthquake, and the 1994 Northridge earthquake. The City of San Fernando suffered damage in the Sylmar and Northridge earthquakes.

Population and Demographics

The City of San Fernando has roughly 24,000 residents. The City is in the heart of the largely Latino area of the San Fernando Valley, which contains over 200,000 native Spanish speakers. Over 90% of the population is Latino. The median age of residents is

30.1 years, with the age group of 35-54 years expected to provide the greatest growth over the next four or five years.

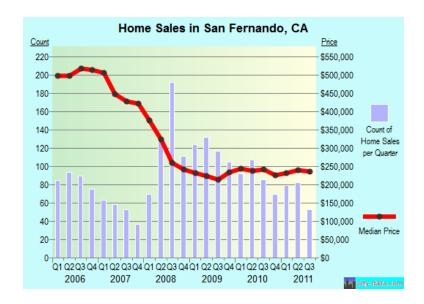


Housing and Community Development

The City consists of nearly 6,000 households, with an average of 4.3 persons per household. Housing in San Fernando consists primarily of single-family homes, with a few condominiums and some apartment buildings. The City has numerous older "Craftsman" style homes that have been purchased and restored by the new owners.

The number of houses sold and the price of homes have dropped over the past several years due to a nation-wide economic downturn. In 2006, the median home sale price was \$519,000, but that figure fell to \$225,000 by 2010.

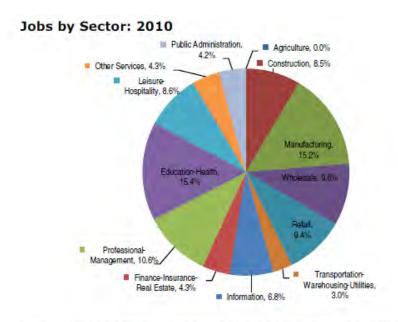
The Corridors Specific Plan includes three proposed senior housing developments, targeted for low income seniors. One of these housing sites is now 100% occupied, while the other two are accepting applications for residency.



The hospital nearest to the City is Olive View–UCLA Medical Center, located 5 miles away in Sylmar. Northridge Hospital Medical Center is 10 miles away. Both these hospitals provide emergency services.

Employment and Industry

The median household income is \$54,085. This is slightly below the average in Los Angeles County. The total number of jobs in the City has decreased 11.6% between 2007 and 2010, to 13,489. As of March 2011, the City's unemployment rate was 12.2%, approximately the same as the Los Angeles County rate. Education-Health provided the largest proportion of jobs in the City in 2010.



Sources: California Employment Development Department, 2010; InfoUSA; and SCAG

Transportation and Commuting Patterns

San Fernando is located adjacent to several important freeway corridors. Interstate 5 is approximately one mile west of the City; this freeway is the major north/south highway on the west coast of the United States. Interstate 210 is east of the City and connects the San Fernando Valley to the City of Pasadena and the San Gabriel Valley. Interstate 118 is south of the City and connects the San Fernando Valley to Ventura County.

San Fernando is also served by the Antelope Valley line of the Metrolink regional rail system. This line originates in the Antelope Valley and passes through San Fernando on its way to the Union Station terminal in downtown LA. The Metrolink station for the area is just north of the City limits in Sylmar.

The City is serviced by the regional Metro bus system with 12 cited routes and stops. The City is also served by the commercial Greyhound bus company, which has a terminal just south of the City limits. The nearest commercial airport is Bob Hope Airport, which is located 10 miles south in the City of Burbank.

San Fernando's transportation routes can be found in the maps of Los Angeles County and the City of San Fernando located above in this section.

Two-thirds of San Fernando residents drive alone to work, with carpooling and public transportation providing other modes of commuting. Average travel time to work is 29 minutes.

SECTION 3:

- Risk Assessment -

What is a Risk Assessment?

Conducting a risk assessment can provide information on the following: the location of hazards; the value of existing land and property in hazard locations; and an analysis of risk to life, property, and the environment that may result from natural hazard events.

Hazard Identification:

This is the description of the geographic extent, potential intensity, and the probability of occurrence of a given hazard. Maps are frequently used to display hazard identification data. The City of San Fernando identified five major hazards that affect this geographic area. These hazards include: earthquakes, floods, wildfires, windstorms, and human-made hazards.

The previously-approved plan identified two major natural hazards: earthquakes and floods. In reviewing the previously-approved plan, the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee decided to include two additional natural hazards in this updated plan: wildfires and windstorms. These two additional hazards were determined to be included based on recent hazard events which indicated the need to reevaluate the level of risk these hazards posed.

Profiling Hazard Events:

This process describes the causes and characteristics of each hazard, how it has affected the City of San Fernando in the past, and what part of the City of San Fernando's population, infrastructure, and environment has historically been vulnerable to each specific hazard. A profile of each hazard is found in Part III: Hazard-Specific Information.

Vulnerability Assessment/Inventorying Assets:

This is a combination of hazard identification with an inventory of the existing (or planned) property development(s) and population(s) exposed to a hazard. Critical facilities are of particular concern because these entities provide to the general public products and services that are necessary to preserve the welfare and quality of life in the City. Critical facilities also fulfill important public safety, emergency response, and/or disaster recovery functions.

Risk Analysis:

Estimating potential losses involves assessing the damage, injuries, and financial costs

likely to be sustained in a geographic area over a given period of time. The two measurable components of risk analysis are the magnitude of the harm that may result and the likelihood of the harm occurring. Describing vulnerability in terms of dollar losses provides the community and the state with a common framework in which to measure the effects of hazards on assets.

After the Northridge earthquake, a series of studies was conducted by the disaster research center of the University of Delaware. These studies reviewed the impact of the earthquakes on business recovery. The researchers found that several factors impact businesses after any major disaster. Those factors are physical damage, disruption of transportation, and business inactivity (Dalhamer & Tierney 1996).

Physical damage requires repairs to the business as well as the removal of debris. Disruption of transportation can impact the local business community in three ways: employees cannot get to work, products cannot be delivered to the business, and the difficulties in transportation prevent shoppers from coming to the area. Business inactivity can impact the entire city in addition to the business itself. The City of San Fernando had approximately \$17,750,000 in tax revenues for 2010-2011. Much of the City's tax revenue comes from approximately 25 businesses. A 25% loss in taxes would be a major blow to the local economy. This does not take into account the losses from damages to business and residences.

Dalhamer, J., & Tierney, K. (1996) "Winners and losers: Predicting business disaster recovery outcomes following the Northridge earthquake." A working paper. The University of Delaware Disaster Research Center.

Assessing Vulnerability/ Analyzing Development Trends:

This step provides a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in land use planning and future land use decisions. This plan provides comprehensive description of the character of San Fernando in the Community Profile. This description includes the geography and environment, population and demographics, land use and development, housing and community development, employment and industry, and transportation and commuting patterns. Analyzing these components of San Fernando can help in identifying potential problem areas and can serve as a guide for incorporating the goals and ideas contained in this Mitigation Plan into other community development plans.

Hazard assessments are subject to the availability of hazard-specific data. Gathering data for a hazard assessment requires a commitment of resources on the part of participating organizations and agencies. Each hazard-specific section of the Plan includes a section on hazard identification using data and information from City, county, or state agency sources.

Federal Requirements for Risk Assessment

Recent federal regulations for hazard mitigation plans outlined in 44 CFR Part 201 include a requirement for risk assessment. This risk assessment requirement is intended to provide information that will help communities to identify and prioritize mitigation activities that will reduce losses from the identified hazards. There are five hazards profiled in the Mitigation Plan, including earthquakes, flooding, wildfire, windstorms and human-made hazards.

Federal (Criteria	for	Risk	Assessment
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Section 322 Plan Requirement	How is this addressed?
Identifying Hazards	Each hazard section includes an inventory of the best available data sources that identify hazard areas. Maps of the various hazards are found in the hazard specific sections and listed in Appendix F.
Profiling Hazard Events	Each hazard section includes documentation of the history, and causes and characteristics of the hazard in the City.
Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Assets	The hazard specific sections identify vulnerabilities by hazard.
Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses:	The Risk Assessment Section of this mitigation plan identifies key critical facilities and lifelines in the City. Vulnerability assessments have been completed for the hazards addressed in the plan.
Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends	The City of San Fernando Community Profile Section of this plan provides a description of the development trends in the City, including the geography and environment, population and demographics, land use and development, housing and community development,
	employment and industry, and transportation and commuting patterns.

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

Facilities critical to government response and recovery activities (i.e., life safety, and property and environmental protection) include: 911 centers, emergency operations centers, police and fire stations, public works facilities, communications centers, sewer and water facilities, hospitals, bridges and roads, and shelters. Other facilities that, if damaged, could cause serious secondary impacts may also be considered "critical." A hazardous material facility is one example of this type of critical facility.

Critical and essential facilities are those facilities that are vital to the continued delivery of key government services or that may significantly impact the public's ability to recover from the emergency. These types of facilities may include local government buildings, schools, hospitals, parks, and public safety locations.

Summary

Natural hazard mitigation strategies can reduce the impacts concentrated at large employment and industrial centers, public infrastructure, and critical facilities. Natural hazard mitigation for industries and employers may include developing relationships with emergency management services and their employees before disaster strikes, and establishing mitigation strategies together. Collaboration among the public and private sector to create mitigation plans and actions can reduce the impacts of natural hazards.

SECTION 4:

- Multi-Hazard Goals and Action Items -

This section provides information on the process used to develop goals and action items that pertain to the four natural hazards and the man-made hazards addressed in the Mitigation Plan. It also describes the framework that focuses the Plan on developing successful mitigation strategies. The framework is made up of three parts: the Mission, Goals, and Action Items.

Mission

The mission of the City of San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan is to promote sound public policy designed to protect citizens, critical facilities, infrastructure, private property, and the environment from natural and human-made hazards. This can be achieved by increasing public awareness, documenting the resources for risk reduction and loss-prevention, and identifying activities to guide the City towards building a safer, more sustainable community.

Goals

The Plan goals describe the overall direction that City of San Fernando agencies, organizations, and citizens can take to minimize the impacts of natural hazards. The goals are stepping-stones between the broad direction of the mission statement and the specific recommendations that are outlined in the action items.

Action Items

The action items are a listing of activities in which City agencies and citizens can be engaged to reduce risk. Each action item includes an estimate of the timeline for implementation. Short-term action items are activities that City agencies may implement with existing resources and authorities within one to two years. Long-term action items may require new or additional resources or authorities, and may take between one and five years (or more) to implement.

Mitigation Plan Goals

The Plan goals help to guide direction of future activities aimed at reducing risk and preventing loss from natural hazards. The goals listed here serve as checkpoints as agencies and organizations begin implementing mitigation action items.

Protect Life and Property:

✓ Implement activities that assist in protecting lives by making homes,

- businesses, infrastructure, critical facilities, and other property more resistant to natural hazards.
- ✓ Reduce losses and repetitive damages for chronic hazard events while promoting insurance coverage for catastrophic hazards.
- ✓ Improve hazard assessment information to make recommendations for discouraging new development and encouraging preventative measures for existing development in areas vulnerable to natural hazards.

Public Awareness:

- ✓ Develop and implement education and outreach programs to increase public awareness of the risks associated with natural hazards.
- ✓ Provide information on tools, partnership opportunities, and funding resources to assist in implementing mitigation activities.

Natural Systems:

- ✓ Balance watershed planning, natural resource management, and land use planning with natural hazard mitigation to protect life, property, and the environment.
- ✓ Preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance natural systems to serve natural hazard mitigation functions.

Partnerships and Implementation:

- ✓ Strengthen communication and coordinate participation among and within public agencies, citizens, non-profit organizations, business, and industry to gain a vested interest in implementation.
- ✓ Encourage leadership within public and private sector organizations to prioritize and implement local, county, and regional hazard mitigation activities.

Emergency Services:

- ✓ Establish policy to ensure mitigation projects for critical facilities, services, and infrastructure.
- ✓ Strengthen emergency operations by increasing collaboration and coordination among public agencies, non-profit organizations, business, and industry.

✓ Coordinate and integrate natural hazard mitigation activities, where appropriate, with emergency operations plans and procedures.

Public Participation

Public input during development of the plan assisted in creating the plan goals. Meetings with the advisory committee, stakeholder interviews, and a public workshop served to obtain input and identify priorities in developing goals.

On February 28, 2012, a meeting with members of the public and the external stakeholders of the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee was held. These stakeholders were briefed on the progress of the plan update. The attendees included representatives from public agencies, private organizations and community planning organizations. The attendees identified goals for the Plan by examining the issues and concerns they have regarding local multi-hazards. Progress by the City departments was explained and the group discussed potential action items for the next five years.

Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Action Items

The Mitigation Plan identifies short- and long-term action items developed through data collection and research and through the public participation process. Mitigation Plan activities may be considered for funding through federal and state grant programs, and when other funds are made available through the City. Action items address multi-hazard and hazard-specific issues.

To help ensure activity implementation, each action item includes information on the timeline and coordinating organizations. Upon implementation, the coordinating organizations may look to partner organizations for resources and technical assistance. A description of the partner organizations is provided in each of the specific hazard sections of the plan.

Coordinating Organization:

The coordinating organization is the organization that is willing and able to organize resources, find appropriate funding, or oversee activity implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Coordinating organizations may include local, City, or regional agencies that are capable of or responsible for implementing activities and programs.

Timeline:

Action items include both short and long-term activities. Each action item includes an estimate of the timeline for implementation. Short-term action items are activities that City agencies may implement with existing resources and authorities within one to two years. Long-term action items may require new or additional resources or authorities, and may take between one and five years (or more) to implement.

Ideas for Implementation:

Each action item includes ideas for implementation and potential resources, which may include grant programs or human resources.

Potential Funding Source(s):

Potential funding source(s) to implement the identified mitigation action is included with each mitigation action. Potential funding sources may include City funds and/or State or Federal grant programs.

Plan Goals Addressed:

The Plan goals addressed by each action item are included as a way to monitor and evaluate how well the Mitigation Plan is achieving its goals once implementation begins.

Constraints:

Constraints may apply to some of the action items. These constraints may be a lack of City staff, lack of funds, or vested property rights which might expose the City to legal action as a result of adverse impacts on private property.

2007 Multi-Hazard Action Items

In 2006, the San Fernando Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan identified eleven short- and long-term multi-hazard mitigation items. The short-term items included a wide variety of actions designed to impact mitigation needs at many levels. They included seeking outside funding sources for mitigation, coordinating public safety planning with natural hazard threats, and developing partnerships with community stakeholders.

In 2007 a committed team of city staff, volunteers and community stakeholders were motivated to purse several major initiatives, including hazard mitigation, on behalf of the City. Two natural hazards were identified: earthquakes and flooding. A plan to address each of these threats was proposed, and a team was assembled to oversee these projects. This team included: the City Emergency Services Coordinator, the City Redevelopment Department, the Police Department, the Los Angeles Fire Department, and the City of San Fernando Disaster Council. The plan involved using the Emergency Services Coordinator as the connection between these groups and organizations. This effort was designed as a partnership between City staff and the community. The City Disaster Council, was a large and committed group of community stakeholders, and individual volunteers excited to work on these projects.

In 2008, the City had two serious wildfires that burned areas just east and north of the city limits. In 2009, extensive plans were developed among the Police Department, the Public Works Department, the City Disaster Council, and the Los Angeles City Fire

Department to prepare for the possibility of flooding due to the possibility of a heavy rainy season and the loss of ground cover on the nearby mountains.

The place the City of San Fernando, California finds itself in 2013 is very different than the optimistic future predicted in the 2007 Hazard Mitigation Plan. In the past five years, the City has faced some extraordinary difficulties including a long list of scandals with various city departments, turmoil with the elected officials, and a series of financial reversals, which have brought the City to the verge of insolvency. During this period, the economic recession began to have a serious impact on City services, forcing it to institute severe personnel and budget cuts. The Emergency Services Coordinator position was eliminated. There were layoffs in other City departments, including Redevelopment and Public Works. Currently the Police Department has been reduced about 20% in staffing from 2007, the City redevelopment program has been curtailed due to the change in state policy, and the Disaster Council has been eliminated.

The City uses the Los Angeles City Fire Department (LAFD) for contract fire protection services. In 2007, the LAFD provided a variety of related contract services including some emergency management support and other assistance related to developing hazard mitigation programs for San Fernando. With the City of Los Angeles' current budget deficit of \$250 million, budget support for emergency management and hazard mitigation with contract services has disappeared. As a result, the Los Angeles City Fire Department cannot offer the level of non-emergency support services it used to provide to the City.

Additionally, there has been major turnover at nearly every senior or department head position in the City administration. During this period, seven persons have served as permanent or acting Chief of Police. For example, there have been seven changes to the position of permanent or acting Chief of Police in the past 18 months.

The City Disaster Council has been disbanded and the volunteers dismissed. The use of cost benefit analysis becomes problematic when the budget is largely in the control of creditors. All of these factors had a direct impact on the level of mitigation efforts that were accomplished from 2007 to 2011, and many of the identified mitigation actions were never completed

Despite the difficult situation key staff members of the City of San Fernando determined the hazard mitigation plan should be updated. When reading this plan you will note that all of the action items are fairly simple. In many cases they repeat some of the goals from 2007. The purpose behind the action items is to provide basic mitigation efforts which can still be accomplished and reestablish the framework necessary for expanding future mitigation efforts should the budget crisis ease in the next 24 months. This is not to make excuses for lack of progress but merely states the reality of the situation.

City of San Fernando Capabilities Assessment

The following discussion provides an assessment of the City's regulatory, administrative and technical, and fiscal capability to carry out mitigation activities.

Regulatory Capabilities

The City of San Fernando has several plans and programs in place that guide the City's mitigation of development in hazard-prone areas. Each of the hazard profiles in Part III of this Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies current mitigation activities undertaken by the City, as well as State and Federal activities. The following table lists planning and land management tools typically used to implement hazard mitigation activities, and it indicates those that are in place in the City of San Fernando.

City of San Fernando's Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Regulatory Tool (Ordinances, codes, plans,		
etc.)	Y/N	Comments
General Plan	Y	
Zoning Ordinance	Y	
Subdivision Ordinance	N	
Site Plan Review	Y	
Requirements	ĭ	
Growth Management	N	
Ordinance	11	
Floodplain Ordinance	N	
Other Special Purpose		
Ordinances (e.g.,	N	
stormwater, steep slope,	11	
wildfire, etc.)		
Building Code	Y	
Local Emergency	Y	
Operations Plan	I	

Administrative/Technical Capabilities

The City of San Fernando has several departments and agencies that have both the administrative authority and technical capabilities related to hazard mitigation and loss prevention, as identified below:

- San Fernando Police Department is the proponent for this Hazard Mitigation Plan for the City. The Department currently consists of 35 sworn officers and 25 civilian personnel. The Department provides a wide variety of services, including: 911 Emergency Dispatching; Community Resources Management; and Ham Radio Watch Volunteer Program.
- Department of Community Development includes the Building and Safety, Code Enforcement, Housing Preservation, Historic Preservation, Planning, and Redevelopment Divisions. The Department addresses community planning and environmental issues, assures that building construction adheres to the City's life/safety codes, provides advance planning and current development review services in compliance with the City's general plan, enforces zoning code and property maintenance ordinance requirements, and assists residents of the community to preserve and improve their residential property and their housing opportunities.
 - O Building and Safety Division reviews and examines all plans, calculations, and specifications for compliance with the building, electrical, plumbing, and mechanical codes; conducts inspection of all aspects of construction and components associated with the structures; provides support in undertaking housing, fire prevention, and zoning inspections and enforcement; and coordinates with City of Los Angeles Fire Department on enforcement of fire code requirements.
 - Code Enforcement Division enforces the following codes (but not limited to):
 Zoning Code, Sign Code, Business License Ordinances and Public Nuisance
 Ordinances, Building Code, Plumbing Code, Electrical Code, Fire Code,
 Housing Code, and Health Code.
 - Planning Division processes Conditional Use Permits, Zoning Variances and Amendments, and subdivision plan maps and reviews proposed development plans.
 - Redevelopment Division works closely with the residential, commercial and industrial development community to assist in all phases of any proposed developments contained within the boundaries of our Redevelopment Areas.
 Services range from preliminary discussions regarding the design of proposed developments, through the processing of any required approvals.
- **Department of Public Works** is responsible for San Fernando's own water system, and sewer collection system. It also works to ensure a proper removal of waste, adequate storm water management and recycling.

- The Street Maintenance Division is responsible for the repair and maintenance of over fifty miles of public streets and alleys in the City. The division is also responsible for the repair and maintenance of 80 miles of City sidewalks and 10 miles of storm drains. The duties of this division include administering major projects, such as roadway reconstruction and resurfacing, inspection of utility trenches, and sidewalk replacements.
- The Street, Trees and Parkways Division provides a limited program of tree trimming and general maintenance of all of the City's trees. In an effort to preserve the City's aging trees, the Division now performs some arborist duties such as wind trimming and hole fillings, which are reachable from the ground.
- The Water Administrative Division is responsible for all aspects of the Water Department, overseeing production, procurement, and conservation of safe potable water for the City's residential and business community.
- The Water Distribution Division is responsible for providing water to all City water customers in sufficient quantities to meet domestic and fire service demands; maintenance of approximately 66.5 miles of water mains, 5,264 water services and 548 fire hydrants. The Division also installs new services (domestic and fire) that are ordered for new structures or demands by land use changes.
- The Water Production Division is responsible for all operations and maintenance of the City's wells, booster pump stations, reservoirs and pressure regulation stations. Imported water is purchased from Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California to supplement the local ground water supplies. There is also an emergency connection to the City from LADWP water systems.
- The Sewer Maintenance Division performs maintenance of the City's sanitary sewer system by scheduled routine cleaning of sewer main lines and manholes. The City contracts with the City of Los Angeles for sewage treatment and disposal.
- The Facilities Maintenance Division (FMD) is responsible for the maintenance of City Hall, City Yard, new and old police facilities, park buildings and grounds, pool facility, Brand landscape median, Maclay Median, Chamber building, water reservoirs and pump stations, Lopez Adobe Historical House, Bikeway, Gateway, and Civic Center landscape maintenance.

• Note: The following table identifies the City of San Fernando personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation.

Personnel Resources	Y/N	Department/Position			
Planner/Engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices	Y	Community Development, Senior City Planner			
Engineer/Professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Public Works, Civil Engineers			
Planner/Engineer/Scientist with an understanding of natural hazards	Y	Community Development, Building and Safety Supervisor			
Personnel skilled in GIS	Y	Public Works, Civil Engineers			
Full-time Building Official	Y	Community Development, Building and Safety Supervisor			
Floodplain Manager	N/A	•			
Emergency Manager	Y	Police Department, Support Services Commander			
GIS data – Hazard Areas	Y	Public Works, Civil Engineers			
GIS data – Critical Facilities	Y	Public Works, Civil Engineers			
GIS data – Land Use	Y	Public Works, Civil Engineers			
GIS data – Assessor's Data	Y	Public Works, Civil Engineers			
Warning Systems/Services (Reverse 9-1-1, Cable Override, Outdoor Warning Signals)	Y	Police Department and Public Works			

In addition to the departments/agencies described above, the table below provides a list of local, state and federal agencies and programs that could provide technical and financial assistance for hazard mitigation actions within the City of San Fernando.

Local	State Agencies	Federal Agencies
Southern California	California Office of	US Army Corps of Engineers
Association of	Emergency Services	
Governments		
Metropolitan Water	California Department of	US Environmental Protection
District of Southern	Forestry and Fire Protection	Agency (Region IX)
California		
	California Department of	Federal Emergency
	Fish and Game	Management Agency (Region
		IX)
	California State Lands	National Park Service
	Commission	
	California Department of	USDA Natural Resources
	Food and Agriculture	Conservation Service
	California Department of	US Geological Survey
	Water Resources	
	California Environmental	USDA Forest Service
	Protection Agency	
	California State Parks and	
	Recreation Department	
	California Department of	
	Transportation	

Fiscal Capabilities

This section identifies the financial tools or resources that the City of San Fernando could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities. These include City-specific capabilities, as well as state and federal resources. It is also important to note that funding can also be sourced from participating agencies/organizations that collaborate with the City in the implementation of mitigation actions.

Local Capabilities

A review of the City of San Fernando's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011, resulted in the identification of a number of governmental funds, special revenue funds, internal service funds, and fiduciary funds that can be utilized for mitigation projects and activities.

The City of San Fernando maintains 4 major governmental funds, including the General Fund and Grants Special Revenue Fund.

• Governmental Funds:

o *General Fund* is the City's primary operating fund, used to account for all general revenues of the City not specifically levied or collected for other City funds and for expenditures related to the rendering of general services by the City. The General Fund expenditures have exceeded revenues for fiscal years 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, and 2010-2011, resulting in a deficit fund balance at June 30, 2011. The General Fund is expected to have liquidity problems and will need to borrow cash from other funds in fiscal year 2011-2012, and potentially beyond. The City has taken a number of actions to augment the revenues and reduce expenditures for the fiscal year 2011-2012, and in future years, so as to increase the General Fund balance, including controlling and reducing operation costs.

The City also maintains 23 other governmental funds, including 19 Special Revenue Funds, 2 Debt Service Funds, and 2 Capital Projects Fund.

- Special Revenue Funds account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to
 expenditures for particular purposes. Included under the Special Revenue Fund is
 the State of Emergency which accounts for the receipt and disbursement of
 disaster fund assistance as a result of the January 1994 earthquake.
- Debt service funds are used to account for the resources accumulated and payments made for interest and principal on general obligation debt, including tax allocation bonds and long-term notes payable, of governmental funds and include Redevelopment Project Area #1A and Public Financing Authority.
- Capital projects funds are used to account for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by propriety funds and include

the Redevelopment Merged Project Area #1, 2, 3, and 4 and Redevelopment Project Area #1A.

In addition to the above funds, the City has the ability to incur debt through general obligation bonds, special tax bonds, and private activities.

State and Federal Funding Sources

The following table provides a list of potential funding programs and resources provided by state and federal agencies/programs the City of San Fernando can tap into for hazard mitigation activities. Please note that the information provided below is not exhaustive, and additional potential grant funding programs and resources are provided in Appendix B.

Agency	Potential Programs/Grants		
Department of Homeland Security – Federal Emergency Management Agency	Homeland Security Grant Program, Emergency Management Performance Grants Program, Transit Security Grant Program, Assistance to Fire Fighter Grants, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program, Flood Mitigation Assistance Program, Severe Repetitive Loss Program		
US Department of Health and Human Services/California Department of Health Services	Grants for Public Health Emergency Preparedness		
California Office of Emergency Services	Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program, Interoperable Emergency Communications Center Grant Program, Proposition 1B Grant, Citizens Corps Program, Metropolitan Medical Response System Program, Earthquake and Tsunami Grants Program		
California Department of Housing and Community Development	Disaster Recovering Initiative		
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	Western States WUI Fire Assistance Grant		

2013 Multi-Hazard Action Items

The City of San Fernando currently has very limited resources compared to the resources that were once available. Both short- and long-term mitigation actions items should be directed to developing a team capable of taking action to accomplish mitigation. This will require a less aggressive approach to mitigation than envisioned in 2006 but establishes the tools and teams needed to provide mitigation planning in the future.

Short-Term Action Item #1

Revitalize the Disaster Council.

Funding shortfalls means that fewer paid staff are available to work on vital projects like mitigation planning. The City has a committed group of community volunteers who bring a wide variety of skills and knowledge which can be employed to develop plans and assist with programs.

Coordinating Organization: San Fernando Police Department

Timeline: Continuous

Implementation Plan:

A) The Disaster Council should be reorganized and community members recruited to serve on the Council.

B) They should resume regular meetings.

C) Include members of the Disaster Council in mitigation action processes.

Potential Funding Source(s): Responsible departments will be directed to include the

cost of this item in their department budget; also see

Appendix B

Goal Compliance: Encouraging partnerships and protecting life and property

Constraints: Staffing and budget

Project Evaluation/Documentation:

An annual report regarding the activities of the Disaster Council should be prepared for the Chief of Police, the City Manager, and the City Council.

Short-Term Action Item #2

Conduct a Review of Redevelopment Projects in the City

A review should be made of the redevelopment plans of the City. Redevelopment projects are a natural starting point for mitigation activities. It will be crucial to know what projects are moving forward so limited mitigation planning resources can be applied to them.

Coordinating Organization: Community Development and Public Works

Timeline: Continuous

Implementation Plan:

A) A review of the existing development projects should be made.

B) A list of the top five projects that lend themselves to mitigation planning should be selected.

Potential Funding Source(s): Responsible departments will be directed to include the

cost of this item in their department budgets; also see

Appendix B

Goal Compliance: Encouraging partnerships and protecting life and property.

Constraints: Staffing and budget

Project Evaluation/Documentation:

This review should be provided bi-annually to the Disaster Council and the HMAC

Long-Term Action Item #1

Begin Annual Reviews of Mitigation Requirements/Opportunities

The City should review all available data and develop a yearly plan for mitigation activities.

Coordinating Organization: City Manager, Department Heads, Disaster Council, and

HMAC

Timeline: Continuous

Implementation Plan:

A) An annual review of mitigation requirements and opportunities.

B) Development of a project action list.

Potential Funding Source(s): Responsible departments will be directed to include the

cost of this item in their department budget; also see

Appendix B

Goal Compliance: Encouraging partnerships and protecting life and property.

Constraints: Staffing and budget

Project Evaluation/Documentation:

An annual report should be prepared for the City Council.

Long-Term Action Item #2

Provide Annual Training for Staff on Mitigation Planning

Most of the training and experience related to mitigation activities and planning has been lost in the past three years. Training on the principles of hazard mitigation should be provided to City Staff and volunteers.

Coordinating Organization: City Department Heads

Timeline: Continuous

Implementation Plan:

A) Training related to mitigation planning should be provided to staff.

Potential Funding Source(s): Responsible departments will be directed to include the

cost of this item in their department budget; also see

Appendix B

Goal Compliance: Encouraging partnerships and protecting life and property.

Constraints: Staffing and budget

Project Evaluation/Documentation:

A report listing the training accomplished should be provided to the City Manager and Department Heads.

2007 Crosswalk

One of the biggest issues for the 2007 City of San Fernando's crosswalk was determining the composition and value of commercial buildings in the City. This type of data is still difficult to gather. The principle challenge is the current financial situation which has worsened dramatically since 2007. The downturn in the economy, combined with the changes in redevelopment polices by the state, have resulted in major blows to the well-being of the City. This has resulted in cuts to staff members who could be used to gather data.

SECTION 5:

- Plan Maintenance -

The plan maintenance section of this document details the formal process that will ensure that the City of San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan remains an active and relevant document. The plan maintenance process includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating the Plan annually and producing a Plan revision every five years. This section describes how the City will integrate public participation throughout the plan maintenance process. Finally, this section includes an explanation of how City of San Fernando government intends to incorporate the mitigation strategies outlined in this Plan into existing planning mechanisms such as the City General Plan, Capital Improvement Plans, and Building and Safety Codes.

Monitoring and Implementing the Plan

Plan Adoption:

The City Council will be responsible for adopting the City of San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. This governing body has the authority to promote sound public policy regarding natural hazards. Once the updated plan is completed, it will be submitted to the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES). Upon approval by CalOES the plan will be submitted to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for review. Upon acceptance by FEMA, City of San Fernando will have an approved multi-hazard plan and be eligible for federal hazard mitigation grant program funds.

Coordinating Body:

A City of San Fernando Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will be responsible for coordinating implementation of Plan action items and undertaking the formal review process.

Convener:

The City Council will adopt the City of San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, and the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will take joint responsibility for Plan implementation with City departments. The City Manager, or designee, will serve as a convener to facilitate the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee meetings, and will assign tasks necessary for implementation. The committee shall meet annually.

Implementation through Existing Programs:

The City of San Fernando addresses statewide planning goals and legislative requirements through its General Plan, Capital Improvement Plans, and City Building and Safety Codes. The City's original Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan was prepared,

approved, and adopted in 2007. Since then, elements of that plan have been incorporated into the following existing planning mechanisms of the City of Fernando, including a review of the 2007 plan's mitigation action items and updated sections on the natural hazards identified in that plan.

However, the City of San Fernando was greatly impacted by the 2007-2008 economic downturn. This resulted in losses of revenues and cuts to City services and personnel. These losses continued into the 2011-12 budget year. The City accrued three million dollars in debt, including over a half million dollars in overdue fees for the fire service contract with the Los Angeles City Fire Department. Also, the City eliminated its part-time emergency manager position, which held the responsibility to monitor the hazard mitigation plan and coordinate activities related to the implementation of the general and specific mitigation activities. As essential services including public safety were cut or unfunded, the ability to participate in a strategic management programs like hazard mitigation were shelved.

This updated Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan recognizes those fiscal and personnel constraints and provides a series of recommendations. Many of these are closely related to the goals and objectives of existing planning programs. This allows the City of San Fernando the opportunity to implement recommended mitigation action items through existing programs and procedures.

The City of San Fernando Building Division is responsible for administering the Building & Safety Codes. The committee will work with the various City Departments to review, develop and ensure Building & Safety Codes that are adequate to mitigate or present damage by natural hazards.

The goals and action items in the Mitigation Plan may be achieved through activities recommended in the City's Capital Improvement Plans (CIP). Various City departments develop CIPs, and review them on an annual basis. Upon annual review of the CIPs, the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will work with the City departments to identify areas that the Hazard Mitigation Plan action items are consistent with CIP planning goals and integrate them where appropriate.

Within six months of formal adoption of the Mitigation Plan, the recommendations listed above will be incorporated into the process of existing planning mechanisms at the City level. The meetings of the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will provide an opportunity for committee members to report back on the progress made on the integration of mitigation planning elements into City planning documents and procedures.

Economic Analysis of Mitigation Projects:

FEMA's approaches to identify the costs and benefits associated with natural hazard mitigation strategies, measures, or projects fall into two general categories: benefit/cost analysis and cost-effectiveness analysis.

Conducting benefit/cost analysis for a mitigation activity can assist communities in determining whether a project is worth undertaking now, in order to avoid disaster-related damages later.

Cost-effectiveness analysis evaluates how best to spend a given amount of money to achieve a specific goal. Determining the economic feasibility of mitigating natural hazards can provide decision-makers with an understanding of the potential benefits and costs of an activity, as well as a basis upon which to compare alternative projects.

During the current economic downturn it may be challenging to use these methods due to the many needs requiring funding. The City of San Fernando will continue to use the FEMA approach balanced by the money available for any type of projects.

Evaluating and Updating the Plan:

Formal Review Process:

The City of San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan will be evaluated on an annual basis to determine the effectiveness of programs and to reflect changes in land development or programs that may affect mitigation priorities. The evaluation process includes a firm schedule and timeline, and it identifies the local agencies and organizations participating in Plan evaluation.

The convener or designee will be responsible for contacting the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee members and organizing the annual meeting. Committee members and City Departments will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the mitigation strategies in the Plan.

The committee will review the goals and action items to determine their relevance to changing situations in the City, as well as changes in state or federal policy, and to ensure they are addressing current and expected conditions. The committee will also review the risk assessment portion of the Plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified, given any new available data. The coordinating organizations responsible for the various action items will report on the status of their projects, the success of various implementation processes, difficulties encountered, success of coordination efforts, and strategies which should be revised.

Continued Public Involvement:

San Fernando is dedicated to involving the public directly in review and updates of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee members are responsible for the annual review and update of the Plan.

The public will also have the opportunity to provide feedback about the Plan. Copies of the Plan will be kept at all of the appropriate agencies in the City. The adopted plan will be posted online. In addition, information on how to obtain copies of the Plan and any proposed changes will be posted on the City website. This site will also contain an email

address and phone number to which people can direct their comments and concerns.

A public meeting will also be held after each annual evaluation or when deemed necessary by the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee. The meetings will provide the public a forum for which they can express its concerns, opinions, or ideas about the Plan. The City Public Information Officer will be responsible for using City resources to publicize the annual public meetings and maintain public involvement through the public access channel, web page, and newspapers.

Part III: HazardSpecific Information

INTRODUCTION:

- Specific Hazards -

An important part of any multi-hazard mitigation plan is the selection of the local hazards which cause the greatest risk for that particular community. In 2007 the City of San Fernando mitigation plan had two hazards: earthquake and floods. Earthquakes were selected due to the recent seismic activity in the area. Floods were included based on the FEMA Region IX request that any city with a dam or water project nearby should include floods as a hazard in their local mitigation plan.

In the development of the current mitigation plan, several reports and plans were consulted: the City General Plan, the current City budget, the 2007 Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, and the 2008 LA City Fire Department Debris Flow Plan. The City General Plan has seven elements, including a safety element; this provided background information on local natural hazards. The current City budget was reviewed for insights about the current City budget priorities and how this might impact mitigation projects. The previous mitigation plan was reviewed for background information. The 2008 LA City Fire Debris Flow Plan was reviewed for information on possible threats from debris flows originating in the City of Los Angeles.

Since 2007 there have been two major types of disasters in Los Angeles County: urban wildfires and the windstorm of 2011. In 2008, wildfires burned to the city limits of San Fernando. Prior to the windstorm of 2011, there had not been a windstorm since the 1940s which caused such damage. The decision to include urban wildfires and windstorms was made through the suggestions of the various persons who worked on the development of this plan. (See Appendix E for further details.)

SECTION 1:

- Earthquakes -

Why Are Earthquakes a Threat to the City of San Fernando?

The City of San Fernando is situated in one of the most active geological areas of the United States. California has a long history of seismic activity. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) records hundreds of minor earthquakes every week in California. Since 1769 there have been 33 major earthquakes of a magnitude of 5.0 or greater.

The most well-known geologic feature related to local seismic activity is the San Andreas Fault, which is approximately 400 hundred miles long. The fault begins in Mexico, travels north to San Francisco, and gradually curves out into the Pacific Ocean. Scientists estimate that in the past 1,500 years major earthquakes have occurred at about 130-year intervals.

The last major earthquake related to the San Andreas Fault occurred near Fort Tejon in northern Los Angeles County. This earthquake occurred in 1857 and is estimated to have been a magnitude of 8. This is the largest recorded earthquake in the history of California.

But San Andreas is only one of dozens of known earthquake faults that cross Southern California. Some of the better known faults include the Newport-Inglewood, Whittier, Chatsworth, Elsinore, Hollywood, Los Alamitos, and Palos Verdes faults. Beyond the known faults, there are a potentially large number of "blind" faults that underlie the surface of Southern California. One such blind fault was involved in the Whittier Narrows earthquake in October 1987.

Although the most famous of the faults, the San Andreas, is capable of producing an earthquake with a magnitude of 8+ on the Richter scale, some of the "lesser" faults have the potential to inflict greater damage on the urban core of the Los Angeles Basin. Seismologists believe that a 6.0 earthquake on the Newport-Inglewood would result in far more death and destruction than a "great" quake on the San Andreas, because the San Andreas is relatively remote from the urban centers of Southern California.

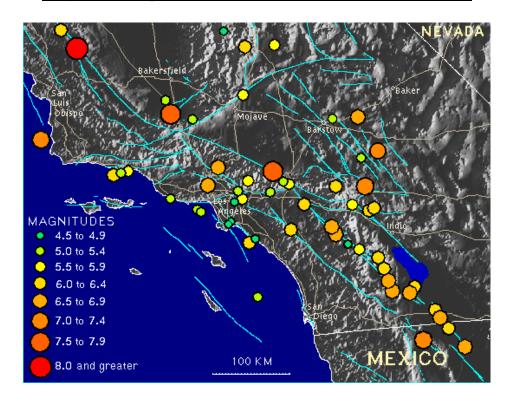
Partnerships have developed between the USGS, CalTech, the California Geological Survey, and universities to share research and educational efforts. Tremendous earthquake mapping and mitigation efforts have been made in California in the past two decades, and public awareness has risen remarkably during this time. Major federal, state, and local government agencies and private organizations support earthquake risk reduction, and have made significant contributions in reducing the adverse impacts of earthquakes. Despite the progress, the majority of California communities remain unprepared because there is a general lack of understanding regarding earthquake hazards among Californians.

History of Earthquakes in the Southern California Region

Southern California Region Earthquakes with a Magnitude of 5.0 or Greater

1769 Los Angeles Basin	1916 Tejon Pass Region
1800 San Diego Region	1918 San Jacinto
1812 Wrightwood	1923 San Bernardino Region
1812 Santa Barbara Channel	1925 Santa Barbara
1827 Los Angeles Region	1933 Long Beach
1855 Los Angeles Region	1941 Carpinteria
1857 Great Fort Tejon Earthquake	1952 Kern County
1858 San Bernardino Region	1954 West of Wheeler Ridge
1862 San Diego Region	1971 San Fernando
1892 San Jacinto or Elsinore Fault	1973 Point Mugu
1893 Pico Canyon	1986 North Palm Springs
1894 Lytle Creek Region	1987 Whittier Narrows
1894 San Diego Region	1992 Landers
1899 Lytle Creek region	1992 Big Bear
1899 San Jacinto and Hemet	1994 Northridge
1907 San Bernardino region	1999 Hector Mine
1910 Glen Ivy Hot Springs	

Major Earthquakes in Southern California since 1812



Dr. Kerry Sieh of Cal Tech has investigated the San Andreas Fault at Pallett Creek. "The record at Pallett Creek shows that rupture has recurred about every 130 years, on average, over the past 1500 years. But actual intervals have varied greatly, from less than 50 years to more than 300. The physical cause of such irregular recurrence remains unknown." Damage from a great quake on the San Andreas would be widespread throughout Southern California.

To better understand the earthquake hazard, the scientific community reviewed historical records and accelerated research on those faults that are the sources of the earthquakes occurring in the Southern California region. Historical earthquake records can generally be divided into records of the pre-instrumental period and the instrumental period. In the absence of instrumentation, the detection of earthquakes is based on observations and felt reports, and is dependent upon population density and distribution.

Since California was sparsely populated in the 1800s, the detection of pre-instrumental earthquakes is relatively difficult. Two very large earthquakes, the Fort Tejon in 1857 (7.9) and the Owens Valley in 1872 (7.6) are evidence of the tremendously damaging potential of earthquakes in Southern California. In more recent times two 7.3 earthquakes struck Southern California, in Kern County (1952) and Landers (1992).

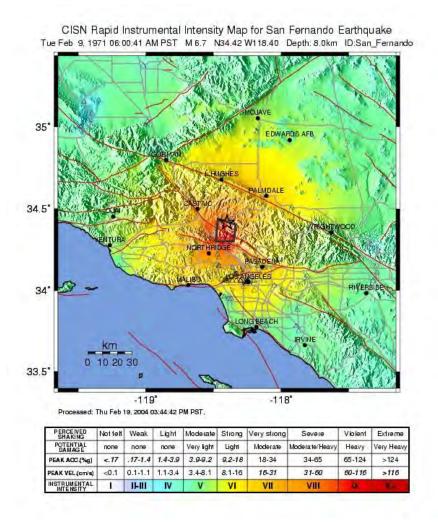
The damage from these four large earthquakes was limited because they occurred in areas which were sparsely populated at the time they happened. The seismic risk is much more severe today than in the past because the population at risk is in the millions, rather than a few hundred or a few thousand persons. Since seismologists started recording and measuring earthquakes, there have been tens of thousands of recorded earthquakes in Southern California, most with a magnitude below three. No community in Southern California is beyond the reach of a damaging earthquake.

In 1971 and 1994 the City of San Fernando suffered two major earthquakes. The first was the Sylmar earthquake. This event was measured at a magnitude of 6.6 and was centered in Sylmar, a community directly north of San Fernando. The second was the 1994 Northridge earthquake, which had a magnitude of 6.7.

1971 Sylmar Earthquake:

The 1971 Sylmar earthquake struck on February 9th at 6:01 AM. The epicenter was 6 miles northeast of Sylmar. The earthquake caused 65 deaths and millions of dollars in property loss. There were numerous bridge and freeway collapses. Several large hospital complexes in Sylmar were destroyed. Unreinforced masonry buildings were especially susceptible to the extreme shaking, and many of these buildings collapsed. Many buildings were badly damaged in San Fernando.

The San Gabriel Mountains directly east of San Fernando rose several feet. Surface breaks caused by faulting during the earthquake appeared across the northeastern corner of the San Fernando Valley. This type of break appeared in a San Fernando residential area.



1994 Northridge Earthquake:

The second major earthquake affecting the City was the 1994 Northridge earthquake, which occurred on January 17th at 4:30 AM. This event was measured at a magnitude of 6.7 and caused extensive damage to structures and utilities in the City of San Fernando.

The earthquake originated in a hidden fault approximately 8 miles below the surface of the San Fernando Valley and about 20 miles west of the City of San Fernando. The earthquake caused a rupture along the fault line that traveled upwards in a northwestern direction. The fault, now called the Oak Ridge or Northridge fault system, intersected with a branch of the Sierra Madre fault, which was responsible for the 1971 Sylmar earthquake. The earthquake lasted approximately 15 seconds. After the initial event, aftershocks of varying magnitude occurred at the rate of 1,000 a day for several weeks.

The surface of the central San Fernando Valley was deformed upwards into an asymmetric dome. The Santa Susanna Mountains north of the San Fernando Valley were

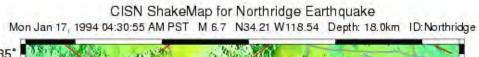
also pushed up several inches. The result was one of the greatest natural disasters in the history of the United States. Large portions of the northern section of the Los Angeles basin were devastated by structural collapses and a corresponding loss of life and injury.

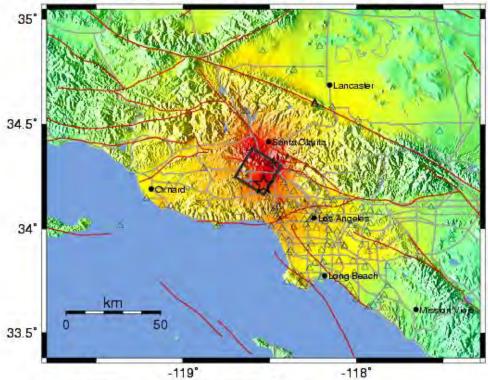
A total of 25,000 homes were totally or partially destroyed. For days afterward, thousands of homes and businesses were without electricity; tens of thousands had no gas; and nearly 50,000 had little or no water. Approximately 15,000 structures were moderately to severely damaged, which left thousands of people temporarily homeless. Over 66,000 buildings were inspected. Nearly 4,000 were severely damaged, and over 11,000 were moderately damaged. Nine area hospitals were closed due to damage. There were 51 fatalities and 9,000 injuries.

The earthquake occurred early in the morning on a holiday. This circumstance considerably reduced the potential loss of life, as many collapsed buildings were unoccupied, the freeways were relatively clear, and most businesses were not yet open. Even so, the extremely strong ground motion in large portions of Los Angeles County resulted in record direct and indirect economic losses.

The estimated economic loss was approximately \$40 billion, with \$800 million in insurance claims. The City of San Fernando was badly damaged. Many homes were partially or totally destroyed. Parts of the City lost power and water. An underground petroleum pipeline on the southern edge of the City exploded, causing a serious fire. Several collapsed bridges and overpasses created commuter havoc on the freeway system. Extensive damage was caused by ground-shaking, but earthquake-triggered liquefaction and dozens of fires also caused additional severe damage. Many San Fernando residents abandoned their homes during the explosion of aftershocks and moved to the open spaces of the City parks.

There were several major issues related to long-term mitigation of the earthquake's effects: severe damage to the utility infrastructure, debris removal, and clearing the parks of temporary residents. The City water system was badly damaged. This required many months of repairs to water mains and pumping stations. Debris removal required assistance from outside agencies and lasted over 1 year. Traumatized residents remained in the parks for weeks after the earthquake, as the continual impact of significant aftershocks and unrepaired damage made them unwilling to move back into their homes.





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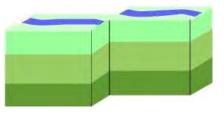
INSTRUMENTAL INTENSITY	-1	11-111	IV	٧	VI	VII	VIII	00	94
PEAK VEL(cm/s)	<0.1	0.1-1.1	1.1-3.4	3.4-8.1	8.1-16	16-31	31-60	60-116	>116
PEAK ACC.(%g)	<.17	.17-1.4	1.4-3.9	3.9-9.2	9.2-18	18-34	34-65	65-124	>124
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy
PERCEIVED SHAKING	Notfelt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme

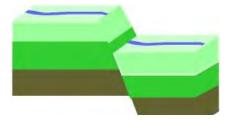
Causes and Characteristics of Earthquakes

Earthquakes are caused by the movement of the earth's crust along fracture lines called faults. A fault is the separation point between blocks of the earth's crust where either side can move relative to the other along a parallel plane to the fracture line. Faults are divided into two main types: strike-slip and dip-slip.

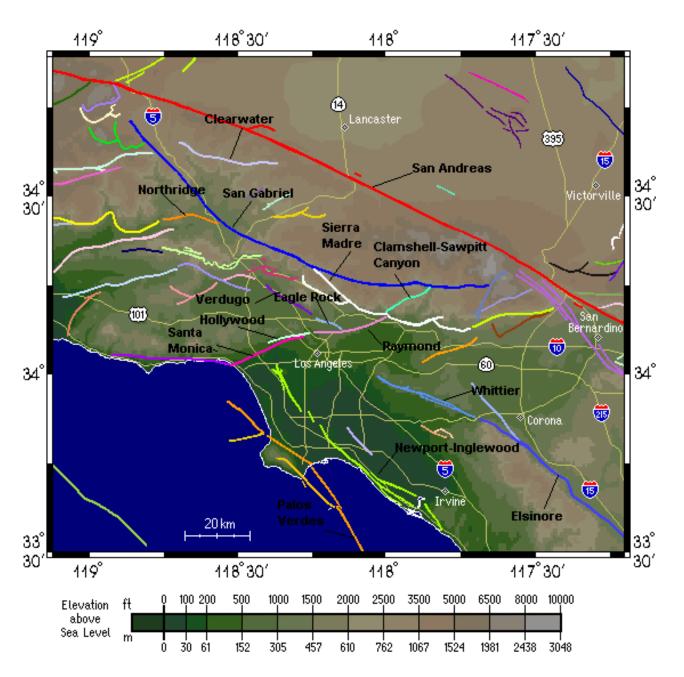
Strike-slip faults appear where the fracture in the earth's crust is vertical or nearly vertical. The blocks or plates of the earth's crust will primarily move horizontally. The fault can be further categorized as right or left lateral faults depending on the direction that the fault is slipping.

Dip-slip faults differ from strike-slip faults in that the fracture is slanted but the blocks of earth move vertically. If the earth above this fault drops during movement, the fault is called a 'normal' fault. If the earth moves upwards, the fault is called a 'reverse' fault. Reverse faults with an angle of 45 degrees or less are called thrust faults.





Major Faults - Los Angeles Region



Map: Southern California Earthquake Data Center

Predicting Earthquakes

Seismologists have concentrated on the problem of predicting earthquakes for the past 100 years. The cost of human life and property from earthquake and earthquake-related

incidents makes this natural hazard one of the greatest threats on the earth. The Indian Ocean earthquake/tsunami of 2004 was one of the greatest natural calamities in recorded history.

The problem with earthquake prediction is the multitude of unknown variables that may influence geologic movement. Various scientists have suggested that several factors or a combination of these factors may cause earthquakes. These factors include hydrological conditions or changes, magma flows, temperature variations, and underground deformation due to slippage within the earth's crust. The problem is the lack of accurate information about conditions under the surface of the earth.

Predicting earthquakes offers an opportunity to mitigate the effects of such a natural disaster, but prediction also presents policy makers and public-safety decision makers with a significant challenge. Currently in Los Angeles County there are no established protocols for mass evacuation, care, and shelter of the public. If earthquakes could be predicted, providing the information to the public would present significant related problems for public officials. The possibility of public disorder or panic related to possible spontaneous evacuation is a real and important concern.

Ongoing prediction research may make accurate predictions possible in the near future. Public safety planners must anticipate the benefits and challenges of improved predictive methods. Southern California is one of the internal centers for this type of research. Several methods of possibly predicting earthquakes are currently being studied. Several are based on the assumption that changes under the earth may cause surface deformations. By correlating the surface deformation changes it may be possible to predict slippage of faults under the earth. Current prediction research includes: 1) Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR); 2) Global Positioning Satellite research; and 3) Hydrological, geochemical, and electromagnetic research.

Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR):

InSAR is a program developed by seismologists from the California Institute of Technology and the NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory. The InSAR program is part of a United States government program called EarthScope, which was established to understand solid-earth processes and provide research data for public agencies such as FEMA. InSAR uses satellite-based radar that can measure changes on the surface of the earth.

The InSAR researchers are evaluating four important questions: 1) what mechanisms control the occurrence of seismic fault movement, 2) what stress-transfer processes trigger seismic activity, 3) whether magma movement and earthquakes affect each other, and 4) whether there are precursor surface-deformation phenomena that can be used to predict seismic activity. At this time the results have been inconclusive, but a secondary benefit of this research is that InSAR can provide data that can improve or define information collected by other research methods.

Global Positioning Satellite Research:

Global-positioning satellite (GPS) research is proving a useful tool to measure the movement of geographic features and structures on the surface of the earth. It is a similar but less expensive approach to tracking surface movement than interferometric radar-based research. GPS prediction techniques are based on the same theoretical basis as InSAR: surface deformation indicates a buildup of underground stress that precedes fault slippage.

The value of GPS-based research is that it uses available GPS technology and does not require the deployment of expensive technology such as launching a satellite. This simplifies the time and effort from deployment to gathering useful data. GPS-based research can track surface movement and some types of deformation. In the past 8 years, scientists from the California Institute of Technology and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) have used this method to track geological movement and evaluate possible stresses on earthquake-sensitive structures.

One of the most notable research projects has been the GPS-based monitoring of the Pacoima Dam directly east of the City of San Fernando. USGS researchers have placed GPS sensors on the dam and the surrounding topography to analyze stress levels to the structure, identify possible points of structural and topographical failure, and predict various effects on the structure based on possible earthquake scenarios.

Hydrological, Geochemical, and Electromagnetic Research:

The third research approach to earthquake prediction examines changes in the hydrological, geochemical, and electromagnetic systems in the crust of the earth. Several research studies indicate that changes occur in these natural systems prior to an earthquake. This research has been conducted in several international universities such as the University of Athens and the University of Tokyo.

The hydrological approach is based on data indicating that changes in ground-water tables may occur prior to an earthquake. This is based on data from the 1976 Tangshen earthquake in China. In this incident, underground water had been steadily subsiding when a new infusion of water suddenly caused the water table to rise. This change directly preceded this earthquake.

The geochemical prediction model is based on the theory that changes in underground chemical processes may indicate an imminent earthquake event. These changes include sudden increases in radon gas levels and the salinity of ground water.

The electromagnetic predictive method monitors changes in the electromagnetic fields under the surface of the earth. Some seismologists believe that fluctuations in this field may precede an earthquake.

Earthquake-Related Hazards

There are four specific hazards associated with earthquakes: ground shaking, landslides, liquefaction, and amplification. Beyond these hazards, the severity of an earthquake is further influenced by several geographic/environmental factors such as soil composition, topography, proximity to the fault, magnitude of the earthquake, and the type of earthquake.

Ground Shaking:

Ground shaking is the motion felt on the earth's surface caused by seismic waves generated by the earthquake. It is the primary cause of earthquake damage. The strength of ground shaking depends on the magnitude of the earthquake, the type of fault, distance from the epicenter (where the earthquake originates), and the soil composition. Buildings on poorly consolidated soils will typically see more damage than buildings on tightly compacted soils and bedrock.

Earthquake-Induced Landslides:

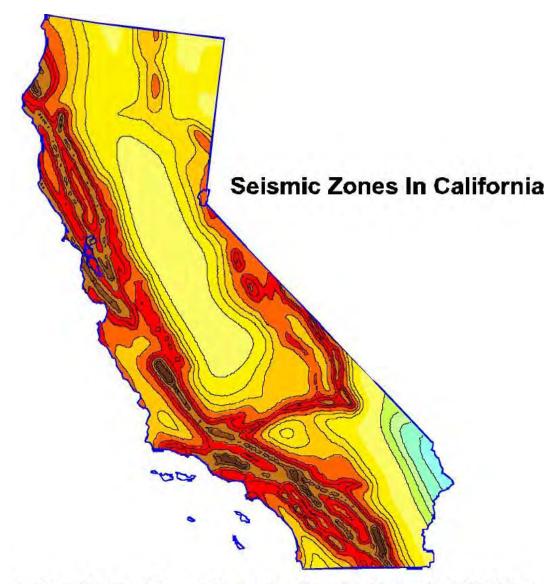
Earthquake-induced landslides are secondary earthquake hazards that occur from ground shaking. They can destroy the roads, buildings, utilities, and other critical facilities necessary to respond and recover from an earthquake. Many communities in Southern California have a high likelihood of encountering such risks, especially in areas with steep slopes.

Liquefaction:

Liquefaction occurs when ground shaking causes wet granular soils to change from a solid state to a liquid state. This results in the loss of soil strength and the soil's ability to support weight. Liquefaction often occurs in regions that were former riverbeds or that have the water table near the surface. Many communities in Southern California are built on ancient river bottoms and have sandy soil. Buildings and their occupants are at risk when the ground can no longer support these buildings and structures.

Amplification:

Soils and soft sedimentary rocks near the earth's surface can modify and amplify ground shaking caused by earthquakes. Amplification increases the magnitude of the seismic waves generated by the earthquake. The amount of amplification is influenced by the thickness of geologic materials and their physical properties. As with liquefaction, buildings and structures built on soft and unconsolidated soils can face greater risk from amplification than buildings built on consolidated soils or bedrock. Amplification can also occur in areas with deep sediment-filled basins and on ridge tops.



Darker Shaded Areas indicate Greater Potential Shaking

Source: USGS Website

Abridged Modified Mercali Intensity Scale

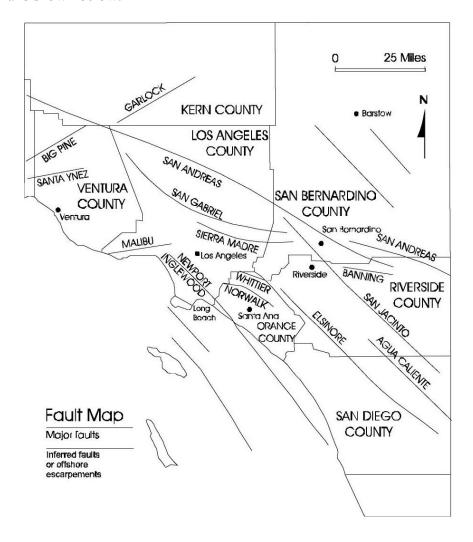
	Intensity Value and Description	Average Peak Velocity (c m/sec)	Average Peak Acceleration (g = gravity)
I.	Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable circumstances (I Rossi-Forel scale). Damage potential: None.	<0.1	<0.0017
II.	Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of high-rise buildings. Delicately suspended objects may swing. (I to II Rossi-Forel scale). Damage potential: None.		
III.	Felt quite noticeably indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings, but many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing automobiles may rock slightly. Vibration like passing of truck. Duration estimated. (III Rossi –Forel scale). Damage potential: None.		
IV.	During the day felt indoors by many, outdoors by few. At night some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make creaking sound. Sensation like a heavy truck striking building. Standing automobiles rocked noticeably. (IV to V Rossi-Forel scale). Damage potential: None. Perceived shaking: Light.	1.1 – 3.4	0.014 - 0.039
V.	Felt by nearly everyone, many awakened. Some dishes, windows, and so on broken; cracked plaster in a few places; unstable objects overturned. Disturbances of trees, poles, and other tall objects sometimes noticed. Pendulum clocks may stop. (V to VI Rossi-Forel scale). Damage potential: Very light. Perceived shaking: Moderate.	3.4 – 8.1	0.039-0.092
VI.	Felt by all, many frightened and run outdoors. Some heavy furniture moved, few instances of fallen plaster and damaged chimneys. Damage slight. (VI to VII Rossi-Forel scale). Damage potential: Light. Perceived shaking: Strong.	8.1 – 16	0.092 -0.18
VII.	Everybody runs outdoors. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken. Noticed by persons driving cars. (VIII Rossi-Forel scale). Damage potential: Moderate. Perceived shaking: <i>Very</i> strong.	16 – 31	0.18 - 0.34
VIII.	Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse; great in poorly built structures. Panel walls thrown out of frame structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, and walls. Heavy furniture overturned. Sand and mud ejected in small amounts. Changes in well water. Persons driving cars disturbed. (VIII+ to IX Rossi-Forel scale). Damage potential: Moderate to heavy. Perceived shaking: Severe.	31 – 60	0.34 - 0.65
IX.	Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb; great in substantial buildings with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations. Ground cracked conspicuously. Underground pipes broken. (IX+ Rossi-Forel scale). Damage potential: Heavy. Perceived shaking: Violent.	60 – 116	0.65 – 1.24
X.	Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed; ground badly cracked. Rails bent. Landslides considerable from river banks and steep slopes. Shifted sand and mud. Water splashed, slopped over banks. (X Rossi-Forel scale). Damage potential: <i>Very</i> heavy. Perceived shaking: Extreme.	> 116	> 1.24
XI.	Few, if any, (masonry) structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Broad fissures in ground. Underground pipelines completely out of service. Earth slumps and land slips in soft ground. Rails bent greatly.		
XII.	Damage total. Waves seen on ground surface. Lines of sight and level distorted. Objects thrown into air.		

Earthquake Hazard Assessment

Hazard Identification:

In California, many agencies are focused on seismic safety issues: the State's Seismic Safety Commission, the Applied Technology Council, the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES), the United States Geological Survey, CalTech, and the California Geological Survey, as well as a number of universities and private foundations.

These organizations, in partnership with other state and federal agencies, have undertaken a rigorous program in California to identify seismic hazards and risks, including active fault identification, bedrock shaking, tsunami inundation zones, ground motion amplification, liquefaction, and earthquake-induced landslides. Seismic hazard maps have been published and are available for many communities in California through the State Division of Mines and Geology. A map of known earthquake faults in Southern California is shown below.



There are a number of faults that have the potential to impact the City of San Fernando. The San Andreas fault is considered a "master fault" because it is the boundary of the Pacific and North American geologic plates. Besides this fault, there are a number of active faults in the eastern San Fernando and northern San Gabriel valleys, including the Northridge, Verdugo, and Sierra Madre faults. The presence of so many active faults makes the City of San Fernando highly vulnerable to a major earthquake. It should be noted that geologists believe the area also has many uncharted faults which are capable of causing a major earthquake.

San Andreas

The San Andreas fault has major and frequent (geologically speaking) earthquakes, and it controls the seismic hazard in southern California. The fault extends over 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) from near Cape Mendocino in northern California to the Salton Sea region in southern California.

Large faults, such as the San Andreas fault, are generally divided into segments in order to evaluate their future earthquake potential. The segments are generally defined at discontinuities along the fault that may affect the rupture length. In central and southern California, the San Andreas Fault zone is divided into five segments named, from north to south, the Cholame, Carrizo, Mojave, San Bernardino Mountains, and Coachella Valley segments.

Each segment is assumed to have a characteristic slip rate (rate of movement averaged over time), recurrence interval (time between moderate to large earthquakes), and displacement (amount of offset during an earthquake). While this methodology has some value in predicting earthquakes, historical records and studies of prehistoric earthquakes show that it is possible for more than one segment to rupture during a large quake or for ruptures to overlap into adjacent segments.

The last major earthquake on the southern portion of the San Andreas Fault was the 1857 Fort Tejon (magnitude 8) event. This is the largest earthquake reported in California. The 1857 surface rupture broke the Cholame, Carrizo, and Mojave segments, resulting in displacements of as much as 27 feet (9 meters) along the rupture zone. These fault segments are thought to have a recurrence interval of between 104 and 296 years.

The segment closest to the City of San Fernando is the Mojave segment, which is approximately 83 miles long. This segment extends from approximately Three Points (29 miles east of the 210 freeway near Sulphur Springs) southward to just northwest of Cajon Creek, at the southern limit of the 1857 rupture. Using a slip rate of 30±8 millimeters per year (mm/yr) and a characteristic displacement of 4.5±1.5 meters (m), scientists have derived a recurrence interval of 150 years for this segment. The Mojave segment is estimated to be capable of producing a magnitude 7.1 earthquake. Scientists have calculated that this segment has a 26 percent probability of rupturing sometime between 1994 and 2024.

Northridge/Oak Ridge

This fault was responsible for the 1994 Northridge earthquake but was unknown prior to that event. It caused major damage in the central and northern San Fernando Valley and in isolated pockets in Santa Monica and as far away as Anaheim in Orange County. The Northridge/Oak Ridge fault is a blind thrust fault and may be an extension of the easternmost section of the Oak Ridge fault system.

Verdugo

The Verdugo fault is a 13-mile long, southeast-striking fault that that lies along the southern flank of the Verdugo Mountains, near Burbank. The fault has been interpreted as both a reverse fault and a left-lateral strike-slip fault. Results of recent studies suggest that the Verdugo fault changes in character, from a reverse fault adjacent to the Pacoima Hills, to a normal fault at the southwest edge of the Verdugo Mountains.

Additional studies will be required to resolve these inconsistencies in the style of faulting. Given its location near highly populated portions of the Los Angeles metropolitan area, several investigations, including trenching of the fault, are likely to be conducted in the next few years to better define this fault's seismic hazard. The fault's recurrence interval is unknown, but the fault is considered active. Based on its length, the Verdugo fault is thought capable of generating magnitude 6.0 to 6.8 earthquakes. This fault is approximately 13 miles from San Fernando.

Sierra Madre

The Sierra Madre fault zone is a north-dipping reverse fault zone approximately 47 miles long. It extends along the southern flank of the San Gabriel Mountains from San Fernando to San Antonio Canyon, where it continues southeastward as the Cucamonga fault. The Sierra Madre fault has been divided into five segments, and each segment seems to have a different rate of activity.

The northwestern-most segment of the Sierra Madre fault (the San Fernando segment) ruptured in 1971, causing the magnitude 6.7 Sylmar earthquake. As a result of this earthquake, the Sierra Madre fault has been known to be active. In the 1980s, studies suggested that the segments of the Sierra Madre fault east of the San Fernando segment have not generated major earthquakes in several thousand years, and possibly not in 11,000 years.

By California's definitions of active faulting, most of the Sierra Madre fault would therefore be classified as not active. Then in 1998, a field study trenched a section of the Sierra Madre fault in Altadena and determined that this segment has ruptured at least twice in the last 15,000 years, causing magnitude 7.2 to 7.6 earthquakes. This suggests that the Los Angeles area is susceptible to infrequent but large near-field earthquakes on the Sierra Madre fault.

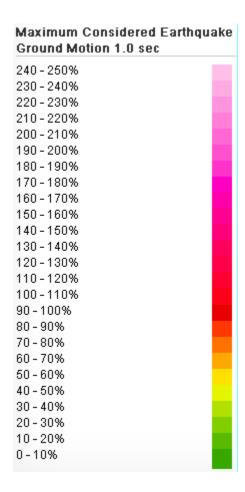
Scientists have calculated a recurrence interval of about 8,000 years for this fault. If the last event occurred more than 8,000 years ago, it is possible that these segments of the Sierra Madre fault are near the end of their cycle, and therefore likely to generate an earthquake in the not too distant future. The occurrence of the Sylmar earthquake in 1971 does not seem to preclude a larger quake along any portion of the fault, including the San Fernando segment.

The California Office of Emergency Services (Cal EMA) has developed a program called MyPlan (myplan.CalOES.ca.gov), a map service designed to be a simple interface to California natural hazard data products produced by the California Natural Resources Agency departments and other government agencies. MyPlan allows users to easily make hazard maps for mitigation planning, report generation, and other tasks. The figure was developed using MyPlan for the City of San Fernando; areas located within the "Earthquake Fault Zone of Required Investigation" are identified by the grey shading. The Earthquake Fault Zone of Required Investigation are delineated to assist cities and counties in fulfilling their responsibilities for protecting the public safety from the effects of earthquake fault rupture as required by the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Public Resources Code Sections 2623 et seq).

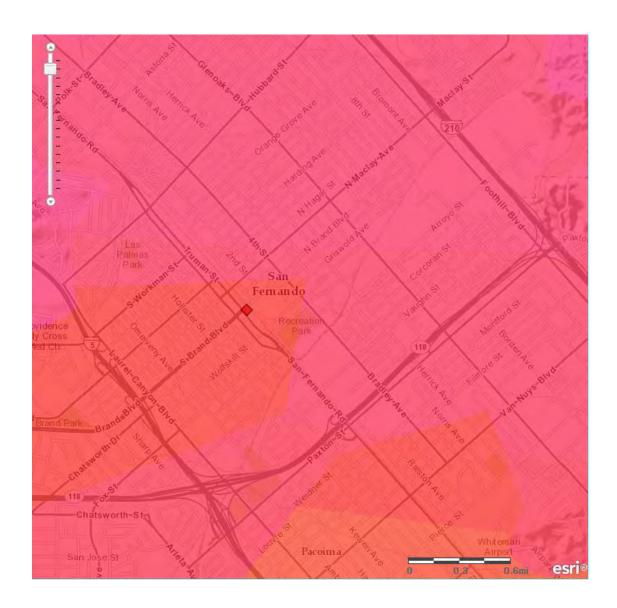


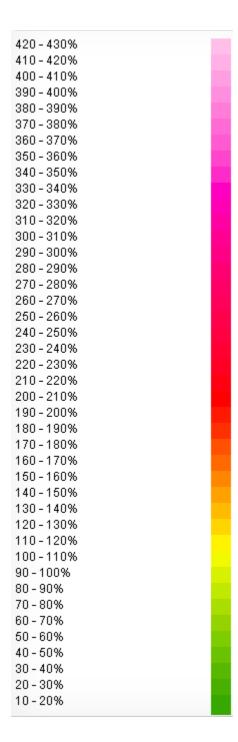
The following figure is similar in scale to the above figure, but shows the shaking hazard (ground acceleration in % gravity) per 1 second for tall structures.





The following figure is similar in scale to the above figures, but shows the shaking hazard (ground acceleration in % gravity) per 0.2 seconds for short structures.





Vulnerability Assessment:

The effects of earthquakes span a large area, and large earthquakes occurring in many parts of the Southern California region would probably be felt throughout the region. However, the degree to which the earthquakes are felt, and the damages associated with them, may vary. At risk from earthquake damage are large stocks of old buildings and bridges; many high-tech and hazardous materials facilities; extensive sewer, water, and natural gas pipelines; earth dams; petroleum pipelines; and other critical facilities and

private property located in the county. The relative or secondary earthquake hazards, which are liquefaction, ground shaking, amplification, and earthquake-induced landslides, can be just as devastating as the earthquake.

The California Geological Survey has identified the types of areas most vulnerable to liquefaction. Liquefaction occurs when ground shaking causes wet granular soils to change from a solid state to a liquid state. This results in the loss of soil strength and the soil's ability to support weight. Buildings and their occupants are at risk when the ground can no longer support these buildings and structures.

Southern California has many active landslide areas, and a large earthquake could trigger accelerated movement in these slide areas, in addition to jarring loose other unknown areas of landslide risk.

The following figure was developed using MyPlans. The green shaded areas denote liquefaction zone areas in and in the vicinity of the City of San Fernando.



Risk Analysis:

Risk analysis involves estimating the damage and costs likely to be experienced in a geographic area over a period of time. Factors included in assessing earthquake risk include population and property distribution in the hazard area, the frequency of earthquake events, landslide susceptibility, buildings, infrastructure, and disaster preparedness of the region.

For greater Southern California, there are multiple 'worst case' scenarios, depending on which fault might rupture, and which communities are in proximity to the fault. But damage will not necessarily be limited to immediately adjoining communities. Depending on the hypocenter of the earthquake, seismic waves may be transmitted through the ground to unsuspecting communities. In the Northridge 1994 earthquake, Santa Monica suffered extensive damage, even though there was a range of mountains between it and the origin of the earthquake.

In California, each earthquake is followed by revisions and improvements in the building codes. The 1933 Long Beach resulted in the Field Act, affecting school construction. The 1971 Sylmar earthquake brought another set of increased structural standards. Similar reevaluations occurred after the 1989 Loma Prieta and 1994 Northridge earthquakes. These code changes have resulted in stronger and more earthquake resistant structures.

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act was passed in 1972 to mitigate the hazard of surface faulting to structures for human occupancy. This state law was a direct result of the 1971 Sylmar Earthquake, which was associated with extensive surface fault ruptures that damaged numerous homes, commercial buildings, and other structures. Surface rupture is the most easily avoided seismic hazard

The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, passed in 1990, addresses non-surface fault rupture earthquake hazards, including liquefaction and seismically induced landslides. The State Department of Conservation operates the Seismic Mapping Program for California. Extensive information is available at their website: http://gmw.consrv.ca.gov/shmp/index.htm

Although California's building codes are some of the most stringent in the world, tens of thousands of older existing buildings were built under much less rigid codes, and damages for a large earthquake almost anywhere in Southern California are likely to run into the billions of dollars. California has laws affecting unreinforced masonry buildings (URM's), but although many building owners have retrofitted their buildings, hundreds of pre-1933 buildings still have not been brought up to current standards.

Non-structural bracing of equipment and contents is often the most cost-effective type of seismic mitigation. Inexpensive bracing and anchoring may be the most cost-effective way to protect expensive equipment. Non-structural bracing of equipment and furnishings will also reduce the chance of injury for the occupants of a building.

Community Earthquake Issues

Earthquake damage occurs because humans have built structures that cannot withstand severe shaking. Buildings, airports, schools, and lifelines (highways and utility lines) suffer damage in earthquakes and can cause death or injury to humans. The welfare of homes, major businesses, and public infrastructure is very important.

Challenges faced by the City include addressing the reliability of buildings, critical facilities, and infrastructure, as well as understanding the potential costs to government, businesses, and individuals as a result of an earthquake. The City sits over a geological zone that is crisscrossed by numerous active faults. The ability of structures and infrastructure to withstand earthquake effects, combined with the individual preparedness of community members, will determine how susceptible the San Fernando community is to earthquakes.

Dams:

There are a total of 103 dams in Los Angeles County, owned by 23 agencies or organizations ranging from the federal government to home owner associations. These dams hold billions of gallons of water in reservoirs. Releases of water from the major reservoirs are designed to protect Southern California from flood waters and to store domestic water.

Seismic activity can compromise the dam structures, and the resultant flooding could be catastrophic. Following the 1971 Sylmar earthquake the Lower Van Norman Dam showed signs of structural compromise, and tens of thousands of persons had to be evacuated until the dam could be drained; the dam has never been refilled.

The City of San Fernando is especially vulnerable to the threat of a dam failure related to a major earthquake event. The City lies directly in line of the flood plain that originates below the Pacoima Dam in Pacoima Canyon, which is in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains

The Pacoima Dam was built in 1926 and was the tallest concrete arch dam in the world at the time of its dedication. The dam is 341 feet tall and over 600 feet wide. It varies in thickness, tapering from the base to the top. The dam is supported by a concrete thrust block at its south abutment. The dam has 11 major vertical contraction joints. There is a spillway tunnel through solid rock just south of the south abutment thrust block.

Just after the dam was opened, engineers discovered the structure had a tendency to expand or contract up to six inches in an eastward direction. The cause of the displacement was determined to be variations in the ambient temperature. The greatest displacement typically occurs during the summer months of most extreme temperatures.

The Pacoima Dam was significantly damaged in the 1971 Sylmar earthquake. The 6.7 magnitude earthquake sent seismic waves up the mountain canyons to the dam. The

topography of the canyon helped to amplify the effects of the waves. The result was a wave motion with the greatest displacement at the crest of the dam, an effect similar to cracking a whip. The dam was approximately 75% full when the earthquake struck. The support thrust block cracked and the surrounding rock pulled away. The contraction joint nearest the block opened up, and the rock just below the thrust block sagged several inches. In 1976 an attempt was made to stabilize the dam by closing the joint, patching the crack, and installing 35 steel tendons to reinforce the dam's connection to the canyon walls.

During the 1994 Northridge earthquake the dam suffered even greater damage. The rock mass below the concrete thrust block slipped. The rock connected to the thrust block moved but the connecting tendons prevented a complete failure. During the earthquake the constriction joints completely opened and closed within their range of motion. The constriction joint nearest the thrust block opened past its limit at the top and constricted closed at the bottom. A diagonal crack appeared from this joint across the thrust block into the rock abutment. Cracks also appeared in the dam wall adjacent to the thrust block. The dam's horizontal lift joints were moved and settled offset with the upper portion of the dam face pushing outwards downstream.

After the 1994 earthquake, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) installed sensors and GPS receivers to facilitate careful measurements of the dam's movements. In 2001 a 4.3 magnitude earthquake struck the area. The new GPS system recorded the movement of the structure. The measurements disclosed that the topography and condition of the dam structure has significantly changed since the dam was built.

Measurements had been made periodically since the 1920s by artificially introducing vibrations into the dam structure. A review of the earlier data compared with the available earthquake data indicated that the vibration patterns in the dam had changed significantly. The most disturbing fact was that the variables of the canyon topography changed with each earthquake and had combined with the accumulating damage with each successive tremor.

The results of this data were studied by Dr. Steven Alves of the California Institute of Technology in his 2004 dissertation titled *Nonlinear analysis of Pacoima Dam with spatially non-uniform ground movement.* The Pacoima Dam was designed with a specific set of vibration and oscillation parameters based on the topography and the dam design. These parameters are very important because they allow engineers to understand the dam's physical behavior and anticipate any potential structural failures. Dr. Alves concluded the structural damage and changes in topography meant it was impossible to determine exactly what structural behavior might develop or what the effects would be at any point in the structure during another major earthquake event.

Mr. Keith Lilley of the Los Angeles Flood Control District is the engineer responsible for the Pacoima Dam and the Pacoima Wash. Mr. Lilley said the Pacoima Dam was retrofitted with a large spillway system in 2004. This allows the water to be emptied more quickly than the original design allowed. Mr. Lilley reported the water level is

normally maintained at 23% to 30 % capacity. This level is used because of the potential for seismic activity that might damage the dam. This procedure also prevents mud and debris from blocking the spillways and valves.

The only time the level goes above this is during years of heavy rainfall. This is very infrequent because the average rainfall level is 16 inches. If higher levels were to occur, the water levels would be rapidly lowered by releasing water through the spillways into the wash system. Mr. Lilley said the GPS monitoring system provides real-time information about the condition of the dam. If there was any indication of a possible failure, the information would be transmitted to the City of San Fernando to commence an evacuation of the business along the wash.

Buildings:

The built environment is susceptible to damage from earthquakes. Buildings that collapse can trap and bury people. Lives are at risk and the cost to clean up the damage is great. The City of San Fernando has many buildings that are susceptible to earthquake damage. Some of the buildings predate the 1994 earthquake, when building codes were not as strict.

The City of San Fernando Specific Corridor Redevelopment Plan involves the replacement of several commercial corridors with new buildings and commercial development. The newer buildings will be more earthquake-resistant. The California Seismic Safety Commission makes annual reports on the progress of the retrofitting of unreinforced masonry buildings.

The City's redevelopment plan also includes a survey of existing buildings that are "blighted," that is, unsafe and/or unhealthy to live or work in. According to a May 2010 report to the City council, blighted buildings include structures that are "generally dilapidated and deteriorated buildings resulting from long-term neglect, as well as buildings vulnerable to specific safety hazards, such as seismic hazards..."

The council report noted the number of structures in each of the City's 4 redevelopment areas. Area 1 contained 151 residential and 106 commercial structures that remained blighted. Seven residential and 50 commercial blighted buildings were evaluated in Area 2. While 46% of Area 3 is no longer blighted thanks to the redevelopment plan, 169 residential and 143 commercial buildings remained blighted as of May 2010, and more than half of the buildings are at least 50 years old, meaning they were built prior to many seismic safety codes. All portions of Area 4 remained blighted, with 6 residential and 109 commercial buildings surveyed. Although some progress has been made through the redevelopment plan, the City of San Fernando stills suffers from blighted buildings throughout its project areas.

A secondary threat to the buildings in San Fernando is the threat from fire. Fires often accompany major earthquakes. Damage to streets and local public safety facilities may limit an effective response to fires. Numerous underground pipelines ruptured during the

1994 earthquake, resulting in fires throughout the San Fernando Valley. The City of San Fernando had a pipeline fire on its southern border during the 1994 earthquake.

Damaged or destroyed buildings can deposit debris which are physically dangerous or possibly toxic. Debris can block streets and remain a hazard for many months after an earthquake. The City of San Fernando had a full-time crew picking up debris for nearly 1 year after the 1994 earthquake.

Infrastructure and Communication:

Residents in the City of San Fernando commute frequently by automobiles and public transportation such as the Metrolink rail system. The City is bordered by three freeways: the 5, the 118, and the 210. An earthquake can greatly damage bridges and roads, hampering emergency response efforts and the normal movement of people and goods. Damaged infrastructure strongly affects the economy of the community because it disconnects people from work, school, food, and leisure, and separates businesses from their customers and suppliers. During the 1994 earthquake, sections of the San Fernando and Santa Clarita valleys were isolated due to damage to the local transportation systems.

Public safety facilities and other local government offices, which are used as points of contact during times of normal operations, may be damaged in a major earthquake. The City's buildings include the police department, City Hall, the city yards/public works complex, the San Fernando Museum, and the old firehouse. The current public works complex was recently relocated to the former police building. The firehouse is not currently used. The City has no plans to build any new structures.

The City has several parks. Two of the parks, Cesar Chavez and Las Palmas, have gymnasiums, kitchens, restrooms, and multipurpose rooms. These parks are the designated shelter/evacuation points for the City. Cesar Chavez Park is a designated Red Cross shelter facility, as well as the designated location for the relocation of city hall and police department operations. The police department and city-hall buildings have emergency generators. The widespread damage of a major earthquake raises the possibility that all buildings throughout the City will be damaged.

Bridge Damage:

Even modern bridges can sustain damage during earthquakes, leaving them unsafe for use. Some bridges have failed completely due to strong ground motion. Bridges are a vital transportation link, with even minor damages making some areas inaccessible. Because bridges vary in size, materials, location and design, any given earthquake will affect them differently. Bridges built before the mid-1970s have a significantly higher risk of suffering structural damage during a moderate to large earthquake compared with those built after 1980, when design improvements were made. Much of the interstate highway system was built in the mid to late 1960s. Many bridges are state, county or privately owned (including railroad bridges).

CalTrans has retrofitted most bridges on the freeway systems; however there are still some county-maintained bridges that are not retrofitted. The Federal Highway Administration requires that bridges on the National Bridge Inventory be inspected every 2 years. CalTrans checks when the bridges are inspected because they administer the federal funds for bridge projects. Bridges in or near the City of San Fernando include freeway interchanges and roads that cross the Pacoima Wash.

Damage to Lifelines and Critical Facilities:

Lifelines are the connections between communities and outside services. They include water and gas lines, transportation systems, electricity, and communication networks. Ground shaking and amplification can cause pipes to break open, power lines to fall, roads and railways to crack or move, and radio and telephone communication to cease. Disruption to transportation makes it especially difficult to bring in supplies or services. During the initial phase of the 1994 earthquake, residents of San Fernando were deprived of water and electricity. Lifelines need to be usable after an earthquake to allow for rescue, recovery, and rebuilding efforts and to relay important information to the public.

Critical facilities include police stations, fire stations, hospitals, shelters, and other facilities that provide important services to the community. These facilities and their services need to be functional after an earthquake event. Critical facilities may be housed in older buildings that are not up to current seismic codes.

Individual Preparedness:

Because of the potential for earthquake occurrences and earthquake-related property damage in the City of San Fernando, increasing individual preparedness is important. Strapping down heavy furniture, water heaters, and expensive personal property, as well as being earthquake insured and anchoring buildings to foundations, are just a few steps individuals can take to prepare for an earthquake.

Death and Injury:

Death and injury can occur both inside and outside of buildings due to collapsed buildings, falling equipment and furniture, debris, and structural materials. Downed power lines and broken water and gas lines can also endanger human life.

<u>Fire:</u>

Downed power lines or broken gas mains can trigger fires. When fire stations suffer building or lifeline damage, quick response to extinguish fires is less likely. Furthermore, major incidents will demand a larger share of resources, and initially smaller fires and problems will receive little or insufficient resources in the initial hours after a major earthquake event. Loss of electricity may cause a loss of water pressure in some communities, further hampering firefighting ability.

Debris:

After damage to a variety of structures, much time is spent cleaning up brick, glass, wood, steel or concrete building elements, as well as office and home contents and other materials. Developing a strong debris management strategy is essential in post-disaster recovery.

Businesses:

Seismic activity can cause great loss to businesses, both large-scale corporations and small retail shops. When a company is forced to stop production for just a day, the economic loss can be tremendous, especially when its market is at a national or global level. Seismic activity can create economic loss that presents a burden to large and small shop owners who may have difficulty recovering from their losses.

Of businesses which close during a disaster, 40% do not reopen after a major disaster, and another 25% fail within one year, according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Similar statistics from the United States Small Business Administration indicate that over 90% of such businesses fail within 2 years of being struck by a disaster.

During the 1971 and 1994 earthquakes the City of San Fernando was badly damaged. This includes personal property and businesses in the City. However, a review of the documentary data available reveals that no separate audit or study of the City's economic losses was completed. The loss figures that are available include the City of San Fernando's losses in the City of Los Angeles losses.

There are studies available that discuss specific impacts on groups like business in the affected areas. One study estimated the business loss from the 1994 Northridge earthquake at \$5.945 billion and the structural damage costs at \$20 billion. Total losses have been estimated as high as \$44 billion dollars.

Economic losses due to an earthquake are particularly serious and impact the entire City due to the widespread nature of earthquake damage. The businesses surveyed after the 1994 earthquake reported they had losses averaging approximately \$85,000. The largest categories of losses reported include utility cutoffs, transportation/shipping disruption, inventory loss, and repair/cleanup. These types of losses can be anticipated after any major earthquake. Damages also led to in nearly 121,000 Small Business Administration (SBA) loans for \$3.3 billion. Besides business losses, 25,000 homes were red-tagged as inhabitable.

In 2011 the City of San Fernando had a total assessed property value of \$1,470,621,856, which is up 1.2% from 2010, according to the Los Angeles County Assessor. Residential property represents more than half of that value, with commercial and industrial properties being other significant factors. City tax revenues for fiscal year 2010-2011 were approximately \$17,750,000. The loss of half of the commercial business tax

revenues combined with losing half of the industrial base would result in a major impact on the City net taxable value.

The City of San Fernando has approximately 25 businesses that provide the majority of the tax revenue for the City. Some of these businesses are major retail stores with large inventories. One of the largest has approximately \$11 million dollars in inventory at their San Fernando location. A partial or total loss of just one store would severely impact the quarterly tax revenues of the City. (Note: During the data-collection portion of this report the manager of this store was interviewed but asked that this information be kept anonymous. The manager did not release any information about quarterly sales receipts, citing potential economic espionage damage by competitors.)

These businesses are vital to maintaining the economic balance of the City of San Fernando. A large earthquake could disrupt these businesses directly and indirectly. A major earthquake could cause structural failures that could result in a loss of stock and prevent normal business operations. Any major earthquake would also disrupt the ability of suppliers to ship product into San Fernando, possibly prevent the workforce from coming to work, and definitely inhibit normal commerce.

The City of San Fernando's aggressive redevelopment plan would also be impacted by a major earthquake. The strategy of encouraging investment in mixed-use corridors is intended to produce significant and sustained future economic growth. A major earthquake in San Fernando would impact this plan no matter at what stage of development the disaster occurs. A major earthquake in the immediate future would certainly have a chilling effect on potential investors or potential customers of the new residential corridors.

Mitigating the effects of a major earthquake has many obvious benefits on many levels. In any city, the recovery of the local business community is vital to the general recovery of the area. In the case of San Fernando, the recovery of the top 25 businesses is vital to maintaining the business tax revenues that allow the City to operate. The mitigation activities proposed in this report include an emphasis on community education, alternative funding sources for recovery and mitigation, and involvement of the business community.

This report has explored the unique conditions surrounding an earthquake-based disaster. The result of a major earthquake is widespread devastation covering a large geographic area. In analyzing the primary economic sectors of San Fernando, it is clear they are dispersed across the City. These risks will only increase as the City completes its district-based redevelopment program.

Unlike other natural hazards, it is not possible to identify intersections of economic centers and high risk areas. During the 1994 Northridge earthquake, cities that were 60-70 miles away suffered major damage. There is no possibility of employing traditional mitigation strategies like relocating an economic center to higher ground to avoid a

floodplain area. The economic centers of San Fernando cannot be moved to avoid an earthquake.

The State of California Geologic Survey estimates a 6.9 magnitude earthquake on the Verdugo fault would result in \$30 billion of damage. This estimate is based on direct economic losses, which consist of capital stock loss and income loss. The costs of rebuilding and construction are considered indirect costs, due to the unpredictable prices of construction materials and production costs available at the time. The State Geologic Survey report states the actual cost may be several times greater than the estimated direct costs.

Existing Mitigation Activities

Existing mitigation activities include current mitigation programs and activities that are being implemented by county, regional, state, or federal agencies or organizations.

City of San Fernando Codes:

The City of San Fernando enforces zoning and building codes based on the State of California laws that regulate construction standards relating to earthquake hazards. The City complies with the fire code for the City of Los Angeles.

Business/Private Sector:

Natural hazards have a devastating impact on businesses. In fact, of all businesses which close following a disaster, roughly 40 percent never reopen, and one in four of them close for good within the next two years.

The Institute for Business and Home Safety has developed "Open for Business," which is a disaster planning toolkit to help guide businesses in preparing for and dealing with the adverse effects of natural hazards (www.ibhs.org). The kit integrates protection from natural disasters into the company's risk reduction measures to safeguard employees, customers, and the investment itself. The guide helps businesses to secure human and physical resources during disasters to develop strategies to maintain business continuity before, during, and after a disaster occurs.

State of California Codes:

There are four California government codes that regulate earthquake safety in the State of California: the Government Code, Public Resources Code, Health and Safety Code, and Education Code. In the past 125 years, the State Legislature has enacted over 200 laws regulating earthquake standards. The State of California has required significant improvement in earthquake building standards since the 1994 Northridge earthquake, although a new study conducted by the California Institute of Technology indicates these standards may be insufficient in a major earthquake.

Partial List of the Over 200 California Laws on Earthquake Safety

Government Code Section 8870-8870.95	Creates Seismic Safety Commission.
Government Code Section 8876.1-8876.10	Established the California Center for Earthquake Engineering Research.
Public Resources Code Section 2800-2804.6	Authorized a prototype earthquake prediction system along the central San Andreas fault near the City of Parkfield.
Public Resources Code Section 2810-2815	Continued the Southern California Earthquake Preparedness Project and the Bay Area Regional Earthquake Preparedness Project.
Health and Safety Code Section 16100-16110	The Seismic Safety Commission and State Architect, will develop a state policy on acceptable levels of earthquake risk for new and existing state-owned buildings.
Government Code Section 8871-8871.5	Established the California Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1986.
Health and Safety Code Section 130000-130025	Defined earthquake performance standards for hospitals.
Public Resources Code Section 2805-2808	Established the California Earthquake Education Project.
Government Code Section 8899.10-8899.16	Established the Earthquake Research Evaluation Conference.
Public Resources Code Section 2621-2630	Established the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act.
Government Code Section 8878.50-8878.52 8878.50	Created the Earthquake Safety and Public Buildings Rehabilitation Bond Act of 1990.
Education Code Section 35295-35297	Established emergency procedure systems in kindergarten through grade 12 in all the public or private schools.
Health and Safety Code Section 19160-19169	Established standards for seismic retrofitting of unreinforced masonry buildings.
Health and Safety Code Section 1596.80-1596.879	Required all child day care facilities to include an Earthquake Preparedness Checklist as an attachment to their disaster plan.

Earthquake Education and Research:

Southern California is one of the most seismically active regions in the United States. This geologic reality has resulted in significant research and education centers related to earthquakes located in Los Angeles County. Most of the local public and private universities in Southern California have research or education centers related to the topic of earthquakes. The most significant is the Southern California Earthquake Center connected with the University of Southern California. This center is cosponsored by the National Science Foundation and the United States Geological Survey.

There is another major earthquake research center at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. The California Institute of Technology's Civil Engineering and

Applied Mechanics Department has conducted a series of research projects designed to investigate the effects of earthquakes on different types of structures. This research indicates that even the upgraded California earthquake building standards will be grossly insufficient during an earthquake exceeding 7.1 in magnitude.

All of these centers provide many forms of earthquake information to the public. Besides these sources, the County of Los Angeles sponsors an Earthquake Survival Program, which is designed as an education program for County residents to assist them in preparing for an earthquake disaster.

Earthquake Mitigation Action Items

The earthquake mitigation action items provide guidance on suggesting specific activities that agencies, organizations, and residents in the City of San Fernando can undertake to reduce risk and prevent loss from earthquake events. Each action item is followed by ideas for implementation, which can be used by the HMAC and local decision makers in pursuing strategies for implementation.

The action items are a listing of activities in which City agencies and citizens can be engaged to reduce risk. Each action item includes an estimate of the timeline for implementation. Short-term action items are activities that City agencies may implement with existing resources and authorities within one to two years. Long-term action items may require new or additional resources or authorities, and may take between one and five years (or more) to implement.

Short-Term Earthquake #1 Conduct Inspections of Building Safety

Inspections will be used to assess earthquake risk.

Coordination: Building and Safety Department and Disaster Council

Timeline: 2 years

Implementation:

- A) Establishing a school survey procedure and guidance document to inventory structural and non-structural hazards in and around school buildings.
- B) Using rapid visual screening to quickly inspect a building and identify disaster damage or potential seismic structural and non-structural weaknesses to prioritize retrofit efforts, inventory high-risk structures and critical facilities, or assess post-disaster risk to determine if buildings are safe to re-occupy.

Potential Funding Source(s): Responsible departments will be directed to include the

cost of this item in their department budgets; also see

Appendix B

Goal Compliance: Protect life and property

Constraints: Funding to support the program

Project Evaluation/Documentation: Annual report to the City Manager

Short-Term Earthquake #2 Increase Earthquake Risk Awareness

There are many ways to increase awareness of earthquake risks.

Coordination: Building and Safety Department and Disaster Council

Timeline: 2 years

Implementation:

- A) Working with insurance industry representatives to increase public awareness of the importance of earthquake insurance. Residential structural improvements can be factored into the process of obtaining insurance coverage or reduced deductibles.
- B) Developing an outreach program about earthquake risk and mitigation activities in homes, schools, and businesses.
- C) Educating homeowners on safety techniques to follow during and after an earthquake.
- C) Offering GIS hazard mapping online for residents and design professionals.

Potential Funding Source(s): Responsible departments will be directed to include the

cost of this item in their department budgets; also see

Appendix B

Goal Compliance: Protect life and property

Constraints: Funding to support the program

Project Evaluation/Documentation: Annual report to the City Manager

Long-Term Earthquake #1 Conduct Outreach to Builders, Architects, Engineers and Inspectors

Public information programs for professionals involved in the design, construction or inspection of buildings can improve earthquake safety.

Coordination: Building and Safety Department and Disaster Council

Timeline: 2-5 years

Implementation:

- A) Building susceptibility to earthquake damage can be improved if design professionals are made aware of proper design and building requirements.
- B) Outreach activities include: Conducting information sessions or other forms of outreach would include providing information on seismic code provisions for new and existing buildings to enhance code use and enforcement.
- C) Training building department staff and officials on Form ATC-20 for post-earthquake building evaluation. The ATC-20 report and addendum, prepared by the Applied Technology Council, provide procedures and guidelines for making on-the-spot evaluations and decisions regarding the seismic fitness of structures.

Potential Funding Source(s): Responsible departments will be directed to include the

cost of this item in their department budgets; also see

Appendix B

Goal Compliance: Protect life and property

Constraints: Funding to support the program

Project Evaluation/Documentation: Annual report to the City Manager

Long-Term Earthquake #2 Provide Information on Structural and Non-Structural Retrofitting

Structural and non-structural retrofitting can mitigate earthquake threats.

Coordination: Building and Safety Department and Disaster Council

Timeline: 2-5 years

Implementation:

Property owners can retrofit existing structures to reduce damage from seismic events. Potential actions include the following:

- A) Educating homeowners about structural and non-structural retrofitting of vulnerable homes and encouraging retrofit.
- B) Developing a technical assistance information program for homeowners. Teaching them how to seismically strengthen their houses can be an effective mitigation activity. The program can include providing local government building departments with copies of existing strengthening and repair information for distribution.

C)Developing an outreach program to encourage homeowners to secure furnishings, storage cabinets, and utilities to prevent injuries and damage. Examples include anchoring tall bookcases and file cabinets, installing latches on drawers and cabinet doors, restraining desktop computers and appliances, using flexible connections on gas and water lines, mounting framed pictures and mirrors securely, and anchoring and bracing propane tanks and gas cylinders.

Potential Funding Source(s): Responsible departments will be directed to include the

cost of this item in their department budgets; also see

Appendix B

Goal Compliance: Protect life and property

Constraints: Funding to support the program

Project Evaluation/Documentation: Annual report to the City Manager

Summary

An earthquake is the preeminent natural hazard facing the San Fernando Community. The City of San Fernando is in the center of one of the most seismically active regions in North America. The historical record of earthquakes in San Fernando clearly exhibits the severity of the threat facing the City. Efforts at predicting earthquakes are still in the early stages of practical development and application. The City has a unique and extensive support system from the numerous earthquake education and research organizations in Los Angeles County. Mitigation items were selected based on general needs of any earthquake-sensitive community and on specific needs of the San Fernando Community.

Earthquake Resource Directory

Local and Regional Resources

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

Level: County

Hazard: Multi-hazard

Address: 900 S. Fremont St. Pasadena, CA. 91803

Phone #: 626-458-5100 URL: <u>http://www.ladpw.org</u>

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works protects life and property through a variety of programs related to education, awareness, infrastructure maintenance, public works projects, and standards and regulatory enforcement.

Southern California Earthquake Center

Level: Regional Hazard: Earthquakes

Address: 3651 Trousdale Parkway Los Angeles, CA. 90089

URL: www.scec.org

The Southern California Earthquake Center is a research and education collection and clearing house. It gathers data about earthquake conditions in Southern California and integrates them into research-based data and public information programs.

Western States Seismic Policy Council

Level: Regional Hazard: Earthquakes

Address: 125 California Ave, Suite D201 #1, Palo Alto, CA. 94306

Phone #: 650-330-1101

URL: www.wspc.org/home.html

This is a FEMA-sponsored consortium to assist local and state governments in developing policies that help to protect communities from earthquake damage.

State Resources

California Division of Mines and Geology

Level: State

Hazard: Multi-hazard

Address: 801 K St. Sacramento, CA. 95814

Phone #: 916-445-1825

URL: www.consrv.ca/cgs/index.htm

The Division of Mines and Geology collects and develops technical information related to geologic-related hazards. They provide public education and advice to local governments regarding state geology matters.

California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES)

Level: State

Hazard: Multi-hazard

Address: PO Box 41907 Rancho Cordova, CA. 95741

Phone #: 916-845-8911 URL: www.oes.ca.gov

CalOES, formerly known as the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, coordinates state and local responses to natural and human-caused disasters in California. The office is responsible for assuring readiness for response and mitigation activities to any type of disaster.

National and Federal Resources

Building Seismic Safety Council

Level: National Hazard: Earthquakes

Address: 1090 Vermont Ave NW, Suite 700 Washington, D.C. 20472

Phone #: 202-289-7800 URL: www.bsconline.org

The Building Seismic Safety Council develops and promotes structural standards that encourage earthquake damage mitigation efforts.

Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IX

Level: Federal

Hazard: Multi-hazard

Address: 111 Broadway, Suite 1200, Oakland, CA. 94607

Phone #: 510-627-7100 Robert McCord

URL: www.fema.gov

This is the FEMA regional office for the western United States.

Federal Emergency Management Agency, Mitigation Division

Level: Federal

Hazard: Multi-hazard

Address: 500 C. St. SW, Washington, D.C. 20472

Phone #: 202-566-1600

URL: www.fema.gov/fima/planhowto.shtm

This division of FEMA manages all hazard-mitigation programs through research, public awareness, and local government assistance.

SECTION 2:

- Floods -

Why Are Floods a Threat to the City of San Fernando?

Rainfall in Los Angeles County is often unpredictable. The County is located in a dry Mediterranean-style region with an average rainfall well under 20" per year. The County has had several severe flooding events in the past 100 years. Many of these events were caused by temporary climatic changes that occur cyclically in California. The most common cyclical change is the "El Nino" condition in which changes in Pacific weather patterns every 5 to 10 years can cause a dramatic increase in rainfall levels in Southern California.

Flooding events are also caused by the area's topography. Many communities are at the base of foothills with rivers and floodplains which terminate in populated areas. Population growth in the area has caused a decrease in the open areas capable of absorbing rain runoff. In the past 150 years, the City of San Fernando and the San Fernando Valley have had several major floods, notably in 1934 and 1938. The flood damage resulted in the development of the Los Angeles River flood control project and mitigation projects like the Pacoima Dam.

The City of San Fernando lies directly west of Pacoima Canyon and the Pacoima Dam. There are several dry streams and washes that empty out of the foothills northeast of the City. This water is channeled through the Pacoima Wash, which runs for a short distance across the northeast corner of the City. The Pacoima Wash is designed to channel away any water entering the City from the area of the Pacoima Dam.

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) studies local communities for flood hazards. Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) provide local officials information about the flood risk to their community. The City of San Fernando has participated in the NFIP (Community ID#060628) since February 1976. In 2006, the City adopted Ordinance 1572 to regulate the construction of buildings in areas prone to flooding. The ordinance empowers the City Community Development Director to oversee mitigation efforts to lower the risk from flood damage in areas prone to flooding. These efforts include use of flood-resistant building materials, employment of construction techniques designed to minimize damage from flooding, and drainage systems that are adequate to remove standing water.

The City of San Fernando is located on Panel 060628 in the FIRM index. The analysis of the National Flood Insurance Program is that San Fernando is not in a 100-year flood plain, as shown in the figure below. Although the City of San Fernando itself does not have any floodplain zones within its boundaries, there are some "Zone A" flood zones (areas subject to inundation by the 1-percent-annual-chance flood event generally determined using approximate methodologies) within the City's vicinity. These zones

are based on California Department of Water Resources Flood Awareness, Regional Studies, and US Army Corps of Engineers Comprehensive Study analyses and have been determined to be potential flood areas and have a 1 percent chance of flooding each year with an average water depth of one foot. Therefore, San Fernando has a moderate to low risk for flooding.



Repetitive Loss Properties:

Repetitive loss properties are those for which two or more losses of at least \$1,000 each have been paid under the NFIP within any 10-year period since 1978. Severe repetitive loss properties are residential properties that have at least four NFIP payments over \$5,000 each and the cumulative amount of such claims exceeds \$20,000, or at least two separate claims payments with the cumulative amount exceeding market value of the building.

The City of San Fernando has not had serious flooding since the development of the LA County Flood Control system. There have been no repetitive or primary loss properties in the City.

Historic Flooding in Los Angeles County

There are a number of rivers in the Southern California region, but the river with the best recorded history is the Los Angeles River. The flood history of the Los Angeles River is generally indicative of the flood history of much of Southern California.

Records show that the Los Angeles River has flooded 30 times since 1811, on average once every 6.1 years. But averages are deceiving, for the Los Angeles basin goes through periods of drought and then periods of above average rainfall. Between 1889 and 1891, the river flooded every year, and from 1941 to 1945, the river flooded 5 times. Conversely, from 1896 to 1914, a period of 18 years, and again from 1944 to 1969, a period of 25 years, the river did not have serious floods.

Flooding Incidents in Los Angeles County

1811	Flooding
1815	Flooding
1825	L.A. River changed its course back from the Ballona wetlands to San Pedro
1832	Heavy flooding
1861-62	Heavy flooding. Fifty inches of rain falls during December and January.
1867	Floods create a large, temporary lake out to Ballona Creek.
1876	The Novician Deluge
1884	Heavy flooding causes the river to change course again, turning east to Vernon
1888-1891	Annual floods
1914	Heavy flooding. Great damage to the harbor.
1921	Flooding
1927	Moderate flood
1934	Moderate flood starting January 1. Forty dead in La Cañada.
1938	Great County-wide flood with 4 days of rain. Most rain on day 4.
1941-44	L.A. River floods five times.
1952	Moderate flooding
1969	One heavy flood after 9 day storm. One moderate flood.
1978	Two moderate floods
1979	Los Angeles experiences severe flooding and mudslides.
1980	Flood tops banks of river in Long Beach. Sepulveda Basin spillway almost opened.

1983	Flooding kills six people.
1992	15 year flood. Motorists trapped in Sepulveda basin. Six people dead.
1994	Heavy flooding

Following the wildfires that are common in Southern California, heavy rainfall can result in flooding and mudslides on the burned landscape. Steep, denuded slopes such as those in the San Gabriel Mountains raise the possibility of flash floods. The community of La Cañada Flintridge, located several miles southeast of San Fernando, was left susceptible to mudslides and flooding following the 2009 Station Fire. The community was evacuated during rainfall that winter, and in February 2010, approximately 40 homes were damaged in a mudslide, with at least 9 rendered uninhabitable.

The City of San Fernando can be affected by the heavy rains that have historically brought flooding to Los Angeles. The towering mountains that give the Los Angeles region its spectacular views also bring a great deal of rain out of the storm clouds that pass through. Because the mountains are so steep, the rainwater moves rapidly down the slopes and across the coastal plains on its way to the ocean.

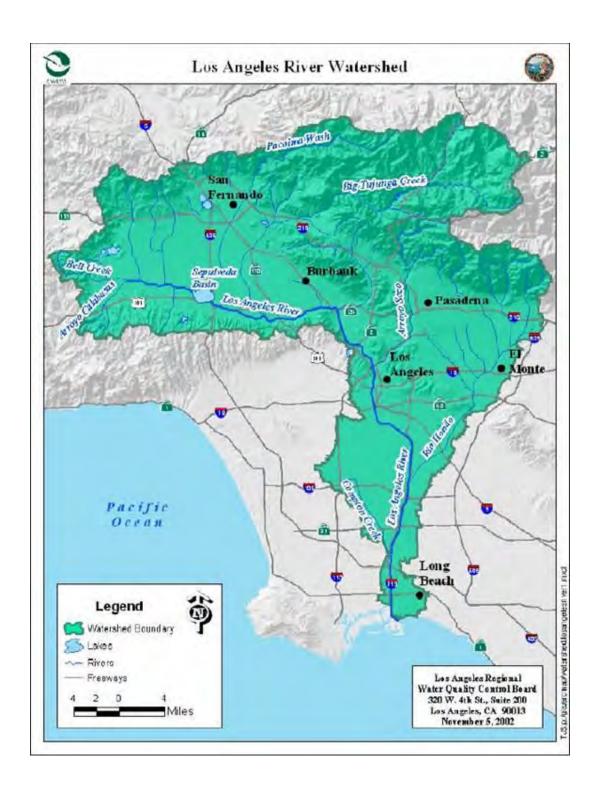
The Santa Monica, Santa Susana, and Verdugo Mountains which surround three sides of the valley seldom reach heights above three thousand feet. The western San Gabriel Mountains, in contrast, have elevations of more than seven thousand feet. These higher ridges often trap east-moving winter storms. Although downtown Los Angeles averages just fifteen inches of rain a year, some mountain peaks in the San Gabriel range receive more than forty inches of precipitation annually.

Naturally, this rainfall moves rapidly downstream, often with severe consequences for anything in its path. In extreme cases, flood-generated debris flows will roar down a canyon at speeds near 40 miles per hour with a wall of mud, debris and water tens of feet high.

In Southern California, stories of floods, debris flows, persons buried alive under tons of mud and rock, and persons swept away to their death in a river flowing at thirty-five miles an hour are without end. No catalog of chaos could contain all the losses suffered by man and his possessions from the region's rivers and streams.

Los Angeles River:

The Los Angeles River watershed covers an area of over 800 square miles and lies between the Santa Monica Mountains in the west and San Gabriel Mountains in the east. The river is 51 miles in length. It flows south from its headwaters in the mountains directly east and southeast of San Fernando towards Griffith Park. The river continues south across the coastal plan and empties into San Pedro Bay near Long Beach. The river has seven tributaries which include the Pacoima Wash east of San Fernando. A map of the Los Angeles River watershed is shown on the following page.



The Los Angeles County Flood Control District:

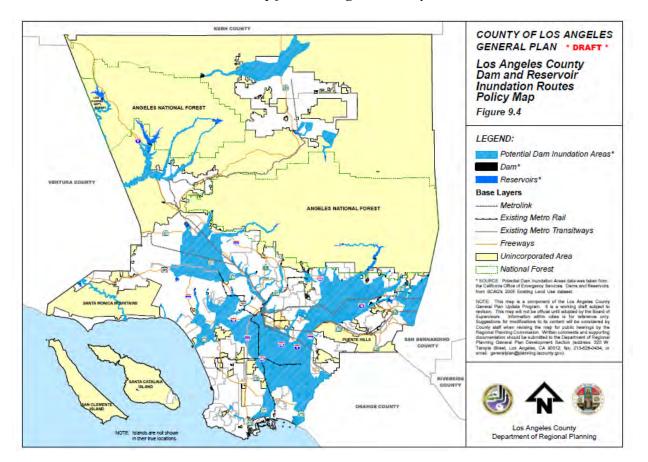
After heavy flooding in 1914, the public began demanding that a flood control system be established for Los Angeles County. This was the beginning of the Los Angeles Flood Control District. In 1915 the Los Angeles County Flood Control Act established the agency to control damaging flooding and optimize the use and preservation of water resources. The District worked with the US Army Corps of Engineers to develop a system of dams and permanent channels to control flooding. This system has limited damage from flood-related disasters in Los Angeles County in the past century.

Pacoima Dam:

The Pacoima Dam is part of the Los Angeles County Flood Control reservoir system. The dam has a spillway height of 1,950 feet and a capacity of 6,060 acre feet. The dam blocks Pacoima Canyon. The current annual inflow is 3,400 acre feet. Since 1929 a majority of the inflow peak months have been during the January/February winter season.

The City of San Fernando could be affected by flooding from this dam. The map on the following page shows the potential inundation from dam flooding for all of Los Angeles County, and a close-up view of the map shows how San Fernando could be affected by a failure in the Pacoima Dam.

Inundation Map for Los Angeles County



Location of San Fernando on Inundation Map



What Factors Create Flood Risk?

Flooding:

Flooding occurs when climate, topography, geology, and hydrology combine to create conditions where water flows out of natural or human-made courses.

Winter Rainfall:

The City of San Fernando receives most of its annual rainfall during the winter months. Average rainfall in Los Angeles County is approximately 16 inches a year, but there are often significant swings in the amount of rainfall. The 2001–2002 winter had just under 5 inches but was followed up 3 years later by a winter season of 36 inches. The 2004–2005 Los Angeles County rainfall total was the second greatest rainfall total in history.

Geology and Geography:

The Los Angeles County basin geology has a thick sedimentary surface composed of rock, gravel, and silt erosion that has flowed out of the surrounding foothills for thousands of years. This soil composition is capable of absorbing moisture. (This is also the basis for the liquefaction condition mentioned in the prior earthquake threat section.) In dry periods, the soil is capable of absorbing large amounts of water, but if the soil is already saturated, any rainfall becomes runoff and can lead to flooding.

Human-made changes in the geography have also contributed to the problem. Los Angeles County is nearly "built-out" with little open space remaining. One of the associated problems with this development is the use of asphalt to cover large areas of the surface. Nearly all roadways in Los Angeles County are asphalt. The County flood-control systems are designed to collect runoff from properties into the gutter system along streets and direct the water into the underground flood control system. Common infrastructure maintenance procedures such as paving over old asphalt can contribute to the flood risk. Procedures like repaving streets can raise the street level several inches while diminishing the water removal capabilities of a street system.

Flood Terminology

Floodplain:

A floodplain is a land area adjacent to a river, stream, lake, estuary, or other water body that is subject to flooding. This area, if left undisturbed, acts to store excess flood water. The City of San Fernando is not in a floodplain. Floodplains are made up of two sections: the floodway and the flood fringe.

Floodway:

The floodway is one of two main sections that make up the floodplain. Floodways are defined for regulatory purposes. Unlike floodplains, floodways do not reflect a recognizable geologic feature. For NFIP purposes, floodways are defined as the channel of a river or stream, and the overbank areas adjacent to the channel. The floodway carries the bulk of the flood water downstream and is usually the area where water velocities and forces are the greatest.

NFIP regulations require that the floodway be kept open and free from development or other structures that would obstruct or divert flood flows onto other properties. Development in the floodway in the floodway is prohibited. Sufficient area should be reserved so that the floodway "discharge the base flood without cumulative increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot," according to the NFIP. Floodways are not mapped for all rivers and streams but are mapped in developed areas.

Flood Fringe:

The flood fringe refers to the outer portions of the floodplain, beginning at the edge of the floodway and continuing outward. Generally, the flood fringe is defined as "the land area which is outside of the stream floodway but is subject to periodic inundation by regular flooding." This is the area where development is most likely to occur, and where precautions to protect life and property need to be taken.

100-Year Flood:

The 100-year flooding event is a flood which has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in magnitude in any given year. Contrary to popular belief, it is not a flood occurring once every 100 years. The 100-year floodplain is the area adjoining a river, stream, or watercourse covered by water in the event of a 100-year flood.

Development:

The City of San Fernando defines development as "the activity of preparing land and constructing facilities in order to establish a land use. A development also means a lot or project area together with the completed facilities and improvements thereon." For floodplain ordinance purposes, development is often more broadly defined to mean any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate located within the area of special flood hazard. It includes more activities than the definition of development used in other sections of local land use ordinances.

When structures or fill are placed in the floodway or floodplain, water is displaced. Development raises the river levels by forcing the river to compensate for the flow space obstructed by the inserted structures and/or fill. When structures or materials are added to the floodway or floodplain and no fill is removed to compensate, serious problems can

arise. Flood waters may be forced away from historic floodplain areas. As a result, other existing floodplain areas may experience flood waters that rise above historic levels.

Displacement of only a few inches of water can mean the difference between no structural damage occurring in a given flood event, and the inundation of many homes, businesses, and other facilities. Careful attention should be given to development that occurs within the flood fringe to ensure that structures are prepared to withstand base flood events. In highly urbanized areas, increased paving can lead to an increase in volume and velocity of runoff after a rainfall event, exacerbating the potential flood hazards. Care should be taken in the development and implementation of storm water management systems to ensure that these runoff waters are dealt with effectively.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE):

The term "Base Flood Elevation" refers to the elevation (normally measured in feet above sea level) that the base flood is expected to reach. Base flood elevations can be set at levels other than the 100-year flood. Some communities choose to use higher frequency flood events as their base flood elevation for certain activities, while using lower frequency events for others. For example, for the purpose of storm water management, a 25-year flood event might serve as the base flood elevation, while the 500-year flood event may serve as base flood elevation for the tie down of mobile homes. The regulations of the NFIP focus on development in the 100-year floodplain.

Characteristics of Flooding:

Two types of flooding primarily affect the City of San Fernando: riverine flooding and urban flooding (see descriptions below). In addition, any low-lying area has the potential to flood. The flooding of developed areas may occur when the amount of water generated from rainfall and runoff exceeds a storm water system's capability to remove it.

Riverine Flooding:

Riverine flooding is the overbank flooding of rivers and streams. The natural processes of riverine flooding add sediment and nutrients to fertile floodplain areas. Flooding in large river systems typically results from large-scale weather systems that generate prolonged rainfall over a wide geographic area, causing flooding in hundreds of smaller streams, which then drain into the major rivers.

Shallow area flooding is a special type of riverine flooding. FEMA defines shallow flood hazards as areas that are inundated by the 100-year flood with flood depths of only one to three feet. These areas are generally flooded by low velocity sheet flows of water.

Urban Flooding:

As land is converted from fields or woodlands to roads and parking lots, it loses its ability to absorb rainfall. Urbanization of a watershed changes the hydrologic systems of the basin. Heavy rainfall collects and flows faster on impervious concrete and asphalt

surfaces. The water moves from the clouds to the ground and into streams at a much faster rate in urban areas. Adding these elements to the hydrological systems can result in flood waters that rise very rapidly and peak with violent force.

Much of the City of San Fernando has a high concentration of impermeable surfaces that either collect water or concentrate the flow of water in unnatural channels. During periods of urban flooding, streets can become swift-moving rivers and basements can fill with water. Storm drains often back up with vegetative debris, causing additional, localized flooding.

Debris Flows:

Debris flows are another flood-related hazard that can affect certain parts of the Southern California region. Most typically, debris flows occur in mountain canyons and the foothills against the San Gabriel Mountains. However, any hilly or mountainous area with intense rainfall and the proper geologic conditions may experience one of these very sudden and devastating events. The flows typically begin when heavy rainfall causes shallow landslides that liquefy and accelerate, picking up larger and larger debris as they flow downstream.

Dam Failure Flooding

The greatest threat for catastrophic destruction from flooding comes from the possibility of a dam failure, which may result in loss of life and damage to structures, roads, and utilities. Economic losses can also result from a lowered tax base and lack of utility profits. Because dam failure can have severe consequences, FEMA requires that all dam owners develop Emergency Action Plans (EAP) for warning, evacuation, and post-flood actions. Although there may be coordination with county officials in the development of the EAP, the responsibility for developing potential flood inundation maps and facilitation of emergency response is the responsibility of the dam owner.

There have been six major dam failures in the past 85 years in Southern California. The two worst failures were the St. Francis dam failure in 1928 and the Baldwin Hills failure in 1963. The St. Francis dam was a concrete dam that failed when surrounding topography slipped, causing the structure to fail in the middle of the night. The resulting flood killed over 500 residents as the water flowed out to the ocean. The Baldwin Hills Dam was an earthen reservoir designed to store drinking water. It failed after a crack appeared that rapidly spread into a 75-foot gash that emptied the entire reservoir. The cost of this failure was five deaths and 65 homes destroyed.

Some Los Angeles County communities are directly in line with the possible flood path below a dam or reservoir and are therefore at risk. The City of San Fernando is one of these communities. San Fernando is directly west of Pacoima Canyon, which is blocked by the Pacoima Dam. The capacity at the spillway is 6,060 acre feet of water. Due to seismic activity in the last 30 years the Pacoima Dam is kept at 25%–30% capacity.

The California Division of Dam Safety placed a reservoir storage restriction on the dam after the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. The Pacoima Dam was strengthened and the spillway capacity was increased. The reservoir storage restriction was lifted, but the County of Los Angeles is maintaining the restriction levels. Any changes to the structure of the dam are monitored by a global positioning satellite system which can measure deformity or increased stress loads. The monitoring system provides early warning to residents downstream from the dam.

Any water released from the dam is carried away by the Pacoima Wash. The Pacoima Wash travels for a distance of a mile across the northeast corner of the City. The wash is a concrete-bottomed, stone-lined channel approximately 35 feet wide at the top and between 12 and 14 deep. The walls of the wash are supported by an earthen berm which is several feet taller than the wash structure. The wash is capable of rapidly channeling any water through and out of the City.





Pacoima Wash between Fourth and Fifth Streets



Hazard Assessment

Hazard Identification:

The first step in determining a flood-hazard assessment is identifying the hazards. This step is accomplished by estimating 1) the area within the floodplain that is at risk of a flood, 2) the potential intensity of the flood, and 3) the probability of a flood event. This process is used to produce floodplain maps.

The City of San Fernando is not situated within a floodplain. The last flooding was in the 1930s and occurred prior to the completion of the Los Angeles River flood-control system. The estimates from the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works indicate that the only part of the City susceptible to possible flooding is the commercial/industrial strip that is adjacent to the Pacoima Wash. This strip is approximately one block wide on either side of the wash. The Los Angeles County Flood Control engineers believe that temporary flooding up to six feet could occur in this area if the Pacoima Dam was filled to capacity and suffered a complete failure. Because the dam is no longer allowed to fill to capacity and the average rainfall is so low, the probability of this type of flood event is very slight.

Vulnerability Assessment:

The second step in a flood-hazard assessment is developing a vulnerability assessment. This assessment is the combination of the hazard identification and the value of the property contained within the floodplain. This results in a working estimate because the volume of unknown factors related to the value of the property in the floodplain prevents a definitive answer.

The industrial properties in the City are primarily located in the strip adjacent to the wash. These properties comprise approximately 15% of the City's assessed property value. The loss of this property to flooding would have a significant impact on the general economic welfare of the City. This value does not include the contents of the buildings, as it was not possible to gather specific details on the contents of the buildings. The owners stated they consider this type of information to have a high level of proprietary interest and they were not willing to share it for publication in a public document. There are no residences in this area.

The impact of flooding in this area would be the loss of inventory and the possible damage or destruction of industrial manufacturing equipment in these buildings. A flood depth of six feet would temporarily isolate the northeast corner of the City. Any emergency responders would be delayed by having to cross the Pacoima Wash further downstream at unaffected crossing points. The impact on the storm-drain system would be felt outside the City limits because the water drains away from the City and the potential flood directly borders the City of Los Angeles.

There are no buildings related to critical infrastructure within this strip. San Fernando Senior High School is located on the south side of the wash along O'Melveny Avenue. The high school complex includes 190,000 square feet of buildings and related athletic facilities and fields. The environmental-impact report notes the area is not in a 500-year flood plain but does not analyze the possibility of a dam failure. Dam failure can be considered of minimal impact because of the restrictions on water storage levels, the monitoring system that provides real-time data on the dam's condition, and the location of the wash.

Risk Analysis:

The third and most advanced phase of a hazard assessment is developing a risk analysis. A risk analysis is developed by combining the hazard identification with the vulnerability assessment. Using this combination it is possible to generally predict the severity of damage based on a range of events.

The risk analysis of the City of San Fernando indicates the probability of damage by flooding is low. As mentioned, the City is located in an area of low annual rainfall; the dam outside the City limits is normally maintained at one-quarter of its capacity; the dam has a sophisticated monitoring system that provides early warning of a structural failure; and a wash system that can rapidly direct water out of the City limits is well-maintained. The qualitative term "low" indicates the environmental factors (low rainfall) combined with the current flood mitigation (the dam/wash system combined with operational restrictions on water storage) make the possibility of flooding remote or slight.

Community Flood Issues

What Is Susceptible to Damage During a Flood Event?

The greatest impact of flooding on the San Fernando community is the potential loss of life and personal property. These losses can be extensive, depending on conditions that may combine to maximize losses.

Property Loss:

The extent of any property damage caused by flooding depends on the depth and velocity of the flood, as well as the persistence of the water after the flood. Water that is moving quickly will pick up debris that can cause secondary damage as it is pressed forward by the rushing water.

One of the greatest causes of damage is the saturation of property by standing water left over after the flood. This damage can render buildings uninhabitable, as happened in the aftermath of the 2005 Hurricane Katrina flooding in New Orleans. The design of the Pacoima Wash greatly decreases the possibility of flooding in residential areas. Water entering the City is channeled through the wash, which is outside of residential neighborhoods, and out of the City limits.

Private Residences:

Private residences are typically very vulnerable to flooding. The style of home-building in San Fernando does not usually include basements in most homes. Most Southern California residences are built close to ground level, with many homes built directly on concrete slabs. This makes private homes particularly vulnerable to any standing water because of the lack of separation between the threshold of the home and the surface level of the yard. The distance of San Fernando residential areas from the wash is important. The separation of the residential areas from the wash makes the possibility of residential flooding remote.

Buildings:

The City of San Fernando has a narrow corridor of industrial buildings that may be flooded by an unusual rainfall event. These buildings are located in property along the one-mile wash strip. The location of the Pacoima Dam, combined with low rainfall and the wash, decrease the probability of a flood.

Transportation Systems:

The members of the San Fernando Community commute to work using automobiles and the Metrolink rail system. The City is within easy connecting distance of three freeways. Flooding due to unusual rainfall often causes the streets to flood. This can prevent access to public transportation systems. The level of flooding associated with typical Southern California storm systems means that standing water will recede quickly through the storm-drain system. This temporary flooding is caused by the lack of open ground to absorb sudden rainfall.

Infrastructure:

Infrastructure can be damaged or destroyed during a major flood. Schools, public buildings, bridges, and other physical support systems can be damaged or destroyed, preventing public access and limiting the ability of local governments to provide basic services to their community. This threat can include the loss of public-safety facilities and other local government offices used as points of contact during times of normal operations.

The City has seven buildings, including the police department, the former police department building, City Hall, the city yards/public works complex, the San Fernando Museum, and the old firehouse. The City has several parks. Two of the parks, Chavez and Las Palmas, have gymnasiums, kitchens, restrooms, and multipurpose rooms. These parks are the designated shelter/evacuation points for the City. Chavez Park is also the designated location for the relocation of city-hall and police-department operations. The police department and City Hall buildings have emergency generators.

The only possible infrastructure in the path of a flood from the Pacoima Wash is the high school on the south side of the wash. The probability for flooding is low due to the lack of rainfall, the storage restrictions on the Pacoima Dam, and the monitoring system that would warn Los Angeles County engineers of any potential failure of the dam.

Public Utilities:

Public utilities often fail during floods. Utility systems are fragile when exposed to the damage of a major flood. Flooding can prevent access to utility systems that become damaged during a major storm. This can prevent the timely repair and restoration of services such as electricity.

Water Quality:

Environmental quality problems include bacteria, toxins, and pollution carried by flood water.

Community Issues Summary:

The City of San Fernando is not in a floodplain and has limited susceptibility to flooding. Areas of concern include the high school and commercial/industrial buildings located along the Pacoima Wash. Houses may suffer damage from standing water or from debris carried by flood waters. A significant flood would disrupt San Fernando's transportation patterns and public utility services.

Existing Flood Mitigation Activities

Los Angeles County Flood-Control District:

In addition to Ordinance 1572 adopted by the City of San Fernando, the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD) has its own flood mitigation activities. LACFCD was established after a major flood damaged Los Angeles County in 1915. The LACFCD embarked on a major project to control the Los Angeles River and its seven main tributaries. The project began with an ambitious dam-construction program between 1920 and 1939, which resulted in the construction of 15 dams. These dams and the concrete channel project of the Los Angeles River have resulted in significant improvements in flood-prevention and mitigation efforts.

The LACFCD monitors daily rainfall, the capacity level of the Pacoima Dam, and the amount of water traveling through the Pacoima Wash. During heavy rains it releases water from the reservoir to prevent a sudden buildup of water and control runoff downstream. A seismic monitoring system detects any changes in the dam due to the movement of the earth.

Flood Mitigation Action Items

The flood mitigation action items are designed to provide guidance to agencies, organizations, and residents regarding specific activities designed to help mitigate this hazard. Each action item is followed by implementation suggestions. Each action item also includes an estimate of the timeline for implementation. Short-term action items are activities that City agencies may implement with existing resources and authorities within one to two years. Long-term action items may require new or additional resources or authorities, and they may take between one and five years (or more) to implement.

Short-Term Flooding #1 Increase Awareness of Flood Risk and Safety

Increasing the public awareness of flood risk is an important tool in protecting the community from floods.

Coordination: Public Works and Disaster Council

Timeline: 2 years

Implementation:

A) Encouraging homeowners to purchase flood insurance; annually distributing flood protection safety pamphlets or brochures to the owners of flood-prone property.

B) Educating citizens about safety during flood conditions, including the dangers of driving on flooded roads.

C) Using outreach programs to advise homeowners of risks to life, health, and safety.

D) Offering GIS hazard mapping online for residents and design professionals.

Potential Funding Source(s): Responsible departments will be directed to include the

cost of this item in their department budgets; also see

Appendix B

Goal Compliance: Protect life and property

Constraints: Funding to support the program

Project Evaluation/Documentation: Annual report to the City Manager

Long-Term Flooding #1 Policies to Reduce Stormwater Runoff

Stormwater management techniques can mitigate the threat from flood runoff.

Coordination: Public Works and Disaster Council

Timeline: 2 years

Implementation:

- A) Designing a natural runoff or zero discharge policy for stormwater in subdivision design.
- B) Requiring more trees be preserved and planted in landscape designs to reduce the amount of stormwater runoff.
- C) Encouraging the use of porous pavement, vegetative buffers, and islands in large parking areas.
- D) Conforming pavement to land contours so as not to provide easier avenues for stormwater
- E) Encouraging the use of permeable driveways and surfaces to reduce runoff and increase groundwater recharge.

Potential Funding Source(s): Responsible departments will be directed to include the

cost of this item in their department budgets; also see

Appendix B

Goal Compliance: Protect life and property

Constraints: Funding to support the program

Project Evaluation/Documentation: Annual report to the City Manager

Flood Resource Directory

The following resource directory lists the resources and programs that can assist county communities and organizations. The resource directory will provide contact information for local, county, regional state and federal programs that deal with natural hazards.

County Resources

Los Angeles County Public Works Department

900 S. Fremont Ave. Alhambra, CA 91803 (626) 458-5100

Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County

1955 Workman Mill Road Whittier, CA 90607 (562) 699-7411 x2301

State Resources

California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES, formerly OES)

P.O. Box 419047 Rancho Cordova, CA 95741-9047 (916) 845- 8911

California Resources Agency

1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1311 Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 653-5656

California Department of Water Resources (DWR)

1416 9th Street Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 653-6192

California Department of Conservation: Southern California Regional Office

655 S. Hope Street, #700 Los Angeles, CA 90017-2321 (213) 239-0878

SECTION 3:

- Wildfire -

Why are Wildfires a Threat to the City of San Fernando?

For thousands of years, fires have been a natural part of the ecosystem in Southern California. However, wildfires present a substantial hazard to life and property in communities built within or adjacent to hillsides and mountainous areas. There is a huge potential for losses due to wildland/urban interface fires in Southern California. According to the California Division of Forestry (CDF), there were over 7,000 reportable fires in California in 2003, with over one million acres burned. According to CDF statistics, in the October 2003 firestorms, over 4,800 homes were destroyed and 22 lives were lost.

Due to its weather, topography, and native vegetation, the entire Southern California area is at risk from wildland fires. The extended droughts characteristic of California's Mediterranean climate result in large areas of dry vegetation that provide fuel for wildland fires. Furthermore, the native vegetation typically has a high oil content that makes it highly flammable. The area is also intermittently impacted by Santa Ana winds, the hot, dry winds that blow across Southern California in the spring and late fall.

A wildfire that consumes thousands of acres of vegetated property can overwhelm local emergency response resources. Often, when a wildland fire encroaches onto the built environment, multiple ignitions develop as a result of "branding," the term for wind transport of burning cinders over a distance of a mile or more. If ignited structures sustain and transmit the fire from one building to the next, a catastrophic fire can ensure. Insurance carriers consider a fire a catastrophe if it triggers at least \$25 million in claims or more than 1,000 individual claims. The Oakland Hills firestorm of October 1991 was one such event.

Firestorms, especially in areas of wildland-urban interfaces, can be particularly dangerous and complex, posing a severe threat to public and firefighter safety and causing devastating losses of both life and property. Continuous planning, preparedness, and education are required to reduce the fire hazard potential, and to limit the destruction caused by fires. The areas of Pasadena/Altadena lost 121 homes in the 1993 Kinneloa fire, pointing up the need for continued vigilance in the area of wildfire mitigation.

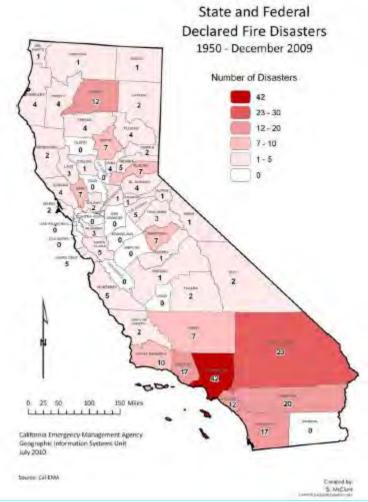
Historic Fires in Southern California

Large fires have been part of the Southern California landscape for millennia. Written documents reveal that during the 19th century, human settlement of Southern California altered the fire regime of coastal California by increasing the fire frequency. This was an era of very limited fire suppression, and yet like today, large crown fires covering tens of

thousands of acres were not uncommon. One of the largest fires in Los Angeles County (60,000 acres) occurred in 1878, and the largest fire in Orange County's history, in 1889, was over half a million acres.

During the 2002 fire season, more than 6.9 million acres of public and private lands burned in the U.S., resulting in loss of property, damage to resources and disruption of community services. Taxpayers spent more than \$1.6 billion to combat more than 88,400 fires nationwide. Many of these fires burned in wildland/urban interface areas and exceeded the fire suppression capabilities of those areas.

In recent Los Angeles County history the worst fire was the Station Fire, which burned from August to October of 2009. This was an arson fire that burned 160,500 acres, destroyed over 200 structures, and killed two firefighters. The fire started in the La Canada Flintridge area, burned northwest, and then turned east. It was the 10th largest fire in California history.



According to the 2010 State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, there have been 42 state and federally-declared wildfire disasters in Los Angeles County between 1950 and December 2009, as shown in the above figure. Of the 20 most disastrous wildfires

(based on the number of structures destroyed), three (3) have occurred in Los Angeles County, include the Sayre Fire in November 2008, Bel Air Fire in November 1961, and Topanga Fire in November 1993.

The 2003 Southern California Fires:

The fall of 2003 marked the most destructive wildfire season in California history. In a ten-day period, 12 separate fires raged across Southern California in Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura counties. The massive "Cedar" fire in San Diego County alone consumed over 2,800 homes and burned over a quarter of a million acres.

The 2008 Marek and Sayre Fires:

Two fires, the Marek and Sayre fires, burned near San Fernando city limits in the fall of 2008. The Marek fire began October 12, 2008, in the foothills of the San Gabriel mountain range. By the time it was contained on October 16th, it had burned approximately 5,000 acres as it spread west along the north side of the 210 freeway. Several dozen homes were destroyed, and two people died. Whipped up by powerful winds, embers from the fire jumped the 8-lane 210 freeway and ignited treetops on fire within the City of San Fernando, a phenomenon known as "branding."

The Sayre fire, also known as the Sylmar fire, began only a month later, on November 14, 2008. It was fed by strong Santa Ana winds and burned northwest of the City of San Fernando, on the opposite side of the 210 freeway. Within a week, it scorched over 11,000 acres and destroyed more than 600 structures, including 480 homes in the Oakridge Mobile Home Park. In addition to devastating the mobile home park, the Sayre fire damaged the Olive View-UCLA Medical Center, which is located in Sylmar only 4 miles from San Fernando City Hall. The fire was declared a federal disaster area on November 18.

The 2009 Station Fire:

In recent Los Angeles County history the worst fire was the "Station Fire," which burned from August to October of 2009. This fire was caused by an arsonist. It burned 160,500 acres, destroyed over 200 structures, and killed two firefighters. The fire started in the La Cañada-Flintridge area, burned northwest, and then turned east. It was the 10th largest fire in California history.

Wildfire Characteristics

There are three categories of interface fire: The classic wildland/urban interface exists where well-defined urban and suburban development presses up against open expanses of wildland areas. The mixed wildland/urban interface is characterized by isolated homes, subdivisions, and small communities situated predominantly in wildland settings. And

the occluded wildland/urban interface exists where islands of wildland vegetation occur inside a largely urbanized area.

Certain conditions must be present for significant interface fires to occur. The most common conditions include hot, dry, and windy weather; the inability of fire protection forces to contain or suppress the fire; the occurrence of multiple fires that overwhelm committed resources; and a large fuel load (dense vegetation).

Once a fire has started, several conditions influence its behavior, including fuel topography, weather, drought, and development. The magnitude of the 2003 fires was the result of three primary factors: (1) severe drought, accompanied by a series of storms that produced thousands of lightning strikes and windy conditions; (2) an infestation of bark beetles that had killed thousands of mature trees; and (3) the effects of wildfire suppression over the past century that had led to buildup of brush and small diameter trees in the forests.

Southern California has two distinct areas of risk for wildland fire: the foothills of mountains and the forested terrain at higher elevations. The foothills and lower mountain areas are most often covered with scrub brush or chaparral. These chaparral-covered lower elevations create one type of exposure.

A second area of risk is the forested terrain at higher elevations. The higher elevations of Southern California's mountains are typically heavily forested. When Lewis and Clark explored the Northwest, the forests were relatively open, with 20 to 25 mature trees per acre. Periodically, lightning would start fires that would clear out underbrush and small trees, renewing the forests.

Today's forests are completely different, with as many as 400 trees crowded onto each acre, along with thick undergrowth. This density of growth makes forests susceptible to disease, drought and severe wildfires. Instead of restoring forests, these wildfires destroy them and it can take decades to recover. This radical change in our forests is the result of nearly a century of well-intentioned but misguided management.

The Interface:

One challenge Southern California faces regarding the wildfire hazard is from the increasing number of houses being built on the urban/wildland interface. Every year the growing population has expanded further and further into the hills and mountains, including forest lands. The increased "interface" between urban/suburban areas and the open spaces created by this expansion has produced a significant increase in threats to life and property from fires and has pushed existing fire protection systems beyond original or current design and capability.

Property owners in the interface are not generally aware of the problems and threats they face. Therefore, many owners have done very little to manage or offset fire hazards or risks on their own property. Furthermore, human activities increase the incidence of fire ignition and potential damage.

Fuel:

Fuel is the material that feeds a fire and is a key factor in wildfire behavior. Fuel is classified by volume and by type. Volume is described in terms of "fuel loading," or the amount of available vegetative fuel.

The type of fuel also influences wildfire. Chaparral is a primary fuel of Southern California wildfires. Chaparral habitat ranges in elevation from near sea level to over 5,000' in Southern California. Chaparral communities experience long dry summers and receive most of their annual precipitation from winter rains. Although chaparral is often considered as a single species, there are two distinct types: hard chaparral and soft chaparral. Within these two types are dozens of different plants, each with its own particular characteristics.

Fire has been important in the life cycle of chaparral communities for over 2 million years; however, the true nature of the "fire cycle" has been subject to interpretation. In a period of 750 years, it generally thought that fire occurs once every 65 years in coastal drainages and once every 30 to 35 years inland.

The vegetation of chaparral communities has evolved to a point where it requires fire to spawn regeneration. Many species invite fire through volatile oils, the production of plant materials with large surface-to-volume ratios, and periodic die-back of vegetation. These species have further adapted to possess special reproductive mechanisms following fire. Several species produce vast quantities of seeds which lie dormant until fire triggers germination. The parent plant which produces these seeds defends itself from fire by a thick layer of bark, which allows enough of the plant to survive so that the plant can crown sprout following the blaze.

In general, chaparral community plants have adapted to fire through the following methods: a) fire-induced flowering; b) bud production and sprouting subsequent to fire; c) in-soil seed storage and fire stimulated germination; and d) on-plant seed storage and fire-stimulated dispersal.

An important element in understanding the danger of wildfire is the availability of diverse fuels in the landscape, such as natural vegetation, manmade structures, and combustible materials. A house surrounded by brushy growth rather than cleared space allows for greater continuity of fuel and increases the fire's ability to spread. After decades of fire suppression, "dog-hair" thickets have accumulated, which enable high-intensity fires to flare and spread rapidly.

Topography:

Topography influences the movement of air, thereby directing a fire course. For example, if the percentage of uphill slope doubles, the rate of spread in wildfire will likely double. Gulches and canyons can funnel air and act as chimneys, which intensify

fire behavior and cause the fire to spread faster. Solar heating of dry, south-facing slopes produces up slope drafts that can complicate fire behavior.

Unfortunately, hillsides with hazardous topographic characteristics are also desirable residential areas in many communities. This desirability underscores the need for wildfire hazard mitigation and increased education and outreach to homeowners living in interface areas.

Weather:

Weather patterns combined with certain geographic locations can create a favorable climate for wildfire activity. Areas where annual precipitation is less than 30 inches per year are extremely fire susceptible. High-risk areas in Southern California share a hot, dry season in late summer and early fall when high temperatures and low humidity favor fire activity. The so-called "Santa Ana" winds, which are heated by compression as they flow down to Southern California from Utah, create a particularly high risk, as they can rapidly spread what might otherwise be a small fire.

The San Fernando area typically has mild winters that lead to an annual growth of grasses and plants. This vegetation dries out during the hot summer months and is exposed to Santa Ana wind conditions in the fall. Winds in excess of 40 miles per hour are typical; gusts in excess of 100 miles per hour may occur locally. These winds tend to travel from north to south; however, when combined with winds generated from burning vegetation, wind direction is likely to be extremely erratic.

Drought:

Recent concerns about the effects of climate change, particularly drought, are contributing to concerns about wildfire vulnerability. The term drought is applied to a period in which an unusual scarcity of rain causes a serious hydrological imbalance. Unusually dry winters, or significantly less rainfall than normal, can lead to relatively drier conditions and leave reservoirs and water tables lower. Drought leads to problems with irrigation and may contribute to additional fires, or additional difficulties in fighting fires.

Development:

Growth and development in scrubland and forested areas is increasing the number of human-made structures in Southern California interface areas. Wildfire has an effect on development, yet development can also influence wildfire.

Owners often prefer homes that are private, have scenic views, are nestled in vegetation, and use natural materials. A private setting may be far from public roads, or hidden behind a narrow, curving driveway. These conditions, however, make evacuation and firefighting difficult. The scenic views found along mountain ridges can also mean areas of dangerous topography. Natural vegetation contributes to scenic beauty, but it may also

provide a ready trail of fuel leading a fire directly to the combustible fuels of the home itself.

The City of San Fernando has no neighborhoods directly in this type of interface. The City is adjacent to neighborhoods in the City of Los Angeles which are in this region. During the 2008 fires, the City of San Fernando was threatened by fire from these adjacent interface areas.

Wildfire Hazard Identification

Hazard Identification:

Wildfire hazard areas are commonly identified in regions of the wildland/urban interface. Ranges of the wildfire hazard are further determined by the ease of fire ignition due to natural or human conditions and the difficulty of fire suppression. The wildfire hazard is also magnified by several factors related to fire suppression/control, such as the surrounding fuel load, weather, topography, and property characteristics.

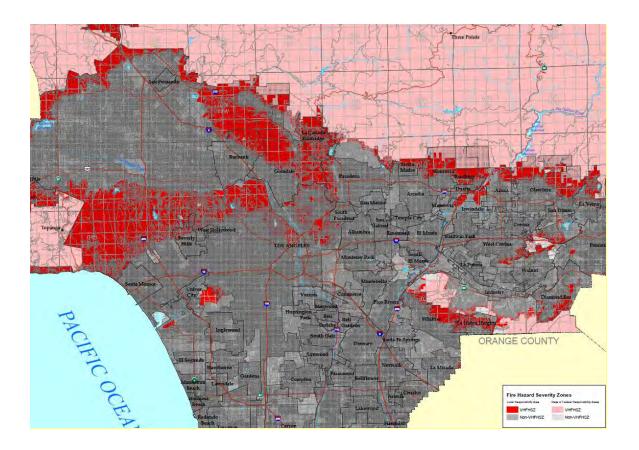
Generally, hazard identification rating systems are based on weighted factors of fuels, weather and topography.

In 2009, the State of CA adopted the law in Govt Codes 51175-51189. In these actions, they had the state Fire Marshall create a state-wide fire model. In the fire model, the State ranks areas to Fire Risk (FHSZ), as moderate, high and very high. Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) maps are created by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) and updated periodically. The maps identify areas where a wildfire is more likely to occur. The primary factors used to identify FHSZ's are:

- Predominant vegetation type (vegetation is the fuel for a wildfire)
- Terrain (severity of slopes)
- Fire history (past fires are good predictors of future fires)
- Weather patterns (high winds, low humidity, and high temperature contribute to fire severity)

In combination, these factors are used within a scientific model to depict geographic areas prone to wildfire.

The figure below shows the location of Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in the vicinity of the City of San Fernando, identified in red, as recommended by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) in September 2011. The VHFHSZ is the most severe fire hazard zone and contains the area most susceptible to full exposure to flames and embers during a wildfire. Although the City of San Fernando itself does not have any VHFHSZs within its jurisdictional boundaries, the City is surrounded by VHFHSZs to the northwest, north, northeast, east, and southeast, due to its location in the San Fernando Valley and the foothills of the Angeles National Forest.



In addition to the VHFHSZ maps, CAL FIRE has also developed a State Fire Threat map showing the ratings of wildland fire threat based on the combination of potential fire behavior (fuel rank) and expected fire frequency (how often an area burns) under severe conditions. These two factors combine to create 4-threat classes ranging from moderate to extreme. Fire frequency is derived from 50 years of fire history data and fire behavior is derived from fuels and terrain data. The City of San Fernando has a Moderate Fire Threat rating.



Vulnerability and Risk Analysis:

Southern California residents are served by a variety of local fire departments as well as county, state and federal fire resources. Data that includes the location of interface areas in the county can be used to assess the population and total value of property at risk from wildfire and to direct these fire agencies in fire prevention and response.

Key factors included in assessing wildfire risk include ignition sources, building materials and design, community design, structural density, slope, vegetative fuel, fire occurrence, and weather, as well as occurrences of drought.

The National Wildland/Urban Fire Protection Program has developed the Wildland/Urban Fire Hazard Assessment Methodology tool for communities to assess their risk to wildfire. For more information on wildfire hazard assessment, refer to http://www.Firewise.org.

Community Wildfire Issues

Wildfire Protection:

Fire protection in the City of San Fernando is supplied through a contract with the Los Angeles City Fire Department. Wildfire protection on the border of the City of San Fernando is also supported by the Los Angeles County Fire Department helicopter facility at 12605 Osborne Street, Pacoima, CA. This facility is adjacent to Whiteman Airport, which is 1.5 miles south of the City of San Fernando.

What is Susceptible to Wildfire?

Growth and Development in the Interface:

The hills and mountainous areas of Southern California are considered to be interface areas. The development of homes and other structures is encroaching onto the wildlands and is expanding the wildland/urban interface. The interface neighborhoods are characterized by a diverse mixture of varying housing structures, development patterns, ornamental and natural vegetation, and natural fuels.

In the event of a wildfire, vegetation, structures, and other flammables can merge into unwieldy and unpredictable events. Factors important to the fighting of such fires include access, firebreaks, proximity of water sources, distance from a fire station, and available firefighting personnel and equipment. Reviewing past wildland/urban interface fires shows that many structures are destroyed or damaged for one or more of the following reasons:

- Combustible roofing material
- Wood construction
- Structures with no defensible space

- Fire department with poor access to structures
- Subdivisions located in heavy natural fuel types
- Structures located on steep slopes covered with flammable vegetation
- Limited water supply
- Winds over 30 miles per hour

The City of San Fernando is relatively flat, but there are steep slopes and canyon areas just east of the City. In the City and County of Los Angeles, fires starting in these areas can quickly spread to adjacent neighborhoods.

The Threat of Urban Conflagration:

Although communities without an urban/wildland interface are much less likely to experience a catastrophic fire, in Southern California there is a scenario where any community might be exposed to an urban conflagration similar to the fires that occurred following the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. Large fires following an earthquake in an urban region are relatively rare phenomena but have occasionally been of catastrophic proportions. The two largest peace-time urban fires in history, 1906 San Francisco and 1923 Tokyo, were both caused by earthquakes.

The fact that fire following earthquake has been little researched or considered in the United States is particularly surprising when one realizes that the conflagration in San Francisco after the 1906 earthquake was the single largest urban fire, and the single largest earthquake loss, in U.S. history. The loss over three days of more than 28,000 buildings within an area of 7.2 square miles was staggering: \$250 million in 1906 dollars, or about \$5 billion at today's prices.

The 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake, the 1991 Oakland hills fire, and Japan's recent Hokkaido Nansei-oki Earthquake all demonstrate the current, real possibility of a large fire, such as a fire following an earthquake, developing into a conflagration. In the United States, all the elements that would hamper fire-fighting capabilities are present: density of wooden structures, limited personnel and equipment to address multiple fires, debris blocking the access of fire-fighting equipment, and a limited water supply. Thus in Southern California, this scenario highlights the need for fire mitigation activity in all sectors of the region, urban/wildland interface or not.

Even more specifically, Los Angeles County's high population density – approximately 10.4 million people living within roughly 4,000 square miles of land – places San Fernando at risk of urban conflagration. This threat is increased by the City's proximity to major earthquake faults, surrounding mountain ranges and canyons, dry climate, and Santa Ana wind patterns. San Fernando has nearly 6,000 households with a 100% urban population that would be left homeless in the event of an urban conflagration in the City. Additional infrastructure that would be threatened by a major fire within the City includes City government buildings, 17 schools, a 3-acre regional pool facility on Park Avenue, and the City trolley system. Also, San Fernando has several medical facilities, including two dialysis facilities, two home health centers, and a community hospital.

Complete immunity from the threat of urban conflagration is unrealistic, but the City of San Fernando can reduce this risk by ensuring its structures meet state and county fire codes and by educating residents about the threat and potential impact of not only urban/wildland interface fires but also urban conflagrations. Also, following a major earthquake, efforts should be directed not merely towards debris clean-up but also towards fire watch and prevention amidst damaged or ruptured pipelines, downed power lines, and other hazardous conditions.

The Need for Mitigation Programs:

Continued development into the interface areas will have growing impacts on the wildland/urban interface. Periodically, the historical losses from wildfires in Southern California have been catastrophic, with deadly and expensive fires going back decades. The continued growth and development increases the public need for multi-hazard mitigation planning in Southern California.

Wildfire Mitigation Activities

Existing mitigation activities include current mitigation programs and activities that are being implemented by county, regional, state, or federal agencies or organizations.

Local Programs:

The fire departments and districts provide essential public services in the communities they serve, and their duties far surpass extinguishing fires. Most of the districts and departments provide other services to their jurisdictions, including Emergency Medical Services who can begin treatment and stabilize sick and injured patients in emergency situations.

All of the fire service providers in the county are dedicated to fire prevention and use their resources to educate the public to reduce the threat of the fire hazard, especially in the wildland/urban interface. Fire prevention professionals throughout the county have taken the lead in providing many useful and educational services to Southern California residents, such as:

- Home fire safety inspection.
- Assistance developing home fire escape plans.
- Business Inspections.
- Emergency Response Training.
- Fire cause determination.
- Counseling for juvenile fire-setters.
- Teaching fire prevention in schools.
- Coordinating educational programs with other agencies, hospitals and schools.
- Answering citizens' questions regarding fire hazards.

Fire Codes:

The City of San Fernando does not have its own fire department. Since 1979, the City has been served by a contract with the City of Los Angeles Fire Department. Although the Los Angeles Fire Department does not have any fire stations within San Fernando city limits, it operates three stations within two miles of San Fernando. The City of San Fernando is currently working on an agreement with the Los Angeles Fire Department to build and run its own fire station in the City.

Because it is served by the City of Los Angeles Fire Department, the City of San Fernando follows the City of Los Angeles Fire Code (2001 edition). The Fire Code requirements include:

- The burning of material in any incinerator or other refuse-burning device which has not been approved by the Air Pollution Control District is prohibited.
- Remove from the property all dead trees, and maintain all weeds and other vegetation at a height of no more than three inches, except as otherwise provided therein, if such weeds or other vegetation are within 100 feet of a building or structure located on such property or on adjacent property.

This requirement does not apply to the maintenance of trees, ornamental shrubbery or plants which are used as ground cover provided such do not provide a ready fuel supply to augment the spread or intensity of a fire; nor does it apply to a native shrub provided such shrub is trimmed up from the ground to one-third of its height, does not exceed 216 cubic feet in volume, is spaced at a distance of not less than three times its maximum diameter but not less than 18 feet from the edge of any other native shrub, building or structure, and all dead wood and other combustible material within 18 feet of such shrub is removed except as provided above.

- Maintain five feet of vertical clearance between roof surfaces and portions of trees overhanging any building or structure.
- Maintain the roofs of all buildings or structures free of leaves, needles, twigs and other combustible matter.

Federal Programs:

The role of the federal land managing agencies in the wildland/urban interface is reducing fuel hazards on the lands they administer; cooperating in prevention and education programs; providing technical and financial assistance; and developing agreements, partnerships, and relationships with property owners, local protection agencies, states, and other stakeholders in wildland/urban interface areas. These relationships focus on activities before a fire occurs, which render structures and communities safer and better able to survive a fire occurrence.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is directly responsible for providing fire suppression assistance grants and, in certain cases, major disaster assistance and hazard mitigation grants in response to fires. The role of FEMA in the wildland/urban interface is to encourage comprehensive disaster preparedness plans and programs, increase the capability of state and local governments, and provide for a greater understanding of FEMA programs at the federal, state, and local levels.

Fire Suppression Assistance Grants:

Fire Suppression Assistance Grants may be provided to a state with an approved hazard mitigation plan for the suppression of a forest or grassland fire that threatens to become a major disaster on public or private lands. These grants are provided to protect life and improved property; encourage the development and implementation of viable multi-hazard mitigation measures; and provide training to clarify FEMA's programs. The grant may include funds for equipment, supplies, and personnel. A Fire Suppression Assistance Grant is the form of assistance most often provided by FEMA to a state for a fire. The grants are cost-shared with states. FEMA's U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) provides public education materials addressing wildland/urban interface issues and the USFA's National Fire Academy provides training programs.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program:

Following a major disaster declaration, the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Grant Program provides funding for long-term hazard mitigation projects and activities to reduce the possibility of damages from all future fire hazards and to reduce the costs to the nation for responding to and recovering from the disaster.

National Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Protection Program:

Federal agencies can use the National Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Protection Program to focus on wildland/urban interface fire protection issues and actions. The Western Governors' Association (WGA) can act as a catalyst to involve state agencies, as well as local and private stakeholders, with the objective of developing an implementation plan to achieve a uniform, integrated national approach to hazard and risk assessment and to fire prevention and protection in the wildland/urban interface. The program helps states develop viable and comprehensive wildland fire mitigation plans and performance-based partnerships.

Firewise:

Firewise is a program developed within the National Wildland/ Urban Interface Fire Protection Program and is the primary federal program addressing interface fire. It is administered through the National Wildfire Coordinating Group, whose extensive list of participants includes a wide range of federal agencies. The program is intended to empower planners and decision makers at the local level.

Through conferences and information dissemination, Firewise increases support for interface wildfire mitigation by educating professionals and the general public about hazard evaluation and policy implementation techniques. Firewise offers online wildfire protection information and checklists, as well as listings of other publications, videos, and conferences. The interactive home page allows users to ask questions of fire protection experts and to register for new information as it becomes available.

Wildfire Mitigation Action Items

As stated in the Federal Wildland Fire Policy, "The problem is not one of finding new solutions to an old problem but of implementing known solutions. Deferred decision making is as much a problem as the fires themselves. If history is to serve us in the resolution of the wildland/urban interface problem, we must take action on these issues now. To do anything less is to guarantee another review process in the aftermath of future catastrophic fires."

The wildfire mitigation action items provide direction on specific activities that organizations and residents in Southern California can undertake to reduce risk and prevent loss from wildfire events. Each action item is followed by ideas for implementation, which can be used by the advisory committee and local decision makers in pursuing strategies for implementation.

The action items are a listing of activities in which City agencies and citizens can be engaged to reduce risk. Each action item includes an estimate of the timeline for implementation. Short-term action items are activities that City agencies may implement with existing resources and authorities within one to two years. Long-term action items may require new or additional resources or authorities, and may take between one and five years (or more) to implement.

In addition, the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee met to prioritize the mitigation actions. The committee reviewed the identified hazards based on the hazard identification and risk analysis for the City of San Fernando and ranked the mitigation actions according to the risks and vulnerabilities. Consideration was also given to cost-benefit review, social impact, technical feasibility, administrative capabilities, and political and legal effects, as well as environmental issues. Data collection, research, and the public participation process were included in the development of these action items.

Short-Term Wildfire#1 Map and Assess Vulnerability to Wildfire

An important mitigation action is identifying wildfire hazard areas and assessing overall community vulnerability.

Coordination: Public Works, LA City Fire, and Disaster Council

Timeline: 2 years

Implementation:

A) Using GIS mapping of wildfire hazard areas to facilitate analysis and planning decisions through comparison with zoning, development, infrastructure, etc.

- B) Developing and maintaining a database to track community vulnerability to wildfire.
- C) Creating a wildfire scenario to estimate potential loss of life and injuries, the types of potential damage, and existing vulnerabilities within a community to develop wildfire mitigation priorities.

Potential Funding Source(s): Responsible departments will be directed to include the

cost of this item in their department budgets; also see

Appendix B

Goal Compliance: Protect life and property

Constraints: Funding to support the program

Project Evaluation/Documentation: Annual report to the City Manager

Wildfire Resource Directory

Local Resources

The City of Los Angeles Fire Department is responsible for fire suppression on all private lands within the City of San Fernando. The Los Angeles Fire Department constantly monitors the fire hazard in the City and has ongoing programs for investigation and alleviation of hazardous situations.

Jurisdictions that are responsible for fire suppression in areas adjacent to San Fernando include:

US Forest Service
Los Angeles County Fire Department
City of Los Angeles
City of Glendale
City of Sierra Madre
City of Arcadia
City of San Marino
City of Pasadena
City of Alhambra

Numerous other agencies are available to assist the City if needed. Several federal agencies have roles in fire hazard mitigation, response, and recovery, including:

Fish and Wildlife Service
National Park Service
US Forest Service
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Office of Aviation Services
National Weather Service
National Association of State Foresters
California Department of Forestry

The California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) can be called upon for further aid if necessary, as can federal agencies, including:

Department of Agriculture
Department of the Interior
Department of Defense (in extreme cases)

Private companies and individuals may also assist.

County Resources

Los Angeles County Fire Department 1320 N. Eastern Ave. Los Angeles, CA 90063 (323) 881-2411 http://www.lacofd.org/default.htm

State Resources

California Division of Forestry & Fire Protection 1416 9th Street PO Box 944246 Sacramento California 94244-2460 (916) 653-5123 http://www.fire.ca.gov/php/index.php

Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM) 1131 "S" Street Sacramento, CA 95814 PO Box 944246 Sacramento, CA 94244-2460 (916) 445-8200

Federal Resources and Programs

Federal Wildland Fire Policy, Wildland/Urban Interface Protection
This is a report describing federal policy and interface fire. Areas of needed improvement are identified and addressed through recommended goals and actions. http://www.fs.fed.us/land/wdfire7c.htm

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

This is the principal federal agency involved in the National Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Protection Initiative. NFPA has information on the Initiatives programs and documents.

Public Fire Protection Division 1 Battery March Park. P.O. Box 9101 Quincy, MA 02269-9101 (617) 770-3000

National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC)

The NIFC in Boise, Idaho is the nation's support center for wildland firefighting. Seven federal agencies work together to coordinate and support wildland fire and disaster

operations. These agencies include the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, National Weather Service and Office of Aircraft.

National Interagency Fire Center 3833 S. Development Ave. Boise, Idaho 83705 (208) 387-5512 http://www.nifc.gov/

United States Fire Administration (USFA) of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

As an entity of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the mission of the USFA is to reduce life and economic losses due to fire and related emergencies through leadership, advocacy, coordination and support.

USFA, Planning Branch, Mitigation Directorate 16825 S. Seton Ave.
Emmitsburg, MD 21727
(301) 447-1000
http://www.fema.gov/hazards/fires/wildfires.shtm - Wildfire Mitigation http://www.usfa.fema.gov/index.htm - U.S. Fire Administration

Additional Resources

Firewise - The National Wildland/Urban Interface Fire program
Firewise maintains a Website designed for people who live in wildfire prone areas, but it
also can be of use to local planners and decision makers. The site offers online wildfire
protection information and checklists, as well as listings of other publications, videos
and conferences.

Firewise 1 Battery March Park. P.O. Box 9101 Quincy, MA 02269-9101 Phone: (617) 770-3000 http://www.firewise.org/

Publications

National Fire Protection Association Standard 299: Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire, National Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Protection Program, (1991), National Fire Protection Association, Washington, DC

This document, developed by the NFPA Forest and Rural Fire Protection Committee, provides criteria for fire agencies, land use planners, architects, developers and local governments to use in the development of areas that may be threatened by wildfire. To obtain this resource:

National Fire Protection Association Publications (800) 344-3555 http://www.nfpa.org or http://www.firewise.org

An International Collection of Wildland- Urban Interface Resource Materials (Information Report NOR- 344). Hirsch, K., Pinedo, M., & Greenlee, J. (1996). Edmonton, Alberta: Canadian Forest Service.

This is a comprehensive bibliography of interface wildfire materials. Over 2,000 resources are included, grouped under the categories of general and technical reports, newspaper articles and public education materials. The citation format allows the reader to obtain most items through a library or directly from the publisher. The bibliography is available in hard copy or diskette at no cost. It is also available in downloadable PDF form.

Canadian Forest Service, Northern Forestry Centre, I-Zone Series

Phone: (780) 435-7210

http://www.prefire.ucfpl.ucop.edu/uwibib.htm

Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Hazard Assessment Methodology. National Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Protection Program, (1998). NFPA, Washington, D.C. Firewise (NFPA Public Fire Protection Division)

Phone: (617) 984-7486 http://www.firewise.org

SECTION 4:

- Windstorms -

Why are Windstorms a Threat to the City of San Fernando?

Severe windstorms pose a significant risk to life and property in the region by creating conditions that disrupt essential systems such as public utilities, telecommunications, and transportation routes. High winds can and do occasionally cause tornado-like damage to local homes and businesses. Severe windstorms can present a very destabilizing effect on the dry brush that covers local hillsides and urban wildland interface areas. High winds can have destructive impacts, especially to trees, power lines, and other utility services.

Windstorm Characteristics in Southern California

Santa Ana Winds and Tornado-Like Wind Activity:

Based on local history, most incidents of high winds in the City of San Fernando are the result of the Santa Ana wind conditions. While high-impact incidents are not frequent in the area, significant Santa Ana wind events and sporadic tornado activity have been known to negatively impact the local community.

What are Santa Ana Winds?

Santa Ana winds are generally defined as warm, dry winds that blow from the east or northeast (offshore). These winds occur below the passes and canyons of the coastal ranges of Southern California and in the Los Angeles basin. Santa Ana winds often blow with exceptional speed in the Santa Ana Canyon (the canyon from which they derive their name). Forecasters at the National Weather Service offices in Oxnard and San Diego usually place speed minimums on these winds and reserve the use of "Santa Ana" for winds greater than 25 knots. These winds accelerate to speeds of 35 knots as they move through canyons and passes, with gusts up to 50 or even 60 knots.

The complex topography of Southern California, combined with various atmospheric conditions, creates numerous scenarios that may cause widespread or isolated Santa Ana events. Commonly, Santa Ana winds develop when a region of high pressure builds over the Great Basin, the high plateau east of the Sierra Mountains and west of the Rocky Mountains, including most of Nevada and Utah. Clockwise circulation around the center of this high pressure area forces air down-slope from the high plateau.

The air warms as it descends toward the California coast at the rate of 5 degrees Fahrenheit per 1000 feet due to compressional heating. Thus, compressional heating provides the primary source of warming. The air is dry since it originated in the desert, and it dries out even more as it is heated.

These regional winds typically occur from October to March and, according to most accounts, are named either for the Santa Ana River Valley, where they originate, or for the Santa Ana Canyon southeast of Lost Angeles, where they pick up speed.

Tornados:

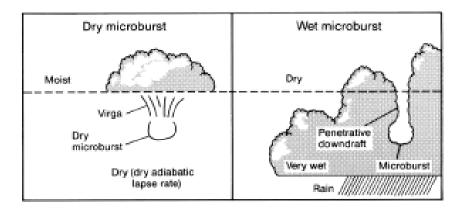
Tornados are spawned when there is warm, moist air near the ground; cool air aloft; and winds that speed up and change direction. An obstruction, such as a house, in the path of the wind causes it to change direction. This change increases pressure on parts of the house, and the combination of increased pressures and fluctuating wind speeds creates stresses that frequently cause structural failures.

Severe wind events are infrequent but possible in Los Angeles County. Waterspouts occur off the coast and several small tornados have occurred. One of the most serious tornados was a tornado that struck the City of Hawthorne on September 30, 1983. Roofs were torn off eight homes, and sixty other homes were damaged. Three people were injured.

Downbursts:

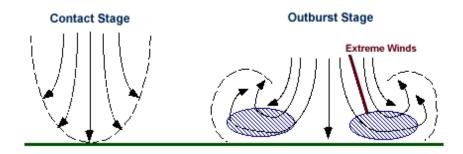
University of Chicago storm researcher Dr. Ted Fujita first coined the term "downburst" to describe strong, downdraft winds flowing out of a thunderstorm cell that he believed were responsible for the crash of Eastern Airlines Flight 66 in June 1975.

A downburst is a straight-direction surface wind in excess of 39 miles per hour caused by a small-scale but strong downdraft from the base of convective thundershowers and thunderstorms. During Dr. Fujita's investigations into the phenomena, he defined two sub-categories of downbursts: the larger macrobursts and small microbursts.

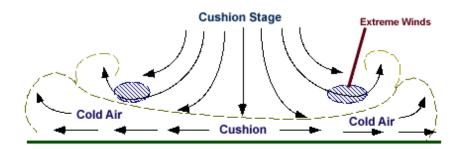


Macrobursts are downbursts with winds up to 117 miles per hour which spread across a path greater than 2.5 miles wide at the surface and which last from 5 to 30 minutes. The microburst, on the other hand, is confined to an even smaller area, less than 2.5 miles in diameter from the initial point of downdraft impact. An intense microburst can result in damaging winds near 170 miles per hour and often lasts for less than five minutes.

Microbursts are strong, damaging winds which strike the ground and often give the impression a tornado has struck. They frequently occur during intense thunderstorms. A microburst originates in downward-moving air from a thunderstorm's core. But unlike a tornado, microbursts affect only a rather small area.



Downbursts of all sizes descend from the upper regions of severe thunderstorms when the air accelerates downward through either exceptionally strong evaporative cooling or by very heavy rain, which drags dry air down with it. When the rapidly descending air strikes the ground, it spreads outward in all directions, like a fast-running faucet stream hitting the bottom of the sink.



When the microburst wind hits an object on the ground, such as a house, garage, or tree, it can flatten the buildings and strip limbs and branches from the tree. After striking the ground, the powerful outward-rushing gust can wreak further havoc along its path.

Damage associated with a microburst is often mistaken for the work of a tornado, particularly directly under the microburst. However, damage patterns away from the impact area are characteristic of straight line winds rather than the twisted pattern of tornado damage.

Tornados, like those that occur every year in the Midwest and Southeast portions of the United States, are a rare phenomenon in most of California, with most tornado-like activity coming from microbursts.

Historical tornado activity in the vicinity of the City of San Fernando is significantly above California state average. On November 9, 1982, a category F2 (max. wind speeds 113-157 mph) tornado 7.4 miles away from the San Fernando city center caused between \$500,000 and \$5,000,000 in damages. On March 1, 1983, a category F2 tornado 17.2

miles away from the city center injured 30 people and caused between \$5,000,000 and \$50,000,000 in damages.

2011 Windstorm Event

In December 2011, powerful Santa Ana winds wreaked havoc in communities near the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. Toppled trees blocked roads and knocked out power to tens of thousands of homes during a windstorm that lasted roughly 4 days and included gusts over 80 miles per hour. Los Angeles International Airport had to divert nearly two dozen flights to another airport due to heavy crosswinds and debris on the runways, and various schools closed down. Communities near the City of San Fernando, including Pasadena and Temple City, suffered millions of dollars' worth in damage, and representatives of 7 cities signed a letter petitioning for state funds to assist with rebuilding and clean-up costs.

Windstorm Hazard Assessment

Hazard Identification:

A windstorm event in the region can range from short-term microburst activity lasting only minutes to a long-duration Santa Ana wind condition which may last for several days. Windstorms in the City of San Fernando and surrounding area can cause extensive damage including the destruction of tree strands, road and highway infrastructure, and critical utility facilities.

With an analysis of the high wind and tornado events as depicted, one can deduce the common windstorm impact areas, including the effect on life, property, utilities, infrastructure, and transportation. Additionally, if a windstorm disrupts power to local residential communities, the American Red Cross and City resources might be called upon for care and shelter duties. The displacement of residents and the utilization of City resources for shelter staffing and disaster cleanup can cause an economic hardship on the community.

The following illustration shows clearly the direction of the Santa Ana winds as they travel from the stable, high pressure weather system called the Great Basin, through the canyons, and towards the low pressure system off the Pacific. Clearly, the City of San Fernando is in the direct path of the ocean bound Santa Ana winds.



Santa Ana Wind Illustration

Community Windstorm Issues

What is Susceptible to Windstorms?

Based on the history of the region, windstorm events can be expected, perhaps even annually, across widespread areas of Southern California. Obviously, the City of San Fernando and surrounding region can be adversely impacted during a windstorm event. This can result in the involvement in the City of San Fernando's emergency response personnel during a wide-ranging windstorm or microburst tornado-like activity.

Life and Property:

Both residential and commercial structures with weak reinforcement are susceptible to damage. Wind pressure can create a direct and frontal assault on a structure, pushing walls, doors, and windows inward. Conversely, passing currents can create lift/suction forces that pull building components and surfaces outward. With extreme wind forces, the roof or entire building can fail, causing considerable damage.

Debris carried along by extreme winds can directly contribute to loss of life and indirectly to the failure of protective building envelopes, siding, or walls. When severe windstorms strike a community, downed trees, power lines, and damaged property can be major hindrances to emergency response and disaster recovery.

The Beaufort scale, shown on the following page, illustrates the effect that varying wind speed can have on sea swells and structures.

BEAUFORT SCALE

Beaufort Force	Speed (mph)	Wind Description - State of Sea - Effects on Land
0	Less 1	Calm - Mirror-like - Smoke rises vertically
1	1-3	Light - Air ripples look like scales; No crests of foam - Smoke drift shows direction of wind, but wind vanes do not
2	4-7	Light Breeze - Small but pronounced wavelets; Crests do not break - Wind vanes move; Leaves rustle; You can feel wind on the face
3	8-12	Gentle Breeze - Large Wavelets; Crests break; Glassy foam; A few whitecaps - Leaves and small twigs move constantly; Small, light flags are extended
4	13-18	Moderate Breeze - Longer waves; Whitecaps - Wind lifts dust and loose paper; Small branches move
5	19-24	Fresh Breeze - Moderate, long waves; Many whitecaps; Some spray - Small trees with leaves begin to move
6	25-31	Strong Breeze - Some large waves; Crests of white foam; Spray - Large branches move; Telegraph wires whistle; Hard to hold umbrellas
7	32-38	Near Gale - White foam from breaking waves blows in streaks with the wind - Whole trees move; Resistance felt walking into wind
8	39-46	Gale - Waves high and moderately long; Crests break into spin drift, blowing foam in well marked streaks - Twigs and small branches break off trees; Difficult to walk
9	47-54	Strong Gale - High waves with wave crests that tumble; Dense streaks of foam in wind; Poor visibility from spray - Slight structural damage
10	55-63	Storm - Very high waves with long, curling crests; Sea surface appears white from blowing foam; Heavy tumbling of sea; Poor visibility - Trees broken or uprooted; Considerable structural damage
11	64-73	Violent Storm - Waves high enough to hide small and medium sized ships; Sea covered with patches of white foam; Edges of wave crests blown into froth; Poor visibility - Seldom experienced inland; Considerable structural damage
12	>74	Hurricane - Sea white with spray. Foam and spray render visibility almost non-existent - Widespread damage. Very rarely experienced on land.

Source: http://www.compuweather.com/decoder-charts.html

Utilities:

Historically, falling trees have been the major cause of power outages in the region. Windstorms such as strong microbursts and Santa Ana Wind conditions can cause flying debris and downed utility lines. For example, tree limbs breaking in winds of only 45 mph can be thrown over 75 feet. Because of this, overhead power lines can be damaged even in relatively minor windstorm events. Falling trees can bring electric power lines down to the pavement, creating the possibility of lethal electric shock. Rising population growth and new infrastructure in the region creates a higher probability for damage to occur from windstorms as more life and property are exposed to risk.

Infrastructure:

Windstorms can damage buildings, power lines, and other property and infrastructure due to falling trees and branches. During wet winters, saturated soils cause trees to become less stable and more vulnerable to uprooting from high winds.

Windstorms can result in collapsed or damaged buildings; blocked roads and bridges; damaged traffic signals, streetlights, and parks; and other damage. Roads blocked by fallen trees during a windstorm may have severe consequences to people who need access to emergency services. Emergency response operations can be complicated when roads are blocked or when power supplies are interrupted.

Industry and commerce can suffer indirect losses from interruptions in electric services and from extended road closures. Businesses can also sustain direct losses to buildings, personnel, and other vital equipment. There are direct consequences to the local economy resulting from windstorms, related to both physical damages and interrupted services.

Transportation:

Windstorm activity can have an impact on local transportation, in addition to the problems caused by downed trees and electrical wires blocking streets and highways. During periods of extremely strong Santa Ana winds, major highways may be temporarily closed to truck and recreational vehicle traffic. However, typically these disruptions are not long-lasting, nor do they carry a severe long-term economic impact on the region.

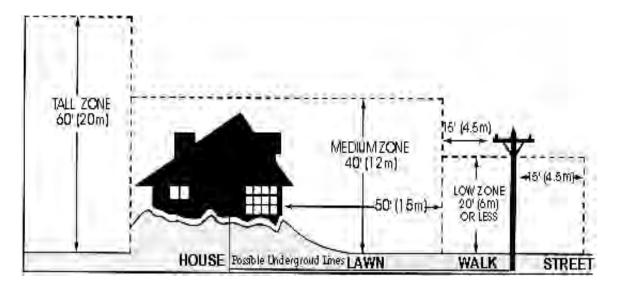
Increased Fire Threat:

Perhaps the greatest danger from windstorm activity in Southern California comes from the combination of the Santa Ana winds and the major fires that occur every few years in the urban/wildland interface. With the Santa Ana winds driving the flames, the speed and reach of the flames is far greater than in times of calm wind conditions. The higher fire hazard raised by a Santa Ana wind condition requires that even more care and attention be paid to proper brush clearances on property in the wildland/urban interface areas.

Existing Windstorm Mitigation Activities

One of the most common problems associated with windstorms is power outage. High winds commonly occur during winter storms and can cause either tree limbs or entire trees to bend, sag, or fail, coming into contact with nearby distribution power lines. Fallen trees can cause short-circuiting and conductor overloading. Wind-induced damage to the power system causes power outages to customers, incurs cost to make repairs, and in some cases can lead to ignitions that start wildland fires.

The illustration below depicts how to safely plant trees, based on the height they will reach in maturity, in order to avoid damage to power lines or residences. Tall trees that grow up to 60 feet can be planted in spaces with unlimited overhead restrictions; they should be planted at least 35 feet from the house. Medium-sized trees that grow up to 40 feet high can be planted closer to the house and provide a park-like setting. Within 15 feet of power lines, however, any trees planted should have a maximum mature height of 20 feet or less.



Tree Pruning Regulations:

One of the strongest and most widespread existing mitigation strategies pertains to tree clearance. Currently, California state law requires utility companies to maintain specific clearances (depending on the type of voltage running through the line) between electric power lines and all vegetation.

The following California Public Resource Code Sections provides guidance on tree pruning regulations:

4293: Power Line Clearance Required 4292: Power Line Hazard Reduction

4291: Reduction of Fire Hazards around Buildings

4171: Public Nuisances

The following sections also pertain to tree pruning regulations and are taken from the California Code of Regulations:

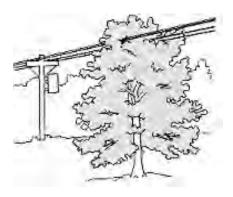
Title 14: Minimum Clearance Provisions

Sections: 1250 - 1258

General Industry Safety Orders

Title 8: Group 3: Articles 12, 13, 36, 37, 38

California Penal Code: Section 385



Finally, the following California Public Utilities commission section has additional guidance:

California Public Utilities Commission General Order 95: Rule 35

Homeowner Liability:

Failure to allow a utility company to comply with the law can result in liability to the homeowner for damages or injuries resulting from a vegetation hazard. Many insurance companies do not cover these types of damages if the policy owner has refused to allow the hazard to be eliminated.

The power companies, in compliance with the above regulations, collect data about tree failures and their impact on power lines. This mitigation strategy assists the power company in preventing future tree failures. From the collection of this data, the power company can advise residents as to the most appropriate vegetative planting and pruning procedures. The local electric utility, Southern California Edison, provides extensive information on trees and power lines at their website: www.sce.com.

Windstorm Mitigation Action Items

The windstorm mitigation action items provide direction on specific activities that organizations and residents in the City of San Fernando can undertake to reduce risk and prevent loss from windstorm events. Each action item is followed by ideas for implementation, which can be used by the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee and local decision makers in pursuing strategies for implementation.

Short-Term –Windstorm #1 Wind Risk Awareness

Improving public awareness of windstorm risk can mitigate many of losses associated with this hazard.

Coordination: Public Works and Disaster Council

Timeline: 2 years

Implementation:

A) Informing residents of shelter locations and evacuation routes.

- B) Educating homeowners on the benefits of wind retrofits such as shutters, hurricane clips, etc.
- C) Ensuring that LAUSD officials are aware of the best area of refuge in school buildings.
- D) Instructing property owners on how to properly install temporary window coverings before a storm.

Potential Funding Source(s): Responsible departments will be directed to include the

cost of this item in their department budgets; also see

Appendix B

Goal Compliance: Protect life and property

Constraints: Funding to support the program

Project Evaluation/Documentation: Annual report to the City Manager

Long-Term Windstorm #2 Assess Vulnerability to Severe Winds

Assessing vulnerability to severe winds will allow San Fernando to understand the windstorm threat.

Coordination: Public Works, LAUSD, and Disaster Council

Timeline: 2 years

Implementation:

- A) Developing and maintaining a database to track community vulnerability to severe wind.
- B) Creating a severe wind scenario to estimate potential loss of life and injuries, the types of potential damage, and existing vulnerabilities within San Fernando to develop severe wind mitigation priorities.

Potential Funding Source(s): Responsible departments will be directed to include the

cost of this item in their department budgets; also see

Appendix B

Goal Compliance: Protect life and property

Constraints: Funding to support the program

Project Evaluation/Documentation: Annual report to the City Manager

Windstorm Resource Directory

State Resources

California Division of Forestry & Fire Protection 1416 9th Street PO Box 944246 Sacramento California 94244-2460 (916) 653-5123 http://www.fire.ca.gov/php/index.php

Federal Resources

National Weather Service
Los Angeles/Oxnard Weather Forecast Office
520 North Elevar Street
Oxnard, CA 93030
Forecast and weather info: (805) 988-6610
Administrative issues: (805) 988-6615
E-mail: Webmaster.LOX@noaa.gov
http://weather.noaa.gov/

Additional Resources

International Society of Arboriculture. P.O. Box 3129 Champaign, IL 61826-3129 Phone: (217) 355-9411

Fax: (217) 355-9516 Web: www.isa-arbor.com E-mail: isa@isa-arbor.com

Publications

WINDSTORMS: Protect Your Family and Property from the Hazards of Violent Windstorms

http://emd.wa.gov/5-prep/trng/pubed/Windstrm.pdf

<u>Preparing Your Home for Severe Windstorms</u> is available from http://www.chubb.com/personal/html/helpful_tips_home_windstorm.html

SECTION 5:

- Human Threats -

Why are Human-Made Disasters a Threat to the City of San Fernando?

The City of San Fernando is in one of the most densely populated urban areas in the United States. This proximity offers tremendous economic, social, and cultural advantages and opportunities. It also presents San Fernando a series of potential human-made disasters and emergencies which can impact the community. These threats can be divided into four areas: accidents, criminal acts, terrorism and disease.

History of Human-Made Disasters in Southern California

In the past one hundred years, Southern California has suffered from many disasters from accidents, criminal acts, terrorism, and disease. Some of the most infamous incidents include the following:

Accidents:

Some of the most noteworthy Southern California accidents in recent history have involved transportation. In 1978 and 1986, commercial airlines collided with private planes. The 1978 crash involved a PSA jet inbound to San Diego airport. The 1986 midair crash involved an Aero Mexico DC-9 jet and a small plane over Cerritos. Both crashes were determined to be pilot error and resulted in the total loss of the passengers and numerous persons on the ground.

The 2003 Santa Monica Promenade auto crash involved an elderly driver crashing his car on a street which had been closed for a street fair. Ten people were killed and 63 injured. Southern California has also had several major mass transportation accidents involving the Metrolink commuter system. In 2008, a Metrolink train crashed head-on into a Union Pacific freight train in Chatsworth, resulting in 25 fatalities.

Criminal Acts:

One of the worst criminal acts in the past ten years involved a crash of two Metrolink trains in 2005 in Glendale. This crash resulted in 11 fatalities and nearly 200 injuries. The crash was caused by a subject who parked his truck in the tracks in front of the oncoming trains. The driver was convicted of 22 counts of murder. Also, Los Angeles has been the scene of several riots including the 1992 "Rodney King" riot, which started a few blocks from the City of San Fernando.

Terrorism:

Like every major urban area, Los Angeles has been the target of repeated terrorist threats. The first major terrorist attack was the bombing of the Los Angeles Times building in 1921 by two disgruntled members of a trade union. The attack resulted in 21 fatalities.

The Los Angeles International Airport has been the target of terrorism. In 1974 a subject known as the "Alphabet Bomber" committed a series of arson fires and bombing attacks on the homes of government officials, culminating with placing a bomb in a locker at the airport resulting in four fatalities. In 1999 an Algerian immigrant was intercepted entering the United States. The suspect was part of the "Millennium" bomb plot intended by several terrorist groups to strike targets around the world. He was carrying explosives and plans for an attack on Los Angeles International Airport.

Following the 9/11 attacks federal authorities intercepted a plot to fly a hijacked airliner into buildings in downtown Los Angeles. In 2002 an Egyptian national attacked the ticket counter of El Al Airlines, killing three people before being shot by a security guard.

Disease:

Disease in urban areas is a constant and evolving threat. In the past century the United States and specifically Los Angeles have been struck by pandemic outbreaks. In 1918 the Spanish Flu, a form of the H1N1 swine flu, killed between 50 and 100 million people worldwide. In the United States, the flu originated simultaneously in the Midwest and New England and rapidly moved across the country, killing thousands on the West Coast.

One of the greatest threats to urban areas is pandemics which originate from animals and are transmitted to humans through a process called zoonasis. Examples of diseases which are zoonatic include Ebola, anthrax, and Lassa fever. Of greatest concern to urban areas are influenza strains such the avian flu (H5N1) and swine flu (H1N1). In 1971 and 2002 the southwestern United States, from California to Texas, was struck by an avian flu strain called Exotic Newcastle Disease. This disease spread rapidly and devastated the commercial poultry industry.

Characteristics of Major Human-Made Disasters in Southern California

There are two characteristics of major human-made disasters: high population density and personal interaction. Population density is significant in that a private plane that crashes on a ranch in Mojave Desert has a significantly lower probability of injuring local residents than a plane which strikes a neighborhood near downtown Los Angeles.

The level of interaction also plays an important part. Areas where large crowds are interacting in economic, commercial, or social activities are natural places where human-

made disasters can occur. The larger the numbers of people present the greater the number of potential interactions. These interactions can result in accidents as well as provide attractive targets for criminals and terrorists.

Human-Made Hazard Assessment

Hazard Identification:

There are four areas which pose a significant threat to the City of San Fernando: transportation disasters, terrorism, civil unrest, and disease.

Transportation Disasters:

San Fernando has three types of threats from transportation systems: air crash, local freeways, and commercial rail traffic.

All of Los Angeles County is vulnerable to air disasters. In 2002 a Cesena 172 private airplane crashed in Alhambra after running out of fuel. Also, an aircraft damaged by a midair collision and suffering engine failure could strike the City of San Fernando.

The Cerritos Air Crash of 1986 resulted in the loss of 82 persons, as well as several homes that were struck and set afire by falling debris. In that incident, an Aero Mexico DC-9 collided with a private plane in midair over a suburb of Los Angeles. The Aero Mexico Flight 498 was preparing to land at LAX airport when the private plane violated the 6,000-foot airspace limit without clearance. Air traffic control was unable to prevent the collision, and the DC-9 did not effectively see and avoid the small plane. The two aircraft collided, killing all 67 persons in both planes as well as 15 persons on the ground.

There are numerous airports with both large commercial destinations and local aviation within a short distance of the City of San Fernando, making the City vulnerable to air disasters like the Cerritos crash. Burbank Airport, which runs commercial flights as well as military and general aviation, is located 9 miles southeast of San Fernando and handled 112,658 air operations in 2010 – over 300 per day. Van Nuys Airport, located 7 miles southwest of San Fernando, deals with general aviation (non-commercial, non-military) and processes roughly 400,000 take-offs and landings each year. Whiteman Airport, a small general aviation airport which conducts over 300 operations per day, is less than 3 miles southeast of San Fernando.

In addition to the vulnerability to air disasters posed by nearby airports, the City of San Fernando is vulnerable to accidents on local freeways. The City of San Fernando is bordered to the north by the 210 freeway, to the west by Interstate 5, and to the south by the 118 freeway. A truck accident with a hazardous materials spill could result in the release of a toxic cloud.

Commercial rail traffic is a third transportation threat to the City of San Fernando. The City of San Fernando has two public transit systems: the San Fernando Trolley and

Mission City Transit. In addition, the Metrolink train runs through the City and has a station at the edge of San Fernando and Sylmar.

In January 2005, a man parked his SUV on the train tracks in Glendale, and the Metrolink train that hit it jackknifed into another moving Metrolink train and a stationary Union Pacific train. Eleven people were killed and approximately 200 injured. In September 2008, a Metrolink train crashed head-on into a Union Pacific train in Chatsworth after the Metrolink engineer apparently ran a red light; 25 people were killed. These two incidents were the deadliest in the history of the Metrolink train system. The City of San Fernando is vulnerable to train disasters like these.

Terrorism:

It is unlikely that San Fernando will be targeted by international terrorist groups, but it is very possible that a local community could be targeted by individuals claiming allegiance to international terrorist groups. The LAX Alphabet Bomber Muharem Kurbegovich recently wrote from prison that he now claims allegiance to the Al Qaeda terrorist organization.

Terrorist acts by individuals against less protected targets could become more common in the next ten years. Over the weekend of the 2012 New Year, a German immigrant started more than 50 fires in the Hollywood and Sherman Oaks areas of Los Angeles, targeting cars in the carports of apartment complexes. No one was seriously injured, but 2 million dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

Civil Unrest:

Civil unrest seems to be occurring more frequently as problems of unemployment and a lack of economic growth spread across the country. The downtown area of Los Angeles is a frequent site of demonstrations due to the presence of government buildings. It is conceivable that a demonstration could turn to violence and begin spreading into neighboring communities. Criminal street gangs often use the necessity for police to concentrate resources as an opportunity to commit criminal acts in neighboring cities.

Pandemics:

The Centers for Disease Control and the Los Angeles County Health Department have considered the impact of pandemic influenza outbreaks on urban areas in the United States. The rapid transmission of influenza could result in the closure of local schools and a reduced ability to provide basic City services including public safety.

Vulnerability and Risk Analysis:

Transportation Disasters:

One of the greatest threats for a transportation disaster is related to the Metrolink train

system, due to the proximity of the light rail tracks and cars to pedestrians and vehicular traffic. The possibility of an aircraft collision or other plane crash is also a major risk due to the high volume of air traffic over the City.

Terrorism:

San Fernando is vulnerable to terrorist acts by local individuals who may claim allegiance with international terrorist groups.

Civil Unrest:

An infinite number of factors can precipitate civil unrest. These variables can also cause an incident to spread to areas that were not the origin point for the unrest.

Pandemics:

The ease of transmission coupled with the virility of emerging contagions makes every community in major urban areas especially vulnerable to pandemics.

Mitigation Action Items

Short-Term—Human Threats #1

Coordinate law enforcement planning with the other member Cities of Mutual Aid Area C.

The City of San Fernando should coordinate law enforcement planning with LA County Mutual Aid Area C.

Coordination: Police Department

Timeline: 1 to 2 years

Implementation:

A) Coordination of emergency planning with Mutual Aid Area C

Goal Compliance: Protect life and property

Constraints: Budget and staffing

Project Evaluation/Documentation: Quarterly updates from the Area C disaster

management area coordinator and the San Fernando

Area C representative

Human Threats Resource Directory

Local Resources

The City of Los Angeles Fire Department is responsible for fire suppression on all private lands within the City of San Fernando. The Los Angeles Fire Department constantly monitors the fire hazard in the City and has ongoing programs for investigation and alleviation of hazardous situations.

The San Fernando Police Department is responsible for police services in the City. They provide 24-hour uniform patrol response as well as a wide variety of associated services including traffic control and criminal investigations. The department actively participates in Los Angeles County Mutual Aid Area C which provides immediate personnel and equipment resources during unusual occurrences.

The Metro light rail system is policed by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Metrolink Division. Federal law enforcement resources are coordinated by the Los Angeles field office of the FBI. Intelligence information related to terrorism is shared by local cities and coordinated through the LA Regional Terrorism Early Warning system. The Los Angeles County Emergency Operations Center is jointly operated by the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department and the Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Services.

County Resources

Los Angeles Sheriff's Department 4700 Ramona Blvd. Monterey Park, CA 91754 (800) 698-8255

Los Angeles County Fire Department 1320 Eastern Ave. Los Angeles, CA (323) 881-2455

Federal Resources

Federal Bureau of Investigation Los Angeles Field Office 11000 Wilshire Boulevard Suite 1700 Los Angeles, CA 90024 (310) 477-6565

Part IV: Appendices

Appendix A: Cost Benefit Analysis

Economic Analysis of Natural Hazard Mitigation Projects

Benefit/cost analysis is a key mechanism used by CalOES, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and other state and federal agencies in evaluating hazard-mitigation projects, and is required by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended.

This appendix outlines several approaches for conducting economic analyses of natural-hazard-mitigation projects. It describes the importance of implementing mitigation activities, different approaches to economic analysis of mitigation strategies, and methods to calculate costs and benefits associated with mitigation strategies. Information in this section is derived in part from The Interagency Hazards Mitigation Team, State Hazard Mitigation Plan, (Oregon State Police, Office of Emergency Management, 2000), and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Publication 331, Report on Costs and Benefits of Natural Hazard Mitigation.

This section is not intended to provide a comprehensive description of benefit/cost analysis, nor is it intended to provide the details of economic-analysis methods that can be used to evaluate local projects. It is intended to (1) raise benefit/cost analysis as an important issue, and (2) provide some background on how economic analysis can be used to evaluate mitigation projects.

Why Evaluate Mitigation Strategies?

Mitigation activities reduce the cost of disasters by minimizing property damage, injuries, and the potential for loss of life, and by reducing emergency response costs, which would otherwise be incurred.

Evaluating natural-hazard mitigation provides decision makers with an understanding of the potential benefits and costs of an activity, as well as a basis on which to compare alternative projects. Evaluating mitigation projects is a complex and difficult undertaking that is influenced by many variables.

First, natural disasters affect all segments of the community including individuals, businesses, and public services such as fire, police, utilities, and schools. Second, although some of the direct and indirect costs of disaster damages are measurable, some of the costs are nonfinancial and difficult to quantify in dollars. Third, many of the impacts of such events produce "ripple-effects" throughout the community, greatly increasing the disaster's social and economic consequences.

Economic-Analysis Approaches

The approaches used to identify the costs and benefits associated with natural-hazard-mitigation strategies, measures, or projects fall into two general categories: benefit/cost analysis and cost-effectiveness analysis. The distinction between the two methods is the way in which the relative costs and benefits are measured. Additionally, there are varying

approaches to assessing the value of mitigation for public-sector and private-sector activities.

Benefit/Cost Analysis

Benefit/cost analysis is used in natural-hazards mitigation to show if the benefits to life and property protected through mitigation efforts exceed the cost of the mitigation activity. Conducting benefit/cost analysis for a mitigation activity can assist communities in determining whether a project is worth undertaking now, in order to avoid disaster-related damages later. Benefit/cost analysis is based on calculating the frequency and severity of a hazard and avoiding future damages and risk.

In benefit/cost analysis, all costs and benefits are evaluated in terms of dollars, and a net benefit/cost ratio is computed to determine whether a project should be implemented (i.e., if net benefits exceed net costs, the project is worth pursuing). A project must have a benefit/cost ratio greater than 1 in order to be funded.

Cost-Effectiveness Analysis

Cost-effectiveness analysis evaluates how best to spend a given amount of money to achieve a specific goal. This type of analysis, however, does not necessarily measure costs and benefits in terms of dollars. Determining the economic feasibility of mitigating natural hazards can also be organized according to the perspective of those with an economic interest in the outcome. Hence, economic-analysis approaches are covered for both public and private sectors as follows.

Investing in public-sector mitigation activities. Evaluating mitigation strategies in the public sector is complicated because it involves estimating all of the economic benefits and costs regardless of who realizes them, potentially by a large number of people and economic entities. Some benefits cannot be evaluated monetarily, but still affect the public in profound ways. Economists have developed methods to evaluate the economic feasibility of public decisions that involve a diverse set of beneficiaries and nonmarket benefits.

Investing in private-sector mitigation activities. Private-sector mitigation projects may occur on the basis of one of two approaches: it may be mandated by a regulation or standard, or it may be economically justified on its own merits. A building or landowner, whether a private entity or a public agency, required to conform to a mandated standard, may consider the following options:

- 1. Request cost sharing from public agencies;
- 2. Dispose of the building or land either by sale or demolition;
- 3. Change the designated use of the building or land and change the hazard-mitigation compliance requirement; or
- 4. Evaluate the most feasible alternatives and initiate the most cost-effective hazard-mitigation alternative.

The sale of a building or land triggers another set of concerns. For example, real estate disclosure laws can be developed that require sellers of real property to disclose known defects and deficiencies in the property, including earthquake weaknesses and hazards, to prospective purchasers. Correcting deficiencies can be expensive and time consuming, but their existence can prevent the sale of the building. Conditions of a sale regarding the deficiencies and the price of the building can be negotiated between a buyer and seller.

Conducting an Analysis

Benefit/cost analysis and cost-effectiveness analysis are important tools in evaluating whether to implement a mitigation activity. A framework for evaluating alternative mitigation activities is outlined below:

- 1. Identify the alternatives: Alternatives for reducing risk from natural hazards can include structural projects to enhance disaster resistance, education and outreach, and acquisition or demolition of exposed properties, among others. Different mitigation projects can assist in minimizing risk to natural hazards, but do so at varying economic costs.
- 2. Calculate the costs and benefits: Choosing economic criteria is essential to systematically calculating costs and benefits of mitigation projects and selecting the most appropriate alternative. Potential economic criteria to evaluate alternatives include the following:
 - **Determine the project cost.** This may include initial project-development costs, and repair and operating costs of maintaining projects over time.
 - Estimate the benefits. Projecting the benefits, or cash flow resulting from a project can be difficult. Expected future returns from the mitigation effort depend on the correct specification of the risk and the effectiveness of the project, which may not be well known. Expected future costs depend on the physical durability and potential economic obsolescence of the investment. This is difficult to project. These considerations will also provide guidance in selecting an appropriate salvage value. Future tax structures and rates must be projected. Financing alternatives must be researched, and they may include retained earnings, bond and stock issues, and commercial loans.
 - Consider costs and benefits to society and the environment. These are not easily measured, but can be assessed through a variety of economic tools including existence-value or contingent-value theories. These theories provide quantitative data on the value people attribute to physical or social environments. Even without hard data, however, impacts of structural projects to the physical environment or to society should be considered when implementing mitigation projects.

- **Determine the correct discount rate.** Determination of the discount rate can just be the risk-free cost of capital, but it may include the decision maker's time preference and also a risk premium. Inflation should also be considered for inclusion.
- **3. Analyze and Rank the Alternatives:** Once costs and benefits have been quantified, economic-analysis tools can rank the alternatives. Two methods for determining the best alternative given varying costs and benefits include net present value and internal rate of return.
 - Net present value. Net present value is the value of the expected future returns of an investment minus the value of expected future cost expressed in today's dollars. If the net present value is greater than the project costs, the project may be determined to be feasible for implementation. Selecting the discount rate, and identifying the present and future costs and benefits of the project calculates the net present value of projects.
 - Internal rate of return. Using the internal-rate-of-return method to evaluate mitigation projects provides the interest-rate equivalent to the dollar returns expected from the project. Once the rate has been calculated, it can be compared to rates earned by investing in alternative projects. Projects may be feasible to implement when the internal rate of return is greater than the total costs of the project.

Once mitigation projects are ranked on the basis of economic criteria, decision makers can consider other factors, such as risk; project effectiveness; and economic, environmental, and social returns in choosing the appropriate project for implementation.

Economic Returns of Natural-Hazard Mitigation

The estimation of economic returns that accrue to buildings or landowners as a result of natural-hazard mitigation is difficult. Owners evaluating the economic feasibility of mitigation should consider reductions in physical damages and financial losses. A partial list follows:

- Building damages avoided
- Content damages avoided
- Inventory damages avoided
- Rental-income losses avoided
- · Relocation and disruption expenses avoided
- Proprietor's income losses avoided

These parameters can be estimated using observed prices, costs, and engineering data. The difficult part is to correctly determine the effectiveness of the hazard-mitigation project and the resulting reduction in damages and losses. Equally as difficult is assessing the probability that an event will occur. The damages and losses should only include

those that will be borne by the owner. The salvage value of the investment can be important in determining economic feasibility. Salvage value becomes more important as the time horizon of the owner declines. This is important because most businesses depreciate assets over a period of time.

Related Costs from Natural Hazards

Property owners should also assess changes in a broader set of factors that can change as a result of a large natural disaster. These are usually termed "indirect" effects, but they can have a very direct effect on the economic value of the owner's building or land. They can be positive or negative, and include changes in the following:

- Commodity and resource prices
- Availability of resource supplies
- Commodity- and resource-demand changes
- Building and land values
- Capital availability and interest rates
- Availability of labor
- Economic structure
- Infrastructure
- Regional exports and imports
- Local, state, and national regulations and policies
- Insurance availability and rates

Changes in the resources and industries listed above are more difficult to estimate and require models that are structured to estimate total economic impacts. Total economic impacts are the sum of direct and indirect economic impacts. Total-economic-impact models are usually not combined with economic-feasibility models. Many models exist to estimate total economic impacts of changes in an economy.

Decision makers should understand the total economic impacts of natural disasters in order to calculate the benefits of a mitigation activity. This suggests that understanding the local economy is an important first step in being able to understand the potential impacts of a disaster, and the benefits of mitigation activities.

Additional Considerations

Conducting an economic analysis for potential mitigation activities can assist decision makers in choosing the most appropriate strategy for their community to reduce risk and prevent loss from natural hazards. Economic analysis can also save time and resources from being spent on inappropriate or unfeasible projects. Several resources and models are listed on the following page that can assist in conducting an economic analysis for natural-hazard-mitigation activities.

Benefit/cost analysis is complicated, and the numbers may divert attention from other important issues. It is important to consider the qualitative factors of a project associated with mitigation that cannot be evaluated economically. There are alternative approaches to implementing mitigation projects.

Many communities are looking toward developing multi-objective projects. The multi-objective strategy can integrate natural-hazard mitigation with projects related to watersheds, environmental planning, community economic development, and small-business development, among others. Incorporating natural-hazard mitigation with other community projects can increase the viability of project implementation.

STAPLEE Worksheets

The City of San Fernando used the STAPLEE Method to prioritize the mitigation actions identified to address the hazards that pose potential risks to the City. The STAPLEE Method takes into consideration the following factors and capabilities: Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and Environmental. Additional criteria under each of these considerations are outlined and shown in the tables below.

Goals: City of San Fernando Objectives: Multi-Hazard Action Items

STAPLEE Criteria		s cial)	(Te	T chnic	cal)	(Adı	A minist	rative)	(P	P olitica	al)		Lega	I)		(Eco	E nomic)		(En	ironm	nental)	
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary impacts.	Staffing	Funding Alocated	Maintenance/ Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Runding Required	Effect on Land/Water	Effect on Endangered Spedes	Effect on HAZMAT/Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent with Federal
STA#1	+	+	+	+	+	+	ı	+	+	+	+	+	+			+	+	ì	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
STA#2	+	+	+	+	+	+	Š	+	+	+	+	+	+		-	+	+	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
STA#3	+	+	+	+	+		,	4			+	n/a	+	9			+	Q.	n/a	n/a	n/a	+	+
LTA#1	+	+	+	+	+	+	,	+	+	+	+	+	+	è		+	+	i,	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
LTA#2	+	+	+	+	+	ď	3	ă.			+		+				+		+	n/a	n/a	+	+
LTA#3	+	+	+	+	+	+		÷	+	+	+	+	+	į.	,	+	+		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Goals: City of San Fernando

Objectives: Short- and Long-term Earthquake Action Items

STAPLEE Criteria		s cial)	(Te	T chnic	al)	(Adr	A ninisti	ative)	(P	P olitica	al)		L Lega	1)		(Eco	E nomic)		(En	E vironn	nental)	
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance/ Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land/Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT/Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Erwironmental Goals	Consistent with Federal
STE#1	+	+	+	+	+		30	(36)	,	+	+	+	+		•	6	+	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	+	4
STE#2	+	+	+	+	+		•	×	3	+	+	+	+		4		+	à	n/a	n/a	n/a	+	
LTE#1	+	+	+	+	+		,			+	+	+	+		4		+	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	+	
LTE#2	+	+	+	+	+	,		Co.		+	+	+	+	•	-		+		n/a	n/a	n/a	+	

Goals: City of San Fernando

Objectives: Short- and Long-Term Flood Action Items

STAPLEE Criteria	100	s cial)	(Te	T chnic	cal)	(Ad	/ mini	A strative)	(P	P olitic	al)	(L Lega	1)		(Eco	E nomic)			(En	E vironn	nental)	
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion.	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land/Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT/Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent with Federal
STF#1	+	+	+	+	+	•	•		į	+	+	+	+	•	+		+	,	+	n/a	n/a	+	+
LTF#1	+	+	+	+	+		1.0	p 101	į	+	+	+	+		+	-	+		+	n/a	n/a	+	+

Goals: City of San Fernando

Objectives: Short-Term Wildfire Action Items

STAPLEE Criteria		S cial)	(Te	T	cal)	(Adr	A ninist	rative)	(P	P olitic	al)		L Lega	1)		(Eco	E nomic)		(En	E vironn	nental)	
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance/ Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land/Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT/Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent with Federal
STWF#1	+	+	+	+	+	i	i	ā	÷	+	+	+	+	n/a	+	4	+	(A)	+	+	n/a	+	+

Goals: City of San Fernando

Objectives: Short- and Long-Term Windstorm Action Items

STAPLEE Criteria		S cial)	(Te	T	cal)	(Ad	A Iminis	trative)	(P	P olitic	al)	()	L (Lega	1)		(Eco	E nomic)			(En	E vironn	nental)	
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance/ Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land/Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT/Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent with Federal
STW#1	+	+	+	+	+	÷	· i			+	+	+	+	•	+		+	•	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
LTW#2	+	+	+	+	+	.,		r	,	+	+	+	+	150	+		+		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Goals: City of San Fernando

Objectives: Short- and Long-Term Human Threats Action Items

STAPLEE Criteria	(So	s cial)	(Te	T chnic	al)	(Adr	A ninisti	rative)	(P	P olitic	al)		L Lega	I)		(Eco	E nomic)		(En	E /ironn	nental)	
Considerations → for Alternative Actions ↓	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance/ Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Edsting Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land/Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT/Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent with Federal
STHT#1	+	+	+	+	+		1	Cy.		+	+	+	+	n/a	+	+	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Resources

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Appendix B: Potential Grant Funding

B. Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan

Below are some use mitigation goals an		onal grant funding that the city might want to consider	applying for in achieving its
GRANT NAME	AGENCY	PURPOSE	CONTACT
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM)	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	To provide funding for States, and communities for cost- effective hazard mitigation activities which complement a comprehensive hazard mitigation program and reduce injuries, loss of life, and damage and deconstruction of property.	FEMA 500 C. Street, SW Washington, DC 20472 Phone: (202)646-4621 www.fema.gov
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Flood Mitigation Assistance Program	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) U.S. Department of Homeland Security,	To prevent future losses of lives and property due to disasters; to implement State and local hazard mitigation plans; to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during immediate recovery from disasters; and to provide funding for previously identified mitigation measures to benefit the disaster area. To help states and communities plan and carry out activities designed to reduce the risk of flood damage to structures insurable under NFIP.	FEMA 500 C. Street, SW Washington, DC 20472 Phone: (202)646-4621 www.fema.gov FEMA 500 C. Street, SW
(RFC)	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)		Washington, DC 20472 Phone: (202)646-4621 www.fema.gov
Repetitive Flood claims Program (RFC)	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	To assist States and communities and reduce flood damages to insured properties that have had one or more claims to NFIP.	FEMA 500 C. Street, SW Washington, DC 20472 Phone: (202)646-4621 www.fema.gov
Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) Program	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency	To provide funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to severe repetitive loss structures insured under the NFIP.	FEMA 500 C. Street, SW Washington, DC 20472

	Management Agency (FEMA)		Phone: (202)646-4621 www.fema.gov
	. ,		
Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	To encourage the development of comprehensive emergency management at the State and local level and to improve emergency management planning, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery capabilities.	FEMA 500 C. Street, SW Washington, DC 20472 Phone: (202)646-4621 www.fema.gov
Community Development Grant Program (CDBG)	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	To develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment. Principally for low-to-moderate income individuals.	HUD 451 7 th Street, SW Washington, DC 20410-7000 Phone: (202) 708-3587 www.hud.gov
Public Assistance Program (PA)	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	To provide supplemental assistance to States, local governments, and certain nonprofit organizations to alleviate suffering and hardship resulting from major disasters or emergencies declared by the President. Under Section 406, Public Assistance funds may be used to mitigate the impact of future disasters.	FEMA 500 C. Street, SW Washington, DC 20472 Phone: (202)646-4621 www.fema.gov
Flood control Works/Emergency Rehabilitation	U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers	To assist in the repairs and restoration of public works damaged by flood, extraordinary wind, wave or water action.	USACE 20 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20314 Phone: (202) 761-0001 www.usace.army.mil
Emergency Watershed Protection	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service	To provide emergency technical and financial assistance to install or repair structures that reduce runoff and prevent soil erosion to safeguard life and property.	NRCS PO Box 2890 Washington, DC 20013 Phone: (202) 720-3527 www.nrcs.usda.gov
Watershed Protection	U.S. Department of	To provide technical and financial assistance in planning	NRCS
and Flood Prevention	Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service	and executing works of improvement to protect, develop, and use of land and water resources in small watersheds.	PO Box 2890 Washington, DC 20013 Phone: (202) 720-3527 www.nrcs.usda.gov
Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service	To acquire and develop outdoor recreation areas and facilities for the general public, to meet current and future needs.	NPS PO Box 37217 Washington, DC 20013-7127 Phone: (202) 565-1200 www.nps.gov
Disaster Mitigation and Technical Assistance Grants	US Department of commerce, Economic Development Administration	To help States and localities to develop and/or implement a variety of disaster mitigation strategies.	EDA Herbert C. Hoover Building Washington, DC 20230 Phone: (800) 345-1222
			www.eda.gov
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Loan Program	US Small Business Administration	To make low-interest, fixed rate loans eligible for small businesses for the purpose of implementing mitigation measures to protect business property from damage that may be caused by future disasters.	www.eda.gov SBA 1110 Vermont Avenue, NW, 9 th Floor Washington, DC 20005 Phone: (202) 606-4000 www.sba.gov
Mitigation Loan		businesses for the purpose of implementing mitigation measures to protect business property from damage	SBA 1110 Vermont Avenue, NW, 9 th Floor Washington, DC 20005 Phone: (202) 606-4000
Mitigation Loan Program Watershed Surveys	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation	businesses for the purpose of implementing mitigation measures to protect business property from damage that may be caused by future disasters. To provide planning assistance to Federal, state and local agencies for the development or coordination of water and related land resources and programs in	SBA 1110 Vermont Avenue, NW, 9 th Floor Washington, DC 20005 Phone: (202) 606-4000 www.sba.gov NRCS PO Box 2890 Washington, DC 20013 Phone: (202) 720-3527

			Washington, DC 20460 Phone: (202) 272-0167 www.epa.gov
National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHERP)	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	To mitigate earthquake losses that can occur in many parts of the nation, providing earth science data and assessments essential for warning of imminent damaging earthquakes, land-use planning, engineering design, and emergency preparedness decisions.	FEMA 500 C. Street, SW Washington, DC 20472 Phone: (202)646-4621 www.fema.gov
Assistance to Firefighters Grant	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Competitively awarded project grants to provide direct assistance, on a competitive basis, to fire departments for the purpose of protecting the health and safety of the public and firefighting personnel against fire and fire-related hazards.	FEMA 500 C. Street, SW Washington, DC 20472 Phone: (202)646-4621 www.fema.gov
Fire Management Assistance Grants	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	To provide project grants and the provision of specialized services for the mitigation, management, and control of fires that threatens such destruction as would constitute a major disaster.	FEMA 500 C. Street, SW Washington, DC 20472 Phone: (202)646-4621 www.fema.gov
Emergency Streambank and Shoreline Protection	U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers	To prevent erosion damages to public facilities by the emergency construction or repair of streambank and shoreline protection works.	USACE 20 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20314 Phone: (202) 761-0001 www.usace.army.mil
Small Flood Control Projects	U.S. Department of Defense, Army Corps of Engineers	To reduce flood damages through small flood control projects not specifically authorized by Congress.	USACE 20 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20314 Phone: (202) 761-0001 www.usace.army.mil
Rural Fire Assistance (RFA_	Fish and Wildlife Service	To implement the National Fire Plan by increasing firefighter safety and enhancing the knowledge and fire protection capability of rural and volunteer fire departments by providing basic wild land firefighting supplies and equipment.	US Department of Health and Human Services 200 Independence Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20201 HHH Building Grants.gov www.grants.gov
FY 12 ESAR-VHP Continuation	US Department of Health and Human Services	To integrate Medical, Public Health, Preparedness and Response training with registration of Volunteer Health Professionals	US Department of Health and Human Services Office of the Assistant Secretary for Pre4paredness and Response 395 E. St., SW Suite 1075 Washington, DC 20201 Phone: (202) 245-0961
FY 2012 Disaster Relief Opportunity	Economic Development Administration	The EAA program provides recipients with flexible tools to develop and implement regionally based long term economic development strategies in response to major Federally declared disasters. Through this program, EDA can support the development of disaster recovery strategies and recovery implementation, including infrastructure improvements and by using revolving loan funds.	Seattle Regional Office Jackson Federal Building 915 Second Avenue, Room 1890 Seattle, WA 98174 Phone: (206) 220-7699
"Good Practices" Manual Providing Guidance for Reducing the Risk of Floods Using Natural- Resource Based Techniques	US Department of Health and Human Services Agency for International Development	The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance has a mandate to save lives, alleviate suffering and reduce the social and economic impacts of disasters. While the disasters that OFDA responds to result from a variety of causes, flooding is the most frequent hazard eliciting a response from OFDA in an average year. Responding to natural disasters is OFDA's primary role, but OFDA also provides support to vulnerable communities in developing	US Department of Health and Human Services Office of the Assistant Secretary for Pre4paredness and Response 395 E. St., SW Suite 1075 Washington, DC 20201

		strategies to mitigate the effects of recurrent natural disasters.	Phone: (202) 245-0961
Extension Integrated Pest management Coordination and	National Institute of Food and Agriculture (USDA)	To support research on pest management where facilities and practices safeguard and prevent environmental impacts. Routine renovation,	Phone: (202) 401-5048 www.nifa.usda.gov
Support		rehabilitation, or revitalization of physical facilities, including the acquisition and installation of equipment, where such activity is limited in scope and intensity.	

Appendix C: Acronyms

Federal Acronyms

AASHTO American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials

ATC Applied Technology Council

b/ca benefit/cost analysis
BFE Base Flood Elevation

BLM Bureau of Land Management
BSSC Building Seismic Safety Council
CDBG Community Development Block Grant

CFR Code of Federal Regulations CRS Community Rating System

EDA Economic Development Administration EPA Environmental Protection Agency

ER Emergency Relief

EWP Emergency Watershed Protection (NRCS Program)

FAS Federal Aid System

FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

FIRM Flood Insurance Rate Map

FMA Flood Mitigation Assistance (FEMA Program)

FTE Full Time Equivalent

GIS Geographic Information System

GNS Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences (International)

GSA General Services Administration

HAZUS Hazards U.S.

HMGP Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HMST Hazard Mitigation Survey Team

HUD Housing and Urban Development (United States, Department of)

IBHS Institute for Business and Home Safety

ICC Increased Cost of Compliance

IHMT Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team

NCDC National Climate Data Center NFIP National Flood Insurance Program NFPA National Fire Protection Association

NHMP Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (also known as "409 Plan")

NIBS National Institute of Building Sciences NIFC National Interagency Fire Center NMFS National Marine Fisheries Service

NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NPS National Park Service

NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

NWS National Weather Service SBA Small Business Administration

SEAO Structural Engineers Association of Oregon

SHMO State Hazard Mitigation Officer

TOR Transfer of Development Rights

UGB Urban Growth Boundary URM Unreinforced Masonry

USACE United States Army Corps of Engineers
USBR United States Bureau of Reclamation
USDA United States Department of Agriculture

USFA United States Fire Administration
USFS United States Forest Service
USGS United States Geological Survey

WSSPC Western States Seismic Policy Council

California Acronyms

A&W Alert and Warning
AA Administering Areas
AAR After Action Report
ARC American Red Cross

ARP Accidental Risk Prevention
ATC20 Applied Technology Council20
ATC21 Applied Technology Council21

BCP Budget Change Proposal

BSA California Bureau of State Audits

CAER Community Awareness & Emergency Response

CalARP California Accidental Release Prevention

CalBO California Building Officials

CalOES California Office of Emergency Services (formerly OES)

CalEPA California Environmental Protection Agency
CalREP California Radiological Emergency Plan
CALSTARS California State Accounting Reporting System
CalTrans California Department of Transportation

CBO Community Based Organization

CD Civil Defense

CDF California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

CDMG California Division of Mines and Geology

CEC California Energy Commission

CEPEC California Earthquake Prediction Evaluation Council

CESRS California Emergency Services Radio System
CHIP California Hazardous Identification Program

CHMIRS California Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System

CHP California Highway Patrol

CLETS California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System

CSTI California Specialized Training Institute
CUEA California Utilities Emergency Association

CUPA Certified Unified Program Agency

DAD Disaster Assistance Division (of CalOES)

DFO Disaster Field Office

DGS California Department of General Services

DHSRHB California Department of Health Services, Radiological Health Branch

DO Duty Officer

DOC Department Operations Center
DOE Department of Energy (U.S.)
DOF California Department of Finance
DOJ California Department of Justice

DPA California Department of Personnel Administration

DPIG Disaster Preparedness Improvement Grant

DR Disaster Response

DSA Division of the State Architect

DSR Damage Survey Report
DSW Disaster Service Worker

DWR California Department of Water Resources

EAS Emergency Alerting System

EDIS Emergency Digital Information System
EERI Earthquake Engineering Research Institute

EMA Emergency Management Assistance
EMI Emergency Management Institute
EMMA Emergency Managers Mutual Aid
EMS Emergency Medical Services
EOC Emergency Operations Center
EOP Emergency Operations Plan

EPA Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.)

EPEDAT Early Post Earthquake Damage Assessment Tool

EPI Emergency Public Information

EPIC Emergency Public Information Council ESC Emergency Services Coordinator

FAY Federal Award Year

FDAA Federal Disaster Assistance Administration
FEAT Governor's Flood Emergency Action Team
FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

FFY Federal Fiscal Year
FIR Final Inspection Reports

FIRESCOPE Firefighting Resources of So. Calif Organized for Potential Emergencies

FMA Flood Management Assistance FSR Feasibility Study Report

FY Fiscal Year

GIS Geographical Information System

HAZMAT Hazardous Materials HAZMIT Hazardous Mitigation

HAZUS Hazards United States (an earthquake damage assessment prediction tool)

HAD Housing and Community Development

HEICS Hospital Emergency Incident Command System

HEPG Hospital Emergency Planning Guidance HIA Hazard Identification and Analysis Unit HMAC Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee

HMEP Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness

HMGP Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

IDE Initial Damage Estimate IA Individual Assistance

IFG Individual & Family Grant (program)

IRG Incident Response Geographic Information System

IPA Information and Public Affairs (of CalOES)

LAN Local Area Network

LEMMA Law Enforcement Master Mutual Aid LEPC Local Emergency Planning Committee MARAC Mutual Aid Regional Advisory Council

MHID Multi-hazard Identification MOU Memorandum of Understanding NBC Nuclear, Biological, Chemical

NEMA National Emergency Management Agency

NEMIS National Emergency Management Information System

NFIP National Flood Insurance Program

NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association

NPP Nuclear Power Plant

NSF National Science Foundation NWS National Weather Service

OA Operational Area

OASIS Operational Area Satellite Information System

OCC Operations Coordination Center

OCD Office of Civil Defense

OEP Office of Emergency Planning

OES California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (now CalOES)

OSHPD Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development

OSPR Oil Spill Prevention and Response

PA Public Assistance PC Personal Computer

PDA Preliminary Damage Assessment

PIO Public Information Office

POST Police Officer Standards and Training

PPA/CA Performance Partnership Agreement/Cooperative Agreement (FEMA)

PSA Public Service Announcement

PTAB Planning and Technological Assistance Branch

PTR Project Time Report

RA Regional Administrator (CalOES) RADEF Radiological Defense (program)

RAMP Regional Assessment of Mitigation Priorities

RAPID Railroad Accident Prevention & Immediate Deployment

RDO Radiological Defense Officer

RDMHC Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinator

REOC Regional Emergency Operations Center

REPI Reserve Emergency Public Information

RES Regional Emergency Staff

RIMS Response Information Management System

RMP Risk Management Plan

RPU Radiological Preparedness Unit (CalOES)

RRT Regional Response Team
SAM State Administrative Manual

SARA Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act

SAVP Safety Assessment Volunteer Program

SBA Small Business Administration SCO California State Controller's Office

SEMS Standardized Emergency Management System
SEPIC State Emergency Public Information Committee

SLA State and Local Assistance

SONGS San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station

SOP Standard Operating Procedure

SWEPC Statewide Emergency Planning Committee

TEC Travel Expense Claim

TRU Transuranic
TTT Train the Trainer

UPA Unified Program Account
UPS Uninterrupted Power Source
USAR Urban Search and Rescue

USGS United States Geological Survey WC California State Warning Center

WAN Wide Area Network

WIPP Waste Isolation Pilot Project

Appendix D: Glossary

Acceleration The rate of change of velocity with respect to time. Acceleration due to

gravity at the earth's surface is 9.8 meters per second squared. That means that every second that something falls toward the surface of the

Earth, its velocity increases by 9.8 meters per second.

Asset Any human-made or natural feature that has value, including, but not

limited to, people; buildings; infrastructure like bridges, roads, and sewer and water systems; lifelines like electricity and communication resources; or environmental, cultural, or recreational features like parks, dunes,

wetlands, or landmarks.

Base Flood Flood that has a 1% probability of being equaled or exceeded in any given

year. Also known as the 100-year flood.

Base Flood Elevation of the base flood in relation to a specified datum, such as the

Elevation (BFE) National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929. The Base Flood Elevation is

used as the standard for the National Flood Insurance Program.

Bedrock The solid rock that underlies loose material, such as soil, sand, clay, or

gravel.

Building A structure that is walled and roofed, principally above ground and

permanently affixed to a site. The term includes a manufactured home on a permanent foundation on which the wheels and axles carry no weight.

Coastal High Area, usually along an open coast, bay, or inlet, that is subject to

Hazard Area inundation by storm surge and, in some instances, wave action caused by

. . .

storms or seismic sources.

Coastal Zones The area along the shore where the ocean meets the land as the surface of

the land rises above the ocean. This land/water interface includes barrier islands, estuaries, beaches, coastal wetlands, and land areas having direct

drainage to the ocean.

Community Rating System

(CRS)

A National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) program that provides incentives for NFIP communities to complete activities that reduce flood hazard risk. When the community completes specified activities, the insurance premiums of policyholders in these communities are reduced.

Computer-Aided Design And

Drafting (CADD)

A computerized system enabling quick and accurate electronic 2-D and 3-D drawings, topographic mapping, site plans, and profile/cross-section drawings.

Contour A line of equal ground elevation on a topographic (contour) map.

Critical facility Facilities that are critical to the health and welfare of the population and

that are especially important following hazard events. Critical facilities include, but are not limited to, shelters, police and fire stations, and

hospitals.

Debris The scattered remains of assets broken or destroyed in a hazard event.

Debris caused by a wind or water hazard event can cause additional

damage to other assets.

Digitize To convert electronically points, lines, and area boundaries shown on

maps into x, y coordinates (e.g., latitude and longitude, universal transverse mercator (UTM), or table coordinates) for use in computer

applications.

Displacement

Time

The average time (in days) that a building's occupants typically must operate from a temporary location while repairs are made to the original

building due to damages resulting from a hazard event.

Duration How long a hazard event lasts.

Earthquake A sudden motion or trembling that is caused by a release of strain

accumulated in or along the edge of earth's tectonic plates.

Erosion Wearing away of the land surface by detachment and movement of soil

and rock fragments during a flood or storm or over a period of years

through the action of wind, water, or other geologic processes.

Erosion Hazard

Area

Area anticipated to be lost to shoreline retreat over a given period of time. The projected inland extent of the area is measured by multiplying the average annual long-term recession rate by the number of years desired.

Essential facility Elements that are important to ensure full recovery of a community or

state following a hazard event. These include government functions; major employers; banks; schools; and certain commercial establishments

such as grocery stores, hardware stores, and gas stations.

Extent The size of an area affected by a hazard or hazard event.

Extratropical

Cyclone

Cyclonic storm events like Nor'easters and severe winter low-pressure systems. Both West and East coasts can experience these nontropical storms that produce gale-force winds and precipitation in the form of heavy rain or snow. These cyclonic storms, commonly called Nor'easters on the East Coast because of the direction of the storm winds, can last for several days and can be very large—1,000-mile wide storms are not

uncommon.

Fault A fracture in the continuity of a rock formation caused by a shifting or

dislodging of the earth's crust, in which adjacent surfaces are

differentially displaced parallel to the plane of fracture.

Federal Emergency Management

Agency (FEMA)

Independent agency created in 1978 to provide a single point of accountability for all federal activities related to disaster mitigation and

emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.

Fire Potential Index (FPI)

Developed by the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Forest Service to assess and map fire-hazard potential over broad areas. Based on such geographic information, national policymakers and on-the-ground fire managers established priorities for prevention activities in the defined area to reduce the risk of managed-fire and wildfire ignition and spread. Prediction of fire hazard shortens the time between fire ignition and initial attack by enabling fire managers to pre-allocate and stage suppression forces to high fire risk areas.

Flash Flood

A flood event occurring with little or no warning in which water levels rise at an extremely fast rate.

Flood

A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from (1) the overflow of inland or tidal waters, (2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source, or (3) mudflows or the sudden collapse of shoreline land.

Flood Depth

Height of the flood water surface above the ground surface.

Flood Elevation

Elevation of the water surface above an established datum (e.g., National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929, North American Vertical Datum of 1988), or Mean Sea Level.

Flood Hazard Area The area shown to be inundated by a flood of a given magnitude on a

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Map of a community, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), that shows both the special flood-hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Flood Insurance Study (FIS) A study that provides an examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water-surface elevations in a community or communities.

Floodplain

Any land area, including a watercourse, susceptible to partial or complete inundation by water from any source.

Frequency

A measure of how often events of a particular magnitude are expected to occur. Frequency describes how often a hazard of a specific magnitude, duration, and/or extent typically occurs, on average. Statistically, a hazard with a 100-year recurrence interval is expected to occur once every 100 years on average, and would have a 1% chance—its probability—of happening in any given year. The reliability of this information varies depending on the kind of hazard being considered.

Fujita Scale of Tornado Intensity Rates tornadoes with numeric values from F0 to F5 (based on tornado windspeed and damage sustained). An F0 indicates minimal damage such as broken tree limbs or signs, while an F5 indicates severe damage sustained.

Functional Downtime

The average time (in days) during which a function (business or service) is unable to provide its services due to a hazard event.

The physical area in which the effects of the hazard are experienced. Geographic Area Impacted Geographic A computer software application that relates physical features on the earth Information to a database to be used for mapping and analysis. Systems (GIS) **Ground Motion** The vibration or shaking of the ground during an earthquake. When a fault ruptures, seismic waves radiate, causing the ground to vibrate. The severity of the vibration increases with the amount of energy released and decreases with the distance from the causative fault or epicenter, but soft soils can further amplify ground motions. Hazard A source of potential danger or adverse condition. Hazards in this series will include naturally occurring events such as floods, earthquakes, tornadoes, tsunami, coastal storms, landslides, and wildfires that strike populated areas. A natural event is a hazard when it has the potential to harm people or property. Hazard Event A specific occurrence of a particular type of hazard. Hazard The process of identifying hazards that threaten an area. Identification Hazard Sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk from hazards and their effects. Mitigation Hazard Profile A description of the physical characteristics of hazards and a determination of various descriptors including magnitude, duration, frequency, probability, and extent. In most cases, a community can most easily use these descriptors when they are recorded and displayed as maps. HAZUS (Hazards A GIS-based nationally standardized earthquake loss-estimation tool U.S.) developed by FEMA. Hurricane An intense tropical cyclone, formed in the atmosphere over warm ocean areas, in which wind speeds reach 74-miles-per-hour or more and blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center or "eye." Hurricanes develop over the north Atlantic Ocean, northeast Pacific Ocean, or the south Pacific Ocean east of 160°E longitude. Hurricane circulation is counterclockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere. Hydrology The science of dealing with the waters of the earth. A flood discharge is

developed by a hydrologic study.

Infrastructure Refers to the public services of a community that have a direct impact on

> the quality of life. Infrastructure includes communication technology such as phone lines or Internet access, vital services such as public water supplies and sewer-treatment facilities, and includes an area's transportation system such as airports, heliports; highways, bridges, tunnels, roadbeds, overpasses, railways, bridges, rail yards, depots; and waterways, canals, locks, seaports, ferries, harbors, drydocks, piers and

regional dams.

Intensity A measure of the effects of a hazard event at a particular place.

Landslide Downward movement of a slope and materials under the force of gravity.

Lateral Spreads Lateral spreads develop on gentle slopes and entail the sidelong

> movement of large masses of soil as an underlying layer liquefies in a seismic event. The phenomenon that occurs when ground shaking causes loose soils to lose strength and act like viscous fluid. Liquefaction causes two types of ground failure: lateral spread and loss of bearing strength.

Liquefaction Results when the soil supporting structures liquefies. This can cause

structures to tip and topple.

Lowest Floor Under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), the lowest floor of

the lowest enclosed area (including the basement) of a structure.

Magnitude A measure of the strength of a hazard event. The magnitude (also referred

to as severity) of a given hazard event is usually determined using

technical measures specific to the hazard.

Mitigation Plan A systematic evaluation of the nature and extent of vulnerability to the

> effects of natural hazards typically present in the state and includes a description of actions to minimize future vulnerability to hazards.

National Flood

Insurance

Program (NFIP)

Federal program created by Congress in 1968 that makes flood insurance available in communities that enact minimum floodplain-management

regulations in 44 CFR §60.3.

National

Geodetic Vertical

Datum of 1929

(NGVD)

Datum established in 1929 and used in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as a basis for measuring flood, ground, and structural elevations, previously referred to as Sea Level Datum or Mean Sea Level. The Base Flood Elevations shown on most of the Flood Insurance Rate Maps issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) are

referenced to NGVD.

National Weather

Service (NWS)

Prepares and issues flood, severe-weather, and coastal-storm warnings and can provide technical assistance to federal and state entities in

preparing weather and flood-warning plans.

Nor'easter An extra-tropical cyclone producing gale-force winds and precipitation in

the form of heavy snow or rain.

Outflow Outflows follow water inundation creating strong currents that rip at

structures and pound them with debris, and erode beaches and coastal

structures.

Planimetric Describes maps that indicate only human-made features like buildings.

Planning The act or process of making or carrying out plans; the establishment of

goals, policies, and procedures for a social or economic unit.

Probability A statistical measure of the likelihood that a hazard event will occur.

Recurrence The time between hazard events of similar size in a given location. It is based on the probability that the given event will be equaled or exceeded

in any given year.

Repetitive Loss Property A property that is currently insured for which two or more National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) losses (occurring more than 10 days apart) of at least \$1,000 each have been paid within any 10-year period since 1978.

Replacement Value

The cost of rebuilding a structure. This is usually expressed in terms of cost per square foot, and reflects the present-day cost of labor and materials to construct a building of a particular size, type, and quality.

Richter Scale A numerical scale of earthquake magnitude devised by seismologist C.F.

Richter in 1935.

Risk The estimated impact that a hazard would have on people, services,

facilities, and structures in a community; the likelihood of a hazard event resulting in an adverse condition that causes injury or damage. Risk is often expressed in relative terms such as a high, moderate, or low likelihood of sustaining damage above a particular threshold due to a specific type of hazard event. It also can be expressed in terms of potential monetary losses associated with the intensity of the hazard.

Riverine Of or produced by a river.

Scale A proportion used in determining a dimensional relationship; the ratio of

the distance between two points on a map and the actual distance between

the two points on the earth's surface.

Scarp A steep slope.

Scour Removal of soil or fill material by the flow of flood waters. The term is

frequently used to describe storm-induced, localized conical erosion around pilings and other foundation supports where the obstruction of

flow increases turbulence.

Seismicity Describes the likelihood of an area being subject to earthquakes.

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) An area in a floodplain having a 1% or greater chance of flood occurrence in any given year (100-year floodplain); represented on Flood Insurance Rate Maps by darkly shaded areas with zone designations that include the

letter A or V.

Stafford Act	The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-107 was signed into law November 23, 1988 and amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288. The Stafford Act is the statutory authority for most federal disaster-response activities, especially as they pertain to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and its programs.
State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO)	The representative of state government who is the primary point of contact with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), other state and federal agencies, and local units of government in the planning and implementation of pre- and postdisaster mitigation activities.
Storm Surge	Rise in the water surface above normal water level on the open coast due to the action of wind stress and atmospheric pressure on the water surface.
Structure	Something constructed. (See also Building)
Substantial Damage	Damage of any origin sustained by a structure in a Special Flood Hazard Area whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50% of the market value of the structure before the damage.
Super Typhoon	A typhoon with maximum sustained winds of 150 mph or more.
Surface Faulting	The differential movement of two sides of a fracture; in other words, the location where the ground breaks apart. The length, width, and displacement of the ground characterize surface faults.
Tectonic Plate	Torsionally rigid, thin segments of the earth's lithosphere that may be assumed to move horizontally and adjoin other plates. It is the friction between plate boundaries that cause seismic activity.
Topographic	Characterizes maps that show natural features and indicate the physical shape of the land using contour lines. These maps may also include humanmade features.
Tornado	A violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground.
Tropical cyclone	A generic term for a cyclonic, low-pressure system over tropical or subtropical waters.
Tropical Depression	A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of less than 39 mph.
Tropical Storm	A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds greater than 39 mph and less than 74 mph.
Tsunami	A great sea wave produced by submarine earth movement or volcanic eruption.

Typhoon A special category of tropical cyclone peculiar to the western North

Pacific Basin, frequently affecting areas in the vicinity of Guam and the North Mariana Islands. Typhoons with maximum sustained winds

attaining or exceeding 150 mph are called super typhoons.

Vulnerability Describes how exposed or susceptible to damage an asset is. Vulnerability

depends on an asset's construction, contents, and the economic value of its functions. Like indirect damages, the vulnerability of one element of the community is often related to the vulnerability of another. For example, many businesses depend on uninterrupted electrical power. If an electric substation is flooded, it will affect not only the substation itself, but a number of businesses as well. Often, indirect effects can be much

more widespread and damaging than direct ones.

Vulnerability The extent of injury and damage that may result from a hazard event of a Assessment given intensity in a given area. The vulnerability assessment should

given intensity in a given area. The vulnerability assessment should address impacts of hazard events on the existing and future built

environment.

Displacement

Water When a large mass of earth on the ocean bottom sinks or uplifts, the

column of water directly above it is displaced, forming the tsunami wave. The rate of displacement, motion of the ocean floor at the epicenter, the amount of displacement of the rupture zone, and the depth of water above

the rupture zone all contribute to the intensity of the tsunami.

Wave Run-up The height that the wave extends up to on steep shorelines, measured

above a reference level (the normal height of the sea, corrected to the

state of the tide at the time of wave arrival).

Wildfire An uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, exposing and

possibly consuming structures.

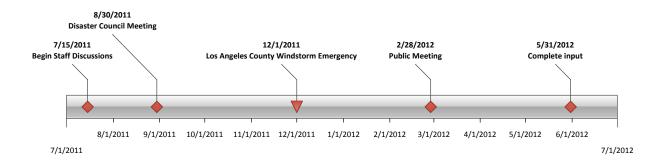
Zone A geographical area shown on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) that

reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

Appendix E: Plan Input

Introduction

The input for the San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan came from three sources: staff input, the San Fernando Disaster Council, and the public meeting. The collection of this information began in July 2011 and was completed in June 2012.



Staff Input

From 2009 to the present, the City of San Fernando workforce has been significantly cut to respond to a difficult financial situation. For a variety of reasons, the City found itself deeply in debt. Many persons who were employed by the City at the start of the mitigation planning process were gradually laid off to meet the increasing budgetary cuts. Some of the persons who assisted with the process were retired City employees who volunteered to fill some of their previous responsibilities which would otherwise not be covered due to the current layoff and furloughs.

The departments which were most involved in the planning process were the Police and Public Works Departments. (Note: Despite significant cuts to both departments, the City of San Fernando still maintains their own Police and Public Works Departments.) The greatest area of concern for these departments were what hazards should be included in the plan and what type of mitigation items could be adopted given the local budgetary crisis.

The prior mitigation plan had two natural hazards identified: earthquakes and flooding. The earthquakes were an obvious consideration given the active seismic profile of the area. Flooding was based on a FEMA directive that any jurisdiction with a dam nearby should include flooding as a possible hazard. At the time of the previous mitigation plan, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works was no longer using the Pacoima Dam to store water due to past earthquake damage. This is still their policy.

Two additional hazards were considered then adopted for inclusion in the report: urban wildfire and windstorms. During the previous mitigation planning process, the City was assured by the Los Angeles City Fire Department that the 210 Freeway, which is directly northeast of the City limits, would serve as a firebreak for any fires in the foothills. During the Marek and Sayre fires of 2008, however, fires jumped the freeway. During the Marek fire, embers blew into the City of San Fernando, starting small spot fires.

In the middle of the planning process, a unique weather event occurred in Los Angeles County. During December 2011 a windstorm struck parts of Los Angeles County, causing millions of dollars in damage. This storm was unique because there was no history of similar winds striking such a large area and causing such severe damage. The City staff agreed that the experiences of the 2008 wildfires and the 2011 windstorm indicated that such hazards should be included in the mitigation plan.

The second issue was what types of mitigation actions items should be included in the plan. The biggest consideration was the financial condition of the City. The staff agreed that pursing new mitigation grants was unrealistic, given the severe cuts to staffing. City Departments being staffed by retirees and unpaid volunteers were focused on trying to maintain basic services. The staff planners were not convinced they had the staff to prepare or manage new grants given the deep cuts to the city budget.

The staff was also concerned about the costs of mitigation action items. With ongoing discussions about additional staff cuts and the possibility of contracting out services such as police and public works, it seemed unrealistic to propose mitigation action items that would require significant staff and budgetary support. The staff decided the mitigation action items should fall under the following criteria: simple and achievable, requiring a minimum of staff support.

They further determined that mitigation action items proposed by other local cities which had already been approved should be considered to save time and effort. The staff noted that surrounding cities have exactly the same hazards and we should look at what they are doing. The staff further commented that having a unique and complicated mitigation plan was unrealistic due to the severe budget constraints. The staff said it would be irresponsible to prepare a plan with mitigation action items which sounded good but were beyond the budgetary limitations of the City to accomplish. One comment was, "We don't have the money to reinvent the wheel."

Disaster Council

The City of San Fernando has a Disaster Council which meets quarterly. The Council consists of local stakeholders and City of San Fernando departments. The Council

includes emergency managers from local hospitals, City of San Fernando business owners, and City of San Fernando emergency volunteers. City department heads from Public Works and the Police Department also attend the meetings.

The members of the council were provided information about the mitigation planning process. This information was taken from the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Planning Overview. The members of the council were asked to offer input about the mitigation plan and possible mitigation action items. This input was gathered from individuals on the council

The members were concerned that the urban wildfires and the windstorm be included. They wanted to know if anything had changed with the status of the Pacoima Dam. The council members were also concerned how any mitigation action items would be paid for in light of the possible insolvency of the City. They noted that all emergency management planning and support had already been cut from the City budget.

The council members inquired how the City would pursue mitigation action items when vital services such as the City emergency notification system had been eliminated and there were unpaid debts on contract fire services with the City of Los Angeles. They recommended that any mitigation items be simple and reflect programs that were achievable.

Public Meeting

On 2/28/12 a public meeting about the mitigation plan was held in the City of San Fernando City Council Chamber. About a dozen people attended. (See the attached meeting agenda.) The mitigation process was presented. All the comments were related to the City budgetary crisis and what type of planning was possible if the City was broke. There were questions about the wildfire threat and the 2011 windstorm. The mitigation items being developed by the City staff were discussed. The persons at the meeting asked how this would be paid for if the City could not pay for contract fire/EMS services. Roll was not taken because some persons were reluctant to have their names included in a final plan that would become a public record.

City of San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Agenda San Fernando City Council Chambers 2/28/12 9AM

1. Welcome to stakeholders and community members
2. What is a multi-hazard mitigation plan?
3. Why do we need to plan?
4. Review of the current plan
5. FEMA requirements
6. How can you become involved? 7. What are mitigation action items?
7. What are mitigation action items?8. How is the plan reviewed/approved?
9. How often does the plan have to be revised?

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HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM PLANNING SUBAPPLICATION

DISASTER NUMBER: JURISDICTION NAME:

City of San Fernando

PLAN TITLE:

2 - Landing

DR-4344 October 2017 Wildfires

San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Update

0090

CONTROL NUMBER:

THE CONTROL NUMBER IS RECEIVED AT TIME OF SUCCESSSFUL NOI SUBMITTAL



Notice of Interest (NOI) approved subapplications are due postmarked to Cal OES by:

DR-4344: July 2, 2018

DR-4353: September 4, 2018

HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM (HMGP) INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

As a result of the declaration of a major federal disaster, the State of California is eligible for HMGP funding. The State has established priorities to accept subapplications from subapplicants statewide, state agencies, tribal governments, local governments, and private non-profits.

Hazard mitigation activities are aimed at reducing or eliminating future damages. Activities include hazard mitigation plans approvable by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

HMGP is successful in meeting the FEMA requirements to qualify as an Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan (ESHMP) state. ESHMP accreditation has resulted in additional millions of dollars available for local agencies' hazard mitigation plan and project funding. In order to maintain ESHMP status, further information is requested by FEMA. This information is requested as a means of assessing the pro-activity of your community or agency.

REGULATIONS

Federal funding is provided under the authority of the <u>Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act)</u> through FEMA and the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES). Cal OES is responsible for identifying program priorities, reviewing subapplications and forwarding recommendations for funding to FEMA. FEMA has final approval for activity eligibility and funding.

The federal regulations governing HMGP are found in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR), Part 201 (Planning) and Part 206 (Projects), and in Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations (2 CFR), Part 200 (Uniform Administrative Requirements).

The subapplicant is responsible for complying with the regulations set forth in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387) and any other state/local permits or requirements.

FEMA GUIDANCE

FEMA requires that all plans adhere to the <u>Local Mitigation Planning Handbook March 2013</u> and Hazard Mitigation Assistance Unified Guidance February 2015.

TIME EXTENSIONS

Time extensions may be requested, and will be approved or denied on a case-by-case basis. To request additional time to submit a subapplication, send an email to the <u>HMGP@caloes.ca.gov</u> mailbox. The subject line must include, "Subapplication Time Extension Request (include Disaster Number and Control Number)". The body of the message must include justification and specific details supporting why more time is needed and how much additional time is requested.

QUESTIONS

Submit all HMGP subapplication questions to the following mailbox: HMGP@caloes.ca.gov

HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY CHECKLIST

Before completing the subapplication, review the following HMGP eligibility checklist to ensure planning meets the requirements for HMGP funding.

	-
	Cost Share: Cal OES will not accept subapplications with a requested federal share that exceeds \$150,000 for a single jurisdiction mitigation plan or \$250,000 for a multi-jurisdictional mitigation plan. Other planning-related activities will be approved on a case-by-case basis for up to \$150,000. Funds are provided on a 75/25 cost share basis, which is 75% federal and 25% non-federal cost share. A local funding match of 25% of the total planning cost is required by the subapplicant. HMGP matching funds must be from a non-federal source. State does not contribute to local funding match.
	Period of Performance (POP): Cal OES will not accept subapplications with performance periods exceeding 36 months (33 months plus 3 months for closeout).
	Approved Notice of Interest: Subapplicant must have an approved Notice of Interest (NOI) to submit a subapplication for HMGP funding. Only activities approved through the NOI process can be submitted for HMGP funding consideration.
\boxtimes	Scope of Work: The planning Scope of Work (SOW) must be consistent with the SOW provided in the approved Notice of Interest (NOI).
	Time Extensions: Unless a time extension has been approved before the deadline, subapplications must be postmarked by the applicable deadline to be considered for funding.
	Hazard Mitigation Planning Laws, Regulations and Policies Guidance: Subapplicants must use applicable state, tribal, or local mitigation planning guidance to determine the specific requirements for new plans and plan updates regarding the planning process; hazard identification and risk assessment; mitigation strategy; plan review, evaluation, and implementation; and plan adoption. For State, tribal, or local mitigation planning guidance, read the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Planning webpage.
\boxtimes	Subapplicant Eligibility: Subapplicant must be an eligible state agency, local government (city, county, special districts) or federally recognized tribe.
	Duplication of Programs: HMGP funding cannot be used as a substitute or replacement to fund activities or programs that are available under other federal authorities, known as Duplication of Programs (DOP).
\boxtimes	FOR MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL PLANS ONLY - Letters of Commitment (LOC): A Letter of Commitment must be included for each participating jurisdiction.

SUBAPPLICANT MUST BE ABLE TO CHECK EVERY BOX TO QUALIFY FOR HMGP FUNDING.

SUBAPPLICATION FORMAT INSTRUCTIONS

Cal OES requires the following format to be used for all HMGP subapplications. Two complete subapplications must be submitted to Cal OES. Each subapplication must be in separate binders. The first copy is logged and retained for Cal OES records. The second copy will be forwarded to FEMA for review and final determination.

COMPLETE SUBAPPLICATION PACKAGE CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING:

- ▼ TWO identical printed subapplications must be provided in 3-ring binders:
 - o Each binder section must be tabbed in the format outlined below.
 - Each binder must be large enough to hold all of the contents.
 - The use of additional binders is permitted as needed.
 - o All printed attachments must be clearly titled.
- ▼ TWO identical CD-RWs must include functional electronic versions of all documents/attachments:
 - Attachments must be in one of the following formats: Microsoft Word version 2007 (or newer), Microsoft Excel or Adobe PDF.
 - All electronic attachments must be clearly titled.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BINDER SECTIONS MUST BE TABBED IN THE FOLLOWING FORMAT:

- 0. Table of Contents
- 1. Subapplication
- 2. Scope of Work
- Schedule (Additional documentation work schedule components, Gantt chart, etc.)
- 4. Budget (HMGP Cost Estimate Spreadsheet and cost estimate narrative in Microsoft Word)
- 5. Match (Local Match Commitment Letter Template)
- 6. Letters of Commitment for Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plans only (<u>Letter</u> of Commitment Template)
- 7. Supporting Docs (Any extra supporting documentation)

MAIL OR DELIVER COMPLETED SUBAPPLICATIONS TO:

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services Hazard Mitigation Grants Program Unit Attention: HMGP 3650 Schriever Avenue Mather, CA 95655

PLANNING SUBAPPLICATION FORM

SUE	BAPPLICANT IN	IFORMATION				
1.	SUBAPPLICANT:	City of San Fernando	ENT. OR OREGIAL DIS	TD16T 4 DD1 1/11/0		
		AL GOVERNMENT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT		TRICT APPLYING AL GOVERNME		SPECIAL DISTRICT
2.	TYPE:					
3.	FIPS #:	3766140				FICATION PROCESSING SYSTEM HMGP@CALOES.CA.GOV MAILBOX.
4.	DUNS #:	868471335				L NUMBERING SYSTEM (DUNS) #, CALL OR VISIT WWW.SAM.GOV.
5.	POLITICAL	CONGRESSIONAL:	29			
	DISTRICT	STATE ASSEMBLY:	39	PROVIDE ONLY POLITICAL DIST		S OF THE E SUBAPPLICANT.
	NUMBERS:	STATE LEGISLATIVE:	18			
6.	PRIMARY CONTACT FOR YOUR	CT: PLAN. CAL OES WILL CONTACT THIS I	PERSON FOR QUESTION	ONS AND/OR RE	QUESTS FOR IN	NFORMATION.
	NAME:	⊠ Mr. □Ms. FIRST	: Yazdan		LAST:	Emrani
	TITLE:	Director of Public Works/City Engineer				
	ORGANIZATION:	City of San Fernando 117 Macneil St				
	ADDRESS:					
	CITY:	San Fernando	STA	TE: CA	ZIP	CODE : 91340
	TELEPHONE:	(818) 898-1222		FAX:	(818) 3	61-6728
	EMAIL:	yemrani@sfcity.org				
7.	ALTERNATIVE CON BACK-UP POINT OF CONTACT F	NTACT: FOR YOUR PLAN. CAL OES WILL CONTA	ACT THIS PERSON IF I	PRIMARY CONTA	CT IS UNAVAIL	ABLE
	NAME:	☑ Mr. ☐Ms. FIRST	: Alexand	der	LAST:	Meyerhoff
	TITLE:	City Manager				
	ORGANIZATION:	City of San Fernando				
	ADDRESS:	117 Macneil St				
	CITY:	San Fernando	STA	TE: CA	ZIP	CODE : 91340
	TELEPHONE:	(818) 898-1202		FAX:		
	EMAIL:	CityManager@sfcity.	org			

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN INFORMATION

8. PLAN TYPE:

A.

ACTIVITY TYPE: Planning activity types are classified as one of the choices listed below. Pick one of the following choices that best describes the type of plan this subapplication will deliver:				
1. New Single Jurisdiction Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Select for single jurisdictions that have no existing hazard mitigation plan.				
2. Update to Single Jurisdiction Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Select for single jurisdiction that have a FEMA approved plan in place.	FEMA APPROVAL DATE August 11, 2014			
3. New Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Select if there is no existing plan, and multiple jurisdictions will be included.				
4. Update to Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Select for multi-jurisdictions that have a FEMA approved plan in place.	FEMA APPROVAL DATE			
5. New Tribal Mitigation Plan (in accordance with 44 CFR Section 201.7) Select for tribal federally recognized tribes that have no existing hazard mitigation plan.				
6. Update to Tribal Mitigation Plan (in accordance with 44 CFR Section 201.7) Select for federally recognized tribes that have a FEMA approved plan in place.	FEMA APPROVAL DATE			
7. Other Planning-Related Activities Describe planning activities:				

COMPLETE SECTION E IF YOU SELECTED 8.A.3. OR 8.A.4. ABOVE:

E. MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN INFORMATION:

If your plan type is multi-jurisdictional, a Letter of Commitment (LOC) from each participating jurisdiction is required. Use the template here. A separate LOC must be executed by each participating jurisdiction and submitted to the lead agency and Cal OES jointly. The subapplication must include an LOC for each identified jurisdiction clearly stating commitment to participate in the development of the plan. Being recognized as a member of an approved multi-jurisdictional plan verifies a local agency's eligibility for hazard mitigation grant funds as long as they meet the participation criteria set forth in the letter.

- Enter the names of all the jurisdictions that will be included in your plan.
- Enter the county name included in the plan.
- Enter all the congressional district(s) within plan jurisdictions from https://www.census.gov/mycd/.
- Enter the exact title of the Letter of Commitment (LOC) electronic file that will be included on the required CD-RW Discs and place hard copies of each LOC in the LOC tabbed section of the binder.
- Identify the population of the jurisdiction applying for the planning grant using current census data.

#	JURISDICTION	COUNTY	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT #	TITLE OF ATTACHED LOC	POPULATION
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					
13.					
14.					
15.					



If more than 15 jurisdictions will be participating in your multi-jurisdictional plan attach all information on a separate sheet and type the name of the attachment in box 1.



COMPLETE SECTION F IF YOU SELECTED 8.A.2., 8.A.4., OR 8.A.6. ABOVE:

F. PLAN UPDATES:

Describe why the update to your plan is needed and describe how the update will build on your existing approved mitigation plan.

This project is to update San Fernando's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (Plan). The Plan is entering its fourth year and is due for an update approved by FEMA no later than August 11, 2019. Previous plans and updates have been created through in house labor. This has been able to sustain efforts to mitigate hazards but the goal of continuous improvement could be better met by looking for outside expert assistance. The project is to have a comprehensive plan update that addresses the areas of Earthquake, fire, flood, human causes, floods, and severe storms. The City will hold a competitive bid process in order to select a Disaster Mitigation firm or expert to revise the plan and make mitigation project suggestions based on a more thorough history and a more in depth risk evaluation than the previous method of utilizing a multi-disciplinary team of city employees.

PLANNING INFORMATION

9. PLANNING INFORMATION:

A. PLAN TITLE: | San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigtion Plan Update

Use the same plan title used in your approved planning NOI.

B. PLANNING LOCATION:

Provide a detailed location in the box below. Describe the planning area, including any non-contiguous land holdings or assets, and demographics.

The Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Updated will encompass the entire area within the city limits of San Fernando, CA. The coordinates for the implementing agency, which is located within San Fernando limits is (34.2830916, -118.43917570000002). A map of the area is provided within the Scope of Work.

C. EXISTING PLANS:

Identify existing plans, studies, reports, involvement for current mitigation activities (e.g., General Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, Fire Plan, etc.).

Existing plans that can provide reference for the plan update or that work alongside the plan update are the City General Plan, City Budget, 2013 San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigaation Plan Update, LA City Fire Debris Plan, LA County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, the Emergency Operations Plan, which is still under development, and the Earthquake Preparedness Project that is still in progress.

D. OTHER PLANNING ACTIVITIES/INITIATIVES:

Identify involvement with other mitigation activities (i.e., Flood Plan, Debris Plan, Local Recovery Plan, adoption and enforcement of codes/ordinances that promote mitigation, Climate Change reduction efforts, protection of environment, address sustainability, etc.).

The City works with other local public agencies on an Earthquake Preparedness Project. It participates in disaster exercises such as the Great Shake-Out exercise. The City has been developing an Emergency Operations Plan through its Disaster Council. It also works with agencies such as the American Red Cross to train individuals as emergency shelter staff. The City hosted a workshop open to the public, educating them on earthquake preparedness and advocated retrofitting of buildings, especially apartment buildings. There are no other completed plans besides the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update at this time.

E. CONSULTANT:

Will a consultant be hired to assist with the planning development process? Yes ⊠ No ☐

If yes, include the following information in the box below or attach copies if known:

- Request for proposals (RFP's).
- Bid process.
- Description of responsibilities.
- Clarify at what point the consultant's responsibilities will be fulfilled (i.e., duties will be fulfilled when FEMA notifies jurisdiction of plan approval).

The consultant's duties will be fulfilled when the City Council approves the plan, which will be subsequent to notification of FEMA approval.

RECOMMENDATION: CONSULTANT'S DELIVERABLE RESULTS IN A FEMA APPROVED AND LOCALLY ADOPTED PLAN.

10. SCOPE OF WORK (SOW):

STATE EXACT SOW DOCUMENT TITLE:

San Fernando Multi-Hazard Plan Update Scope of Work

- Describe the entire SOW of planning in clear, ample detail.
- Must provide a thorough description of **all activities** to be undertaken.
- Must be written in sequential order from start to finish of the plan.
- Describe method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the plan within the 5-year cycle.
- oxdots Insert this document in the sow section of the binder.

WORK SCHEDULE INFORMATION

11. PLANNING WORK SCHEDULE:

The intent of the work schedule is to provide a realistic appraisal of the time and components required to complete the plan.

- Describe the major milestones and the duration of time to complete each one.
- Show activity duration in months.
- The work schedule must include six months for State and FEMA review/revisions/approval, appropriate time for local adoption and 90 days for grant closeout.

	WORK SCHEDULE EXAMPLE				
#	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME			
1.	Procure a consultant	3 months			
2.	Develop planning team	2 months			
3.	Community and stakeholder outreach	3 months			
4.	Planning process for hazard identification	3 months			
5.	Planning process for risk assessment	3 months			
6.	Mitigation strategy	2 months			
7.	Maintenance plan development	1 month			
8.	Plan draft (with community/stakeholder input)	3 months			
9.	Cal OES/FEMA Review/Revisions	6 months			
10.	Local Plan Adoption	2 months			
11.	Grant Close-out	3 months			
	TOTAL MONTHS:	31 months			



TOTAL PLANNING DURATION (INCLUDING CLOSE-OUT) CANNOT EXCEED A 36 MONTH PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE (POP).

#	DESCRIP	PTION	TIMEFRAME
1.	Application Preparation and Workshop	Attendance	1 month
2.	Competitive Bid Process		2 months
3.	Review of Existing Plans		1 month
4.	Public Outreach		2 months
5.	Risk Assessment		4 months
6.	Hazard Mapping		1 months
7.	Mitigation Strategy		2 months
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.	STANDARD VALUE (DO NOT CHANGE)	Cal OES/FEMA Review/Revisions	6 months
17.	Local Plan Adoption		2 months
18.	STANDARD VALUE (DO NOT CHANGE)	Grant Close-out	3 months
		TOTAL MONTHS:	24

If more lines are needed than provided, indicate the title of document in box 1 and attach a separate work schedule in the schedule section of binder.

LAZADO	INIEADNAATIANI
NALAND	INFORMATION

12. HAZARD & RISK ANALYSIS:

A. HAZARD ANALYSIS TYPE:

Sele	ect the hazard(s) b	elov	v that this plan	will	address. Select as	ma	ny as needed.
	BIOLOGICAL	\boxtimes	EARTHQUAKE		LAND SUBSIDENCE	\boxtimes	TERRORIST
	CHEMICAL	\boxtimes	FIRE	\boxtimes	MUD/LANDSLIDE		TORNADO
\boxtimes	CIVIL UNREST		FISHING LOSSES		NUCLEAR	\boxtimes	TOXIC SUBSTANCES
\boxtimes	COASTAL STORM	\boxtimes	FLOOD		SEVERE ICE STORM	\boxtimes	TSUNAMI
	CROP LOSSES		FREEZING	\boxtimes	SEVERE STORM(S)	\boxtimes	WINDSTORM
\boxtimes	DAM/LEVEE BREAK	\boxtimes	HUMAN CAUSE		SNOW	\boxtimes	OTHER (describe below):
\boxtimes	DROUGHT		HURRICANE		SPECIAL EVENTS		Complications of Climate Change

B. DESCRIBE PAST AND FUTURE PROBLEMS/HAZARDS/RISKS:

Describe the problem(s) this plan is attempting to solve and the expected outcome.
 Describe in detail how the plan will reduce the effects of hazards and how the plan will eliminate or reduce risks.

This project is to update San Fernando's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (Plan). The Plan is entering its fourth year and is due for an update approved by FEMA no later than August 11, 2019. Previous plans and updates have been created through in house labor. This has been able to sustain efforts to mitigate hazards but the goal of continuous improvement could be better met by looking for outside expert assistance. The project is to have a comprehensive plan update that addresses the areas of Earthquake, fire, flood, human causes, floods, and severe storms. The City will hold a competitive bid process in order to select a Disaster Mitigation firm or expert to revise the plan and make mitigation project suggestions based on a more thorough history and a more in depth risk evaluation than the previous method of utilizing a multi-disciplinary team of city employees.

2. History: Describe the past hazards, risk to life and risk to safety in the community. Describe the type, location and extent of hazards. Include previous occurrences (repetitive losses) and the probability of future events.

In February 1971, the Sylmar earthquake struck the area, damaging numerous residential and commercial structures. On January 17, 1994, the Northridge earthquake, with an epicenter seven miles away from San Fernando, struck Southern California, causing substantial damage to streets, the sewer system, the water system, public buildings, and privately-owned residential and commercial structures in the City. In the first six months following this disaster, the City spent approximately \$1.8 million and over 9,100 person-hours on earthquake-related activities. In 2008, the City had two serious wildfires that burned areas just east and north of the city limits.

In recent years, windstorms, ,wildfires, and seismic activity have been concerns for the community. The windstorms typically do not produce large amounts of damange but they are the most common hazard and they do impact the City frequently. Last year, the EOC was activated because of nearby wild fires. Climate change is

impacting which hazards are impacting the City, the intensity of those hazards, and the frequency of hazardous events.

 Describe the vulnerability to identified hazards. Include an overall summary of each hazard and its effect on the community, including a general description of types of structures affected by each hazard.

Earthquakes have struck San Fernando frequently with two large earthquakes causing significant impact on the City. The City's location near active faults makes it likely the City will continue to experience seismic activity that could affect utilites, buildings of all types, and infrastructure elements.

The City also experiences windstorms which make the biggest impact on above grade utilities such as power lines and cellphone towers, especially when nearby trees are toppled or broken. The windstorms also affect the roofs of buildings, especially residential and commercial buildings.

Floods impact all buildings in low lying areas and have a negative impact on infrastructure elements like streets. Flooding could cause a loss of contents for all types of buildings but the largest losses could be of inventory within the industrial areas of town. A flood of six feet would also isolate the northeast corner of the City, which houses this industrial area.

Wild fires are a danger to infrastructure, utilities, and buildings of all types. Most large fires start outside of San Fernando's city limites so the buildings and infrastructure that are on the edges of the City are more at risk than those in the interior portions of the City.

4. List improvements to the community that eliminated or reduced hazards/risks for at least the last 25 years.

In the last 25 years, the City has instituted policies and programs that eliminate or reduce the hazards of earthquake, fire, or flood. These include increased tree trimming programs, public education programs, the development of emergency response plans and coordination with other agencies and their mitigation/education activities such as participation in The Great Shakeout earthquake preparedness event.

 Describe types and numbers of existing and future structures and facilities that have the potential to incur damages and an estimate of potential dollar losses.

The City boasts 741 commercial structures, 235 manufacturing buildings, 3 government buildings, and nearly 4,400 residential buildings which are primarily single unit dwellings. Of the residential buildings approximately 65% are in good repair while 8% are in poor condition and less than 1% is empty; the remaining residences are in fair condition.

6. Describe mitigation goals and objectives to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.

The mitigation goals and objectives are to protect life and property, increase public awareness, balance natural systems, create partnerships with other entities, and enhance emergency services.

COST ESTIMATE INFORMATION

13. HMGP COST ESTIMATE SPREADSHEET:

A. COST ESTIMATE INSTRUCTIONS:

□ Using the <u>HMGP Cost Estimate</u>
 <u>Spreadsheet</u>, provide a detailed cost estimate breakdown.

- Cost estimate describes the anticipated costs associated with the SOW for the proposed mitigation plan.
- Cost estimates must include detailed estimates of cost item categories.
- Only include costs that are directly related to performing the mitigation activity.
- Documentation that supports the cost estimate must be added to the budget section of the binder.
- Eligible costs must be included in both the cost estimate spreadsheet and the Scope of Work to be reimbursed.

COST ESTIMATE SPREADSHEET EXAMPLE					
ITEM NAME	UNIT QTY	UNIT	UNIT COST	COST EST TOTAL	
PLAN INITIATION	80	HR	\$120	\$9,600	
PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT	40	HR	\$60	\$2,400	
REVIEW OF PLANS	140	HR	\$80	\$11,200	
HAZARD/RISK ASSESSMENT	100	HR	\$150	\$15,000	
LOCAL PLAN UPDATES	200	HR	\$67	\$13,400	
COMPILE DRAFT	120	HR	\$120	\$14,400	
REVIEW OF DRAFT	67	HR	\$120	\$8,040	
APPROVAL/ADOPTION	50	HR	\$150	\$7,500	
PLANNING CLOSE-OUT	80	HR	\$150	\$12,000	
TOTAL COST ESTIMATE: \$93,540					



B. INELIGIBLE COSTS:

The following are ineligible line items:

- Lump Sums
 Contingency Costs
 - "Other" Costs Indirect Charges
- Miscellaneous Costs
- Overhead Costs
- Cents (must use whole dollar amounts, round unit prices up to whole dollars)

C. PRE-AWARD COSTS:

Eligible pre-award costs are costs incurred after the disaster date of declaration, but prior to grant award. Pre-award costs directly related to developing the application may be funded.

- Submission of subapplication
- Workshops or meetings related to development



SUBAPPLICANTS WHO ARE NOT AWARDED FUNDS WILL NOT RECEIVE REIMBURSEMENT FOR PRE-AWARD COSTS.

D. COST ESTIMATE NARRATIVE:

FEMA requires a cost estimate narrative that explains all projected expenditures in detail. The cost estimate narrative must mirror the cost estimate spreadsheet and should include a full detailed narrative explaining and supporting the costs listed in the Cost Estimate Spreadsheet. If your cost estimate includes city, county, or state employees' time, include personnel titles and salary/hourly wages plus benefits for a total hourly cost. Detailed, functional timesheets must be retained.

☐ Title the document "Cost Estimate Narrative" and include in the budget section of binder.

14. FEDERAL/NON-FEDERAL SHARE INFORMATION:

A. FUNDING RESTRICTIONS:

STOP

HMGP funding is restricted to a maximum of \$150,000 for each single jurisdictional planning subapplication and up to \$250,000 if multi-jurisdictional. FEMA will contribute up to 75% of the total planning cost. A minimum of 25% of the total eligible costs must be provided from a non-federal source. State does not contribute to local cost share.

A jurisdiction may contribute an amount greater than the 25% non-federal share.

B. TOTAL PLANNING COST ESTIMATE:

Enter total cost formulated on HMGP

\$72,677 ENTER \$ IN BOX ABOVE

Cost Estimate Spreadsheet

FEDERAL SHARE	REQUESTED AMOUNT:	\$35,000 ENTER \$ IN BOX ABOVE		
(75%	· PERCENTAGE	48.2%		
MAXIMUM)	AMOUNT:	ENTER % IN BOX ABOVE		
NON-FEDERAL	REQUESTED	\$37,677		
SHARE AMOUNT:	AMOUNT:	ENTER \$ IN BOX ABOVE		
(25% MINIMUM)	PERCENTAGE	51.8%		



VERIFY ALL AMOUNTS ENTERED ARE ACCURATE.

INCORRECT
AMOUNTS
WILL DELAY
PROCESSING
OF YOUR
SUBAPPLICATION.

C. NON-FEDERAL MATCH SOURCE - MATCH COMMITMENT LETTER:

- Use the <u>Local Match Commitment Letter Template</u> to complete this section and add completed letter to the match section of the binder.
- A signed Match Commitment Letter must be provided on agency letterhead.
- The non-federal source of matching funds must be identified by name and type.
- If "other" is selected for funding type, provide a description.
- Provide the date of availability for all matching funds.
- Provide the date of the Funding Match Commitment Letter.
- Funds must be available at the time of submission unless Cal OES prior approval has been received.
- If there is more than one non-federal funding source, provide the same information for each source on an attached document.
- Match funds must be in support of cost items listed in the cost estimate spreadsheet.
- Requirements for donated contributions can be found in 2 CFR 200.306.

PRINT THIS PAGE – ORIGINAL SIGNATURE IS REQUIRED

AUTHORIZATION

The undersigned does hereby submit this subapplication for financial assistance in accordance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and the State Hazard Mitigation Administrative Plan and certifies that the subapplicant (e.g., organization, city, or county) will fulfill all requirements of the program as contained in the program guidelines and that all information contained herein is true and correct to the best of our knowledge.

Subapplicant Authorized Agent

NAME:	Alexander Meyerhoff	
TITLE:	City Manager	
ORGANIZATION:	City of San Fernando	
SIGNATURE:		
DATE:		

MARK S. GHILARDUCCI DIRECTOR

GAVIN NEWSOM GOVERNOR



July 5, 2019

Alexander Meyerhoff City Manager San Fernando, City of 117 Macneil Street San Fernando, CA 91340

Subject:

Notification of Subapplication Approval

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

FEMA-4344-DR-CA, Project #PL0090, FIPS #037-66140

Dear Mr. Meyerhoff:

The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) received notification that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has approved your organization's subaward application in the amount of \$34,999.98. A copy of the FEMA award package is enclosed for your records.

In order to receive payment, all subrecipients must have a current (within the last 3 years), valid Governing Body Resolution and updated Grant Assurances on file with our office (sample copies enclosed). These forms may be downloaded in an electronic format at www.caloes.ca.gov following the links: Cal OES Divisions; Recovery; Disaster Mitigation & Technical Support; 404 Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; HM Post Obligation Documents. An active DUNS Number registration with the federal System for Award Management (SAM) website is also required for obtaining payment for the duration of this grant subaward. For your convenience, information regarding completing and renewing a SAM registration is included in this package. Please complete the electronic forms as well as the enclosed Supplemental Grant Subaward Information sheet and return them to the address below within 30 days. Payments will be made on a reimbursement basis using the Hazard Mitigation Reimbursement Request Form. A ten percent (10%) retention will be withheld from all reimbursement payments and will be released as part of the subaward closeout process.

Reimbursements can be made only for items listed on the approved subaward application; expenditures for any other work should be separately maintained and are the sole responsibility of the subrecipient. Any funds received in excess of current needs or approved amounts, or those found owed as a result of a final inspection or audit, must be refunded to the State within 30 days of receipt of an invoice from Cal OES.



For further assistance, please contact the Recovery Grants Processing Unit at (916) 845-8110 for payment related questions, or Hazard Mitigation Grants at (916) 845-8150 for program related questions.

Recovery Grants Processing Unit

Enclosures

c: Applicant's File



CC Meeting Agenda

BSF611

Page 273 of 36
ATTACHMENT "H"

U.S. Department of Homeland Security Region IX 1111 Broadway, Suite 1200 Oakland, CA 94607-4052



June 5, 2019

Mark Ghilarducci Governor's Authorized Representative California Office of Emergency Services 3650 Schriever Avenue Mather, California 95655

Reference:

Application Approval, HMGP #4344-90-67P

City of San Fernando, Multi- Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Supplement #18 037 - 66140.

Dear Mr. Ghilarducci:

We have approved and issued Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds for the above-referenced Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, HMGP #4344-90-67P.

The total eligible cost is \$72,678. As shown in the enclosed Supplement #18 Obligation Report, we have obligated \$34,999.98 federal share reimbursement of eligible costs. We note the federal share percent is 48.15 percent. These funds are now available in Smartlink for eligible disbursements, and this approval is based on the following:

- 1. These funds are obligated based on the City of San Fernando's scope of work (SOW).
- 2. The award of funds is subject to the enclosed Standard Hazard Mitigation Grant Program Conditions, August 2018. Federal funds may be de-obligated for work that does not comply with these conditions.
- 3. The project schedule in the application identified that all work will be completed in 24 months or by June 5, 2021. Please be advised that all federal funds may be de-obligated for work that is not completed within schedule, and for which no extension is approved.
- 4. In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), this undertaking is categorically excluded (CE) from the need to prepare either an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

www.fema.gov

Mr. Ghilarducci June 5, 2019 Page 2

If you have any questions or need further assistance, please contact Linda Ortiz, Hazard Mitigation Assistance Specialist, at (510) 627-7096.

Sincerely,

Juliette Hayes

Director

Mitigation Division FEMA Region IX

Enclosures (3):

Supplement #18 Project Management Report Standard HMGP Conditions

ce: Monika Saputra, Cal OES Robin Shepard, Cal OES 06/05/2019 16:52

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY HAZARD MITIGATION GRANTS PROGRAM Obligation Report w/ Signatures

HMGP-OB-02

Disaster No	FEMA Project No	Amendment No	State Application ID	Action No	Supplemental No	State		Recipient
4344	67-P	0	90	1	18	CA	Statewide	

Sub-Recipient: San Fernando

Project Title: 7% City of San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Sub-Recipient FIPS Code: 037-66140

Total Amount Total Amount Previously Allocated Previously Obligated

Total Amount Available **Total Amount** for New Obligation Pending Obligation

\$34,999.98

\$34,999.98

\$0.00

\$0.00

Project Amount Subrecipient Management cost amount **Total Obligation** IFMIS Date **IFMIS Status** FY 06/05/2019 \$34,999.98 \$34,999.98 2019 \$0.00 Accept

Comments

Date:

06/05/2019

User Id: KMOJICA

Comment: Approved funding for plan update

Authorization

Preparer Name: KAREN MOJICA

Preparation Date: 06/05/2019

HMO Authorization Name: LINDA ORTIZ

HMO Authorization Date: 06/05/2019

Authorizing Official Signature

Authorizing Official Title

Authorization Date

Authorizing Official Signature

Authorizing Official Title

Authorization Date

CC Meeting Agenda

06/05/2019

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT PROGRAM

HMGP-AP-01

Page 276 of 365

4:52 PM

Project Management Report

Disaster Number

FEMA Project Number

Amendment Number

App ID

State

Recipient

4344

67 -P

0

90

CA Statewide

Sub-Recipient: San Fernando

FIPS Code: 037-66140

Project Title: 7% City of San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Mitigation Project Description

Amendment Status: Approved

Approval Status: Approved

Project Title: 7% City of San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Recipient: Statewide

Sub-Recipient: San Fernando

Recipient County Name: Los Angeles

Sub-Recipient County Name: Los Angeles

Recipient County Code: 37

Sub-Recipient County Code: 37

Sub-Recipient Place Name: San Fernando

Recipient Place Code: 0

Sub-Recipient Place Code: 66140

Project Closeout Date: 00/00/0000

Recipient Place Name: San Fernando

Work Schedule Status

Amend # Description	Time Frame	Due Date	Revised Date
0 Application Preparation and Workshop attendance	1 month	00/00/0000	00/00/0000
O Competetive Bid Process	2 months	00/00/0000	00/00/0000
0 Review of Existing Plans	1 month	00/00/0000	00/00/0000
0 Public Outreach	2 months	00/00/0000	00/00/0000
0 Risk Assessment	4 months	00/00/0000	00/00/0000
0 Hazard Mapping	1 month	00/00/0000	00/00/0000
0 Mitigation Strategy	2 months	00/00/0000	00/00/0000
0 Cal OES/FEMA Review	6 months	00/00/0000	00/00/0000
0 Local Plan Adoption	2 months	00/00/0000	00/00/0000
0 Grant Close-out	3 months	00/00/0000	00/00/0000

Approved Amounts

Total Approved Net Eligible	Federal Share Percent	Total Approved Federal Share Amount	Non-Federal Share Percent	Total Approved Non-Fed Share Amount	
\$72,678	48.157600000	\$35,000	51.84240000	37678	

Allocations

Allocation Number		IFMIS Date	Submission Date	FY	ES Support Req ID	ES Amend Number	Proj Alloc Amount Fed Share	Subrecipient Management	Total Alloc Amount
15	Α	06/04/2019	06/04/2019	2019	2793461	4	\$34,999.98	<u> </u>	\$717,497.02
						Total	\$34,999.98	\$0.00	\$34,999.98

Obligations

Action Nr	IFMIS Status		Submission Date	FY	ES Support Req ID	ES Amend Number	٠.	Project Obligated Amt - Fed Share	Subrecipient Management	Total Obligated Amount
1	Α	06/05/2019	06/05/2019	2019	2871926	0	18	\$34,999.98	0.00	\$34,999.98
							Total	\$34,999.98	\$0.00	\$34,999.98

Standard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Conditions FEMA Region IX, August, 2018

The following list applies to Recipients and Subrecipients accepting HMGP funds from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS):

- 1. Applicable Federal, State, and Local Laws and Regulations. The Recipient/Subrecipient must comply with all applicable Federal, State, and Local laws and regulations, regardless of whether they are on this list or other project documents. DHS financial assistance Recipients and Subrecipients are required to follow the provisions of the State HMGP Administrative Plan, applicable Hazard Mitigation Assistance Uniform Guidance, and Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards located in Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, adopted by DHS in 2 CFR 302.
- 2. **Financial Management Systems.** The Recipient and Subrecipient must maintain financial management systems to account for and track funds, as referenced in 2 CFR 200.302.
- 3. Match or Cost Share. Non-federal match or cost share must comply with 2 CFR 200.306, the scope of work (SOW), and any agreements among the Subrecipient, the Recipient, and FEMA.
- 4. **Budget Changes.** Unanticipated adjustments are permitted within the approved total cost. However, if costs exceed the federal share, the Subrecipient must notify the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) of overruns before implementation. The GAR shall submit a written request for approval to FEMA Region IX. The subaward must continue to meet HMGP requirements, including cost effectiveness and cost share. Refer to 2 CFR 200.308 for additional information.
- 5. Real Property and Land. The acquisition, use, and disposition must comply with 2 CFR 200.311.
- 6. **Equipment.** The acquisition, use, and disposition must comply with 2 CFR 200.313.
- 7. **Supplies.** Upon project completion, FEMA must be compensated for unused supplies, exceeding \$5,000 (fair market value), and not needed for other federal programs. Refer to 2 CFR 200.314.
- 8. Procurement. Procurement procedures must be in conformance with 2 CFR 200.318-320.
- 9. Monitoring and Reporting Program Performance. The Recipient and Subrecipient must submit quarterly progress reports, as referenced in the 2 CFR 200.328 and State HMGP Administrative Plan.
- 10. **Records Retention.** In accordance with 2 CFR 200.333, financial/ programmatic records related to expenditures must be maintained at least 3 years after the date of Recipient's final expenditure report.
- 11. **Enforcement and Termination.** If the Recipient or Subrecipient fails to comply with the award or subaward terms, whether stated in a Federal statute or regulation, the State HMGP Administrative Plan, subpplication, a notice of award, an assurance, or elsewhere, FEMA may take one or more of the actions outlined in 2 CFR 200.338, including termination or partial termination of the award or subaward outlined in 2 CFR 200.339.
- 12. Allowable Costs. Funds are to be used for allowable costs in compliance with 2 CFR 200.403, the approved SOW, and any agreements among the Subrecipient, Recipient, and FEMA.

- 13. Non-Federal Audit. The Recipient and Subrecipient are responsible for obtaining audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act of 1984, in compliance with 2 CFR 200.501.
- 14. **Debarred and Suspended Parties.** Recipients and Subrecipients are subject to the non-procurement debarment and suspension regulations implementing Executive Orders 12549 and 12689, and 2 CFR 180. These regulations restrict federal financial assistance awards, subawards, and contracts with parties that are debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded from or ineligible for participation in the federal assistance programs or activities.
- 15. Equipment Rates. Rates claimed for use of Subrecipient-owned equipment in excess of the FEMA-approved rates must be approved under State guidelines issued by the State Comptroller's Office or must be certified by the Recipient to include only those costs attributable to equipment usage less any fixed overhead and/or profit.
- 16. **Duplication of Funding between Public Assistance (PA) and HMGP.** Funding for PA Section 406 and HMGP Section 404 are permitted on the same facility/location, but the activities identified under each program must be distinct with separately accounted funds. At closeout, FEMA may adjust the funding to ensure the Subrecipient was reimbursed for eligible work from only one funding source.
- 17. Historic Properties and Cultural Resources. In compliance with 2 CFR 800, if a potential historic property or cultural resource is discovered during construction, the Subrecipient must cease work in the area and take all reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the discovered property/resource. During construction, the Subrecipient will monitor ground disturbance activity, and if any potential archeological resources are discovered, will immediately cease work in that area, and notify the Recipient and FEMA. Construction in the area may resume with FEMA's written approval after FEMA's consultation, if applicable, with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).
- 18. NEPA and Changes to the Scope of Work (SOW). To comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and other Laws and Executive Orders, any change to the approved SOW shall be re-evaluated before implementation. Construction associated with a SOW change, prior to FEMA approval, may be ineligible for funding. Acceptance of federal funding requires environmental permits and clearances in compliance with all appropriate federal, state and local laws, and failure to comply may jeopardize funding.

Within their authority, the Recipient and Subrecipient must use of all practicable means, consistent with other essential policies, to create and maintain productive harmony for people and nature, and fulfill the social, economic, and other needs of present and future generations of Americans.

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AGENDA REPORT

To: Mayor Joel Fajardo and Councilmembers

From: Nick Kimball, City Manager

By: Julian J. Venegas, Director of Recreation and Community Services

Virginia Diediker, Cultural Arts Supervisor

Date: November 4, 2019

Subject: Consideration to Authorize Submittal of Grant Applications to the National

Endowment for the Arts and the California Arts Council for Funding Support of

the Mariachi Master Apprentice Program

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council:

- a. Authorize the preparation and submittal of a grant application to the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) in the amount of \$57,000 to support the Mariachi Master Apprentice Program (MMAP);
- Authorize the preparation and submittal of a grant application to the California Arts Council (CAC) in the amount of \$20,000 to support the City of San Fernando Mariachi Master Apprentice Program (MMAP);
- c. Authorize the City Manager to accept the grants, if awarded;
- d. Authorize the City Manager to execute all related grant documents required for receiving such grant funds pursuant to the terms and conditions of the grant; and
- e. Upon full execution of all grant related documents, authorize the City Manager to amend the appropriate Fiscal Year (FY) 2020-2021 revenue and expenditure budgets to appropriate the grant funds.

BACKGROUND:

Since 2001, the City has received grant funds annually from both the NEA and the CAC to support the City of San Fernando MMAP. MMAP has received awards at both the state and national levels and continues to reflect a positive image on the City of San Fernando.

RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT 208 PARK AVENUE, SAN FERNANDO, CA 91340 (818) 898-1290 WWW.SFCITY.ORG

Consideration to Authorize Submittal of Grant Applications to the National Endowment for the Arts and the California Arts Council for Funding Support of the Mariachi Master Apprentice Program Page 2 of 4

ANALYSIS:

Mariachi Master Apprentice Program (MMAP).

MMAP connects Grammy award winning mariachi masters with young music students to preserve the mariachi music genre. Mariachi Los Camperos provides instruction on traditional mariachi instruments: violins, guitars, guitarrones, vihuelas, trumpets, and folk harp. The students and instructors experience exemplary art works at international mariachi conferences and workshops throughout California and the southwest. This experience allows students to observe, study, and perform with the most prestigious mariachi ensembles and represent the City of San Fernando as cultural arts ambassadors.

The curriculum ingrains an empowering sense of self-confidence, pride, and identity, while providing an outlet for cultural expression in celebration of Mexican heritage. MMAP specific arts/music education outcomes include: 1) development, reinforcement, and application of student instrumental technique; 2) development, strengthening and application of student musicianship skills; 3) enhancement of student solo and chorus singing skills; 4) performance of traditional and popular mariachi music before the public and with other professional ensembles; and 5) development and fostering of student professionalism and performance etiquette. These outcomes are in accordance with the California Department of Education Music Standards.

National Endowment for the Arts (NEA).

Established by Congress in 1965, the National Endowment for the Arts is the independent federal agency providing funding support that gives Americans the opportunity to participate in the arts, exercise their imaginations, and develop their creative capacities. Through partnerships with state arts agencies, local leaders, other federal agencies, and the philanthropic sector, the Arts Endowment supports arts learning, affirms and celebrates America's rich and diverse cultural heritage, and extends its work to promote equal access to the arts in every community across America.

The NEA "Art Works" program is a federally funded grant application recognizing art that enhances the value of individuals and community by connecting individuals to a greater community and empowering creativity and innovation in our society and economy. The "Folk and Traditional Arts" sub program is rooted in and reflective of the cultural life of a community. Community members may share a common ethnic heritage, cultural mores, language, religion, occupation, or geographic region. These vital and constantly reinvigorated artistic traditions are shaped by values and standards of excellence that are passed from generation to generation, most often within family and community, through demonstration, conversation, and practice.

NEA's Art Works grants generally range from \$10,000 to \$100,000 and support the creation of art that meets the highest standards of excellence, public engagement with diverse and excellent art, lifelong learning in the arts, and the strengthening of communities through the

Consideration to Authorize Submittal of Grant Applications to the National Endowment for the Arts and the California Arts Council for Funding Support of the Mariachi Master Apprentice Program Page 3 of 4

arts. The San Fernando MMAP project generally receives an average of \$50,000 per year in NEA funding and has received \$841,000 since the program inception. Grant fees are used for Artist instructor fees, travel costs to conferences, and project support. The deadline to submit for the NEA grant funding cycle for fiscal year (FY) 2021-2022 is January 16, 2020.

California Arts Council (CAC).

The CAC "Youth Arts Action" (YAA) program is a state funded grant program that is rooted in the California Arts Council's belief that arts learning is an essential tool for healthy human development, and that it should be available to all California youth. The CAC envisions that all of California's youth are provided with meaningful, culturally responsive arts-learning experiences so that they can reach their full potential.

Building upon the Arts Education-Extension Program that piloted in Fiscal Year 16-17 and Fiscal Year 17-18, this new program supports projects for youth from infancy through ages 24 that operate outside of school time, in artistic venues and community settings as well as on school sites. The City was first awarded the Youth Arts Action (YAA) grant in FY 2018-19. This program aims to support and encourage relevant, dynamic, and innovative community building and learning through youth focused arts and culture projects.

The Youth Arts Action Program awards up to a possible \$20,000 grant. The City's MMAP has received approximately \$11,000 annually from the CAC grant program since the inception in 2000. The CAC grant program requires a dollar-for dollar match by non-state funds. Historically, the City has matched the CAC award with Federal NEA funds. It is required that a minimum 75% of CAC award funds be used to pay artist fees. The remaining funds are used for travel and project support. The deadline to submit for the CAC Artist in Schools Extension grant funding cycle for FY 2020-2021 disbursement is November 8, 2019.

BUDGET IMPACT:

Sources of MMAP Funding.

The Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Adopted Budget for MMAP is approximately \$128,950. The NEA grant provides funding to support 44% of all program costs.

Source of Project Funding								
NEA Grant	\$57,000	44%						
Other Grant Funding:		19%						
CAC- State	\$20,000							
Donations/Honorariums	\$5,000							
City of San Fernando	\$12,000	9%						
In Kind	\$34,950	28%						
Total Project Budget		\$128,950						

Consideration to Authorize Submittal of Grant Applications to the National Endowment for the Arts and the California Arts Council for Funding Support of the Mariachi Master Apprentice Program Page 4 of 4

The grant disbursement timeline for the California Arts Council will be for Fiscal Year 2020-2021. The City funding support will continue to be \$12,000 in Fiscal Year 2020-2021 for the Mariachi Master Apprentice Program. The grant disbursement timeline for the National Endowment for the Arts will be for Fiscal Year 2021-2022.

CONCLUSION:

It is recommended that the City Council authorize staff to prepare and submit grant applications to the National Endowment for the Arts and the California Arts Council for funding support of the Mariachi Master Apprentice Program. This will allow continued support for the nationally award winning arts instruction program in the City of San Fernando.

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AGENDA REPORT

To: Mayor Joel Fajardo and Councilmembers

From: Nick Kimball, City Manager

By: Anthony Vairo, Police Chief

Date: November 4, 2019

Subject: Consideration to Authorize the City to Enter Into an Agreement with the Board of

State and Community Corrections to Accept a Grant for Mental Health Training for

Police Desk Officers

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council:

- a. Accept grant award in the amount of \$2,970 from the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to fund Mental Health Training for Police Desk Officers (Attachment "A");
- b. Adopt Resolution No. 7960 (Attachment "B") amending the budget for Fiscal Year 2019-2020 to appropriate the grant revenues and expenses;
- c. Authorize the City Manager and the Police Chief to execute all related documents; and
- d. Authorize staff to expend the funds as detailed in the BSCC.

BACKGROUND:

- 1. The Police Department completed a needs assessment survey issued by the BSCC to project the number of Standards and Training Corrections personnel (Police Desk Officers/Jailers) that could be eligible to receive mental health training.
- 2. Based on responses received by the BSCC, each eligible agency in the State of California (State) is being granted \$270 for each position reported to be trained.
- 3. The grant is for a 16-month cycle, beginning on May 1, 2019 and ending on September 30, 2020, although the Police Department intends to complete all training in this fiscal year by June 30, 2020.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

910 FIRST STREET, SAN FERNANDO, CA 91340

(818) 898-1250

WWW.SFCITY.ORG

Consideration to Authorize the City to Enter Into an Agreement with the Board of State and Community Corrections to Accept a Grant for Mental Health Training for Police Desk Officers
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4. The funds can only be used to send Standard and Training Corrections (STC) participating staff (Police Desk Officers) to mental health related training within the State of California. Mental health related training is broadly defined to include single classes or multiple class courses of training that include content such as signs and symptoms of mental illness, substance use disorder, trauma informed care, stigma and bias, crisis intervention, de-escalation techniques, and suicide prevention and other courses with mental health related content. These courses are certified by the STC Program.

ANALYSIS:

The Police Department responded to a survey conducted by the BSCC in order to be eligible for additional funding for training for Police Desk Officers. Police Desk Officers are required to assist in booking and monitoring persons in custody in the jail facility that unfortunately are inflicted with mental illness. This funding provides an opportunity to provide further training, eligible for STC funding and certified by STC, which will give the Police Desk Officers additional tools to handle to these situations.

Although the funding is minimal, it will significantly augment the training already provided by STC and also available through the Peace Officers and Standards Training (POST) program.

BUDGET IMPACT:

The BSCC Grant is in the form of a reimbursable grant and required the Police Department to enter into an agreement with BSCC to administer the grant. The grant is in the amount of \$2,970 and the proposed Budget Resolution will appropriate the full grant amount in Fiscal Year 2019-2020.

CONCLUSION:

Staff recommends that the City Council approve the acceptance of the BSCC Grant BSCC 0134-18-MH in the amount of \$2,970 and approve the resolution amending Fiscal Year Budget 2019-2020.

ATTACHMENTS:

- A. Board of State and Community Corrections Agreement BSCC 0134-18-MH
- B. Resolution No. 7960

The maximum

of this Agreement is:

3.

TATE OF CALIFORNIA STANDARD AGREEMENT STD 213 (Rev 03/2019)				AGREEMENT NUMBER	
_				BSCC 0134-18-MH	
			ž.	PURCHASING AUTHORITY NUMBER (If Applicable BSCC5227	
1.	This Agreement is entered into between the Contracting Agency and the Contractor below:				
5 13 14		CONTRACTING AGENCY NAME			
	Board of State and Community Corrections				
		CONTRACTOR NAME			
		San Fernando Police Department			
	2.	The term of this	1	100	
	19	Agreement is:	May 1, 2019 through Septe	ember 30, 2020.	
				-	

4. The parties agree to comply with the terms and conditions of the following exhibits which are by this reference made a part of the Agreement.

Two Thousand Nine Hundred Seventy Dollars and no/cents

Exhibit A: Scope of Work 6 pages Exhibit B: **Budget Detail and Payment Provisions** pages *GTC 04/2017, General Terms and Conditions Exhibit C: pages Exhibit D: **Special Terms and Conditions** pages Exhibit E: 2016 JAG Award Federal Conditions pages

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, THIS AGREEMENT HAS BEEN EXECUTED BY THE PARTIES HERETO.

\$2,970.00

CO	NTRACTOR		
CONTRACTOR NAME (if other than an individual, state whether a corporate San Fernando Police Department	ion, partnership, etc.)		
CONTRACTOR BUSINESS ADDRESS 910 First Street	CITY San Fernando	STATE	ZIP 91340
PRINTED NAME OF PERSON SIGNING	TITLE CHIEF OF	POLICE	
CONTRACTOR AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE	DATE SIGNED	Spia	
STATE	OF CALIFORNIA		
CONTRACTING AGENCY NAME BOARD OF STATE AND COMMUNITY CORRE	ECTIONS		
2590 Venture Oaks Way Suite #200	Sacramento	STATE CA	95833
PRINTED NAME OF PERSON SIGNING	TITLE		
Evonne Garner	Deputy Director	Deputy Director	
CONTRACTING AGENCY AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE	DATE SIGNED		
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES APPROVAL	EXEMPTION (if Applicable) SCM Volume 1 4.06		

^{*}Items shown with an asterisk(*), are hereby incorporated by reference and made part of this agreement as if attached hereto. These documents can be viewed at https://www.dgs.ca.gov/OLS/Resources

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EXHIBIT A SCOPE OF WORK

1. GRANT AGREEMENT

This Grant Agreement is between the State of California Board of State and Community Corrections, hereafter referred to as BSCC and San Fernando Police Department hereafter referred to as Grantee or Contractor.

2. PROJECT SUMMARY AND ADMINISTRATION

- A. This grant provides funds for a statewide mental health training initiative to provide critical training to corrections personnel. The funding is being distributed on a per capita basis to local sheriff's offices, police departments and probation agencies for mental health related training for Standards and Training for Corrections (STC) eligible staff from May 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020.
- B. This grant provides travel reimbursement for those agencies that will be sending one staff person to a tuition free master instructor training for the new Behavioral Health training that is included in the core training for Adult Corrections Officer, Juvenile Corrections Officer, and Probation Officer.
- C. Grantee agrees to administer the project in accordance with the terms of this Grant Agreement.

3. PROJECT OFFICIALS

- A. The BSCC's Executive Director or designee shall be the BSCC's representative for administration of the Grant Agreement and shall have authority to make determinations relating to any controversies that may arise under or in connection with the interpretation, performance, or payment for work performed under this Grant Agreement.
- B. The Grantee's project director shall be as follows:

Project Director authorized to administer the project:

Name:

Irwin Rosenberg

Title:

Address: 910 First Street San Fernando, CA 91340

Phone: (818) 898-1254

Fax:

Email: irosenberg@sfcity.org

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EXHIBIT A SCOPE OF WORK

- C. Either party may change its project representatives upon written notice to the other party.
- D. By signing this Grant Agreement, the signator warrants that he or she has full legal authority to bind the entity for which he or she signs.

4. PURPOSE AREAS AND GRANT PROVISIONS

This funding is being provided for two purposes:

- 1) Mental health related training for local corrections staff
- 2) Instructor training for new STC Behavioral Health training in core

Prior to receiving this grant, each grantee completed a needs assessment survey indicating the number of STC eligible staff expected to receive mental health related training during the grant period and whether their agency would send a staff person to the Behavioral Health instructor training.

The requirements for spending funds in these two purpose areas are described below. The appropriate box(es) for this agreement as indicated by your agency's needs assessment is/are checked below.

Mental Health Related Training

- 1. The funds can only be used to send STC participating staff to mental health related training within the State of California. Mental health related training is broadly defined to include single classes or multiple class courses of training that include content such as signs and symptoms of mental illness, substance use disorder, trauma informed care, stigma and bias, crisis intervention, de-escalation techniques, and suicide prevention and other courses with mental health related content.
- The training must be STC certified. It can be certified as a Request for Certification (RFC), Special Certification (SC), or Intensified Format Training (IFT) course. Work Related Experience (WRE) courses are not allowed. Information on obtaining STC certification can be found in the <u>STC Policy and Procedure Manual for Participating Agencies</u>.
- 3. The funds can only be used for new training. It cannot be used to backfill or fund existing training efforts (no subvention).
- 4. The training must be completed within the grant award period of May 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020.
- 5. The funds may only be spent for costs associated with STC certified mental health related training in the following four budget categories: 1) replacement; 2) travel; 3) per diem; and, 4) tuition, in accordance with current guidelines set forth in the <u>STC</u>

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EXHIBIT A SCOPE OF WORK

<u>Policy and Procedure Manual for Participating Agencies</u>. The accounting records of participating agencies must be set up to collect and report quarterly information in these four budget categories.

- 6. The Grantee is not required to train the number of positions reported in their needs assessment because agencies may find that the cost of their projections exceed the amount provided by this grant. In those cases, the number of staff trained at the end of the grant period may be fewer than the number of staff reported on the needs assessment.
- 7. The Grantee must submit quarterly reports.
- 8. The Grantee must establish a separate account for JAG funds. This must be a Trust Fund account. This account/fund must be established according to existing county or city auditor-controller/fiscal officer policies and procedures. If it is set up as an interest-bearing account, the interest can only be used within the scope of this contract and cannot be used for any expenses beyond this project. These funds must be kept separate from STC funds and all other funding sources.

☐ Instructor Training for the STC Behavioral Health Unit

- 1. All agencies that deliver core training must send one staff member to a master instructor training course hosted by STC. The training will allow the participant to train other trainers within their agency on how to deliver the lesson plan for new Behavioral Health training in the entry-level core training programs.
- 2. Agencies that wish to use the Behavioral Health lesson plans for annual training may send one staff member to the master instructor course and use the information to train other trainers within their agency on how to deliver the Behavioral Health training.
- 3. Tuition for the master training course will be free of charge for all agencies that indicated they would be sending a staff person to the master training course in their needs assessment survey.
- 4. All travel expenses incurred to attend the master training by agencies will be reimbursed by BSCC through this grant. The grantee must submit those travel expense claims to the BSCC within 120 days from completion of travel or before October 15, 2020, whichever date is sooner.

5. PROGRESS REPORTS AND FINAL PROJECT SUMMARY

- A. Grantee will submit two (2) types of quarterly progress reports as follows:
 - Mental health training progress report This quarterly report provides information about how many staff were trained, the training that was provided, and how the funds were spent during the reporting period. This information will be provided in a format prescribed by BSCC.

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EXHIBIT A SCOPE OF WORK

2. Federal performance indicators – This quarterly report is filed through the federal reporting system, Performance Measuring Tool (PMT), administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

These reports shall be submitted according to the following schedule:

Progress Report Periods	Due Date
1) May 1 through September 30, 2019	October 15, 2019
2) October 1 through December 31, 2019	January 15, 2020
3) January 1 through March 31, 2020	April 15, 2020
4) April 1 through June 30, 2020	July 15, 2020
5) July 1 through September 30, 2020	October 15, 2020

Grantee will submit a project close out summary report of the mental health training progress report.

Final Summary Report

Due November 30, 2020

- B. Grantees must submit required reports even if there is no activity or expenditures in the progress report period.
- C. Links to the reports can be found at https://www.bscc.ca.gov/mental-health-training-grant-jag/

6. PROJECT RECORDS

- A. The Grantee shall establish an official file for the project. The file shall contain adequate documentation of all actions taken with respect to the project, including copies of this Grant Agreement, approved program/budget modifications, financial records, training completion records, and required reports.
- B. The Grantee shall establish separate accounting records and maintain documents and other evidence sufficient to properly reflect the amount, receipt, and disposition of all project funds. Source documentation includes copies of all awards, applications, approved modifications, financial records, and narrative reports.
- C. Grantee agrees to protect records adequately from fire or other damage. When records are stored away from the Grantee's principal office, a written index of the location of records stored must be on hand and ready access must be assured.
- D. All Grantee records relevant to the project must be preserved a minimum of three (3) years after completion of the grant term and shall be subject at all reasonable times to inspection, examination, monitoring, copying, excerpting, transcribing, and auditing by the BSCC or designees. If any litigation, claim, negotiation, audit, or other action involving the records has been started before the expiration of the three-year period, the records must be retained until the completion of the action and resolution of all issues which arise from it or until the end of the regular three-year period, whichever is later.

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EXHIBIT A SCOPE OF WORK

7. AUDIT

of ea spec \$750 gran must gran	ttee must submit an audit of expenditures within no later than 9 months after the close ich fiscal year during the term of the award. Grantees may choose either a programific audit or a single federal audit. Federal guidelines allow grantees receiving 0,000 or more in federal funds in a fiscal year to use their federal justice assistance to funds to pay for the cost of the audit. Grantees falling below the \$750,000 threshold to use non-federal funds (i.e., match funds) to pay for audit costs. For purposes of this to award, please check one of the boxes below to indicate the grantee's choice for ting the audit requirement.
	In conformance with Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) CFR Part 200 — Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, and the California State Controller's Accounting Standards and Procedures, Chapter 23, Grant Accounting Index, the Grantee will submit a City/County Single Federal Audit Report as required by § 200.501 of Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The Audit Report must be submitted to the BSCC within the required timeframe of 30 days from the end of the grant period. NOTE: Should an extension be needed, please provide in advance of the deadline a written justification that indicates the reason(s) for the extension and the timeframe needed.
	OR
	In conformance with Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) CFR Part 200 — Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, and the California State Controller's Accounting Standards and Procedures Chapter 23, Grant Accounting Index, the grantee will provide a Program-Specific Final Audit Report to the BSCC within the required timeframe of 30 days from the end of the grant period.
	OR
	In conformance with Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) CFR Part 200 — Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, the non-governmental entity grantee does not expend \$750,000 or more in total federal awards during the fiscal year and is therefore, exempt from Federal audit requirements for this grant contract period. However, the entity understands that it must keep and maintain the grant records and make them available for review or audit by appropriate officials of the Federal agency, pass-through agency (i.e., the Board of State and Community Corrections) and Governmental Accountability Office.

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EXHIBIT A SCOPE OF WORK

8. DATA UNIVERSAL NUMBERS SYSTEM (DUNS)

The Contractor/grantee (entity entering into contract with the BSCC) must maintain active registration of their Data Universal Numbers System (DUNS) number, used for this Grant Agreement, throughout the term of the contract. An active DUNS number is also required to remain in compliance with the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA), a reporting tool Federal prime awardee (i.e. prime contractors and prime grants recipients) use to capture and report sub-award and executive compensation.

In the event the grantee does not have a Data Universal Number, they are required to obtain one by calling 866–705–5711 or apply online at www.dnb.com/

A DUNS number is usually received within 2 business days.

Insert vour Agency	Duns Number:	8684713350000

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EXHIBIT B BUDGET DETAIL AND PAYMENT PROVISIONS

1. NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND FUNDING

- A. To determine the amount of funding provided by this grant, each grantee completed a Needs Assessment Survey.
- B. The Needs Assessment Survey for this agency identified:
 - a. 9 staff to be trained under Purpose Area 1
 - b. 0 staff to attend master instructor training under Purpose Area 2
- C. The Needs Assessment Survey asked correctional agencies to project the number of staff that would receive training under this grant as a method of identifying the statewide need and determining the per capita distribution amount under Purpose Area 1. The per capita amount provided under Purpose Area 1 is \$270.00 per reported position. Any agency with 11 or fewer reported positions will receive a minimum allocation of \$2,970.
- D. The Needs Assessment Survey asked correctional agencies to identify whether they would be sending one staff person to a master instructor training for the new Behavioral Health training in core. Agencies that deliver their own core are required to send a staff person to the training under the provisions of this grant. All other agencies have the option to send a staff person to the training. If the Needs Assessment affirmed attendance, the corresponding box for Purpose Area 2 is checked in Section 4 of this agreement. Tuition for the class will be free of charge and all travel related expenses for the one staff person will be reimbursed by BSCC upon receipt of a travel expense claim in a format prescribed by the BSCC.

2. PAYMENTS

- A. Funding under Purpose Area 1 of this grant will be released in one full payment upon receipt of a signed copy of this agreement and subsequent execution by BSCC.
- B. Funding under Purpose Area 2 of this grant will be paid through reimbursement of authorized travel related expenses.
- C. Any unspent funds remaining at the end of the grant term must be remitted to the BSCC within 90 days.

3. GRANT AMOUNT AND LIMITATION

- A. In no event shall the BSCC be obligated to pay any amount in excess of the grant award. Grantee waives any and all claims against the BSCC and the State of California and the Federal Government on account of project costs that may exceed the sum of the grant award.
- B. Under no circumstance will a budget item change be authorized that would cause the project to exceed the amount of the grant award identified in this Grant Agreement.

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EXHIBIT B BUDGET DETAIL AND PAYMENT PROVISIONS

4. BUDGET CONTINGENCY CLAUSE

- A. It is mutually agreed that if the Budget Act of the current year and/or any subsequent year covered under this Grant Agreement does not appropriate funds for the purposes of this program, this Grant Agreement shall be of no further force and effect. In this event, the BSCC shall have no liability to pay any funds whatsoever to Grantee or to furnish any other considerations under this Agreement and Grantee shall not be obligated to perform any provisions of this Grant Agreement.
- B. This Grant Agreement is valid and enforceable only if sufficient funds are made available by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. Grantee agrees that the BSCC's obligation to pay any sum to the Grantee under any provision of this agreement is contingent upon the availability of sufficient funds.

5. PROJECT COSTS

- A. Grantee is responsible for ensuring that actual expenditures are for eligible project costs.
- B. Grantee shall, upon demand, remit to the BSCC any grant funds not expended for eligible project costs or an amount equal to any grant funds expended by the Grantee in violation of the terms, provisions, conditions or commitments of this Grant Agreement.
- C. Grant funds must be used to supplement existing funds for program activities and may not replace (supplant) non-state/state grant funds that have been appropriated for the same purpose. Violations can result in a range of penalties (e.g., recoupment of monies provided under this grant, suspension of future program funding through BSCC grants, and civil/criminal penalties).

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EXHIBIT D SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. GRANTEE'S GENERAL RESPONSIBILITY

- A. Grantee agrees to comply with all terms and conditions of this Grant Agreement. Review and approval by the BSCC is solely for the purpose of proper administration of grant funds and shall not be deemed to relieve or restrict the Grantee's responsibility.
- B. Grantee is responsible for the performance of all project activities identified in this grant agreement.
- C. Grantee shall immediately advise the BSCC of any significant problems or changes that arise during the course of the project.

2. GRANTEE ASSURANCES AND COMMITMENTS

- A. Compliance with State Laws and Regulations
 - This Grant Agreement is governed by and shall be interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of California. Grantee shall at all times comply with all applicable state laws, rules and regulations, and all applicable local ordinances.
- B. Compliance with Federal Laws and Regulations

 The Grantee hereby assures and certifies compliance with all federal statutes, regulations, policies, guidelines and requirements, including the 2016 JAG Federal Award Special Conditions, which are included in this Grant Agreement as Exhibit E.
- C. Fulfillment of Assurances and Declarations
 Grantee shall fulfill all assurances, declarations, representations, and statements
 made by the Grantee in this grant agreement.
- D Permits and Licenses

Grantee agrees to procure all permits and licenses necessary to complete the project, pay all charges and fees, and give all notices necessary or incidental to the due and lawful proceeding of the project work.

3. POTENTIAL SUBCONTRACTORS

- A. In accordance with the provisions of this Grant Agreement, the Grantee may subcontract with providers for services needed to implement and/or support program activities. Grantee agrees that in the event of any inconsistency between this Grant Agreement and Grantee's agreement with a subcontractor, the language of this Grant Agreement will prevail.
- B. Nothing contained in this Grant Agreement, or otherwise, shall create any contractual relation between the BSCC and any subcontractors, and no subcontract shall relieve the Grantee of its responsibilities and obligations hereunder. The Grantee agrees to be as fully responsible to the BSCC for the acts and omissions of its subcontractors and of persons either directly or indirectly employed by any of them as it is for the acts

San San Fernando Police Department BSCC 0134-18-MH Page **2** of **5**

EXHIBIT D SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

and omissions of persons directly employed by the Grantee. The Grantee's obligation to pay its subcontractors is an independent obligation from the BSCC's obligation to make payments to the Grantee. As a result, the BSCC shall have no obligation to pay or to enforce the payment of any monies to any subcontractor.

- C. Grantee shall ensure that all subcontractors comply with all requirements of this Grant Agreement.
- D. Grantee assures that for any subcontract awarded by the Grantee, such as insurance and fidelity bonds, as is customary and appropriate, will be obtained.
- E. Grantee agrees to place appropriate language in all subcontracts for work on the project requiring the Grantee's subcontractors to:
 - 1) Books and Records

Maintain adequate fiscal and project books, records, documents, and other evidence pertinent to the subcontractor's work on the project in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Adequate supporting documentation shall be maintained in such detail so as to permit tracing transactions from the invoices, to the accounting records, to the supporting documentation. These records shall be maintained for a minimum of three (3) years after the acceptance of the project's final audit of expenditures under the Grant Agreement, and shall be subject to examination and/or audit by the BSCC or designees, state government auditors or designees.

2) Access to Books and Records

Make such books, records, supporting documentations, and other evidence available to the BSCC or designee, the Department of General Services, the Department of Finance, the California State Auditor and their designated representatives during the course of the project and for a minimum of three (3) years after acceptance of the project's final audit of expenditures. The Subcontractor shall provide suitable facilities for access, monitoring, inspection, and copying of books and records related to the grant-funded project.

4. PROJECT ACCESS

Grantee shall ensure that the BSCC, or any authorized representative, will have suitable access to project activities, sites, staff and documents at all reasonable times during the grant period including those maintained by subcontractors. Access to program records will be made available by both the grantee and the subcontractors for a period of three (3) years following the end of the project period.

5. ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT REQUIREMENTS

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EXHIBIT D SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- A. Grantee agrees that accounting procedures for grant funds received pursuant to this Grant Agreement shall be in accordance with generally accepted government accounting principles and practices, and adequate supporting documentation shall be maintained in such detail as to provide an audit trail. Supporting documentation shall permit the tracing of transactions from such documents to relevant accounting records, financial reports and invoices.
- B. The BSCC reserves the right to call for a program or financial audit at any time between the execution of this Grant Agreement and three years following the end of the grant period. At any time, the BSCC may disallow all or part of the cost of the activity or action determined to not be in compliance with the terms and conditions of this Grant Agreement, or take other remedies legally available.

6. DEBARMENT, FRAUD, THEFT OR EMBEZZLEMENT

It is the policy of the BSCC to protect grant funds from unreasonable risks of fraudulent, criminal, or other improper use. As such, the Board will not enter into contracts or provide reimbursement to grantees that have been:

- 1) debarred by any federal, state, or local government entities during the period of debarment; or
- 2) convicted of fraud, theft, or embezzlement of federal, state, or local government grant funds for a period of three years following conviction.

7. MODIFICATIONS

No change or modification in the project will be permitted without prior written approval from the BSCC. Changes may include modification to project scope, changes to performance measures, compliance with collection of data elements, and other significant changes in the budget or program components contained in the Grant Agreement. Changes shall not be implemented by the project until authorized by BSCC.

8. TERMINATION

- A. This Grant Agreement may be terminated by the BSCC at any time after grant award and prior to completion of project upon action or inaction by the Grantee that constitutes a material and substantial breech of this Grant Agreement. Such action or inaction includes, but is not limited to:
 - 1) substantial alteration of the scope of the grant project without prior written approval of the BSCC;
 - 2) refusal or inability to complete the grant project in a manner consistent with this Grant Agreement.
 - 3) failure to meet prescribed assurances, commitments, recording, accounting, auditing, and reporting requirements of the Grant Agreement.

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EXHIBIT D SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

B. Prior to terminating the Grant Agreement under this provision, the BSCC shall provide the Grantee at least 30 calendar days written notice stating the reasons for termination and effective date thereof. The Grantee may appeal the termination decision in accordance with the instructions listed in Exhibit D: Special Terms and Conditions, Number 9. Settlement of Disputes.

9. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

- A. The parties shall deal in good faith and attempt to resolve potential disputes informally. If the dispute persists, the Grantee shall submit to the BSCC Standards and Training for Corrections Division Deputy Director a written demand for a final decision regarding the disposition of any dispute between the parties arising under, related to, or involving this Grant Agreement. Grantee's written demand shall be fully supported by factual information. The BSCC Standards and Training for Corrections Division Deputy Director shall have 30 days after receipt of Grantee's written demand invoking this Section "Disputes" to render a written decision. If a written decision is not rendered within 30 days after receipt of the Grantee's demand, it shall be deemed a decision adverse to the Grantee's contention. If the Grantee is not satisfied with the decision of the BSCC Standards and Training for Corrections Division Deputy Director, the Grantee may appeal the decision, in writing, within 15 days of its issuance (or the expiration of the 30 day period in the event no decision is rendered), to the BSCC Executive Director, who shall have 45 days to render a final decision. If the Grantee does not appeal the decision of the BSCC Standards and Training for Corrections Division Deputy Director, the decision shall be conclusive and binding regarding the dispute and the Contractor shall be barred from commencing an action in court, or with the Victims Compensation Government Claims Board, for failure to exhaust Grantee's administrative remedies.
- B. Pending the final resolution of any dispute arising under, related to or involving this Grant Agreement, Grantee agrees to diligently proceed with the performance of this Grant Agreement, including the providing of services in accordance with the Grant Agreement. Grantee's failure to diligently proceed in accordance with the State's instructions regarding this Grant Agreement shall be considered a material breach of this Grant Agreement.
- C. Any final decision of the State shall be expressly identified as such, shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the Executive Director, if an appeal was made. If the Executive Director fails to render a final decision within 45 days after receipt of the Grantee's appeal for a final decision, it shall be deemed a final decision adverse to the Grantee's contentions. The State's final decision shall be conclusive and binding regarding the dispute unless the Grantee commences an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to contest such decision within 90 days following the date of the final decision or one (1) year following the accrual of the cause of action, whichever is later.

San Fernando Police Department BSCC 0134-18-MH Page **5** of **5**

EXHIBIT D SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

D. The dates of decision and appeal in this section may be modified by mutual consent, as applicable, excepting the time to commence an action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

10. WAIVER

The parties hereto may waive any of their rights under this Grant Agreement unless such waiver is contrary to law, provided that any such waiver shall be in writing and signed by the party making such waiver.

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EXHIBIT E 2016 JAG AWARD FEDERAL CONDITIONS

The Grantee hereby assures and certifies compliance with all applicable federal statutes, regulations, policies, guidelines and requirements including:

Requirements of the award; remedies for non-compliance or for materially false statements
 The conditions of this award are material requirements of the award. Compliance with any
 certifications or assurances submitted by or on behalf of the recipient that relate to conduct
 during the period of performance also is a material requirement of this award.

Failure to comply with any one or more of these award requirements -- whether a condition set out in full below, a condition incorporated by reference below, or a certification or assurance related to conduct during the award period may result in the Office of Justice Programs ("OJP") taking appropriate action with respect to the recipient and the award. Among other things, the OJP may withhold award funds, disallow costs, or suspend or terminate the award. The Department of Justice ("DOJ"), including OJP, also may take other legal action as appropriate.

Any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement to the federal government related to this award (or concealment or omission of a material fact) may be the subject of criminal prosecution (including under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and/or 1621, and/or 34 U.S.C. 10271-10273), and also may lead to imposition of civil penalties and administrative remedies for false claims or otherwise (including under 31 U.S.C. 3729-3730 and 3801-3812).

Should any provision of a requirement of this award be held to be invalid or unenforceable by its terms, that provision shall first be applied with a limited construction so as to give it the maximum effect permitted by law. Should it be held, instead, that the provision is utterly invalid or -unenforceable, such provision shall be deemed severable from this award.

2. Applicability of Part 200 Uniform Requirements

The Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements in 2 C.F.R. Part 200, as adopted and supplemented by the Department of Justice (DOJ) in 2 C.F.R. Part 2800 (together, the "Part 200 Uniform Requirements") apply to this 2016 award from the Office of Justice Programs (OJP).

The Part 200 Uniform Requirements were first adopted by DOJ on December 26, 2014. If this 2016 award supplements funds previously awarded by OJP under the same award number (e.g., funds awarded in 2014 or earlier years), the Part 200 Uniform Requirements apply with respect to all funds under that award number (regardless of the award date, and regardless of whether derived from the initial award or a supplemental award) that are obligated on or after the acceptance date of this 2016 award.

For more information and resources on the Part 200 Uniform Requirements as they relate to OJP awards and subawards ("subgrants"), see the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) website at: http://ojp.gov/funding/UniformGuidance.htm.

In the event that an award-related question arises from documents or other materials prepared or distributed by OJP that may appear to conflict with, or differ in some way from, the provisions of the Part 200 Uniform Requirements, the recipient is to contact OJP promptly for clarification.

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3. Compliance with DOJ Grants Financial Guide

The Grantee agrees to comply with the Department of Justice Grants Financial Guide as posted on the OJP website (currently, the "DOJ Grants Financial Guide", effective December 2017"), including any updated version that may be posted during the period of performance. The DOJ Grants Financial Guide is accessible at: https://ojp.gov/financialguide/DOJ/pdfs/DOJ FinancialGuide.pdf

4. Requirement to report potentially duplicative funding

If the Grantee currently has other active awards of federal funds, or if the recipient receives any other award of federal funds during the period of performance for this award, the recipient promptly must determine whether funds from any of those other federal awards have been, are being, or are to be used (in whole or in part) for one or more of the identical cost items for which funds are provided under this award. If so, the recipient will promptly notify, in writing, the grant manager for this OJP award.

5. All subawards ("subgrants") must have specific federal authorization

The Grantee acknowledges that the BSCC, and any subrecipient ("subgrantee") at any tier, must comply with all applicable requirements for authorization of any subaward. This condition applies to agreements that — for purposes of federal grants administrative requirements — OJP considers a "subaward" (and therefore does not consider a procurement "contract").

The details of the requirement for authorization of any subaward are posted on the OJP web site at http://ojp.gov/funding/Explore/SubawardAuthorization.htm (Award condition: Award Condition: All subawards ("subgrants") must have specific federal authorization), and are incorporated by reference here.

6. Specific post-award approval required to use a noncompetitive approach in any procurement contract that would exceed \$150,000

The Grantee, and any subrecipient ("subgrantee") at any tier, must comply with all applicable requirements to obtain specific advance approval to use a noncompetitive approach in any procurement contract that would exceed the Simplified Acquisition Threshold (currently, \$150,000). This condition applies to agreements that -- for purposes of federal grants administrative requirements -- OJP considers a procurement "contract" (and therefore does not consider a subaward).

The details of the requirement for advance approval to use a noncompetitive approach in a procurement contract under an OJP award are posted on the OJP web site at: http://ojp.gov/funding/Explore/NoncompetitiveProcurement.htm. (Award condition: Specific post-award approval required to use a noncompetitive approach in a procurement contract (if contract would exceed \$150,000)), and are incorporated by reference here.

Requirements pertaining to prohibited conduct related to trafficking in persons (including reporting requirements and OJP authority to terminate award)

The Grantee, and any subrecipient ("subgrantee") at any tier, must comply with all applicable requirements (including requirements to report allegations) pertaining to prohibited conduct

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EXHIBIT E 2016 JAG AWARD FEDERAL CONDITIONS

related to the trafficking of persons, whether on the part of recipients, subrecipients ("subgrantees"), or individuals defined (for purposes of this condition) as "employees" of the recipient or of any subrecipient.

The details of the Grantee's obligations related to prohibited conduct related to trafficking in persons are posted on the OJP web site at http://ojp.gov/funding/Explore/ProhibitedConduct-Trafficking.htm (Award condition: Prohibited conduct by recipients and subrecipients related to trafficking in persons (including reporting requirements and OJP authority to terminate award)), and are incorporated by reference here.

8. Compliance with applicable rules regarding approval, planning, and reporting of conferences, meetings, trainings, and other events The Grantee and any subrecipient ("subgrantee") at any tier, must comply with all applicable laws, regulations, policies, and official DOJ guidance (including specific cost limits, prior approval and reporting requirements, where applicable) governing the use of federal funds for expenses related to conferences (as that term is defined by DOJ), including the provision of food and/or beverages at such conferences, and costs of attendance at such conferences.

Information on the pertinent DOJ definition of conferences and the rules applicable to this award appears in the DOJ Grants Financial Guide (currently, as section 3.10 of "Postaward Requirements" in the "DOJ Grants Financial Guide, effective December 2017" accessible at: https://ojp.gov/financialguide/DOJ/pdfs/DOJ FinancialGuide.pdf.)

9. Requirement for data on performance and effectiveness under the award

The Grantee must collect and maintain data that measure the performance and effectiveness
of activities under this award. The data must be provided to OJP in the manner (including

within the timeframes) specified by OJP in the program solicitation or other applicable written guidance. Data collection supports compliance with the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) and the GPRA Modernization Act, and other applicable laws.

10. OJP Training Guiding Principles

Any training or training materials that the Grantee -- or any subrecipient ("subgrantee") at any tier -- develops or delivers with OJP award funds must adhere to the OJP Training Guiding Principles for Grantees and Subgrantees, available at: http://ojp.gov/funding/ojptrainingguidingprinciples.htm.

11. Effect of failure to address audit issues

The Grantee acknowledges and agrees to comply with any request related to the following: the DOJ awarding agency (OJP or OVW, as appropriate) may withhold award funds, or may impose other related requirements on the BSCC, if (as determined by the DOJ awarding agency) the BSCC does not satisfactorily and promptly address outstanding issues from audits required by the Part 200 Uniform Requirements (or by the terms of this award), or other outstanding issues that arise in connection with audits, investigations, or reviews of DOJ awards.

12. The Grantee agrees to comply with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the DOJ awarding agency (OJP or OVW, as appropriate) during the period of performance for

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this award, if the recipient is designated as "highrisk" for purposes of the DOJ high-risk grantee list.

13.Compliance with DOJ regulations pertaining to civil rights and nondiscrimination - 28 C.F.R. Part 42

The Grantee, and any subrecipient ("subgrantee") at any tier, must comply with all applicable requirements of 28 C.F.R. Part 42, specifically including any applicable requirements in Subpart E of 28 C.F.R. Part 42 that relate to an equal employment opportunity program.

14. Compliance with DOJ regulations pertaining to civil rights and nondiscrimination - 28 C.F.R. Part 38

The Grantee, and any subrecipient ("subgrantee") at any tier, must comply with all applicable requirements of 28 C.F.R. Part 38, specifically including any applicable requirements regarding written notice to program beneficiaries and prospective program beneficiaries. Part 38 of 28 C.F.R., a DOJ regulation, was amended effective May 4, 2016.

Among other things, 28 C.F.R. Part 38 includes rules that prohibit specific forms of discrimination on the basis of religion, a religious belief, a refusal to hold a religious belief, or refusal to attend or participate in a religious practice. Part 38 also sets out rules and requirements that pertain to Grantee and subrecipient ("subgrantee") organizations that engage in or conduct explicitly religious activities, as well as rules and requirements that pertain to recipients and subrecipients that are faith-based or religious organizations.

The text of the regulation, now entitled "Partnerships with Faith-Based and Other Neighborhood Organizations," is available via the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (currently accessible at https://www.ecfr.gov), by browsing to Title 28-Judicial Administration, Chapter 1, Part 38, under e-CFR "current" data.

15. Restrictions on "lobbying"

Federal funds may not be used by the Grantee, or any subrecipient ("subgrantee") at any tier, either directly or indirectly, to support or oppose the enactment, repeal, modification or adoption of any law, regulation, or policy, at any level of government.

Should any question arise as to whether a particular use of Federal funds by a Grantee (or subrecipient) would or might fall within the scope of this prohibition, the recipient is to contact OJP for guidance, and may not proceed without the express prior written approval of OJP.

16.Compliance with general appropriations-law restrictions on the use of federal funds (FY 2016)

The Grantee, and any subrecipient ("subgrantee") at any tier, must comply with all applicable restrictions on the use of federal funds set out in federal appropriations statutes. Pertinent restrictions, including from various "general provisions" in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, are set out at http://ojp.gov/funding/Explore/FY2016-AppropriationsLawRestrictions.htm, and are incorporated by reference here.

Should a question arise as to whether a particular use of federal funds by a Grantee (or a subrecipient) would or might fall within the scope of an appropriations-law restriction, the

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recipient is to contact OJP for guidance, and may not proceed without the express prior written approval of OJP.

17. Reporting Potential Fraud, Waste, and Abuse, and Similar Misconduct

The Grantee and any subrecipients ("subgrantees") must promptly refer to the DOJ Office of the Inspector General (OIG) any credible evidence that a principal, employee, agent, subrecipient, contractor, subcontractor, or other person has, in connection with funds under this award -- (1) submitted a claim that violates the False Claims Act; or (2) committed a criminal or civil violation of laws pertaining to fraud, conflict of interest, bribery, gratuity, or similar misconduct.

Potential fraud, waste, abuse, or misconduct involving or relating to funds under this award should be reported to the OIG by-- (1) mail directed to: Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of Justice, Investigations Division, 1425 New York Avenue, N.W. Suite 7100, Washington, DC 20530; (2) the DOJ OIG hotline: (contact information in English and Spanish) at (800) 869-4499 (phone) or (202) 616-9881 (fax).

Additional information is available from the DOJ OIG website at https://oig.justice.gov/hotline/index.htm.

18. Restrictions and certifications regarding non-disclosure agreements and related matters

No Grantee or subrecipient ("subgrantee") under this award, or entity that receives a
procurement contract or subcontract with any funds under this award, may require any
employee or contractor to sign an internal confidentiality agreement or statement that
prohibits or otherwise restricts, or purports to prohibit or restrict, the reporting (in accordance
with law) of waste, fraud, or abuse to an investigative or law enforcement representative of
a federal department or agency authorized to receive such information.

The foregoing is not intended, and shall not be understood by the agency making this award, to contravene requirements applicable to Standard Form 312 (which relates to classified information), Form 4414 (which relates to sensitive compartmented information), or any other form issued by a federal department or agency governing the nondisclosure of classified information.

- 1) In accepting this award, the Grantee-
 - a. represents that it neither requires nor has required internal confidentiality agreements or statements from employees or contractors that currently prohibit or otherwise currently restrict (or purport to prohibit or restrict) employees or contractors from reporting waste, fraud, or abuse as described above; and
 - b. certifies that, if it learns or is notified that it is or has been requiring its employees or contractors to execute agreements or statements that prohibit or otherwise restrict (or purport to prohibit or restrict), reporting of waste, fraud, or abuse as described above, it will immediately stop any further obligations of award funds, will provide prompt written notification to the federal agency making this award, and will resume (or permit resumption of) such obligations only if expressly authorized to do so by that agency.

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- 2) If the Grantee does or is authorized under this award to make subawards ("subgrants"), procurement contracts, or both-
 - a. it represents that--
 - (1) it has determined that no other entity that the Grantee's application proposes may or will receive award funds (whether through a subaward ("subgrant"), procurement contract, or subcontract under a procurement contract) either requires or has required internal confidentiality agreements or statements from employees or contractors that currently prohibit or otherwise currently restrict (or purport to prohibit or restrict) employees or contractors from reporting waste, fraud, or abuse as described above; and
 - (2) it has made appropriate inquiry, or otherwise has an adequate factual basis, to support this representation; and
 - b. it certifies that, if it learns or is notified that any subrecipient, contractor, or subcontractor entity that receives funds under this award is or has been requiring its employees or contractors to execute agreements or statements that prohibit or otherwise restrict (or purport to prohibit or restrict), reporting of waste, fraud, or abuse as described above, it will immediately stop any further obligations of award funds to or by that entity, will provide prompt written notification to the federal agency making this award, and will resume (or permit resumption of) such obligations only if expressly authorized to do so by that agency.
- 19. Compliance with 41 U.S.C. 4712 (including prohibitions on reprisal; notice to employees)

The Grantee must comply with, and is subject to, all applicable provisions of 41 U.S.C. 4712, including all applicable provisions that prohibit, under specified circumstances, discrimination against an employee as reprisal for the employee's disclosure of information related to gross mismanagement of a federal grant, a gross waste of federal funds, an abuse of authority relating to a federal grant, a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, or a violation of law, rule, or regulation related to a federal grant.

The Grantee also must inform its employees, in writing (and in the predominant native language of the workforce), of employee rights and remedies under 41 U.S.C. 4712.

Should a question arise as to the applicability of the provisions of 41 U.S.C. 4712 to this award, the recipient is to contact the DOJ awarding agency (OJP or OVW, as appropriate) for guidance.

- 20. Encouragement of policies to ban text messaging while driving
 - Pursuant to Executive Order 13513, "Federal Leadership on Reducing Text Messaging While Driving," 74 Fed. Reg. 51225 (October 1, 2009), DOJ encourages Grantees and subrecipients ("subgrantees") to adopt and enforce policies banning employees from text messaging while driving any vehicle during the course of performing work funded by this award, and to establish workplace safety policies and conduct education, awareness, and other outreach to decrease crashes caused by distracted drivers.
- 21. The Grantee acknowledges and agrees to comply with any request related to the BSCC's requirement to comply with OJP grant monitoring guidelines, protocols, and procedures, and

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to cooperate with BJA and OCFO on all grant monitoring requests, including requests related to desk reviews, enhanced programmatic desk reviews, and/or site visits. The Grantee acknowledges and agrees to comply with any request related to the BSCC requirements to provide to BJA and OCFO all documentation necessary to complete monitoring tasks, including documentation related to any subawards made under this award. Further, the Grantee understands that the BSCC must abide by reasonable deadlines set by BJA and OCFO for providing the requested documents.

- 22. The Grantee acknowledges and agrees to comply with any request related to the BSCC's requirement to comply with applicable requirements to report first-tier subawards of \$25,000 or more and, in certain circumstances, to report the names and total compensation of the five most highly compensated executives of the recipient and first-tier subrecipients of award funds. Such data will be submitted to the FFATA Subaward Reporting System (FSRS). The details of recipient obligations, which derive from the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA), are posted on the Office of Justice Programs web site at http://ojp.gov/funding/Explore/FFATA.htm (Award condition: Reporting Subawards and Executive Compensation), and are incorporated by reference here.
- 23. Program income (as defined in the Part 200 Uniform Requirements) must be used in accordance with the provisions of the Part 200 Uniform Requirements. Program income earnings and expenditures both must be reported on the quarterly Federal Financial Report, SF 425.
- 24. The Grantee acknowledges and agrees to comply with any request related to the BSCC's requirement to monitor its subrecipients' compliance with applicable federal civil rights laws. The BSCC has submitted written Methods of Administration (MOA) for ensuring subrecipients' compliance to the OJP's Office for Civil Rights at CivilRightsMOA@usdoj.gov; the required elements of an MOA are set forth at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/funding/other-requirements.htm, under the heading, "Civil Rights Compliance Specific to State Administering Agencies."
- 25. In order to promote information sharing and enable interoperability among disparate systems across the justice and public safety community, OJP requires the BSCC to comply with DOJ's Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (DOJ's Global) guidelines and recommendations for this particular grant. The Grantee acknowledges and agrees to comply with any request related to the BSCC's requirement to conform to the Global Standards Package (GSP) and all constituent elements, where applicable, as described at: http://www.it.ojp.gov/gsp_grantcondition.
- 26. To avoid duplicating existing networks or IT systems in any initiatives funded by BJA for law enforcement information sharing systems which involve interstate connectivity between jurisdictions, such systems shall employ, to the extent possible, existing networks as the communication backbone to achieve interstate connectivity, unless the grantee can demonstrate to the satisfaction of BJA that this requirement would not be cost effective or would impair the functionality of an existing or proposed IT system.
- 27. The Grantee agrees that any information technology system funded or supported by OJP funds will comply with 28 C.F.R. Part 23, Criminal Intelligence Systems Operating Policies,

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if OJP determines this regulation to be applicable. Should OJP determine 28 C.F.R. Part 23 to be applicable, OJP may, at its discretion, perform audits of the system, as per the regulation. Should any violation of 28 C.F.R. Part 23 occur, the recipient may be fined as per 42 U.S.C. 3789g(c)-(d). Grantee may not satisfy such a fine with federal funds.

- 28. Grantee agrees to comply with the requirements of 28 C.F.R. Part 46 and all Office of Justice Programs policies and procedures regarding the protection of human research subjects, including obtainment of Institutional Review Board approval, if appropriate, and subject informed consent.
- 29. The Grantee agrees that within 120 days of award acceptance, each current member of a law enforcement task force funded with these funds who is a task force commander, agency executive, task force officer, or other task force member of equivalent rank, will complete required online (internet-based) task force training. Additionally, all future task force members are required to complete this training once during the life of this award, or once every four years if multiple awards include this requirement. The training is provided free of charge online through BJA's Center for Task Force Integrity and Leadership (www.ctfli.org). This training addresses task force effectiveness as well as other key issues including privacy and civil liberties/rights, task force performance measurement, personnel selection, and task force oversight and accountability. When BJA funding supports a task force, a task force personnel roster should be compiled and maintained, along with course completion certificates, by the grant recipient. Additional information is available regarding this required training and access methods via BJA's web site and the Center for Task Force Integrity and Leadership (www.ctfli.org).
- **30.** The Grantee agrees to participate in BJA-sponsored training events, technical assistance events, or conferences held by BJA or its designees, upon BJA's request.
- 31. Approval of this award does not indicate approval of any consultant rate in excess of \$650 per day. A detailed justification must be submitted to and approved by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) program office prior to obligation or expenditure of such funds.
- 32. The Grantee agrees to assist BJA in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act, and other related federal environmental impact analyses requirements in the use of these grant funds, either directly by the grantee or by a subgrantee. Accordingly, the Grantee agrees to first determine if any of the following activities will be funded by the grant, prior to obligating funds for any of these purposes. If it is determined that any of the following activities will be funded by the grant, the Grantee agrees to contact BJA.

The Grantee understands that this special condition applies to its following new activities whether or not they are being specifically funded with these grant funds. That is, as long as the activity is being conducted by the grantee, a subgrantee, or any third party and the activity needs to be undertaken in order to use these grant funds, this special condition must first be met. The activities covered by this special condition are:

a. New construction;

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- b. Minor renovation or remodeling of a property located in an environmentally or historically sensitive area, including properties located within a 100-year flood plain, a wetland, or habitat for endangered species, or a property listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places;
- c. A renovation, lease, or any proposed use of a building or facility that will either (a) result in a change in its basic prior use or (b) significantly change its size;
- d. Implementation of a new program involving the use of chemicals other than chemicals that are (a) purchased as an incidental component of a funded activity and (b) traditionally used, for example, in office, household, recreational, o education environments; and
- e. Implementation of a program relating to clandestine methamphetamine laboratory operations, including the identification, seizure, or closure of clandestine methamphetamine laboratories.

The Grantee understands and agrees that complying with NEPA may require the preparation of an Environmental Assessment and/or an Environmental Impact Statement, as directed by BJA. The grantee further understands and agrees to the requirements for implementation of a Mitigation Plan, as detailed at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/resource/nepa.html, for programs relating to methamphetamine laboratory operations.

Application of This Special Condition to Grantee's Existing Programs or Activities: For any of the Grantee's or its subgrantees' existing programs or activities that will be funded by these grant funds, the grantee, upon specific request from BJA, agrees to cooperate with BJA in any preparation by BJA of a national or program environmental assessment of that funded program or activity.

- **33.** JAG funds may be used to purchase vests for an agency, but they may not be used as the 50% match for purposes of the Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP) program.
- 34. Ballistic-resistant and stab-resistant body armor purchased with JAG funds may be purchased at any threat level, make or model, from any distributor or manufacturer, as long as the vests have been tested and found to comply with applicable National Institute of Justice ballistic or stab standards and are listed on the NIJ Compliant Body Armor Model List (http://nij.gov). In addition, ballistic-resistant and stab-resistant body armor purchased must be American-made. The latest NiJ standard information can be found here: http://www.nij.gov/topics/technology/body-armor/safetyinitiative.htm.
- 35. The Grantee agrees to submit a signed certification that all law enforcement agencies receiving vests purchased with JAG funds have a written "mandatory wear" policy in effect. Fiscal agents and state agencies must keep signed certifications on file for any subrecipients planning to utilize JAG funds for ballistic-resistant and stab-resistant body armor purchases. This policy must be in place for at least all uniformed officers before any JAG funding can be used by the agency for body armor. There are no requirements regarding the nature of the policy other than it be a mandatory wear policy for all uniformed officers while on duty.
- 36. The Grantee agrees to monitor subcontracts under this JAG award in accordance with all applicable statutes, regulations, OMB circulars, and guidelines, including the DOJ Financial

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EXHIBIT E 2016 JAG AWARD FEDERAL CONDITIONS

Guide, and to include the applicable conditions of this award in any subcontract. The Grantee is responsible for oversight of subcontractor spending and monitoring of specific outcomes and benefits attributable to use of JAG funds by subcontractors. The recipient agrees to submit to the BSCC, upon request, documentation of its policies and procedures for monitoring of subcontracts under this grant.

- **37.** Grantee understands and agrees that award funds may not be used for items that are listed on the Prohibited Expenditure List at the time of purchase or acquisition, including as the list may be amended from time to time. The Prohibited Expenditure list may be accessed here: https://www.bja.gov/funding/JAGControlledPurchaseList.pdf.
- 38. Grantee understands and agrees that award funds may not be used for items that are listed on the Controlled Expenditure List at the time of purchase or acquisition, including as the list may be amended from time to time, without explicit written prior approval from BJA. The Controlled Expenditure List, and instructions on how to request approval for purchase or acquisitions may be accessed here: https://www.bja.gov/funding/JAGControlledPurchaseList.pdf
- 39. The Grantee understands that, pursuant to recommendation 2.1 of Executive Order 13688, law enforcement agencies that acquire controlled equipment through Federal programs must adopt robust and specific written policies and protocols governing General Policing Standards and Specific Controlled Equipment Standards. General Policing Standards includes policies on (a) Community Policing; (b) Constitutional Policing; and (c) Community Input and Impact Considerations. Specific Controlled Equipment Standards includes policies specifically related to (a) Appropriate Use of Controlled Equipment; (b) Supervision of Use; (c) Effectiveness Evaluation; (d) Auditing and Accountability; and (e) Transparency and Notice Considerations. Upon OJP's request, the Grantee agrees to provide a copy of the General Policing Standards and Specific Controlled Equipment Standards, and any related policies and protocols.
- 40. Grantee understands and agrees that the purchase or acquisition of any item on the Controlled Expenditure List at the time of purchase or acquisition, including as the list may be amended from time to time, with award funds by an agency will trigger a requirement that the agency collect and retain (for at least 3 years) certain information about the use of 1) any federally-acquired Controlled Equipment in the agency's inventory, and 2) any other controlled equipment in the same category as the federally-acquired controlled equipment in the agency's inventory, regardless of source; and make that information available to BJA upon request. Details about what information must be collected and retained may be accessed here:
 - https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/le equipment wg final report final.pdf
- **41.**Grantee understands and agrees that failure to comply with conditions related to Prohibited or Controlled Expenditures may result in a prohibition from further Controlled Expenditure approval under this or other federal awards.
- **42.** Grantee understands and agrees that, notwithstanding 2 CFR § 200.313, no equipment listed on the Controlled Expenditure List that is purchased under this award may be transferred or sold to a third party, except as described below:

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EXHIBIT E 2016 JAG AWARD FEDERAL CONDITIONS

- a. Agencies may transfer or sell any controlled equipment, except riot helmets and riot shields, to a Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) after obtaining prior written approval from BJA. As a condition of that approval, the acquiring LEA will be required to submit information and certifications to BJA as if it was requesting approval to use award fund for the initial purchase of items on the Controlled Expenditure List.
- b. Agencies may not transfer or sell any riot helmets or riot shields purchased under this award.
- c. Agencies may not transfer or sell any Controlled Equipment purchased under this award to non-LEAs, with the exception of fixed wing aircraft, rotary wing aircraft, and command and control vehicles. Before any such transfer or sale is finalized, the agency must obtain prior written approval from BJA. All law enforcement-related and other sensitive or potentially dangerous components, and all law enforcement insignias and identifying markings must be removed prior to transfer or sale.

Grantee further understands and agrees to notify BJA prior to the disposal of any items on the Controlled Expenditure List purchased under this award, and to abide by any applicable laws and regulations in such disposal.

- 43.BJA strongly encourages the Grantee to submit annual (or more frequent) JAG success stories. To submit a success story, sign in to your My BJA account at https://www.bja.gov/Login.aspx to access the Success Story Submission form. If you do not yet have a My BJA account, please register at https://www.bja.gov/profile.aspx. Once you register, one of the available areas on your My BJA page will be "My Success Stories". Within this box, you will see an option to add a Success Story. Once reviewed and approved by BJA, all success stories will appear on the new BJA Success Story web page at https://www.bja.gov/SuccessStoryList.aspx.
- 44. Any law enforcement agency receiving direct or sub-awarded JAG funding must submit quarterly accountability metrics data related to training that officers have received on the use of force, racial and ethnic bias, de-escalation of conflict, and constructive engagement with the public.
- **45**. The Grantee agrees that funds received under this award will not be used to supplant State or local funds, but will be used to increase the amounts of such funds that would, in the absence of Federal funds, be made available for law enforcement activities.
- **46.** Requirement to report information on certain civil, criminal, and administrative proceedings to SAM and FAPIIS

The Grantee acknowledges and agrees to comply with any request related to the BSCC's requirement to with any and all applicable requirements regarding reporting of information on civil, criminal, and administrative proceedings connected with (or connected to the performance of) either this OJP award or any other grant, cooperative agreement, or procurement contract from the federal government. Under certain circumstances, recipients of OJP awards are required to report information about such proceedings, through the federal System for Award Management (known as "SAM"), to the designated federal integrity and performance system (currently, "FAPIIS").

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EXHIBIT E 2016 JAG AWARD FEDERAL CONDITIONS

The details of the BSCC's obligations regarding the reporting (and updating) of information on certain civil, criminal, and administrative proceedings to the federal designated integrity and performance system (currently, "FAPIIS") within SAM are posted on the OJP web site at http://ojp.gov/funding/FAPIIS.htm (Award condition: Recipient Integrity and Performance Matters, including Recipient Reporting to FAPIIS), and are incorporated by reference here.

47. Establishment of trust fund

If award funds are being drawn down in advance, the recipient (or Grantee, with respect to subaward) is required to establish a trust fund account. (The trust fund may or may not be an interest-bearing account.) The fund, including any interest, may not be used to pay debts or expenses incurred by other activities beyond the scope of the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG). The recipient also agrees to obligate the award funds in the trust fund (including any interest earned) during the period of performance for the award and expend within 90 days thereafter. Any unobligated or unexpended funds, including interest earned, must be returned to OJP at the time of closeout.

48. Requirements related to System for Award Management and Unique Entity Identifiers

The Grantee acknowledges and agrees to comply with any request related to the BSCC's requirement to comply with applicable requirements regarding the System for Award Management (SAM), currently accessible at https://www.sam.gov/SAM/. This includes applicable requirements regarding registration with SAM, as well as maintaining the currency of information in SAM.

The Grantee also acknowledges and agrees to comply with any request related to the BSCC's requirement to comply with applicable restrictions on subawards ("subgrants") to first-tier subrecipients (first-tier "subgrantees"), including restrictions on subawards to entities that do not acquire and provide (to. the recipient) the unique entity identifier required for SAM registration.



Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program

MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING GRANT

Grant Award Period: May 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020

Contact Information

This Grant Agreement provides the information necessary to facilitate disbursement of the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) Mental Health Training Grant made available through the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program.

Questions concerning this Grant should be direct to:

Greta Robinson, Field Representative

Standards and Training for Corrections Division Phone: (916) 322-1145

Email: greta.robinson@bscc.ca.gov

Or

Sara Dunham, Field Representative

Standards and Training for Corrections Division Phone: (916) 323-8630

Email: sara.dunham@bscc.ca.gov

Due Date and Submission Requirements

- The Grantee shall check the appropriate box in Section 7 of Exhibit A.
- The Grantee shall insert their DUNS number in Section 8 of Exhibit A.
- The Grantee shall log into the BJA website https://bjapmt.ojp.gov/ to access the federal reporting system. The federal award number is 2016-DJ-BX-0446. An email will be sent to the Project Director with instructions for logging into the PMT system.
- The Grantee shall submit one original Grant Agreement, signed in **blue ink** and one electronic copy of the original signed Grant Agreement. The person signing the agreement must be authorized to sign contracts on behalf of their agency.
- Mail or hand-deliver one original signed Grant Agreement to the following address:

Board of State and Community Corrections Standards and Training for Corrections Division 2590 Venture Oaks Way, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95833

Attn: Tina Perez

• Email one legible electronic copy of the signed Grant Agreement to: tina.perez@bscc.ca.gov

Background Information

The JAG Program (34 U.S.C. §§10151-10158) is a key provider of federal criminal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. The JAG Program provides critical funding necessary to support state and local initiatives including: technical assistance, strategic planning, research and evaluation (including forensics), data collection, training, personnel, equipment, forensic laboratories, supplies, contractual support, and criminal justice information systems. The Federal JAG Program supports eight Program Purpose Areas (PPAs) designated by federal statute. These include:

- (1) law enforcement programs;
- (2) prosecution and court programs, including indigent defense;
- (3) prevention and education programs;
- (4) corrections and community corrections programs;
- (5) drug treatment and enforcement programs;
- (6) planning, evaluation and technology improvement programs; and
- (7) crime victim and witness programs (other than compensation).
- (8) mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention team.

Project Description

Background

The BSCC is providing \$7 million for local corrections agencies for a statewide mental health training initiative. The funding will be distributed on a per capita basis to local sheriff departments, police departments and probation agencies for mental health related training delivered to their Standards and Training for Corrections (STC) eligible staff from May 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020. The funds, available through the BSCC, will be distributed in two priority areas:

- 1. Mental health related training for local corrections staff
- 2. Instructor training for the new Behavioral Health training included in all three STC core training programs (Juvenile Corrections Officer, Adult Corrections Officer, and Probation Officer).

Funding

Each agency receiving funds under this grant completed a needs assessment survey to project the number of STC eligible positions that would receive mental health training during the grant period and whether they would send a staff person to the Behavioral health training. Based on those responses, the available grant funds will be disbursed on a per capita basis according to the expressed statewide need. Each agency will receive \$270.00 for each position reported to be trained. In addition, reimbursement for travel costs for a staff person to attend master instructor training for the Behavioral Health training will be included, if indicated on the contract per the agency's needs assessment survey. The funding for mental health training will be released in one full payment, upon receipt of original contract signed by the agency administrator and full execution of the contract. Travel reimbursement will be made after travel is completed and upon receipt and approval of the reimbursement request.

Grant Cycle

The Grantees will be funded for a 16-month cycle, beginning on May 1, 2019 and ending on September 30, 2020.

Project Requirements

The Grantees shall comply with all award requirements in the Grant Agreement (including all award conditions), as well as all applicable requirements of federal statutes and regulations.

The Grantees shall provide and maintain active registration of their Data Universal Numbers System (DUNS) number, used for this Grant Agreement, throughout the term of the contract. (Instructions for obtaining a DUNS number are provided in the grant agreement.)

The Grantees shall establish a separate trust account for the deposit and expenditures of grant funding. All interest accrued in the established account must be expended in the program. All unspent funds are subject to return. Additional information is available on the BSCC website at https://www.bscc.ca.gov/mental-health-training-grant-jag/.

Administrative Requirements

Grant Agreement

The Grantees are required to enter into a Grant Agreement with the BSCC. Grantees must agree to comply with all terms and conditions of the Grant Agreement.

The Grant Agreement start date is May 1, 2019. Grant Agreements are considered fully executed only after they are signed by both the Grantee and the BSCC. Upon full execution of the contract, BSCC will issue funding in the full amount of the contract.

Work, services and encumbrances cannot begin prior to the Grant Agreement start date. Grantees are responsible for maintaining their Grant Agreement, all invoices, records and relevant documentation for at least three years after the contract term has expired.

Quarterly Progress Reports

Grantees are required to complete two reports each quarter. One is a federal report utilizing the BJA Performance Measuring Tool (PMT) system. The second is a progress report. Applicable forms and instructions are available on the BSCC's website https://www.bscc.ca.gov/mental-health-training-grant-jag/.

Compliance Monitoring

The BSCC staff will conduct periodic monitoring of each project to assess whether the project is following grant requirements and making progress toward grant objectives, and provide technical assistance as needed regarding fiscal, programmatic, evaluation and administrative requirements.

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE:

All documents submitted as a part of the JAG Project are considered public documents and may be subject to a request via the California Public Records Act. The BSCC, as a state agency, may have to disclose these documents to the public. The BSCC cannot ensure the confidentiality of any information submitted in or with this proposal. (Gov. Code, §§ 6250 et seq.)

ATTACHMENT "B"

RESOLUTION NO. 7960

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2019-20 ADOPTEDON JUNE 1, 2019

WHEREAS, the City of Council has received and considered the proposed adjustment to the budget for Fiscal Year 2019-20, commencing July 1, 2019, and ending June 30, 2020; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has determined that it is necessary to amend the revenues and expenditures of the current City budget; and

WHEREAS, an annual budget for the City of San Fernando for the Fiscal Year beginning July 1, 2019 and ending June 30, 2020, a copy of which is on file in the City Clerk's Office, has been adopted on July 1, 2020.

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE, FIND, DETERMINE AND ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

\$ 2,970

Section 1. The following adjustments are made to the City Budget:

Fund 110-225-3627-4360:
Increase in Expenditures: \$ 2,970

Fund 110-3696-3627:

Increase in Revenues:

Board of State and Community Corrections Grant Mental Health Training for Police Desk Officers

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 4th day of November, 2019.

	Joel Fajardo, Mayor	
ATTEST:		
Elena G. Chávez, City Clerk		

STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES CITY OF SAN FERNANDO) ss)
	the foregoing Resolution was approved and adopted at a held on the 4 th day of November, 2019, by the following
AYES:	
NOES:	
ABSENT:	
Elena G. Chávez, City Clerk	-

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AGENDA REPORT

To: Mayor Joel Fajardo and Councilmembers

From: Nick Kimball, City Manager

Date: November 4, 2019

Subject: Discussion of Recommendations from the Cannabis Ad Hoc Committee and

Direction Regarding a Related Ballot Measure

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council:

a. Discuss the recommendations from the Cannabis Ad Hoc Committee; and

b. Direct staff as appropriate.

BACKGROUND:

- 1. On July 2, 2018, the City Council received a comprehensive report and presentation from the Cannabis Ad Hoc Committee (Mayor Ballin and Vice Mayor Lopez), City staff and HdL (special consultant) regarding development of a commercial cannabis regulation and permitting program in the City of San Fernando. The agenda report and corresponding presentation are available on the City's website (www.sfcity.org/cannabis-industry/). This report, along with the report on August 6, 2018, includes a complete history of the regulatory environment, legal actions, City Council direction, and public information and outreach efforts by the City to through August 2018.
- 2. On August 6, 2018, the City Council directed staff to prepare a draft Cannabis Ordinance to permit the following activities:
 - a. Medicinal and Adult Use Cannabis Cultivation in the City's manufacturing zones with a 450-foot buffer from sensitive receptors (i.e., K-12 schools, day cares, and youth centers).
 - b. Medicinal and Adult Use Cannabis Manufacturing in the City's manufacturing zones with a 450-foot buffer from sensitive receptors.
 - c. Medicinal and Adult Use Cannabis Distribution in the City's manufacturing zones with a 450-foot buffer from sensitive receptors.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

REVIEW:

117 MACNEIL STREET, SAN FERNANDO, CA 91340

(818) 898-1227

WWW.SFCITY.ORG

Discussion of Recommendations from the Cannabis Ad Hoc Committee and Direction Regarding a Related Ballot Measure

Page 2 of 4

- d. Medicinal and Adult Use Cannabis Laboratory Testing in the City's commercial and manufacturing zones with a 450-foot buffer from sensitive receptors.
- 3. On August 6, 2018, the City Council also discussed retail permits (both storefront and non-storefront delivery only) and microbusiness permits; however, staff did not receive direction to move forward with allowing any retail or microbusiness permits.
- 4. On September 17, 2018, the City Council reviewed an outline of the draft Cannabis Ordinance. The City Council directed staff to make certain refinements to the language and to advance the draft Cannabis Ordinance and code amendment to the Planning and Preservation Commission for initial consideration.
- 5. On October 2, 2018, an initial Public Hearing was held by the Planning and Preservation Commission to consider Code Amendment No. 2018-002. Subsequent to the presentation and consideration of public comment, the Planning and Preservation Commission opened and continued the Public Hearing to November 7, 2018.
- 6. On November 7, 2018, the Planning and Preservation Commission resumed its public hearing. Following a presentation and consideration of public comment, the Planning and Preservation Commission approved Resolution 2018-009 recommending to the City Council adoption of the proposed Code Amendment No. 2018-002. Notably, the Planning and Preservation Commission approved an additional recommendation that Code Amendment No. 2018-002 be amended to include the regulation of non-storefront retail delivery services and microbusinesses (excluding storefront retail).
- 7. On December 20, 2018, a Public Hearing notice was published in the print and online versions of the legal advertisement section of the *San Fernando Valley Sun* regarding this Public Hearing of January 7, 2018. In addition, copies of the Public Hearing notice were posted at the two City Hall bulletins no less than 72 hours prior to the public hearing.
- 8. On January 7, 2019, the City Council updated the City Council Liaison and Ad Hoc Committee assignments, which included appointing Mayor Fajardo and Vice Mayor Ballin to the Cannabis Ad Hoc Committee.
- 9. On January 7, 2019, the City Council held a Public Hearing to consider the Code Amendment No. 2018-002, adopting Cannabis regulations for the City. Subsequent to conducting the Public Hearing and discussing the matter, the matter was referred back to the Cannabis Ad Hoc Committee (Mayor Fajardo and Vice Mayor Ballin) with instruction that the Ad Hoc Committee consider the testimony of the public and the comments and recommendations of Councilmembers and return sometime before July 2019 with:

Discussion of Recommendations from the Cannabis Ad Hoc Committee and Direction Regarding a Related Ballot Measure

Page 3 of 4

- a. Recommended modifications to the ordinance to include parks and playgrounds within the definition of sensitive receptors;
- b. Consider imposing a 1,000 foot buffer requirement from parks and playgrounds;
- c. Consider putting a hard cap on the number of permits issued by the City;
- d. Consider whether the overall buffer requirements from sensitive receptors should be more similar to buffer requirements for establishments that sell liquor; and
- e. Consider possible ballot measure options in connection with the regulation of cannabis in the City.
- 10. On July 1, 2019, Mayor Fajardo provided a verbal update during General Council Updates notifying the City Council that the Cannabis Ad Hoc had met to discuss the sensitive receptor buffer zones and the option of putting forward a ballot measure related to the City's marijuana use. Recommendations from the Ad Hoc would be forthcoming.
- 11. On August 5, 2019, the City Council updated the Ad Hoc Committee assignments, which included appointing Mayor Fajardo and Councilmember Pacheco to the Cannabis Ad Hoc Committee. The Cannabis Ad Hoc Committee has met on a number of occasions to provide feedback to staff regarding Committee recommendations.

ANALYSIS:

The Cannabis Ad Hoc Committee ("Committee") has met with staff on a number of occasions to receive information and provide feedback regarding the Committee's recommendation to City Council. The Committee reviewed a number of iterations of the Sensitive Receptor Map, including a 500-foot buffer (Attachment "A"), 600-foot buffer (Attachment "B"), and 1,000-foot buffer (Attachment "C") from schools and youth centers, parks and city facilities, and residential zones.

The Committee also discussed various potential ballot measures related to a Commercial Cannabis Program. Ultimately, the Committee recommends that the City put forth a ballot question at a special election in March 2020 asking residents to vote on whether or not to adopt an ordinance to ban commercial marijuana activity in the City.

If the City Council directs staff to move forward with a ballot measure, the ballot questions must be submitted to the County Registrar/Recorder no later than December 5, 2019.

Discussion of Recommendations from the Cannabis Ad Hoc Committee and Direction Regarding a Related Ballot Measure

Page 4 of 4

BUDGET IMPACT:

According to the Los Angeles County Registrar/Recorder, the estimated cost to hold a special election in March 2020 is approximately \$65,000.

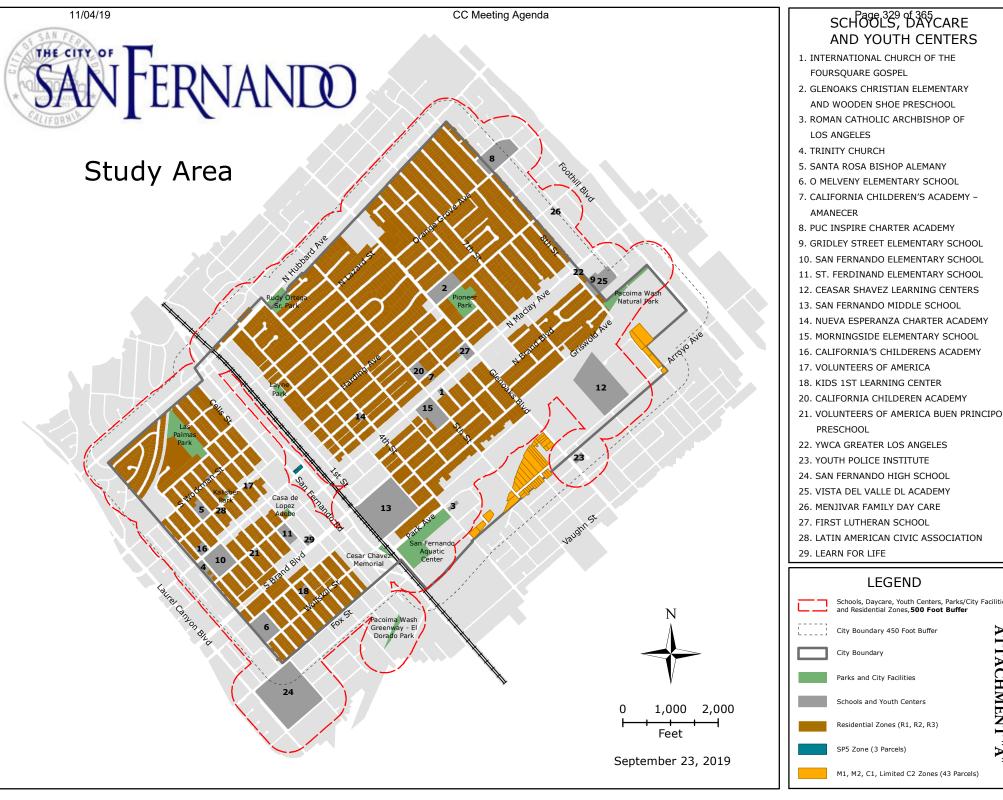
If the City ultimately moves forward with establishing a Cannabis program, it would generate revenue (through user fees and taxes) and would incur administration costs for the City (due to additional staffing and enforcement costs). It is not clear the net cost/benefit to the City at this point. Staff can review the anticipated cost/benefit when it is determined if the City will move forward with establishing regulations.

CONCLUSION:

Discuss the Committee's recommendation and provide staff direction, as appropriate.

ATTACHMENTS:

- A. 500-Foot Buffer Map
- B. 600-Foot Buffer Map
- C. 1,000-Foot Buffer Map



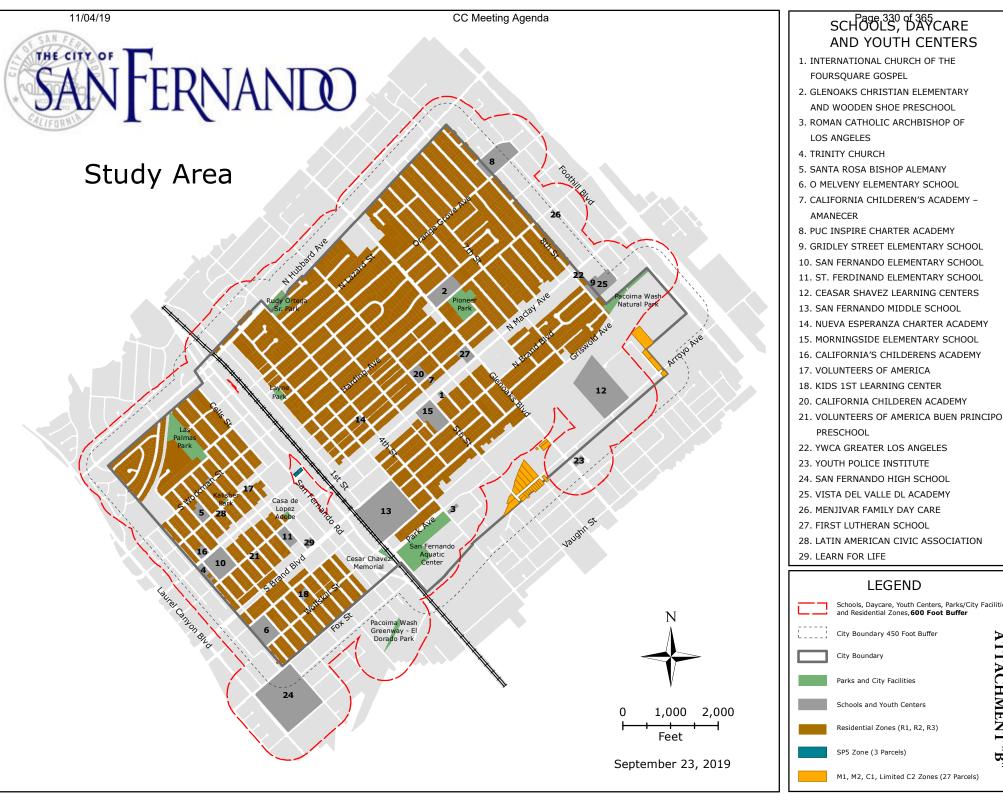
SCHOOLS, DAYCARE AND YOUTH CENTERS

- 1. INTERNATIONAL CHURCH OF THE
- 2. GLENOAKS CHRISTIAN ELEMENTARY AND WOODEN SHOE PRESCHOOL
- 3. ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF
- 5. SANTA ROSA BISHOP ALEMANY
- 6. O MELVENY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- 7. CALIFORNIA CHILDEREN'S ACADEMY -
- 8. PUC INSPIRE CHARTER ACADEMY
- 9. GRIDLEY STREET ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- 10. SAN FERNANDO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- 11. ST. FERDINAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- 12. CEASAR SHAVEZ LEARNING CENTERS
- 14. NUEVA ESPERANZA CHARTER ACADEMY
- 15. MORNINGSIDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- 16. CALIFORNIA'S CHILDERENS ACADEMY

- 20. CALIFORNIA CHILDEREN ACADEMY
- 22. YWCA GREATER LOS ANGELES

- 25. VISTA DEL VALLE DL ACADEMY
- 26. MENJIVAR FAMILY DAY CARE
- 27. FIRST LUTHERAN SCHOOL
- 28. LATIN AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION

LEGEND Schools, Daycare, Youth Centers, Parks/City Facilities and Residential Zones, 500 Foot Buffer City Boundary 450 Foot Buffer ATTACHMENT Parks and City Facilities Schools and Youth Centers Residential Zones (R1, R2, R3)



SCHOOLS, DAYCARE AND YOUTH CENTERS

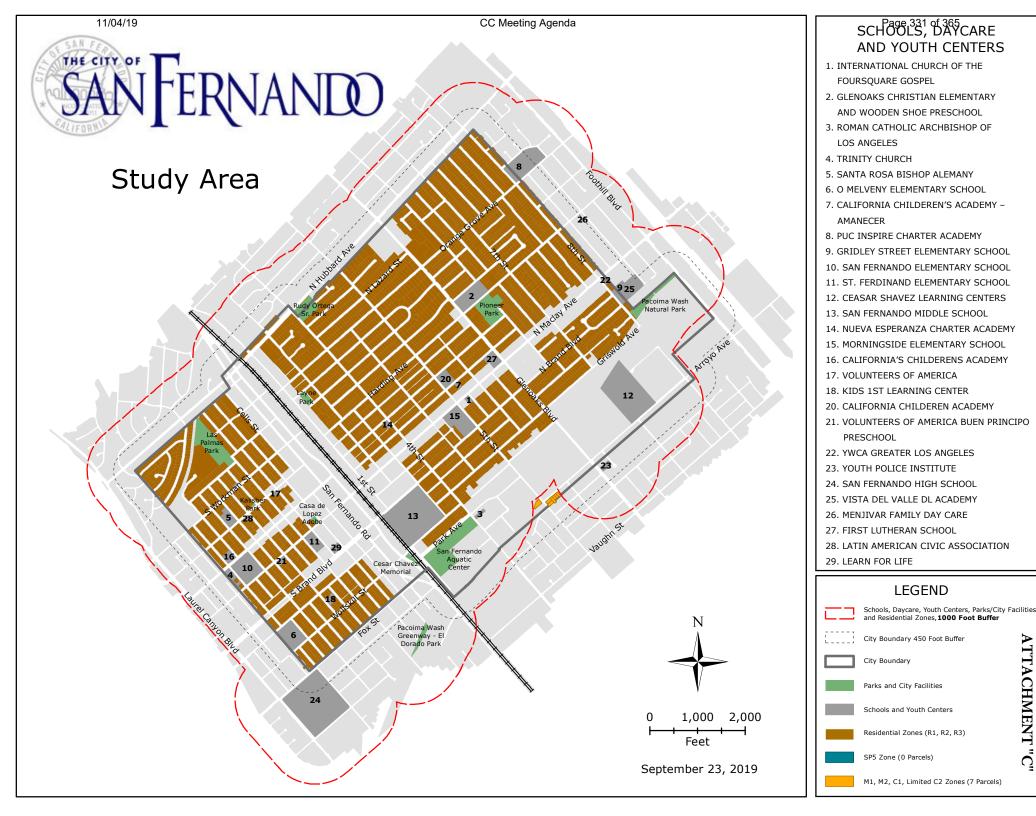
- 2. GLENOAKS CHRISTIAN ELEMENTARY AND WOODEN SHOE PRESCHOOL
- 3. ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF
- 5. SANTA ROSA BISHOP ALEMANY
- 6. O MELVENY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- 7. CALIFORNIA CHILDEREN'S ACADEMY -
- 8. PUC INSPIRE CHARTER ACADEMY
- 9. GRIDLEY STREET ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- 10. SAN FERNANDO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

- 15. MORNINGSIDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- 16. CALIFORNIA'S CHILDERENS ACADEMY

- 20. CALIFORNIA CHILDEREN ACADEMY
- 22. YWCA GREATER LOS ANGELES

- 25. VISTA DEL VALLE DL ACADEMY
- 26. MENJIVAR FAMILY DAY CARE
- 28. LATIN AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION

LEGEND Schools, Daycare, Youth Centers, Parks/City Facilities City Boundary 450 Foot Buffer ATTACHMENT Parks and City Facilities Schools and Youth Centers Residential Zones (R1, R2, R3)





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AGENDA REPORT

To: Mayor Joel Fajardo and Councilmembers

From: Nick Kimball, City Manager

By: Julian J. Venegas, Director of Recreation and Community Services

Date: November 4, 2019

Subject: Consideration to Adopt an Ordinance to Merge the Cultural Arts Commission and

the Parks, Wellness and Recreation Commission

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council adopt Ordinance No. 1689 (Attachment "A") titled, "An Ordinance of The City Council of The City of San Fernando, California, Repealing Division 2, (Cultural Arts Commission) of Chapter 2 "Administration" And Amending Article II, (Parks, Wellness And Recreation Commission) of Chapter 54, (Parks And Recreation) of The San Fernando Municipal Code."

BACKGROUND:

- 1. On April 6, 2015, the City Council appointed Vice Mayor Ballin and Councilmember Gonzales to an Ad Hoc Committee on the City Commissions to review the commissions and provide final recommendations to the full City Council.
- On April 4, 2016, the City Council discussed the Ad Hoc Committee's recommended changes
 to the City Commissions. Additional modifications were discussed and the AD Hoc
 Committee was directed to meet again, review the changes, and report back to the full City
 Council.
- 3. On May 9, 2016, the City Commissions Ad Hoc Committee met with the City Clerk to review and discuss the proposed changes.
- 4. On June 6, 2016, the City Council discussed the revised recommendations by the Ad Hoc Committee and approved the changes to City Commissions as presented. Among the recommended changes, there was direction from the City Council to combine the Cultural Arts Commission with the Parks, Wellness and Recreation Commission (PWRC).

The original configuration of five (5) City Council appointees to the PWRC will remain the same. However, the PWRC may appoint two Cultural Arts Liaison members. The

RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT 208 PARK AVENUE, SAN FERNANDO, CA 91340 (818) 898-1290 WWW.SFCITY.ORG

Consideration to Adopt an Ordinance to Merge the Cultural Arts Commission and the Parks, Wellness and Recreation Commission

Page 2 of 3

appointees will be selected by an application process and have specific parameters that set the Liaison position apart from the Commission members. The characteristics of the Cultural Arts Liaison position and the recommendation to combine the two Commissions are listed in the minutes of the June 6, 2016 City Council meeting (Attachment "B").

5. On October 11, 2016, the PWRC appointed Mr. Francisco Javier Verdin and Mr. Raul Herrera as the Cultural Arts Liaisons to the City of San Fernando's Parks, Wellness and Recreation Commission. Although Mr. Verdin and Mr. Herrera have been acting in the Cultural Arts Liaison capacity since their October 2016 appointment, the City Municipal Code had not been amended to reflect the PWRC duties and powers to make such appointments.

ANALYSIS:

The adoption of Ordinance No. 1689 will rectify this oversight and transfer the duties and powers of the Cultural Arts Commission to the PWRC and places the City Council's direction into effect. The PWRC must follow the same procedure guidelines that the Cultural Arts Commissioned had for initiating a public art project or a cultural special event. Specifically, the PWRC will make a recommendation to the City Council for approval before a project or program can begin.

In the event that the City Council approves a public art project or cultural special event the PWRC, may seek the Cultural Arts Liaison guidance and delegate duties of planning and implementing the project or program to the Cultural Arts Liaisons. The PWRC and or the Cultural Arts Liaisons will be charged with seeking outside funding to implement its activities.

The adoption of Ordinance No. 1689 will also reaffirm the appointment of Mr. Verdin and Mr. Herrera as the Cultural Arts Liaisons to the Parks, Wellness and Recreation Commission until such time that the PWRC appoints new liaisons.

BUDGET IMPACT:

Approval of this ordinance does not have a direct fiscal impact on the City's General Fund budget. Any cultural art project or program would be funded by outside sources such as grants, donations or sponsorships. Neither the Commission nor any person connected with the Commission shall incur any financial liability in the name of the City.

CONCLUSION:

Consideration to Adopt an Ordinance to Merge the Cultural Arts Commission and the Parks, Wellness and Recreation Commission

Page 3 of 3

It is recommended that the City Council adopt Ordinance No. 1689 (Attachment "A") titled, "An Ordinance of The City Council of The City of San Fernando, California, Repealing Division 2, (Cultural Arts Commission) of Chapter 2 "Administration" And Amending Article II, (Parks, Wellness And Recreation Commission) of Chapter 54, (Parks And Recreation) of The San Fernando Municipal Code."

ATTACHMENTS:

- A. Ordinance No. 1689
- B. City Council Minutes (6/6/16)

ATTACHMENT "A"

ORDINANCE NO. 1689

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, CALIFORNIA, REPEALING DIVISION 2, (CULTURAL ARTS COMMISSION) OF CHAPTER 2 "ADMINISTRATION" AND AMENDING ARTICLE II, (PARKS, WELLNESS AND RECREATION COMMISSION) OF CHAPTER 54, (PARKS AND RECREATION) OF THE SAN FERNANDO MUNICIPAL CODE

RECITALS

WHEREAS, on the City created an Ad Hoc Committee on City Commissions to do an overview of all commissions and provide final recommendations to the full City Council; and

WHEREAS, on upon review of recommended changes to City Commissions, the Ad Hoc Committee recommended the dissolution of the Cultural Arts Commissions; and

WHEREAS, the Ad Hoc Committee further recommended that the duties of the Cultural Arts Commission be consolidated with those of the Parks, Wellness and Recreation Commission; and

WHEREAS, the proposed amendments to Article II, (Parks, Wellness and Recreation Commission) of Chapter 54, (Parks and Recreation) of the San Fernando Municipal Code put the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendation into effect.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The Recitals set forth above are true and correct and incorporated into this Ordinance.

SECTION 2. Division 2, (Cultural Arts Commission) or Chapter 2, (Administration) of the San Fernando Municipal Code is hereby repealed in its entirety.

SECTION 3. Article II, (Parks, Wellness and Recreation Commission) of Chapter 54, "Parks and Recreation" of the City of San Fernando Municipal Code is hereby amended to read:

"ARTICLE II. - PARKS, WELLNESS AND RECREATIONS COMMISSION"

Sec. 54-56. – Created.

There is created and established and recreation and community services commission in and for the city, which shall be known as the "San Fernando Parks, Wellness and Recreation Commission." For purposes of this Article, the capitalized word "Commission" shall hereinafter refer to said San Fernando Parks, Wellness and Recreation Commission or the Recreation and Community Services Commission.

Sec. 54-57. – Composition and appointment of members; Cultural Arts Liaisons.

- A. The Commission shall consist of five (5) members, with full participation and voting rights. Each member shall be appointed by a different appointing councilperson, with such appointment to be ratified by the city council in accordance with the provisions of Government Code Section 54974. Such members of the parks, wellness and recreation commission shall be registered voters and city residents.
- B. The Commission may also appoint a maximum of two (2) persons to serve as cultural arts liaisons. The cultural liaisons: (i) shall serve in advisory capacity to the Commission only; (ii) shall serve at the pleasure of the Commission and the City Council and may be removed and replaced at any time with cause or without cause by majority of either the Commission's or the City Council's full membership; (iii) shall not be considered members of the Commission and shall have no right to vote on Commission business; (iv) shall attend such meetings of the Commission as may requested by the Commission; and (v) may include non-residents of the City. The Commission reserves the right to develop such additional criteria for the appointment of cultural liaisons provided that such additional criteria is not in conflict with federal or State law, this Code or such other policies of the City as may be established and from time-to-time amended by the City Council.

Sec. 54-58. – **Officers**.

The Commission's members shall select from among themselves commissioners who will serve in the capacity of chair and vice chair for the Commission. In the absence of the chair and vice, any other member shall call the commission to order, whereupon a chair shall be selected from the members present to preside for that meeting. Cultural arts liaisons may not serve as Chair, Vice Chair or any other Commission officer.

Sec. 54- 59. – Compensation of Members.

The Council shall fix the amount of compensation, if any, to be paid to Commission members. Commissioners may not be compensated for any meetings or gatherings of the Commission other than Regular Meetings of the Commission.

Cultural arts liaisons shall not receive any compensation for their service as cultural liaisons.

Sec. 54-60. – Meetings generally.

By resolution of the Commission, the Commission may establish a Regular Meeting schedule, provided that the Commission shall schedule no more than one (1) Regular Meeting each month. No meeting may be convened if City support staff is unavailable to participate in such meeting. Any adjourned meeting or special meeting requested by the Commission shall be subject to the approval of the City Manager based on the availability of City support staff to participate in such additional meetings. All meetings shall be subject to the provisions of the Ralph M. Brown Act (Government Code Section 54950 et seq.).

Sec. 54-61. – Quorum.

Three members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a lesser number may adjourn from time to time for want of a quorum until a quorum can be obtained. Cultural arts liaisons shall not be counted to constitute a quorum.

Sec. 54-62. – Absence from meetings.

- (a) Absence from three consecutive regular meetings of the Commission by a member without the prior consent of the Commission shall constitute an abandonment of the office and the absent commissioner's seat on the Commission shall be deemed vacated. The vacancy thus created shall thereafter be filled by appointment by the city councilmember so assigned of a successor to fill the unexpired term of office.
- (b) Absence from three regular meetings of the Commission in a 12-month period by a member without consent of the commission or absence from four regular meetings of the commission within a 12-month period by a member with the consent of the commission shall be deemed to constitute a retirement of such member, and the office shall become vacant. The vacancy thus created shall thereafter be filled by appointment by the city councilmember so assigned of a successor to fill the unexpired term of office. The City Council shall comply with the provisions of Government Code Section 54974 before filling any vacancy.

Sec. 54-63. – Powers and duties generally.

The powers and duties of the Commission shall be:

- (1) Initiating studies, investigations and surveys and making recommendations to the city council relative to the creation, operation, maintenance, management and control of the community recreation programs of parks, playgrounds and indoor and outdoor recreational activities.
- (2) Subject to the prior approval of the city council, adopting by resolution, rules and regulations not inconsistent with this code and city ordinances, for the maintenance, improvement, use and operation of the parks, playgrounds, bathing facilities, recreation centers and other similar facilities of the city. A complete file of such rules and regulations shall be maintained in both the city clerk's office and that of the director of recreation and community services, with resolutions in the customary form and numbered numerically.
- (3) Participate in the development of a master plan for all parks and playgrounds owned and operated by the city and, upon approval of the plans by the city council, working consistently toward the achievement of the plan and for the improvement of the plan as originally approved.
- (4) Initiating studies, investigations and surveys and making recommendations to the city council relative to health, wellness and fitness, including such activities and programs created and/or maintained for the same by the director of recreation and community services.
- (5) Upon request of the city council, making other investigations, reports and recommendations upon subjects or other matters referred to it by the city council.

- (6) Planning and implementing cultural special events and planning and commissioning art in public places (e.g., murals, sculptures, city monuments, etc.).
- (7) Developing a list of activities that would be presented for council approval. Such activities will address a diverse and broad approach to culture, not any one culture. The activities would introduce the community to all cultures in this city and beyond.
- (8) Identifying and, subject to City Council approval, securing outside funds to implement its activities, thereby saving City resources.

Sec. 54-64. - Powers and duties concerning city-owned historic resources.

The following sites and improvements are declared by the City Council to be historic resources. The Commission shall have responsibility for programming the maintenance, improvement, use and operation of these city-owned historic resources, subject to approval by the City Council:

- (1) The Lopez Adobe site at the southwesterly corner of the intersection of South Maclay Avenue and Pico Street.
- (2) Such other historic resources as the council shall from time to time select and add to this section by amendment.

Sec. 54-65. - Rules and regulations.

Subject to the approval of the City Council, the Commission may make and alter such rules and regulations for its organization and procedures as are consistent with this article and other sections of this Code and city ordinances and with state laws.

Sec. 54-66. - Reports and records.

The Commission shall keep an accurate record of all its proceedings and transactions and shall render annually, on a calendar basis, a full report of the commission's transactions and recommendations to the council.

Sec. 54-67. - Incurring financial liability.

Neither the Commission nor any person connected with the Commission shall incur any financial liability in the name of the City.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of San Fernando a regular meeting held on the 4th day of November, 2019.

Joel Fajardo, Mayor	

ATTEST:	
Elena G. Chávez, City Clerk	
APPROVED AS TO FORM:	
Richard R. Padilla, City Attorney	
STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES CITY OF SAN FERNANDO)) SS)
	y Clerk of the City of San Fernando, do hereby certify that the regular meeting of the City Council held on the 4 th day of the following roll call vote:
AYES:	
NOES:	
ABSENT:	
ABSTAIN:	
Elena G. Chávez, City Clerk	

SAN FERNANDO CITY COUNCIL MINUTES

JUNE 6, 2016 – 6:00 P.M. REGULAR MEETING

City Hall Council Chambers 117 Macneil Street San Fernando, CA 91340

CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

Mayor Robert C. Gonzales called the meeting to order at 6:03 p.m.

Present:

Council: Mayor Robert C. Gonzales, Vice Mayor Joel Fajardo, and

Councilmembers Antonio Lopez, Jaime Soto, Sylvia Ballin

Staff: City Manager Brian Saeki, City Attorney Rick R. Olivarez, and City Clerk

Elena G. Chávez

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Led by San Fernando Police Explorer Jose Figueroa

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Both Councilmembers Ballin and Soto pulled Item No. 6 and suggested that this item be discussed at a special meeting. Councilmember Ballin also asked that Item No. 11 be moved up on the agenda.

Motion by Councilmember Ballin, seconded by Councilmember Soto, to approve the agenda as amended. By consensus, the motion carried.

PRESENTATION

The following presentations were made:

- a) TRIBUTE TO OUR TROOPS
- b) RECOGNITION OF PUBLIC WORKS WEEK AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM ART CONTEST WINNERS

- c) INTRODUCTION OF 2016 EDUCATION COMMISSION PROGRAM SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS
- d) INTRODUCTION OF NEW POLICE SERGEANT AND NEW POLICE OFFICER
- e) SAN FERNANDO PACOIMA WASH BIKEWAY AND PEDESTRIAN TRAIL

PUBLIC STATEMENTS – WRITTEN/ORAL

Liana Stepanyan, new manager at the San Fernando Library, provided information regarding upcoming activities.

Matt Moor, San Fernando Middle School, reported that some of the street lights (at Brand Blvd., and Third St.) are not working and hopes they get repaired soon.

Mary Mendoza asked when is the Neighborhood Watch program going to be implemented and the website launched? She said that she did not receive the April City Newsletter and asked Council not to make major decisions today on the City budget.

David Bernal said he's glad Item No. 14 is on the agenda, talked about his concerns regarding the upcoming ballot measure, and about the Pacoima Wash.

CONSENT CALENDAR

Motion by Councilmember Ballin, seconded by Councilmember Lopez, to approve the Consent Calendar Items:

- 1) REQUEST TO APPROVE MINUTES OF MAY 16, 2016 SPECIAL MEETING
- 2) CONSIDERATION TO ADOPT A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE WARRANT REGISTER
- 3) CONSIDERATION TO APPROVE FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016-2017 LANDSCAPING AND LIGHTING ASSESSMENT DISTRICT (LLAD) APPROVAL OF ENGINEER'S REPORT AND SETTING THE DATE FOR THE PUBLIC HEARING
- 4) CONSIDERATION TO APPROVE A SIDE LETTER OF AGREEMENT TO THE EXISTING MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) WITH THE SAN FERNANDO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION AND ADOPT A RESOLUTION IMPLEMENTING THE EMPLOYER PAID MEMBER CONTRIBUTION PROVISION

By consensus, the motion carried.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

The following item was moved up on the agenda under Approval of Agenda.

11) ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF INDEPENDENT CITIES FINANCE AUTHORITY'S COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAM FUNDS

Councilmember Ballin reported that the Independent Cities Finance Authority provides eligible Board Members an annual allocation and there is currently \$7,500 (FY 2014-2015) and, on July 1st, there will be another \$7,500 (FY 2015-2016). She is recommending the following distribution of funds:

- a. \$7,500 (FY 2014-2015) to the Education Commission for scholarships (Commission to determine the criteria); and
- b. \$7,500 (FY 2015-2016) to the Recreation and Community Services for a special needs program (to be developed by staff).

Motion by Councilmember Ballin, seconded by Councilmember Lopez, to approve Councilmember Ballin's recommendations. By consensus, the motion carried.

5) UPDATE ON CALIFORNIA SENATE BILL 415 (VOTER PARTICIPATION) AND REQUEST FROM CITY COUNCIL REGARDING PROSPECTIVE ELECTION CYCLE

City Clerk Chavez presented the staff report and a brief discussion ensued amongst Councilmembers.

By consensus, Council agreed to direct staff to report back with a resolution for a plan to consolidate with the statewide general election cycle no later than the November 8, 2022 statewide election (with a reserved option to consolidate with the 2020 statewide election).

6) FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016-2017 BUDGET STUDY SESSION NO. 2

Item was removed under Approval of Agenda (to be discussed at a future date at a Special Meeting).

7) CONSIDERATION TO ADOPT A RESOLUTION SETTING A PUBLIC HEARING DATE TO CONSIDER THE PLACEMENT OF LIENS ON REAL PROPERTY FOR NON-PAYMENT OF RESIDENTIAL SOLID WASTE COLLECTION SERVICES BILLINGS

Deputy City Manager/Public Works Director Chris Marcarello presented the staff report. He, City Attorney Olivarez, and James Pledger (Republic Services General Manager) replied to various questions from Councilmembers.

Motion by Councilmember Lopez, seconded by Councilmember Ballin, to adopt Resolution No. 7738 declaring the City Council's intention to place liens on real property for non-payment of

residential solid waste collection services billings and setting the date for the Public Hearing on July 18, 2016. The motion carried with the following vote:

AYES: Soto, Lopez, Ballin, Fajardo, Gonzales – 5

NOES: None ABSENT: None

8) REPORT FROM AD HOC MEMBERS REGARDING CITY COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES, AND BOARDS

Mayor Gonzales presented the staff report and reviewed the recommendations made by the Ad Hoc committee (Gonzales and Ballin).

Discussion ensued and Councilmembers each provided input.

Motion by Vice Mayor Fajardo to:

- a. Approve the Ad Hoc committee's recommendations;
- b. Citizenship requirement to be consistent with the City's internship program policy;
- c. Veteran affairs to be part of the description/function (but not the title) of the Parks, Wellness, and Recreation Commission; and
- d. Human relations to be part of the description/function (but not the title) of the Education Commission).

There being no second, the motion failed.

Motion by Vice Mayor Fajardo to:

- a. Approve the Ad Hoc committee's recommendations; and
- b. Citizenship requirement to be consistent with City's internship program policy.

There being no second, the motion failed.

Motion by Councilmember Lopez, seconded by Councilmember Ballin, to approve the Ad Hoc committee's *recommendations. The motion carried with the following vote:

AYES: Lopez, Ballin, Gonzales – 3

NOES: Fajardo – 1 ABSTAIN: Soto – 1

*Note: Recommendations (two pages) are attached to these minutes.

9) UPDATE REGARDING THE FIVE-YEAR CRIME TREND ANALYSIS OF THE SEVEN MAJOR OFFENSES COMMITTED IN THE CITY

Police Chief Anthony Vairo presented the staff report and replied to various questions from Councilmembers.

By consensus, Councilmembers concurred to receive and file the report.

10) PRESENTATION REGARDING GOVERNOR BROWN'S PUBLIC SAFETY AND REHABILITATION ACT OF 2016

Police Chief Vairo presented the staff report and replied to various questions from Councilmembers.

By consensus, Councilmembers concurred to receive and file the report; staff to pursue further follow up regarding compliance.

12) DISCUSSION REGARDING UPCOMING COMMUNITY EVENTS AND POSSIBLE CITY CO-SPONSORSHIP

Vice Mayor Fajardo and Recreation and Recreation and Community Services Director Ismael Aguila provided information regarding the three upcoming community events and discussion ensued amongst Councilmembers. Both Vice Mayor Fajardo and Recreation and Recreation and Community Services Director Aguila replied to questions.

Motion by Vice Mayor Fajardo, seconded by Mayor Gonzales, regarding:

- a. Expediente Rojo Project Allow use of the City Seal and a small waiver for copying costs for flyers;
- b. Indigenous Peoples Day Staff to reexamine once a more complete proposal is provided by the Tataviam Tribe; and
- c. Vallarta Supermarkets Staff to move forward and try to bring forth a proposal for an event (possibly combine with the Chili Festival) sometime in October.

The motion carried with the following vote:

AYES: Soto, Lopez, Ballin, Fajardo, Gonzales – 5

NOES: None ABSTAIN: None

13) CONSIDERATION OF A LETTER TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERVISOR SHEILA KUEHL OUTLINING THE CITY'S CONCERNS REGARDING THE PROPOSED LOS ANGELES COUNTY PARK TAX

City Manager Saeki presented the staff report and replied to various questions from Councilmembers.

Motion by Vice Mayor Fajardo, seconded by Councilmember Soto, to authorize the distribution of a letter to Los Angeles County Supervisor Sheila Kuehl regarding the City's concerns with the proposed Los Angeles County Park Tax. The motion carried with the following vote:

AYES: Soto, Lopez, Ballin, Fajardo, Gonzales – 5

NOES: None ABSTAIN: None

14) CONSIDERATION OF A LETTER OPPOSING THE GOVERNOR'S BY-RIGHT AFFORDABLE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

Community Development Director Fred Ramirez presented the staff report and discussion ensued amongst Councilmembers.

Motion by Vice Mayor Fajardo, seconded by Councilmember Ballin, that staff redraft a letter that shortens the mention of the transit oriented development overlay (i.e., does not place it in a light that it will be passed, or inference that it is a positive thing) and includes language that Council does not support overdevelopment in cities (such as San Fernando) that have already provided abundant affordable housing whereas other communities have not (staff may improve upon the language). By consensus, the motion carried.

COMMITTEE/COMMISSION LIAISON UPDATES

Vice Mayor Fajardo gave a brief update regarding the San Fernando Council of Governments meeting.

GENERAL COUNCIL COMMENTS

Councilmember Soto talked about taxes (allowing flexibility) and asked that the meeting close in memory of Muhammad Ali.

Councilmember Ballin said she was grateful that that firemen visited the Veterans of Foreign Wars building, thanked those who attended the Education Commission Scholarship Ceremony, and asked to close the meeting also in memory of Mrs. Cesar Chávez.

Regarding Item No. 7, Vice Mayor Fajardo suggested perhaps allowing an extra day and that staff consider sending notices to account holders as well.

Mayor Gonzales brought up the fireworks issue and suggested placing information on social media regarding how do people report illegal fireworks.

STAFF COMMUNICATION

City Clerk Chávez reported that staff had an extra San Fernando City flag that was given to the Police Explorers at their banquet by Mayor Gonzales, reminded everyone to vote tomorrow, and reported that the Education Commission established their regular meeting day/time.

ADJOURNMENT (10:46 P.M.)

Motion by Mayor Gonzales, seconded by Councilmember Soto, to adjourn the meeting in memory of Muhammad Ali and Helen Chávez. By consensus, the motion carried.

Note: These minutes include a two-page attachment pertaining to Item No. 8

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the minutes of June 6, 2016, meeting as approved by the San Fernando City Council.

Elena G. Chávez City Clerk

8) REPORT FROM AD HOC MEMBERS REGARDING CITY COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES, AND BOARDS

COMMITTEES, AND D	OTHEDS	
Ad Hoc Committee's Recommendations:		
<u>Cultural Arts</u>	Combine with the Parks, Wellness, and Recreation Commission.	
<u>Disaster Council</u>	No changes.	
Education	 Hold regular monthly meetings (no longer quarterly). City Clerk Department is the liaison. 	
Parks, Wellness, and Recreation	 Commission may appoint two cultural arts liaison members: Appointment will be via an application process (application to be created/approved by the PWR Commission). City residency is not required. Liaison members do not have voting rights. May sit at dais with commissioners to provide valuable input. May add agenda items. Will not receive a stipend. 	
Planning and Preservation	 Combine with the Tree Commission. Elements from the Tree Commission (i.e., street tree master planning and oak tree preservation) to be consolidated with the Planning and Preservation Commission. 	
Safety Committee	Disband. If a safety concern needs to be addressed, Department Heads may request to agendize the item before the City Council or the Disaster Council for review and/or consideration.	
Transportation and Safety	No changes.	
<u>Tree</u>	 Eliminate. Elements from the Tree Commission (i.e., street tree master planning and oak tree preservation) could be consolidated with the Planning and Preservation Commission. City arborist to be paid "as needed". 	
Additional Recommendations:		
All Commissions	 All commissioners must be a registered voter of the City. To be considered, applicants must submit an Application to Serve on a City commission (attached to agenda report). Absence from three consecutive regular meetings by a member shall be deemed the retirement of the member and his/her office will become vacant. 	
Regular Updates	Commission Chairs are encouraged to provide quarterly updates at City Council meetings.	

	2. No later than one week following a meeting, Councilmembers should be notified of commissioner absences (via the Calendar Schedule maintained by the Executive Assistant to the City Manager).
Standing Committees	With the exception of the California High-Speed Rail Committee, all Standing Committees are disbanded.
Commission Meeting Times	With every new member, commissions should re-evaluate their meeting time and, if necessary, change (by commission action/motion).
Allow Councilmembers to agendize items on Commission agendas?	No
Councilmember Liaisons	 No appointment of City Councilmember liaisons to commissions. Department Head overseeing the commission will give a brief update at the first City Council meeting following the commission meeting.
Proposition A Buses:	 \$25,000 Prop A funding should be set aside for City Council. Staff to go out for Request for Proposals for buses. Buses should all look similar: Charter Bus 56 seater (or smaller-sized equivalent for less passengers) Cost range from \$700-\$1,500 Should include AC, full reclining seats, DVD player, and restroom. Bus Application Request – Staff to prepare a new application that will include all necessary information such as specific Prop A guidelines and requirements. Bus Request Policy – Staff to prepare a policy regarding ordering buses (policy should also be provided to requestors ordering buses.) City Council Updates – Councilmembers to receive regular updates regarding who ordered/received buses and the buses remaining, etc.



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AGENDA REPORT

To: Mayor Joel Fajardo and Councilmembers

From: Nick Kimball, City Manager

Date: November 4, 2019

Subject: Consideration to Approve Co-Sponsorship of the California State University,

Northridge Green City Photo Contest and the Use of the City Seal

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the City Council:

- a. Approve the Co-Sponsorship of the California State University, Northridge (CSUN) Green City Photo Contest;
- b. Approve the use of the City seal on the print material and social media pursuant to City Council Resolution No. 6904 (Attachment "A"); and
- c. Authorize use of the City seal for all future CSUN Green City events, with City Manager approval.

BACKGROUND:

- On February 19, 2019, the City Council established the Green City Ad Hoc Committee (Mayor Fajardo and Vice Mayor Ballin) to review information and develop policy recommendations to City Council related to the City's environmental related programs, including environmental programs available to City residents, public outreach efforts, City Hall programs to decrease carbon footprint, and other Green City items that require additional study.
- 2. On October 21, 2019, the City Council made changes to the Green City Ad Hoc Committee, adding Councilmember Pacheco and removing Vice Mayor Ballin.
- 3. On October 21, 2019, Rosa Rivera Furomoto, CSUN Chicana/o Studies Associate Chair, requested that the City co-sponsor the CSUN Green City Photo Contest.

RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT 208 PARK AVENUE, SAN FERNANDO, CA 91340 (818) 898-1290 WWW.SFCITY.ORG

Consideration to Approve Co-Sponsorship of the California State University, Northridge Green City Photo Contest and the Use of the City Seal

Page 2 of 3

ANALYSIS:

The graduate students in the CSUN CHS 505 class have designed a Green City Photo Contest to engage San Fernando residents in sharing photos of their home and community green practices. Contest participants will also be asked to submit photos of what they consider to be environmental challenges in their community.

Prize categories include:

- Middle School High School Students
- Seniors (60 years and older)

Monetary prizes will be awarded to the first, second, and third prizes in each category (\$150, \$100, and \$50). The goal is to have a display of the photos at CSUN and in the City of San Fernando that will engage visitors in using post-it notes to comment on the images.

The resources provided by the event sponsors would be as follows:

- Coordination, marketing, and review of contest;
- Develop flyer and submit for approval (Attachment "B"); and
- Prepare and provide supplies for display.

As the host, the City will provide the following:

• Authorize use of the City seal to be added on print material and social media for the event using a flyer created by CSUN.

BUDGET IMPACT:

There will be minimal direct staff cost associated with this event. The display event will utilize the staff from CSUN.

CONCLUSION:

Staff is requesting that the City Council approve the use of the City seal. The Green City Photo Contest will engage San Fernando residents of all ages, as well as inspire the community to learn about environmental challenges in the San Fernando community.

Consideration to Approve Co-Sponsorship of the California State University, Northridge Green City Photo Contest and the Use of the City Seal

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ATTACHMENTS:

- A. Resolution No. 6904
- B. Sample Flyer

RESOLUTION NO. 6904

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, AMENDING THE STANDARD MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE REGARDING USE OF CITY SEAL

WHEREAS, the City Council adopted a standard management procedure for the use of the City seal on August 3, 1987.

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to revise the procedure to limit the use of the City seal, as provided in this resolution.

WHEREAS, it shall be City policy that the City seal, as described in Municipal Code Section 1-13, shall only be used as provided in this policy. The purpose of this policy is to:

- A. Ensure that the City seal is not used for inappropriate events and affairs.
- B. Control use of the City seal so as to prevent unauthorized use, which could imply City participation, support, or sponsorship in commercial, political, or non-City events.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO HEREBY FINDS AND RESOLVES:

The City has designated an official seal, which serves to identify City involvement in some manner. Typically, the seal is used on City stationary, City vehicles, brochures and other information. It is important that some guidelines be followed so that the seal be used in an appropriate manner. Therefore, the following guidelines shall be followed pertaining to the City seal:

- 1. The City seal may be used on all City related literature, material, vehicles, etc., and for City sponsored or co-sponsored functions and events.
- 2. The City seal may be used on t-shirts, hats, calendars and other like material when sponsored by the City upon approval of the City Administrator.
- 3. The City seal may not be used by organizations other than the City without prior approval of a majority of the City Council.
- 4. The City seal may not be used for political or commercial purposes.
- 5. In cases where it is unclear whether a proposed use of the seal is appropriate, three members of the City Council must approve the use as a scheduled item on a City Council agenda.

720626-1 1

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 5th day of May, 2003.

ATTEST:

Elena G. Chávez, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Michael Estrada, City Attorney

STATE OF CALIFORNIA **COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES** CITY OF SAN FERNANDO

I, Elena G. Chávez, City Clerk of the City of San Fernando, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly adopted by the City Council of the City of San Fernando and signed by the Mayor of the City of San Fernando at a regular meeting held on the 5th day of May, 2003; and that the same was passed by the following vote:

AYES:

Hernández, De La Torre, Veres, Ruelas, Martinez - 5

NOES:

None

ABSENT:

None

Cuna H Unavez Elena G. Chávez, City Clerk

ATTACHMENT "B"

#SUSTAINABLESANFERNANDO PHOTO CONTEST

Sponsored by CSUN Chicana/o Studies Department and The City of San Fernando

-Must be a resident of the City of San
Fernando
-Must be an 8th-12th grade student OR senior
60 years or older

MUST ATTEND INFORMATIONAL MEETING TO PARTICIPATE:

NOVEMBER 4TH, 2019 LIBRARY PLAZA 6:00 PM





#SUSTAINABLESANFERNANDO CONCURSO FOTOGRAFICO

Patrocinado por el Departamento de Estudios Chicana/o de CSUN y La Ciudad de San Fernando

-Debe ser residente de la Ciudad de San Fernando -Debe ser estudiante del 8-12 grado O tener 60 años o mayor

DEBE ASISTIR A UNA REUNIÓN INFORMATIVA PARA PARTICIPAR:

> EL 4 DE NOVIEMBRE 2019 LIBRARY PLAZA 6:00 PM





Para mas información, envíe mensaje de correo electrónico a sustainablesanfernando@gmail.com

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AGENDA REPORT

To: Vice Mayor Sylvia Ballin and Councilmembers

From: Mayor Joel Fajardo

Date: November 4, 2019

Subject: Discussion Regarding the Use of Electronic Signatures for City Documents

RECOMMENDATION:

I have placed this on the agenda for City Council discussion and consideration.

BUDGET IMPACT:

There is no impact to the budget by discussing this item. Additional future costs to be determined based on City Council direction.

CITY COUNCIL 117 MACNEIL STREET, SAN FERNANDO, CA 91340

(818) 898-1201

WWW.SFCITY.ORG