



# City of San Fernando *Safety Element*

Public Draft | December 2021

## 8 Safety Element

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The Safety Element evaluates safety hazards in San Fernando, both existing and potential. It establishes policies and actions to avoid and reduce these hazards to protect the community. Topics covered in this chapter include:

- Geologic and Seismic Hazards
- Dam Failure Inundation Hazards
- Peak Load Water Demand
- Hazardous Materials Hazards
- Climate Change Hazards

The Safety Element also establishes environmental justice policies and actions to reduce disproportionate environmental burden present in San Fernando. The negative impact of environmental hazards and pollution on the San Fernando community is described across the following key focus areas:

- Pollution Exposure and Air Quality
- Public Facilities
- Safe and Sanitary Homes
- Physical Activity, Food Access, and Public Health
- Civic and Community Engagement

Additional detail regarding safety hazards and environmental justice are available in Appendices A and B to the General Plan.

### 8.1 Public Safety Services and Emergency Preparedness

Fire protection in the City is provided by the City of Los Angeles Fire Department. The Los Angeles County Fire Department Station #75 located at 15345 San Fernando Mission Boulevard, Station #91 located at 14430 Polk Street, and Station #98 located at 13035 Van Nuys Boulevard are the closest fire stations to the City. The City operates their own Police Department. The police station is located at 910 1st Street, San Fernando.

The State of California requires all municipal governments to prepare and plan for potential emergencies including natural, man-made, and health related events. San Fernando seeks to keep residents, property, and infrastructure as safe as possible in the event of a disaster through land use controls, hazard mitigation and emergency response efforts, and community programs.

Emergency preparedness efforts in San Fernando include:

- Implementation of risk reduction measures identified in the City of San Fernando Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP), including regular updates to the HMP
- Water conservation measures and programs identified in the City of San Fernando Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), including regular updates to the UWMP

- Operate Alert San Fernando, a local emergency alert system to keep residents informed about emergencies
- Operating a cooling center at Recreation Park in San Fernando when temperatures exceed 100°F
- Trainings for residents in Disaster Preparedness for emergencies and natural disasters
- Upgrades to buildings and infrastructure to comply with building and fire codes

San Fernando maintains multiple emergency planning documents to prepare for regional emergency events and hazard risks. The San Fernando Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) was adopted in 2021 and includes a hazard mitigation assessment. In addition to the HMP, San Fernando maintains an Emergency Operations Plan consistent with State guidelines. Emergency-related resources are available on the [Alert San Fernando](#) webpage.

The city's street system is primarily arranged on a grid pattern, and there are no identified neighborhoods with only one point of ingress and egress. Therefore, all neighborhoods in San Fernando have more than one point of vehicular access which allows residents to evacuate during an emergency and allow access for emergency responders.

## 8.2 Geologic and Seismic Hazards

The city of San Fernando is in a seismically active region at risk of hazards from earthquakes, including fault rupture, ground shaking, landslides, and liquefaction. The two most significant earthquakes to have recently affected the city are the 1971 San Fernando and the 1994 Northridge earthquakes. The 1971 San Fernando earthquake caused 65 fatalities and millions of dollars in property loss in the city, including damage to several bridges, sections of freeway, and a hospital. The 1994 Northridge earthquake caused 51 fatalities along with extensive 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.

Several faults have the potential to impact the city, including the San Andreas fault. The San Andreas fault is considered a "master fault" because it is the boundary between the Pacific and North American geologic plates. The segment of the San Andreas fault closest to the city of San Fernando is the Mojave segment, which is approximately 83 miles long. 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. Figure 1 shows the fault lines mapped in San Fernando and the surrounding region. There are several more active faults in eastern San Fernando and northern San Gabriel valleys, including the Northridge, Newport-Inglewood, and Sierra Madre faults. The presence of so many active faults increase the probability of a major earthquake impacting the city.

## 8.3 Liquefaction Hazards

Liquefaction occurs when seismic waves pass through water-saturated granular soil, causing some of the empty spaces between granules to collapse. This results in a loss of ground strength and creates a near-liquid state. Liquefaction causes horizontal movements, soil flows, and loss of bearing strength all of which could cause structures to settle or tip and may result in severe damage to property.

Figure 1 Faults in the City and Surrounding Area



City Boundary

Railroads

### Faults

Newport-Inglewood Fault

Northridge Fault

Oak Ridge Fault

San Andreas Fault

Sierra Madre Fault

Other Fault

### Parks

Local Park

National Park or Forest

Regional Park

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Additional data provided by USGS, 2017.

San Fernando contains one liquefaction hazard zone that extends along its western boundary. Much of the area within the hazard zone is comprised of single family residential and multifamily residential. Figure 2 shows the liquefaction hazard zone in San Fernando and proximal lands. Landslide hazard zones are not present within the city.

## 8.4 Dam Failure Inundation Hazard

The only part of the city susceptible to possible flooding is the commercial/industrial strip that is adjacent to the Pacoima Wash. This area could flood if the Pacoima Dam suffers a complete failure. The dam is normally maintained at one-quarter of its capacity and no longer allowed to reach full capacity to reduce potential dam failure. Additionally, average rainfall is low. The Pacoima Dam utilizes a monitoring system that provides early warning of a structural failure, thus making the probability of this type of flood event minimal. Figure 3 below shows the Dam Failure Inundation Areas for the city.

## 8.5 Wildland Fire Hazards

While there are no CAL FIRE hazard severity zones located within the city, as shown in Figure 4, the city's proximity to the San Gabriel Mountains and nearby very high fire hazard severity zones does pose a threat of wildfire spreading into the city. Regionally, San Fernando is near other zones of high or very high wildfire severity, located to the northwest, north, and east. Windstorms increases the risk of wildland fires in the wildland urban interface (WUI) potentially spreading into the city when strong winds and wildland fires co-occur.

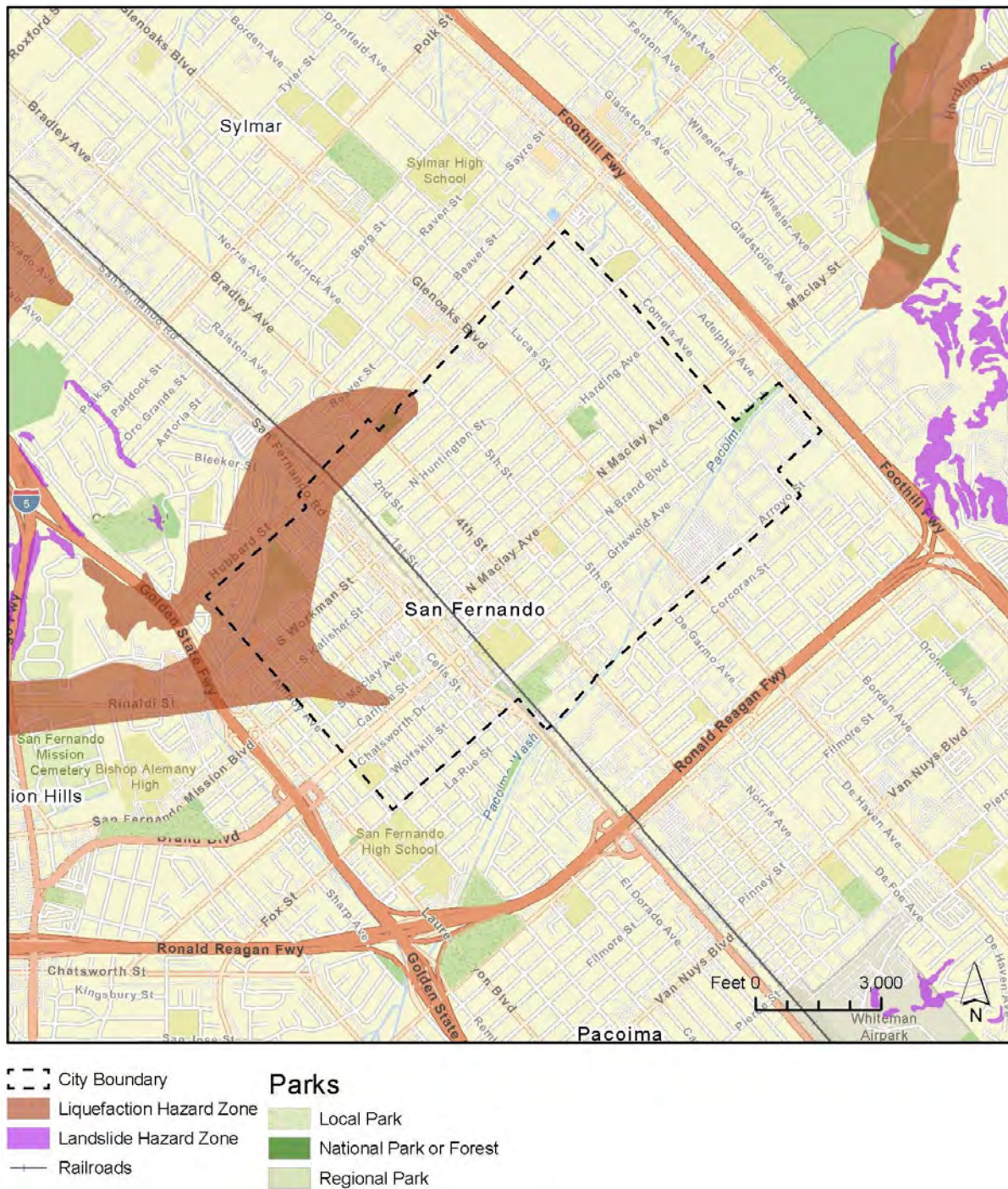
## 8.6 Peak Load Water Demand

The existing water supplies available to the city include local groundwater extracted from the Sylmar Groundwater Basin. The City also has access to imported water from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) as an emergency connection, and from the City of Los Angeles to be accessed only in extreme emergencies. The Sylmar Groundwater Basin has been adjudicated, and the City of San Fernando has a current allotted draw from the basin of 3,570 acre-feet per year. Additionally, the City has the right to receive stored water credit in the Sylmar Basin. In addition to these sources, the City of San Fernando 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) discusses alternate water sources such as recycled stormwater, greywater (water used from bathroom sinks, showers, tubs, and washing machines), and desalinated seawater, as well as plans for reactivating one of the City's inactive ground wells to increase groundwater production capabilities.

The 2020 UWMP includes a Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The City is allotted 3,570-acre feet per year (AFY), which is below the natural safe yield of the Sylmar Basin estimated at approximately 7,140 AFY<sup>54</sup>. By 2030, the city is expected to have 629 AFY of available imported water from Metropolitan Water District and 3,570 AFY available from the Sylmar Basin. The 2030 supply (4,199 AFY) is expected to exceed 2030 demand (2,960 AFY) by 1,239 AFY. MWD's 2020 UWMP finds



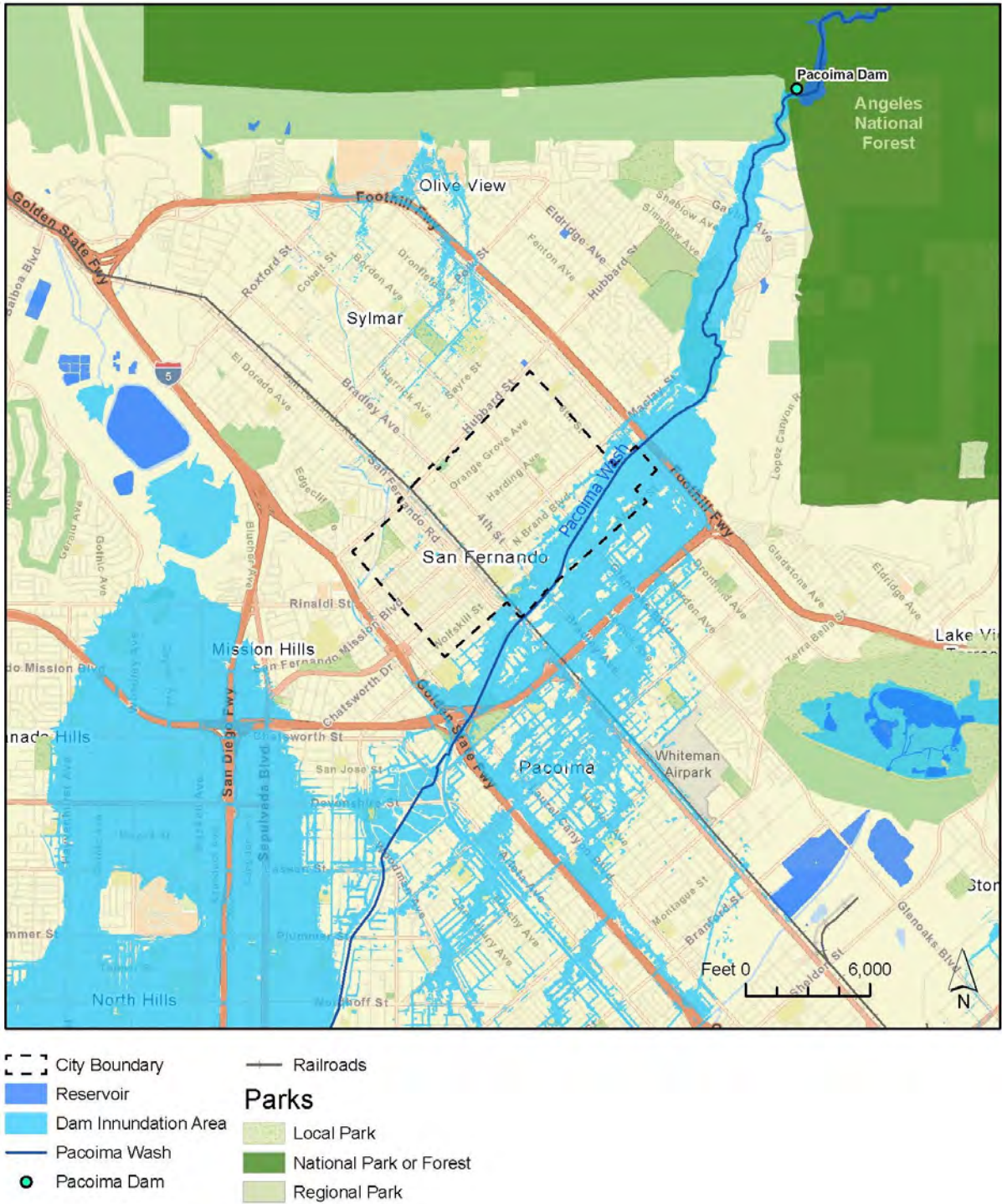
Figure 2 Geologic and Seismic Hazards



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Additional data provided by California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey, 2021.



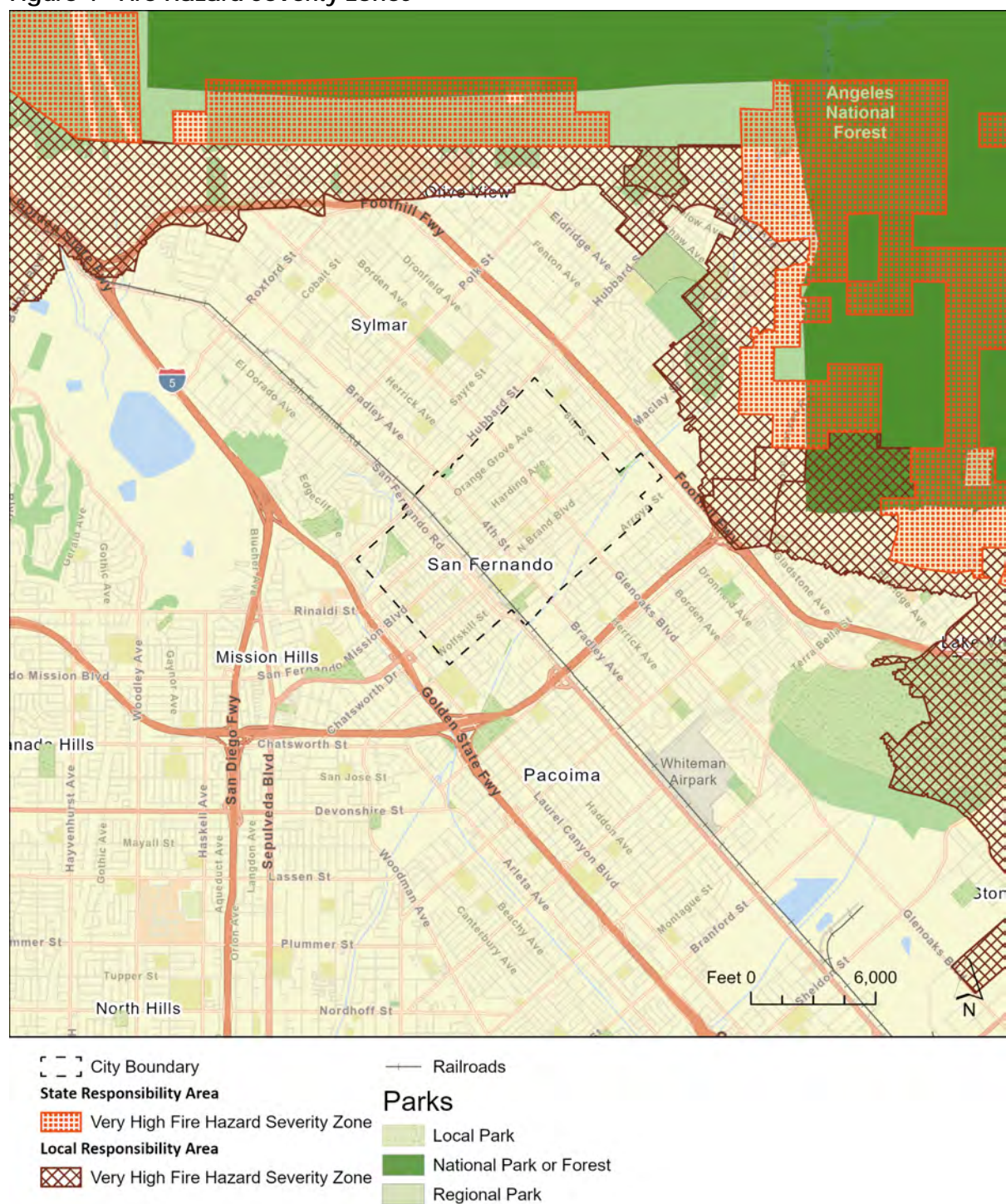
Figure 3 Dam Failure Inundation Areas



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Additional data provided by California Department of Water Resources, 2021.



Figure 4 Fire Hazard Severity Zones





that MWD can meet full service demands of its member agencies with existing supplies from 2025 through 2045 during normal years, single dry year, and multiple dry years. Prolonged dry periods may impact the City's imported water supply capacities significantly due to reductions in MWD's storage reservoirs resulting from increases in regional demand.

## 8.7 Hazardous Materials Hazards

A wide variety of hazardous or toxic materials are used in households, commercial businesses, and industrial operations and processes, including home and pool related chlorine products, chemical fertilizers, stored fuels and waste oil, chemical solvents and lubricants, and a variety of medical materials. The improper use and management of hazardous materials can pose a potential threat to the community and the environment.

Leaking underground storage tanks (LUST) and former industrial and commercial sites can expose the community and environment to hazardous materials. Gasoline storage tanks from former or current gas stations are subject to leaking over time, which can contaminate soil, groundwater, and/or surface water. Leaks require immediate action to reduce the spread of contaminants and reduce potential harm. Industrial and commercial activities sometimes utilize hazardous and toxic chemicals for operations, and spills or mishandling of these materials can result in site contamination.

San Fernando contains hazardous material sites such as LUST sites, contaminated groundwater sites, and hazardous sites. There are a total of 17 sites in the city that contain hazardous materials. The City of San Fernando contracts with the LAFD to monitor facilities that generate hazardous waste. The LAFD is the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) that provides regulatory oversight over hazardous materials and hazardous waste programs in both the City of Los Angeles and the City of San Fernando.

## 8.8 Climate Change Hazards

San Fernando is expected to experience increases in temperatures, more severe storms, increases in extreme heat events, changes in precipitation patterns, extended drought conditions, and increasing wildfire risk because of climate change.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provides several greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions scenarios used to describe possible future GHG emissions and associated changes to global climate patterns. The State recommends two 'Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs)' in order to assess the city's potential vulnerability to climate change. RCP 4.5 represents a "medium emissions" scenario in which global emissions peak around 2040 and then decline at the end of the century. This scenario assumes global agreement and implementation of GHG reduction strategies. RCP 8.5 represents a "high emissions" scenario in which emissions continue to rise throughout the 21st century.

### Temperature

The average maximum temperature is expected to increase in San Fernando throughout the century by up to 8.7°F. In addition, the number of extreme heat days per year is expected to increase from 3 extreme heat days to up to 33 extreme heat days.

## Precipitation

In the city, the modeled historical (1961-1990) annual precipitation is a 30-year average of approximately 17.5 inches. While average annual precipitation is not expected to change significantly, precipitation will likely fall in more intense storms within a shorter wet season. For much of the state, research suggests that wet years will become wetter and dry years will become drier and will extend for longer stretches of time, increasing the risk of extended drought.

## Wildfire

California is experiencing unprecedented wildland fires with increasing wildfire risk across the state. In the Southern California region wildfire risk is influenced by a multitude of compounding factors that include its dry and warm Mediterranean climate, periodic episodes of offshore Santa Ana winds, drought events, the type and spatial distribution of vegetation, varying topography, large urban-wildland interfaces, past fire suppression attempts, and human activities.

Future projections using statistical models indicate that Southern California may experience a larger number of wildfires and burned area by the mid-21st century under RCP 8.5. Overall burned area is projected to increase over 60 percent for Santa Ana-based fires and over 75 percent for non-Santa Ana fires. Many factors affect projected future occurrence of wildfire as a result of climate change. There are significant uncertainties associated with the influence of climate change on wildfire frequency.

## Vulnerability

Communities will be affected by climate change to varying degrees depending on their sensitivity to its impacts. Social vulnerabilities can greatly inhibit the adaptive capacity of a community. On a larger scale, communities may be more vulnerable because of limited access to financial capital and resources, various institutional barriers, social network limitations, and compromised access to critical infrastructure.

Certain population groups may be disproportionately harmed by the impacts of climate change in San Fernando. Vulnerable populations identified in San Fernando include but are not limited to:

- Unemployed,
- Young children,
- Outdoor workers,
- Individuals with asthma,
- Individuals living in poverty,
- Low birth weights,
- Individuals with low educational attainment (less than a bachelor's degree), and
- Individuals that are linguistically isolated (non-English speakers).

The city's residents and workers rely on infrastructure for mobility, water, power, and communications. These systems are vulnerable to climate change, which in turn can reduce the ability of people to adapt. Health risks may arise or be exacerbated as a result of damaged infrastructure, such as from the loss of access to electricity, or impacts to sanitation, safe food, water supplies, health care, communication, and transportation.

External factors present in the San Fernando community that also contribute to climate change vulnerability include high housing cost burden and exposure to poor air quality and drinking water contaminants as well as other environmental conditions. Because climate change impacts are closely intertwined with vulnerable populations and inequities, addressing underlying inequities can help increase resilience for all residents of San Fernando.

## 8.9 Environmental Justice

Environmental degradation and pollution impact the health and well-being of communities. Historically, low-income and minority communities experience this impact at a higher rate than the broader population, as these communities tend to be located closer in proximity to hazardous or degraded environments. Environmental justice focuses on addressing the systemic causes of unequal environmental burdens placed on certain communities.

The State of California has developed regulation focused on improving the status of disproportionate environmental burden through Senate Bill 1000 (SB 1000), “The Planning for Healthy Communities Act” of 2016 which amended Section 65302 of the Government Code. Government Code Section 65040.12 defines environmental justice as “the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races, cultures and incomes, and national origins, with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.” State efforts towards environmental justice are primarily aimed at improving the status of disadvantaged communities through effective planning and policy decisions.

### Brief History and Cultural Heritage

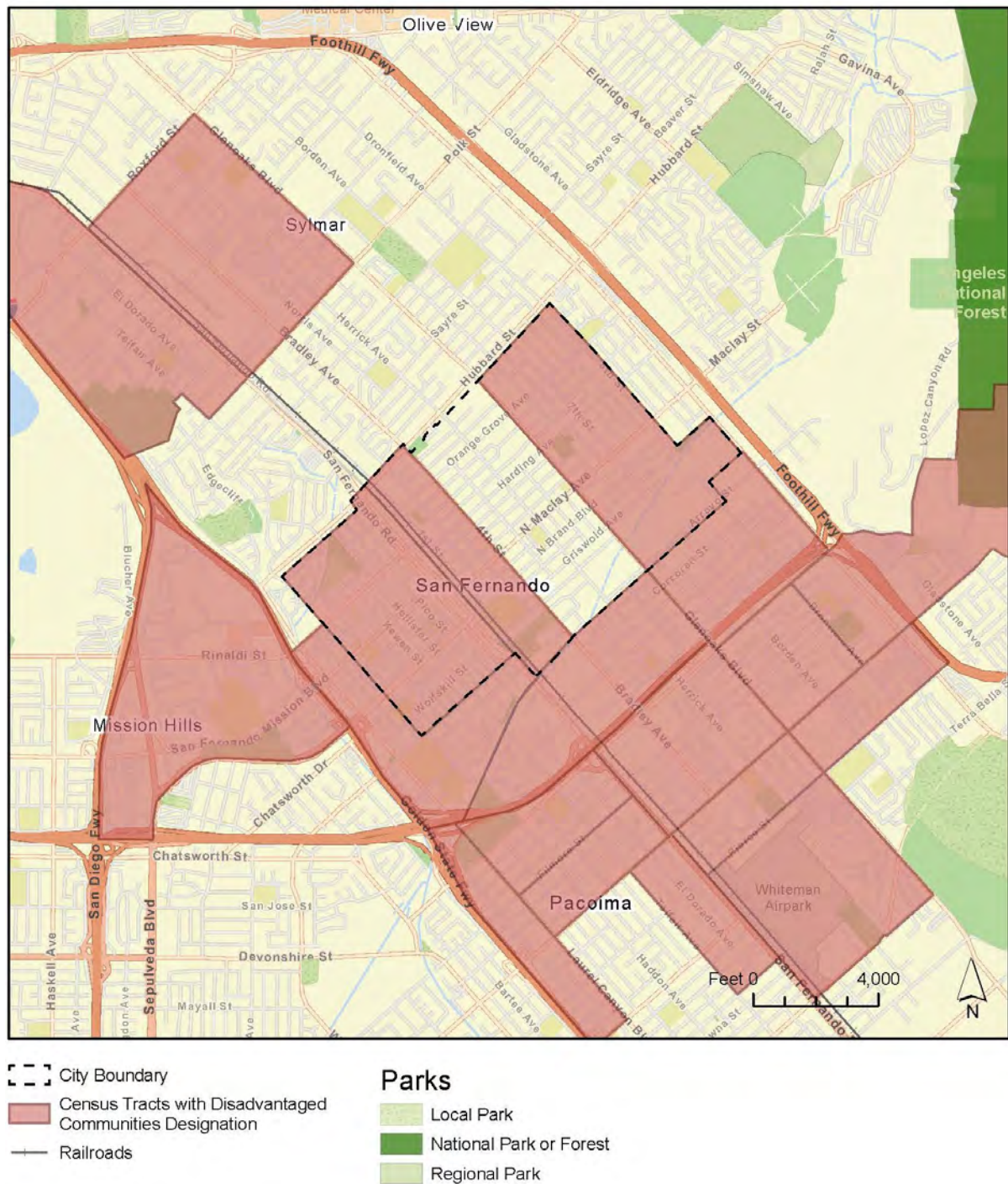
San Fernando was founded in 1874 and has a rich cultural past. In the early 1800s, while California was still Mexican territory, a mix of Spanish, Indian, and Mexican residents arrived and settled in the area. Residents traded farm crops, olives, wine, and other goods. Today with a population of just over 24,000 people, San Fernando is one of the San Fernando Valley’s smallest incorporated cities. Over 90 percent of the population of San Fernando identifies as Hispanic or Latino. The community maintains its identity with its rich cultural past, with celebrations such as Fiesta and the preservation of architecture from its Mexican Heritage.

### Census Tracts with the Disadvantaged Communities Designation

Disadvantaged communities may be disproportionately exposed to environmental pollution and degradation. The City of San Fernando geographic area is made up of four census tracts. Three of the four census tracts within the city are currently designated as disadvantaged communities, as shown in Figure 5.



Figure 5 Census Tract Designated Disadvantaged Communities



## Environmental Justice Community Context

The negative impact of environmental hazards and pollution on communities in California can be measured across five key focus areas, which address a range of environmental factors that influence a person's health. The determinants include the following:

1. Pollution Exposure, Air Quality, and Water Quality
2. Public Facilities
3. Safe and Sanitary Homes
4. Physical Activity, Food Access, and Public Health
5. Civic and Community Engagement

### Pollutant Exposure, Air Quality, and Water Quality

Exposure to polluting substances in the air, water, and soil can have a significant impact on health outcomes. When it comes to air pollution, San Fernando experiences some of the worst air quality in the state.

Air quality is measured by particulate matter and ozone. Particulate matter consists of a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air. Ozone is a gaseous air pollutant that is exacerbated by cars, refineries, and other polluting industries. San Fernando experiences a higher ozone burden than 90 percent of other California census tracts (see Figure 6). Additionally, the southernmost portion of San Fernando experiences more diesel PM than 80 percent of other California census tracts, likely due to proximity to the Interstate-5 freeway (see Figure 7). San Fernando's high ozone and diesel PM directly correlate to areas in closest proximity to the three major highways that surround the city.

In addition, two of the four census tracts within the city are exposed to drinking water pollution, identified based on water contaminants and water quality violations that are sometimes found when taking drinking water samples.

### Public Facilities

Parks and open spaces are critical public facilities that enable communities to participate in physical exercise and social engagement. Approximately 96 percent of San Fernando residents live within walking distance (half-mile) of a park, beach, or open space. The location of parks within the city is mostly adequate for community needs, however the number of parks available in relation to the population is below the typical nationwide average. Tree canopy is also a natural public amenity that can serve to promote walkability, improve heat protection, and mitigate pollution within an area. Currently, San Fernando neighborhoods include minimal tree coverage, which is why the City recently launched the Calles Verdes tree planting program in partnership with TreePeople and the California State Coastal Conservancy. The goal of the project is to increase the city tree inventory by more than 10 percent. Expanding San Fernando's tree canopy would improve climate resiliency and would allow for increased physical activity better overall health.

Safe roads, bicycle, transit, and pedestrian facilities are also critical in promoting the health of a community and serve to prevent injury or fatalities associated with collisions. The design and maintenance of streets, sidewalks, and intersections can help to reduce the severity of collisions that could occur. According to the SafeTREC Transportation Injury Mapping System (TIMS), 8.25 percent of crashes in the City of San Fernando involved a collision with a pedestrian.



Figure 6 CalEnviroScreen Indicator Map – Ozone

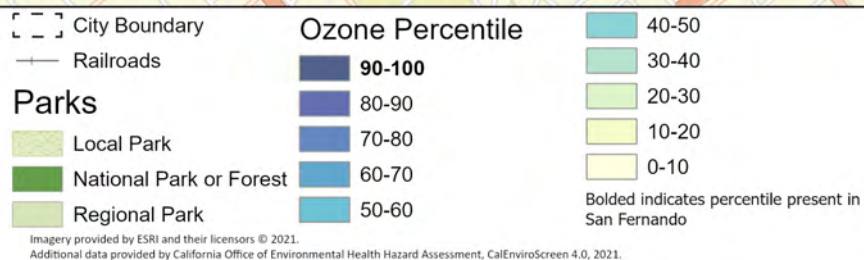
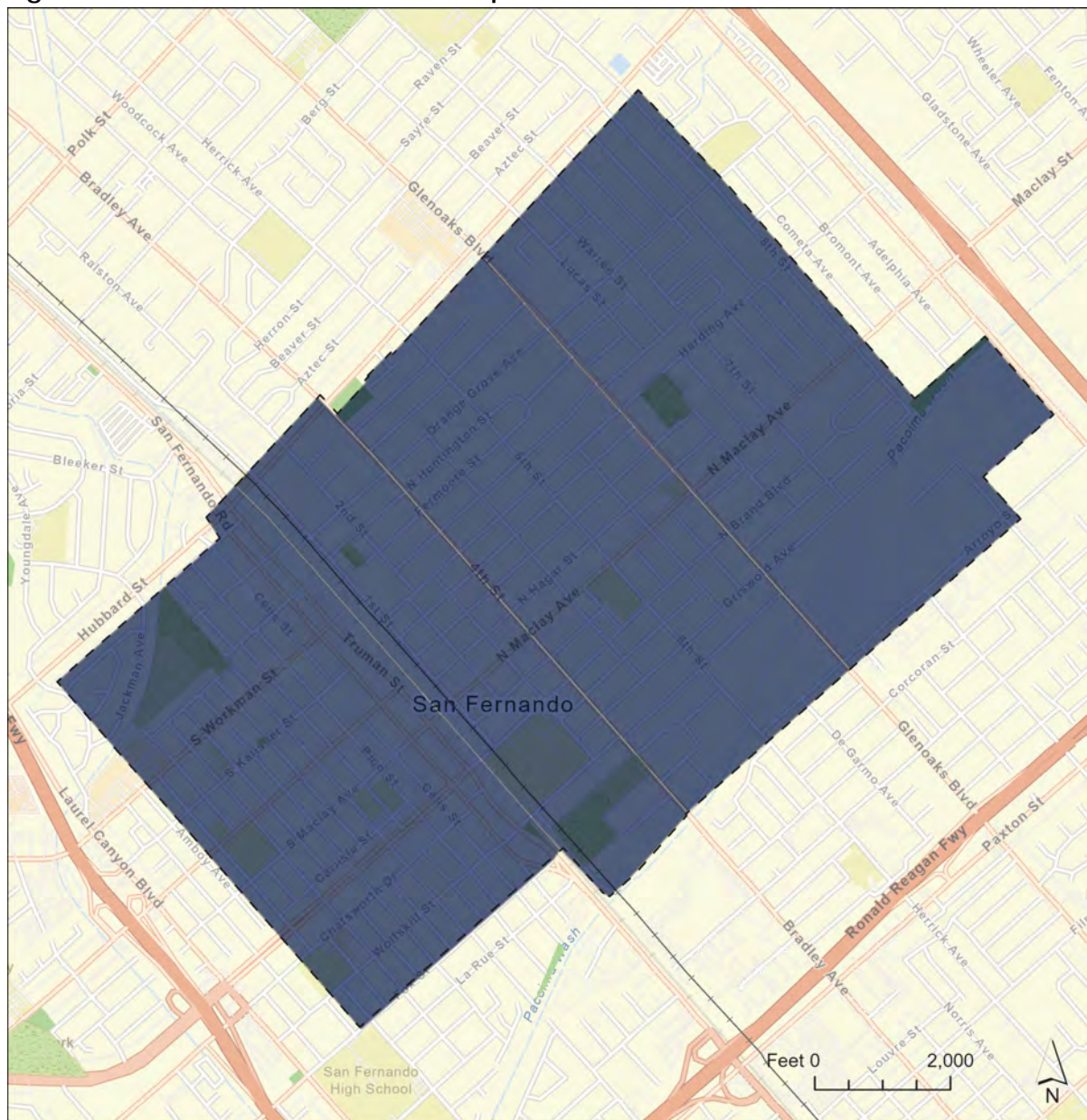
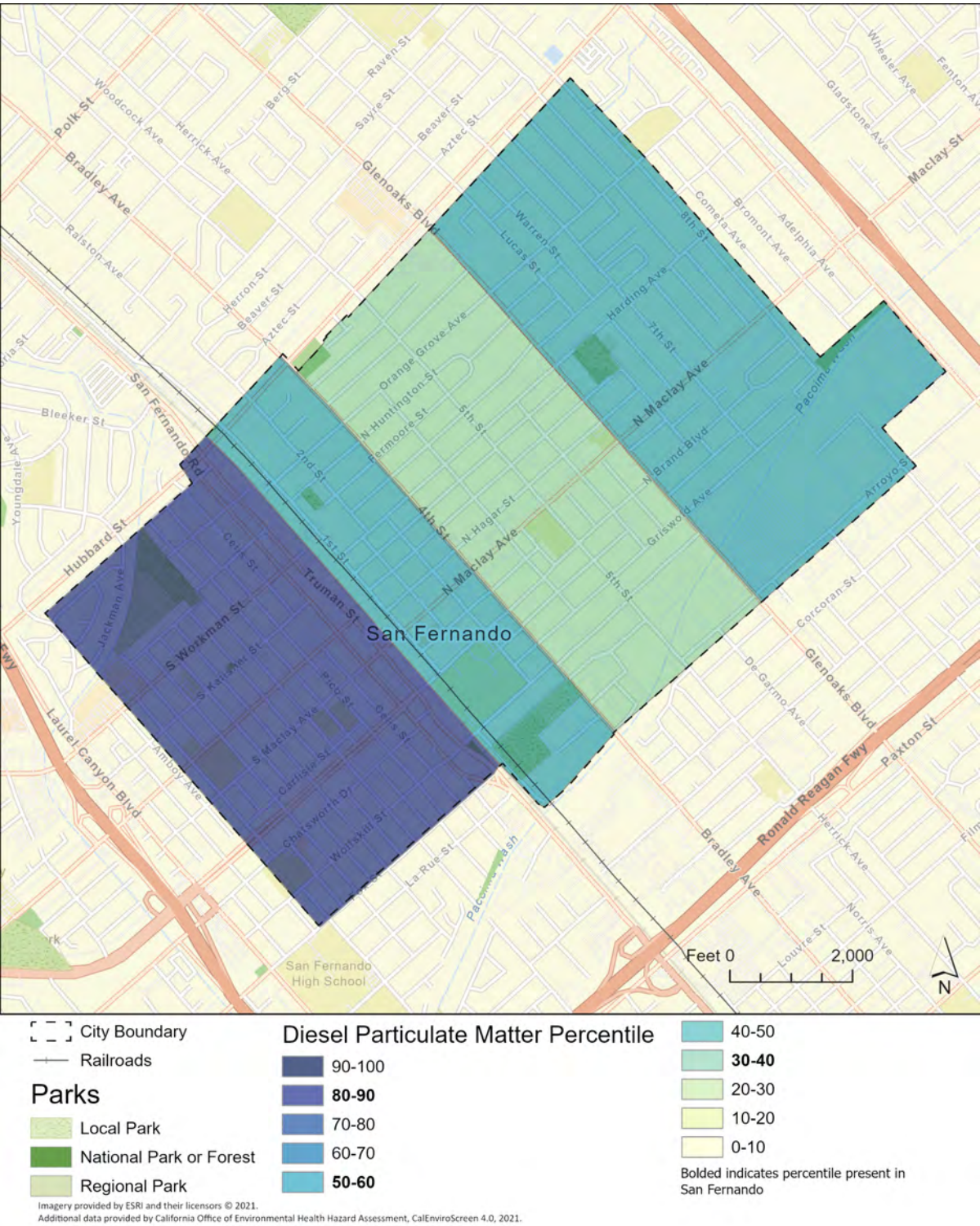




Figure 7 CalEnviroScreen Indicator Map – Diesel PM



Broadband internet is a public facility that improves economic outcomes by allowing for expanded information and educational access. Individuals without access to the internet may be limited by the inability to access critical information that is published in online platforms. Approximately 21 percent of households in San Fernando do not have access to a broadband internet superscription. In addition, approximately 13 percent of San Fernando households lack a computer in the home. Sufficient availability at public Wi-Fi hotspots within a community enables residents without personal home broadband to access the internet at key locations outside of the home. Currently, there are six Wi-Fi hotspot access points within San Fernando. Improving internet accessibility for residents of San Fernando may contribute to increased educational attainment and improved economic outcomes.

## **Safe and Sanitary Homes**

Access to safe and sanitary homes is critical to the general health of a community. Poor quality housing, resulting from structural aging, overcrowding, or landlord neglect, may expose community members to contaminants and health hazards that can impact life expectancy. Housing costs in San Fernando is relatively high, with over 60 percent of renters spending more than 30 percent of their income on housing. Additionally, San Fernando has a higher rate of overcrowding and severe overcrowding than the region, with 24 percent of rental units occupied by more than one person per room and 11 percent of rental units occupied by more than 1.5 persons per room. The extent of the overcrowding and housing burden within San Fernando may indicate an issue regarding the safety and sanitation of homes within the city.

## **Physical Activity, Food Access, and Public Health**

Communities with higher pollution exposure and a lack of access to public facilities, safe and sanitary homes, and tree canopy, may experience poorer health outcomes, such as asthma and low birth rate, as a result of limited resources. The San Fernando community has a higher rate of asthma than over 80 percent of all census tracts in California. In addition, low birth weight is also significantly high across most of the census tracts in the city. Addressing pollution concerns and improving the environmental context in San Fernando can improve health outcomes and longevity relative to state levels.

Having access to a nearby supermarket can encourage a healthier diet and eating behaviors, lower the costs of obtaining food, reduce long-term diseases, and lower the risk of food insecurity. Within San Fernando, a significant number (73 percent) of people reside less than half mile from a grocery store. This is a higher accessibility percentage than 94 percent of other California cities. Therefore, access to supermarkets does not appear to be a pertinent issue for San Fernando residents. Although there is sufficient access to supermarkets within San Fernando, the city has relatively access and availability to fast food restaurants. Prevalence and access of fast food within an area has been linked to poorer health outcomes associated with diabetes, sugar spikes, and weight gain.

## **Civic and Community Engagement**

Within San Fernando, barriers to civic engagement include low rates of educational attainment, high poverty rates, and language barriers. Reduced opportunities for community engagement associated with these factors can lead to a reduced community agency and lack of community prioritization within public programs. For two of the four census tracts in the city, the percent of people living below twice the poverty level in these census tracts is higher than 80 to 90 percent of all census tracts in California (see Figure 8). Similarly, the City of San Fernando has low educational attainment

(see Figure 9) and high linguistic isolation (see Figure 10) relative to the state of California. Addressing these key community characteristics within the City's engagement programs is critical to reducing barriers to civic engagement.



Figure 8 CalEnviroScreen Indicator Map – Poverty

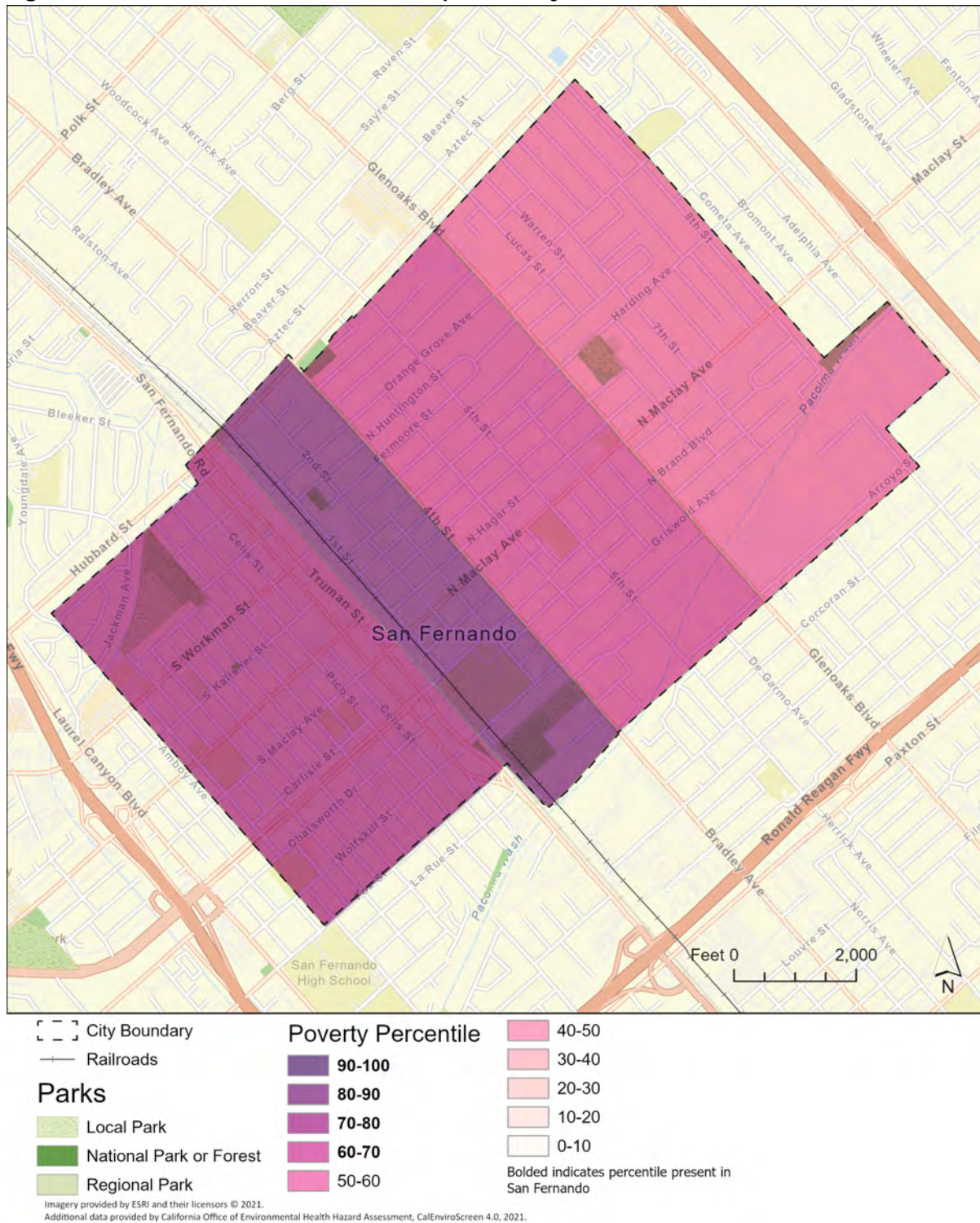




Figure 9 CalEnviroScreen Indicator Map – Education

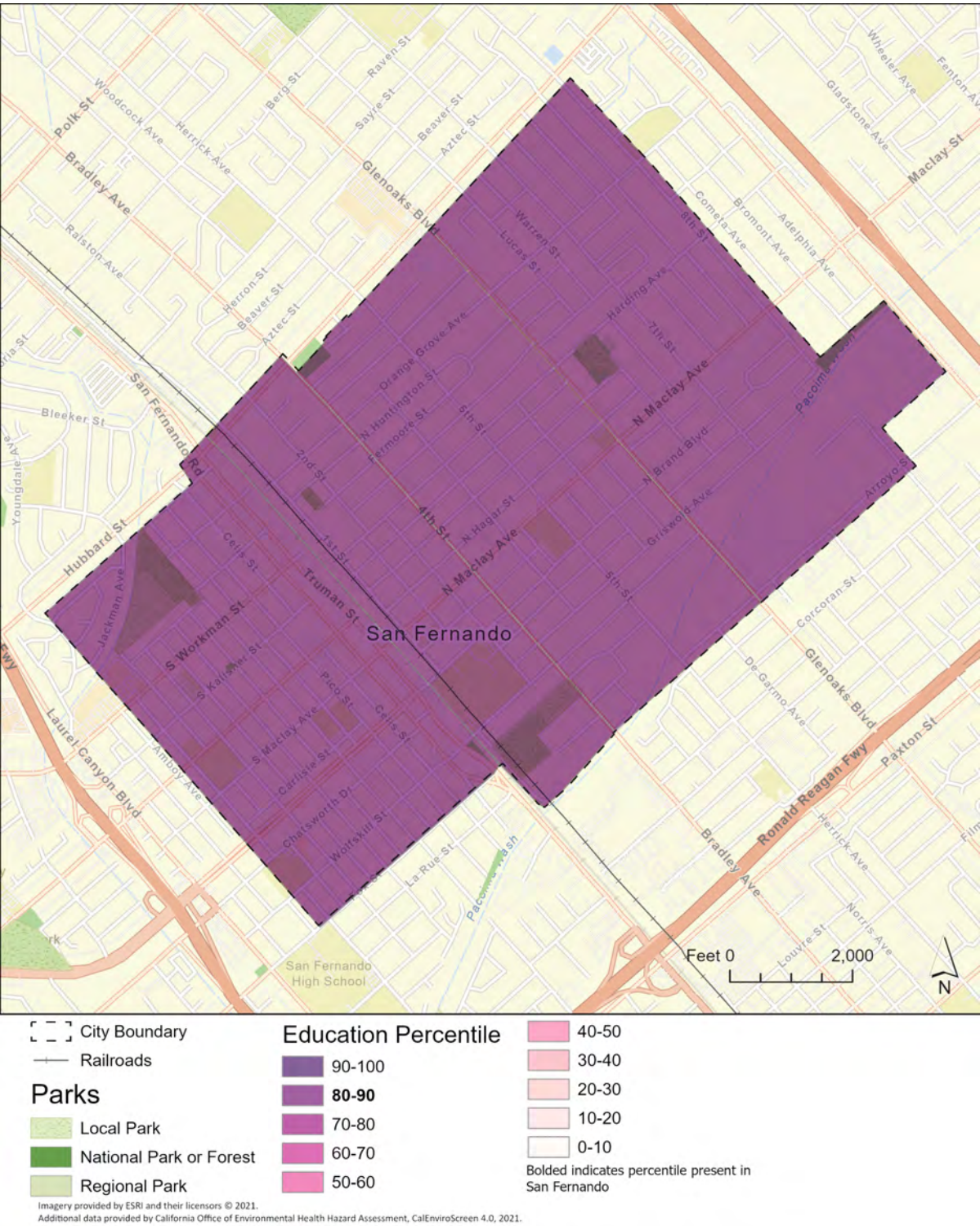
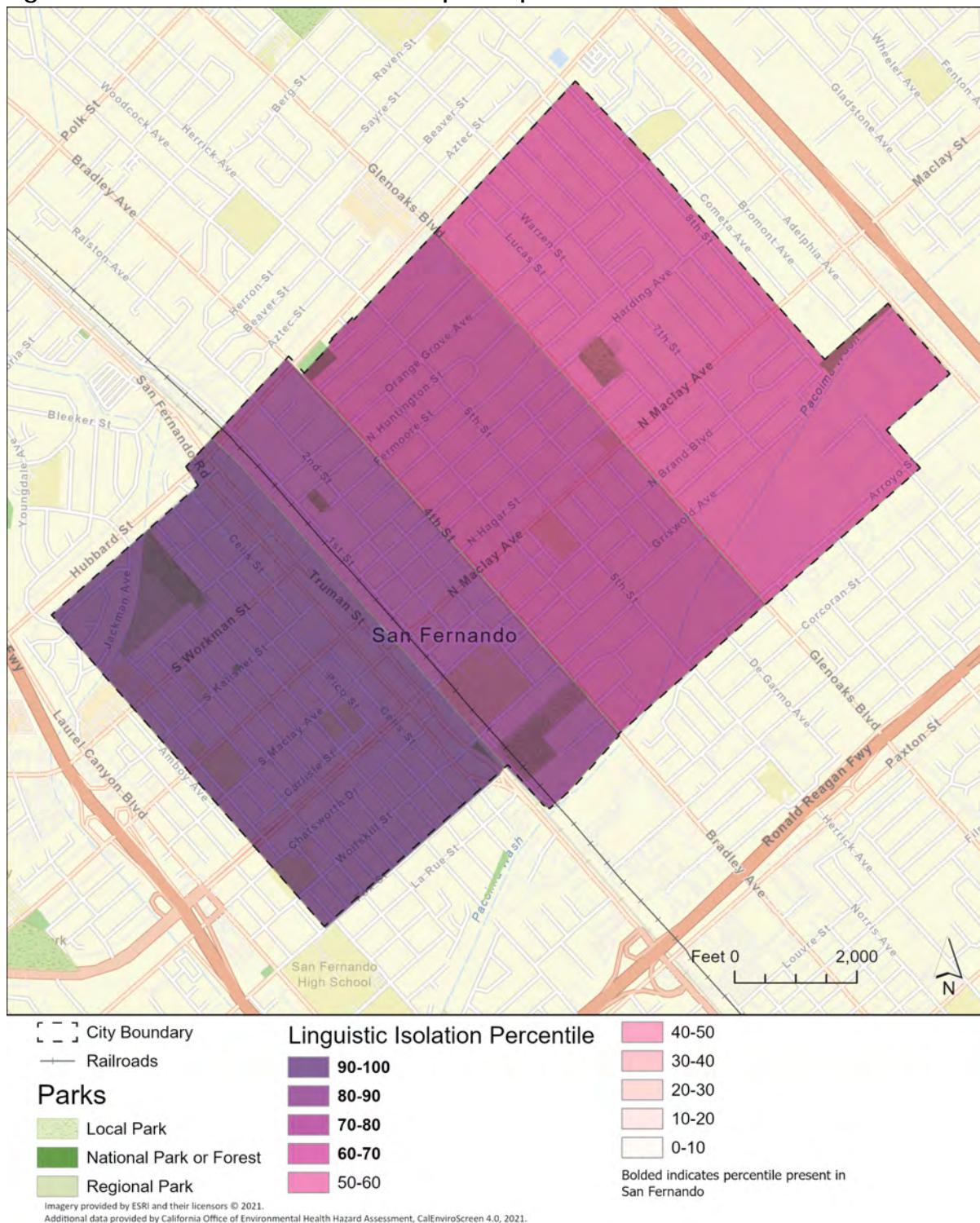




Figure 10 CalEnviroScreen Indicator Map – Linguistic Isolation



# Goals and Policies

Supporting the overall safety of a community is critical to fostering a healthy and livable environment for residents to thrive in. Adequate emergency response, hazardous material mitigation, and disaster preparedness are among the major contributors to community safety. The following goals and policies are related to the safety environment and hazard risk reduction in the City of San Fernando. The San Fernando General Plan Safety Element also sets forward goals and policies related to ensuring environmental justice in the City, particularly for the designated disadvantaged communities.

## Disaster Preparedness

**Goal S-1: Citizens of San Fernando are protected from injury, loss of life, and property damage associated with natural hazards.**

**Objective:** To protect the community from avoidable risk and harm by factoring natural hazards such as seismic hazards, flooding, landslides, severe weather events, and fires into community planning and outreach, maintenance and upgrades, and municipal operations.

### Policies

**S-1.1. Regularly Update Plans.** Update disaster preparedness and emergency response plans every 5 years, in a manner that is compliant with state and federal standards.

**S-1.2. Invest in Critical Facilities.** Dedicate funds to upgrade and maintain essential facilities (including EOC, Police/Fire Facilities, and City Hall) to make them more resilient to the potential impacts of natural disasters.

**S-1.3. Evacuation Routes.** Annually review evacuation mapping and response procedures to ensure consistency with updates to the regional context, including updates to FEMA mapping and current resource availability.

**S-1.4. Public Awareness.** Increase public awareness of hazard potential and disaster response strategies by disseminating critical information, such as evacuation routes, utilizing Alert San Fernando and other digital media resources.

**S-1.5. Accessible Signage.** Ensure informational signage related to hazards and disaster response is provided in multiple languages as appropriate.

**S-1.6. Utilities:** Ensure that utility services, including water and sewer services, are not interrupted in the case of a natural disaster.

**S-1.7. Evaluate and Minimize Risks.** Buildings and infrastructure will be periodically evaluated for seismic, fire, flood, and severe weather hazard risks and identified risks will be minimized by complying with California Building Code standards and other applicable regulations.

**S-1.8. Secure Funds.** Establish centralized internal procedures to coordinate efforts for securing funds that support risk reduction measures.

**S-1.9. Locating Critical Facilities.** Limit future development of critical facilities including, but not limited to, schools, hospitals and health care facilities, emergency shelters, fire stations, emergency command centers, and emergency communications facilities within identified hazard zones.



**S-1.10, Multi-hazard Mitigation Plan.** Prioritize the implementation of the mitigation strategies outlined within the 2020 San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

## **Goal S-2: San Fernando is informed and prepared to respond effectively to emergencies and unavoidable hazards.**

**Objective:** To enhance the City’s ability to react and respond during hazardous events through awareness of the potential risks, an understanding of how to respond to hazardous events, and preparation for hazard response and recovery.

### **Policies**

**S-2.1. SEMS and NIMS Training.** Increase City employee capacity through the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant training and Emergency Operations Center (EOC) drills to identify hazards, and assist in emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.

**S-2.2. City Media and Communication Resources.** Maintain the City’s emergency communication policy and protocols and utilize City media resources, emergency alert notification systems, and program advertising to provide information and communicate with the community prior to, during, or after events posing risk to community health, safety, and welfare.

**S-2.3. Vulnerable Populations.** Incorporate procedures into emergency and hazard mitigation plans to take care of and prioritize vulnerable populations during hazardous events.

**S-2.4. Promote Community-based and Volunteer Programs.** Promote community-based programs in fire safety and emergency preparedness, including neighborhood-level and business programs and community volunteer groups such as CERT and Neighborhood Watch.

**S-2.5. Responsive Neighborhood Groups.** Encourage neighborhood and community-based groups to identify, consider, and prepare for the needs of neighbors with access and functional needs during disaster and emergency planning.

**S-2.6. Evacuation Routes.** Ensure that all residents have access to adequate and safe evacuation routes from their place of residence.

**S-2.7. Constrained Access.** Prioritize infrastructure improvements and safety programs in areas with constrained evacuation access.

**S-2.8. Evacuation Plan Awareness.** Ensure the safety of residents by identifying and communicating safe and viable evacuation routes in multiple languages and across mediums, as appropriate.

**S-2.9. Safety Zones.** Establish designated City safety zones to provide shelter-in-place refuge when evacuation routes become blocked.

## **Goal S-3: San Fernando recovers quickly and equitably following natural disasters.**

**Objective:** To enhance the City’s resilience to hazards by planning effectively for disaster recovery, anticipating future remediation priorities, and planning for effective and equitable rehabilitation.

## Policies

**S-3.1. Post-disaster Evaluation.** The City's essential facilities shall be the top priority in conducting post-disaster building evaluations.

**S-3.2. Optimize Community Benefits.** Ensure that post-disaster recovery decisions optimize long-term community and economic benefits.

**S-3.3. Equitable Recovery.** Ensure resources and recovery efforts are equitably distributed and that vulnerable populations receive adequate assistance to avoid permanent disruption or displacement after a disaster.

**S-3.4. Assist Businesses.** Assist local and small businesses in planning for continuity of operations and emergency preparedness.

## Seismic and Geologic Activity

**Goal S-4: The San Fernando community is protected from loss of life, injury, property damage and destruction resulting from earthquakes and geologic hazards.**

**Objective:** To limit the risks associated with seismic hazards by updating local practices, regulations, and facilities in a manner consistent with recognized best practices for safety and loss prevention.

## Policies

**S-4.1. Require Geotechnical Reports.** Geotechnical reports will be required for new development and infill projects in areas with the potential for liquefaction.

**S-4.2. Plan Checks.** Ensure that the Building Department implements thorough plan checks and inspections of structures vulnerable to seismic activity.

**S-4.3. Facilitate Retrofits.** Promote the retrofit and rehabilitation of existing weak structures and lifeline utilities, and the strengthening of certain critical facilities to increase public safety and minimize potential damage from seismic and geologic hazards.

**S-4.4. Retrofit Program Awareness.** Promote greater public awareness of existing state incentive programs for earthquake retrofit, such as *Earthquake Brace and Bolt*, to help property owners make their homes more earthquake safe.

**S-4.5. Building Code Compliance.** Adopt and enforce all new codes of the California Building Code (CCR Title 24, published triennially) containing the most recent seismic requirements for structural design of new development and redevelopment to minimize damage from earthquakes and other geologic activity.

**S-4.6. FEMA Program Funding.** Seek grant funding from the National Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to retrofit facilities and develop programs to mitigate earthquake risks.

**S-4.7. Seismic Risk Mapping.** Proactively seek compliance with the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act by utilizing resources provided by the California Geological Survey and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) to establish and maintain maps depicting affected parcels within the City.

**S-4.8. Utility Security:** Coordinate with local utility providers to ensure that City utility lines are hazard-secure and adequate response plans are available in the case of emergency.

## High Winds

**Goal S-5: San Fernando is prepared for the potential for adverse effects from high winds.**

**Objective:** To prepare for the impacts of regional high winds through effective planning and program development.

### Policies

**S-5.1. Development Review.** Consider potential risk posed by high winds in the City in the review of new development applications including those for signs.

**S-5.2. Dust Control.** Require implementation of best practices for dust control at all excavation and grading projects.

**S-5.3. High Wind Work Stoppages.** Prohibit excavation and grading during high wind conditions, defined as instantaneous wind speeds that exceed 25 miles per hour by South Coast AQMD.

**S-5.4. Monitoring Multi-hazard Threats.** Continuously monitor multi-hazard threats during high wind and associated wildland or urban fire conditions. Allocate appropriate firefighting and emergency personnel resources to effectively respond to multi-hazard threats.

**S-5.5. Electricity Hazards.** Coordinate with Southern California Edison to ensure that existing plans and programs are in place to address wind hazard impacts, such as downed power lines, in a timely manner.

## Flooding

The city of San Fernando is not located within a flood hazard zone. Therefore, policies that require new development or essential facilities to be located outside of flood hazard zones are not necessary. Instead, policies are focused on minimizing dangers due to unlikely or temporary hazards such as fast-moving storm water in the Pacoima Wash fed by surface runoff.

**Goal S-6: The risks of damages from flooding and drainage in San Fernando are managed and mitigated to minimal levels.**

**Objective:** To avoid injury, loss of life, or property damage from the hazards associated with flood scenarios through planning and communication.

### Policies

**S-6.1. Dam Failure Contingency Plan.** Develop and maintain a contingency plan for the unlikely event of a failure of Pacoima Dam.

**S-6.2. Runoff Management.** Encourage the use of permeable materials and surfaces in new development and road repaving to decrease surface water runoff during storms.

**S-6.3. Development Runoff Mitigation.** Require all new developments to mitigate any increased flooding impacts on adjoining parcels, through grading that prevents adverse drainage impacts to adjacent properties, use of permeable surfaces or on-site retention of runoff.

**S-6.4. Pacoima Wash Warning Signage.** Post depth gauges and signage warning of the dangers of fast-moving water during storms in strategic locations around the Pacoima wash, using images and multiple languages as appropriate.

## Wildland and Urban Fire

**Goal S-7: The community of San Fernando is protected from unreasonable risks due to wildland and urban fires.**

**Objective:** To avoid injury, loss of life, property damage and destruction due to wildland or urban fires, through strategic planning and coordination.

### Policies

**S-7.1. Coordination Across Agencies.** Maintain cooperative working relationships among public agencies with responsibility for fire protection, including the City of Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD), to reduce fire hazards, assist in fire suppression, and promote fire safety in San Fernando.

**S-7.2. Fire Prevention Planning.** Work with the LAFD to develop a fire prevention plan that lists major hazards, potential ignition sources and their control, and the type of fire protection equipment necessary to control each major hazard.

**S-7.3. Reduce Fire Hazards.** Reduce fire hazards associated with older buildings, multi-story structures, and industrial facilities.

**S-7.4. Code Compliance.** Ensure that all new development and infill development meets or exceeds the California Code of Regulations Title 14 State Responsibility Area Fire Safe Regulations and Fire Hazard Reduction Around Buildings and Structures Regulations.

**S-7.5. Provide Hazard Information.** Provide technical and policy information regarding structural and wildland fire hazards to developers, interested parties, and the general public through all available media.

**S-7.6. Water Supply.** Maintain water supply infrastructure and ensure that San Fernando's water system has adequate water flow and stability to meet local fire department needs.

**S-7.7. Design.** Require fire-safe design as part of the site plan review process for new residential developments, including fire-resistant vegetation and adequate sprinkler systems.

## Hazardous Materials

**Goal S-8: San Fernando residents and businesses are protected from hazardous materials.**

**Objective:** To minimize community exposure to hazardous and potentially hazardous materials, especially those that can cause or contribute to delayed, chronic and/or acute health effects.



## Policies

**S-8.1. Hazardous Material Setbacks.** Restrict the storage and processing of hazardous materials to areas where risks to residents are adequately minimized through setbacks or other measures.

**S-8.2. Hazardous Material Transport.** Maintain and implement specified travel routes for the transport of hazardous materials and wastes, and to the extent feasible routes should avoid residential and commercial areas.

**S-8.3. Hazardous Waste Storage and Disposal.** Enforce standards for storage and disposal of hazardous materials and waste, consistent with State and federal law.

**S-8.4. Hazardous Material Incident Response.** Coordinate with allied agencies to prepare for and respond to hazardous materials incidents, including the California Office of Emergency Services, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, the California Highway Patrol, the Los Angeles County Department of Environmental Health Services, the City of Los Angeles Fire Department, the San Fernando Police Department, and other appropriate agencies in hazardous materials route planning and incident response.

**S-8.5. Safe Household Disposal.** Continue to update the City's website and other public information outlets with resources regarding the safe handling and disposal of household chemicals.

## Climate Change

**Goal S-9: The City has considered and adequately prepared for climate change-related hazards.**

**Objective:** Increase the ability of the City and its residents to adapt to climate change.

## Policies

**S-9.1. Capital Improvement.** Incorporate consideration of climate change impacts as part of infrastructure planning and operation. Identify projects as part of capital improvement programs that should consider climate adaptation priorities.

**S-9.2. Resilience Hubs.** Establish Resilience Hubs as a way of providing additional alternatives to vulnerable populations of people experiencing homelessness, seniors and young children, low-income, non-white communities, linguistically isolated populations, and individuals with chronic health conditions.

**S-9.3. Backup Power.** Invest in sustainable backup power sources to provide redundancy and continued services for critical facilities during periods of high demand during extreme heat events or possible outages because of safety power shut offs and extreme weather.

**Goal S-10: The City has minimized the risk associated with extreme heat and drought.**

**Objective:** Increase resident preparedness and accessibility to resources in the predicted scenarios of increased frequency and duration of extreme heat events and related impacts.

## Policies

**S-10.1. Green Infrastructure.** Utilize drought-tolerant green infrastructure projects including street trees, and landscaped areas as part of cooling strategies in public and private spaces helping reduce heat islands and energy demand during extreme heat events.

**S-10.2. Cooling Centers.** Coordinate with Los Angeles County Department of Public Health to identify and map cooling centers in locations accessible to vulnerable populations and establish standardized temperature triggers for when they will be opened.

**S-10.3. Building Efficiency.** Encourage water and energy efficiency in buildings through upgrading appliances and building infrastructure retrofits to best prepare for fluctuating prices during peak demand periods of extreme heat events.

### **Goal S-11: San Fernando has good air quality, and residents have limited exposure to harmful air pollutants and particulate matter.**

**Objective:** To reduce the community's exposure to harmful air pollutants that can impact quality of life and health by integrating land use plans, transportation plans, and air quality management to minimize the impact of existing and future land use development on air quality.

## Policies

**S-11.1. Integrated Planning.** Require consideration of air quality impacts and mitigating strategies in land use, circulation, and development plans to support a multimodal transportation system.

**S-11.2. Program Support.** Support programs that reduce congestion and vehicle trips such as the promotion of "Spare the Air" days.

**S-11.3. Land Use Planning.** Plan land uses to minimize exposure to toxic air pollutant emissions from industrial and other sources.

**S-11.4. Particulate Matter.** Reduce particulate matter emissions by prioritizing city-wide vehicle mile reduction measures.

**S-11.5. Energy Emissions.** Support efforts by the South Coast Air Quality Management District and public utility providers to reduce emissions from energy consumption.

**S-11.6. Increased Accessibility.** Improve accessibility for the City's residents to places of employment, commercial centers, and other establishments.

**S-11.7. Alternative Transportation Facilities.** Ensure that new development incorporates facilities and features that support active and multi-modal transportation, including pedestrian, bicycle, transit, and alternative fuel vehicle facilities.

**S-11.8. Transit Oriented Development.** Promote Transit Oriented Development (TOD) across the City by requiring trip reduction, alternative transit and congestion management measures for discretionary projects.

## Public Safety Services and Crime Prevention

**Goal S-12: San Fernando provides adequate emergency response and public safety services for the community's needs with a focus on community-based crime prevention.**

**Objective:** To maintain superior emergency services in the City in order to limit preventable safety concerns and reduce crime.

### Policies

**S-12.1. Police Staffing.** Regularly monitor and review the level of police staffing to maintain sufficient levels of City law enforcement services and facilities to serve community needs.

**S-12.2. Crime Tracking.** Periodically track crime rates and prevalent incident types in the community to ensure resources are allocated appropriately to address the City-specific crime context.

**S-12.3. Response Times.** Address traffic congestion in areas that have been identified as being detrimental to achieving targeted emergency response times.

**S-12.4. Community-Oriented.** Continue to foster positive, peaceful, mutually supportive relationships between San Fernando residents and the police.

**S-12.5. Recreation and Youth.** Encourage development and operation of community and recreational facilities as a pre-emptive strategy to reduce youth-related crime. Expand opportunities for positive law enforcement and youth interaction.

**Goal S-13: The San Fernando community prioritizes the safety of residents, visitors and businesses designing the built environment to reduce opportunities for criminal activity.**

**Objective:** To maintain a well-designed community environment in a manner that fosters safety and community well-being.

### Policies

**S-13.1. Design Strategies.** Encourage the use of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles in the design of projects and buildings.

**S-13.2. Retrofitting.** Retrofit City-owned public spaces, including parks, parking lots, and public facilities with adequate lighting and natural surveillance landscaping to limit criminal activity holistically.

**S-13.3. Signage.** Require residences and businesses to maintain visible and clearly legible signs and/or street numbers to shorten the response times of emergency personnel.

## Environmental Justice

**Goal S-14: The San Fernando community are meaningfully engaged in public decision-making processes, have equitable access to public facilities,**



**healthy foods, clean air and water, and safe homes, and experience positive health outcomes.**

*Civic and Community Engagement*

**OBJECTIVE**

- Increase the number and diversity of community members engaged in local decision-making processes by instituting equitable engagement strategies.

**POLICIES**

**S-14.1. Equitable Engagement.** Promote equitable engagement practices that serve to empower minorities and historically disenfranchised groups to participate in civic life.

**S-14.2. Communication Techniques.** Prioritize the utilization of a variety of communication techniques and tools to disseminate information to the public.

**S-14.3. Evaluation.** Periodically evaluate the City's progress in involving the broader community in decisions affecting the environment and quality of life.

**S-14.4. Translation.** Ensure that all public information is available in multiple languages and make translation services available at all community meetings.

**S-14.5. Transparency.** Prioritize transparency in City matters by providing regular updates on new and progressing City projects and informing the public about all decisions that impact the environment.

*Access to Public Facilities and Healthy Foods*

**OBJECTIVES**

- Increase safe and accessible opportunities for physical activity and improve multi-modal connections to services, jobs and recreation.
- Enhance park and recreation amenities.

**POLICIES**

**S-14.6. Alternative Modes of Transportation.** Promote land use patterns that support alternative modes of transportation, including walking, cycling and transit use to encourage community health through physical activity and accessibility.

**S-14.7. Access to Public Spaces.** Ensure that parks and other key destinations (schools, employment centers, resource areas) are accessible through alternative modes of transportation.

**S-14.8. Safety Perception.** Promote the perception of safety in public spaces across the city, especially those spaces within identified disadvantaged communities, to increase participation in active play, exercise, and community events.

**S-14.9. Park Amenities.** Improve the quality of city parks by adequately maintaining existing park amenities (lighting, exercise equipment, etc.) and providing new amenities where feasible.

**S-14.10. Park Development.** Prioritize the development of parks across the city, with a focus on areas that lack access to safe open space and gathering locations.

**S-14.11. Transit Amenities.** Coordinate with local transit agencies to improve local transit amenities and regional connectivity to support accessibility for all community members.

**S-14.12. Shuttle Program.** Explore the opportunity for development of a City shuttle program, offering residents free transportation to key nodes within the community.

**S-14.13. Multi-Modal Infrastructure.** Enhance the pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure in San Fernando’s designated disadvantaged communities to support active living opportunities for all residents.

**S-14.14. Sidewalk Network.** Improve pedestrian access and safety within San Fernando by addressing sidewalk network deficiencies in a strategic and timely manner.

**S-14.15. Street Lighting.** Prioritize improvements to street lighting in San Fernando by establishing developer responsibility for the design and installation of lighting on all streets within and adjacent to their sites.

**S-14.16. Healthy Food Access.** Promote community-based programs for healthy food access, including community gardens and farmers markets, to support the improvement of public health.

**S-14.17. Childcare.** Increase the availability of childcare for low-income residents across the city by incentivizing developers to include childcare facilities within residential and commercial projects.

**S-14.18. Tree Canopies.** Safeguard the natural environment and enhance the existing tree canopies across the city to reduce heat exposure and promote opportunities for active living.

### *Exposure to Pollution*

#### **OBJECTIVE**

- Reduce exposure to pollution by sensitive receptors and limit polluting land uses.

#### **POLICIES**

**S-14.19. Pollution Reduction.** Work with stationary pollutant generators to minimize the generation of pollution and associated impacts to surrounding residents through all available technologies.

**S-14.20. Sensitive Land Uses.** Protect all sensitive land uses (e.g., childcare facilities, schools, healthcare facilities, housing, parks, etc.) from pollution exposure, especially those uses within disadvantaged communities.

**S-14.21. Sensitive Receptors.** Locate sensitive receptors (i.e., residences, schools, retirement homes, hospitals, etc.) and vulnerable communities away from significant pollution sources of air pollution and, as necessary, implement measures (such as filtration systems) on new development to avoid significant health risks related to air pollution.

### *Safe and Sanitary Homes*

#### **OBJECTIVE**

- Improve the quality of existing stock housing by providing resources, increasing awareness of tenants’ rights, and enforcement.

## POLICIES

**S-14.22. Home Maintenance.** Promote and administer programs that increase resident awareness of property maintenance resources and tools to sustain neighborhood quality.

**S-14.23. Housing Rights.** Prioritize the maintenance of safe and sanitary homes across San Fernando by promoting tenant's rights through resource and information dissemination.

**S-14.24. Code Enforcement.** Broaden the role of Code Enforcement in ensuring that homes within San Fernando are safe and adequate for human habitation.



# Implementation Measures and Programs

Table 1 identifies implementation measures for the Safety Element.

**Table 1 Safety Implementation Measures**

Program #	Implementation Measure or Program	Priority	Time Frame	Responsibility
<b>Disaster Preparedness</b>				
1	<b>Community Risk Assessment.</b> Conduct a community risk assessment to identify critical facilities and community assets.	Medium	Short Term	Planning Division, Public Works
2	<b>Climate Change Risk Assessment.</b> Conduct a detailed climate change vulnerability assessment to identify potential risks and vulnerable populations and assets. Include a fire hazard risk assessment consistent with the latest OPR Technical Advisory. Develop adaptation strategies to reduce risk and increase resilience. Prioritize programs and funding for populations and critical assets most likely to be impacted by climate change.	High	Intermediate Term	Planning Division, Public Works
3	<b>Emergency Evacuation Scenarios.</b> Evaluate evacuation route capacity, safety, and viability under a range of emergency scenarios as part of the next update to the LHMP or emergency operation plan, in accordance with AB 747.	High	Short Term	Building & Safety, Planning Division
4	<b>Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.</b> Implement the programs and mitigation as outlined within the 2020 San Fernando Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.	High	Long Term	All City Departments
5	<b>Safety Information Campaign.</b> Develop an information program to familiarize citizens with seismic risk and to develop seismic awareness. Develop an educational campaign for residents and business owners to learn what to do during an earthquake and how to better prepare for an earthquake.	Medium	Short Term	Recreation and Community Services, Planning Division
6	<b>Maintenance Fund.</b> Re-evaluate development impact fees to cover costs of maintaining community fire breaks and other similar activities.	Medium	Short Term	City Manager's Office, Planning Division
<b>Seismic and Geologic Activity</b>				
7	<b>California Building Codes.</b> Adopt the latest version of the California Building Code (CCR Title 24, published triennially) when released.	High	Short Term	Building & Safety Division
8	<b>Earthquake Hazard Reduction Ordinance.</b> Update zoning code to require strengthening of existing wood-frame buildings with soft, weak, or open-front wall lines in housing constructed before 1980.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Building & Safety Division, Planning Division

Program #	Implementation Measure or Program	Priority	Time Frame	Responsibility
9	<b>Code Enforcement.</b> Continue the code enforcement program, including identification of pre-1933 structures of large scale or occupied by large numbers of people, and require correction or demolition of structures found to be dangerous.	Medium	Long-Term	Code Enforcement
10	<b>Seismic Retrofit Incentive Program.</b> Develop a retrofit incentive program to help reduce earthquake hazards, focused on existing public facilities as well as existing multifamily housing constructed prior to 1980.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Building & Safety Division
11	<b>Geologic Instability Mitigation.</b> Update zoning code to adopt regulatory techniques to mitigate public safety hazards, and if necessary, prohibit development where geologic instability is identified.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Planning Division, Public Works, Building & Safety Division
<b>High Winds</b>				
12	<b>Design Review.</b> Develop guidelines for multi-hazard design measures that mitigate the effects of high winds and consider other potential risks.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Planning Division, Building & Safety Division
13	<b>Dust Control.</b> Develop guidelines for dust control at all excavation and grading projects, including addressing high wind conditions.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Planning Division, Building & Safety Division
<b>Flooding</b>				
14	<b>Flood Control Maps.</b> Regularly update City's maps to reflect latest FEMA designations.	High	Long Term	Planning Division, Public Works
15	<b>Update Zoning Code.</b> Update zoning code to require: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On site stormwater runoff retention</li> <li>Limit stormwater runoff impacts on adjacent properties</li> </ul>	Medium	Intermediate Term	Planning Division, Public Works, Building & Safety Division
16	<b>Dam Failure Contingency Plan.</b> Coordinate with the operator of the Pacoima Dam to develop and maintain a contingency plan in the unlikely event of a dam failure.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Planning Division, Public Works
17	<b>Warning Signage.</b> Post warning signage and depth gauges at strategic locations near the Pacoima Wash to warn community members of the danger of storm runoff and provide a method for assessing the depth of runoff.	Low	Short Term	Public Works
<b>Wildland and Urban Fire</b>				
18	<b>On-Site Fire Suppression.</b> Require, where appropriate, on-site fire suppression systems for all new commercial and industrial development to reduce the dependence on fire department equipment and personnel.	Medium	Short Term	Los Angeles Fire Department, Building & Safety Division

Program #	Implementation Measure or Program	Priority	Time Frame	Responsibility
19	<b>Zoning Code Updates.</b> Update zoning code to require that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ New development provides emergency access (i.e., two viable points of ingress and egress) for emergency vehicles and evacuation in the event of a fire.</li> <li>▪ All existing and new homes and businesses have visible street addressing and signage.</li> </ul>	High	Short Term	Planning Division, Building & Safety Division
20	<b>Fire Suppression Guidelines.</b> Develop fire suppression water system guidelines and implementation plans for existing and acquired lands, including fire protection water volumes, system distribution upgrades, and emergency water storage.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Los Angeles Fire Department, Building & Safety Division
21	<b>Water Assessment.</b> Confirm that water pressure is adequate for firefighting purposes in existing and future developed areas.	High	Short Term	Building & Safety Division, Planning Division
<b>Hazardous Materials</b>				
22	<b>Setbacks.</b> Determine and enforce the use of adequate buffer zones between the installation and the property boundaries sufficient to protect public safety for industries which store and process hazardous or toxic materials in the City.	High	Intermediate Term	Building & Safety Division, Planning Division
23	<b>Proper Containment.</b> Future land uses that are anticipated to utilize hazardous materials or waste shall be required to provide adequate containment facilities to ensure that surface water and groundwater resources are protected from accidental releases. This shall include double-containment, levees to contain spills, and monitoring wells for underground storage tanks, as required by local, state and federal standards.	High	Intermediate Term	Public Works, Building & Safety Division, Planning Division
24	<b>Remediation Strategies.</b> Establish protocols for regular coordination with regulating agencies regarding remediation strategies for hazardous and toxic materials.	Low	Short Term	Building & Safety Division, Planning Division
25	<b>Hazardous Materials Inventory.</b> Develop an inventory of hazardous materials used by businesses in the City. Maintain this inventory as a living document.	Medium	Short Term	Planning Division
26	<b>Contaminated Sites.</b> Maintain a public record of property locations, which contain hazardous materials, including a timetable for and the extent of remediation to be expected.	Medium	Short Term	Building & Safety Division, Planning Division
<b>Climate Change</b>				
27	<b>Retrofitting.</b> Retrofit existing buildings, when possible, to incorporate water and energy efficient design. Consider purple pipes and on bill financing of building electrification as programs to implement.	Low	Long Term	Public Works, Building & Safety Division

Program #	Implementation Measure or Program	Priority	Time Frame	Responsibility
28	<b>Green Infrastructure Improvements.</b> Increase availability of public green space, urban forests or street trees and general shading features to mitigate urban heat island effects.	Medium	Long Term	Public Works, Recreation and Community Services
29	<b>Resilience Hubs.</b> Establish public facilities as designated resilience hubs by providing resources such as cooling, power, or water which may not be accessible to all the population in San Fernando during events of extreme heat, drought, or other natural disasters.	High	Short Term	Planning Division, Recreation and Community Services
30	<b>Building Efficiency.</b> Require the incorporation of water and energy efficiency strategies into new development projects to improve the adaptability of the buildings to extreme heat and drought.	Medium	Short Term	Planning Division, Building and Safety Division
31	<b>Transportation Improvements.</b> Assess existing land use patterns to identify opportunities for future Transit Oriented Development (TOD) and outline potential programs to promote multimodal transit.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Planning Division
32	<b>Air Quality Enforcement.</b> Implement emission reduction standards in the discretionary review of all planned development projects. Use “spare the air” days and VMT reductions to improve local air quality.	High	Intermediate Term	Planning Division, Building & Safety Division
<b>Public Safety Services</b>				
33	<b>Police Department Staffing Ratio.</b> Work with the police department to establish a concrete resource needs determination to sustain minimum staffing levels.	High	Short Term	Police Department, City Manager’s Office
34	<b>Crime Prevention Design.</b> Update zoning code to ensure that site design and planning techniques that reduce the potential for criminal activity (e.g., CPTED) are included.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Police Department, Building & Safety Division, Planning Division
35	<b>Traffic Study.</b> Conduct a study and develop a traffic mitigation strategy in areas where response time targets are not achieved due to congestion.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Police Department
36	<b>Community and Recreational Programs.</b> Establish/expand community and after-school programming for at-risk youth.	Medium	Short Term	Recreation and Community Services
<b>Environmental Justice – Civic and Community Engagement</b>				
37	<b>Equitable Engagement Toolkit.</b> Develop an equitable engagement toolkit for City staff that establishes strategic engagement practices tailored to the diversity needs of San Fernando.	High	Short Term	City Manager’s Office
38	<b>Annual Training.</b> Require all City staff to undergo annual diversity and equity training as part of an effort to improve community accessibility and empower historically disenfranchised groups.	Medium	Intermediate Term	City Manager’s Office

Program #	Implementation Measure or Program	Priority	Time Frame	Responsibility
<b>Environmental Justice – Access to Public Facilities and Healthy Foods</b>				
39	<b>Park Maintenance.</b> Develop a park maintenance program that comprehensively assesses the quality of City parks and establishes plans for amenity improvement.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Recreation and Community Services
40	<b>Sidewalk Inventory.</b> Develop an ongoing inventory of current sidewalk conditions and the sidewalk network availability.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Public Works
41	<b>Sidewalk Conditions.</b> Establish a priority-based program for addressing identified deficiencies in the sidewalk network, as identified in the inventory of sidewalk conditions.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Public Works
42	<b>Implementation Plan.</b> Address identified sidewalk deficiencies within the Safe and Active Streets Implementation Plan.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Public Works
43	<b>Street Lighting.</b> Require all new projects to include a street lighting plan for all streets within and adjacent to their sites as part of the site plan approval process.	Medium	Short Term	Community Development
44	<b>Park Funding.</b> Explore various resources for the funding of park development in the form of grants and sponsorship from local corporations.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Recreation and Community Services
45	<b>Private Park Ordinance.</b> Develop an ordinance for private park land dedication requiring new residential development projects to dedicate park land for its new residents in lieu of paying a park impact fee.	Medium	Short Term	Community Development, Recreation and Community Services
46	<b>Transportation Inventory.</b> Perform a comprehensive assessment of all existing transportation amenities, including bus shelters, bus stop locations and transit information programs, and establish priority areas for improvements.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Community Development, Public Works
47	<b>Public Campaign.</b> Create a public information campaign focused on informing all residents, especially those from disadvantaged communities, about the status, impacts, and safety of the East San Fernando Valley Light Rail project.	High	Short Term	Community Development and Public Works
48	<b>Bicycle Infrastructure.</b> Require all new multifamily development to incorporate bicycle infrastructure, such as bicycle storage facilities, bicycle repair resources, and resident bike sharing programs.	Medium	Short Term	Community Development
49	<b>Healthy Food Campaign.</b> Disseminate information and resources related to local healthy food sources for interested individuals within the community.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Community Development, Recreation and Community Services
50	<b>Farmers Markets Assessment.</b> Work with local stakeholders to identify locations conducive to hosting	Medium	Intermediate Term	Community Development



Program #	Implementation Measure or Program	Priority	Time Frame	Responsibility
	farmers markets and community gardens across the city.			
51	<b>Farmers Markets.</b> Establish a City-based farmers market program focused on increasing healthy food access within disadvantaged communities.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Community Development
52	<b>Local Health Partnerships.</b> Partner with local health initiatives, including local hospitals, to provide culturally relevant educational programming on healthy living.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Community Development, Recreation and Community Services
53	<b>Childcare Facilities Ordinance.</b> Develop an ordinance to include childcare facilities as a potential provision to qualify affordable housing developments for density bonuses per Division 15 of the Municipal Code.	Medium	Short Term	Community Development
54	<b>Urban Forestry Program.</b> Develop an Urban Forestry program that inventories existing canopy cover and establishes programmatic strategies for tree preservation, maintenance, and future tree planting.	High	Long Term	Community Development and Public Works
<b>Environmental Justice – Exposure to Pollution</b>				
55	<b>Zoning Code Update.</b> Update the Zoning Code to insulate residential uses from the impacts of industrial and roadway pollution by limiting the expansion potential of existing pollution sources and restricting the placement of new polluting sources near sensitive receptors.	High	Short Term	Community Development
56	<b>Illegal Dumping.</b> Develop educational materials and establish incentives to discourage illegal dumping in parks, outdoor areas, and vacant parcels throughout the city.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Community Development
57	<b>Smoke-Free Spaces.</b> Require multiunit buildings within the city to be designated smoke-free spaces.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Community Development
58	<b>Smoke-Free Public Spaces.</b> Establish all City parks and outdoor gathering spaces as smoke-free locations to reduce exposure to second-hand smoke.	Medium	Intermediate Term	Recreation and Community Services
59	<b>Land Use Requirements.</b> Require new sensitive land uses to include measures such as setbacks, landscaping, ventilation systems, and other effective measures to minimize potential impacts from air pollution.	High	Short Term	Community Development
<b>Environmental Justice – Safe and Sanitary Homes</b>				
60	<b>Home Maintenance.</b> Develop a home maintenance resource mailer that identifies tools, funding opportunities, and tips for vulnerable residents (low-income, seniors, and disabled residents) to maintain the health and safety of their properties.	High	Long Term	Community Development
61	<b>Home Maintenance Funding.</b> Establish a grant and loan program for low-income residents to subsidize housing	High	Long Term	Community Development

Program #	Implementation Measure or Program	Priority	Time Frame	Responsibility
	repairs necessary for maintaining safe and sanitary housing.			
62	<b>Fair Housing Campaign.</b> Develop a multi-language informational campaign, in partnership with regional fair housing organizations, focused on disseminating resources related to tenant's rights and safe living conditions.	High	Long Term	Community Development
63	<b>Multi-family Inspection Program.</b> Develop a proactive multi-family inspection program to identify substandard rental units that do not meet current building standards and require property owners to rehabilitate identified issue areas. Rental Inspections shall occur every five years.	High	Long Term	Community Development