

# REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS



The Public Works Department is requesting proposals for:

## Water Master Plan

RELEASE DATE: May 1, 2025

RESPONSE DUE: May 29, 2025

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**REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS  
FOR  
WATER MASTER PLAN**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City of San Fernando ("City") is seeking proposals from qualified consulting firms (Consultant) to provide professional engineering services for the development of a Water Master Plan. The Water Master Plan is to include all components of the City's water production, water treatment, and water distribution systems.

The Master Plan shall insure the City has adequate water infrastructure facilities to support future growth and help develop a financial plan for the long-term repair, replacement and maintenance of its water production and distribution infrastructure.

At the conclusion of the Water Master Plan, a prioritized short- and long-term Capital Improvement Program (CIP) plan with detailed descriptions and cost estimates shall be prepared based on the findings. An analysis of the current funding mechanisms will also be a part of this Water Master Plan, as well as a review of available funding from the state and other agencies for maintenance, and capital improvements of water infrastructure. This should include a series of short- and long-term funding strategies for City to pursue.

All qualified Consultants interested in providing these services are invited to submit their proposal. The proposals will be evaluated and ranked according to the criteria provided in Exhibit B, "Proposal Evaluation," of this Request for Proposal (RFP).

It shall be the Consultant's responsibility to check the City of San Fernando website ([www.sfcity.org](http://www.sfcity.org)) to obtain any addenda that may be issued.

The Consultant's attention is directed to Exhibit A, "Submittal Requirements."

Submit three (3) hard copies and one (1) electronic copy in PDF format on a USB flash drive of the Consultant's proposal. The hard copies and USB flash drive shall be mailed or submitted to the City of San Fernando, 117 N Macneil Street, San Fernando, CA 91340, prior to **5:00 P.M. PST on May 29, 2025**. Proposals shall be submitted in a sealed package clearly marked "**WATER MASTER PLAN**" and addressed as follows:

City of San Fernando  
ATTN: City Clerk  
117 Macneil Street  
San Fernando, CA 91340

No late submittals will be accepted. The City may conduct interviews of the top-ranking Consultants in order to make a final selection. The successful Consultant will be recommended

to the City Council for authorization to enter into a Professional Services Agreement for the development of a Water Master Plan for the City of San Fernando.

Failure to comply with the requirements set forth in this Request for Proposal may result in disqualification. Proposals and/or modifications received subsequent to the hour and date specified above will not be considered. Submitted proposals may be withdrawn at any time prior to the submission time specified in this Request for Proposal, provided notification is received in writing before the submittal deadline. Proposals cannot be changed or withdrawn after the submittal deadline. No handwritten notations or corrections will be allowed. The responding Consultant is solely responsible for all costs related to the preparation of the proposal.

The City of San Fernando reserves the right to reject all proposals and to waive any minor informalities or irregularities contained in the proposal. Acceptance of any proposal submitted pursuant to this Request for Proposal shall not constitute any implied intent to enter into a contract.

The contract award, if any, will be made to the Consultant who, in the City's sole discretion, is best able to perform the required services in a manner most beneficial to the City. **The completed Fee Schedule in Exhibit D shall be submitted with the proposal in its own separately sealed envelope.** The Consultant shall not include this cost proposal in the USB as an electronic file.

The City intends to follow, but will not be bound by, the following selection timeline:

Release of Advertisement of RFP		May 1, 2025
Deadline to Submit Questions/Clarifications	5:00 P.M.	May 15, 2025
Addendum/Questions/Clarifications Posted	5:00 P.M.	May 21, 2025
Deadline for Proposal Submittal	5:00 P.M.	May 29, 2025
Award Date		June 16, 2025

Any questions with regard to submissions, process, or proposals can be emailed to Victor Meza, Water Operations Manager at [vmeza@sfcity.org](mailto:vmeza@sfcity.org). Questions shall be submitted before 5:00 P.M. PST on May 15, 2025. Any response to a request for clarification, questions and answers will be posted to the City's website at [www.sfcity.org](http://www.sfcity.org) no later than 5:00 P.M. PST on May 21, 2025 and if necessary, shall become a part of the proposal as an addendum.

The Request for Proposal can be viewed and/or obtained from the City of San Fernando website at [www.sfcity.org](http://www.sfcity.org).

No oral questions or inquiries about the RFP shall be accepted.

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The City of San Fernando (herein referred to as “City”) is currently seeking to develop a Water Master Plan, that outlines and prioritizes maintenance and capital needs, as well as proposing long-term sustainable funding mechanisms for the City’s water system. It is anticipated this will require a review of the existing water system, a conceptual understanding of land use and potential development patterns, and a forecast of future population growth. Additionally, the Water Master Plan will need to project future water demand, review water requirements, develop planning and analysis criteria, and analyze the entire water system.

While much of the City’s water system is old and in need of replacement or upgrade, of particular importance at this time is the source of supply system and its related appurtenances due to the detection of Nitrates above the MCL of 10 mg/l at the source of supply. In addition, the distribution water main line systems pipe age and materials composition of main lines has reached its life span and requires an aggressive replacement plan.

In order to properly address the needed replacement of the water main components of the water system, the development of a hydraulic model on the system is necessary. The master plan will consider pipe age, leak history, and pipe material. With the development of a hydraulic model, the master plan MUST also consider fire flows, the consequences of pipe failure and the likelihood of pipe failure.

The City of San Fernando Public Works Department is therefore seeking proposals from qualified civil engineering firms experienced in water distribution system hydraulic modeling for the development of San Fernando’s water system hydraulic model and its water system Master Plan.

The intent of this RFP is to evaluate each interested Consultant specific qualifications, experiences, and select the best-qualified Consultant. In addition, all interested Consultants shall have sufficient, readily available resources in the form of trained personnel, support services, specialized consultants and financial resources to carry out the work without delay or shortcomings. The work will be performed according to the attached Professional Services Agreement.

The City intends to award a Professional Services Agreement to one successful Consultant for the services proposed by that Consultant. However, all contracts are subject to approval by the San Fernando City Council, and the City reserves the right to not award any such agreement at the discretion of the City Council.

## **BACKGROUND**

The City is approximately 2.4 square miles and is completely surrounded by the City of Los Angeles, including the nearby communities of Sylmar, Mission Hills and Pacoima. The City obtains its groundwater supply from the Sylmar Groundwater Basin (“Basin”). The Basin is located in the San Fernando Valley and underlies the City of San Fernando and the City of Los Angeles. The

water system supplies water to the residents of the entire City of San Fernando. The City currently serves an estimated population of 23,946 people through 5,326 service connections. Service connections consist of the following: 3987 Single Family Residential, 471 Multi-Family Residential, 443 Commercial, 48 Churches, 15 County Facilities, 70 City Owned, 20 Schools, 163 Industrial, 61 Irrigation, 0 Agricultural, 48 Inactive Water Accounts,.

The City has 2 sources of water; 1) groundwater from the Sylmar Groundwater Basin, and 2) imported purchased water from Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California connection SF-1. MWD SF-1 is a backup source of supply, will be active, and utilized when groundwater production from the wells cannot meet the daily demand or water from wells are not available during major maintenance. City also plans to provide water to some of its large customers on a selective basis through direct service connection from MWD supply that are separate from the groundwater system.

In addition, there are 1- 6" inch and 1- 10" emergency connections with the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power to help meet local demand during emergencies.

The City's water system consists of approximately 66.5 miles of various size (2"-20") water main lines that deliver water to approximately 5,326 customer accounts. The water main lines are constructed of steel, cast iron, ductile iron and asbestos cement pipe and range in age from the 1920's to 2016's. The city has 1236 water system valves, 560 fire hydrants throughout the water system.

The City's Water Division consists of ten (10) full time equivalent positions. Additional support and administration, including project delivery and utility billing functions consists of two (2) full time equivalent positions. The Division oversees all system production, distribution and customer service operations. System capital improvements are bid in accordance with the Public Contracts Code and are typically coordinated with other improvements (street, sewer, etc.) in order to realize economies of scale and minimize impacts to the community.

The City currently has four (4) active wells that it utilizes in water production activities, of which two (2) are currently going through an ION Exchange Treatment Plant for Nitrate removal, active Well #3 and active Well 7A. The City's water system has two (2) Ion Exchange (IX) water treatment plants (Plant No.1 and Plant No. 2) for Nitrate removal with a 2000 GPM Capacity. There are (3) three onsite Sodium Hypochlorite Generation Units for disinfecting the groundwater produced. The City has 2 booster pump stations (Arroyo and Hubbard) Booster stations in the distribution system to transmit potable water from the Lower to the Upper pressure zone.

Construction will soon begin to add Well 2A to the treatment plant for Nitrate removal. A nitrate blending/treatment plant for Well 2A is in the planning stages.

The four (4) well locations include the following production capabilities:

- Well 2A (2,000 Gallons Per Minute);
- Well 3 (1,200 GPM);
- Well 4A (450 GPM); and
- Well 7A (900 GPM).

Additionally, the City has four (4) local reservoirs that are used for water storage. Three (3) of the four (4) locations are currently active. Therth (4<sup>th</sup>) 1.1 - MG reservoir is being constructed and anticipated to be in operation by 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter of 2025

The four (4) reservoirs include the following storage capacities:

- Reservoir 2A (3 Million Gallons);
- Reservoir 5 (2.4 MG);
- Reservoir 3A (2.5 MG); and
- Reservoir 4A (1.1 MG)

Due to recent water conservation actions, local groundwater sources in the Sylmar Basin have provided adequate supplies for the San Fernando community. The City's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan is included in Attachment "A" and provides related water consumption, supply and reliability planning efforts. Information on current and future water system capital improvements is included in Attachment "B".

The City owns, maintains, and operates water supply wells, storage tanks, water treatment plants, water booster stations and water lines throughout the City and in neighboring City of Sylmar. In addition to these major facilities, the City also maintains thousands of water valves and hydrants throughout the City. The City pumps, stores, and delivers water to its residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial customers within its service area.

The City has several adopted plans that will help inform the Water Master Plan process. The following list of documents is attached for your information.

- A. 2020 Urban Water Management Plan
- B. Utility Infrastructure Capital Improvement Schedule
- C. Master Plan for Water Amended 1969
- D. Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
- E. Professional Service Agreement Sample
- F. Water Main Replacement Evaluation Matrix
- G. Water Distribution Static Water Pressure System Map
- H. Water Distribution System Map
- I. Water System Hydraulic Profile

## **SCOPE OF WORK**

The selected consultant shall provide the following:

1. A hydraulic Model of the entire City of San Fernando water distribution system which can be updated by City staff and utilized by staff on an ongoing basis for analysis of water system needs and operating characteristics. The model must consider fire flows, likelihood of pipe failure and consequences of pipe failure.
2. Professional engineering assistance in prioritizing and cost estimating of non-pipeline components of water production, water treatment, and water distribution system (booster's pumps, wells, reservoirs, treatment plants, SCADA, ect.)
3. Converting Water System AutoCad Map 3D 2019 or Newer Map files into GIS Shape Files to allow various GIS Platforms to use files to make layers of system to be able to be used on other City's GIS platforms.
4. Professional engineering assistance in development of grading and weighting factors for population of pipeline evaluation matrix. ( Attachment F )
5. The hydraulic model development process is envisioned as requiring each of the following or process.

#### **HYDRAULIC MODEL CONSTRUCTION & LOADING**

- A. **Distribution System Creation** – the consultant shall use existing City Auto Cad Files and convert them to GIS Shape Files system to establish hydraulic model piping, PRV Stations, pressure zone boundaries. Work with operators and operator data to populate PRV set points, diameters and other hydraulic data.
- B. **Facilities Creating** – The consultant shall use City as built, design drawings, system schematics and operator experience to create facilities and associated piping. Work with operators and operator data to populate set points, pump curves, and other hydraulic data.
- C. **Demand Allocations & Scaling** – The consultant shall allocate model demands to represent existing demands. Scale model demands as separate demand set to represent ultimate demand in coordination with City staff, including point loading up to 3 future developments as potential future customers. It is assumed that billing data will be provided as geocoded point, or demand will be evenly distributed across model junctions.
- D. **System- Wide Demand Peaking** – The Consultant shall use historic production records and operator experience to determine max day and peak hour peaking factors.
- E. **Elevations** – The Consultant may use USGS data, topographic data from existing city data and other data available for elevation extraction.
- F. **Fire Flow Assignments**- The consultant shall use land use layers and fire flow requirements to assign fire flows to representative model junctions.

#### **HYDRAULIC MODEL CALIBRATION**

- G. **Hydrant Testing Plan & Field Support** - The Consultant shall develop hydrant testing plan consisting of up to 10 testing locations.
- H. **Steady State Calibration** – The Consultant will provide static and residual pressure calibration of the model against field – collected hydrant flow testing. This assumes the City is collecting data within 1 day. Consultant to be on-site to observe 1 days field data collection.

## **NEAR TERM CIP DEVELOPMENT & DELIVERABLES**

- I. **Scenario Development & Analysis** – The Consultant will provide development of 3 scenarios per planning period and identification of system deficiencies. Planning periods are Existing and Buildout.
  - Maximum Day Demand, Peak Hour Demand, and Maximum Day + Fire Flow
  - The Consultant shall run scenarios, apply planning criteria, and analyze system deficiencies,
  - The Consultant shall develop figures to communicate deficiencies to City staff.
- J. **Scenario Analysis & Pipeline Replacement Projects** – The Consultant shall determine pipeline replacement that meet planning criteria for existing and buildout scenarios.

## **TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM AND DELIVERABLES**

- K. **Model Deliverables** – The Consultant shall deliver the final H2OMap Hydraulic model. This shall be in electronic format.
- L. **Technical Memorandum and all Deliverables** – The Consultant shall provide a summary of model development, results and findings, including tables and figures for each planning period that illustrates the recommended pipeline sizing.

## **SYSTEM CRITICALITY, LEAK MANAGEMENT & REPORTING**

- M. **System Criticality, Leak Management & Reporting** – Utilizing a GIS & Hydraulic Model based analysis & prioritization of most impactful pipelines and valves, should they fail. This electronic deliverable shall include a GIS-based viewer to access and interact with critical valves and pipelines to plan for, respond to, and track leaks and breaks. Results used with hydraulic deficiencies generated from water model, with age, material, and other data to qualify, justify prioritization, while calculating water loss and automating reports.

## **PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

- N. **Project Meetings & Administration** – The Consultant’s proposal shall include 2 in-person meetings and 2 intermediate, online meeting for status, questions, decision support.
- O. **Data Collection & Design Criteria**- The Consultant shall submit a data request list, collect and review data, and resolve questions to process and proceed with work. Work with City staff to determine planning criteria for pipeline sizing.
- P. **Staff Training** – The Consultant shall provide training to a minimum of three Public Works staff members in the operations of the Hydraulic model and the GIS system, so as to allow for in-house updating of the model and GIS system.

### **ADDITIVE ALTERNATE SCOPE OF SERVICES**

As noted above, the primary purpose for development of a hydraulic model at this time is to use the model as a tool in completion of a Water System Master Plan. Scope of Services items 4I, 4J, and 4L above provide the analysis for the pipeline network. The Master Plan is to include the entire water system and all of its component parts, such as SCADA, Reservoirs, Wells, Booster Pumps, Treatment Plants, Emergency interconnections and so on.

As an additive item number 5, the City is requesting that the proposing firm provide a separate line item that completes a Master Plan of system improvements at five, ten, and fifteen year terms. That is, the consultant shall prioritize system improvements, component replacement, and high cost regular maintenance (such as rehab of existing wells, treatment plants and salt used for treatment plants, booster pumps, cla-valves , air-vacs) over a planning period of 15 years, in five year intervals.

In the project approach section of the proposal, the proposing firm should list those items of work under this item that are not included in the items 1-4 above, and provide a proposed fee to cover said additional services.

The need for additional type services may be required during the term of the Professional Services Agreement. The interested Consultant shall submit a fee schedule for key staff which may be directly involved in the works outside of the scope of services above. This fee schedule shall be on an hourly basis.

### **COST PROPOSAL**

The Consultant is to prepare the Fee Schedule attached in Exhibit D based on the tasks as listed in the scope of work and the table for additional service, if requested, based on personnel hourly rate.

### **GENERAL PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS**

The Consultant's personnel shall be capable, competent, and experienced in performing the types of work in the Contract with minimal instruction. Personnel skill levels should match the specific job classifications, as set forth herein or in the Consultant's Cost Proposal and task complexity. The Consultant's personnel shall be knowledgeable about, and comply with, all applicable Federal, State and Local laws and regulations.

The Consultant is required to submit a written request and obtain the City's Contract Administrator's prior written approval for any substitutions, additions, alterations, or modifications to the Consultant's originally proposed personnel and project organization, as depicted on the proposed consultant's organization chart or the Consultant's cost proposals. The substitute personnel shall have the same job classification as set forth herein or in the Consultant's



Cost Proposal not exceed the billing rate, and meet or exceed the qualifications and experience level of the previously assigned personnel, at no additional cost to the City.

The Consultant's Contract Administrator shall have a documented minimum five (5) years of demonstrated experience acceptable to City in management and delivery of similar projects for local agencies.

In addition to other specified responsibilities, the Consultant's Project Administrator shall be responsible for all matters related to the Consultant's personnel, sub consultants, and Consultant's and sub consultants' operations including, but not limited to, the following:

- A. Ensuring that deliverables are clearly defined and those criteria are specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time-bound.
- B. Supervising, reviewing, monitoring, training, and directing the Consultant's and sub consultants' personnel.
- C. Assigning qualified personnel to complete the required Task Order work in coordination with the City Contract Administrator.
- D. Administering personnel actions for Consultant personnel and ensuring appropriate actions taken for sub consultants' personnel.
- E. Maintaining and submitting organized project files for record tracking and auditing.
- F. Assuring that all applicable safety measures are in place.
- G. Providing invoices in a timely manner and providing monthly contract expenditures.
- H. Reviewing invoices for accuracy and completion before billing to City.
- I. Managing sub consultants.
- J. Managing overall budget for Contract and provide report to the City Contract Administrator.
- K. Ensuring compliance with the revisions in the Contract and all specific Task Order requirements.
- L. Knowledge, experience, and familiarity with prevailing wage issues and requirements in the State of California.

#### **SCHEDULE**

As agreed upon by the City and Consultant.

#### **METHOD OF PAYMENT**

Consultant shall be paid based on the Specific Rate of Compensation for this Agreement and for the amount as agreed upon by the City and Consultant. Consultant shall submit request for monthly progress payments.

#### **MATERIALS TO BE PROVIDED BY THE CONSULTANT**

Unless otherwise specified, the Consultant shall provide all materials to complete the required

work in accordance with the delivery schedule and cost estimate.

### **INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS**

Before the City executes an Agreement for services, Consultant shall provide a certificate of insurance evidencing the following:

- A. Workers' Compensation Coverage. Consultant shall maintain Workers' Compensation Insurance (Statutory Limits) and Employer's Liability Insurance with limits of at least one million dollars (\$1,000,000). Consultant shall submit to City, along with the certificate of insurance, a Waiver of Subrogation endorsement in favor of City, its officers, agents, employees, and volunteers. If Consultant has no employees while performing Services under this Agreement, workers' compensation policy is not required; however, Consultant shall execute a declaration that it has no employees.
- B. General Liability Coverage. Consultant shall maintain commercial general liability insurance with coverage at least as broad as Insurance Services Office form CG 00 01, in an amount not less than One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence, two million dollars (\$2,000,000) general aggregate, for bodily injury, personal injury, and property damage, including without limitation, blanket contractual liability. Consultant's general liability policies shall be primary and non-contributory, and be endorsed using Insurance Services Office form CG 20 10 to provide that City and its officers, officials, employees, and agents shall be additional insureds under such policies. For construction contracts, an endorsement providing completed operations to the additional insured, ISO form CG 20 37, is also required.
- C. Automobile Liability Coverage. Consultant shall provide auto liability coverage for owned, non-owned, and hired autos using ISO Business Auto Coverage form CA 00 01, or the exact equivalent, with a limit of no less than two million dollars (\$2,000,000) per accident. If Consultant owns no vehicles, this requirement may be met through a non-owned auto endorsement to the CGL policy.
- D. Professional Errors and Omissions Insurance. Consultant shall maintain professional liability insurance for the full term of this agreement and for a period of three (3) years thereafter that insures against professional errors and omissions that may be made in performing the Services to be rendered in connection with this Agreement, in the minimum amount of two million dollars (\$2,000,000) per claim.
- E. Each liability insurance certificate shall state that coverage afforded therein is primary and shall bear endorsements that provide the City be given at least 30 days written notice before any material change or cancellation of such policy, for any reason.

## **EXHIBIT A – SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS**

These guidelines are provided for standardizing the preparation and submission of the proposals by all Consultants. The intent of these guidelines is to assist Consultants in preparation of their proposals, to simplify the review process, and to help assure consistency in format and content.

Proposals shall contain the following information in the order listed:

### **1. Introductory Letter**

The introductory (or transmittal) letter shall be addressed to:

Wendell Johnson, P.E.  
Public Works Director  
117 Macneil Street  
San Fernando, CA 91340

The letter shall be on Consultant letterhead and include the Consultant's contact name, mailing address, telephone number, facsimile number, and email address. The letter will address the consultant's understanding of the services being requested and any other pertinent information the Consultant believes should be included. All addendums received must be acknowledged in the transmittal letter.

The letter shall be signed by the individual authorized to bind the Consultant to the proposal.

### **2. Consultant Information, Qualifications & Experience**

The City will only consider submittals from Consultants that demonstrate they have successfully completed comparable projects. These projects must illustrate the quality, type, and past performance of the project team. Submittals shall include a detailed description of a minimum of three (3) projects which include the following information:

- Contracting agency
- Contracting agency Project Administrator/Contact Person including name, address and phone
- Contracting agency contact information
- Contract amount
- Date of contract
- Date of completion
- Consultant Project Administrator and contact information

### **3. Organization and Approach**

- Describe the roles and organization of your proposed team for this project. Indicate the composition of subconsultants and number of project staff, facilities available and experience of your team as it relates to this contract. Provide an organizational chart.

- Describe your project and management approach.
- Describe the roles of key individuals on the team. Provide resumes and references for all key team members. Resumes shall show relevant experience, for the Project's Scope of Work, as well as the length of employment with the proposing Consultant. Key members, especially the Project Administrator, shall have significant demonstrated experience with this type of project, and should be committed to stay with the project for the duration of the project.
- Demonstrate that the Consultant's Project Administrator and project staff have sufficient availability and/or that Consultant has sufficient resources to timely deliver City's projects.

#### **4. Past Experience on Municipal Projects**

Include a description of past municipal projects (minimum of five) in which your firm has been involved, for comparable cities including the following:

- Project Description
- Year of Completion
- Construction Cost (or consultant cost, if not an infrastructure project)
- City Contact

#### **5. Conflict of Interest Statement**

Throughout the term of the awarded contract, any person, firm or subsidiary thereof who may provide, has provided or is currently providing design engineering services and/or construction engineering services under a contractual relationship with a construction contractor(s) on any City project related to this solicitation.

Similar to the disclosures regarding contractors, all firms are also required to disclose throughout the term of the awarded contract, any design engineering services including claim services, lead project management services and construction engineering services provided to all other clients on any City project listed in this solicitation.

In addition to the disclosures, the Consultant shall also provide possible mitigation efforts, if any, to eliminate or avoid any actual or perceived conflicts of interest.

The Consultant shall ensure that there is no conflict before providing services to any construction contractor on any of the City's projects related to this solicitation. The submitted documentation will be used for determining potential conflicts of interest. The City will use this documentation to determine whether the firm may provide the specified services under this contract.

If Consultant discovers a conflict during the execution of an assigned task order, the consultant must immediately notify the City Contract Administrator regarding the conflicts of interest. The City Contract Administrator may terminate the Task Order involving the conflict of interest and City may obtain the conflicted services in any way allowed by law. Failure by the Consultant to

notify the City Contract Administrator may be grounds for termination of the Agreement.

## **6. Litigation**

Indicate if the proposing consultant was involved with any litigation in connection with prior projects. If yes, briefly describe the nature of the litigation and the result.

## **7. Professional Services Agreement**

Indicate if the proposing Consultant has any issues or needed changes to the Sample Professional Services Agreement included as Exhibit E.

The Consultant shall provide a brief statement affirming that the proposal terms shall remain in effect for ninety (90) days following the date proposal submittals are due.

## **8. Cost Proposal**

The Request for Proposal includes a Fee Schedule which identifies the scope of work through task to be completed. **The completed Fee Schedule in Exhibit D shall be submitted with the proposal in its own separately sealed envelope.** The Consultant shall not include this cost proposal in the USB as an electronic file.

## **EXHIBIT B – PROPOSAL EVALUATION**

### **EVALUATION PROCESS**

All submittals will be evaluated by City Selection Committee. The Committee may be composed of City staff and other parties that may have expertise or experience in the services described herein. The Committee will review the submittals and will rank the proposers. The evaluation of the proposals shall be within the sole judgment and discretion of the Committee. All contacts during the evaluation phase shall be through the Contract Administrator/Project Administrator only. Proposers shall neither contact nor lobby evaluators during the evaluation process. Attempts by Proposer to contact members of the Committee may jeopardize the integrity of the evaluation and selection process and risk possible disqualification of Proposer.

The Committee will evaluate each submittal meeting the qualification requirements set forth in this RFP. Proposers should bear in mind that any submittal that is unrealistic in terms of the technical or schedule commitments may be deemed reflective of an inherent lack of technical competence or indicative of a failure to comprehend the complexity and risk of the City requirements as set forth in this RFP.

The selection process may include oral interviews. The proposer will be notified of the time and place of oral interviews and if any additional information that may be required to be submitted. In the event that the City receives no more than three proposals, the City may opt to not conduct an oral interview.

### **EVALUATION CRITERIA**

Proposals will be evaluated according to each Evaluation Criteria, and scored on a zero to five-point rating. The scores for all the Evaluation Criteria will then be multiplied according to their assigned weight to arrive at a weighted score for each proposal. A submittal with a high weighted total will be deemed of higher quality than a proposal with a lesser-weighted total. The final maximum score for any proposal is five hundred (500) points.

0	Not Acceptable	Non-responsive, fails to meet RFP specifications. The approach has no probability of success. For mandatory requirement this score will result in disqualification of submittal.
1	Poor	Below average, falls short of expectations, is substandard to that which is the average or expected norm, has a low probability of success in achieving project objectives per RFP.
2	Fair	Has a reasonable probability of success, however, some objectives may not be met.
3	Average	Acceptable, achieves all objectives in a reasonable fashion per RFP specification. This will be the baseline score for each item with adjustments based on interpretation of submittal by Evaluation Committee members.

4	Above Average/Good	Very good probability of success, better than that which is average or expected as the norm. Achieves all objectives per RFP requirements and expectations.
5	Excellent/Exceptional	Exceeds expectations, very innovative, clearly superior to that which is average or expected as the norm. Excellent probability of success and in achieving all objectives and meeting RFP specification.

The Consultant determined to be the most qualified, in the City's sole discretion, shall be based on the following 100 point grading system:

1. Quality of Proposal: 15 points
2. Qualification and Experience: 15 points
3. Organization and Approach: 25 points
4. Past experience: 10 points
5. Staff Availability: 15 points
6. Proposal Format and Completeness: 10 points
7. Project Schedule: 10 points

### **1. Quality of Proposal (15 points)**

- a. Responses to this RFP must be complete. Responses that do not include the proposal content requirements identified within this RFP and subsequent addenda and do not address each of the items listed below will be considered incomplete.

### **2. Qualifications & Experience (15 points)**

- a. Relevant experience, specific qualifications, and technical expertise of the firm and sub-consultants to provide the Water Master Plan Update as detailed in the scope of work.

### **3. Organization & Approach (25 points)**

- a. Describes familiarity of project and demonstrates understanding of work completed to date and project objectives moving forward.
- b. Roles and Organization of Proposed Team
  - i. Proposes adequate and appropriate disciplines of project team.
  - ii. Some or all of team members have previously worked together on similar project(s).
  - iii. Overall organization of the team is relevant to City needs.
- c. Project and Management Approach
  - i. Team is managed by an individual with appropriate experience in similar projects. This person's time is appropriately committed to the project.
  - ii. Team successfully addresses Work Planning and Programming efforts.
  - iii. Project team and management approach responds to project issues. Team structure

provides adequate capability to perform both volume and quality of needed work within project schedule milestones.

d. Roles of Key Individuals on the Team

- i. Proposed team members, as demonstrated by enclosed resumes, have relevant experience for their role in the project.
- ii. Key positions required to execute the project team's responsibilities are appropriately staffed.

e. Working Relationship with City

- i. Team and its leaders have experience working in the public sector and knowledge of public sector procurement process.
- ii. Team leadership understands the nature of public sector work and its decision-making process.

**4. Past Experience (10 points)**

- a. Consultant demonstrates experience with performance of services within the comparable cities for projects similar in nature to those related to this solicitation.
- b. Consultant demonstrates successful completion of said projects.
- c. Consultant is familiar with City standards and procedures.

**5. Staff Availability (15 points)**

- a. Consultant demonstrates project team staff is available and able to promptly respond to requests throughout the contract duration in order to timely deliver projects.

**6. Proposal Format and Completeness (10 points)**

- a. Attractive, professional appearance. (Cover, internal layout, font type and size, and illustrations/photos)
- b. Clear, concise, error-free.

**7. Project Schedule (10 points)**

- a. The proposed project schedule will be evaluated on the overall project timeline. The schedule offering the City the short duration with the earliest start will receive the maximum 10 points and the subsequent proposals will receive points based on the weighted average as compared to the highest scoring consultant.

**8. Presentation by Team (if applicable) (10 points)**

- a. Team presentation conveying project understanding, communication skills, innovative ideas, critical issues and solutions.

Weighted scores for each Proposal will be assigned utilizing the table below:



No.	Evaluation Criteria	Rating (0-5)	Weight	Score (Rating * Weight)
1	Quality of Proposal		15	
2	Qualifications & Experience		15	
3	Organization & Approach		25	
4	Past Experience		10	
5	Staff Availability		15	
6	Proposal Format & Completeness		10	
7	Project Schedule		10	
<b>Total:</b>			100	
8	Presentation by Team- if applicable		10	
<b>Total:</b>			110	

## **EXHIBIT C – SERVICES**

### **SCOPE OF SERVICES**

#### **Task 1: Project Kickoff and Work Plan**

To kick off the project, the selected team shall meet with the City to develop a final work plan and budget based on this RFP and the winning proposal. At a minimum, the following elements shall be included:

- Refined scope of work with detailed tasks and objectives.
- Detailed schedule identifying key milestones and deliverables.
- Public engagement plan, which includes a defined strategy to coordinate with other efforts that are underway in the City.
- Staffing plan which identifies consultant and City staff roles.

#### **Task 2: City Policy, Document Review and Existing Conditions**

Review plans, policies, projects, and data from existing resources that can be utilized in the update of the Water Master Plan, as well as perform necessary field work to obtain information and data needed for modeling and analysis. Documents will include, but are not limited to:

- A. 2020 Urban Water Management Plan
- B. Utility Infrastructure Capital Improvement Schedule
- C. Master Plan for Water Amended 1969
- D. Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
- E. Professional Service Agreement Sample
- F. Water Main Replacement Evaluation Matrix
- G. Water Distribution Static Water Pressure System Map
- H. Water Distribution System Map
- I. Water System Hydraulic Profile

#### **Task 3: Data Collection and Analysis**

Locate water infrastructure elements, including pipes, valves, hydrants, wells, storage tanks, water treatment plants and map system on Auto Cad and/or GIS; survey and assess conditions of water infrastructure and determine capacities of existing facilities; include determination of capacity needs or engineered solutions; develop a new hydraulic modeling system and convert Auto Cad Maps into GIS System maps to be able to be used on other GIS platforms.

Conduct the necessary site visits and provide the data collection needs to develop the Plan. The development of the Master Plan will require the Consultant to develop a thorough understanding of the water system, including the operation and maintenance practices of the various water systems. The Consultant shall review and evaluate City information and available data.

### **Task 3.1: Hydraulic Model**

Develop a hydraulic model of the City's water system to evaluate the system capacity and identify deficiencies. The Consultant shall provide a recommendation on a hydraulic model for the City and develop that model. The model shall assess the conveyance capacity for the source of supply and the distribution system and perform "what if" scenarios to assess the impacts of future developments and land use changes and incorporate future water resources to help sustain water production and water demand placed on the water system by the community of San Fernando.

### **Task 4: Identify Improvement Projects and Funding Source**

Identify improvements necessary to address existing system deficiencies as well as new facilities required for providing continued reliable service through a twenty (20) year horizon. Provide phasing of short-and long-term improvements, capital cost requirements, cost estimates which incorporate the CPI, and implementation schedule. The proposed improvements should be categorized as high, medium, and low need based on the extent and nature of the problem identified along with potential impacts of not addressing (i.e. damage from flooding and sink holes) as well as include a priority ranking factor based on whether the improvements require roadway pavement excavation in a street identified to be repaved. The timeline for CIP planning will be determined upon completion of the identification of needed improvements but is anticipated to be a priority five-year schedule, followed by year 5 – 10 completion of all other non-minor improvements. Complete a preliminary cost estimate for each project and present cumulative costs for each CIP year and overall program.

#### **Task 4.1: Identify Short- and Long-Term Funding Options**

Identify short- and long-term funding options for the water CIP projects and on-going maintenance. Provide a detailed review of what other model California cities are doing to fund their systems, and recommend a series of funding strategies for the City to consider.

### **Task 5: Prepare Master Plan Report**

The Consultant will incorporate the findings and recommendations of the project into a Water Master Plan report. The report will document study assumptions and methodology, recommended design and performance criteria, model results, approach for capacity enhancement, and the recommended CIP. The appendices to the report will include the pertinent backup data (e.g., model results) that support the plan.

### **Task 6: Plan Adoption**

This task includes the plan adoption phase, allowing time and effort to present to the public and City Council from comment and review leading up to the adoption by City Council.

## EXHIBIT D – FEE SCHEDULE

Consultant shall provide an itemized schedule of rates and fees which includes all billing amounts and costs for each Task.

Task amounts are considered to be not-to-exceed amounts.

Task 1: Project Kickoff and Work Plan .....	\$	_____
Task 2: City Policy, Document Review and Existing Conditions .....	\$	_____
Task 3: Data Collection and Analysis .....	\$	_____
Task 3.1: Hydraulic Model including GIS System Maps .....	\$	_____
Task 4: Identify Improvement Projects and Funding Source .....	\$	_____
Task 4.1: Identify Short- and Long-Term Funding Options.....	\$	_____
Task 5: Prepare Master Plan Report .....	\$	_____
Task 6: Plan Adoption.....	\$	_____

### Consultant Rate Schedule:

The rate for any authorized additional services is shown below:

Position Title	Hourly Rate

## EXHIBIT E – SAMPLE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT

### SAMPLE-SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION

#### PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT

(Parties: Insert Consultant Name and City of San Fernando)

(Engagement: Water Master Plan )

THIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT (hereinafter, “Agreement”) is made and entered into this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 202\_ (hereinafter, the “Effective Date”) by and between the CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, a municipal corporation (hereinafter, “CITY”) and INSERT CONSULTANT NAME (hereinafter, “CONSULTANT”). For the purposes of this Agreement, CITY and CONSULTANT may be referred to collectively by the capitalized term “Parties.” The capitalized term “Party” may refer to CITY or CONSULTANT interchangeably, as appropriate.

#### RECITALS

WHEREAS, CITY requires a Water Master Plan; and

WHEREAS, CITY staff has determined that CONSULTANT possesses the experience, skills and training necessary to competently provide such tasks and services to CITY; and

WHEREAS, the execution of this Agreement was approved by the San Fernando City Council at its Regular Meeting of \_\_\_\_\_, 202\_, under Agenda Item No. \_\_\_\_; and

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual covenants and conditions herein contained, CITY and CONSULTANT agree as follows:

#### I.

#### ENGAGEMENT TERMS

- 1.1 SCOPE OF WORK: Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, CONSULTANT agrees to provide the tasks and services described in that certain Request for Proposals of CITY entitled “WATER MASTER PLAN” released XXXX XX, 2025” (hereinafter, “CITY RFP”) and the written proposal of CONSULTANT entitled “INSERT TITLE OF CONSULTANT PROPOSAL” (hereinafter, the “CONSULTANT Proposal”). The CITY RFP and the CONSULTANT Proposal are attached and incorporated hereto as **Exhibit “A”** and **“B”**, respectively. The term “Scope of Work” shall be a collective reference to the CITY RFP and the CONSULTANT Proposal. The capitalized term “Work” shall be a collective

reference to all the various services and tasks referenced in the Scope of Work. In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between the provisions of the document entitled CITY RFP and the provisions of the document entitled CONSULTANT Proposal, the requirements of the document entitled CITY RFP shall govern and control but only to the extent of the conflict or inconsistency and no further. In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between the provisions of the Scope of Work and the provisions of this Agreement to which the Scope of Work is attached, the provisions of this Agreement shall govern and control.

1.2 PROSECUTION OF WORK:

- A. Time is of the essence for this Agreement and each and every provision contained herein. The Work shall be commenced within seven (7) calendar days of CITY's issuance of a written notice to proceed ("Notice to Proceed"). CONSULTANT shall complete the various tasks identified in the Scope of Work within the timeframes set forth in the Scope of Work and shall complete all of the Work by or before **INSERT COMPLETION DATE** (the "Completion Date"). CONSULTANT may submit a written request for additional time to complete the Work, which request must be submitted to the CITY no later than fifteen (15) calendar days prior to the Completion Date or any extended Completion Date granted by CITY. The written request for additional time must identify (i) what specific tasks or services remain to be completed by CONSULTANT in order to complete the Work; (ii) how much additional time CONSULTANT requires; (iii) identification of the circumstances that have caused the need for additional time, according to CONSULTANT, including, if applicable, identification of any tasks that must be completed by CITY as prerequisite to CONSULTANT being able to complete any other service or task; and (iv) what proactive steps CONSULTANT has taken up to the date of the request to mitigate the need for additional time, including, if applicable, any effort on the part of CONSULTANT to alert CITY of the need to provide information or complete certain tasks to be performed by CITY. CITY in its sole and absolute discretion may grant, deny, or conditionally grant a request for additional time, provided that no individual grant of additional time may exceed a maximum of fifteen (15) calendar days.
- B. CONSULTANT shall cooperate with CITY and in no manner interfere with the work of CITY, its employees or other consultants, contractors, or agents.
- C. CONSULTANT shall not claim or be entitled to receive any compensation or damage because of the failure of CONSULTANT, or its subconsultants, to have related services or tasks completed in a timely manner.
- D. CONSULTANT shall not claim or be entitled to receive any compensation or damage because of the failure of CONSULTANT, or its subconsultants, to have related services or tasks completed in a timely manner.

- E. CONSULTANT shall at all times enforce strict discipline and good order among CONSULTANT's employees.
- F. CONSULTANT, at its sole expense, shall pay all sales, consumer, use or other similar taxes required by law.

1.3 COMPENSATION: CONSULTANT shall perform the Work in accordance with the "INSERT TITLE OF COMPENSATION DOCUMENT" which is attached and incorporated hereto as **Exhibit "C"** (hereinafter, the "COMPENSATION RATE"). The foregoing notwithstanding, CONSULTANT's total compensation for the performance of all Work contemplated under this Agreement, may not exceed the aggregate sum of **INSERT WRITTEN AMOUNT (\$ INSERT NUMBER)** (hereinafter, the "Not-to-Exceed Sum") during the Term of this Agreement, unless such added expenditure is first approved by the City Council. In the event CONSULTANT's charges are projected to exceed the Aggregate Not-to-Exceed Sum prior to the expiration of this Agreement, CITY may suspend CONSULTANT's performance pending CITY approval of any anticipated expenditures in excess of the Aggregate Not-to-Exceed Sum or any other CITY approved amendment to the compensation terms of this Agreement.

1.4 PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION: The Not-to-Exceed Sum will be paid to CONSULTANT in monthly increments as the Work are completed. Following the conclusion of each calendar month, CONSULTANT will submit to CITY an itemized invoice indicating the services performed and tasks completed during the recently concluded calendar month, including services and tasks performed and the reimbursable out-of-pocket expenses incurred. If the amount of CONSULTANT's monthly compensation is a function of hours worked by CONSULTANT's personnel, the invoice should indicate the number of hours worked in the recently concluded calendar month, the persons responsible for performing the Services, the rate of compensation at which such services and tasks were performed, the subtotal for each task and service performed and a grand total for all services performed. Within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of each invoice, CITY will notify CONSULTANT in writing of any disputed amounts included in the invoice. Within forty-five (45) calendar days of receipt of each invoice, CITY will pay all undisputed amounts included on the invoice. CITY will not withhold applicable taxes or other authorized deductions from payments made to CONSULTANT.

1.5 ACCOUNTING RECORDS: CONSULTANT will maintain complete and accurate records with respect to all matters covered under this Agreement for a period of three (3) years after the expiration or termination of this Agreement. CITY will have the right to access and examine such records, without charge, during normal business hours. CITY will further have the right to audit such records, to make transcripts therefrom and to inspect all program data, documents, proceedings, and activities.

1.6 ABANDONMENT BY CONSULTANT: In the event CONSULTANT ceases to perform the Work agreed to under this Agreement or otherwise abandons the undertaking

contemplated herein prior to the expiration of this Agreement or prior to completion of any or all tasks set forth in the Scope of Services, CONSULTANT will deliver to CITY immediately and without delay, all materials, records, and other work product prepared or obtained by CONSULTANT in the performance of this Agreement. Furthermore, CONSULTANT will only be compensated for the reasonable value of the services, tasks and other Work performed up to the time of cessation or abandonment, less a deduction for any damages, costs, or additional expenses which CITY may incur as a result of CONSULTANT's cessation or abandonment.

## II.

### PERFORMANCE OF AGREEMENT

- 2.1 **CITY'S REPRESENTATIVE:** The CITY hereby designates the City Manager, Public Works Director and the Water Operations Manager (hereinafter, the "City Representative") to act as its representative for the performance of this Agreement. The City Representative or the City Representative's designee will act on behalf of the CITY for all purposes under this Agreement. CONSULTANT will not accept directions or orders from any person other than the City Representative or the City Representative's designee.
- 2.2 **CONSULTANT REPRESENTATIVE:** CONSULTANT hereby designates **Insert Consultant Representative** to act as its representative for the performance of this Agreement (hereinafter, "Consultant Representative"). Consultant Representative will have full authority to represent and act on behalf of the CONSULTANT for all purposes under this Agreement. Consultant Representative or Consultant Representative's designee will supervise and direct the performance of the Work, using his/her best skill and attention, and will be responsible for all means, methods, techniques, sequences, and procedures and for the satisfactory coordination of all Work under this Agreement. Notice to the Consultant Representative will constitute notice to CONSULTANT.
- 2.3 **COORDINATION OF WORK; CONFORMANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS:** CONSULTANT agrees to work closely with CITY staff in the performance of the Services and this Agreement and will be available to CITY staff and the City Representative at all reasonable times. All work prepared by CONSULTANT will be subject to inspection and approval by City Representative or his or her designees.
- 2.4 **STANDARD OF CARE; PERFORMANCE OF EMPLOYEES:** CONSULTANT represents, acknowledges, and agrees to the following:
- A. CONSULTANT will perform all Work skillfully, consistent with and adhering to its professional standard of care, that is, the degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the same profession currently practicing at the same time and in the same or similar locality;



- B. CONSULTANT shall at all times employ such force, plant, materials, and tools as will be sufficient in the opinion of the CITY to perform the Services within the time limits established, and as provided herein. It is understood and agreed that said tools, equipment, apparatus, facilities, labor, and material shall be furnished and said Work performed and completed as required by the Agreement, and subject to the approval of the CITY's authorized representative;
- C. CONSULTANT will perform all Work in a manner reasonably satisfactory to the CITY;
- D. CONSULTANT will comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including the conflict of interest provisions of Government Code §1090 and the Political Reform Act (Government Code §§81000 *et seq.*) CONSULTANT shall be liable for all violations of such laws and regulations in connection CONSULTANT's performance of the Services. If CONSULTANT performs any work knowing it to be contrary to such laws, rules and regulations, CONSULTANT shall be solely responsible for all costs arising therefrom;
- E. CONSULTANT understands the nature and scope of the Work to be performed under this Agreement as well as any and all schedules of performance;
- F. All of CONSULTANT's employees and agents possess sufficient skill, knowledge, training, and experience to perform those services and tasks assigned to them by CONSULTANT; and
- G. All of CONSULTANT's employees and agents (including, but not limited to, subcontractors and subconsultants possess all licenses, permits, certificates, qualifications, and approvals of whatever nature that are legally required to perform the tasks and services contemplated under this Agreement and all such licenses, permits, certificates, qualifications, and approvals will be maintained throughout the term of this Agreement and made available to CITY for copying and inspection.

The Parties acknowledge and agree that CONSULTANT will perform, at CONSULTANT's own cost and expense and without any reimbursement from CITY, any services necessary to correct any errors or omissions caused by CONSULTANT's failure to comply with the standard of care set forth under this Section or by any like failure on the part of CONSULTANT's employees, agents, contractors, subcontractors and subconsultants. Such effort by CONSULTANT to correct any errors or omissions will be commenced immediately upon their discovery by either Party and, notwithstanding Section 5.2(B), will be completed within seven (7) calendars days from the date of discovery or such other extended period of time authorized by the City Representative in writing and in her sole and absolute discretion. The Parties acknowledge and agree that CITY's acceptance of any work performed by CONSULTANT or on CONSULTANT's behalf will not constitute a

release of any deficiency or delay in performance. The Parties further acknowledge, understand, and agree that CITY has relied upon the foregoing representations of CONSULTANT, including but not limited to the representation that CONSULTANT possesses the skills, training, knowledge, and experience necessary to perform the Work under the standard of care as articulated under section 2.4(A).

2.5 ASSIGNMENT: The skills, training, knowledge, and experience of CONSULTANT are material to CITY's willingness to enter into this Agreement. Accordingly, CITY has an interest in the qualifications and capabilities of the person(s) who will perform the services and tasks to be undertaken by CONSULTANT or on behalf of CONSULTANT in the performance of this Agreement. In recognition of this interest, CONSULTANT agrees that it will not assign or transfer, either directly or indirectly or by operation of law, this Agreement, or the performance of any of CONSULTANT's duties or obligations under this Agreement, without the prior written consent of the CITY. In the absence of CITY's prior written consent, any attempted assignment or transfer will be ineffective, null and void and will constitute a material breach of this Agreement.

2.6 SUBSTITUTION OF KEY PERSONNEL: CONSULTANT has represented to CITY that certain key personnel will perform and coordinate the Work under this Agreement. Should one or more of such personnel become unavailable, CONSULTANT may substitute other personnel of at least equal competence upon written approval of CITY. In the event that CITY and CONSULTANT cannot agree as to the substitution of key personnel, CITY shall be entitled to terminate this Agreement for cause. As discussed below, any personnel who fail or refuse to perform the Work in a manner acceptable to the CITY, or who are determined by the CITY to be uncooperative, incompetent, a threat to the adequate or timely completion of the Project or a threat to the safety of persons or property, shall be promptly removed from the Project by the CONSULTANT at the request of the CITY. The key personnel for performance of this Agreement are as follows: **Insert Name(s) And Title(s)**.

2.7 CONTROL AND PAYMENT OF SUBORDINATES; INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR: The Work will be performed by CONSULTANT or under CONSULTANT's strict supervision. CONSULTANT will determine the means, methods, and details of performing the Work subject to the requirements of this Agreement. CITY retains CONSULTANT on an independent contractor basis and not as an employee. CONSULTANT reserves the right to perform similar or different services for other principals during the term of this Agreement, provided such work does not unduly interfere with CONSULTANT's competent and timely performance of the Work contemplated under this Agreement and provided the performance of such services and tasks does not result in the unauthorized disclosure of CITY's confidential or proprietary information. Any additional personnel performing the Work under this Agreement on behalf of CONSULTANT are not employees of CITY and will at all times be under CONSULTANT's exclusive direction and control. CONSULTANT will pay all wages, salaries and other amounts due such personnel and will assume responsibility for all benefits, payroll taxes, Social Security and Medicare

payments and the like. CONSULTANT will be responsible for all reports and obligations respecting such additional personnel, including, but not limited to: Social Security taxes, income tax withholding, unemployment insurance, disability insurance, workers' compensation insurance and the like. Notwithstanding any other CITY, state, or federal policy, rule, regulation, law, or ordinance to the contrary, CONSULTANT and any of its employees, agents, and subcontractors performing the Work under this Agreement shall not qualify for or become entitled to, and hereby agree to waive any and all claims to, any compensation, benefit, or any incident of employment by CITY, including but not limited to eligibility to enroll in the California Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) as an employee of CITY and entitlement to any contribution to be paid by CITY for employer contributions and/or employee contributions for PERS benefits.

2.8 REMOVAL OF EMPLOYEES OR AGENTS: If any of CONSULTANT's officers, employees, agents, contractors, subcontractors or subconsultants is determined by the City Representative to be uncooperative, incompetent, a threat to the adequate or timely performance of the tasks assigned to CONSULTANT, a threat to persons or property, or if any of CONSULTANT's officers, employees, agents, contractors, subcontractors or subconsultants fail or refuse to perform the Work in a manner acceptable to the CITY, such officer, employee, agent, contractor, subcontractor or subconsultant will be promptly removed by CONSULTANT and will not be reassigned to perform any of the Work.

2.9 COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS: CONSULTANT will keep itself informed of and in compliance with all applicable federal, state, or local laws to the extent such laws control or otherwise govern the performance of the Work. CONSULTANT's compliance with applicable laws will include, without limitation, compliance with all applicable Cal/OSHA requirements and applicable regulations of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urbanization.

2.10 NON-DISCRIMINATION: CONSULTANT represents that it is an equal opportunity employer, and it shall not discriminate against any subconsultant, employee or applicant for employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, handicap, ancestry, sex, or age. Such non-discrimination shall include, but not be limited to, all activities related to initial employment, upgrading, demotion, transfer, recruitment or recruitment advertising, layoff, or termination.

2.11 INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR STATUS: The Parties acknowledge, understand, and agree that CONSULTANT and all persons retained or employed by CONSULTANT are, and will at all times remain, wholly independent contractors and are not officials, officers, employees, departments, or subdivisions of CITY. CONSULTANT will be solely responsible for the negligent acts and/or omissions of its employees, agents, contractors, subcontractors and subconsultants. CONSULTANT and all persons retained or employed by CONSULTANT will have no authority, express or implied, to bind CITY in any manner, nor to incur any obligation, debt, or liability of any kind on behalf of, or against, CITY,

whether by contract or otherwise, unless such authority is expressly conferred to CONSULTANT under this Agreement or is otherwise expressly conferred by CITY in writing.

III.  
INSURANCE

3.1 DUTY TO PROCURE AND MAINTAIN INSURANCE: Before commencing the Work, CONSULTANT will procure and maintain policies of insurance that meet the requirements and specifications set forth under this Article. CONSULTANT will procure and maintain the following insurance coverage, at its own expense:

- A. Commercial General Liability Insurance: CONSULTANT will procure and maintain Commercial General Liability Insurance ("CGL Coverage") as broad as Insurance Services Office Commercial General Liability coverage (occurrence Form CG 0001) or its equivalent. Such CGL Coverage will have minimum limits of no less than One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) per occurrence and Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000.00) in the general aggregate for bodily injury, personal injury, property damage, operations, products and completed operations, and contractual liability.
- B. Automobile Liability Insurance: For any owned, non-owned, or hired vehicles used in connection with the performance of this Agreement, CONSULTANT will procure and maintain Automobile Liability Insurance as broad as Insurance Services Office Form Number CA 0001 covering Automobile Liability, Code 1 (any auto). Such Automobile Liability Insurance will have minimum limits of no less than Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000.00) per accident for bodily injury and property damage.
- C. Workers' Compensation Insurance/ Employer's Liability Insurance: A policy of workers' compensation insurance in such amount as will fully comply with the laws of the State of California and which will indemnify, insure and provide legal defense for both CONSULTANT and CITY against any loss, claim or damage arising from any injuries or occupational diseases occurring to any worker employed by or any persons retained by CONSULTANT in the course of carrying out the Work contemplated in this Agreement.
- D. Errors & Omissions Insurance: For the full term of this Agreement and for a period of three (3) years thereafter, CONSULTANT will procure and maintain Errors and Omissions Liability Insurance appropriate to CONSULTANT's profession. Such coverage will have minimum limits of no less than Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000.00) per claim.
- E. Additional Insured Requirements: The CGL Coverage and the Automobile Liability

Insurance will contain an endorsement naming the City and City's elected and appointed officials, officers, employee, agents, and volunteers as additional insureds.

- 3.2 REQUIRED CARRIER RATING: All varieties of insurance required under this Agreement will be procured from insurers admitted in the State of California and authorized to issue policies directly to California insureds. Except as otherwise provided elsewhere under this Article, all required insurance will be procured from insurers who, according to the latest edition of the Best's Insurance Guide, have an A.M. Best's rating of no less than A:VII. CITY may also accept policies procured by insurance carriers with a Standard & Poor's rating of no less than BBB according to the latest published edition the Standard & Poor's rating guide. As to Workers' Compensation Insurance/ Employer's Liability Insurance, the CITY Representative is authorized to authorize lower ratings than those set forth in this Section.
- 3.3 PRIMACY OF CONSULTANT'S INSURANCE: All policies of insurance provided by CONSULTANT will be primary to any coverage available to CITY or CITY's elected or appointed officials, officers, employees, agents, or volunteers. Any insurance or self-insurance maintained by CITY or CITY's elected or appointed officials, officers, employees, agents, or volunteers will be in excess of CONSULTANT's insurance and will not contribute with it.
- 3.4 WAIVER OF SUBROGATION: All insurance coverage provided pursuant to this Agreement will not prohibit CONSULTANT or CONSULTANT's officers, employees, agents, subcontractors or subconsultants from waiving the right of subrogation prior to a loss. CONSULTANT hereby waives all rights of subrogation against CITY, its officials, officers, employees, agents, and volunteers.
- 3.5 VERIFICATION OF COVERAGE: CONSULTANT acknowledges, understands, and agrees, that CITY's ability to verify the procurement and maintenance of the insurance required under this Article is a material consideration of this Agreement. Accordingly, CONSULTANT warrants, represents, and agrees that it will furnish CITY with certificates of insurance and endorsements evidencing the coverage required under this Article on ACORD-25 or forms satisfactory to CITY in its sole and absolute discretion. **The certificates of insurance and endorsements for each insurance policy will be signed by a person authorized by that insurer to bind coverage on its behalf and will be on forms provided by the CITY if requested.** Before commencing the Work, CONSULTANT shall provide CITY with all certificates of insurance and endorsements referenced herein. Upon CITY's written request, CONSULTANT will also provide CITY with copies of all required insurance policies and endorsements.
- 3.6 FAILURE TO MAINTAIN COVERAGE: In the event any policy of insurance required under this Agreement does not comply with these specifications or is canceled and not replaced

immediately so as to avoid a lapse in the required coverage, CITY has the right but not the duty to obtain the insurance it deems necessary, and any premium paid by CITY will be promptly reimbursed by CONTRACTOR or CITY will withhold amounts sufficient to pay premium from Consultant payments. In the alternative, CITY may cancel this Agreement effective upon notice.

- 3.7 SPECIAL RISKS OR CIRCUMSTANCES: City reserves the right to modify these requirements, including limits, based on the nature of the risk, prior experience, insurer, coverage, or other special circumstances. Any amendment to the insurance requirements of this Article shall be memorialized and approved in the form of a written amendment to this Agreement, signed by the Parties. The requirement for written amendments, modifications or supplements cannot be waived and any attempted waiver will be void or invalid.

#### IV.

#### INDEMNIFICATION

- 4.1 CITY's elected and appointed officials, officers, employees, agents, and volunteers (hereinafter, the "City Indemnitees") should, to the fullest extent permitted by law, be protected from any and all loss, injury, damage, claim, lawsuit, cost, expense, attorneys' fees, litigation costs, or any other cost arising out of or in any way related to the performance of this Agreement. Accordingly, the provisions of this indemnity provision are intended by the Parties to be interpreted and construed to provide the City Indemnitees with the fullest protection possible under the law. CONSULTANT acknowledges that CITY would not enter into this Agreement in the absence of CONSULTANT's commitment to indemnify, defend and protect CITY as set forth herein. Notwithstanding the foregoing, to the extent CONSULTANT's services are subject to Civil Code Section 2782.8, the above indemnity shall be limited, to the extent required by Civil Code Section 2782.8, to Claims that arise out of, pertain to, or relate to the negligence, recklessness, or willful misconduct of the CONSULTANT. CONSULTANT's obligation to indemnify shall not be restricted to insurance proceeds, if any, received by the CITY, its officials, officers, employees, agents, or volunteers.
- 4.2 To the fullest extent permitted by law, CONSULTANT shall indemnify, hold harmless and defend the CITY Indemnitees from and against all liability, loss, damage, expense, cost (including without limitation reasonable attorneys' fees, expert fees and all other costs, and fees of litigation) of every nature arising out of or in connection with CONSULTANT's performance of work hereunder or its failure to comply with any of its obligations contained in this Agreement, except such loss or damage which is caused by the sole negligence or willful misconduct of the CITY.
- 4.3 CITY shall have the right to offset against the amount of any compensation due to CONSULTANT under this Agreement, any amount due to CITY from CONSULTANT as a result of CONSULTANT's failure to either pay CITY promptly for any costs associated with

CONSULTANT's obligations to indemnify the CITY Indemnitees under this Article or related to CONSULTANT's failure to either (i) pay taxes on amounts received pursuant to this Agreement or (ii) comply with applicable workers' compensation laws.

- 4.4 The obligations of CONSULTANT under this Article will not be limited by the provisions of any workers' compensation act or similar act. CONSULTANT expressly waives its statutory immunity under such statutes or laws as to CITY and CITY's elected and appointed officials, officers, employees, agents, and volunteers.
- 4.5 CONSULTANT agrees to obtain executed indemnity agreements with provisions identical to those set forth herein this Article from each and every subcontractor or any other person or entity involved by, for, with or on behalf of CONSULTANT in the performance of this Agreement. In the event CONSULTANT fails to obtain such indemnity obligations from others as required herein, CONSULTANT agrees to be fully responsible and indemnify, hold harmless and defend CITY and CITY's elected and appointed officials, officers, employees, agents, and volunteers from and against any and all claims and losses, costs or expenses for any damage due to death or injury to any person and injury to any property resulting from any alleged intentional, reckless, negligent, or otherwise wrongful acts, errors or omissions of CONSULTANT's subcontractors or any other person or entity involved by, for, with or on behalf of CONSULTANT in the performance of this Agreement. Such costs and expenses shall include reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by counsel of CITY's choice.
- 4.6 CITY does not and shall not waive any rights that it may possess against CONSULTANT because of the acceptance by CITY, or the deposit with CITY, of any insurance policy or certificate required pursuant to this Agreement. This hold harmless and indemnification provision shall apply regardless of whether or not any insurance policies are determined to be applicable to the claim, demand, damage, liability, loss, cost, or expense.
- 4.7 This Article and all provisions contained herein (including but not limited to the duty to indemnify, defend, and hold free and harmless) shall survive the termination or normal expiration of this Agreement and is in addition to any other rights or remedies which the CITY may have at law or in equity.

## V.

### TERMINATION

- 5.1 TERMINATION WITHOUT CAUSE: CITY may immediately terminate this Agreement at any time for convenience and without cause by giving prior written notice of CITY's intent to terminate this Agreement which notice shall specify the effective date of such termination. Upon such termination for convenience, CONSULTANT will be compensated only for those services and tasks which have been performed by CONSULTANT up to the effective date of the termination. CONSULTANT may not terminate this Agreement except for cause as provided under Section 5.2, below. If this Agreement is terminated

as provided herein, CITY may require CONSULTANT to provide all finished or unfinished Documents and Data, as defined in section 6.1 below, and other information of any kind prepared by CONSULTANT in connection with the performance of the Work. CONSULTANT will be required to provide such Documents and Data within fifteen (15) calendar days of CITY's written request. No actual or asserted breach of this Agreement on the part of CITY pursuant to Section 5.2, below, will operate to prohibit or otherwise restrict CITY's ability to terminate this Agreement for convenience as provided under this Section.

## 5.2 EVENTS OF DEFAULT; BREACH OF AGREEMENT:

- A. In the event either Party fails to perform any duty, obligation, service, or task set forth under this Agreement (or fails to timely perform or properly perform any such duty, obligation, service, or task set forth under this Agreement), an event of default (hereinafter, "Event of Default") will occur. For all Events of Default, the Party alleging an Event of Default will give written notice to the defaulting Party (hereinafter referred to as a "Default Notice") which will specify: (i) the nature of the Event of Default; (ii) the action required to cure the Event of Default; (iii) a date by which the Event of Default will be cured, which will not be less than the applicable cure period set forth under Sections 5.2B and 5.2C below or if a cure is not reasonably possible within the applicable cure period, to begin such cure and diligently prosecute such cure to completion. The Event of Default will constitute a breach of this Agreement if the defaulting Party fails to cure the Event of Default within the applicable cure period or any extended cure period allowed under this Agreement.
- B. CONSULTANT will cure the following Events of Defaults within the following time periods:
  - i. Within ten (10) business days of CITY's issuance of a Default Notice for any failure of CONSULTANT to timely provide CITY or CITY's employees or agents with any information and/or written reports, documentation, or work product which CONSULTANT is obligated to provide to CITY or CITY's employees or agents under this Agreement. Prior to the expiration of the 10-day cure period, CONSULTANT may submit a written request for additional time to cure the Event of Default upon a showing that CONSULTANT has commenced efforts to cure the Event of Default and that the Event of Default cannot be reasonably cured within the 10-day cure period. The foregoing notwithstanding, CITY will be under no obligation to grant additional time for the cure of an Event of Default under this Section 5.2B.i. that exceeds seven (7) calendar days from the end of the initial 10-day cure period; or
  - ii. Within fourteen (14) calendar days of CITY's issuance of a Default Notice for any other Event of Default under this Agreement. Prior to the expiration of



the 14-day cure period, CONSULTANT may submit a written request for additional time to cure the Event of Default upon a showing that CONSULTANT has commenced efforts to cure the Event of Default and that the Event of Default cannot be reasonably cured within the 14-day cure period. The foregoing notwithstanding, CITY will be under no obligation to grant additional time for the cure of an Event of Default under this Section 5.2B.ii that exceeds thirty (30) calendar days from the end of the initial 14-day cure period.

In addition to any other failure on the part of CONSULTANT to perform any duty, obligation, service or task set forth under this Agreement (or the failure to timely perform or properly perform any such duty, obligation, service or task), an Event of Default on the part of CONSULTANT will include, but will not be limited to the following: (i) CONSULTANT's refusal or failure to perform any of the services or tasks called for under the Scope of Work; (ii) CONSULTANT's failure to fulfill or perform its obligations under this Agreement within the specified time or if no time is specified, within a reasonable time; (iii) CONSULTANT's and/or its employees' disregard or violation of any federal, state, local law, rule, procedure or regulation; (iv) the initiation of proceedings under any bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, reorganization, or similar legislation as relates to CONSULTANT, whether voluntary or involuntary; and/or (v) CITY's discovery that a statement representation or warranty by CONSULTANT relating to this Agreement is false, misleading or erroneous in any material respect.

- C. CITY will cure any Event of Default asserted by CONSULTANT within forty-five (45) calendar days of CONSULTANT's issuance of a Default Notice unless the Event of Default cannot reasonably be cured within the 45-day cure period. Prior to the expiration of the 45-day cure period, CITY may submit a written request for additional time to cure the Event of Default upon a showing that CITY has commenced its efforts to cure the Event of Default and that the Event of Default cannot be reasonably cured within the 45-day cure period. The foregoing notwithstanding, an Event of Default dealing with CITY's failure to timely pay any undisputed sums to CONSULTANT as provided under Section 1.5, above, will be cured by CITY within five (5) calendar days from the date of CONSULTANT's Default Notice to CITY.
- D. CITY, in its sole and absolute discretion, may also immediately suspend CONSULTANT's performance under this Agreement pending CONSULTANT's cure of any Event of Default by giving CONSULTANT written notice of CITY's intent to suspend CONSULTANT's performance (hereinafter, a "Suspension Notice"). CITY may issue the Suspension Notice at any time upon the occurrence of an Event of Default. Upon such suspension, CONSULTANT will be compensated only for those services and tasks which have been rendered by CONSULTANT to the reasonable satisfaction of CITY up to the effective date of the suspension. No actual or

asserted breach of this Agreement on the part of CITY will operate to prohibit or otherwise restrict CITY's ability to suspend this Agreement as provided herein.

- E. No waiver of any Event of Default or breach under this Agreement will constitute a waiver of any other or subsequent Event of Default or breach. No waiver, benefit, privilege, or service voluntarily given or performed by a Party will give the other Party any contractual rights by custom, estoppel, or otherwise.
- F. The duties and obligations imposed under this Agreement and the rights and remedies available hereunder will be in addition to and not a limitation of any duties, obligations, rights, and remedies otherwise imposed or available by law. In addition to any other remedies available to CITY at law or under this Agreement in the event of any breach of this Agreement, CITY, in its sole and absolute discretion, may also pursue any one or more of the following remedies:
  - i. Upon written notice to CONSULTANT, the CITY may immediately terminate this Agreement in whole or in part;
  - ii. Upon written notice to CONSULTANT, the CITY may extend the time of performance;
  - iii. The CITY may proceed by appropriate court action to enforce the terms of the Agreement to recover damages for CONSULTANT's breach of the Agreement or to terminate the Agreement; or
  - iv. The CITY may exercise any other available and lawful right or remedy.

CONSULTANT will be liable for all legal fees plus other costs and expenses that CITY incurs upon a breach of this Agreement or in the CITY's exercise of its remedies under this Agreement.

- G. In the event CITY is in breach of this Agreement, CONSULTANT's sole remedy will be the suspension or termination of this Agreement and/or the recovery of any unpaid sums lawfully owed to CONSULTANT under this Agreement for completed services and tasks.
- 5.3 SCOPE OF WAIVER: No waiver of any default or breach under this Agreement will constitute a waiver of any other default or breach, whether of the same or other covenant, warranty, agreement, term, condition, duty, or requirement contained in this Agreement. No waiver, benefit, privilege, or service voluntarily given or performed by a Party will give the other Party any contractual rights by custom, estoppel, or otherwise.
- 5.4 SURVIVING ARTICLES, SECTIONS AND PROVISIONS: The termination of this Agreement pursuant to any provision of this Article or by normal expiration of its term or any

extension thereto will not operate to terminate any Article, Section or provision contained herein which provides that it will survive the termination or normal expiration of this Agreement.

## VI.

### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- 6.1 DOCUMENTS & DATA; LICENSING OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY: All Documents and Data will be and remain the property of CITY without restriction or limitation upon their use or dissemination by CITY. For purposes of this Agreement, the term “Documents and Data” means and includes all reports, analyses, correspondence, plans, designs, notes, summaries, strategies, charts, schedules, spreadsheets, calculations, lists, data compilations, documents or other materials developed and/or assembled by or on behalf of CONSULTANT in the performance of this Agreement and fixed in any tangible medium of expression, including but not limited to Documents and Data stored digitally, magnetically and/or electronically. This Agreement creates, at no cost to CITY, a perpetual license for CITY to copy, use, reuse, disseminate and/or retain any and all copyrights, designs, and other intellectual property embodied in all Documents and Data. CONSULTANT will require all subcontractors and subconsultants working on behalf of CONSULTANT in the performance of this Agreement to agree in writing that CITY will be granted the same right to copy, use, reuse, disseminate and retain Documents and Data prepared or assembled by any subcontractor or subconsultant as applies to Documents and Data prepared by CONSULTANT in the performance of this Agreement.
- 6.2 CONFIDENTIALITY: All data, documents, discussion, or other information developed or received by CONSULTANT or provided for performance of this Agreement are deemed confidential and will not be disclosed by CONSULTANT without prior written consent by CITY. CITY will grant such consent of disclosure as legally required. Upon request, all CITY data will be returned to CITY upon the termination or expiration of this Agreement. CONSULTANT will not use CITY’s name or insignia, photographs, or any publicity pertaining to the Work in any magazine, trade paper, newspaper, television or radio production or other similar medium without the prior written consent of CITY.
- 6.3 FALSE CLAIMS ACT: CONSULTANT warrants and represents that neither CONSULTANT nor any person who is an officer of, in a managing position with, or has an ownership interest in CONSULTANT has been determined by a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction to have violated the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C., §§3789 *et seq.* and the California False Claims Act, Government Code §§12650 *et seq.*
- 6.4 NOTICES: All notices permitted or required under this Agreement will be given to the respective Parties at the following addresses, or at such other address as the respective Parties may provide in writing for this purpose:

**CONSULTANT:**

Consultant Name  
Consultant Address  
Attn: Consultant Contact Name  
Phone: Phone Number

**CITY:**

City of San Fernando  
Public Works Department  
117 Macneil Street  
San Fernando, CA. 91340  
Attn: Public Works Director  
Phone: 818-898-1237

Such notices will be deemed effective when personally delivered or successfully transmitted by facsimile as evidenced by a fax confirmation slip or when mailed, forty-eight (48) hours after deposit with the United States Postal Service, first class postage prepaid and addressed to the Party at its applicable address.

- 6.5 COOPERATION; FURTHER ACTS: The Parties will fully cooperate with one another and will take any additional acts or sign any additional documents as are reasonably necessary, appropriate, or convenient to achieve the purposes of this Agreement.
- 6.6 SUBCONTRACTING: CONSULTANT will not subcontract any portion of the Work required by this Agreement, except as expressly stated herein, without the prior written approval of CITY. Subcontracts (including without limitation subcontracts with subconsultants), if any, will contain a provision making them subject to all provisions stipulated in this Agreement, including provisions relating to insurance requirements and indemnification.
- 6.7 CITY'S RIGHT TO EMPLOY OTHER CONSULTANTS: CITY reserves the right to employ other independent contractors in connection with the various projects worked upon by CONSULTANT.
- 6.8 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST:
- A. CONSULTANT warrants, represents, and maintains that it has not employed nor retained any company or person, other than a *bona fide* employee working solely for CONSULTANT, to solicit or secure this Agreement. Further, CONSULTANT warrants and represents that it has not paid, nor has it agreed to pay, any company or person, other than a *bona fide* employee working solely for CONSULTANT, any fee, commission, percentage, brokerage fee, gift, or other consideration contingent upon or resulting from the award or making of this Agreement. For breach or violation of this warranty, CITY will have the right to rescind this Agreement without liability. For the term of this Agreement, no member, officer, or employee of CITY, during the term of his or her service with CITY, will have any direct interest in this Agreement, or obtain any present or anticipated material benefit arising therefrom.
  - B. CONSULTANT may serve other clients, but none whose activities within the corporate limits of CITY or whose business, regardless of location, would place CONSULTANT in

a “conflict of interest,” as that term is defined in the Political Reform Act, codified at California Government Code §81000 *et seq.*

- C. CONSULTANT shall not employ any official or employee of the CITY during the Term of this Agreement or any extension term. No officer or employee of CITY shall have any financial interest in this Agreement that would violate Government Code §§1090 *et seq.* CONSULTANT warrants and represents that no owner, principal, partner, officer, or employee of CONSULTANT is or has been an official, officer, employee, agent, or appointee of the CITY within the twelve-month period of time immediately preceding the Effective Date. If an owner, principal, partner, officer, employee, agent, or appointee of CONSULTANT was an official, officer, employee, agent, or appointee of the CITY within the twelve-month period immediately preceding the Effective Date, CONSULTANT warrants that any such individuals did not participate in any manner in the forming of this Agreement. CONTRACTOR understands that, if this Agreement is made in violation of Government Code §1090 *et seq.*, the entire Agreement is void and CONSULTANT will not be entitled to any compensation for services performed pursuant to this Agreement, including reimbursement of expenses, and CONSULTANT will be required to reimburse the CITY for any sums paid to CONSULTANT. CONSULTANT understands that, in addition to the foregoing, it may be subject to criminal prosecution for a violation of Government Code §1090.
- 6.9 TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE: Time is of the essence for each and every provision of this Agreement.
- 6.10 GOVERNING LAW AND VENUE: This Agreement shall be interpreted and governed according to the laws of the State of California. In the event of litigation between the Parties, venue, without exception, will be in the Los Angeles County Superior Court of the State of California. If, and only if, applicable law requires that all or part of any such litigation be tried exclusively in federal court, venue, without exception, will be in the Central District of California located in the City of Los Angeles, California.
- 6.11 ATTORNEYS’ FEES: If either Party commences an action against the other Party, legal, administrative, or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with this Agreement, the prevailing Party in such litigation will be entitled to have and recover from the losing Party reasonable attorneys’ fees and all other costs of such action.
- 6.12 SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS: This Agreement will be binding on the successors and assigns of the Parties.
- 6.13 NO THIRD-PARTY BENEFIT: There are no intended third-party beneficiaries of any right or obligation assumed by the Parties. All rights and benefits under this Agreement inure exclusively to the Parties.

- 6.14 CONSTRUCTION OF AGREEMENT: This Agreement will not be construed in favor of, or against, either Party but will be construed as if the Parties prepared this Agreement together through a process of negotiation and with the advice of their respective attorneys.
- 6.15 SEVERABILITY: If any portion of this Agreement is declared invalid, illegal, or otherwise unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions will continue in full force and effect.
- 6.16 AMENDMENT; MODIFICATION: No amendment, modification or supplement of this Agreement will be valid or binding unless executed in writing and signed by both Parties, subject to CITY approval. The requirement for written amendments, modifications or supplements cannot be waived and any attempted waiver will be void and invalid.
- 6.17 CAPTIONS: The captions of the various articles, sections and paragraphs are for convenience and ease of reference only, and do not define, limit, augment, or describe the scope, content, or intent of this Agreement.
- 6.18 INCONSISTENCIES OR CONFLICTS: In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between the provisions of this Agreement and any of the exhibits attached hereto, the provisions of this Agreement will control.
- 6.19 ENTIRE AGREEMENT: This Agreement, including all attached exhibits, constitutes the entire, complete, final, and exclusive expression of the Parties with respect to the matters addressed herein and supersedes all other agreements or understandings, whether oral or written, which may have been entered into between CITY and CONSULTANT prior to the execution of this Agreement. Any statements, representations, or other agreements, whether oral or written, made by either Party that is not embodied herein will not be valid or binding on the Parties. No amendment, modification or supplement to this Agreement will be valid and binding unless in writing and duly executed by the Parties pursuant to Section 6.16, above.
- 6.20 FORCE MAJEURE: The Completion Date for completing the Work may be extended in the event of any delays due to unforeseeable causes beyond the control of CONSULTANT and without the fault or negligence of CONSULTANT, including but not limited to severe weather, fires, earthquakes, floods, epidemics, quarantine restrictions, riots, strikes, freight embargoes, wars, litigation, and/or acts of any governmental agency, including the CITY. CONSULTANT shall within three (3) calendar days of the commencement of such delay notify the City Representative in writing of the causes of the delay. The City Representative shall ascertain the facts and the extent of delay and extend the time for performing the services and tasks for the period of the enforced delay when and if in the judgment of the CITY Representative such delay is justified. The CITY Representative's determination shall be final and conclusive upon the parties to this Agreement. In no event shall CONSULTANT be entitled to recover damages against the CITY for any delay in

the performance of this Agreement, however caused, CONSULTANT's sole remedy being extension of the Agreement pursuant to this Section.

- 6.21 COUNTERPARTS: This Agreement will be executed in three (3) original counterparts each of which will be of equal force and effect. No handwritten or typewritten amendment, modification, or supplement to any one counterpart will be valid or binding unless made to all three counterparts in conformity with Section 6.16, above. One fully executed original counterpart will be delivered to CONSULTANT and the remaining two original counterparts will be retained by CITY.

**(SIGNATURES ON NEXT PAGE)**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed the day and year first appearing in this Agreement, above.

**CITY OF SAN FERNANDO:**

**CONSULTANT NAME:**

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Nick Kimball, City Manager

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

**APPROVED AS TO FORM**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Richard Padilla, Assistant City Attorney

Date: \_\_\_\_\_





# 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

CITY OF SAN FERNANDO



June 2021  
Final



# 2020

## URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN



### City of San Fernando

117 MACNEIL STREET  
SAN FERNANDO, CALIFORNIA 91340  
PHONE: (818) 898-1293, FAX: (818) 898-3221

**JUNE 2021 FINAL**

**Prepared by:**

**Prepared by:**



1055 E. Colorado Boulevard  
Suite 500  
Pasadena, CA 91106  
(626) 375-9389

**In Association with:**



**CONSULTING ENGINEERS**  
1130 W. Huntington Drive  
Unit 12  
Arcadia, CA 91007  
(626) 821-3456



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## ACRONYMS

Act	Urban Water Management Planning Act
AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
Basin	Sylmar Groundwater Basin
BMP	Best Management Practice
cfs	cubic feet per second
CII	Commercial Industrial Institutional
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
City	City of San Fernando
CRA	Colorado River Aqueduct
CUWCC	California Urban Water Conservation Council
DBPs	Disinfection Byproducts
DDW	State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water
DMM	Demand Management Measure
DOF	California Department of Finance
DWR	Department of Water Resources
eARDWP	electronic Annual Report to the Drinking Water Program
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ETo	Evapotranspiration
GPCD	Gallons per capita per day
gpd	gallons per day
gpm	gallons per minute
hcf	hundred cubic feet
HECW	High Efficiency Clothes Washer
HR	Hydraulic Region
IRP	Integrated Resources Plan
LADWP	City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
MAF	Million Acre-Feet
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
mg/L	milligrams per liter
µg/L	micrograms per liter
MARS	Member Agency Response System
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSL	Mean Sea Level
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
NDMA	N-nitrosodimethylamine



NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
PCE	Perchloroethylene
PHET	Premium High-Efficiency Toilet
PPCPs	Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products
SBx7-7	Senate Bill x7-7: The Water Conservation Act of 2009
SMSS	Soil Moisture Sensor System
SWP	State Water Project
TCE	Trichloroethylene
TDS	Total Dissolved Solid
ULARA	Upper Los Angeles River Area
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
WARN	Water Agencies Response Network
WBIC	Weather-Based Irrigation Controller
WSAP	Water Supply Allocation Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSDM	Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY & LAY DESCRIPTION

## INTRODUCTION

This report serves as the 2020 update of the City of San Fernando's (City) Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). This UWMP has been prepared consistent with the requirements under Water Code Sections 10610 through 10656 of the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act). The Act requires that "every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, to prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, an urban water management plan." These plans must be filed with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) every five years describing and evaluating reasonable and practical efficient water uses, reclamation, and conservation activities. 2020 UWMP updates are to be adopted by July 1, 2021.

The Act has been amended on several occasions since its initial passage in 1983. New requirements of the Act due to SBx7-7 state that per capita water use within an urban water supplier's service area must decrease by 20 percent by the year 2020 in order to receive grants or loans administered by DWR or other state agencies. The legislation sets an overall goal of reducing per capita urban water use by 20 percent by December 31, 2020. Each urban retail water supplier developed water use targets by July 1, 2016. Effective 2021, urban retail water suppliers who do not meet the 2020 water conservation requirements established by this bill are not eligible for state water grants or loans.

**Section 1.4** offers a summary of each section of this 2020 UWMP.

## SERVICE AREA AND FACILITIES

The City provides water to a population of approximately 25,207 throughout its service area. The City primarily receives its water from the Sylmar Groundwater Basin. The City can also acquire imported water from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), but has not done so in years. The City provides potable drinking water to its customers via three active groundwater wells (four wells total). The City distributes water to approximately 5,238 service customers through a 66.5-mile network of distribution mains ranging from 4 to 20 inches in size. The water system consists of two pressure zones that provide modified pressure to customers.

## WATER DEMAND

The total water demand for the 25,207 people served by the City is over 2,800 acre-feet of potable water for the 2020 calendar year.



The City has selected to comply with **Method 3**. Under Compliance Option 3, the City chose to achieve 95 percent of the State's hydrologic region target of 134 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) by 2020. In addition, since the City's 20 percent reduction target (112 GPCD) far exceeds the minimum reduction requirement of 134 GPCD, it is feasible for the City to select 134 GPCD as its 2020 water use target. Therefore, the City's compliance target for 2020 per capita water consumption is 134 GPCD. A description of the compliance options is discussed in **Section 4.4**.

In 2020, the City has a per capita water use of **101 GPCD**. As a result, **the City achieved its 2020 final water use target**.

## **WATER SOURCES AND SUPPLIES**

On average, 100 percent of the City's source water is local ground water supply in the Basin. All of the City's ground water wells are located along the Sylmar Groundwater Basin. The City continues to use MWD's connections for emergency use only.

## **FUTURE WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS**

The City continually reviews practices that will provide its customers with adequate and reliable supplies. The City projects water demands within its service area to remain relatively constant over the next 25 years due to minimal growth combined with water use efficiency measures. At the moment, the City has plans to reactivate Well 3 to increase groundwater production capabilities. Currently, the well is inactivated due to high levels of nitrates and has future plans of installing an ion-exchange system with the well.

## **WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY**

It is required that every urban water supplier assess the reliability to provide water service to its customers under normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. MWD's 2015 Integrated Water Resources Plan update describes the core water resource strategy, which will be used to meet full-service demands at the retail level under all foreseeable hydrologic conditions from 2025 through 2045. Furthermore, MWD's 2020 UWMP finds that MWD is able to 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. As for groundwater supplies, the Basin remained stable and production rights remained the same throughout the recent drought. As a result, groundwater supplies continue to be a reliable source into the future. The City is therefore capable of meeting the water demands of its customers in normal, single dry, and multiple dry years between 2025 and 2045, as illustrated in **Table 6.4** to **Table 6.10** in **Section 6**.

## **CHALLENGES AHEAD & STRATEGIES FOR MANAGING RELIABILITY RISKS**

The City faces challenges in the near future regarding water supply including:

- Over the last decade, drastic changes in annual hydrologic conditions have negatively affected water supplies available from the State Water Project (SWP) and the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA).




- The declining ecosystem of the Bay-Delta has resulted in a reduction in water supply deliveries to MWD.

The City's strategies for managing these reliability risks include:

- Continuing a progressive and effective water conservation program.
- Supplementing water supplies through water transfers and exchanges.
- Replacing deteriorating water infrastructure through a proactive capital improvement program, which will reduce water main leaks and conserve water.
- Implementing shortage response actions under the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) to conserve limited supplies.
- Reactivating ground water wells impacted by water quality contaminants with the addition of treatment systems.



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An aerial photograph of the City of San Fernando, showing a dense urban area with numerous buildings, streets, and green spaces. In the background, a range of mountains is visible under a clear sky. The image is used as a background for the report cover.

*Incorporated in 1911, the City of San Fernando (City) is a retail water agency supplying water to over 25,200 residents in their service area.*

# SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

CITY OF SAN FERNANDO | 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

# SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

This is the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the City of San Fernando (City). This plan has been prepared in compliance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Act), per Division 6 of the California Water Code, Sections 10610 to 10657, which has been most recently amended by SB 606 in 2018.

As part of the Act, the legislature declared that waters of the state are a limited and renewable resource subject to ever increasing demands; that the conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies are of statewide concern; that successful implementation of plans is best accomplished at the local level; that conservation and efficient use of water shall be actively pursued to protect both the people of the state and their water resources; that conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies shall be a guiding criterion in public decisions; and that urban water suppliers shall be required to develop water management plans to achieve conservation and efficient use.

The Act requires “every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) of water annually, to prepare and adopt, in accordance with prescribed requirements, an urban water management plan.” These plans must be filed with the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) every five years describing and evaluating reasonable and practical efficient water uses, reclamation, and conservation activities (*See generally* Wat. Code § 10631).

The Act has been amended on several occasions since its initial passage in 1983. New requirements of the Act due to Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBx7-7) state that per capita water use within an urban water supplier's service area must decrease by 20 percent by the year 2020 in order to receive grants or loans administered by DWR or other state agencies. The legislation sets an overall goal of reducing per capita urban water use by 20 percent by December 31, 2020. The state was required to make incremental progress towards this goal by reducing per capita water use by at least 10 percent by December 31, 2015. Effective 2021, urban retail water suppliers who do not meet the water conservation requirements established by this bill are not eligible for state water grants or loans.

## 1.2 COORDINATION

In preparing this 2020 Plan, the City has encouraged broad community participation as indicated by **Table 1.1**. Copies of the City's draft plan were made available for public review at City Hall and the local public libraries in the City. The City noticed a public hearing to review and accept



comments on the draft plan with more than two weeks in advance of the hearing. The notice of the public hearing was published in the local press and mailed to the City Clerk. On June 21, 2021, the City held a noticed public hearing to review and accept comments on the draft plan. Notice of the public hearing was published in the local press. Following the consideration of public comments received at the public hearing, the City adopted the 2020 Plan on June 21, 2021. A copy of the City Council resolution approving the 2020 Plan is included in **Appendix E**.

As required by the Act, the 2020 Plan is being provided by the City to DWR, the California State Library, and the public within 30 days of the City's adoption. The 2020 UWMP will be available to the public during normal business hours within 30 days of submitting the 2020 UWMP to DWR.

**Table 1.1: Coordination and Public Involvement**

Agency	Participated in Plan Preparation	Notice of Preparation/ Contacted for Assistance	Commented on Draft	Notified of Public Hearing	Attended Public Hearing
City Water Dept. Staff	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
City Public Works Dept. Staff		✓	✓	✓	✓
City Manager's Office				✓	✓
City Council				✓	✓
Metropolitan Water District (MWD)		✓		✓	
LA County Dept. of Public Works		✓		✓	
LADWP		✓		✓	
Interested General Public				✓	

### 1.3 UPDATES TO THE UWMP ACT

Since the 2015 UWMPs, there are no significant changes affecting the 2020 UWMPs on the level of SBx7-7; however, there are numerous minor to major updates to the UWMP Act affecting the 2020 UWMPs as follows:

- **Water Loss:** Quantify distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update (CWC § 10631 (d) (3) (A), SB 1414, 2019)
- **Drought Risk Assessment:** Assess water supply reliability over a 5-year period examining water supplies, water uses, and the reasonable predicted water supply reliability for five consecutive dry years (CWC § 10635 (b), SB 606, 2018)
- **Reporting of Energy Intensity:** Provide information that the water supplier can readily obtain on the energy used to process water (CWC § 10631.2 (a), SB 606, 2018)

- **Lay Description:** Include a lay description of the fundamental determinations of the UWMP, especially regarding water service reliability, challenges ahead, and strategies for managing reliability risks (CWC § 10630.5, SB 606, 2018)
- **Climate Change Impacts and Considerations:** Provide details on the impacts of climate change and consider them into projections (CWC § 10630, SB 606, 2018)
- **Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP):** The water shortage contingency analysis required in previous UWMPs by former law has been replaced by a WSCP mandate with new elements, which include new six standard water shortage levels (CWC § 10632, SB 606, 2018, AB 1414, 2019)
- **Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan:** As part of the WSCP, water suppliers are required to assess seismic risks to their water system facilities and measures to mitigate those risks (CWC § 10632.5, SB 664, 2015)

Of the above, the inclusion of the WSCP (including the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan as part of the WSCP) as a separate document with revised elements is the most significant update affecting the 2020 UWMPs. AB 1414, SB 606, and SB 664, which amended the WSCP, mark a continued focus on water shortage preparedness and pre-planned strategies for mitigating catastrophic service disruptions.

## 1.4 FORMAT OF THE PLAN

The sections and information contained in this 2020 UWMP correspond to the items in the Act and other amendments to the Water Code, as follows:

<b>Section 1 - Introduction</b>	This section describes the Act, the City's planning and coordination process, the history of the City's water supply system, and a description of its water service area. This section also describes the local climate, population served, and the water system.
<b>Section 2 – Water Sources &amp; Supplies</b>	This section describes the City's water supplies, including imported water from the State Water Project (SWP), and how the City handles those water supplies. This section also discusses potential water supplies and energy intensity.
<b>Section 3 – Water Quality</b>	This section discusses the quality of the City's water sources, including a discussion on the treatment and testing of water. This section also discusses water quality effects on management strategies and supply reliability.
<b>Section 4 – Water Demands</b>	This section describes past, current, and projected future water demands within the City's service area. This chapter also discusses the requirements of the SBx7-7.
<b>Section 5 – Climate Change</b>	This section discusses climate change, its overall impacts on society, and its impact on the City's water supplies. This section also discusses potential future impacts, current efforts to combat climate change, and climate change considerations for water supply and demand projections.





<b>Section 6 – Reliability Planning</b>	This section discusses the need for reliability planning due to historic and recent droughts. This section also presents an assessment of the reliability of the City’s water supplies by comparing projected future water demands within City of San Fernando's service area with expected water supplies under three different hydrologic conditions: a normal year; a single dry year; and multiple dry years.
<b>Section 7 – Demand Management</b>	This section addresses the City’s compliance with the current Best Management Practices (BMPs), otherwise known as Demand Management Measures (DMMs).
<b>Section 8 – Water Shortage Contingency Plan</b>	This section describes the City's efforts that will be utilized in the event of a water supply interruption, such as a drought. City of San Fernando’s Board adopted an ordinance in 2014 (City Ordinance No. 1638) which encourages conservation and recommends minimum restrictions be placed on water use. In addition, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California’s (MWD) Water Surplus and Drought Management Plan (WSDM) is also described. This section will also include a description of the seismic risk that may impact the City’s supply and member agencies.
<b>Section 9 – Recycled Water</b>	This section describes past, current and projected recycled water use, along with a description of wastewater collection and treatment facilities.
<b>Appendices</b>	The appendices contain references, supplemental information, and specific documents relating to the City, used to prepare this 2015 UWMP.

## 1.5 UPDATES TO THE 2020 PLAN

In addition to updated information for the years 2015 - 2020, the City’s UWMP has undergone several changes since the 2015 UWMP. The most significant change is the inclusion of the climate change section (**Section 4**). A summary of the changes to the 2015 UWMP is provided below:

- **Revised UWMP layout (double column to single)**
- **New Section: Climate Change (Section 5)**
- **Updated Section 8 – Water Shortage Contingency Plan**
- **Added new topics not previously discussed in the 2015 UWMP (Energy Intensity, Seismic Risk, etc.)**
- **Updated data, facts, and figures previously included in the 2015 UWMP**
- **Added new data, facts, and figures not previously included in the 2015 UWMP**

In addition to the above changes, there are multiple minor changes. The changes reflect both those that are required by the Water Code and those that the City elected to include or modify.

## 1.6 WATER SYSTEM HISTORY

In the early 1900s, much of the western Los Angeles area was unincorporated, which prompted the City of Los Angeles to offer a reliable imported water supply (via the Los Angeles Aqueduct) as an incentive for annexation to the City of Los Angeles. For many areas, this was a welcomed opportunity for many communities. In 1911 however, the City of San Fernando was incorporated and remained autonomous by relying on groundwater to meet its water needs.



Figure 1.1: San Fernando Valley

Due to the continued development of Southern California, several water agencies came together to form the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) in 1928. MWD was originally created to build the Colorado River Aqueduct to supplement the water supplies of the original founding members. In 1972, MWD augmented its supply sources to include deliveries from the State Water Project via the California Aqueduct. Today, the MWD serves more than 145 cities and 94 unincorporated communities through its 26 member agencies.



Figure 1.2: Metropolitan Water District (MWD)

As a result of the City's urban growth, the City of San Fernando realized the benefits of reliable imported supplies and became a member agency of MWD in 1971 (due to an earthquake that destroyed the City's wells). Today, the City of San Fernando is one of 14 retail water agencies served by MWD and receives imported water to supplement its groundwater supplies on an as-needed basis only.

Typically, the City has been able to meet 100 percent of its demand from its groundwater wells. Occasionally, the City experiences high water demand which causes the City to purchase imported water. For this reason, the City has been working on equipping two of the City wells (Well 7A and Well 3) with an ion-exchange nitrate treatment system in order to decrease the need for imported water while increasing groundwater utilization. At the end of 2018, Well No. 7A's treatment system completed construction and was reactivated, providing additional pumping capabilities of 1,000 gallons per minute (gpm). Well No. 3's treatment system is planned for the near future and also has a capacity of 1,000 gpm.

## 1.7 WATER SERVICE AREA

The City is located in the San Fernando Valley northwest of downtown Los Angeles and is bounded on all sides by the City of Los Angeles. The City's total area is 1,550 acres or 2.42 square

miles and overlies both the San Fernando and Sylmar groundwater basins. The water service area comprises the entire City limits and serves all of the City's residents. The City is primarily a residential community but also has a mixture of commercial, industrial, and landscape water users.

## 1.8 CLIMATE

Table 1.2: Historical Climate Characteristics

San Fernando has a Mediterranean climate with moderate, dry summers with an average temperature of about 73°F and cool, wet winters with an average temperature of 55°F. The average annual rainfall for the region is below 10 inches. Evapotranspiration (ETo) in the region averages approximately 58.6 inches annually. **Table 1.2** lists the average ETo, temperatures, precipitation from 2012 to 2020 for the City.

Monthly average ETo, precipitation, and temperature data was obtained from Arleta Station (#216) from the California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS).

Month	Avg. ETo (in.)	Precip. (in.)	Temperatures (°F )	
			Min	Max
Jan.	2.53	2.54	45.28	69.29
Feb.	3.01	2.16	45.11	69.15
Mar.	4.40	1.51	47.54	72.58
Apr.	5.52	0.41	49.28	75.94
May	5.77	0.38	52.26	75.59
Jun.	6.85	0.13	56.65	82.50
Jul.	7.47	0.17	61.05	88.60
Aug.	7.33	0.11	61.14	90.23
Sep.	5.81	0.11	60.43	88.96
Oct.	4.53	0.30	55.33	82.98
Nov.	2.98	0.56	49.23	75.34
Dec.	2.37	1.60	44.44	67.03
<b>Annual</b>	<b>58.57</b>	<b>9.97</b>	<b>52.31</b>	<b>78.18</b>

## 1.9 POPULATION

According to the most recent population figures from the California Department of Finance (DOF), the current 2020 resident population of the City is approximately 25,207 persons. Since the City's service area accounts for all of the City's total residents, the total current resident population served by the City's water system is approximately 25,207 persons. Population growth over the past 5 years, was approximately 0.3 percent. Population projections in accordance with this growth rate over the next 25 years are shown in **Table 1.3**.

Table 1.3: Current & Projected Service Area Population Projections (DWR Table 3-1 Retail)

Population Served	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
	25,207	25,637	26,075	26,521	26,974	27,434

Since the City is not a major commercial center for the region, daytime populations estimates are not significantly higher than the City's resident population; however, the City does experience some increases in daytime population that affect overall water consumption.

## 1.10 WATER SYSTEM

### 1.10.1 Imported Water

The City's imported water supply is delivered through its 48-inch connection to MWD. Imported water is conveyed from Northern California via the State Water Project and treated by MWD at its Joseph Jensen Treatment Plant. The City's imported water supply does not consist of water received from the Colorado River.



Figure 1.3: MWD's Jensen Treatment Plant

### 1.10.2 Groundwater

Currently, the City produces groundwater from three active wells (Wells 2A, 4A, and 7A). The wells extract groundwater from the Sylmar Groundwater Basin and range in capacity from 450 gpm to 2,100 gpm. Well 7A was recently reactivated with a newly equipped ion-exchange system to treat the high nitrate levels. Well 3 continues to be inactive with future plans for installing an ion-exchange system.

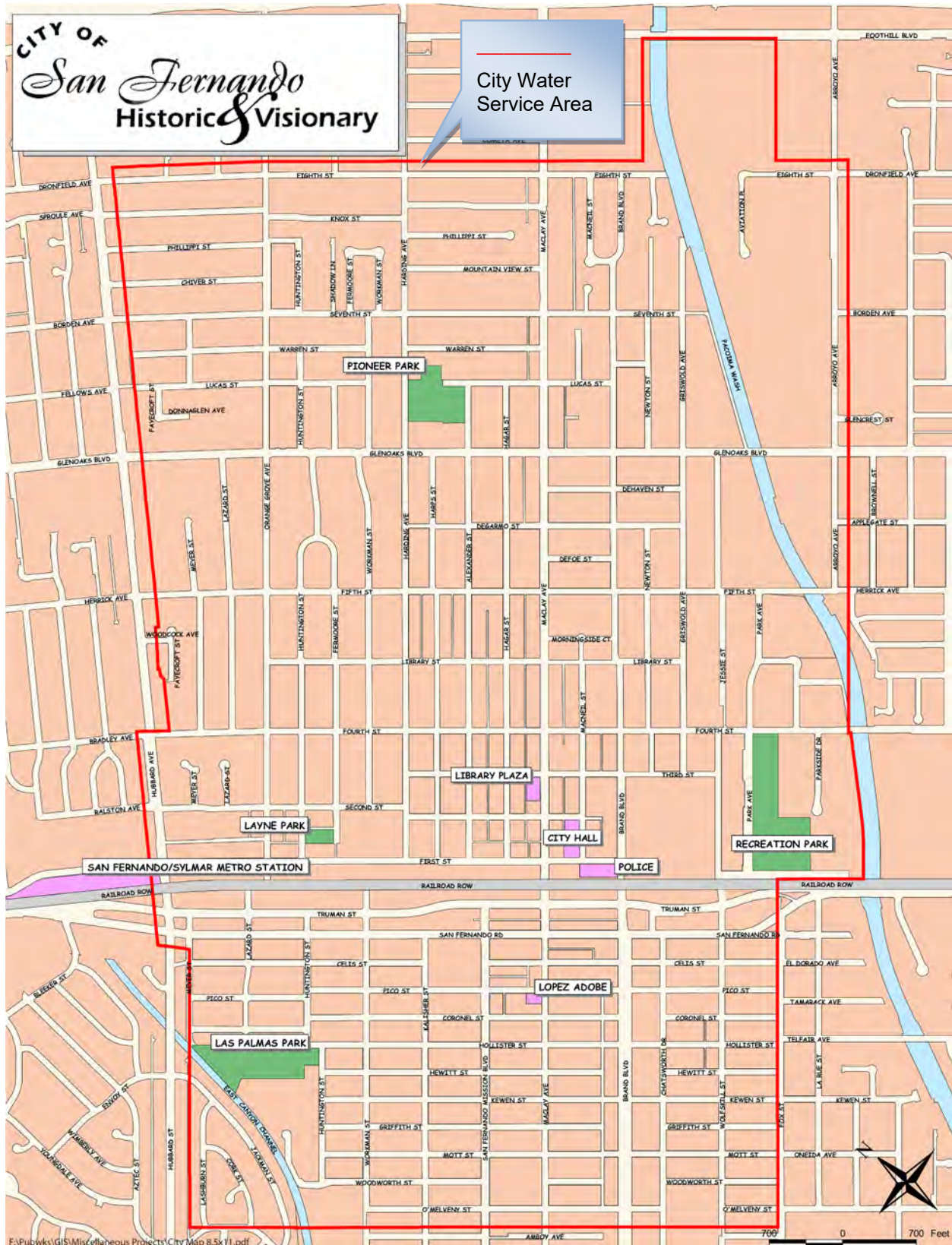


Figure 1.4: Well No. 2A

### 1.10.3 Distribution System

The City distributes water to approximately 5,238 service customers through a 66.5-mile network of distribution mains ranging from 4 to 20 inches in size. The water system consists of two pressure zones that provide modified pressure to customers. The water service area and zoning map are shown in **Figures 1.5** and **1.6** on the following pages.





**Figure 1.5: City of San Fernando Water Service Area**



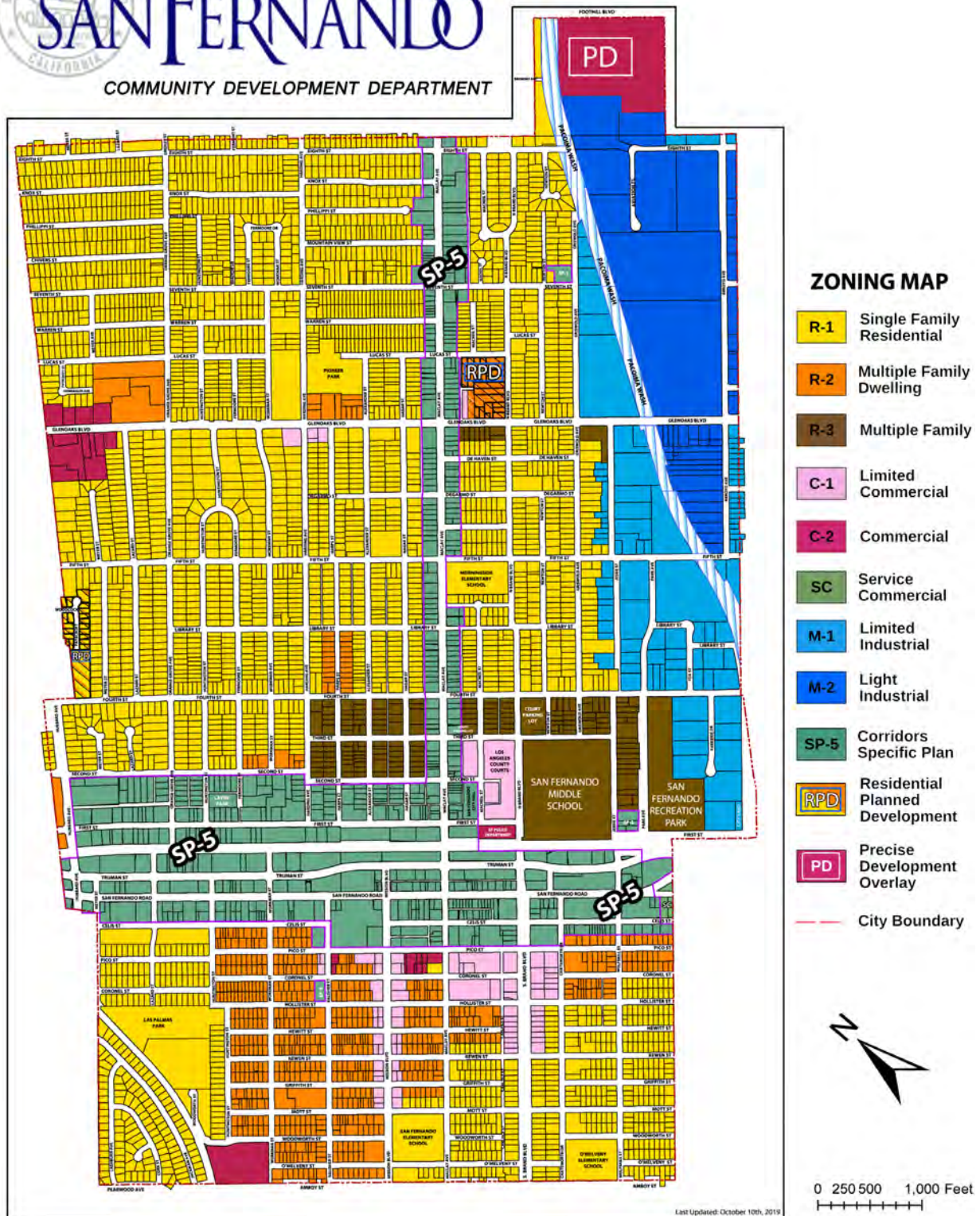
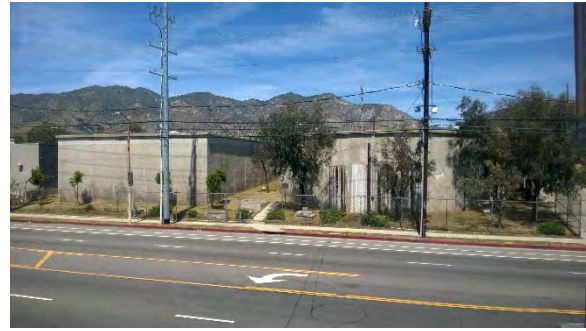


Figure 1.6: City of San Fernando Zoning Map

### *Water Storage*

For storage needs, the City of San Fernando maintains 4 storage reservoirs with a combined storage capacity of 8.9 MG. The City's reservoirs, which are designated as 2A, 3A, 4, and 5, are located adjacent to the City limits.

**Table 1.4** lists the City's reservoirs and their capacities:



**Figure 1.7: Upper Reservoirs 3A and 4**

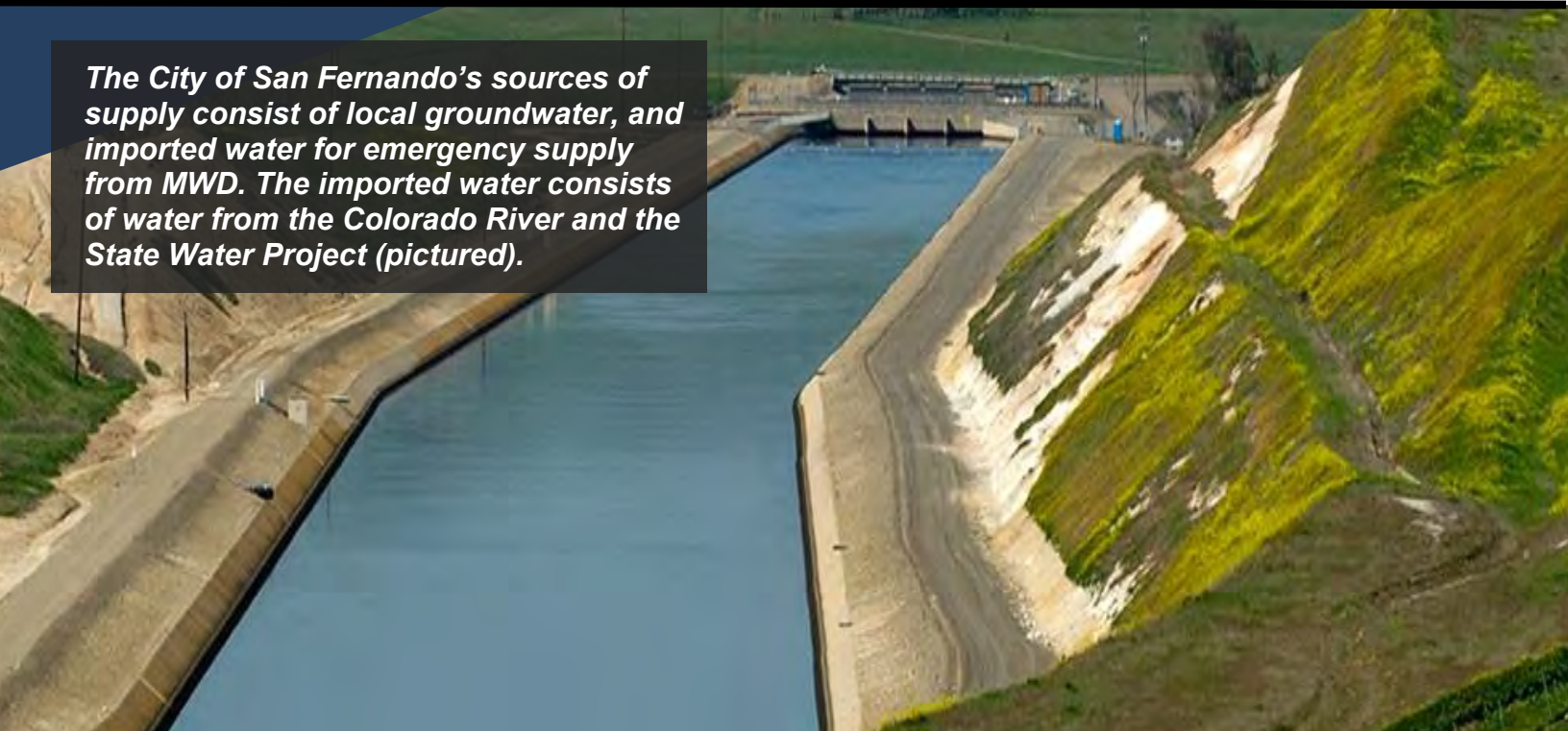
**Table 1.4: City of San Fernando Reservoirs**

Reservoir	Description	Capacity (MG)
2A	Concrete/ Partially Underground	3
3A	Concrete/ Partially Underground	2.5
4	Concrete/ Partially Underground	1
5	Concrete/ Partially Underground	2.4
Total Capacity:		8.9

### *Emergency Interconnection*

In addition to its imported water and groundwater, the City's water supply system also includes a 6-inch emergency connection with the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) distribution system. During emergencies, this connection enables the City to provide a minimum amount of water to its citizens.





*The City of San Fernando's sources of supply consist of local groundwater, and imported water for emergency supply from MWD. The imported water consists of water from the Colorado River and the State Water Project (pictured).*

## **SECTION 2: WATER SOURCES & SUPPLY**

**CITY OF SAN FERNANDO | 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**



## SECTION 2 WATER SOURCES & SUPPLIES

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The City's water supply sources consist of imported water from MWD, and groundwater produced from the Sylmar Groundwater Basin.

### 2.2 WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

#### 2.2.1 Imported Water

The City has access to imported water from the Colorado River and the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta in Northern California. These two water systems provide Southern California with over 2 million acre-feet (MAF) of water annually for urban uses.

##### *Colorado River*

The Colorado River supplies California with 4.4 MAF annually for agricultural and urban uses with approximately 3.85 MAF used for agriculture in Imperial and Riverside Counties. The remaining unused portion (600,000 - 800,000 acre-feet (AF)) is used for urban purposes in MWD's service area.



Figure 2.1: Parker Dam at Colorado River

##### *Bay-Delta*

In addition to the Colorado River, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta provides a significant amount of supply annually to Southern California. The Delta is located at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers east of the San Francisco Bay and is the West Coast's largest estuary. The Delta supplies Southern California with over 1 MAF of water annually.

The use of water from the Colorado River and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta continues to be a critical issue. In particular, Colorado River water allotments have been debated among the seven



Figure 2.2: Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

basin states and various regional water agencies at both the federal and state levels. The use of Delta water has been debated as competing uses for water supply and ecological habitat have jeopardized the Delta's ability to meet either need and have threatened the estuary's ecosystem.

In order to provide Southern California imported water, two separate aqueduct systems (one for each source of supply) are utilized to obtain its supplies. These two aqueduct systems convey water from each source into separate reservoirs whereupon the water is pumped to one of several treatment facilities before entering MWD's distribution system. One of these aqueduct systems is known as the Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA). The CRA was constructed as a first order of business shortly after MWD's incorporation in 1928. The CRA is 242 miles long and carries water from the Colorado River to Lake Matthews and is managed by MWD.



Figure 2.3: Colorado River Aqueduct

In addition to the CRA, MWD receives water from northern California via the California Aqueduct. Also known as the State Water Project (SWP), the California Aqueduct is 444 miles long and carries water from the Delta to Southern California and is operated by DWR.



Figure 2.4: California Aqueduct

The previously mentioned aqueducts supply Southern California with a significant amount of its water and are crucial to its sustainability. In addition to these two water systems, there are also several other aqueducts that are vital to the State. The major aqueducts in California are shown in **Figure 2.5**.

### ***Imported Water Purchases***

As a wholesale agency, MWD distributes imported water to 26 member agencies throughout Southern California as shown in **Figure 2.6**. The City is one of 14 retail agencies served by MWD. The City has one 48-inch imported connection to MWD with a capacity of approximately 4,400 gpm (about 7,100 AFY). **Table 2.1** presents the City's imported water purchased from 2015 to 2020.

As can be noted from **Table 2.1**, the City imports water on an as-needed basis only. The City currently has a Tier 1 limit of 629 AFY with MWD.

Table 2.1: Imported Water Supply 2015 – 2020  
(Purchases from MWD)

Year	Purchases (AF)
2015	0
2016	0
2017	0
2018	0
2019	0
2020	0
<b>Average:</b>	<b>0</b>



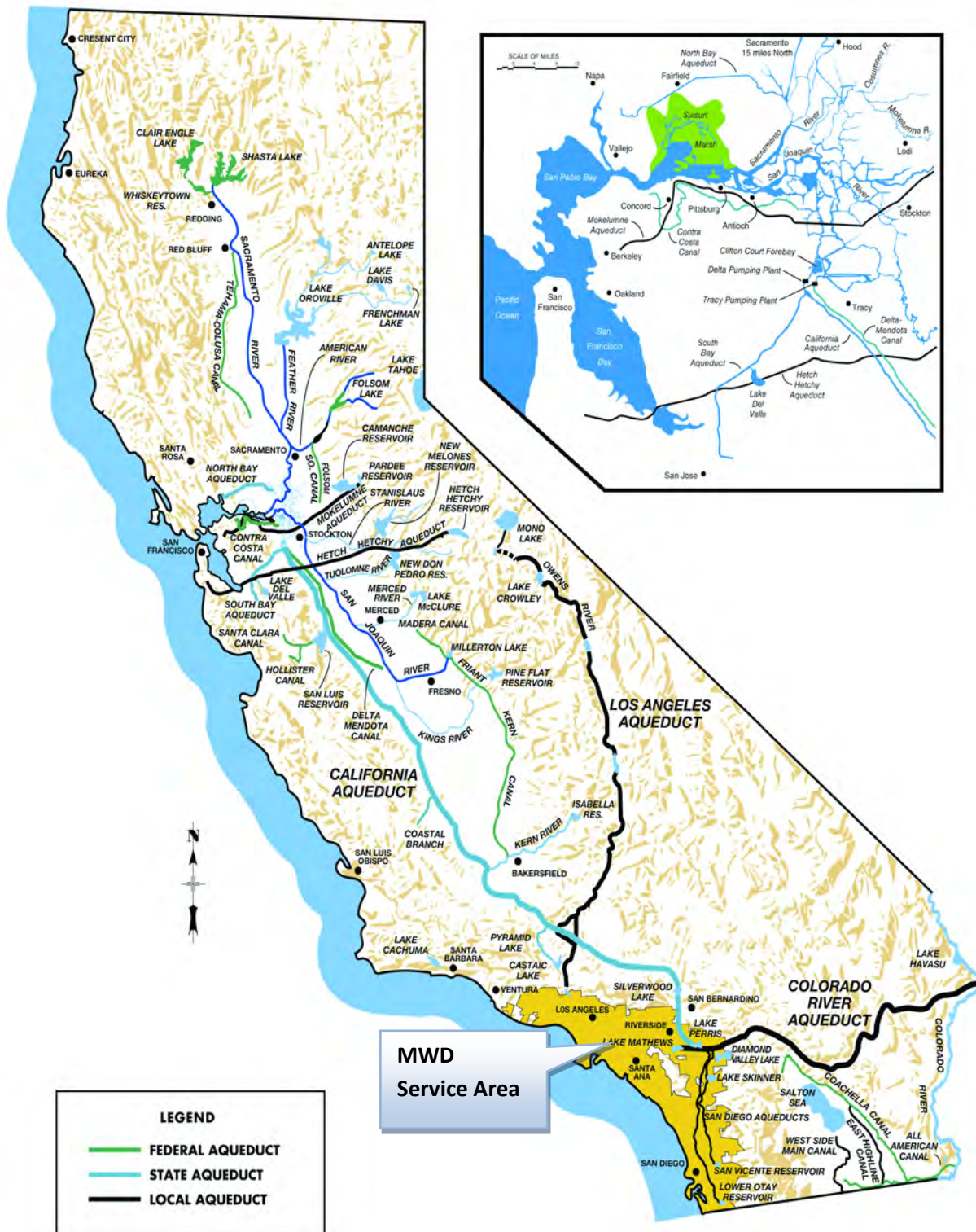


Figure 2.5: Aqueduct Systems in California



## 2.2.2 Groundwater

The City obtains its groundwater supply from the Sylmar Groundwater Basin (Basin). The Basin is located in the San Fernando Valley and underlies the City of San Fernando and unincorporated communities of the City of Los Angeles (see **Figures 2.7** and **2.8**). The Basin is in the northerly part of the Upper Los Angeles River Area (ULARA) basins (as shown in **Figure 2.7**), and consists of 5,600 acres and comprises 4.6 percent of the total valley fill. The Sylmar Basin is separated from the San Fernando Basin by the Sylmar Fault zone. The Basin is bounded to the north and northeast by the San Gabriel Mountains, and to the north and northwest by the Santa Susana Mountains.

Water-bearing deposits of the Sylmar Basin include unconsolidated and semi-consolidated marine and alluvial sediments deposited over time. The water-bearing sediments consist of the lower Pleistocene Saugus Formation, Pleistocene and Holocene age alluvium (CSWRB 1962). The ground-water in this basin is mainly unconfined with some confinement within the Saugus Formation in the western part of the basin and in the Sylmar and Eagle Rock areas (CSWRB 1962). The average specific yield for deposits within the basin varies from about 14 to 22 percent (DPW 1934). Well yield averages about 1,220 gpm with a maximum of about 3,240 gpm.

Groundwater in the Basin is replenished naturally by percolation from precipitation, receiving an average annual precipitation of about 23.13 inches, and by stream flow and subsurface inflows from the Santa Susana and San Gabriel Mountains. Since the Basin is mostly urbanized and soil surfaces have been paved to construct roads, homes, buildings, and flood channels, natural replenishment to the basin's water-bearing formations is limited to only a small portion of basin soils. Since the Basin does not receive any artificial recharge through injection wells or spreading basins, groundwater production is limited by low safe-yield limits.

Groundwater levels in the Sylmar Basin are typically at or above mean sea level (MSL), with water levels of about 1,000 feet underneath the City of San Fernando. A few portions of the Basin, however, contain deeper aquifers with groundwater as deep as 6,000 feet below surface levels.

Groundwater flow in the Sylmar Basin is generally from the Santa Susana and San Gabriel Mountains in the north towards the south/southeast into the San Fernando Basin in the south as water levels are substantially higher in the Sylmar Basin; however, there are no stipulations regarding these outflows into the San Fernando Basin.

The total storage in the Sylmar Basin is estimated to be about 310,000 AF. The natural safe yield is currently estimated to be about 7,140 AFY according to a July 2012 assessment. This is a temporary safe yield that will be in place for at least five years. In the 1984 Sylmar Basin Judgment, the Cities of Los Angeles and San Fernando were granted an equal share to the safe yield of the Sylmar Basin, which stood at 6,210 AFY at the time the judgment was issued. Since then, the safe yield limit was increased three times and currently stands at 7,140 AFY (3,570 AFY per City). Additionally, the City and the City of Los Angeles each have the right to receive stored water credit in the Sylmar Basin.



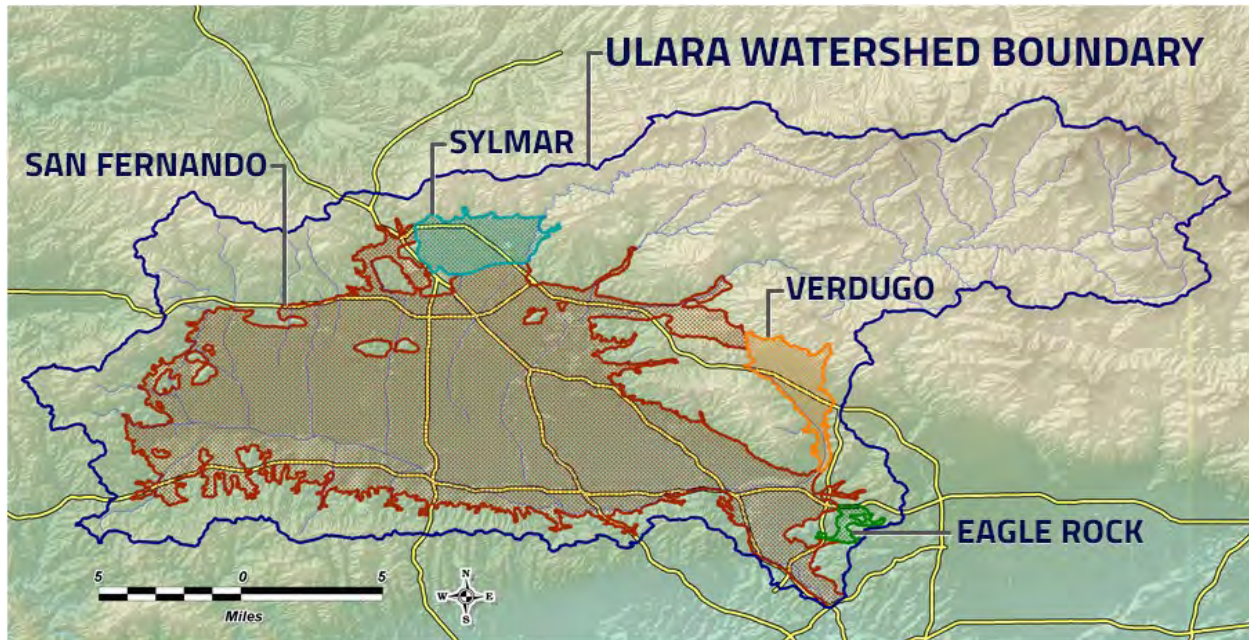


Figure 2.7: ULARA Groundwater Basins

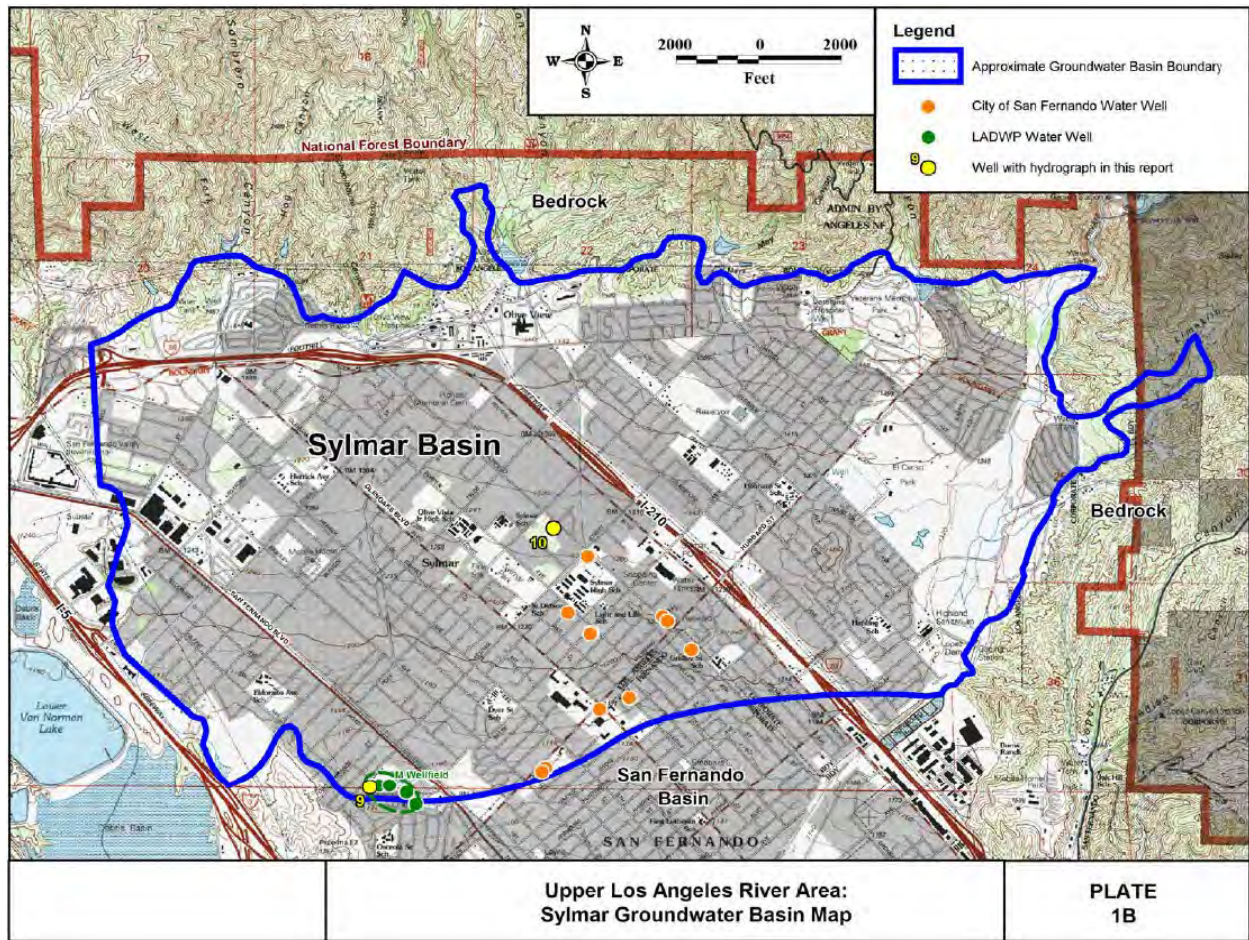


Figure 2.8: Sylmar Groundwater Basin



The Sylmar Basin is an adjudicated basin and the management of water resources and operations in the Basin is provided by the ULARA Watermaster. A copy of the judgment is attached in **Appendix F**. The California State Water Resources Control Board’s Division of Drinking Water (DDW) helps monitor groundwater quality and contaminant levels. The key characteristics of the Sylmar Basin are listed below in **Table 2.2**.

**Table 2.2: Sylmar Basin Summary Characteristics**

Item	Capacity
Depth to Groundwater	50-6,000 ft.
Thickness of Groundwater Table	180-1,050 ft.
Storage Capacity	310,000 AF
Operating Safe Yield	7,140 AFY
Adjudicated Rights	7,140 AFY
Spreading Basins (Total)	0
Wells (Active)	3
Wells (Inactive)	1

### ***Groundwater Production***

The City currently has three active wells (Wells 2A, 4A, and 7A) for groundwater extraction. Well No. 3 is currently on stand-by due to high nitrate levels; however, a nitrate treatment plant for this well is currently in the planning stages. Well No. 2A is the City's most productive well with a rated capacity of 2,100 gpm. Occasionally, the City's groundwater facilities experience contamination issues that can affect their supply reliability. In the past, the City has used imported water to maintain supply reliability; however, in more recent years, the City has looked to other options in order to decrease imported water while increasing groundwater quality and production.

The City has recently completed the installation of a nitrate treatment ion-exchange plant for Well No. 7A, and the well was reactivated in 2018. A similar ion-exchange treatment plant is also in the planning stages for Well No. 3. All four wells combined provide the City the capabilities to pump at a rate of 4,450 gpm.



**Figure 2.9: Ion-Exchange Facility at Well No. 7A**

To monitor the City's groundwater extraction, each of the City's wells are equipped with flowmeters to measure well production. Well production is recorded monthly by City water staff and reported monthly to the ULARA Watermaster and annually to DDW. Every year, as part of their conservation and documentation efforts, the City completes and submits the Electronic Annual Report to the Drinking Water Program (eARDWP), as pursuant to Section 116530 of the California Health and Safety Code. The total groundwater production since 2016 is shown below in **Table 2.3**.

**Table 2.3: 2016 - 2020 Groundwater Production (AF) (DWR Table 6-1 Retail)**

Groundwater Type	Location or Basin Name	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alluvial Basin	Sylmar Groundwater Basin	2,766	2,842	2,845	2,725	2,862
<b>TOTAL</b>		2,766	2,842	2,845	2,725	2,862

## 2.3 WATER SUPPLY SUMMARY

Over the past five years, the City's groundwater pumping ability has led the City to be completely independent of imported water. Due to rising costs of imported water, the continued reliance of groundwater provide cost savings for the City. **Table 2.4** shows the 2020 water supply. **Table 2.5** shows the water supply from 2016 to 2020.

**Table 2.4: 2020 Water Supply (AF) (DWR Table 6-8 Retail)**

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2020		
		Actual Volume	Water Quality	Total Right or Safe Yield
Purchased or Imported Water	MWD	0	Drinking Water	629
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Sylmar Groundwater Basin	2,862	Drinking Water	3,570
<b>Total</b>		2,862		4,199

**Table 2.5: 2016 – 2020 Water Supply Summary**

Year	Imported (AF)	Ground (AF)	Total (AF)
2016	0	2,766	2,766
2017	0	2,842	2,842
2018	0	2,845	2,845
2019	0	2,725	2,725
2020	0	2,862	2,862
<b>Average (2015-2020):</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>2,808</b>



## 2.4 PROJECTED WATER SUPPLY

The City expects to maintain their low levels of imported water purchases through groundwater production from its well facilities. It is unlikely that the City will add to these supply sources to include recycled water, as the infrastructure is not in place to receive recycled water. **Table 2.6** displays the City's projected supply availability outlook during a normal water year based on the City's adjudicated groundwater rights and MWD's Tier 1 limit.

**Table 2.6: Projected Water Supply Availability (AF) (DWR Table 6-9 Retail)**

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Water Supplies				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Purchased or Imported Water	MWD	629	629	629	629	629
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Sylmar Groundwater Basin	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,199</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>4,199</b>

Although the City's groundwater rights are currently at 3,570 AFY, the City's overall water supply reliability is expected to remain consistent or improve slightly due to limited population growth coupled with conservation. The City will also continue to benefit indirectly from regional conservation efforts and also through MWD's efforts to augment its supplies and improve reservoir storage capacities. **Section 6** discusses reliability issues and compares the City's projected water supplies to projected demands for normal, dry, and multiple dry years through 2045.

## 2.5 ALTERNATE WATER SOURCES

This section provides an overview of alternative water sources (non-potable supplemental supplies) and their potential uses. Alternative water sources include recycled water, recycled stormwater, greywater, and desalinated seawater.

### 2.5.1 Recycled Water

Recycled water is the reuse of treated wastewater for non-potable and indirect potable reuse applications. Wastewater is treated to different levels of purification based on the usage need. Recycled water is often used to irrigate landscapes, replenish groundwater aquifers, and provide industrial users with an alternative water supply to meet their non-personal water use needs.

#### *Wastewater Collection & Treatment System*

Municipal wastewater is generated in the City's service area from a combination of residential, commercial, and industrial sources. The quantities of wastewater generated are generally proportional to the population and the water used in the service area. Under a contract entered into in 1969, the City's wastewater is collected and discharged to the City of Los Angeles for treatment

and disposal. The contract provides the City with purchased capacity rights in the Hyperion Treatment Plant in El Segundo, for average daily flow of 1.14 million gallons per day (MGD) and an instantaneous peak flow of 3.2 cfs.

### ***Recycled Water Potential in the City***

Due to the high costs involved in constructing recycled water infrastructure, the City has not considered using recycled water in the past and the City currently does not use recycled water. As a result, the City has not considered any formal plans nor has specifically identified any potential recycled water users. If the City were to use recycled water in the future (with help from LADWP or MWD), the City would benefit as typical recycled water users (large landscapes, City parks & medians, and dual-plumbed buildings) could receive recycled water. If the City anticipates receiving recycled water in the near future, the City could prepare an optimization plan which identifies specific recycled water customers. Currently, the City encourages the efficient use of potable water while raising awareness of alternative water sources such as recycled water.



**Figure 2.10: Wastewater Treatment at Hyperion in El Segundo, CA**

**Section 9** discusses future use for Recycled water within the City service area.

### **2.5.2 Greywater**

Greywater systems have been used in California to provide a source of water supply for subsurface irrigation and also as a means to reduce overall water use. Greywater consists of water discharged from sinks, bathtubs, dishwashers, and washing machines. Greywater systems consist of an underground tank and pumping system. Greywater is currently legal for subsurface irrigation in the State of California; however, strict regulations and high installation costs have impeded installation of professional greywater systems and have the unintended consequence of undocumented and noncompliant use of greywater.

The promotion of greywater systems as a means to reduce the City's overall water use is not recommended since the use of greywater is currently limited to subsurface irrigation and therefore the overall service area-wide reduction in water use (in AF) would be minimal at best. The City does not currently have a formal program in place to support greywater use.

### 2.5.3 Desalinated Seawater

Seawater desalination is a process whereby seawater is treated to remove salts and other constituents to develop both potable and non-potable supplies. There are over 10,000 desalination facilities worldwide that produce over 13 million AFY. Desalinated water can add to Southern California's supply reliability by diversifying its water supply sources and mitigating against possible supply reductions due to water shortage conditions. With its Seawater Desalination Program, the MWD facilitates implementation and provides financial incentives for the development of seawater desalination facilities within its service area.



Figure 2.11: Desalination Plant

A total of five member agencies submitted projects totaling 142,000 AFY. In 2004, MWD adopted an Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) update, which included a desalination goal of 150,000 AFY by the year 2025. Currently, the five-member agency projects are in various levels of development. Since the City's service area is not located adjacent to the ocean, there are no plans to incorporate desalinated seawater into its supply sources.

## 2.6 TRANSFERS OR EXCHANGES

The City owns rights to extract 3,570 AF of groundwater annually; however, the City may experience at times reliability issues with its wells due to mechanical or water quality issues that limits the City's groundwater production. Conversely, the City may extract amounts in excess of 3,570 AFY based on the Sylmar Basin Judgment (up to 10 percent) or based on leases with the City of Los Angeles. The City may consider short-term or long-term leases of its groundwater either to or from the City of Los Angeles, based on the need. Additionally, the City has a 6-inch interconnection with the City of Los Angeles that is capable of transferring water to the City during short-term emergencies.

Over the long term, the City expects to reduce dependency on imported water while increasing water use efficiency. Groundwater is expected provide the majority of the City's water supplies while imported water will be purchased to meet the gap between total demand and groundwater production. Since the City's population is not expected to increase significantly, the City does not foresee a need to lease or to purchase groundwater rights as a long-term practice.

## 2.7 PLANNED SUPPLY PROJECTS

The City continually reviews practices that will provide its customers with adequate and reliable supplies. Due to this fact, the City is currently in the design phase of a denitrification treatment plant for Well No. 3. This is in addition to the denitrification treatment plant (ion-exchange) that completed construction for Well No. 7A in 2018. Since Well No. 3 has had nitrate readings slightly above the MCL of 10 mg/l in the past, it has been taken offline and production has temporarily

halted. With the completion of these treatment plants, groundwater quality and production will be increased.

The City's local groundwater source from the Sylmar Basin provides a reliable local water source which is an asset utilized to minimize the City's dependence on imported water. The City will continue effective operation and maintenance efforts to ensure all well sites and water infrastructure are used in an efficient manner.

## 2.8 ENERGY INTENSITY

### 2.8.1 Overview

New to the 2020 UWMP, it is required that every urban water supplier assess the energy required to distribute their water supply to their consumers or member agencies. The water supplier's energy intensity is required for the preparation of an UWMP, as defined in CWC Section 10631.2(a). Energy intensity varies with climate, topography, source characteristics, proximity, and other factors. Therefore, urban water suppliers face issues related to the economic costs of the energy required for their operations, as well as issues related to the sustainable supply of energy and water. Knowing how much energy is needed to deliver water to customers is important because of its significance for the State's total energy demands, and for its implications regarding greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate goals for the region and State.

This Section includes an assessment of the energy intensity of the water supply operation for the City. Energy is required for the pumping, conveyance, treatment and distribution of water, and for collection, treatment, and discharge of wastewater, and/or conveyance and distribution of recycled water. **Figure 2.12** illustrates a typical water use diagram.

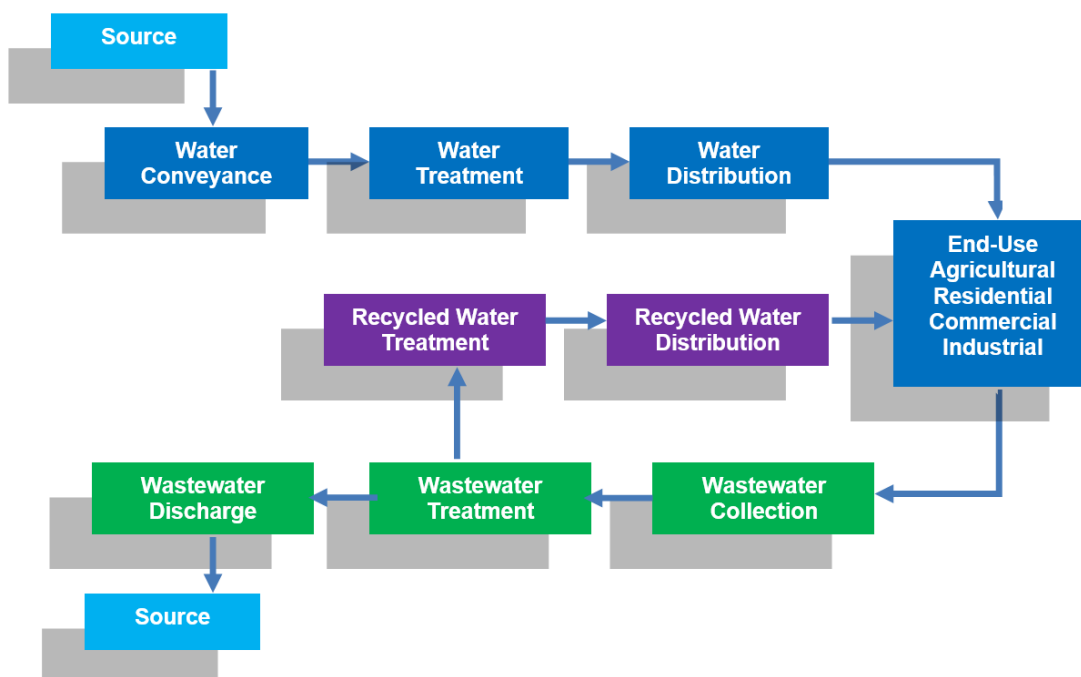


Figure 2.12: Typical Municipal Water Use Diagram

Energy intensity in respect to water supplies is a measure of unit energy consumption an urban water supplier expends per AF to convey water from the point where the supplier acquires the water to the point of delivery. Energy for public water and wastewater services are measured in kilowatt-hours of electricity, which is then normalized by water volume to express energy intensity in kilowatt-hour per acre-feet (kWh/AF).

Some of the main differences between energy use associated with various water supply sources are the distances the water must be transported from its origins (the amount of pumping necessary to harvest and distribute the water) and the location of treatment facilities in relation to the end users, among others.

## 2.8.2 Water Use & Energy Relationship

Energy production can emit a number of different types of Greenhouses Gas (GHGs). California's Air Resources Board recognizes that energy production accounts for between 30 and 40 percent of total GHG production in California, and include the following inventory of GHGs: Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>). These GHGs vary in magnitude in terms of their GHG strength, and therefore are converted to be equivalent to CO<sub>2</sub> for the purposes of measuring GHG emission across the state. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (or the equivalent for other GHGs) are the common measurement for GHG emissions. Currently, statewide water uses accounts for nearly 20 percent of electricity use, and 30 percent of non-power plant related natural gas consumption. Water use and energy are linked in at least three critical ways:

- Water pumping and purification: The amount of energy used to pump water will depend upon the source (e.g., surface versus groundwater), the distance and height the water must be moved, and treatment requirements.
- Wastewater treatment: The amount of energy used in wastewater treatment plant typically ranges from 1,100 to 4,600 kWh per million gallons of wastewater treated.
- Water heating: In an average California home, 41 percent of the water is used for dishwashing, faucets, laundry, and bathing water that is often heated.

These amounts, in total, are so significant that one must also count the amount of GHGs from the fossil fuels that are burned to produce the oil, gas, coal and other combustibles which are then burned to produce the electricity. The City understands the water-energy nexus and aims to conserving water saves the energy that would have been used to convey and distribute the water. Reducing the energy consumption in water operations leads to the decreases production of GHGs.

## 2.8.3 Energy Usage and Intensity

In order to determine energy use related to water supply processes under the City's operational control, the City collected billing and energy quantity data provided by Southern California Edison (SCE) for 2020 (January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020) representing the comprehensive one-year reporting period. The billing amounts for each facility were converted to an energy use quantity measured in kilowatt hours (kWh) for electricity. **Table 2.7** summarizes the energy intensity for the City. As shown, over 2.2 million kWh of energy was used to deliver over 2,800 AF of potable

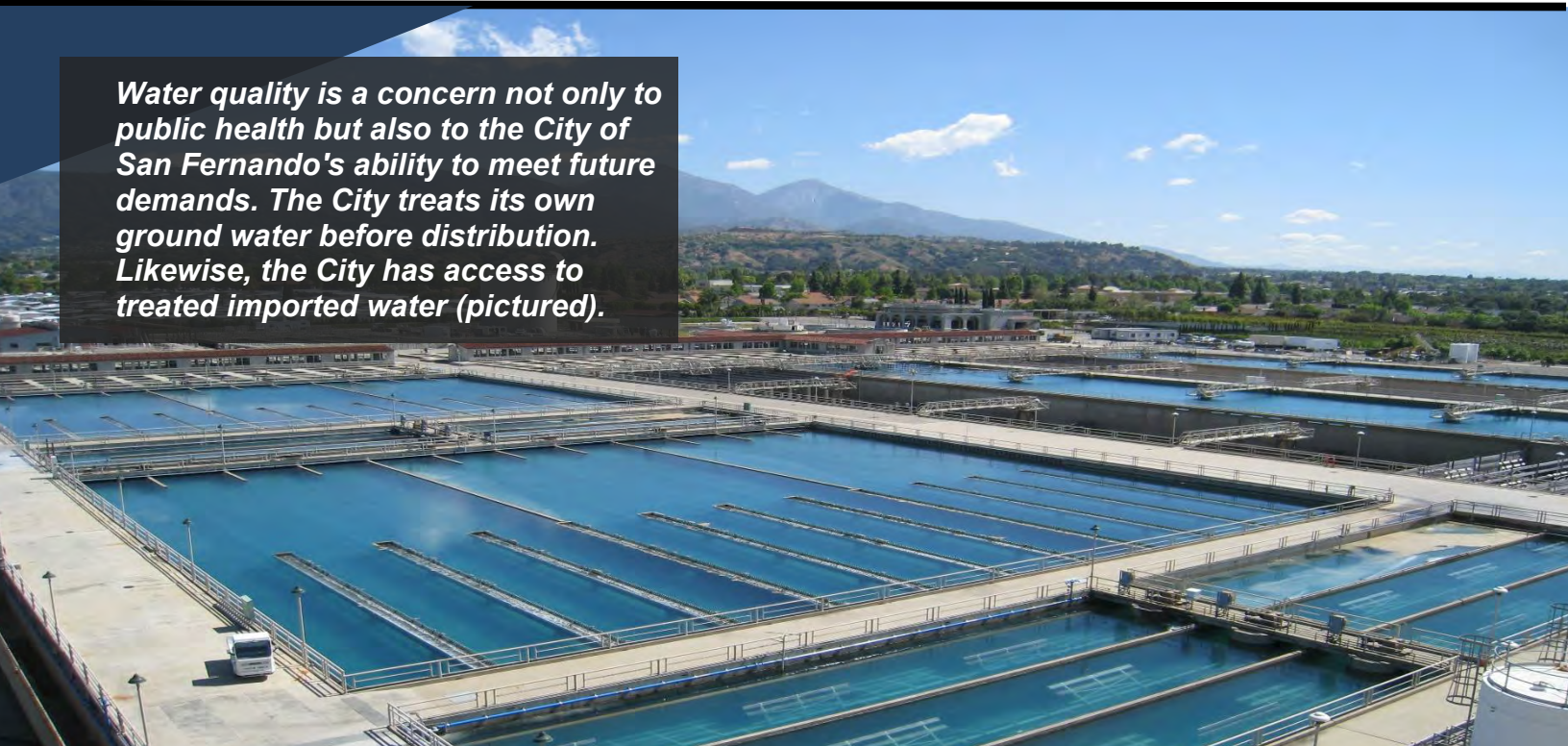


water. This equates to an energy intensity of 789 kWh/AF. DWR requires the reporting of energy intensity as kWh per million gallons (kWh/MG). Therefore, the City's energy intensity is 2,421.2 kWh/MG.

**Table 2.7: City of San Fernando Total Energy Intensity (DWR Table O1-B)**

Enter Start Date for Reporting Period	1/1/2020	<b>Urban Water Supplier Operational Control</b>		
End Date	12/31/2020			
<input type="checkbox"/> Is upstream embedded in the values reported?		<b>Sum of All Water Management Processes</b>	<b>Non-Consequential Hydropower</b>	
<i>Water Volume Units Used</i>	AF	Total Utility	Hydropower	Net Utility
<i>Volume of Water Entering Process (volume unit)</i>		2861.89		2861.89
<i>Energy Consumed (kWh)</i>		2257920		2257920
<i>Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)</i>		2421.2	#DIV/0!	2421.2

*Water quality is a concern not only to public health but also to the City of San Fernando's ability to meet future demands. The City treats its own ground water before distribution. Likewise, the City has access to treated imported water (pictured).*



## **SECTION 3: WATER QUALITY**

**CITY OF SAN FERNANDO | 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## SECTION 3 WATER QUALITY

### 3.1 WATER QUALITY SUMMARY

In 1974, Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act in order to protect public health by regulating the nation's drinking water supply. As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, the City provides annual Water Quality Reports to its customers. Currently, all of the water that the City distributes to its customers meet federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) standards.

The quality of water distributed to the City water system is directly related to the quality of the supply sources from which they obtain their water. This section explores the quality of the City's supply sources and examines important water contaminants that are actively monitored as part of its efforts to supply safe drinking water to its customers.

### 3.2 QUALITY OF SOURCES

The two main sources of the City's water supply as mentioned in **Section 2** are imported water from MWD and groundwater from the Sylmar Basin. Thus, the quality of water delivered to the City's customers is a result of the efforts of both the City and MWD.

#### 3.2.1 Imported Water Overview

The City receives imported water from MWD on an as-needed basis for emergency purposes to meet federal and state standards. Imported water obtained from the SWP and the CRA contain specific contaminants that are characteristic of the Bay Delta and the Colorado River regions. Some of the contaminants of concern include: salinity, biological loads, disinfection by-products, perchlorate, uranium, and arsenic. MWD's 2020 UWMP discusses the water quality concerns of its supplies in detail.



Figure 3.1: Jensen Treatment Plant began Utilizing Solar Power in 2018

To provide safe drinking water to its customers, MWD treats its water supply at five separate treatment plants, three of which blend a mixture of SWP and CRA water. Of the five plants that serve Southern California, the City has access to treated effluent from the Jensen Treatment Plant.



Although MWD water meets all regulatory requirements, MWD understands the need for stringent testing and quality assurance for its customers. Water is analyzed and tested at one central, state-of-the-art treatment facility in addition to five satellite laboratories at each treatment facility to ensure the quality and safety of its water.

### 3.2.2 Imported Water Quality

MWD is responsible for providing the City with water that meets all drinking water regulations contained in California's Title 22 and federal regulations contained in the Code of Federal Regulations, Volume 40, Section 141. The City does not provide any additional treatment prior to delivery of water to its customers; however, the City operates its distribution system in a manner that maintains the water quality of the water received from MWD.

MWD's supplies originate from the CRA and from the SWP. Both supplies are generally of high quality; however, both supplies face water quality challenges.



Figure 3.2: MWD's Weymouth Treatment Plant Provides a Safe Supply of Water

### Salinity

**Colorado River Aqueduct** - Water imported from the Colorado River via the CRA has the highest level of salinity of all of MWD's sources of supply, averaging around 630 milligrams per liter (mg/L). The salts found in the Colorado River system are indigenous and pervasive, mostly resulting from saline sediments in the Basin and deposits from prehistoric marine environments. The salts are susceptible to erosion, and frequently dissolve and travel into the river system. To offset these salinity levels, CRA water often blends (mixed) with lower-salinity water from the SWP to meet MWD's flow-weighted TDS standard of 500 mg/L for imported water; however, due to limited availability during the recent drought, MWD treated lower blends of SWP supply resulting in TDS averages above MWD's goal of 500 mg/L.



**Figure 3.3: Native Rock Adds to the Salinity of the Colorado River Water Supplies**

**State Water Project** - SWP supplies have significantly lower TDS concentrations when compared to the Colorado River, averaging approximately 250 mg/L from the SWP East Branch and 325 mg/L from the SWP West Branch according to MWD's 2020 UWMP. Because of SWP's lower salinity level, MWD blends SWP water with CRA to reduce the salinity of the delivered water. MWD has set a salinity objective for delivered water in its Salinity Management Policy of less than of 500 mg/L of TDS.

### **Perchlorate**

Perchlorate is both a naturally occurring and manmade contaminant increasingly found in groundwater, surface water, and soil. Perchlorate, known to inhibit the thyroid's ability to produce growth and development hormones, was first detected in Colorado River water in June of 1997 and traced back to the Las Vegas Wash.

Perchlorate, unlike other contaminants, does not tend to interact readily with soil and does not degrade in natural environments. Conventional drinking water treatment, used at MWD's water treatment facilities, is not effective in removing perchlorate. Mitigation efforts are the most viable option for removing perchlorate from drinking water. To facilitate perchlorate remediation of the Colorado River, MWD and other federal and state agencies collaborated to reduce and prevent perchlorate contamination issues in the Colorado River. According to MWD's Annual Report 2020, mitigation efforts have been successful in reducing perchlorate loading into the Las Vegas Wash by more 90 percent since 1998.

As of October 2007, the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) has established a perchlorate maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 6 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ). DDW is currently in the process of reviewing the updated public health goal MCL of 1  $\mu\text{g/L}$  established in 2015 by EPA's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). MWD routinely monitors perchlorate within its system, and levels currently remain at non-detectable levels (below 2  $\mu\text{g/L}$ ). MWD has not detected perchlorate in the SWP since monitoring began in 1997.

### ***Disinfection Byproducts Formed By Reacting With Total Organic Carbon & Bromide***

Disinfection byproducts (DBPs) are contaminants affecting SWP supplies. When source water containing high levels of total organic carbon (TOC) and bromide meets disinfectants, such as chlorine, disinfection byproducts form. Elevated levels of DBPs may link to adverse health effects, including certain cancers.

TOC and bromide levels are significantly high throughout the Delta due to agricultural drainage and seawater intrusion. Because of these high levels of TOC and bromide, in August 2000, CALFED adopted water quality goals for the Bay-Delta region that specify standards of bromide and TOC for drinking water in order to protect public health. The federal government took action to regulate DBP contaminants in 2002 and 2006 when EPA introduced new regulations to protect against the risk of DBP exposure.

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*While lower in salinity, SWP supplies are much higher in chemical content due to the agriculture of the Bay-Delta region.*

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MWD has taken several steps to decrease DBP presence in SWP water supplies. In 2003 and 2005, MWD completed upgrading two of its water treatment plants, Mills and Jensen, to utilize ozone as the primary disinfectant, preventing the formation of DBPs that would normally form in chlorine treatment of SWP water. In 2010, 2015, and 2017, MWD completed ozone upgrades at Skinner, Diemer, and Weymouth water treatment plants, respectively.

### ***Nutrients***

Elevated nutrient levels in the SWP can adversely affect MWD's imported water quality by stimulating biomass growth such as algae and aquatic weeds. Nutrients can also provide a source of food leading to the growth of nuisance biological species. This can lead to taste and odor concerns and can impede normal treatment operations. MWD offsets the nutrient rich SWP water by blending it with CRA water in MWD's blend reservoirs. Although nutrient loading is a concern and is anticipated to have cost implications, with its comprehensive monitoring program and response actions to manage algal related issues, there should be no impact on availability of water supplies. MWD's source water protection program will continue to focus on preventing future increases in nutrient loading as a result of urban and agricultural sources.

### ***Arsenic***

Arsenic is a naturally occurring element found in rocks, soil, water, and air. Arsenic typically has presence in wood preservatives, alloying agents, certain agricultural applications, semi-conductors, paints, dyes, and soaps. It can travel into water from the natural erosion of rocks, dissolution of ores and minerals, runoff from agricultural fields, and discharges from industrial processes. Long-term exposure to elevated levels of arsenic in drinking water may link to certain cancers, skin pigmentation changes, and hyperkeratosis (skin thickening).

In April 2004, OEHHA set a public health goal for arsenic of 0.004 µg/L. The MCL for arsenic in domestic water supplies lowered to 10 µg/L on January 2006 in the federal regulations and on November 2008 in the California regulations. The standard affects both groundwater and surface



water supplies. Historically, MWD's water supplies have had low levels of this contaminant and did not require treatment changes or capital investment to comply with the standard.

The detection limit for purposes of reporting (DLR) for arsenic is 2 µg/L. Between 2010 and June 2020, arsenic levels in MWD's water treatment plant effluents ranged from non-detect (< 2 µg/L) to 3.3 µg/L. For MWD's source waters, levels in the Colorado River water have ranged from 2.2 to 2.8 µg/L, while levels in SWP water have ranged from non-detect to 4.8 µg/L. Increasing coagulant doses at water treatment plants can reduce arsenic levels for delivered water.

### **Uranium**

Uranium is a naturally occurring radioactive material that has known cancer risks. Uranium can infiltrate a water source either directly or indirectly through groundwater seepage. Due to past uranium mill activities near the Colorado River, a 16-million-ton pile of uranium mill tailings exists that has the potential for contamination. Ongoing remediation actions are successful at removing the tailings and contaminated groundwater from the site. Although uranium levels measured at MWD's intake are below State MCL levels, MWD has only limited ability to remove uranium through traditional treatment, and thus mitigation methods are crucial to avoiding uranium contamination.

### **Chromium VI**

Chromium VI is a drinking water contaminant of concern. Hexavalent chromium is used in electroplating stainless-steel production, tanning leather, manufacturing textiles, manufacturing dyes and pigments, and preserving wood as an anti-corrosion agent. Chromium VI is a health hazard to humans, causing cancer when inhaled; however, the long-term health effects of ingested chromium VI are currently being determined. In July 2014, an MCL of 10 µg/L for hexavalent chromium became effective for drinking water. California also regulates the total chromium (including chromium III and chromium VI) in drinking water as an MCL of 50 µg/L. In May 2017, the Superior Court of Sacramento County issued a judgment invalidating the MCL on the basis that CDPH (now DDW), had not properly considered the economic feasibility of complying with the MCL. DDW therefore rescinded the chromium VI MCL; however, chromium VI remains regulated as part of total chromium which does have an MCL. In February 2020, DDW released a white paper discussion on an updated economic feasibility analysis of chromium VI treatment for the consideration of a new chromium VI MCL. Over the past five years, the Colorado River water supply has contained levels of chromium VI that are mainly less than 0.03 µg/L but also ranging from 0.03 to 0.085 µg/L. SWP's water supply has contained levels ranging from 0.03 to 1.0 µg/L.

### **1, 2, 3 – Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)**

1,2,3-TCP is a chlorinated hydrocarbon with high chemical stability. It is a manmade chemical found at industrial or hazardous waste sites. It has been used as a cleaning and degreasing solvent and also is associated with pesticide products. In July 2017, SWRCB adopted an MCL of 5 parts per trillion (ppt) for 1,2,3-TCP and related requirements, including establishing a DLR, identifying the best available technology for treatment, and setting public notification and consumer confidence report language. The regulations also included a method for public water systems to substitute existing water quality data for initial monitoring requirements under certain circumstances. Under the new regulation, drinking water agencies are required to perform

quarterly monitoring of 1,2,3-TCP. To this day, there have been no detections of 1,2,3-TCP in MWD's system.

### ***N-Nitrosodimethylamine***

N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) is an emerging contaminant of drinking water. NDMA forms as a disinfection byproduct when source waters containing certain organic material mix with chloramines at treatment plants. EPA and DDW consider NDMA to be a probable human carcinogen; however, neither has yet established an MCL. Since 1998, DDW has kept a notification level of 0.01 µg/L. In addition, in December 2006, OEHHA set a public health goal for NDMA of 0.003 µg/L. Since 1999, MWD has conducted voluntary monitoring of the five treatment plant effluents and representative distribution system locations semi-annually. NDMA is the only detected nitrosamine in MWD's treated water systems, and it is in the range of non-detect (<0.002 µg/L) to 0.006 µg/L.

### ***Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products***

Pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs) have recently become contaminants of concern for water supplies. Discoveries of PPCPs include trace amounts found in treated wastewater, surface water, and sometimes even in finished drinking water. Currently, there is no detected health hazard associated with long-term exposure to low concentrations (low nanograms per liter (ng/L); parts per trillion) of PPCPs found in some drinking water. No state or federal regulations currently exist to regulate this contaminant.

### ***Microplastics***

In 2018, Senate Bill No. 1422 added section 116376 to the Health and Safety Code, which required the State Water Board to adopt a definition of microplastics in drinking water on or before July 1, 2020. On June 16, 2020, the SWRCB adopted a definition acknowledging the definition is a work in progress, and stated the State Water Board will re-visit the microplastic definition as knowledge in the field progresses. MWD is participating in a study with the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project to develop analytical methods for microplastics.

### ***Per- And Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (Pfas)***

Drinking water containing perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) – and the larger family of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) – has become an increasing concern due to the persistence of these chemicals in the environment and their tendency to accumulate in groundwater. In August 2019, DDW updated its guidelines for local water agencies to follow in detecting and reporting the presence of these chemicals in drinking water. The guidelines lower the notification levels from 14 ppt to 5.1 ppt for PFOA and from 13 ppt to 6.5 ppt for PFOS. These levels are based on updated health recommendations from OEHHA, which is part of the EPA. Notification levels are non-regulatory, precautionary health-based measures for concentrations of chemicals in drinking water that warrant notification and further monitoring and assessment. If a chemical concentration is greater than its notification level in drinking water that is provided to consumers, DDW recommends that the utility inform its customers and consumers about the presence of the chemical, and about health concerns associated with exposure to it.

Legislation that took effect on January 1, 2020 (California Assembly Bill 756), requires that water systems that receive a monitoring order from SWRCB and detect levels of PFAS that exceed their respective response level must either take a drinking water source out of use or provide specified public notification if they continue to supply water above the response level.

MWD has not detected PFOA or PFOS in its raw water. In 2019, NWD detected in its supplies low levels of perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), which is not acutely toxic or carcinogenic and is not currently regulated in California or at the federal level. No other PFAS have been detected in MWD's imported or treated supplies; however, some of its member agencies have experienced detections in their groundwater wells. As DDW moves to establish an MCL for PFOA/PFOS, MWD's member agencies may be confronted with the choice of implementing treatment or inactivating their affected sources to remain in compliance with DDW regulations. This may cause those systems to supplement their water needs with increased purchases of MWD's water.

### **3.2.3 Groundwater Quality**

In addition to imported water quality concerns, the City is also concerned with groundwater quality pumped from the Sylmar Basin. In general, groundwater in the main producing aquifers of the basins of the ULARA Basins has significant contamination issues. However, groundwater produced from the Sylmar Basin typically has better quality than groundwater produced from other ULARA Basins. Some of the main constituents of concern that have affected well production in the Sylmar Basin include perchlorate, nitrate and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), trichloroethylene (TCE) in particular, which have been detected in various wells over the past five years. Other ULARA constituents of concern include high total dissolved solids (TDS) and total hexavalent chromium. Currently, the City is undergoing well upgrades to include denitrification systems to increase pumping capabilities. In 2015, only 50 percent of the City's pumps were active (Wells 2A and 4A) while the remaining wells (Wells 3 and 7A) were inactive due to the high nitrate levels. In 2018, Well 7A completed construction of an ion-exchange system to treat the nitrate contaminants and has resumed pumping. The City is currently working on implementing the same system onto Well 3 and plan to reactivate by 2022.

## **3.3 WATER QUALITY EFFECTS**


The previous subsection summarized the general water quality issues of MWD's imported water and the Basin's groundwater supplies. The same water quality concerns apply to the City's water supply. Groundwater that does not meet drinking water standards now must be provided wellhead treatment, since blending with imported water to meet state and federal standards is no longer in effect.

Due to the mitigation actions undertaken by the City and MWD, the City does not anticipate any reductions in its water supplies due to water quality issues. Future regulatory changes enacted by the EPA and/or the State legislature will be met through additional mitigation actions in order to meet the standards and to maintain water supply to the City's customers.

Additionally, during times of groundwater supply reduction due to water quality concerns, the City will import water to meet demand until mitigation actions are complete and the City is operating its groundwater facilities at full capacity. Thus, the City does not expect water quality to be a major factor in its overall supply reliability or management considerations.



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*The City of San Fernando is committed to protecting statewide water sources by achieving water use targets and reducing water demand. The City's water demand is mostly residential with some commercial, landscape, and no industrial.*

## **SECTION 4: WATER DEMANDS**

**CITY OF SAN FERNANDO | 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**



## SECTION 4 WATER DEMANDS

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

Water use within the City is variable and depends on a number of factors which range from irrigation to industrial use and from inefficient plumbing to water losses. Changes in residential plumbing fixtures and customer usage habits can significantly affect water usage for most agencies. This section explores the water usage trends within the City and quantifies total usage per customer type. In addition, the provisions of the SBx7-7 are explored in detail.

### 4.2 CURRENT CITY WATER NEEDS

The City of San Fernando, like many other cities of Southern California, began as an agricultural area and throughout the years has transformed into a suburban town. Initially the land uses in the City were primarily agricultural with some residential. By 1920, the City's population reached 3,204 persons and the City continued to grow at a rate of about 275 people per year until 1990, when the population growth rate began to level off.



Figure 4.1: Residential Irrigation

The City's population growth rate has decreased in the past 20 years and is currently at under 0.3 percent annually. The City is approaching ultimate "built-out" with remaining expected future water demands primarily attributable to possible land use changes in residential densities, such as multi-story residence complexes, and in-fill land development projects. Due in part to this slowed growth, the City's water use over the past 15 years has been fairly consistent and recent total water consumption reported for calendar year 2009 is slightly less than total water consumption reported for calendar years 1995 through 1997. As a result, the City's local groundwater sources and imported supply capacity put the City in a position of providing a reliable source of quality water for its water users due to this consistency of water demands.

The City supports water conservation while maintaining the beauty of its community parks, schools, and recreational facilities both in the private and in the public sector. Since the City is zoned mainly for residential use and the majority of residential water consumption in the City is used for non-personal purposes (i.e., irrigation, car washing, etc.), the City has a significant number

of residential lots which require consistent irrigation to maintain landscapes. Of the water used for personal purposes, the majority of water consumed is attributable to toilet flushing and clothes washing.

In the commercial and institutional sector, water needs vary as customers range from restaurants to offices and from retail stores to schools. Office buildings and retail stores require significantly less water than restaurants and schools and are not usually the key focus of water conservation efforts.

In order to maintain civic pride and a sense of community, City parks and other City right of ways (medians, etc.) require consistent irrigation. To prevent water waste, the City follows an irrigation schedule that limits the length of irrigation to avoid overspray runoff and also eliminates evapotranspiration from daytime watering.



Figure 4.2: Las Palmas Park

Overall water use characteristics within the City's service area reflect regional water use characteristics within Southern California. As a result of these water needs, the City has passed a conservation ordinance similar to other agencies which limits or restricts non-personal water use during periods of drought to conserve water use for the more important health and safety needs of its customers. The City's Conservation Ordinance is discussed in greater detail in **Sections 6 and 7**.

### 4.3 WATER USE STATISTICS

The City maintains records of water consumption and bills its customers on a monthly basis for its water service. **Table 4.1** shows a comparison of the City's service connections from 2015 and 2020. The City currently has over 5,200 service connections with a mixture of residential, commercial, institutional, industrial, and landscape irrigation customers. Over 83 percent of the total metered connections are residential (single & multi-family). Commercial & institutional accounts comprise nearly 10 percent of the City's metered connections. Industrial accounts make up about 3 percent of the total metered connections. Water sales data is compiled by City water staff and recorded on the eARDWP and submitted to DDW annually. **Tables 4.2 and 4.3** show the 2020 and past years water consumption, respectively.

Table 4.1: Service Connections Comparison  
(2015 – 2020)

Sector	2015	2020
Single Family Residential	3,837	3,920
Multi-Family Residential	459	457
Commercial/Institutional	599	549
Industrial	171	176
Landscape Irrigation	70	67
Other	6	69
<b>Total Connections:</b>	<b>5,142</b>	<b>5,238</b>

Table 4.2: 2020 Water Demands (AF) (DWR Table 4-1 Retail)

Use Type	2020 Actual		
	Additional Description	Level of Treatment When Delivered	Volume
Single Family		Drinking Water	1,411
Multi-Family		Drinking Water	451
Commercial		Drinking Water	317
Institutional/Governmental		Drinking Water	173
Industrial		Drinking Water	211
Landscape		Drinking Water	87
Losses	Unaccounted Water	Drinking Water	212
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2,862</b>

Table 4.3: Historic Water Demand by Sector (AF)

Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Single Family Residential	1341	1,333	1,348	1,409	1,311	1,411
Multi-Family Residential	420	427	416	419	418	451
Commercial	337	334	345	351	346	317
Institutional	123	125	124	134	163	173
Industrial	188	213	219	228	234	211
Landscape	100	99	87	96	84	87
Unaccounted Water	257	235	303	208	170	212
<b>Total Water Sales:</b>	<b>2,766</b>	<b>2,766</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>2,845</b>	<b>2,725</b>	<b>2,862</b>

**Table 4.4** shows the water losses in the past five years. Unaccounted for water contributes to a significant portion of the City's overall water use of the total water supply into the City's distribution system. Unaccounted for water consists of routine flushing, unmetered use, and water losses. The reasons for water losses may be from a difference in accuracy of the meter at the production side compared to the service meters, periodic main line flushing, reservoir and other water system maintenance that is typical in the operation and maintenance of a water system. Water losses are calculated based on the water system balance methodology developed by the American Water Works Association (AWWA) through water loss audit forms. These forms are required to be validated and submitted to DWR on an annual basis. Note that the losses for 2020 are estimates and not the actual amount to be validated and submitted on the AWWA Water Loss Audit.

Table 4.4: City's Past Water Losses (AF)  
(DWR Table 4-4 Retail)

Reporting Period Start Date (mm/yyyy)	Volume of Water Loss
05/2015	152.475
01/2017	288.573
01/2018	193.138
01/2019	159.846
01/2020	212.000



Recently, the City has identified a leak in Reservoir No. 4, and is planning rehabilitation of this reservoir following the completion of the denitrification treatment plant for Well No. 3.

Although water losses have cost impacts on water agencies, they cannot be prevented entirely. Instead, effort is given to controlling the quantity of water losses (to a cost-effective extent) in order to reduce the cost impact of water losses on water operations.

## **4.4 WATER CONSERVATION ACT**

### **4.4.1 SBx7-7 Background**

Due to the limited amount of water allowed to be pumped in the San Joaquin Delta, the CA Legislature drafted the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBx7-7) to protect statewide water sources. The legislation called for a 20 percent reduction in water use in California by the year 2020. The legislation amended the Water Code to call for 2015 and 2020 water use targets in the 2010 UWMPs, updates or revisions to these targets in the 2015 and 2020 UWMPs, and allows DWR to enforce compliance to the new water use standards. In essence, the bill requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets to help meet the 20 percent goal by 2020 and an interim 10 percent goal by 2015.

The bill establishes methods for urban retail water suppliers to determine their targets to help achieve statewide water reduction targets, which may or may not be a strict 20 percent level. The retail water supplier must select one of the four target-setting methods as described in **Section 4.4.3**. The retail agency may also choose to comply with SBx7-7 as an individual or as a region in collaboration with other water suppliers. Under the regional compliance option, the retail water supplier is mandated to report the water use target for its individual service area. The bill also includes reporting requirements in the 2010, 2015, and 2020 UWMPs. Beginning in 2016, failure to comply with interim and final targets makes a retail agency ineligible for grants and loans from the state needed to attain water self-sufficiency by 2020; however, if an agency which is not in compliance documents a plan and obtains funding approval to come into compliance, it could then become eligible for grants or loans.

Wholesale water suppliers, are not required to determine baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, or compliance daily per capita water use. Instead, wholesale water suppliers are required to include in their UWMPs discussions of programs they intend to implement to support the retail water suppliers, such as City of San Fernando, in attaining their reduction goals and targets.

### **4.4.2 SBX7-7 Provisions**

In addition to an overall statewide 20 percent water use reduction, the objective of SBx7-7 is to reduce water use within each hydrologic region in accordance with the agricultural and urban water needs of each region. Currently, DWR recognizes 10 separate hydrologic regions in California as shown in **Figure 4.3**. Each hydrologic region has been established for planning purposes and corresponds to the State's major drainage areas. The City is located in the South Coast Hydrologic Region (HR), which includes all of Orange County, most of San Diego and Los Angeles counties,



parts of Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura counties, and a small amount of Kern and Santa Barbara counties. The South Coast HR is shown in **Figure 4.4**.

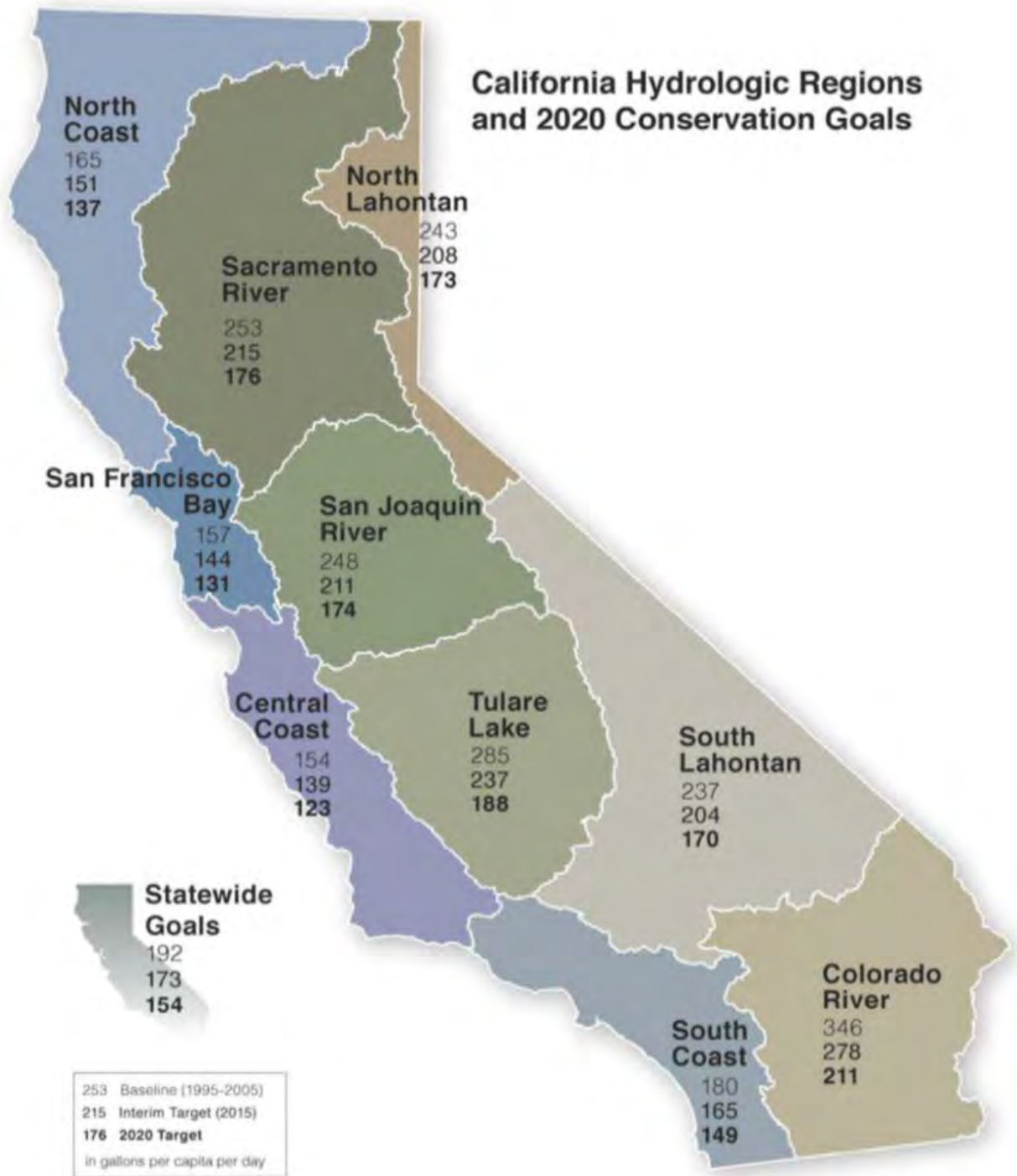


Figure 4.3: California's 10 Hydrologic Regions (with Baselines by Region)



Figure 4.4: South Coast Hydrologic Region

Per capita water use, measured in gallons per capita per day (GPCD), in the South Coast HR varies between different water agencies, depending on the geographic and economic conditions of the agency's service area. The South Coast HR has an overall baseline per capita water use of 180 GPCD and DWR has established a regional target of 149 GPCD for the region as a compliance target to satisfy SBx7-7 legislation.

#### 4.4.3 SBx7-7 Methodologies

To satisfy the provisions of SBx7-7, the City previously established a per capita water use target for the year 2020 as well as an interim target (2015). DWR provided guidelines for determining these targets in its *Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use* (released 2010; revised 2011 and 2016) and also in the 2015 and 2020 UWMP Guidebooks. In the 2010 UWMP, the City's baseline water use was determined based on the City's historic water use by the procedure shown in **Figure 4.5**.

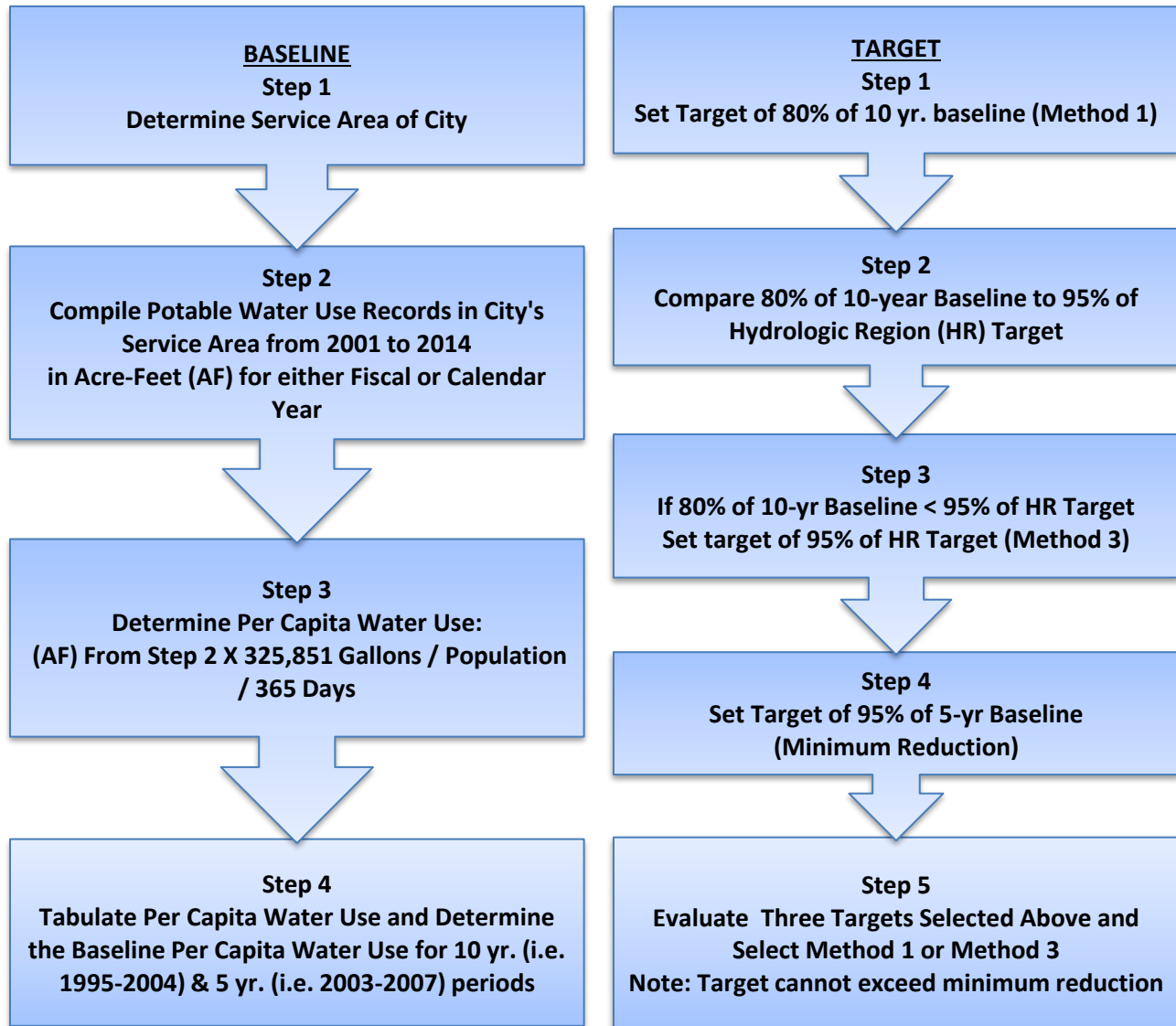


Figure 4.5: Procedure for Determining Baseline and Per Capita Water Use



In the same fashion, the City was responsible for determining a 5-year baseline water use in accordance with DWR's guidelines. The Methodologies guidebook made provisions that allowed a water supplier to meet the target requirements by achieving any one of a number of target requirements, provided that the water supplier's per capita water use is low enough relative to the region within which it supplies water. DWR has established four compliance methods for urban retail water suppliers to choose from. Each supplier is required to adopt one of the four methods to comply with SBx7-7 requirements. The four options are shown in **Table 4.5**.

These options were established in order to avoid placing any undue hardship on water agencies that have already been implementing water conservation measures. The basic procedure for determining the applicable water reduction target is illustrated by **Figure 4.5**.

If an agency's 10-year baseline is slightly higher than the Hydrologic Region's target, that agency still must achieve a five percent reduction from its 5-year baseline. If an agency has a per capita water use of 100 GPCD or less, that agency will not have to adhere to any reduction targets as that agency is already considered water efficient.

#### 4.4.4 SBx7-7 Water Use Targets

During the development of the 2015 UWMP, it was observed that the service area populations for 1995 to 2009 calculated in the 2010 UWMP were not obtained from the U.S. Census. According to Methodology 2: Service Area Population of DWR's *Methodologies for Calculating Baseline and Compliance Urban Per Capita Water Use*, if a water supplier did not use Census data to calculate baseline population in the 2010 UWMP, the water supplier must recalculate the values for the 2015 UWMP using Census data. Therefore, the City of San Fernando revised their baseline water use and SBx7-7 targets for the 2015 UWMP.

**Table 4.6** provides the base period ranges used to calculate the baseline water use for the City as well as the service area population and annual water use data from the base daily per capita water use. The data was used to calculate the continuous 10-year and 5-year average baseline. Since the City does not use recycled water, a 10-year instead of a 15-year rolling average was calculated. The City's baseline water use is **141 GPCD**, which was obtained from the 10-year period January 1, 1995 to December 31, 2004.

**Table 4.5: DWR Compliance Methods**

Methods	Description
<b>Method 1</b>	A strict 20 percent reduction from the baseline by 2020 and 10 percent by 2015
<b>Method 2</b>	A budget-based approach by requiring an agency to achieve a performance standard based on three metrics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Residential indoor water use of 55 GPCD</li> <li>○ Landscape water use commiserate with a Model Landscape Ordinance</li> <li>○ 10 percent reduction in baseline CII water</li> </ul>
<b>Method 3</b>	Requires achievement of 95 percent of the applicable state hydrologic region target as set forth in the State's 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan
<b>Method 4</b>	Requires the subtraction of Total Savings from the Base GPCD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Total Savings includes indoor residential savings, meter savings, CII savings, and landscape and water loss savings</li> </ul>



**Table 4.6: Past GPCD Water Use**

<b>Calendar Year</b>	<b>Service Area Population</b>	<b>Gross Water use (AF)</b>	<b>Daily Per Capita Water use (GPCD)</b>
1995	22,811	3,460	135
1996	22,774	3,564	140
1997	22,869	3,575	140
1998	23,005	3,324	129
1999	23,193	3,996	154
2000	23,477	3,735	142
2001	23,725	3,649	137
2002	23,843	3,786	142
2003	23,915	3,791	142
2004	23,965	3,894	145
2005	23,867	3,650	137
2006	23,846	3,699	138
2007	23,677	3,757	142
10-Year Average (1995-2004) Base Daily per Capita Water Use:			<b>141</b>
5-Year Average (2003-2007) Base Daily per Capita Water Use:			<b>141</b>
South Coast Hydrologic Region			<b>180</b>

As determined previously in the City's 2015 UWMP, the City's 10-yr and 5-yr baselines were determined to be both 141 GPCD. Thus, the same SBx7-7 targets apply.

In order to determine the correct compliance target, the City's baseline water use was compared to the regional compliance target in order to determine the applicable reduction amounts per the SBx7-7 additions to the water code. The legal stipulations applicable to the City and the required target to be enforced by DWR are shown in **Table 4.7**.

As indicated, the City can select an SBx7-7 target of 134 GPCD (five percent from its five-year baseline) as this amount is less than 142 GPCD (five percent reduction from the South Coast HR's target). Therefore, SB7: 10608.22 applies to the City. In addition, since the City's 20 percent reduction target (112 GPCD) far exceeds the minimum reduction requirement of 134 GPCD, it is feasible for the City to select 134 GPCD as its 2020 water use target. Therefore, the City's compliance target for 2020 per capita water consumption is 134 GPCD in accordance with SB7: 10608.22.

**Table 4.7: City of San Fernando SBx7-7 2020 Water Use Targets**

<b>Min. Reduction Requirement (10608.22)</b>	<b>20% Target (10608.20) (b)(1)</b>	<b>5% Reduction from Regional Target (10608.20) (b)(3)</b>
<b>134</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>2020 Per Capita Target:</b>		<b>134</b>
<b>Interim (2015) Target:</b>		<b>137</b>

Although the requirements of SBx7-7 seem stringent, it is noteworthy to mention that the City has seen an increase in water efficiency. **Table 4.8** shows the water use efficiency from 2008 to 2020. This is due in part to a greater achievement of conservation measures, saturation of water-saving plumbing fixtures, and overall water conservation awareness. Altogether, the City is not only meeting its SBx7-7 requirements, but also exceeding them.

**Table 4.8: City GPCD from 2008 - 2020**

Calendar Year	Service Area Population	Gross Water use (AF)	Daily Per Capita Water use (GPCD)
2008	23,677	3,653	138
2009	23,680	3,395	128
2010	23,671	3,121	118
2011	23,686	3,141	118
2012	23,803	3,329	125
2013	24,121	3,406	126
2014	24,232	3,225	119
2015	24,558	2,768	101
2016	24,590	2,766	100
2017	24,566	2,842	103
2018	24,532	2,845	104
2019	24,798	2,725	98
2020	25,207	2,862	101

#### 4.4.5 Water Demand Impacts from COVID-19 Pandemic & 2020 SBx7-7 Compliance

DWR recognizes that extraordinary events may have an impact towards water demands. On March 4, 2020, Governor Newsom proclaimed a state of emergency for the entire state due to the spread of COVID-19. Following Governor Newsom's statement, the County of Los Angeles also declared a state of emergency the same day. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. As a result, on March 19, 2020, Executive Order N-33-20 ("Safer at Home, Stay at Home" order) and a Public Health Order directed all Californians to stay home with the exception of going to an essential job or to shop for essential needs. This also required most Californians to work remotely from home.

This event resulted in a significant increase to water demands for various water agencies. However, the City observed minimal impacts due to this event as shown in Table 4.8 as water demands remained at slightly above average. In 2020, the water usage was 2,862 AF and the average from 2015 to 2019 was 2,789 AF.

DWR allows water purveyors to make adjustments to their 2020 Gross Water Use in the event of usual events considered as Extraordinary Events, Economic Adjustment, or Weather Normalization; however, according to Section 5.5.1.4 of 2020 UWMP Guidebook, adjustments for COVID-19 are not allowed. This slight impact resulted in no issues for the City to achieve their 2020 targets as shown in **Table 4.9**.

Table 4.9: City's 2020 Compliance (DWR Table 5-2)

2020 GPCD			2020 Confirmed Target GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?
Actual 2020 GPCD	2020 TOTAL Adjustments	Adjusted 2020 GPCD		
101	0	101	134	YES

## 4.5 WATER USE REDUCTION PLAN

In order to remain below the SBx7-7 targets, the City will continue to implement the water use efficiency measures described in **Section 7** of this UWMP and continue to participate in water use efficiency programs offered by MWD rebate programs for its retail agencies. Because residential homes are the largest water use sector in the region, the focus of water conservation efforts will continue to be residential rebate programs and public outreach programs. Single family residential homes and some large landscapes are common in the City.

In addition to the SBx7-7 provisions, agencies also sought to manage the provisions of Governor Brown's Executive Order B-29-2015. Governor Brown granted this Executive Order in April 2015 that mandated a statewide 25 percent reduction in water use through February 28, 2016, as compared to the amount used in 2013. This executive order helped to further the goals of SBx7-7. Even after the strict 25 percent reduction was lifted, Californians continued to save water, with cumulative water use savings of about 22 percent between June 2015 and January 2017. As Governor Brown ended the drought state of emergency in most of California in April 2017 with Executive Order B-40-17, state agencies released a long-term plan that advanced measures to better prepare the state for future droughts and make conservation a California way of life.



Figure 4.6: SBx7-7 Seeks to Preserve the Waters of the Bay-Delta

Through financial incentive programs and various public outreach campaigns and events, the City has met its SBx7-7 target as shown previously in **Table 4.9**.

#### 4.5.1 Future MWD Programs

##### Overview

In 2016, MWD, in collaboration with its member agencies, released the 2015 Update to the Integrated Water Resources Plan (IRP). The inaugural IRP was adopted in 1996, with previous updates in 2004 and 2010. The 2015 Update continues to assess and address how MWD plans to adapt to the changing conditions facing Southern California. The goals of the 2015 IRP include:

- **Maintain Colorado River Aqueduct Supplies:** Develop programs to ensure that a minimum of 900,000 AF is available when needed, with access to 1.2 million acre-feet (MAF) in dry years.
- **Stabilize State Water Project Supplies:** Manage SWP supplies in compliance with regulatory restrictions in the near-term for an average of 980,000 AF of SWP supplies. Pursue a successful outcome in the Delta Conveyance Plan and California EcoRestore efforts for long-term average supplies of about 1.2 MAF.
- **Achieve Additional Conservation Savings:** Pursue further water conservation savings of 485,000 AF annually by 2040 through increased emphasis on outdoor water-use efficiency using incentives, outreach/education and other programs.
- **Develop Additional Local Water Supplies:** Develop 230,000 AF of additional local supplies produced by existing and future projects. The region would reach a target of 2.4 MAF by 2040, a key to providing water supply reliability into the future.
- **Maximize the Effectiveness of Storage & Transfer:** Develop a comprehensive strategy to pursue transfers and exchanges to hedge against shorter-term water demands and supplies imbalances until long-term solutions are in place.
- **Encourage Innovation:** Facilitate innovation in recycled water, desalination, stormwater capture and groundwater cleanup through a growing portfolio of initiatives, technologies and new ideas.

MWD is currently in the process of updating its IRP once again. The 2020 IRP is expected to be completed sometime in 2021.

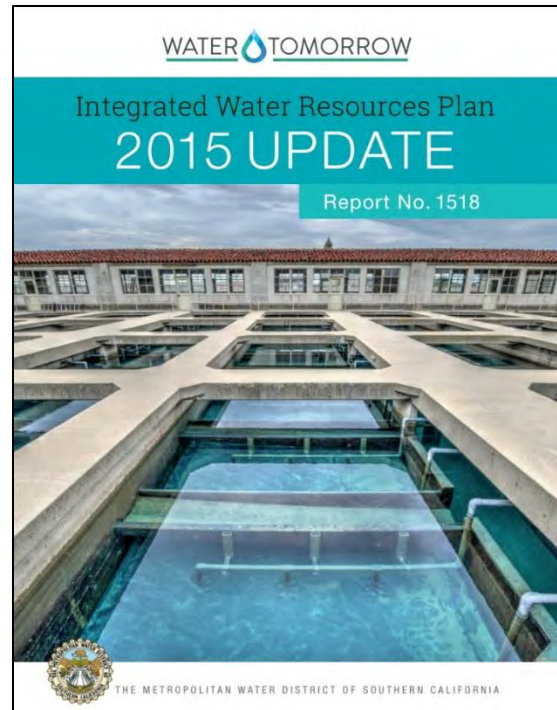


Figure 4.7: MWD's Integrated Water Resources Plan

#### 4.6 PROJECTED WATER DEMAND

Future water use projections must consider significant factors on water demand, such as development and/or redevelopment, and climate patterns, among other less significant factors that affect water demand. Although redevelopment is expected to be an ongoing process, it is not expected to significantly impact water use since the City is already in a near "built-out" condition.



Rainfall and warmer temperatures, however, will continue to extend a major influence on demand as drought conditions and climate change could increase demand at a time when these supplies are limited. Therefore, it is imperative to continue implementing water conservation policies and programs to ensure permanent water savings not just short-term behavior change.

For planning purposes, the City's projected water use for 2025-2045 is broken down by sector, these water demands are included in future water demand projections for single and multi-family homes and listed in **Table 4.10**. Demand projections were determined using 101.3 GPCD, based on the past five-year average and projection population growth. Per capita consumption rates should be expected to remain under 101.3 GPCD and trend further below that rate to continue water conservation efforts to combat climate change. The projections also include low-income households within the City. The residential sector includes low-income housing units as the Housing Element for the City (2013-2021) lists 87 low to very low-income housing units to meet the City's Housing Needs Assessment. These water demands are included in future water demand projections for single family and multi-family homes listed in **Table 4.10** below. **Table 4.11** shows the overall projected demands.

**Table 4.10: Projected Water Demand by Sector (AF) (DWR Table 4-2 Retail)**

Use Type	Additional Description	Projected Water Use				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Single Family		1,412	1,436	1,460	1,485	1,511
Multi-Family		442	449	457	465	473
Commercial		352	358	364	370	376
Institutional/Governmental		146	148	151	153	156
Industrial		224	228	232	236	240
Landscape		96	97	99	101	102
Losses	Unaccounted Water	240	244	248	252	257
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,910</b>	<b>2,960</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>3,114</b>


**Table 4.11: Total Current & Projected Water Demands for 2020 – 2045 (AF) (DWR Table 4-3 Retail)**

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Potable Water, Raw, Other Non-potable	2,862	2,910	2,960	3,011	3,062	3,114
Recycled Water Demand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Optional Deduction of Recycled Water Put Into Long-Term Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL WATER USE</b>	<b>2,862</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>2,960</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>3,114</b>



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*The rise of anthropogenic activities producing carbon dioxide in the world has changed the earth's climate by emitting greenhouse gasses responsible for global warming. This has resulted in extreme weather events occurring more frequently.*

## **SECTION 5: CLIMATE CHANGE**

**CITY OF SAN FERNANDO | 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## SECTION 5 CLIMATE CHANGE

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

The rise of anthropogenic activities producing carbon dioxide in the world has changed the earth's climate by emitting greenhouse gasses responsible for global warming. This has resulted in extreme weather events occurring more frequently. The severity and frequency of climate change impacts on temperature and precipitation patterns can be difficult to forecast due to dramatic shifts in weather patterns as a result of increased concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. While the precise timing, severity, and regional impacts of these temperature and precipitation changes are uncertain, climate researchers have identified several important issues of concern for water planners in California. The climate change impacts of concern are as follows:

#### Temperature Increases

- More winter precipitation falling as rain rather than snow, leading to reduced snowpack water storage, reduced long term soil humidity, reduced groundwater and downstream flows, and reduced imported water deliveries
- Higher irrigation demands as temperatures alter evapotranspiration rates, and growing seasons become longer
- Exacerbated water quality issues associated with dissolved oxygen levels, increased algal blooms, and increased concentrations of salinity and other constituents
- Impacted habitats for temperature-sensitive fish and other life forms, and increased susceptibility of aquatic habitats to eutrophication

#### Precipitation Pattern Changes

- Increased flooding (both coastal and inland) caused by more intense storms
- Changes to growth and life cycle patterns caused by shifting weather patterns
- Threats to soil permeability, adding to increased flood threat and decreased water availability
- Reduced water supply caused by the inability to capture precipitation from more intense storms, and a projected progressive reduction in average annual runoff (though some models suggest that there may be some offset from tropical moisture patterns increasingly moving northward)
- Increased turbidity caused by more extreme storm events, leading to increased water treatment needs and impacts to habitat
- Increased wildfires with less frequent, but more intense rainfall, and possibly differently timed rainfall through the year, potentially resulting in vegetation cover changes
- Reduction in hydropower generation potential

**Sea Level Rise**

- Inundation and erosion of coastal areas (coastal bluffs in particular), including coastal infrastructure
- Saline intrusion of coastal aquifers
- Increased risk of storm surges and coastal flooding and erosion during and after storms
- Changes in near-shore protective biogeography such as loss of sand, tide pools, wetlands, and kelp beds

Although the extent of these changes is uncertain, the City is already planning ahead to ensure long lasting reliability of its source for their customers.

## **5.2 PROJECT CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS TO SUPPLIES**

Extensive research has been done on the future impacts due to climate change on the State of California. The state released its latest research on climate, called the California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment (California Assessment), detailing the potential impacts of climate change that affects California such as temperature, sea level rise, droughts, and wildfires. The assessment utilizes historic data and the latest computer models to analyze these potential impacts. Alongside with the California Assessment, released regional assessments as well. The California Assessment for the Los Angeles Region detail the major impacts of climate change in Los Angeles County as well as Ventura, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside County. The LA Region report outlines the key projected climate change impacts:

- Continued future warming over the LA region (max temperatures to increase by 4-5°F by mid-century and 5-8°F by late century)
- Extreme temperatures and number of extreme hot days is expected to increase
- Dry and wet extremes expected to increase
- Sea level projected to rise by 1-2 feet by mid-century and 8-10 feet by end of century based on most extreme projections
- Increased likelihood of wildfires throughout southern California

### **5.2.1 Temperature**

The LA Region report of the California Assessment anticipates temperatures to increase throughout southern California. Studies indicated that based on historic records from 1896 – 2015 from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) shows a trend of annual average, maximum, and minimum temperature increase of around 0.16°C per decade. In recent years, the top five warmest years in terms of annual average temperatures have occurred since 2012 where 2014 was the warmest followed by 2015, 2017, 2016, and 2012. Based on computer models (RCP4.5 and RCP8.5), the number of extremely hot days is expected to increase. For instance, historical records at the Los Angeles International Airport experiences nearly 15 days per year of temperatures equal to or greater than 90°F. Models project that the number of days may increase to 50-90 of such days per year by the end of the century.

## 5.2.2 Precipitation & Stormwater Runoff

Precipitation for the LA region is also impacted by climate change. Based on historical records, precipitation is flexible from year to year and only five storms are typically observed per year making up roughly 50 percent of the annual precipitation total. As a result, precipitation in the LA region shows no typical trend. Based on the LA Region report of the California Assessment, dry and wet extremes are both expected to increase in the future. Based on computer models (RCP8.5), some areas are expected to have increased precipitation by 25-30 percent. Similarly, computer models also project increased periods of extremely dry years by double or more by the end of the century. The extreme dry years can lead to prolonged drought periods, significantly impacting water supplies within the region.

## 5.3 CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS TO CITY'S WATER SUPPLIES

Climate data has been recorded in California since 1858. Since then, California has experienced several periods of severe drought: 1928-34, 1976-77, 1987-91, 2007-09, and most recently in 2012-16. California has also experienced several periods of less severe drought. The year 1977 is considered to be the driest year of record in the Four Rivers Basin by DWR. These rivers flow into the Delta and are the source of water for the SWP. Southern California sustained few adverse impacts from the 1976-77 drought, but the 1987-91 drought created considerably more concern.

The drought of 2007-09 resulted in significant impacts on the state's water supplies. SBx7-7 was signed into law by Governor Schwarzenegger that requires mandatory water conservation up to 20 percent by 2020. The recent drought in 2012-16 brought a significant hit to the state's water supplies. The drought strained reservoir levels all across the state. **Table 5.1** compares the reservoir levels in October 2013 during the drought and in present day (February 2021). As shown, the majority of the state's reservoirs were all below average levels. To this day, California is still in a recovery stage from the recent droughts.

**Table 5.1: California Reservoirs Level During Drought (2013) and Current (2021)**

Reservoir	Drought Period (Oct. 30, 2013)	Current Levels (Feb. 9, 2021)	Historic Average
Trinity Lake	50%	51%	72%
Lake Shasta	38%	48%	70%
Lake Oroville	43%	36%	54%
New Melones Lake	43%	65%	108%
San Luis Reservoir	21%	54%	67%
Millerton Lake	54%	30%	47%
Perris Lake	45%	93%	114%
Castaic Lake	85%	77%	92%
Pine Flat Reservoir	16%	23%	47%
Lake McClure	25%	38%	77%
Don Pedro Reservoir	50%	68%	98%
Folsom Lake	30%	30%	57%



In January of 2014, Governor Brown declared a state of emergency and directed state officials to take all necessary actions to prepare for water shortages. As the drought prolonged into 2015, to help cope with the drought mitigation, Governor Brown issued an Executive Order in April 2015 that mandated a statewide 25 percent reduction in potable water use from a baseline year of 2013.

In contrast, current groundwater supplies does not show significant impacts caused climate change. ULARA utilizes monitoring wells to monitor groundwater elevations as shown in **Figure 5.1** (yellow). **Figures 5.2** and **5.3** show the well hydrographs within the Sylmar Basin (Wells 9 and 10). Groundwater levels remained relatively constant throughout the recent drought periods and the City continues to solely rely on this source as their supply.

#### **5.4 CLIMATE CHANGE CONSIDERATIONS TO SUPPLY & DEMAND PROJECTIONS**

Climate change considerations when projecting supply and demand is crucial to ensure that the reliability on the City's water supply meets the future demands. For demand projections, the recent five-year GPCD average of 101.3 is utilized alongside with a steady annual population growth. Per capita consumption rates should be expected to remain under 101.3 GPCD and trend further below that rate to continue water conservation efforts to combat climate change. Climate change considerations for the City's supply offers challenges as supply availability is dependent on climatological conditions. Currently, the City primarily utilizes local supplies from groundwater. The City utilizes imported supplies as an emergency basis and is always available when needed.

Projections for water supply and demand will be analyzed through normal, single dry, and multiple dry year scenarios. **Section 6: Reliability Planning** outlines the projections under those scenarios for 2021 – 2045. **Section 8: Water Shortage Contingency Plan** discusses the five-year Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) for 2021 – 2025. This DRA analyzes water demands under normal conditions and supply under multiple dry year conditions. These assessments and analysis is necessary to ensure the City supply is reliable under these scenarios.



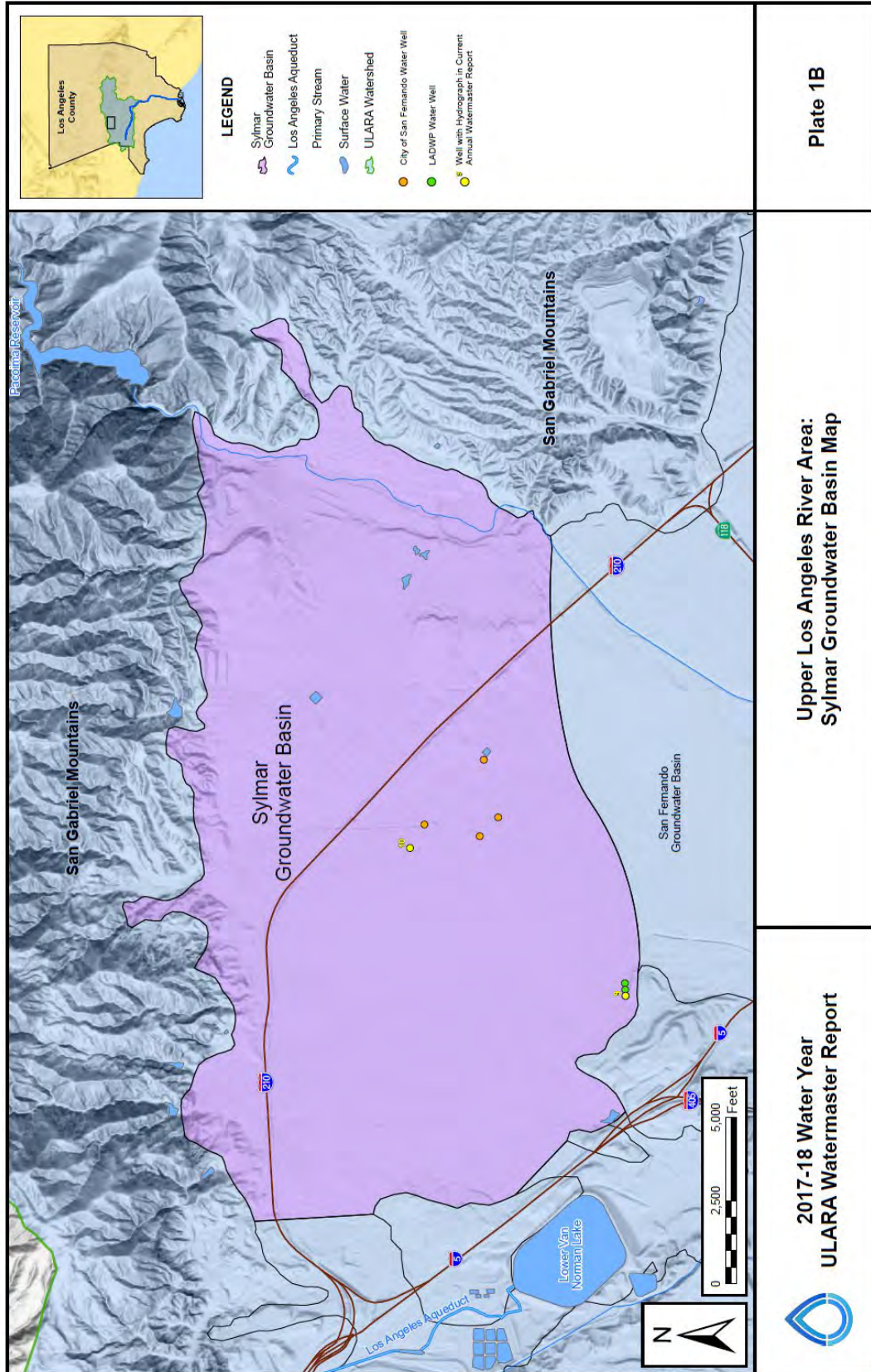


Figure 5.1: Sylmar Basin Well Map



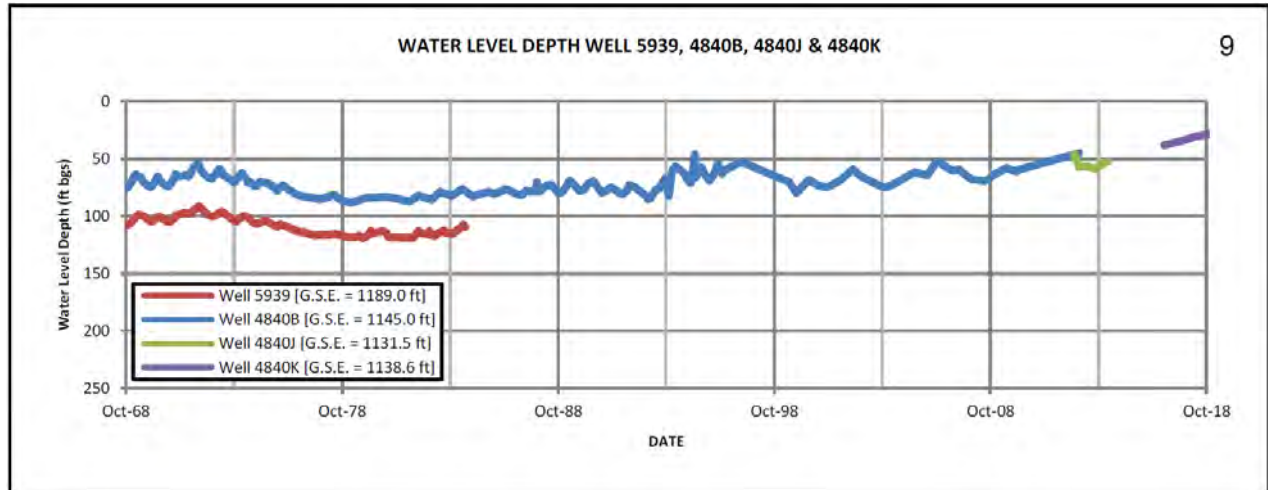


Figure 5.2: ULARA Well #9 Monitoring Well Hydrograph

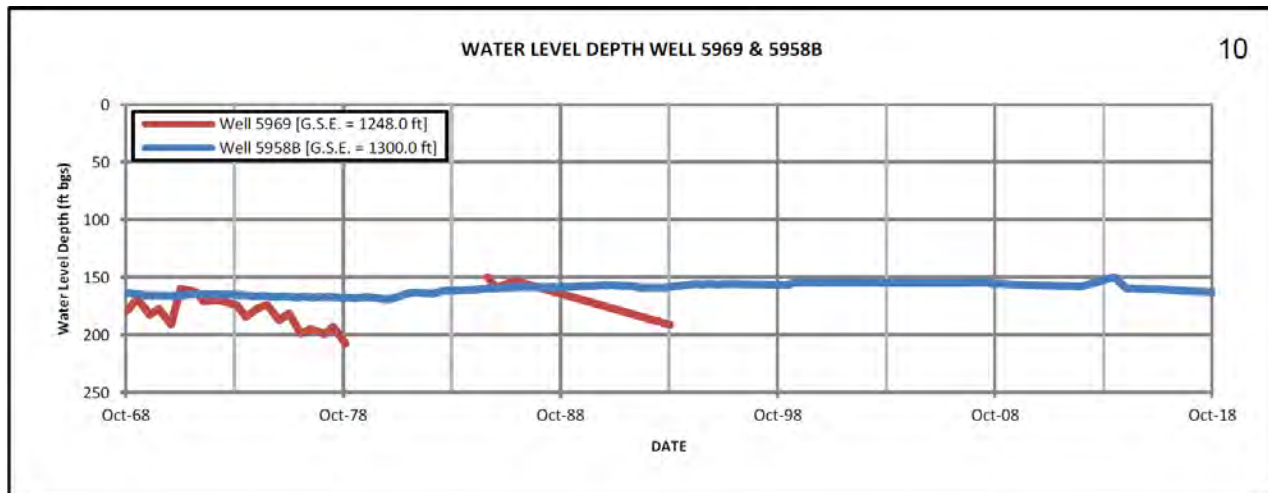



Figure 5.3: ULARA Well #10 Monitoring Well Hydrograph



*The recent drought (pictured) has depleted the state's water supplies. The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (SBx7-7) was signed into law by Gov. Schwarzenegger which requires mandatory water conservation up to 20% by 2020. The City has established conservation targets in accordance with this act.*

## **SECTION 6: RELIABILITY PLANNING**

**CITY OF SAN FERNANDO | 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## SECTION 6 RELIABILITY PLANNING

### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

Drought conditions continue to be an issue for Southern California's water supply. As the population of Southern California continues to increase and as environmental regulations restrict imported and local water supplies, it is important that each agency manage its water consumption in the face of drought. Even during times of seasonal drought, each agency ought to anticipate a surplus of supply. This can be accomplished through conservation and supply augmentation, and additionally through prohibitions under penalty of law during times of seasonal or catastrophic shortage in accordance with local ordinances.

This section discusses local and regional efforts to ensure a reliable supply of water and compares projected supply to projected demand. Demand and supply projections are provided in **Tables 6.3 to 6.9**.

### 6.2 HISTORIC DROUGHTS

Climate data has been recorded in California since 1858. Since then, California has experienced several periods of severe drought: 1928-34, 1976-77, 1987-91, 2007-09 and most recently in 2012-16. California has also experienced several periods of less severe drought. According to DWR, water year 2014 is ranked as the third driest year on record in terms of statewide precipitation, with the five-year period of water years 2012-16 ranking as the driest consecutive three-year period on record in terms of statewide precipitation. The year 1977 is considered to be the driest year on record; however, Southern California sustained few adverse impacts from the 1976-77 drought, while the 1987-91 drought created considerably more concern.



Figure 6.1: Lake Oroville during 2012-2016 Drought

As a result of previous droughts, the State legislature has enacted, among other things, the Urban Water Management Planning Act, which requires the preparation of this plan. Subsequent amendments to the Act have been made to ensure the plans are responsive to drought management. In 1991, several water agencies came together to form the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) to manage the impacts of drought through the promotion of water



conservation. Eventually, the CUWCC disbanded, and members of the CUWCC worked together to form the California Water Efficiency Partnership (CalWEP).

The drought of 2007-09 resulted in significant impacts on the State's water supplies, and in November 2009, SBx7-7 was signed into law by Governor Schwarzenegger. SBx7-7, also known as the Water Conservation Act of 2009, requires mandatory water conservation up to 20 percent by 2020.

At the local level, water agencies have enacted their own ordinances to deal with the impacts of drought. The City has enacted several water conservation policies as part of the City's municipal code that manage water supply during droughts. Compliance ranges from voluntary to mandatory depending on the drought severity.

### 6.3 RECENT DROUGHT (2012-2016) AND CURRENT STATE

The recent drought of 2012 – 2016 was one of the most severe and lengthiest droughts in state history. The drought has depleted reservoir levels all across the state, as reflected by **Figure 6.2**. In January of 2014, Governor Brown declared a state of emergency and directed state officials to take all necessary actions to prepare for water shortages. As the drought prolonged into 2016, to help cope with the drought, Governor Brown gave an executive order in April 2015 which mandated a statewide 25 percent reduction in water use.



Figure 6.2: Effects of Recent Drought on California's Reservoirs

In January of 2016, the DWR and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation have finalized the 2016 Drought Contingency Plan that outlines State Water Project and Central Valley Project operations for February 2016 to November 2016. The plan was developed in coordination with staff from State and federal agencies. One of the key purposes of this plan is to communicate goals for 2016 water management and the potential operations needed to achieve those goals for water resources stakeholders and the public. The plan was updated in 2020 to reflect the recently dry conditions of 2019-2020.

Although the drought has more significantly impacted surface waters and other agencies that use water for agriculture, ALW is still affected by the drought, primarily due to reduced reliability of imported water.

During 2017, the state received an above average amount of rainfall in which significantly aided in the replenishment of the state's water supplies. As a result, in April 2017, Governor Brown ended the drought state of emergency in most of California, however, retains prohibition over water waste practices. This is to ensure the continued efforts for water conservation and to maintain supply reliability for the future.

### 6.3.1 Current State

As of 2021, the state is experiencing severe to exceptional drought and is in a second consecutive year of dry conditions. Furthermore, on April 21, 2021, Governor Gavin Newsom visited Lake Mendocino and declared drought emergency for Sonoma and Mendocino Counties. An Executive Order was signed, which officially declared a drought emergency for these two counties. The executive order did not enact any mandates, but allows for mandates to follow should the conditions persist.

This declaration signifies a high probability of another prolonged drought in the near future. Although numerous reports indicate improvements in water supplies throughout the state since previous drought, water agencies across the state have plans in place in the event another prolonged drought period occurs.

## 6.4 REGIONAL SUPPLY RELIABILITY

As a result of continued challenges to its water supplies, MWD understands the importance of reliable water supplies. MWD strives to meet the water needs of Southern California by developing new projects to increase the capacity of its supplies while encouraging its member agencies to develop local supply project to meet the needs of its customers.



Figure 6.3: Diamond Valley Lake, MWD's 800,000 AF Reservoir

Also, MWD is committed to developing and maintaining high-capacity storage reservoirs, such as Diamond Valley Lake, to meet the needs of the region during times of drought and emergency.

MWD operates Diamond Valley Lake, an 800,000 AF reservoir to avoid the repercussions of reduced supplies from the SWP and CRA. In addition, MWD operates several additional storage reservoirs in Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties to store water obtained from the SWP and the CRA. Storage reservoirs like these are a key component of MWD's supply capability and are crucial to MWD's ability to meet projected demand without having to implement the Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP). This is crucial since the SWP and CRA have become more restricted, which could render the City's supplies more vulnerable to shortage.

### 6.4.1 Colorado River Aqueduct Reliability

Water supply from the CRA continues to be a critical issue for Southern California as MWD competes with several agricultural water agencies in California for unused water rights to the Colorado River. Although California's allocation has been established at 4.4 MAF per year, MWD's allotment stands at 550,000 AFY with additional amounts increasing MWD's allotment to 842,000 AFY if there is any unused water from the agricultural agencies.



MWD recognizes that competition from other states and other agencies within California has decreased the CRA's supply reliability. In 2003, the Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA) was signed, which facilitated the transfer of water from agricultural agencies to urban uses. This historic agreement provides California the means to implement transfers and supply programs that will allow California to live within the State's 4.4 MAF basic annual apportionment of Colorado River water.

#### 6.4.2 State Water Project Reliability

The reliability of the SWP impacts MWD's member agencies' ability to plan for future growth and supply. In August 2020, SWP released the 2019 Delivery Capability Report, providing information on the reliability of the SWP to deliver water to its contractors assuming historical precipitation patterns.

On an annual basis, each of the 29 SWP contractors, including MWD, request an amount of SWP water based on their anticipated yearly demand. In most cases, MWD's requested supply is equivalent to its full Table A Amount. After receiving the requests, DWR assesses the amount of water supply available based on precipitation, snow pack on northern California watersheds, volume of water in storage, projected carry over storage, and Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay Delta regulatory requirements. For example, the SWP annual delivery of water to contractors has ranged from 1.4 MAF in dry years to almost 4.0 MAF in wet years. Due to the uncertainty in water supply, contractors are not typically guaranteed their full Table A Amount, but instead a percentage of that amount based on the available supply.

Each December, DWR provides the contractors with their first estimate of allocation for the following year. As conditions develop throughout the year, DWR revises the allocations. Currently, the total contractor requested allocation for Table A water is 4.2 MAF. MWD initially requested 1.9 MAF, which is 45 percent of the total contractors' requests for Table A water. Due to the variability in supply for any given year, it is important to understand the reliability of the SWP to supply a specific amount of water each year to the contractors.

With the state undergoing a second consecutive dry year, DWR has already taken the steps to prolong the SWP supplies. On March 2021, DWR decreased the allocation of 2021 SWP deliveries for the contractors from 422,848 AF to 210,266 AF. Based on the recent low amount of precipitation and runoff, and an assessment of overall water supply conditions, SWP supplies are projected to be 5 percent of most SWP contractor's 2021 requested Table A Amounts. This reduction decreased MWD's initial request from 1,911,500 AF to 95,575 AF, and SGVMWD's initial request of 28,800 AF to 1,440 AF.

#### 6.4.3 Current Reservoir Levels

Statewide, storage reservoir levels rise and fall due to seasonal climate changes, which induce increase in demand. During periods of drought, reservoir levels can drop significantly and can limit the amount of supplies available. As a result, both DWR and MWD monitor their reservoir levels regularly. In 2016, conditions of several key reservoirs indicated drought conditions. Currently, several reservoir levels are below historical average levels as indicated by **Figures 6.4** and **6.5** on the following pages.

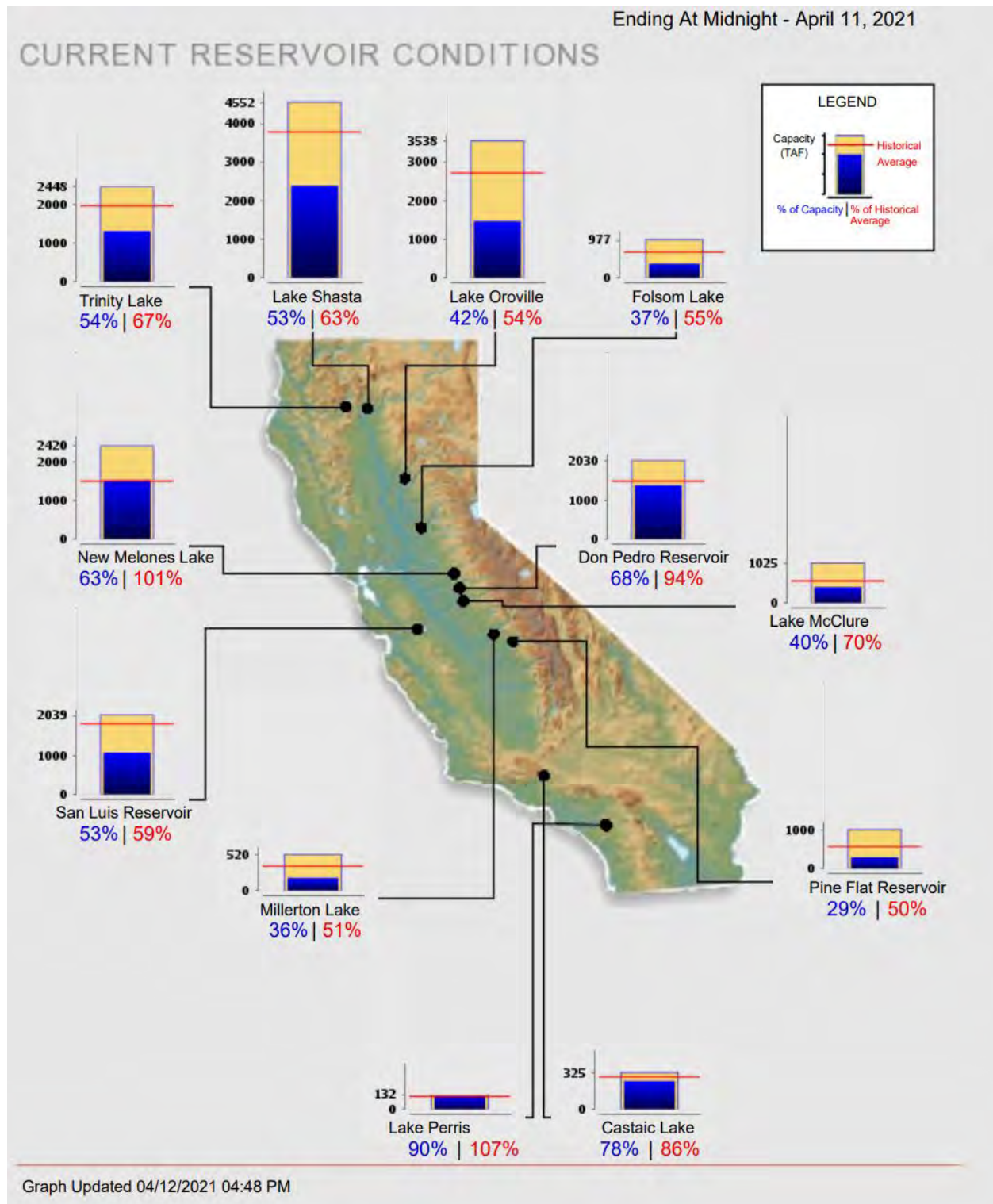


Figure 6.4: California State Reservoir Levels



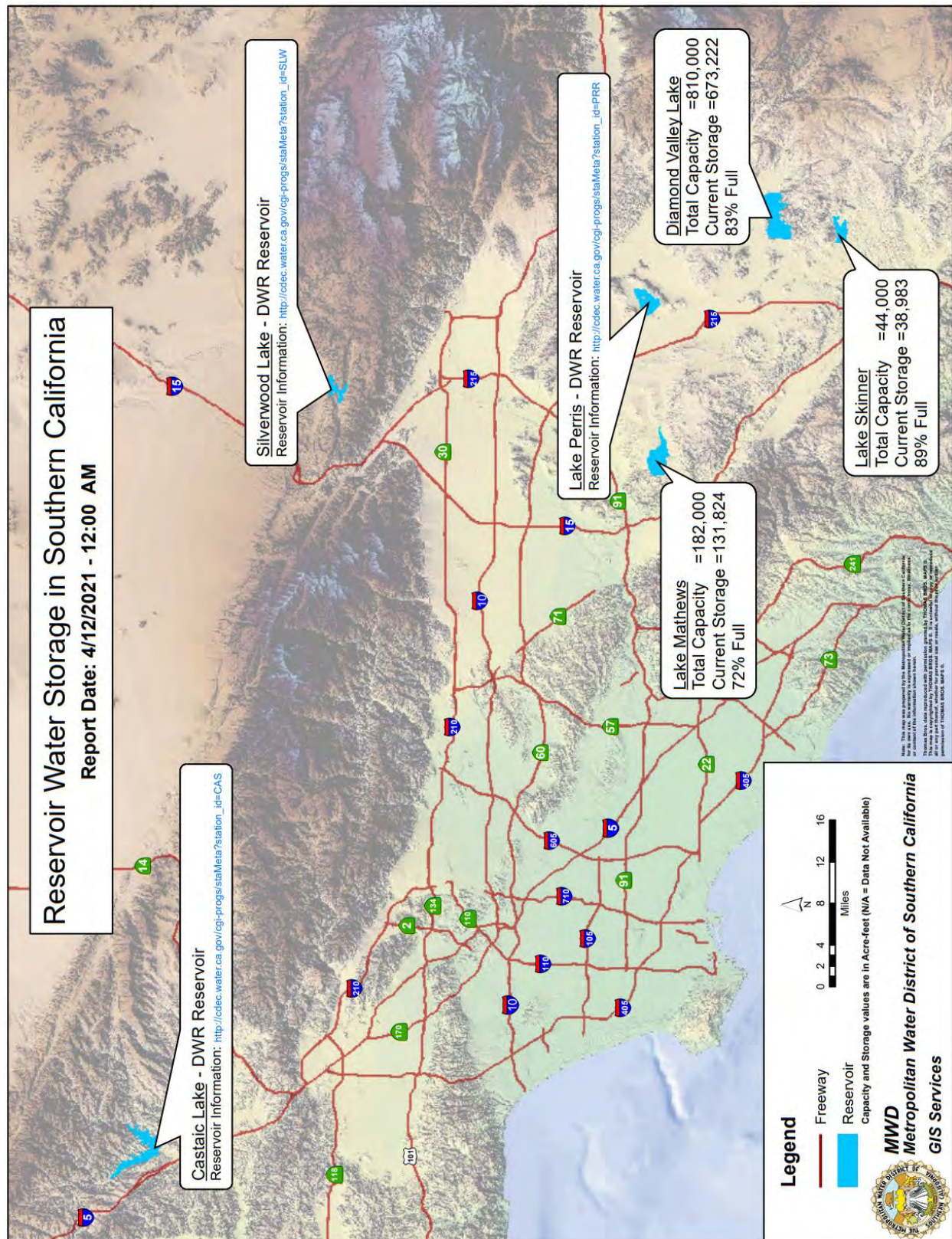


Figure 6.5: MWD Reservoir Levels

## 6.5 SUPPLY VS. DEMAND

As the City obtains its water sources from local groundwater and imported water the City's water supply reliability is based on the capacity and vulnerability of its infrastructure in addition to the seasonal demand changes brought about by periods of drought. MWD's reliability of supply has direct impact on the City. Population growth will also continue to be a factor in future reliability projections. Since the City is pursuing 100 percent local groundwater sustainability, having continued access to imported water increases the City's supply reliability.

### 6.5.1 Regional Supply Reliability

Southern California is expected to experience an increase in regional demands in the years 2025 through 2045 as a result of population growth. Although increases in demand are expected, they are limited due to the requirements of SBx7-7, which provides a cap on water consumption rates (i.e., per capita water use). It can be reasonably expected that the majority of agencies have met or were near their compliance targets by 2020 and thereafter as conservation measures are more effectively enforced.



Figure 6.6: Lake Matthews, MWD Reservoir Storage

Tables 2.8 to 2.10 of MWD's 2020 UWMP shows supply reliability projections for average and single dry years through the year 2045. The data in these tables is important to effectively project and analyze supply and demand over the next 25 years for many regional agencies. It is noteworthy that Projected Supplies During a Single Dry Year and Multiple Dry Years indicates MWD's projected supply will exceed its projected single dry year and multiple dry year demands in all years. Likewise, for average years, MWD supply exceeds projected demands for all years. The data contained in these tables has an indirect effect on the City's imported supply capacity, and thus this data will also be used to develop the City's projected supply and demand over the next 25 years.

### 6.5.2 City Supply Reliability

To project future supply and demand comparisons, it will be assumed that demand will increase annually based on population growth and a constant of 101.3 GPCD in accordance with SBx7-7 requirements. During times of drought, however, demand will increase at a time when supply will decrease. **Table 6.1** outlines the various base years and demand increases to project during single and multiple dry drought periods.

Table 6.1: City's Demand during  
Single & Multiple Dry Years

		Base Year	Percent Increases
Single Dry Year		2013-2015	111%
Multiple Dry Years	Year 1	2011	116%
	Year 2	2012	122%
	Year 3	2013	123%
	Year 4	2014	115%
	Year 5	2015	95%

**Tables 6.2 to 6.10**, shown on the following pages, provide an analysis of MWD and City supply and demand projections.



**Table 6.2: MWD Regional Imported Water Supply Reliability Projections  
Average and Single Dry Years (AF) for 2025 to 2045**

	Row	Region Wide Projections	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply	A	Projected Supply: Average Year	3,932,000	3,962,000	3,960,000	3,598,000	3,622,000
	B	Projected Supply: Dry Year	2,727,000	2,791,000	2,789,000	2,551,000	2,572,000
	C = B/A	Projected Dry Yr. / Avg. Yr. Supply (%)	69.4%	70.3%	70.4%	70.9%	71.0%
Demand	D	Projected Average Year Demand	1,274,000	1,256,000	1,273,000	1,294,000	1,319,000
	E	Projected Dry Year Demand	1,402,000	1,387,000	1,408,000	1,431,000	1,457,000
	F=E/D	Projected Dry Year / Avg. Year (%)	110.0%	110.4%	110.6%	110.6%	110.5%
Surplus	G = A-D	Projected Surplus: Average Year	2,658,000	2,706,000	2,687,000	2,304,000	2,303,000
	H = B-E	Projected Surplus: Dry Year	1,325,000	1,404,000	1,381,000	1,120,000	1,115,000
Programs Under Dev.	I	Projected Capability of Programs (Average Year)	47,000	113,000	13,000	372,000	347,000
	J	Projected Capability of Programs (Dry Year)	0	0	0	0	0
Potential Surplus	K=A+I-D	Projected Surplus: Average Year	2,705,000	2,819,000	2,700,000	2,676,000	2,650,000
	L=B+J-E	Projected Surplus: Dry Year	1,325,000	1,404,000	1,381,000	1,120,000	1,115,000
Comparison	I = A/D	Projected Avg. Yr. Supply/Demand (%)	308.6%	315.4%	311.1%	278.1%	274.6%
	J = A/E	Projected Dry Yr. Supply/Demand (%)	280.5%	285.7%	281.3%	251.4%	248.6%



Table 6.3: MWD Regional Imported Water Supply Reliability Projections  
Average and Multiple Dry Years (AF) 2025 to 2045

	Row	Region Wide Projections	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply	A	Projected Supply: Average Year	3,932,000	3,962,000	3,960,000	3,598,000	3,622,000
	B	Projected Supply: Multiple Dry Year	2,198,000	2,210,000	2,209,000	1,973,000	1,995,000
	C = B/A	Projected Dry Yr. / Avg. Yr. Supply (%)	55.9%	55.8%	55.8%	54.8%	55.1%
Demand	D	Projected Average Year Demand	1,274,000	1,256,000	1,273,000	1,294,000	1,319,000
	E	Projected Dry Year Demand	1,412,000	1,414,000	1,435,000	1,457,000	1,484,000
	F=E/D	Projected Dry Year / Avg. Year (%)	110.8%	112.6%	112.7%	112.6%	112.5%
Surplus	G = A-D	Projected Surplus: Average Year	2,658,000	2,706,000	2,687,000	2,304,000	2,303,000
	H = B-E	Projected Surplus: Multiple Dry Year	786,000	796,000	774,000	516,000	511,000
Programs Under Dev.	I	Projected Capability of Programs (Average Year)	47,000	113,000	13,000	372,000	347,000
	J	Projected Capability of Programs (Multiple Dry Year)	10,000	0	0	235,000	213,000
Potential Surplus	K=A+I-D	Projected Surplus: Average Year	2,705,000	2,819,000	2,700,000	2,676,000	2,650,000
	L=B+J-E	Projected Surplus: Multiple Dry Year	796,000	796,000	774,000	751,000	724,000
Comparison	I = A/D	Projected Avg. Yr. Supply/Demand (%)	308.6%	315.4%	311.1%	278.1%	274.6%
	J = A/E	Projected Dry Yr. Supply/Demand (%)	278.5%	280.2%	276.0%	246.9%	244.1%

**Table 6.4: City of San Fernando's Water Supply Availability & Demand Projections - Normal Water Year (AF)**

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
<b>Water Service Area Population</b>		25,637	26,075	26,521	26,974	27,434
<b>Supply</b>	Imported Water	629	629	629	629	629
	Groundwater	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
	Total Supply	<b>4,199</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>4,199</b>
<b>Demand</b>	Total Normal Demand	<b>2,910</b>	<b>2,960</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>3,114</b>
	% of 2015-2020 Avg. Demand (3,843)	104%	105%	107%	109%	111%
<b>Supply/Demand Comparison</b>	Supply/ Demand Difference	1,289	1,239	1,188	1,137	1,085
	Supply/Demand (%)	144%	142%	139%	137%	135%

Table is intended only to show City has the capacity to meet demand for all years per the following\*:

1. Total Demand based on 101.3 GPCD multiplied by population projections shown above.
2. Imported Water Supply based on maximum tier 1 limit with MWD.
3. Groundwater Supplies based on the City's adjudicated groundwater basin pumping right of 3,570 AFY.

*\*This Table is not intended to be a projection of City's actual groundwater production. City may pump amounts different (above or below) from its adjudicated right of 3,570 AFY based on leases to or from other agencies.*

*\*This Table is not intended to be a projection of City's actual demand. Demand of 101.3 GPCD was used based on the past 5-year average GPCD.*

**Table 6.5: City of San Fernando's Water Supply Availability  
& Demand Projections - Single Dry Year (AF)**

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
<b>Water Service Area Population</b>		25,637	26,075	26,521	26,974	27,434
<b>Supply</b>	Imported Water	0	0	0	0	0
	Groundwater	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
	<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>
	Normal Year Supply	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,199
	% of Normal Year	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
<b>Demand</b>	<b>Total Dry Demand</b>	<b>3,273</b>	<b>3,329</b>	<b>3,386</b>	<b>3,444</b>	<b>3,503</b>
	Normal Year Demand	2,910	2,960	3,011	3,062	3,114
	% of Normal Year	112%	112%	112%	112%	112%
<b>Supply/Demand Comparison</b>	Supply/Demand Difference	297	241	184	126	67
	Supply/Demand (%)	109%	107%	105%	104%	102%

Table is intended only to show City will be able to meet demand for all years per the following\*:

1. Total Demand based on 101.3 GPCD multiplied by population projections shown above and by single dry year increase of 112%.
2. All other items derived in similitude to Table 6.4.

\*See notes below Table 6.4 for explanation of groundwater supply / overall demand.

**Table 6.6: City of San Fernando's Water Supply Availability & Demand Projections - Multiple Dry Years (2021 – 2025) (AF)**

		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>Water Service Area Population</b>		25,293	25,378	25,464	25,551	25,637
<b>Supply</b>	Imported Water	0	0	0	0	0
	Groundwater	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
	<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>
	Normal Year Supply	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,199
	% of Normal Year	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
<b>Demand</b>	<b>Total Dry Demand</b>	<b>3,238</b>	<b>3,443</b>	<b>3,535</b>	<b>3,358</b>	<b>2,892</b>
	Normal Year Demand	2,871	2,881	2,891	2,900	2,910
	% of Normal Year	113%	120%	122%	116%	99%
<b>Supply/Demand Comparison</b>	Supply/Demand Difference	332	127	35	212	678
	Supply/Demand (%)	110.3%	103.7%	101.0%	106.3%	123.4%

Table is intended only to show City will be able to meet demand for all years per the following\*:

1. Total Demand based on 101.3 GPCD multiplied by population projections shown above and by multiple dry year increases of 113%, 120%, 122%, 116%, and 99%.

2. All other items derived in similitude to Table 6.4.

\*See notes below Table 6.4 for explanation of groundwater supply / overall demand.

**Table 6.7: City of San Fernando's Water Supply Availability & Demand  
Projections - Multiple Dry Years (2026 – 2030) (AF)**

		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
<b>Water Service Area Population</b>		25,724	25,812	25,899	25,987	26,075
<b>Supply</b>	Imported Water	0	0	0	0	0
	Groundwater	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
	<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>
	Normal Year Supply	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,199
	% of Normal Year	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
<b>Demand</b>	<b>Total Dry Demand</b>	<b>3,293</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>3,595</b>	<b>3,416</b>	<b>2,942</b>
	Normal Year Demand	2,920	2,930	2,940	2,950	2,960
	% of Normal Year	113%	120%	122%	116%	99%
<b>Supply/Demand Comparison</b>	Supply/Demand Difference	277	68	-25	154	628
	Supply/Demand (%)	108%	102%	99%	105%	121%

Table is intended only to show City will be able to meet demand for all years per the following\*:

1. Total Demand based on 101.3 GPCD multiplied by population projections shown above and by multiple dry year increases of 113%, 120%, 122%, 116%, and 99%.

2. All other items derived in similitude to Table 6.4.

\*See notes below Table 6.4 for explanation of groundwater supply / overall demand.



**Table 6.8: City of San Fernando's Water Supply Availability & Demand  
Projections - Multiple Dry Years (2031 – 2035) (AF)**

		2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
<b>Water Service Area Population</b>		26,164	26,253	26,342	26,431	26,521
<b>Supply</b>	Imported Water	0	0	0	0	0
	Groundwater	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
	<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>
	Normal Year Supply	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,199
	% of Normal Year	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
<b>Demand</b>	<b>Total Dry Demand</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>3,656</b>	<b>3,474</b>	<b>2,992</b>
	Normal Year Demand	2,970	2,980	2,990	3,000	3,011
	% of Normal Year	113%	120%	122%	116%	99%
<b>Supply/Demand Comparison</b>	Supply/Demand Difference	221	8	-86	96	578
	Supply/Demand (%)	107%	100%	98%	103%	119%

Table is intended only to show City will be able to meet demand for all years per the following\*:

1. Total Demand based on 101.3 GPCD multiplied by population projections shown above and by multiple dry year increases of 113%, 120%, 122%, 116%, and 99%.

2. All other items derived in similitude to Table 6.4.

\*See notes below Table 6.4 for explanation of groundwater supply / overall demand.

Table 6.9: City of San Fernando's Water Supply Availability & Demand  
Projections - Multiple Dry Years (2036 – 2040) (AF)

		2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
<b>Water Service Area Population</b>		26,611	26,701	26,792	26,882	26,974
<b>Supply</b>	Imported Water	0	0	0	0	0
	Groundwater	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
	<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>
	Normal Year Supply	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,199
	% of Normal Year	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
<b>Demand</b>	<b>Total Dry Demand</b>	<b>3,406</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>3,719</b>	<b>3,533</b>	<b>3,043</b>
	Normal Year Demand	3,021	3,031	3,041	3,052	3,062
	% of Normal Year	113%	120%	122%	116%	99%
<b>Supply/Demand Comparison</b>	Supply/Demand Difference	164	-53	-149	37	527
	Supply/Demand (%)	105%	99%	96%	101%	117%

Table is intended only to show City will be able to meet demand for all years per the following\*:

1. Total Demand based on 101.3 GPCD multiplied by population projections shown above and by multiple dry year increases of 113%, 120%, 122%, 116%, and 99%.

2. All other items derived in similitude to Table 6.4.

\*See notes below Table 6.4 for explanation of groundwater supply / overall demand.

**Table 6.10: City of Fernando's Water Supply Availability & Demand Projections - Multiple Dry Years (2041 – 2045) (AF)**

		2041	2042	2043	2044	2045
<b>Water Service Area Population</b>		27,065	27,157	27,249	27,342	27,434
<b>Supply</b>	Imported Water	0	0	0	0	0
	Groundwater	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
	<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>3,570</b>
	Normal Year Supply	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,199
	% of Normal Year	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
<b>Demand</b>	<b>Total Dry Demand</b>	<b>3,465</b>	<b>3,684</b>	<b>3,782</b>	<b>3,594</b>	<b>3,095</b>
	Normal Year Demand	3,072	3,083	3,093	3,104	3,114
	% of Normal Year	113%	120%	122%	116%	99%
<b>Supply/Demand Comparison</b>	Supply/Demand Difference	105	-114	-212	-24	475
	Supply/Demand (%)	103%	97%	94%	99%	115%

Table is intended only to show City will be able to meet demand for all years per the following\*:

1. Total Demand based on 101.3 GPCD multiplied by population projections shown above and by multiple dry year increases of 113%, 120%, 122%, 116%, and 99%.

2. All other items derived in similitude to Table 6.4.

\*See notes below Table 6.4 for explanation of groundwater supply / overall demand.

Based on the data contained in **Tables 6.4 to 6.10**, the City can expect to meet future demands through 2045 for all climatologic classifications. Projected groundwater supply capacities are not expected to be significantly affected during times of low rainfall and over short-term dry periods of up to three years; however, during prolonged periods of drought, the City's imported water supply capacities may potentially be reduced significantly due to reductions in MWD's storage reservoirs resulting from increases in regional demand.

For years where there is a shortfall in groundwater supplies, the City may supplement by using imported water from MWD. The City may also consider a groundwater lease agreement with the City of Los Angeles to lease additional ground water pumping rights in times of supply shortage.

## 6.6 VULNERABILITY OF SUPPLY

Due to the semi-arid nature of the City's climate and as a result of past drought conditions, the City is vulnerable to water shortages due to its climatic environment and seasonally hot summer months. While the data shown in **Tables 6.4 through 6.10** identifies water availability during single and multiple dry year scenarios, response to a future drought would follow the water use efficiency mandates of the City's Water Conservation Plan (Ordinance No. 1638, see **Appendix G**) along with implementation of the appropriate stage of regional plans, such as the WSDM Plan (MWD). These programs are discussed in **Section 8**.

## 6.7 WATER SUPPLY OPPORTUNITIES

### 6.7.1 City Projects

The City continually reviews practices that will provide its customers with adequate and reliable supplies. Recently, the City completed construction of an ion exchange treatment plant for Well No. 7A to treat for the high nitrate levels found in the well. A similar treatment plant for Well No. 3 is in the planning stages, with construction expected to begin sometime after the completion of Well No. 7A's plant. In addition, a 1 MG round reservoir next to Reservoir #3A will be replaced with a 1.1 MG square reservoir and will be named Reservoir #4.

In general, the City is always looking into possibilities for upgrades to its distribution infrastructure in order to ensure a reliable supply and to prevent system losses.

### 6.7.2 Regional Projects (MWD)

MWD is implementing water supply alternative strategies for the region and on behalf of member agencies to ensure available water in the future. Some of these strategies include:

- Conservation
- Water recycling & groundwater recovery
- Storage/groundwater management programs within the region
- Storage programs related to SWP and CRA
- Other water supply management programs outside of the region

MWD has made investments in conservation and supply augmentation as part of its long-term water management strategy. MWD's approach to a long-term water management strategy was to develop an IRP to include many supply sources. A brief description of the various programs implemented by MWD to improve reliability is included in **Table 6.11** on the following page.



Table 6.11: MWD IRP Regional Resources Status

Supply	Description	
<b>Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA)</b>	MWD holds a basic apportionment of Colorado River water and has priority for an additional amount depending on availability of surplus supplies. Water management programs supplement these apportionments.	
<b>State Water Project (SWP)</b>	MWD receives water delivered under State Water Contract provisions, including Table A contract supplies, use of carryover storage in San Luis Reservoir, and Article 21 interruptible supplies.	
<b>Conservation</b>	MWD and the member agencies sponsor numerous conservation programs in the region that involve research and development, incentives, and consumer behavior modification.	
	<i>Code-Based Conservation</i>	Water savings resulting from plumbing codes and other institutionalized water efficiency measures.
	<i>Active Conservation</i>	Water saved as a direct result of programs and practices directly funded by a water utility, e.g., measures outlined by the CUWCC BMPs. Water savings from active conservation completed through 2008 will decline to zero as the lifetime of those devices is reached. This will be offset by an increase in water savings for those devices that are mandated by law, plumbing codes or other efficiency standards.
	<i>Price Effect Conservation</i>	Reductions in customer use attributable to changes in the real (inflation adjusted) cost of water.
<b>Local Resources</b>	<i>Groundwater</i>	Member-agency produced groundwater from the groundwater basins within the service area.
	<i>Groundwater Recovery</i>	Locally developed and operated, groundwater recovery projects treat contaminated groundwater to meet potable use standards. MWD offers financial incentives to local and member agencies through its Local Resources Program for recycled water and groundwater recovery. Details of the local resources programs are provided in Appendix 5.
	<i>Los Angeles Aqueduct (LAA)</i>	A major source of imported water is conveyed from the Owens Valley via the LAA by Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). Although LADWP imports water from outside of MWD's service area, MWD classifies water provided by the LAA as a local resource because it is developed and controlled by a local agency.
	<i>Recycling</i>	Recycled water projects recycle wastewater for M&I use.
	<i>Surface Water</i>	Surface water used by member agencies comes from stream diversions and rainwater captured in reservoirs.
<b>Groundwater Conjunctive Use Storage Programs</b>	MWD sponsors various groundwater storage programs, including, cyclic storage programs, long-term replenishment storage programs, and contractual conjunctive use programs. Details of the groundwater storage programs are provided in Appendix 4.	
<b>Surface Water Storage</b>	MWD reservoirs (Diamond Valley Lake, Lake Mathews, Lake Skinner) and flexible storage in DWR reservoirs (Castaic Lake, Lake Perris). Details of the surface storage reservoirs are provided in Appendix 4.	
<b>Central Valley Storage &amp; Transfers</b>	Central Valley storage programs consist of partnerships with Central Valley water districts to allow MWD to store SWP supplies in wetter years for return in drier years. MWD's Central Valley transfer programs consist of partnerships with Central Valley Project and SWP settlement contractors to allow MWD to purchase water in drier years. Details of the Central Valley Storage and Transfer programs are provided in Appendix 3.	



## 6.8 REDUCED DELTA RELIANCE REPORTING

### 6.8.1 Introduction

An urban water supplier that anticipates participating in or receiving water supply benefits from a proposed project (“covered action”) such as a multi-year water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Delta, should provide information in their 2015 and 2020 UWMPs that can then be used in the covered action process to demonstrate consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (California Code Reg., tit. 23, § 5003). A “covered action” is an activity that may cause either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment, directly undertaken by any public agency that will occur, in whole or in part, within the boundaries of the Delta or Suisun Marsh.



Figure 6.7: Delta Plan Aims to Protect Bay-Delta’s Fragile Ecosystem

### 6.8.2 Infeasibility of Accounting Supplies from the Delta Watershed for MWD’s Member Agencies and Their Customers

MWD’s service area, as a whole, reduces reliance on the Delta through investments in non-Delta water supplies, local water supplies, and regional and local demand management measures. MWD’s member agencies coordinate reliance on the Delta through their membership in MWD, a regional cooperative providing wholesale water service to its 26 member agencies. Accordingly, regional reliance on the Delta can only be measured regionally, not by individual MWD member agencies and not by the customers of those member agencies.

MWD’s member agencies, and those agencies’ customers, indirectly reduce reliance on the Delta through their collective efforts as a cooperative. MWD’s member agencies do not control the amount of Delta water they receive from MWD. MWD manages a statewide integrated conveyance system consisting of its participation in the SWP, its CRA including Colorado River water resources, programs and water exchanges, and its regional storage portfolio. Along with the SWP, CRA, storage programs, and MWD’s conveyance and distribution facilities, demand management programs increase the future reliability of water resources for the region. In addition, demand management programs provide system-wide benefits by decreasing the demand for imported water, which helps to decrease the burden on the MWD’s infrastructure and reduce system costs, and free up conveyance capacity to the benefit of all member agencies.


MWD’s costs are funded almost entirely from its service area, with the exception of grants and other assistance from government programs. Most of MWD’s revenues are collected directly from its member agencies. Properties within MWD’s service area pay a property tax that currently provides approximately 8 percent of the fiscal year 2021 annual budgeted revenues. The rest of



MWD's costs are funded through rates and charges paid by MWD's member agencies for the wholesale services it provides to them. Thus, MWD's member agencies fund nearly all operations MWD undertakes to reduce reliance on the Delta, including Colorado River Programs, storage facilities, Local Resources Programs and Conservation Programs within MWD's service area.

Because of the integrated nature of MWD's systems and operations, and the collective nature of MWD's regional efforts, it is infeasible to quantify each of MWD member agencies' individual reliance on the Delta. It is infeasible to attempt to segregate an entity and a system that were designed to work as an integrated regional cooperative.

In addition to the member agencies funding MWD's regional efforts, they also invest in their own local programs to reduce their reliance on any imported water. Moreover, the customers of those member agencies may also invest in their own local programs to reduce water demand. However, to the extent those efforts result in reduction of demands on MWD, that reduction does not equate to a like reduction of reliance on the Delta. Demands on MWD are not commensurate with demands on the Delta because most of MWD member agencies receive blended resources from MWD as determined by MWD, not the individual member agency. For most member agencies, the blend varies from month-to-month and year-to-year due to hydrology, operational constraints, use of storage, and other factors.



*The City of San Fernando has continued to work with MWD to implement all Demand Management Measures to the extent possible.*

## **SECTION 7: DEMAND MANAGEMENT**

**CITY OF SAN FERNANDO | 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**



# SECTION 7 DEMAND MANAGEMENT

## 7.1 INTRODUCTION

As a result of diminished existing supplies and difficulty in developing new supplies, water conservation is important to Southern California’s sustainability. Therefore, the City acknowledges that efficient water use is the foundation of its current and future water planning and operations policies. The City implements water conservation through a combination of programs, resources, and policies.



Figure 7.1: Water Waste Is Prohibited by City Code

In March 2018, the CUWCC disbanded, and members of the CUWCC worked together to form the CalWEP. CalWEP’s mission is to maximize urban water efficiency and conservation throughout California by supporting and integrating innovative technologies and practices; encouraging effective public policies; advancing research, training, and public education; and building collaborative approaches and partnerships. The CUWCC (now CalWEP) drafted the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation (MOU) in 1991. At that time, the MOU established 14 Best Management Practices (BMPs) which define policies, programs, practices, rules, regulations, or ordinances that result in the more efficient use or conservation of water. Eventually the original 14 BMPs were diminished to 5 BMPs as shown in **Section 7.1.1**.

This section of the UWMP satisfies the requirements of § 10631 (f) & (j) of the CWC and describes how the City implements each applicable BMP and how the City evaluates the effectiveness of the BMPs. This section also provides an estimate of existing conservation savings where information is available.

### 7.1.1 CalWEP BMPs

The updated CalWEP BMPs from 2015 will still be in effect for the 2020 UWMP. The BMPs are:

- **BMP 1:** *Utility Operations*
- **BMP 2:** *Public Education & Outreach*
- **BMP 3:** *Residential Programs*
- **BMP 4:** *Commercial, Institutional, Industrial Programs*
- **BMP 5:** *Landscape Programs*

## 7.2 CONSERVATION MEASURES

As signatory to the CalWEP MOU, the City has committed to use good-faith efforts to implement all applicable BMPs. In addition, the City has continued to work with MWD to increase the effectiveness of its DMM programs and educate people on the importance of water conservation.

Overall, the City's conservation efforts as a member of CalWEP have led to efficient water use. To this end, the City established a Water Conservation Program, which was adopted by the City Council in October 2014 as Ordinance No. 1638 (**Appendix G**), originally derived from the Code of 1957. To this day, the City is continuously working with MWD towards implementing the BMPs through means of various conservation measures.

**Table 7.1** on the following page provides a status overview of the City's Conservation Measures. It also includes the list of DMMs

**Table 7.1: List of Current BMPs (for CUWCC Members) Relative to Current and Previous DMMs**

BMP	Description
BMP 1: Utility Operations	<i>Deals with water waste prohibitions, water efficiency ordinances, metering, conservation pricing, and other items related to managing water use.</i>
BMP 2: Public Education & Outreach	<i>Deals with outreach efforts including emails, newsletters, advertisements, presentations, promotions, etc. related to outreach &amp; education.</i>
BMP 3: Residential Programs	<i>Deals with showerheads, faucets, toilets, turf removal, and leak detection surveys related to residential water use.</i>
BMP 4: Commercial, Industrial, & Institutional Programs	<i>Deals with toilets, urinals, steamers, cooling towers, food/restaurant equipment, medical equipment, and items related to commercial, institutional, and industrial water use.</i>
BMP 5: Landscape Programs	<i>Deals with establishing parameters for large landscapes, including measurements, budgets, audits, prohibitions, incentives, etc., related to large landscapes.</i>
Other	<i>Any additional BMPs supported by the City.</i>

### 7.2.1 BMP 1: Utility Operations

This BMP deals with water waste prohibitions, water efficiency ordinances, metering, conservation pricing, and other items related to managing water use.

#### *Water Waste Prohibition Ordinance*

Under City Ordinance No. 1638 (Section 4 – Water Conservation, 10-20-2014), “No person shall cause or permit water under his or her control to be wasted.” A number of additional prohibition ordinances are summarized in **Section 8** with the complete list found in **Appendix G**.



Additionally, MWD supports its member agencies and cities to adopt ordinances that will reduce wasting water.

### ***Metering***

All of the City water accounts are metered and billed according to commodity rates and meter consumption. In addition, the City encourages the installation of dedicated landscape meters, which allows the City to recommend the appropriate irrigation schedules through future landscape programs. Meter calibration and periodic replacement ensures that customers are paying for all of the water they consume, and therefore encourages conservation.



Figure 7.2: Water Meter

Metering allows the City to conserve a total of 20 to 30 percent of the water demand overall and up to 40 percent savings during peak demand periods as estimated by the CalWEP's BMP Costs and Savings Study. The measure of effectiveness will include a comparison of water use before and after meter calibration.

### ***Conservation Pricing***



Figure 7.3: Water Waste

The City's water rate structure consists of two components: a commodity charge and a fixed service charge. The fixed service charge is a fixed monthly charge, included in each customer's water bill that is based on the size of the customer's connection. As the service size increases, so does the amount of the service charge. The monthly service charge applies to domestic, commercial, agriculture, and municipal users, and was set to increase incrementally every year.

In addition to the fixed service charge, the City utilizes a three-tier water commodity charge rate structure to provide financial incentives for residential customers that conserve water. Residential customers who consume 0 – 18 hundred cubic feet (ccf) are charged at the Block 1 Rate (the lowest rate). While those who consume 19 – 36 ccf are charged at the Block 2 Rate, which is more than double the Block 1 Rate. Finally, those who consume 36+ ccf are charged at the highest rate: Block 3 Rate.

The measure of effectiveness of the rate structure in terms of acting as a catalyst for water conservation will be assessed based on decreases in the total amount of consumption since the charges are based on total consumption rates.

### ***Programs to Assess and Manage Distribution System Real Loss***

The City's surveillance of its water system to detect leaks is an on-going operation. The City recognizes the urgency of repairing leaks and responds to any leak in an expedient manner. Field employees are trained in detection of leaks and signs of unauthorized uses of water. In addition, the customer billing system flags high or unusual water bills, which are then investigated for possible leaks in customer piping. When a leak is first noticed, the pipeline is inspected and promptly repaired. The City's system inspection and field reviews are triggered when pressure losses are experienced within the same locations of the distribution line.



Figure 7.4: Leak Detection

To evaluate the effectiveness of these conservation measures, staff will review the data records to confirm that the unaccounted-for water losses remain low and consistent.

### ***Water Conservation Program Coordination and Staffing Support***

The City's Public Works (Water) Superintendent serves as the City's Conservation Coordinator for the water service area. Currently, the role of the Public Works Superintendent entails consistent water, street, and tree code enforcement, and as a result, regular communication with customers is provided. In addition, responsibilities of the Public Works Superintendent include conservation coordinator duties.



Figure 7.5: The City's Water Department Staff

#### **7.2.2 BMP 2: Public Education & Outreach**

This BMP deals with outreach efforts including emails, newsletters, advertisements, presentations, promotions, etc., related to outreach & education.

The City's Water Department Staff actively provides the community with educational opportunities through public events outreach.

### ***School Programs***

The City provides school education programs through MWD's Education Unit for teachers and students from pre-Kindergarten through college. These programs help to promote water conservation and awareness.

In 2014 and 2015 during a National Public Works Week event, the City coordinated with after-school programs which bussed in approximately 200 school children. The City's Water Department set up a booth where staff explained the origins of water, the importance of water conservation, and also passed out literature such as activity books, coloring books, and posters.

### ***“Water is Life” Art Contest***

Each year in the spring MWD sponsors an annual art contest that encourages youth to express the value of water through their artwork. Students in grades K-12 submit artwork through participating Member and Retail Agencies by March every year. This is a great way for students to remind us through art to consider how we use water today and whether there will be water available for the future.

### ***MWD’s World Water Forum***

Ten years ago, in 2006, the “International Decade of Fresh Water” was proclaimed by the United Nations to raise awareness about global water issues. To underscore the importance of water quality and conservation issues, MWD partnered with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation – U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Friends of the United Nations, Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County and Water for People to create a grant competition for local colleges and universities that would promote new water conservation technologies and policies or communications programs. The Forum also helps to generate student interest in engineering, environmental science and related careers in the water industry, promoting economic and workforce development in Southern California.

### ***MWD’s Community Partnering Program***

As a retail member, the City is able to participate in MWD’s Community Partnering Program. MWD created the Community Partnering Program in 1999. It provides sponsorships for community-based organizations including nonprofit groups, professional associations, educational institutions and public agencies.



Figure 7.6: School Programs Promote Water Awareness



Figure 7.7: MWD’s “Water is Life” Art Contest



Figure 7.8: Public Outreach during Public Works Day



Applications should promote discussion and educational activities for regional water conservation and water-use efficiency issues. MWD provides support for community water awareness programs, water-related education outreach programs, and public policy water conferences.

### 7.2.3 BMP 3: Residential Programs

This BMP deals with showerheads, faucets, toilets, and leak detection surveys related to residential water use.

#### *Water Survey Assistance*

As a member agency of MWD, the City receives funding for residential survey devices through MWD.

The City also responds to customer inquiries to high water bills that prompt informal water surveys to be completed by trained City water staff. A high-water bill triggers the City to inspect the accuracy of the water meter, conduct a flow test, and then suggest possible sources of water leaks or excessive water use.



Figure 7.9: Residential Water Survey

The City will measure the effectiveness of water survey programs through analyzing the number of surveys distributed and the difference in water consumption for the families after the surveys are conducted.

#### *Other Residential Programs from MWD*

The City also participates in various MWD programs aimed at increasing landscape water use efficiency for residential customers, including rebate programs that provide financial incentives. SoCal Water\$mart, formerly Save Water Save-A-Buck, is the conservation rebate program offered through MWD. The program offers rebates for high-efficiency clothes washers (HECW), premium high-efficiency toilets (PHET), weather-based irrigation controllers (WBIC), soil moisture sensor system (SMSS), rotating sprinkler nozzles, rain barrels/cisterns, and turf removal, as described below.

- ***Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers (WBIC) Program*** – This program, previously called the “Smart Timer Rebate Program,” started in FY 2004/05. Under this regional program, residential and small commercial properties are eligible for a rebate when they purchase and install a weather-based irrigation controller, which has the potential to save 13,500 gallons a year per residence. Rebates start at \$80 per controller for landscapes less than 1 acre in area and \$35 per station for more than 1 acre.
- ***Rotating Nozzle Rebate Program*** – This rebate program started in 2007 and is offered to both residential and commercial customers. Through this program, site owners will purchase and install rotary nozzles, which can use up to 20 percent less water than conventional fan spray nozzles, in existing irrigation systems. These sprinklers reduce runoff onto sidewalks and into

local storm drain system and provide uniform water distribution onto the landscape. MWD offers \$2 per nozzle with a minimum of 30 nozzles.

- **Rain Barrels & Cisterns Program** – Residential and commercial customers can receive rebates for installing rain barrels and/or cisterns to collect rainwater for re-use for watering their landscapes. Customers may receive rebates starting at \$75 per barrel or \$300 per cistern. The barrels and cisterns must adhere to specified design guidelines.
- **Soil Moisture Sensor System Program** – For large residential sites, a soil moisture sensor, which measures soil moisture content in the active root zone, can be installed to receive rebates starting at \$80 or \$35 per SMSS. The sensor must be connected to a compatible irrigation system controller.



Figure 7.10: Rain Barrel

- **Turf Removal Program** – Through this program, residential and small commercial customers of participating retail water agencies are eligible to receive a minimum of \$2 per square foot of turf removed for qualifying projects. Currently, Turf Removal incentives are no longer being offered throughout the MWD region due to high popularity that led to the exhaustion of funds.

### ***Residential Plumbing Retrofit***

The City offers rebates through MWD's SoCal Water\$mart program for high-efficiency clothes washers (HECWs) and premium high-efficiency toilets (PHETs) that use less than 1.1 gpf. Through this program, water-wasting plumbing fixtures are replaced with highly efficient ones with a rebate incentive for qualifying models.

### **7.2.4 BMP 4: Commercial, Institutional, & Industrial Programs**

The City has a relatively small number of commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) accounts; however, the City still offers financial incentives under MWD's SoCal Water\$mart Program, which offers rebates for various water efficient devices to qualifying CII customers.

**SoCal Water\$mart** – MWD launched this program on July 1, 2008 and offers rebates to assist CII customers in replacing high-flow plumbing fixtures with low-flow fixtures. Rebates are available only on those devices listed in **Table 7.2** on the following page. Installation of devices is the responsibility of each participant. Participants may purchase and install as many of the water saving devices as are applicable to their site.



Table 7.2: SoCal Water Smart Program Rebates

Retrofit Device	Rebate Amount
High Efficiency Toilet	\$40
Ultra-Low-Water or Zero Water Urinal	\$200
Connectionless Food Steamers	\$485 per compartment
Air-Cooled Ice Machines	\$1,000
Cooling Tower Conductivity Controller	\$625
pH / Conductivity Controller	\$1,750
Dry Vacuum Pumps	\$125 per 0.5 HP
Weather Based Irrigation Controller & Computer Irrigation Controller	\$35 per station
Rotating Nozzles for Pop-up Spray Head Retrofits	\$2 (minimum of 30 per rebate)
Large Rotary Nozzles	\$13 per set

### 7.2.5 BMP 5: Landscape Programs


The City supports large landscape conservation through MWD's regional programs including:

***SoCal Water\$mart Program*** – The City, through MWD, also offers rebates through SoCal Water\$mart program for landscape plumbing retrofitting. Landscape rebates are available for Weather- Based Irrigation Controllers (WBIC), Soil Moisture Sensor System Program (SMSS), rotating sprinkler nozzles, and turf removal. The available landscape programs are listed below:

- WBIC Program
- SMSS Program
- Rotating Nozzle Rebate Program
- Rain Barrels & Cisterns Program
- Turf Removal Programs

## 7.3 REBATE PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

Over the past six years (2015-2020), the City has found success in offering rebates through MWD's SoCal Water\$mart program. Since the beginning of 2015, there have been residents that have qualified and received rebates through the rebate program.

An aerial photograph showing a large, calm reservoir with a dark blue-green surface. The surrounding landscape is arid and hilly, with brownish-tan soil and sparse vegetation. Several winding roads and paths are visible on the slopes. The sky is not visible, as the image is cropped to focus on the water and land.

*During times of severe drought or catastrophic supply interruptions, City of San Fernando will implement its Water Shortage Contingency Plan and Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Response Plan. The City's efforts are highly dependent on MWD's regional efforts, which call for reductions in water use and greater utilization of storage reservoirs.*

## **SECTION 8: WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN**

**CITY OF SAN FERNANDO | 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## SECTION 8

# WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

### 8.1 INTRODUCTION

Water supplies may be interrupted or reduced significantly in a number of ways including droughts, earthquakes, and power outages, which can hinder a water agency's ability to effectively deliver water. Drought impacts increase with the length of a drought as carry-over supplies in reservoirs are depleted and water levels in groundwater basins decline. The ability to manage water supplies in times of drought or other emergencies is an important part of water resources management for a community. Although the majority of the City's water supply is produced locally, response to an emergency will be a coordinated effort between its own staff and other local and regional water agencies.

Recent water supply challenges throughout the American Southwest and the State of California have resulted in the development of a number of policy actions that water agencies would implement in the event of a water shortage. In Southern California, the development of such policies has occurred at both the wholesale and retail level. This section addresses elements related to the urban water supplier's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) describing new and existing policies that MWD and the City have in place to respond to water supply shortages, including a catastrophic interruption and a greater than 50 percent mandatory reduction in total potable water supply. The City will also coordinate with MWD to implement water shortage plans on a regional level.

### 8.2 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

#### 8.2.1 Water Service Reliability Assessment

Southern California is expected to experience an increase in regional demands in the years 2025 through 2045 as a result of population growth. Although increases in demand are expected, future demands are effectively limited due to the requirements of SBx7-7. It can be reasonably expected that the majority of agencies have met or were near their compliance targets for 2020 and will continue to meet, or will soon meet, their per-capita usage limit in the future.

The data in the MWD 2020 UWMP shows supply reliability projections for average and single dry years and is important to effectively project and analyze supply and demand over the next 25 years for many regional agencies. Projected supplies during single and multiple dry year scenarios indicate MWD's projected supply will exceed its projected single dry year demands in all years. Likewise, for average years, MWD supply exceeds projected demands for all years.

Due to the semi-arid nature of the City's climate and as a result of past drought conditions, the City is vulnerable to water shortages due to its climatic environment and seasonally hot summer months. **Section 6** describes the water availability during single and multiple dry year scenarios. **Tables 8.1, 8.2, and 8.3** summarize the supply and demand comparisons during normal, single-dry year, and multiple dry year, respectively.

**Table 8.1: Normal Year Supply & Demand Comparison (AF) (DWR Table 7-2 Retail)**

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply totals	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,199
Demand totals	2,910	2,960	3,011	3,062	3,114
Difference	1,289	1,239	1,188	1,137	1,085

**Table 8.2: Single Dry Year Supply & Demand Comparison (AF) (DWR Table 7-3 Retail)**

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Supply totals	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
Demand totals	3,273	3,329	3,386	3,444	3,503
Difference	297	241	184	126	67

**Table 8.3: Multiple Dry Year Supply & Demand Comparison (AF) (DWR Table 7-4 Retail)**

		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
First year	Supply totals	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
	Demand totals	3,238	3,293	3,349	3,406	3,465
	Difference	332	277	221	164	105
Second year	Supply totals	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
	Demand totals	3,443	3,502	3,562	3,623	3,684
	Difference	127	68	8	(53)	(114)
Third year	Supply totals	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
	Demand totals	3,535	3,595	3,656	3,719	3,782
	Difference	35	(25)	(86)	(149)	(212)
Fourth year	Supply totals	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
	Demand totals	3,358	3,416	3,474	3,533	3,594
	Difference	212	154	96	37	(24)
Fifth year	Supply totals	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
	Demand totals	2,892	2,942	2,992	3,043	3,095
	Difference	678	628	578	527	475

As shown in **Tables 8.1 to 8.3**, the City can meet the majority of future demands through 2045; however, the City service area indicates supply deficits in the analysis. Because the City has access to MWD water, a shortfall of groundwater supplies may be supplemented by imported water supply from MWD. Furthermore, these projections do not include groundwater right agreements with outside agencies. The City may consider groundwater lease agreements with the City of Los Angeles to pump additional groundwater if they anticipate to exceed their adjudicated groundwater rights within the Sylmar Groundwater Basin.

## 8.2.2 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment

Due to the surface and subsurface inflows from the Santa Susana and San Gabriel Mountains and natural percolation, the Sylmar Basin has moderate dry season groundwater supply protection. Additionally, due to the stipulations of the Sylmar Judgment, the City may extract up to 10 percent in excess of its adjudicated right of 3,570 AFY. If the City leases additional groundwater from the City of Los Angeles, this will result in even greater supply reliability benefits during dry seasons that may occur during the course of the City's lease. Furthermore, since the City will continue to have access to imported water, the City may import water to meet demand, if necessary.

Imported water supplies, like groundwater, are subject to demand increases and reduced supplies during dry years; however, MWD modeling in its 2020 UWMP, as referenced in **Tables 6.2 to 6.3** in **Section 6**, results in 100 percent reliability for full-service demands through the year 2045 for all climatic conditions. Based on the conditions described above, the City anticipates the ability to meet water demand for all climatic conditions for the near future

New to the 2020 UWMP is the Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) over a 5-year period examining the reliability of the City's water supplies. **Table 8.4** shows the results of the analysis. The analysis was done utilizing DWR's DRA Planning Tool to determine supply and demand projections, and to analyze the City's vulnerability to droughts. The tool also allows water purveyors to utilize potential water usage saving or supply augmentation methods to mitigate supply shortfalls. These water usages saving methods (restrictions) and supply augmentations are further discussed in the WSCP. As shown, the City is capable to meet the projected demands based on the estimated water supplies during drought conditions without the need for WSCP stage implementation.

**Table 8.4: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment (AF) (DWR Table 7-5)**

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Water Use	2,871	2,881	2,891	2,900	2,910
Total Supplies	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	699	689	679	670	660
<b>Planned WSCP Actions (Use Reduction and Supply Augmentation)</b>					
Supply Augmentation Benefit from WSCP Response	0	0	0	0	0
Use Reduction Savings Benefit from WSCP Response	0	0	0	0	0
Revised Surplus/Shortfall	699	689	679	670	660
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP Action	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%





**Figure 8.1: Severe Droughts Highlight the Importance of Conservation Ordinances (Lake Oroville in 2014)**

Response to a future drought would follow the water use efficiency mandates of the City's phased water conservation program along with implementation of the appropriate stage of regional plans, such as MWD's Water Surplus Drought Management (WSDM) Plan as described later in this section.

### **8.3 ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES**

Under CWC Section 10632(a)(2), beginning by July 1, 2022, each urban water supplier is required to prepare their annual water supply and demand assessment (Annual Assessment) and submit an Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to DWR. The Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report will be due by July 1 of every year, as required by CWC Section 10632.1.

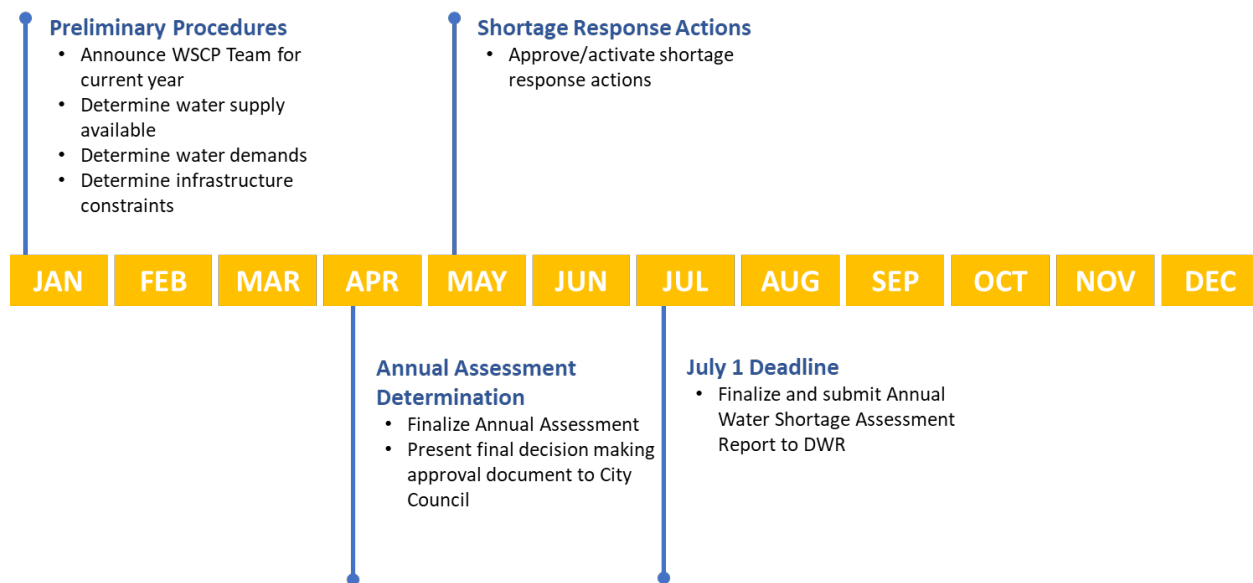
This section outlines the City's procedures used in conducting an Annual Assessment, including the following: 1) written decision-making process for determining water supply reliability; and 2) key data inputs and assessment methodology for evaluating the water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year.

#### **8.3.1 Decision-Making Process**

The City's Annual Assessment will be mostly based on daily recorded water production and supply figures. Water consumption is monitored regularly through the metering of all City service connections in its distribution system. To determine its water supply reliability and actual reductions in water use during declared water shortages or emergencies, the City can rely on its daily records as well as the weekly, monthly, and annual reports prepared. These periodical

analyses are used by the City to manage resources to meet projected demands and adjust to changing conditions (i.e., precipitation) throughout the year.

Starting in 2022, City staff will submit and present a finalized Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to the City Council for approval by June each year. City staff will also present determination of recommended water shortage response actions deemed appropriate as a result of the Annual Assessment. Following approval, City staff will submit the approved Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to DWR by July 1 of every year. The functional procedures for the decision-making process are depicted in the following timeline shown in **Figure 8.2**.



**Figure 8.2: Sample Annual Assessment Decision-Making Process Timeline**

### 8.3.2 Key Data Inputs and Assessment Methodology

This section defines the key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the water supply reliability for the anticipated conditions for the current year and for one dry year that follows. The Annual Assessment determination will focus on the current year unconstrained demand, infrastructure constraints, and total water supply availability. Moreover, the Annual Assessment will consider the current year's weather, population growth, policies in place that will impact demands, and other influencing factors. The current year available supply will incorporate the hydrological regulatory conditions for the current year and following dry year.

#### ***Locally Applicable Evaluation Criteria***

The locally applicable evaluation criteria that will be consistently relied on for each Annual Assessment include the following:

- 1) Assumed unconstrained demand (i.e., demand without any conservation measures) for current year and one dry year
- 2) Assumed total water supply availability for current year and one dry year

- 3) Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints
- Any known issues with the water facilities (including water quality conditions limiting local sources)
  - Planned power outages for operation and maintenance
  - New construction and repairs
  - Environmental mitigation measures
  - Other constraints that may affect near-term water supply reliability

### ***Water Supply Sources Description and Quantification***

As part of the Annual Assessment, the total available water supply evaluation criteria will comprise of the City's water supply sources as shown and quantified in **Tables 8.5** and **8.6**.

**Table 8.5: 2020 Water Supply (AF) (DWR Table 6-8 Retail)**

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2020		
		Actual Volume	Water Quality	Total Right or Safe Yield
Purchased or Imported Water	MWD	0	Drinking Water	629
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Sylmar Groundwater Basin	2,862	Drinking Water	3,570
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,862</b>		<b>4,199</b>

**Table 8.6: Projected Water Supply Availability (AF) (DWR Table 6-9 Retail)**

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Projected Water Supplies				
		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Purchased or Imported Water	MWD	629	629	629	629	629
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Sylmar Groundwater Basin	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,199</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>4,199</b>

### **Imported Water Purchases**

The City receives its imported water supply from MWD. Supply from MWD originates from the Colorado River and the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta in Northern California. From 2015 to 2020, imported water has accounted for 0 percent of the City's potable water supply total. This independence from imported water is the result of the City's groundwater pumping ability. The City is projected to be able to have access to its full Tier 1 limit supply with MWD of 629 AFY as shown in **Table 8.6**.

## Groundwater Supply

The City uses its groundwater wells to extract groundwater from the Sylmar Groundwater Basin and has an adjudicated right of about 3,570 AFY. The City currently maintains three active wells (Well Nos. 2A, 4A, and 7A) and one standby well (Well No. 3) for groundwater extraction.

## 8.4 SHORTAGE STAGES AND SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS

### 8.4.1 MWD Stages of Action

#### ***Water Surplus & Drought Management Plan (WSDM)***

In addition to the provisions of the City's Conservation Ordinance, the City will also work in conjunction with MWD to implement conservation measures within the framework of MWD's WSDM Plan. The WSDM Plan was developed in 1999 by MWD with assistance and input with its member agencies. The plan addresses both surplus and shortage contingencies.

The WSDM Plan guiding principle is to minimize adverse impacts of water shortage and ensure regional reliability. The plan guides the operations of water resources (local resources, Colorado River, SWP, and regional storage) to ensure regional reliability. It identifies the expected sequence of resource management actions MWD will take during surpluses and shortages of water to minimize the probability of severe shortages that require curtailment of full-service demands. Mandatory allocations are avoided to the extent practicable; however, in the event of an extreme shortage, an allocation plan will be implemented.

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*MWD's WSDM and WSAP Plans help guide drought management for many agencies throughout the region.*

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In addition to its WSDM Plan, MWD developed a Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP), which provides a standardized methodology for allocation of supplies during times of extreme shortage (Stage 7 in MWD's WSDM Plan). During a shortage, the City's imported water supplies will be allocated based on the methodology documented in MWD's allocation plan.

The following description of shortage stages is from MWD's 2020 UWMP, page 2-29:

***“Shortage:*** Metropolitan can meet full-service demands and partially meet or fully meet interruptible demands, using stored water or water transfers as necessary.

***Severe Shortage:*** Metropolitan can meet full-service demands only by using stored water, transfers, and possibly calling for extraordinary conservation.

***Extreme Shortage:*** Metropolitan allocates available supply to full-service customers.





Figure 8.3: Lake Mead “Bathtub Ring” (December 20, 2020)

*The WSDM Plan also defines six shortage management stages to guide resource management activities. These stages are not defined merely by shortfalls in imported water supply, but also by the water balances in Metropolitan’s storage programs. Thus, a 10 percent shortfall in imported supplies could be a stage one shortage if storage levels are high. If storage levels are already depleted, the same shortfall in imported supplies could potentially be defined as a more severe shortage.*

*When Metropolitan must make net withdrawals from storage to meet demands, it is considered to be in a shortage condition. Under most of these stages, Metropolitan is still able to meet all end-use demands for water. For shortage stages 1 through 3, Metropolitan will meet demands by withdrawing water from storage. At shortage stages 4 and 5, Metropolitan may undertake additional shortage management steps, including issuing public calls for extraordinary conservation and exercising water transfer options, or purchasing water on the open market.”*

### **MWD Water Supply Allocation Plan (for WSDM Shortage Stage 7)**

In February 2008, MWD’s Board of Directors adopted a WSAP, which includes a methodology for calculating supply allocations in the event that MWD enters a Shortage Stage 7 and is unable to meet the demands of its member agencies. MWD revised its WSAP in 2014 to include the following updates: new FY 12-13 to FY 13-14 baseline, implement a Conservation Demand



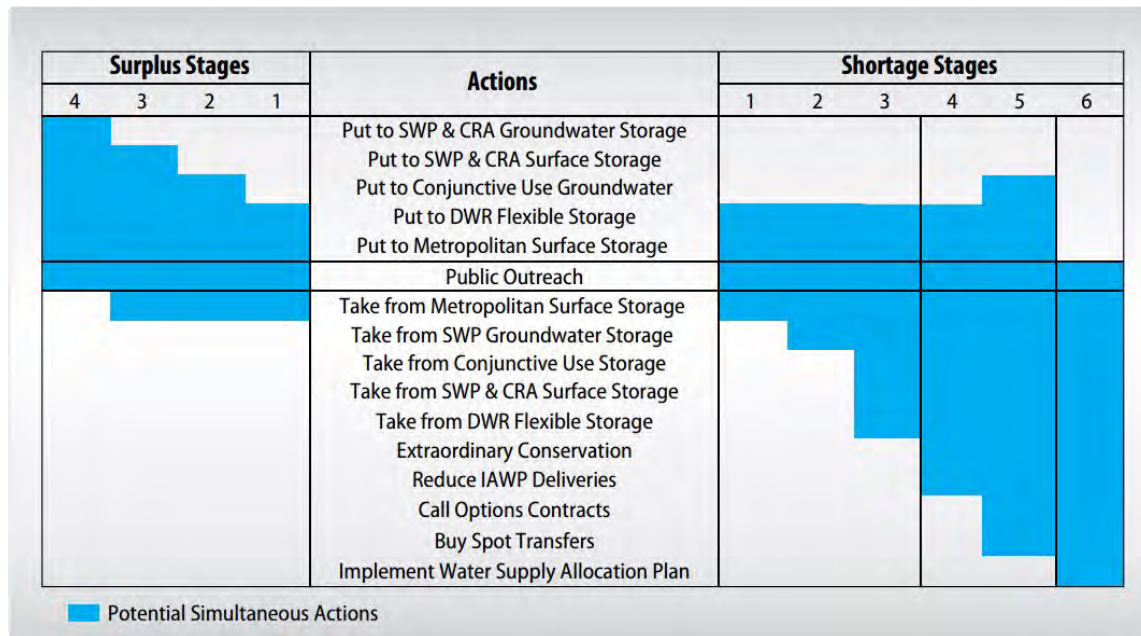


Figure 8.4: MWD WSDM Surplus & Drought Stages

Hardening Adjustment, create a separate Groundwater Replenishment Allocation for applicable agencies, and replace WSAP Penalty Rates with Allocation Surcharges based on the marginal costs of turf removal. It should be noted that the WSAP is not a rationing plan. Rather, it is a pricing plan where water is allocated at regular prices and agencies that choose to take more than the allocated water pay surcharges. The surcharge pricing mechanism acts to discourage the use of water above the allocation. The WSAP uses a combination of estimated total retail demands and historical local supply production within the member agency service area to estimate the demands on MWD from each member agency in a given year. Based on a number of factors, including storage and supply conditions, MWD then determines whether it has the ability to meet these demands or will need to allocate its limited supplies among its member agencies. Thus, implicit in MWD's decision not to implement an allocation of its supplies is that, at a minimum, MWD will be able to meet the demands identified for each of the member agencies.

According to MWD's 2015 IRP, the approach seeks to balance the impacts of a shortage at the retail level while maintaining equity on the wholesale level and takes into account growth, local investments, changes in supply conditions and the demand hardening aspects of non-potable recycled water use and the implementation of conservation savings programs. The methodology attempts to allocate supplies based on an estimate of an agency's relative need for imported water using the following process:

1. Establish a baseline for total retail demands (and adjust for growth) to determine the allocation year total retail demands. ("What are your total water demands?")

*When a WSDM Shortage Stage 7 is triggered, MWD's WSAP helps to assess resources in the most equitable way possible.*



Figure 8.5: MWD's Diamond Valley Lake (Potential Reserves for WSAP Allocations)

2. Estimate the amount of local supplies to be utilized in the allocation year and subtract from total retail demands. This is the allocation year baseline demand on MWD. (*"How much imported water do you need from MWD?"*)
3. Apply the minimum allocation percentage (per the regional shortage level) to the allocation year baseline demand and provide minor adjustments based on various criteria. (*"Restrict normal supply deliveries and provide allocation."*)

### **Base Period Calculations (Used to Determine WSAP Reductions)**

The Base Period is calculated using data from FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14. Base Period wholesale demands are based on the two-year average of demands on MWD during the Base Period, including full-service, seawater barrier, seasonal shift, and surface storage operating agreement demands.

Local supplies for the base period are calculated using a two-year average of groundwater production, groundwater recovery, Los Angeles Aqueduct supply, surface water production, and other imported supplies. Non-potable recycling production is not included in this calculation, which, according to MWD, is intended to address the impact of demand hardening due to recycled water use.

Total potable retail demands for the Base Period are then calculated by adding the Base Period wholesale demands on MWD and the Base Period local supplies.

### ***WSAP Allocation Year Calculations***

The next step is to estimate water needs in an allocation year by (1) adjusting the Base Period total retail demands for population or economic growth, and (2) accounting for changes in local supplies.

The Base Period retail demands are adjusted for growth using the average annual rate of population growth occurring since the two-year base period based on county-level data generated by the California Department of Finance.

Next, these growth-adjusted demands are adjusted again to account for (1) gains and losses of local supply, and (2) extraordinary increases in production over the base year. According to MWD, these adjustments are made to give a more accurate estimate of actual supplies in the allocation year, and, in turn, more accurately reflect an agency's demand for MWD supplies.

The adjustment for gains in local supplies is intended to account for planned or scheduled gains in local supply production above the Base Period, which are not due to extraordinary actions to increase water supply in the allocation year. These previously scheduled increases in supply programs (i.e., San Diego County Water Authority/Imperial Irrigation District) or local production are added to the base period local supplies. Again, new supplies from non-potable recycling projects are not counted as local supplies.

While the local agency does become more reliable with the addition of the new supplies, assuming that the new supplies are available during an allocation, the benefits of these programs are partially offset because the impact of adding the new supplies to the Base Period local supplies is to reduce an agency's dependence on MWD and thus their allocation under the WSAP.

Alternatively, only a portion of the additional supplies from what are termed "extraordinary increases in production" are added back to Allocation Year local supplies depending on the retail shortage level. Extraordinary increases in production include such efforts as purchasing transfers or mining of groundwater basins. By adding only a percentage of the yield from these supplies to Allocation Year local supplies, it has the effect of "setting aside" the majority of yield for the agency who procured the supply.

**Table 8.7** reflects the set of percentages used in the WSAP to establish water allocations for each agency.

Table 8.7: Water Allocation Percentages

Regional Shortage Level	Regional Shortage Percentage	Wholesale Minimum Percentage	Maximum Retail Impact Adjustment Maximum
1	5%	92.5%	2.5%
2	10%	85.0%	5.0%
3	15%	77.5%	7.5%
4	20%	70.0%	10.0%
5	25%	62.5%	12.5%
6	30%	55.0%	15.0%
7	35%	47.5%	17.5%
8	40%	40.0%	20.0%
9	45%	32.5%	22.5%
10	50%	25.0%	25.0%

#### 8.4.2 City of San Fernando Response Plan

The City has implemented a water conservation program to reduce water demands since the drought period of the early 1990s. On October 20, 2014, the City Council adopted a revised version Water Conservation Ordinance (Ordinance No. 1638, see **Appendix G**), which establishes three phases of water shortage severity based on predicted or actual water supply reductions. The City implements certain initiatives to optimize water supply during water shortages or drought conditions. In the event of a water shortage, the director of utilities will declare the appropriate water conservation stage by resolution.

The objectives of the response plan are to:

1. Prioritize essential uses of available water
2. Avoid irretrievable loss of natural resources
3. Manage current water supplies to meet ongoing and future needs
4. Maximize local municipal water supplies
5. Eliminate water waste city-wide
6. Create equitable demand reduction targets
7. Minimize adverse financial effects

The following priorities for uses of available water are listed in order from highest to lowest priority:

1. Health and Safety including: consumption and sanitation for all water users; fire suppression; hospitals, emergency care, nursing/convalescent homes and other similar health care facilities; shelters and water treatment



2. Institutions, including government facilities and schools such as public safety facilities, essential government operations, public pools and recreation areas
3. All non-essential commercial and residential water uses
4. Landscaped areas of significance, including parks, cemeteries, open spaces, government-facility landscaped areas and green belt areas
5. New water demand

### ***City of San Fernando Stages of Action***

During water shortages, the City has the ability to meet its demands by applying a Phased Water Conservation Plan. This plan imposes phases of mandatory water reduction of water use up to and greater than 50 percent and consists of three phases that help reduce water use within the City's system in order to meet a water supply reduction target based on the severity of the drought conditions or supply shortage. The City's two potable water sources are local groundwater and imported deliveries through MWD. Rationing stages may be triggered by a shortage in one source or a combination of sources, and shortages may trigger a stage at any time. **Table 8.8** shows the stages of action of the ordinance.

Per CWC Section 10632(a)(3)(B), a supplier may continue using their own water shortage levels that were previously used. In accordance with this allowance, the City has chosen to continue to use its current water shortage levels in its new WSCP and has included a graphic (**Table 8.8**) to correlate its water shortage levels to the six standard water shortage levels mandated by CWC Section 10632(a)(3)(A).

**Table 8.8: Water Supply Shortage Stages and Conditions – Rationing Stages**

City Shortage Levels			Mandated Standard Shortage Levels	
Stage Phase	Restriction Type	% Shortage	Shortage Level	% Shortage
I	Voluntary	Up to 10%	1	Up to 10%
II	Mandatory	Up to 20%	2	Up to 20%
III	Mandatory	Up to 50% or greater	3	Up to 30%
			4	Up to 40%
			5	Up to 50%
			6	>50%

As reflected in **Table 8.8**, the mandatory prohibitions applied by Phase 3 will curtail water use more than 50 percent below the projected water consumption level. Correspondingly, the City's shortage levels depicted in **Table 8.8** are bundled in such a way that if a conservation stage to reduce water consumption by 40 percent were mandated (CWC standard shortage level 4), the prohibitions and additional conservation measures activated by the City's Phase 3 will provide more than enough shortage responses to exceed the conservation goal.



The City Council will implement the provisions of the Phased Water Conservation Plan, following a public hearing, upon determination that the projected water shortage and the appropriate measures should be implemented. Any provision requiring curtailment in the use of water shall become effective no sooner than the first billing period commencing on or after the date of publication of the measures adopted.

The type of event that may prompt the City Council to declare a water shortage and implement the Water Conservation Plan includes a drought, a state or local emergency, a natural disaster that critically impacts the supply or water conveyance system, and a localized event that critically impacts the water supply. The water supply can be impacted due to deficient water treatment and/or water quality, and problems with storage, transmission, or the water distribution system. Also, restricted use could be triggered by the City's wholesale water agency requesting extraordinary water conservation efforts in order to avoid mandatory water allocations in accordance with the WSAP.

### 8.4.3 Prohibitions

#### ***Mandatory Prohibitions***

In accordance with the City's conservation policies, the City has enacted several water use restrictions which are enacted during times of shortage as part of the City's Ordinance Code 1638 (see **Appendix G**). In addition, the City has planned to review its current conservation plan in the near future.

Prohibitions of the current conservation plan include, but are not limited to:

- *Gutter flooding* – No person shall cause or permit any water furnished to any property to run or escape into any gutter if such running can be reasonably prevented.
- *Washing hard-surfaced areas* – No person shall use any water furnished to any property within the city to wash sidewalks, driveways, etc. by hosing.
- *Irrigation* – No person shall water any type of vegetation or landscaping during the hours of 10:00 am and 5:00 pm.
- *Ornamental facilities* – No person shall refill any fountain, pool or other facility containing water solely for ornamental purposed.
- *Leaks* – No person shall permit leaks of water which he/she has the authority to eliminate.
- *Restaurants* – Restaurants shall only serve water to customers upon request.
- *Washing vehicles* – Washing of vehicles, trailers, boats, etc. shall be done only with a hand-held buckets or hose equipped with a shut-off nozzle for quick rinses, except that washing may be done with reclaimed water or a commercial car wash using recycled water.
- *Watering lawns and landscape* – All lawns and landscape shall be watered not more than every other day, on the assigned day (either an odd-numbered or even-numbered day).
- *Wasting generally* – No person shall cause or permit water under his or her control to be wasted.

#### **8.4.4 Consumption Reduction Methods**

In addition to the City's demand management measures, the following is a list of some of the consumption reduction methods that the City may implement during a water shortage:

- Reduced pressure in water mains
- Flow & water use restrictions
- Restrict building permits
- Restrict for only priority uses
- Water Shortage pricing
- Mandatory rationing

#### **8.4.5 Catastrophic Supply Interruption**

Given the great distances imported water supplies travel to reach the City service area, the region is vulnerable to interruptions along hundreds of miles of aqueducts, pipelines and other facilities associated with delivering the supplies to the region. Additionally, this water is distributed to customers through an intricate network of pipes and water mains that are susceptible to damage from earthquakes and other disasters, natural or otherwise.

##### ***MWD***

MWD has comprehensive plans for stages of actions it would undertake to address a catastrophic interruption in water supplies through its WSDM and WSAP Plans. MWD also developed an Emergency Storage Objective to mitigate potential interruption in water supplies resulting from catastrophic occurrences within the Southern California region, including seismic events along the San Andreas Fault. In addition, MWD is working with the state to implement a comprehensive improvement plan to address catastrophic occurrences that could occur outside of the Southern California region, such as a probable maximum seismic event in the Delta that would cause levee failure and disruption of SWP deliveries.

In July 2019, MWD's Board adopted amendments to their Administrative Code allowing deliveries of member agency water supplies in MWD's system during an emergency. With these enabled deliveries, MWD's member agencies will be able to deliver their water through MWD's system under specific emergency conditions. Emergency deliveries using a portion of MWD's system can only be made if MWD is unable to make deliveries to a member agency due to physical damage to its system resulting from a natural disaster or other emergency, and there are no alternatives.

##### ***City of San Fernando***

A water shortage emergency could be caused by a catastrophic event such as result of drought, failures of transmission facilities, a regional power outage, earthquake, flooding, supply contamination from chemical spills, and other adverse conditions.

The City has an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) that can be activated in times of local and regional emergencies. The City is also a part of the Member Agency Response System (MARS), a radio communication system developed by MWD, which allows the City to contact other water member agencies during an emergency or disaster for assistance. In addition, the City maintains its equipment and vehicles in good repair in preparation for responding to emergency conditions. The water system is designed with redundant features in its production, storage and distribution systems, and it has been recently automated by the installation of a telemetry and control system.



Figure 8.6: Reservoirs Provide Emergency Supplies (Lake Skinner)

The City is currently updating its Emergency Response Plan (ERP), which describes the actions the City will take during a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, a regional power outage, an earthquake, a fire, emergency chlorination, damage or destruction to its facilities and other disaster.

Due to the planning efforts of the MWD, large reservoirs are capable of supplying the City's (and the region's) water needs for several months provided that the water use restrictions of each agency are met. Lake Castaic is a large nearby reservoir that can provide emergency supplies of up to 324,000 AF of emergency and non-emergency supplies.

During a disaster, the City will work cooperatively with LADWP and MWD through the radio communication MARS to facilitate the flow of information and requests for mutual-aid within MWD's 5,100 square mile service area. In the event of groundwater supply loss, all supply could be imported from MWD's reservoirs, and it is confirmed that the necessary capacity is available to do so.

Additional emergency services in the State of California include the Master Mutual Aid Agreement, California Water Agencies Response Network (WARN), and Plan Bulldozer. The Master Mutual Aid Agreement includes all public agencies that have signed the agreement and is planned out of the California Office of Emergency Services. WARN includes all public agencies that have signed the agreement to WARN and provides mutual aid assistance. It is managed by a State Steering Committee. Plan Bulldozer provides mutual aid for construction equipment to any public agency in times of disasters when danger to life and property exists.

#### 8.4.6 Seismic Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan

##### *Introduction*

Earthquakes can vary significantly in magnitude and the amount of damage caused. Major earthquakes can cause loss of electrical power, damage to the City's structures and equipment,

disruption of service, and injuries to staff. This section provides a description of the City's procedures (i.e., response and mitigation) after an earthquake event.

As mandated in CWC Section 10632.5, beginning January 1, 2020, water suppliers are required to include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan as part of their WSCP to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of their water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities. If an urban water supplier does not have a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan, the urban water supplier may instead, per CWC Section 10632.5(c), include a local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP) or a multi-hazard mitigation plan. This requirement is satisfied by the incorporation of elements and analyses from the City's Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRA) and ERP as well as the 2019 County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (**Appendix H**). The complete RRA and ERP documents are not presented within this plan due to the highly confidential nature of the reports. Although the City does not currently have a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan, it plans to prepare a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan by the end of 2021.

### ***Seismology of Water Facilities & Vulnerability***

An earthquake is caused by the shifting of tectonic plates beneath the Earth's surface. Ground shaking from moving geologic plates collapses buildings and bridges, and sometimes triggers landslides, avalanches, flash floods, fires and tsunamis. The strong ground motion of earthquakes has the potential to cause a great deal of damage to drinking water and wastewater utilities, particularly since most utility components are constructed from inflexible materials (i.e., concrete, metal pipes). Earthquakes create many cascading and secondary impacts that may include, but are not limited to:

- Structural damage to facility infrastructure and equipment
- Water tank damage or collapse
- Water source transmission line realignment or damage
- Damage to distribution lines due to shifting ground and soil liquefaction, resulting in potential water loss, water service interruptions, low pressure, contamination and sinkholes and/or large pools of water throughout the service area
- Loss of power and communication infrastructure
- Restricted access to facilities due to debris and damage to roadways

According to the maps provided on the California Office of Emergency Services' online planning tool (My Plan) and the California Geological Survey's online earthquake hazards zone application (EQ Zapp), one known fault traverses the City's service area, which is the San Fernando Fault Zone. In addition, there are areas with increased risk due to soil liquefaction. The known regional fault lines, landslide zones, and liquefaction zones are shown in **Figure 8.7**.

### ***ERP – Earthquake Emergency Response***

The City is currently preparing a new ERP to replace its existing ERP by December 31, 2021 in order to meet the requirements of America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA). The ERP provides City staff with the necessary information, strategies, procedures, and mitigation actions



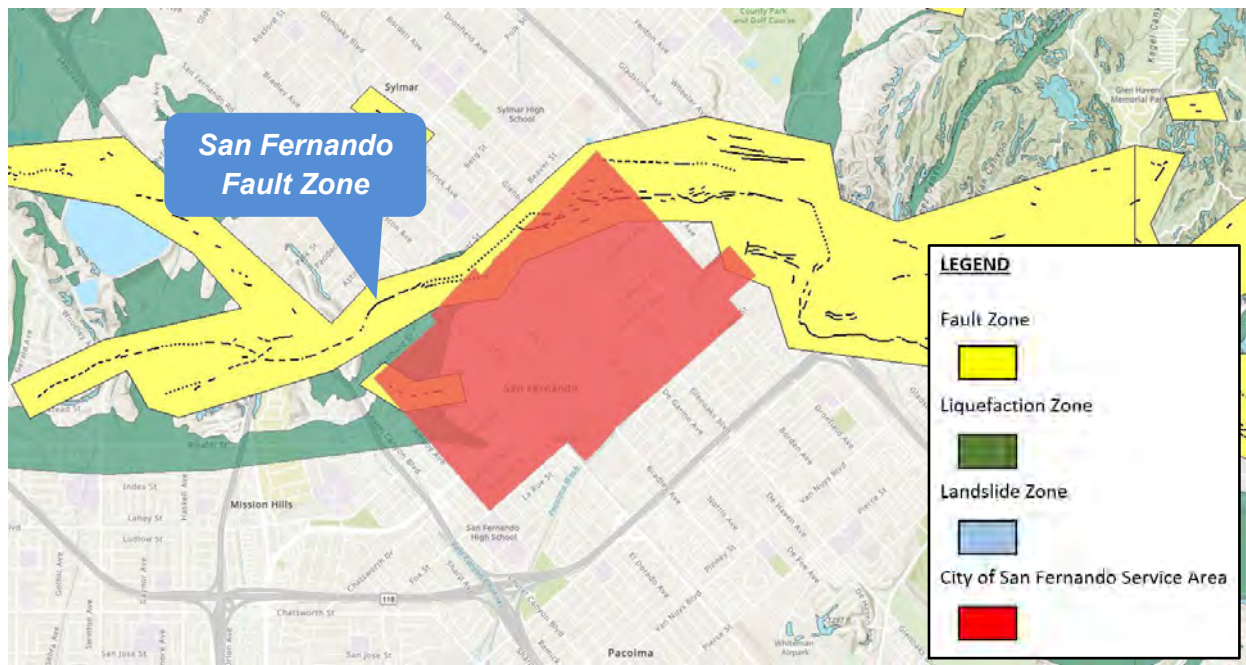


Figure 8.6: Seismic Hazards within the City's Service Area (California Geological Survey)

to address earthquake emergencies. The Water Operations Personnel will be a part of the City Emergency Response Team in case of a citywide emergency. The City's ERP policies are intended to guide disaster management planners and emergency responders, and to provide a consistently high level of preparedness at all the facilities.

Per the ERP, after a major earthquake, the EOC will be activated if potential or significant damage has occurred in the City, and the situation cannot be handled by routine public safety response or immediate mutual aid assistance. In the event of an emergency, the Public Works Superintendent will inform the Water Operations Personnel, who will be required to inspect all facilities for apparent signs of damage or abnormal conditions and conserve the existing water supply in the reservoirs from loss through water line breaks in the distribution system. In addition, Water Operations Personnel will notify the EOC to have the Police Department warn nearby residents if imminent danger from flooding might occur from structural damage to reservoirs. The Public Works Superintendent will also inform the Fire Department of the status of availability of water for firefighting and other purposes.

### **Mitigation Actions**

Hazard mitigation may occur during any phase of a threat, emergency, or disaster. Mitigation can and may take place during the preparedness (before), response (during), and recovery (after) phases. The process of hazard mitigation involves evaluating a hazard's impact and identifying and implementing actions to minimize or eliminate the impact.



## County of Los Angeles

The goals of the County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan are based on a risk assessment, representing a long-term vision for hazard reduction or enhanced mitigation capabilities.

The five mitigation goals and descriptions are listed below:

1. ***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, human-caused, and technological hazards. Improve hazard assessment information to make recommendations for avoiding new development in high-hazard areas and encouraging preventive measures for existing development in areas vulnerable to natural, human-caused, and technological hazards.
2. ***Enhance Public Awareness*** – Develop and implement education and outreach programs to increase public awareness of the risks associated with natural, human-caused, and technological hazards. Provide information on tools, partnership opportunities, and funding resources to assist in implementing mitigation activities.
3. ***Preserve Natural Systems*** – Support management and land use planning practices with hazard mitigation to protect life. Preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance natural systems to serve hazard mitigation functions.
4. ***Encourage Partnerships and Implementation*** – Strengthen communication and coordinate participation with public agencies, citizens, nonprofit organizations, business, and industry to support implementation. Encourage leadership within the County and public organizations to prioritize and implement local and regional hazard mitigation activities.
5. ***Strengthen Emergency Services*** – Establish policy to ensure mitigation projects are considered for critical facilities, services, and infrastructure.



Figure 8.7: The Five Phases of Emergency Management

The mitigation actions and goals established by the County of Los Angeles to mitigate seismic risks and vulnerabilities are further described within its hazard mitigation plan.

## City of San Fernando

After a major earthquake event, City staff will follow the emergency management phases described in the ERP, which include Immediate Actions, Post-Emergency Actions, and Incident



Investigation Process and Reporting. After the Immediate Actions phase, City staff will begin review actions to repair damaged water facilities and prepare for future earthquake emergencies.

Post-Emergency Actions include the following:

1. Water Operations will prepare an action plan for cleanup and repair activities based on the damage caused by the earthquake.
2. If electric power and/or communications remain unavailable for an extended time, the Public Works Superintendent will plan frequent personnel visits to affected facilities.
3. Once the electricity is restored, the facility will be inspected and reset to ensure all active components are functioning properly, including the alarm systems. If any part of the alarm system cannot be restored, the Public Works Superintendent will plan frequent personnel visits to the affected facilities.
4. An incident report will be prepared. In addition, a Response Information Management Form will be completed.

To minimize recurrence and enhance the lessons learned from each earthquake event, an incident investigation will be conducted and a report produced. The following guidance statements are provided to facilitate the process:

1. Personnel directly involved with the incident may record the sequence of events of an incident.
2. An incident investigation shall be initiated by a Public Works Field Supervisor or appropriate Manager.
3. The following notes may facilitate the incident investigation process:
  - Photograph the area affected by the incident and any damaged equipment.
  - Put together a committee familiar with the systems affected and related operations and maintenance.
  - Convene at least one meeting of the committee to:
    - a) Review the facts and chain of events
    - b) Identify the root cause of the incident
    - c) Identify action items to improve the system and/or operation to minimize likelihood of recurrence
  - An incident investigation report shall be produced that may include the following:
    - a) Date and time of the event
    - b) Circumstances that led to event initiation

- c) Method by which the event was discovered
- d) Description of the event
- e) Actions taken by various employees and other entities
- f) Persons injured; extent of injury and reasons for the injury
- g) Equipment involved; reasons for involvement; extent of damage
- h) Agencies notified (time of notification and persons contacted)
- i) Observations in terms of what went right and what went wrong; what was the root causes of the event and “what went wrong”, what can be done to minimize the likelihood of occurrence of such conditions or to minimize their adverse impact.

Specific seismic mitigation actions/measures are further described in the City’s recently updated ERP.

## **8.5 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS**

### **8.5.1 Introduction**

The City’s communication protocol includes the various channels that the City will utilize to convey critical messages regarding water shortage allocations and voluntary and mandatory actions. A strong communication strategy and a common understanding on the water supply situation and necessary actions between the City and its customers, the public, elected officials, and other key stakeholders are essential should the WSCP need to be activated. How the water shortage messages are addressed to the public are described in this communication protocol. The communication protocol will be in place prior to a water supply shortage and be initiated in Phase II water supply shortage. Activation of the communication protocol will continue through all subsequent water shortage phases. The City will ensure outreach efforts are reaching key audiences as needed.

It is important to communicate to its customers the following when urgent conservation is needed:

- Which shortage stage is being implemented;
- What response actions are triggered to save water;
- Why water needs to be saved; and
- What actions the City is taking to respond to the water supply situation.

### **8.5.2 Coordination**

The goal of the City’s outreach plans during dry periods and water shortages is to maintain effective coordination with key audiences. In order to maintain reliability in this communication, the City will work closely with the City Council. During dry periods or other times of limited supply, the frequency and extent of coordination will increase to ensure outreach tactics are consistent with the changing needs of the City and its customers. In addition to collaboration with

its wholesaler, MWD, the City will seek opportunities with outside organizations and agencies to complement its own outreach.

### **8.5.3 Communication Goals**

Communication objectives during an existing or anticipated water shortage condition include the following:

- Motivate key audiences (i.e., customers) to increase conservation in following any voluntary or mandatory actions called for at the current stage of the WSCP.
- Raise awareness of the drought, regulations, or other conditions affecting water sources and supplies.
- Educate customers, key stakeholders, elected officials, and the general public about water supply reliability, water quality, and water delivery.
- Prepare customers for any potential escalation of the supply shortage stages.

### **8.5.4 Communication Protocol for Current or Predicted Shortage**

A current or predicted shortage, as determined by the City's Annual Assessment, will be addressed to the public and its customers upon submittal of the Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to DWR by July 1 of every year. This notice may be conducted by the City's website, signage in front of City Hall, and wholesale agency coordination.

### **8.5.5 Communication Protocol for Shortage Response Actions Triggered or Anticipated to be Triggered**

The City's customers and public will be notified about any triggered or anticipated to be triggered shortage response actions. The City monitors and measures the projected supply and demand for water by its customers monthly and recommends the phase of conservation required to the Members of the City Council. The City Council will change the phase designation as appropriate; however, the City Council will not impose mandatory measures without first conducting a duly-noticed public hearing pursuant to CWC Sections 350 et seq., or 375 et seq. The appropriate phase of water conservation and the shortage response action triggered by the phase is then declared in a public notification posted on the City's website and published in a daily newspaper. Upon declaration by the City Council that a water shortage emergency exists, the WSCP shall be implemented. The plan shall remain in effect until the City Council declares the water shortage emergency has ended.

### **8.5.6 Other Relevant Communication Protocols**

To reduce water use consumption during any water shortage phase, the City will increase its public education and outreach efforts to build awareness of needed actions from the public. Moreover, the City will regularly revise its outreach campaign to reflect current supply conditions. Key communication strategies and associated water shortage phase implementation are listed below:

- Promote available water assistance resources for vulnerable populations; specialized

outreach for impacted industries (Phase II).

- Keep stakeholders aware of conditions (all Phases).
- Proclaim phase change to key stakeholders and the general public (all Phases).
- Conduct meetings with elected officials and other key civic and business leaders (Phase II).
- Encourage reduced optional outdoor use through outreach (Phase I).

The City may implement these communication strategies through its newsletters, website, and social media platforms to reflect supply conditions. In addition, the City may conduct news briefings or other media outlets (i.e., TV, radio, newspapers) to announce changes in supply conditions.

### 8.5.7 Crisis Communication Protocol

In the event of a catastrophic supply interruption due to a natural disaster or damage to the City's facilities, the City will implement communication procedures in accordance with local, regional, state, and federal emergency response guidelines as outlined in its ERP. Depending upon the severity of the emergency and potential damage to the City's facilities, the City may determine that it is necessary to utilize the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) response and the Incident Command System (ICS). Public information and crisis communication are an integral part of the ICS structure. National Incident Management System (NIMS), SEMS, and ICS have been integrated into the ERP. It provides for a strategic response by all employees and assigns specific responsibilities in the event the plan is activated.

When an incident occurs interrupting supply, the Public Works Superintendent will go to the designated EOC and begin implementation of City procedures and employ appropriate strategies from the shortage stages in **Table 8.8**. The City is required to use SEMS when the EOC is activated or a local emergency is declared in order to be eligible for state funding of response-related personnel costs.

Crisis communication efforts will concentrate on providing information to the public and external audiences. Furthermore, outreach messaging will reflect emergency conditions and the need to focus on health and public safety. The City will keep the Members of the City Council informed of incident status and coordinate with public health officials.

The City will maintain communication with its wholesaler and its customers. In addition, the City may also authorize release of public information to news media to announce conditions and explain needed action. Finally, the City will ensure ongoing coordination with emergency response services with daily advisories or alerts as needed.

## 8.6 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

The means by which the City will use to safeguard compliance with and enforcement of water shortage rules include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Warning and citation protocols





- Water-waste patrols
- Fines and surcharges
- Rules and measures associated with fixing breaks or leaks in irrigation systems
- Customer service, education, and communication programs
- Other responses

The City may penalize repeat violators of water waste prohibitions through an escalating series of imposed actions. Compliance and enforcement protocols for violators are further detailed in the City's Water Conservation Plan.

### 8.6.1 Penalties or Charges

Any customer who is suspected of violating the prohibitions triggered by the Water Conservation Plan, will be given a preliminary notice in writing of the violation including a description of the violation. The person will have 24 hours to correct the violation or terminate the use. If the violation is not corrected or the use terminated, the City's Water Division may either:

- (1) Disconnect service;
- (2) Install flow-restricting devices restricting water service; or
- (3) Order issuance of a second preliminary notice.

Service disconnected or restricted may only be restored upon payment of the turn-on and any other fixed charges by the Water Conservation Plan or the rules and regulations of the water division.

Violation of the regulations and restrictions on water use in accordance with the City's Water Conservation Plan will result in penalties punishable by fees and additional water restrictions as follows:

- 1) *First Violation*: \$50 fine
- 2) *Second Violation*: \$100 fine
- 3) *Third Violation*: \$200 fine along with a flow-restrictor at the customer's expense
- 4) *Fourth Violation*: Termination of service along with a \$100 fee for termination

### 8.6.2 Exemption from Compliance

A customer may be exempted from water shortage supply prohibitions to a certain type of use if the City's Public Works Director issues a permit allowing such use and if such permit issuance is based on a finding that the enforcement of the water use restriction would either:

- 1) Cause an unnecessary and undue hardship to the applicant or the public; or
- 2) Cause or threaten an emergency condition affecting the health, sanitation, fire protection or safety of the applicant or the public.

The Public Works Director may require the use of water conservation devices or practices as he deems appropriate as a condition of the exemption permit.

### **8.6.3 Enforcement**

The Public Works Director, the fire chief, police chief, water superintendent, or designee have the duty and are authorized to enforce water shortage supply prohibitions and have all the powers and authority contained in the California Penal Code § 836.5, including the power to issue written notice to appear.

Each law enforcement officer shall, in connection with his duties imposed by law, diligently enforce this division.

## **8.7 LEGAL AUTHORITIES**

Under California law, including CWC Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1, Parts 2.55 and 2.6 of Division 6, Division 13, and Article X, Section 2 of the California Constitution, the City Council is authorized to implement the water shortage response actions outlined in this section. In all water shortage cases, shortage response actions to be implemented will be at the discretion of the City Council and will be based on an assessment of the supply shortage, customer response, and need for demand reductions.

It is noted that upon proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act, Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code, based on drought conditions, the state will defer to implementation of locally adopted water shortage contingency plans to the extent practicable. The City will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency, as defined in Section 8558 of the Government Code.

## **8.8 FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF WSCP IMPLEMENTATION**

The City's water rate structure is designed to provide adequate reserves to allow operation of the system during periods of low consumption due to water shortages. The rates have been designed to recover fixed costs through the monthly service charge based on meter size, and commodity charge based on water usage. The City generates a positive revenue stream from continued water sales and maintains a reserve fund. This structure minimizes the City's vulnerability to funding shortages when water consumption levels are reduced.

## **8.9 MONITORING AND REPORTING**

### **8.9.1 Evaluation of Reductions**

Under normal conditions, potable water production figures are recorded daily. Weekly and monthly reports are prepared and monitored. This data is used as a baseline to measure the effectiveness of any water shortage contingency stage that may be implemented.

During rationing conditions, the water budget will be monitored on a weekly, daily, or hourly basis depending on the severity of the drought. During a disaster shortage, production figures will be monitored on an ongoing basis. In addition, meter readings may be performed more

frequently than the normal bi-monthly schedule.

The City prepares an annual report (eARDWP) that includes water production, consumption, and other information regarding its distribution system. Such reports are used to determine reductions in water use and take into consideration seasonal and annual fluctuations in water production.

## **8.10 SPECIAL WATER FEATURE DISTINCTION**

As required under CWC 10632(b), water features that are not pools or spas must be analyzed and defined separately from pools and spas in the WSCP. Non-pool or non-spa water features may use recycled water, whereas, for health and safety considerations, pools and spas must use potable water. Although the City does not currently use recycled water and does not have the ability to use recycled water due to a lack of infrastructure, the City would use non-potable water for non-pool water features if and when recycled water supply ever becomes available to the City. Furthermore, the WSCP requires potable water recirculation for fountains and decorative water features.

## **8.11 WSCP ADOPTION AND REFINEMENT PROCEDURES**

### **8.11.1 WSCP Public Notice and Adoption**

To encourage broad community participation in the WSCP preparation process, the City provided 60-day notification letters to agencies within the City's service area. Copies of the draft WSCP were made available for public review at City Hall and on the City website prior to the public hearing. Shortly before the public hearing, a two-week and a one-week notice was published in the local press alerting the public of the public hearing. At a subsequent board meeting following the public hearing, the City's final WSCP was approved and adopted by its Councilmembers on June 21, 2021. **Appendix E** contains the Board resolution adopting the WSCP. The final plan was submitted to DWR within 30 days of Board adoption and includes all information necessary to meet the requirements of CWC Section 10632.

By June 21, 2021, the City's approved WSCP was filed with DWR. By July 1, 2021, the City's plan was submitted to the California State Library, County of Los Angeles, and cities within its service area. The City will make the plan available for public review no later than 30 days after filing with DWR.

### **8.11.2 WSCP Refinement Procedures**

This section discusses the process for reviewing and updating the WSCP to ensure it remains actively used, relevant and appropriate to the community, and consistent with applicable state and requirements. It is vital that the City's WSCP remain up to date so as to best ensure shortage risk tolerance is adequate, appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed, proper procedures for water efficient practices are in place for the community, and better alignment with long-term water use goals.

The City's Public Works Superintendent is responsible for maintaining this plan and updating it as needed. The Civil Engineering Assistant is the primary City staff member who will carry out




this process, under the direction of the Public Works Superintendent or other appropriate staff member. In addition, the Public Works Superintendent, or their designee, will serve as the WSCP project manager and will coordinate maintenance of the plan, conduct the formal review process, and direct the plan updates. The project manager will assign tasks, which may include collecting data, developing new or updated water shortage mitigation measures, updating sections of the plan, and presenting the plan to others.



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*The City of San Fernando does not operate a sewage collection system, but instead relies on Los Angeles County Sanitation District for treatment and disposal. MWD plays an important role in supporting its member agencies' own water supply projects that reduce imported water reliance.*

## **SECTION 9: RECYCLED WATER**

**CITY OF SAN FERNANDO | 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

## SECTION 9 RECYCLED WATER

### 9.1 INTRODUCTION

Recycled water is the reuse of treated wastewater for non-potable and indirect potable reuse applications. Wastewater is treated to different levels of purification based on the usage need. Recycled water is often used to irrigate landscapes, replenish groundwater aquifers, and provide industrial users with an alternative water supply to meet their non-personal water use needs.

### 9.2 WASTEWATER COLLECTION & TREATMENT

Municipal wastewater is generated in the City's service area from a combination of residential, commercial, and industrial sources. The quantities of wastewater generated are generally proportional to the population and the water used in the service area. There are no wastewater treatment facilities in the City's service area. All wastewater flows generated by the City (not including storm water) are collected by the City of Los Angeles. Under a contract entered into in 1969, the City's wastewater is collected and discharged to the City of Los Angeles for treatment and disposal. The contract provides the City with purchased capacity rights in the Hyperion Treatment Plant in El Segundo, for average daily flow of 1.14 million gallons per day (MGD) and an instantaneous peak flow of 3.2 cfs.

Wastewater collection volumes are shown in **Table 9.1**. Per City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering, average per wastewater flow in the Los Angeles area is estimated at 90 GPCD. This average is used to estimate the wastewater volumes generated by the City.

**Table 9.1: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area (AF) (DWR Table 6-2 Retail)**

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater			
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2020	Wastewater Treatment Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater	Treatment Plant Name	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area?	Is WWTP Operation Contracted to a Third Party?
City of Los Angeles	Estimated	2,541	LACSD	Hyperion Treatment Plant	No	No
<b>Total Wastewater Collected from Service Area in 2020:</b>		2,541				

### 9.3 CURRENT & PROJECTED RECYCLED WATER USE

Currently, the City does not use recycled water and does not have the ability to use recycled water due to a lack of infrastructure.

### 9.4 RECYCLED WATER POTENTIAL IN THE CITY

Due to the high costs involved in constructing recycled water infrastructure, the City has not considered using recycled water in the past and the City currently does not use recycled water. As a result, the City has not considered any formal plans nor has specifically identified any potential recycled water users. If the City were to use recycled water in the future (with help from LADWP or MWD), the City would benefit as typical recycled water users (large landscapes, City parks & medians, and dual-plumbed buildings) could receive recycled water. Currently, the City is investigating a potential option with Southern California Edison as a funding partner to install a scalping plant and supply recycled water to irrigation customers. If the City anticipates receiving recycled water in the near future, the City could prepare an optimization plan which identifies specific recycled water customers. Currently, the City encourages the efficient use of potable water while raising awareness of alternative water sources such as recycled water.



Figure 9.1: Wastewater Treatment at Hyperion in El Segundo, CA

In addition, MWD developed a Regional Recycled Water Supply Program. MWD's Regional Water Supply Program is exploring the potential of a water purification project to beneficially reuse water currently discharged to the Pacific Ocean for recharge of regional groundwater basins. Under a partnership with the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, MWD will purify wastewater to produce high quality water that could be used again. The program started in 2019 with a demonstration facility costing \$17M. Once approved, the full-scale program will take 11 years to complete and cost \$3.4B. The program would also include a new purification plant and distribution lines to groundwater basins in Los Angeles and Orange counties including a basin within the City's service area. The Regional Water Supply Program would represent the first in-region production of water by MWD. Diversifying the region's water supply sources, advancing conservation and maintaining imported supplies are all part of MWD's long-term Integrated Water Resources Plan.





# **APPENDICES A - H**

**CITY OF SAN FERNANDO | 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**



## **Appendix A: UWMP Checklist**

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**City of San Fernando | 2020 Urban Water Management Plan**



Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
x	x	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and Overview	Section 1.4
x		Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Summary	Section 1.4
x	x	Section 2.2	10620(b)	Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.	Plan Preparation	N/A
x	x	Section 2.6	10620(d)(2)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan Preparation	Section 1.2
x	x	Section 2.6.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the water supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Preparation	Section 1.2
x		Section 2.6, Section 6.1	10631(h)	Retail suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their wholesale supplier(s) - if any - with water use projections from that source.	System Supplies	Section 2.4
x	x	Section 2.6	10631(h)	Wholesale suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their urban water suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the wholesale to the urban supplier during various water year types.	System Supplies	N/A
x	x	Section 3.1	10631(a)	Describe the water supplier service area.	System Description	Section 1.7
x	x	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the service area of the supplier.	System Description	Section 1.8
x	x	Section 3.4	10631(a)	Provide population projections for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Description	Section 1.9
x	x	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.	System Description	Section 1.9
x	x	Sections 3.4 and 5.4	10631(a)	Indicate the current population of the service area.	System Description and Baselines and Targets	Section 1.9
x	x	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area.	System Description	Section 4.2 Section 4.3
x	x	Section 4.2	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System Water Use	Section 4.3
x	x	Section 4.2.4	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System Water Use	Section 4.3
x	x	Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans and other policies or laws.	System Water Use	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 4.2.6	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System Water Use	Section 4.6
x	optional	Section 4.3.2.4	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the 5 years preceding the plan update.	System Water Use	Section 4.3
x	optional	Section 4.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the supplier.	System Water Use	Section 4.6
x	x	Section 4.5	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System Water Use	Section 8.2
x		Chapter 5	10608.20(e)	Retail suppliers shall provide baseline daily per capita water use, urban water use target, interim urban water use target, and compliance daily per capita water use, along with the bases for determining those estimates, including references to supporting data.	Baselines and Targets	Section 4.4
x		Chapter 5	10608.24(a)	Retail suppliers shall meet their water use target by December 31, 2020.	Baselines and Targets	Section 4.4
x		Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their retail water suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and Targets	N/A
x		Section 5.2	10608.24(d)(2)	If the retail supplier adjusts its compliance GPCD using weather normalization, economic adjustment, or extraordinary events, it shall provide the basis for, and data supporting the adjustment.	Baselines and Targets	Section 4.4
x		Section 5.5	10608.22	Retail suppliers' per capita daily water use reduction shall be no less than 5 percent of base daily per capita water use of the 5 year baseline. This does not apply if the suppliers base GPCD is at or below 100.	Baselines and Targets	Section 4.4
x		Section 5.5 and Appendix E	10608.4	Retail suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. The data shall be reported using a standardized form in the SBX7-7 2020 Compliance Form.	Baselines and Targets	Section 4.4
x	x	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought.	System Supplies	Section 6.5 Section 8.2
x	x	Sections 6.1	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, including changes in supply due to climate change.	System Supplies	Section 6.5 Section 8.2
x	x	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System Supplies	Section 2.2
x	x	Section 6.1.1	10631(b)(3)	Describe measures taken to acquire and develop planned sources of water.	System Supplies	Section 2.2
x	x	Section 6.2.8	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040 and optionally 2045.	System Supplies	Section 2.4
x	x	Section 6.2	10631(b)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier.	System Supplies	Section 2.2
x		Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the water supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System Supplies	Section 2.2
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System Supplies	Section 2.2
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the supplier has the legal right to pump.	System Supplies	Section 2.2 Appendix F
x	x	Section 6.2.2.1	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins, indicate whether or not the department has identified the basin as a high or medium priority. Describe efforts by the supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	System Supplies	N/A
x	x	Section 6.2.2.4	10631(b)(4)(C)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years	System Supplies	Section 2.2
x	x	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System Supplies	Section 2.4
x	x	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System Supplies	Section 2.6
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 9.2
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 9.3
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 9.4
x		Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 9.3
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 9
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 9
x	x	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System Supplies	Section 2.5
x	x	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System Supplies (Recycled Water)	Section 9.2
x		Section 6.2.8, Section 6.3.7	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting 5 consecutive water years.	System Supplies	Section 6.5 Section 8.2
x	x	Section 6.4 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a supplier can readily obtain.	System Supplies, Energy Intensity	Section 2.8
x	x	Section 7.2	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 3.2
x	x	Section 7.2.4	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 2.2 Section 8.2
x		Section 7.3	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 6.5 Section 8.2
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 8.2
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts 5 consecutive years.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 8.2
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 6.5
x	x	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 6.5

Retail	Wholesale	2020 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	2020 UWMP Location (Optional Column for Agency Review Use)
		Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water Supply Reliability Assessment	Section 6.5 Section 6.6
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8
x	x	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide the analysis of water supply reliability (from Chapter 7 of Guidebook) in the WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.2
x	x	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the water shortage contingency plan to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.3
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.3
x	x	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.3
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 percent shortage and greater than 50 percent shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.4
x	x	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with water shortage contingency plans that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.4
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.4 Appendix G
x	x	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.4
x	x	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Plan	Section 8.4
x	x	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.5
x	x	Section 8.5 and 8.6	10632(a)(5)(B) 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.5
x		Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.6
x		Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.7
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the supplier will declare a water shortage emergency Water Code Chapter 3.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.7
x	x	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.7
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.8
x	x	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.8
x		Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3: Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.8
x		Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.9
x		Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.10
x	x	Sections 8.12 and 10.4	10635(c)	Provide supporting documentation that Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been, or will be, provided to any city or county within which it provides water, no later than 30 days after the submission of the plan to DWR.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 8.11
x	x	Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the Water Shortage Contingency Plan to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 after adopted the plan.	Water Shortage Contingency Planning	Section 8.11
	x	Sections 9.1 and 9.3	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and supplier assistance program.	Demand Management Measures	N/A
x		Sections 9.2 and 9.3	10631(e)(1)	Retail suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand Management Measures	Section 7
x		Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 1.2
x	x	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the supplier provides water that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. Reported in Table 10-1.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 1.2 Appendix C
x	x	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2020 plan to the department by July 1, 2021.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 1.2
x	x	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier made the plan and contingency plan available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the plan and contingency plan.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 1.2 Appendix D
x	x	Section 10.2.2	10642	The water supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 1.2
x	x	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the plan and contingency plan has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Appendix E
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 1.2
x	x	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the urban water supplier has submitted this UWMP to any city or county within which the supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 1.2
x	x	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department shall be submitted electronically.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 1.2
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 1.2
x	x	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 1.2
x	x	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	N/A
x	x	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the water shortage contingency plan to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation	Section 1.2



## **Appendix B: DWR Submittal Tables**

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**City of San Fernando | 2020 Urban Water Management Plan**

## **DWR Submittal Tables – 2020 UWMP**

Submittal Table 2-1 Retail Only: Public Water Systems			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2020	Volume of Water Supplied 2020 *
Add additional rows as needed			
CA1910143	City of San Fernando	5,238	2,862
TOTAL		5,238	2,862
* <b>Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)</b> must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.			
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification		
Select Only One	Type of Plan	Name of RUWMP or Regional Alliance <i>if applicable</i> (select from drop down list)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Individual UWMP	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Supplier is also a member of a RUWMP	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Supplier is also a member of a Regional Alliance	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)	
NOTES:		



Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification	
Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Supplier is a wholesaler
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Supplier is a retailer
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
<input type="checkbox"/>	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
Units of measure used in UWMP * (select from drop down)	
Unit	AF
* <b>Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)</b> must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.	
NOTES:	

Submittal Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange
The retail Supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use in accordance with Water Code Section 10631.
Wholesale Water Supplier Name
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
NOTES:

Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected						
Population Served	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045(opt)
	25,207	25,637	26,075	26,521	26,974	27,434
NOTES:						

Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: Demands for Potable and Non-Potable <sup>1</sup> Water - Actual			
Use Type	2020 Actual		
<b>Drop down list</b> May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Description (as needed)	Level of Treatment When Delivered Drop down list	Volume <sup>2</sup>
Add additional rows as needed			
Single Family		Drinking Water	1,411
Multi-Family		Drinking Water	451
Commercial		Drinking Water	317
Institutional/Governmental		Drinking Water	173
Industrial		Drinking Water	211
Landscape		Drinking Water	87
Losses	Unaccounted Water	Drinking Water	212
<b>TOTAL</b>			2,862
<sup>1</sup> Recycled water demands are NOT reported in this table. Recycled water demands are reported in Table 6-4. <sup>2</sup> Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.			
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Use for Potable and Non-Potable<sup>1</sup> Water - Projected

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	Projected Water Use <sup>2</sup> <i>Report To the Extent that Records are Available</i>				
<u>Drop down list</u> May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (opt)
Add additional rows as needed						
Single Family		1,412	1,436	1,460	1,485	1,511
Multi-Family		442	449	457	465	473
Commercial		352	358	364	370	376
Institutional/Governmental		146	148	151	153	156
Industrial		224	228	232	236	240
Landscape		96	97	99	101	102
Losses	Unaccounted Water	240	244	248	252	257
<b>TOTAL</b>		2,910	2,960	3,011	3,062	3,114

<sup>1</sup> Recycled water demands are NOT reported in this table. Recycled water demands are reported in Table 6-4.  
 Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.

NOTES:

### Submittal Table 4-3 Retail: Total Water Use (Potable and Non-Potable)

	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (opt)
Potable Water, Raw, Other Non-potable <i>From Tables 4-1R and 4-2 R</i>	2,862	2,910	2,960	3,011	3,062	3,114
Recycled Water Demand <sup>1</sup> <i>From Table 6-4</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Optional Deduction of Recycled Water Put Into Long-Term Storage <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL WATER USE</b>	2,862	2,910	2,960	3,011	3,062	3,114

<sup>1</sup> Recycled water demand fields will be blank until Table 6-4 is complete

<sup>2</sup> Long term storage means water placed into groundwater or surface storage that is not removed from storage in the same year. Supplier **may** deduct recycled water placed in long-term storage from their reported demand. This value is manually entered into Table 4-3.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 4-4 Retail: Last Five Years of Water Loss Audit Reporting	
Reporting Period Start Date (mm/yyyy)	Volume of Water Loss <sup>1,2</sup>
05/2015	152.475
01/2017	288.573
01/2018	193.138
01/2019	159.846
01/2020	212.000
<sup>1</sup> Taken from the field "Water Losses" (a combination of apparent losses and real losses) from the AWWA worksheet. <sup>2</sup> Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.	
NOTES:	

Submittal Table 4-5 Retail Only: Inclusion in Water Use Projections	
<b>Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections?</b> (Refer to Appendix K of UWMP Guidebook) <i>Drop down list (y/n)</i>	No
If "Yes" to above, state the section or page number, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found.	
<b>Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections?</b> <i>Drop down list (y/n)</i>	Yes
NOTES:	

**Submittal Table 5-1 Baselines and Targets Summary**  
**From SB X7-7 Verification Form**

*Retail Supplier or Regional Alliance Only*

Baseline Period	Start Year *	End Year *	Average Baseline GPCD*	Confirmed 2020 Target*
10-15 year	1995	2004	141	134
5 Year	2003	2007	141	

*\*All cells in this table should be populated manually from the supplier's SBX7-7 Verification Form and reported in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)*

NOTES:

**Submittal Table 5-2: 2020 Compliance**  
**From SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form**

*Retail Supplier or Regional Alliance Only*

2020 GPCD			2020 Confirmed Target GPCD*	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020? Y/N
Actual 2020 GPCD*	2020 TOTAL Adjustments*	Adjusted 2020 GPCD* (Adjusted if applicable)		
101	0	101	134	YES

*\*All cells in this table should be populated manually from the supplier's SBX7-7 2020 Compliance Form and reported in Gallons per Capita per Day (GPCD)*

NOTES:



Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Supplier does not pump groundwater. The supplier will not complete the table below.					
<input type="checkbox"/>	All or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated.					
Groundwater Type <i>Drop Down List</i> May use each category multiple times	Location or Basin Name	2016*	2017*	2018*	2019*	2020*
Add additional rows as needed						
Alluvial Basin	Sylmar Groundwater Basin	2,766	2,842	2,845	2,725	2,862
TOTAL		2,766	2,842	2,845	2,725	2,862
* Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.						
NOTES:						

Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area in 2020						
<input type="checkbox"/>	There is no wastewater collection system. The supplier will not complete the table below.					
	Percentage of 2020 service area covered by wastewater collection system (optional)					
	Percentage of 2020 service area population covered by wastewater collection system (optional)					
Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater			
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? <i>Drop Down List</i>	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2020 *	Name of Wastewater Treatment Agency Receiving Collected Wastewater	Treatment Plant Name	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? <i>Drop Down List</i>	Is WWTP Operation Contracted to a Third Party? (optional) <i>Drop Down List</i>
City of Los Angeles	Estimated	2,541	Los Angeles County Sanitation District	Hyperion Treatment Plant	No	No
Total Wastewater Collected from Service Area in 2020:		2,541				
* Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3 .						
NOTES: Per City of Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering, average per wastewater flow in the Los Angeles area is estimated at 90 GPCD. This average is used to estimate the wastewater volumes generated by the City.						

Submittal Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Discharge Within Service Area in 2020											
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area. The supplier will not complete the table below.											
Wastewater Treatment Plant Name	Discharge Location Name or Identifier	Discharge Location Description	Wastewater Discharge ID Number (optional) <sup>2</sup>	Method of Disposal <i>Drop down list</i>	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the Service Area? <i>Drop down list</i>	Treatment Level <i>Drop down list</i>	2020 volumes <sup>1</sup>				
							Wastewater Treated	Discharged Treated Wastewater	Recycled Within Service Area	Recycled Outside of Service Area	Instream Flow Permit Requirement
Total							0	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.

<sup>2</sup> If the **Wastewater Discharge ID Number** is not available to the UWMP preparer, access the SWRCB CIWQS regulated facility website at <https://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/readOnly/CiwqsReportServlet?inCommand=reset&reportName=RegulatedFacility>

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area										
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will not complete the table below.										
Name of Supplier Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water:										
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System:										
Supplemental Water Added in 2020 (volume) <i>Include units</i>										
Source of 2020 Supplemental Water										
Beneficial Use Type <i>Insert additional rows if needed.</i>	Potential Beneficial Uses of Recycled Water (Describe)	Amount of Potential Uses of Recycled Water (Quantity) <i>Include volume units <sup>1</sup></i>	General Description of 2020 Uses	Level of Treatment <i>Drop down list</i>	2020 <sup>1</sup>	2025 <sup>1</sup>	2030 <sup>1</sup>	2035 <sup>1</sup>	2040 <sup>1</sup>	2045 <sup>1</sup> (opt)
Agricultural irrigation										
Landscape irrigation (exc golf courses)										
Golf course irrigation										
Commercial use										
Industrial use										
Geothermal and other energy production										
Seawater intrusion barrier										
Recreational impoundment										
Wetlands or wildlife habitat										
Groundwater recharge (IPR)										
Reservoir water augmentation (IPR)										
Direct potable reuse										
Other (Description Required)										
Total:					0	0	0	0	0	0
2020 Internal Reuse										

<sup>1</sup> Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.

NOTES:

# **Submittal Table 6-5 Retail: 2015 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2020 Actual**



Recycled water was not used in 2015 nor projected for use in 2020. The supplier will not complete the table below. If recycled water was not used in 2020, and was not predicted to be in 2015, then check the box and do not complete the table.

Beneficial Use Type	2015 Projection for 2020 <sup>1</sup>	2020 Actual Use <sup>1</sup>
<i>Insert additional rows as needed.</i>		
Agricultural irrigation		
Landscape irrigation (exc golf courses)		
Golf course irrigation		
Commercial use		
Industrial use		
Geothermal and other energy production		
Seawater intrusion barrier		
Recreational impoundment		
Wetlands or wildlife habitat		
Groundwater recharge (IPR)		
Reservoir water augmentation (IPR)		
Direct potable reuse		
Other (Description Required)		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.

NOTE:

Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Expand Future Recycled Water Use			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.		
Section 9	Provide page location of narrative in UWMP		
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use *
Add additional rows as needed			
Total			0
*Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.			
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs						
<input type="checkbox"/>	No expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Supplier will not complete the table below.					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.					
Section 2	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP					
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Description (if needed)	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type <i>Drop Down List</i>	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier* <i>This may be a range</i>
	<i>Drop Down List (y/n)</i>	<i>If Yes, Supplier Name</i>				
Add additional rows as needed						
*Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.						
NOTES:						

**Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual**

Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2020		
<b>Drop down list</b> May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		Actual Volume*	Water Quality Drop Down List	Total Right or Safe Yield* (optional)
Add additional rows as needed				
Purchased or Imported Water	MWD	0	Drinking Water	629
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Sylmar Groundwater Basin	2,862	Drinking Water	3,570
<b>Total</b>		2,862		4,199
<i>*Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.</i>				
NOTES:				

**Submittal Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected**

Water Supply		Projected Water Supply * Report To the Extent Practicable									
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUData online submittal tool	Additional Detail on Water Supply	2025		2030		2035		2040		2045 (opt)	
		Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)	Reasonably Available Volume	Total Right or Safe Yield (optional)
Add additional rows as needed											
Purchased or Imported Water	MWD	629		629		629		629		629	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Sylmar Basin	3,570		3,570		3,570		3,570		3,570	
Total		4,199	0	4,199	0	4,199	0	4,199	0	4,199	0
*Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.											
NOTES											



Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)				
Year Type	Base Year If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2019-2020, use 2020	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. Location <u>Section 6.5.2</u>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available *	% of Average Supply	
Average Year			100%	
Single-Dry Year				
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year				
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year				
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year				
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year				
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year				
<p><i>Supplier may use multiple versions of Table 7-1 if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If a Supplier uses multiple versions of Table 7-1, in the "Note" section of each table, state that multiple versions of Table 7-1 are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each table.</i></p>				
<p><b>*Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.</b></p>				
NOTES:				

Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt)
Supply totals (autofill from Table 6-9)	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,199
Demand totals (autofill from Table 4-3)	2,910	2,960	3,011	3,062	3,114
Difference	1,289	1,239	1,188	1,137	1,085
NOTES:					

Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Demand Comparison					
	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045 (Opt)
Supply totals*	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
Demand totals*	3,273	3,329	3,386	3,444	3,503
Difference	297	241	184	126	67
<b><i>*Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.</i></b>					
NOTES:					

**Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Demand Comparison**

		2025*	2030*	2035*	2040*	2045* (Opt)
First year	Supply totals	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
	Demand totals	3,238	3,293	3,349	3,406	3,465
	Difference	332	277	221	164	105
Second year	Supply totals	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
	Demand totals	3,443	3,502	3,562	3,623	3,684
	Difference	127	68	8	(53)	(114)
Third year	Supply totals	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
	Demand totals	3,535	3,595	3,656	3,719	3,782
	Difference	35	(25)	(86)	(149)	(212)
Fourth year	Supply totals	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
	Demand totals	3,358	3,416	3,474	3,533	3,594
	Difference	212	154	96	37	(24)
Fifth year	Supply totals	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570	3,570
	Demand totals	2,892	2,942	2,992	3,043	3,095
	Difference	678	628	578	527	475
Sixth year (optional)	Supply totals					
	Demand totals					
	Difference	0	0	0	0	0

*\*Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Table 2-3.*

**NOTES:**

**Submittal Table 7-5: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Tables to address Water Code Section 10635(b)**

<b>2021</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total Water Use	2,871
Total Supplies	3,570
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	699
<b>Planned WSCP Actions</b> (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	0
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	699
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	0%

<b>2022</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total Water Use	2,881
Total Supplies	3,570
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	689
<b>Planned WSCP Actions</b> (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	0
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	689
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	0%

<b>2023</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total Water Use	2,891
Total Supplies	3,570
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	679
<b>Planned WSCP Actions</b> (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	0
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	679
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	0%

<b>2024</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total Water Use	2,900
Total Supplies	3,570
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	670
<b>Planned WSCP Actions</b> (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	0
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	670
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	0%

<b>2025</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total Water Use	2,910
Total Supplies	3,570
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	660
<b>Planned WSCP Actions</b> (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit	0
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit	0
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	660
Resulting % Use Reduction from WSCP action	0%

**Submittal Table 8-1**  
**Water Shortage Contingency Plan Levels**

<b>Shortage Level</b>	<b>Percent Shortage Range</b>	<b>Shortage Response Actions</b> <i>(Narrative description)</i>
1	Up to 10%	San Fernando Stage Phase I - Voluntary (up to 10%)
2	Up to 20%	San Fernando Stage Phase II - Mandatory (up to 20%)
3	Up to 30%	San Fernando Stage Phase III - Mandatory (up to 50% or greater)
4	Up to 40%	San Fernando Stage Phase III - Mandatory (up to 50% or greater)
5	Up to 50%	San Fernando Stage Phase III - Mandatory (up to 50% or greater)
6	>50%	San Fernando Stage Phase III - Mandatory (up to 50% or greater)

NOTES:



Submittal Table 8-2: Demand Reduction Actions				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions <i>Drop down list</i> <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.</i>	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? <i>Include units used (volume type or percentage)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? <i>For Retail Suppliers Only</i> <i>Drop Down List</i>
Add additional rows as needed				
Shortage Level 1	Other	Reduction of 10% to over 50% depending on the City's Shortage Level	No person shall cause or permit any water furnished to any property within the city to run or to escape from any hose, pipe, valve, faucet, sprinkler or irrigation device into any gutter or otherwise to escape from the property if such running or escaping can reasonably be prevented.	Yes
Shortage Level 1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Reduction of 10% to over 50% depending on the City's Shortage Level	No person shall use any water furnished to any property within the city to wash sidewalks, walks, driveways and parking lots by hosing.	Yes
Shortage Level 1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Reduction of 10% to over 50% depending on the City's Shortage Level	No person shall water or irrigate any shrubbery, trees, lawns, grass, ground covers, plants, vines, gardens, vegetables, flowers or other vegetation between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. No water users shall cause or allow the water to run off landscaped areas into adjoining streets, sidewalks or other paved areas due to incorrectly directed or maintained sprinklers or excessive watering.	Yes
Shortage Level 1	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Reduction of 10% to over 50% depending on the City's Shortage Level	No person shall refill any fountain, pool or other facility containing water solely for ornamental purposes emptied during the effectiveness of this division.	Yes
Shortage Level 1	Other	Reduction of 10% to over 50% depending on the City's Shortage Level	No person shall permit leaks of water which he has the authority to eliminate.	Yes
Shortage Level 1	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Reduction of 10% to over 50% depending on the City's Shortage Level	Restaurants shall only serve water to customers upon request.	Yes
Shortage Level 1	Other	Reduction of 10% to over 50% depending on the City's Shortage Level	Washing of motor vehicles, trailers, boats and other types of equipment shall be done only with a hand-held bucket or a hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle for quick rinses, except that washing may be done with reclaimed wastewater, or by a commercial car wash using recycled water.	Yes
Shortage Level 1	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Reduction of 10% to over 50% depending on the City's Shortage Level	All lawns, landscaped or other turf area shall be watered not more often than every other day and with watering only during the hours between 5:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m., with even-numbered addresses watering on even-numbered days of the month and odd-numbered addresses watering on odd-numbered days of the month. This provision shall apply to residential, commercial, industrial and public agencies but shall not apply to commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries.	Yes
Shortage Level 1	Other	Reduction of 10% to over 50% depending on the City's Shortage Level	No person shall cause or permit water under his control to be wasted.	Yes
Shortage Level 3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Reduction of 20% to over 50%	Restrictions on watering lawns, landscaped or other turf areas shall be modified to prohibit watering more often than every third day in a schedule to be set by the public works director, with watering only during the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m.	Yes
Shortage Level 3	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Reduction of 20% to over 50%	Commercial nurseries and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscaped and other turf areas more often than every third day on a schedule to be determined by the public works director, and shall water only during the hours between 5:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m.	Yes
Shortage Level 3	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for construction and dust control	Reduction of 20% to over 50%	Water used on a one-time basis for purposes such as construction and dust control, shall be limited to that quantity identified in a plan submitted by the user which describes water use requirements. The plan shall be submitted to the city for approval. Water sources other than potable water shall be utilized where available.	Yes
Shortage Level 3	Other	Reduction of 20% to over 50%	The use of water from fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities and other uses of water for municipal purposes shall be limited to activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety and welfare.	Yes
NOTES: Demand reductions for Shortage Level 1 is applicable to all stages unless a more restrictive mandate is in place.				

Submittal Table 8-3: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier <i>Drop down list</i> <i>These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUdata online submittal tool</i>	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap? <i>Include units used (volume type or percentage)</i>	Additional Explanation or Reference <i>(optional)</i>
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>			
Shortage Level 1	Expand Public Information Campaign	Reduction of 10% to over 50%	
Shortage Level 1	Other Actions (describe)	Reduction of 10% to over 50%	Rebate Programs
NOTES: Above actions are applicable to all of the City's shortage levels (1-3).			

Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties		
City Name	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>		
City of San Fernando	Yes	Yes
City of Los Angeles	Yes	Yes
County Name <i>Drop Down List</i>	60 Day Notice	Notice of Public Hearing
<i>Add additional rows as needed</i>		
Los Angeles County	Yes	Yes
NOTES:		

## **Energy Intensity Tables – 2020 UWMP**

**Urban Water Supplier:**

City of San Fernando

**Water Delivery Product** (If delivering more than one type of product use Table O-1C)

Retail Potable Deliveries

**Table O-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - Total Utility Approach**

Enter Start Date for Reporting Period	1/1/2020	Urban Water Supplier Operational Control		
End Date	12/31/2020			
<input type="checkbox"/> Is upstream embedded in the values reported?		Sum of All Water Management Processes	Non-Consequential Hydropower	
Water Volume Units Used	AF	Total Utility	Hydropower	Net Utility
Volume of Water Entering Process (volume unit)		2861.89	0	2861.89
Energy Consumed (kWh)		2257920	0	2257920
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		2421.2	#DIV/0!	2421.2

**Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy**

0 kWh

**Data Quality** (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)

Metered Data

**Data Quality Narrative:**

Volume shown is based on total water volume delivered. All water volumes are metered. Total Water in process is 2,862 AF. Energy consumption is based on wall water related facilities within the City's system. Energy data is metered and obtained from SCE. Total energy usage is 2,257,920 kWh.

**Narrative:**

Energy Intensity is based on the total energy consumption and total water volume. Per Energy Use Excel, Energy Intensity is converted to units of kWh/MG. The City's combined energy intensity is 2,421 kWh/MG.

## **SBx7-7 2020 Compliance Tables – 2020 UWMP**



**SB X7-7 Table 0: Units of Measure Used in 2020 UWMP\****(select one from the drop down list)*

Acre Feet

*\*The unit of measure must be consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.*

NOTES:

**SB X7-7 Table 2: Method for 2020 Population Estimate****Method Used to Determine 2020 Population**

(may check more than one)

**1. Department of Finance (DOF) or  
American Community Survey (ACS)****2. Persons-per-Connection Method****3. DWR Population Tool****4. Other**  
DWR recommends pre-review

NOTES:

**SB X7-7 Table 3: 2020 Service Area Population****2020 Compliance Year Population****2020**

25,207

NOTES:

**SB X7-7 Table 4: 2020 Gross Water Use**

Compliance Year 2020	2020 Volume Into Distribution System <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-A is completed.</i>	2020 Deductions					2020 Gross Water Use
		Exported Water *	Change in Dist. System Storage* (+/-)	Indirect Recycled Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-B is completed.</i>	Water Delivered for Agricultural Use*	Process Water <i>This column will remain blank until SB X7-7 Table 4-D is completed.</i>	
	2,862			-		-	2,862

\* Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

**SB X7-7 Table 4-A: 2020 Volume Entering the Distribution System(s), Meter Error Adjustment**

Complete one table for each source.

<b>Name of Source</b>	Groundwater		
<b>This water source is (check one) :</b>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The supplier's own water source		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A purchased or imported source		
Compliance Year 2020	Volume Entering Distribution System <sup>1</sup>	Meter Error Adjustment <sup>2</sup> <i>Optional (+/-)</i>	Corrected Volume Entering Distribution System
	2,862	-	2,862

<sup>1</sup> Units of measure (AF, MG , or CCF) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP, as reported in SB X7-7 Table 0 and Submittal Table 2-3.

<sup>2</sup> Meter Error Adjustment - See guidance in Methodology 1, Step 3 of Methodologies Document

NOTES

**SB X7-7 Table 5: 2020 Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)**

<b>2020 Gross Water</b> <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 4</i>	<b>2020 Population</b> <i>Fm SB X7-7 Table 3</i>	<b>2020 GPCD</b>
2,862	25,207	<b>101</b>

NOTES:

**SB X7-7 Table 9: 2020 Compliance**

Actual 2020 GPCD <sup>1</sup>	Optional Adjustments to 2020 GPCD					2020 Confirmed Target GPCD <sup>1, 2</sup>	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?
	Enter "0" if Adjustment Not Used			TOTAL Adjustments <sup>1</sup>	Adjusted 2020 GPCD <sup>1</sup> <i>(Adjusted if applicable)</i>		
	Extraordinary Events <sup>1</sup>	Weather Normalization <sup>1</sup>	Economic Adjustment <sup>1</sup>				
101	-	-	-	-	101	134	YES

<sup>1</sup> All values are reported in GPCD

<sup>2</sup> **2020 Confirmed Target GPCD** is taken from the Supplier's SB X7-7 Verification Form Table SB X7-7, 7-F.

NOTES:



## **Appendix C: 60-Day Notification of Public Hearing**

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**City of San Fernando | 2020 Urban Water Management Plan**

# THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO

## CITY COUNCIL

MAYOR  
SYLVIA BALLIN

VICE MAYOR  
MARY MENDOZA

COUNCILMEMBER  
CINDY MONTAÑEZ

COUNCILMEMBER  
HECTOR A. PACHECO

COUNCILMEMBER  
CELESTE T. RODRIGUEZ

April 9, 2021

Mr. Jeff Kightlinger

General Manager

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

700 N. Alameda Street

Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: Notice of Preparation of the City of San Fernando's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. Kightlinger:

In accordance with the State of California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Sections 10610 to 10657), this letter serves as a formal 60-day notice to inform your agency that City of San Fernando (City) is in the process of preparing the 2020 update to its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP), Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) and Water Conservation Alert System (WCAS).


The City is required to update its UWMP to meet the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) requirements for a 2020 UWMP. The deadline for completing and adopting the UWMP is July 1, 2021. We invite your agency's participation in this update process.

A draft of the 2020 UWMP, WSAP, Water Shortage WSCP and WCAS will be available two weeks prior to public hearing, for your review on City's website. The public hearing is tentatively scheduled for Monday, June 21, 2021 at 6:00 p.m. will be conducted by virtual conference. At which time and place any and all interested persons may appear and be heard thereon with respect to this 2020 update.

Another two notices will be sent two weeks and one week prior to the actual public hearing date.

If you would like more information regarding City's 2020 UWMP, WSAP, WSCP and WCAS, please contact me at (818) 898-1222.

Sincerely,



Patsy Orozco,

Civil Engineering Assistant II

PUBLIC WORKS  
DEPARTMENT

117 MACNEIL STREET  
SAN FERNANDO  
CALIFORNIA  
91340

(818) 898-1222

WWW.SFCITY.ORG

# THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO

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MARY MENDOZA

COUNCILMEMBER  
CINDY MONTAÑEZ

COUNCILMEMBER  
HECTOR A. PACHECO

COUNCILMEMBER  
CELESTE T. RODRIGUEZ

April 9, 2021

Mr. Gail Farber, Director  
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works  
900 N. Fremont Avenue  
Alhambra, CA 91803

RE: Notice of Preparation of the City of San Fernando's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. Farber:

In accordance with the State of California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Sections 10610 to 10657), this letter serves as a formal 60-day notice to inform your agency that City of San Fernando (City) is in the process of preparing the 2020 update to its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP), Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) and Water Conservation Alert System (WCAS).

The City is required to update its UWMP to meet the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) requirements for a 2020 UWMP. The deadline for completing and adopting the UWMP is July 1, 2021. We invite your agency's participation in this update process.

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Another two notices will be sent two weeks and one week prior to the actual public hearing date.

If you would like more information regarding City's 2020 UWMP, WSAP, WSCP and WCAS, please contact me at (818) 898-1222.

Sincerely,



Patsy Orozco,  
Civil Engineering Assistant II

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# THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO

---

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CINDY MONTAÑEZ

COUNCILMEMBER  
HECTOR A. PACHECO

COUNCILMEMBER  
CELESTE T. RODRIGUEZ

April 9, 2021

Mr. Ron Nichols, General Manager  
City of Los Angeles  
Department of Water and Power  
111 N. Hope Street, Room 15<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: Notice of Preparation of the City of San Fernando's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan

Dear Mr. Nichols:

In accordance with the State of California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Sections 10610 to 10657), this letter serves as a formal 60-day notice to inform your agency that City of San Fernando (City) is in the process of preparing the 2020 update to its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP), Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) and Water Conservation Alert System (WCAS).

The City is required to update its UWMP to meet the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) requirements for a 2020 UWMP. The deadline for completing and adopting the UWMP is July 1, 2021. We invite your agency's participation in this update process.

A draft of the 2020 UWMP, WSAP, Water Shortage WSCP and WCAS will be available two weeks prior to public hearing, for your review on City's website. The public hearing is tentatively scheduled for Monday, June 21, 2021 at 6:00 p.m. will be conducted by virtual conference. At which time and place any and all interested persons may appear and be heard thereon with respect to this 2020 update.

Another two notices will be sent two weeks and one week prior to the actual public hearing date.

If you would like more information regarding City's 2020 UWMP, WSAP, WSCP and WCAS, please contact me at (818) 898-1222.

Sincerely,



Patsy Orozco,  
Civil Engineering Assistant II

PUBLIC WORKS  
DEPARTMENT

117 MACNEIL STREET  
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CALIFORNIA  
91340

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# THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO

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CINDY MONTAÑEZ

COUNCILMEMBER  
HECTOR A. PACHECO

COUNCILMEMBER  
CELESTE T. RODRIGUEZ

April 9, 2021

Department of Regional Planning  
County of Los Angeles  
320 West Temple, 13th Floor  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: Notice of Preparation of the City of San Fernando's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan

In accordance with the State of California Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Sections 10610 to 10657), this letter serves as a formal 60-day notice to inform your agency that City of San Fernando (City) is in the process of preparing the 2020 update to its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), Water Supply Allocation Plan (WSAP), Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) and Water Conservation Alert System (WCAS).

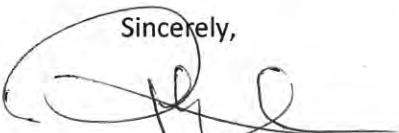
The City is required to update its UWMP to meet the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) requirements for a 2020 UWMP. The deadline for completing and adopting the UWMP is July 1, 2021. We invite your agency's participation in this update process.

A draft of the 2020 UWMP, WSAP, Water Shortage WSCP and WCAS will be available two weeks prior to public hearing, for your review on City's website. The public hearing is tentatively scheduled for Monday, June 21, 2021 at 6:00 p.m. will be conducted by virtual conference. At which time and place any and all interested persons may appear and be heard thereon with respect to this 2020 update.

Another two notices will be sent two weeks and one week prior to the actual public hearing date.

If you would like more information regarding City's 2020 UWMP, WSAP, WSCP and WCAS, please contact me at (818) 898-1222.

Sincerely,



Patsy Orozco,  
Civil Engineering Assistant II

PUBLIC WORKS  
DEPARTMENT

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CALIFORNIA  
91340

(818) 898-1222

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## **Appendix D: Two-Week & One-Week Notification of Public Hearing**

**City of San Fernando | 2020 Urban Water Management Plan**



Legal Notice

Legal Notice

**FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT**  
**FILE NO. 2021 112182**  
**The following person(s) is (are) doing business as:**  
**NICKETY-NACKS LITTLE OF THIS LITTLE OF THAT**  
1403 Falsstone Ave  
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745  
LA County  
**REGISTERED OWNER(S):**  
Amanda Lynn Carranza  
1403 Falsstone Ave  
Hacienda Heights, CA 91745  
**This business is conducted by:**  
an individual  
The date registrant started to transact business under the fictitious business name or names listed above: N/A  
**I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct.** (A registrant who declares as true any material matter pursuant to Section 17913 of the Business and Professions Code that the registrant knows to be false is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000).)  
**Signed:** Amanda Lynn Carranza, Owner  
**This statement was filed with the County Clerk of Los Angeles on May 17 2021**  
Notice - In accordance with Subdivision (a) of Section 17920, a Fictitious Name Statement generally expires at the end of five years from the date on which it was filed in the office of the County Clerk, except, as provided in Sub-division (b) of Section 17920, where it expires 40 days after any change in the facts set forth in the statement pursuant to Section 17913 other than a change in the residence address of a registered owner. A new Fictitious Business Name statement must be filed before the expiration. Effective January 1, 2014, the Fictitious Business Name Statement must be accompanied by the Affidavit of Identity Form. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a Fictitious Business Name. Any violation of the rights of another under federal, state, or common law (see Section 14411 et seq., Business and Professions Code).  
**Publish May 31, 2021 & June 7, 14, 21, 2021**  
**Daily News Ad#11465751**

Legal Notice

Legal Notice

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON THE LOCAL CONTROL AND ACCOUNTABILITY PLAN (LCAP) AND THE BUDGET OF BURBANK UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY**  
The governing board of Burbank Unified School District will hold public hearings on the LCAP and the BUDGET OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2022, PRIOR TO Final Adoption as required by Education Code Section 42103 and 52062. The public hearings will be held at Virtually through Zoom - Burbank Unified School District on June 17, 2021 at 7:00 p.m. The public is cordially invited to attend this meeting. The proposed LCAP and Budget will be on file and available for public inspection should members of the public wish to review the LCAP and Budget prior to the public hearings, at the following location(s): Burbank Unified School District, Business Office from June 14, 2021 to: June 17, 2021 during the hours of 7:30 AM to: 4:00 PM. Debra Duardo, M.S.W., Ed.D. Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools 6/7/21  
**CNS-3476905# Ad#11465926**  
**DAILY NEWS LOS ANGELES**  
**Reference Ad:**  
Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) is releasing a Request for Statement of Qualifications (RFSQ) "CMS 21-0011" for Temporary Shelter Care Facility (TSCF) services on or around June 14, 2021. Interested agencies are directed to visit <http://contracts.dcfcs.lacounty.gov/> to obtain a copy of the RFSQ. Please see initial ad published on May 23, 2021 for additional information. 6/2, 6/7/21  
**CNS-3450635# Ad#11449161**  
**DAILY NEWS LOS ANGELES**

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**LOS ANGELES COUNTY METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY (LACMTA)**  
**REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL**  
LACMTA will receive proposals for **PS76262 - Los Angeles Union Station Strategic Advisor** at the 9th Floor Receptionist Desk, Vendor/Contract Management Department, One Gateway Plaza, Los Angeles, CA 90012.  
This project is a Small Business Enterprise (SBE) Set-Aside contract. To participate in this RFP, proposers must be SBE certified with LACMTA prior to proposal due date. For information on the Set-Aside Program, visit: <https://business.metro.net/VendorPortal/faces/home1/certifications>.

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All proposals must be submitted to LACMTA in one of two ways, either (1) sealed envelopes by mail or hand delivered to the address below, or (2) electronically via email to [bids@metro.net](mailto:bids@metro.net). All proposals must be received on or before **2:00 p.m. Pacific Time on Wednesday, June 30, 2021**. Proposals received later than the above date and time will be rejected and returned to the proposer unopened. Additionally, it is recommended that proposer's email(s) are sent with a Delivery and Read receipt for their records. Lastly, proposers should send a verification email to the named Contract Administrator of the RFP after the email submission(s) of proposal to [bids@metro.net](mailto:bids@metro.net). The verification email should indicate that a proposal has been submitted by Vendor Name for RFP# on X number of emails.  
A Virtual Pre-Proposal conference will be held at 11:00 a.m. on Wednesday, June 2, 2021. Refer to solicitation for details.  
For a copy of the Proposal/Bid specification visit our Solicitation Page on our Vendor Portal at <https://business.metro.net> or for further information email Erica Rodriguez-Duvergel at [rodriguezduvergele@metro.net](mailto:rodriguezduvergele@metro.net). 5/19, 5/20, 5/21, 5/24, 5/25, 5/26, 5/27, 5/28, 5/31, 6/1, 6/2, 6/3, 6/4, 6/7, 6/8, 6/9, 6/10, 6/11, 6/14, 6/15, 6/16, 6/17, 6/18, 6/21, 6/22, 6/23, 6/24, 6/25, 6/28, 6/29, 6/30/21  
**CNS-3469380# Ad#11461185**  
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**NOTICE OF A PUBLIC HEARING BEFORE THE SAN FERNANDO CITY COUNCIL**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City Council of the City of San Fernando will hold a Public Hearing to consider the adoption of the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan.  
All those wishing to testify for or against are requested to be present at the regular meeting of the City of San Fernando City Council.  
The time, date, and place of the Public Hearing is as follows:  
DATE: Monday, June 21, 2021  
TIME: 6:00 p.m.  
LOCATION: Council Chambers, 117 Macneil Street San Fernando, CA 91340  
A copy of the Final 2020 Urban Water Management Plan is on file in the Office of the City Clerk for public review.  
Dated: May 24, 2021  
**Publish June 7, 14, 2021 Daily News Ad#11464960**

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La versión en español se encuentra en el otro lado del aviso.  
Southern California Edison Company  
2244 Walnut Grove Avenue  
Rosemead, CA 91770  
**NOTICE OF PUBLIC FORUM (Public Participation Hearing)**  
**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY'S (U 338-E) GENERAL RATE CASE PHASE 2 APPLICATION NO. A.20-10-012**  
On October 23, 2020, Southern California Edison (SCE) filed its General Rate Case (GRC) Phase 2 Application (A.20-10-012). In Phase 2, SCE proposes to design rates by incorporating rate changes from other SCE proceedings including SCE's Phase 1 GRC and would be phased in over four years. Rates are designed by dividing approved electric costs among each customer class (residential, commercial, etc.). This results in rates increasing for some customer classes and decreasing for other customer classes; **no new costs are being proposed in this Phase 2 Application.** The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) is holding a Public Forum, also called a Public Participation Hearing (PPH), about Phase 2.  
**How can I participate in the Public Forums?**  
SCE and the CPUC would like to hear from you. You are invited to participate in the Public Forums, where you can make comments and raise concerns to the CPUC's Administrative Law Judge overseeing this application.  
**Where and when will these Public Forums be held?**  
In compliance with the Governor's directive and the CPUC's ongoing efforts to protect customers and community members, this meeting will be held via remote participation using web or teleconferencing.  
The Public Forums can be viewed online or heard through the phone as shown below. If you wish to make a comment, please participate by phone using the phone number and passcode below.

DATE	TIME	VIRTUAL/REMOTE DETAILS
Tuesday, June 22, 2021	1:30 p.m.	Phone Number: <b>(800) 857-1917</b> Passcode: 1673482 To make public comment: <b>Press *1</b> Webcast: <a href="http://adminmonitor.com/ca/cpuc">http://adminmonitor.com/ca/cpuc</a>
	6:00 p.m.	

For updates and additional information, please visit <http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/pph>. Written public comments may also be provided at any time at [cpuc.ca.gov/A2010012comments](http://cpuc.ca.gov/A2010012comments). Your participation by providing your thoughts on SCE's request can help the CPUC make an informed decision.

**Please note:** There will be Spanish interpretation for these public forums. If you need a language interpreter other than Spanish, please contact the CPUC's Public Advisor's Office using the contact information at the end of this notice by June 15, 2021.

**How does the rest of the process work?**  
This application has been assigned to a CPUC Administrative Law Judge who will consider proposals and evidence presented during the formal hearing process. The Administrative Law Judge will issue a proposed decision that may adopt SCE's application, modify it, or deny it. Any CPUC Commissioner may sponsor an alternate decision with a different outcome. The proposed decision, and any alternate decisions, will be discussed and voted upon by the CPUC Commissioners at a public CPUC Voting Meeting.

Parties to the proceeding are currently reviewing SCE's application, including the Public Advocates Office, which is an independent consumer advocate within the CPUC that represents customers to obtain the lowest possible rate for service consistent with reliable and safe service levels. For more information about the Public Advocates Office, please call (415) 703-1584, email [PublicAdvocatesOffice@cpuc.ca.gov](mailto:PublicAdvocatesOffice@cpuc.ca.gov), or visit [PublicAdvocates.cpuc.ca.gov](http://PublicAdvocates.cpuc.ca.gov).

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**Where can I get more information?**  
**Contact SCE:**

- Mail: Southern California Edison Company  
Attention: Robert A. Thomas, Director, Pricing Design & Research  
A.20-10-012 – SCE's 2021 GRC Phase 2  
P.O. Box 800 Rosemead, CA 91770
- Email: [scegrc@sce.com](mailto:scegrc@sce.com)
- View SCE's application: <https://www.sce.com/regulatory/CPUC-Open-Proceedings>

**Contact the CPUC:**  
You may also get information about this proceeding by contacting the CPUC:

- Visit [cpuc.ca.gov/A2010012comments](http://cpuc.ca.gov/A2010012comments) to submit a public comment.
- Contact the CPUC's Public Advisor's Office if you have questions about CPUC processes:
- Phone: (866) 849-8390
- Mail: CPUC Public Advisor's Office  
505 Van Ness Avenue  
San Francisco, CA 94102
- Email: [PublicAdvisor@cpuc.ca.gov](mailto:PublicAdvisor@cpuc.ca.gov)

Please reference **SCE A.20-10-012 – Phase 2** in any communications you have with the CPUC regarding this matter.  
1 If SCE's rate request is approved by the CPUC, the average residential non-CARE monthly bill using 500 kWh per month would increase by approximately \$1.18 or 1.1% per month.  
CNSB#3467113

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**LOS ANGELES COUNTY METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY (LACMTA) INVITATION FOR BID**  
LACMTA will receive Bids/Proposals for **MA77047 - ALTERNATOR - SCROLL TYPE** at the 9th Floor Receptionist Desk, Vendor/Contract Management Department, One Gateway Plaza, Los Angeles, CA 90012.  
A Pre-Bid conference will not be held. All Bids must be submitted to LACMTA, and be filed at the reception desk, 9th floor, V/CM Department, on or before **11:00 a.m. Pacific Time on Wednesday, July 7, 2021**, at which time bids will be opened and publicly read. Bids received after the above date and time may be rejected and returned unopened. Each Bid must be sealed and marked **Bid No. MA77047**.  
For a copy of the Proposal/Bid specification visit our Solicitation Page on our Vendor Portal at <https://business.metro.net> or for further information email Tanya Allen at [allenm@metro.net](mailto:allenm@metro.net). 6/7/21  
**CNS-3476547# Ad#11465928**  
**DAILY NEWS LOS ANGELES**

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**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS FOR THE LOS ANGELES CITY, 1996-97 Z-SERIES, AND PROPOSITION 218 CONFIRMED STREET LIGHTING MAINTENANCE ASSESSMENT DISTRICTS**  
Notice is hereby given that on **June 1, 2021**, The Los Angeles City Council duly passed Ordinance Nos. **??????** and **??????** which stated the intention of the City to levy assessments for the cost of maintaining and operating the lighting systems in the above Districts against the benefiting property owners; for the period of one year ending **June 30, 2022** on all those streets, alleys, and other public places within the boundaries of the City of Los Angeles that have heretofore been assessed for such services for the period of one year ending **June 30, 2021**, except all those districts assessed for the first time in 1996-97 and thereafter. The District to be assessed to pay the costs and expenses of these improvements shall be known as the **LOS ANGELES CITY STREET LIGHTING MAINTENANCE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT ("MASTER DISTRICT")** and the **1996-97 Z-SERIES STREET LIGHTING MAINTENANCE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT**. The COMPONENT DISTRICTS may also be described as those lighting districts with assessment diagram numbers as noted in the Ordinances.

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE "COMPONENT DISTRICTS" AND THE INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENTS FOR EACH PROPERTY WITHIN THE "COMPONENT DISTRICTS" REMAIN UNCHANGED. NO ASSESSMENTS WILL INCREASE AND NO NEW PROPERTIES WILL BE ADDED TO THE INVOLVED "COMPONENT DISTRICTS". THE CITY MAY FROM TIME TO TIME DELETE ALL OR A PORTION OF A "COMPONENT DISTRICT", BUT ONLY IF SUCH CHANGE WILL NOT INCREASE ANY INDIVIDUAL "COMPONENT DISTRICT" ASSESSMENT AMOUNT. SUCH "COMPONENT DISTRICTS" ARE THEREFORE EXEMPT UNDER SECTION 5 OF PROPOSITION 218 FROM THE "PROCEDURE AND APPROVAL PROCESS" SET FORTH IN SECTION 4 OF PROPOSITION 218.

Notice is hereby given that on **June 1, 2021**, The Los Angeles City Council duly passed Ordinance No. **??????** and **??????** which stated the intention of the City to levy assessments for the cost of maintaining and operating the lighting systems in the above District against the benefiting property owners; for the period of one year ending **June 30, 2022** on all those streets, alleys, and other public places within the boundaries of the following Districts that have heretofore been assessed for such services for the first time in 1998-99 and thereafter, and for the period ending **June 30, 2021**. The District to be assessed to pay the costs and expenses of this improvement shall be known as: the **PROPOSITION 218 CONFIRMED STREET LIGHTING MAINTENANCE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT**.

**THE PROPOSITION 218 CONFIRMED STREET LIGHTING MAINTENANCE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT - Methodology**  
"Benefiting Footage Method" includes those individual "COMPONENT DISTRICTS" which have been combined and assessed for the period ending **June 30, 2021** and described more fully in assessment diagram numbers as noted in the Ordinance.

**THE PROPOSITION 218 CONFIRMED STREET LIGHTING MAINTENANCE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT - LAND USE** includes those individual "COMPONENT DISTRICTS" which have been combined and assessed for the period ending **June 30, 2021** and described more fully in assessment diagram numbers as noted in the Ordinance.

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE "COMPONENT DISTRICTS" WILL NOT CHANGE, AND THE INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENTS FOR EACH PROPERTY WITHIN THE "COMPONENT DISTRICTS" WILL INCREASE ONLY WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE LOCAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AS SET FORTH IN THE ORIGINAL ORDINANCES OF INTENTION FOR EACH "COMPONENT DISTRICT." THE "COMPONENT DISTRICT" BOUNDARIES WILL NOT BE INCREASED FROM THEIR INITIAL YEAR OF ASSESSMENT. THEREFORE, THE COMPONENT DISTRICT BOUNDARIES ARE EXEMPT UNDER SECTION 5 OF PROPOSITION 218 FROM THE "PROCEDURES AND APPROVAL PROCESS" SET FORTH IN SECTION 4 OF PROPOSITION 218.

**Public Hearing:** At 10:00 a.m. on **June 9, 2021**, IN THE THIRD FLOOR HEARING ROOM, 200 N. SPRING ST., the Board of Public Works will hold a public hearing at which time property owners or other interested persons may discuss any errors, omissions, or irregularities in the proceedings or assessments.

**Final Public Hearing:** At 10:00 a.m. on **June 15, 2021**, the Los Angeles City Council will hold a public hearing in the COUNCIL CHAMBERS, ON THE THIRD FLOOR IN CITY HALL. This is the final public hearing and City Council may confirm the proceedings and the assessments.

Affected property owners objecting to the **2021-22** maintenance and operation of existing street lighting, or to their assessment may file a written protest or appeal with the City Clerk at any time **PRIOR TO THE FINAL PUBLIC HEARING** by the City Council, and need not be present at any hearing. Affected property owners may also present written or oral comments at the Board of Public Works on this matter. THE WRITTEN PROTEST SHALL SPECIFY THE GROUND OR GROUNDS UPON WHICH THE PROTEST IS BASED AND CONTAIN A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY IN WHICH EACH SIGNER THEREOF OWNS AN INTEREST, SUFFICIENT TO IDENTIFY THE SAME, AND BE DELIVERED TO THE CITY CLERK, ROOM 360, LOS ANGELES CITY HALL, 200 N. SPRING STREET, L.A., CA 90012. No other protests than those specified will be considered.

**NOTE:** THESE ANNUAL ASSESSMENT ARE ONLY FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF THE EXISTING STREET LIGHTING SYSTEMS.

References are hereby made: To the report of the Board of Public Works, on file in the Office of the City Clerk; to said Ordinances of Intentions; to Council File Nos. **21-0549**, **21-0558**, **21-0544** and to Sections 6.95 – 6.127 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code, Sections 53753.5 of the California Government Code, and Proposition 218 (Articles XIII C and XIII D of the California Constitution).

IF THERE ARE ANY QUESTIONS, PLEASE CONTACT US AT (213) 847 – 1500 OR WRITE TO THE BUREAU OF STREET LIGHTING, 1149 S. BROADWAY, 2ND FLOOR, LOS ANGELES, CA 90015.

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**BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES**  
**Publish June 7, 8, 2021 Daily News Ad#11467264**  
**ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME**  
**CASE NUMBER: 21CHCP00172**  
**PETITION OF:**  
**Whitney Ellis Kennedy**  
**FOR CHANGE OF NAME**  
**NOTICE OF LIEN SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION**  
Notice is hereby given that personal property in the following unit will be sold at public auction, on the **21st day of June, 2021** at or after **9:00 AM** pursuant to the California Self-Storage Facility Act. The sale will be conducted at: [www.imauctiononline.com/auctions](http://www.imauctiononline.com/auctions) for U-Haul Moving & Storage of East Lancaster, 42925 Sierra Hwy., Lancaster, CA 93534. The items to be sold are generally described as follows: clothing, furniture, and/or other household items stored by the following persons:  
**Customer Name** **Unit #**  
Alexander Bolar D125  
Alexander Toone C150  
Auctioneer: JMAuctionOnline.com - bond #1422-95787  
**Publish June 7, 14, 2021**  
**Daily News Ad#11466967**  
**NOTICE OF LIEN SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION**  
Notice is hereby given that personal property in the following units will be sold at public auction, on the **21st day of June, 2021** at or after **9:00 AM** pursuant to the California Self-Storage Facility Act. The sale will be conducted at: [www.imauctiononline.com/auctions](http://www.imauctiononline.com/auctions) for U-Haul Moving & Storage of West Lancaster, 1810 W. Ave J, Lancaster, CA 93534. The items to be sold are generally described as follows: clothing, furniture, and/or other household items stored by the following persons:  
**Customer Name** **Unit #**  
Joseph Amar 2014  
Anacarinola Leisner 1708  
Tyler Friesen 2096  
Jessica Landeros 1422  
Auctioneer: JMAuctionOnline.com - bond #1422-95787  
**Publish June 7, 14, 2021**  
**Daily News Ad#11466964**  
**NOTICE OF HEARING**  
**Date: 07/19/2021**  
**Time: 8:30am Dept.: 49**  
The address of the court is: **SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**  
2425 Penfield Ave Chatsworth 91311  
STREET ADDRESS: 9425 Penfield Ave  
BRANCH NAME: CHATSWORTH COURTHOUSE  
3. A copy of this **Order to Show Cause** shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: Los Angeles Daily News  
Date: 05/14/2021  
[SEAL]  
/s/ **Stephen P. Pfahler/Judge**  
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT  
**Publish May 24, 31, 2021 & June 7, 14, 2021**  
**Daily News Ad#11463911**

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[dailynews.com](http://dailynews.com)  




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<b>FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT</b> <b>FILE NO. 2021 112182</b>  <b>The following person(s) is (are) doing business as:</b> <b>NICKETY-NACKS LITTLE OF THIS LITTLE OF THAT</b> 1403 Falstone Ave Hacienda Heights, CA 91745 LA County  <b>REGISTERED OWNER(S):</b> Amanda Lynn Carranza 1403 Falstone Ave Hacienda Heights, CA 91745 <b>This business is conducted by:</b> an Individual The date registrant started to transact business under the fictitious business name or names listed above: N/A <b>I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct.</b> (A registrant who declares as true any material matter pursuant to Section 17913 of the Business and Professions Code that the registrant knows to be false is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000).) <b>Signed:</b> Amanda Lynn Carranza, Owner <b>This statement was filed with the County Clerk of Los Angeles on May 17 2021</b> Notice - In accordance with Subdivision (a) of Section 17920, a Fictitious Name Statement generally expires at the end of five years from the date on which it was filed in the office of the County Clerk, except, as provided in Subdivision (b) of Section 17920, where it expires 40 days after any change in the facts set forth in the statement pursuant to Section 17913 other than a change in the residence address of a registered owner. A new Fictitious Business Name statement must be filed before the expiration. Effective January 1, 2014, the Fictitious Business Name Statement must be accompanied by the Affidavit of Identity Form. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a Fictitious Business Name in violation of the rights of another under federal, state, or common law (see Section 14411 et seq., Business and Professions Code). <b>Publish May 31, 2021 &amp; June 7, 14, 21, 2021</b> <b>Daily News Ad#11465751</b>	
<b>ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME</b> <b>CASE NUMBER: 21CHCP00172</b> <b>PETITION OF:</b> <b>Whitney Ellis Kennedy</b> <b>FOR CHANGE OF NAME</b>  <b>TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS:</b> 1. Petitioner: <b>Whitney Ellis Kennedy</b> filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows: Present name: <b>Whitney Ellis Kennedy</b> Proposed name: <b>Whitney Elizabeth Ellis</b> 2. THE COURT ORDERS that all persons interested in this matter appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing. <b>NOTICE OF HEARING</b> <b>Date: 07/19/2021</b> <b>Time: 8:30am Dept.: 49</b> The address of the court is: <b>SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES</b> 9425 Penfield Ave Chatsworth 91311 <b>STREET ADDRESS:</b> 9425 Penfield Ave <b>BRANCH NAME:</b> CHATSWORTH COURTHOUSE 3. A copy of this <b>Order to Show Cause</b> shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: Los Angeles Daily News <b>Date: 05/14/2021</b> <b>[SEAL]</b> <b>/s/ Stephen P. Pfahler/Judge</b> <b>JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT</b> <b>Publish May 24, 31, 2021 &amp; June 7, 14, 2021</b> <b>Daily News Ad#11463911</b>	

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<b>NOTICE OF A PUBLIC HEARING</b> <b>BEFORE THE SAN FERNANDO CITY COUNCIL</b>  NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City Council of the City of San Fernando will hold a Public Hearing to consider the adoption of the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan.  All those wishing to testify for or against are requested to be present at the regular meeting of the City of San Fernando City Council.  The time, date, and place of the Public Hearing is as follows:  <b>DATE:</b> Monday, June 21, 2021  <b>TIME:</b> 6:00 p.m.  <b>LOCATION:</b> Council Chambers, 117 Macneil Street San Fernando, CA 91340  A copy of the Final 2020 Urban Water Management Plan is on file in the Office of the City Clerk for public review.  <b>Dated: May 24, 2021</b> <b>Publish June 7, 14, 2021 Daily News Ad#11464960</b>			
<b>PUBLIC NOTICE</b> T-Mobile West Corporation proposes to modify an existing telecommunications installation an existing ROOFTOP with no known marking and lighting requirements at 7277 Valjean Ave, Van Nuys, California 91406, 34.20290000, -118.48700000, FCC ASR file# A1194606. Interested persons may review the application by going to www.fcc.gov/asr/applications and entering the FCC ASR file# listed above. In accordance with the FCC's rule 47 CFR §14.4(c), T-Mobile hereby solicits public comment concerning its proposed site and any impacts it may have upon the environment. Requests for Further Environmental Review should be submitted online. Instructions can be found at www.fcc.gov/asr/environmentalrequest. Paper copies may be sent to FCC Requests for Environmental Review, Attn: Ramon Williams, 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC 20554. Requests should also be sent to: T-Mobile, ATTENTION: FCC Regulatory Compliance Contact, 12920 SE 38th St., Bellevue, WA 98006. A copy of the request should be provided to Caldwell Compliance, 561 Cooper Drive, Benicia, CA 94510. In order for your comments to receive full and timely consideration, they should be received at the addresses above within 30 days of the date of this notice and reference FCC ASR file#A1194606. <b>Publish June 14, 2021 Daily News Ad#11467992</b>			
<b>LEGAL NOTICE</b> T-Mobile intends to modify wireless telecommunications equipment located at 2340 N. Hollywood Way, Burbank, Los Angeles County, CA 91510 (34° 11' 26.10" N, 118° 20' 53.74" W). Impact7G, Inc. is publishing this notice in accordance with Federal Communications Commission regulations (47 CFR § 1.1307) for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Parties interested in commenting on this Federal undertaking or with questions on the proposed facility should contact Impact7G, Inc., Attention Ms. Madeline Sarcone at 9550 Hickman Road, Suite 105, Clive, IA 50325 or call 515-473-6256. Please reference T-Mobile site number SV81471A. <b>Publish June 14, 2021 Daily News Ad#11469125</b>			
<b>LEGAL NOTICE</b> T-Mobile proposes to modify/upgrade telecommunications antennas and associated equipment currently collocated on a building located at an address 5015 Eagle Rock Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA 90041 (N 34° 08' 15.51", W 118° 12' 53.51"). T-Mobile is publishing this notice in accordance with Federal Communications Commission regulations (47 CFR § 1.1307) for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Parties interested in commenting on this Federal undertaking or with questions on the proposed facility should contact Impact7G, Inc., Attn: Ms. Andrea McCool at 9550 Hickman Road, Clive, IA 50325 or call 515-473-6256 (Ref. Impact7G #962 CA). <b>Publish June 14, 2021 Daily News Ad#11468967</b>			
<b>LEGAL NOTICE</b> T-Mobile proposes to modify antennas on a building located at 240 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA 90012 (34° 3' 4.6" N, 118° 14' 50.6" W). Impact7G, Inc. is publishing this notice in accordance with Federal Communications Commission regulations (47 CFR § 1.1307) for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Parties interested in commenting on this Federal undertaking or with questions on the proposed facility should contact Impact7G, Inc., Attention Ms. Corrie Metz at 9550 Hickman Road, Suite 105, Clive, IA 50325 or call 515-473-6256. <b>Publish June 14, 2021 Daily News Ad#11468977</b>			

Legal Notice	Legal Notice
<b>LOS ANGELES COUNTY METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY (LACMTA)</b> <b>REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL</b>  LACMTA will receive proposals for <b>PS76262 - Los Angeles Union Station Strategic Advisor</b> at the 9th Floor Receptionist Desk, Vendor/Contract Management Department, One Gateway Plaza, Los Angeles, CA 90012.  This project is a Small Business Enterprise (SBE) Set-Aside contract. To participate in this RFP, proposers must be SBE certified with LACMTA prior to proposal due date. For information on the Set-Aside Program, visit: <a href="https://business.metro.net/VendorPortal/faces/home1/certifications">https://business.metro.net/VendorPortal/faces/home1/certifications</a> .  All proposals must be submitted to LACMTA in one of two ways, either (1) sealed envelopes by mail or hand delivered to the address below, or (2) electronically via email to <a href="mailto:bids@metro.net">bids@metro.net</a> . All proposals must be received on or before <b>2:00 p.m. Pacific Time on Wednesday, June 30, 2021</b> . Proposals received later than the above date and time will be rejected and returned to the proposer unopened. Additionally, it is recommended that proposer's email(s) are sent with a Delivery and Read receipt for their records. Lastly, proposers should send a verification email to the named Contract Administrator of the RFP after the email submission(s) of proposal to <a href="mailto:bids@metro.net">bids@metro.net</a> . The verification email should indicate that a proposal has been submitted by Vendor Name for RFP# on X number of emails.  A Virtual Pre-Proposal conference will be held at 11:00 a.m. on Wednesday, June 2, 2021. Refer to solicitation for details.  For a copy of the Proposal/Bid specification visit our Solicitation Page on our Vendor Portal at <a href="https://business.metro.net">https://business.metro.net</a> or for further information email Erica Rodriguez-Duergel at <a href="mailto:rodriguezdurvergele@metro.net">rodriguezdurvergele@metro.net</a> . 5/19, 5/20, 5/21, 5/24, 5/25, 5/26, 5/27, 5/28, 5/31, 6/1, 6/2, 6/3, 6/4, 6/7, 6/8, 6/9, 6/10, 6/11, 6/14, 6/15, 6/16, 6/17, 6/18, 6/21, 6/22, 6/23, 6/24, 6/25, 6/28, 6/29, 6/30/21 <b>CNS-3469380# Ad#11461185</b> <b>DAILY NEWS LOS ANGELES</b>	

Legal Notice	Legal Notice
<b>NOTICE OF LIEN SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION</b> Notice is hereby given that personal property in the following units will be sold at public auction, on the <b>21st day of June, 2021 at or after 9:00 AM</b> pursuant to the California Self-Storage Facility Act. The sale will be conducted at: <a href="http://www.imauctiononline.com/auctions">www.imauctiononline.com/auctions</a> for U-Haul Moving & Storage of West Lancaster, 1810 W. Ave J, Lancaster, CA 93534. The items to be sold are generally described as follows: clothing, furniture, and/or other household items stored by the following persons: <b>Customer Name Unit #</b> Joseph Amar 2014 Anacarina Leisner 1708 Tyler Friesen 2096 Jessica Landeros 1422 Auctioneer: JMAuctionOnline.com - bond #1422-95787 <b>Publish June 7, 14, 2021</b> <b>Daily News Ad#11466964</b>	
<b>NOTICE OF LIEN SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION</b> Notice is hereby given that personal property in the following units will be sold at public auction, on the <b>21st day of June, 2021 at or after 9:00 AM</b> pursuant to the California Self-Storage Facility Act. The sale will be conducted at: <a href="http://www.imauctiononline.com/auctions">www.imauctiononline.com/auctions</a> for U-Haul Moving & Storage of East Lancaster, 42925 Sierra Hwy., Lancaster, CA 93534. The items to be sold are generally described as follows: clothing, furniture, and/or other household items stored by the following persons: <b>Customer Name Unit #</b> Alexander Bolar D125 Alexander Toone C150 Auctioneer: JMAuctionOnline.com - bond #1422-95787 <b>Publish June 7, 14, 2021</b> <b>Daily News Ad#11466967</b>	

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# Los Angeles Daily News

605 E. Huntington Dr.  
Monrovia, CA 91016

5007836

CITY OF SAN FERNANDO/PUBLIC WORKS  
PATSY OROZCO  
117 MACNEIL STREET  
SAN FERNANDO, CA 91340

## LE NO. P. OROZCO-PUBLIC HEARING NOTIC

### PROOF OF PUBLICATION AFFIDAVIT (2015.5 C.C.P.)

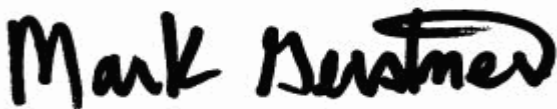
STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
County of Los Angeles

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of the Daily News, a newspaper of general circulation published 7 times weekly in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, under the date of May 26, 1983, Case Number Adjudication #C349217; that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

**06/07/2021, 06/14/2021**

I certify (or declare) under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Monrovia, LA Co. California,  
on this 14th day of June, 2021.



Signature

Legal No. **0011464960**

### NOTICE OF A PUBLIC HEARING BEFORE THE SAN FERNANDO CITY COUNCIL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City Council of the City of San Fernando will hold a Public Hearing to consider the adoption of the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan.

All those wishing to testify for or against are requested to be present at the regular meeting of the City of San Fernando City Council.

The time, date, and place of the Public Hearing is as follows:

DATE: Monday, June 21, 2021  
TIME: 6:00 p.m.  
LOCATION: Council Chambers, 117 Macneil Street  
San Fernando, CA 91340

A copy of the Final 2020 Urban Water Management Plan is on file in the Office of the City Clerk for public review.

Dated: May 24, 2021  
**Publish June 7, 14, 2021 Daily News Ad#11464960**





## **Appendix E: City Council Resolution Adopting 2020 UWMP & WSCP**

**City of San Fernando | 2020 Urban Water Management Plan**

RESOLUTION NO. 8074

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING ALL COMPONENTS OF THE 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

**WHEREAS**, the California State Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 797 - Urban Water Management Planning Act, requiring preparation of water management plans by urban water purveyors serving a specified number of customers; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of San Fernando falls under the requirements of AB 797 and must prepare and adopt an updated urban water management plan every five years for its service area; and

**WHEREAS**, this plan (Exhibit "A") was prepared in compliance with California Water Code, Division 6, Part 2.6 describing and evaluating reasonable and practical efficient water uses, reclamation, and conservation activities; and

**WHEREAS**, the California Water Code Section 10632 requires every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) as part of its Urban Water Management Plan; and

**WHEREAS**, the people served by the City of San Fernando Water Department benefit from the implementation of effective water conservation programs that help to manage available water supplies;

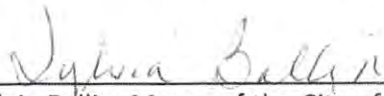
**NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO DOES HEREBY RESOLVE, FIND, DETERMINE AND ORDER AS FOLLOWS:**

**SECTION 1.** The San Fernando City Council adopts the City of San Fernando 2020 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan for the City of San Fernando (Exhibit "A").

**SECTION 2.** The City of San Fernando City Council declares its intent to support water conservation activities within the City boundaries.


**SECTION 3.** The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this resolution and shall cause a certified resolution to be filed in the Office of the City Clerk.

**PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED** this 21<sup>st</sup> day of June, 2021.

  
Sylvia Ballin, Mayor of the City of  
San Fernando, California

ATTEST:

The forgoing instrument is a full, true and correct copy of the original on file in the City Clerk Department, City of San Fernando, CA.

  
Julia Fritz, City Clerk

ATTEST DATED: 6/23/21

  
Julia Fritz, City Clerk

CERTIFICATION

I, Julia Fritz, City Clerk of the City of San Fernando, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. 8074 was duly adopted by the City Council and signed by the Mayor of said City at a meeting held on the 21<sup>st</sup> day of June, 2021; and the same was passed by the following vote, to wit:

**AYES:** Rodriguez, Pacheco, Montañez, Mendoza, Ballin - 5

**NAYS:** None

**ABSENT:** None

**ABSTAINED:** None

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have here unto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City of San Fernando, California, this 23 day of June, 2021

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Julia Fritz, City Clerk



## **Appendix F: ULARA Watermaster Sylmar Basin Judgment**

**City of San Fernando | 2020 Urban Water Management Plan**

ORIGINAL FILED  
MAR 22 1984  
COUNTY CLERK

Attorneys for Plaintiff

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES,

Plaintiff,

vs.

CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, et al.,

Defendants.

No. 650079

STIPULATION AND ORDER RE  
SYLMAR BASIN PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 10.2 OF JUDGMENT

The City of Los Angeles by and through Ira Reiner, City Attorney, Edward C. Farrell, Chief Assistant City Attorney for Water and Power, Ralph Guy Wesson, Assistant City Attorney, the City of San Fernando by and through City Attorneys Rutan and Tucker, Robert S. Bower and Arthur G. Kidman, Kisag and Dean Mordigian by Lawrence M. Dougherty, and Meurer Eng., Inc., by Roger or Charles Meurer, stipulate that the Court may enter an order as provided herein with regard to the following facts.

1. The Judgment requires in Section 10.2 that the Watermaster notify the Court and parties in the event the Sylmar Basin becomes overdrafted due to pumping by Los Angeles and San Fernando.

1  
2 2. On August 26, 1983, the Watermaster reported to the  
3 Court pursuant to Section 10.2 of the Judgment that  
4 the Sylmar Basin was in a condition of overdraft  
5 (Attachment 1). In response to the Watermaster's  
6 letter and a Minute Order of this Court (Attachment  
7 2), the Cities of Los Angeles and San Fernando  
8 responded by letters to the Court (Attachments 3 &  
9 4), agreeing with the Watermaster's report on  
10 overdraft.

11 3. The Court has determined that pumping from the  
12 Sylmar Basin shall be reduced to the safe yield  
13 (6210 AF/YR at present) of the basin, effective  
14 October 1, 1984.

15 4. Sections 5.1.2 and 5.2.2 of the Judgment provide  
16 for the rights of the parties. The private parties  
17 within the Sylmar Basin, Defendants Kisag  
18 Moordigian and Meurer Engr. (successor to Hersch  
19 and Plumb), have decreed overlying water rights.  
20 However, Mr. Moordigian has not pumped since  
21 1956-57 and has disposed of most of the lands  
22 originally involved in this proceeding. Meurer  
23 Engr. has pumped less than 0.5 AF/YR. since  
24 1975-76, but may increase this amount slightly in  
25 the future. Even though the combined pumping of  
26 these private parties has been less than one  
27 acre-foot per year, provision for their rights  
28 pursuant to Section 5.1.2.2 of the Judgment is made



in this stipulation. That pumping which occurs pursuant to the overlying rights of the private parties is to be subtracted from the safe yield, with Los Angeles and San Fernando pumping the remainder.

5. Parties, City of Los Angeles and City of San Fernando, agree that pumping within the Sylmar Basin must be brought within the safe yield, determined to be 6,210 AF/YR at present. The Cities of Los Angeles and San Fernando have rights to native waters and import return waters within the Sylmar Basin. Their combined water rights to native and imported waters (Sections 5.1.2.3. and 5.2.2.1 of the Judgment) are nearly equal. Each has pumped approximately one-half of the total safe yield of the said basin for the past 14 years (1968-69 through 1982-83). The City of Los Angeles and the City of San Fernando stipulate herein that the Court may enter an order limiting each City's pumping to the following amounts less-one half of any rights exercised in accordance with paragraph 4 herein:

City of Los Angeles - 3,105 AF/YR.

City of San Fernando - 3,105 AF/YR.

6. Section 10.2 of the Judgment requires that a notice of hearing be set for this matter. However, the parties herein stipulate to waive notice and

1 hearing as to the matter stated herein and to the  
2 order of court attached.

- 3 7. At the time of the entry of the Final Judgment  
4 (January 26, 1979), the Sylmar Basin was declared  
5 not to be in a condition of overdraft (Section  
6 4.2.6.2). Thus, the Final Judgment did not provide  
7 for safe yield operations of said basin during  
8 unusual circumstances, such as dry years or water  
9 system problems.

10 The parties recognize the importance of preserving  
11 the Sylmar Basin as a water production and  
12 groundwater storage resource. Los Angeles and  
13 San Fernando seek to permit flexibility in the use  
14 of this resource without causing damage to the  
15 basin.

16 To provide for water shortages due to unusual  
17 circumstances, such as weather conditions or water  
18 system operational problems, Los Angeles and  
19 San Fernando shall have the right in any year to  
20 overextract from the Sylmar Basin an amount not to  
21 exceed 10 percent of their allowed pumping, as  
22 provided in Section 5 herein. The 10 percent  
23 annual overextraction may continue from year to  
24 year, accumulatively not to exceed 1,000 ac-ft. for  
25 each city, so long as the unusual circumstances  
26 persist. When the unusual circumstances cease, the  
27 accumulated overextractions shall be replaced by  
28 underpumping, and must be done within a 6 yr.

period. The amount of such underpumping will not be required to exceed 10 percent of the annual allowed pumping of any party.

The party desiring to overextract from the basin shall notify the Watermaster of the circumstances considered to be unusual and shall justify the need for overextractions. The Watermaster shall review the existence and cessation of unusual circumstances and shall in his discretion approve the required overextraction and replacement operations.

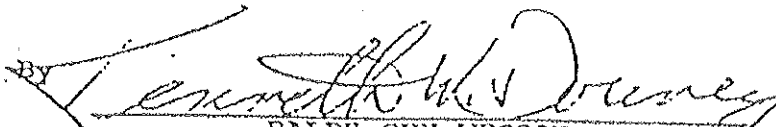
8. Pursuant to Section 8.2.10 of the Judgment, a recalculation of the safe yield can be requested by any party in the event such recalculation appears to be necessary in accordance with the Watermaster's findings set forth in his annual report to the parties and Court.
9. All parties to this stipulation may make application to the Court regarding further evaluation or review of the parties pumping activities.
10. In any year, Los Angeles and San Fernando each have the right to store water in the Sylmar Basin by direct spreading or in-lieu practice (underpumping). The party causing the water to be stored shall have a right to extract an equivalent amount of groundwater from said basin. In addition to the safe yield pumping provided for herein, the

1 right to recapture stored water can be carried over  
2 into successive water years.

- 3 11. Provisions of this stipulation, in effect, amend  
4 the Judgment entered on January 26, 1979. Specific  
5 sections that are affected include the following:  
6 4.2.6.2, 5.1.2.4, 5.2.2.1, 5.2.2.3, 9.5, and 10.2.  
7 To the extent that any inconsistency may exist  
8 between this stipulation and provisions of the  
9 Final Judgment, the provisions of this stipulation  
10 shall prevail.  
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DATED: March 21, 1984

IRA REINER, City Attorney  
EDWARD C. FARRELL, Chief Assistant  
City Attorney for Water and Power  
STEPHEN R. POWERS, JR., Senior  
Assistant City Attorney  
RALPH GUY WESSON, Assistant  
City Attorney

BY   
RALPH GUY WESSON  
Attorneys for the City of Los Angeles  
and its Department of Water and Power

APPROVED:  
The City of San Fernando

By

  
Mayor

Attest


Donald E. Penman  
City Clerk

ARTHUR KIDMAN  
RUTAN AND TUCKER  
Special Counsel

By

  
ARTHUR KIDMAN  
Attorneys for the City of San Fernando

  
ROGER or CHARLES MEURER  
MEURER ENG., INC.

  
LAWRENCE M. DAUGHERTY  
Attorney for Kisag and Dean Moordigian

IRA REINER, City Attorney  
EDWARD C. FARRELL, Chief Assistant  
City Attorney for Water and Power  
STEPHEN R. POWERS, JR., Senior  
Assistant City Attorney  
RALPH GUY WESSON, Assistant City Attorney  
111 North Hope Street  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
(213) 481-6372.

Attorneys for Defendant

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES,

Plaintiff,

vs.

CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, et al.,

Defendants.

No. 650079

ORDER OF COURT RE SYLMAR  
BASIN PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 10.2 OF JUDGMENT

Good cause appearing therefore and the court having reviewed the stipulation herein presented to the Court, and having fully approved the facts and settlement set forth therein, it is ordered, effective October 1, 1984, that:

1. The Cities of Los Angeles and San Fernando shall be limited in their pumping to bring the total pumping within the safe yield of the basin, less any rights exercised by the private parties, as follows:

City of Los Angeles - 3,105 AF/YR.

City of San Fernando - 3,105 AF/YR.

2. It is ordered that during years of unusual circumstances (as stated in paragraph 7 of the



1 stipulation), the parties (Los Angeles and  
2 San Fernando) shall have the right in any year to  
3 overextract from Sylmar Basin an amount not to  
4 exceed 10 percent of their allowed pumping, as set  
5 forth in paragraph 1 above.

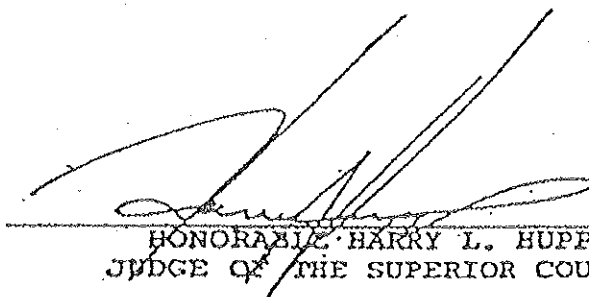
6 The 10 percent overextraction may continue from  
7 year to year, accumulatively not to exceed 1,000  
8 ac-ft, for each city, so long as the unusual  
9 circumstances continue. When the unusual  
10 circumstances cease, the accumulated overextraction  
11 shall be replaced by underpumping, and must be done  
12 within a 6 yr. period. The amount of such under-  
13 pumping will not be required to exceed 10 percent  
14 of the annual allowed pumping of any party. The  
15 Wastermaster shall review the existence and cessa-  
16 tion of these unusual circumstances (as detailed in  
17 paragraph 7 of the stipulation) and shall approve  
18 the required overextraction and replacement  
19 operations.

- 20 3. Any party to this stipulation may make application  
21 to the Court regarding pumping amounts stipulated  
22 hereto in the event hydrologic conditions in the  
23 Sylmar Basin change.
- 24 4. In any year, Los Angeles and San Fernando each have  
25 the right to store water in the Sylmar Basin by  
26 direct spreading or in-lieu practices  
27 (underpumping). The party causing the water to be  
28 stored shall have a right to extract an equivalent

amount of groundwater from said basin. In addition to the safe yield pumping provided for herein, the right to recapture stored water can be carried over into successive water years.

5. The Final Judgment, entered on January 26, 1979, is amended pursuant to changes set forth in this stipulation. The sections of the Judgment affected are listed in paragraph 11 of the stipulation.

DATED: March 22, 1984

  
HONORABLE HARRY L. HUPP  
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT



## **Appendix G: City's Water Conservation Plan (Ordinance No. 1638)**

**City of San Fernando | 2020 Urban Water Management Plan**

## DIVISION 4. - WATER CONSERVATION

### FOOTNOTE(S):

--- (2) ---

**Editor's note**— Ord. No. 1638, § 1, adopted Oct. 20, 2014, repealed former Div. 4, §§ 94-296—94-303, in its entirety and enacted new provisions numbered as §§ 94-295—94-306. In order to avoid conflicts in section numbering the editor has renumbered the provisions added by Ord. No. 1638 as herein set out. Former Div. 4 pertained to water wastage and derived from the Code of 1957, §§ 28.9—28.15.

#### Sec. 94-281. - Purpose.

Upon declaration by the city council that a water shortage emergency exists, this plan shall be implemented to provide a vehicle to protect the public peace, health and safety by significantly and equitably reducing the consumption of potable water over an extended period. The plan shall remain in effect until the city council declares the water shortage emergency has ended.

(Ord. No. 1638, § 1, 10-20-2014)

#### Sec. 94-282. - Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this division, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

*Person* means any individual, firm, partnership, association, company or organization of any kind.

*Water* means water supplied by the city.

(Ord. No. 1638, § 1, 10-20-2014)

#### **Cross reference**— Definitions generally, § 1-2.

#### Sec. 94-283. - Applicability.

This division shall apply to all persons using water in this city, regardless of whether any person using water shall have a contract for water service.

(Ord. No. 1638, § 1, 10-20-2014)

#### Sec. 94-284. - Reclamation wastewater system required for carwashes.

All carwashes shall be constructed with a wastewater reclamation system approved by the public works director. No carwash shall be exempted pursuant to section 94-289 from the requirements of this section.

(Ord. No. 1638, § 1, 10-20-2014)

#### Sec. 94-285. - Phase I water shortage (voluntary conservation).

(a) A phase I shortage shall be declared when the city determines that a shortage of up to ten percent will occur in water supplies.

(b) All elements of section 94-288 (Prohibitions) shall apply in phase I on a voluntary basis only.

(Ord. No. 1638, § 1, 10-20-2014)

#### Sec. 94-286. - Phase II water shortage (mandatory conservation).

- (a) A phase II shortage shall be declared when the city determines that a shortage of up to 20 percent will occur in water supplies.
- (b) All elements of section 94-288 (Prohibitions) shall apply in phase II on a mandatory basis.

(Ord. No. 1638, § 1, 10-20-2014)

Sec. 94-287. - Phase III water shortage (mandatory conservation).

- (a) A phase III shortage shall be declared when the city determines that a shortage above 20 percent will occur in water supplies.
- (b) All elements of section 94-288 (Prohibitions) shall apply in phase III on a mandatory basis except that:

- (1) Restrictions on watering lawns, landscaped or other turf areas shall be modified to prohibit watering more often than every third day in a schedule to be set by the public works director, with watering only during the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m.;
- (2) Commercial nurseries and other water-dependent industries shall be prohibited from watering lawn, landscaped and other turf areas more often than every third day on a schedule to be determined by the public works director, and shall water only during the hours between 5:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m.
- (3) Water used on a one-time basis for purposes such as construction and dust control, shall be limited to that quantity identified in a plan submitted by the user which describes water use requirements. The plan shall be submitted to the city for approval. Water sources other than potable water shall be utilized where available;
- (4) The use of water from fire hydrants shall be limited to fire fighting and related activities and other uses of water for municipal purposes shall be limited to activities necessary to maintain the public health, safety and welfare.

(Ord. No. 1638, § 1, 10-20-2014)

Sec. 94-288. - Prohibitions.

- (a) *Gutter flooding.* No person shall cause or permit any water furnished to any property within the city to run or to escape from any hose, pipe, valve, faucet, sprinkler or irrigation device into any gutter or otherwise to escape from the property if such running or escaping can reasonably be prevented.
- (b) *Washing hard-surfaced areas.* No person shall use any water furnished to any property within the city to wash sidewalks, walks, driveways and parking lots by hosing.
- (c) *Irrigation.* No person shall water or irrigate any shrubbery, trees, lawns, grass, ground covers, plants, vines, gardens, vegetables, flowers or other vegetation between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. No water users shall cause or allow the water to run off landscaped areas into adjoining streets, sidewalks or other paved areas due to incorrectly directed or maintained sprinklers or excessive watering.
- (d) *Ornamental facilities.* No person shall refill any fountain, pool or other facility containing water solely for ornamental purposes emptied during the effectiveness of this division.
- (e) *Leaks.* No person shall permit leaks of water which he has the authority to eliminate.
- (f) *Restaurants.* Restaurants shall only serve water to customers upon request.
- (g) *Washing vehicles.* Washing of motor vehicles, trailers, boats and other types of equipment shall be done only with a hand-held bucket or a hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle for quick rinses, except that washing may be done with reclaimed wastewater, or by a commercial car wash using recycled water.
- (h) All lawns, landscaped or other turf area shall be watered not more often than every other day and with watering only during the hours between 5:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m., with even-numbered addresses



watering on even-numbered days of the month and odd-numbered addresses watering on odd-numbered days of the month. This provision shall apply to residential, commercial, industrial and public agencies but shall not apply to commercial nurseries, golf courses and other water-dependent industries.

- (i) *Wasting generally.* No person shall cause or permit water under his control to be wasted.

(Ord. No. 1638, § 1, 10-20-2014)

Sec. 94-289. - Exemptions.

- (a) *Permit.* A person may be exempted from application of this division to a certain type of use if the city's public works director issues a permit allowing such use and if such permit issuance is based on a finding that enforcement of the applicable restriction would either:

- (1) Cause an unnecessary and undue hardship to the applicant or the public; or
- (2) Cause or threaten an emergency condition affecting the health, sanitation, fire protection or safety of the applicant or the public.

- (b) *Conservation devices.* The public works director may require the use of such water conservation devices or practices as he deems appropriate as a condition of the exemption permit. He shall promulgate a list of approved devices.

(Ord. No. 1638, § 1, 10-20-2014)

Sec. 94-290. - Enforcement.

- (a) The public works director, the fire chief, police chief, water superintendent, or designee have the duty and are authorized to enforce this division and shall have all the powers and authority contained in Penal Code § 836.5, including the power to issue written notice to appear.
- (b) Each law enforcement officer shall, in connection with his duties imposed by law, diligently enforce this division.

(Ord. No. 1638, § 1, 10-20-2014)

Sec. 94-291. - Remedies; penalties.

- (a) *Notice of violation; procedure upon failure to correct.* Prior to enforcement pursuant to section 94-290, any person who is suspected of violating this division shall be given a preliminary notice in writing of such violation, with the description of violation set forth in such preliminary notice. The person shall have 24 hours to correct the violation or terminate the use. If the violation is not corrected or the use terminated, the water division may forthwith either:

- (1) Disconnect service;
- (2) Install flow-restricting devices restricting water service; or
- (3) Order issuance of a second preliminary notice.

Service disconnected or restricted pursuant to subsection (a)(1) or (2) of this section shall be restored only upon payment of the turn-on and other charges fixed by this article or the rules and regulations of the water division.

- (b) *Penalties.* Any person who has received a preliminary notice of violation of a particular section of this division and against whom the water division has taken action pursuant to this section and who has not corrected or terminated the use or at a subsequent time violates the same section of this division, regardless of whether the type of use was previously specified in any preliminary notice of violation, shall be:

- (1) Issued an administrative citation as described in the city's comprehensive fee schedule; or

- (2) Guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in section 1-10. Each day any violation of this division is committed or permitted to continue shall constitute a separate offense and shall be punishable as such.

(Ord. No. 1638, § 1, 10-20-2014)

Sec. 94-292. - Conflict with state law.

This division shall be inoperative to the extent any regulations and restrictions adopted pursuant to Water Code §§ 350—359 conflict.

(Ord. No. 1638, § 1, 10-20-2014)

Secs. 2-293—2-303. - Reserved.



## **Appendix H: 2019 County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan**

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**City of San Fernando | 2020 Urban Water Management Plan**



PUBLIC DRAFT

# 2019 County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan

Chief Executive Office - Office of Emergency Management



**2019 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES  
ALL-HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN**



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**LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

°F	degrees Fahrenheit
AECOM	AECOM Technical Services, Inc.
AB	Assembly Bill
AHMP	All-Hazards Mitigation Plan
Cal FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Cal OES	California Office of Emergency Services
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGS	California Geological Survey
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plans
CPG	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
CRS	Community Rating System
DFIRM	Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DMA	Disaster Mitigation Act
DR	Disaster Declaration Number
DSOD	Division of Safety of Dams
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EQ	Earthquake
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHSZ	Fire Hazard Severity Zones
GIS	Geographic Information System
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LACMA	Los Angeles County Museum of Art
LRA	Local Responsibility Area
M	Magnitude
MARAC	Mutual Aid Regional Advisory Committee
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NHM	Los Angeles County Natural History Museum
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
PGA	Peak Ground Acceleration

RL	Repetitive Loss
SFHA	Special Flood Hazard Area
SRA	State Responsibility Area
U.S.	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WUI	wildland-urban interface

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING

As defined in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Subpart M, Section 206.401, hazard mitigation is “any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural hazards.” As such, hazard mitigation is any work to minimize the impacts of any type of hazard event before it occurs. Hazard mitigation aims to reduce losses from future disasters. It is a process that identifies and profiles hazards, analyzes the people and facilities at risk, and develops mitigation actions to reduce or eliminate hazard risk. The implementation of the mitigation actions, which include short- and long-term strategies that may involve planning, policy changes, programs, projects, and other activities, is the end result of this process.

In recent years, local hazard mitigation planning has been driven by a federal law, known as the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). On October 30, 2000, Congress passed the DMA 2000 (Public Law 106-390), which amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (Stafford Act) (Title 42 of the United States Code Section 5121 et seq.) by repealing the act’s previous mitigation planning section (409) and replacing it with a new mitigation planning section (322). This new section emphasized the need for state, tribal, and local entities to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts. This new section also provided the legal basis for the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA’s) mitigation plan requirements for the Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs.

## 1.2 2019 ALL-HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN SYNOPSIS

To meet the requirements of the DMA 2000, the Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) has prepared an All- Hazards Mitigation Plan (AHMP) (hereinafter referred to as the 2019 AHMP) to assess risks posed by natural hazards and to develop a mitigation action plan for reducing the risks in Unincorporated Los Angeles County. The 2019 AHMP replaces the AHMP that was approved in 2014.

The 2019 AHMP is organized to follow FEMA’s Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool, which demonstrates how local AHMPs meet the DMA 2000 regulations. As such, specific planning elements of this review tool are in their appropriate plan sections.

The 2019 AHMP structure has been updated to including the following sections:

- **Section 2 Planning Process** provides an overview of the 2019 planning process, starting with a plan update timeline. It identifies advisory committee members and describes their involvement with the plan update process. It also details stakeholder outreach, public involvement and continued public involvement. It provides an overview of the existing plans and reports and how they were incorporated into the 2019 AHMP and lastly lays out a plan update method and schedule. Supporting planning process documentation is listed in **Appendix A**.
- **Section 3 Community Profile** describes the planning area for the 2019 AHMP, which includes the unincorporated areas of the county. It touches on the current population and development trends in the county and discusses vulnerable populations in the county, including the growing homeless crisis. Finally, this section lists the county-owned and

county-related critical facilities included in this plan. Supporting community profile information can be found in **Appendix B**.

- **Section 4 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment** describes each of the eight hazards addressed in this plan. Additionally, it includes impact (i.e., risk assessment) tables for the planning area, vulnerable populations and critical facilities within each hazard area. An overall summary description is also provided for each hazard. **Appendix C** contains supporting hazard identification and risk assessment information.
- **Section 5 Mitigation Strategy** details Los Angeles County's capabilities (authorities, policies, programs and resources) available for hazard mitigation. It also discusses the county's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Finally, it describes the mitigation strategy, which is the blueprint for how the County will reduce its risks to hazards. The mitigation strategy is made up of three main components: mitigation goal(s); potential mitigation actions and projects; and a mitigation action plan.
- **Section 6 Plan Review, Evaluation and Implementation** discusses the revisions made to the 2019 AHMP to address changes in development, progress made in local mitigation efforts and changes to priorities.
- **Section 7 Plan Adoption** contains a scanned copy of the adoption resolution.

## 2 PLANNING PROCESS

Section 2 – Planning Process addresses Element A of the Local Mitigation Plan Regulation Checklist.

Regulation Checklist – 44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans	
Element A: Planning Process	
A1. Does the Plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))	
A2. Does the Plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as other interests to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement §201.6(b)(2))	
A3. Does the Plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage? (Requirement §201.6(b)(1))	
A4. Does the Plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? (Requirement §201.6(b)(3))	
A5. Is there discussion of how the community(ies) will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii))	
A6. Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a 5-year cycle)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i))	

### 2.1 OVERVIEW OF 2019 AHMP PLANNING PROCESS

The development of the 2019 AHMP was collaborative effort between Los Angeles County OEM, AECOM Technical Services, Inc. (AECOM), an advisory committee, and various county departments and agencies. **Table 2-1** provides a timeline of the major plan update tasks and milestones by month over a 9-month period. **Table 2-2** lists the advisory committee members and how they contributed to the development of the plan.

**Table 2-1. AHMP Timeline**

Date	Tasks	People Involved
March 2019	Reviewed the 2014 AHMP and decided to continue efforts to streamline the plan Held 2019 AHMP advisory committee kick-off meeting (March 15)	AHMP project manager, advisory committee
April 2019	Determined the hazards to be profiled, including climate change (new to the 2019 AHMP), drought, dam failure, earthquake, flood, landslide, tsunami and wildfire (all addressed in the 2014 AHMP)	AHMP project manager, AECOM
May 2019	Collected local and regional existing plans and reports	AECOM
June 2019	Determined the Geographic Information System (GIS) strategy for risk assessment including land area/geographical boundaries and critical facilities and discussed how to incorporate people experiencing homelessness	AHMP project manager, AECOM, Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management

**Table 2-1. AHMP Timeline**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Tasks</b>	<b>People Involved</b>
July 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identified initial list of stakeholders</li> <li>Crafted public outreach messages for the Twitter handle @ReadyLACounty</li> <li>Created draft hazard figures</li> <li>Developed homeless people risk assessment tables</li> <li>Developed land area/geographic boundaries risk assessment tables</li> <li>Rewrote/updated the hazard profiles into a streamlined tabular format</li> <li>Began developing/updating/collecting draft mitigation actions</li> <li>Streamlined and updated the community profile section to only address the planning area, population and development trends and county critical facilities (deleted general County information)</li> </ul>	AHMP project manager, AECOM
August 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tweeted public outreach messages about the 2019 AHMP</li> <li>Emailed stakeholders about the 2019 AHMP</li> <li>Conducted conference call with Los Angeles County Regional Planning (August 5) to discuss joint public outreach efforts as well as mitigation strategies</li> <li>Conducted meeting with Los Angeles County Public Works (August 7) to discuss 2019 AHMP, progress made to date, and existing and new mitigation strategies</li> <li>Developed critical facilities risk assessment tables</li> <li>Created draft risk assessment tables</li> <li>Revised plan maintenance approach from quarterly meetings to annual review questionnaires</li> </ul>	AHMP project manager, AECOM, Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, Los Angeles County Public Works, advisory committee
September 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated the capability assessment tables</li> <li>Developed a list of potential mitigation actions and prioritized actions based on a new tiered approach</li> <li>Created public outreach flyers in English and Spanish and placed on the Los Angeles County OEM website</li> <li>Documented progress in local mitigation efforts</li> <li>Addressed changes in development since the 2014 AHMP</li> <li>Created Initial Draft AHMP</li> <li>Created Public Draft AHMP</li> </ul>	AHMP project manager, AECOM, advisory committee
October 2019	Created Final Draft AHMP	AECOM



**Table 2-2. Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department / Agency, Title</b>	<b>Contribution</b>
Emily Montanez	Office of Emergency Management, AHMP project manager, Senior Program Manager	Led kick-off meeting, reviewed draft hazard figures and risk assessment tables, draft mitigation actions and initial draft plan.
Margaret Carlin	Office of Emergency Management, GIS Project Supervisor	Provided input on GIS, reviewed draft hazard figures and risk assessment tables, draft mitigation actions and initial draft plan.
Stephanie Kim	Office of Emergency Management, Academic Intern	Reviewed and updated the community profile, provided input on people experiencing homelessness, participated on conference calls, attended department meetings, and reviewed the initial draft plan.
Caroline Chen	Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, Regional Planner	Attended kick-off meeting, participated on conference call, reviewed draft hazard figures and risk assessment tables, draft mitigation actions, and initial draft plan.
Iris Chi	Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, Regional Planner	Attended kick-off meeting, participated on conference call, reviewed draft hazard figures and risk assessment tables, draft mitigation actions and initial draft plan.
Loni Eazell	Los Angeles County Public Works, Disaster Services Specialist	Coordinated August 7 department meeting, reviewed draft hazard figures and risk assessment tables, draft mitigation actions, and initial draft plan.
Frank Forman	Los Angeles County Fire Department, Battalion Chief	Reviewed draft hazard figures and risk assessment tables, draft mitigation actions and initial draft plan.
Andrew Gano	City of Glendale Fire Department, Captain	Attended kick-off meeting, reviewed draft hazard figures and risk assessment tables, draft mitigation actions, and initial draft plan.
Angine Geragoosian	Los Angeles County Public Works, Disaster Services Analyst	Attended kick-off meeting, reviewed draft hazard figures and risk assessment tables, draft mitigation actions, and initial draft plan.
Patricia Hachiya	Regional Planning, Supervising Regional Planner	Attended kick-off meeting, participated on conference call, reviewed draft hazard figures and risk assessment tables, draft mitigation actions, and initial draft plan.
Jack Husted	Department of Public Works, Senior Civil Engineer	Attended August 7 meeting, reviewed draft hazard figures and risk assessment tables, draft mitigation actions, and initial draft plan.
Sheryll Jones	Emergency Services Coordinator, Southern Region Cal OES	Advised Los Angeles County OEM about initial update process and reviewed initial draft plan.
Sinan Khan	Office of Emergency Management, Associate Director	Reviewed draft hazard figures and risk assessment tables, draft mitigation actions and initial draft plan.

**Table 2-2. Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department / Agency, Title</b>	<b>Contribution</b>
Diana Manzano	Area D Disaster Management, Coordinator	Attended kick-off meeting, reviewed draft hazard figures and risk assessment tables, draft mitigation actions, and initial draft plan.
John Eric Pearce	Fire Department, Captain	Reviewed draft hazard figures and risk assessment tables, draft mitigation actions, and initial draft plan.
Christine Shaffer	Sheriff's Department, Deputy	Reviewed draft hazard figures and risk assessment tables, draft mitigation actions, and initial draft plan.
Nathaniel VerGow	Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority, Director of Access and Engagement	Reviewed draft hazard figures and risk assessment tables, draft mitigation actions, and initial draft plan.
Steven Wallace	San Gabriel Fire Department, Interim Fire Chief	Reviewed draft hazard figures and risk assessment tables, draft mitigation actions, and initial draft plan.
Iain Watt	Office of Emergency Management, Emergency Management Coordinator	Participated on conference call, reviewed draft hazard figures and risk assessment tables, draft mitigation actions, and initial draft plan.

## 2.2 OPPORTUNITIES FOR STAKEHOLDERS

On August 20, 2019, the AHMP project manager reached out to stakeholders about the 2019 AHMP to invite them to participate in the plan update process. The stakeholders were also notified on October 4, 2019, that a copy of the public draft plan was available for review on the Los Angeles County OEM website. Stakeholders include members of the Mutual Aid Regional Advisory Committee (MARAC) for the Southern Region. The MARAC consists of: the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) regional administrator, or deputy, for the Administrative Region encompassing the mutual aid region(s); regional mutual aid coordinators (fire, law enforcement, disaster medical and other established mutual aid systems); a representative from each operational area located in the mutual aid region; representatives from two municipalities (small/large and rotates bi-annually); regional public utility representative; private utility representative; special district representative; and other designee as appointed by an individual MARAC. Stakeholder documentation is located in **Appendix A**.

## 2.3 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The Los Angeles County OEM engaged the public in the plan update process through various media formats. A flyer about the 2019 AHMP was created in both English and Spanish and placed on the Los Angeles County OEM website. The website also includes a copy of the public draft plan for public comment on October 4, 2019.

<https://www.lacounty.gov/emergency/county-of-los-angeles-all-hazards-mitigation-plan/>

Additionally, the Los Angeles County OEM used Twitter, @ReadyLACounty, to engage the public through a series of tweets about the 2019 AHMP, hazards in Los Angeles County, hazard mitigation planning, and the public draft plan.

## 2.4 REVIEW AND INCORPORATION OF EXISTING PLANS AND REPORTS

The consultant reviewed existing relevant information to include in the 2019 AHMP. **Table 2-3** lists the plans and reports reviewed as well as information to be incorporated into the 2019 AHMP.

**Table 2-3. Existing Plans and Reports**

<b>Plans and Reports</b>	<b>Information to be Incorporated into the 2019 AHMP</b>
Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Response Plan (2012)	Appendix K Hazards-Specific to the operational area into Section 4 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan (2015)	Safety element mitigation policies into Section 5 Mitigation Strategy
Los Angeles County Floodplain Management Plan (2016)	Flood hazard profile, non-implemented flood mitigation initiatives into Section 4 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
County of Los Angeles Floodplain Management Plan Progress Report 2017 – 2018	Non-implemented flood mitigation initiatives into Section 5 Mitigation Strategy, implemented flood mitigation initiatives into Section 6 Plan Review, Evaluation, and Implementation
County of Los Angeles Repetitive Loss Area Analysis Progress Report 2017 – 2018	Non-implemented flood mitigation initiatives into Section 5 Mitigation Strategy, implemented flood mitigation initiatives into Section 6 Plan Review, Evaluation, and Implementation
Unincorporated Los Angeles County Community Climate Action Plan 2020	Climate change mitigation objectives into Section 5 Mitigation Strategy
2019 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count Results	People experiencing homelessness count into Section 4 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
Los Angeles County Fire Department 2018 Strategic Fire Plan	Vegetation management programs into Section 5 Mitigation Strategy
Southern California Earthquake Data Center's Earthquake Catalogs	Historic seismic data into Section 4 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
Maritime Tsunami Response Playbooks: Background Information and Guidance for Response and Hazard Mitigation Use (2016)	Historical tsunami information and evaluation data into Section 4 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
FEMA Flood Insurance Study, Los Angeles County, California (2018)	Historical flood information and flood hazard areas into Section 4 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS): Rainfall and Landslides in Southern California (active)	Landslide nature, location, historical and extent information into Section 4 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

## 2.5 CONTINUED PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A copy of the 2019 AHMP will be kept on the Los Angeles County OEM website along with contact information. The Los Angeles County OEM will also notify residents of any changes or

updates to the 2019 AHMP, including mitigation projects identified in the plan as they are implemented, via @ReadyLACounty on Twitter.

## 2.6 PLAN UPDATE METHOD AND SCHEDULE

The 2014 AHMP recommended quarterly meetings to discuss and track mitigation projects implemented during the lifespan of the 2014 AHMP. It is unknown how often specific departments/agencies met to track the status of their mitigation actions. For the 2019 AHMP, the plan update method and schedule has been revised to include an annual review and an advisory committee roundtable prior to the 5-year update. Mitigation projects will be monitored via a progress project report. Details are as follows:

- **Annual Review Worksheets:** Every 12 months from plan adoption, the AHMP project manager will email each member of the advisory committee an Annual Review Worksheet to complete. As shown in Appendix A, the Annual Review Worksheet reflects the Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool and includes the following: planning process, hazard profile, risk assessment, and mitigation strategy. Each member of the advisory committee will email completed worksheets back to the AHMP project manager to review. The AHMP project manager will summarize these findings and email them out to the committee. If the AHMP project manager believes that the 2019 AHMP needs to be updated based on the findings, then an invitation will be sent to advisory committee members to attend a formal AHMP update meeting.
- **Mitigation Progress Project Reports:** Mitigation actions will be monitored and updated using the Mitigation Project Progress Report. During each annual review, each department or agency currently administering a mitigation project will submit a progress report to the AHMP project manager. For projects that are being funded by a FEMA mitigation grant, FEMA quarterly reports may be used as the preferred reporting tool. As shown in Appendix A, the progress report will discuss the current status of the mitigation project, including any changes made to the project, identify implementation problems, and describe appropriate strategies to overcome them.
- **Advisory Committee Roundtable:** On the fourth year of the update, the AHMP project manager will reconvene the advisory committee (updating membership, if necessary) and lead a tabletop exercise with the advisory committee to: collect the Annual Review Worksheet and any Mitigation Project Progress Reports and FEMA quarterly reports; determine hazards to be included in the 2024 AHMP; develop a new work plan; and begin the plan update process.

### 3 COMMUNITY PROFILE

#### 3.1 PLANNING AREA

With approximately 4,760.72 square miles, Los Angeles County is geographically one of the largest counties in the country. As shown in **Figure 3-1**, the county stretches along 75 miles of the Pacific coast of Southern California and is bordered to the east by Orange County and San Bernardino County, to the north by Kern County, and to the west by Ventura County. Los Angeles County has two islands, Santa Catalina (75.00 square miles) and San Clemente (60.69 square miles), which are part of an eight-island group called the Channel Islands.

As shown in **Tables 3-1 – 3-6** and **Figures 3-2 – 3-6**, the county is divided into five supervisorial districts, each representing approximately 2 million people in 88 cities and approximately 140 communities or 122 county-wide statistical areas. The five supervisorial districts consist of 4,150 square miles, with 3,014.17 square miles located in the unincorporated areas. The remaining area of Los Angeles County is federal land, including the Los Padres National Forest and Angeles National Forest.

For the 2019 AHMP, the planning area is defined as Unincorporated Los Angeles County. However, the plan's risk assessment includes: Los Angeles County, Unincorporated Los Angeles County, and supervisorial districts 1-5. In addition, specific county-wide statistical area risk assessment information is provided in **Appendix C**.

**Table 3-1. Los Angeles County Land Area**

Entity	Square Miles
Los Angeles County	4,760.72
Unincorporated Los Angeles County	3,041.17
Supervisorial District 1	246.19
Supervisorial District 2	161.83
Supervisorial District 3	431.21
Supervisorial District 4	439.95
Supervisorial District 5	2,807.00

**Table 3-2. Supervisorial District 1**

City	County-wide Statistical Area
Azusa	Arcadia
Baldwin Park	Angeles National Forest
Bell	Avocado Heights
Bell Gardens	Azusa
Claremont	Bandini Islands

**Table 3-2. Supervisorial District 1**

City	County-wide Statistical Area
Commerce	Bassett
Cudahy	Charter Oak
El Monte	Claremont
Huntington Park	Covina
Industry	Covina (Charter Oak)
Irwindale	Duarte
La Puente	East Los Angeles
Maywood	El Monte
Montebello	Florence – Firestone
Monterey Park	Glendora
Pico Rivera	Hacienda Heights
Pomona	La Verne
Rosemead	Lynwood
South El Monte	North Whittier
South Gate	Padua Hills
Vernon	Pellissier Village
Walnut	Pomona
West Covina	Rowland Heights
	San Jose Hills
	South El Monte
	South San Gabriel
	Sunrise Village
	Valinda
	Walnut
	Walnut Park
	West Puente Valley
	West Whittier / Los Nietos
	Whittier
	Whittier Narrows



**Table 3-3. Supervisorial District 2**

City	County-wide Statistical Area
Carson	Athens Village
Compton	Athens-Westmont
Culver City	Del Aire
Gardena	Del Rey
Hawthorne	East Rancho Dominguez
Inglewood	El Camino Village
Lawndale	Florence – Firestone
Los Angeles (portion)	Hawthorne
Lynwood	Ladera Heights
	Lennox
	Lynwood
	Marina del Rey
	Rancho Dominguez
	Rosewood
	Rosewood/East Gardena
	Rosewood/West Rancho Dominguez
	View Park/Windsor Hills
	Walnut Park
	West Carlsen
	West Rancho Dominguez
	Willowbrook
	Wiseburn

**Table 3-4. Supervisorial District 3**

City	County-wide Statistical Area
Agoura Hills	Angeles National Forest
Beverly Hills	Franklin Canyon
Calabasas	Marina del Rey
Hidden Hills	Miracle Mile
Malibu	Kage/Lopez Canyons
San Fernando	Santa Monica Mountains
Santa Monica	Universal City
West Hollywood	West LA
Westlake Village	Westhills

**Table 3-5. Supervisorial District 4**

City	County-wide Statistical Area
Artesia	Cerritos
Avalon	Del Aire
Bellflower	East La Mirada
Cerritos	East Rancho Dominguez
Diamond Bar	East Whittier
Downey	El Camino Village
El Segundo	Hacienda Heights
Hawaiian Gardens	Harbor Gateway
Hermosa Beach	La Habra Heights
La Habra Heights	La Rambla
La Mirada	Lakewood
Lakewood	Lennox
Lomita	Long Beach
Long Beach	Lynwood
Los Angeles (portion)	Marina del Rey
Manhattan Beach	Palos Verdes Peninsula
Norwalk	Rancho Dominguez
Palos Verdes Estates	Rowland Heights
Paramount	San Clemente Island
Rancho Palos Verdes	Santa Catalina Island

**Table 3-5. Supervisorial District 4**

City	County-wide Statistical Area
Redondo Beach	South Whittier
Rolling Hills	Sunrise Village
Rolling Hills Estates	West Carson
Santa Fe Springs	West Whittier / Los Nietos
Signal Hill	Westfield/Academy Hills
Torrance	Whittier
Whittier	

**Table 3-6. Supervisorial District 5**

City	County-wide Statistical Area
Alhambra	Acton
Arcadia	Agua Dulce
Bradbury	Altadena
Covina	Anaverde
Duarte	Angeles National Forest
Glendale	Arcadia
Glendora	Azusa
La Canada – Flintridge	Bouquet Canyon
La Verne	Bradbury
Lancaster	Canyon Country
Monrovia	Castaic
Palmdale	Claremont
Pasadena	Covina
San Dimas	Covina (Charter Oak)
San Gabriel	Del Sur
San Marino	Desert View Highlands
Santa Clarita	Duarte
Sierra Madre	East Covina
South Pasadena	East Lancaster
Temple City	East Pasadena
Los Angeles City	Elizabeth Lake
Canoga Park (portion)	Glendora

**Table 3-6. Supervisorial District 5**

City	County-wide Statistical Area
Chatsworth (portion)	Hi Vista
Granada Hills (portion)	Kagel / Lopez Canyons
Hansen Dam (portion)	La Crescenta-Montrose
Lake View Terrace (portion)	La Verne
Mission Hills (portion)	Lake Hughes
Northridge (portion)	Lake Los Angeles
Olive View Hospital (Sylmar)	Lake Manor
Porter Ranch	Leona Valley
Shadow Hills	Little Rock
Sun Valley (portion)	Little Rock/Juniper Hills
Sunland	Little Rock/Pearblossom
Sylmar (portion)	Llano
Tujunga	Monrovia
West Hills (portion)	Newhall
	North Lancaster
	Northeast San Gabriel
	Palmdale
	Pearblossom/Llano
	Placerita Canyon
	Pomona
	Quartz Hill
	Roosevelt
	San Francisquito Canyon/Bouquet Canyon
	San Pasqual
	Sand Canyon
	Saugus
	Saugus/Canyon Country
	South Antelope Valley
	South Edwards
	Southeast Antelope Valley
	Stevenson Ranch
	Sun Village
	Twin Lakes/Oat Mountain

**Table 3-6. Supervisorial District 5**

City	County-wide Statistical Area
	Val Verde
	Valencia
	West Antelope Valley
	West Chatsworth
	White Fence Farms



Kern County

Ventura  
County

San Bernardino  
County

Los Angeles

Orange  
County

Pacific Ocean



0 2.5 5 10 15 Miles

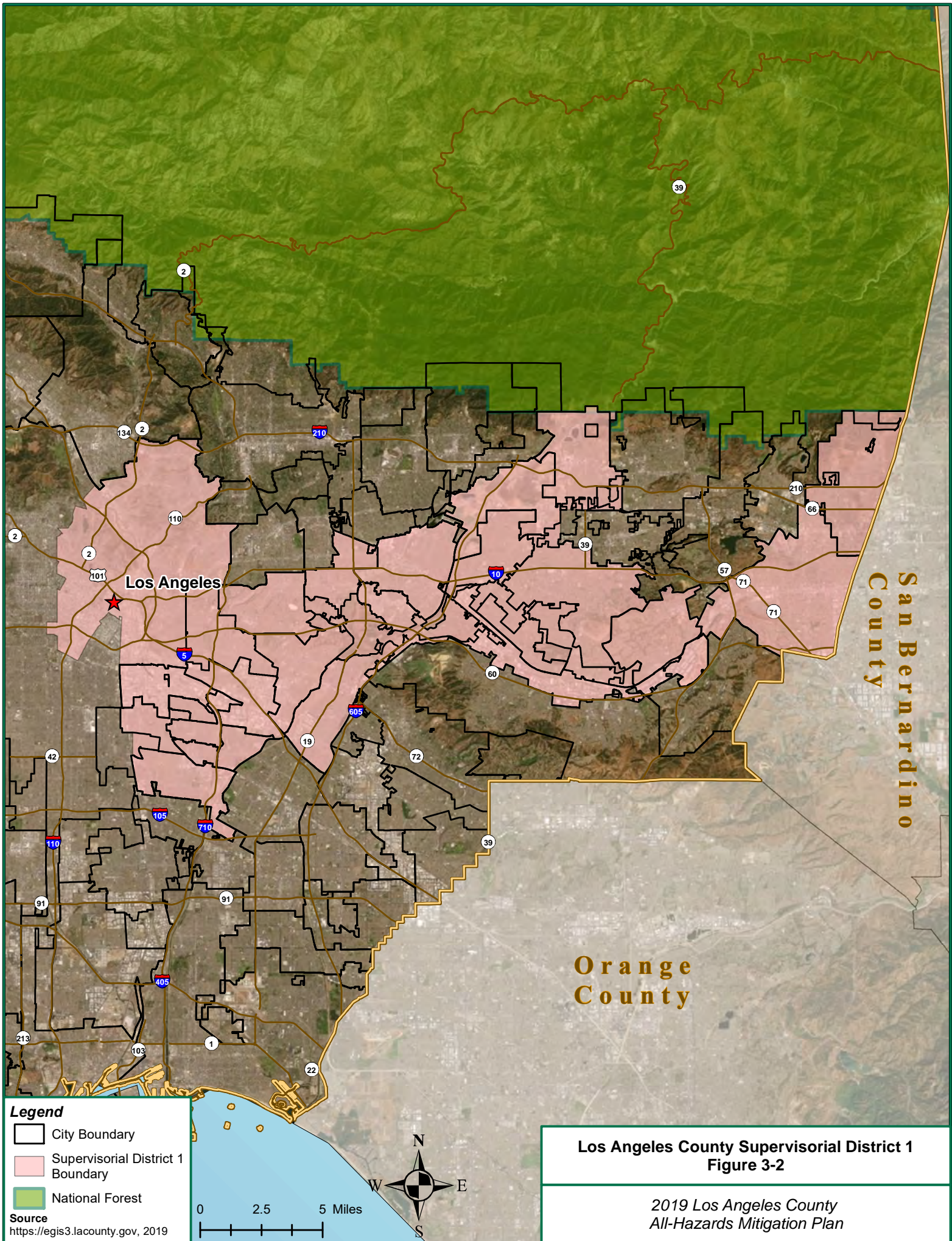
- Legend**
- Unincorporated County Boundary
  - National Forest

**Source**  
<https://egis3.lacounty.gov>, 2019

Los Angeles County  
Figure 3-1

2019 Los Angeles County  
All-Hazards Mitigation Plan





**Legend**

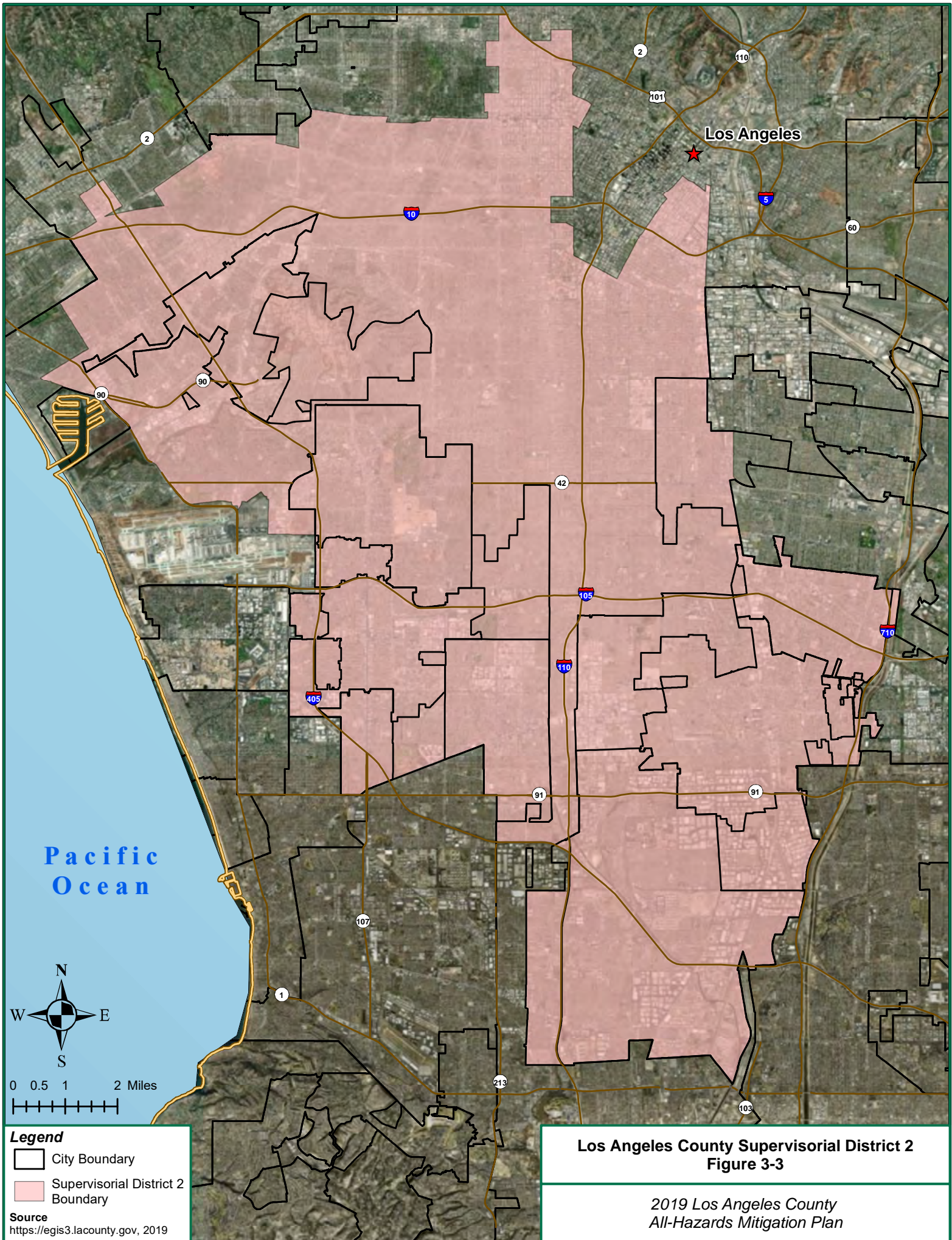
- City Boundary
- Supervisorial District 1 Boundary
- National Forest

**Source**  
<https://egis3.lacounty.gov>, 2019

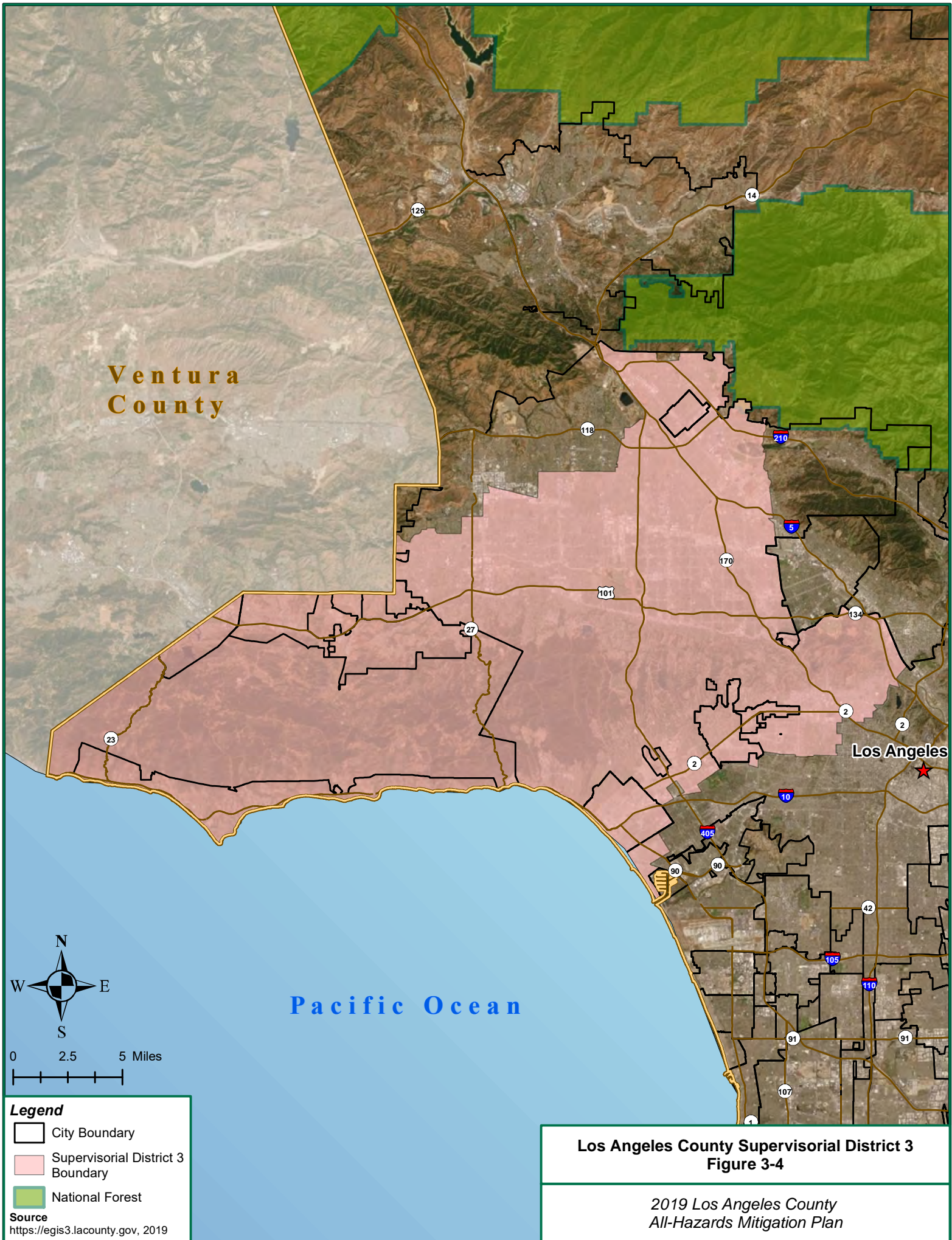
**Los Angeles County Supervisorial District 1**  
**Figure 3-2**

*2019 Los Angeles County  
All-Hazards Mitigation Plan*













San Bernardino  
County

Orange  
County

Pacific Ocean



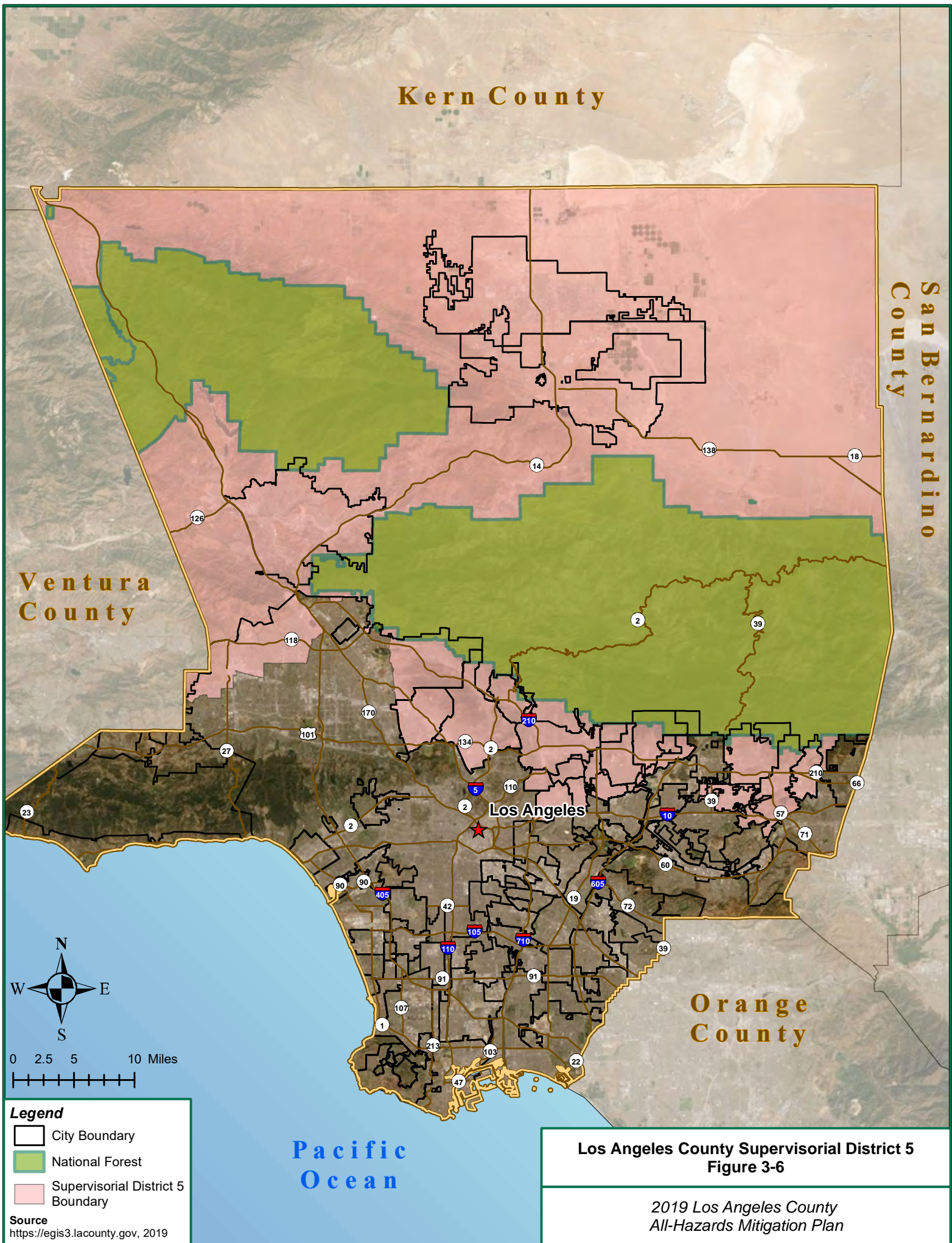
0 5 10 Miles

**Legend**  
City Boundary  
Supervisorial District 4  
Boundary

**Source**  
<https://egis3.lacounty.gov>, 2019

Los Angeles County Supervisorial District 4  
Figure 3-5

2019 Los Angeles County  
All-Hazards Mitigation Plan





### 3.2 POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

Since the drafting of the 2014 AHMP, United States (U.S.) Census Bureau Intercensal Estimates from July 1, 2015, to July 1, 2018, show the number of people residing in Los Angeles County only grew from 10,097,037 to 10,105,518. While the county experienced population growth of 0.50 percent in 2015 and 0.23 percent in 2016, the county population fell by 0.02 percent in 2017 and 0.13 percent in 2018.

The California Department of Finance noted that the decline in population can be linked in part to a decline in birthrate. Researchers at the University of Southern California Lusk Center for Real Estate also suggest that one of the biggest reasons behind Los Angeles County's growth rate slip is due the lack of housing. Despite the city of Los Angeles adding between 15,000 and 17,000 units of housing each year from 2014 to 2018, housing has become prohibitively unaffordable, which has led many young Los Angeles County residents to move out-of-state or put down roots in nearby Inland Empire counties, where thousands of new jobs in distribution hubs and fulfillment centers have fueled more affordable housing development.

For the 2019 AHMP, population and residential buildings are not included in the risk assessment. As 2020 U.S. Census data become available, this information may be included in plan updates.

### 3.3 VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

As noted by the Center for Disease Control (CDC), "Everyone must remain safe in an emergency. But for some, it's more difficult." Vulnerable or at-risk groups include people that may have difficulty communicating or accessing medical care, need help maintaining independence, require supervision, and need help accessing transportation.

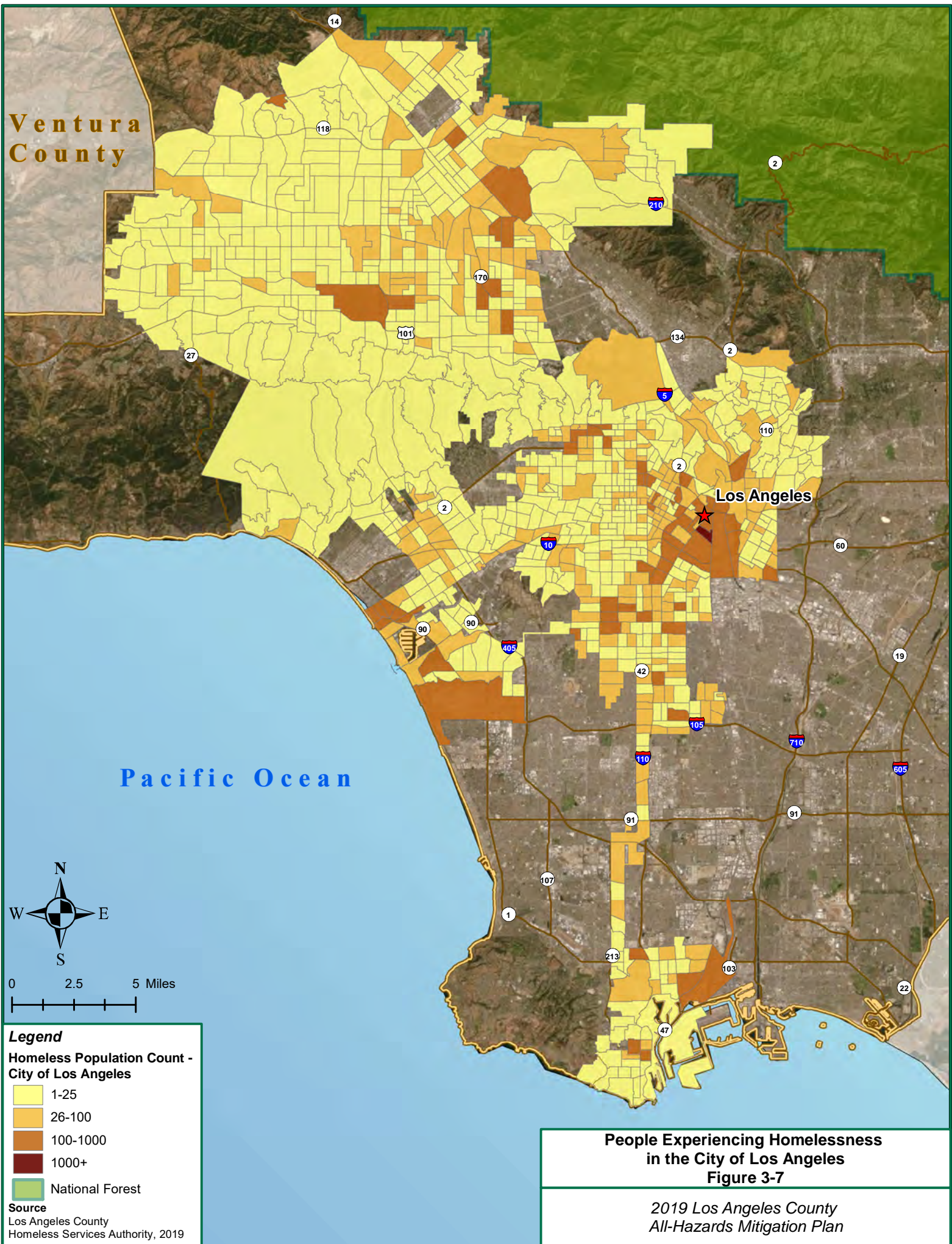
For the 2019 AHMP, vulnerable population groups addressed in the risk assessment include people experiencing homelessness. People experiencing homelessness have become a regional crisis as the number of this vulnerable population group has risen to nearly 60,000 in Los Angeles County alone. **Table 3-7** and **Figures 3-7 and 3-8** show the total point-in-time number of people experiencing homelessness in the city of Los Angeles and Unincorporated Los Angeles County, as captured for the 2019 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count.

There are several other vulnerable groups at-risk to hazards in Los Angeles County; future updates of the AHMP will expand vulnerable population categories as the 2020 U.S. Census socioeconomic status, household composition and disability, minority status and language, and housing and transportation data becomes available.

**Table 3-7. People Experiencing Homelessness**

Entity	Total # of People Experiencing Homelessness (Sheltered and Unsheltered)
City of Los Angeles	32,931
Unincorporated Los Angeles County	5,881









### 3.4 CRITICAL FACILITIES

A critical facility provides services and functions essential to a community, especially during and after a disaster. Common types of critical facilities include: fire stations, police stations, hospitals, schools, water and waste water systems, and utilities. Critical facilities may also include places that can be used for sheltering or staging purposes, such as community centers and libraries. Critical facilities may also include large public gathering spots.

Los Angeles County does not currently maintain a centralized critical facilities database. For the 2019 AHMP, 915 major county-owned and county-related critical facilities were collected from various county department and agencies and also from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Homeland Infrastructure-Foundation-Level Data site. Critical facility names and addresses were then geocoded to a location and the resulting geographic features were used for the risk assessment. The results of this process are shown in **Table 3-8** and **Figure 3-9** through **Figure 3-19**. Facility-specific information is provided in **Appendix B**. Some departments and agencies have multiple facilities at the same location; hence there are duplications of facility sites.

The County hopes to implement a coordinated data collection and database system for critical facilities; as such, future updates to this plan will likely include an expanded critical facilities list.

**Table 3-8. Los Angeles County-Owned and County-Related Critical Facilities**

Department / Agency	# of Facilities
Los Angeles County Animal Care & Control	7
Los Angeles County Fire Department	337*
Los Angeles County Health Services	29
Los Angeles County Library	85
LACMA & NHM	4
Los Angeles County Office of Education	37
Los Angeles County - Other (offices)	24
Los Angeles County Parks & Recreation	117
Los Angeles County Public Health	14
Los Angeles County Public Works	230
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	31

Note: The fire stations identified for this plan include those located within the 59 cities and all the unincorporated areas that the Los Angeles County Fire Department serves.





Kern County

San Bernardino County

Ventura County

Orange County

Pacific Ocean



0 2.5 5 10 15 Miles

**Legend**

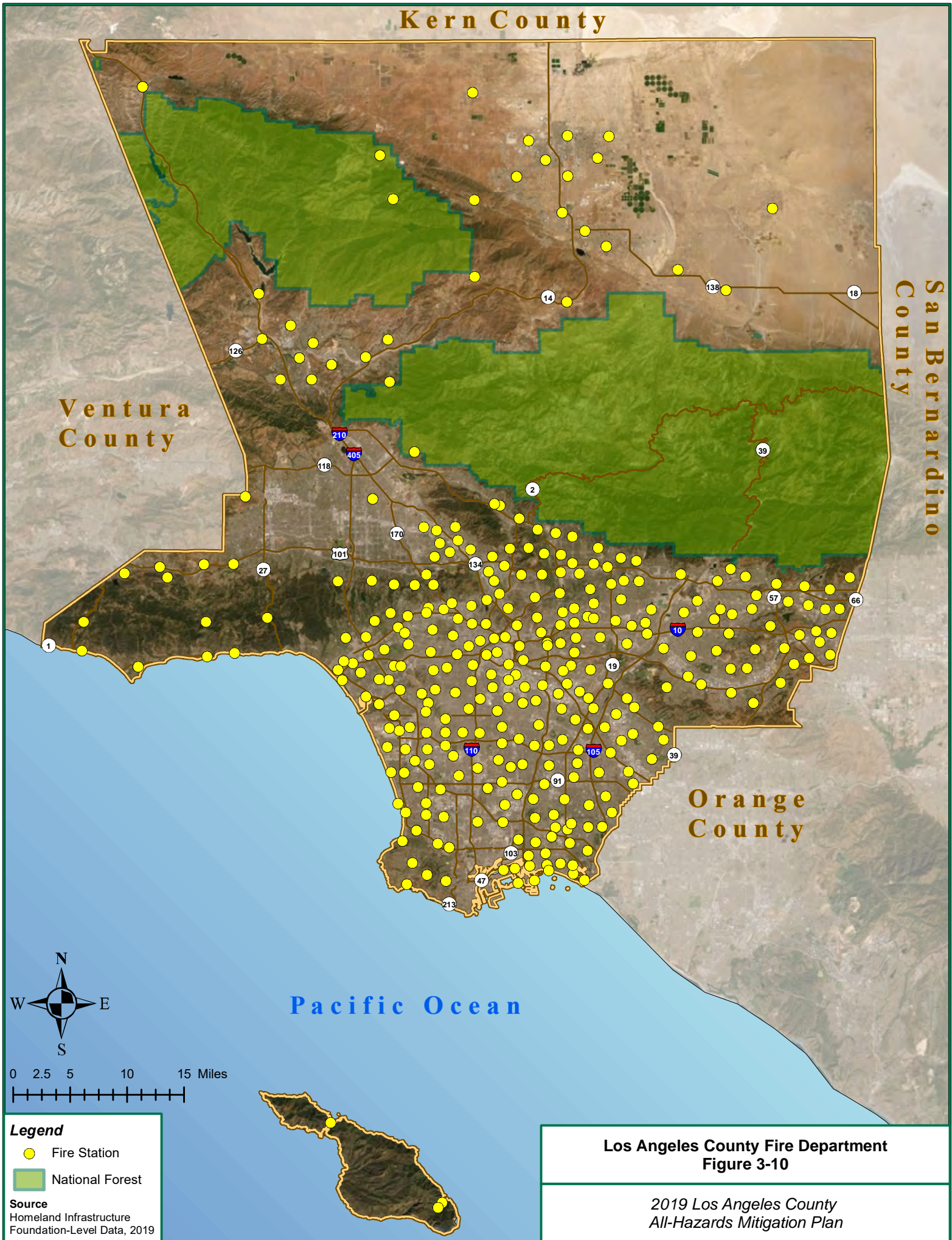
- Animal Shelter
- National Forest

**Source**  
Los Angeles County  
Animal Care and Control, 2019

**Los Angeles County Animal Care & Control**  
**Figure 3-9**

*2019 Los Angeles County  
All-Hazards Mitigation Plan*

















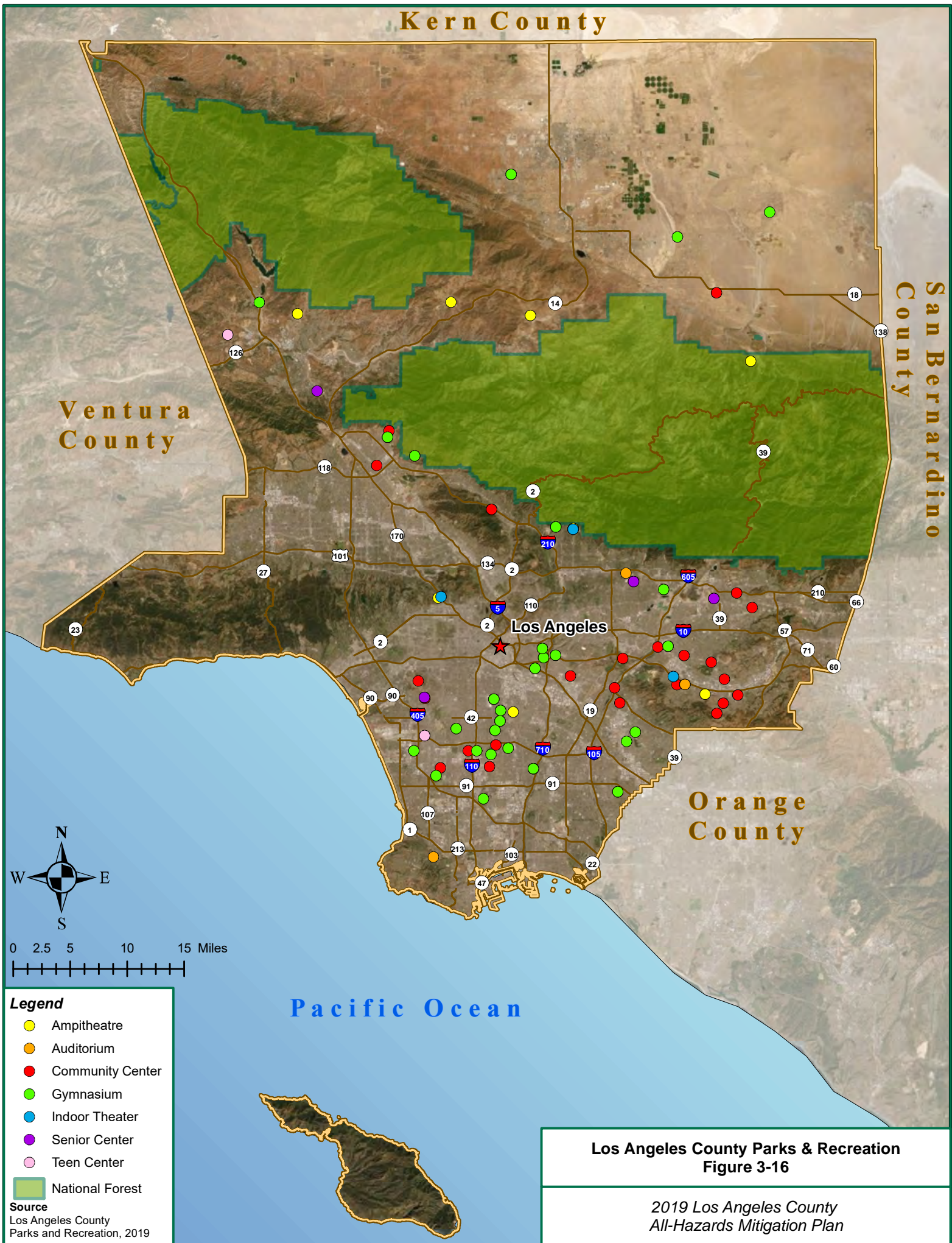








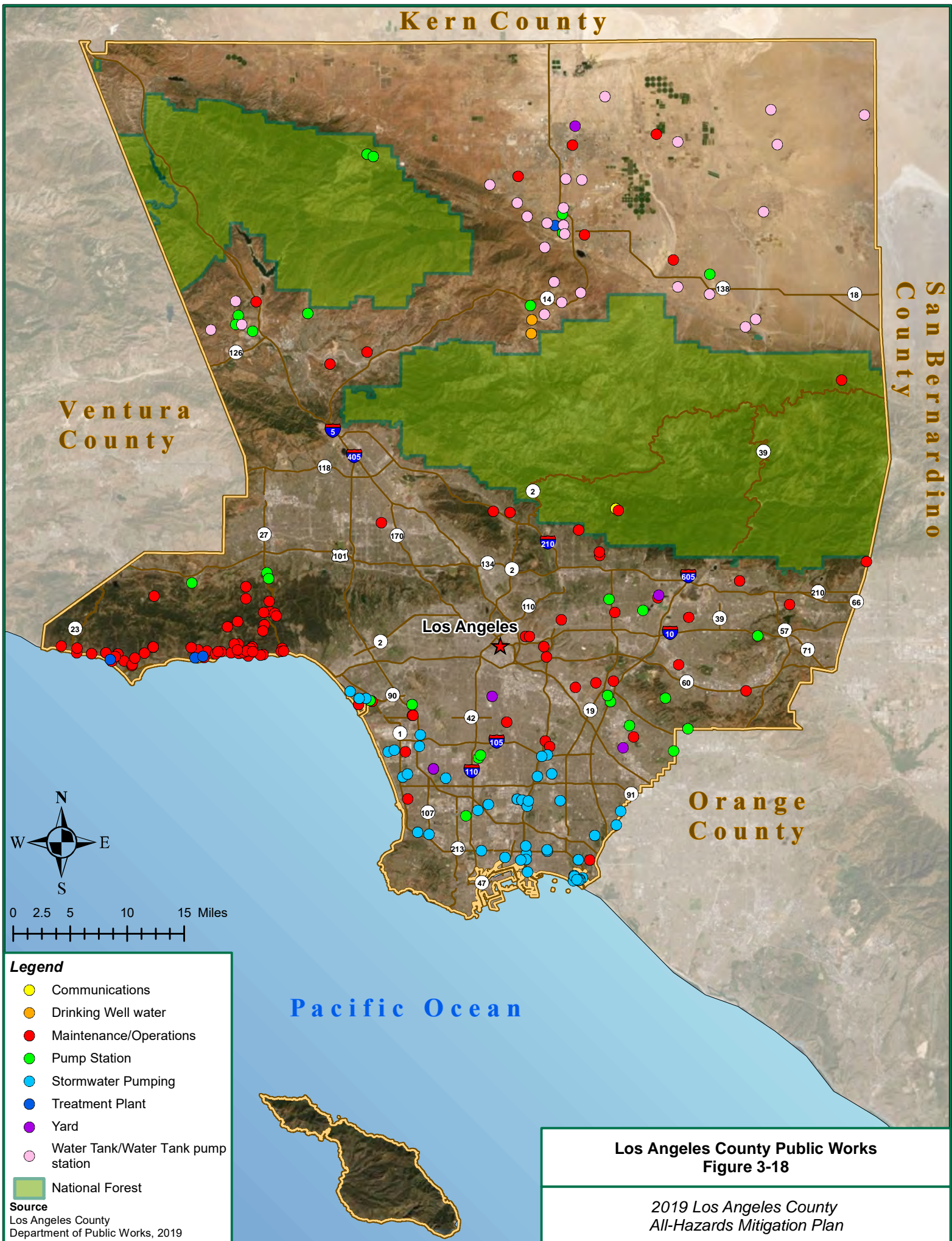
















Kern County

San Bernardino County

Ventura County

Orange County

Los Angeles

Pacific Ocean



0 2.5 5 10 15 Miles

**Legend**

- Correction Facility
- Patrol Station
- National Forest

**Source**  
Los Angeles County  
Sheriff's Department, 2019

**Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department**  
**Figure 3-19**

*2019 Los Angeles County  
All-Hazards Mitigation Plan*

## 4 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Section 4 – Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment addresses Element B of the Local Mitigation Plan Regulation Checklist.

Regulation Checklist – 44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans
Element B: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
<p>B1. Does the Plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction(s)? (Requirement § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))</p> <p>B2. Does the Plan include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement § 201.6(c)(2)(i))</p> <p>B3. Is there a description of each identified hazard's impact on the community as well as an overall summary of the community's vulnerability for each jurisdiction? (Requirement § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))</p> <p>B4. Does the Plan address NFIP insured structures within the jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))</p>

For the 2019 AHMP, the AHMP project manager and consultant revisited the hazards addressed in the 2014 AHMP. It was determined that the primary focus of the 2019 AHMP should be natural hazards and secondary hazards, as a result of a natural hazard. In addition, it was decided that climate change should be included in the plan, as increasing surface temperatures will likely result in more droughts and subsequently the risk of wildfires. Therefore, climate change, dam failure, drought, earthquake, flood, landslide, tsunami, and wildfire are profiled in the 2019 AHMP.

Hazard identification consists of describing the nature of the hazard, disaster history, location, extent/severity, and probability of future events. Hazard identification profiles have been developed for each of the eight hazards addressed in **Section 4.1** through **Section 4.8**. Additionally, impact (i.e., risk assessment) tables have been created for each hazard. Quantitative impact tables were prepared using GIS analysis for climate change (sea level rise), dam failure, earthquake, flood, landslide, tsunami, and wildfire, while a qualitative impact table was prepared for drought. Impacts considered include: land area, vulnerable populations and critical facilities. Overall summary descriptions have been developed as well. NFIP insured structures are discussed in **Table 4-23**. **Appendix C** contains unincorporated area-specific and critical facility-specific impact tables.

According to the *Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 201: Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Guide—Second Edition* (CPG 201) drought, earthquake, flood, landslide, tsunami, and wildfire are classified natural hazards, while dam failure is classified as a technological hazard (but is often a secondary hazard of other natural hazards). CPG 201 does not classify climate change. As such, the hazards profiled for this AHMP are discussed in alphabetical order and not by CPG 201 classification. **The order does not signify level of risk.**

## 4.1 CLIMATE CHANGE

**Table 4-1. Climate Change Identification Profile**

Profile	Description
Nature	<p>Climate change is defined as the average statistics of weather, which includes temperature, precipitation, and seasonal patterns in a particular region. Climate change refers to the long-term and irrevocable shift in these weather-related patterns, either regionally or globally. The Earth and its natural ecosystem are very closely tied to the climate and any permanent climate change will lead to an imbalance in the existing ecosystem, impacting the way people live, the food they grow, their health, the wildlife, the availability of water, and much more. Research indicates that much of this warming is due to human activities, primarily burning fossil fuels and clearing forests, that release carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other gases into the atmosphere, trapping in heat that would otherwise escape into space. Once in the atmosphere, these heat-trapping emissions remain there for many years (for example, CO<sub>2</sub> lasts about 100 years. If left unchecked, by the end of the century, CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations could reach levels three times higher than pre-industrial times.</p> <p>According to most climatologists, the planet is starting to experience shifts in climate patterns and increased frequency of extreme weather events at both the global and local levels. Over the next century, increasing atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations are expected to cause a variety of changes to local climate conditions, including sea level rise and storm surge in coastal areas, reduced mountain snow pack, increased riverine flooding, and more frequent, higher temperatures (leading to extreme heat events and wildfires), particularly inland, decreasing air quality, and extended periods of drought.</p> <p>These effects of climate change are expected to negatively impact water and electricity demand and supplies in Los Angeles County. Decreasing air quality and extreme heat days will degrade public health, as well as and increase wildfire risk. And low-lying water front areas may flood or be underwater from sea level rise.</p>
Location	According to the National Climate Assessment, the entire Pacific coastal region, including Los Angeles County, has been affected by climate change.
History	<p>The history of the scientific discovery of climate change began in the early 19th century, when ice ages and other natural changes in paleoclimate were first suspected and the natural greenhouse effect first identified. In the late 19th century, scientists first argued that human emissions of greenhouse gases could change the climate. Many other theories of climate change were advanced, involving forces from volcanism to solar variation. In the 1960s, the warming effect of carbon dioxide gas became increasingly convincing, although some scientists also pointed out that human activities, in the form of atmospheric aerosols (e.g., "pollution"), could have cooling effects as well. During the 1970s, scientific opinion increasingly favored the warming viewpoint. By the 1990s, as a result of improving fidelity of computer models and observational work confirming the Milankovitch theory of the ice ages, a consensus position formed: greenhouse gases were deeply involved in most climate changes, and human emissions were bringing serious global warming.</p> <p>Since the 1990s, scientific research on climate change has included multiple disciplines and has expanded, significantly increasing our understanding of causal relations, links with historic data, and ability to numerically model climate change. The most recent work has been summarized in the Assessment Reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Climate change is a significant and lasting change in the statistical distribution of weather patterns over periods ranging from decades to millions of years. It may be a change in average weather conditions, or in the distribution of weather around the average conditions (i.e., more or fewer extreme weather events). Climate change is caused by factors that include oceanic processes (such as oceanic circulation), biotic processes, variations in solar radiation received by Earth, plate</p>

**Table 4-1. Climate Change Identification Profile**

Profile	Description
	tectonics and volcanic eruptions, and human-induced alterations of the natural world; these latter effects are currently causing global warming, and "climate change" is often used to describe human-specific impacts.
Extent / Severity	<p>Over the next century, weather patterns that are considered extreme today are expected to become the norm. The average summer temperature will rise, and in inland areas 100-plus degree Fahrenheit (°F) days will occur more frequently. A temperature change map (<b>Figure 4-1</b>) produced by the California Nevada Climate Applications Program predict that the average temperature in the region is expected to rise between 2.5 and 8°F. Drier conditions will also make wildfires more frequent and intense.</p> <p>The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has produced a sea level rise view that shows the impacts of predicted sea level rise. As shown in <b>Figure 4-2</b>, a sea level rise of just 3 feet above mean higher high tide (approximate year 2050 – 2060) will result in coastal flooding of 2.25 square miles of Los Angeles County and 0.03 square miles of unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County, while a sea level rise of 6 feet above mean higher high tide (approximate year 2100) will result in coastal flooding of 6.13 square miles of Los Angeles County and 0.15 square miles of unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County.</p>
Recurrence Probability	<p>The specific probability of the extent and frequency climate change induced impacts is uncertain and depends on various climate modeling assumptions. While there is some uncertainty about the rate of climate of change and the severity and frequency of extreme weather events, the IPCC, in its Fifth Assessment of Climate Change (2014), concluded that:</p> <p>...warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and since the 1950s, many of the observed changes are unprecedented over decades to millennia. The atmosphere and ocean have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished, sea level has risen, and the concentrations of greenhouse gases have increased...It is extremely likely that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century.</p>

**Table 4-2. Climate Change Impact on Land Area**

Entity	3 Ft. Sea Level Rise		6 Ft. Sea Level Rise	
	# of Sq. Miles	% of Sq. Miles	# of Sq. Miles	% of Sq. Miles
Los Angeles County	2.25	0.05	6.13	0.13
Unincorporated Los Angeles County	0.03	0.00	0.15	0.00
Supervisory District 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supervisory District 2	0.03	0.02	0.07	0.04
Supervisory District 3	0.14	0.03	0.34	0.08
Supervisory District 4	1.98	0.45	5.58	1.27
Supervisory District 5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Table 4-3. Climate Change Impact on Vulnerable Populations – People Experiencing Homelessness**

Entity	3 Ft. Sea Level Rise		6 Ft. Sea Level Rise	
	# of Homeless	% of Homeless	# of Homeless	% of Homeless
City of Los Angeles	51	0.15	126	0.38
Unincorporated Los Angeles County	0	0.00	2	0.04



**Table 4-4. Climate Change Impact on County Critical Facilities**

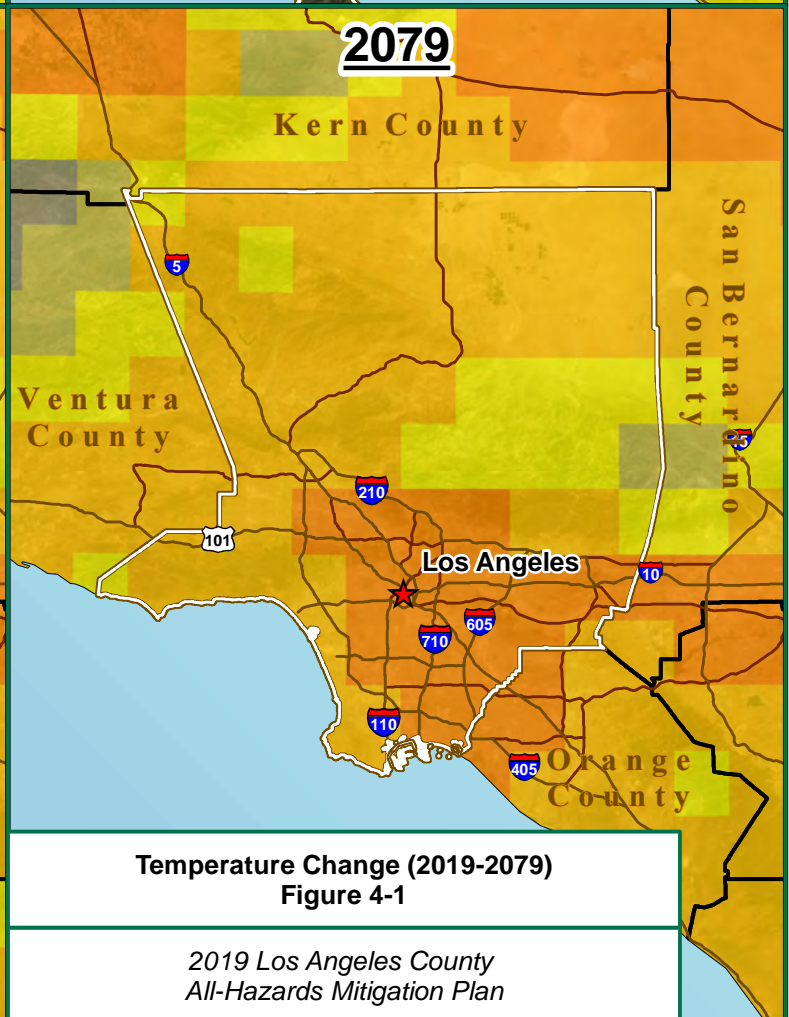
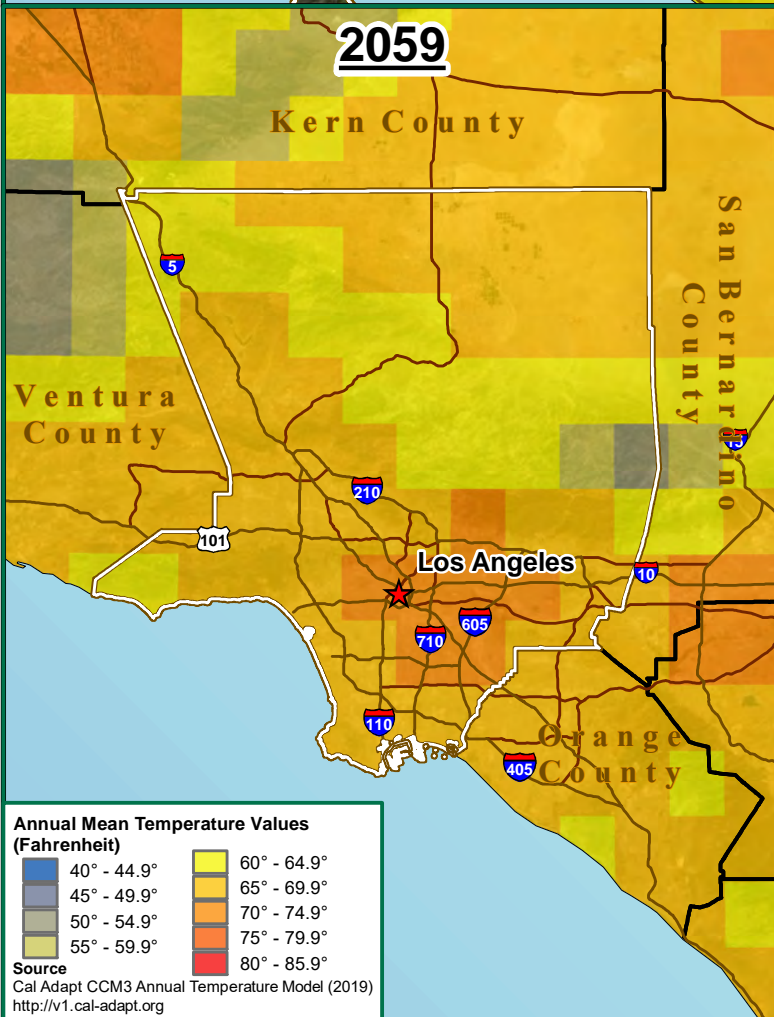
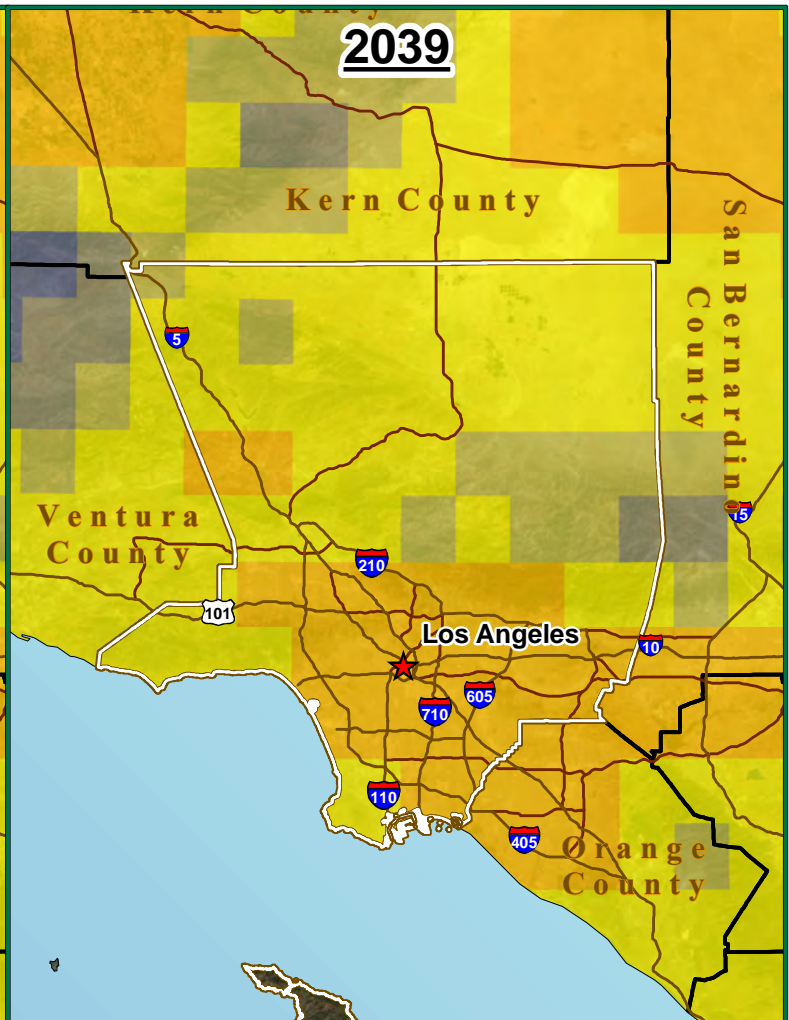
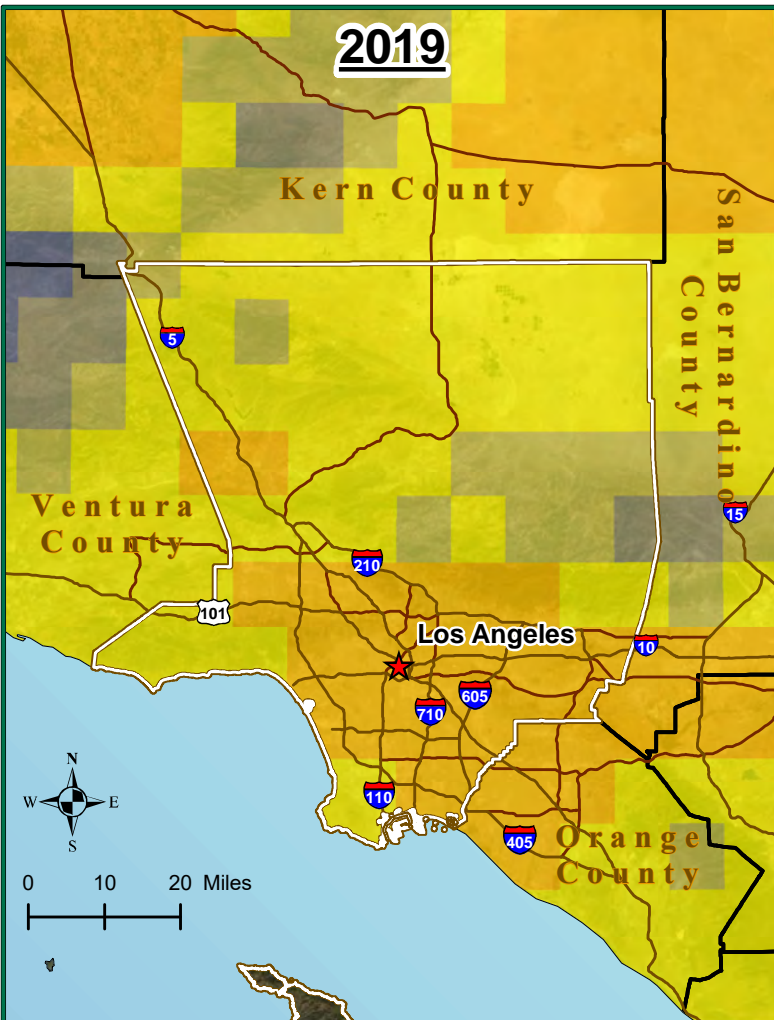
Department/ Agency	3 Ft. Sea Level Rise		6 Ft. Sea Level Rise	
	# of Facilities	% of Facilities	# of Facilities	% of Facilities
Los Angeles County Animal Care & Control	0	0.00	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Fire Department	1	0.00	5	1.4
Los Angeles County Health Services	0	0.00	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Library	0	0.00	0	0.00
LACMA & NHM	0	0.00	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Office of Education	0	0.00	0	0.00
Los Angeles County - Other (offices)	0	0.00	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Parks & Recreation	0	0.00	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Public Health	0	0.00	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Public Works	3	1.30	6	2.61
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	1	3.23	0	0.00

LACMA = Los Angeles County Museum of Art

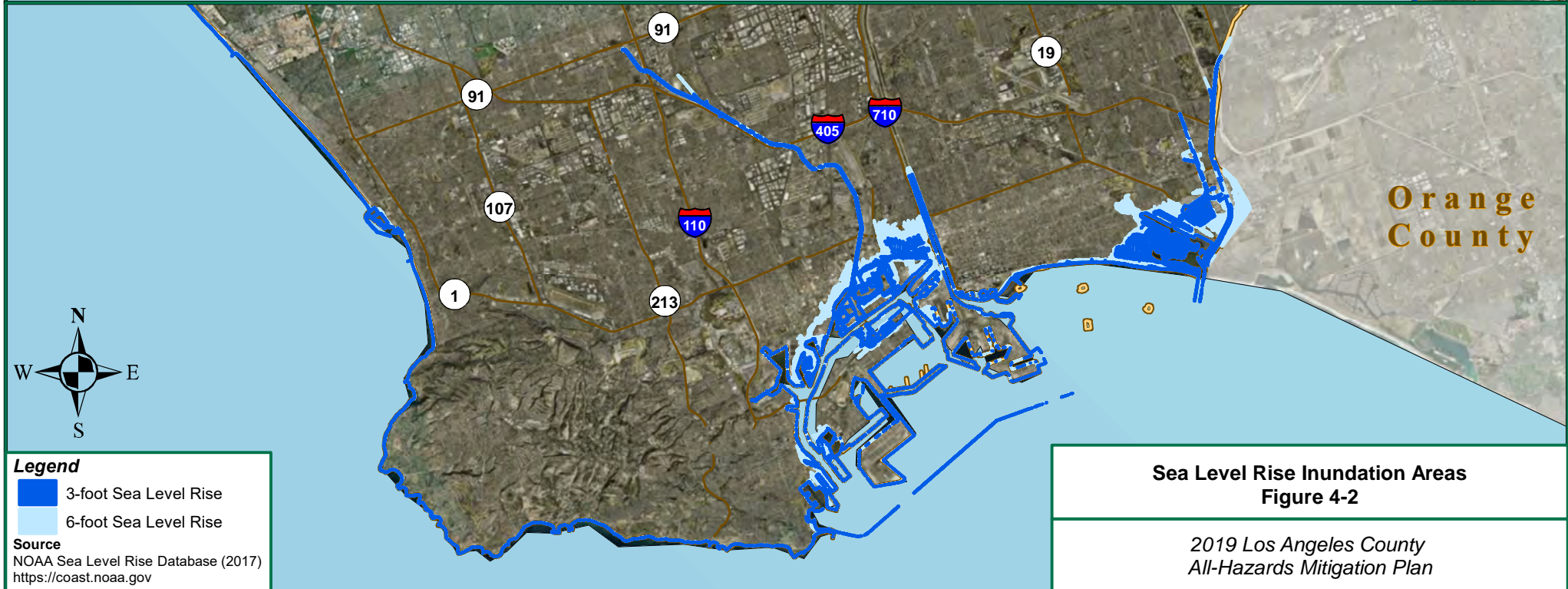
NHM = Natural History Museum

**Table 4-5. Overall Summary of Vulnerability to Climate Change**

Climate Change	
Summary	<p>Climate change will affect every person and every area of Los Angeles County. As noted above, the number of extreme heat days will rise, and inland county areas will experience days with temperatures in excess of 100°F more frequently. Extreme heat can trigger a variety of heat stress conditions, such as heat stroke. Higher temperatures can also contribute to the build-up of harmful pollutants and cause respiratory issues. Drier, hotter conditions will also make wildfires more frequent and intense, particularly in the High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ). Wildfires can: burn homes, businesses, and critical facilities; interrupt transportation and utilities; and cause death to people and animals.</p> <p>In addition, mega storms that are linked to climate change will cause severe flooding in cities and form lakes in the Central Valley and Mojave Desert. Along the coast, deadly and destructive storm surges will push farther inland than they once did, which means more frequent nuisance flooding.</p> <p>Los Angeles County is addressing climate change through the implementation of the 2015 Community Climate Action Plan. The plan describes how the County will address the impacts of climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from community activities in the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County by at least 11% below 2010 levels by 2020. Additionally, in April 2019 the mayor of Los Angeles released the city's Green New Deal, which "sets aggressive goals for the city's sustainable future, tackles the climate emergency with accelerated targets... and sets L.A. on course to be carbon neutral by 2050."</p>







## 4.2 DAM FAILURE

**Table 4-6. Dam Failure Identification Profile**

Profile	Description
Nature	<p>Dam failure is the structural collapse of a dam that releases the water stored in the reservoir behind the dam. A dam failure is usually the result of the age of the structure, inadequate spillway capacity used in construction, or structural damage caused by an earthquake or flood. When a dam fails, a large quantity of water is suddenly released with a great potential to cause human casualties, economic loss, and environmental damage. This type of disaster is especially dangerous because it can occur suddenly, providing little warning and evacuation time for the people living downstream. The flows resulting from dam failure generally are much larger than the capacity of the downstream channels and therefore lead to extensive flooding. Flood damage occurs as a result of the momentum of the flood caused by the sediment-laden water flooding over the channel banks and impact debris carried by the flow.</p>
Location	<p>According to the California Department of Water Resource's Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD), there are 90 dams under State jurisdiction in Los Angeles County. A dam breach inundation map shows flooding that could result from a hypothetical failure of a dam or its critical appurtenant structure. In 2017, the California Legislature passed a law requiring all State jurisdictional dam owners, except for owners of low-hazard dams, to develop inundation maps approved by DSOD and emergency action plans approved by Cal OES.</p> <p>At the time of the drafting of this plan in early July 2019, 12 State jurisdictional dams in Los Angeles County had approved dam breach inundation maps, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Castaic Lake Dam: an earthen dam with a storage capacity of 323,700 acre-feet in Warm Springs Mountain</li> <li>• Pyramid Dam: an earthen and rock dam with a storage capacity of 178,700 acre-feet in Black Mountain</li> <li>• Chevy Chase 1290: an earthen dam with a storage capacity 17 acre-feet of in Pasadena</li> <li>• Elysian Dam: and earthen dam with a storage capacity of 167 acre-feet in Los Angeles</li> <li>• Lower San Fernando Dam: hydraulic fill dam with a storage capacity of 9,843 acre-feet in San Fernando</li> <li>• Eagle Rock Dam: an earthen dam with a storage capacity of 254 acre-feet in Pasadena</li> <li>• Santa Ynez Canyon Dam: an earthen dam with a storage capacity 356 acre-feet in Topanga</li> <li>• Devils Gate Dam: a gravity dam with a storage capacity of 2,600 acre-feet Pasadena</li> <li>• Palos Verdes Reservoir: an earthen dam with a storage capacity of 1,100 acre-feet in Torrance</li> <li>• Littlerock – Palmdale Dam: a roller-compacted concrete dam with a storage capacity of 4,600 acre-feet in Pacifico Mountain</li> <li>• Harold Reservoir: an earthen dam with a storage capacity of 3,870 acre-feet in Palmdale</li> <li>• Westlake Reservoir: an earthen dam with a storage capacity of 9,200 acre-feet in Westlake Village</li> </ul>



**Table 4-6. Dam Failure Identification Profile**

Profile	Description
History	<p>Los Angeles County was the scene of the worst dam failure in United States history. The St. Francis Dam was built in San Francisquito Canyon, approximately 40 miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles, in 1924. On the night of March 12-13, 1928, the dam catastrophically failed, releasing approximately 12.4 billion gallons of water. At least 411 people were killed. Subsequent investigations determined that the dam failed as a result of defective foundations that had been built upon an unstable rock formation. As a result of the disaster, the State of California increased dam safety legislation and oversight, and created a state Board of Registration for civil engineers to regulate the industry.</p>
Extent / Severity	<p>The Federal Guidelines for Inundation Mapping of Flood Risks Associated with Dam Incidents and Failures (FEMA P-946, July 2013) defines downstream hazards for dam incidents. Downstream hazards are based “solely on the potential downstream impacts to life and property should the dam fail when operating with a full reservoir.” FEMA has developed three categories in increasing severity for downstream hazards: Low, Significant, and High. DSOD adds a fourth category of Extremely High. In Los Angeles County there are 40 dams that are classified as High, with the potential impact expected to cause loss of at least one human life, and 30 dams classified as Extremely High, with the potential impact expected to cause considerable loss of human life or result in an inundation area with a population of 1,000 or more.</p> <p>As noted in <b>Figure 4-3</b>, nine Extremely High hazard dams and three High hazard dams in the county have approved dam breach inundation maps for a total of 45.70 square miles (0.96 %) in Los Angeles County, and a total of 13.37 square miles (0.44 %) in the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County.</p>
Recurrence Probability	<p>Dams fail for a variety of reasons, including Sub-standard construction materials/techniques, spillway design error, geological instability, poor maintenance, and earthquakes, and therefore recurrence probabilities are unknown. State jurisdiction dams are regulated by the DSOD and each dam undergoes inspection on an annual basis to ensure it is safe, performing as intended, and is not developing issues. However, in 2017, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) discovered that the Whittier Narrows Dam was structurally unsafe and that an intense storm could prematurely open the dam’s massive spillway and flood the area below from Pico Rivera to Long Beach. The USACE has reclassified the dam as the agency’s highest dam priority nationally because of the risk of “very significant loss of life and economic impacts.” Construction on the dam is expected to start in 2021 and conclude by 2025.</p>

**Table 4-7. Dam Failure Impact on Land Area**

Entity	Dam Breach Inundation	
	# of Sq. Miles	% of Sq. Miles
Los Angeles County	45.70	0.96
Unincorporated Los Angeles County	13.37	0.44
Supervisory District 1	1.40	0.57
Supervisory District 2	0.00	0.00
Supervisory District 3	24.84	5.76
Supervisory District 4	0.67	0.15
Supervisory District 5	18.00	0.64

**Table 4-8. Dam Failure Impact on Vulnerable Populations – People Experiencing Homelessness**

Entity	Dam Breach Inundation	
	# of Homeless	% of Homeless
City of Los Angeles	1,193	3.62
Unincorporated Los Angeles County	13	0.22

**Table 4-9. Dam Failure Impact on County Critical Facilities**

Department / Agency	Dam Breach Inundation	
	# of Facilities	% of Facilities
Los Angeles County Animal Care & Control	1	14.29
Los Angeles County Fire Department	3	0.89
Los Angeles County Health Services	2	6.90
Los Angeles County Library	1	1.18
LACMA & NHM	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Office of Education	2	5.41
Los Angeles County - Other (offices)	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Parks & Recreation	2	1.71
Los Angeles County Public Health	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Public Works	1	0.43
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	3	9.68

**Table 4-10. Overall Summary of Vulnerability to Dam Failure**

Dam Failure	
Summary	<p>There are 90 dams in Los Angeles County under State jurisdiction. Seventy dams are classified as High and Extremely High hazard and failure of these types of dams will cause loss of human life and/or result in an inundation area with a population of 1,000 or more.</p> <p>As of June 2017, all dams except those classified as Low hazard are required by the DSOD to have an Emergency Action Plan (EAP). An EAP identifies incidents that can lead to potential emergency conditions at a dam, identifies the areas that could be affected by the loss of a reservoir and specifies pre-planned actions to be followed to minimize property damage, potential loss of infrastructure and water resources, and potential loss of life due to failure or misoperation of a dam. EAPs also require dam breach inundation maps to be prepared.</p> <p>While the State regulates dams to prevent failure, safeguard life, and protect property, some researchers doubt that the “overall safety of aging federal flood control systems that were not designed with climate change in mind.” They argue that as California experiences more intense storms, the aging dams in the area could fail and/or prematurely open and flood homes, schools, businesses, and roads.</p> <p>In 2016, Climate-Safe Infrastructure Bill (Assembly Bill [AB] 2800) became law and “established the Climate-Safe Infrastructure Working Group to develop recommendations to the California legislature on how to build and design our infrastructure to be safer for Californians in the face of growing climate extremes.” The Working Group’s 2018 report identified nearly 700 High hazard dams in California needing repairs and upgrades.</p>



**Table 4-11. Drought Identification Profile**

Profile	Description
Nature	<p>Drought is a normal, recurrent feature of virtually all climatic zones, including areas of both high and low rainfall, although characteristics will vary significantly from one region to another. Drought differs from normal aridity, which is a permanent feature of the climate in areas of low rainfall. Drought is the result of a natural decline in the expected precipitation over an extended period of time, typically one or more seasons in length. Other climatic characteristics, such as high temperature, high wind, and low relative humidity, impact the severity of drought conditions. Four common definitions for drought are provided as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Meteorological drought</b> is defined solely on the degree of dryness, expressed as a departure of actual precipitation from an expected average or normal amount based on monthly, seasonal, or annual time scales.</li> <li>• <b>Hydrological drought</b> is related to the effects of precipitation shortfalls on stream flows and reservoir, lake, and groundwater levels.</li> <li>• <b>Agricultural drought</b> is defined principally in terms of soil moisture deficiencies relative to water demands of plant life, usually crops.</li> <li>• <b>Socioeconomic drought</b> associates the supply and demand of economic goods or services with elements of meteorological, hydrologic, and agricultural drought. Socioeconomic drought occurs when the demand for water exceeds the supply as a result of weather-related supply shortfall. It may also be referred to as a water management drought.</li> </ul> <p>A drought's severity depends on numerous factors, including duration, intensity, and geographic extent, as well as regional water supply demands by humans and vegetation. Due to its multi-dimensional nature, drought is difficult to define in exact terms and poses difficulties in terms of comprehensive risk assessments.</p> <p>Drought differs from other natural hazards in three ways. First, the onset and end of a drought are difficult to determine due to the slow accumulation and lingering of effects of an event after its apparent end. Second, the lack of an exact and universally accepted definition adds to the confusion of its existence and severity. Third, in contrast with other natural hazards, the impact of drought is less obvious and may be spread over a larger geographic area. These characteristics have hindered the preparation of drought contingency or mitigation plans by many governments.</p>
Location	<p>The occurrence of drought is regional in nature and scope, which holds true for Los Angeles County. As such, when drought occurs it typically affects the entire county.</p>
History	<p>Drought is a cyclic part of the climate of California, occurring in both summer and winter, with an average recurrence interval between 3 and 10 years. Droughts in California over the past 100 years are listed as follows. The most recent drought from 2011 to 2015 was the driest 4-year period on record in California since recordkeeping began in 1895.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1917-1921, Statewide except for central Sierra Nevada and north coast</li> <li>• 1922-1926, Statewide except for central Sierra Nevada</li> <li>• 1928-1937, Statewide</li> <li>• 1943-1951, Statewide</li> <li>• 1959-1962, Statewide</li> <li>• 1976-1977, Statewide, except for southwestern deserts</li> <li>• 1987-1992, Statewide</li> <li>• 2007-2009, Statewide, particularly the central coast</li> <li>• 2011-2015, Statewide</li> </ul>



**Table 4-11. Drought Identification Profile**

Profile	Description
Extent / Severity	The National Drought Mitigation Center produces drought monitor maps for the United States. It classifies droughts into five categories: D0 is the least severe, with abnormally dry conditions; and D4 is the most severe, with exceptional drought conditions. California, including Los Angeles County, was in some form of drought for 376 consecutive weeks from December 20, 2011 until March 14, 2019. As of August 13, 2019, Los Angeles County remains free of drought.
Recurrence Probability	Researchers for California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment have noted that California has a "highly variable climate" with wet or dry periods that can span years and that are "heavily affected by extreme precipitation events." Furthermore, climate scientists also suggest the possibility of longer and more destructive droughts with climate change. As such, California is likely to experience long-term droughts at least every decade.

**Table 4-12. Drought Impact**

Drought	
Summary	Severe droughts can impact the region's agriculture, forests, hydropower, groundwater supply, recreation, aquatic ecosystems, as well as isolated communities that have limited water supply.

**Table 4-13. Overall Summary of Vulnerability to Drought**

Drought	
Summary	Climate scientists predict that Los Angeles County and the rest of southern California will get drier and northern California will get hotter. The resulting loss of snowpack in the Sierra Nevada will mean less water for all Californians – farmers, residents, utilities, and even hatchery fish. However, while drought cannot be controlled, according to the USGS, drought can be managed in two ways: through drought planning and in helping communities make the best day-to-day management decisions while the drought is taking place. During the drafting of this plan update, the Governor of California signed an executive order directing specific State agencies to develop a Water Resilience Portfolio to "ensure safe and dependable water supplies, flood protection and healthy waterways for the state's communities, economy and environment."

### 4.3 EARTHQUAKE

**Table 4-14. Earthquake Identification Profile**

Profile	Description
Nature	<p>An earthquake is a sudden motion or trembling caused by a release of strain accumulated in or along the edge of Earth's tectonic plates. The effects of an earthquake can be felt far beyond the site of its occurrence. Earthquakes usually occur without warning and can cause massive damage and extensive casualties in a few seconds. Common effects of earthquakes are ground motion and shaking, surface fault ruptures, and ground failure. Ground motion is 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 distance from the causative fault or epicenter. Soft soils can amplify ground motions.</p> <p>In addition to ground motion, several secondary natural hazards can occur from earthquakes, such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Surface Faulting:</b> Surface faulting is the differential movement of two sides of a fault at the Earth's surface. Displacement along faults, both in terms of length and width, varies but can be significant (e.g., up to 20 feet), as can the length of the surface rupture (e.g., up to 200 miles). Surface faulting can cause severe damage to linear structures, including railways, highways, pipelines, tunnels and dams.</li> <li>• <b>Liquefaction:</b> Liquefaction occurs when seismic waves pass through saturated granular soil, distorting its granular structure, and causing some of the empty spaces between granules to collapse. Liquefaction causes lateral spreads (i.e., horizontal movements of commonly 10 to 15 feet, but up to 100 feet), flow failures (i.e., massive flows of soil, typically hundreds of feet, but up to 12 miles), and loss of bearing strength (i.e., soil deformations causing structures to settle or tip). Liquefaction can cause severe damage to property.</li> <li>• <b>Landslides/Debris Flows:</b> Landslides/debris flows occur as a result of horizontal seismic inertia forces induced in the slopes by the ground shaking. The most common earthquake-induced landslides include shallow, disrupted landslides such as rock falls, rockslides, and soil slides. Debris flows are created when surface soil on steep slopes becomes totally saturated with water. Once the soil liquefies, it loses the ability to hold together and can flow downhill at very high speeds, taking vegetation and/or structures with it. Slide risks increase after an earthquake during a wet winter.</li> </ul> <p>The two most common measures of earthquake intensity used in the United States are the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale, which measures felt intensity, and peak ground acceleration (PGA), which measures instrumental intensity by quantifying how hard the earth shakes in a given location. Magnitude (M) is measured by the amplitude of the earthquake waves recorded on a seismograph using a logarithmic scale.</p>

**Table 4-14. Earthquake Identification Profile**

Profile	Description
Location	<p>As in most of southern and coastal California, the potential for earthquake damage exists throughout Los Angeles County because of the number of active faults in and near the county. These faults are shown on the California Geological Survey (CGS) Fault Activity Map of California. Descriptions of the active faults are provided below. The locations of the active and potentially active faults are shown on <b>Figure 4-4</b>. Some of the more significant faults are described below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Malibu Coast fault system:</b> The Malibu Coast fault system includes the Malibu Coast, Santa Monica, and Hollywood faults. The system begins in the Hollywood area, extends along the southern base of the Santa Monica Mountains, and passes offshore a few miles west of Point Dume. The 1973 Point Mugu earthquake is believed to have originated on this fault system.</li> <li>• <b>Oak Ridge fault system:</b> The Oak Ridge fault system is a steep (65 degrees) southerly dipping reverse fault that extends from the Santa Susana Mountains westward along the southerly side of the Santa Clara River Valley and into the Oxnard Plain. The system is more than 50 miles long on the mainland and may extend an equal or greater distance offshore. Several recorded earthquake epicenters on land and offshore may have been associated with the Oak Ridge fault system. Portions of the system are zoned by the state as active.</li> <li>• <b>Pine Mountain thrust fault and Big Pine fault:</b> These two large faults occur in the mountainous portion of Ventura County north of the Santa Ynez fault; the faults are located 9 and 16 miles north of the city of Ojai, respectively. The Pine Mountain thrust fault is reported to have ruptured the ground surface for 30 miles along its length during the northern Ventura County earthquakes of November 1852.</li> <li>• <b>San Andreas fault:</b> San Andreas is the longest and most significant fault in California. Because of clearly established historical earthquake activity, this fault has been designated as active by the State of California. The last major earthquake on this fault near Ventura County was the Fort Tejon earthquake of 1857, which was estimated at magnitude (M) 8.0 and would have caused considerable damage if there had been structures in the southern part of the county. There is a 59 % chance that an M 6.7 quake or larger will occur on this fault in the next 30 years.</li> <li>• <b>San Cayetano–Red Mountain–Santa Susana fault system:</b> This fault system consists of a major series of north-dipping reverse faults that extend over 150 miles from Santa Barbara County into Los Angeles County. In this system, the San Cayetano fault is the greatest hazard to Ventura County; it is a major, north-dipping reverse fault that extends for 25 miles along the northern portion of the Ventura Basin. The San Fernando earthquake of 1971, described in the previous section, was caused by activity along this fault.</li> <li>• <b>Simi–Santa Rosa fault system:</b> This fault system extends from the Santa Susana Mountains westward along the northern margin of the Simi and Tierra Rejada valleys and along the southern slope and crest of the Las Posas Hills to their westerly termination.</li> <li>• <b>Ventura-Pitas Point fault:</b> The western half of this fault is known as the Pitas Point fault, and the eastern half is known as the Ventura fault. The Pitas Point fault extends offshore into the Pacific Ocean and is roughly 14 miles long. The Ventura fault extends into the communities of Ventura and Sea Cliff and runs roughly parallel to portions of U.S. 101 and State Route 126. The fault is roughly 12 miles long and is a left-reverse fault.</li> </ul>

**Table 4-14. Earthquake Identification Profile**

Profile	Description
History	<p>As shown in <b>Figure 4-5</b>, according to the USGS, 163 earthquakes M 5.0&gt; have been recorded in southern California since 1769. Four of these earthquakes have been larger than M 7.0 including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• San Juan Capistrano Earthquake (M 7.5), December 8, 1812</li> <li>• Kern County Earthquake (M 7.5), July 21, 1952</li> <li>• West Ventura Earthquake (M 7.1), December 21, 1812</li> <li>• Ridgecrest, (M 7.1), July 6, 2019</li> </ul> <p>In Los Angeles County, significant earthquakes over the past 50 years include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• La Habra (M 5.1), March 28, 2014, resulting in a few injuries and \$10 million dollars in damages</li> <li>• Chino Hills (M 5.5), July 29, 2008, resulting in 8 injuries and limited damages</li> <li>• Northridge (M 6.7), January 17, 1994, resulting in 57 deaths, 8,700 injuries and up to \$40 billion dollars in damages.</li> <li>• Sierra Madre (M 5.6), June 28, 199, resulting in 1 death, 100+ injuries and up to \$40 million dollars in damages.</li> <li>• Upland (M 5.7), February 28, 1990, resulting in 30 injuries and \$12.7 million dollars in damages</li> <li>• Whittier (M 5.9), October 1, 1987, resulting in 8 deaths, 200 injuries and \$358 million in damages</li> <li>• San Fernando (M 6.6), February 9, 1971, resulting in 58 – 65 deaths, 200 – 2,000 injuries and up to \$553 million in damages</li> </ul>
Extent / Severity	<p>The strength of an earthquake's ground movement can be measured by PGA. PGA measures the rate in change of motion relative to the established rate of acceleration due to gravity (<math>g = 980</math> centimeters per second, per second). PGA is used to project the risk of damage from future earthquakes by showing earthquake ground motions that have a specified probability (e.g., 10%, 5%, or 2%) of being exceeded in 50 years. The ground motion values are used for reference in construction design for earthquake resistance and can also be used to assess relative hazard between sites when making economic and safety decisions.</p> <p>In 2008, CGS developed an updated map of earthquake shaking potential for California. The map shows the relative intensity of ground shaking and damage in California from anticipated future earthquakes. Regions near major, active faults are shown in red and pink and experience stronger earthquake shaking more frequently. Regions that are distant from known, active faults are shown in orange and yellow and experience lower levels of shaking less frequently. <b>Figure 4-6</b> indicates the level of low-frequency shaking potential in Los Angeles County (in which local soil conditions have greater effect on low frequency). In Los Angeles County there are 3,041.91 (63.90%) square miles with violent low frequency shaking potential; and 711.01 square miles (14.93%) with extreme low frequency shaking potential. In unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County, there are 1,783.57 (58.65%) square miles with violent low frequency shaking potential; and 527.60 square miles (17.35%) with extreme low frequency shaking potential.</p>

**Table 4-14. Earthquake Identification Profile**

Profile	Description
Recurrence Probability	<p>Ongoing field and laboratory studies suggest the likely maximum magnitudes and recurrence intervals for the major local faults are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chatsworth fault: M 6.0-6.8, unknown recurrence interval</li> <li>• Hollywood fault: M 5.8-6.5, recurrence interval approximately every 1600 years</li> <li>• Malibu Coast fault: M 6.7, recurrence interval 2,908 years</li> <li>• Newport-Inglewood fault: M 6.0-7.4, unknown recurrence interval</li> <li>• Oak Ridge fault: M 6.9, recurrence interval 299 years</li> <li>• Palos Verdes fault: M 6.0-7.0 or greater, unknown recurrence interval</li> <li>• Red Hill fault (aka Etiwanda Avenue fault): M 6.0-7.0, unknown recurrence interval</li> <li>• Raymond fault: M 6.0-7.0, recurrence interval approximately 4500 years</li> <li>• San Andreas fault: M 6.8-8.0, recurrence interval of 140 years on Mojave segment to 300 years</li> <li>• San Cayetano fault: M 6.5-7.3, unknown recurrence interval</li> <li>• San Fernando fault: M 6.0-6.8, recurrence interval approximately every 200 years</li> <li>• San Jose fault: M 6.0-6.5, unknown recurrence interval</li> <li>• Santa Susana fault system: M 6.6, recurrence interval 138 years</li> <li>• Santa Monica fault: M 6.0-7.0, unknown recurrence interval</li> <li>• Sierra Madre fault: M 6.0-7.0, recurrence interval several thousand years</li> <li>• Simi-Santa Rosa fault: M 6.7, recurrence interval 933 years</li> <li>• Verdugo fault: M 6.0-6.8, unknown recurrence interval</li> <li>• Whittier fault: M 6.0-7.2, unknown recurrence interval</li> </ul>

**Table 4-15. Seismic Hazard Impact on Land Area**

Entity	Violent EQ Shaking		Extreme EQ Shaking	
	# of Sq. Miles	% of Sq. Miles	# of Sq. Miles	% of Sq. Miles
Los Angeles County	3,041.91	63.90	711.01	14.93
Unincorporated Los Angeles County	1,783.57	58.65	527.60	17.35
Supervisory District 1	244.34	99.25	0.00	0.00
Supervisory District 2	161.74	99.94	0.00	0.00
Supervisory District 3	379.41	87.99	41.73	9.68
Supervisory District 4	305.40	69.42	0.00	0.00
Supervisory District 5	1,950.78	69.50	669.26	23.84



EQ = earthquake

**Table 4-16. Seismic Hazard Impact on Vulnerable Populations – People Experiencing Homelessness**

Entity	Violent EQ Shaking		Extreme EQ Shaking	
	# of Homeless	% of Homeless	# of Homeless	% of Homeless
City of Los Angeles	31,037	94.25	1,827	5.55
Unincorporated Los Angeles County	5,328	90.60	361	6.14

EQ = earthquake

**Table 4-17. Seismic Hazard Impact on County Critical Facilities**

Department / Agency	Violent EQ Shaking		Extreme EQ Shaking	
	# of Facilities	% of Facilities	# of Facilities	% of Facilities
Los Angeles County Animal Care & Control	6	85.71	1	14.29
Los Angeles County Fire Department	314	93.18	19	5.64
Los Angeles County Health Services	24	82.76	5	17.24
Los Angeles County Library	79	92.94	5	5.88
LACMA & NHM	3	75.00	1	25.00
Los Angeles County Office of Education	32	86.49	5	13.51
Los Angeles County - Other (offices)	24	100.00	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Parks & Recreation	103	88.03	14	11.97
Los Angeles County Public Health	13	92.86	1	7.14
Los Angeles County Public Works	201	87.39	21	9.13
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	28	90.32	2	6.45

EQ = earthquake

**Table 4-18. Overall Summary of Vulnerability to Earthquakes**

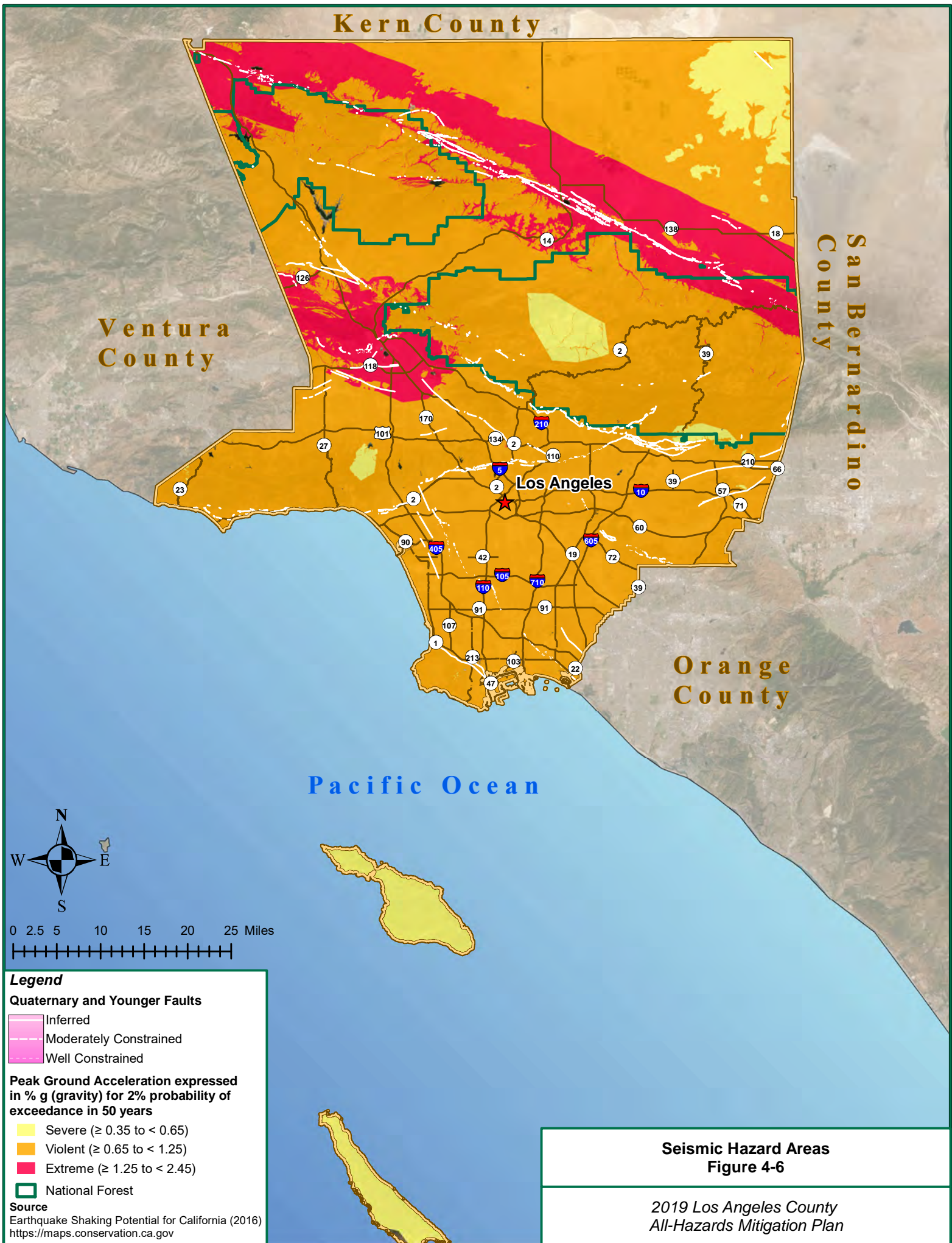
Earthquake	
Summary	<p>Over 75% of unincorporated Los Angeles County is at risk to violent and extreme perceived shaking from future earthquakes. Violent perceived shaking can produce the potential for heavy damage. According to the USGS, this could mean that well-designed framed structures could be thrown out of plumb and substantial buildings could experience partial building collapse. In extreme shaking, the USGS notes that some well-built wooden structures could be destroyed, and most masonry and frame structures with foundations could be destroyed.</p> <p>Many people in California are looking to boost seismic regulations through the implementation of Assembly Bill (AB) 1857 and AB 2681. AB 1857 will instruct the California Building Standards Commission to increase minimum mandatory standards for most types of buildings in the state, such as apartments, office buildings, and commercial spaces, but would exempt single-family houses and duplexes, while AB 2681 will require cities and counties to create an inventory of potentially vulnerable buildings.</p>













## 4.4 FLOOD

**Table 4-19. Flood Identification Profile**

Profile	Description
Nature	<p>A flood occurs when the existing channel of a stream, river, canyon, or other watercourse cannot contain excess runoff from rainfall or snowmelt, resulting in overflow onto adjacent lands. In coastal areas, flooding may occur when high winds or tides result in a surge of seawater into areas that are above the normal high tide line.</p> <p>Secondary hazards from floods can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Erosion or scouring of stream banks, roadway embankments, foundations, footings for bridge piers, and other features.</li> <li>• Impact damage to structures, roads, bridges, culverts, and other features from high-velocity flow and from debris carried by floodwaters. Such debris may also accumulate on bridge piers and in culverts, increasing loads on these features or causing overtopping or backwater effects.</li> <li>• Destruction of crops, erosion of topsoil, and deposition of debris and sediment on croplands.</li> <li>• Release of sewage and hazardous or toxic materials when wastewater treatment plants are inundated, storage tanks are damaged, and pipelines are severed.</li> </ul> <p>In areas such as Los Angeles County that do not have extended periods of below-freezing temperatures or significant snowfall, floods usually occur during the season of highest precipitation or during heavy rainfalls after prolonged dry periods. Los Angeles County is dry during the late spring, summer, and early fall, and receives most of its rain during the winter months. The rainfall season extends from November through April, with approximately 95% of the annual rainfall occurring during this period. Los Angeles County averages only 15 inches of precipitation per year; less in along the coast and the dessert, and more in the foothills and mountains.</p>
Location	<p>Los Angeles County has an extensive flood control system (<b>Figure 4-7</b>) that has eliminated much of their flood hazards. However, major flood sources in Los Angeles County still include Ballona Creek, Los Angeles River, Malibu Creek, Pacific Ocean, Rio Hondo River, San Gabriel River and its tributaries, Santa Clara River, Topanga Canyon, and the Pacific Ocean.</p> <p>In the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County, flooding sources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Little Rock and Big Rock Washes: Flooding occurs when the flows reach the valley floor where the channels flatten out. This allows the flows to spread over great distances, inundating the surrounding areas.</li> <li>• Antelope Valley: Flooding occurs when flows from the mountains reach the broad alluvial plan in the Antelope Valley are northerly from the mountains across the broad alluvial plain. During minor storms, much of the flow percolates into the ground. In major storms, flows reach the lake at the northern county limits, where flood flows pond until evaporated.</li> <li>• Foothills of Santa Clarita: Flooding and mudflows occur in the foothill areas during intense rainfall, usually following fires in the upstream watershed.</li> <li>• Coastline: Flooding is caused by waves generated by winter storms. The occurrence of such a storm event in combination with high astronomical tides and strong winds can cause a significant wave runoff and allow storm waves to reach higher than normal elevations along the coastline.</li> </ul>

**Table 4-19. Flood Identification Profile**

Profile	Description
History	<p>The federal government has declared 13 flooding emergencies affecting Los Angeles County, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• California Flood and Erosion (Disaster Declaration Number [DR]-15), February 5, 1954</li> <li>• California Flooding (DR-47), December 23, 1955</li> <li>• California Heavy Rainstorms, Flood (DR-82), April 4, 1958</li> <li>• California Floods (DR-122), March 6, 1962</li> <li>• California Severe Storms, Flooding (DR-138), October 24, 1962</li> <li>• California Severe Storms, Heavy Rains, Flooding (DR-145), February 25, 1963</li> <li>• California Flooding (DR-270), August 15, 1969</li> <li>• California Winter Storms Flooding (DR-547), February 15, 1978</li> <li>• Southern California Winter Storms (DR-615), February 7 and 21, 1980</li> <li>• Coastal Storms (DR-812), December 21, 1988</li> <li>• California Winter Storms (DR-935), February 12 and 19, 1992</li> <li>• California Winter Storms (DR-979), January 7, 1993-February 19, 1993</li> <li>• California Severe Winter Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides (DR-4305), January 18, 2017-January 23, 2017</li> </ul>
Extent / Severity	<p>The magnitude of flooding that is used as the standard for floodplain management in the United States is a flood with a probability of occurrence of 1% in any given year. This flood is also known as the 100-year flood (i.e., base flood). The 100-year flood, as well as the 500-year flood (0.2%), are considered Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) and identified on FEMA's Digit Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRM). The Los Angeles County DFIRM (<b>Figure 4-8</b>) identifies 4.19 square miles (0.09%) with a 1% annual chance of flooding, and 243.32 square miles (5.11%) with a 0.2% annual chance of flooding. In the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County, there are 1.23 square miles (0.04%) with a 1% annual chance of flooding, and an additional 64.77 square miles (2.13 %) with a 0.2% annual chance of flooding.</p>
Recurrence Probability	<p>Floods can occur at any time but are most common with winter storms packed with subtropical moisture.</p>

**Table 4-20. Flood Impact on Land Area**

Entity	0.2% Annual Chance of Flooding		1% Annual Chance of Flooding	
	# of Sq. Miles	% of Sq. Miles	# of Sq. Miles	% of Sq. Miles
Los Angeles County	243.32	5.11	4.19	0.09
Unincorporated Los Angeles County	64.77	2.13	1.23	0.04
Supervisory District 1	27.14	11.02	0.90	0.37
Supervisory District 2	19.32	11.94	0.20	0.12
Supervisory District 3	4.38	1.01	1.31	0.30
Supervisory District 4	80.06	18.20	0.32	0.07
Supervisory District 5	112.39	4.00	1.45	0.05

**Table 4-21. Flood Impact on Vulnerable Populations – People Experiencing Homelessness**

Entity	0.2% Annual Chance of Flooding		1% Annual Chance of Flooding	
	# of Homeless	% of Homeless	# of Homeless	% of Homeless
City of Los Angeles	1,601	4.86	87	0.26
Unincorporated Los Angeles County	170	2.88	0	0.00

**Table 4-22. Flood Impact on County Critical Facilities**

Department / Agency	0.2% Annual Chance of Flooding		1% Annual Chance of Flooding	
	# of Facilities	% of Facilities	# of Facilities	% of Facilities
Los Angeles County Animal Care & Control	2	28.57	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Fire Department	46	13.65	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Health Services	5	17.24	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Library	15	17.65	0	0.00
LACMA & NHM	0	0.00	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Office of Education	5	13.51	0	0.00
Los Angeles County - Other (offices)	2	8.33	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Parks & Recreation	8	6.84	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Public Health	0	0	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Public Works	41	17.38	1	0.43
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	5	16.13	0	0.000

**Table 4-23. Overall Summary of Vulnerability to Floods**

<b>Flood</b>	
Summary	<p>Los Angeles County has a long history of moderate to severe flooding during major storms. In the Los Angeles basin area, an extensive flood control system has eliminated much of this problem. However, in the less densely populated areas where relatively few flood controls have been constructed, flooding remains a problem. In areas with alluvial fans, flood flows discharge from the mountainous canyons in an uncontrolled manner onto the desert floor, thereby resulting in widespread damage to agricultural land, buildings, and infrastructure. In the foothill areas that experience intense rainfall, mudflows pose a risk to those downstream. Finally, along the coast, waves generated by winter storms in combination with high astronomical tides and strong winds can cause a significant wave runup, resulting in erosion and coastal flooding to low-lying portions of the shoreline.</p> <p>According to the Los Angeles County Public Works, there are 55 Repetitive Loss (RL) properties in 22 RL areas of unincorporated Los Angeles County as of the last submitted 2019 Community Rating System (CRS) Recertification. A Repetitive Loss (RL) property is any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than \$1,000 were paid by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in any rolling 10-year period, since 1978. Updated location information about RL properties in the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County were not available during the drafting of this plan. Data from 2011 showed that 26 RL properties were located in the SFHA. At the time, Los Angeles County Public Works stated, “the majority of the repetitive losses are associated with localized urban drainage flood problems, even for properties within a FEMA-designated flood zone.” Los Angeles County Public Works oversees RL mitigation projects.</p>









## 4.5 LANDSLIDE

**Table 4-24. Landslide Identification Profile**

Profile	Description
Nature	<p>Landslide is a general term for the dislodging and fall of a mass of soil or rocks along a sloped surface, or for the dislodged mass itself. The term is used for varying phenomena, including mudflows, mudslides, debris flows, rock falls, rockslides, debris avalanches, debris slides, and slump-earth flows. Landslides may result from a wide range of combinations of natural rock, soil, or artificial fill. The susceptibility of hillside and mountainous areas to landslides depends on variations in geology, topography, vegetation, and weather. Landslides may also occur because of indiscriminate development of sloping ground or the creation of cut-and-fill slopes in areas of unstable or inadequately stable geologic conditions.</p> <p>Additionally, landslides often occur together with other natural hazards, thereby exacerbating conditions, as described below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shaking due to earthquakes can trigger events ranging from rock falls and topples to massive slides.</li> <li>• Intense or prolonged precipitation that causes flooding can also saturate slopes and cause failures leading to landslides.</li> <li>• Wildfires can remove vegetation from hillsides, significantly increasing runoff and landslide potential.</li> <li>• Landslides into a reservoir can indirectly compromise dam safety; a landslide can even affect the dam itself.</li> <li>• Another type of landslide occurs in areas cut by perennial streams. As floodwaters erode channel banks, rivers have undercut clay-rich sedimentary rocks along their south bank, thereby destabilizing the ground and causing the ground above it to slide.</li> </ul>
Location	<p>In 2011, CGS created a deep-seated landslide grip map to show the relative likelihood of deep landslides in California. The map combines landslide inventory, geology, rock strength, slope, average annual rainfall and earthquake shaking potential layers to create classes of landslide susceptibility. As shown in <b>Figure 4-9</b>, the map shows areas of low landslide susceptibility, mainly, the Los Angeles Basin, to areas of high susceptibility, including the Santa Monica Mountains, the San Gabriel Mountains, the Sierra Pelona Mountains, the Baldwin Hills, the Puente Hills, and the Palos Verdes Hills.</p>

**Table 4-24. Landslide Identification Profile**

Profile	Description
History	<p>Like much of California, Los Angeles County has experienced landslides. Landslides in Los Angeles are generally triggered by intense and/or prolonged rainfall but can also occur after an earthquake. Notable recent landslides in Los Angeles County include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• January 1994, the Northridge earthquake triggered more than 11,000 landslides, with the majority concentrated in the Santa Susana Mountains and the mountains north of the Santa Clara River valley. Most of the triggered landslides were shallow highly disrupted falls and slides. However, the larger disrupted slides were reactivations of previously existing landslides.</li> <li>• March 1995, heavy rains weakened the geologically unstable Pacific Palisades bluffs. A 300-foot section gave way and buried part of Pacific Coast Highway under up to 30 feet of rain-soaked earth, rock, and debris.</li> <li>• March 2005, a slide near Sunset Mesa caused 20,000 cubic yards of debris to cover the Pacific Coast Highway.</li> <li>• January 2018, a hillside in Malibu gave way leaving a house uninhabitable.</li> <li>• December 2018, heavy rain on the Woolsey Fire burned hillsides created debris flows and mudslides in and around Malibu causing several road closures.</li> <li>• January 2019, sections of the Pacific Coast Highway near the Ventura County line were closed due to mudslides.</li> </ul>
Extent / Severity	<p><b>Figure 4-9</b> shows deep seated landslide susceptibility areas in Los Angeles County. According to the Susceptibility to Deep-Seated Landslides map, there are 750.02 square miles (15.75%) of land in Los Angeles County located in the Classes IX and X. In the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County, there are 577.63 square miles (18.99%) in this hazard area.</p>
Recurrence Probability	<p>Shallow landslides can occur at any time during the winter but are more likely happen when the ground is nearly saturated. According to the USGS, in Southern California “at least 10 inches of rainfall during the winter is needed to nearly saturate the ground. After this point, a rain burst of 0.2 to 0.25 in in one hour has been observed to trigger abundant shallow landslides.” However, deep-seated landslides generally need deep infiltration of rainfall (which can take weeks or months to occur) to be triggered.</p>

**Table 4-25. Landslide Impact on Land Area**

Entity	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX and X	
	# of Sq. Miles	% of Sq. Miles
Los Angeles County	750.02	15.75
Unincorporated Los Angeles County	577.63	18.99
Supervisory District 1	17.29	7.02
Supervisory District 2	2.73	1.68
Supervisory District 3	114.61	26.58
Supervisory District 4	105.12	23.89
Supervisory District 5	509.31	18.14

**Table 4-26. Landslide Impact on Vulnerable Populations – People Experiencing Homelessness**

Entity	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX and X	
	# of Homeless	% of Homeless
City of Los Angeles	234	0.71
Unincorporated Los Angeles County	325	5.55

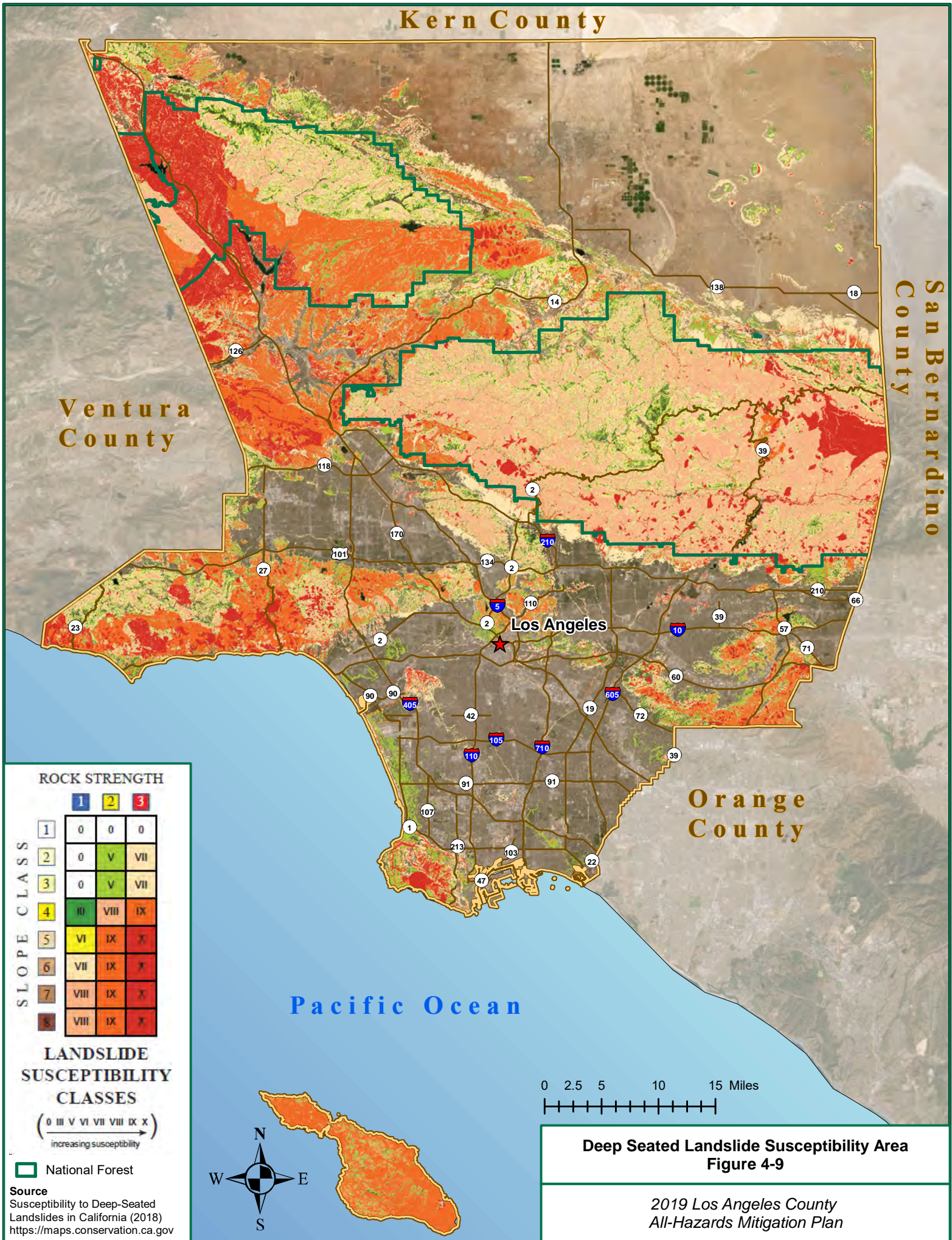
**Table 4-27. Landslide Impact on County Critical Facilities**

Department / Agency	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX and X	
	# of Facilities	% of Facilities
Los Angeles County Animal Care & Control	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Fire Department	7	2.08
Los Angeles County Health Services	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Library	0	0.00
LACMA & NHM	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Office of Education	1	2.70
Los Angeles County - Other (offices)	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Parks & Recreation	2	1.71
Los Angeles County Public Health	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Public Works	37	16.09
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	1	3.23



**Table 4-28. Overall Summary of Vulnerability to Landslides**

Landslide	
Summary	<p>Areas prone to landslide include existing old landslides, base of slopes, base of minor drainage hollows, base or top of an old fill slope, base or top of a steep cut slope, and developed hillsides where leach field septic systems are used. In Los Angeles County, the majority of landslide-prone areas include the Santa Monica Mountains, the San Gabriel Mountains, the Sierra Pelona Mountains, the Baldwin Hills, the Puente Hills, and the Palos Verdes Hills. Landslides may: cause injury or death to those trapped; break utility lines; block/damage roadways; damage foundations, chimneys, or surrounding land; and lead to flash flooding and additional landsliding.</p> <p>In Los Angeles County, landslide risks are mitigated through the Hillside Management Area Ordinance &amp; Hillside Design Guidelines (<b>Table 5-3</b>).</p>



## 4.6 TSUNAMI

**Table 4-29. Tsunami Identification Profile**

Profile	Description
Nature	<p>A tsunami is a series of traveling ocean waves of extremely long length, generated by disturbances associated primarily with earthquakes occurring below or near the ocean floor. Subduction zone earthquakes at plate boundaries often cause tsunamis. However, tsunamis can also be generated by underwater landslides or volcanic eruptions, the collapse of volcanic edifices, and—in very rare instances—large meteorite impacts in the ocean.</p> <p>In the deep ocean, a tsunami may have a length from wave crest to wave crest of 100 miles or more, but a wave height of only a few feet or less. Thus, the wave period can be up to several hours, and wavelengths can exceed several hundred miles. Therefore, tsunamis are unlike typical wind-generated swells on the ocean, which might have a period of about 10 seconds and a wavelength of up to 300 feet. Tsunamis cannot be felt aboard ships and they cannot be seen from the air or the open ocean. In deep water, the waves may reach speeds exceeding 700 miles per hour.</p> <p>Tsunamis arrive as a series of successive crests (high water levels) and troughs (low water levels). These successive crests and troughs can occur anywhere from 5 to 90 minutes apart; however, they usually occur 10 to 45 minutes apart.</p> <p>Tsunamis not only affect beaches that are open to the ocean, but also bay mouths, tidal flats, and the shores of large coastal rivers. Tsunami waves can also diffract around land masses. Because tsunamis are asymmetrical, the waves may be much stronger in one direction than another, depending on the nature of the source and the surrounding geography. However, tsunamis do propagate outward from their source, so coasts in the shadow of affected land masses are safer.</p>
Location	<p><b>Figure 4-10</b> shows tsunami evacuation area based on Maximum Phase as described in the California Tsunami Evacuation Playbook. This map illustrates coastal land areas that can become submerged due to tsunami run-up. The area of land subject to inundation is a factor of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distance of shoreline from the tsunami-generating event</li> <li>• Magnitude of the earthquake causing the event; duration and period of waves</li> <li>• Run-up elevations</li> <li>• Tidal level at time of occurrence</li> <li>• Location along shore and direction of shore in respect to propagated waves</li> <li>• Topography of the seabed</li> </ul> <p>In Los Angeles County, areas at risk to the maximum tsunami run up include the ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles, Catalina Island, and areas in the cities of Los Angeles, Long Beach, Manhattan Beach, Redondo Beach, Hermosa Beach, El Segundo, Palos Verdes, Santa Monica, and Malibu. In the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County, the five coastal zones (i.e., Marin Del Rey, Santa Catalina Island, Santa Monica Mountains, San Clemente Island, and Ballona Wetlands Area A) are subject to inundation.</p>

**Table 4-29. Tsunami Identification Profile**

Profile	Description
History	<p>Between 1923 and 2011, 11 major tsunami events occurred in Los Angeles County, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• April 13, 1923, a M 7.2 earthquake in Kamchatka caused a tsunami in Los Angeles.</li> <li>• August 30, 1930, a probable meteotsunami (i.e., a tsunami of meteorological origin) with a 10-foot run-up amplitude hit Santa Monica.</li> <li>• April 1, 1946, a M 8.8 earthquake in the Aleutian Islands caused tsunamis with run-up amplitudes ranging from 1 to 6 feet in Catalina Island, Los Angeles, and Long Beach, breaking ships from their moorings.</li> <li>• November 4, 1952, a M 9.0 earthquake in Kamchatka caused tsunamis with run-up amplitudes ranging from 1 to 2 feet in Santa Monica, Los Angeles, and Long Beach.</li> <li>• March 9, 1957, a M 8.6 earthquake in the Aleutian Islands caused tsunamis with run-up amplitudes ranging from 1 to 2 feet in Santa Monica, Los Angeles, and Long Beach.</li> <li>• May 22, 1960, a M 9.5 earthquake in Chile caused tsunamis with run-up amplitudes ranging from 2 to 5 feet in Catalina Island, Los Angeles, Long Beach, and Santa Monica. One person died, 800 small craft were unmoored, 200 boats were damaged, and 40 boats were sunk. The tsunamis resulting in \$1 million dollars in damages.</li> <li>• March 28, 1964, a M 9.2 earthquake in Alaska caused tsunamis with run-up amplitudes ranging from 2 to 3 feet in Catalina Island, Los Angeles, Long Beach, and Santa Monica. One longshoreman was killed, 100 boats were unmoored, and 7 boats were sunk. The tsunamis caused approximately \$350 thousand dollars in damages.</li> <li>• November 29, 1975, a M 7.1 earthquake in Hawaii caused a tsunami with a run-up amplitude of 4 feet in Catalina Island, damaging docks and boats.</li> <li>• September 29, 2009, a M 8.0 earthquake in Samoa caused a tsunami with a 1-foot run-up amplitude in Los Angeles.</li> <li>• February 27, 2010, a M 8.8 earthquake in Chile caused tsunamis with run-up amplitudes ranging from 1 to 3 feet in Catalina Island, Los Angeles, Long Beach, and Santa Monica, causing minor damage to docks and boats.</li> <li>• March 11, 2011, a M 9.0 earthquake in Japan caused tsunamis with run-up amplitudes ranging from 2 to 3 feet in Catalina Island, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Redondo Beach, and Santa Monica, damaging docks and boats.</li> </ul>
Extent / Severity	<p><b>Figure 4-10</b> shows the maximum considered tsunami runup from a number of extreme tsunami sources. There are 43.35 square miles (0.91%) in Los Angeles County located in this hazard area. In the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County there are 2.07 square miles (0.07%) at risk to a maximum tsunami runup.</p>
Recurrence Probability	<p>Based on the history of tsunami run-ups in the region and the history of earthquakes in the Pacific Rim, another tsunami event is likely to occur, although the extent and probability is unknown.</p>



**Table 4-30. Tsunami Impact on Land Area**

Entity	Maximum Tsunami Inundation Area	
	# of Sq. Miles	% of Sq. Miles
Los Angeles County	43.35	0.91
Unincorporated Los Angeles County	2.07	0.07
Supervisory District 1	0.00	0.00
Supervisory District 2	0.12	0.08
Supervisory District 3	2.65	0.61
Supervisory District 4	18.00	4.09
Supervisory District 5	0.00	0.00

**Table 4-31. Tsunami Impact on Vulnerable Populations – People Experiencing Homelessness**

Entity	Maximum Tsunami Inundation Area	
	# of Homeless	% of Homeless
City of Los Angeles	622	1.89
Unincorporated Los Angeles County	20	0.34

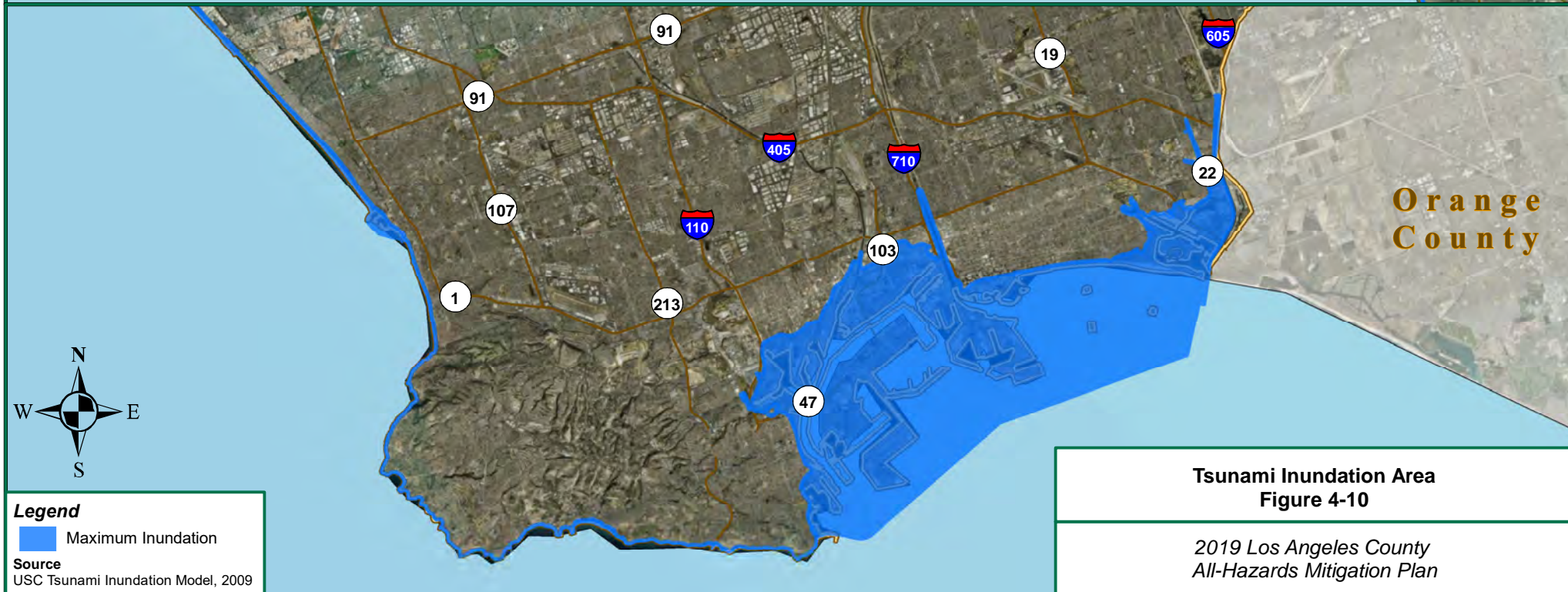
**Table 4-32. Tsunami Impact on County Critical Facilities**

Department / Agency	Maximum Tsunami Inundation Area	
	# of Facilities	% of Square Facilities
Los Angeles County Animal Care & Control	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Fire Department	14	4.15
Los Angeles County Health Services	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Library	1	1.18
LACMA & NHM	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Office of Education	0	0.00
Los Angeles County - Other (offices)	1	4.17
Los Angeles County Parks & Recreation	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Public Health	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Public Works	15	6.52
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	1	3.23



**Table 4-33. Overall Summary of Vulnerability to Tsunamis**

Tsunami	
Summary	<p>In Southern California, an earthquake could trigger an underwater avalanche or submarine landslide in the Santa Monica Bay and produce a tsunami that could inundate low-lying areas of Los Angeles County. In fact, according to researchers a locally generated tsunami could bring water as high as 5 feet in Marina del Rey, 7 feet in Manhattan Beach, 8 feet at the ports, and 11 feet in Redondo Beach. Such a tsunami could flood homes and destroy many small boats in nearby harbors, thereby creating dangerous debris.</p> <p>Researchers warn that California needs to be better prepared for tsunamis and while new deep-sea sensors have helped in tsunami detection, they are better suited for far-away tsunamis rather than local tsunamis.</p> <p>California OES and CGS lead Tsunami Preparedness Week in California annually. During this week, governmental agencies, such as Los Angeles County OEM, and community organizations, participate in exercises, test warning systems and response plans, and host community events to promote tsunami awareness.</p>



## 4.7 WILDFIRE

**Table 4-34. Wildfire Identification Profile**

Profile	Description
Nature	<p>Wildfires spread by consuming flammable vegetation. This fire type often begins unnoticed, spreads quickly, and is usually signaled by dense smoke that may be visible from miles around. Wildfires can be caused by human activities (e.g., unattended burns, campfires, or off-road vehicles without spark arresting muffles) or by natural events such as lightning.</p> <p>Wildfires often occur in forests or other highly vegetated areas. In addition, wildfires can be classified as forest, urban, interface or intermix fires, and prescribed burns.</p> <p>The following three factors contribute significantly to wildfire behavior and can be used to identify wildfire hazard areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topography describes slope increases, which influences wildfire spread rate increases. South-facing slopes are also subject to more solar radiation, making them drier and thereby intensifying wildfire behavior. However, ridge tops may mark the end of wildfire spread since fire spreads more slowly or may even be unable to spread downhill.</li> <li>• Fuel is the type and condition of vegetation that plays a significant role in wildfire spread occurrence. Certain plant types are more susceptible to burning or will burn with greater intensity. Dense or overgrown vegetation increases the amount of combustible material available as fire fuel (referred to as the “fuel load”). The living-to-dead plant matter ratio is also important. Certain climate changes may increase wildfire risk significantly during prolonged drought periods, as both living and dead plant matter moisture content decreases. Both the horizontal and vertical fuel load continuity is also an important factor.</li> <li>• Weather is the most variable factor affecting wildfire behavior. Temperature, humidity, wind, and lightning can affect ignition opportunities and fire spread rate. Extreme weather, such as high temperatures and low humidity, can lead to extreme wildfire activity. Climate change increases fire to vegetation ignition susceptibility due to longer dry seasons. By contrast, cooling and higher humidity often signal reduced wildfire occurrence and easier containment.</li> </ul> <p>Wildfire frequency and severity sometimes result from other hazard impacts, such as lightning, drought, and infestations (e.g., damage caused by spruce-bark beetle infestations). If not promptly controlled, wildfires may grow into an emergency or disaster. Even small fires can threaten lives and resources and destroy improved properties. In addition to affecting people, wildfires may severely affect livestock and pets. Such events may require emergency water/food, evacuation, and shelter.</p> <p>Indirect wildfire effects can be catastrophic. In addition to stripping the land of vegetation and destroying forest resources, large, intense fires can harm the soil, waterways, and the land itself. Soil exposed to intense heat may lose its capability to absorb moisture and support life. Exposed soils erode quickly and exacerbate river and stream siltation; thereby increasing flood potential, harming aquatic life, and degrading water quality. Vegetation-stripped lands are more susceptible to increased debris flow hazards.</p>
Location	<p>Public Resources Code 4201 4204 and Government Code 51175 89 directed the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal FIRE) to map areas of significant fire hazards based on fuels, terrain, weather, and other relevant factors. These FHSZ are represented as very high, high, or moderate. Specifically, the maps were created using data and models describing development patterns, potential fuels over a 30- to 50-year time horizon, expected fire behavior, and expected burn probabilities. The maps are divided into local responsibility areas (LRAs) and state responsibility areas (SRAs). LRAs generally include cities, cultivated agriculture lands, and portions of the desert. LRA fire protection is typically provided by city fire departments, fire protection districts, counties, and by Cal FIRE under contract to the local government. SRA is a</p>

**Table 4-34. Wildfire Identification Profile**

Profile	Description
	<p>legal term defining the area where the state has financial responsibility for wildfire protection. The Los Angeles County Fire Department is one of six contract counties, which has executed a contract with the State of California to provide wildland fire protection on SRA.</p> <p><b>Figure 4-11</b> displays the areas of Los Angeles County most susceptible to wildfires and indicates areas of local or state responsibility. Very high FHSZs are generally located in mountainous or hillside areas, including the Santa Monica Mountains, San Gabriel Mountains, Palos Verdes Hills, and Puente Hills.</p>
History	<p>As shown in <b>Figure 4-12</b>, wildfires are a common occurrence in Los Angeles County. Some of the county's most destructive fires have occurred since 2000, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Grand Prix Fire started on October 21, 2003 and burned a total of 50,618 acres between Claremont and Lytle Creek. The fire destroyed 136 homes and was ruled "accidental but human-initiated."</li> <li>• The Simi Fire started on October 25, 2003 and burned a total of 107,570 acres between Simi Hills and southeastern Simi Valley, in eastern Ventura County and western Los Angeles County, California. It destroyed 37 homes and 278 out buildings. The cause of the fire remains unknown.</li> <li>• The Day Fire started on October 30, 2006 and burned a total of 161,816 acres. The fire primarily burned the Los Padres National Forest. The cause of the fire was human-ignited debris.</li> <li>• The Ranch Fire started on October 20, 2007 and burned a total of 58,410 acres near Townsend Peak in the Angeles National Forest. The cause of the fire was equipment.</li> <li>• The Station Fire started on September 22, 2009 and burned a total of 160,883 acres in the Angeles National Forest. The Station Fire is the largest recorded fire in Los Angeles County. It destroyed 89 residences and another 120 buildings of significance. Two firefighters were killed. The cause of the fire was arson.</li> <li>• The Woolsey Fire started November 8, 2018 and burned a total of 96,949 acres in Los Angeles and Ventura counties including Thousand Oaks, Agoura Hills, Calabasas, the Santa Monica Mountains, Malibu, and West Hills. A total of 1,643 structures were destroyed and 3 people were killed.</li> </ul>
Extent / Severity	<p>As shown on the Cal FIRE FHSZ maps, in Los Angeles County, there are 386.06 square miles (8.11%) located in the very high LRA FHSZ, 625.01 square miles (13.13%) in the very high SRA FHSZ, and 132.77 square miles (2.79%) in the high SRA FHSZ. In the Unincorporated Los Angeles County, this includes: 23.53 square miles (0.77%) of very high LRA FHSZ; 610.94 square miles (20.09%) of very high SRA FHSZ; and 132.06 square miles (4.34%) of high SRA FHSZ.</p>
Recurrence Probability	<p>The climate in Los Angeles County is characterized as Mediterranean dry-summer featuring cool, wet winters and warm, dry summers. High moisture levels during the winter rainy season significantly increase the growth of plants. However, the vegetation is dried during the long, hot summers, decreasing plant moisture content and increasing the ratio of dead fuel to living fuel. As a result, fire susceptibility increases dramatically, particularly in late summer and early autumn. In addition, the presence of chaparral, a drought-resistant variety of vegetation that is dependent on occasional wildfires, is expected in Mediterranean dry-summer climates. The history of plant succession in Los Angeles County is important in predicting fire susceptibility. For several years after a fire has occurred, easily flammable herbaceous species thrive and increase the likelihood of new fires. When woody species become re-established, they contribute to a lower overall level of fire susceptibility for approximately 10 years. However, after this period, the slow aging plant</p>

**Table 4-34. Wildfire Identification Profile**

Profile	Description
	<p>community becomes ever more likely to burn because of increased levels of dead plant material and lowered plant moisture levels.</p> <p>Additionally, a local meteorological phenomenon, known as the Santa Ana winds, contributes to the high incidence of wildfires in Los Angeles County. These winds originate during the autumn months in the hot, dry interior deserts to the north and east of Los Angeles County. They often sweep west into the county, bringing extremely dry air and high wind speeds that further desiccate plant communities during the period of the year when the constituent species have very low moisture content. The effect of these winds on existing fires is particularly dangerous; the winds can greatly increase the rate at which fires spread.</p> <p>Based on the conditions described above and the history of occurrence in the past, future events are very likely to occur. In the past, fires burning more than 1,000 acres have occurred about every 1 to 3 years. The extent of future events will depend on specific conditions at the time of the fire.</p>

**Table 4-35. Wildfire Impact on Land Area**

Entity	Very High LRA FHSZ		High SRA FHSZ		Very High SRA FHSZ	
	# of Sq. Miles	% of Sq. Miles	# of Sq. Miles	% of Sq. Miles	# of Sq. Miles	% of Sq. Miles
Los Angeles County	386.06	8.11	132.77	2.79	625.01	13.13
Unincorporated Los Angeles County	23.54	0.77	132.06	4.34	610.94	20.09
Supervisory District 1	31.42	12.76	0.00	0.00	1.13	0.46
Supervisory District 2	3.25	2.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supervisory District 3	140.58	32.60	0.01	0.00	92.18	21.38
Supervisory District 4	45.78	10.41	1.11	0.25	86.61	19.69
Supervisory District 5	164.90	5.87	131.65	4.69	444.99	15.85



**Table 4-36. Wildfire Impact on Vulnerable Populations – People Experiencing Homelessness**

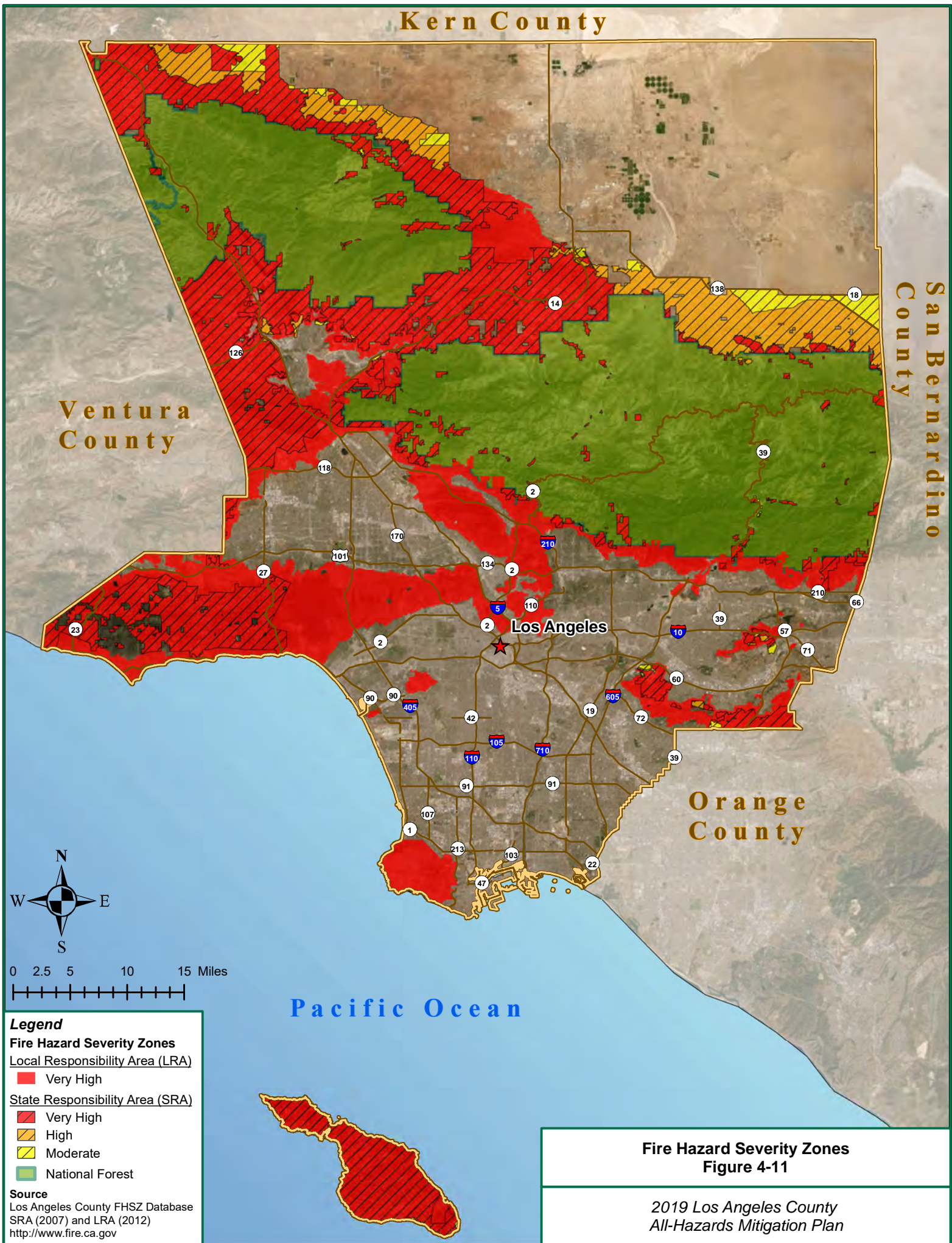
Entity	Very High LRA FHSZ		High SRA FHSZ		Very High SRA FHSZ	
	# of Homeless	% of Homeless	# of Homeless	% of Homeless	# of Homeless	% of Homeless
City of Los Angeles	1,291	3.92	0	0.00	0	0.00
Unincorporated Los Angeles County	88	1.49	58	0.99	465	7.91

**Table 4-37. Wildfire Impact on County Critical Facilities**

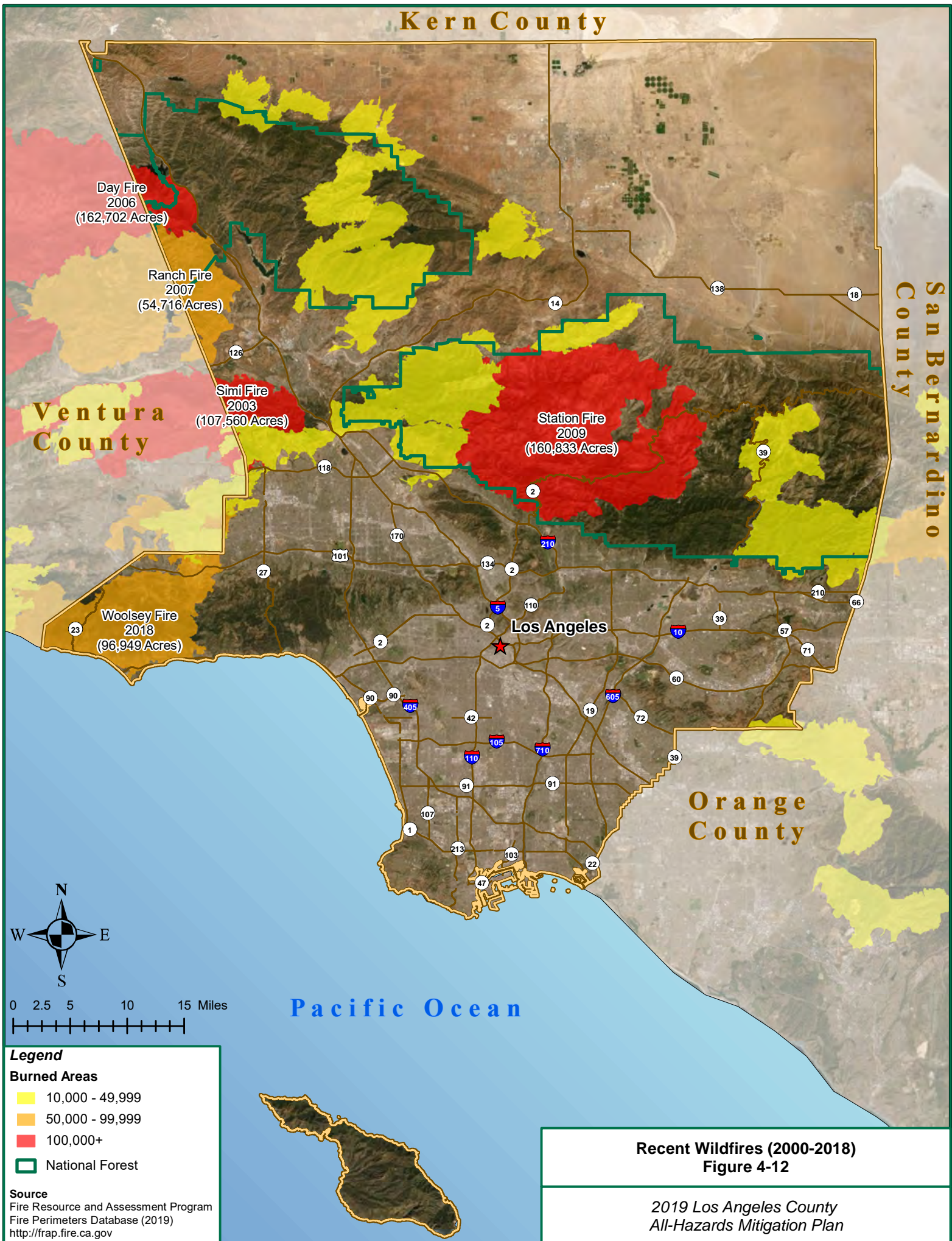
Department / Agency	Very High LRA FHSZ		High SRA FHSZ		Very High SRA FHSZ	
	# of Facilities	% of Facilities	# of Facilities	% of Facilities	# of Facilities	% of Facilities
Los Angeles County Animal Care & Control	1	14.29	0	0.00	1	14.29
Los Angeles County Fire Department	39	11.57	1	0.30	14	4.15
Los Angeles County Health Services	1	3.45	0	0.00	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Library	7	8.24	1	1.18	2	2.35
LACMA & NHM	1	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Office of Education	3	8.11	0	0.00	3	8.11
Los Angeles County - Other (offices)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Parks & Recreation	13	11.11	1	0.85	12	10.26
Los Angeles County Public Health	52	22.61	4	1.74	41	17.83
Los Angeles County Public Works	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	3	9.68	1	3.23	3	9.68

**Table 4-38. Overall Summary of Vulnerability to Wildfires**

<b>Wildfire</b>	
Summary	<p>Wildfires are not only capable of burning down vegetation, homes, critical facilities, and infrastructure, but they can also cause loss of life to humans and animals, soil erosion, debris flows, air pollution, serious health problems, and restriction of access to recreational areas.</p> <p>The areas in Los Angeles County that are most susceptible to wildfires are generally located in mountainous or hillside areas, including the Santa Monica Mountains, San Gabriel Mountains, Palos Verdes Hills, and Puente Hills. However, the areas that pose greatest risk to people are generally along the wildland-urban interface (WUI) or intermix. These areas are the transition zones between wildlands and human development and often where areas of housing and vegetation commingle.</p> <p>According to researchers at the United States Forest Service, fires in the WUI areas have not deterred redevelopment. In fact, according to the same researchers, there is a push to return the area to “normal” as soon as possible. California has the strictest fire regulations in the country, which supersede any type of local regulations. However, the rules do not apply to existing homes built before 1991, with the average home in California built decades prior. And unlike earthquakes and floods, there is not a retrofit type of program to encourage homeowners to bring their homes up to current fire requirements.</p>







## 5 MITIGATION STRATEGY

Section 5 – Mitigation Strategy addresses Element C of the Local Mitigation Plan Regulation Checklist.

Regulation Checklist – 44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans
Element C: Mitigation Strategy
<p>C1. Does the Plan document each jurisdiction’s existing authorities, policies, programs and resources and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement § 201.6(c)(3))</p> <p>C2. Does the Plan address each jurisdiction’s participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement § 201.6(c)(3)(i))</p> <p>C3. Does the Plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement § 201.6(c)(3)(i))</p> <p>C4. Does the Plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for each jurisdiction being considered to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? (Requirement § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))</p> <p>C5. Does the Plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including cost benefit review), implemented, and administered by each jurisdiction? (Requirement § 201.6(c)(3)(iv)); (Requirement § 201.6(c)(3)(iii))</p> <p>C6. Does the Plan describe a process by which local governments will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement § 201.6(c)(4)(ii))</p>

### 5.1 AUTHORITIES, POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND RESOURCES

Los Angeles County’s existing authorities, policies, programs and resources available for hazard mitigation are listed in **Table 5-1** through **Table 5-3**. These tables have been updated since the 2014 AHMP to reflect any changes in human, technical, financial, legal, and regulatory resources.



**Table 5-1 Human and Technical Resources for Hazard Mitigation**

<b>Staff/Personnel</b>	<b>Department / Agency</b>	<b>Principal Activities Related to Hazard Mitigation</b>
Planner(s), engineer(s) and technical staff with knowledge of land development, land management practices, and human-caused and natural hazards.	Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning	<p>Develops and maintains the Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan, including the safety element.</p> <p>Develops area plans based on the Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan, to provide more specific guidance for the development of more specific areas.</p> <p>Reviews private development projects and proposed capital improvements projects and other physical projects involving property for consistency and conformity with the Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan.</p> <p>Anticipates and acts on the need for new plans, policies, and code changes.</p> <p>Applies the approved plans, policies, code provisions, and other regulations to proposed land uses.</p>
Engineer(s), Building Inspectors/Code Enforcement Officers or other professional(s), and technical staff trained in construction requirements	Los Angeles County Public Works	Oversees the effective, efficient, fair, and safe enforcement of the 2017 County of Los Angeles Building Code.
Engineers, construction project managers, and supporting technical staff	Los Angeles County Public Works	Provides direct or contract civil, structural, and mechanical engineering services, including contract, project, and construction management.
Engineer(s), project manager(s), technical staff, equipment operators, and maintenance and construction staff	Los Angeles County Public Works	Maintains and operates of a wide range of local equipment and facilities and assists members of the public. This includes providing sufficient clean fresh water, reliable sewer services, street maintenance, storm drainage systems, street cleaning, street lights and traffic signals.
Floodplain Administrator	Los Angeles County Public Works	Enforces the floodplain management ordinance, ensures that new development proposals do not increase flood risk, and that new developments are not located below the 100-year flood level. In addition, the floodplain administrator is responsible for planning and managing flood risk reduction projects throughout the county.
Emergency Manager	Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office – Office of Emergency Management	Maintains and updates the Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Response Plan for the unincorporated areas of the county. In addition, coordinates local response and relief activities in the Emergency Operation Center, and works closely with local, state, and federal partners to support planning and training and to provide information and coordinate assistance.

**Table 5-1 Human and Technical Resources for Hazard Mitigation**

<b>Staff/Personnel</b>	<b>Department / Agency</b>	<b>Principal Activities Related to Hazard Mitigation</b>
Procurement Services Manager	Internal Services Department	Provides a full range of municipal financial services, administers several licensing measures, and functions as the county's procurement services manager.
Comptroller	Los Angeles County Auditor - Controller	Provides financial services including grant financial services.
District Attorney	Los Angeles County District Attorney	Provides legal services for the county.
Fire Chief	Los Angeles County Fire Department	Provides fire protection services including response, fire prevention, and mitigation activities for the county.
Sheriff	Los Angeles County Sheriff Department	Provides law enforcement services in the county.

**Table 5-2. Financial Resources for Hazard Mitigation**

Type	Administrator	Purpose	Amount
General Fund	Chief Executive Office	Program operations and specific projects.	Variable.
General Obligation Bonds	Los Angeles County Auditor-Controller	General obligation bonds are appropriately used for the construction and/or acquisition of improvements to real property broadly available to residents and visitors. Such facilities include but are not limited to: libraries, hospitals, parks, public safety facilities, and cultural and educational facilities.	Variable.
Special Tax and Revenue Bonds	Comptroller	Revenue bonds are used to finance capital projects that: 1) have an identified budgetary stream for repayment (e.g., specified fees, tax receipts); 2) generate project revenue but rely on a broader pledge of general fund revenues to reduce borrowing costs; or 3) finance the acquisition and installation of equipment for the local jurisdiction's general governmental purposes.	Variable.
Vegetation Management Program	Cal FIRE	Cost-sharing program between Cal FIRE and private land owners, which focuses on the use of prescribed fire, mechanical, biological, and chemical means addressing wildland fire fuel hazards and other resource management issues on SRA and LRA lands	Project-specific.
Wildfire Emergency and Mitigation Funds	Cal FIRE	Administers funding from the FEMA, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Forest Service for certain types of wildfire emergency and mitigation funding	Project-specific.
California Residential Mitigation Program	California Earthquake Authority	Created by the California Earthquake Authority and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Earthquake Brace + Bolt: Funds to Strengthen Your Foundation is the first incentive program offered by the California Residential Mitigation Program.	Project-specific.
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreement.	Center for Disease Control	Funds are intended to upgrade state and local public health jurisdictions' preparedness and response to bioterrorism, outbreaks of infectious diseases, and other public health threats and emergencies.	Grant award based on specific projects as they are identified.

**Table 5-2. Financial Resources for Hazard Mitigation**

Type	Administrator	Purpose	Amount
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	FEMA	Supports pre- and post-disaster mitigation plans and projects. Available to California communities after a presidentially declared disaster has occurred in California, administered by Cal OES.	Grant award based on specific projects as they are identified.
Pre-Disaster Mitigation grant program	FEMA	Supports pre-disaster mitigation plans and projects. Available on an annual basis as a nationally competitive grant, administered by Cal OES.	Grant award based on specific projects as they are identified.
Flood Mitigation Assistance grant program	FEMA	Mitigates repetitively flooded structures and infrastructure. Available on an annual basis, distributed to California communities, administered by Cal OES.	Grant award based on specific projects as they are identified.
Homeland Security Preparedness Technical Assistance Program	FEMA/DHS	Build and sustain preparedness technical assistance activities in support of the four homeland security mission areas (i.e., prevention, protection, response, recovery) and homeland security program management.	Grant award based on specific projects as they are identified.
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program	FEMA/U.S. Fire Administration	Provides equipment, protective gear, emergency vehicles, training, and other resources needed to protect the public and emergency personnel from fire and related hazards. Available to fire departments and nonaffiliated emergency medical services providers.	Grant awards based on specific projects as they are identified.
Land and Water Conservation Funds	U.S. Department of the Interior	Supports the protection of federal public lands and waters and voluntary conservation on private land.	Project-specific.
Community Action for a Renewed Environment	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Through financial and technical assistance offers an innovative way for a community to organize and take action to reduce toxic pollution (e.g., stormwater) in its local environment. Through this program, a community creates a partnership that implements solutions to reduce releases of toxic pollutants and minimize people's exposure to them.	Grant award based on specific projects as they are identified.
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	U.S. EPA	A loan program that provides low-cost financing to eligible entities on state and tribal lands for water quality projects, including all types of non-point source, watershed protection or restoration, estuary management projects, and more traditional municipal wastewater treatment projects.	Variable.

**Table 5-2. Financial Resources for Hazard Mitigation**

Type	Administrator	Purpose	Amount
Community Block Grant Program Entitlement Communities Grants	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Acquisition of real property, relocation and demolition, rehabilitation of residential and non-residential structures, construction of public facilities and improvements, such as water and sewer facilities, streets, neighborhood centers, and the conversion of school buildings for eligible purposes.	Grant award based on specific projects as they are identified.



**Table 5-3. Legal and Regulatory Resources for Hazard Mitigation**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Hazards Addressed</b>	<b>Emergency Management</b>	<b>Potential to Affect Development</b>
Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan (2015)	Describes hazard areas and lists goals and policies to reduce the potential risk of death, injuries, and economic damage resulting from natural and human-caused hazards.	Seismic and geotechnical, flood and inundation hazards, and fire hazards.	Mitigation, Preparedness, Response	Yes
Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan (2016)	Reviews existing floodplain management programs in the county and recommends enhancements to them through 35 mitigation actions.	Flood	Mitigation	Yes
Los Angeles County Fire Department 2018 Strategic Fire Plan	Identifies and prioritizes pre-fire and post-fire management strategies and tactics meant to reduce the loss of values at risk in Los Angeles County.	Wildfire	Preparedness, Mitigation	Yes
Greater Los Angeles County Region Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (2014)	Identifies a comprehensive set of solutions to achieve the several objectives over the 25-year planning horizon including reducing flood risk in flood prone areas by either increasing protection or decreasing needs using integrated flood management approaches and adapting to and mitigate against climate change vulnerabilities.	Flood, Climate Change	Mitigation	Yes
Unincorporated County Community Climate Action Plan 2020 (2015)	Provides a roadmap for successfully implementing greenhouse gas reduction measures in the County. It is a component of the General Plan Air Quality Element, the Community Climate Action Plan actions are closely tied to many of the goals, policies, and programs of the General Plan, as well as to several other existing programs in the County.	Climate Change	Mitigation	Yes
County of Los Angeles Local Coastal Programs	Requires coastal cities and counties to establish coastal resource conservation and development programs.	Climate change, flood	Prevention, Mitigation	Yes
Los Angeles County Floodplain Management Ordinance	Promotes the public health, safety, and general welfare. Additionally, aims to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by legally enforceable regulations applied uniformly throughout the community to all publicly and privately owned land in flood prone, mudslide (i.e., mudflow) or flood related erosion areas.	Flood	Mitigation	Yes

**Table 5-3. Legal and Regulatory Resources for Hazard Mitigation**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Hazards Addressed</b>	<b>Emergency Management</b>	<b>Potential to Affect Development</b>
Hillside Management Area Ordinance & Hillside Design Guidelines	Required for development in Hillside Management Areas, which are defined as areas with 25% or greater natural slopes. The guidelines include specific and measurable design techniques that can be applied to residential, commercial, industrial, and other types of projects.	Landslide	Mitigation	Yes
Los Angeles County Fuel Modification Code	Requires the review aspects such as structure location and type of construction, topography, slope, amount and arrangement of vegetation, and overall site settings for a new structure or an addition that is equal to or greater than 50% of the existing square footage. The objective of this approval plan process is to create defensible space necessary for effective fire protection of homes in the FHSZs.	Wildfire	Preparedness, Mitigation	Yes
California Fire Plan	Requires the County of Los Angeles Fire Plan Unit to implement the California Fire Plan, a statewide framework for minimizing costs and losses from wildland fires. The Fire Plan Unit uses a GIS platform to identify high hazard/high value areas and communities at risk in the wildland-urban interface.	Wildfire	Preparedness, Mitigation	Yes
Los Angeles County Brush Clearance Program	Legally declares both improved and unimproved properties a public nuisance, and where necessary, requires the clearance of hazardous vegetation. These measures create "Defensible Space" for effective fire protection of property, life, and the environment. The Brush Clearance Program is a joint effort between the County of Los Angeles Fire Department and the County of Los Angeles Department of Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures, Weed Hazard, and Pest Abatement Bureau (Weed Abatement Division).	Wildfire	Mitigation	No

## 5.2 NFIP PARTICIPATION

The NFIP aims to reduce the impact of flooding to residential and non-residential buildings. It does so by providing insurance to property owners and by encouraging communities to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations. Los Angeles County entered the NFIP in 1980, and the first Los Angeles County DFIRM was issued on December 2, 1980. The Los Angeles County Public Works enforces the county's floodplain management ordinance and participate in FEMA's Community Assisted Visits, which occur on a 3- to 5-year cycle. According to Los Angeles County Public Works, as of September 30, 2018, there are 1,553 floodplain policies in force in the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County.

Los Angeles County also participates in the CRS program. The CRS program is a voluntary program for communities that engage in community floodplain management activities, which exceed the minimum NFIP standards. CRS communities benefit from reduced insurance rates and improved floodplain management programs. Los Angeles County is currently a Class 7 CRS community; therefore, homeowners who live in the SFHA can receive a 5 to 15 percent discount on their flood insurance policy.

## 5.3 MITIGATION GOALS

Mitigation goals are defined as general guidelines that explain what a community wants to achieve in terms of hazard and loss prevention. Goal statements are typically long-range, policy-oriented statements representing community-wide vision. For the 2019 AHMP, the overarching goal is for Los Angeles County to be a disaster resilient community. A disaster resilient community is able to prepare for, respond to, and recover from adverse hazards and disasters. According to [laresilience.org](http://laresilience.org), "in the resilience framework, less emphasis is placed on traditional, individually-focused preparedness efforts... building community resilience is really about making communities stronger."

## 5.4 POTENTIAL MITIGATION ACTIONS AND PROJECTS

Mitigation actions and projects help achieve the goals of the AHMP. For the 2019 AHMP, potential mitigation actions to be considered are listed below in **Table 5-4** and include the following hazard mitigation categories: education and awareness; natural systems protection; structure and infrastructure projects; preparedness and response; and local plans and regulations. This list addresses every hazard profiled in this plan and is based on the plan's risk assessment as well as lessons learned from recent disasters. It was developed using: FEMA success stories and best management practices; FEMA job aids; local and regional plans and reports; and input from subject matter experts and pertinent Los Angeles County departments and agencies.

**Table 5-4. Potential Mitigation Actions and Projects**

Red Flag Warning Public Outreach	
Project Description	Create an online and offline public outreach campaign for Red Flag Warnings. Include information about: what is a Red Flag Warning; what land may be closed; and what individuals should do to be prepared as well as what activities should be avoided. Tailor outreach material to various target groups, including people experiencing homelessness, the elderly, the young, and non-English speaking residents.

**Table 5-4. Potential Mitigation Actions and Projects**

Type of Project	Education and Awareness Programs
Hazard(s) Mitigated	Wildfire
Project Source	Red Flag Working Group, LA County Homeless Initiatives
Pros	Education can help reduce the risk of human-caused fires Public outreach is generally low-cost Public outreach to homeless individuals can help built rapport with county agencies
Cons	Maybe difficult to reach some target groups
<b>Vegetation Management Program</b>	
Project Description	Continue to implement the County's Vegetation Management Program. The Los Angeles County Fire Department Vegetation Management Unit works closely with the Fire Plan Unit and the Air and Wildland Division's Prescribed Fire Office to implement projects. The Vegetation Management Unit provides the State and County with required paperwork for prescribed burning, mechanical, biological and chemical treatment methods used in project areas.
Type of Project	Natural Systems Protection
Hazard(s) Mitigated	Wildfire
Project Source	Los Angeles County Fire Department
Pros	Program has been implemented in Los Angeles County for the last 40 years and are generally cost effective Can be used selectively to treat the most vulnerable areas
Cons	Often requires ongoing maintenance Can cause soil disturbance and increase sedimentation and erosion Prescribed fire and chemical application methods require close supervision
<b>Fireproof Coating of Critical Assets</b>	
Project Description	Fireproof coat critical facilities in Very High FHSZs which will allow structures to extend their strength in the event of a fire.
Type of Project	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
Hazard(s) Mitigated	Wildfire
Project Source	Los Angeles County Public Works
Pros	Generally cost-effective and non-toxic
Cons	None
<b>Auxiliary Power for Critical Facilities</b>	
Project Description	Determine which critical facilities need and do not have auxiliary power in order to remain functional during de-energization or "Public Safety Power Shut-Offs" and/or general loss of power and install auxiliary power systems. Auxiliary power systems may include back-up generators, local Solar Photovoltaic plus storage, and microgrids.
Type of Project	Structure and Infrastructure Projects
Hazard(s) Mitigated	Wildfire specifically, but also applies to all hazards

**Table 5-4. Potential Mitigation Actions and Projects**

Project Source	Los Angeles County Public Works
Pros	Provides emergency power to keep critical facilities operational and functional
Cons	Diesel generators can be expensive to operate and contribute to air pollution
<b>Earthquake-Resistant Ductile Iron Pipes Replacement</b>	
Project Description	Continue to replace aging critical pipes in extreme or violent shaking hazard areas and Class IX and X landslide hazard areas to improve seismic reliability/safeguard critical water distribution lines against the potential destructive impacts of large-scale earthquakes and accompanying landslides. Los Angeles County Public Works completed its' first earthquake-resistant ductile iron pipe replacement pilot program in 2013.
Type of Project	Structural and Infrastructure Projects
Hazard(s) Mitigated	Landslides, Earthquakes
Project Source	Los Angeles County Public Works
Pros	Improves water reliability Restores those without service more rapidly
Cons	None
<b>Watershed Ecosystem Restoration</b>	
Project Description	Modernize existing flood control retention facilities to improve flood protection, water quality and ecological health. Potential projects include: Arroyo Seco and Compton Creek.
Type of Project	Natural Systems Protection
Hazard(s) Mitigated	Climate Change, Flood, Tsunami
Project Source	County of Loss Angeles Repetitive Property Loss Area Analysis Progress Report (2017 – 2018), OurWaterLA
Pros	Reduces the risk of flooding to the surrounding neighborhoods Provides new recreational space and safety amenities
Cons	Additional studies needed to determine best approaches
<b>Green Streets</b>	
Project Description	Implement the Green Street Master Plan with the goal of identifying 110 feasible sites. A green street is a stormwater management approach that incorporates vegetation, soil, and engineered systems (e.g., permeable pavements) to slow, filter, and cleanse stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces. In addition to the traditional green street approach, incorporate “complete streets” design strategies to provide more room for emergency response vehicles and create defensible space in plaza areas and around buildings.
Type of Project	Natural Systems Protection, Preparedness and Response
Hazard(s) Mitigated	Stormwater/Flood, Climate Change
Project Source	Los Angeles County Public Works, U.S. EPA
Pros	Protects water quality in rivers and streams by removing pollutants



**Table 5-4. Potential Mitigation Actions and Projects**

	Replenishes groundwater supplies Absorbs carbon Improves air quality and neighborhood aesthetics Improves pedestrian and bicycle safety
Cons	Requires selected site suitability to do utility conflicts, and geotechnical and environmental characteristics
<b>Coordinated Data Collection and Database Systems</b>	
Project Description	Create coordinated data collection and database system in which intake and assessment information can be entered in real time and can support multiple users at the same time. Components can include critical facilities and vulnerable populations.
Type of Project	Preparedness and Response
Hazard(s) Mitigated	All hazards
Project Source	Los Angeles County OEM
Pros	Coordinated systems
Cons	Different data collection needs may require parallel databases
<b>Brush Clearance Program</b>	
Project Description	Expand the County's Brush Clearance Program to include a grant fundable mitigation component for qualified low-income and/or elderly homeowners that have properties that are found to be non-compliant. Instead of warning property owners and imposing infractions for inadequate fire hazard reduction, Los Angeles County will work with the homeowner to develop and implement a fire reduction plan.
Type of Project	Natural Systems Protection, Preparedness and Response
Hazard(s) Mitigated	Wildfire
Project Source	Los Angeles County Fire Department
Pros	Proactive, not reactive approach to working with homeowners to reducing wildfire fuel hazards
Cons	Often requires ongoing maintenance
<b>Wildland Urban-Interface Ordinance</b>	
Project Description	Codifying development standards to guide development in the WUI areas that face a severe threat of wildfires.
Type of Project	Local Plans and Regulations
Hazard(s) Mitigated	Wildfire
Project Source	Draft Safety Element Update for Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan, Los Angeles County Sustainability Plan
Pros	Additional review of development in WUIs will enable best practices are incorporated in the project design.
Cons	Additional regulations may be perceived as too burdensome by property owners.

**Table 5-4. Potential Mitigation Actions and Projects**

<b>Urban Forest Management Plan</b>	
Project Description	Create Urban Forest Management Plan for Los Angeles County with a well-defined scope that includes a comprehensive tree inventory, assessment of tree health, identification of shade-poor neighborhoods, cost-benefit analysis of tree vs shade-structure interventions, urban forest financing plan, and a plan for sustainable management.
Type of Project	Local Plans and Regulations
Hazard(s) Mitigated	Climate Change, Drought
Project Source	Los Angeles County Sustainability Plan (Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office), A Greater L.A. Climate Action Framework (L.A. Regional Collaborative for Climate Action and Sustainability), and Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan
Pros	Extreme heat is the greatest health threat to Los Angeles County residents. Providing shade will help mitigate the effects of extreme heat in disadvantaged neighborhoods. Residents from these communities may not have private vehicles and encounter problems traveling to cooling centers; they may also have limited access to air conditioning.
Cons	The inability of residents to pay for water to establish newly planted trees may hinder the establishment of an urban forest. County-wide water conservation measures during times of drought may also conflict with efforts to establish and maintain an urban forest. In such situations, shade structures may fulfill the same needs.
<b>Community Wildfire Protection Plans</b>	
Project Description	Continue to work with communities to develop Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP). CWPPs enable communities to plan how they will reduce the risk of wildfire by identifying strategic sites and methods for fuel reduction projects across the landscape and jurisdictional boundaries.
Type of Project	Local Plans and Regulations
Hazard(s) Mitigated	Wildfire
Project Source	Los Angeles County Fire Department 2018 Strategic Fire Plan
Pros	Opportunity to establish a localized definition and boundary for the WUI. Priority funding is often given to projects and treatment areas identified in a CWPP.
Cons	May be difficult to get collaboration from stakeholders.

## 5.5 MITIGATION ACTION PLANS

A mitigation action plan is a prioritized list of proposed mitigation projects and actions that a community hopes to implement to reduce its' risks and vulnerabilities. The 2019 AHMP mitigation action plan, as shown in **Table 5-5** and **Table 5-6**, is prioritized into Tier 1 and Tier 2 activities:

- Tier 1 activities are essential to remedy or prevent a major health/safety hazard. They meet FEMA HMA grant criteria, including project eligibility, benefit-cost, and performance period.
- Tier 2 activities are important in building a culture and practice of disaster resilience that will prevent new risks. They do not necessarily require and/or meet FEMA HMA grant criteria (but may qualify for other state and federal funds).

**Table 5-5. Tier 1 Mitigation Action Plan**

Project Name	Implementation Details
Red Flag Warning Public Outreach	Department/Agency: LAHSA, Los Angeles County OEM, Los Angeles County Fire Department, and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Potential Funding Source: FEMA grants Performance Period: 6 months development, implementation prior to every summer/fall
Vegetation Management Program	Department/Agency: Los Angeles County Fire Department Potential Funding Source: Cal FIRE, FEMA grants Performance Period: Ongoing
Fireproof Coating of Critical Facilities	Department/Agency: Los Angeles County Public Works, Los Angeles County Fire Department Potential Funding Source: Cal FIRE, FEMA grants Performance Period: 1-3 years
Auxiliary Power for Critical Facilities	Department/Agency: Los Angeles County Public Works Potential Funding Source: FEMA grants Performance Period: Ongoing
Earthquake-Resistant Ductile Iron Pipes Replacement	Department/Agency: Los Angeles County Public Works Potential Funding Source: FEMA grants Performance Period: Ongoing
Brush Clearance Program	Department/Agency: Los Angeles County Fire Department Potential Funding Source: Cal FIRE, FEMA grants Performance Period: Ongoing
Community Wildfire Protection Plans	Department / Agency: Los Angeles County Fire Department Potential Funding Source: Cal FIRE, FEMA grants Performance Period: Ongoing

**Table 5-6. Tier 2 Mitigation Action Plan**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Implementation Details</b>
Watershed Ecosystem Restoration	Department/Agency: Los Angeles County Public Works Potential Funding Source: U.S. EPA, U.S. Department of Interior grants Performance Period: 3-5 years
Green Streets	Department/Agency: Los Angeles County Public Works Potential Funding Source: U.S. EPA grants Performance Period: 3-5 years
Coordinated Data Collection & Database Systems	Department/Agency: Los Angeles County OEM Potential Funding Source: County funds Performance Period: 1-2 years, Ongoing
Wildland Urban-Interface Ordinance	Department/Agency: Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, Los Angeles County Fire Department Potential Funding Source: County funds Performance Period: 6 months – 1 year
Urban Forest Management Plan	Department/Agency: Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, Los Angeles County Fire Department Potential Funding Source: County funds Performance Period: 1-2 years

## 5.6 PLAN INTEGRATION

The AHMP project manager will be the lead in working with Los Angeles County departments and agencies to ensure that elements of the 2019 AHMP are incorporated into other relevant county planning documents as they are created or updated.

As such, the AHMP project manager will work with:

- The Los Angeles County Public Works to incorporate the flood risk assessment and flood mitigation actions into the county's Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan. The Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan is currently being updated and is expected to be completed in 2021.
- The Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning to ensure that the 2019 AHMP's hazard profiles and mitigation projects and actions align with those addressed in the General Plan's Safety Element. The Safety Element is currently being updated and is expected to be completed in 2021.
- The Los Angeles County OEM to ensure that the hazard profiles are included in the Los Angeles County Threat and Hazard Identification Risk Assessment and the Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Response Plans and Annexes as they are updated.

## 6 PLAN REVIEW, EVALUATION, AND IMPLEMENTATION

Section 4 – Plan Review, Evaluation, and Implementation addresses Element D of the Local Mitigation Plan Regulation Checklist.

Regulation Checklist – 44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans	
Element D: Plan Review, Evaluation, and Implementation	
D1. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement § 201.6(d)(3))	
D2. Was the plan revised to reflect progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement § 201.6(d)(3))	
D3. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities? Requirement § 201.6(d)(3))	

### 6.1 CHANGES IN DEVELOPMENT

As noted in **Section 3.2**, the slowing population growth is in part due to the lack of housing. Most economists agree that building new housing is key to addressing the state’s housing crisis. During the drafting of the 2019 AHMP, nearly 28,000 units were under construction in Los Angeles County. In the city of Los Angeles, developers have targeted properties in older neighborhoods, rather than undeveloped land in the city’s outskirts. However, as the State of California pushes for greater growth in order to meet the governor’s goal of 3.5 million new units by 2025, there is growing concern that without land-use restrictions, new development will occur in fire-prone and other hazard areas of the county. These concerns are addressed within the 2019 AHMP mitigation strategy.

### 6.2 PROGRESS IN LOCAL MITIGATION EFFORTS

The 2014 AHMP Mitigation Actions Matrix was reviewed by each of the coordinating agencies identified on the matrix in order to determine mitigation action status. Mitigation actions that were identified as not having been implemented or deferred were considered for **Table 5-4**. Mitigation actions that were identified as completed are shown in **Table 6-1**.

In addition, the consultant reviewed the County of Los Angeles Floodplain Management Plan 2018 Progress Report to determine mitigation action status. Flood mitigation actions that were listed as “no progress” were considered for **Table 5-4**. Relevant flood mitigation actions that were listed as “project complete” are shown in **Table 6-1**.

**Table 6-1. Completed Local Mitigation Efforts**

Coordinating Agency	Project Description
Los Angeles County Department of Coroner	Purchased equipment to set up an off-site mobile morgue. This equipment was incorporated into the business continuity plan in case the main facility is unusable and would help to avoid unnecessary exposure of employees or the public to biological, radiological, or chemical agents.
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning	Updated building codes on January 1, 2017.



**Table 6-1. Completed Local Mitigation Efforts**

<b>Coordinating Agency</b>	<b>Project Description</b>
Los Angeles County Public Works	Continue the seismic upgrade to improve water reliability through earthquake-resistant pipe installation. The work took place on Reseda Boulevard from Roscoe to Strathern; Etiwanda Avenue from Roscoe to Strathern; Cantara Street from Reseda to Etiwanda; and Strathern Street from Reseda to Etiwanda.
Los Angeles County Public Works	In October 2017, the Los Angeles County Public Works mailed 3,551 copies of "Are You Prepared for A Flood?" brochure to property owners and residents in Special Flood Hazard Areas, County Floodways, and possible gaps in floodplain mapping (i.e., areas with possible flood hazards that are not on FEMA or County maps). The County of Los Angeles' National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) website links were checked and updated. Previously, brochures were distributed to the Malibu, Rosemead, and Castaic Public Libraries. Brochures were distributed to additional public libraries closer to the floodplains including Topanga, Altadena, Duarte, and San Dimas.
Los Angeles County Public Works	In addition to the outreach efforts mentioned in Initiative No. 1 above, the Los Angeles County Public Works mailed 226 copies of CDs containing County of Los Angeles and FEMA publications to all property owners and residents in RL properties and properties in the RL areas.
Los Angeles County Public Works	In December 2017, the Los Angeles County Public Works mailed a letter and outreach materials to owners of critical facilities located in FEMA's-designated Special Flood Hazard Areas. Critical facilities that received outreach materials include schools, hospitals, fire stations, and health care facilities.
Los Angeles County Public Works	County of Los Angeles Office of Emergency Management, Fire Department, Sheriff's Department, and Public Works' Disaster Service Group participated in emergency preparedness events such as Los Angeles County's Preparation throughout this reporting period. Participants at the fair provided attendees with information and resources for preparation, such as the "Are You Prepared for a Flood?", "ALERT LA COUNTY" brochure, "Homeowner's Guide for Flood, Debris, and Erosion Control," and the "Emergency Survival Guide."

### 6.3 CHANGES IN PRIORITIES

The 2014 AHMP's Mitigation Action Matrix was prioritized using a number ranking system to determine a project's priority. For the 2019 AHMP, mitigation actions were prioritized into two separate groups, which both helped achieve meeting the goal of disaster resiliency. As noted in **Section 5.3**, resilient communities are able to minimize any disaster, making the return to normal life as soon and as effortless as possible. As such, the first part (i.e., first priority) of this goal is to ensure that life-safety needs are addressed as soon as possible. The second part (i.e., second priority) is to implement plans, policies, and programs to reduce current risks and prevent new/future ones.

## 7 PLAN ADOPTION

Section 6 – Plan Adoption addresses Element E of the Local Mitigation Plan Regulation Checklist.

Regulation Checklist – 44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans	
Element E: Plan Adoption	
E1. Does the Plan include documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))	
E2. For multi-jurisdictional plans, has each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan documented formal plan adoption? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))	

### 7.1 FORMAL ADOPTION

[To be completed] The 2019 AHMP was formally adopted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors via resolution on [To be completed]. A scanned copy of the resolution is included as **Figure 7-2**. It will also be kept on file with Los Angeles County OEM and additional be sent to Cal OES and FEMA.

## **ADOPTION RESOLUTION**

## **APPENDIX A – PLANNING PROCESS**

**From:** Stephanie Kim

**Sent:** Tuesday, August 20, 2019 2:44 PM

**To:** XXX@monosheriff.org; XXX@ocsd.org; XXX@rivco.org; XXX@ontarioca.gov; XXX@inyocounty.us; XXX@co.imperial.ca.us; XXX@laquintaca.gov; XXX@sbcoem.org; XXX@mono.ca.gov; XXX@lcf.ca.gov; XXX@sa.ocgov.com; XXX@rivco.org; XXX@cbc.city.org; XXX@inyocounty.us; XXX@cityofbishop.com; XXX@sandiego.gov; XXX@rivco.org; XXX@octa.net; XXX@sbcscd.org; XXX@sandiego.gov; XXX@octa.net; XXX@rcoe.us; XXX@dgs.ca.gov; XXX@sbcscd.org; XXX@lawa.org; XXX@rivco.org; XXX@lausd.net; XXX@inyocounty.us; XXX@octa.net; XXX@ranchomirageca.gov; XXX@rivco.org; XXX@inyocounty.us; XXX@sbccd.edu; XXX@morongo-nsn.gov; XXX@noaa.gov; XXX@cityofredlands.org; XXX@morongo-nsn.gov; XXX@coachella.org; XXX@ocsd.org; XXX@sbcscd.org; XXX@cityoftemecula.org; XXX@santabarbaraca.gov; XXX@mwdh2o.com; XXX@sbcscd.org; XXX@kerncountyfire.org

**Cc:** XXX@ceooem.lacounty.gov

**Subject:** Los Angeles County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Dear Stakeholders,

We are reaching out to let you know that the Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management is in the process of updating its' All-Hazards Mitigation Plan. I'm attaching our public outreach flyer for your information. We will send out an additional email when our draft plan goes out to public comment later this fall. If you have any questions or would like to be part of the plan update process, please contact me!

Emily Montanez

[emontanez@ceooem.lacounty.gov](mailto:emontanez@ceooem.lacounty.gov)

(323) 980-2813

Stephanie Kim  
Academic Intern  
LA County CEO Office of Emergency Management



# 2019 County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan



The Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management is updating the County's All-Hazards Mitigation Plan! Over the next few months, we will re-assess risks posed by natural disasters and review and revise existing strategies as well as develop new ones to protect life and property future events.

Natural disasters addressed in our plan include: climate change, dam failure, drought, flood, earthquake, landslide, tsunami, and wildfire.

Once our plan is completed and approved by FEMA, the County will be re-eligible to apply for and receive certain types of non-emergency disaster assistance, including funding for mitigation projects identified in our plan.

To learn more about hazard mitigation planning, please visit: <https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-planning>.

To learn more about our plan and/or participate in our planning process, please visit our website [lacounty.gov/emergency](http://lacounty.gov/emergency) or our Twitter account @ReadyLACounty.





# Plan de Mitigación para Todos los Peligros del Condado de Los Ángeles 2019



¡La Oficina de Manejo de Emergencias del Condado de Los Ángeles está actualizando el Plan de Mitigación para Todos los Peligros del Condado! En los próximos meses, reevaluaremos los riesgos debidos a los desastres naturales y repasaremos y revisaremos las estrategias existentes, y también desarrollaremos otras nuevas para proteger vidas y propiedades antes de que ocurran incidentes futuros.

Los riesgos discutidos en nuestro plan incluyen: cambios climáticos, falla de presas, sequías, inundaciones, terremotos, deslizamientos de tierra, tsunamis e incendios forestales.

Una vez que FEMA complete y apruebe nuestro plan, el Condado volverá a ser elegible para solicitar y recibir ciertos tipos de asistencia por desastre que no sea de emergencia, incluyendo la financiación para proyectos de mitigación identificados en nuestro plan.

Para obtener más información sobre la planificación de mitigación de riesgos, por favor visite: <https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-planning>.

Para obtener más información sobre nuestro plan y / o participar en nuestro proceso de planificación, visite nuestro sitio web [lacounty.gov/emergency](http://lacounty.gov/emergency) o nuestra cuenta de Twitter @ReadyLACounty.







**Ready Los Angeles County**

@ReadyLACounty

Official Account of the Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management for disaster & preparedness information. Please note change @LACOEOM to @ReadyLACounty

Los Angeles County

LACOEOM

Joined January 2012



**Ready Los Angeles County**

@ReadyLACounty

Follow

Our updated All-Hazards Mitigation Plan will address climate change, dam failure, drought, flood, earthquake, landslide, tsunami, and wildfire. What natural hazard concerns you the most?



11:36 AM · 21 Aug 2019

2 Retweets 1 Like



2



1



[←](#) **Tweet****Ready Los Angeles County**

@ReadyLACounty

A hazard mitigation plan is required to be eligible for certain types of disaster assistance. To learn more about hazard mitigation planning, please visit: [fema.gov/hazard-mitigat...](https://fema.gov/hazard-mitigat...)



## Local Mitigation Planning Handbook

March 2013

**FEMA**



**2019 AHMP - Annual Review Worksheet**

<b>HMP Section</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>PLANNING PROCESS</b>	Has your County department/agency (or other type of organization) done any public outreach activities regarding the AHMP or a mitigation project? If yes, please describe.			
	Has your County department/agency (or other type of organization) integrated any of the AHMP's elements into other plans or policies? If yes, please describe.			
<b>HAZARD IDENTIFICATION</b>	Has a disaster occurred in this reporting period that affected your department/agency (or other type of organization)?			
	Do you know of new hazard studies, reports and/or mapping available for Los Angeles County? If so, what are they?			
<b>RISK ASSESSMENT</b>	Does your County department/agency have any new critical assets that should be included in the 2024 AHMP risk assessment?			
	Have there been changes in development trends that could create additional risks?			
<b>MITIGATION STRATEGY</b>	Are there different or additional resources (financial, technical, and human) that are now available for mitigation planning?			
	Should new mitigation actions be added?			

**2019 AHMP - Annual Review Worksheet**

<b>HMP Section</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>PLANNING PROCESS</b>	Has your County department/agency (or other type of organization) done any public outreach activities regarding the AHMP or a mitigation project? If yes, please describe.			
	Has your County department/agency (or other type of organization) integrated any of the AHMP's elements into other plans or policies? If yes, please describe.			
<b>HAZARD IDENTIFICATION</b>	Has a disaster occurred in this reporting period that affected your department/agency (or other type of organization)?			
	Do you know of new hazard studies, reports and/or mapping available for Los Angeles County? If so, what are they?			
<b>RISK ASSESSMENT</b>	Does your County department/agency have any new critical assets that should be included in the 2024 AHMP risk assessment?			
	Have there been changes in development trends that could create additional risks?			
<b>MITIGATION STRATEGY</b>	Are there different or additional resources (financial, technical, and human) that are now available for mitigation planning?			
	Should new mitigation actions be added?			

2019 AHMP - Mitigation Project Progress Report			
Progress Report Period From (date):		To (date):	
Project Title:			
Project ID:			
Description of Project:			
Implementing Department/Agency:			
Supporting Department/Agencies:			
Contact Name:			
Contact E-mail:			
Contact Number:			
Grant/Finance Administrator:			
Total Project Cost:			
Anticipated Cost Overrun/Underrun:			
Date of Project Approval:			
Project Start Date:			
Anticipated Completion Date:			
Summary of Progress of Project for this Reporting Period			
1. What was accomplished during this reporting period?			
2. What obstacles, problems, or delays did the project encounter, if any?			
3. How were the problems resolved?			

## **APPENDIX B – COMMUNITY PROFILE**

**Table B-1. County Critical Facilities**

Department / Agency	Facility Name
Animal Care & Control	Agoura Animal Care Center
Animal Care & Control	Baldwin Park Animal Care Center
Animal Care & Control	Carson Animal Care Center
Animal Care & Control	Castaic Animal Care Center (Castaic)
Animal Care & Control	Downey Animal Care Center
Animal Care & Control	Lancaster County Animal Care Center
Animal Care & Control	Palmdale Animal Care Center
Fire Department	Bob Hope Airport Fire Department
Fire Department	City of Alhambra Fire Department - Training Facility
Fire Department	City of Alhambra Fire Department Station 71 - Headquarters
Fire Department	City of Alhambra Fire Department Station 72 - Southeast District
Fire Department	City of Alhambra Fire Department Station 73 - Northwest
Fire Department	City of Alhambra Fire Department Station 74 - Southwest
Fire Department	City of Arcadia Fire Department Station 105
Fire Department	City of Arcadia Fire Department Station 106 - Headquarters
Fire Department	City of Arcadia Fire Department Station 107
Fire Department	City of Avalon Fire Department
Fire Department	City of Beverly Hills Fire Department Station 1 - Headquarters
Fire Department	City of Beverly Hills Fire Department Station 2
Fire Department	City of Beverly Hills Fire Department Station 3
Fire Department	City of Burbank Fire Department Station 11 - Headquarters
Fire Department	City of Burbank Fire Department Station 12
Fire Department	City of Burbank Fire Department Station 13
Fire Department	City of Burbank Fire Department Station 14
Fire Department	City of Burbank Fire Department Station 15
Fire Department	City of Burbank Fire Department Station 16
Fire Department	City of Compton Fire Department Station 1 - Headquarters
Fire Department	City of Compton Fire Department Station 2
Fire Department	City of Compton Fire Department Station 3
Fire Department	City of Compton Fire Department Station 4
Fire Department	City of Downey Fire Department Station 1 - Headquarters
Fire Department	City of Downey Fire Department Station 2
Fire Department	City of Downey Fire Department Station 3
Fire Department	City of Downey Fire Department Station 4
Fire Department	City of Glendale Fire Department Station 21
Fire Department	City of Glendale Fire Department Station 22
Fire Department	City of Glendale Fire Department Station 23
Fire Department	City of Glendale Fire Department Station 24
Fire Department	City of Glendale Fire Department Station 25
Fire Department	City of Glendale Fire Department Station 26
Fire Department	City of Glendale Fire Department Station 27
Fire Department	City of Glendale Fire Department Station 28
Fire Department	City of Long Beach Fire Department - Beach Operations
Fire Department	City of Long Beach Fire Department - Headquarters
Fire Department	City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 1
Fire Department	City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 10
Fire Department	City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 11
Fire Department	City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 12
Fire Department	City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 13
Fire Department	City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 14
Fire Department	City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 15
Fire Department	City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 16
Fire Department	City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 17
Fire Department	City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 18
Fire Department	City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 19



### Table B-1. County Critical Facilities

[illegible]

**Table B-1. County Critical Facilities**

Department / Agency	Facility Name
Fire Department	City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 65
Fire Department	City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 66
Fire Department	City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 67
Fire Department	City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 68
Fire Department	City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 7
Fire Department	City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 71
Fire Department	City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 76
Fire Department	City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 80
Fire Department	City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 82
Fire Department	City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 9
Fire Department	City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 92
Fire Department	City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 94
Fire Department	City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 95
Fire Department	City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 97
Fire Department	City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 99
Fire Department	City of Monterey Park Fire Department Station 61 - Headquarters
Fire Department	City of Monterey Park Fire Department Station 62
Fire Department	City of Monterey Park Fire Department Station 63
Fire Department	City of Santa Fe Springs Fire Department Station 1 - Headquarters
Fire Department	City of Santa Fe Springs Fire Department Station 2
Fire Department	City of Santa Fe Springs Fire Department Station 3
Fire Department	City of Santa Fe Springs Fire Department Station 4
Fire Department	City of Santa Monica Fire Department - Training Facility
Fire Department	City of Santa Monica Fire Department Station 1 - Headquarters
Fire Department	City of Santa Monica Fire Department Station 2
Fire Department	City of Santa Monica Fire Department Station 3
Fire Department	City of Santa Monica Fire Department Station 5
Fire Department	City of Vernon Fire Department Station 2
Fire Department	City of Vernon Fire Department Station 3
Fire Department	City of Vernon Fire Department Station 4
Fire Department	City of West Covina Fire Department Station 1
Fire Department	City of West Covina Fire Department Station 2
Fire Department	City of West Covina Fire Department Station 3
Fire Department	City of West Covina Fire Department Station 4
Fire Department	City of West Covina Fire Department Station 5
Fire Department	Culver City Fire Department Station 1 - Headquarters
Fire Department	Culver City Fire Department Station 2
Fire Department	Culver City Fire Department Station 3
Fire Department	La Verne Fire Department Station 1 - Headquarters
Fire Department	La Verne Fire Department Station 2
Fire Department	Los Angeles County Fire Department - HQ/Heliport/Training Facility
Fire Department	Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 1
Fire Department	Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 10
Fire Department	Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 101
Fire Department	Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 102
Fire Department	Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 103
Fire Department	Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 104
Fire Department	Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 105
Fire Department	Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 106
Fire Department	Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 107
Fire Department	Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 11
Fire Department	Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 110
Fire Department	Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 111
Fire Department	Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 112
Fire Department	Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 114

### Table B-1. County Critical Facilities

[illegible]

### Table B-1. County Critical Facilities

[illegible]

### Table B-1. County Critical Facilities

[illegible]



**Table B-1. County Critical Facilities**

Department / Agency	Facility Name
Fire Department	San Gabriel Fire Department Station 1 - Headquarters
Fire Department	San Gabriel Fire Department Station 2
Fire Department	San Marino Fire Department
Fire Department	Sierra Madre Volunteer Fire Department
Fire Department	South Pasadena Fire Department
Fire Department	The City of El Segundo Fire Department Station 1 - Headquarters
Fire Department	The City of El Segundo Fire Department Station 2
Fire Department	Torrance Fire Department Fire Station 1 - Headquarters
Fire Department	Torrance Fire Department Fire Station 2
Fire Department	Torrance Fire Department Fire Station 3
Fire Department	Torrance Fire Department Fire Station 4
Fire Department	Torrance Fire Department Fire Station 5
Fire Department	Torrance Fire Department Fire Station 6
Fire Department	Vernon Fire Department
Health Services	Antelope Valley Health Center
Health Services	Bellflower Health Center
Health Services	Central Public Health Center
Health Services	Curtis R. Tucker Health Center
Health Services	Dollarhide Health Center
Health Services	East Los Angeles Health Center
Health Services	East San Gabriel Valley Health Center
Health Services	Edward R. Roybal Comprehensive Health Center
Health Services	El Monte Comprehensive Health Center
Health Services	Glendale Health Center
Health Services	H. Claude Hudson Comprehensive Health Center
Health Services	Harbor-UCLA Medical Center
Health Services	High Desert Regional Health Center
Health Services	Hubert H. Humphrey Comprehensive Health Center
Health Services	La Puente Health Center
Health Services	LAC + USC Medical Center
Health Services	Lake Los Angeles Community Clinic
Health Services	Littlerock Community Clinic
Health Services	Long Beach Comprehensive Health Center
Health Services	Martin Luther King, Jr. Outpatient Center
Health Services	Mid Valley Comprehensive Health Center
Health Services	Olive View-UCLA Medical Center
Health Services	Rancho Los Amigos National Rehabilitation Center
Health Services	San Fernando Health Center
Health Services	South Valley Health Center
Health Services	Torrance Health Center
Health Services	Vaughn School Based Health Center
Health Services	West Valley Health Center
Health Services	Wilmington Health Center
Library	A C Bilbrew Library
Library	Acton Agua Dulce Library
Library	Agoura Hills Library
Library	Alondra Library
Library	Angelo M. Iacoboni Library
Library	Anthony Quinn Library
Library	Artesia Library
Library	Avalon Library
Library	Baldwin Park Library
Library	Bell Gardens Library
Library	Bell Library
Library	Carson Library

**Table B-1. County Critical Facilities**

Department / Agency	Facility Name
Library	Castaic Library
Library	Charter Oak Library
Library	Chet Holifield Library
Library	City Terrace Library
Library	Claremont Helen Renwick Library
Library	Clifton M. Brakensiek Library
Library	Compton Library
Library	Cudahy Library
Library	Culver City Julian Dixon Library
Library	Diamond Bar Library
Library	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Library
Library	Duarte Library
Library	East Los Angeles Library
Library	East Rancho Dominguez Library
Library	El Camino Real Library
Library	El Monte Library
Library	Florence Express Library
Library	Gardena Mayme Dear Library
Library	George Nye Jr. Library
Library	Graham Library
Library	Hacienda Heights Library
Library	Hawaiian Gardens Library
Library	Hawthorne Library
Library	Hermosa Beach Library
Library	Hollydale Library
Library	Huntington Park Library
Library	La Canada Flintridge Library
Library	La Crescenta Library
Library	La Mirada Library
Library	La Puente Library
Library	La Verne Library
Library	Lake Los Angeles Library
Library	Lancaster Library
Library	Lawndale Library
Library	Leland R. Weaver Library
Library	Lennox Library
Library	Littlerock Library
Library	Live Oak Library
Library	Lloyd Taber-Marina del Rey Library
Library	Lomita Library
Library	Los Nietos Library
Library	Lynwood Library
Library	Malibu Library
Library	Manhattan Beach Library
Library	Masao W. Satow Library
Library	Maywood Cesar Chavez Library
Library	Montebello Library
Library	Norwalk Library
Library	Norwood Library
Library	Paramount Library
Library	Pico Rivera Library
Library	Quartz Hill Library
Library	Rivera Library
Library	Rosemead Library
Library	Rowland Heights Library

**Table B-1. County Critical Facilities**

Department / Agency	Facility Name
Library	San Dimas Library
Library	San Fernando Library
Library	San Gabriel Library
Library	Sorensen Library
Library	South El Monte Library
Library	South Whittier Library
Library	Stevenson Ranch Library
Library	Sunkist Library
Library	Temple City Library
Library	Topanga Library
Library	View Park Bebe Moore Campbell Library
Library	Walnut Library
Library	West Covina Library
Library	West Hollywood Library
Library	Westlake Village Library
Library	Willowbrook Library
Library	Wiseburn Library
Library	Woodcrest Library
Los Angeles County Museum of Arts & Museum of Natural History	La Brea Tarpits
Los Angeles County Museum of Arts & Museum of Natural History	Los Angeles County Museum of Art
Los Angeles County Museum of Arts & Museum of Natural History	Natural History Museum
Los Angeles County Museum of Arts & Museum of Natural History	William S. Hart Museum
Office of Education	Afflerbaugh-Paige Camp
Office of Education	Alma Fuerte Public
Office of Education	Animo City of Champions Charter High
Office of Education	Aspire Antonio Maria Lugo Academy
Office of Education	Aspire Ollin University Preparatory Academy
Office of Education	Central Juvenile Hall
Office of Education	Da Vinci RISE High
Office of Education	Environmental Charter Middle
Office of Education	Environmental Charter Middle - Inglewood
Office of Education	Intellectual Virtues Academy
Office of Education	International Polytechnic High
Office of Education	Jardin de la Infancia
Office of Education	Kirby, Dorothy Camp
Office of Education	L.A. County High School for the Arts
Office of Education	LA's Promise Charter High #1
Office of Education	LA's Promise Charter Middle #1
Office of Education	Lashon Academy
Office of Education	Los Angeles County Special Education
Office of Education	Los Angeles International Charter High
Office of Education	Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall
Office of Education	Magnolia Science Academy
Office of Education	Magnolia Science Academy 2
Office of Education	Magnolia Science Academy 3
Office of Education	Magnolia Science Academy 5
Office of Education	McNair Camp
Office of Education	Nidorf, Barry J.
Office of Education	North Valley Military Institute College Preparatory Academy
Office of Education	Odyssey Charter
Office of Education	Onizuka Camp

**Table B-1. County Critical Facilities**

Department / Agency	Facility Name
Office of Education	Optimist Charter
Office of Education	Phoenix Academy Residential Education Center
Office of Education	Renaissance County Community
Office of Education	Road to Success Academy at Campus Kilpatrick
Office of Education	Rockey, Glenn Camp
Office of Education	Scott, Joseph Camp
Office of Education	Soleil Academy Charter
Office of Education	Valiente College Preparatory Charter
Other (Office)	1000 S. Fremont Ave.
Other (Office)	1055 Wilshire Blvd.
Other (Office)	1100 North Eastern Ave.
Other (Office)	1104 N. Mission Rd.
Other (Office)	12300 Lower Azusa Rd.
Other (Office)	12400 Imperial Highway
Other (Office)	12860 Crossroads Parkway South
Other (Office)	1320 North Eastern Ave.
Other (Office)	13837 Fiji Way
Other (Office)	1816 S. Figueroa
Other (Office)	210 W. Temple St.
Other (Office)	211 W. Temple St.
Other (Office)	313 N Figueroa St.
Other (Office)	3175 West Sixth St.
Other (Office)	320 West Temple St.
Other (Office)	425 Shatto Place
Other (Office)	550 South Vermont Ave.
Other (Office)	5770 S. Eastern Ave.
Other (Office)	5898 Cherry Ave.
Other (Office)	5905 Wilshire Blvd.
Other (Office)	700 W. Main St.
Other (Office)	7400 East Imperial Highway
Other (Office)	900 South Fremont Ave.
Other (Office)	Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
Parks & Recreation	Acton Park
Parks & Recreation	Adventure Park
Parks & Recreation	Adventure Park
Parks & Recreation	Allen J. Martin Park
Parks & Recreation	Alondra Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	Alondra Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	Amelia Mayberry Park
Parks & Recreation	Amelia Mayberry Park
Parks & Recreation	Amigo Park
Parks & Recreation	Arcadia Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	Arcadia Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	Athens Park
Parks & Recreation	Athens Park
Parks & Recreation	Bassett Park
Parks & Recreation	Bassett Park
Parks & Recreation	Bassett Park
Parks & Recreation	Belvedere Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	Belvedere Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	Bodger Park
Parks & Recreation	Carolyn Rosas Park
Parks & Recreation	Castaic Regional Sports Complex
Parks & Recreation	Castaic Regional Sports Complex
Parks & Recreation	Charles S. Farnsworth Park

**Table B-1. County Critical Facilities**

<b>Department / Agency</b>	<b>Facility Name</b>
Parks & Recreation	Charles S. Farnsworth Park
Parks & Recreation	Charles S. Farnsworth Park
Parks & Recreation	Charles S. Farnsworth Park
Parks & Recreation	Charter Oak Park
Parks & Recreation	City Terrace Park
Parks & Recreation	City Terrace Park
Parks & Recreation	Col. Leon H. Washington Park
Parks & Recreation	Col. Leon H. Washington Park
Parks & Recreation	Crescenta Valley Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	Crescenta Valley Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	Dalton Park
Parks & Recreation	Del Aire Park
Parks & Recreation	Del Aire Park
Parks & Recreation	Devil's Punchbowl Natural Area and Nature Center
Parks & Recreation	Dexter Park
Parks & Recreation	Dexter Park
Parks & Recreation	Don Knabe Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	Don Knabe Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	Don Knabe Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	East Rancho Dominguez Park
Parks & Recreation	East Rancho Dominguez Park
Parks & Recreation	East Rancho Dominguez Park
Parks & Recreation	El Cariso Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	El Cariso Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	El Cariso Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	Enterprise Park
Parks & Recreation	Eugene A. Obregon Park
Parks & Recreation	Eugene A. Obregon Park
Parks & Recreation	Franklin D. Roosevelt Park
Parks & Recreation	Franklin D. Roosevelt Park
Parks & Recreation	George Lane Park
Parks & Recreation	George Lane Park
Parks & Recreation	George Washington Carver Park
Parks & Recreation	Hacienda Heights Community and Rec Center
Parks & Recreation	Hacienda Heights Community and Rec Center
Parks & Recreation	Hacienda Heights Community and Rec Center
Parks & Recreation	Helen Keller Park
Parks & Recreation	Hollywood Bowl
Parks & Recreation	Jackie Robinson Park
Parks & Recreation	Jackie Robinson Park
Parks & Recreation	Jesse Owens Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	Jesse Owens Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	John Anson Ford Amphitheatre
Parks & Recreation	John Anson Ford Amphitheatre
Parks & Recreation	Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area
Parks & Recreation	Ladera Park
Parks & Recreation	Ladera Park
Parks & Recreation	Ladera Park
Parks & Recreation	Lennox Park
Parks & Recreation	Lennox Park
Parks & Recreation	Lennox Park
Parks & Recreation	Loma Alta Park
Parks & Recreation	Loma Alta Park
Parks & Recreation	Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden
Parks & Recreation	Manzanita Park



**Table B-1. County Critical Facilities**

Department / Agency	Facility Name
Parks & Recreation	Mary M. Bethune Park
Parks & Recreation	Mary M. Bethune Park
Parks & Recreation	Mona Park
Parks & Recreation	Mona Park
Parks & Recreation	Pamela County Park
Parks & Recreation	Pamela County Park
Parks & Recreation	Pathfinder Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	Pearblossom County Park
Parks & Recreation	Peter F Schabarum Regional County Park
Parks & Recreation	Ringrove Park
Parks & Recreation	Rowland Heights Park
Parks & Recreation	Roy Campanella Park
Parks & Recreation	Ruben F Salazar Park
Parks & Recreation	Ruben F Salazar Park
Parks & Recreation	Ruben F Salazar Park
Parks & Recreation	San Angelo Park
Parks & Recreation	San Fernando Recreation Park and Aquatic Center
Parks & Recreation	Saybrook Park
Parks & Recreation	Sorensen Park
Parks & Recreation	South Coast Botanic Garden
Parks & Recreation	Stephen Sorensen Park
Parks & Recreation	Sunshine Park
Parks & Recreation	Ted Watkins Memorial Park
Parks & Recreation	Ted Watkins Memorial Park
Parks & Recreation	Tesoro Adobe Historic Park
Parks & Recreation	Val Verde Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	Val Verde Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	Valleydale Park
Parks & Recreation	Valleydale Park
Parks & Recreation	Vasquez Rocks Natural Area and Nature Center
Parks & Recreation	Veterans Memorial Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	Victoria Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	Victoria Community Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	Walnut Nature Park
Parks & Recreation	Whittier Narrows Recreation Area
Parks & Recreation	William S. Hart Regional Park
Parks & Recreation	William Steinmetz Park
Parks & Recreation	William Steinmetz Park
Parks & Recreation	William Steinmetz Park
Public Health	Antelope Valley Health Center
Public Health	Central Public Health Center
Public Health	Curtis R. Tucker Health Center
Public Health	Glendale Health Center
Public Health	Hollywood/Wilshire Public Health Center
Public Health	Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Public Health
Public Health	Monrovia Public Health Center
Public Health	North Hollywood Public Health Center
Public Health	Pacoima Public Health Center
Public Health	Pomona Public Health Center
Public Health	Ruth-Temple Public Health Center
Public Health	Simms/Mann Health and Wellness Center
Public Health	Torrance Public Health Center
Public Health	Whittier Public Health Center
Public Works	Big Dalton Dam
Public Works	Big Tujunga Dam

**Table B-1. County Critical Facilities**

Department / Agency	Facility Name
Public Works	Brackett Field Airport
Public Works	Cogswell Dam
Public Works	Compton/Woodley Airport
Public Works	Devil's Gate Dam
Public Works	Eaton Wash Dam
Public Works	General Wm. J. Fox Airfield
Public Works	Live Oak Dam
Public Works	Morris Dam
Public Works	Pacoima Dam
Public Works	Puddingstone Dam
Public Works	Puddingstone Diversion Dam
Public Works	PW Headquarters Building
Public Works	PW ITD – Mount Wilson Radio Antenna Tower
Public Works	PW ITD – Mount Wilson Radio Facility Bldg.
Public Works	PW OSD - Eaton Yard – Maintenance Office
Public Works	PW RMD – 518-B Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW RMD – Baldwin Park Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW RMD - Div 446 Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW RMD – Div. #116 Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW RMD – Div. #141/241 Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW RMD – Div. #142 Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW RMD – Div. #232 Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW RMD – Div. #336 Maint. Yd.
Public Works	PW RMD – Div. #339/539 Agoura Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW RMD – Div. #417 Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW RMD – Div. #446 Sub Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW RMD – Div. #518 Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW RMD – Div. #519 Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW RMD – Div. #523 Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW RMD – Div. #524 Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW RMD – Div. #526 Maint. Yd.
Public Works	PW RMD – Div. #551 Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW RMD – Div. #555 Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW RMD – Div. #558 Maint. Yard
Public Works	PW RMD – Div. #558a Jackson Lake Maintenance Yd.
Public Works	PW RMD – Div. #559b Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW RMD - Lower Central Yard – Division Administration
Public Works	PW RMD – Maint. District 3 Yard
Public Works	PW RMD – Maintenance District No.4 Yard
Public Works	PW RMD – Palmdale Maintenance Dist. No. 5 Bldg. Yard
Public Works	PW RMD - Upper Central Yard
Public Works	PW RMD – Van Pelt Bridge Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW SMD - 132ND Street
Public Works	PW SMD - 213TH Street
Public Works	PW SMD - AGAVE
Public Works	PW SMD - Balfour
Public Works	PW SMD - Bradhurst
Public Works	PW SMD - Broadway
Public Works	PW SMD - CAPALLERO
Public Works	PW SMD - Centinela
Public Works	PW SMD – Central Yard
Public Works	PW SMD - Commerce Center Drive
Public Works	PW SMD - Davids Road
Public Works	PW SMD – East Yard
Public Works	PW SMD - Heatherfield

**Table B-1. County Critical Facilities**

Department / Agency	Facility Name
Public Works	PW SMD – Lake Hughes
Public Works	PW SMD - Lake Hughes - Newvale
Public Works	PW SMD - Lake Hughes - Trail K
Public Works	PW SMD - Lawndale
Public Works	PW SMD - LOWRIDGE
Public Works	PW SMD – Malibu Mesa WWTP
Public Works	PW SMD – Malibu TP
Public Works	PW SMD - Marina Del Rey
Public Works	PW SMD - Maybrook
Public Works	PW SMD - Muscatel
Public Works	PW SMD – North Yard
Public Works	PW SMD - Painter
Public Works	PW SMD – South Yard
Public Works	PW SMD - Surrey Drive
Public Works	PW SMD - Trancas WWTP
Public Works	PW SMD - TYLER
Public Works	PW SMD - Ulmus
Public Works	PW SMD - Viewridge
Public Works	PW SWMD - 120th St. Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - 17th St Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD – 83rd St. Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW SWMD - Alameda Street 3B Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Alameda Street 3C Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Alamitos Bay Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD – Alamitos Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW SWMD - Alondra Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Anaheim St. Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Appian Way Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Arena Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Avalon Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Belmont Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Boone Olive Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Century Frwy Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Cerritos Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Claretta Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Compton Creek Pump Station #1
Public Works	PW SWMD - Compton Creek Pump Station #2
Public Works	PW SWMD - Cordova Walk Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Dominger Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Dominguez Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Doris Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - East Toledo Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD – Eaton Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW SWMD - El Dorado Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - El Segundo Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD – El Segundo Yard
Public Works	PW SWMD - Electric Ave Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Garnet Avenue Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Hamilton Bowl South Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Hamilton Bowl West Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Hill St. Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD – Imperial Yard
Public Works	PW SWMD - Johnson Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Lakewood Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Lennox Blvd Pump Station

**Table B-1. County Critical Facilities**

Department / Agency	Facility Name
Public Works	PW SWMD – Longden Yard
Public Works	PW SWMD - Los Altos Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Lynwood Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Manhattan Beach Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Market St. Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Naples Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Oxford Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Paramount Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD – Pickens Yard
Public Works	PW SWMD - Redondo Beach Blvd Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD – Redondo Yard Office
Public Works	PW SWMD – Rio Hondo Yard
Public Works	PW SWMD – Riverview Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW SWMD – Rubio Yard
Public Works	PW SWMD – San Dimas Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW SWMD – Santa Clara Flood Maintenance Yard
Public Works	PW SWMD – Saticoy Yard
Public Works	PW SWMD - Seaside Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Walteria Lake Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - West Long Beach Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - West Neapolitan Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - West Toledo Pump Station
Public Works	PW SWMD - Wilmington Unit 2 Pump Station
Public Works	PW WWD - 116th street pump station
Public Works	PW WWD - 116th street Tank
Public Works	PW WWD - 168th and G Pump station
Public Works	PW WWD - 27 Tank
Public Works	PW WWD - 37-1 Well
Public Works	PW WWD - 37-3 Well
Public Works	PW WWD - 37-4 Well
Public Works	PW WWD - 39 Tank
Public Works	PW WWD - Adobe Tank
Public Works	PW WWD - Anaverde Tanks and pump station
Public Works	PW WWD - Bev martin tank and Pump Station
Public Works	PW WWD - Blue Rock Tank
Public Works	PW WWD - Butte's Tank
Public Works	PW WWD - City Ranch Tanks
Public Works	PW WWD - Crown Valley Pump station
Public Works	PW WWD - Cuyama Tank
Public Works	PW WWD - Ft. Tejon Tank
Public Works	PW WWD - Hasley Pump Station
Public Works	PW WWD - Hasley Tank
Public Works	PW WWD - Joshua Ranch Tank
Public Works	PW WWD - Kohl's tank
Public Works	PW WWD - Los Valles Pump station and Well
Public Works	PW WWD - M & 7th west Tank site
Public Works	PW WWD - McCennery Tank
Public Works	PW WWD - North Tank
Public Works	PW WWD - Old timers tank and pump station
Public Works	PW WWD - P-10 Pump station
Public Works	PW WWD - Q-9 Tanks
Public Works	PW WWD - Rancho Vista tanks
Public Works	PW WWD - South Tank
Public Works	PW WWD - Tierra Subida Pump Station
Public Works	PW WWD - Tierra Subida Tanks

**Table B-1. County Critical Facilities**

Department / Agency	Facility Name
Public Works	PW WWD - Vincent Pump station
Public Works	PW WWD #04 – M/5e Water Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #04 – North Administration Building
Public Works	PW WWD #04-M8/75w Water Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - 20858 Regulating Station
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Big Rock 1010 Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Big Rock 1200 Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Big Rock 900 Pump Station
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Broad Beach Regulating Station
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Carbon Mesa Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Entrada Pump Station
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Entrada Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Fernwood Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Guernsey Regulating Station
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Heather Cliff Regulating Station
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Horizon Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Hume Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - La Chusa Feeder Regulating Station
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - La Costa
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - La Costa Regulating Station
Public Works	PW WWD #29 – LADWP Emergency Mindanao Connection
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Las Flores Pump Station
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Las Flores Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Latigo Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Lower Big Rock 195 Pump Station
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Lower Busch Pump Station
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - LVMWD , Saddle Peak Interconnection
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - LVMWD, Hume Connection
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - LVMWD, Latigo Connection
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Malibu Beach Pump Station
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Malibu Knolls Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - New Summit Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Nicholas Beach Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Old Summit Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Owen Pump Station
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Pepperdine 545 Pump Station
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Pepperdine 812 Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Pepperdine 907 Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Philip Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Point Dume Pump Station and Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Portshead Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Saddle Peak Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Santa Maria Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Serra Pump Station
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Sumac Ridge Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Sweetwater Hydro Pump Station
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Sweetwater Mesa Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Topanga Beach Pump Station
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Topanga Beach Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Topanga Forks Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Topanga Oaks Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Topanga Park Pump Station
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Trancas Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Upper Big Rock 730 Pump Station
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Upper Encinal Tank



**Table B-1. County Critical Facilities**

Department / Agency	Facility Name
Public Works	PW WWD #29 - Winding Wy Tank
Public Works	PW WWD #29 LADWP Emergency Via Dolce Connection
Public Works	San Dimas Dam
Public Works	San Gabriel Dam
Public Works	San Gabriel Valley Airport
Public Works	Santa Anita Dam
Public Works	Thompson Creek Dam
Public Works	Whiteman Airport
Sheriff's Department	Altadena Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	Avalon Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	Carson Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	Century Regional Detention Facility
Sheriff's Department	Century Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	Cerritos Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	Compton Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	Crescenta Valley Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	East Los Angeles Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	Industry Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	Inmate Reception Center
Sheriff's Department	Lakewood Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	Lancaster Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	Lomita Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	Malibu/Lost Hills Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	Marina Del Rey Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	Men's Central Jail
Sheriff's Department	North County Correctional Facility
Sheriff's Department	Norwalk Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	Palmdale Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	Pico Rivera Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	Pitchess Detention Center East Facility
Sheriff's Department	Pitchess Detention Center North Facility
Sheriff's Department	Pitchess Detention Center South Facility
Sheriff's Department	San Dimas Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	Santa Clarita Valley Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	South Los Angeles Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	Temple Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	Twin Towers Correctional Facility
Sheriff's Department	Walnut/Diamond Bar Sheriff's Station
Sheriff's Department	West Hollywood Sheriff's Station

## **APPENDIX C – RISK ASSESSMENT**

**Table C-1: County-wide Statistical Area Hazard Impacts**

CSA	S.D.	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flood	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Avocado Heights	1				1				1				
Bandini Islands	1				1				1				
Bassett	1				1		1		1				
Charter Oak	1				1		1		1		1		
East Los Angeles	1				1				1				
El Monte	1				1								
North Whittier	1				1				1				
Padua Hills	1				1				1		1		
Pellissier Village	1				1				1				
San Jose Hills	1				1		1		1				
South El Monte	1				1								
South San Gabriel	1				1				1				
Valinda	1				1		1		1				
Walnut	1				1				1				
West Puente Valley	1				1		1						
Whittier Narrows	1				1		1		1				
Athens Village	2				1				1				
Athens-Westmont	2				1				1				
Del Rey	2	1	1		1			1	1				
Hawthorne	2				1								
Ladera Heights	2				1		1		1		1		
Rosewood	2				1								
Rosewood/East Gardena	2				1								
Rosewood/West Rancho Dominguez	2				1								

**Table C-1: County-wide Statistical Area Hazard Impacts**

CSA	S.D.	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flood	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
View Park/Windsor Hills	2				1				1		1		
West Rancho Dominguez	2				1								
Willowbrook	2				1		1		1				
Wiseburn	2				1								
Franklin Canyon	3				1		1		1		1		
Miracle Mile	3				1		1						
Santa Monica Mountains	3	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Universal City	3				1				1		1		
West LA	3				1				1				
Westhills	3				1				1		1		1
Cerritos	4				1		1						
East La Mirada	4				1		1		1				
East Whittier	4				1								
Harbor Gateway	4				1								
La Habra Heights	4				1				1				
La Rambla	4				1				1				
Lakewood	4				1		1		1				
Long Beach	4				1		1						
Palos Verdes Peninsula	4				1				1		1		
San Clemente Island	4								1				
Santa Catalina Island	4								1	1	1	1	1
South Whittier	4				1		1		1				
Westfield/Academy Hills	4				1				1		1		
Acton	5				1	1			1		1		1

**Table C-1: County-wide Statistical Area Hazard Impacts**

CSA	S.D.	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flood	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Agua Dulce	5				1	1			1		1	1	1
Altadena	5				1		1		1		1	1	1
Anaverde	5			1	1	1			1			1	1
Bouquet Canyon	5				1	1	1		1		1		1
Bradbury	5				1				1		1		
Canyon Country	5				1				1		1	1	1
Castaic	5			1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1
Del Sur	5				1	1	1		1				
Desert View Highlands	5					1							
East Covina	5				1				1				
East Lancaster	5			1	1		1						
East Pasadena	5				1				1		1		1
Elizabeth Lake	5				1	1			1			1	1
Hi Vista	5				1				1				
La Crescenta-Montrose	5				1				1		1		1
Lake Hughes	5				1	1			1				1
Lake Los Angeles	5				1	1			1				
Lake Manor	5				1				1		1		1
Leona Valley	5				1	1	1		1		1	1	1
Littlerock	5			1		1	1		1			1	
Littlerock/Juniper Hills	5			1	1	1	1		1			1	1
Littlerock/Pearblossom	5			1	1	1	1		1			1	
Llano	5				1	1			1			1	1
Monrovia	5				1								
Newhall	5					1			1		1		1
North Lancaster	5				1		1		1				
Northeast San Gabriel	5				1				1				



**Table C-1: County-wide Statistical Area Hazard Impacts**

CSA	S.D.	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flood	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Palmdale	5			1	1	1	1						
Pearblossom/Llano	5				1	1	1		1			1	
Placerita Canyon	5				1	1			1		1		1
Quartz Hill	5				1	1	1		1				
Roosevelt	5				1		1						
San Francisquito Canyon/Bouquet Canyon	5				1	1			1		1		1
San Pasqual	5				1								
Sand Canyon	5				1	1			1		1		1
Saugus	5				1				1		1		1
Saugus/Canyon Country	5				1				1				1
South Antelope Valley	5			1	1	1			1			1	1
South Edwards	5				1		1	1	1				
Southeast Antelope Valley	5			1	1	1			1			1	1
Stevenson Ranch	5			1	1	1			1		1	1	1
Sun Village	5			1	1	1	1		1				
Twin Lakes/Oat Mountain	5				1	1			1		1		1
Val Verde	5			1	1	1			1		1	1	1
Valencia	5				1				1		1	1	1
West Antelope Valley	5				1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1
West Chatsworth	5				1				1		1		1
White Fence Farms	5					1	1						
Florence-Firestone	1 and 2				1								
Walnut Park	1 and 2				1								
Hacienda Heights	1 and 4				1		1		1		1	1	1

**Table C-1: County-wide Statistical Area Hazard Impacts**

CSA	S.D.	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flood	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Rowland Heights	1 and 4				1				1		1	1	1
Sunrise Village	1 and 4				1		1		1				
West Whittier/Los Nietos	1 and 4				1		1		1				
Whittier	1 and 4				1		1		1		1	1	1
Arcadia	1 and 5				1				1				
Azusa	1 and 5				1				1		1		1
Claremont	1 and 5				1				1		1		1
Covina	1 and 5				1		1		1		1	1	1
Covina (Charter Oak)	1 and 5				1				1				
Duarte	1 and 5				1				1				
Glendora	1 and 5				1		1		1		1		1
La Verne	1 and 5				1				1		1		1
Pomona	1 and 5				1				1		1	1	1
Lynwood	1, 2, and 4				1		1		1				
Angeles National Forest	1, 3, and 5			1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1
Del Aire	2 and 4				1				1				
East Rancho Dominguez	2 and 4				1		1		1				
El Camino Village	2 and 4				1				1				
Lennox	2 and 4				1				1				
Rancho Dominguez	2 and 4				1		1		1				
West Carson	2 and 4				1		1		1				
Marina del Rey	2, 3, and 4	1	1		1		1	1	1	1			
Kagel/Lopez Canyons	3 and 5				1	1	1		1		1		1

**Table C-2: Animal Care & Control Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Agoura Animal Care Center				1						1		
Baldwin Park Animal Care Center				1								
Carson Animal Care Center				1								
Castaic Animal Care Center (Castaic)			1	1								1
Downey Animal Care Center				1		1						
Lancaster County Animal Care Center				1								
Palmdale Animal Care Center					1	1						

**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Bob Hope Airport Fire Department				1								
City of Alhambra Fire Department - Training Facility				1								
City of Alhambra Fire Department Station 71 - Headquarters				1								
City of Alhambra Fire Department Station 72 - Southeast District				1								
City of Alhambra Fire Department Station 73 - Northwest				1								
City of Alhambra Fire Department Station 74 - Southwest				1								
City of Arcadia Fire Department Station 105				1								
City of Arcadia Fire Department Station 106 - Headquarters				1								
City of Arcadia Fire Department Station 107				1								
City of Avalon Fire Department										1		
City of Beverly Hills Fire Department Station 1 - Headquarters				1								
City of Beverly Hills Fire Department Station 2				1						1		
City of Beverly Hills Fire Department Station 3				1								

**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
City of Burbank Fire Department Station 11 - Headquarters				1								
City of Burbank Fire Department Station 12				1								
City of Burbank Fire Department Station 13				1								
City of Burbank Fire Department Station 14				1								
City of Burbank Fire Department Station 15				1								
City of Burbank Fire Department Station 16				1						1		
City of Compton Fire Department Station 1 - Headquarters				1		1						
City of Compton Fire Department Station 2				1		1						
City of Compton Fire Department Station 3				1								
City of Compton Fire Department Station 4				1								
City of Downey Fire Department Station 1 - Headquarters				1		1						
City of Downey Fire Department Station 2				1		1						
City of Downey Fire Department Station 3				1		1						
City of Downey Fire Department Station 4				1		1						



**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
City of Glendale Fire Department Station 21				1								
City of Glendale Fire Department Station 22				1								
City of Glendale Fire Department Station 23				1						1		
City of Glendale Fire Department Station 24				1						1		
City of Glendale Fire Department Station 25				1								
City of Glendale Fire Department Station 26				1								
City of Glendale Fire Department Station 27				1								
City of Glendale Fire Department Station 28				1								
City of Long Beach Fire Department - Beach Operations				1					1			
City of Long Beach Fire Department - Headquarters				1								
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 1				1								
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 10				1								
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 11				1		1						
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 12				1		1						

**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 13				1		1						
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 14		1		1					1			
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 15				1					1			
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 16				1								
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 17				1								
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 18				1		1						
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 19				1		1						
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 2				1								
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 20		1		1					1			
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 21		1		1		1			1			
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 22				1		1						
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 24				1					1			
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 3				1								
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 4				1								
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 5				1		1						

**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 6				1					1			
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 7				1		1						
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 8	1	1		1					1			
City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 9				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 1				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 10				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 108				1						1		
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 109				1						1		
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 11				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 12				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 13				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 14				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 15				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 16				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 17				1								

**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 19				1						1		
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 2				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 20				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 21				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 25				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 26				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 27				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 29				1		1						
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 3				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 33				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 34				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 35				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 37				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 4				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 41				1								

**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 42				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 43				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 44				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 46				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 47				1						1		
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 5				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 50				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 51				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 52				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 56				1						1		
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 57				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 58				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 59				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 6				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 61				1								



**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 62				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 64				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 65				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 66				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 67				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 68				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 7					1							
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 71				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 76				1						1		
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 80				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 82				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 9				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 92				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 94				1								
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 95				1								

**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 97				1						1		
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Station 99				1						1		
City of Monterey Park Fire Department Station 61 - Headquarters				1								
City of Monterey Park Fire Department Station 62				1								
City of Monterey Park Fire Department Station 63				1								
City of Santa Fe Springs Fire Department Station 1 - Headquarters				1								
City of Santa Fe Springs Fire Department Station 2				1								
City of Santa Fe Springs Fire Department Station 3				1								
City of Santa Fe Springs Fire Department Station 4				1		1						
City of Santa Monica Fire Department - Training Facility				1								
City of Santa Monica Fire Department Station 1 - Headquarters				1								
City of Santa Monica Fire Department Station 2				1								

**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
City of Santa Monica Fire Department Station 3				1								
City of Santa Monica Fire Department Station 5				1								
City of Vernon Fire Department Station 2				1								
City of Vernon Fire Department Station 3				1								
City of Vernon Fire Department Station 4				1								
City of West Covina Fire Department Station 1				1		1						
City of West Covina Fire Department Station 2				1		1						
City of West Covina Fire Department Station 3				1		1						
City of West Covina Fire Department Station 4				1		1				1		
City of West Covina Fire Department Station 5				1								
Culver City Fire Department Station 1 - Headquarters				1								
Culver City Fire Department Station 2				1								
Culver City Fire Department Station 3				1								
La Verne Fire Department Station 1 - Headquarters				1								

**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
La Verne Fire Department Station 2				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department - Hq/Heliport/Training Facility				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 1				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 10				1		1						
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 101				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 102				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 103				1		1						
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 104				1						1		
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 105				1		1						
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 106				1				1		1		
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 107					1							
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 11				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 110				1					1			
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 111				1								

**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 112				1		1						
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 114												
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 115				1		1						
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 116				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 117				1		1						
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 118				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 119				1				1				
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 12				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 120				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 121				1				1				
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 122				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 123					1					1		
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 124				1				1				
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 125				1						1		
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 126					1							



**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 127				1		1						
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 129					1							
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 130				1		1						
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 131					1							
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 132				1				1		1		
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 134					1							
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 135				1		1						
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 14				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 140					1							1
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 141				1				1				
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 144			1	1						1		
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 145				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 146				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 147				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 148				1		1						

**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 149			1	1						1		
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 15				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 151				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 152				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 153				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 154				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 155												1
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 156				1				1				1
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 157					1	1						1
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 158				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 159				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 16				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 160				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 161				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 162				1								

**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 163				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 164				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 165				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 166				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 167				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 168				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 169				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 17				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 170				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 171				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 172				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 173				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 18				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 181				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 182				1								

**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 183				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 184				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 185				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 186				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 187				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 188				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 19				1						1		
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 2				1						1		
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 20				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 21				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 22				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 23				1		1						
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 24					1							
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 25				1		1						
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 26				1								

**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 27				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 28				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 29				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 3				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 30				1		1						
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 31				1		1						
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 32				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 33				1		1						
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 34				1		1						
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 35				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 36				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 37					1	1						
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 38				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 39				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 4				1								



**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

[illegible]

**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 56				1						1		
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 57				1		1						
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 58				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 59				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 6				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 60				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 61				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 62				1						1		
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 63				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 64				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 65				1								1
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 66				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 67				1								1
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 68				1						1		
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 69				1								1

**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 7				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 70				1						1		
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 71				1						1		
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 72				1								1
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 73					1							
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 74					1							1
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 75				1						1		
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 76			1	1							1	
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 77					1							1
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 78					1							1
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 79					1							
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 8				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 80					1							1
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 81				1								1
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 82				1						1		

**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 83				1						1		
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 84					1	1						
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 85				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 86				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 87				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 88				1					1	1		
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 89				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 90				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 91				1								1
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 92					1							
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 94				1		1						
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 95				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 96				1								
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 97				1						1		
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 98				1		1						

**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station 99				1						1		
Manhattan Beach Fire Department Station 1 - Headquarters				1								
Manhattan Beach Fire Department Station 2				1								
Montebello Fire Department Station 1 - Headquarters				1								
Montebello Fire Department Station 2				1								
Montebello Fire Department Station 3				1								
Pasadena Fire Department Station 31				1								
Pasadena Fire Department Station 32				1								
Pasadena Fire Department Station 33				1								
Pasadena Fire Department Station 34				1								
Pasadena Fire Department Station 36				1								
Pasadena Fire Department Station 37				1								
Pasadena Fire Department Station 38				1						1		
Pasadena Fire Department Station 39				1						1		



**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Redondo Beach Fire Department Station 1 - Headquarters				1								
Redondo Beach Fire Department Station 2				1								
Redondo Beach Fire Department Station 3		1		1					1			
San Gabriel Fire Department Station 1 - Headquarters				1								
San Gabriel Fire Department Station 2				1								
San Marino Fire Department				1								
Sierra Madre Volunteer Fire Department				1								
South Pasadena Fire Department				1								
The City of El Segundo Fire Department Station 1 - Headquarters				1								
The City of El Segundo Fire Department Station 2				1								
Torrance Fire Department Fire Station 1 - Headquarters				1								
Torrance Fire Department Fire Station 2				1								
Torrance Fire Department Fire Station 3				1								

**Table C-3: Fire Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Torrance Fire Department Fire Station 4				1								
Torrance Fire Department Fire Station 5				1								
Torrance Fire Department Fire Station 6				1								
Vernon Fire Department				1								

**Table C-4: Health Services Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Antelope Valley Health Center				1								
Bellflower Health Center				1		1						
Central Public Health Center				1								
Curtis R. Tucker Health Center				1								
Dollarhide Health Center				1		1						
East Los Angeles Health Center				1								
East San Gabriel Valley Health Center				1								
Edward R. Roybal Comprehensive Health Center				1								
El Monte Comprehensive Health Center				1								
Glendale Health Center				1								
H. Claude Hudson Comprehensive Health Center				1								
Harbor-UCLA Medical Center				1								
High Desert Regional Health Center				1								
Hubert H. Humphrey Comprehensive Health Center				1								
La Puente Health Center				1								
LAC + USC Medical Center				1								

**Table C-4: Health Services Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Lake Los Angeles Community Clinic				1								
Littlerock Community Clinic					1	1						
Long Beach Comprehensive Health Center				1								
Martin Luther King, Jr. Outpatient Center				1								
Mid Valley Comprehensive Health Center			1	1								
Olive View-UCLA Medical Center					1					1		
Rancho Los Amigos National Rehabilitation Center				1		1						
San Fernando Health Center					1							
South Valley Health Center			1		1	1						
Torrance Health Center				1								
Vaughn School Based Health Center					1							
West Valley Health Center				1								
Wilmington Health Center				1								

**Table C-5: Library Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
A C Bilbrew Library				1								
Acton Agua Dulce Library					1							1
Agoura Hills Library				1						1		
Alondra Library				1		1						
Angelo M. Iacoboni Library				1		1						
Anthony Quinn Library				1								
Artesia Library				1		1						
Avalon Library										1		
Baldwin Park Library				1								
Bell Gardens Library				1								
Bell Library				1								
Carson Library				1								
Castaic Library				1						1		
Charter Oak Library				1								
Chet Holifield Library				1								
City Terrace Library				1								
Claremont Helen Renwick Library				1								
Clifton M. Brakensiek Library				1		1						
Compton Library				1		1						
Cudahy Library				1		1						



**Table C-5: Library Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Culver City Julian Dixon Library				1								
Diamond Bar Library				1								
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Library				1								
Duarte Library				1								
East Los Angeles Library				1								
East Rancho Dominguez Library				1		1						
El Camino Real Library				1								
El Monte Library				1								
Florence Express Library				1								
Gardena Mayme Dear Library				1								
George Nye Jr. Library				1		1						
Graham Library				1								
Hacienda Heights Library				1								
Hawaiian Gardens Library				1		1						
Hawthorne Library				1								
Hermosa Beach Library				1								
Hollydale Library				1		1						
Huntington Park Library				1								

**Table C-5: Library Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
La Canada Flintridge Library				1						1		
La Crescenta Library				1								
La Mirada Library				1								
La Puente Library				1								
La Verne Library				1								
Lake Los Angeles Library				1								
Lancaster Library				1		1						
Lawndale Library				1								
Leland R. Weaver Library				1								
Lennox Library				1								
Littlerock Library					1						1	
Live Oak Library				1								
Lloyd Taber- Marina del Rey Library				1					1			
Lomita Library				1								
Los Nietos Library				1								
Lynwood Library				1								
Malibu Library			1	1						1		
Manhattan Beach Library				1								
Masao W. Satow Library				1								
Maywood Cesar Chavez Library				1								
Montebello Library				1								

**Table C-5: Library Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Norwalk Library				1								
Norwood Library				1								
Paramount Library				1		1						
Pico Rivera Library				1		1						
Quartz Hill Library					1							
Rivera Library				1		1						
Rosemead Library				1								
Rowland Heights Library				1								
San Dimas Library				1								
San Fernando Library					1							
San Gabriel Library				1								
Sorensen Library				1								
South El Monte Library				1								
South Whittier Library				1								
Stevenson Ranch Library					1					1		
Sunkist Library				1								
Temple City Library				1								
Topanga Library				1								1
View Park Bebe Moore Campbell Library				1								
Walnut Library				1								
West Covina Library				1		1						

**Table C-5: Library Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
West Hollywood Library				1								
Westlake Village Library				1						1		
Willowbrook Library				1								
Wiseburn Library				1								
Woodcrest Library				1								

**Table C-6: LACMA+MNH Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
La Brea Tarpits				1								
Los Angeles County Museum of Art				1								
Natural History Museum				1								
William S. Hart Museum					1					1		

**Table C-7: Office of Education Hazard Impacts**

<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>3 Ft Sea Level Rise</b>	<b>6 Ft Sea Level Rise</b>	<b>Dam Failure Inundation</b>	<b>Violent EQ Shaking</b>	<b>Extreme EQ Shaking</b>	<b>0.2% Annual Chance Flooding</b>	<b>1% Annual Chance Flooding</b>	<b>Deep Seated Landslide Class IX &amp; X</b>	<b>Max Tsunami Inundation</b>	<b>Very High Wildfire LRA</b>	<b>High Wildfire SRA</b>	<b>Very High Wildfire SRA</b>
Afflerbaugh-Paige Camp				1								1
Alma Fuerte Public				1								
Animo City of Champions Charter High				1								
Aspire Antonio Maria Lugo Academy				1								
Aspire Ollin University Preparatory Academy				1								
Central Juvenile Hall				1								
Da Vinci RISE High				1								
Environmental Charter Middle				1								
Environmental Charter Middle - Inglewood				1								
Intellectual Virtues Academy				1								
International Polytechnic High				1								
Jardin de la Infancia				1								
Kirby, Dorothy Camp				1								
L.A. County High School for the Arts				1								
LA's Promise Charter High #1				1								
LA's Promise Charter Middle #1				1		1						
Lashon Academy			1	1								
Los Angeles County Special Education				1		1						



**Table C-7: Office of Education Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Los Angeles International Charter High				1						1		
Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall				1		1						
Magnolia Science Academy			1	1								
Magnolia Science Academy 2				1								
Magnolia Science Academy 3				1		1						
Magnolia Science Academy 5				1								
McNair Camp					1							
Nidorf, Barry J.					1							
North Valley Military Institute College Preparatory Academy					1							
Odyssey Charter				1								
Onizuka Camp					1							
Optimist Charter				1						1		
Phoenix Academy Residential Education Center					1							
Renaissance County Community				1								
Road to Success Academy at Campus Kilpatrick				1								1
Rockey, Glenn Camp				1				1		1		
Scott, Joseph Camp				1								1
Soleil Academy Charter				1		1						
Valiente College				1								

**Table C-7: Office of Education Hazard Impacts**[illegible]

**Table C-7: Other (Office) Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
1000 S. Fremont Ave.				1								
1055 Wilshire Blvd.				1								
1100 North Eastern Ave.				1								
1104 N. Mission Rd.				1								
12300 Lower Azusa Rd.				1								
12400 Imperial Highway				1								
12860 Crossroads Parkway South				1								
1320 North Eastern Ave.				1								
13837 Fiji Way				1					1			
1816 S. Figueroa				1								
210 W. Temple St.				1								
211 W. Temple St.				1								
313 N Figueroa St.				1								
3175 West Sixth St.				1								
320 West Temple St.				1								
425 Shatto Place				1								
550 South Vermont Ave.				1								
5770 S. Eastern Ave.				1								

**Table C-7: Other (Office) Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
5898 Cherry Ave.				1		1						
5905 Wilshire Blvd.				1								
700 W. Main St.				1								
7400 East Imperial Highway				1		1						
900 South Fremont Ave.				1								
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration				1								

**Table C-8: Parks & Recreation Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Acton Park				1								1
Adventure Park				1								
Adventure Park				1								
Allen J. Martin Park				1								
Alondra Community Regional Park				1								
Alondra Community Regional Park				1								
Amelia Mayberry Park				1								
Amelia Mayberry Park				1								
Amigo Park				1		1						
Arcadia Community Regional Park				1								
Arcadia Community Regional Park				1								
Athens Park				1								
Athens Park				1								
Bassett Park				1								
Bassett Park				1								
Bassett Park				1								
Belvedere Community Regional Park				1								
Belvedere Community Regional Park				1								
Bodger Park				1								
Carolyn Rosas Park				1								
Castaic Regional Sports Complex			1	1								1
Castaic Regional Sports Complex			1	1								1

**Table C-8: Parks & Recreation Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Charles S. Farnsworth Park				1						1		
Charles S. Farnsworth Park				1								
Charles S. Farnsworth Park				1								
Charles S. Farnsworth Park				1								
Charter Oak Park				1								
City Terrace Park				1								
City Terrace Park				1								
Col. Leon H. Washington Park				1								
Col. Leon H. Washington Park				1								
Crescenta Valley Community Regional Park				1						1		
Crescenta Valley Community Regional Park				1						1		
Dalton Park				1								
Del Aire Park				1								
Del Aire Park				1								
Devil's Punchbowl Natural Area and Nature Center					1						1	
Dexter Park					1			1				1
Dexter Park					1			1				1
Don Knabe Community Regional Park				1								



**Table C-8: Parks & Recreation Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Don Knabe Community Regional Park				1								
Don Knabe Community Regional Park				1								
East Rancho Dominguez Park				1		1						
East Rancho Dominguez Park				1		1						
East Rancho Dominguez Park				1		1						
El Cariso Community Regional Park					1							
El Cariso Community Regional Park					1							
El Cariso Community Regional Park					1							
Enterprise Park				1								
Eugene A. Obregon Park				1								
Eugene A. Obregon Park				1								
Franklin D. Roosevelt Park				1								
Franklin D. Roosevelt Park				1								
George Lane Park					1	1						
George Lane Park					1	1						
George Washington Carver Park				1								

**Table C-8: Parks & Recreation Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Hacienda Heights Community and Rec Center				1								
Hacienda Heights Community and Rec Center				1								
Hacienda Heights Community and Rec Center				1								
Helen Keller Park				1								
Hollywood Bowl				1						1		
Jackie Robinson Park					1	1						
Jackie Robinson Park					1	1						
Jesse Owens Community Regional Park				1								
Jesse Owens Community Regional Park				1								
John Anson Ford Amphitheatre				1						1		
John Anson Ford Amphitheatre				1						1		
Kenneth Hahn State Recreation Area				1						1		
Ladera Park				1								
Ladera Park				1								
Ladera Park				1								
Lennox Park				1								
Lennox Park				1								
Lennox Park				1								

**Table C-8: Parks & Recreation Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Loma Alta Park				1								1
Loma Alta Park				1								1
Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden				1								
Manzanita Park				1								
Mary M. Bethune Park				1								
Mary M. Bethune Park				1								
Mona Park				1								
Mona Park				1								
Pamela County Park				1								
Pamela County Park				1								
Pathfinder Community Regional Park				1						1		1
Pearblossom County Park					1							
Peter F Schabarum Regional County Park				1						1		
Rimgrove Park				1								
Rowland Heights Park				1								
Roy Campanella Park				1								
Ruben F Salazar Park				1								
Ruben F Salazar Park				1								
Ruben F Salazar Park				1								
San Angelo Park				1								
San Fernando Recreation Park and Aquatic Center					1							
Saybrook Park				1								
Sorensen Park				1								

**Table C-8: Parks & Recreation Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
South Coast Botanic Garden				1						1		
Stephen Sorensen Park				1								
Sunshine Park				1								
Ted Watkins Memorial Park				1								
Ted Watkins Memorial Park				1								
Tesoro Adobe Historic Park				1						1		1
Val Verde Community Regional Park				1								1
Val Verde Community Regional Park				1								1
Valleydale Park				1								
Valleydale Park				1								
Vasquez Rocks Natural Area and Nature Center				1								1
Veterans Memorial Community Regional Park					1					1		
Victoria Community Regional Park				1								
Victoria Community Regional Park				1								
Walnut Nature Park				1								
Whittier Narrows Recreation Area				1								
William S. Hart Regional Park					1					1		
William Steinmetz Park				1								

**Table C-8: Parks & Recreation Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
William Steinmetz Park				1								
William Steinmetz Park				1								

**Table C-9: Public Health Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Antelope Valley Health Center				1								
Central Public Health Center				1								
Curtis R. Tucker Health Center				1								
Glendale Health Center				1								
Hollywood/Wilshire Public Health Center				1								
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Public Health				1								
Monrovia Public Health Center				1								
North Hollywood Public Health Center				1								
Pacoima Public Health Center					1							
Pomona Public Health Center				1								
Ruth-Temple Public Health Center				1								
Simms/Mann Health and Wellness Center				1								
Torrance Public Health Center				1								
Whittier Public Health Center				1								



**Table C-10: Public Works Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Brackett Field Airport				1								
Compton/Woodley Airport				1								
San Gabriel Valley Airport				1								
General Wm. J. Fox Airfield				1								
Whiteman Airport					1							
Big Dalton Dam								1		1		
Big Tujunga Dam				1				1				
Cogswell Dam				1				1				
Devil's Gate Dam				1						1		
Eaton Wash Dam				1								
Live Oak Dam				1								1
Morris Dam				1				1				1
Pacoima Dam								1				1
Puddingstone Dam				1								
Puddingstone Diversion Dam				1								
San Dimas Dam				1								1
San Gabriel Dam				1								
Santa Anita Dam				1				1				
Thompson Creek Dam				1						1		
PW ITD – Mount Wilson Radio Antenna Tower				1								
PW ITD – Mount Wilson Radio Facility Bldg.				1								
PW WWD - 37-1 Well				1								1
PW WWD - 37-3 Well				1								1

**Table C-10: Public Works Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
PW WWD - 37-4 Well				1								1
PW Headquarters Building				1								
PW RMD – Div. #116 Maintenance Yard				1								
PW RMD – Div. #142 Maintenance Yard				1								
PW RMD – Div. #417 Maintenance Yard				1								
PW RMD – Baldwin Park Maintenance Yard				1								
PW RMD - Lower Central Yard – Division Administration				1								
PW RMD - Upper Central Yard				1								
PW RMD – Van Pelt Bridge Maintenance Yard				1								
PW SWMD – Imperial Yard				1		1						
PW SWMD – Longden Yard				1								
PW SWMD – Rio Hondo Yard				1								
PW SWMD – Riverview Maintenance Yard				1		1						
PW RMD – Div. #141/241 Maintenance Yard				1								

**Table C-10: Public Works Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
PW RMD – Div. #232 Maintenance Yard				1								
PW RMD – Maint. District 3 Yard				1								
PW SWMD – 83rd St. Maintenance Yard				1								
PW RMD – Div. #336 Maint. Yd.				1						1		
PW RMD – Div. #339/539 Agoura Maintenance Yard				1								1
PW SWMD – Saticoy Yard				1			1					
PW WWD #29 - 20858 Regulating Station				1		1				1		
PW WWD #29 - Big Rock 900 Pump Station				1				1				1
PW WWD #29 - Big Rock 1010 Tank				1				1				1
PW WWD #29 - Big Rock 1200 Tank				1				1				1
PW WWD #29 - Broad Beach Regulating Station				1				1		1		
PW WWD #29 - Carbon Mesa Tank				1						1		
PW WWD #29 - Entrada Pump Station				1				1				1
PW WWD #29 - Entrada Tank				1				1				1

**Table C-10: Public Works Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
PW WWD #29 - Fernwood Tank				1				1				1
PW WWD #29 - Guernsey Regulating Station				1						1		
PW WWD #29 - Heather Cliff Regulating Station				1						1		
PW WWD #29 - Horizon Tank				1						1		
PW WWD #29 - Hume Tank				1								1
PW WWD #29 - La Chusa Feeder Regulating Station				1						1		
PW WWD #29 - La Costa				1						1		
PW WWD #29 - La Costa Regulating Station				1				1		1		
PW WWD #29 - Las Flores Pump Station				1						1		
PW WWD #29 - Las Flores Tank				1						1		
PW WWD #29 - Latigo Tank				1				1				1
PW WWD #29 - Lower Big Rock 195 Pump Station				1				1		1		
PW WWD #29 - LVMWD, Hume Connection				1				1				1

**Table C-10: Public Works Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
PW WWD #29 - LVMWD, Latigo Connection				1				1				1
PW WWD #29 - LVMWD , Saddle Peak Interconnection				1								1
PW WWD #29 - Lower Busch Pump Station				1						1		
PW WWD #29 - Malibu Beach Pump Station				1						1		
PW WWD #29 - Malibu Knolls Tank				1						1		
PW WWD #29 - New Summit Tank				1								1
PW WWD #29 - Nicholas Beach Tank				1				1		1		
PW WWD #29 - Old Summit Tank				1						1		
PW WWD #29 - Owen Pump Station				1								1
PW WWD #29 - Pepperdine 545 Pump Station				1						1		
PW WWD #29 - Pepperdine 812 Tank				1								1
PW WWD #29 - Pepperdine 907 Tank				1				1				1
PW WWD #29 - Philip Tank				1						1		

**Table C-10: Public Works Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
PW WWD #29 - Point Dume Pump Station and Tank				1						1		
PW WWD #29 - Portshead Tank				1								
PW WWD #29 - Saddle Peak Tank				1				1				1
PW WWD #29 - Santa Maria Tank				1						1		
PW WWD #29 - Serra Pump Station				1						1		
PW WWD #29 - Sumac Ridge Tank				1						1		
PW WWD #29 - Sweetwater Hydro Pump Station				1						1		
PW WWD #29 - Sweetwater Mesa Tank				1				1		1		
PW WWD #29 - Topanga Beach Pump Station				1				1				1
PW WWD #29 - Topanga Beach Tank				1						1		
PW WWD #29 - Topanga Forks Tank				1				1				1
PW WWD #29 - Topanga Oaks Tank				1				1				1
PW WWD #29 - Topanga Park Pump Station				1								1



**Table C-10: Public Works Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
PW WWD #29 - Trancas Tank				1						1		
PW WWD #29 - Upper Big Rock 730 Pump Station				1				1		1		
PW WWD #29 - Upper Encinal Tank				1				1		1		
PW WWD #29 - Winding Wy Tank				1				1				1
PW RMD - Div 446 Maintenance Yard				1		1						
PW RMD – Div. #446 Sub Maintenance Yard				1								
PW RMD – Maintenance District No.4 Yard				1		1						
PW SWMD – Alamitos Maintenance Yard				1		1						
PW SWMD – El Segundo Yard				1								
PW SWMD – Redondo Yard Office				1								
PW WWD #29 LADWP Emergency Via Dolce Connection				1		1			1			
PW WWD #29 – LADWP Emergency Mindanao Connection				1								
PW OSD - Eaton Yard – Maintenance Office				1				1				

**Table C-10: Public Works Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
PW RMD – 518-B Maintenance Yard				1						1		
PW RMD – Div. #523 Maintenance Yard				1						1		
PW RMD – Div. #524 Maintenance Yard				1						1		
PW RMD – Div. #518 Maintenance Yard				1								
PW RMD – Div. #519 Maintenance Yard				1								
PW RMD – Div. #526 Maint. Yd.			1	1		1				1		
PW RMD – Div. #551 Maintenance Yard					1	1						
PW RMD – Div. #555 Maintenance Yard				1								
PW RMD – Div. #558 Maint. Yard					1							
PW RMD – Div. #558a Jackson Lake Maintenance Yd.					1							
PW RMD – Div. #559b Maintenance Yard				1								
PW RMD – Palmdale Maintenance Dist. No. 5 Bldg. Yard					1	1						
PW SWMD – Eaton Maintenance Yard				1								
PW SWMD – Pickens Yard				1						1		

**Table C-10: Public Works Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
PW SWMD – Rubio Yard				1						1		
PW SWMD – Santa Clara Flood Maintenance Yard				1						1		
PW WWD #04 – North Administration Building				1		1						
PW SWMD – San Dimas Maintenance Yard				1								
PW SMD - Balfour				1		1						
PW SMD - Bradhurst				1		1						
PW SMD - Broadway				1								
PW SMD - Muscatel				1								
PW SMD - Painter				1								
PW SMD - Surrey Drive				1				1		1		
PW SMD - 132ND STREET				1								
PW SMD - Centinela				1								
PW SMD - Davids Road				1						1		
PW SMD - Ulmus				1				1		1		
PW SMD - Viewridge				1				1		1		
PW SMD - 213TH STREET				1								
PW SMD - AGAVE				1								
PW SMD - HEATHERFIELD				1				1		1		
PW SMD - MAYBROOK				1								

**Table C-10: Public Works Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
PW WWD - 116th street pump station					1							
PW WWD - P-10 Pump station					1							
PW WWD - Tierra Subida Pump Station				1								
PW SMD - CAPALLERO				1								1
PW SMD - COMMERCE CENTER DRIVE				1				1				
PW SMD - LAKE HUGHES - NEWVALE					1							1
PW SMD - LAKE HUGHES - TRAIL K					1							1
PW SMD - LOWRIDGE				1						1		
PW SMD - MARINA DEL REY				1					1			
PW SMD - TYLER				1								
PW WWD - Crown Valley Pump station				1								1
PW WWD - Hasley Pump Station				1								1
PW SWMD - 120th St. Pump Station				1								
PW SWMD - Alameda Street 3B Pump Station				1		1						
PW SWMD - Alameda Street 3C Pump Station				1		1						

**Table C-10: Public Works Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
PW SWMD - Avalon Pump Station				1		1						
PW SWMD - Compton Creek Pump Station #1				1		1						
PW SWMD - Compton Creek Pump Station #2				1		1						
PW SWMD - Dominger Pump Station				1		1						
PW SWMD - Lennox Blvd Pump Station				1								
PW SWMD - Oxford Pump Station				1					1			
PW SWMD - Redondo Beach Blvd Pump Station				1								
PW SWMD - Boone Olive Pump Station				1		1			1			
PW SWMD - Electric Ave Pump Station				1								
PW SWMD - 17th St Pump Station				1								
PW SWMD - Alamitos Bay Pump Station		1		1					1			
PW SWMD - Alondra Pump Station				1		1						
PW SWMD - Anaheim St. Pump Station		1		1		1			1			

**Table C-10: Public Works Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
PW SWMD - Appian Way Pump Station		1		1		1			1			
PW SWMD - Arena Pump Station				1								
PW SWMD - Belmont Pump Station	1	1		1					1			
PW SWMD - Century Frwy Pump Station				1		1						
PW SWMD - Cerritos Pump Station				1		1						
PW SWMD - Claretta Pump Station				1		1						
PW SWMD - Cordova Walk Pump Station									1			
PW SWMD - Dominguez Pump Station				1		1						
PW SWMD - Doris Pump Station				1								
PW SWMD - East Toledo Pump Station									1			
PW SWMD - El Dorado Pump Station				1		1						
PW SWMD - El Segundo Pump Station				1								
PW SWMD - Garnet Avenue Pump Station				1		1						
PW SWMD - Hamilton Bowl South Pump Station				1		1						
PW SWMD - Hamilton Bowl West				1		1						



**Table C-10: Public Works Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Pump Station												
PW SWMD - Hill St. Pump Station				1		1						
PW SWMD - Johnson Pump Station				1								
PW SWMD - Lakewood Pump Station				1		1						
PW SWMD - Los Altos Pump Station				1								
PW SWMD - Lynwood Pump Station				1		1						
PW SWMD - Manhattan Beach Pump Station				1								
PW SWMD - Market St. Pump Station				1		1						
PW SWMD - Naples Pump Station									1			
PW SWMD - Paramount Pump Station				1		1						
PW SWMD - Seaside Pump Station				1		1			1			
PW SWMD - Walteria Lake Pump Station				1								
PW SWMD - West Long Beach Pump Station	1	1		1					1			
PW SWMD - West Neapolitan Pump Station	1	1		1					1			

**Table C-10: Public Works Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
PW SWMD - West Toledo Pump Station									1			
PW SWMD - Wilmington Unit 2 Pump Station				1								
PW SMD – Malibu Mesa WWTP				1						1		
PW SMD – Malibu TP				1						1		
PW SMD - Trancas WWTP				1		1				1		
PW SMD – LAKE HUGHES					1							
PW WWD - 27 Tank					1						1	
PW WWD - 39 Tank					1						1	
PW WWD - 116th street Tank				1							1	
PW WWD - Adobe Tank												
PW WWD - Blue Rock Tank				1								
PW WWD - Butte's Tank												
PW WWD - City Ranch Tanks					1							
PW WWD - Ft. Tejon Tank					1						1	
PW WWD - Joshua Ranch Tank				1						1		
PW WWD - Kohl's tank					1	1						
PW WWD - M & 7th west Tank site					1							

**Table C-10: Public Works Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
PW WWD - Q-9 Tanks					1							
PW WWD - Rancho Vista tanks				1				1		1		
PW WWD - Tierra Subida Tanks				1								
PW WWD #04 – M/5e Water Tank					1							
PW WWD #04- M8/75w Water Tank					1							
PW WWD - Cuyama Tank				1				1				1
PW WWD - Hasley Tank				1								1
PW WWD - North Tank				1								1
PW WWD - McCennery Tank					1			1				1
PW WWD - South Tank				1								1
PW WWD - 168th and G Pump station				1								
PW WWD - Anaverde Tanks and pump station				1						1		
PW WWD - Old timers tank and pump station				1								
PW WWD - Los Valles Pump station and Well				1								1
PW WWD - Vincent Pump station					1							1

**Table C-10: Public Works Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
PW WWD - Bev martin tank and Pump Station				1		1						
PW SMD – East Yard				1								
PW SMD - Lawndale				1								
PW SMD – South Yard				1								
PW SMD – Central Yard				1								
PW SMD – North Yard				1		1						

**Table C-11: Sheriff's Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Altadena Sheriff's Station				1								
Avalon Sheriff's Station										1		
Carson Sheriff's Station				1		1						
Century Regional Detention Facility				1								
Century Sheriff's Station				1								
Cerritos Sheriff's Station				1								
Compton Sheriff's Station				1		1						
Crescenta Valley Sheriff's Station				1						1		
East Los Angeles Sheriff's Station				1								
Industry Sheriff's Station				1								
Inmate Reception Center				1								
Lakewood Sheriff's Station				1		1						
Lancaster Sheriff's Station				1		1						
Lomita Sheriff's Station				1								
Malibu/Lost Hills Sheriff's Station				1						1		
Marina Del Rey Sheriff's Station				1					1			
Men's Central Jail				1								
North County Correctional Facility			1	1							1	
Norwalk Sheriff's Station				1								
Palmdale Sheriff's Station					1							
Pico Rivera Sheriff's Station				1		1						
Pitchess Detention Center East Facility				1				1				1

**Table C-11: Sheriff's Department Facility Hazard Impacts**

Facility Name	3 Ft Sea Level Rise	6 Ft Sea Level Rise	Dam Failure Inundation	Violent EQ Shaking	Extreme EQ Shaking	0.2% Annual Chance Flooding	1% Annual Chance Flooding	Deep Seated Landslide Class IX & X	Max Tsunami Inundation	Very High Wildfire LRA	High Wildfire SRA	Very High Wildfire SRA
Pitchess Detention Center North Facility			1	1								1
Pitchess Detention Center South Facility			1	1								1
San Dimas Sheriff's Station				1								
Santa Clarita Valley Sheriff's Station					1							
South Los Angeles Sheriff's Station				1								
Temple Sheriff's Station				1								
Twin Towers Correctional Facility				1								
Walnut/Diamond Bar Sheriff's Station				1								
West Hollywood Sheriff's Station				1								







**WATER PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION**  
**CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) 2017-2027**

Project	Quantity		Total Estimate	Amount Funded	Source of Funds	Not Funded	Type of Work
Water Main Projects 2017-2018							
Glenoaks Blvd - Hubbard to Harding - 18" Stl Conc to 18" DIP	3000	L.F.	\$750,000	\$0	Water	\$750,000	Transmission Line/Upgrade
	Sub Total		\$750,000			\$750,000	
	Total		\$750,000			\$750,000	



**WATER PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION  
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) 2017-2027**

Project	Quantity		Total Estimate	Amount Funded	Source of Funds	Not Funded	Type of Work
System Improvement 2018-2019							
Security Fencing	3400	L.F.	\$272,000	\$0	Water	\$272,000	Facility Improvement
Arroyo Booster # 1 Rehabilitation	1	L.S.	\$25,000	\$0	Water	\$25,000	Facility Improvement
	Sub Total		\$297,000			\$297,000	
Miscellaneous and Equipment 2018-2019							
Water Masterplan	1	L.S.	\$80,000	\$0	Water	\$80,000	Report
Ion Exchange Treatment Unit - O&M (Contract No. 1729)	1	L.S.	\$175,000	\$0	Water	\$175,000	Maintenance
Ion Exchange Treatment Unit - Operating Costs	1	L.S.	\$110,000	\$0	Water	\$110,000	Maintenance
StarLite Solar Arrow Board - Equipment # 0720	1	L.S.	\$15,750	\$0	Water	\$0	Equipment Replacement
Chevy 2500HD - Vehicle 9503	1	L.S.	\$42,000	\$0	Water	\$0	Vehicle Replacement
	Sub Total		\$422,750			\$365,000	
Water Main Projects 2018-2019							
N. Workman Street - Glenoaks to Seventh St - 6" CIP to 8" DIP	1300	L.F.	\$370,500	\$0	Water	\$370,500	Main Replacement/Upgrade
Lucas Street - N.Workman to Orange Grove - 6" CIP to 8" DIP	920	L.F.	\$156,400	\$0	Water	\$156,400	Main Relocation/Upgrade
N Lazard Street - Fourth St to Fifth St	76	EA	\$1,750	\$0	Water	\$1,750	Lateral Replacement
Hollister Street - Kalisher to S. Huntington - 6" Stl to 8" DIP	1000	L.F.	\$150,000	\$0	Water	\$150,000	Main Replacement/Upgrade
N Workman Street - Second to Fourth Streets - 6" Stl to 8" DIP	700	L.F.	\$105,000	\$0	Water	\$105,000	Main Replacement/Upgrade
Celis Street - Wolfskill St to Brand Blvd - 6" Stl to 8" DIP	1000	L.F.	\$150,000	\$0	Water	\$150,000	Main Replacement/Upgrade
S. Workman Street - Behind Store Fronts 4" CIP to 8" DIP	200	L.F.	\$30,000	\$0	Water	\$30,000	Main Replacement/Upgrade
	Sub Total		\$963,650			\$963,650	
	Total		\$1,683,400			\$1,625,650	



## WATER PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION (continued)

### CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) 2017-2027

Project	Quantity		Total Estimate	Amount Funded	Source of Funds	Not Funded	Type of Work
System Improvement 2019-2020							
MWD Booster Pump # 4	1	L.S.	\$23,983	\$0	Water	\$23,983	Maintenance
Ion-Exchange Treatment Unit - Phase II, Well #3	1	L.S.	\$2,000,000	\$0	Water	\$2,000,000	System Improvement
	Subtotal		\$2,133,983	\$0		\$2,133,983	
Miscellaneous and Equipment 2019-2020							
Ion Exchange Treatment Unit - O&M (Contract No. 1729)	1	L.S.	\$175,000	\$0	Water	\$175,000	System Improvement
Ion Exchange Treatment Unit - Operating Costs	1	L.S.	\$110,000	\$0	Water	\$110,000	Maintenance
City Yard - 501 First Street	1	L.S..	\$10,000,000	\$0	Water	\$10,000,000	New Construction
Well 4A Building Expansion Block Building	396	S.F.	\$102,960	\$0	Water	\$102,960	New Construction
AMI Meter Reading	1	L.S.	\$1,500,000	\$0	Water	\$1,500,000	Equipment
Security Buidling for ION-Exchange Treatment System, 12900 Dronfield Block Building	324	S.F.	\$84,240	\$0	Water	\$84,240	New Construction
Chevy 2500HD - Vehicle # 8095	1	L.S.	\$44,100	\$0	Water	\$44,100	Vehicle Replacement
Ford Ranger - Vehicle # 3241	1	L.S.	\$30,000	\$0	Water	\$30,000	Vehicle Replacement
EDEN Upgrade	1	L.S.	\$30,000	\$0	Water	\$30,000	System Upgrade
Facility Maintenace - 12900 Dronfield Roadway	1200	L.F.	\$156,000	\$0	Water	\$156,000	Maintenance
	Subtotal		\$12,232,300	\$0		\$12,232,300	
Water Main Projects 2019-2020							
Arroyo Avenue - Fifth St to Glenoaks Blvd	30	EA	\$ 60,000.00	\$0	Water	\$ 60,000.00	Lateral Replacement
Harding Avenue - Glenpaks Blvd to Eighth St	3950	L.F.	\$ 790,000.00	\$0	Water	\$ 790,000.00	Main Replacement
Phillippi Street - Hubbard Ave to Oraange Grove Ave	1450	L.F.	\$ 290,000.00	\$0	Water	\$ 290,000.00	Main Replacement
	Subtotal		\$1,140,000	\$0		\$1,140,000	
	Total		\$15,396,283			\$15,396,283	Updated 04/12/2018



## WATER PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION (continued)

### CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) 2017-2027

Project	Quantity		Total Estimate	Amount Funded	Source of Funds	Not Funded	Type of Work
<b><i>Miscellaneous and Equipment 2020-2021</i></b>							
Ford F-150 (CNG) - Vehicle # 4416	1	L.S.	\$45,000	\$0	Water	\$0	Vehicle Replacement
Ion Exchange Treatment Unit - O&M (Contract No. 1729)	1	L.S.	\$175,000	\$0	Water	\$175,000	System Improvement
Ion Exchange Treatment Unit - Operating Costs	1	L.S.	\$110,000	\$0	Water	\$110,000	Maintenance
	<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>\$330,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$285,000</b>	
<b><i>Water Main Projects 2020-2021</i></b>							
Griswold Ave - Fourth St. to Third St. 4" Stl to 8" DIP	400	L.F.	\$68,000	\$0	Water	\$68,000	Main Replacement/Upgrade
Alley e/o No.Maclay Ave. Fourth St. to Library St. 4" Stl to 8" CIP	600	L.F.	90,000	\$0	Water	\$90,000	Main Replacement/Upgrade
Seventh Street - Orange Grove Ave to Hubbard St 6" ACP to 8" DIF	1400	L.F.	\$280,000	\$0	Water	\$280,000	Main Replacement
Orange Grove Ave - Seventh St to Eighth St 6" ACP to 8" DIP	1300	L.F.	\$195,000	\$0	Water	\$195,000	Main Replacement
Hubbard - Dronfield to Glenoaks - 18" Stl to 18" DIP	2700	L.F.	\$567,000	\$0	70	\$567,000	Main Replacement
Hollister Street - Mid Block to Chatsworth 6" Stl to 8" DIP	300	L.F.	\$54,000	\$0	70	\$54,000	Main Replacement/Upgrade
	<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>\$1,254,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$1,254,000</b>	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>\$1,584,000</b>			<b>\$1,539,000</b>	



## WATER PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION (continued)

### CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) 2017-2027

Project	Quantity		Total Estimate	Amount Funded	Source of Funds	Not Funded	Type of Work
System Improvement 2021-2022							
Well 2A Rehabilitation	1	L.S.	\$130,000	\$0	Water	\$130,000	Maintenance
Well 2A Electrical Upgrades	1	L.S.	\$60,000	\$0	Water	\$60,000	Upgrade
	Subtotal		\$190,000	\$0		\$190,000	
Miscellaneous and Equipment 2021-2022							
Ion Exchange Treatment Unit - O&M (Contract No. 1729)	1	L.S.	\$175,000	\$0	Water	\$175,000	System Improvement
Ion Exchange Treatment Unit - Operating Costs	1	L.S.	\$110,000	\$0	Water	\$110,000	Maintenance
Ford F-450 - Vehicle # 4573	1	L.S.	\$55,000	\$0	Water	\$55,000	Vehicle Replacement
Whiteman MLTDA7 (Stadium Lighting) - Generator # 0246	1	L.S.	\$30,000	\$0	Water	\$0	Equipment Replacement
	Sub Total		\$370,000	\$0		\$340,000	
Water Main Projects 2021-2022							
Hubbard St, Foothill Blvd to Dronfield Ave. - 18" Stl Conc to 18" DIP	1630	L.F.	\$407,500	\$0	Water	\$407,500	Transmission Line/Upgrade
Hagar Street, 5th to Glenoaks - 6" CIP to 8" DIP	1250	L.F.	\$187,500	\$0	Water	\$187,500	Main Replacement/Upgrade
	Sub Total		\$595,000	\$0		\$595,000	
	Total		\$1,155,000			\$1,125,000	





## WATER PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION (continued)

### CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) 2017-2027

Project	Quantity		Total Estimate	Amount Funded	Source of Funds	Not Funded	Type of Work
Miscellaneous and Equipment 2022-2023							
Ion Exchange Treatment Unit - O&M (Contract No. 1729)	1	L.S.	\$175,000	\$0	Water	\$175,000	System Improvement
Ion Exchange Treatment Unit - Operating Costs	1	L.S.	\$110,000	\$0	Water	\$110,000	Maintenance
Hyster Forklift - Vehicle # 5289	1	L.S.	\$40,000	\$0	Water	\$0	Equipment Replacement
	Subtotal		\$325,000	\$0		\$285,000	
Water Main Projects 2022-2023							
Fox Street - Pico to Hewitt - Loop/ New Installation - New 8" DIP	750	L.F.	\$127,500	\$0	Water	\$127,500	Loop/New Installation
Newton Avenue - Fourth St. to Third St. 4" CIP to 8" DIP	400	L.F.	\$68,000	\$0	Water	\$68,000	Main Replacement/Upgrade
De Haven Street - N. Brand to Griswold St. 4" CIP to 8" DIP	670	L.F.	\$100,500	\$0	Water	\$100,500	Main Replacement/Upgrade
De Garmo Street - N. Brand to Griswold St. - 6" CIP to 8" DIP	670	L.F.	\$100,500	\$0	Water	\$100,500	Main Replacement/Upgrade
Alexander St - Fifth Street to Glenoaks Boulevard 6" CIP to 8" DIP	1260	L.F.	\$189,000	\$0	Water	\$189,000	Main Replacement/Upgrade
	Subtotal		\$189,000	\$0		\$189,000	
	Total		\$514,000			\$474,000	



## WATER PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION (continued)

### CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) 2017-2027

Project	Quantity		Total Estimate	Amount Funded	Source of Funds	Not Funded	Type of Work
Miscellaneous and Equipment 2023-2024							
Ion Exchange Treatment Unit - Operating Costs	1	L.S.	\$110,000	\$0	Water	\$110,000	Maintenance
John Deere 310SK Backhoe - Vehicle # 2571	1	L.S.	\$140,000	\$0	N/A	\$140,000	Equipment Replacement
Well 4A Rehabilitation	1	L.S.	\$400,000	\$0	Water	\$400,000	Equipment Replacement
Water Department Office Expansion (120 Macneil) - Block Building	234	S.F.	\$90,200	\$0	Water	\$90,200	Construction
	Sub Total		\$740,200	\$0		\$740,200	
Water Main Projects 2023-2024							
Brand Blvd, San Fernando Rd to South City Limit - Relocation of 8" DIP	2600	L.F.	\$520,000	\$0	Water	\$520,000	Water Main Relocation
	Sub Total		\$520,000	\$0		\$520,000	
	Total		\$1,260,200			\$1,260,200	



**WATER PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION (continued)**  
**CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) 2017-2027**

Project	Quantity		Total Estimate	Amount Funded	Source of Funds	Not Funded	Type of Work
Miscellaneous and Equipment 2024-2025							
Baldor TS175 Generator - Vehicle # 0015	1	L.S.	\$30,000	\$0	Water	\$0	Equipment Replacement
Ion Exchange Treatment Unit - Operating Costs	1	L.S.	\$110,000	\$0	Water	\$110,000	Maintenance
	Subtotal		\$140,000	\$0		\$110,000	
Water Main Projects 2024-2025							
Wolfskill St, Pico Street to Kewen Street	800	L.F.	\$120,000	\$0	Water	\$120,000	Main Replacement
Fourth Street 12" DIP, Harding Ave to Park Ave	3300	L.F.	\$495,000	\$0	Water	\$495,000	Main Replacement
	Subtotal		\$615,000	\$0		\$615,000	
	Total		\$755,000			\$1,230,000	



## WATER PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION (continued)

### CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) 2017-2027

Project	Quantity		Total Estimate	Amount Funded	Source of Funds	Not Funded	Type of Work
<b>Miscellaneous and Equipment 2025-2026</b>							
Ion Exchange Treatment Unit - Operating Costs	1	L.S.	\$110,000	\$0	Water	\$110,000	Maintenance
Doosan P185WDO Air Compressor - Vehicle # 4244	1	L.S.	\$32,000	\$0	Water	\$32,000	Equipment Replacement
Ford F-650 Dump Truck (5 Yard) - Vehicle # 7218	1	L.S.	\$100,000	\$0	Water	\$100,000	Vehicle Replacement
	Subtotal		\$242,000	\$0		\$242,000	
<b>Water Main Projects 2025-2026</b>							
Chatsworth Dr, San Fernando Rd-South City Limit	2600	L.F.	\$390,000	\$0	Water	\$390,000	Main Replacement
Harps Street, 5th-DeGarmo -	600	L.F.	\$115,000	\$0	Water	\$115,000	Upgrade
	Subtotal		\$505,000	\$0		\$505,000	
	Total		\$747,000			\$747,000	



## WATER PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION (continued)

### CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) 2017-2027

Project	Quantity		Total Estimate	Amount Funded	Source of Funds	Not Funded	Type of Work
<b>Miscellaneous and Equipment 2026-2027</b>							
Ion Exchange Treatment Unit - Operating Costs	1	L.S.	\$110,000	\$0	Water	\$110,000	Maintenance
Ford F-650 ValveTruck - Vehicle # 0172	1	L.S.	\$90,000	\$0	Water	\$90,000	Vehicle Replacement
Ford F-650 Distribution Truck - Vehicle # 9977	1	L.S.	\$90,000	\$0	Water	\$90,000	Vehicle Replacement
Balder TS175 Generator - Vehicle # 0263	1	L.S.	\$35,000	\$0	Water	\$35,000	Equipment Replacement
	Subtotal		\$325,000			\$325,000	
<b>Water Main Projects 2026-2027</b>							
Knox Street - Orange Grove Avenue to Hubbard Street 6" ACP to 8" DIP	1400	L.F.	\$210,000	\$0	Water	\$210,000	Main Replacement/Upgrade
Phillippi Street- Orange Grove Avenue to Hubbard Street 6" ACP to 8" DIP	1400	L.F.	\$210,000	\$0	Water	\$210,000	Main Replacement/Upgrade
Chivers Street - Orange Grove Avenue to Hubbard Street 6" ACP to 8" DIP	1400	L.F.	\$210,000	\$0	Water	\$210,000	Main Replacement/Upgrade
	Subtotal		\$630,000			\$630,000	
	Total		\$955,000			\$955,000	
GRAND TOTAL			\$24,799,883			\$24,733,266	



## SEWER DIVISION

### CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) 2018-2028

Project	Quantity		Total Estimate	Amount Funded	Source of Funds	Not Funded	Type of Work
<b><i>Sewer Main Miscellaneous 2018-2019</i></b>							
Citywide CCTV of Sewer System	1	L.S.	\$150,000	\$0	Sewer	\$150,000	Maintenance
<b><i>Sewer Equipment 2018-2019</i></b>							
Ford LNT-8000-Guzzler - Vehicle # 1258	1	L.S.	\$400,000	\$0	Sewer	\$400,000	Vehicle Replacement
	<b>Subtotal</b>		\$400,000			\$400,000	
<b><i>Sewer Main Hydraulically Deficient Projects 2018-2019</i></b>							
Harding Avenue - Seventh Street to Fifth Street	2676	L.F.	\$293,804	\$0	Sewer	\$293,804	Main Replacement
Easement s/o Warren - WCL to Meyer	277	L.F.	\$60,973	\$0	Sewer	\$60,973	Main Replacement
Glenoaks Blvd - Orange Grove Avenue to Harding Avenue	1325	L.F.	\$218,625	\$0	Sewer	\$218,625	Main Replacement
Harding Avenue - Phillippi Street to Seventh Street	713	L.F.	\$156,690	\$0	Sewer	\$156,690	Main Replacement
	<b>Subtotal</b>		\$730,092			\$730,092	
<b><i>Sewer Main Replacement Projects 2018-2019</i></b>							
Newton - Seventh to Eighth	900	L.F.	\$162,000	\$0	Sewer	\$162,000	Main Replacement
Seventh - N. Brand Blvd to 300 ft. west	300	L.F.	\$54,000	\$0	Sewer	\$54,000	Main Replacement
	<b>Subtotal</b>		\$216,000			\$216,000	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>\$1,496,092</b>			<b>\$1,496,092</b>	





## SEWER DIVISION

### CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) 2018-2028

Project	Quantity		Total Estimate	Amount Funded	Source of Funds	Not Funded	Type of Work
<b><i>Sewer Main Miscellaneous 2019-2020</i></b>							
Citywide CCTV of Sewer System	1	L.S.	\$150,000	\$0	Sewer	\$150,000	Maintenance
<b><i>Sewer Equipment</i></b>							
Ford F-150 - Vehicle # 0597	1	L.S.	\$60,000	\$0	Sewer	\$60,000	Vehicle Replacement
	<b>Subtotal</b>		\$60,000	\$0		\$60,000	
<b><i>Sewer Main Hydraulically Deficient Projects 2019-2020</i></b>							
Seventh Street - Fermoore Street to N Workman Street	277	L.F.	\$60,987	\$0	Sewer	\$60,987	Main Replacement
Eighth Street - Lazard Street to Orange Grove Avenue	254	L.F.	\$55,776	\$0	Sewer	\$55,776	Main Replacement
Orange Grove Avenue -Glenoaks Boulevard to Warren Street	953	L.F.	\$209,652	\$0	Sewer	\$209,652	Main Replacement
Alley w/o N Maclay - Eighth Street to Knox Street	284	L.F.	\$62,436	\$0	Sewer	\$62,436	Main Replacement
Brand Blvd - Fourth Street to Third Street	325	L.F.	\$71,504	\$0	Sewer	\$71,504	Main Replacement
N Maclay Ave - Mountain View to Seventh Street	346	L.F.	\$76,124	\$0	Sewer	\$76,124	Main Replacement
N Maclay Ave - Glenoaks Blvd	30	L.F.	\$4,950	\$0	Sewer	\$4,950	Main Replacement
	<b>Subtotal</b>		\$541,429			\$541,429	
<b><i>Sewer Main Replacement Projects 2019-2020</i></b>							
DeFoe - N. Brand Blvd to 300 ft. west	300	L.F.	\$54,000	\$0	Sewer	\$54,000	Main Replacement
Harding - Eighth to Phillippi	645	L.F.	\$116,100	\$0	Sewer	\$116,100	Main Replacement
	<b>Subtotal</b>		\$170,100			\$170,100	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>\$921,529</b>			<b>\$921,529</b>	



**SEWER DIVISION (Continued)**  
**CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) 2018-2028**

Project	Quantity		Total Estimate	Amount Funded	Source of Funds	Not Funded	Type of Work
<b><i>Sewer Main Miscellaneous 2020-2021</i></b>							
Citywide CCTV of Sewer System	1	L.S.	\$150,000	\$0	Sewer	\$150,000	Maintenance
<b><i>Sewer Main Hydraulically Deficient Projects 2020-2021</i></b>							
Griswold Avenue - De Garmo Street to Fifth Street	324	L.F.	\$71,279	\$0	Sewer	\$71,279	Main Replacement
N Brand Blvd - Morningside Court to Library Street	211	L.F.	\$46,374	\$0	Sewer	\$46,374	Main Replacement
Library Street - N Brand Boulevard to Newton Street	313	L.F.	\$68,853	\$0	Sewer	\$68,853	Main Replacement
Coronel Street - N Maclay to Carlisle	324	L.F.	\$77,449	\$0	Sewer	\$77,449	Main Replacement
Carlisle Street - Hollister Street to O'Melveny	1559	L.F.	\$343,091	\$0	Sewer	\$343,091	Main Replacement
	Subtotal		\$607,046			\$607,046	
<b><i>Sewer Main Replacement Projects 2020-2021</i></b>							
Fourth - Newton to Griswold	340	L.F.	\$61,200	\$0	Sewer	\$61,200	Main Replacement
Seventh - 4 segments between Maclay and Harding (2 at 385 ft., 2 at 365 ft.)	1500	L.F.	\$270,000	\$0	Sewer	\$270,000	Main Replacement
	Subtotal		\$331,200	\$0	Sewer	\$331,200	Main Replacement
	Total		\$1,088,246			\$1,088,246	



**SEWER DIVISION (Continued)**  
**CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) 2018-2028**

Project	Quantity		Total Estimate	Amount Funded	Source of Funds	Not Funded	Type of Work
Sewer Main Miscellaneous 2021-2022							
Citywide CCTV of Sewer System	1	L.S.	\$150,000	\$0	Sewer	\$150,000	Maintenance
Sewer Main Hydraulically Deficient Projects 2021-2022							
O'Melveny Street - San Fernando Mission Boulevard to Fox Street	2351	L.F.	\$433,977	\$0	Sewer	\$433,977	Main Replacement
Newton Street - Library Street to Fourth Street	315		\$69,339	\$0	Sewer	\$69,339	Main Replacement
Harding Avenue - Fifth Street to Fourth Street	1711	L.F.	\$364,183	\$0	Sewer	\$364,183	Main Replacement
Harding Avenue - Third Street to First Street	875	L.F.	\$209,986	\$0	Sewer	\$209,986	Main Replacement
N Huntington Street - Glenoaks Boulevard to Fermoore Street	395	L.F.	\$72,817	\$0	Sewer	\$72,817	Main Replacement
Fifth Street - Fermoore to N Workman Street	324	L.F.	\$71,195	\$0	Sewer	\$71,195	Main Replacement
	Subtotal		\$1,221,497			\$1,221,497	
Sewer Main Replacement Projects 2021-2022							
N. Huntington - Glenoaks to 300 ft. south	300	L.F.	\$54,000	\$0	Sewer	\$54,000	Main Replacement
N. Huntington - Fifth to 600 ft. south	600	L.F.	\$108,000	\$0	Sewer	\$108,000	Main Replacement
	Subtotal		\$162,000			\$162,000	
	Total		\$1,533,497			\$1,533,497	



**SEWER DIVISION (Continued)**  
**CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) 2018-2028**

Project	Quantity		Total Estimate	Amount Funded	Source of Funds	Not Funded	Type of Work
Sewer Main Miscellaneous 2022-2023							
Citywide CCTV of Sewer System	1	L.S.	\$150,000	\$0	Sewer	\$150,000	Maintenance
Sewer Main Hydraulically Deficient Projects 2022-2023							
First Street - Harding Avenue to Alexander Street	931	L.F.	\$212,961	\$0	Sewer	\$212,961	Main Replacement
Alexander Street - First Street to Alley n/o First Street	180	L.F.	\$43,079	\$0	Sewer	\$43,079	Main Replacement
Alley n/o First Street - Alexander Street to N Brand Blvd	1440		\$345,468	\$0	Sewer	\$345,468	Main Replacement
N Brand Blvd - N/O First Street to Easement s/o Truman Street	1036		\$176,350	\$0	Sewer	\$176,350	Main Replacement
	Subtotal		\$777,858			\$777,858	
Sewer Main Replacement Projects 2022-2023							
Fourth - Macneil 165 ft. east to alley	165	L.F.	\$29,700	\$0	Sewer	\$29,700	Main Replacement
Alley #29 - Second towards First, between Hagar and Maclay	375	L.F.	\$67,500	\$0	Sewer	\$67,500	Main Replacement
	Subtotal		\$97,200			\$97,200	
	Total		\$1,025,058			\$1,025,058	



**SEWER DIVISION (Continued)**  
**CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) 2018-2028**

Project	Quantity		Total Estimate	Amount Funded	Source of Funds	Not Funded	Type of Work
Sewer Main Miscellaneous 2023-2024							
Citywide CCTV of Sewer System	1	L.S.	\$150,000	\$0	Sewer	\$150,000	Maintenance
Sewer Main Hydraulically Deficient Projects 2023-2024							
Easement s/o Truman Street - N Brand Boulevard to Wolfskill Street	701	L.F.	\$240,530	\$0	Sewer	\$240,530	Main Replacement
Wolfskill Street - Easement s/o Truman Street to Celis Street	465	L.F.	\$111,715	\$0	Sewer	\$111,715	Main Replacement
Eighth Street - Aviation Place to Arroyo Avenue	253	L.F.	\$55,177	\$0	Sewer	\$55,177	Main Replacement
First Street - Park Avenue to Fox Street	285	L.F.	\$62,698	\$0	Sewer	\$62,698	Main Replacement
San Fernando Road - Hubbard Avenue	30	L.F.	\$10,204	\$0	Sewer	\$10,204	Main Replacement
	Subtotal		\$480,324			\$480,324	
Sewer Main Replacement Projects 2023-2024							
Meyer - 280 ft. north from Second St.	280	L.F.	\$50,400	\$0	Sewer	\$50,400	Main Replacement
Lazard - 240 ft. north from Second St.	240	L.F.	\$43,200	\$0	Sewer	\$43,200	Main Replacement
	Subtotal		\$93,600	\$0		\$93,600	
	Total		\$723,924			\$1,465,097	



**SEWER DIVISION (Continued)**  
**CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) 2018-2028**

Project	Quantity		Total Estimate	Amount Funded	Source of Funds	Not Funded	Type of Work
Sewer Main Miscellaneous 2024-2025							
Citywide CCTV of Sewer System	1	L.S.	\$150,000	\$0	Sewer	\$150,000	Maintenance
Sewer Main Hydraulically Deficient Projects 2024-2025							
Fox Street - Celis Street to SCL	2598	L.F.	\$717,421	\$0	Sewer	\$717,421	Main Replacement
	Subtotal		\$717,421			\$717,421	Main Replacement
Sewer Main Replacement Projects 2024-2025							
Second - 65 ft. west towards Hubbard	65	L.F.	\$11,700	\$0	Sewer	\$11,700	Main Replacement
Pico - San Fernando Mission Blvd to 350 ft. east	350	L.F.	\$63,000	\$0	Sewer	\$63,000	Main Replacement
	Subtotal		\$74,700			\$74,700	
	Total		\$942,121			\$1,002,558	





SEWER DIVISION (Continued)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) 2018-2028

Project	Quantity		Total Estimate	Amount Funded	Source of Funds	Not Funded	Type of Work
Sewer Main Miscellaneous 2025-2026							
Citywide CCTV of Sewer System	1	L.S.	\$150,000	\$0	Sewer	\$150,000	Maintenance
Sewer Main Replacement Projects 2025-2026							
Pico - Kalisher to 350 ft. east	350	L.F.	\$63,000	\$0	Sewer	\$63,000	Main Replacement
Kewen - S. Huntington to Workman	355	L.F.	\$63,900	\$0	Sewer	\$63,900	Main Replacement
	Subtotal		\$126,900			\$126,900	
	Total		\$276,900			\$276,900	



**SEWER DIVISION (Continued)**  
**CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) 2018-2028**

Project	Quantity		Total Estimate	Amount Funded	Source of Funds	Not Funded	Type of Work
Sewer Main Miscellaneous 2026-2027							
Citywide CCTV of Sewer System	1	L.S.	\$150,000	\$0	Sewer	\$150,000	Maintenance
Sewer Main Replacement Projects 2026-2027							
Kewen - 375 ft. west of San Fernando Mission Blvd	375	L.F.	\$67,500	\$0	Sewer	\$67,500	Main Replacement
Fox - Truman to Celis	689	L.F.	\$124,020	\$0	Sewer	\$124,020	Main Replacement
	Subtotal		\$191,520			\$191,520	
	Total		\$341,520			\$341,520	



## SEWER DIVISION (Continued)

### CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CIP) 2018-2028

Project	Quantity		Total Estimate	Amount Funded	Source of Funds	Not Funded	Type of Work
Sewer Main Miscellaneous 2027-2028							
Citywide CCTV of Sewer System	1	L.S.	\$150,000	\$0	Sewer	\$150,000	Maintenance
Sewer Main Replacement Projects 2027-2028							
Knox - Harding to 302 ft. east	302	L.F.	\$54,360	\$0	Sewer	\$54,360	Main Replacement
Kewen - 375 ft. west of San Fernando Mission Blvd	375	L.F.	\$67,500	\$0	Sewer	\$67,500	Main Replacement
	Subtotal		\$121,860			\$121,860	
	Total		\$271,860			\$271,860	
GRAND TOTAL			\$8,620,747	\$0	\$0	\$9,422,357	





R. L. GUNNARSON  
*Director of Building and Planning*

CITY HALL  
117 MACNEIL STREET  
91340

365-2541

# CITY OF SAN FERNANDO

## WATER MASTER PLAN

DECEMBER 1969

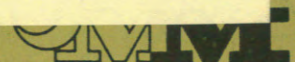
R.L.

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JAMES M. MONTGOMERY, CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC.



555 EAST WALNUT STREET, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91101

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(213) 681-4255

CABLE ADDRESS: MONTGOMERY PASADENA CALIFORNIA

December 10, 1969

City of San Fernando  
117 Macneil Street  
San Fernando, California 91340

Attention: Mr. Robert E. James  
City Administrator

Gentlemen:

Transmitted herewith are 25 copies of "Water Master Plan, December, 1969". The City authorized preparation of the report on June 16, 1969.

The findings and recommendations are summarized in Section I of the report. Basically it was found that (1) rezoning of the City's existing pressure zones will improve water service, (2) the City is in need of additional production capacity, and (3) a supplemental source of water will be required prior to 1972.

Most of the information included in the report was developed in our Pasadena office by Mr. John G. Egan. We wish to thank you for the City's cooperation and assistance during the preparation of the report. We will be available to discuss the report with you at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Brian G. Stone, Division Engineer

\_\_\_\_\_  
William J. Carroll, President

WILLIAM W. AULTMAN  
WILLIAM J. CARROLL  
JOHN R. FEE  
EARL B. WAGNER  
R. DEWEY DICKSON  
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DU WAYNE R. LIDKE

WILLIAM D. MATHIS  
ALAN U. PALO  
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PHILIP GATSOULIS  
CARLOS M. CAMPUZANO  
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DONALD G. ROSENBERG  
JAMES H. SMITH  
THOMAS S. MITCHELL  
NESTOR G. RAMOS  
J. PATRICK MC KEE  
DONALD A. BEESON  
GLENN R. HUMPHREY  
BENJAMIN L. HILDYARD  
EDWARD L. KOSTJAL  
SOFRONIO J. ABRERA, JR.

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## SECTION I - SUMMARY

### FINDINGS

**General.** The City of San Fernando's Department of Public Works, Water Division supplies water to all of the residents of the City. No further expansion of the City, and therefore the water supply service area, is expected.

**Population.** Existing population of approximately 18,500 is projected to increase to 26,000 as use of existing land for more multi-residential structures is contemplated.

**Water Requirements.** Present requirements of approximately 3100 acre feet per year, with a maximum day average rate of 5.2 million gallons per day (mgd) are projected to increase to 5200 acre feet and 9.3 mgd, respectively by 1988.

**Water System Facilities.** Production and distribution facilities need to be reinforced to provide reliable supply and service. Storage facilities are of adequate capacity for the near future though Reservoir No. 2 is in need of repair.

**Sources of Supply.** The City presently obtains all of its water from the Sylmar Basin. Due to the adjudication in process however, the City needs to seek a source of supplemental water, to be available by at least 1972.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

**Pressure Zones.** It is recommended that the City convert its present three pressure-zone system to a two-zone system. This conversion in conjunction with other improvements recommended will increase operating pressures throughout the system to a more satisfactory level and provide more reliable pressures. An implementation program is outlined in Section XI.

**Sources of Supplemental Water.** Four sources of supplemental water were investigated.

- a. Development of additional groundwater rights in the Sylmar basin. This source is limited as there are few rights to be acquired now that the basin is adjudicated.
- b. Reclamation of the City's waste waters. This provides a feasible source of water, the most favorable basis being an agreement with the City of Los Angeles for treatment and/or trade of ground waters. Construction and treatment by the City of San Fernando if required is also an economical and feasible method of reclamation.
- c. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. The City may find it necessary to join MWD in the mid or late 1970's. Water from this agency can be most economically obtained from the Foothill Feeder. Raw water from this conduit would then be spread in the Sylmar Basin and extracted by wells. Obtaining treated water from the Calleguas Conduit at the south edge of the City of San Fernando, may be necessary though economically it should only be done on a short term basis.
- d. Obtain water directly from the State of California, under the State water project. This alternative was found to be economically or politically unfeasible.

From the investigation of the alternative sources of supplemental water, it was found that

## SECTION I - SUMMARY

reclamation even under the most adverse considerations offers the most economical source of supplemental water followed by use of MWD water from the Foothill Feeder.

Study of the alternatives outlined above indicated that whatever the permanent source of supplemental water for the City, water will ultimately be extracted from the Sylmar Basin. Therefore, planning for system improvements can be performed on a sound basis.

**Use of Sylmar Basin.** It is recommended that the City effect a change in the wording of the initial judgement of the suit brought by the City of Los Angeles regarding ground water rights, so that credit may be granted for artificial recharge of the Sylmar Basin.

**New Water System Facilities.** Based upon the projected requirements for future years, a determination of required physical facilities was made. It is recommended that four new wells, 3.3 million gallons of additional storage reinforcing of the City's distribution and transmission main system and installation of automated operation aids be undertaken to meet the future requirements.

**Cost Estimate of Improvement Program.** Construction of additional storage, wells and pipelines is recommended. Total cost of recommended water system facilities over the next 20 years exclusive of reclamation facilities or MWD annexation fees, is estimated to be approximately \$1,970,000. Cost estimates are based upon the current Engineering News Record Cost Index of 1300. A proposed improvement and expenditure program is shown in Table XI-1.

**Financing Improvement Program.** Based upon the estimated cost of the recommended improvements, it was determined that the City will require additional sources of financing. The existing rate structure, though it will possibly be adequate to provide for most of the improvements, will be insufficient for the construction of the reservoirs, wells and transmission mains recommended for the next three years. In addition, if construction of a reclamation plant and/or annexation to MWD is required, these will impose further financial burdens upon the City. The City should seek recourse to sale of bonds or to financial aid programs administered by the State of California and the Federal Government. The State Water Quality Control Fund authorized by the California Water Code and programs administered by the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration and the Housing and Urban Development Department are likely sources that should be investigated.

## SECTION II - AUTHORIZATION AND SCOPE

The report was prepared in accordance with the terms of a proposal dated June 10, 1969 and accepted by the City of San Fernando on June 16, 1969.

Principal tasks included in the scope of the study were as follows:

1. Review available data pertaining to future zoning, land-use plans and population projections.
2. Establish annual water requirements and maximum flow rates for the City. (Target date of 1988 was selected to coincide with projections of the latest General Plan.)
3. Investigation of alternative supplemental water sources and recommendation of optimum conjunctive use of available sources.
4. Preparation of a mathematical model of the City's water system and computer aided analysis of the existing system and proposed improvements.
5. Preparation of a phased improvement program to meet anticipated requirements. Preparation of estimates of cost and methods proposed for financing the program including a review of the existing rate structure.

## **SECTION III - SOURCES OF DATA**

### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Preparation of the report was made possible by the assistance and cooperation of members of the City staff. We are particularly indebted to Mr. Robert E. James, Administrative Officer and Director of Public Works, R.L. Gunnarson, Planning Director, Chuck Waite, Water Superintendent, and Stuart Bergman, Engineering Administrative Aide. These individuals helped to establish guidelines and planning objectives of the study and provided certain of the data so necessary for completion of the report.

### **REPORTS AND STUDIES**

Reports and studies of several consultants and public agencies were utilized in the formulation of recommendations contained in this report and are listed in the bibliography. Additionally, water system drawings and water department cost and operating data were furnished by the City.

### **PREVIOUS WATER SYSTEM MASTER PLAN**

The last comprehensive study of the City's water system was made in 1954 by James M. Montgomery, Consulting Engineers, Inc. This report covered the period to 1970 and, as that date approaches, it was noted that the report was quite accurate in projecting population and water requirements. Major recommendations of the 1954 report were as follows:

1. Utilize the Sylmar Groundwater Basin as the City's sole source of water.
2. Conversion of the distribution system from a three pressure zone system to a two-zone system.
3. Construction of two additional wells, storage facilities for the two proposed pressure zones, and transmission and distribution facilities consisting of pipelines and a booster pump station.

In the period since the 1954 report, the City has installed a considerable amount of transmission pipelines, constructed two circular concrete reservoirs, and constructed a new booster pumping station. Re-zoning of the City's system to a two-zone system has not yet been undertaken.

In order to continue to meet the water use patterns of its citizenry, this 1969 Water Master Plan report was prepared, to cover the next 20 year increment in the growth of San Fernando.



## SECTION IV - EXISTING FACILITIES

### WATER SUPPLY

Source of all water used by the City of San Fernando, throughout its history, has been the Sylmar Basin which lies largely to the north and west of the City. The extent of the basin has been recently defined in a report prepared by the California State Water Rights Board (now incorporated in the State Water Resources Control Board) prepared for use in the suit by the City of Los Angeles vs. the City of San Fernando et al. Work done in the preparation of the State report included geologic investigations and the drilling of test holes. The State report and subsequent adjudication established the boundary of the Sylmar Basin. The area was defined as being bounded by the San Gabriel Mountains on the north, the Mission Hills on the southwest, the Upper Lopez Canyon Saugus formation on the east along the east bank of Pacoima Wash, and the eroded south limb of the Little Tujunga Syncline on the south. The latter southerly boundary separates the Sylmar Basin from the main San Fernando Basin. The southerly boundary extends from the exposed contact between the water-bearing Saugus formation and the underlying, non water-bearing Repetto formation in the vicinity of Pacoima Wash, northeast of the City, then westerly to the intersection of Foothill Blvd. and Fernmont Street and then in a southwesterly direction between Hubbard and Orange Grove Streets in the City of San Fernando until it veers more westerly intersecting an area known as the Mission Hills southwest of the City of San Fernando. Though only a small portion of the City lies within the above boundaries, the City of San Fernando has always obtained all of its water from the Sylmar Basin.

The principal forebay or recharge area for the Sylmar Basin is thought to be the area surrounding Pacoima Wash. Alluvial materials deposited over a wide area by the meandering wash provide the likely inlet for surface runoff to enter the basin. Sub-surface outlets from the basin along the southerly boundary occur in only two detected locations known as the Sylmar and the Pacoima Notches. Relatively small quantities of water flow into the main San Fernando Basin through these area. Due to a rather isolated situation, water levels in the Sylmar Basin are independent of the main San Fernando Basin, but from 1931 to 1958 water levels in the Sylmar Basin had fallen 10 to 20 feet. From that date to the present time there has been an additional decrease in the ground water level of approximately 15 to 40 feet.

Rights of the City of San Fernando to the waters it has historically extracted from the Sylmar Basin have been challenged by the City of Los Angeles in a court suit. After a long and lengthy period of investigation and trial testimony, a judgement by the Superior Court was rendered concerning the case. It was determined that the safe yield of the Sylmar Basin under 1964-65 conditions was 6210 acre-feet. Of this amount, based upon the Raymond Basin precedent, the City of San Fernando was determined to be entitled to an annual extraction right of 2737 acre-feet. In addition it was determined the City of San Fernando might extract an additional 850 acre-feet per year in order "...to furnish the needs of the lands and inhabitants within its present boundaries."<sup>1</sup> For each acre-foot of the latter amount extracted, the City of San Fernando is to pay the City of Los Angeles \$10.00 plus the average cost per acre-foot to the City of Los Angeles for water purchased by it from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD).

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\*1. Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, Judgment After Trial by Court, City of Los Angeles vs. San Fernando et al., No. 650079, 1968, pg.

## SECTION IV - EXISTING FACILITIES

The initial decision reached in the court case was a disappointment for the City of Los Angeles, overturning its long espoused "Pueblo Water Right" doctrine. The City of Los Angeles has, therefore, appealed the decision. As an interested party in the decision, MWD has filed Brief of Amici Curiae, contesting the allocation of the additional 850 acre-feet to the City of San Fernando. The Metropolitan Water District alleged that the allocation amounted to the granting of an entitlement of MWD supplied water to a non-member, San Fernando, to the detriment of other member agencies.

### WELLS

The City of San Fernando obtains water from the Sylmar Basin by the operation of seven wells. These wells are located in the northwesterly portion of the City or the adjoining areas of the City of Los Angeles overlying the Sylmar Basin. It is believed that all of the wells were constructed by the cable-tool drilling method. Due to the location of the wells in the lower end of the alluvial fan filling the Sylmar Basin nearly all the wells were drilled in formations containing much silt and clay. Therefore, most of the wells are low producers with low specific capacities. A notable exception is Well No. 3. Data on all the wells is tabulated in Table IV-1.

Discharge from Wells Nos. 3, 6 and 7 is throttled to prevent the pumps from breaking suction. Well Nos. 2 and 4 produce undesirable and eroding quantities of sand if additional production is attempted. Well production for the past five years is shown in Table IV - 2.

Condition of all well enclosures except No. 5 is adequate to very good. Quality of the water extracted from the basin is quite adequate. Well No. 5 produces an undesirable sulfide odor but this is alleviated by blending with the output of Well No. 4 at Reservoir No. 2. Tabulation of the range of recent well water analyses is presented in Table IV - 3.

In addition to the wells owned and operated by the City, the City has an emergency connection to the City of Los Angeles system at Reservoir No. 2. This connection is for emergency purposes only, in case of a major well failure or other system malfunction. The connection has not been utilized to this date.

### STORAGE

In addition to the subsurface storage of the ground water basin, the City has five reservoirs at three sites serving each of the three existing pressure zones. The major portion of total storage, 6.1 million gallons, is provided for the existing High and Middle Zones. Reservoirs at these sites are of concrete and/or wood construction. Details of the existing reservoirs are tabulated in Table IV - 4.

Reservoir No. 1 consists of a circular, concrete-lined embankment and has a wood roof. This reservoir is in poor condition. Reservoir No. 2 is a rectangular, concrete lined embankment and has a wood truss roof structure covered with corrugated sheeting. The roof was damaged by wind two years ago and is in need of replacement.

Reservoirs Nos. 3, 4 and 5, above ground level, are circular concrete tanks. Nos. 4 and 5 were constructed in 1962 and are in excellent condition.

## SECTION IV - EXISTING FACILITIES

TABLE IV-1  
EXISTING WELL DATA

Well No.	Year Drilled (or purchased)	Diameter (inches)	Depth (feet)	Motor Horsepower	Capacity (gpm)	Specific Yield (gpm per ft. of drawdown)	Discharge To
1	1901	15	170	30	555	19.3	Reservoir No. 1
2	1910	16	250	50	615	47.1	Middle Level Zone
3	1938	18	325	100	1245	104.6	Middle Level Zone
4	1926	14	483	50	555	25.7	Reservoir No. 2
5	1950	14	612	50	280	4.0	Reservoir No. 2
6	1955	18	300	40	105	0.8	Reservoir No. 1
7	1960	18	376	100	250	5.0	Middle Level Zone
Total Production Capacity					3605		

## SECTION IV - EXISTING FACILITIES

TABLE IV-2  
WELL PRODUCTION

Well No.	1964-65	1965-66	Year 1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1				208	
2				586	
3				1000	
4				442	
5				3	
6				93	
7				130	
Total Annual Production				138	3070

TABLE IV-3  
RANGE OF WELL WATER CHEMICAL ANALYSES

		Milligrams per Liter*	
		Minimum	Maximum
Total dissolved solids		285	410
Hardness		168	245
Bicarbonate	as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	159	210
Carbonate		0	0
Hydroxide		0	0
Alkalinity		159	210
Calcium		51	69
Magnesium		9.8	20
Iron (total)		0	0.08
Manganese		0	0.05
Sodium		23	57
Potassium		2.0	3.6
Chlorides		12	42
Sulfates		44	65
Fluorides		0.3	0.3
Nitrates		0	24
pH		7.6	8.3
ABS		0.02	0.08

Source: State Dept. of Public  
Health Bureau of Sanitary En-  
gineering. Samples taken  
September 1966.

\*Except pH

## **SECTION V - PRESSURE ZONE REVISIONS**

### **EXISTING SYSTEM**

The City's existing pressure zones were described in detail in Section IV. The tabulation of Table IV-4 indicates the area and the pressure ranges for each zone. The existing zones are quite variable in the pressure ranges available. Pressures available to the upper portions of the existing High Zone and Middle Zone and to all of the existing Low Zone are much less than desirable. The maximum static pressures available, in combination with the existing piping system, limits the dynamic pressures available during actual flow conditions and make the pressures particularly low during critical demand periods. The City has conducted flow tests in many areas of the City and has recorded pressures as low as 2 - 5 psi at hydrants. The low pressures which are experienced in the existing system during maximum flows could seriously inconvenience consumers and would be a serious deficiency in case of a major fire. A minimum pressure of approximately 30 psi should be maintained in the system under maximum flow conditions in order to provide adequate service.

### **PROPOSED PRESSURE ZONES**

In an effort to improve pressures to the extent possible it is recommended that the system be rezoned into a two zone system. It is recommended that the existing Low Zone, now largely surrounded by the existing Middle Zone, be incorporated into a new Low Zone. The new Low Zone would have as its upper boundary, Glenoaks Blvd. A new High Zone would incorporate the existing High Zone and also that portion of the existing Middle Zone lying between 7th Street and Glenoaks Blvd. Enactment of the recommended rezoning together with other measures to be discussed subsequently in the report, will raise pressures and flow capability throughout the City's system. The recommended zoning will allow the use of all existing storage except Reservoir No. 1, all pipelines, and the existing booster pumping station. Reservoir No. 1 would be abandoned under the two zone proposal.

The recommendation of the City staff regarding the boundary between the proposed zones was borne out by the study. Location of the zone boundary along Glenoaks Blvd. will result in a minimum of additional lines to separate the two zones. The only new pipelines required to effect rezoning will be in Glenoaks Blvd. from Harding Ave. to Arroyo Ave. Required connections and alterations will be minor. Details of the proposed pressure zones are tabulated in Table V - 1. A schematic presentation of the proposed pressure zones is shown on Plate II at the back of this report.

# SECTION V - PRESSURE ZONE REVISIONS

TABLE V-1  
RECOMMENDED PRESSURE ZONE DATA

Zone Designation	Area (acres)	Elevation Range	HWS Elevation	Static Pressures (psi)	
				High	Low
High	484	1112-1240	1311	86	31
Low	1066	1018-1168	1254	102	37



## SECTION VI - WATER REQUIREMENTS

### HISTORICAL USE

Annual consumption of water within the City of San Fernando has shown a gradual rise paralleling the growth in population, as shown in Figure VI-2. A pertinent statistic is per capita consumption. Though the historical per capita consumption shows considerable fluctuation, most divergences from a per capita consumption between 125 to 145 gallons per day were due to the movement of heavy use industries into or out of the City, or due to the use of large amounts of water for large construction projects. The historical per capita consumption is shown on Figure VI-1. As indicated, per capita consumption in the past several years has been approximately 140 gallons per capita per day which is considerably less than experienced by most Southern California communities. It can be attributed, however, to lower average incomes, smaller lots, and lack of substantial industrial development.

### FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

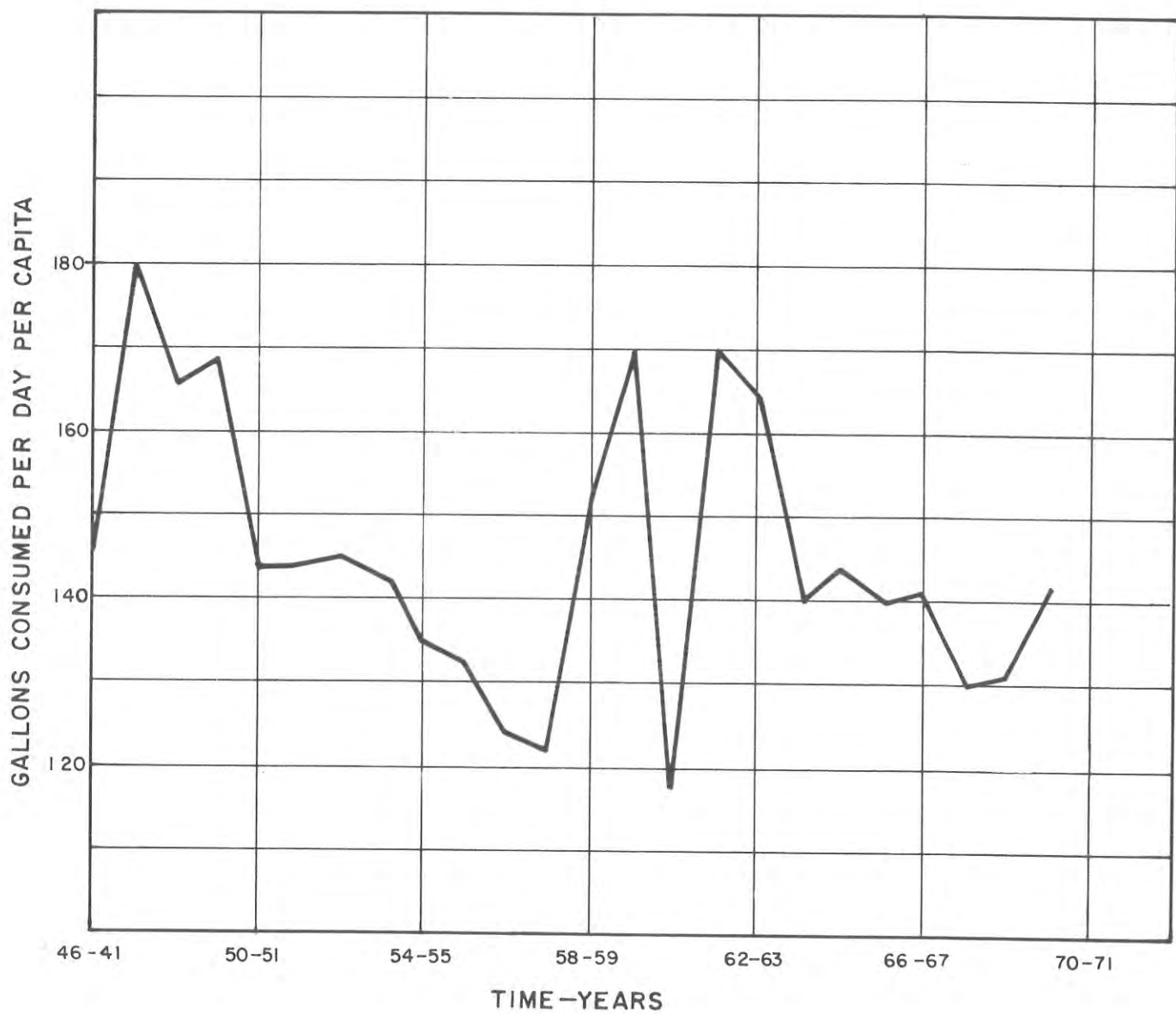
Estimation of water requirements for an area can be done by two methods. As a check on the accuracy of the estimation the requirement computed by one method was compared with that obtained by use of the second method.

The major factor affecting future water requirements for San Fernando will be the trend in the City's population. Water requirements based upon the City's projected 1988 population, therefore, were used as first estimation of future water requirements.

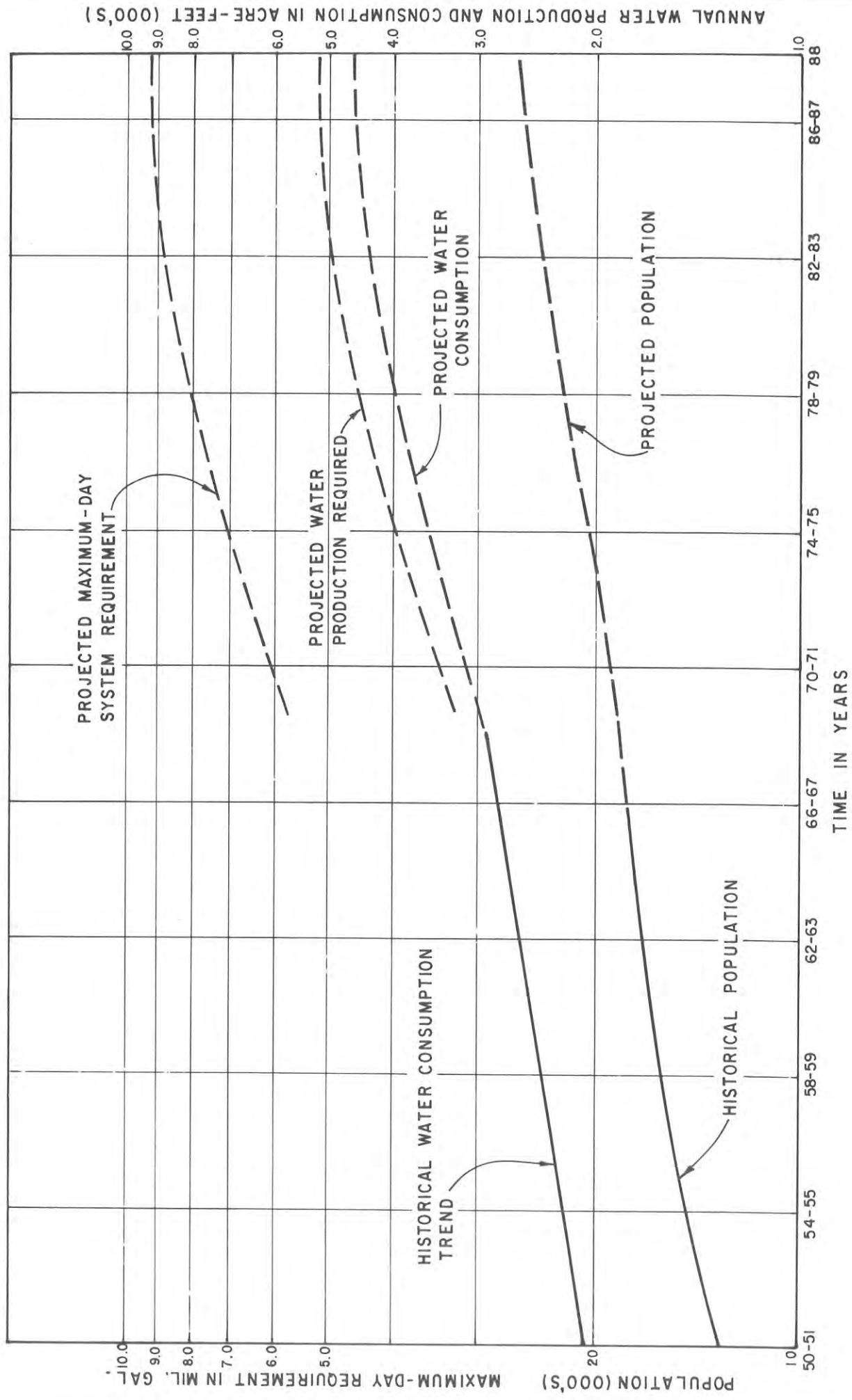
The general plan which the City has adopted projects a change in land use from predominantly single family residential to multi-family residential for many parts of the City. Fulfillment of this projection will result in 1988 population of approximately 26,000. It was estimated that the 5715 dwelling units in existence in January 1967 will increase to approximately 8,000 during the study period. Another consideration is the projected change in land use devoted to industrial uses by 1988. If the airport site is included, industrial acreage will increase from 10 percent to 20 percent of the total land use.

It was estimated that as result of two factors, per capita consumption will increase to 160 gallons per day. A major portion of the increase will occur due to the projected industrial development. Secondarily, it is estimated that domestic per capita consumption will increase modestly. The projected per capita daily consumption of 160 gallons was thought to be reasonable, as a prediction of change in several fundamental features of the City cannot be ventured. The City's relative income level and basic residential character will not change enough to cause high per capita use of water.

To be of use in planning the per capita consumption must be translated into production requirements. Review of the City's water sales and production records indicated that for the past ten years, 7 to 18 percent of annual production is lost due to leakage, fires or otherwise used but unmetered. An average of twelve percent was used in this report. It was therefore estimated that the per capita production requirement will gradually increase to 180 gallons per day. Combining the estimated per capita production requirement and ultimate population of San Fernando, the projected ultimate annual water production requirement was estimated to be 5200 acre-feet.



CITY OF SAN FERNANDO  
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION  
OF WATER



CITY OF SAN FERNANDO  
WATER PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS

## SECTION VI - WATER REQUIREMENTS

To check that the above derived amount was reasonable, calculations of the quantity of water required per acre were made. Production of 5200 acre-feet per year results in a per acre figure commonly call "duty" of nearly 3.4 acre-feet per year when the gross area of the City is considered (gross area includes streets, channels and other public right of way). This amount is high when compared to the current production duty of 2.1 acre-feet per acre per year. However, when compared to other multi-residential type areas, as much of San Fernando is projected to become, the resultant duty of 3.4 appeared to be reasonable.

Projected water production requirements are illustrated in Figure VI-2 as an extension of historical production. As indicated, projected water requirements will continue to roughly parallel the growth in population. Estimates for each pressure zone are tabulated in Table VI-1, in five year increments.

### MAXIMUM FLOW RATES

To design many water system facilities a determination of maximum flow rates must be made. Review of the City's production records for the past several years indicated that the maximum-day production is approximately twice the average-day production rate. The ratio is consistent with the experiences of other California communities and was used for the report. Projected maximum-day requirements for the City are indicated on Figure VI-2.

Design of certain facilities, particularly pipelines, is dependent upon peak-hour flow rates. A determination of peak-hour flow rates experienced in the City's system could not be made since recordings of reservoir levels are not made. For this report, and consistent with the experiences of other communities, a ratio of peak-hour to average maximum-day flow of two was used. The City of Los Angeles uses a peak rate varying from 4 to 5 times the average daily rate for the San Fernando Valley area, corresponding closely to the estimate used for this report.

Fire flows are an additional factor governing the size of facilities for the City's water system. For the type of development and construction contemplated for the City, as well as for that now in place, the American Insurance Association (AIA) recommends that the City's system be capable of delivering the following rates of flow:

Residential	1000 to 1500 gpm
Schools	2000 to 2500 gpm
Commercial and Industrial areas	3500 gpm

The AIA further recommends that storage for a fire flow duration of up to 10 hours be provided.

# SECTION VI - WATER REQUIREMENTS

TABLE VI-1  
PROJECTED WATER REQUIREMENTS

Year	High Zone		Low Zone		Total	
	Annual (ac-ft)	Max. Day (mgd)	Annual (ac-ft)	Max. Day (mgd)	Annual (ac-ft)	Max. Day (mgd)
1970	1030	1.8	2270	4.1	3300	5.9
1975	1250	2.3	2750	4.9	4000	7.2
1980	1470	2.6	3230	5.8	4700	8.4
1985	1590	2.8	3510	6.3	5100	9.1
Ultimate	1625	2.9	3575	6.4	5200	9.3

## SECTION VII - SOURCES OF SUPPLEMENTAL WATER

### GENERAL

From the data presented previously in Section IV and Section VI, the City of San Fernando will obviously need a future supplemental water supply. Presently available sources are considerably less than future needs. Timing of the need will depend to a great extent upon the outcome of the appeal being made by the City of Los Angeles of the recent court decision to which reference was made on page IV-2. Also MWD has filed an Amici Curiae Brief contesting the physical solution, the allocation of waters to the City of San Fernando to be replaced by the City of Los Angeles by waters purchased from MWD.

The ultimate supplemental amount required by the City of San Fernando as subsequently derived, was estimated to be from 1600 to 3000 acre-feet annually, depending on the outcome of the trial and upon changes in the safe yield of the Sylmar Basin. Estimated timing of the need for supplemental water will be by approximately 1972-73, but would be accelerated by any court settlement reducing ground water rights or the additional physical solution (850 acre- feet additional allocation). An analysis of the possible sources of supplemental water available to the City is presented on the following pages. The available sources include ground water, imported supplies, and reclaimed waste waters.

### GROUND WATER

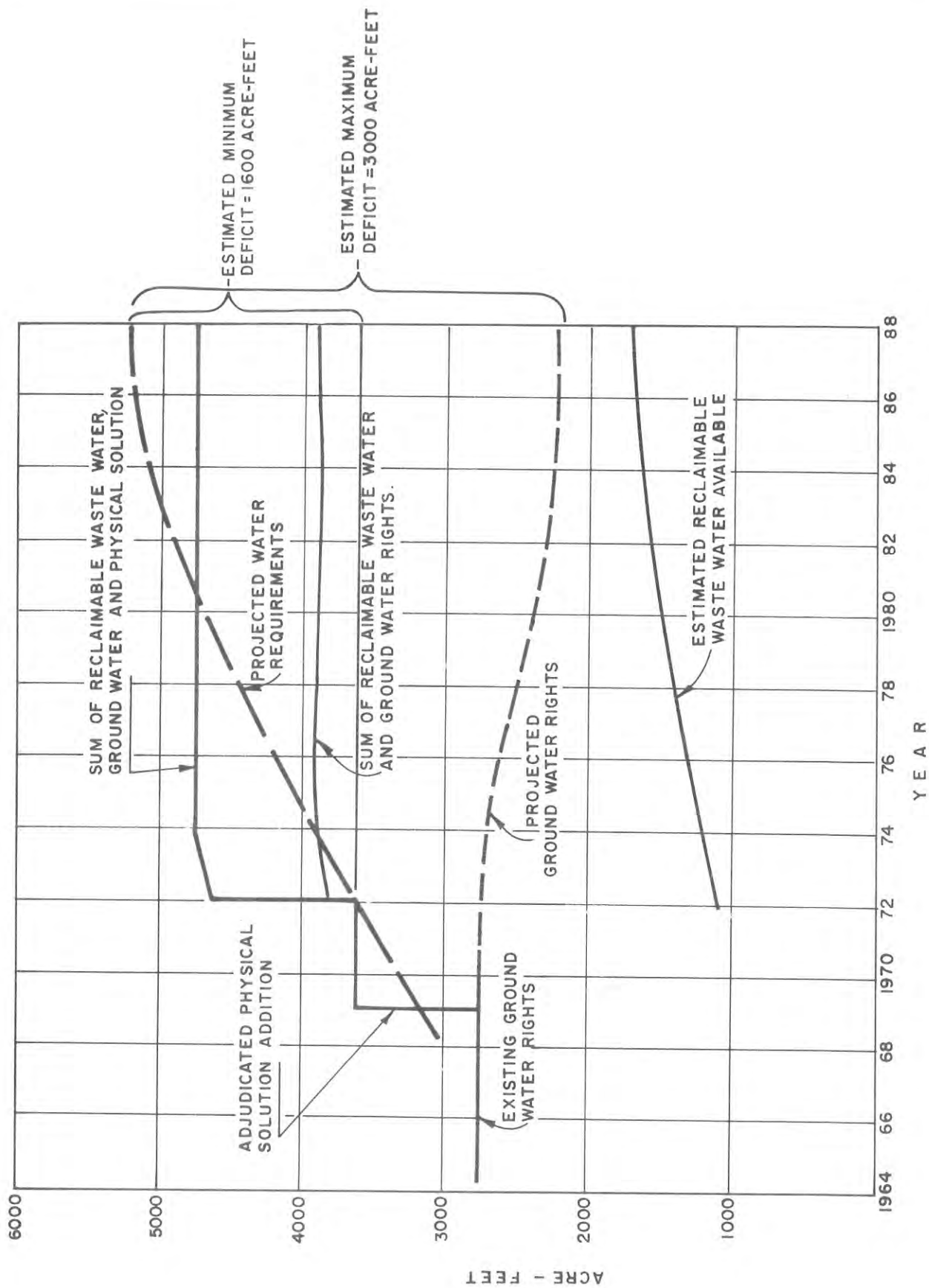
**Present Supplies.** The Sylmar Basin, from which the City presently obtains all water supplies, is a source of reliable but inadequate supply. The basin is now in the process of adjudication. In the initial court proceeding, it was determined that San Fernando had pumping rights to 44 percent of the safe yield of the Sylmar Basin, 2737 acre-feet based upon the 1964-65 safe yield. The only additional rights in the basin available to the City are those prescribed by others which the City might purchase. Possible purchase of prescribed rights applies to the main San Fernando Basin, also, in which San Fernando presently has no pumping rights. Development of any additional water rights which may be available for purchase would be accomplished by wells new or existing. Discharge from these wells would then be piped into the City system, preferably to the High Zone.

**Future Trends.** As well as attempting to acquire additional water rights, however, there is need to be concerned about the City's existing rights and the basin safe yield. First, the Sylmar Basin's natural recharge area is endangered from residential developments. The City is presently taking steps to protect the Pacoima Wash recharge area, however.

Secondly, basin safe yield is subject to change due to another facet of present day progress. Of the safe yield of the basin, a considerable portion is attributable to cesspool recharge from the City of Los Angeles overlying the basin. As time passes sewers will be extended into the area to sewer new developments. Adjoining dwellings will be required to connect to the sewer as cesspools fail. Safe yield of the basin will then be reduced.

The Water Rights Board estimated the 1957-58 cesspool recharge into the Sylmar Basin as 1310 acre-feet. An estimate (Lavery, 1966) of cesspool recharge in 1964-65 estimated the amount at





CITY OF SAN FERNANDO  
RELATIONSHIP OF WATER  
REQUIREMENTS AND SOURCES

## SECTION VII - SOURCES OF SUPPLEMENTAL WATER

1650 acre-feet. These amounts are 23 and 27 percent, respectively of the estimated safe yield of the two years. As a prudent measure, it was assumed that cesspool recharge will be reduced by 75 percent by 1985 which will reduce safe yield, 1964-65 basis, to an estimated 5070 acre-feet. Thus San Fernando's prescriptive right would be reduced, over a period of years, to 2230 acre-feet. The results of increasing water requirements and anticipated decreasing ground water rights are shown graphically in Figure VII-1. As shown, the estimated minimum and maximum possible deficits for the City are 1600 and 3000 acre-feet respectively.

### IMPORTED SUPPLIES

**Metropolitan Water District.** Two sources of imported waters were investigated, the Metropolitan Water District and the State of California via the State Water Project. The City of San Fernando is not now a member of the MWD. To obtain water from this agency it is required that the City annex to MWD. To become a member the City would be required to pay all back taxes that would have accrued had the City been a member from the formation of MWD, plus interest at 4 percent. This cash amount may be amortized with payments over a 30 year period at an interest rate of 4 percent. In addition to this amount, property owners of member agencies of MWD must also pay the annual MWD taxes based upon assessed valuations.

At present there are no MWD conduits in close proximity to the City of San Fernando. However, construction of facilities for the distribution of Northern California water will entail the construction of major conduits near the City. To the north, the Foothill Feeder will be constructed north of the future Foothill Freeway. This conduit will eventually convey raw water from Castaic Reservoir easterly to the Weymouth Treatment Plant in LaVerne. However, the reach adjacent to the City is not scheduled for service until 1978. Adjacent to the City of San Fernando, the Foothill Feeder is largely in tunnel section except for a short pipeline siphon section under Pacoima Wash.

Southwest of the City, the Sepulveda Feeder will be constructed to convey treated water from the Balboa Treatment Plant in a southerly direction. There is an existing conduit to be acquired by MWD which is closer to the southerly boundary of the City. This conduit, known as the Calleguas Conduit presently conveys treated water from the Burbank-Glendale area to the Calleguas Municipal Water District. When acquired by MWD the conduit will be interconnected with the Sepulveda Feeder at Rinaldi and Havenhurst. The Calleguas Conduit is located north of the Golden State Freeway and passes through the southeast corner of San Fernando. A connection for obtaining treated MWD water would most advantageously be made from the Calleguas Conduit, probably in the vicinity of Brand Blvd., south of the City Boundary.

**Northern California Water.** A second source of imported water investigated was that to be imported to southern California by facilities being constructed for the California Water Plan. At present the entire project yield to Southern California has been purchased. Availability of water directly to the City of San Fernando is depended upon the action of other contractors for the State waters. Only upon their approval could project yield be increased. Excess waters contracted by another agency might be another source of possible state water for the City, if the City could annex to that agency.

## SECTION VII - SOURCES OF SUPPLEMENTAL WATER

Direct access to Northern California water, to become available in the southern California area by 1972, would be at Castaic Dam, approximately 20 miles northwest of the City. This water would be untreated and would need to be treated or spread before introduction into the City system. Direct importation of State water from Castaic Dam was estimated to be more costly than the MWD-Foothill Feeder alternative, thus no further detailed consideration was given to this alternative.

An alternative method of obtaining State water, annexation to another State water contractor was investigated enough to find it unfeasible. Since San Fernando is surrounded and most accessible to MWD, annexation to another agency requires MWD approval. Secondly, the closest alternative State water contractor, the Upper Santa Clara Valley Water Agency, does not have sufficient contracted supplies to allow it to annex any non-contiguous areas. (The latter information was conveyed by the Agency's consulting engineer). Obtaining State water through any agency, other than MWD, is not possible for San Fernando.

### RECLAIMED WASTE WATERS

**Feasibility and Amount Available.** Reclaiming of waste waters and reuse for various purposes is now becoming an accepted practice. Final treatment of waste waters for subsequent domestic use is accomplished economically by allowing them to percolate into a ground water basin. The practice has been successfully performed for several years in Pomona, California and at the Whittier Narrows plant operated by the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts in conjunction with the spreading operations of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD).

The City of San Fernando presently discharges its waste waters to the City of Los Angeles' system by contractual arrangement. The flows are conveyed to the Hyperion Treatment Plant in El Segundo for treatment and discharge to the Pacific Ocean. Treatment and recovery of the City's waste waters could be a feasible method of supplementing its ground water.

The estimated maximum amount of waste water available to the City for reuse is sufficient to make up the deficit of only the minimum projected deficit shown on Figure VII-1, 1600 acre-feet. To predict the waste water available, past waste water flow records and water production records were reviewed and the analysis presented in Table VII-1 was made.

If allowance is made for passage of peak flows, operating losses and blowdown, it is estimated that the maximum amount of waste water available for reuse will be about 1700 acre-feet annually. The estimated amount of reclaimed waste water available is shown on Figure VII-1 and the use of reclaimed waste water in conjunction with ground water is reflected in estimates of total water supplies, excluding imported waters, shown on Figure VII-1.

**Reclamation Agreement with Los Angeles.** The City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power in conjunction with the Department of Public Works and Department of Recreation and Parks, recently completed a study on the feasibility of various uses of reclaimed water, largely in and around the San Fernando Valley. The City of Los Angeles found it feasible to construct several

# SECTION VII - SOURCES OF SUPPLEMENTAL WATER

TABLE VII-1  
WASTE WATER FLOW ANALYSIS

Year	Water Production (ac -ft)	Estimated Population	Total Waste Water Outflow ( ac-ft)	Ratio Waste Water Water Production	Daily Waste Water Flow per Capita
1960-61	3280	16,200	1235	0.377	68
1962-63	2920	16,800	1460	0.500	77
1964-65	2920	17,400	1420	0.486	74
1966-67	3240	18,000	1540	0.475	78
<u>Projection</u>					
1970	3300	19,200	1570*	0.475	75
1974	3920	20,600	1730*	0.475	75
1978	4500	22,400	2010*	0.475	80
1984	5040	25,000	2240*	0.475	80
1988	5200	26,000	2340*	0.475	80

\*Lower value of 47.5 percent of water production or the product of per capita waste water flow times the projected population.

## SECTION VII - SOURCES OF SUPPLEMENTAL WATER

reclamation plants upstream of the Hyperion Plant. These plants will be constructed near the Los Angeles River, much of the treated effluent being spread in the San Fernando Groundwater Basin. The first increment of a treatment plant in the Sepulveda Flood Control Basin is scheduled for completion by approximately 1974. The effluent from this plant will be transported to Pacoima spreading ground operated by LACFCD and to other spreading grounds owned and operated by the City of Los Angeles. Waste waters from San Fernando, if contracted for delivery to Los Angeles, would be treated at the proposed Sepulveda Basin Plant.

As a first priority in the consideration of the reclamation of waste waters, the City should investigate the possibility of contracting with the City of Los Angeles for treatment of San Fernando's waste waters, without giving up rights to the waters. Further, arrangements should be sought whereby waste waters thus treated and recharged to the San Fernando Basin could be exchanged for an equal amount of Sylmar Basin ground water belonging to Los Angeles. If the latter arrangement cannot be effected, San Fernando should then attempt to arrange for the conveyance of its treated waste waters through the proposed pipeline to Pacoima Spreading Ground. From this location San Fernando could transport the waste waters to the City owned and operated spreading grounds. Spreading grounds for percolating water in Sylmar Basin would be located north of San Fernando in the Pacoima Wash area.

**Reclamation by San Fernando.** If the arrangements described above cannot be effected, or, since the Sepulveda plant is not scheduled for operation until 1974, San Fernando may need to construct its own reclamation plant. In a 1963 report prepared for the City (Engineering-Science, Inc.) it was recommended that a waste water reclamation plant be constructed in the City Park near the southeast City boundary. It was further recommended the plant effluent be recharged to the area underlying the park by means of underground percolation trenches. Waters discharged to the ground water beneath the park enter the San Fernando Basin, however, and San Fernando may not be allowed to reclaim from the San Fernando Basin. Therefore, to profit from the recommendations of the 1963 report, it would be necessary for the City of San Fernando to arrange for the extraction of Sylmar Basin ground water adjudicated to Los Angeles in exchange for reclaimed water discharged to the San Fernando Basin. If suitable arrangements could not be made with Los Angeles, it would then be necessary to pump the effluent to a spreading ground area, north of the City.

### QUALITY CONSIDERATIONS

**Reclaimed Waste Water.** A recent analysis of waste waters from San Fernando was not available. However, the analysis made for a 1963 report (Engineering-Science, Inc.) for the City was believed to be still typical. There have been no developments in the City to degrade the waste water quality in the intervening years.

The 1963 report mentioned above was a study of waste water disposal and reclamation. In recommending a reclamation plant, it was concluded in the 1963 report that the effluent extracted from the groundwater basin "... should meet public health bacteriological standard (and probably would meet even drinking water standards)." Recent reclamation activities at Whittier Narrows have reinforced the feasibility of treating, recharging and successfully recovering waste waters for domestic uses.



## SECTION VII - SOURCES OF SUPPLEMENTAL WATER

The study of reclamation by Los Angeles considered the re-use of waste waters comparable in quality, if not worse, than waste waters discharged originating in San Fernando. The Los Angeles report indicated that the probably effluent quality from the proposed Sepulveda Basin Plant would meet standards essentially comparable to drinking water standards of the U.S. Public Health Service. Of the variances with Public Health Service drinking standards, one, total dissolved solids, is expected to be less than the current level of Colorado River Water, imported by MWD. The remaining variances, turbidity, bacteria count and nitrates, will conform to all drinking water standards after percolation into the ground water basin and blending with the native low nitrate waters.

Use of waters for domestic purposes results in an increase in total dissolved solids of approximately 300 ppm per cycle of use. An effluent concentration of 500 to 700 ppm can therefore be expected in any treated waste water discharged to the Sylmar Basin. The continuous recycling of waters through the ground water basin causes a build-up of dissolved solids in the ground water. Current and projected operation of the Sylmar Basin indicate that dissolved solids in the ground water will increase but then stabilize at a higher, but acceptable level. The stabilizing effect will occur since the ratio of total waste water recharge to recharge of native and imported supplies under present and projected safe yield conditions will not exceed 50 percent.

**Imported Water Supplies.** Water from northern California will be of comparable or better quality than Sylmar Basin ground water. The projected levels of total dissolved solids and total hardness, 10-year average, are 220 ppm and 110 ppm respectively. Use of the water, raw or treated, will therefore have a favorable effect upon the City's water quality.

### COMPARATIVE COSTS OF SUPPLEMENTAL WATER SUPPLIES

**Additional Ground Water Rights.** The procurement of additional ground water rights by purchase would undoubtedly offer the City the most economical means of providing supplemental supplies. Procurement of rights within the Sylmar Basin would allow the City to construct wells, if not to purchase existing wells, for the introduction of additional ground water directly into the City's system. Capital cost involved for this source would be relatively small, based upon previous sales in the area. However, expected available rights will not be sufficient to meet the City's ultimate water needs. Additionally, the initial adjudication of the Sylmar Basin is in jeopardy due to the appeal by the City of Los Angeles. Therefore, other sources need to be thorough investigated and comparative cost analyses made.

**Imported Supplies.** The only accessible supply of imported waters will be those distributed by MWD. One method of receiving waters from MWD would be from the Foothill Feeder. Water from this conduit could be pumped to spreading grounds near the Pacoima Wash area, for percolation and extraction by wells. Estimated costs that would be incurred to deliver water from the Foothill Feeder into San Fernando's water system are tabulated in Table VII-2.

The alternative means of obtaining water from MWD would be to receive treated water from the Calleguas Conduit. From an assumed connection in the vicinity of Brand Blvd., treated water would be pumped into the proposed Low Zone and then further boosted into the High Zone. The estimated costs to deliver treated MWD water to the City are tabulated in Table VII-3.



# SECTION VII - SOURCES OF SUPPLEMENTAL WATER

TABLE VII-2

## ESTIMATED COST TO DELIVER MWD WATER FROM FOOTHILL FEEDER

<u>Item</u>	<u>Estimated First Cost</u>	<u>Annual Cost</u>
Annexation Fee	\$1,849,000	\$106,930
Annual MWD Taxes, estimated 20 yr. average	--	66,500
Outlet Structure @ Foothill Feeder	28,000	1,840 <sup>1</sup>
Pipeline (5,000 ft, 10-inch) to Spreading Ground Area and 40 hp Pump Station	65,000	4,250 <sup>1</sup>
Spreading Grounds - 5 acres ± (Area purchased for other purposes) Develop Spread- ing Grounds	33,000	2,160 <sup>1</sup>
Operation and Maintenance of Spreading Grounds	--	20,000 <sup>1</sup>
Two Wells and Equipment to Extract Percolated Waters	100,000	6,560 <sup>1</sup>
Pumping Costs for 2,000 ac-ft		13,300
Cost of Replenishment Water, 1700 ac-ft @ \$40.00 <sup>2</sup>		68,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST		\$289,540

Estimated Cost Per Acre-Foot (1700 Acre-Feet per Year) \$170.00

(1) Annual costs computed on 30-year amortization period,  $i = 5\%$ .

(2) Estimated average 20-year cost per present MWD projections.

# SECTION VII - SOURCES OF SUPPLEMENTAL WATER

TABLE VII-3

## ESTIMATED COST TO DELIVER TREATED MWD WATER FROM CALLEGUAS CONDUIT

Item	Estimated First Cost	Annual Cost
Annexation Fee	\$1,849,000	\$106,930 <sup>1</sup>
Annual MWD Taxes, estimated 20-yr. average	--	66,500 <sup>1</sup>
Outlet Structure @ Calleguas Conduit	28,000	1,840 <sup>1</sup>
Pipeline to San Fernando Rd (3600 ft, 12-inch <sup>2</sup> ) and 40 hp Pump Station	42,000 <sup>2</sup>	2,760 <sup>1</sup>
Pump Station and Pipeline to High Zone	38,000	2,500 <sup>1</sup>
Pumping Costs		3,900
Cost of Treated Water, 1700 acre-feet @ \$72.00 <sup>3</sup>		<u>122,400</u>
TOTAL ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST		\$306,830
Estimated Cost Per Acre-Foot (1700 Acre-Feet per Year) \$180.00		

- (1) Annual costs computed on 30-year amortization period,  $i = 5\%$
- (2) Cost of increase only in pipeline diameter over proposed distribution pipeline is included.
- (3) Estimated 20-year average cost per present MWD projections.

## SECTION VII - SOURCES OF SUPPLEMENTAL WATER

**Reclaimed Waste Water.** If water requirements and available supplies allow, and if arrangements could be made with Los Angeles as described on page VII-4, reclaiming of waste waters in cooperation with Los Angeles would offer the most economical means of providing at least a partial supplemental supply of water. However, if the City were faced with the prospect of constructing its own reclamation plant and in addition, spreading the effluent, cost would then become an important factor. Estimated costs for the City to construct and operate its own reclamation plant, spread the effluent north of the City, and deliver to the City's system, are tabulated in Table VII-4. Basis of cost estimates for the reclamation plant were derived from a report (Engineering- Science, Inc.) prepared for San Fernando in 1963, as amended in 1966, with appropriate changes for differences in capacity and cost escalation. Cost estimates were made for facilities to treat the maximum amount of waste water estimated to be available from the City, approximately 1700 acre-feet per year (1.5 mgd average). The estimated annual costs do not include any credit for savings in cost which might be realized by reducing flow to the City of Los Angeles sewerage system. It was assumed that an emergency bypass could be constructed to Pacoima Wash.

From the basic information provided in the preceding tables concerning costs for the delivery of water, similar costs were determined for the delivery of 1000 and 3000 acre-feet from the available sources. A summary of the comparative estimated annual costs for the delivery of varying amounts of supplemental water across the range which might be required by the City is tabulated in Table VII-5.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Where in the recommendations below, reference is made to reclamation of waste waters, it is intended to include any of the alternative uses of the City's waste waters. This would include negotiation by the City of a reclaim and trade arrangement with Los Angeles as discussed on page VII - 4.

As the projections and estimates shown in Figure VII-1 indicate, it is estimated that the City will need to have a supplemental source of water by approximately 1972, earlier perhaps if the final basin judgement reduces San Fernando's allocation.

Beyond the limited possibility of acquiring additional water rights, reclamation of the City's waste waters even under the most adverse of arrangements, offers the most economical supplemental source of water. As tabulated, the cost of reclamation is much less than that of the only alternative available by 1972, MWD water from the Calleguas Conduit. If an agreement can be reached with Los Angeles for reclamation and/or trade of basin water rights, this source will not be available until 1974. Resort could then be made to overdrafting the City's restricted right as allowed in the judgement.

Assuming the adjudication of ground water rights and the physical solution is upheld, the addition of available reclaimable waste waters will provide the City with a supply sufficient until approximately 1980. At that time water requirements should again be reviewed. Additional water could be most economically obtained from the Foothill Feeder.

If the City were to lose the 850-acre-foot physical solution, ground waters plus reclaimable waste waters will become insufficient by about 1974. Over the long term, the combination of reclaimed

# SECTION VII - SOURCES OF SUPPLEMENTAL WATER

TABLE VII-4

## ESTIMATED COST TO RECLAIM AND DELIVER WASTE WATERS

<u>Item</u>	<u>Estimated First Cost</u>	<u>Annual Cost</u>
Reclamation Plan	\$1,125,000	\$73,600 <sup>1</sup>
Sludge Disposal Facilities	260,000	17,200 <sup>1</sup>
Influent Sewer Construction	178,000	11,700 <sup>1</sup>
Right of Way (City Park)	---	---
Effluent Transport to Spreading Grounds, 15,000 ft. of 16-inch pipeline and 500-hp Pumping Station	381,000	25,000 <sup>1</sup>
Spreading Grounds (purchased for other purposes) Development of Spreading Grounds	33,000	2,160 <sup>1</sup>
Operation and Maintenance of Reclamation Plant		40,000
Operation and Maintenance of Spreading Grounds	---	20,000
Two Wells	100,000	6,560 <sup>1</sup>
Pumping Costs		19,350
Transmission Main, Well Field to High Zone, 9000 ft, 16-inch	135,000	8,850 <sup>1</sup>
TOTAL ANNUAL COST		\$224,420
Estimated Cost Per Acre-Foot (1700 acre-feet) \$132.00		

(1) Annual costs computed on 30-year amortization period,  $i = 5\%$ .

## SECTION VII - SOURCES OF SUPPLEMENTAL WATER

### TABLE VII-5

#### ESTIMATED ANNUAL COSTS FOR VARIOUS SUPPLEMENTAL WATER REQUIREMENTS, BY SOURCE

##### 1000 Acre-Feet Requirement

	Annual Cost	Cost Per Acre-Foot
Reclaimed Waste Water	\$180,360	\$180
MWD, Foothill Feeder Option	218,570	218
MWD, Calleguas Conduit Option	248,160	248

##### 1700 Acre-Feet Requirement

Reclaimed Waste Water	\$224,420	\$132
MWD, Foothill Feeder Option	289,540	170
MWD, Calleguas Conduit Option	306,830	180

##### 3000 Acre-Feet Requirement

1. Reclaimed Waste Water (1700 AF) + MWD, Foot- hill Feeder (1300 AF)	\$497,960	\$166
2. Reclaimed Waste Water (1700 AF) + Calleguas Conduit	502,450	168
3. MWD, Foothill Feeder	338,390	113
4. MWD, Calleguas Conduit	403,650	135

## SECTION VII - SOURCES OF SUPPLEMENTAL WATER

waste waters plus MWD water from the Foothill Feeder is the most economical conjunctive use of supplemental water. Therefore, from 1974 until the Foothill Feeder is completed in 1978, resort should be made to a connection to the Calleguas Conduit and even to overdrafting the City's restricted basin right in 1977. When available, water from the Foothill Feeder should be taken and spread in lieu of the more expensive treated water from Calleguas Conduit.

As outlined above, it has been determined that the most economical sources of supplemental waters for the City will be available, through direct recharge and/or trade, from the Sylmar Basin. Therefore, the point of receipt of the water within the City system can be predicted fairly accurately and the distribution system, wells, reservoirs and transmission mains can be planned and designed accordingly.

The recommendations detailed above involve the spreading and percolation of water into the Sylmar Basin. However, terms of the initial court decision will tend to inhibit, if not effectively prevent, artificial recharge of any of the ground water basins involved in the suit. Since artificial recharge of the ground water basins will obviously benefit all parties, it is strongly recommended that the City initiate action to alter the artificial recharge terms of the initial decision.



## SECTION VIII - STORAGE RESERVOIRS

### NEED FOR STORAGE

The purposes of storage can be divided into three categories, operational, fire, and emergency. Operational storage is that required to meet hourly fluctuations above production capacity. During maximum-day usage, stored water furnishes up to one third the total daily demand. The existence of operational storage equalizes system pressures and helps in lowering overall system cost as production capacity and transmission main capacity can then be of lesser capacity.

Additional storage, deemed emergency, is needed to offset the affects of exposure to interruption of water productive capacity. The City's risk to interruption of productive capacity is not great. The City is not entirely dependent upon a single long transmission main from a remote source and power outages in this area have been rare and of short duration. The City's source of water, the Sylmar Basin, is readily available and will be a reliable source of water. In addition, the City of San Fernando has an emergency connection with the City of Los Angeles system at Reservoir No. 2. This connection could be utilized at 1,000 gpm if required. The existing booster station at Reservoir No. 2 further facilitates interzone transfer of water. Therefore, emergency storage is not a pressing requirement.

To provide adequate reserve for fire fighting, the National Grading Agency, the American Insurance Association, recommends that up to 10 hours storage capacity be provided for the fire flow capability required in San Fernando. The industrial development proposed for each of the City's new pressure zones require a fire flow capability of 3500 gpm to be maintained for a period of 10 hours. This requirement results in a fire flow storage capacity of 2.1 million gallons in each zone.

It is recommended that system storage equal to one maximum-day's use be provided. The existence of groundwater supplemented by standby productive capacity and back up by an emergency connection, makes unnecessary the storage of great amounts of water for emergency purposes. Storage in an amount equivalent to one maximum-day's use has been found to be quite adequate in similar local systems. This amount exceeds the operational requirements plus fire flow requirements leaving an amount for emergency purposes. Estimates of maximum-day storage requirements by pressure zone are tabulated in Table VIII-1. As indicated the ultimate additional system storage required in the City's system is 3.3 million gallons.

### STORAGE CONSTRUCTION

In considering construction of the additional storage ultimately required by the City three alternatives were considered:

1. Construct all required storage on a new site remote from existing sites and north of the City limits and repair existing Reservoir No. 2.
2. Construct a new 4-million-gallon reservoir on the site of existing Reservoir No. 2 and construct an additional 1.9 million gallons of storage on the existing High Zone site.
3. Construct a 5-million-gallon reservoir on the site of existing Reservoir No. 2 and construct an additional 1.0 million gallons of storage on the existing High Zone site.

# SECTION VIII - STORAGE RESERVOIRS

TABLE VIII-1

## STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

	Low Zone (mil gal)	High Zone (mil gal)	Totals (mil gal)
Ultimate Requirement	6.4	2.9	9.3
Existing	5.0	1.0	6.1
Additional Storage Required	1.4	1.9	3.3

## SECTION VIII - STORAGE RESERVOIRS

Under the first alternative two 1.65-million gallon, circular concrete, reservoirs would be constructed as required on a common site and connected with the High Zone by a transmission main in Maclay Avenue. Included as a cost of this alternative would be the provision for a new roof and miscellaneous repairs for existing Reservoir No. 2. Proposed under Alternative Nos. 2 and 3 mentioned above is the removal of existing Reservoir No. 2, and the construction of a new 4 or 5 million-gallon reinforced concrete reservoir on that site. Additional storage, in the form of a circular concrete tank (s) would be constructed on the existing High Zone site.

Location of additional storage on the City's existing sites as proposed in Alternative Nos. 2 and 3 above, would of course make total operation and maintenance of facilities simpler and less costly if no other facilities were to be located north of the City. Analyses of the ground water basin characteristics and the computer analysis and design of the distribution system indicated however, that new wells would be most advantageously located north of the City.

Cost analyses, annual basis, were made for each of the proposed alternative with consideration given to the time of construction, reservoir construction costs, contingency factors, maintenance costs, construction feasibility and sensitivity of the resultant annual cost. For the most likely conditions it was estimated that the annual cost of Alternative Nos. 1 and 3 are approximately equal and \$3000 less than No. 2. The difference between No. 1 and No. 3 is not great enough to make a choice on the basis of annual cost. The City could proceed with indifference with either if only cost were considered.

Other factors, however, lead to the choice of Alternative No. 2. The feasibility of constructing 1.9 million gallons of storage on the existing High Zone site is questionable. Expansion on to the freeway right-of-way and/or on to the private property to the east would be required. Alternative No. 2 alleviates the problems involved in removing existing Reservoir No. 2 from service while constructing a new reservoir in its place. Secondly, and perhaps more important, construction of 3.3 million gallons of storage above the High Zone makes storage in excess of ultimate maximum-day's use available to the entire City. This feature increases the reliability of the entire system. Since it is proposed elsewhere that wells be located north of the City, location of reservoirs in that area should not increase system operation costs significantly.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

**High Zone.** Estimated storage requirements, by pressure zone, are tabulated in Table VIII-1. As indicated, the proposed High Zone, before it is effected, will require additional storage if the criteria of one maximum-day's storage is to be maintained. It is recommended that 1.65 million gallons of storage be constructed on a site north of the City so that rezoning can be accomplished. Provision of this storage would also meet growing system demands, expected to necessitate additional system storage by 1971. The existing Reservoir No. 3, could then be retired from service if desired. The additional increment of storage will be required by approximately 1977 or 1978.

**Low Zone.** It is recommended that repairs be made to the roof and side and bottom of Reservoir No. 2, during the next two years. The roof was weakened when blown off and should be replaced

## SECTION VIII - STORAGE RESERVOIRS

with a structural steel-corrugated roof with a lower silhouette than the present structure.

Plate II indicates, in a schematic manner, the suggested arrangement of proposed new storage and water supply facilities.

## SECTION IX - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Consideration of the City's existing pipe distribution network, described in Section IV, in comparison with the projected water usage and further industrial development in the City, indicated that substantial improvements in some areas would be required. In particular, transmission capacity to the possible industrial development on the existing airport site would be required. In addition it was apparent that there was a need for transmission capacity to the area of the City south of San Fernando Road to provide for fire flow. Also, it was desirable to determine the additional lines in the City's system requiring cement lining.

The use of computer technology has greatly increased the ability to efficiently analyze pipe distribution networks. Pipe networks can be studied in much greater detail over a greater variety of flow conditions. The City of San Fernando's pipeline system was analyzed and improvements designed with the aid of a computer. Both zones of the City's system were mathematically modeled for computer analysis and design by a program developed and refined by this office. The method of analysis used was the Hardy-Cross, iterative process of adjustment of flows to achieve balanced head loss in all pipeline loops. The air program has the capability of analyzing existing or proposed systems, of performing actual design at the option of the program operator. In this way the repetitive calculations can be performed by the computer while the necessary judgement can be retained by the designer as the pipeline network required to meet all flow conditions is formulated.

### SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

The mathematical models compiled for the City's two pressure zones correspond rather closely to the actual pipeline distribution network, with little simplification. This situation arose due to the relatively small size, 8-inch, of many of the City's transmission mains. Deletion of the 6-inch distribution pipelines from the model would, therefore, make the simulation inaccurate. The models included all pipelines 6 inches in diameter and larger and some 4-inch lines. In many instances, however, parallel six-inch lines, and parallel 6-inch and 8-inch lines were consolidated into a single diameter line for analysis purposes. Thus, the models contain numerous 7-inch and 9-inch designations representative of equivalent diameters. This type of simplification does not invalidate the analysis but reduces the computer time required. Models of the pipeline networks utilized are displayed on Plate III at the back of the report.

Water requirements determined in Section VI applied to the mathematical models of the City's network served as the basis of design calculations. These requirements were subdivided to be compatible with the existing and proposed transmission and distribution system. Reduction of these requirements for use in the models resulted in design estimates of water demanded or water supplied to pipeline junctions.

In designing the pipeline network required to furnish the projected water requirements, a minimum residual of 30 psi was established as the goal to be met throughout both systems under peak hour flows and fire flow conditions. Since the mathematical models utilized closely resembled the actual transmission and distribution networks, the 30 psi criteria was thought to be sufficient to provide adequate service to consumers during peak flows and in addition provide the 20 psi residual required by the American Insurance Association for fire flows.

## SECTION IX - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Information pertaining to the installation date, type of pipe or date of cement lining was provided by the City. From this information an estimate was made of the condition of the interior of each pipeline. Pipelines cement-lined in place, those installed during the last 25 years (assumed to be cement-lined) and proposed new pipelines were assumed to have the following Hazen and Williams flow coefficients ("C" values): 6-inch, 100; 8-15-inch, 120; 16-inch, 130. For the lines known to be unlined, the following flow coefficients were used: 4-inch, 60; 6-inch, 80; 8-inch, 90; 10-inch, 100. Flow coefficients contained in the models other than those indicated herein were used to effect equivalent pipe sizing. During the computer analysis it became apparent which of the unlined pipelines required cement lining.

For each proposed pressure zone the following flow conditions, ultimate development basis, were analyzed to determine the requirements for the pipe distribution network.

Peak Hour Flow

Average Flow of Maximum-Day Consumption plus Fire Flow at selected Locations

Minimum-Hour of the Maximum-Day Consumption Condition

Copies of the computer output are included in the Appendix to this report. As an aid in interpreting the data output, a brief explanation is included in the Appendix and the mathematical model for each of the pressure zones is shown on Plate III at the back of this report.

### HIGH PRESSURE ZONE

Primary requirements in the High Zone were found to be the necessity of east-west transmission mains to supply fire demands for the industrial development which might occur on the site of the existing airport. Conveyance facilities for a fire flow of 3500 gpm are required if this area is developed as an industrial park. Aside from these requirements it was found that in order to provide 30-psi minimum pressures in the system it is desirable to cement-line existing lines in Hubbard Street (between Glenoaks Blvd. and 7th Street) and in 8th Street (Orange Grove to Maclay). Larger pipelines are required in Orange Grove Avenue and Harding Avenue and along the southerly boundary of the pressure zone in Glenoaks Blvd. In addition, a transmission main from the High Zone to the proposed reservoir site north of the City will also be required. The existing main in Maclay Avenue which will convey well waters to the Low Zone was found to be of adequate size. Proposed pipeline installations are shown on Plate I at the back of the report.

### LOW PRESSURE ZONE

Investigation of the low Zone piping network indicated the need for substantial reinforcement of the transmission or distribution grid system, both north-south and east-west. One of the first requirements for the establishment of the Low Zone, as mentioned in a previous section, will be the construction of an east-west transmission main in Glenoaks Blvd. A 16-inch main is required in Glenoaks Blvd. from Harding Avenue to Maclay Avenue. A 12-inch transmission main will be required in Glenoaks east of Maclay if the airport site is industrially developed. (8-inch sufficient



## SECTION IX - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

otherwise.) Reinforcement of existing lines is required in many areas either by the construction of an additional line (the construction of a new and larger line was found to be more economical than the lining of the existing line plus installation of a similar size line). Sufficient capacity in some cases can be accomplished by cement lining only, of the existing lines.

Additional north-south transmission capacity is required to and within the southerly portion of the Low Zone. Reinforcement of the feed lines across the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks in four locations is recommended either by lining existing lines or the installation of new 8-inch pipelines. South of the tracks it is recommended that new pipelines be installed near Brand Blvd. and north-south in Mission Blvd. Cement lining of the existing 10-inch pipeline in Huntington Street is recommended. Additional lines are recommended in various locations in the zone to complete looping or to reinforce the system. Proposed pipeline installations are shown on Plate I.

Extension of the 10-inch proposed to parallel Brand Blvd. would be the most logical manner in which to make a connection to the Calleguas Conduit if such a connection proves to become necessary or desirable.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended improvements to the piping network for each pressure zone have been outlined above. The tabulation of these improvements and estimated costs is presented in Table IX-1 and IX-2. New pipelines proposed as shown on Plate I at the back of the report. Sizing of lines to serve the possible industrial development of the existing airport site will change considerably if that proposed development does not occur.

The cost figures shown in Tables IX-1 and IX-2 are based on estimate of conditions to be encountered at the proposed location and on current construction costs for similar type work, i.e., an Engineering News-Record Index of 1300. The construction costs include provision for installation, pipeline materials, pavement removal and replacement, traffic control, allowance for contractors overhead and profit, and engineering, inspection, and contingencies. Basis of pipeline material costs was asphalt dipped and wrapped, cement-mortar lined steel pipe, 10 gage, minimum wall-thickness.

## SECTION IX - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

### TABLE IX-1

#### LOW ZONE - RECOMMENDED PIPELINE IMPROVEMENTS

<u>Location</u>	<u>Diameter (in.)</u>	<u>Length (ft.)</u>	<u>Total Estimated Cost</u>
Hubbard Street			
San Fernando Rd. to Herrick Ave.	8 <sup>1</sup>	3,200	\$16,000
Herrick Ave. to Glenoaks Blvd.	12	1,300	15,420
Meyer Street			
Jackman Ave. to San Fernando Rd.	8 <sup>1</sup>	1,400	7,000
Lazard Street-Orange Grove Ave.			
Celis St. to First St.	10 <sup>1</sup>	1,100	5,775
Huntington Street			
Woodworth St. to Celis St.	10 <sup>1</sup>	2,150	12,875
Celis St. to San Fernando Rd.	8	250	1,250
Harding Avenue			
San Fernando Rd. to Fourth St.	8	2,600	22,800
Fourth St. to Fifth St.	10	1,300	13,065
Fifth St. to Glenoaks Blvd.	12	1,300	15,420
Kalisher Street			
Pico St. to San Fernando Rd.	6 <sup>1</sup>	500	2,000
Mission Boulevard			
O'Melveny St. to Hewitt St.	8	1,250	10,960
Pico St. to San Fernando Rd.	8	500	4,385
Carlisle Street			
O'Melveny St. to Mott St.	8	500	4,400
Mott St. to Celis St.	10	1,750	17,590
Brand Blvd.			
Celis St. to San Fernando Rd.	10	250	2,510
San Fernando Rd. to Fourth St.	8	2,200	19,295
Fifth St. to Glenoaks Blvd.	8	1,300	11,400
Jessie Street			
San Fernando Rd. to Fourth St.	8	1,900	16,665
Arroyo Avenue			
Fifth St. to Glenoaks Blvd.	10 <sup>2</sup>	1,300	13,065
Glenoaks Blvd.			
Harding Ave. to Maclay Ave.	16 <sup>2</sup>	1,300	21,060
Maclay Ave. to Arroyo Ave.	12 <sup>2</sup>	2,900	34,395
Rate-of-Flow Valve Connection @Maclay Ave.			18,000
Fifth Avenue			
Meyer St. to Orange Grove Ave.	10	600	6,030
Harding Ave. to Maclay Ave.	8 <sup>1</sup>	1,300	6,500
Maclay Ave. to Brand Blvd.	10 <sup>1</sup>	650	3,410
Brand Blvd. to Arroyo Ave.	10 <sup>2</sup>	2,250	12,610
Fourth Street			
Harding Ave. to Brand Blvd.	8 <sup>1</sup>	2,000	10,000
Brand Blvd. to Park Ave.	8	1,350	11,840
First Street			
Orange Grove Ave. to Brand Blvd.	8	3,450	30,255
San Fernando Road			
Lazard St. Huntington St.	8 <sup>1</sup>	550	2,750
Huntington St. to Kalisher St.	8	1,150	10,085
Kalisher St. to Chatsworth Dr.	8 <sup>1</sup>	2,200	11,000
Chatsworth Dr. to Jessie St.	8	700	6,140
Hollister Street			
Carlisle St. to Chatsworth Dr.	6 <sup>1</sup>	600	2,400
Kewen Street			
Carlisle St. to Chatsworth Dr.	6 <sup>1</sup>	600	2,400
TOTAL			\$392,750

<sup>1</sup> Cement lining of existing pipeline recommended.

<sup>2</sup> Pipeline diameter required for industrial development at Airport site.

## SECTION IX - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

### TABLE IX-2

#### HIGH ZONE - RECOMMENDED PIPELINE IMPROVEMENTS

Location	Diameter (in.)	Length (ft.)	Total Estimated Cost
Hubbard Street			
8th Street to Booster Station	10	200	\$ 2,010
Glenoaks Blvd. to 7th Street	10 <sup>1</sup>	1300	6,825
Orange Grove Avenue			
7th Street to 8th Street	10	1300	13,065
Harding Avenue			
7th Street to 8th Street	8	1300	11,400
Maclay Avenue			
8th Street to New Well Field	16	9000	135,000
Griswold Avenue extension			
8th Street to NE boundary	10 <sup>2</sup>	1200	12,060
Park Avenue extension			
8th Street to NE boundary	10 <sup>2</sup>	1200	12,600
Arroyo Avenue			
Glenoaks Blvd. to NE boundary	10	2600	26,130
Foothill Blvd.			
Griswold Avenue ext. to Arroyo Avenue	10 <sup>2</sup>	1100	11,055
8th Street			
Orange Grove Avenue to Maclay Ave.	8 <sup>1</sup>	2640	13,200
Maclay Ave. to Griswold Ave. ext.	16 <sup>2</sup>	1100	17,820
Griswold Ave. ext. to Park Ave. ext.	12	1000	11,860
Park Ave. ext. to Arroyo Ave.	10	750	7,540
7th Street			
Pacoima Channel to Arroyo Ave.	10 <sup>2</sup>	1600	16,080
Glenoaks Blvd.			
Orange Grove Ave. to Maclay Ave.	8 <sup>2</sup>	2600	22,800
Maclay Ave. to Arroyo Ave.	10 <sup>2</sup>	2200	22,110
TOTAL			\$341,015

<sup>1</sup> Cement lining of existing pipeline recommended.

<sup>2</sup> Pipeline diameter required for industrial development of airport site.

## SECTION X - PUMPING FACILITIES AND AUTOMATED OPERATIONAL AIDS

### SYSTEM PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Consistency in total water system development is maintained by the provision of production capacity equivalent to average maximum-day consumption. In this manner the system storage is efficiently utilized, yet refilled each night. In addition to the maximum-day production requirement, it is prudent to provide standby pumping capacity, equivalent to the largest pumping unit in each separate zone. Based on projections and ratios discussed in Section VI, it is estimated that the ultimate, average flow rate of the maximum day's consumption for the City of San Fernando will be approximately 6400 gpm. This will consist of an estimated 2000 gpm for the proposed High Zone and 4400 gpm for the proposed Low Zone. Present well production capacity for the City consists of seven wells which discharge to the proposed Low Zone. Total production capacity of the wells is approximately 3600 gpm. Therefore, approximately 3000 gpm of additional production capacity will be required, plus standby capacity of 1000 gpm, for a total additional production capacity of 4000 gpm required to meet ultimate water consumption in the City.

In accordance with the reasoning developed in Section VII, the permanent source of any additional water supplies for the City will be the Sylmar Basin. It is suggested, therefore, that additional wells with a total productive capacity of 4000 gpm be located within that basin, to meet the City's requirements. As experienced by the City, the groundwater basin materials in the vicinity of the City are fine, tightly compacted, and often non, or low water bearing. The most likely site for productive wells was determined to be the area in the vicinity of Pacoima Wash approximately two miles north of the City. For purposes of the development of a system plan and cost estimates for the report, it was assumed that a location in the Pacoima Wash area, north of Lopez Dam, would be the site of a well field, eventually to contain four wells (assuming development production of 1000 gpm per well). This area is near the known major recharge area for the Sylmar Basin, and is near the synclinal axis (center) of the basin. Wells drilled in this area will have a much greater likelihood of striking thicker and more productive water bearing aquifers. In addition, wells located above the proposed High Zone will command the entire City from which discharge from the wells can be directed into either zone as required. An additional desirable feature of locating all future wells in the Pacoima Wash area is that a single standby unit can serve as standby unit for all of the City's wells, since its output can be directed into either zone.

It is proposed that the discharge from the proposed wells be fed into the High Zone with a sufficient quantity fed into the Low Zone through a rate-of-flow control valve connection at Maclay Avenue and Glenoaks Blvd. to supply the deficiency that will develop in the Low Zone as water requirements increase. This method of operation will allow one of the proposed wells to serve as a standby unit for any outage in a Low Zone well.

### RECOMMENDED CONSTRUCTION

Maximum-day consumption experienced to date in the City's system was 5.2 mgd, or an average rate of 3630 gpm, approximately equal to existing production capacity. A standby production unit is therefore, required and a well should be drilled and equipped before summer of 1970. Growing system requirements will require the addition of another new well within the next two years. It is recommended that all well construction be of the rotary, reverse circulation, gravel-packed type. This type of well develops maximum aquifer capacity and usually eliminates sanding. It is further recommended that on all new wells, and on existing wells, provision be made for equipping with chlorination facilities. The proposed new well construction schedule is shown in Table XI-1.

## **SECTION X - PUMPING FACILITIES AND AUTOMATED OPERATIONAL AIDS**

### **USE OF EXISTING FACILITIES**

All of the existing City wells discharge to the proposed Low Zone. Well Nos. 2,3,4,5, and 7 would require no alterations. However, Well Nos. 1 and 6 which now discharge into an existing reservoir at 4th and Hubbard Streets require alteration. In order that they may discharge into Reservoir Nos. 2 and 5, and into the proposed Low Zone, Well No. 1, now equipped with a 30-hp motor, will need to be equipped with a 50-hp motor. The existing 40-hp motor on Well No. 6 will be more than adequate to pump the discharge to the proposed Low Zone. It is conceivable that the two existing motors might be interchanged and provide the same service if the voltage ratings are compatible. However, the effect of this possibility has not been included in the cost estimate. Alterations to the discharge piping will be required for Well Nos. 1 and 6 so that the output may be discharged to both Hubbard Street and into the existing 10-inch reservoir discharge line supplying the southerly area of the Low Zone. Provision has been made in the cost estimates for the installation of chlorination facilities at all wells.

A city owned parcel, acquired for a future well and located along East Canyon Channel at the southwest corner of the City, lies south of the Sylmar Basin boundary. This area is in the San Fernando Basin to which the City has no groundwater rights. Hence the City may not drill a well on this site unless rights to the San Fernando Basin are acquired.

The existing booster station at Reservoir No. 2, along Hubbard Street, equipped with two 750-gpm pumps, will be useful in the future even though it is recommended that well production be fed into the High Zone. This booster pumping station should be used as a standby supply for the High Zone. It is recommended that it also be used for meeting peak flows in the High Zone originating from maximum-day consumption or fire demand. Use of this pumping station will make unnecessary an additional transmission main from the existing High Zone reservoir site to the High Zone.

The existing pumping enclosures are all in excellent condition except those for Well Nos. 1,5, and 6. It is recommended that amounts be budgeted for the replacement of the enclosures for Well Nos. 1 and 6 in the intermediate future.

As additional production facilities are constructed, an attempt should be made to develop sufficient capacity so that Well No. 5 may be abandoned and the two lots on which it is located may then be sold.

Increasing the production of Well No. 3, found to be possible, is not now recommended. Though a very likely short term expedient for the production deficiency expected in the summer of 1969, increasing the production of this well would not in the long run result in any cost savings. If the well were increase to a capacity of 1800 gpm, two of the proposed 1000 gpm new wells would then be required as standby for this well. In total four wells would then still be required.

### **AUTOMATED OPERATIONAL CONTROLS**

At the present time, operation of production facilities for the City's water supply is provided by two pump operators. These operators, during heavy consumption periods, travel from well to well to check that the unit is operating satisfactorily, starting or stopping pumps as required. Determination of the required status for a pump is determined by fluctuations in reservoir water levels.



## SECTION X - PUMPING FACILITIES AND AUTOMATED OPERATIONAL AIDS

Automatic operational and monitoring controls for the City's existing system will not provide any tangible cost savings at present since a reduction in personnel cannot be effected. As future additional production and storage capacity is constructed, however, particularly in the more distant locations recommended in this report, an additional operator may be required due to the longer travel distance. Then automated operational controls would be economically justified.

Proposed for an automated operational control system for the City is the provision for indication of reservoir levels, on and off controls for all pumps, condition indicating lights for all pumps, flow indication for the booster pumping station and for the rate-of-flow controller between the proposed pressure zones, and indication of power outage at all pumping units. It is estimated that the first cost of such a system would be approximately \$25,000, with an annual cost of approximately \$3,000 to provide for capital recovery and maintenance. Based upon the estimated salary for an additional pump operator plus an additional vehicle and mileage, it is estimated that a cost savings of approximately \$7,000 per year might be realized by the installation of a central telemetering system which would make the additional pump operator unnecessary.

Aside from any cost savings that might be realized, there are numerous operating advantages in the installation of a telemetering system. Such advantages have an intangible dollar savings but can have a considerable affect upon operation of the system. These advantages include:

1. Immediate knowledge by a single operator of the status of all pumping units and reservoirs in the system.
2. Quick response to any high, sudden demand or low system pressures which might arise due to fire flows or other pump failure.
3. Operational control of all pumping units at the instantaneous command of a single operator.
4. Ability to continuously monitor and/or record reservoir levels, system pressures and flows.
5. Detection of power outage or mechanical failure at any pumping plant.
6. Service for the City's water customers and the image of the Water Department can be improved, as the Water Department personnel, through the use of the telemetering system, will be the first to know of low pressures, power outages, or other pump failures.

The above factors are irreducible to dollar amounts but can have a considerable positive influence on system performance. It is recommended that the City install an automated control system within the next five years.



## SECTION XI - IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

### IMPLEMENTATION OF REZONING

Establishment of the proposed two zone system can be expected to require several years. Planning, financing and construction of facilities are all required before realization of the two zone system. Since the City requires additional production and storage facilities within the next two years it is recommended that the rezoning be completed within the next three years if possible. Timing of proposed improvements is indicated in Table XI-1.

Facilities required for the proposed High Zone are listed below:

1. Production capacity of 1000 gpm within one year, 2000 gpm within two years. Hopefully, two wells will suffice.
2. Storage capacity of 1.65 million gallons on a site north of City, required by 1971 in any case.
3. Transmission main, 16-inches in diameter, from the well field and new reservoir site to the City's distribution system at Maclay Avenue and Foothill Blvd within one year to match well construction.

To establish the proposed Low Zone the following improvements are required:

1. Construction of a pipeline in Glenoaks Blvd., from Harding Avenue to Arroyo Avenue. For industrial development of the airport site, a 12-inch pipeline will be required; otherwise, an 8-inch line will be adequate.
2. Re-equip Well No. 1 with a larger motor and connect discharge piping from Well Nos. 1 and 6 to the 10-inch main to the south and the 8-inch main in Hubbard Street.
3. Provide standby production capacity-one of the wells recommended for the High Zone will fulfill this function.
4. Install a rate-of-flow control valve connection from the High Zone to the Low Zone at Maclay Avenue and Glenoaks Blvd.

### PHASED IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Within the constraints of required availability of proposed improvements and estimated available funds, a phased program has been outlined. The tabulation of proposed expenditures is the substance of Table XI-1. The program is designed to meet projected requirements yet limit financial fluctuations.

All estimates in the report are based upon an Engineering News Record Construction Index (ENR) of 1300. Included in each estimate is a 15 to 25 percent allowance for contingencies, engineering design, inspection, contract administration and legal costs.

As a guide in planning, the phased expenditure program was adjusted for gradually increasing construction costs. Cost increases in the Los Angeles area have averaged 4.8 percent annually over the past 20 years. The adjusted annual financial requirements reflect the continuation of this cost trend.

# SECTION XI - IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

TABLE XI-1  
ESTIMATED COSTS AND PROPOSED PROGRAM  
FOR CONSTRUCTION OF RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

Description	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-76	1976-78	1978-80	1980-84	1984-88	Total
1. New Wells and Chlorination Facilities	\$50,000	\$50,000		\$50,000			\$50,000				\$ 200,000
2. Transmission Main, Well Field to High Zone	67,500	67,500									135,000
Re-equip Well Nos. 1 & 6		11,000									11,000
Miscellaneous Connections to Complete Rezoning		15,000									15,000
New High Zone Reservoirs		223,000					223,000				446,000
Repair Reservoir No. 2			\$147,000								147,000
Pipeline Improvements, Low Zone, Including Rate-of-Flow Control Connection		75,000	50,000	50,000	\$40,000	\$45,000	35,000	\$35,000	\$33,000	\$30,000	393,000
Pipeline Improvements, High Zone			50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	21,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	206,000
Telemetering System			25,000								25,000
ANNUAL TOTALS	\$117,500	\$441,500	\$272,000	\$125,000	\$65,000	\$70,000	\$329,000	\$55,000	\$53,000	\$50,000	\$1,578,000
Estimated Construction Cost with 4.8% Annual Increase	\$117,500	\$454,000	\$295,000	\$144,000	\$78,000	\$93,000	\$478,000	\$88,000	\$104,000	\$116,000	\$1,967,500

## SECTION XII - FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCES

### REVIEW OF REQUIREMENTS

A proposed schedule of system improvement expenditures is shown in Table XI-1. Inclusion of expenditures required for the provision of supplemental waters was purposely avoided due to the high degree of uncertainty attendant to each alternative.

For the basic program of improvements of Table XI-1, required regardless of supplemental water considerations, the City's present revenue source will be insufficient. Primary revenue source usable for the improvement prams is the sale of water. The City's present rate schedule consists of a uniform charge of \$0.20 per 100 cubic feet, subject to a minimum bimonthly charge of \$3.00. Some additional revenues are realized from penalties and water service installations.

Review of the Water Department's financial experience for the past ten years indicated that the average margin between revenues and operating expenses has been approximately \$70,000 per year. Though some changes in the schedule of Table XI-1 could be made to lessen capital expenditures in a given year, revenues generated from water sales at the present rate will be insufficient to meet system requirements of the next several years. Further, the historical margin will be narrowed as the City must now pay Los Angeles for a portion of the water which San Fernando extracts from the Sylmar Basin. Currently the charge is approximately \$56 per acre-foot which is considerably in excess of San Fernando's production cost.

As is evident from the estimates presented in Section VII, all supplemental water sources for San Fernando will raise the cost of water. Cost of additional supplies are estimated to be from two to three times as expensive as Sylmar Basin ground water. A significant portion of the higher costs will be in annual water purchases and/or in increased operation and maintenance costs.

Precise planning to finance supplemental water for San Fernando is understandably difficult at this time. The variables include the outcome of the Sylmar Basin adjudication, the rate of growth of the City's water needs, terms of the proposed arrangement with Los Angeles concerning reclamation of waste waters, and the actual construction schedule for the Foothill Feeder. The first source of supplemental water expected to be utilized, reclaimed waste waters, may require a relatively small expenditure or under the most adverse conditions an outlay approaching \$1.8 million may be required. If the City must turn to MWD, an annual cost of approximately \$175,000 will be incurred. Obviously additional funds and sources of funds will be required by the City if these alternatives must be developed for supplemental water.

### FINANCIAL RESOURCE ALTERNATIVES

Periodic rate increases are a source of additional revenues. This source can be used to generate funds for much of the improvement program proposed. For the larger projects, however, a "pay-as-you-go" program will not provide adequate funds when needed. The sale of bonds, either general obligation or revenue is one alternative for additional funds. Exclusive reliance upon bonds or water rates for the generation of construction and/or annexation fees will impose a substantial increase in taxes and/or water rates, however. To alleviate potential financial hardship and to promote development of needed community facilities, the state and federal governments have construction-grant programs for which the City should be eligible.

The State Water Quality Control Fund was authorized by the California Water Code to make loans

## SECTION XII - FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCES

to public agencies for the construction and development of waste water treatment and reclamation projects and for studies for waste water reclamation projects and for studies for waste water reclamation. Loans are authorized subject to necessity, hardship, repayment feasibility and in the case of reclamation facilities, that such facilities will produce water suitable for beneficial reuse.

The federal government has enacted several assistance programs. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 84-660), as amended, provides monies for grants to states and municipalities to assist in the construction of waste treatment works needed to prevent discharge of untreated or inadequately treated sewage or other wastes. Grants up to 30 percent of the cost of construction may be authorized.

Under Section 702 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-117), the Department of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to make grants to assist local public bodies and agencies in financing projects for basic water and sewer facilities. Eligible water facilities included are supply, treatment, and distribution works. Sewer facilities exclude treatment works eligible under Public Law 84-660, previously described herein. Grants up to 50 percent of construction cost may be authorized.

The Public Facilities Loans Program, administered by the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, authorizes federal loans to state and local governments for furnishing essential community facilities, including water supply projects, where financing for these projects is not otherwise available on reasonable terms.

The above comments provide only a brief summary of available alternatives to local financing. The amount of funds actually appropriated to provide grants and loans as opposed to authorizations, is limited, and applications are running considerably ahead of monies available. It is recommended that San Fernando coordinate water system improvements with waste water facilities improvements and plan to finance the entire package with a combination of sources mentioned above. Increased water rates, sale of bonds and solicitation of state and federal aid will assure provision of facilities, community participation and interest, and easing of the financial burden.

## DETAILS OF COMPUTER NETWORK ANALYSIS OUTPUT

### GENERAL

To aid the reader in more easily understanding the computer output of the appendix, the following explanation is presented. The reader is referred to Plate III as this explanation is read.

Each of the pressure zones was modeled by means of the network shown on Plate III. Each line in the network is equivalent to a single pipeline or to a number of pipelines. Where a line intersects another line or terminates, a junction is designated by a number in a circle. Each line was numbered and arbitrarily assigned a direction for computational purposes. Numbers of the lines are indicated adjacent to the line, and the assigned direction is indicated by an arrow.

Output data is contained on the following pages with each zone and flow condition entitled on the initial output page. The output data of significance consists of the existing or derived pipeline diameters, the pipeline flows in gallons per minute, the total head loss in the pipeline, the head loss in each pipeline (feet/100), and the calculated pressures for each junction of the network. The column entitled "Line No" corresponds to the line numbers for the respective zone of Plate III. Pipeline flows calculated with a direction opposite that of the assigned line direction, are preceded by a minus sign. Lack of a minus sign (or inclusion of a plus sign in some instances of the High Zone-Peak Hour Flows) indicates that the computed flow proceeds in the assigned line direction as indicated by the arrows on Plate III. The actual mathematical model of the High Zone used for the calculation of peak-hour flows differs somewhat from that shown on Plate III. Therefore several flow directions and junction numbers in the output were altered to correspond to the model shown on Plate III.

High Zone. Three flow conditions were analyzed for the High Zone: peak-hour; maximum-day, average flow plus fire flows at selected locations, and minimum-hour flow of the maximum-day's consumption.

Determination of pipeline requirements for peak-hour consumption was based upon a flow rate of 4000 gpm, twice the estimated average consumption rate of the maximum day. Minimum-hour consumption of the maximum day was estimated as 20 percent of the maximum-day, average rate, or 400 gpm.

The amount and the locations of the fire flows were:

1. 3400 gpm at the northerly end of the existing airport property which is proposed for industrial development-Junction Nos. 23 and 24.
2. 3500 gpm to the southerly end of the airport site - Junction Nos. 26 and 29.
3. 2500 gpm to the south center of the High Zone, vicinity of Glenoaks Blvd. between Harding Ave. and Maclay Ave.-Junction Nos. 33 and 35.
4. 2500 gpm at the southwest corner of the High Zone, in the vicinity of Glenoaks Blvd. and Hubbard St.-Junction Nos. 40 and 41.

Low Zone. Flow conditions identical to those outlined above were analyzed in the Low Zone. Peak-hour consumption of 8000 gpm was estimated for the Low Zone. Minimum-hour consumption was estimated to be 800 gpm.

## DETAILS OF COMPUTER NETWORK ANALYSIS OUTPUT

The amounts and locations of the selected fire flows were:

1. 3500 gpm at the existing airport site, the proposed industrial site-Junction Nos. 14 and 16.
2. 2500 gpm in the southwest corner of the City in the vicinity of Brand Blvd.-Junction Nos. 98 and 106.
3. 3500 gpm in the southwesterly area of the Low Zone, adjacent to San Fernando Rd.-Junction Nos. 68 and 126.

For any given line in the City's system, the largest diameter required to provide the minimum specified pressure of 30 psi for all of the flow conditions analyzed governed the recommended sizing tabulated in Table IX-1 and IX-2.



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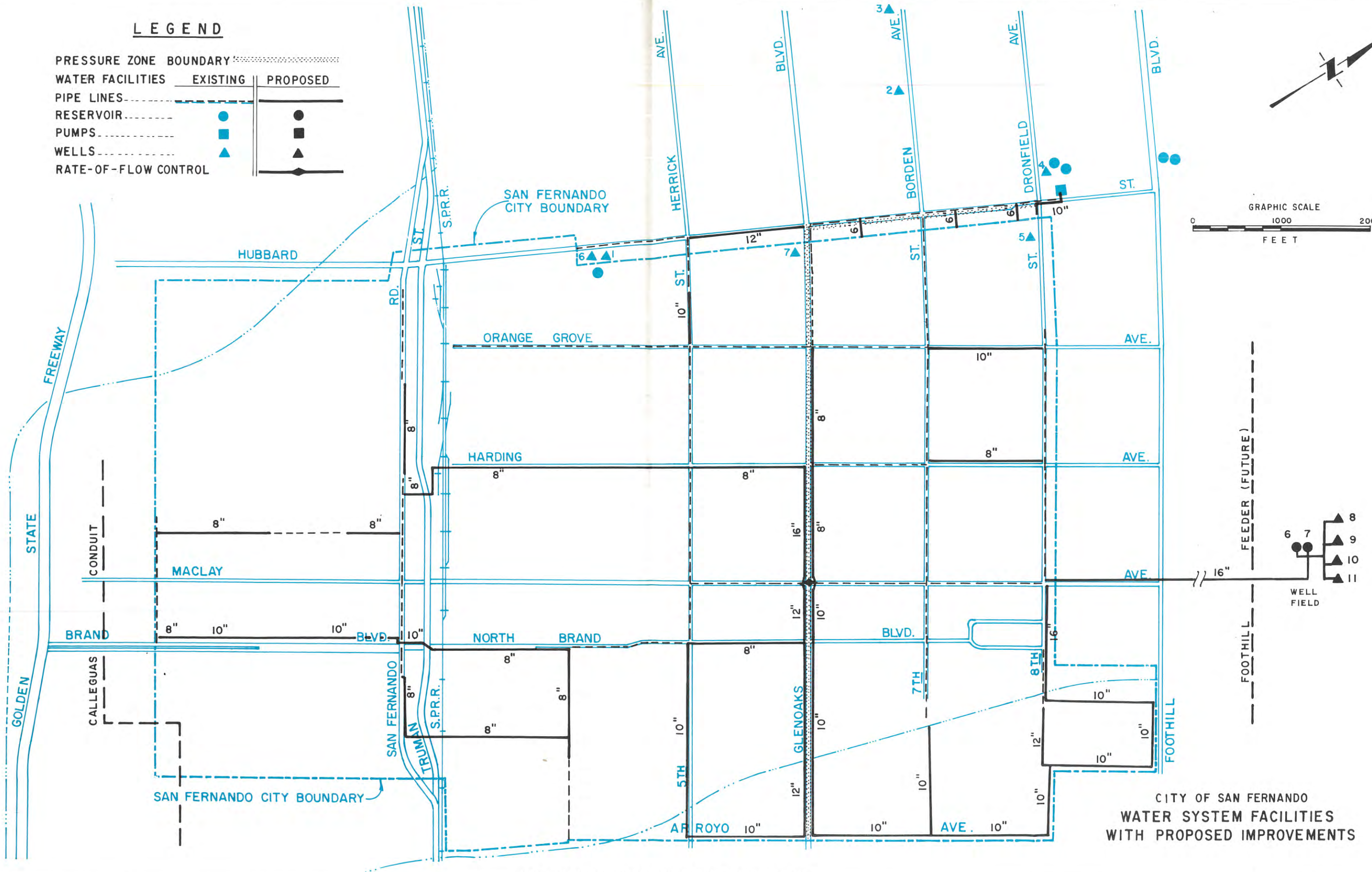
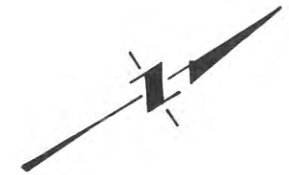
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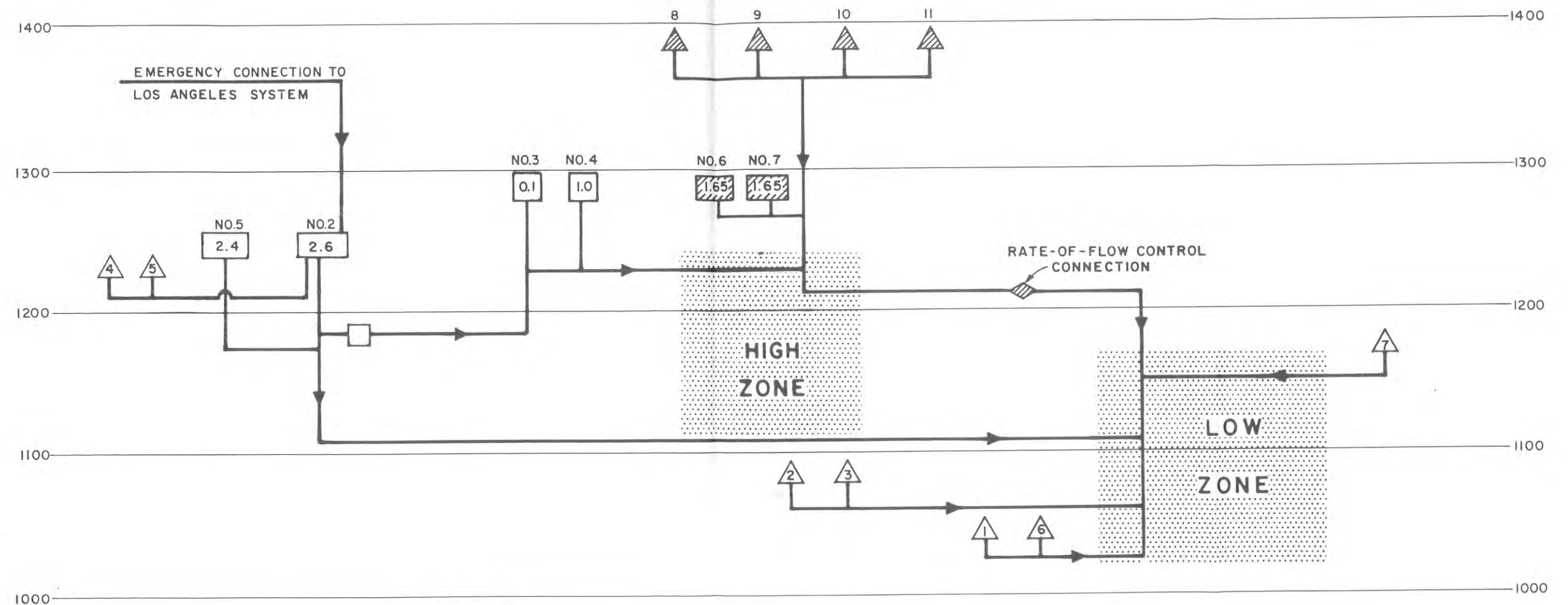
# LEGEND

PRESSURE ZONE BOUNDARY	.....	.....
WATER FACILITIES	EXISTING	PROPOSED
PIPE LINES	---	---
RESERVOIR	●	●
PUMPS	■	■
WELLS	▲	▲
RATE-OF-FLOW CONTROL	— —	— —



CITY OF SAN FERNANDO  
WATER SYSTEM FACILITIES  
WITH PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS





# LEGEND

RESERVOIR, CAP. IN MG.	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2.4</span>
BOOSTER PUMP	<span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></span>
WELL	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 0; height: 0; border-left: 5px solid transparent; border-right: 5px solid transparent; border-bottom: 10px solid black;"></span>
PROPOSED FACILITIES	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px);"></span> <span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(-45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px);"></span> <span style="display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(90deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px);"></span>
PRESSURE ZONE	<span style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; background: radial-gradient(circle, black 1px, transparent 1px); background-size: 4px 4px;"></span>

## CITY OF SAN FERNANDO WATER SYSTEM SCHEMATIC PROFILE WITH PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS



**LEGEND**

- PRESSURE ZONE BOUNDARY
- LINE NUMBER & DIRECTION OF FLOW
- JUNCTION NUMBER
- WELL AND NUMBER RESERVOIR
- PUMPING STATION

CITY OF SAN FERNANDO  
 MATHEMATICAL MODELS  
 OF  
 WATER SYSTEM



THE CITY OF  
**SAN FERNANDO**

# ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR ENDED  
JUNE 30, 2023

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SAN FERNANDO,  
CALIFORNIA





**CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, CALIFORNIA**  
**ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT**  
**WITH REPORT ON AUDIT**  
**BY INDEPENDENT**  
**CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS**  
**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

**Prepared By:**  
**Finance Department**

**City of San Fernando**  
**Annual Comprehensive Financial Report**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

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**Annual Comprehensive Financial Report**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

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## **INTRODUCTORY SECTION**



# THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO

CITY COUNCIL

February 28, 2024

MAYOR  
CELESTE T. RODRIGUEZ

Honorable Mayor and City Council Members  
Residents of San Fernando

VICE MAYOR  
MARY MENDOZA

COUNCILMEMBER  
JOEL FAJARDO

COUNCILMEMBER  
CINDY MONTAÑEZ

COUNCILMEMBER  
MARY SOLORIO

The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the City of San Fernando, California for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, is hereby submitted. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data, and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the City of San Fernando. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds of the City. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the City's financial activities have been included.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). This report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the City of San Fernando, California. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all of the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, City management has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect the City's assets from loss, theft or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the City's financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the City's comprehensive framework of internal controls have been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement. As management, we assert that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

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SAN FERNANDO  
CALIFORNIA  
91340

ADMINISTRATIVE  
DIVISION  
(818) 898-1200

BUSINESS LICENSE DIVISION  
(818) 898-1245

TREASURER DIVISION  
(818) 898-1207

WATER DIVISION  
(818) 898-1213

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The City of San Fernando City Code requires an annual audit by an independent certified public accountant. The City's financial statements have been audited by Van Lant & Fankhanel, LLP; a public accounting firm fully licensed and qualified to perform audits of the State and local governments within the State of California. The purpose of the independent audit is to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the City of San Fernando for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, are free of material misstatements. The independent audit involves examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditors concluded, based upon the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the City of San Fernando's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The independent auditors' report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

The independent audit of the financial statements of the City is part of a broader, federally mandated "Single Audit" designed to meet the special needs of Federal grantor agencies. The City is required to undergo the annual single audit in conformance with provisions of

the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and the Uniform Guidance. The Single Audit Report, which is issued separately, includes the schedule of federal expenditures, findings and recommendations, the auditors' reports on the internal control structure and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The City's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors in the financial section of the ACFR.

## **PROFILE OF THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO**

The City of San Fernando, which has a residential population of approximately 24,000, was incorporated on August 31, 1911. It is conveniently located in the northeast section of the San Fernando Valley at the southern foot of the San Gabriel Mountains. This compact community of 2.4 square miles is completely surrounded by the City of Los Angeles, including the nearby communities of Sylmar, Mission Hills and Pacoima. Major physiographic features located near the City include the San Gabriel Mountains (located approximately 3 miles to the north), the Pacoima Wash (located along the eastern side of the City), Hansen Lake (located 3 miles to the southeast of the City), and the Los Angeles Reservoir (located approximately 4 miles to the northwest). Regional access to the City of San Fernando is possible from three freeways located in the area: Interstate 5 Freeway (I-5), State Route 118 (SR-118), and Interstate 210 Freeway (I-210).

The City operates under the City Council - City Manager form of government and provides a full range of municipal services, including police protection; construction and maintenance of streets and infrastructure; community development activities; recreational and cultural activities; and general administrative and support services. Fire and ambulance services are provided by contract with the City of Los Angeles Fire Department. In addition, the City provides refuse services through an exclusive franchise agreement and water and sanitary sewer under an Enterprise Fund system whereby customer user fees cover the cost of providing service.

The City adopts an annual budget by July 1st each year. The budget includes detailed allocations by line item for each operating department and special revenue fund. The budget includes, at a minimum, the following expenditure categories for each fund and department:

- Personnel Services;
- Contractual Services;
- Maintenance and Operations; and
- Capital Outlay.

The Annual Budget, as adopted by the City Council, establishes the total appropriation provided for each City Department's operations. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the Department level within a fund. The Director of Finance is authorized to transfer budget amounts within salary accounts and within Maintenance and



Operations accounts at his/her discretion. The City Council may amend or supplement the budget by motion adopted by the affirmative votes of at least three members. The City's general ledger is maintained by the line item detail or object of expenditure. Revenues are estimated annually and measured against actual revenues earned.

The City Council exercises control over and is financially accountable for the legally separate San Fernando Public Financing Authority, which is included in this report as a blended component unit of the City. The Los Angeles Unified School District and other public bodies have not met the established criteria for inclusion in the reporting entity since independent boards not under City Council control govern them. The City Council does not have any voting power over them; accordingly, they are excluded from this report. Additional information on blended component units can be found in Note 1 of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

### **History of San Fernando**

When entering the City of San Fernando along picturesque, palm-lined Brand Boulevard, you will discover a community rich in California history dating back almost two centuries. Named in honor of a Spanish Saint/King, San Fernando was selected for settlement long before the rest of Los Angeles. The City grew out of the ranching activities surrounding Mission de San Fernando Rey, whose graceful porticoes still stand today. By the early 1800's the settlement had blossomed into a small trading center where farm crops, olives, wine, and thousands of livestock raised by the resident Indians were bought and sold.

San Fernando enjoyed a brief gold rush in the 1840s when nuggets were discovered in a nearby canyon. In 1874, San Fernando became the valley's first organized community, thus earning the title "First City of the Valley." With the arrival of the railroad two years later, town lots soared from \$10 each to \$150 apiece.

The City of San Fernando is a community of attractive contrasts. What was once a land of farms and ranches adjoining the Mission de San Fernando Rey is now a vibrant center of manufacturing and commerce. San Fernando enjoys a sweeping view of the panoramic San Gabriel foothills and a sense of privacy; yet it is only minutes from downtown Los Angeles and other centers of commercial activity, thanks to a network of freeways and nearby airports. The City combines modern metropolitan conveniences with a close-knit community of friendly, civic-minded residents.

### **FINANCIAL CONDITION AND OUTLOOK**

The information presented in the financial statements is perhaps best understood when it is considered from the broader perspective of the specific economic environment within which the City of San Fernando operates.

Prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, the national and state economies were in the midst of the longest recorded economic expansion. The economy had been on a long, slow recovery since the end of the Great Recession in 2009 with strong fundamentals, such as low unemployment, increasing household income and personal consumption, and most stock market indices were at record levels.

This long economic expansion was brought to an abrupt stop in March 2020 as pandemic-induced restrictions led to soaring unemployment and plummeting consumer spending. Governor Newsom officially ended the COVID-19 declared emergency on February 28, 2023. While there has been an economic recovery over the past two years, COVID-19 dramatically altered lives and significantly impacted regional, state, national, and global economies. The actions taken to stabilize the economy throughout the pandemic were unprecedented and will impact global economies for the foreseeable future.

The following analysis of the federal, state and local economic outlooks provide context for the City's revenues during the 2023 fiscal year.

#### Federal Economy

Inflation and the Federal Reserve's response to it (i.e. seven interest rate increases in 2022) were the focus of economic policy in 2022 as prices increased at a pace not seen since stagflation in the 1970's and 1980's. Conversely, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which is a measure of output for the US economy, increased by only 1.1% in 2022. GDP is expected to grow by approximately 0.8% in 2023 and 1.5% in 2024, which represents very slow growth, by historical standards.

The U.S. labor market has rebounded from the pandemic as well. The unemployment rate, which was 5.4% in 2021, improved to 3.7% by the end of 2022. Despite very low unemployment, the labor pool in the United States continues to shrink as the trend of more workers leaving the workforce then entering it continues. This has created a tight labor market, resulting in increased salaries for many workers.

Inflation became the main economic headline in 2022 as the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose significantly again in 2022. CPI hit 8.0% in 2022, which is the highest rate since 1979. Inflation is, effectively, a tax on the economy as consumers have to spend more of their disposable income to buy the same amount, or fewer, goods than in the past. The Federal Reserve has been consistently increasing baseline interest rates to increase the value of money and offset inflation. It remains to be seen how the policy of raising interest rates to curb inflation will impact the economy.

Contrary to the strong performance of U.S. stocks in 2020 and 2021, stock markets in 2022 experienced sizeable losses and increased volatility. This suggests pessimism, or at least significant uncertainty, by investors in the Federal Reserve's ability to curb inflation without pushing the country into a recession.

In summary, the national economy shows some stability, with the U.S. GDP reporting solid growth going into 2023 and the labor market experiencing robust job production and record low unemployment. However, continued high inflation, increasing interest rates, continued supply chain disruptions, and a volatile stock market are signaling an economic slowdown over the next year.

State Economy

California's economy has significantly recovered from the pandemic-induced downturn as many economic indicators are back to their pre-pandemic levels. The focus of California economic policy makers will be the effects of Federal Reserve policy, inflation, and supply chain instability on the California economy. Throughout the pandemic, California experienced its first recorded decline in population since recording began over 100 years ago. This trend continued in 2022 as an additional 210,000 residents left the state. Continued population declines could have long-term implications for California's economic vitality.

Housing affordability continues to be an ongoing public policy challenge and is the primary issue driving the California population flight. California's housing market remains significantly more expensive compared to housing markets throughout much of the United States. California's continued recovery in the years to come will depend on a variety of factors including national and state economic policy and new developments related to the pandemic. Additionally, the housing market, relocation of businesses to other states, and relatively high degree of income inequality, pose continuing challenges for the state.

Although the employment situation in California continued to improve in 2022 (unemployment in December 2022 was 4.1%), a slew of recent layoffs by large technology companies may be cause for concern in 2023. Job growth is expected to slow in 2023, with most of the growth in the Education and Health sectors. Jobs in Manufacturing, Transportation/Trade, Construction, and Financial Activities sectors are expected to contract in 2023 and 2024.

While California significantly recovered from the pandemic-induced downturn in 2021, and experienced a record budget surplus in 2022, economic challenges remain. The high cost of housing, high inflation, Federal Reserve fiscal policy, and population migration out of California, represent continuing threats to the California economy and are expected to hamper growth in 2023.

Local Economy

The resiliency of San Fernando's local economy was made clear throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. Many of the City's large employers are essential manufacturing and service business such as LAUSD, Pharmavite, Pepsi, Home Depot, Puretek Corp, and Vallarta. Conversely, small businesses, which are the lifeblood of the City's unique character and charm, were hit hardest by the economic restrictions imposed by COVID-19. To support small businesses, the City Council provided \$10,000 grants to 40 small San Fernando businesses and supported the San Fernando Outdoor Market through fee waivers and City staff to close the streets, manage traffic, and provide safety services.

There are a few large projects currently under construction that are expected to open in 2023 and add to the City's economic base. American Fruits and Flavors, which manufactures Monster Energy Drinks, is expected to complete construction of a 165,000 square foot manufacturing facility in the Fall. When fully operational, the new facility will be home to more than 300 jobs. Additionally, a new Target is under construction and is also expected to be completed in Fall 2023. The new Target is expected to add a significant amount of sales tax to the City's General Fund revenue once it is open and fully operational.

## Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

Residents of San Fernando

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The City recently hired a Deputy City Manager/Economic Development to focus on developing and implementing economic development programs, support local businesses to facilitate a business friendly environment, and lead business recruitment and retention efforts. The City also awarded a contract to a consultant to develop a Downtown Master Plan. Development of this Plan includes a significant amount of public outreach to develop a long-term vision for the City's downtown and Maclay commercial corridors. These efforts are critical to make the local economy even more resilient in the long term.

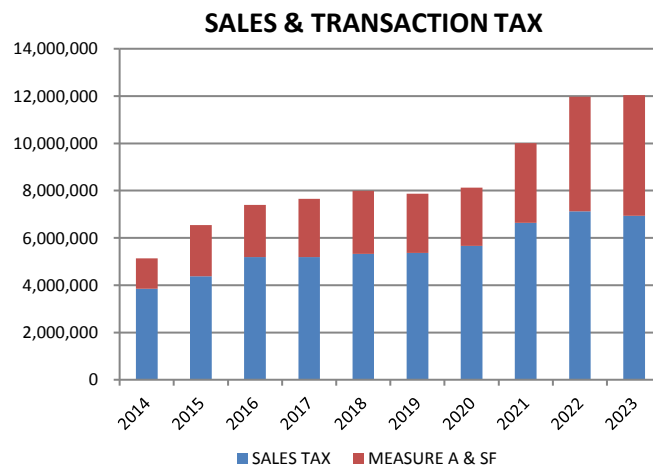
San Fernando's local economy and customer base proved to be resilient throughout the pandemic. The City has a solid base of retail, manufacturing, personal service, and restaurant businesses that provide sales and business taxes that have consistently grown over the past 10 years. With affordable lease rates, easy access to major transit routes (i.e. Interstate 5, 210 Freeway, and the 118 Freeway) and access to regional transit from the Sylmar Metrolink Station, the local economy is expected to remain stable over the next fiscal year.

### Major General Fund Revenue

The City's major sources of General Fund revenue include Sales, Use & Transaction Tax, Property Tax, Property Tax In-Lieu of Motor Vehicle License Fee, Charges for Services, Business License Taxes and Fees, and Admissions Tax.

#### Sales, Use and Transaction Tax

The sale of all tangible personal property is subject to sales or use tax in California, unless exempt or otherwise excluded by law. Since October 1, 2017, the sales and use tax in Los Angeles County is 9.5%, of which 6.25% is distributed to the State, 2.25% to the County of Los Angeles, and 1.0% to the City of San Fernando.



In addition to the state, county, and local sales and use tax, San Fernando voters approved a ½-cent (0.5%) local transaction tax (commonly referred to as “Measure A”) in June 2013. “Measure A” was due to sunset within seven years. In November 2018, voters approved to extend the tax indefinitely. In November 2020, San Fernando voters approved an additional (0.25%) local transaction use tax (Measure SF) to keep sales tax local and avoid other

taxing entities from passing a transaction tax that would otherwise be imposed on San Fernando customers, but spent regionally rather than locally. The total local transaction use tax revenues totaled \$5.1 million, which is an increase of 5.5% over prior year proceeds due largely to FY2022-2023 continued economic recovery and improvements.

Sales, use and transaction tax (Sales Tax) is the City's largest revenue, accounting for almost 44.0% of total General Fund revenues. Since Sales Tax revenue is a function of business and consumer spending on tangible personal property, it is highly sensitive to economic cycles. The resiliency of San Fernando's local economy was made clear throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. Many of the City's large employers are essential manufacturing and service business such as LAUSD, Pharmavite, Pepsi, Home Depot, Puretek Corp., and Vallarta. The City does not have a significant leisure and tourism industry, which was hit the hardest by the COVID-19 restrictions.

Locally, sales taxes experienced accelerated growth following the pandemic but have since slowed down. Sales Tax revenues experienced a slight decline in FY 2022-2023 of 2.7% which is again attributable to the market slow down with growth patterns instead reaching peak.

#### Property Tax

Property tax is an ad valorem tax levied on property owners in the City of San Fernando. The property tax rate is limited by Proposition 13 to 1% of the property's assessed value, which is typically established as the property's purchase price. Each year thereafter, the property's assessed value increases by two percent

(2%) or the rate of inflation, whichever is lower, until the property is sold and re-assessed.

The City receives approximately fifteen cents for every dollar in property tax paid by property owners in San Fernando. The remaining amount is distributed to Los Angeles County agencies and local school districts. Property Tax accounts for 16% of General Fund revenue.

Assessed property values are steadily rebounding since they bottomed out in FY 2010-2011. Consequently, Property Tax revenue has shown steady growth over the last few years, which continued through 2023 due to strong market conditions and local

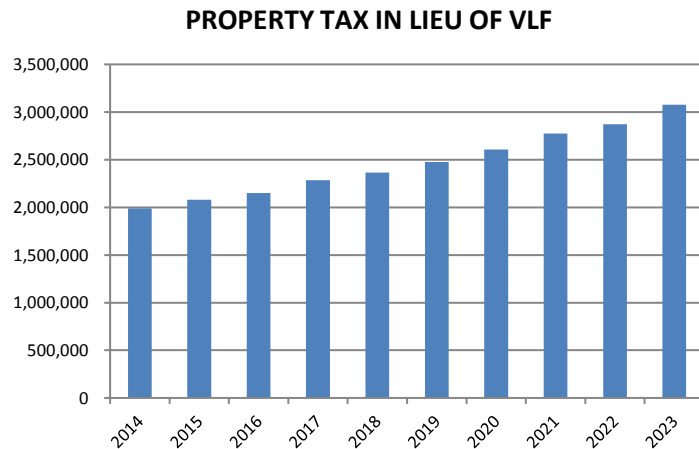


investment. The median of a Single Family Residential sales price has increased from \$545,000 to \$675,000 over the last two years.

Although Proposition 13 limits the annual increase of Assessed Values to 2%, strong local investment and property turnover drove an increase in Property Tax revenue by 35.4% in FY 2022-2023.

Property Tax In-Lieu of Motor Vehicle License Fee

Prior to 2004, cities in California received a share of the state's Motor Vehicle License Fee (VLF), which is a fee imposed on motor vehicles based on the original sale price of the vehicle. In 2004, the state shifted revenues from the VLF to fund other programs. To make cities whole, the state replaced the loss of VLF revenue with a like amount of property tax revenue.



Property Tax In-lieu of Motor Vehicle License Fee accounts for more than 12% of General Fund revenue.

Revenue and Taxation Code Section (c)(1)(B)(i) specifies the VLF Adjustment Amount for each city and county is to grow in proportion to the growth of gross assessed valuation in that jurisdiction from the prior year. Assessed value increases increased by approximately 6.3%. Consequently, Property Tax In-lieu of VLF increased by 7.1% in FY 2022-2023.



### Charges for Services

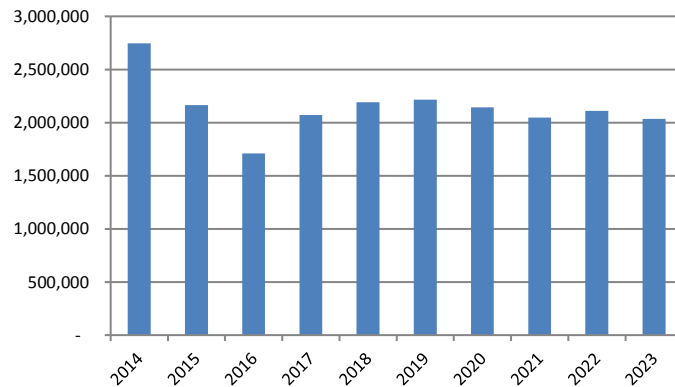
San Fernando charges fees for various services it provides to users who derive a direct benefit from the provision of those services. Some examples include construction permit and inspection fees, livescan fingerprint fees, special police services, and administrative charges to the Enterprise and Special

Revenue funds. Administrative charges are intended to reimburse the City for costs incurred to support non-General Fund operations including, but are not limited to; recruiting and benefit administration services; billing, accounts payable, payroll and accounting services; and information technology services.

Charges for Services are the City's fourth largest revenues source, accounting for 7.4% of total General Fund revenues.

Charges for Services are projected based on historical trends, known upcoming events (e.g. large development project or special event), and changes in the cost to provide the service (i.e. increase in personnel costs). While Charges for Services declined by 2.7%, a new fees and charges study is underway in 2023-2024 with the aim of establishing rates to recover maximum value of City services.

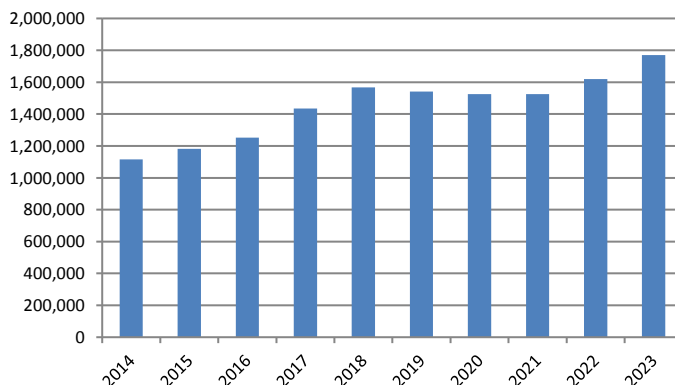
**CHARGES FOR SERVICES**



### Business License Taxes and Fees

San Fernando imposes a Business License fee on certain businesses, trades, professions and occupations specified in the City's Municipal Code. There are a number of different fees based on business type, but generally, the fee imposed is \$1.20 per \$1,000 in

**BUSINESS LICENSE TAXES & FEES**



gross receipts for the sale of goods and \$2.40 per \$1,000 in gross receipts for services.

Business License is the City's fifth largest revenue source, accounting for almost 5% of General Fund revenue.

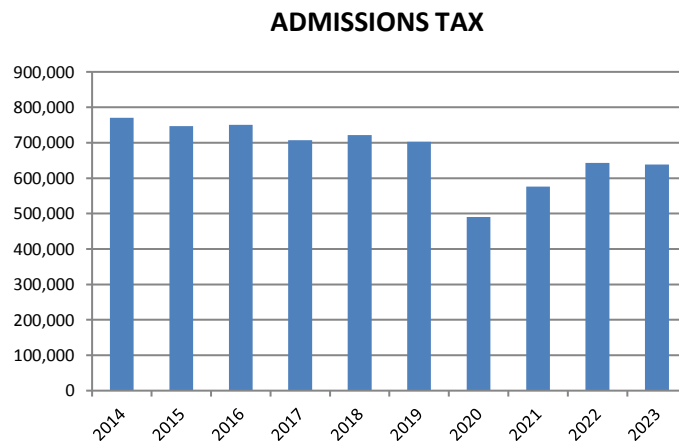
Business License revenue is very sensitive to economic conditions and due to the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions many businesses suffered especially small businesses that provide in person services, including restaurants, bars, hair salons, laundry services, niche retail, etc. that rely on personal interaction and are often incompatible with remote operations. COVID-19 prevented such services due to the risk of transmission associated with unnecessary person-to-person contact. San Fernando has approved a number of COVID-19 Relief Programs for businesses including a Small Business Grant Program with American Rescue Plan Act Funds.

In FY 2022-2023, the City saw continued business recovery with an increase of 9.4% over prior year adjusted revenues.

#### Admissions Tax

San Fernando imposes a tax on each person who pays an admission charge to any place located within the City limits ("Admissions Tax"), which is collected by the operator at the time admission is paid.

Admissions Tax revenue is the City's sixth largest revenue source, accounting for approximately 2.8% of General Fund revenue.

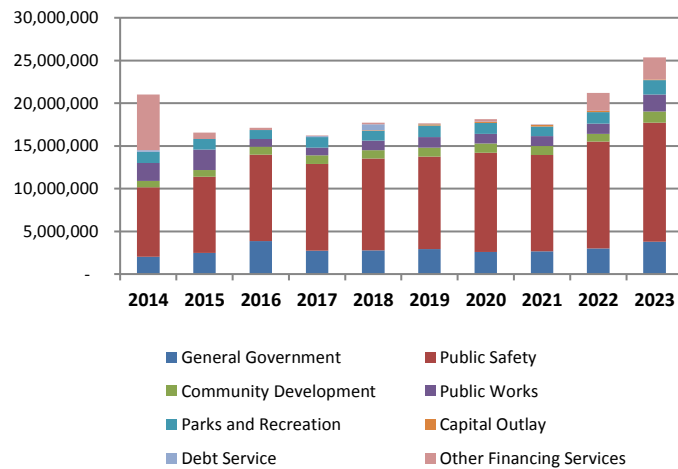


The primary driver for Admissions Tax revenues is the privately owned and operated swap meet in the City. Swap meet vendors sell new and used goods, typically at deeply discounted prices. Similar to other discount retailers, attendance at the swap meet has proven to be anti-cyclical in that, when the economy is depressed, the demand for discount goods increases and as the economy improves the demand for discount goods declines. As the economy continues to recover, Admission Tax revenues remained relatively flat in the comparison to the prior year.

## General Fund Expenditures

Since fiscal year 2013-2014, total General Fund expenditures have increased by approximately 21%. Fortunately, the City was able to climb out of a significant financial hole due to Measures A & SF revenues. The City is able to align on-going expenses with on-going revenues.

**General Fund  
Statement of Expenditures**



Excluding Capital Outlay, Debt Service and Transfers Out, General Fund departmental expenditures increased by 19.78% from FY 2021-2022. The increase is due to increased staffing levels and various enhancements in alignment with City Council Strategic Priorities.

Public Safety (including the Fire Service contract with City of Los Angeles) expenditures accounted for 55% of General Fund expenditures in FY 2022-2023, as expenditures increased by 11% over FY 2020-2021, as vacant positions were filled. General Government and Community Development expenditures increased by 26% and 44% respectively due to position and contractual service enhancements. Public Works expenditures increased by 70% increased staffing levels. Parks and Recreation expenditures increased by 24% as social activities and special events were reopened and enhanced following the COVID-19 pandemic.

Over the past three years, 22 new full-time and part-time positions have been approved by City Council and we have welcomed 38 new full-time employees to the City team. We have purchased 20 new vehicles and equipment to serve as a force multiplier in the field. We have invested more than \$2.7 million in technology and communications to improve efficiency, customer service, and public safety. We have implemented a number of organizational changes to reflect the City Council's policy priorities and Strategic Goals, including, but not limited to, creating a new Economic Development Division in the City Manager's Office, a new Housing Division in the Community Development Department, and reorganizing the reporting structure in the Police Department to enhance patrol services. Since COVID, the City has significantly enhanced outreach and community engagement efforts to educate more community members about the City's programs, capital projects, and services. Rather than "recovering" from the social and economic impacts of COVID-19, which implies returning to the way things used to be, staff has been asked to explore restructuring their department based on the services that the City will be providing over the next 10 years and creatively re-imagine services to set the City up for an equitable, sustainable, and resilient future.

**CITY-WIDE STRATEGIC GOALS  
FISCAL YEAR 2022-2026**

City-wide Strategic Goals articulate City-wide long-term strategic goals and objectives that the organization strives to achieve over the next three to five years. They provide broad context for budget development to ensure staff is working toward achieving the organization's long-term objectives. The Strategic Goals which led the development of the Fiscal Year 2022-2023 budget and beyond are:

**I. FOCUS ON COMMUNITY FIRST**

The City of San Fernando is committed to providing a high standard of service, safety, and quality of life for San Fernando taxpayers. The City works to increase opportunities and support for residents to secure their basic needs and connect residents to support services. These outcomes can be achieved by enhancing public safety, increasing access to City services and programs, and keeping the community informed through outreach and transparency initiatives:

1. Provide a high standard for service and quality of life for San Fernando taxpayers, residents and community members through our top-notch San Fernando Police Department, community-based public safety programming, efficient service delivery, access to local government, and excellent public service.
2. Ensure San Fernando Police Department has adequate resources for personnel, equipment, training and community-based policing options.
3. Improve the City's use of technology to enhance customer service, work more efficiently and make it easier to conduct business with the City, improve transparency, and increase community access to broadband.
4. Explore opportunities to expand recreation and community service programs, senior programs, and healthy lifestyle initiatives.
5. Implement the Homeless Action Plan and related policies to support unsheltered and under housed individuals and families.
6. Expand collaboration with Public-Private Partnerships (PPP's) and local Community-Based Organizations (CBO's) to support San Fernando in achieving key strategic goals.

## **II. CULTIVATING A STRONGER LOCAL ECONOMY**

The City of San Fernando is committed to pursuing economic development opportunities to bolster the City's revenue, enhance the health of the business climate, and highlight the City's rich history, culture, music, arts, Native American, and Latin American roots. Enhancing the local economy provides the resources to fund top-notch City services, programs, and infrastructure:

1. Provide technical and financial assistance programs for small business retention, expansion and recruitment. Establish programs that support a "One-Stop Business Center."
2. Create a Downtown Master Plan to enhance the historic downtown business corridor through architectural design and signage standards, business development support and pedestrian focused improvements.
3. Attract and retain private investment in all of the City's business corridors and support place-making efforts. Attract well-paying jobs to the City's industrial and commercial corridors by focusing on growing industries including, but not limited to, climate resiliency research and development, clean energy, emerging technologies, cultural arts, culinary arts, and entertainment options.

## **III. PRESERVE BEAUTIFUL HOMES AND NEIGHBORHOODS**

The City of San Fernando is committed to facilitating common-sense housing policy to preserve the charm of San Fernando and provide natural, safe, neighborhood-centered spaces for residents to play and be active:

1. Promote home ownership and first time homeowner programs, particularly programs that provide home ownership opportunities for current San Fernando residents/renters.
2. Explore programs that provide technical assistance, architectural guidance, and financial support for the preservation and restoration of historic residential homes, and rehabilitation assistance for low- to moderate-income homeowners.
3. Support historic preservation programs, including Los Angeles Unified School District efforts to restore and rehabilitate the historic San Fernando Auditorium and Morningside Auditorium to be used as a public theatre.
4. Educate property owners on property maintenance standards to protect the charm and character of the City's neighborhoods.
5. Invest in enhancing parks, park amenities, and accessibility at all of the City's recreational parks, natural parks and open spaces.

#### **IV. STRENGTHEN CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**

The City of San Fernando is committed to protecting public health, natural resources, and local water independence by being a leader in promoting conservation, energy efficiency, sustainability, reducing climate-related risks, and increasing climate resilience and adaptation:

1. Strengthen the City's urban forest by continuing to invest in tree planting and tree care efforts, which will improve air quality, expand native habitat and address extreme heat and heat island impacts.
2. Safeguard the City's water quality and local water supply through conservation programs, landscape regulations, water capture, smart-technology and equipment upgrades and other programs to reduce water usage with the goal of maintaining 100% water independence.
3. Reduce the City's carbon footprint through energy efficient facility improvements, aggressive waste and food reduction, recycling and reuse, and alternative energy vehicles and equipment.
4. Advocate for, and leverage, funding opportunities through federal, state, and regional agencies to connect residents and businesses to sustainability and conservation financial resources.

#### **V. ENHANCE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION TO MOVE SAN FERNANDO**

The City of San Fernando is committed to enhancing regional and local public transportation options that benefit residents, employees, visitors, and customers of San Fernando businesses and cultural institutions:

1. Enhance public transit by providing affordable access to the Mission City Transit system (i.e. Trolley) and improve Trolley stops by making them more user friendly, attractive, clean and architecturally consistent.
2. Improve the City's pedestrian and bike trail network, services, and accessibility, including increased maintenance of the Mission City Bike Trail and completion of the Pacoima Wash Bike Path.
3. Support and prioritize deployment of electric and alternative fuel vehicles through the promotion of electric charging stations and other clean fuel options.
4. Ensure the East San Fernando Valley Regional Light Rail and Metrolink projects servicing San Fernando complement and enhance existing public transportation options without causing undue hardship to traffic, pedestrian and parking systems.



5. Pursue funding to construct projects identified in Metro's First/Last Mile Plan, the City's Safe and Active Streets Plan, and other planning efforts that support access to public transportation and pedestrian-focused improvements.

## **VI. BUILD RESILIENT AND RELIABLE INFRASTRUCTURE**

The City of San Fernando is committed to increasing capital expenditures to address critical infrastructure needs, including, but not limited to, addressing deferred maintenance of City buildings, streets, water and sewer systems, and sidewalks:

1. Invest in water and sewer infrastructure through risk, resiliency and redundancy improvements, infiltration projects, treatment systems, and storage enhancements.
2. Maximize annual street paving and sidewalk repair by leveraging multiple sources of federal, state, county and private funding.
3. Beautify the Civic Center through investment in public buildings, landscaping and infrastructure, including modernizing the City's Police Station and City Hall.

## **VII. FORGE FINANCIAL STRENGTH AND STABILITY**

The City of San Fernando is committed to managing taxpayer funds responsibly, growing the City's revenue streams and protecting minimum reserve balances in accordance with adopted Comprehensive Financial Policies:

1. Ensure transparency and engagement opportunities for stakeholders to provide input on management of City resources, including special tax measures and budget priorities.
2. Review and update the City's Comprehensive Financial Policies biannually.
3. Implement strategies to reduce long-term pension and other post-employment benefits (i.e. retiree health) liabilities.
4. Focus on grant funding to raise significant resources to implement strategic goals and priority projects
5. Continue to submit and receive the Government Financial Officers Association (GFOA) Awards for Excellence in Financial Reporting and Budget Preparation.

## **VIII. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS: SUPPORTING THE COMMUNITY**

The City of San Fernando is committed to preparing City staff and community members to be safe before, during, and after an emergency or natural disaster, including but not limited to, earthquakes, wildfires, wind events, extreme heat, floods, and pandemics. Effective emergency management requires adequate training and preparation before an emergency, decisive action and coordination during the response, leveraging resources during the recovery, and providing timely information and clear communication throughout:

1. Continually review and update the Emergency Operations Plan, including providing Emergency Operations Center training to City staff and emergency response personnel to ensure effective inter-department and inter-agency coordination during an emergency response. Increase capability to disseminate timely and relevant information to the community through effective communication channels and community partners.
2. Foster relationships with regional agencies, local businesses, and community based organizations to improve the City's emergency response capacity through partnerships and mutual aid.
3. Increase capability to disseminate timely and relevant information to the community through effective communication channels and community partners.
  - a) Leverage community partnerships to maximize outreach for vaccine distribution, updated health order information, financial programs available to residents and businesses, and available technical/financial assistance programs.
  - b) Utilize emergency communication capability (ALERT San Fernando) appropriately to ensure important information is actively pushed out to the community.
4. Leverage federal, state, and regional resources through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES), mutual aid from Los Angeles County and surrounding cities to increase our capacity and ability to effectively prepare, respond, and recover from an emergency.

## **FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

The City maintains its accounting system with due consideration given to the adequacy of internal accounting controls. These controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are adequately safeguarded from waste, fraud and inefficient use. The financial records maintained allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

### **Significant Financial Events**

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is a private, non-governmental organization that creates accounting reporting standards, or generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), for state and local governments. Changes in accounting policies issued by the Board, known as GASB Statements, will impact how the City reports and compiles its financial report. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the City implemented the following new GASB Pronouncement.

#### *GASB Statement No. 96 – Subscription-based Information Technology Arrangements*

The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting by establishing a definition for Subscription-based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs) and providing uniform guidance for accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet that definition. That definition and uniform guidance will result in greater consistency in practice. Establishing the capitalization criteria for implementation costs also will reduce diversity and improve comparability in financial reporting by governments. This Statement also will enhance the relevance and reliability of the City's financial statements by requiring the City to report a subscription asset and subscription liability for a SBITA and to disclose essential information about the arrangement. The disclosures will allow users to understand the scale and important aspects of the SBITA activities and evaluate those obligations and assets resulting from SBITAs.

The new guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 2023.

## **OTHER INFORMATION**

### **Government Finance Officers Association Certificate of Achievement Award**

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of San Fernando for its comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. This was the 39th consecutive year that the City has received this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and all applicable legal requirements.

## Honorable Mayor and City Council Members

Residents of San Fernando

Page 18 of 18

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A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. The City believes that the current comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and will submit it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for the 2023 certification.

### **Acknowledgments**

The preparation of the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report on a timely basis was made possible by the dedicated service of the Finance Department staff. This report would not have been accomplished without their support and without the dedication of the audit firm Van Lant & Fankhanel, LLP. Each contributing member of the City staff has my sincere appreciation for the contributions made in the preparation of this report. I would also like to thank the members of the current City Council for their interest and commitment to conducting the financial operations of the City in a responsible and fiscally prudent manner and setting a course for the City that is both progressive and positive.

Respectfully Submitted,



Erica D. Melton  
Director of Finance/City Treasurer



# THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO

## DIRECTORY OF OFFICIALS

FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023

### ELECTED OFFICIALS

#### CITY COUNCIL

MAYOR

CELESTE T. RODRIGUEZ

VICE MAYOR

MARY MENDOZA

COUNCILMEMBERS

JOEL FAJARDO

CINDY MONTAÑEZ

MARY SOLORIO

### EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

CITY MANAGER

NICK KIMBALL

DEPUTY CITY MANAGER/ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

KANIKA KITH

CHIEF OF POLICE

FABIAN VALDEZ

CITY CLERK

JULIA FRITZ

DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

VACANT

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE/CITY TREASURER

ERICA D. MELTON

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

VACANT

DIRECTOR OF RECREATION AND  
COMMUNITY SERVICES

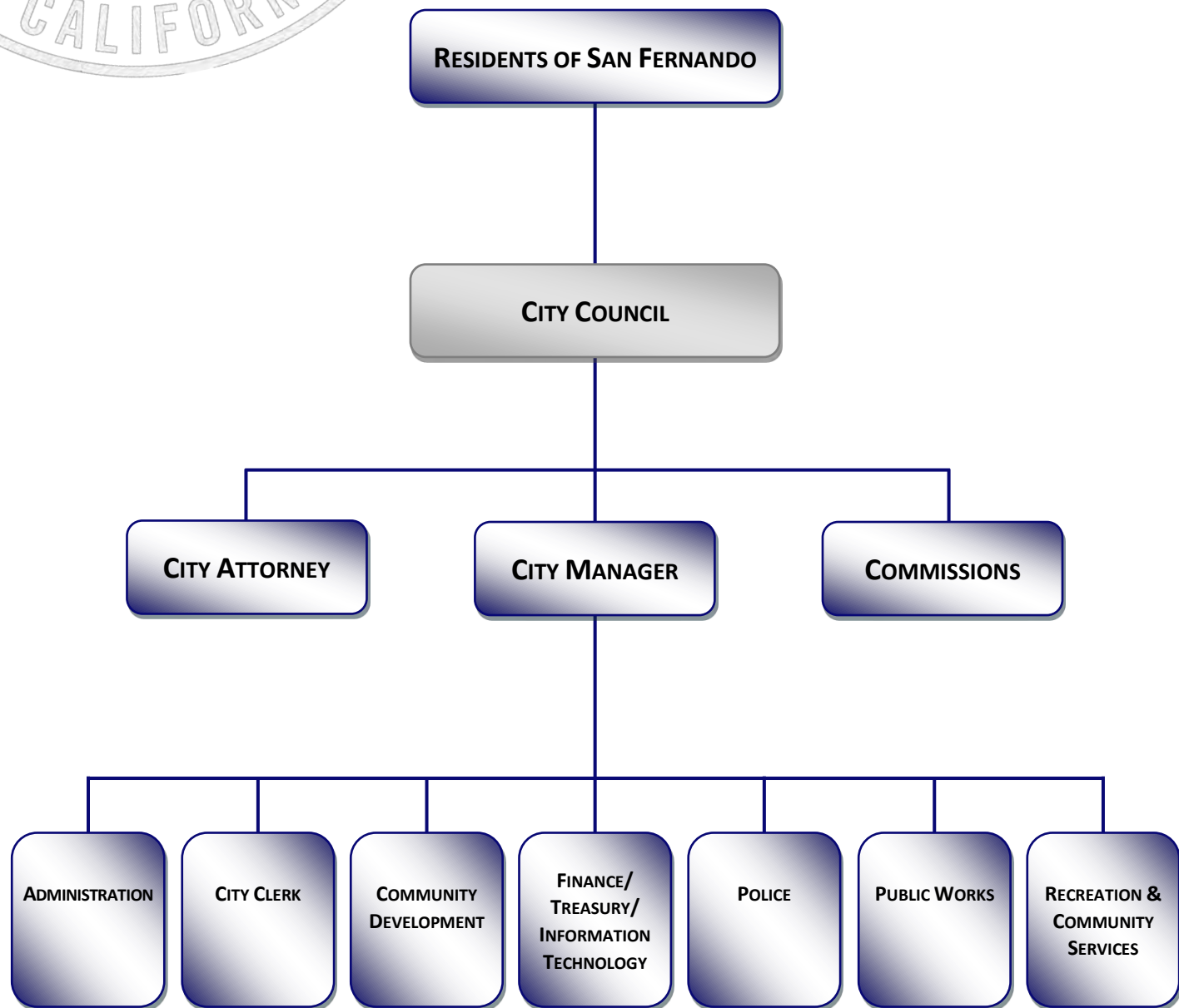
JULIAN J. VENEGAS



# THE CITY OF SAN FERNANDO

## ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023



ELECTED  
OFFICIAL





Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of  
Achievement  
for Excellence  
in Financial  
Reporting

Presented to

**City of San Fernando  
California**

For its Annual Comprehensive  
Financial Report  
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2022

Executive Director/CEO

## **FINANCIAL SECTION**

## **Independent Auditor's Report**

The Honorable City Council  
City of San Fernando, California

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

#### ***Opinions***

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of San Fernando (City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of San Fernando, as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cashflows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### ***Basis for Opinions***

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

#### ***Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements***

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

#### ***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and

therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

### ***Required Supplementary Information***

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and other required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

### ***Supplementary Information***

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining statements and budget schedules, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and

was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining statements, as listed in the table of contents, are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

#### ***Other Information***

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

#### ***Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated February 28, 2024, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Van Lant & Fankhaenel, LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

February 28, 2024

**CITY OF SAN FERNANDO**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

---

This section of the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report provides a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of San Fernando (City) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. As management of the City, we encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found beginning on pages i - xii, and the City's financial statements beginning on page 39.

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

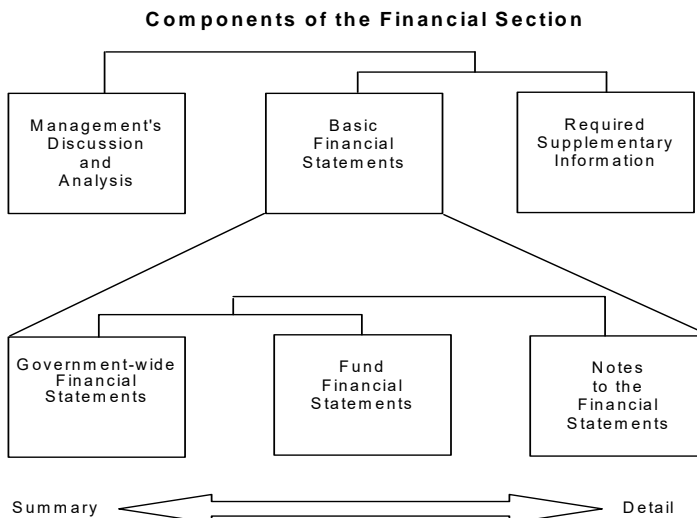
The following are some key financial highlights for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023:

- ↑ The City's total net position increased from \$8,536,951 as of June 30, 2022 to \$14,392,968 as of June 30, 2023 for a total increase of \$5,855,996 or 68.22%. Additional information on the increase in net position is discussed in more detail in the Government-wide Financial Analysis beginning on page 6.
- ↓ The City's total unrestricted net position grew from (\$78,309,011) at June 30, 2022 to (\$88,785,529) at June 30, 2023 for a total decline of \$10,476,534, or 13.38%.
- ↓ The City's total fund balances for governmental funds decreased from \$38,988,537 as of June 30, 2022 to \$24,773,307 as of June 30, 2023 for a total decrease of \$14,215,239 or 36.46%.
- ↑ The total fund balance for the General Fund increased from \$10,231,040 as of June 30, 2022 to \$10,282,877 as of June 30, 2023 for a total increase of \$51,836 or 0.51%. Fund balance is classified per GASB Statement No. 54 as Nonspendable: \$33,955 and Unassigned: \$10,248,922. Additional information on fund balances is located in Note 1.
- ↓ The combined fund balance for the City's other governmental funds, excluding the General Fund, decreased from \$28,757,497 as of June 30, 2022 to \$14,490,430 as of June 30, 2023 for a total decrease of \$14,267,075, or 49.61%.

**OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

This annual report consists of four parts: 1) Management's Discussion and Analysis, 2) the basic financial statements, 3) required supplementary information, and 4) *optional* combining statements for non-major governmental funds.

The City's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) Government-wide Financial Statements 2) Fund Financial Statements and 3) Notes to the Financial Statements.





## Government-wide Financial Statements

The *Government-wide Financial Statements* are designed to present financial information about the City as a whole in a manner similar to a private-sector business, including the use of accrual-based accounting to recognize revenues and expenses. *Governmental activities*, which are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely primarily on user fees and charges to fund operations. *Governmental activities* include those traditionally associated with local government, such as public safety, public works, community development, recreation, and general government (administrative) functions. *Business-type activities* include the City's water and wastewater utility operations and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) fueling station.

The *Statement of Net Position* presents information on all of the City's assets, including capital assets, and all related current liabilities and long-term obligations. The difference between total assets and total liabilities is presented as net position, which serves as a measure of the financial health of the City. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. Decreases in net position are presented as "Expenses;" increases in net position are presented as "Revenues." Revenues directly attributable to a particular function within the City are presented as "Program Revenues." Tax revenues, including those restricted to a particular program function, are reported as "General Revenues" unless specifically required to be reported as program revenues.

All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only affect cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., revenues pertaining to uncollected taxes, or expenses pertaining to earned, but unused, vacation and sick leave).

The government-wide financial statements include the City (known as the primary government) and the San Fernando Public Financing Authority, which is a legally separate entity. The City is financially accountable for this entity and financial information for this blended component unit is reported within the financial information presented for the primary government itself.

The government-wide financial statements can be found beginning on page 23 of this report.

## Fund Financial Statements

The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting for recording its financial activities. In general, fund accounting provides a mechanism to separately account for a variety of different funding sources and enables the City to demonstrate compliance with legal and/or contractual requirements that may be associated with these funds. Thus, the accompanying fund financial statements present individual funds organized into one of three categories: Governmental, Proprietary, or Fiduciary Funds. Note that the fund financial statements only present information on the most significant (i.e. "major") funds on the face of the statements. Nonmajor funds are grouped and presented in total on the face of the statements. In addition, the fund financial statements include a schedule that reconciles the fund financial statements to the government-wide financial statements. This is designed to explain the differences created by the integrated approach to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

*Governmental Funds.* Most of the City's basic services are reported in governmental funds. Governmental funds include the General Fund, Special Revenue, Capital Projects, and Debt Service funds. In the fund financial statements, all governmental fund types are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting, whereby revenues are generally recognized when measurable and available to finance current operating costs, and expenditures are recognized when the related liability is incurred. In addition, the focus is on inflow (revenues) and outflow (expenditures) of the current period. As such, the balance sheets of governmental funds are intended to present only short-term assets and liabilities.

The fund financial statements include separate columns, by fund type, for all "Major" governmental funds of the City. All "Nonmajor" governmental funds are consolidated into a single column labeled "Other Governmental

### Fund Financial Statements (cont.)

Funds.” The details of these funds are included in the Combining and Individual Fund Statements and schedules located in the supplementary information section of this report on pages 76-110.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the City’s near-term financial decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The City maintains 30 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, Retirement Tax Fund and Capital Grants. Data from the other 27 governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation of “Other Governmental Funds.” Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of *combining statements* in the *non-major governmental funds supplementary information* section of this report.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate its compliance with this budget.

*Proprietary Funds.* Proprietary funds are used to account for services provided to external customers or other City departments and funds that are primarily funded from user fees and charges. Proprietary funds use the accrual basis of accounting and measure the balance and change in *total economic* resources. Accordingly, balance sheets of proprietary funds include all assets and liabilities, including long-term receivables, capital assets, and long-term liabilities. The basis of accounting and measurement focus used to prepare proprietary fund statements is the same that is used to prepare the government-wide statements. Thus, proprietary fund statements provide the same, but more detailed, information about these funds, which are included in the “Business-Type Activity” column of the government-wide statements.

The City maintains two different types of proprietary funds: *Enterprise and Internal Service*.

- *Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City currently uses enterprise funds to account for the following activities: 1) water operations, 2) sewer operations, 3) compressed natural gas (CNG) fueling station operations, and 4) refuse operations.
- *Internal Service funds* are used by the City to account for its intra-city services. The City currently uses three internal service funds: 1) Equipment Maintenance and Replacement Fund, 2) Facility Maintenance Fund and 3) Self Insurance Fund.

Because internal service funds predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. Internal service funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation in the proprietary funds financial statements. Individual fund data for the internal service funds is provided in the form of *combining statements* in the supplementary information section.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found beginning on page 32 of this report.

*Fiduciary Funds.* Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held by the City as trustee on behalf of other agencies or individuals. Fiduciary funds are *not* presented in the accompanying government-wide financial statements since the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the City’s programs. The basis of accounting used for the fiduciary funds is similar to what is used for the proprietary funds. The fiduciary funds financial statements are located in the basic financial statements section of this report.

### **Fund Financial Statements (cont.)**

The City uses fiduciary funds to account for the activities of the Successor Agency to the San Fernando Redevelopment Agency and one other small agency fund where the City serves as custodian.

### **Notes to Basic Financial Statements**

The notes to basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the basic financial statements can be found beginning on page 34 of this report.

### **Other Information**

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *required supplementary information* beginning on page 85 of this report. This section includes a comparison of budgeted to actual results for the general and major special revenue funds.

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with non-major governmental funds are presented immediately following *the required supplementary information*. Combining and individual fund statements and schedules can be found beginning on page 76 of this report.

## **Government-wide Financial Analysis**

### Statement of Net Position

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. In fiscal year 2022-2023, the City's net position increased from \$8,536,951 as of June 30, 2022 to \$14,392,968 as of June 30, 2023 for a total increase of \$5,855,996 or 68.60%.

Total assets increased by \$15,786,340 or 12.17% due primarily to increased Grants and Capital Assets. The increase in Grant funding is attributable to significant efforts and coordination of City Staff, as directed by the City Council Strategic Priorities and reinforced via the approved City Legislative Platform. The combination of priorities and platform have enabled City staff to formalize appropriation requests to state and federal legislators to secure financial support for City programs and initiatives while building partnerships with other federal and state government entities. Much of the grant-funded areas have focused on capital projects, which has concurrently led to significant enhancements in value to City-wide capital assets.

Total liabilities also decreased during the fiscal year by \$19,621,853 or 14.44% from the prior year due to significant declines in the City's long-term liabilities; refer to Note 7. Additional information related to the City's pension benefits/liability and Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) benefits/liability can be found in Notes 8 and 9, respectively.

The largest portion of the City's net position, \$79,192,763 reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, infrastructure, machinery and equipment, etc.) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

A portion of the City's net position, \$23,985,734 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position, if any, may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

As of June 30, 2023, the City is reporting positive net positions balances in only two categories: 1) Net Investment in Capital Assets, and 2) Restricted; the City's government-wide unrestricted net position reflects a deficit of \$88,785,529. This large deficit is the result of long-term liabilities, most notably, pension and OPEB liabilities as detailed in Notes 7, 8 and 9.

**CITY OF SAN FERNANDO**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

**Government-wide Financial Analysis (cont.)**

The following table summarizes the Statement of Net Position for Governmental and Business-Type Activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, with comparative totals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

**Summary of Net Position**

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Assets:						
Current and other assets	\$ 53,191,569	\$ 55,513,453	\$ 9,875,409	\$ 11,836,450	\$ 63,066,978	\$ 67,349,903
Capital assets	66,052,260	47,191,501	16,391,881	15,183,375	82,444,141	62,374,876
Total assets	119,243,829	102,704,954	26,267,290	27,019,825	145,511,119	129,724,779
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	31,687,884	43,586,827	4,738,991	7,453,296	36,426,875	51,040,123
Liabilities:						
Current and other liabilities	16,161,634	12,869,195	2,301,902	1,954,003	18,463,536	14,823,198
Long-term liabilities	85,374,305	104,494,256	12,400,194	16,542,434	97,774,499	121,036,690
Total liabilities	101,535,939	117,363,451	14,702,096	18,496,437	116,238,035	135,859,888
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	44,999,393	30,941,667	6,307,598	5,426,376	51,306,991	36,368,043
Net position:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	63,770,882	40,754,134	15,421,881	13,946,274	79,192,763	54,700,408
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted	23,985,734	32,145,559	-	-	23,985,734	32,145,559
Unrestricted	(83,360,235)	(74,913,031)	(5,425,294)	(3,395,964)	(88,785,529)	(78,308,995)
Total net position	\$ 4,396,381	\$ (2,013,338)	\$ 9,996,587	\$ 10,550,310	\$ 14,392,968	\$ 8,536,972

**Statement of Activities**

As previously discussed, the Statement of Net Position provides a measure of the financial health of an entity at a specific date in time (i.e. year-end). In contrast, the Statement of Activities provides details of how net position changed from the prior year. Generally, it indicates whether the financial health of the City as a whole is better at June 30, 2023, in relation to a year earlier.

The City's total net position increased from \$8,536,951 as of June 30, 2022 to \$14,392,968 as of June 30, 2023 for a total increase of \$5,855,996 or 68.60%. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

- ❖ Net position of governmental activities increased from (\$2,013,338) as of June 30, 2022 to \$4,396,381 as of June 30, 2023; a total increase of \$6,409,719. The 318.36% change is primarily attributable to \$9,554,385 growth in capital grants and contributions revenue.

**CITY OF SAN FERNANDO**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

**Government-wide Financial Analysis (cont.)**

- ❖ Net position of business-type activities decreased from \$10,550,310 as of June 30, 2022 to \$9,996,587 as of June 30, 2023; a total decrease of \$553,723 or 5.25%. The decrease is due to investment losses.

The following table summarizes the Statement of Activities for Governmental Activities and Business-Type Activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, with comparative totals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

<b>City of San Fernando</b> <b>Government-wide Financial Statements</b> <b>Summary of Activities</b>						
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Revenues</b>						
Program revenues						
Charges for services	\$ 3,273,502	\$ 2,405,111	\$ 9,767,925	\$ 9,240,331	\$ 13,041,427	\$ 11,645,442
Operating grants and contributions	9,205,604	6,089,498	-	-	9,205,604	6,089,498
Capital grants and contributions	16,944,785	7,390,400	-	-	16,944,785	7,390,400
General revenues						
Taxes	27,797,731	25,007,455	-	-	27,797,731	25,007,455
Investment loss and other	143,115	20,331	109,415	(425,637)	252,530	(405,306)
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>57,364,737</b>	<b>40,912,795</b>	<b>9,877,340</b>	<b>8,814,694</b>	<b>67,242,077</b>	<b>49,727,489</b>
<b>Expenses</b>						
General government	8,535,396	11,508,546	-	-	8,535,396	11,508,546
Public safety	23,133,497	20,651,820	-	-	23,133,497	20,651,820
Community development	1,450,838	3,047,990	-	-	1,450,838	3,047,990
Public works	6,732,859	2,872,863	-	-	6,732,859	2,872,863
Parks and recreation	3,039,015	2,134,123	-	-	3,039,015	2,134,123
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	817,025	417,763	-	-	817,025	417,763
Water operations	-	-	7,102,186	6,855,816	7,102,186	6,855,816
Sewer operations	-	-	2,602,834	5,312,532	2,602,834	5,312,532
CNG operations	-	-	496,035	164,488	496,035	164,488
Refuse operations	-	-	10,000	3,403	10,000	3,403
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>43,708,630</b>	<b>40,633,105</b>	<b>10,211,055</b>	<b>12,336,239</b>	<b>53,919,685</b>	<b>52,969,344</b>
Excess or (Deficiency) before transfers	13,656,107	279,690	(333,715)	(3,521,545)	13,322,392	(3,241,855)
Transfers In (Out)	220,008	161,023	(220,008)	(161,023)	-	-
Change in Net Position	13,876,115	440,713	(553,723)	(3,682,568)	13,322,392	(3,241,855)
Net position – beginning	(2,013,344)	(2,454,057)	10,550,310	14,232,878	8,536,966	11,778,821
Prior Period Adjustment	(7,466,390)	-	-	-	(7,466,390)	-
Net position – ending	\$ 4,396,381	\$ (2,013,344)	\$ 9,996,587	\$ 10,550,310	\$ 14,392,968	\$ 8,536,966

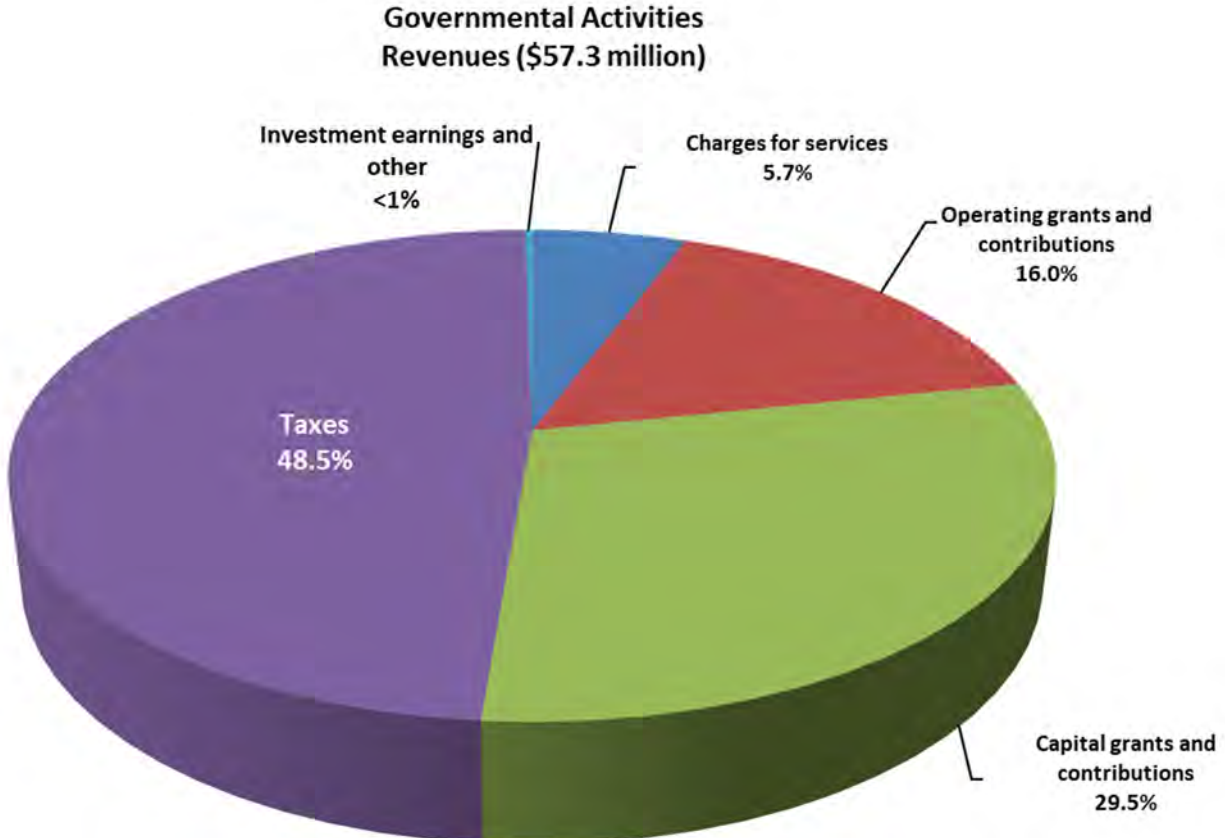
## Government-wide Financial Analysis (cont.)

### Revenue Highlights

Total governmental activities revenues were \$57,364,737; an increase of \$16,451,942 or 40.21% from 2022. The largest component of governmental activities' revenue are taxes, which generate \$27,797,731 making up 48.46% of total governmental activities' revenues. This is consistent with the nature and purpose of governmental funds, particularly the General Fund, where programs are largely supported by general taxes. The highest tax revenues received by the General Fund include Property Tax (\$12.7 million), Sales and Use Tax (\$12.0 million), and Business License Tax (\$1.8 million). Some key changes in revenues include:

- Property tax revenue increased by \$2,459,661 or 24.12% compared to the prior year. Property tax revenue had shown a significant growth due to assessment value increases in part due to commercial property changes in ownership as well as residential home improvements.
- Sales and Use tax revenue increased by \$123,271 or 1.03% compared to the prior year. Sales taxes have been demonstrating accelerated post-COVID growth but have now stabilized.
- While business license revenue is sensitive to economic conditions, 2023 demonstrated continued business recovery with an increase \$145,865 or 8.74% growth compared to the prior year.

The governmental activities pie chart below illustrates operating revenues by source (excluding transfers). Taxes, which include sales and use, property, motor vehicle license, business and other taxes are general revenues used to support overall government functions. These sources account for approximately 49% of total governmental revenue. Charges for services make up 6% of revenues while operating and capital grants and contributions amount to 30% of total governmental revenues.

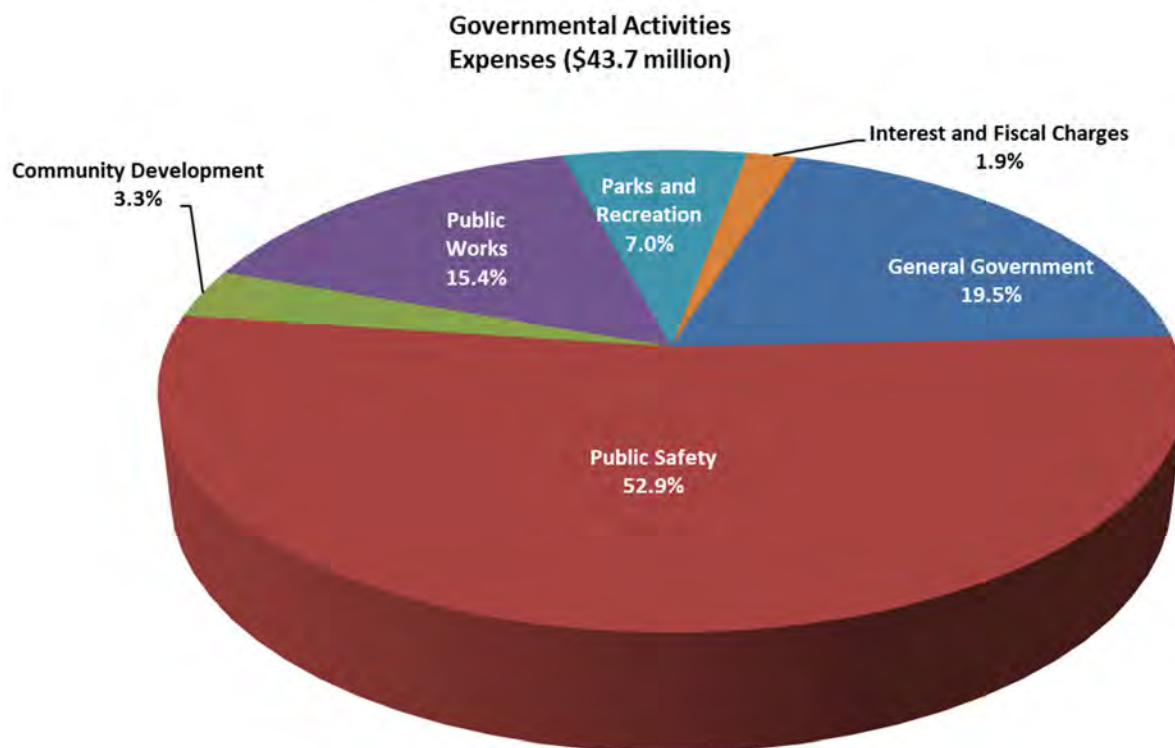




### **Governmental Activities (cont.)**

#### *Expense Highlights*

Functional expenses for fiscal year 2022-2023 governmental activities totaled \$43,708,630, an increase of \$3,075,525 or 7.6% from the prior year. Public Safety activities, consisting of the San Fernando Police Department and Fire Services contract with the Los Angeles Fire Department, accounted for approximately \$23.1 million (53%) and Public Works activities accounted for approximately \$6.7 million (15%) of the total expenses in the governmental funds. General Government expenses (including City Council, City Manager, City Clerk, Information Technology, Finance, Human Resources, and City Attorney contract) also accounted for approximately \$8.5 million (20%) of total expenses. Community Development (\$1.5 million), and Recreation and Community Services (\$3.0 million) account for the remaining 10% of expenses.



### **Business-Type Activities**

The net position of business-type activities decreased from \$14,232,878 as of June 30, 2022 to \$10,550,310 as of June 30, 2023; a total decrease of \$3,682,568, or 25.87%. A water and sewer rate study was last completed in 2019 and new rates were effective on January 1, 2020. While revenue increased \$527,954 or 5.4% over the prior year due to an updated rate schedule that ensures that fees charged to customers are sufficient to meet the cost of operating the water and sewer system, these increases were offset by increased expenditures for capital costs to replace aging water and sewer main lines. With 2023-2024 being the last year of the current rate schedule, a new water and sewer rate study is being planned for 2024-2025.

The City's Water Utility and Sewer/Wastewater operations are the two largest business-type operations, with charges for service being the primary funding source. The Summary of Activities chart presented on page 14 shows a comparison of program revenues to expenses to prior year for each of the City's business-type activities.

**CITY OF SAN FERNANDO  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
JUNE 30, 2023**

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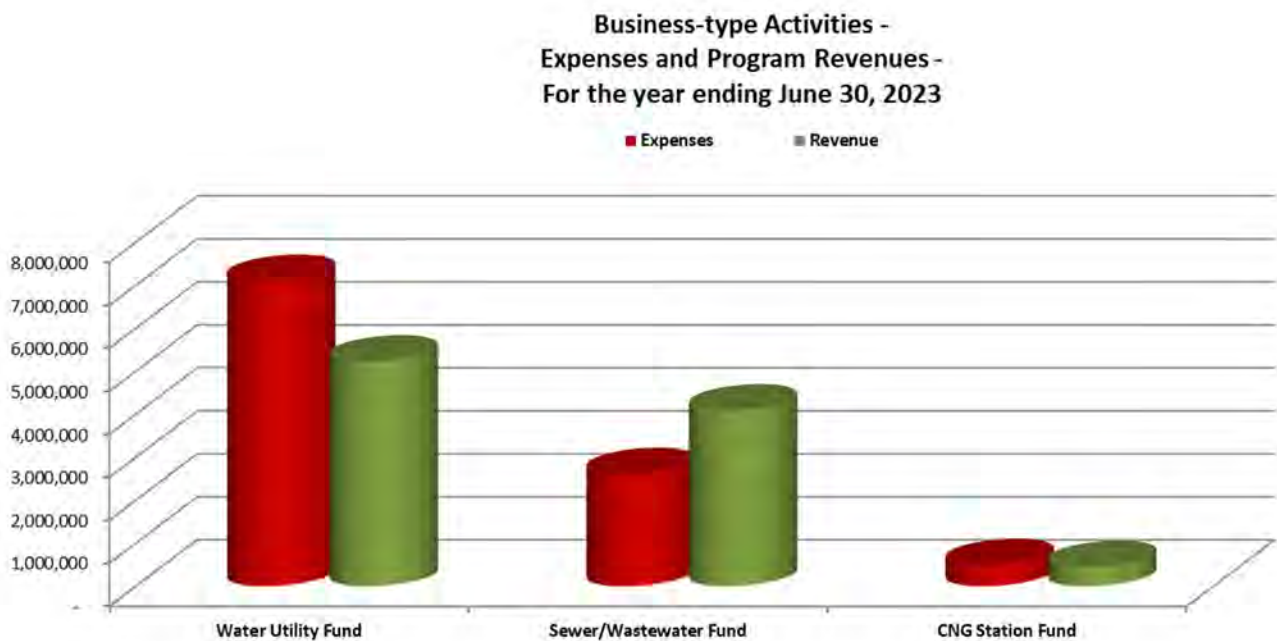
**Business-Type Activities (cont.)**

*Revenue Highlights*

Program revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 were approximately \$9.8 million; an increase of \$527,594 or 5.71%, from 2022. Increases are attributable to incremental escalations over the life of the current rate schedule. Overall revenues increased by \$1,062,646 or 12.06% as a result of program revenues coupled with investment gains.

*Expense Highlights*

Total expenses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 were approximately \$10.2 million, a decrease of \$2,125,184 or 17.23%, from 2022. The City's water and wastewater (sewer) infrastructure is aging and many sections are in need of replacement. Many of the significant emergency capital expenditures to repair collapsed water and sewer main lines were initiated in the prior year, with several projects nearing completion.



**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

**Governmental Funds.** The focus of the City's *governmental funds* is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of *spendable* resources. Such information may be useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, *unassigned fund balance* may serve as a useful measure of the City's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

The combined ending fund balances in the City's governmental funds decreased from \$38,988,546 as of June 30, 2022 to \$24,773,307 as of June 30, 2023; a total decrease of \$14,215,239 or 36.46%. The City's governmental funds report an *unassigned* fund balance of \$794,436, which is a \$9,110,835 or 91.98% decrease from June 30, 2022.

**CITY OF SAN FERNANDO  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
JUNE 30, 2023**

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (cont.)**

The remainder of the fund balance is either nonspendable or restricted to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been reserved for the following:

- 1) \$34,850 for prepaid items;
- 2) \$23,944,021 restricted for transportation, housing, air pollution, parks and recreation, public safety, community development and retirement.

**Summary of Governmental Funds  
Balance Sheet**

	2023	2022
Assets:		
Cash and Investments	\$ 30,878,502	\$ 41,919,444
Other assets	27,614,861	13,892,409
Total assets	58,493,363	55,811,853
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	8,805,321	4,733,945
Other liabilities	12,069,969	7,689,631
Total liabilities	20,875,290	12,423,576
Total deferred Inflows of Resources	12,844,766	4,399,731
Fund balances:		
Nonspendable	34,850	7,384
Restricted	23,944,021	29,075,891
Unassigned	794,436	9,905,271
Total fund balances	\$ 24,773,307	\$ 38,988,546
<b>Total Fund Bal - Excluding GF</b>	<b>\$ 14,490,430</b>	<b>28,757,505</b>

The following is a summary of significant changes to fund balance in the major governmental funds.

**General Fund.** The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. The General Fund's fund balance decreased only slightly from \$10,231,041 as of June 30, 2022 to \$10,282,877 as of June 30, 2023; a total increase \$51,836. This nominal impact is highlighted as the fund balance was projected lower at \$7.5M due to adjusted FY2022-2023 expenditures which included an unanticipated \$2.5M in additional appropriations towards the Police Department HVAC Facility project. Higher than expected revenues offset the adjusted budget in addition to total actual expenditures ending under budget. In 2013, San Fernando voters approved a ½-cent local transaction tax (Measure A) for a period of seven years. In 2008, voters approved to extend the tax indefinitely. In November 2020, voters approved an additional 0.25% local transaction tax (Measure SF). The collection of transaction tax revenues has been imperative to the City's deficit elimination plan, in addition to providing a long-term financial stability.

**Retirement Tax Fund.** The Retirement Tax Fund is a special revenue fund used to account for the City's special property tax levy that is restricted to pay City employees' pension obligation to CalPERS. The fund balance increased from \$9,435,544 as of June 30, 2022 to \$10,381,204 as of June 30, 2023; a total increase of \$945,660 or 10.02%. Tax

**CITY OF SAN FERNANDO**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

revenues for the year, increased due to higher assessed values in San Fernando and an increase in employee pension contributions implemented through labor negotiations. Assets in the Retirement Tax fund are restricted to pay the City's long-term pension obligation to CalPERS.

**Capital Grants Fund.** The Capital Grants Fund is a special revenue fund used to account for grants from another governmental agency or other organizations and are restricted for specific capital projects. The fund balance decreased from \$7,340,127 as of June 30, 2022 to a deficit of (\$8,501,762) as of June 30, 2023. In most cases grant agencies issue reimbursable grants, for which this is the case as the City has a significant volume of deferred revenue in process as capital projects are completed. As the City receives more grant funding, a more in-depth grant policy is under development to enhance management and reporting of funds.

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

Unlike governmental funds, proprietary funds use the accrual basis of accounting for financial statement purposes. Accordingly, information reported for the individual fund statements is very similar to that presented as Business-Type Activities in the government-wide statements. Government-wide reporting requires the inclusion of activities of the City's internal service funds related to proprietary fund activities in the Business-Type Activities. Therefore, the following analysis is very similar to that presented for Business-Type Activities.

**Enterprise Funds.** Total net position decreased from \$10,550,306 as of June 30, 2022 to \$9,996,587 as of June 30, 2023; a total decrease of \$553,719 or 5.25%. The decrease is due to capital project expenditures associated with water treatment system repairs and investment losses.

**Internal Service Funds.** The City's internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's various functions. Services provided by internal service funds have been allocated to governmental functions, based on user percentages, in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses internal service funds to account for facility maintenance, vehicle maintenance and replacement, and insurance premiums and claims costs. The total net position of the internal service funds decreased from (\$772,671) as of June 30, 2022 to (\$2,166,154) as of June 30, 2023; for a total decrease of \$1,393,483, or 180.35%. This change was due to a significant increase in claims payable for unresolved liability and workers' compensation claims. The City will be developing a plan to offset current claims liabilities to reduce the deficit in addition to mitigating future risks.

**GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS**

The General Fund is the main operating fund of the City. Its revenues are primarily derived from taxes and charges for services, which are used to pay for the traditional services provided by local government - public safety, parks and recreation, community development (building and planning), and public works.

**Revenues.** Actual General Fund revenues were \$25,353,528 in Fiscal Year 2022-2023, compared to the \$23,400,098 final budget; a difference of \$1,953,430, or 8.35%. The difference is predominately due to additional sales and use tax, business license tax and property tax revenue.

Summary of General Fund Expenditures				
Budget and Actual				
June 30, 2023				
	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive(Negative)
	Original	Final		
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Taxes	\$ 17,957,820	\$ 18,103,878	\$ 20,049,742	\$ 1,945,864
Licenses and Permits	360,700	360,700	477,454	116,754
Charges for Services	781,774	781,774	665,499	(116,275)
Fines and Forfeitures	465,600	465,600	418,240	(47,360)
Investment Earnings	608,589	608,589	557,907	(50,682)
Intergovernmental	3,036,557	3,036,557	3,123,012	86,455
Other	43,000	43,000	61,674	18,674
Total Revenues	23,254,040	23,400,098	25,353,528	1,953,430

**CITY OF SAN FERNANDO**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

**GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS (cont.)**

*Expenditures.* Actual General Fund expenditures were \$22,713,498 in Fiscal Year 2022-2023, compared to the \$23,699,251 final budget; a difference of \$985,753 or 4.16%. The variance is a result of continued prudent financial decisions to contain costs while maintaining core services.

**Summary of General Fund Expenditures**  
**Budget and Actual**  
**June 30, 2023**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive(Negative)
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
General Government:				
City Council	179,000	179,000	162,770	16,230
Administration	492,350	492,350	515,830	(23,480)
Personnel	403,205	403,205	376,507	26,698
City Attorney	153,914	430,792	476,414	(45,622)
City Clerk	271,828	271,828	258,560	13,268
Elections	61,641	61,641	38,678	22,963
Financial Management	711,617	711,617	684,654	26,963
Information Technology	519,271	519,839	365,113	154,726
Retirement and Nondepartmental	1,608,088	1,435,795	908,851	526,944
Public Safety:				
Police	10,268,099	10,279,008	10,870,792	(591,784)
Fire	3,150,000	3,062,793	3,062,793	-
Community Development	1,675,707	1,744,578	1,292,723	451,855
Public Works	2,297,295	2,371,202	2,014,085	357,117
Parks and Recreation	1,709,930	1,710,961	1,656,096	54,865
Capital Outlay	-	-	4,990	(4,990)
Debt Service	-	24,642	24,642	-
Total Expenditures	23,501,945	23,699,251	22,713,498	985,753
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	(247,905)	(299,153)	2,640,030	2,939,183
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers In	520,000	520,000	520,000	-
Transfers Out	(281,333)	(3,309,885)	(3,108,194)	201,691
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	238,667	(2,789,885)	(2,588,194)	201,691
Net Change in Fund Balances	(9,238)	(3,089,038)	51,836	3,140,874
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	10,231,041	10,231,041	10,231,041	-
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 10,221,803	\$ 7,142,003	\$ 10,282,877	\$ 3,140,874

**CITY OF SAN FERNANDO**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

**CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION**

**Capital Assets.** The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities, net of accumulated depreciation, amounts to \$66,052,260 as of June 30, 2022. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements other than building, infrastructure (roads, sidewalks, streetlights, etc.), and machinery and equipment. The total change in the City's investment in capital assets through June 30, 2022 was \$18,860,758 due to street, facility, water and other capital improvements completed during the year. Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 4 to the basic financial statements on pages 49-50 of this report.

**Capital Assets (Note 4)**  
**Net of Accumulated Depreciation**  
**June 30, 2022**

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Capital assets not being depreciated	\$ 24,669,914	\$ 2,266,933	\$ 26,936,847
Capital assets being depreciated	113,215,230	43,499,550	156,714,780
Less accumulated depreciation	(71,832,884)	(29,374,602)	(101,207,486)
<b>Net Capital Assets</b>	<b>\$ 66,052,260</b>	<b>\$ 16,391,881</b>	<b>\$ 82,444,141</b>

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

- *Governmental activities:* Capital asset additions in governmental activities include completion of various street and facility improvement projects.
- *Business-type activities:* Capital asset additions related to the water and sewer operations include: various water and sewer main replacements.

**Debt Administration.** Long-term debts for Governmental Activities decreased from \$107,980,955 as of June 30, 2022 to \$88,879,403 as of June 30, 2023; a total decrease of \$19,101,552 or 17.69%. Total long-term debts in governmental and business activities consist of the following:

**Long-Term Liabilities (Note 6)**  
**June 30, 2022**

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>					
2016 Installment Sale Agreement	\$ 2,285,000	\$ -	\$ (95,000)	\$ 2,190,000	\$ 100,000
Premium	97,089	-	(5,711)	91,378	5,711
Loans payable from Direct Borrowing:					
Radio Equipment Purchase	563,807	-	(563,807)	-	-
Pension Obligation Bonds					
Series 2021A	30,540,000	-	(1,030,000)	29,510,000	1,035,000
Claims Payable	3,452,690	5,500,411	(3,807,904)	5,145,197	1,552,825
Insurance Assessment Payable	405,285	-	(81,057)	324,228	81,057
Compensated Absences	1,559,304	993,639	(911,318)	1,641,625	730,505
Net Pension Liability (Note 7)	27,937,799	-	(10,468,126)	17,469,673	-
Net OPEB Liability (Note 8)	41,139,981	-	(8,632,679)	32,507,302	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 107,980,955</b>	<b>\$ 6,494,050</b>	<b>\$ (25,595,602)</b>	<b>\$ 88,879,403</b>	<b>\$ 3,505,098</b>
<b>Business-type Activities:</b>					
Compensated Absences	\$ 232,999	\$ 135,496	\$ (144,638)	\$ 223,857	\$ 124,755
Net Pension Liability (Note 7)	4,911,939	-	(2,143,662)	2,768,277	-
Net OPEB Liability (Note 8)	6,147,353	-	(1,714,538)	4,432,815	-
Loan Payable from Direct Borrowing:					
Radio Equipment Purchase	102,636	-	(102,636)	-	-
2020 Installment Sale Agreement	1,100,000	-	(130,000)	970,000	130,000
Pension Obligation Bonds					
Series 2021B	4,560,000	-	(150,000)	4,410,000	150,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 17,054,927</b>	<b>\$ 135,496</b>	<b>\$ (4,385,474)</b>	<b>\$ 12,804,949</b>	<b>\$ 404,755</b>



## **CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION (cont.)**

State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt a governmental entity may issue to fifteen percent (15%) of its adjusted assessed valuation. The City's total assessed valuation in fiscal year 2022-2023 was \$2,395,190,428. The adjusted assessed valuation (i.e. to account for a change in valuation methodology since the legal debt limit was enacted by the state) is \$598,797,607. Therefore, the legal debt margin is \$89,819,641, which is well in excess of the City's outstanding general obligation debt. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 7 to the basic financial statements on pages 52-56 of this report.

## **ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEARS BUDGET**

### Economy

Prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, the national and state economies were in the midst of the longest recorded economic expansion. The economy had been on a long, slow recovery since the end of the Great Recession in 2009 with strong fundamentals, such as low unemployment, increasing household income and personal consumption, and most stock market indices were at record levels.

This long economic expansion was brought to an abrupt stop in March 2020 as pandemic-induced restrictions led to soaring unemployment and plummeting consumer spending. Governor Newsom officially ended the COVID-19 declared emergency on February 28, 2023. While there has been an economic recovery over the past two years, COVID-19 dramatically altered lives and significantly impacted regional, state, national, and global economies. The actions taken to stabilize the economy throughout the pandemic were unprecedented and will impact global economies for the foreseeable future.

The following analysis of the federal, state and local economic outlooks provide context for the City's revenue projections.

### Federal Economy

Inflation and the Federal Reserve's response to it (i.e. seven interest rate increases in 2022) were the focus of economic policy in 2022 as prices increased at a pace not seen since stagflation in the 1970's and 1980's. Conversely, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which is a measure of output for the US economy, increased by only 1.1% in 2022. GDP is expected to grow by approximately 0.8% in 2023 and 1.5% in 2024, which represents very slow growth, by historical standards.

The U.S. labor market has rebounded from the pandemic as well. The unemployment rate, which was 5.4% in 2021, improved to 3.7% by the end of 2022. Despite very low unemployment, the labor pool in the United States continues to shrink as the trend of more workers leaving the workforce then entering it continues. This has created a tight labor market, resulting in increased salaries for many workers.

Inflation became the main economic headline in 2022 as the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose significantly again in 2022. CPI hit 8.0% in 2022, which is the highest rate since 1979. Inflation is, effectively, a tax on the economy as consumers have to spend more of their disposable income to buy the same amount, or fewer, goods than in the past. The Federal Reserve has been consistently increasing baseline interest rates to increase the value of money and offset inflation. It remains to be seen how the policy of raising interest rates to curb inflation will impact the economy.

Contrary to the strong performance of U.S. stocks in 2020 and 2021, stock markets in 2022 experienced sizeable losses and increased volatility. This suggests pessimism, or at least significant uncertainty, by investors in the Federal Reserve's ability to curb inflation without pushing the country into a recession.

In summary, the national economy shows some stability, with the U.S. GDP reporting solid growth going into 2023 and the labor market experiencing robust job production and record low unemployment. However, continued high inflation, increasing interest rates, continued supply chain disruptions, and a volatile stock market are signaling an economic slowdown over the next year.

**ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEARS BUDGET (cont.)**

State Economy

California's economy has significantly recovered from the pandemic-induced downturn as many economic indicators are back to their pre-pandemic levels. The focus of California economic policy makers will be the effects of Federal Reserve policy, inflation, and supply chain instability on the California economy. Throughout the pandemic, California experienced its first recorded decline in population since recording began over 100 years ago. This trend continued in 2022 as an additional 210,000 residents left the state. Continued population declines could have long-term implications for California's economic vitality.

Housing affordability continues to be an ongoing public policy challenge and is the primary issue driving the California population flight. California's housing market remains significantly more expensive compared to housing markets throughout much of the United States. California's continued recovery in the years to come will depend on a variety of factors including national and state economic policy and new developments related to the pandemic. Additionally, the housing market, relocation of businesses to other states, and relatively high degree of income inequality, pose continuing challenges for the state.

Although the employment situation in California continued to improve in 2022 (unemployment in December 2022 was 4.1%), a slew of recent layoffs by large technology companies may be cause for concern in 2023. Job growth is expected to slow in 2023, with most of the growth in the Education and Health sectors. Jobs in Manufacturing, Transportation/Trade, Construction, and Financial Activities sectors are expected to contract in 2023 and 2024.

While California significantly recovered from the pandemic-induced downturn in 2021, and experienced a record budget surplus in 2022, economic challenges remain. The high cost of housing, high inflation, Federal Reserve fiscal policy, and population migration out of California, represent continuing threats to the California economy and are expected to hamper growth in 2023.

Local Economy

The resiliency of San Fernando's local economy was made clear throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. Many of the City's large employers are essential manufacturing and service business such as LAUSD, Pharmavite, Pepsi, Home Depot, Puretek Corp, and Vallarta. Conversely, small businesses, which are the lifeblood of the City's unique character and charm, were hit hardest by the economic restrictions imposed by COVID-19. To support small businesses, the City Council provided \$10,000 grants to 40 small San Fernando businesses and supported the San Fernando Outdoor Market through fee waivers and City staff to close the streets, manage traffic, and provide safety services.

There are a few large projects currently under construction that are expected to open in 2023 and add to the City's economic base. American Fruits and Flavors, which manufactures Monster Energy Drinks, is expected to complete construction of a 165,000 square foot manufacturing facility in the Fall. When fully operational, the new facility will be home to more than 300 jobs. Additionally, a new Target is under construction and is also expected to be completed in Fall 2023. The new Target is expected to add a significant amount of sales tax to the City's General Fund revenue once it is open and fully operational.

The City recently hired a Deputy City Manager/Economic Development to focus on developing and implementing economic development programs, support local businesses to facilitate a business friendly environment, and lead business recruitment and retention efforts. The City also awarded a contract to a consultant to develop a Downtown Master Plan. Development of this Plan includes a significant amount of public outreach to develop a long-term vision for the City's downtown and Maclay commercial corridors. These efforts are critical to make the local economy even more resilient in the long term.

San Fernando's local economy and customer base proved to be resilient throughout the pandemic. The City has a solid base of retail, manufacturing, personal service, and restaurant businesses that provide sales and business taxes that have consistently grown over the past 10 years. With affordable lease rates, easy access to major transit routes (i.e. Interstate 5, 210 Freeway, and the 118 Freeway) and access to regional transit from the Sylmar Metrolink Station, the local economy is expected to remain stable over the next fiscal year.

**ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEARS BUDGET (cont.)**

**Budget Outlook**

The emphasis of the FY 2023-2024 City Manager's Adopted Budget is to Let the Dust Settle to allow staff time to fulfill recent City Council approved budget enhancements to move the Strategic Goals 2022-2026 forward, including, but not limited to, completing the remaining recruitments for new staff positions, procure new equipment, implement new programs, and measure the impact of those new positions, equipment, and programs on services. Additionally, due to the economic uncertainty, recommended enhancements have been limited to minimize the risk of having to make reductions in the future if we do, in fact, experience an economic recession.

**Request for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances for readers of the financial statements. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Erica Melton, Director of Finance at [emelton@sfcity.org](mailto:emelton@sfcity.org) or 117 Macneil Street, San Fernando, California, 91340.

## **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**City of San Fernando**  
**Statement of Net Position**  
June 30, 2023

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>	<b>Business-type Activities</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and Investments	\$ 33,920,922	\$ 8,727,132	\$ 42,648,054
Restricted Cash and Investments	354,987	197,158	552,145
Receivables:			
Taxes	3,084,859	-	3,084,859
Accounts	280,132	1,454,961	1,735,093
Interest	226,079	-	226,079
Grants	9,999,316	-	9,999,316
Leases	3,222,968	-	3,222,968
Loans Receivable	1,516,832	-	1,516,832
Internal Balances	505,642	(505,642)	-
Prepaid Items	34,850	1,800	36,650
Inventories	44,982	-	44,982
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated	24,669,914	2,266,933	26,936,847
Capital Assets, Depreciated, Net	41,382,346	14,124,948	55,507,294
Total Assets	<u>119,243,829</u>	<u>26,267,290</u>	<u>145,511,119</u>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Deferred Outflows Related to OPEB	3,786,625	516,359	4,302,984
Deferred Outflows Related to Pensions	27,901,259	4,222,632	32,123,891
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>31,687,884</u>	<u>4,738,991</u>	<u>36,426,875</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts Payable	9,028,212	1,692,747	10,720,959
Accrued Liabilities	708,915	66,005	774,920
Interest Payable	6,453	-	6,453
Deposits Payable	501,458	138,395	639,853
Unearned Revenue	2,168,427	-	2,168,427
Due to Other Agencies	243,071	-	243,071
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	3,505,098	404,755	3,909,853
Due in More Than One Year	85,374,305	12,400,194	97,774,499
Total Liabilities	<u>101,535,939</u>	<u>14,702,096</u>	<u>116,238,035</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Deferred Inflows Related to Leases	3,125,966	-	3,125,966
Deferred Inflows Related to OPEB	12,218,653	1,666,180	13,884,833
Deferred Inflows Related to Pensions	29,654,774	4,641,418	34,296,192
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>44,999,393</u>	<u>6,307,598</u>	<u>51,306,991</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	63,770,882	15,421,881	79,192,763
Restricted for:			
Transportation	2,969,195	-	2,969,195
Housing	3,416,646	-	3,416,646
Air Pollution	180,686	-	180,686
Parks & Recreation	33,844	-	33,844
Public Safety	678,934	-	678,934
Retirement	10,370,216	-	10,370,216
Community Development	5,995,295	-	5,995,295
Parking	340,918	-	340,918
Unrestricted	(83,360,235)	(5,425,294)	(88,785,529)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 4,396,381</u>	<u>\$ 9,996,587</u>	<u>\$ 14,392,968</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Statement of Activities**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>				
General Government	\$ 8,535,396	\$ 743,378	\$ -	\$ -
Public Safety	23,133,497	1,081,023	678,199	647,118
Community Development	1,450,838	643,162	5,979,662	-
Public Works	6,732,859	448,638	2,483,267	9,741,389
Parks and Recreation	3,039,015	357,301	64,476	6,556,278
Interest Expense	817,025	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	43,708,630	3,273,502	9,205,604	16,944,785
<b>Business-type Activities:</b>				
Water	7,102,186	5,228,074	-	-
Sewer	2,602,834	4,088,886	-	-
Compressed Natural Gas	496,035	450,965	-	-
Waste Disposal	10,000	-	-	-
Total Business-type Activities	10,211,055	9,767,925	-	-
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 53,919,685</u>	<u>\$ 13,041,427</u>	<u>\$ 9,205,604</u>	<u>\$ 16,944,785</u>

General Revenues:

Taxes:

Property

Sales and Use

Business License Taxes

Franchise

Other Taxes

Investment Income

Other

Transfers

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Position

Net Position - Beginning of Year (Restated)

Net Position - End of Year

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.



Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ (7,792,018)	\$ -	\$ (7,792,018)
(20,727,157)	-	(20,727,157)
5,171,986	-	5,171,986
5,940,435	-	5,940,435
3,939,040	-	3,939,040
(817,025)	-	(817,025)
<u>(14,284,739)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(14,284,739)</u>
-	(1,874,112)	(1,874,112)
-	1,486,052	1,486,052
-	(45,070)	(45,070)
<u>-</u>	<u>(10,000)</u>	<u>(10,000)</u>
<u>-</u>	<u>(443,130)</u>	<u>(443,130)</u>
<u>(14,284,739)</u>	<u>(443,130)</u>	<u>(14,727,869)</u>
12,655,839	-	12,655,839
12,036,191	-	12,036,191
1,814,949	-	1,814,949
933,936	-	933,936
356,816	-	356,816
(121,784)	109,415	(12,369)
264,899	-	264,899
<u>220,008</u>	<u>(220,008)</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>28,160,854</u>	<u>(110,593)</u>	<u>28,050,261</u>
13,876,115	(553,723)	13,322,392
<u>(9,479,734)</u>	<u>10,550,310</u>	<u>1,070,576</u>
<u>\$ 4,396,381</u>	<u>\$ 9,996,587</u>	<u>\$ 14,392,968</u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**Governmental Funds**  
June 30, 2023

	General Fund	Retirement Tax	ARPA Fund	Capital Grants	Other Governmental Funds	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Cash and Investments	\$ 7,265,167	\$ 6,116,537	\$ 5,564,024	\$ -	\$ 11,949,629	\$ 30,895,357
Restricted Cash and Investments	-	353,062	-	-	1,925	354,987
Receivables:						
Taxes	2,607,637	317,021	-	-	160,201	3,084,859
Accounts	208,472	7,149	-	-	5,186	220,807
Interest	226,079	-	-	-	-	226,079
Grants	-	-	-	9,318,196	681,120	9,999,316
Leases	3,047,357	-	-	-	175,611	3,222,968
Due From Other Funds	5,349,873	-	-	-	-	5,349,873
Loans Receivable	-	-	-	-	1,516,832	1,516,832
Advances to Other Funds	-	3,587,435	-	-	-	3,587,435
Prepaid Items	33,955	-	-	-	895	34,850
Total Assets	<u>\$ 18,738,540</u>	<u>\$ 10,381,204</u>	<u>\$ 5,564,024</u>	<u>\$ 9,318,196</u>	<u>\$ 14,491,399</u>	<u>\$ 58,493,363</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
Accounts Payable	\$ 690,523	\$ 10,988	\$ 1,252,284	\$ 2,511,731	\$ 4,339,795	\$ 8,805,321
Accrued Liabilities	609,517	-	-	39	59,398	668,954
Deposits	487,871	-	-	-	13,587	501,458
Due to Other Funds	-	-	-	5,113,486	236,387	5,349,873
Unearned Revenue	-	-	-	1,692,439	475,988	2,168,427
Due to Other Agencies	-	-	-	-	243,071	243,071
Advances From Other Funds	3,138,186	-	-	-	-	3,138,186
Total Liabilities	<u>4,926,097</u>	<u>10,988</u>	<u>1,252,284</u>	<u>9,317,695</u>	<u>5,368,226</u>	<u>20,875,290</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>						
Lease Related	2,950,946	-	-	-	175,020	3,125,966
Unavailable Revenues - Grants	578,620	-	-	8,502,263	637,917	9,718,800
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>3,529,566</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,502,263</u>	<u>812,937</u>	<u>12,844,766</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>						
Nonspendable:						
Prepaid Items	33,955	-	-	-	895	34,850
Restricted For:						
Transportation	-	-	-	-	2,969,195	2,969,195
Housing	-	-	-	-	3,416,646	3,416,646
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	172,842	172,842
Parks and Recreation	-	-	-	-	33,844	33,844
Public Safety	-	-	-	-	678,934	678,934
Retirement	-	10,370,216	-	-	-	10,370,216
Community Development	-	-	4,311,740	-	1,649,686	5,961,426
Parking	-	-	-	-	340,918	340,918
Unassigned	10,248,922	-	-	(8,501,762)	(952,724)	794,436
Total Fund Balances	<u>10,282,877</u>	<u>10,370,216</u>	<u>4,311,740</u>	<u>(8,501,762)</u>	<u>8,310,236</u>	<u>24,773,307</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 18,738,540</u>	<u>\$ 10,381,204</u>	<u>\$ 5,564,024</u>	<u>\$ 9,318,196</u>	<u>\$ 14,491,399</u>	<u>\$ 58,493,363</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds**  
**to the Statement of Net Position**  
June 30, 2023

Fund Balances for Governmental Funds	\$ 24,773,307
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Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Capital Assets	137,264,375
Accumulated Depreciation	(71,648,366)

Long-term liabilities applicable to the City's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities, both current and long-term, are reported in the Statement of Net Position:

Net Pension Liability	(17,469,673)
Compensated Absences	(1,641,625)
Total OPEB Liability	(32,507,302)
2016 Installment Sale Agreement	(2,190,000)
Premium on 2016 Installment Sale Agreement	(91,378)
Pension Obligation Bonds Series 2021A	(29,510,000)
Interest Payable on Long-term Debt	(6,453)

Amounts for deferred outflows and deferred inflows related to the City's Net Pension and OPEB Liabilities are not reported in the funds:

Deferred Outflows Related to Pensions	27,901,259
Deferred Inflows Related to Pensions	(29,654,774)
Deferred Outflows Related to OPEB	3,786,625
Deferred Inflows Related to OPEB	(12,218,653)

Other long-term receivables are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds.	9,718,800
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The internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of equipment purchases to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position.	(2,109,761)
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Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 4,396,381
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Governmental Funds**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	General Fund	Retirement Tax	ARPA Fund	Capital Grants	Other Governmental Funds	Total
<b>REVENUES</b>						
Taxes	\$ 20,049,742	\$ 5,272,636	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,763,426	\$ 28,085,804
Licenses and Permits	477,454	-	-	-	-	477,454
Charges for Services	665,499	-	-	-	399,564	1,065,063
Fines and Forfeitures	418,240	-	-	-	5,045	423,285
Investment Earnings	557,907	(24,654)	-	-	88,245	621,498
Intergovernmental	3,123,012	-	5,568,340	7,622,547	2,147,369	18,461,268
Other	61,674	195,680	-	-	7,750	265,104
Total Revenues	25,353,528	5,443,662	5,568,340	7,622,547	5,411,399	49,399,476
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>						
Current:						
General Government	3,787,377	1,326,130	62,003	-	9,389	5,184,899
Public Safety	13,933,585	1,164,811	-	610	151,512	15,250,518
Community Development	1,292,723	72,555	-	-	138,272	1,503,550
Public Works	2,014,085	115,640	194,892	-	1,885,394	4,210,011
Parks and Recreation	1,656,096	87,728	-	802,629	835,274	3,381,727
Capital Outlay	4,990	-	1,007,232	13,714,252	8,405,628	23,132,102
Debt Service:						
Principal	-	1,030,000	-	499,254	95,000	1,624,254
Interest and Fiscal Charges	24,642	712,126	-	14,927	81,238	832,933
Total Expenditures	22,713,498	4,508,990	1,264,127	15,031,672	11,601,707	55,119,994
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)						
Expenditures	2,640,030	934,672	4,304,213	(7,409,125)	(6,190,308)	(5,720,518)
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>						
Transfers In	520,000	-	-	-	3,053,194	3,573,194
Transfers Out	(3,108,194)	-	-	-	(400,000)	(3,508,194)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(2,588,194)	-	-	-	2,653,194	65,000
Net Change in Fund Balances	51,836	934,672	4,304,213	(7,409,125)	(3,537,114)	(5,655,518)
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year (Restated)	10,231,041	9,435,544	7,527	(1,092,637)	11,847,350	30,428,825
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 10,282,877	\$ 10,370,216	\$ 4,311,740	\$ (8,501,762)	\$ 8,310,236	\$ 24,773,307

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund**  
**Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds \$ (5,655,518)

Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities  
are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over the estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.

Capital Expenditures	21,399,770
Depreciation Expense	(2,683,181)

The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. The following represent differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items:

Principal payment on Installment Sale Agreement	95,000
Amortization of Premium on Installment Sale Agreement	5,711
Principal payment on Radio Equipment Loan	499,254
Principal payment on Pension Obligation Bonds Series 2021A	1,030,000

Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds, as follows:

Compensated Absences	(82,321)
Net Pension Liability	10,468,126
Other Post-employment Benefit Liability	8,632,679
Accrued Interest Payable	10,197

Amounts for deferred inflows and deferred outflows related to the City's Net Pension and OPEB Liabilities are not reported in the funds. This is the net change in these deferred outflows and inflows:

Deferred Outflows Related to Pensions	(10,835,395)
Deferred Inflows Related to Pensions	(8,524,908)
Deferred Outflows Related to OPEB	(1,063,548)
Deferred Inflows Related to OPEB	(6,146,369)

Some revenues reported in the Statement of Activities are not considered to be available to finance current expenditures and, therefore, are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds.

7,965,261

The change in net position of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities.

(1,238,643)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities

\$ 13,876,115

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Statement of Net Position**  
**Proprietary Funds**  
June 30, 2023

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>	Water	Sewer	Nonmajor	Totals	
Current Assets:					
Cash and Investments	\$ 4,643,759	\$ 3,897,799	\$ 185,574	\$ 8,727,132	\$ 3,025,565
Restricted Cash and Investments	180,849	16,309	-	197,158	-
Customer Accounts Receivable, Net	769,149	685,812	-	1,454,961	59,325
Inventory	-	-	-	-	44,982
Prepaid Items	1,800	-	-	1,800	-
Total Current Assets	5,595,557	4,599,920	185,574	10,381,051	3,129,872
Noncurrent Assets:					
Advances to Other Funds	-	317,489	-	317,489	-
Capital Assets:					
Land	981,168	-	-	981,168	-
Water Rights	624,659	-	-	624,659	-
Construction in Progress	661,106	-	-	661,106	-
Buildings and Plant	5,630,795	118,500	-	5,749,295	81,268
Infrastructure	17,813,763	8,013,009	-	25,826,772	-
Land Improvements	2,733,281	-	-	2,733,281	-
Equipment	7,559,205	1,577,340	53,657	9,190,202	539,501
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(23,801,502)	(5,519,443)	(53,657)	(29,374,602)	(184,518)
Total Noncurrent Assets	12,202,475	4,506,895	-	16,709,370	436,251
Total Assets	17,798,032	9,106,815	185,574	27,090,421	3,566,123
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>					
OPEB Actuarial Amounts	387,269	129,090	-	516,359	-
Pension Actuarial Amounts	3,209,200	1,013,432	-	4,222,632	-
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	3,596,469	1,142,522	-	4,738,991	-
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	1,051,413	603,050	38,284	1,692,747	222,891
Accrued Liabilities	49,668	16,335	2	66,005	39,961
Current Portion of Insurance Payable	-	-	-	-	81,057
Current Portion of Claims Payable	-	-	-	-	1,552,825
Current Portion of Compensated Absences	93,567	31,188	-	124,755	-
Current Portion of Installment Sale Agreement	130,000	-	-	130,000	-
Current Portion of Pension Obligation Bonds	108,705	41,295	-	150,000	-
Customer Deposits	138,395	-	-	138,395	-
Total Current Liabilities	1,571,748	691,868	38,286	2,301,902	1,896,734
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Advances From other Funds	542,114	224,624	-	766,738	-
Insurance Assessment Payable	-	-	-	-	243,171
Claims Payable	-	-	-	-	3,592,372
Compensated Absences	74,326	24,776	-	99,102	-
Installment Sale Agreement	840,000	-	-	840,000	-
Pension Obligation Bonds	3,087,234	1,172,766	-	4,260,000	-
Total OPEB Liability	3,324,611	1,108,204	-	4,432,815	-
Net Pension Liability	2,103,891	664,386	-	2,768,277	-
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	9,972,176	3,194,756	-	13,166,932	3,835,543
Total Liabilities	11,543,924	3,886,624	38,286	15,468,834	5,732,277
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>					
OPEB Actuarial Amounts	1,249,635	416,545	-	1,666,180	-
Pension Actuarial Amounts	3,527,478	1,113,940	-	4,641,418	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	4,777,113	1,530,485	-	6,307,598	-
<b>NET POSITION</b>					
Net Investment In Capital Assets	11,232,475	4,189,406	-	15,421,881	436,251
Unrestricted	(6,159,011)	642,822	147,288	(5,368,901)	(2,602,405)
Total Net Position	\$ 5,073,464	\$ 4,832,228	\$ 147,288	10,052,980	\$ (2,166,154)
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds				(56,393)	
Net Position of Business-type Activities				\$ 9,996,587	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.



**City of San Fernando**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position**  
**Proprietary Funds**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
	Water	Sewer	Nonmajor	Totals
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>				
Charges for Services	\$ 5,227,074	\$ 4,088,886	\$ 448,230	\$ 9,764,190
Other	1,000	-	2,735	3,735
Total Operating Revenues	5,228,074	4,088,886	450,965	9,767,925
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>				
Contractual Services	23,111	853,698	-	876,809
Maintenance and Operations	6,138,832	1,435,245	503,527	8,077,604
Administration and General	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	760,863	234,728	2,508	998,099
Total Operating Expenses	6,922,806	2,523,671	506,035	9,952,512
Operating Income (Loss)	(1,694,732)	1,565,215	(55,070)	(184,587)
<b>NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)</b>				
Interest Income	64,351	41,615	3,449	109,415
Interest Expense	(101,955)	(1,738)	-	(103,693)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(37,604)	39,877	3,449	5,722
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(1,732,336)	1,605,092	(51,621)	(178,865)
Transfers In	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out	(140,004)	(80,004)	-	(220,008)
Change in Net Position	(1,872,340)	1,525,088	(51,621)	(398,873)
Net Position, Beginning of Year	6,945,804	3,307,140	198,909	(772,661)
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 5,073,464	\$ 4,832,228	\$ 147,288	\$ (2,166,154)
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds				(154,850)
Change in Net Position of Business-type Activities				\$ (553,723)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**Proprietary Funds**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
	Water	Sewer	Nonmajor	Totals	
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>					
Receipts from Customers and Users	\$ 5,283,263	\$ 4,058,980	\$ 449,654	\$ 9,791,897	\$ 3,734,534
Payments to Suppliers and Contractors	(3,032,113)	(2,931,602)	(491,769)	(6,455,484)	(3,235,971)
Payments to Employees	(1,802,244)	(539,965)	-	(2,342,209)	(1,723,146)
Other Operating Income	4,686	-	2,735	7,421	1,313,634
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	453,592	587,413	(39,380)	1,001,625	89,051
<b>Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities</b>					
Loans from (to) Other Funds	(134,419)	113,026	-	(21,393)	-
Interest Expense Paid	(101,955)	(1,738)	-	(103,693)	-
Transfers from Other Funds	-	-	-	-	155,008
Transfers to Other Funds	(140,004)	(80,004)	-	(220,008)	-
Net Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities	(376,378)	31,284	-	(345,094)	155,008
<b>Cash Flows from Capital Financing Activities</b>					
Debt Proceeds	-	-	-	-	-
Payments on Long-term Debt	(303,179)	(79,457)	-	(382,636)	(64,553)
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(1,701,822)	(504,783)	-	(2,206,605)	(275,013)
Net Cash Flows from Capital Financing Activities	(2,005,001)	(584,240)	-	(2,589,241)	(339,566)
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>					
Interest Received	64,351	41,615	3,449	109,415	9,168
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1,863,436)	76,072	(35,931)	(1,823,295)	(86,339)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	6,688,044	3,838,036	221,505	10,747,585	3,111,904
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	<u>\$ 4,824,608</u>	<u>\$ 3,914,108</u>	<u>\$ 185,574</u>	<u>\$ 8,924,290</u>	<u>\$ 3,025,565</u>
<b>Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:</b>					
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (1,694,732)	\$ 1,565,215	\$ (55,070)	\$ (184,587)	\$ (1,557,669)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:					
Depreciation	760,863	234,728	2,508	998,099	130,844
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:					
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	30,932	(26,265)	1,424	6,091	8,683
(Increase) Decrease in Deferred Outflows - OPEB	58,723	149,656	-	208,379	-
(Increase) Decrease in Deferred Outflows - Pensions	1,052,220	1,453,706	-	2,505,926	-
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaids	(1,800)	-	-	(1,800)	(455)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	306,104	126,240	11,758	444,102	(109,450)
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Liabilities	(3,485)	(10,282)	-	(13,767)	5,648
Increase (Decrease) in Unearned Revenue	-	(3,641)	-	(3,641)	-
Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences	24,509	(33,651)	-	(9,142)	-
Increase (Decrease) in Net OPEB Liability	(458,375)	(1,256,163)	-	(1,714,538)	-
Increase (Decrease) in Net Pension Liability	(1,007,004)	(1,136,658)	-	(2,143,662)	-
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Inflows - OPEB	691,264	67,563	-	758,827	-
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Inflows - Pensions	665,430	(543,035)	-	122,395	-
Increase (Decrease) in Ins. Assessments Payable	-	-	-	-	(81,057)
Increase (Decrease) in Claims Payable	-	-	-	-	1,692,507
Increase (Decrease) in Customer Deposits	28,943	-	-	28,943	-
<b>Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</b>	<u>\$ 453,592</u>	<u>\$ 587,413</u>	<u>\$ (39,380)</u>	<u>\$ 1,001,625</u>	<u>\$ 89,051</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Statement of Net Position**  
**Fiduciary Funds**  
June 30, 2023

	Custodial Fund	Successor Agency Private-purpose Trust Fund
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and Investments	\$ 185,630	\$ -
Loans Receivable	-	543,678
Prepaid Items	3,000	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Assets	188,630	543,678
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts Payable	15,142	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Liabilities	15,142	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>NET POSITION</b>		
Restricted for Successor Agency	-	543,678
Restricted for Individuals and Organizations	173,488	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 173,488	\$ 543,678
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Statement of Changes in Net Position**  
**Fiduciary Funds**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Custodial Fund	Successor Agency Private-purpose Trust Fund
<b>ADDITIONS</b>		
Miscellaneous Collected for Others	\$ 209,578	\$ -
Total Additions	209,578	-
<b>DEDUCTIONS</b>		
Recipient Payments	189,022	-
Total Deductions	189,022	-
Change in Net Position	20,556	-
Net Position - Beginning of Year	152,932	543,678
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 173,488	\$ 543,678

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**A) Description of Reporting Entity**

The City of San Fernando, California was incorporated on August 31, 1911 under the general laws of the State of California and enjoys all the rights and privileges pertaining to "General Law" cities. The financial statements of the City of San Fernando (City) include the financial activities of the City and its component units for which the City is considered to be financially accountable. Financial accountability is determined on the basis of budget adoptions, taxing authority, funding and composition or appointments of the governing board. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are part of the City's operations and data from these units are therefore combined with data of the City.

Blended Component Units

The City of San Fernando Public Financing Authority is a Joint Exercise of Powers Authority organized and existing under and by virtue of the Joint Exercise of Power Act of the Government Code of the State. The City and the former Redevelopment Agency formed the Authority by the execution of a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement. The primary purpose of the Authority is to issue bonds and make loans to the Agency. The Authority is accounted for in the City's financial statements in accordance with principles defining the governmental reporting entity adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The City Council members, in separate session, serve as the governing board of the Authority. There are no separate financial statements prepared for the Authority.

**B) Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information about the reporting government as a whole, except for its fiduciary activities. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government (including its blended component units) is reported separately from discretely presented component units for which the primary government is financially accountable. The City has no discretely presented component units.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are expenses that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items that are properly not included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

The underlying accounting system of the City is organized and operated on the basis of separate funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Governmental resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued**

Separate financial statements for the City's governmental and proprietary funds are presented after the Government-wide Financial Statements. These statements display information about major funds individually and other governmental funds in the aggregate for governmental and enterprise funds.

**C) Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation**

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Under the economic resources measurement focus, all assets and liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) associated with their activity are included on their balance sheets. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. Operating expenses for proprietary funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses. Nonexchange transactions, in which the City gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all the eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Under the current financial resources measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. The reported fund balance (net current assets) is considered to be a measure of "available spendable resources". Governmental fund operating statements present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Accordingly, they are said to present a summary of sources and uses of "available spendable resources" during a period. Noncurrent portions of long-term receivables due to governmental funds are reported on their balance sheets in spite of their spending measurement focus. However, special reporting treatments are used to indicate that they should not be considered "available spendable resources" since they do not represent net current assets. Recognition of governmental fund type revenue represented by noncurrent receivables is deferred until they become current receivables. Noncurrent portions of other long-term receivables are offset by nonspendable fund balance accounts.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term liabilities, claims and judgments, and compensated absences that are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term liabilities are reported as other financing sources.



**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued**

Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual, and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges between the government's proprietary funds functions and various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Fund Classifications

The funds designated as major funds are determined by a mathematical calculation consistent with GASB Statement No. 34. The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the City's primary operating fund and accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Retirement Tax Special Revenue Fund accounts for receipts from a voter-approved special tax levy that is used to pay the City's participation in the Public Employees Retirement System.

The ARPA Special Revenue Fund is used to account for one-time federal funding source encouraging economic growth and community development post COVID-19.

The Capital Grants Capital Projects Fund accounts for revenues that are restricted for specific capital projects.

The City reports the following major enterprise funds:

The Water Enterprise Fund is used to account for the provision of water services to all residents of the City. All activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in this fund.

The Sewer Enterprise Fund is used to account for the provision of sewer services to all residents of the City. Processing of sewage is done by the City of Los Angeles under contract.

The City also reports the following fund types:

The Internal Service Funds are used to account for the financing of goods and services provided by one City department to other departments on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City uses internal service funds to account for facility maintenance, equipment maintenance, equipment replacements and self-insurance.

The Successor Agency Private-purpose Trust Fund accounts for the revenues and expenditures of the former Redevelopment Agency.

The Custodial Fund is used to account for funds received by the City as an agent for the Senior Association.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued**

**D) Cash and Cash Equivalents**

In order to maximize investment return, the City pools its available cash for investment purposes. The cash management pool is used essentially as a demand deposit account by the participating funds. The City has defined cash and cash equivalents, for purposes of the statement of cash flows, as all deposits and investments purchased with a maturity date of 90 days or less.

**E) Investments**

Investments are stated at fair value (the value at which an investment could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale).

**F) Inventories**

Inventories of the enterprise funds, consisting primarily of materials and supplies, are stated at cost determined by the first-in, first-out method. Inventories of the governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when purchased.

**G) Land Held for Resale**

Land held for resale is recorded at the lower of acquisition cost or net realizable value.

**H) Capital Assets**

Capital assets, which include land, structures and improvements, machinery and equipment and infrastructure assets, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activity columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost if purchased or constructed.

Donated capital assets received prior to the implementation of GASB 72 were recorded at fair value on the date of donation. Donated capital assets received subsequent to the implementation of GASB 72 are recorded at acquisition value as of the date received. Capital outlay is recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and as assets in the government-wide financial statements to the extent the City's capitalization threshold is met.

Capital assets include additions to public domain (infrastructure) which includes certain improvements such as pavement, curb and gutter, sidewalks, traffic control devices, and right-of-way corridors within the City.

The provision for depreciation is computed by use of the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of assets, which are as follows:

Buildings	50 years
Infrastructure	Up to 50 years
Improvements Other than Buildings	20 years
Furniture and Equipment	Up to 30 years
Vehicles and Related Equipment	Up to 8 years

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued**

Water rights are recorded in the Water Enterprise Fund in the amount of \$624,659, which is the net acquisition cost. The asset represents amounts paid to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California for the right to purchase water. Because the rights have an indefinite life and normally appreciate in value over time, the City has elected not to amortize the cost of water rights. This treatment is in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

**I) Unavailable Revenues**

Unavailable revenues in fund financial statements arise when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period.

**J) Restricted Assets**

Certain proceeds of debt issues, as well as certain resources set aside for their repayment, are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants.

**K) Compensated Absences**

Employees can accrue vacation, sick leave or annual leave depending on the employee's status (management or non-management). In addition, non-management personnel may earn compensation time in lieu of overtime pay. Vacation, annual leave, and compensation leave are paid out 100% upon employee termination. Sick leave is paid out up to 50% of the sick leave bank at a not-to-exceed maximum of the employer's monthly pay. Both vacation and annual leave are accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the fund financial statements only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements. Compensated absences are expected to be paid primarily by the General Fund.

**L) Claims and Judgments**

When it is probable that a claim liability has been incurred at year-end, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated, the City records the estimated loss, net of any insurance coverage under its self-insurance program. For governmental funds, if claims will not be liquidated from currently available resources, they are recorded only in the government-wide financial statements.

**M) Interfund Transactions**

Interfund transactions are reflected as loans, services provided reimbursements or transfers. Loans are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the noncurrent portion of interfund loans). Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances".

Services provided, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures/expenses. Reimbursements are when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers between governmental and proprietary funds are netted as part of the reconciliation of the government-wide presentation.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued**

**N) Property Taxes**

Property taxes include assessments on both secured and unsecured property. Secured property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Taxes are levied on July 1 and are payable in two installments which are delinquent if not paid by December 10 and April 10. The County of Los Angeles bills and collects the property taxes and remits them to the City in installments during the year. The City records property taxes as revenue when received from the County, except for property taxes received within 60 days after fiscal year-end, which are accrued at June 30<sup>th</sup>.

The County is permitted by State Law (Article XIII A of the California Constitution) to levy taxes at one percent (1%) of full market value (at time of purchases) and can increase the property's value at no more than two percent (2%) per year. The City receives a share of this basic levy.

**O) Use of Estimates**

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions.

**P) Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources**

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position and balance sheet for the governmental funds will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents consumption of net position that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. The City reports deferred outflows relating to OPEB and the Net Pension Liability, which qualify for reporting in this category.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position and balance sheet for the governmental funds will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has certain items, which arise only under the modified accrual basis of accounting, which qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable revenue*, is reported in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes, special assessments, grant receivables, and other miscellaneous receivables. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. In addition, the City reports deferred inflows relating to OPEB and the Net Pension Liability, which qualify for reporting in this category.

**Q) Fund Equity**

In the government-wide, proprietary funds, and fiduciary fund financial statements, net position is classified in the following categories.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued**

Net Investment in Capital Assets

This category groups all capital assets, including infrastructure, into one component of net position. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of these assets reduce this category.

Restricted Net Position

This category presents external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted Net Position

This category represents the net position of the City that is not externally restricted for any project or other purpose.

**R) Net Position Flow Assumption**

Sometimes the City will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g. restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted net position and unrestricted net position in the statement of net position, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the City's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position.

**S) Fund Balances**

Fund balances in governmental funds are reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent.

Sometimes the City will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance.

Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

Nonspendable - This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted - This classification includes amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers or through enabling legislation.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued**

Committed - This classification includes amounts that may be specified by the City Council by ordinance or resolution to formally commit part of the City's fund balances or future revenues for a specific purpose(s) or program. To change or repeal any such commitment will require an additional formal City Council action utilizing the same type of action that was originally used.

Assigned - This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the City Council's intent to use specified financial resources for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The City's fund balance policy establishes the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes to the City Council. In governmental funds, other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed.

Unassigned - This classification includes the residual balance for the government's general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in other classifications. In other funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed or assigned.

The City Council establishes, modifies or rescinds fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. This is done through adoption of the budget and subsequent budget amendments that occur throughout the year.

**Fund Balance Policy**

The City Council adopted a Comprehensive Financial Policy on December 5, 2016 that includes a detailed Fund Reserves and Fund Balances policy. The City believes that sound financial management principles require that sufficient funds be retained by the City to provide a stable financial base at all times. To retain this stable financial base, the City needs to maintain unrestricted fund balance in its funds sufficient to fund cash flows of the City and to provide financial reserves for unanticipated expenditures and/or revenue shortfalls of an emergency nature. Committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balances are considered unrestricted.

The purpose of the City's fund balance policy is to maintain a prudent level of financial resources to protect against reducing service levels or raising taxes and fees because of temporary shortfalls or unpredicted one-time expenditures. It is the goal of the City to maintain a contingency reserve of twenty percent (20%) of General Fund "Operating Budget" as originally adopted. Operating Budget for this purpose shall include current expenditure appropriations and shall exclude Capital Improvement Projects and Transfers Out. Appropriation and/or access to these funds are reserved for emergency situations only.

**T) Pensions**

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the City of San Fernando's California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) plan (Plan) and additions to/deductions from the Plan fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.



**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued**

**U) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)**

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the City's plan (OPEB Plan) and additions to/deductions from the OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when currently due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. Generally accepted accounting principles require that the reported results must pertain to liability and asset information within curtailed defined timeframes. For this report, the following timeframes are used:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2021
Measurement Date	June 30, 2022
Measurement Period	July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022

**V) Leases**

The City is a lessor for noncancellable leases of certain property for communications facilities, office space and other City-owned property. The City recognizes a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources in the General Fund, non-major governmental funds, and the government-wide financial statements. At the commencement of these leases, the City initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term.

Key estimates and judgments include how the City determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease receipts to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease receipts.

- The City uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease receipts included in the measurement of the lease receivable is composed of fixed payments from the lessee.

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease, and will remeasure the lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable.

The leases of the property and facilities range from 2 to 15 years and the City will receive annual payments of approximately \$600,000. The City recognized approximately \$600,000 in lease revenue, including interest revenue during the current fiscal year related to these leases. As of June 30, 2023, the City's receivable for lease payments was \$3,222,968. Also, the City has a deferred inflows of resources associated with leases that will be recognized as revenue over the lease term. As of June 30, 2023, the balance of the deferred inflows of resources was \$3,125,966.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued**

**W) Implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Pronouncements**

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has issued the following Statements, which may affect the City's financial reporting requirements in the future: Statement No. 101, "Compensated Absences." The requirements of this Statement will take effect for financial statements starting with the fiscal year that ends December 31, 2024.

**2) CASH AND INVESTMENTS**

The following is a summary of cash and investments at June 30, 2023:

	Government-wide Statement of Net Position	Fiduciary Funds Statement of Net Position	Total
Cash and Investments	\$ 42,648,054	\$ 185,630	\$ 42,833,684
Restricted Cash and Investments	552,145	-	552,145
Total Cash and Investments	<u>\$ 43,200,199</u>	<u>\$ 185,630</u>	<u>\$ 43,385,829</u>

Cash and investments at June 30, 2023 consisted of the following:

Demand Deposits	\$ 4,080,741
Petty Cash	2,800
Investments	<u>39,302,288</u>
Total Cash and Investments	<u>\$ 43,385,829</u>

The City pools its cash and investments for all fund entities except for cash and investments held by outside fiscal agents under the provisions of bond indentures. Interest income earned on pooled cash and investments is allocated quarterly to the various funds based on the weighted average cash balances.

**Investment Policies**

The City's investment policy outlines the guidelines required to be used in effectively managing the City's available cash in accordance with the California Government Code. Summarized below are the investment vehicles that are authorized and certain provisions of the policy that address interest rate risk and concentration of credit risk.

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Maturity	Maximum Allowable % of Portfolio	Maximum Percentage per Issuer
U.S. Treasury Obligations	5 years	None	N/A
U.S. Government Agency Securities	5 years	None	30%
Commercial Paper	270 days	15%	5%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years	30%	5%
Banker's Acceptances	180 days	25%	5%
Corporate Medium-term Notes	5 years	30%	5%
Repurchase Agreements	75 days	20%	N/A
Municipal Bonds	5 years	None	N/A
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	N/A	None	\$65 million
Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	10%

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**2) CASH AND INVESTMENTS – Continued**

**Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. Most of the City's investments are held in trust by a fiscal agent as required by the bond indenture. A table summarizing distribution of the City's investment by maturity as of June 30, 2023 is as follows:

Investment Type	Remaining Maturity (in Months)			Fair Value
	12 Months or Less	13 to 24 Months	25 to 60 Months	
Local Agency Investment Fund	\$ 12,451,055	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,451,055
Money Market Mutual Funds	20,452	-	-	20,452
Certificates of Deposit	900,183	1,273,987	4,213,699	6,387,869
U.S. Treasury Notes	-	3,537,070	5,659,043	9,196,113
Federal Agency Securities				-
Corporate Medium-term Notes	775,926	1,475,999	6,754,820	9,006,744
Municipal Bonds	-	273,192	1,553,112	1,826,304
Held by Bond Trustees:				
Money Market Mutual Funds	413,751	-	-	413,751
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 14,561,366</b>	<b>\$ 6,560,248</b>	<b>\$ 18,180,674</b>	<b>\$ 39,302,288</b>

**Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk**

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Presented below is the minimum rating required (where applicable) by the California Government Code or the City's investment policy and actual rating by S & P as of year-end for each investment type:

Investment Type	Total Investments	Minimum Legal Rating	Rating as of Year End			
			AAA	AA+/A	Not Required to be Rated	Unrated
Local Agency Investment Fund	\$ 12,451,055	N/A	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,451,055
Money Market Mutual Funds	20,452	N/A	-	-	-	20,452
Certificates of Deposit	6,387,869	N/A	-	-	-	6,387,869
U.S. Treasury Note	9,196,113	N/A	-	9,196,113	-	-
Corporate Medium-term Notes	9,006,744	AA	895,299	8,111,445	-	-
Municipal Bonds	1,826,304	AA	808,277	1,018,027	-	-
Held by Bond Trustees:						
Money Market Mutual Funds	413,751	AAA	413,751	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 39,302,288</b>		<b>\$ 2,117,327</b>	<b>\$ 18,325,585</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 18,859,376</b>

**Concentration of Credit Risk**

At June 30, 2023, the City had no investments in any one issuer that represent more than 5% of total City investments.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**2) CASH AND INVESTMENTS – Continued**

**Custodial Credit Risk**

Custodial credit risk for *deposits* is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The California Government Code and the City's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits, other than the following provision for deposits:

The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies.

California law also allows financial institutions to secure City deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits. The City did not have any deposits with financial institutions in excess of Federal depository insurance limits and held in uncollateralized accounts.

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code and the City's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for investments. With respect to investments, custodial credit risk generally applies only to direct investments in marketable securities. Custodial credit risk does not apply to a local government's indirect investment in securities through the use of mutual funds or government investment pools (such as LAIF).

**Investment in State Investment Pool**

The City is a voluntary participant in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) that is regulated by California Government Code Section 16429 under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. The fair value of the City's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the City's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire LAIF portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis.

**Fair Value of Investments**

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The City has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2023:

- U.S. Treasury Notes of \$9,196,113 are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs).
- Corporate Medium-term Notes of \$9,006,744 are valued using a matrix pricing model (Level 2 inputs).
- Certificates of Deposit of \$6,387,869 are valued using a matrix pricing model (Level 2 inputs).
- Municipal Bonds of \$1,826,304 are valued using a matrix pricing model (Level 2 inputs).

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**3) INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS**

The General Fund has loaned \$5,113,486 to the Capital Grants Fund and \$236,387 to non-major governmental funds to cover operating cash deficits. These amounts are reported as Due from Other Funds, and are expected to be paid back in the following fiscal year.

**Long-term Advances**

At June 30, 2023, the City reported the following interfund long-term advances:

		ADVANCES FROM		
		Retirement Tax Fund	Sewer Fund	Total
ADVANCES TO	General Fund	\$ 3,138,186	\$ -	\$ 3,138,186
	Water Fund	224,625	317,489	542,114
	Sewer Fund	224,624	-	224,624
	Total	<u>\$ 3,587,435</u>	<u>\$ 317,489</u>	<u>\$ 3,904,924</u>

- (1) On October 18, 1999, the Sewer Enterprise Fund advanced \$1,500,000 to the Water Enterprise Fund. The interest is payable on the unpaid principal of the loan, compounded annually on a 360 day/year basis, at a rate calculated as the average rate earned on the funds deposited by the City into the Local Agency Investment Fund. As of June 30, 2023, the outstanding balance of the advance is \$317,489.
- (2) In November 2013, the City determined that certain amounts paid by the Retirement Tax Special Revenue Fund for postemployment healthcare costs and pension costs related to fire contract services were not in accordance with the "PERS contract" costs as required by the special tax fund. Therefore, as per the payment agreement, a long-term advance to the General Fund, Water Fund, and Sewer Fund of \$4,550,739, \$320,892, and \$320,892, respectively, was established by City Council Resolution to pay back the disallowed costs. The General Fund will make payments of \$176,333, at 1% for 30 years. The Water and Sewer Funds will split equally, payments of \$24,868, at 1% for 30 years. As of June 30, 2023, the outstanding balance due from the General Fund, Water Fund, and Sewer Fund are \$3,138,186, \$224,625, and \$224,624.

**Summary of Transfers In/Out**

Transfers In	Transfers Out	Amount
General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	\$ 400,000
	Water Enterprise Fund	60,000
	Sewer Enterprise Fund	60,000
Other Governmental Funds	General Fund	3,053,194
Internal Service Funds	General Fund	55,000
	Water Enterprise Fund	80,004
	Sewer Enterprise Fund	20,004
		<u>\$ 3,728,202</u>

The transfers to the General Fund from the Other Governmental Funds of \$400,000 were to cover costs for public works projects and public safety overtime costs. The transfers to the General Fund from the Water and Sewer funds of \$60,000 and \$60,000 respectively, were for annual lease payments for use of the City's facilities. The General Fund transferred \$3,053,194 to other governmental funds to fund various project costs.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**3) INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS – Continued**

The Water Fund transferred \$80,004 to the Internal Service Funds for the Water Fund's portion of property insurance premiums for covered well sites, and for improvements. The Sewer Fund transferred \$20,004 to the Internal Service Funds for improvements.

**4) CAPITAL ASSETS ACTIVITY**

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>				
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 4,397,105	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,397,105
Construction in Progress	4,862,875	15,544,463	134,529	20,272,809
Total Capital Assets Not Depreciated	9,259,980	15,544,463	134,529	24,669,914
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Buildings	30,059,342	81,268	-	30,140,610
Improvements Other than Buildings	5,492,057	203,786	-	5,695,843
Machinery and Equipment	11,358,270	3,066,513	-	14,424,783
Infrastructure	60,040,712	2,913,282	-	62,953,994
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	106,950,381	6,264,849	-	113,215,230
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings	(14,456,444)	(860,657)	-	(15,317,101)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(4,234,814)	(188,186)	-	(4,423,000)
Machinery and Equipment	(9,033,935)	(433,850)	-	(9,467,785)
Infrastructure	(41,293,666)	(1,331,332)	-	(42,624,998)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(69,018,859)	(2,814,025)	-	(71,832,884)
Net Capital Assets Being Depreciated	37,931,522	3,450,824	-	41,382,346
Total Capital Assets	\$ 47,191,502	\$ 18,995,287	\$ 134,529	\$ 66,052,260

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<b>Business-type Activities:</b>				
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 981,168	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 981,168
Water Rights	624,659	-	-	624,659
Construction in Progress	313,603	405,978	58,475	661,106
Total Capital Assets Not Depreciated	1,919,430	405,978	58,475	2,266,933
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Buildings	5,749,295	-	-	5,749,295
Improvements Other than Buildings	1,676,392	1,056,889	-	2,733,281
Machinery and Equipment	8,576,638	613,564	-	9,190,202
Infrastructure	25,638,123	188,649	-	25,826,772
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	41,640,448	1,859,102	-	43,499,550
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings	(3,855,642)	(100,215)	-	(3,955,857)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(279,711)	(85,296)	-	(365,007)
Machinery and Equipment	(7,217,752)	(187,501)	-	(7,405,253)
Infrastructure	(17,023,398)	(625,087)	-	(17,648,485)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(28,376,503)	(998,099)	-	(29,374,602)
Net Capital Assets Being Depreciated	13,263,945	861,003	-	14,124,948
Total Capital Assets	\$ 15,183,375	\$ 1,266,981	\$ 58,475	\$ 16,391,881



**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**4) CAPITAL ASSETS ACTIVITY - Continued**

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs as follows:

Function/Program	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
General Government	\$ 9,007	\$ -
Public Safety	379,893	-
Public Works	2,129,935	-
Parks and Recreation	88,922	-
Community Development	206,268	-
Water	-	760,863
Sewer	-	234,728
Waste Disposal	-	2,508
Total Depreciation	<u>\$ 2,814,025</u>	<u>\$ 998,099</u>

**5) LOANS RECEIVABLE**

The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to provide housing rehabilitation loans to eligible applicants. Such loans are made to low and moderate-income persons to improve, rehabilitate, or replace residences. The CDBG fund's primary asset consists of notes receivable from participants that originated from HUD funds. The CDBG loans totaling \$243,071 when collected, are due back to the granting agency and, therefore, are reported as due to other agencies in the financial statements.

**6) LONG-TERM LIABILITIES ACTIVITY**

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>					
2016 Installment Sale Agreement	\$ 2,285,000	\$ -	\$ 95,000	\$ 2,190,000	\$ 100,000
Premium	97,089	-	5,711	91,378	5,711
Loans payable from Direct Borrowing:					
Radio Equipment Purchase	563,807	-	563,807	-	-
Pension Obligation Bonds Series 2021A	30,540,000	-	1,030,000	29,510,000	1,035,000
Claims Payable	3,452,690	5,500,411	3,807,904	5,145,197	1,552,825
Insurance Assessment Payable	405,285	-	81,057	324,228	81,057
Compensated Absences	1,559,304	993,639	911,318	1,641,625	730,505
Net Pension Liability	27,937,799	-	10,468,126	17,469,673	-
Total OPEB Liability	41,139,981	-	8,632,679	32,507,302	-
Total	<u>\$ 107,980,955</u>	<u>\$ 6,494,050</u>	<u>\$ 25,595,602</u>	<u>\$ 88,879,403</u>	<u>\$ 3,505,098</u>
<b>Business-type Activities:</b>					
Compensated Absences	\$ 232,999	\$ 135,496	\$ 144,638	\$ 223,857	\$ 124,755
Net Pension Liability	4,911,939	-	2,143,662	2,768,277	-
Total OPEB Liability	6,147,353	-	1,714,538	4,432,815	-
Loans payable from Direct Borrowing:					
Radio Equipment Purchase	102,636	-	102,636	-	-
2020 Installment Sale Agreement	1,100,000	-	130,000	970,000	130,000
Pension Obligation Bonds Series 2021B	4,560,000	-	150,000	4,410,000	150,000
Total	<u>\$ 17,054,927</u>	<u>\$ 135,496</u>	<u>\$ 4,385,474</u>	<u>\$ 12,804,949</u>	<u>\$ 404,755</u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**6) LONG-TERM LIABILITIES ACTIVITY – Continued**

The General Fund and Enterprise Funds have typically been used in prior years to liquidate the compensated absences payable, Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB Liability.

**2016 Installment Sale Agreement**

In March 2016, the City entered into an installment sale agreement with the California Statewide Communities Development Authority (Authority), for the Local Measure R Sales Tax Revenue Certificates of Participation, Series 2016 (Certificates), Total Road Improvement Program. The Authority issued \$6,355,000 in Certificates to finance the design, acquisition, and construction of certain local roadway and street improvement projects for both the City of Azusa and the City of San Fernando. The Certificates are secured by installment payments due from the two cities, with the City of San Fernando's share being \$2,785,000. The installment payments, including principal and interest, are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year, and are to be made from Measure R revenues received by the City. Interest rates on the installment agreement range from 2% to 5%. The Installment Sale Agreement contains a provision that in an event of default, outstanding amounts may become immediately due and payable. The following represents the future debt service requirements:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 100,000	\$ 77,437	\$ 177,437
2025	105,000	72,438	177,438
2026	110,000	67,187	177,187
2027	115,000	61,688	176,688
2028	120,000	57,087	177,087
2029 - 2033	675,000	217,438	892,438
2034 - 2038	790,000	105,768	895,768
2039	175,000	5,687	180,687
Totals	<u>\$ 2,190,000</u>	<u>\$ 664,730</u>	<u>\$ 2,854,730</u>

**Pension Obligation Bonds**

In August 2021, the City issued \$31,780,000 and \$4,745,000 in Pension Obligation Bonds (POBs), Series 2021A and 2021B, respectively. The bonds were issued to provide funding for contributions to the City's unfunded pension obligations with the California Public Employee's Retirement System (CalPERS). Interest rates on the 2021 POBs range from 0.242% to 3.172% and is payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1 of each year, commencing on January 1, 2022 and will mature in 2046. The 2021A POB is liquidated in the General Fund while the 2021B POB is 73% and 27% funded by the Water and Sewer fund, respectively. The City is not required to establish a debt service reserve fund for these bonds because the payment of interest and principal when due is guaranteed under a municipal bond insurance policy.

The annual requirements to amortize the 2021 POBs are as follows:

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**6) LONG-TERM LIABILITIES ACTIVITY – Continued**

**Series 2021A**

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 1,035,000	\$ 708,500	\$ 1,743,500
2025	1,040,000	702,518	1,742,518
2026	1,050,000	693,480	1,743,480
2027	1,060,000	681,836	1,741,836
2028	1,075,000	667,219	1,742,219
2029 - 2033	5,665,000	3,040,958	8,705,958
2034 - 2038	6,355,000	2,351,940	8,706,940
2039 - 2043	7,305,000	1,399,212	8,704,212
2044 - 2046	4,925,000	298,350	5,223,350
Totals	<u>\$ 29,510,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,544,013</u>	<u>\$ 40,054,013</u>

**Series 2021B**

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 150,000	\$ 113,675	\$ 263,675
2025	155,000	112,688	267,688
2026	155,000	111,217	266,217
2027	155,000	109,281	264,281
2028	160,000	106,895	266,895
2029 - 2033	840,000	486,916	1,326,916
2034 - 2038	950,000	375,641	1,325,641
2039 - 2043	1,100,000	223,759	1,323,759
2044 - 2046	745,000	47,738	792,738
Totals	<u>\$ 4,410,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,687,810</u>	<u>\$ 6,097,810</u>

**Net Pension Liability**

On April 9, 1946, the voters of the City of San Fernando approved an ad valorem property tax to raise the funds necessary to pay the City's annual obligation to CalPERS for the retirement benefits of City employees. In 1978, California voters approved Proposition 13, which limited the levy on ad valorem property taxes to one-percent (1%) of assessed value. In 1985, the State Legislature adopted Revenue and Taxation Code Section 96.31, which authorized a jurisdiction to continue to impose an ad valorem property tax levy to make payments in support of pension programs provided: 1) it was approved by voters prior to July 1, 1978, and 2) the jurisdiction imposed the property tax levy in either FY 1982-1983 or FY 1983-1984. It also capped the rate the jurisdiction could impose to the rate imposed in FY 1982-1983 or FY 1983-1984, whichever is higher. Consequently, the maximum rate that can be levied by the City is \$0.28420 for each \$100 of assessed property value, as established in FY 1982-1983.

Tax revenues raised through this special tax levy are accounted for in the Retirement Tax Special Revenue fund. The City's annual retirement costs are liquidated from this fund. In FY 2022-23, the levy was \$0.190332 per \$100 of assessed valuation, which was sufficient to fully fund the City's CalPERS retirement costs.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**6) LONG-TERM LIABILITIES ACTIVITY – Continued**

If the annual cost exceeds the amount that can be raised through the maximum special retirement tax levy, the remaining cost would be liquidated primarily from the General Fund. More information related to the City's Net Pension Liability is included in Note 7.

**Insurance Assessment Payable**

In 2017, the City was assessed a Liability Program Assessment of \$848,269 for its share of prior year claims payments shortfalls in the insurance pool program, Independent Cities Risk Management Authority (ICRMA). The liability is payable over a 10-year period with the first payment of \$37,699 made in the period ended June 30, 2017. The following represents the future debt service requirements on the Insurance Assessment Payable:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 81,057	\$ 77,437	\$ 158,494
2025	81,057	72,438	153,495
2026	81,057	67,187	148,244
2027	81,057	61,688	142,745
Totals	<u>\$ 324,228</u>	<u>\$ 278,750</u>	<u>\$ 602,978</u>

**2020 Installment Sale Agreement**

In February 2020, the City entered into an installment sale agreement in the amount of \$1,350,000 with JPMorgan Chase, to finance the acquisition of land to construct a water reservoir and related capital improvements. Interest rates on the installment payments are 1.90%. The installment payments are payable from and secured by the City's pledge under the indenture of that portion of "Net Revenues" necessary to pay debt service on the debt and any parity obligations issued under the indenture. The installment payments, including principal and interest, are due on June 1 and December 1 of each year, commencing on June 1, 2020, and are to be made from Net Revenues, defined generally as gross revenues received from the City's water system, less maintenance and operation costs. For 2022-23, the Net Revenues amounted to approximately (\$930,000) while the required Net Revenues based on the debt agreement approximated \$192,000. Maintenance and Operations expenses increased primarily due to costs of importing water from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) to meet demand while completing current water treatment projects.

The Installment Sale Agreement contains a provision that in an event of default, outstanding amounts may become immediately due and payable. The following represents the future debt service requirements:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 130,000	\$ 18,430	\$ 148,430
2025	135,000	15,960	150,960
2026	135,000	13,395	148,395
2027	140,000	10,830	150,830
2028	140,000	8,170	148,170
2029	145,000	5,510	150,510
2030	145,000	2,755	147,755
Totals	<u>\$ 970,000</u>	<u>\$ 75,050</u>	<u>\$ 1,045,050</u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**6) LONG-TERM LIABILITIES ACTIVITY – Continued**

**Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Obligation**

OPEB, i.e. retiree medical benefits, are primarily paid from the City's General Fund. In 2015, the City negotiated restructuring retiree medical benefits with all bargaining units. Employees hired after July 1, 2015 receive the minimum retiree medical benefits required by the Public Employees Medical and Health Care Act (PEMHCA), which was \$151 per month for calendar year 2023. The PEMHCA minimum is adjusted by CalPERS annually to account for inflation. In addition, the City established retiree health savings accounts for employees that only qualify for the PEMHCA minimum. The amount contributed by the City is negotiated with each bargaining unit and currently ranges from \$50 - \$150 per month. More information related to the City's OPEB liability is included in Note 8.

**7) CITY EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN)**

**General Information about the Defined Benefit Pension Plan**

**Plan Description** – All qualified permanent and probationary employees are eligible to participate in the Public Agency Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Plan) administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS.) The Plan consists of individual rate plans (benefit tiers) within a safety risk pool (police) and a miscellaneous risk pool. Plan assets may be used to pay benefits for any employer rate plan of the safety and miscellaneous pools. Accordingly, rate plans within the safety or miscellaneous pools are not separate plans under GASB Statement No. 68.

Individual employers may sponsor more than one rate plan in the miscellaneous or safety risk pools. The City sponsors seven rate plans (three miscellaneous and four safety). Benefit provisions under the Plan are established by State statute and City resolution. CalPERS issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plan regarding benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information that can be found on the CalPERS website.

**Benefits Provided** – The Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). A full description of the pension plan benefit provisions, assumptions for funding purposes but not accounting purposes, and membership information is listed in the June 30, 2021 Annual Actuarial Valuation Report.

Details of the benefits provided can be obtained in Appendix B of the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation report. This report is a publicly available valuation report that can be obtained at CalPERS' website under Forms and Publications. The rate plan provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2023, are summarized as follows:

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**7) CITY EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN) – Continued**

	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous Tier II	Miscellaneous PEPRA
	Prior to November 12, 2005	Prior to January 1, 2013	On or after January 1, 2013
Hire date			
Benefit formula	3% @ 60 single highest year	2% @ 55 36 month average	2% @ 62 36 month average
Benefit vesting schedule	5 years service	5 years service	5 years service
Benefit payments	monthly for life	monthly for life	monthly for life
Retirement age	50 - 60	55	62
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation	2% to 3%	2%	2%
Required employee contribution rates	8%	7%	7.5%
Required employer contribution rates	16.30% + \$334,216	11.65% + \$13,870	7.65% + \$1,290

	Safety Tier I	Safety Tier II	Safety Tier III	Safety PEPRA
	Prior to January 6, 1994	Prior to September 8, 2012	Prior to January 1, 2013	On or after January 1, 2013
Hire date				
Benefit formula	3% @ 50 single highest year	3% @ 50 36 month average	3% @ 55 36 month average	2.7% @ 55 36 month average
Benefit vesting schedule	5 years service	5 years service	5 years service	5 years service
Benefit payments	monthly for life	monthly for life	monthly for life	monthly for life
Retirement age	50	50	55	55
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation	3%	3%	3%	2.7%
Required employee contribution rates	9%	9%	9%	13%
Required employer contribution rates	25.48% + \$325,815	22.47% + \$1,426	20.64%	12.78% + \$1,093

**Contributions** – Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees’ Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers be determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. Funding contributions for the Plan are determined annually on an actuarial basis as of June 30 by CalPERS. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The City is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees.

Beginning in fiscal year 2016, CalPERS collects employer contributions for the Plan as a percentage of payroll for the normal cost portion as noted in the rates above and as a dollar amount for contributions toward the unfunded liability. The dollar amounts are billed on a monthly basis. The City’s required contribution for the unfunded liability was \$677,710 in fiscal year 2023.

The City’s contributions to the Plan for the year ended June 30, 2023 were \$2,231,886.

**Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions**

As of June 30, 2023, the City reported a liability of \$20,237,950 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The City’s net pension liability for the Plan is measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability for the Plan used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of



**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**7) CITY EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN) – Continued**

June 30, 2021 rolled forward to June 30, 2022 using standard update procedures. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. The City's proportionate share of the Plan's net pension liability as of June 30, 2022 and 2023 was as follows:

Proportion - June 30, 2022	0.60740%
Proportion - June 30, 2023	0.17521%
Change - Increase (Decrease)	-0.43219%

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the City recognized pension expense of \$1,608,723. At June 30, 2023, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	\$ 2,231,886	\$ -
Differences between actual and expected experience	353,213	-
Changes in assumptions	2,058,764	-
Change in employer's proportion	-	34,296,192
Differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate share of contributions	24,004,472	-
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	3,475,556	-
Total	<u>\$ 32,123,891</u>	<u>\$ 34,296,192</u>

The \$2,231,886 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	
2024	\$ (2,345,344)
2025	(2,488,283)
2026	(1,693,983)
2027	2,123,423
2028	-
Thereafter	-

**Actuarial Assumptions** – The total pension liabilities in the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuations were determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**7) CITY EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN) – Continued**

Valuation date	June 30, 2021
Measurement date	June 30, 2022
Actuarial cost method	entry-age normal
Actuarial assumptions:	
Discount rate	6.90%
Inflation	2.30%
Projected salary increase	(1)
Investment rate of return	6.90%
Mortality	(2)

(1) Depending on age, service and type of employment

(2) Derived using CalPERS' Membership Data for all Funds.

The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS-specific data. The probabilities of mortality are based on the 2021 CalPERS Experience Study for the period from 2001 to 2019. Pre-retirement and Post-retirement mortality rates include generational mortality improvement using 80% of Scale MP-2020 published by the Society of Actuaries. For more details on this table, please refer to the CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions report from November 2021 that can be found on the CalPERS website.

**Long-term Expected Rate of Return** The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class.

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Using historical returns of all of the funds' asset classes, expected compound (geometric) returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long-term (11+ years) using a building-block approach. Using the expected nominal returns for both short-term and long-term, the present value of benefits was calculated for each fund. The expected rate of return was set by calculating the rounded single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set equal to the single equivalent rate calculated above and adjusted to account for assumed administrative expenses.

The expected real rates of return by asset class are as follows:

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**7) CITY EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN) – Continued**

Asset Class	New Strategic Allocation	Real Return (1,2)
Global Equity - Cap Weighted	30%	4.54%
Global Equity - Non-Cap Weighted	12%	3.84%
Private Equity	13%	7.28%
Treasury	5%	0.27%
Mortgage-backed Securities	5%	0.50%
Investment Grade Corporates	10%	1.56%
High Yield	5%	2.27%
Emerging Market Debt	5%	2.48%
Private Debt	5%	3.57%
Real Assets	15%	3.21%
Leverage	-5%	-0.59%

(1) An expected inflation of 2.3% used for this period.

(2) Figures are based on the 2021 Asset Liability Management study.

**Discount Rate** – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for PERF C was 6.90%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

**Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate –**

The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Plan, calculated using the discount rate for the Plan, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate:

1% Decrease	5.90%
Net Pension Liability	\$ 40,446,302
Current Discount Rate	6.90%
Net Pension Liability	\$ 20,237,950
1% Increase	7.90%
Net Pension Liability	\$ 3,664,611

**Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position** – Detailed information about the Plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CalPERS financial reports.

**Payable to the Pension Plan** - At June 30, 2023, the City reported no payables to the pension plan, for outstanding contributions required for the year ended June 30, 2023.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**8) OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

**Plan Description** - For employees hired prior to July 1, 2015, the City contributes to a single-employer defined benefit plan to provide post-employment health care benefits (the "Plan"). Specifically, the City provides health insurance for its retired employees and their dependent spouses (if married and covered on the City's plan at time of retirement), or survivors in accordance with Board resolutions. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

**Benefits Provided** - Medical coverage is provided for retired employees who are age 50 or over and who have a minimum of 5 years of service within the PERS system as long as such individuals retire within 120 days of separation from employment and receive a monthly retirement allowance.

The City pays 100% of all premiums charged for the retiree and dependents under the health benefit plan administered by CalPERS in which the individual is able to select, on an annual basis, an insurance carrier from a number of insurance carriers. Medical coverage is provided for the surviving spouse of retired employees and the surviving spouse of active employees who upon death had attained age 50 and who had a minimum of 5 years of service within the PERS system in addition to satisfying the requirement to retire within 120 days of separation. The City will pay 100% of the premiums charged until the surviving spouse remarries, becomes enrolled under another group health plan, or cancels coverage. The plan does not provide a publicly available financial report.

For employees hired on or after July 1, 2015, the City will provide the minimum retiree health benefit required by the Public Employees Medical and Health Care Act (PEMHCA), which was \$151 per month for calendar year 2023 and adjusted by CalPERS annually to account for inflation, and \$50 - \$150 per month into a Retiree Health Savings Account (RSA), depending on bargaining unit.

**Employees Covered by Benefit Terms** – As of the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation date, the following current and former employees were covered by the benefit terms under the Plan:

Retirees or spouses of retirees currently receiving benefits	109
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	11
Active employees	105
	<hr/>
	225
	<hr/>

**Contributions** - The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the City Council, and/or the employee associations. Currently, contributions are not required from plan members. The City is currently funding this OPEB liability on a pay-as-you-go basis. This obligation is typically liquidated from the General Fund and responsible Enterprise Funds.

**Total OPEB Liability** - The City's Total OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2022 and was determined by an actuarial valuation dated June 30, 2021, based on the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**8) OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – Continued**

Valuation Date	June 30, 2021
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age, Level Percent of Pay
Contribution Policy	Pay-as-you-go
Mortality	Mortality projected fully generational with Scale MP-2021 CalPERS 2000-2019 Experience Study
Age at Retirement	52
Health Care Trend Rate	6.50% initial, 3.75% ultimate - Non-Medicare 5.65% initial, 3.75% ultimate - Medicare
Inflation Rate	2.50%
Salary Changes	2.75%
Discount Rate	3.69% - Fidelity GO AA - 20-year Index at June 30, 2022 1.92% - Fidelity GO AA - 20-year Index at June 30, 2021

**Changes in the Total OPEB Liability**

	Total OPEB Liability (TOL)
Balance at June 30, 2021 (measurement date)	\$ 47,287,335
Changes in the year:	
Service cost	1,573,742
Interest on the total OPEB liability	924,278
Differences between expected and actual experience	-
Assumption Changes	(11,402,013)
Benefit payments, including refunds	(1,443,225)
Net changes	(10,347,218)
Balance at June 30, 2022 (measurement date)	\$ 36,940,117

**Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to changes in the Discount Rate** - The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (2.69%)	Discount Rate (3.69%)	1% Increase (4.69%)
Total OPEB liability (asset)	\$ 42,802,698	\$ 36,940,117	\$ 32,237,402

**Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates** - The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB would be if it were calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Trend	1% Increase
Total OPEB liability (asset)	\$ 31,451,884	\$ 36,940,117	\$ 43,929,619

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**8) OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – Continued**

**OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB** - For the year ended June 30, 2023, the City recognized OPEB expense/(credit) of (\$781,679). The City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
OPEB Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	\$ 1,388,415	\$ -
Changes of Assumptions	2,914,569	10,388,797
Differences between actual and expected experience	-	3,496,036
Total	<u>\$ 4,302,984</u>	<u>\$ 13,884,833</u>

The \$1,388,415 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the June 30, 2022 measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	
2024	\$ (2,542,696)
2025	(2,391,149)
2026	(2,287,500)
2027	(2,527,276)
2028	(1,221,643)
Thereafter	-

**9) SELF-INSURANCE PROGRAM**

The City is self-insured for workers' compensation claims, unemployment insurance, property insurance, and comprehensive general and automobile liability. The City purchases excess workers' compensation and liability insurance through its membership in the Independent Cities Risk Management Authority (ICRMA), a joint powers authority formed to pool the assets of its members to increase excess insurance buying power. ICRMA procures coverage for its members, in excess of each member's selected self-insured retention, for up to \$30,000,000 per insured occurrence for liability claims and statutory limits for workers' compensation claims. ICRMA is considered a self-sustaining risk pool with 16 member cities. Annual premium payments are paid by member cities and are adjusted retrospectively to cover costs.

Each member city self-insures from the first dollar to their selected self-insured retention. Each member city appoints one member and two alternates to the ICRMA Governing Board.

At June 30, 2023, the internal service fund had a deficit fund balance of \$3,425,209. The deficit fund balance is being addressed by increasing charges made to other City funds in future years.

**Workers' Compensation**

The City participates in the Workers' Compensation Program through ICRMA and maintains coverage pursuant to the Workers' Compensation Laws of the State of California. The City is self-insured for the first \$500,000 of each claim. Excess insurance is provided through ICRMA from \$500,001 to the statutory limit per insured



**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**9) SELF-INSURANCE PROGRAM - Continued**

occurrence.

Claims expenditures and liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. These losses include an estimate of claims that have been incurred but not reported. At June 30, 2023, the amount of these liabilities was \$1,886,888. This liability is the City's best estimate based on available information.

**General Liability**

The City participates in the Liability Program through ICRMA and maintains coverage for comprehensive general and automobile liability, personal injury, contractual liability, errors and omissions, and certain other coverage. The City is self-insured for the first \$250,000 of each claim.

Excess insurance is provided through ICRMA from \$250,001 to \$35,000,000 per insured occurrence. Claims expenditures and liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. These losses include an estimate of claims that have been incurred but not reported. At June 30, 2023, the amount of these liabilities was \$3,258,309. This liability is the City's best estimate based on available information. Annual settlements during each of the last three fiscal years have not exceeded insurance coverage in any year.

**Changes in Self-Insurance Liability**

Changes in the reported claims liabilities resulted from the following:

	FY 2022-23	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
Beginning of Year	\$ 3,452,690	\$ 3,253,932	\$ 2,987,895
Claims and Changes in Estimates	5,500,411	1,970,134	1,694,576
Claim Payments	(3,807,904)	(1,771,376)	(1,428,539)
End of Year	<u>\$ 5,145,197</u>	<u>\$ 3,452,690</u>	<u>\$ 3,253,932</u>

**10) DEFICIT NET POSITION/FUND BALANCES**

The following deficits in non-major governmental funds at June 30, 2023 will be eliminated through the collection of revenues in the future:

	Deficit
Non-major Funds:	
Mall Maintenance Operations	158,523
Local Transportation	37,305
Recreation	30,674
Operating Grants	725,327

**11) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

Various claims and lawsuits have been filed against the City in the normal course of business. Based upon information obtained from the City attorney and the self-insurance administrators, the estimated liability under such claims and litigation will not exceed the accrued self-insurance liability recorded in the government-wide statement of net position.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Financial Statements**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**11) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES - Continued**

Also, the City has received State and Federal funds that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could generate expenditure disallowances under terms of the grants; however, it is believed that any such reimbursements will not be significant.

Outstanding construction commitments amounted to approximately \$12.4 million as of June 30, 2023.

**12) PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS**

Beginning Net Position in Governmental Activities, and Beginning Fund Balances in Governmental Funds were reduced by \$8,559,721 for prior years' grant revenues which should have been reported as Unearned Revenues. Beginning Net Position in Governmental Activities was increased by \$1,093,325 for amounts which should have been reported as Grant Revenues in prior years.

**13) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

On May 1, 2023, the City Council approved a resolution establishing a Section 115 Trust for OPEB liabilities and related Multiple Employer OPEB/Pension 115 Trust. While initial funding of the account totaling \$500,000 was approved in the Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Adopted Budget, the cash to establish the fund was not transmitted until July 20, 2023.

## **REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**City of San Fernando**  
**Required Supplementary Information**  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

**CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY/(ASSETS) AND RELATED RATIOS**

	Measurement Period					
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
<b>Total OPEB Liability</b>						
Service cost	\$ 1,573,742	\$ 1,832,835	\$ 1,588,774	\$ 1,398,168	\$ 1,380,011	\$ 1,601,768
Interest on total OPEB liability	924,278	1,256,206	1,397,186	1,630,542	1,552,449	1,364,732
Changes in assumptions	(11,402,013)	(1,490,219)	4,619,043	(2,513,954)	(425,186)	(4,804,507)
Actual vs. Expected Experience	-	(3,094,378)	-	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds	(1,443,225)	(1,315,946)	(1,111,780)	(1,107,138)	(1,074,819)	(1,064,148)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(10,347,218)	(2,811,502)	6,493,223	(592,382)	1,432,455	(2,902,155)
Total OPEB liability - beginning	47,287,335	50,098,837	43,605,614	44,197,996	42,765,541	45,667,696
Total OPEB liability - ending	<u>\$ 36,940,117</u>	<u>\$ 47,287,335</u>	<u>\$ 50,098,837</u>	<u>\$ 43,605,614</u>	<u>\$ 44,197,996</u>	<u>\$ 42,765,541</u>
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 10,895,730	\$ 10,053,710	\$ 10,545,654	\$ 10,176,564	\$ 8,291,994	\$ 9,645,806
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	339.03%	470.35%	475.07%	428.49%	533.02%	443.36%

Fiscal year 2018 was the first year of implementation; therefore, 10 years of information are not yet available.

**Notes to the Schedule of Changes in the City's Total OPEB Liability**

No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASBS No. 75, paragraph 4, to pay related benefits.

**Benefit Changes:** None

**Changes in Assumptions:**

The discount rate was changed from 3.56% to 3.62% for the June 30, 2018 measurement period.

The discount rate was changed from 3.62% to 3.13% for the June 30, 2019 measurement period.

The discount rate was changed from 3.13% to 2.45% for the June 30, 2020 measurement period.

The discount rate was changed from 2.45% to 1.92% for the June 30, 2021 measurement period.

The discount rate was changed from 1.92% to 3.69% for the June 30, 2022 measurement period.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Required Supplementary Information**  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

**Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability**  
**Last 10 Years\***

Measurement Date	Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability	Covered Payroll	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a % of Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a % of the Total Pension Liability
2022	0.17521%	\$ 20,237,950	\$ 9,142,756	221.36%	86.26%
2021	0.60739%	32,849,738	9,231,146	355.86%	88.29%
2020	0.41953%	45,646,515	9,116,498	500.70%	65.60%
2019	0.41913%	42,948,198	8,514,403	504.42%	66.73%
2018	0.41904%	40,379,804	7,636,028	528.81%	67.74%
2017	0.40795%	40,457,482	7,744,402	522.41%	66.92%
2016	0.41569%	35,969,636	6,907,444	520.74%	68.39%
2015	0.43391%	29,783,281	6,342,163	469.61%	72.67%
2014	0.43086%	26,809,903	7,129,905	376.02%	75.28%

\*Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation; therefore, 10 years of information are not yet available.

**Notes to the Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability**

**Benefit Changes:** None

**Changes in Assumptions:** In 2022, the accounting discount rate was changed from 7.15% to 6.90%. In 2017, the accounting discount rate changed from 7.65% to 7.15%.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Required Supplementary Information**  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

**Schedule of Pension Plan Contributions**  
**Last 10 Years\***

Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contributions	Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contributions	Contribution Deficiency/ (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
2023	\$ 2,231,886	\$ (2,231,886)	\$ -	\$ 10,478,106	21.30%
2022	40,691,069	(4,417,075)	36,273,994	9,142,756	445.06%
2021	4,417,075	(4,417,075)	-	9,231,146	47.85%
2020	4,125,474	(4,125,474)	-	9,116,498	45.25%
2019	3,571,098	(3,571,098)	-	8,514,403	41.94%
2018	3,088,007	(3,088,007)	-	7,636,028	40.44%
2017	2,850,313	(2,850,313)	-	7,744,402	36.80%
2016	3,079,817	(3,079,817)	-	6,907,444	44.59%
2015	2,314,312	(2,314,312)	-	6,342,163	36.49%

\*Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation; therefore, 10 years of information are not yet available.

**Notes to the Schedule of Plan Contributions**

Valuation Date: 6/30/2013, 6/30/2014, 6/30/2015, 6/30/2016, 6/30/2017, 6/30/2018, 6/30/2019, 6/30/2020 and 6/30/2021



**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**General Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Taxes	\$ 17,957,820	\$ 18,103,878	\$ 20,049,742	\$ 1,945,864
Licenses and Permits	360,700	360,700	477,454	116,754
Charges for Services	781,774	781,774	665,499	(116,275)
Fines and Forfeitures	465,600	465,600	418,240	(47,360)
Investment Earnings	608,589	608,589	557,907	(50,682)
Intergovernmental	3,036,557	3,036,557	3,123,012	86,455
Other	43,000	43,000	61,674	18,674
Total Revenues	23,254,040	23,400,098	25,353,528	1,953,430
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
General Government:				
City Council	179,000	179,000	162,770	16,230
Administration	492,350	492,350	515,830	(23,480)
Personnel	403,205	403,205	376,507	26,698
City Attorney	153,914	430,792	476,414	(45,622)
City Clerk	271,828	271,828	258,560	13,268
Elections	61,641	61,641	38,678	22,963
Financial Management	711,617	711,617	684,654	26,963
Information Technology	519,271	519,839	365,113	154,726
Retirement and Nondepartmental	1,608,088	1,435,795	908,851	526,944
Public Safety:				
Police	10,268,099	10,279,008	10,870,792	(591,784)
Fire	3,150,000	3,062,793	3,062,793	-
Community Development	1,675,707	1,744,578	1,292,723	451,855
Public Works	2,297,295	2,371,202	2,014,085	357,117
Parks and Recreation	1,709,930	1,710,961	1,656,096	54,865
Capital Outlay	-	-	4,990	(4,990)
Debt Service	-	24,642	24,642	-
Total Expenditures	23,501,945	23,699,251	22,713,498	985,753
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	(247,905)	(299,153)	2,640,030	2,939,183
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers In	520,000	520,000	520,000	-
Transfers Out	(281,333)	(3,309,885)	(3,108,194)	201,691
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	238,667	(2,789,885)	(2,588,194)	201,691
Net Change in Fund Balances	(9,238)	(3,089,038)	51,836	3,140,874
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	10,231,041	10,231,041	10,231,041	-
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 10,221,803	\$ 7,142,003	\$ 10,282,877	\$ 3,140,874

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Retirement Tax Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Taxes	\$ 4,587,178	\$ 4,587,178	\$ 5,272,636	\$ 685,458
Investment Earnings	-	-	(24,654)	(24,654)
Other	100,000	100,000	195,680	95,680
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>4,687,178</b>	<b>4,687,178</b>	<b>5,443,662</b>	<b>756,484</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
General Government	1,632,573	1,632,573	1,326,130	306,443
Public Safety	1,134,960	1,134,960	1,164,811	(29,851)
Community Development	72,711	72,711	72,555	156
Public Works	104,717	104,717	115,640	(10,923)
Parks and Recreation	85,678	85,678	87,728	(2,050)
Debt Service:				
Principal	1,030,000	1,030,000	1,030,000	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	712,126	712,126	712,126	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>4,772,765</b>	<b>4,772,765</b>	<b>4,508,990</b>	<b>263,775</b>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(85,587)	(85,587)	934,672	1,020,259
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers In	201,201	201,201	-	(201,201)
Transfers Out	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b>201,201</b>	<b>201,201</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(201,201)</b>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balances</b>	<b>115,614</b>	<b>115,614</b>	<b>934,672</b>	<b>819,058</b>
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	9,435,544	9,435,544	9,435,544	-
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u>\$ 9,551,158</u>	<u>\$ 9,551,158</u>	<u>\$ 10,370,216</u>	<u>\$ 819,058</u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - ARPA Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Intergovernmental	\$ -	\$ 5,568,340	\$ 5,568,340	\$ -
Other	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	5,568,340	5,568,340	-
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
General Government	-	917,645	62,003	855,642
Public Works	-	3,650,990	194,892	3,456,098
Capital Outlay	-	1,007,232	1,007,232	-
Total Expenditures	-	5,575,867	1,264,127	4,311,740
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-	(7,527)	4,304,213	4,311,740
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	7,527	7,527	7,527	-
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u>\$ 7,527</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,311,740</u>	<u>\$ 4,311,740</u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Notes to Required Supplementary Information**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING**

The budget of the City is a detailed operating plan, which identifies estimated costs and results in relation to estimated revenues. The budget includes (1) the program, projects, series, and activities to be provided during the fiscal year, (2) the estimated resources (inflows) and amounts available for appropriation and (3) the estimated charges to appropriations. The budget represents a process through which policy decisions are made, implemented and controlled. The City Charter prohibits expending funds for which there is no legal appropriation.

The City's procedures for preparing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements are:

- The annual budget provides for the general operation of the City and is adopted by the City Council after the holding of a public hearing. The budget figures presented in the accompanying required supplementary information financial schedules represent the original and final revised budget and include proposed expenditures and related financing.
- The City Council approves total budget appropriations and may amend the budget by motion during the fiscal year. The City Manager is authorized to transfer within individual fund budgets without the approval of City Council; however, total appropriations may not be exceeded at the department level. The legal level of budgetary control is at the department level. The appropriated budget covers City expenditures in the General Fund, and Special Revenue Funds. Project length plans are adopted for the capital projects funds with unexpended funds at June 30 re-appropriated in the following year. The debt service on bond issues constitutes a legally authorized "non-appropriated budget". During fiscal year 2022-23, approximately \$200,000 in supplemental budget appropriations in the General Fund were approved by the City Council.
- Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year. Commitments for materials and services, such as purchase orders and contracts, are recorded as encumbrances to assist in controlling expenditures. Encumbrances at year-end lapse, and then are added to the following year's budgeted appropriations.
- Annual budgets for the General and Special Revenue Funds are adopted on a basis substantially consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Actual revenues and expenditures can be compared with related budgeted amounts without any significant reconciling items. No budgetary comparisons are presented for the Proprietary Funds, as the City is not legally required to adopt budgets for this type of fund. In addition, the City did not adopt a budget for the Housing Special Revenue Fund.
- Capital projects are budgeted through the Capital Projects Funds on a project-by-project basis. Appropriations for capital projects authorized but not constructed or completed during the year lapse at year-end, and are then included as part of appropriations in the following year's annual budget.

Budget information is presented as supplementary information for the other governmental special revenue funds. Budgeted revenue amounts represent the original budget modified by Council-authorized adjustments during the year which were contingent upon new, or additional revenue sources. Budgeted expenditure amounts represent original appropriations adjusted for supplemental appropriations during the year. The budgets conform, in all material respects, to generally accepted accounting principles, which serves as the budgeting basis. Appropriations lapse at year-end.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Capital Grants Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Intergovernmental	\$ 27,746,051	\$ 7,622,547	\$ (20,123,504)
Other	-	-	-
	<u>27,746,051</u>	<u>7,622,547</u>	<u>(20,123,504)</u>
Total Revenues			
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
Public Safety	-	610	(610)
Public Works	-	-	-
Parks and Recreation	952,989	802,629	150,360
Capital Outlay	41,608,029	13,714,252	27,893,777
Debt Service:			
Principal	1,335,441	499,254	836,187
Interest and Fiscal Charges	14,927	14,927	-
	<u>43,911,386</u>	<u>15,031,672</u>	<u>28,879,714</u>
Total Expenditures			
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(16,165,335)	(7,409,125)	8,756,210
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	(1,092,637)	(1,092,637)	-
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u>\$ (17,257,972)</u>	<u>\$ (8,501,762)</u>	<u>\$ 8,756,210</u>

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**City of San Fernando**  
**Other Governmental Funds**  
June 30, 2023

**SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS**

Special revenue funds account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditures for particular purposes. The other special revenue funds include:

**Measure R Special Revenue Fund** - accounts for the receipt of Measure R funds, which is a county-wide half-cent (\$0.50) transaction tax restricted for traffic relief.

**Mall Maintenance** - Accounts for the Downtown Area Parking, and Mall Maintenance and Assessment District. The funds received are used for maintenance and upkeep, including capital improvements, in the downtown area.

**Proposition A Local Transit** - Accounts for receipt and approved Local Transit Fund projects from a voter approved sales tax override for public transportation.

**Proposition C Discretionary** - Accounts for the maintenance of the mile-long bike path along the Metro-link Corridor in San Fernando.

**Traffic Safety** - Accounts for receipts from traffic fines as levied by local courts. Some of these funds are transferred to the General Fund for traffic safety purposes. The fund is required by Section 1463(b) of the California Penal Code.

**Parking Maintenance and Operations** - Accounts for parking receipts and maintenance of Business District parking facilities.

**Local Transportation** - Accounts for state funds allocated by the State for local pedestrian facility development or improvement.

**Recreation** - Accounts for receipts and the related expenditures from various recreation programs to be used for a specific program, such as sport leagues, craft and music classes, special events and concerts.

**Quimby Act Fees** - Accounts for revenues from real estate developers, who are required under state law to provide and support park facilities.

**Street Lighting** - Accounts for revenues and costs associated with the City's street lighting program.

**State Asset Forfeiture** - Accounts for the receipts and disbursements of state seized and forfeited assets from sale of controlled substances.

**State Gas Tax** – Accounts for the City's share of motor fuel tax revenue restricted for street maintenance and repairs.

**Federal Asset Forfeiture** - Accounts for the receipts and disbursements of federal seized and forfeited assets from sale of controlled substances.

**AQMD** - Accounts for South Coast Air Quality Management District revenues. These funds may be used for various programs to reduce air pollution.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Other Governmental Funds – Continued**  
June 30, 2023

**SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS - Continued**

**Cash-in-Lieu of Parking** - Accounts for revenues and related expenditures from developers or builders who elect to pay a specified amount to the City instead of providing required parking.

**Pavement Management** - Accounts for all of the pavement impact fees that are generated and the expenditures that are made related to the streets and highway infrastructure.

**Proposition C** - Accounts for the receipt of the "half-cent" sales tax administered by Metro. These funds are to be used to reduce traffic congestion, improve air quality, improve conditions of streets/freeways, and reduce foreign fuel dependence.

**Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)** - Accounts for expenses of the Community Development Block Grant received through the County of Los Angeles.

**Community Development Surcharge** – Accounts for receipts of business license and building related surcharges and disbursements which fund building ongoing programs to promote disabled accessibility and the City's land management enterprise software.

**Operating Grants** - Accounts for revenues that are restricted for specific operating purposes, including law enforcement and parks and recreation.

**Surface Transportation Program Local Funding (STP Local Fund)** - Accounts for revenues received from a local sales tax measure to be used for street projects.

**SLESF** - Accounts for revenues received which are restricted for law enforcement.

**Measure M** - Accounts for "half-cent" local return revenues from the County-wide sales tax administered by Metro. These funds are to be used to repave local streets, potholes and traffic signals, as well as expand the rail and rapid transit system with the overall objective of easing traffic congestion.

**Road Maintenance and Rehab** - Accounts for local return revenues received from the State of California (SB1) to address deferred maintenance on the State Highways system and local street and road system.

**Measure W** - Accounts for revenues from the County-wide parcel tax that provides local, dedicated funding for rainwater and urban runoff management to increase the region's local water supply, improve water quality, and protect public health.

**Housing** - Accounts for receipts from repayments of low-income housing loans and other housing related revenue. The proceeds are restricted for low income housing purposes.

**CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS**

**Capital Outlay** - Accounts for capital projects funded by unrestricted general revenues for specific capital projects.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Combining Balance Sheet**  
**Other Governmental Funds**  
June 30, 2023

	Measure R	Mall Maintenance Operations	Proposition A Local Transit	Proposition C Discretionary	Traffic Safety
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and Investments	\$ 607,288	\$ -	\$ 371,879	\$ 21,305	\$ 11,741
Restricted Cash and Investments	1,925	-	-	-	-
Receivables:					
Taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts	-	-	853	-	905
Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Leases	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid Items	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 609,213</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 372,732</b>	<b>\$ 21,305</b>	<b>\$ 12,646</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Accounts Payable	\$ 110,082	\$ 2,392	\$ 20,397	\$ -	\$ -
Accrued Liabilities	203	5,366	2,092	-	43
Deposits	10	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Funds	-	150,765	-	-	-
Unearned Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Agencies	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>110,295</b>	<b>158,523</b>	<b>22,489</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS</b>					
Lease Related	-	-	-	-	-
Unavailable Revenues - Grants	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Deferred Inflows</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>					
Prepaid Items	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted for:					
Transportation	498,918	-	350,243	21,305	12,603
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Air Pollution	-	-	-	-	-
Parks and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-
Public Safety	-	-	-	-	-
Community Development	-	-	-	-	-
Parking	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	(158,523)	-	-	-
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>	<b>498,918</b>	<b>(158,523)</b>	<b>350,243</b>	<b>21,305</b>	<b>12,603</b>
<b>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances</b>	<b>\$ 609,213</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 372,732</b>	<b>\$ 21,305</b>	<b>\$ 12,646</b>

Parking Maintenance and Operations	Local Transportation	Recreation	Quimby Act Fees	Street Lighting	State Asset Forfeiture	State Gas Tax
\$ 365,054	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,996	\$ 492,429	\$ 308	\$ 150,551
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,658	-	-	-	6,090	-	52,129
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
175,611	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	895	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 542,323</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 895</u>	<u>\$ 33,996</u>	<u>\$ 498,519</u>	<u>\$ 308</u>	<u>\$ 202,680</u>
\$ 22,123	\$ 851	\$ 16,833	\$ -	\$ 25,655	\$ -	\$ 202,680
3,195	-	13,784	152	3,707	-	-
1,067	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	36,454	952	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>26,385</u>	<u>37,305</u>	<u>31,569</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>29,362</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>202,680</u>
175,020	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>175,020</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
-	-	895	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	33,844	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	469,157	308	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
340,918	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	(37,305)	(31,569)	-	-	-	-
<u>340,918</u>	<u>(37,305)</u>	<u>(30,674)</u>	<u>33,844</u>	<u>469,157</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>\$ 542,323</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 895</u>	<u>\$ 33,996</u>	<u>\$ 498,519</u>	<u>\$ 308</u>	<u>\$ 202,680</u>

Continued

**City of San Fernando**  
**Combining Balance Sheet**  
**Other Governmental Funds - Continued**  
June 30, 2023

	Federal Asset Forfeiture	AQMD	Cash-in-Lieu of Parking	Pavement Management	Proposition C
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and Investments	\$ 174	\$ 172,842	\$ 497,484	\$ 13,734	\$ 512,680
Restricted Cash and Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables:					
Taxes	-	7,844	-	-	-
Accounts	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Leases	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Prepaid Items	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 174</b>	<b>\$ 180,686</b>	<b>\$ 497,484</b>	<b>\$ 13,734</b>	<b>\$ 512,680</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Accounts Payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 220,014
Accrued Liabilities	-	-	-	-	20,554
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Agencies	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>240,568</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS</b>					
Lease Related	-	-	-	-	-
Unavailable Revenues - Grants	-	7,844	-	-	-
	-	7,844	-	-	-
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>					
Prepaid Items	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted for:					
Transportation	-	-	497,484	13,734	272,112
Housing	-	-	-	-	-
Air Pollution	-	172,842	-	-	-
Parks and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-
Public Safety	174	-	-	-	-
Community Development	-	-	-	-	-
Parking	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>172,842</b>	<b>497,484</b>	<b>13,734</b>	<b>272,112</b>
<b>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances</b>	<b>\$ 174</b>	<b>\$ 180,686</b>	<b>\$ 497,484</b>	<b>\$ 13,734</b>	<b>\$ 512,680</b>

Community Development Block Grant	Community Development Surcharge	Operating Grants	STP Local Fund	SLESF	Measure M	Road Maintenance & Rehab
\$ -	\$ 176,238	\$ -	\$ 246,806	\$ 209,295	\$ 1,557,752	\$ 1,114,005
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	92,480
-	230	3,198	-	-	-	-
34,336	-	646,784	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
243,070	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 277,406</u>	<u>\$ 176,468</u>	<u>\$ 649,982</u>	<u>\$ 246,806</u>	<u>\$ 209,295</u>	<u>\$ 1,557,752</u>	<u>\$ 1,206,485</u>
\$ 5,988	\$ 3,184	\$ 233,972	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,169,217	\$ 1,003,154
-	7,236	2,897	-	-	-	-
-	-	12,510	-	-	-	-
28,347	-	19,869	-	-	-	-
-	-	475,988	-	-	-	-
243,071	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>277,406</u>	<u>10,420</u>	<u>745,236</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,169,217</u>	<u>1,003,154</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	630,073	-	-	-	-
-	-	630,073	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	246,806	-	388,535	203,331
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	209,295	-	-
-	166,048	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	(725,327)	-	-	-	-
<u>-</u>	<u>166,048</u>	<u>(725,327)</u>	<u>246,806</u>	<u>209,295</u>	<u>388,535</u>	<u>203,331</u>
<u>\$ 277,406</u>	<u>\$ 176,468</u>	<u>\$ 649,982</u>	<u>\$ 246,806</u>	<u>\$ 209,295</u>	<u>\$ 1,557,752</u>	<u>\$ 1,206,485</u>

Continued

**City of San Fernando**  
**Combining Balance Sheet**  
**Other Governmental Funds - Continued**  
June 30, 2023

	Measure W	Housing	Capital Outlay	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and Investments	\$ 494,459	\$ 2,143,053	\$ 2,756,556	\$ 11,949,629
Restricted Cash and Investments	-	-	-	1,925
Receivables:				
Taxes	-	-	-	160,201
Accounts	-	-	-	5,186
Grants	-	-	-	681,120
Leases	-	-	-	175,611
Loans	-	1,273,762	-	1,516,832
Prepaid Items	-	-	-	895
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 494,459</b>	<b>\$ 3,416,815</b>	<b>\$ 2,756,556</b>	<b>\$ 14,491,399</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts Payable	\$ 30,335	\$ -	\$ 1,272,918	\$ 4,339,795
Accrued Liabilities	-	169	-	59,398
Deposits	-	-	-	13,587
Due to Other Funds	-	-	-	236,387
Unearned Revenue	-	-	-	475,988
Due to Other Agencies	-	-	-	243,071
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>30,335</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>1,272,918</b>	<b>5,368,226</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS</b>				
Lease Related	-	-	-	175,020
Unavailable Revenues - Grants	-	-	-	637,917
	-	-	-	812,937
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>				
Prepaid Items	-			895
Restricted for:				
Transportation	464,124	-	-	2,969,195
Housing	-	3,416,646	-	3,416,646
Air Pollution	-	-	-	172,842
Parks and Recreation	-	-	-	33,844
Public Safety	-	-	-	678,934
Community Development	-	-	1,483,638	1,649,686
Parking	-	-	-	340,918
Unassigned	-	-	-	(952,724)
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>	<b>464,124</b>	<b>3,416,646</b>	<b>1,483,638</b>	<b>8,310,236</b>
<b>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances</b>	<b>\$ 494,459</b>	<b>\$ 3,416,815</b>	<b>\$ 2,756,556</b>	<b>\$ 14,491,399</b>



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**City of San Fernando**  
**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Other Governmental Funds**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Measure R	Mall Maintenance Operations	Proposition A Local Transit	Proposition C Discretionary	Traffic Safety
<b>REVENUES</b>					
Taxes	\$ 404,656	\$ 44,090	\$ 650,651	\$ -	\$ -
Licenses and Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for Services	-	-	11,863	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	5,045
Investment Earnings	34,824	-	1,463	128	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	439,480	44,090	663,977	128	5,045
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>					
Current:					
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Public Safety	-	-	-	-	-
Community Development	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works	4,658	95,344	569,357	-	-
Parks and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	945,557	-	-	-	-
Debt Service:					
Principal	95,000	-	-	-	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	81,238	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	1,126,453	95,344	569,357	-	-
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(686,973)	(51,254)	94,620	128	5,045
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>					
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	(686,973)	(51,254)	94,620	128	5,045
Fund Balances, Beginning (Restated)	1,185,891	(107,269)	255,623	21,177	7,558
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 498,918	\$ (158,523)	\$ 350,243	\$ 21,305	\$ 12,603

Parking Maintenance and Operations	Local Transportation	Recreation	Quimby Act Fees	Street Lighting	State Asset Forfeiture	State Gas Tax
\$ 57,841	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 333,420	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123,165	-	176,937	35,130	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43,387	-	-	(1,288)	-	410	-
-	3,292	-	-	-	-	597,880
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
224,393	3,292	176,937	33,842	333,420	410	597,880
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
212,831	-	-	-	250,819	-	295,312
-	-	200,343	-	-	-	-
-	17,670	-	-	-	9,961	123,687
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
212,831	17,670	200,343	-	250,819	9,961	418,999
11,562	(14,378)	(23,406)	33,842	82,601	(9,551)	178,881
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	(250,000)
-	-	-	-	-	-	(250,000)
11,562	(14,378)	(23,406)	33,842	82,601	(9,551)	(71,119)
329,356	(22,927)	(7,268)	2	386,556	9,859	71,119
\$ 340,918	\$ (37,305)	\$ (30,674)	\$ 33,844	\$ 469,157	\$ 308	\$ -

Continued

**City of San Fernando**  
**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Other Governmental Funds - Continued**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Federal Asset Forfeiture	AQMD	Cash-in-Lieu of Parking	Pavement Management	Proposition C
<b>REVENUES</b>					
Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 539,697
Licenses and Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Earnings	364	(358)	2,990	83	(2,082)
Intergovernmental	-	31,344	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	364	30,986	2,990	83	537,615
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>					
Current:					
General Government	-	-	-	-	-
Public Safety	-	-	-	-	-
Community Development	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works	-	-	-	-	210,253
Parks and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	8,763	-	-	-	512,296
Debt Service:					
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	8,763	-	-	-	722,549
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(8,399)	30,986	2,990	83	(184,934)
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>					
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers Out	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	(8,399)	30,986	2,990	83	(184,934)
Fund Balances, Beginning (Restated)	8,573	141,856	494,494	13,651	457,046
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 174	\$ 172,842	\$ 497,484	\$ 13,734	\$ 272,112

Community Development Block Grant	Community Development Surcharge	Operating Grants	STP Local Fund	SLESF	Measure M	Road Maintenance & Rehab
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 457,752	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	52,469	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	(1,232)	-	(9,430)	800	(2,054)	21,896
57,446	20,911	492,573	250,887	165,271	-	527,765
-	-	7,750	-	-	-	-
<u>57,446</u>	<u>72,148</u>	<u>500,323</u>	<u>241,457</u>	<u>166,071</u>	<u>455,698</u>	<u>549,661</u>
-	-	9,389	-	-	-	-
-	-	151,512	-	-	-	-
-	-	118,359	-	-	-	-
24,976	26,363	36,049	-	-	-	-
5,475	-	629,456	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1,477,013	1,883,588
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>30,451</u>	<u>26,363</u>	<u>944,765</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,477,013</u>	<u>1,883,588</u>
<u>26,995</u>	<u>45,785</u>	<u>(444,442)</u>	<u>241,457</u>	<u>166,071</u>	<u>(1,021,315)</u>	<u>(1,333,927)</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	(150,000)	-	-
-	-	-	-	(150,000)	-	-
26,995	45,785	(444,442)	241,457	16,071	(1,021,315)	(1,333,927)
<u>(26,995)</u>	<u>120,263</u>	<u>(280,885)</u>	<u>5,349</u>	<u>193,224</u>	<u>1,409,850</u>	<u>1,537,258</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 166,048</u>	<u>\$ (725,327)</u>	<u>\$ 246,806</u>	<u>\$ 209,295</u>	<u>\$ 388,535</u>	<u>\$ 203,331</u>

Continued

**City of San Fernando**  
**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Other Governmental Funds - Continued**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Measure W	Housing	Capital Outlay	Total
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Taxes	\$ 275,319	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,763,426
Licenses and Permits	-	-	-	-
Charges for Services	-	-	-	399,564
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	-	5,045
Investment Earnings	(2,036)	380	-	88,245
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	2,147,369
Other	-	-	-	7,750
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>273,283</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,411,399</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
General Government	-	-	-	9,389
Public Safety	-	-	-	151,512
Community Development	-	19,913	-	138,272
Public Works	159,432	-	-	1,885,394
Parks and Recreation	-	-	-	835,274
Capital Outlay	-	-	3,427,093	8,405,628
Debt Service:				
Principal	-	-	-	95,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	-	-	81,238
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>159,432</b>	<b>19,913</b>	<b>3,427,093</b>	<b>11,601,707</b>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	113,851	(19,533)	(3,427,093)	(6,190,308)
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers In	-	-	3,053,194	3,053,194
Transfers Out	-	-	-	(400,000)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,053,194</b>	<b>2,653,194</b>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balances</b>	<b>113,851</b>	<b>(19,533)</b>	<b>(373,899)</b>	<b>(3,537,114)</b>
Fund Balances, Beginning (Restated)	350,273	3,436,179	1,857,537	11,847,350
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 464,124	\$ 3,416,646	\$ 1,483,638	\$ 8,310,236

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance**  
**Budget and Actual - Measure R Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Taxes	\$ 375,701	\$ 404,656	\$ 28,955
Investment Earnings	-	34,824	34,824
	<u>375,701</u>	<u>439,480</u>	<u>63,779</u>
Total Revenues			
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
Public Works	2,584	4,658	(2,074)
Capital Outlay	1,381,570	945,557	436,013
Debt Service:			
Principal	95,000	95,000	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	81,238	81,238	-
	<u>1,560,392</u>	<u>1,126,453</u>	<u>433,939</u>
Total Expenditures			
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,184,691)	(686,973)	497,718
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>1,185,891</u>	<u>1,185,891</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u>\$ 1,200</u>	<u>\$ 498,918</u>	<u>\$ 497,718</u>



**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - Mall Maintenance Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Taxes	\$ 85,000	\$ 44,090	\$ (40,910)
Total Revenues	<u>85,000</u>	<u>44,090</u>	<u>(40,910)</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
Public Works	<u>90,259</u>	<u>95,344</u>	<u>(5,085)</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>90,259</u>	<u>95,344</u>	<u>(5,085)</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(5,259)	(51,254)	(45,995)
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>(107,269)</u>	<u>(107,269)</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u><u>\$ (112,528)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (158,523)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (45,995)</u></u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - Proposition A Local Transit Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	<u>Budgeted Amounts Final</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Taxes	\$ 603,918	\$ 650,651	\$ 46,733
Charges for Services	15,314	11,863	(3,451)
Investment Earnings	-	1,463	1,463
	<u>619,232</u>	<u>663,977</u>	<u>44,745</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
Public Works	<u>605,724</u>	<u>569,357</u>	<u>36,367</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>605,724</u>	<u>569,357</u>	<u>36,367</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	13,508	94,620	81,112
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>255,623</u>	<u>255,623</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u><u>\$ 269,131</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 350,243</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 81,112</u></u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - Proposition C Discretionary Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	<u>Budgeted Amounts Final</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Investment Earnings	\$ -	\$ 128	\$ 128
Intergovernmental	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>128</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Capital Outlay	<u>1,528,757</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,528,757</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>1,528,757</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,528,757</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,528,757)	128	1,528,885
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>21,177</u>	<u>21,177</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u><u>\$ (1,507,580)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 21,305</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,528,885</u></u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - Traffic Safety Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	<u>Budgeted Amounts Final</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ -	\$ 5,045	\$ 5,045
Total Revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>5,045</u>	<u>5,045</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
Public Works	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-	5,045	5,045
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>7,558</u>	<u>7,558</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u><u>\$ 7,558</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 12,603</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5,045</u></u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - Parking Maintenance and Operations Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts <u>Final</u>	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Taxes	\$ 50,000	\$ 57,841	\$ 7,841
Charges for Services	132,500	123,165	(9,335)
Investment Earnings	<u>25,789</u>	<u>43,387</u>	<u>17,598</u>
Total Revenues	<u>208,289</u>	<u>224,393</u>	<u>16,104</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
Public Works	226,863	212,831	14,032
Capital Outlay	<u>150,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>150,000</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>376,863</u>	<u>212,831</u>	<u>164,032</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (under) Expenditures	(168,574)	11,562	180,136
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>329,356</u>	<u>329,356</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u><u>\$ 160,782</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 340,918</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 180,136</u></u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - Local Transportation Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	<u>Budgeted Amounts Final</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Intergovernmental	\$ 23,311	\$ 3,292	\$ (20,019)
Total Revenues	<u>23,311</u>	<u>3,292</u>	<u>(20,019)</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
Public Works	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	<u>23,311</u>	<u>17,670</u>	<u>5,641</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>23,311</u>	<u>17,670</u>	<u>5,641</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-	(14,378)	(14,378)
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>(22,927)</u>	<u>(22,927)</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u><u>\$ (22,927)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (37,305)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (14,378)</u></u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - Recreation Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Charges for Services	\$ 272,744	\$ 176,937	\$ (95,807)
Total Revenues	<u>272,744</u>	<u>176,937</u>	<u>(95,807)</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
Parks and Recreation	<u>279,510</u>	<u>200,343</u>	<u>79,167</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>279,510</u>	<u>200,343</u>	<u>79,167</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(6,766)	(23,406)	(16,640)
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>(7,268)</u>	<u>(7,268)</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u><u>\$ (14,034)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (30,674)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (16,640)</u></u>



**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - Quimby Act Fees Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Charges for Services	\$ -	\$ 35,130	35,130
Investment Earnings	-	(1,288)	(1,288)
Other	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>33,842</u>	<u>33,842</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
Parks and Recreation	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (under) Expenditures	-	33,842	33,842
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u><u>\$ 2</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 33,844</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 33,842</u></u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - Street Lighting Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Taxes	\$ 327,550	\$ 333,420	\$ 5,870
Total Revenues	327,550	333,420	5,870
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
Public Works	327,550	250,819	76,731
Total Expenditures	327,550	250,819	76,731
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-	82,601	82,601
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>			
Transfers In	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	-	82,601	82,601
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	386,556	386,556	-
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 386,556	\$ 469,157	\$ 82,601

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - State Asset Forfeiture Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts <u>Final</u>	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Investment Earnings	<u>-</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>410</u>
Total Revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>410</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Capital Outlay	<u>9,961</u>	<u>9,961</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>9,961</u>	<u>9,961</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(9,961)	(9,551)	410
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>9,859</u>	<u>9,859</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u><u>\$ (102)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 308</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 410</u></u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - State Gas Tax Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	<u>Budgeted Amounts Final</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Intergovernmental	\$ 721,383	\$ 597,880	\$ (123,503)
Total Revenues	<u>721,383</u>	<u>597,880</u>	<u>(123,503)</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
Public Works	299,072	295,312	3,760
Capital Outlay	<u>242,930</u>	<u>123,687</u>	<u>119,243</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>542,002</u>	<u>418,999</u>	<u>123,003</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>179,381</u>	<u>178,881</u>	<u>(500)</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>			
Transfers Out	<u>(250,000)</u>	<u>(250,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(250,000)</u>	<u>(250,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	(70,619)	(71,119)	(500)
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>71,119</u>	<u>71,119</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (500)</u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - Federal Asset Forfeiture Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Fines and Forfeitures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Investment Earnings	-	364	364
	-	364	364
Total Revenues	-	364	364
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Capital Outlay	8,763	8,763	-
	8,763	8,763	-
Total Expenditures	8,763	8,763	-
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(8,763)	(8,399)	364
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	8,573	8,573	-
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ (190)	\$ 174	\$ 364

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - AQMD Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts <u>Final</u>	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Investment Earnings	\$ -	\$ (358)	\$ (358)
Intergovernmental	<u>30,000</u>	<u>31,344</u>	<u>1,344</u>
Total Revenues	<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,986</u>	<u>986</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
Public Works	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	30,000	30,986	986
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>141,856</u>	<u>141,856</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u><u>\$ 171,856</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 172,842</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 986</u></u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - Cash-in-Lieu of Parking Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Investment Earnings	\$ -	\$ 2,990	\$ 2,990
Other	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	2,990	2,990
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>			
Transfers In	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	-	2,990	2,990
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	494,494	494,494	-
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 494,494	\$ 497,484	\$ 2,990



**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - Pavement Management Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts <u>Final</u>	Actual Amounts <u></u>	Variance with Final Budget <u></u>
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Investment Earnings	\$ -	\$ 83	\$ 83
Total Revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>83</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
General Government	-	-	-
Capital Outlay	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-	83	83
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>13,651</u>	<u>13,651</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u><u>\$ 13,651</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 13,734</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 83</u></u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - Proposition C Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts <u>Final</u>	Actual Amounts <u></u>	Variance with Final Budget <u></u>
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Taxes	\$ 500,934	\$ 539,697	\$ 38,763
Investment Earnings	-	(2,082)	(2,082)
	<u>500,934</u>	<u>537,615</u>	<u>36,681</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
Public Works	231,886	210,253	21,633
Capital Outlay	512,296	512,296	-
	<u>744,182</u>	<u>722,549</u>	<u>21,633</u>
Total Expenditures			
	<u>744,182</u>	<u>722,549</u>	<u>21,633</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(243,248)	(184,934)	58,314
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	457,046	457,046	-
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u>\$ 213,798</u>	<u>\$ 272,112</u>	<u>\$ 58,314</u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - Community Development Block Grant Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts <u>Final</u>	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Intergovernmental	\$ 303,639	\$ 57,446	\$ (246,193)
Total Revenues	<u>303,639</u>	<u>57,446</u>	<u>(246,193)</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
Community Development	200,000	-	200,000
Public Works	78,639	24,976	53,663
Parks and Recreation	25,000	5,475	19,525
Capital Outlay	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>303,639</u>	<u>30,451</u>	<u>273,188</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-	26,995	26,995
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>(26,995)</u>	<u>(26,995)</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u><u>\$ (26,995)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 26,995</u></u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - Community Development Surcharge Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Charges for Services	\$ 30,000	\$ 52,469	\$ 22,469
Investment Earnings	-	(1,232)	(1,232)
Intergovernmental	20,000	20,911	911
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>72,148</u>	<u>22,148</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
Community Development	-	-	-
Public Works	32,402	26,363	6,039
	<u>32,402</u>	<u>26,363</u>	<u>6,039</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>32,402</u>	<u>26,363</u>	<u>6,039</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	17,598	45,785	28,187
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>120,263</u>	<u>120,263</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u><u>\$ 137,861</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 166,048</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 28,187</u></u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - Operating Grants Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts <u>Final</u>	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Investment Earnings	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental	1,876,453	492,573	(1,383,880)
Other	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,750</u>	<u>250</u>
 Total Revenues	 <u>1,883,953</u>	 <u>500,323</u>	 <u>(1,383,630)</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
General Government	10,000	9,389	611
Public Safety	610,010	151,512	458,498
Community Development	145,728	118,359	27,369
Public Works	314,067	36,049	278,018
Parks and Recreation	<u>1,035,399</u>	<u>629,456</u>	<u>405,943</u>
 Total Expenditures	 <u>2,115,204</u>	 <u>944,765</u>	 <u>1,170,439</u>
 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	 (231,251)	 (444,442)	 (213,191)
 Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	 <u>(280,885)</u>	 <u>(280,885)</u>	 <u>-</u>
 Fund Balance, End of Year	 <u><u>\$ (512,136)</u></u>	 <u><u>\$ (725,327)</u></u>	 <u><u>\$ (213,191)</u></u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - STP Local Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	<u>Budgeted Amounts Final</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Investment Earnings	\$ -	\$ (9,430)	\$ (9,430)
Intergovernmental	<u>250,887</u>	<u>250,887</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Revenues	<u>250,887</u>	<u>241,457</u>	<u>(9,430)</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Capital Outlay	<u>250,887</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>250,887</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>250,887</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>250,887</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-	241,457	241,457
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>5,349</u>	<u>5,349</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u><u>\$ 5,349</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 246,806</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 241,457</u></u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - SLESF Local Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Investment Earnings	\$ -	\$ 800	\$ 800
Intergovernmental	150,000	165,271	15,271
	<u>150,000</u>	<u>165,271</u>	<u>15,271</u>
Total Revenues	150,000	166,071	16,071
	<u>150,000</u>	<u>166,071</u>	<u>16,071</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
Public Safety	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Expenditures	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	150,000	166,071	16,071
	<u>150,000</u>	<u>166,071</u>	<u>16,071</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>			
Transfers Out	(150,000)	(150,000)	-
	<u>(150,000)</u>	<u>(150,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(150,000)	(150,000)	-
	<u>(150,000)</u>	<u>(150,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	-	16,071	16,071
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	193,224	193,224	-
	<u>193,224</u>	<u>193,224</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 193,224	\$ 209,295	\$ 16,071
	<u>\$ 193,224</u>	<u>\$ 209,295</u>	<u>\$ 16,071</u>



**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - Measure M Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	<u>Budgeted Amounts Final</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Taxes	\$ 425,794	\$ 457,752	\$ 31,958
Investment Earnings	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,054)</u>	<u>(2,054)</u>
Total Revenues	<u>425,794</u>	<u>455,698</u>	<u>29,904</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Capital Outlay	<u>1,841,791</u>	<u>1,477,013</u>	<u>364,778</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>1,841,791</u>	<u>1,477,013</u>	<u>364,778</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,415,997)	(1,021,315)	394,682
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>1,409,850</u>	<u>1,409,850</u>	
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u><u>\$ (6,147)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 388,535</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 394,682</u></u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - Road Maintenance & Rehab Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts <u>Final</u>	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Investment Earnings	\$ -	\$ 21,896	\$ 21,896
Intergovernmental	<u>564,259</u>	<u>527,765</u>	<u>(36,494)</u>
Total Revenues	<u>564,259</u>	<u>549,661</u>	<u>(14,598)</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Capital Outlay	<u>2,101,017</u>	<u>1,883,588</u>	<u>217,429</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>2,101,017</u>	<u>1,883,588</u>	<u>217,429</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,536,758)	(1,333,927)	202,831
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>1,537,258</u>	<u>1,537,258</u>	
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u><u>\$ 500</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 203,331</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 202,831</u></u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - Measure W Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	<u>Budgeted Amounts Final</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Investment Earnings	\$ -	\$ (2,036)	\$ (2,036)
Intergovernmental	<u>280,000</u>	<u>275,319</u>	<u>(4,681)</u>
Total Revenues	<u>280,000</u>	<u>273,283</u>	<u>(6,717)</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Current:			
Public Works	<u>445,000</u>	<u>159,432</u>	<u>285,568</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>445,000</u>	<u>159,432</u>	<u>285,568</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(165,000)	113,851	278,851
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>350,273</u>	<u>350,273</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u><u>\$ 185,273</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 464,124</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 278,851</u></u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Budget and Actual - Capital Outlay Fund**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts <u>Final</u>	Actual Amounts <u></u>	Variance with Final Budget <u></u>
<b>REVENUES</b>			
Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Capital Outlay	4,859,983	3,427,093	1,432,890
Total Expenditures	<u>4,859,983</u>	<u>3,427,093</u>	<u>1,432,890</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(4,859,983)</u>	<u>(3,427,093)</u>	<u>1,432,890</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>			
Transfers In	3,053,194	3,053,194	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>3,053,194</u>	<u>3,053,194</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	(1,806,789)	(373,899)	1,432,890
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>1,857,537</u>	<u>1,857,537</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u><u>\$ 50,748</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,483,638</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,432,890</u></u>

## **NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS**

**City of San Fernando**  
**Nonmajor Enterprise Funds**  
June 30, 2023

**Compressed Natural Gas Fund** - This fund is used to account for, track, and manage the operations of a publicly accessible CNG fueling station.

**Waste Disposal Fund** - This fund is used to account for the collection of solid waste from all residential utility accounts within the City. As of February 2014, solid waste collection, disposal, and billing services are provided through an exclusive franchise agreement with a private waste disposal company.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Combining Statement of Net Position**  
**Nonmajor Enterprise Funds**  
June 30, 2023

	Compressed Natural Gas	Waste Disposal	Totals
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Investments	\$ 135,924	\$ 49,650	\$ 185,574
Accounts Receivable	<u>          -</u>	<u>          -</u>	<u>          -</u>
Total Current Assets	<u>135,924</u>	<u>49,650</u>	<u>185,574</u>
Noncurrent Assets:			
Capital Assets:			
Equipment	-	53,657	53,657
Accumulated Depreciation	<u>          -</u>	<u>(53,657)</u>	<u>(53,657)</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>          -</u>	<u>          -</u>	<u>          -</u>
Total Assets	<u>135,924</u>	<u>49,650</u>	<u>185,574</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	31,754	6,530	38,284
Accrued Liabilities	<u>          2</u>	<u>          -</u>	<u>          2</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>31,756</u>	<u>6,530</u>	<u>38,286</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Net Investment In Capital Assets	-	-	-
Unrestricted	<u>104,168</u>	<u>43,120</u>	<u>147,288</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 104,168</u>	<u>\$ 43,120</u>	<u>\$ 147,288</u>



**City of San Fernando**  
**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position**  
**Nonmajor Enterprise Funds**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Compressed Natural Gas	Waste Disposal	Totals
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>			
Charges for Services	\$ 448,230	\$ -	\$ 448,230
Other	2,735	-	2,735
	<u>450,965</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>450,965</u>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>			
Administration and General	-	-	-
Maintenance and Operations	496,035	7,492	503,527
Depreciation	-	2,508	2,508
	<u>496,035</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>506,035</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>496,035</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>506,035</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>(45,070)</u>	<u>(10,000)</u>	<u>(55,070)</u>
<b>NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)</b>			
Interest Income	3,109	340	3,449
	<u>3,109</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>3,449</u>
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>3,109</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>3,449</u>
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(41,961)	(9,660)	(51,621)
Transfers In	-	-	-
Transfers Out	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in Net Position	(41,961)	(9,660)	(51,621)
Net Position, Beginning of Year	146,129	52,780	198,909
	<u>146,129</u>	<u>52,780</u>	<u>198,909</u>
Net Position, End of Year	<u>\$ 104,168</u>	<u>\$ 43,120</u>	<u>\$ 147,288</u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Combining Statement of Cash Flows**  
**Nonmajor Enterprise Funds**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Compressed Natural Gas	Waste Disposal	Totals
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Receipts from Customers and Users	\$ 449,654	\$ -	\$ 449,654
Payments to Suppliers and Contractors	(490,807)	(962)	(491,769)
Payments to Employees	-	-	-
Other Operating Income	2,735	-	2,735
Net Cash from Operating Activities	(38,418)	(962)	(39,380)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Transfers from Other Funds	-	-	-
Transfers to Other Funds	-	-	-
Net Cash from Noncapital Financing Activities	-	-	-
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Acquisition of Capital Assets	-	-	-
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Interest Received	3,109	340	3,449
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	(35,309)	(622)	(35,931)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	171,233	50,272	221,505
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	<u>\$ 135,924</u>	<u>\$ 49,650</u>	<u>\$ 185,574</u>
<b>Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash from Operating Activities:</b>			
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (45,070)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (55,070)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Depreciation	-	2,508	2,508
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:			
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	1,424	-	1,424
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	5,228	6,530	11,758
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>\$ (38,418)</u>	<u>\$ (962)</u>	<u>\$ (39,380)</u>

## **INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS**

**City of San Fernando**  
**Combining Statement of Net Position**  
**Internal Service Funds**  
June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds			
	Equipment Replacement	Facilities Maintenance	Self Insurance	Totals
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Investments	\$ 994,393	\$ 28,969	\$ 2,002,203	\$ 3,025,565
Accounts Receivable	-	261	59,064	59,325
Inventory	44,982	-	-	44,982
Prepaid Items	-	-	-	-
Due From Other Funds	-	-	-	-
Total Current Assets	<u>1,039,375</u>	<u>29,230</u>	<u>2,061,267</u>	<u>3,129,872</u>
Noncurrent Assets:				
Capital Assets - Buildings	-	81,268	-	81,268
Capital Assets - Equipment	345,787	193,714	-	539,501
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(121,913)</u>	<u>(62,605)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(184,518)</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>223,874</u>	<u>212,377</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>436,251</u>
Total Assets	<u>1,263,249</u>	<u>241,607</u>	<u>2,061,267</u>	<u>3,566,123</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	97,150	108,690	17,051	222,891
Accrued Liabilities	7,488	32,473	-	39,961
Insurance Assessment Payable - Current	-	-	81,057	81,057
Claims Payable - Current	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,552,825</u>	<u>1,552,825</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>104,638</u>	<u>141,163</u>	<u>1,650,933</u>	<u>1,896,734</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Insurance Assessment Payable	-	-	243,171	243,171
Claims Payable	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,592,372</u>	<u>3,592,372</u>
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,835,543</u>	<u>3,835,543</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>104,638</u>	<u>141,163</u>	<u>5,486,476</u>	<u>5,732,277</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>				
Net Investment In Capital Assets	223,874	212,377	-	436,251
Unrestricted	<u>934,737</u>	<u>(111,933)</u>	<u>(3,425,209)</u>	<u>(2,602,405)</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 1,158,611</u>	<u>\$ 100,444</u>	<u>\$ (3,425,209)</u>	<u>\$ (2,166,154)</u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position**  
**Internal Service Funds**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds			
	Equipment Replacement	Facilities Maintenance	Self Insurance	Totals
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>				
Charges for Services	\$ 689,592	\$ 1,527,953	\$ 1,508,306	\$ 3,725,851
Other	-	-	1,313,634	1,313,634
Total Operating Revenues	689,592	1,527,953	2,821,940	5,039,485
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>				
Administration and General	274,352	1,454,442	4,167,083	5,895,877
Maintenance and Operations	315,698	254,735	-	570,433
Depreciation	101,331	29,513	-	130,844
Total Operating Expenses	691,381	1,738,690	4,167,083	6,597,154
Operating Income (Loss)	(1,789)	(210,737)	(1,345,143)	(1,557,669)
<b>NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)</b>				
Interest Income	5,197	10,037	(6,066)	9,168
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	5,197	10,037	(6,066)	9,168
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	3,408	(200,700)	(1,351,209)	(1,548,501)
Transfers In	-	95,008	60,000	155,008
Transfers Out	-	-	-	-
Change in Net Position	3,408	(105,692)	(1,291,209)	(1,393,493)
Net Position, Beginning of Year	1,155,203	206,136	(2,134,000)	(772,661)
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 1,158,611	\$ 100,444	\$ (3,425,209)	\$ (2,166,154)

**City of San Fernando**  
**Combining Statement of Cash Flows**  
**Internal Service Funds**  
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds			
	Equipment Replacement	Facilities Maintenance	Self Insurance	Totals
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>				
Cash Received from Interfund Services Provided	\$ 703,127	\$ 1,527,961	\$ 1,503,446	\$ 3,734,534
Cash Paid to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(292,229)	(287,871)	(2,655,871)	(3,235,971)
Cash Paid to Employees	(273,785)	(1,449,361)	-	(1,723,146)
Other Operating Income	-	-	1,313,634	1,313,634
Net Cash from Operating Activities	137,113	(209,271)	161,209	89,051
<b>Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities</b>				
Transfers from Other Funds	-	95,008	60,000	155,008
Net Cash from Noncapital Financing Activities	-	95,008	60,000	155,008
<b>Cash Flows from Capital Financing Activities</b>				
Payments on Long-term Debt	-	(64,553)	-	(64,553)
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(193,745)	(81,268)	-	(275,013)
Net Cash Flows from Capital Financing Activities	(193,745)	(145,821)	-	(339,566)
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>				
Interest Received	5,197	10,037	(6,066)	9,168
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	(51,435)	(250,047)	215,143	(86,339)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	1,045,828	279,016	1,787,060	3,111,904
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	\$ 994,393	\$ 28,969	\$ 2,002,203	\$ 3,025,565
<b>Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash from Operating Activities:</b>				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (1,789)	\$ (210,737)	\$ (1,345,143)	\$ (1,557,669)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation	101,331	29,513	-	130,844
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:				
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	13,535	8	(4,860)	8,683
(Increase) Decrease in Inventory	(455)	-	-	(455)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	23,924	(33,136)	(100,238)	(109,450)
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Liabilities	567	5,081	-	5,648
Increase (Decrease) in Insurance Payable	-	-	(81,057)	(81,057)
Increase (Decrease) in Claims Payable	-	-	1,692,507	1,692,507
Net Cash from Operating Activities	\$ 137,113	\$ (209,271)	\$ 161,209	\$ 89,051

## **STATISTICAL SECTION**



**City of San Fernando**  
**Description of Statistical Section Contents**  
**June 30, 2023**

This part of the City of San Fernando's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information say about the government's overall financial health.

Contents:	<u>Pages</u>
<u>Financial Trends</u> these schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time	120
<u>Revenue Capacity</u> these schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue source, the property tax	130
<u>Debt Capacity</u> these schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future	139
<u>Demographic and Economic Information</u> these schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place	144
<u>Operating Information</u> these schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs	148

**City of San Fernando**  
**Net Position by Component**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**  
**(accrual basis of accounting)**

	Fiscal Year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Governmental activities:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 47,859,172	\$ 45,956,739	\$ 44,313,624	\$ 41,001,890
Restricted	11,909,107	5,887,197	5,926,880	5,847,710
Unrestricted	(20,208,301)	(40,687,419)	(39,587,196)	(32,938,991)
Total governmental activities net position	<u>\$ 39,559,978</u>	<u>\$ 11,156,517</u>	<u>\$ 10,653,308</u>	<u>\$ 13,910,609</u>
Business-type activities:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 14,866,478	\$ 14,634,533	\$ 14,592,937	\$ 14,515,239
Restricted	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	8,626,377	8,157,375	7,404,904	3,639,086
Total business-type activities net position	<u>\$ 23,492,855</u>	<u>\$ 22,791,908</u>	<u>\$ 21,997,841</u>	<u>\$ 18,154,325</u>
Primary government:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 62,725,650	\$ 60,591,272	\$ 58,906,561	\$ 55,517,129
Restricted	11,909,107	5,887,197	5,926,880	5,847,710
Unrestricted	(11,581,924)	(32,530,044)	(32,182,292)	(29,299,905)
Total primary government net position	<u>\$ 63,052,833</u>	<u>\$ 33,948,425</u>	<u>\$ 32,651,149</u>	<u>\$ 32,064,934</u>

Source: City Finance Department

Fiscal Year					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ 42,239,084	\$ 40,925,297	\$ 40,816,119	\$ 41,717,958	\$ 40,754,134	\$ 63,770,882
17,998,631	20,621,615	21,199,073	24,260,931	32,145,559	23,985,734
(66,465,286)	(68,665,049)	(69,620,653)	(68,432,940)	(74,913,031)	(83,360,235)
<u>\$ (6,227,571)</u>	<u>\$ (7,118,137)</u>	<u>\$ (7,605,461)</u>	<u>\$ (2,454,051)</u>	<u>\$ (2,013,338)</u>	<u>\$ 4,396,381</u>
\$ 14,079,295	\$ 13,581,037	\$ 14,803,962	\$ 14,643,543	\$ 13,946,274	\$ 15,421,881
-	-	-	-	-	-
(3,091,126)	(2,373,104)	(2,089,865)	(410,665)	(3,395,964)	(5,425,294)
<u>\$ 10,988,169</u>	<u>\$ 11,207,933</u>	<u>\$ 12,714,097</u>	<u>\$ 14,232,878</u>	<u>\$ 10,550,310</u>	<u>\$ 9,996,587</u>
\$ 56,318,379	\$ 54,506,334	\$ 55,620,081	\$ 56,361,501	\$ 54,700,408	\$ 79,192,763
17,998,631	20,621,615	21,199,073	24,260,931	32,145,559	23,985,734
(69,556,412)	(71,038,153)	(71,710,518)	(68,843,605)	(78,308,995)	(88,785,529)
<u>\$ 4,760,598</u>	<u>\$ 4,089,796</u>	<u>\$ 5,108,636</u>	<u>\$ 11,778,827</u>	<u>\$ 8,536,972</u>	<u>\$ 14,392,968</u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Changes in Net Position**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**  
**(accrual basis of accounting)**

	Fiscal Year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Expenses:				
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 4,619,200	\$ 4,935,760	\$ 7,744,559	\$ 4,769,539
Public safety	10,190,441	10,731,526	10,122,343	13,881,037
Community development	981,236	988,973	1,358,166	1,349,334
Public works	6,052,317	7,017,740	5,380,601	5,306,102
Parks and recreation	1,781,749	1,740,259	1,963,627	1,926,959
Interest on long-term debt	58,565	170,118	56,803	120,506
Total governmental activities expenses	23,683,508	25,584,376	26,626,099	27,353,477
Business-type activities:				
Water	2,981,710	3,204,499	3,260,071	3,692,438
Sewer	2,893,127	2,491,408	4,556,154	3,651,883
Compressed Natural Gas	-	-	-	-
Waste disposal	827,986	16,734	27,550	92,446
Total business-type activities expenses	6,702,823	5,712,641	7,843,775	7,436,767
Total primary government expenses	30,386,331	31,297,017	34,469,874	34,790,244
Program revenues:				
Governmental activities:				
Charges for services:				
General government	820,334	758,286	647,141	583,386
Public safety	1,538,619	1,407,121	2,367,700	1,235,131
Community development	431,884	412,683	339,593	380,342
Public works	912,209	763,728	414,979	438,527
Parks and recreation	564,742	397,055	254,491	475,553
Operating grants and contributions	2,851,032	3,386,430	2,409,666	2,272,862
Capital grants and contributions	1,204,330	704,193	1,042,672	1,732,169
Total governmental activities program revenues	8,323,150	7,829,496	7,476,242	7,117,970
Business-type activities:				
Charges for services:				
Water	3,806,797	3,849,880	3,813,635	4,274,122
Sewer	3,326,587	3,401,436	3,336,251	3,368,071
Compressed Natural Gas	-	-	-	-
Waste disposal	858,516	-	6,651	12,984
Total business-type activities program revenues	7,991,900	7,251,316	7,156,537	7,655,177
Total primary government program revenues	16,315,050	15,080,812	14,632,779	14,773,147
Net revenues (expenses):				
Governmental activities	(15,360,358)	(17,754,880)	(19,149,857)	(20,235,507)
Business-type activities	1,289,077	1,538,675	(687,238)	218,410
Total net revenues (expenses)	(14,071,281)	(16,216,205)	(19,837,095)	(20,017,097)

Source: City Finance Department

Fiscal Year					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ 5,003,034	\$ 7,604,642	\$ 6,695,845	\$ 8,331,758	\$ 11,508,546	\$ 8,535,396
13,046,118	13,844,371	15,706,963	12,449,356	20,651,820	23,133,497
1,275,585	1,357,983	1,448,244	1,791,458	3,047,990	1,450,838
4,966,748	5,085,991	4,587,387	5,856,079	2,872,863	6,732,859
1,735,878	1,819,230	1,912,396	1,965,303	2,134,123	3,039,015
128,661	88,665	86,044	100,653	417,763	817,025
26,156,024	29,800,882	30,436,879	30,494,607	40,633,105	43,708,630
3,389,704	4,154,617	4,151,358	4,354,894	6,855,816	7,102,186
4,458,457	3,703,978	2,860,657	3,011,816	5,312,532	2,602,834
42,825	80,355	136,837	95,615	164,488	496,035
5,898	3,227	3,284	5,961	3,403	10,000
7,896,884	7,942,177	7,152,136	7,468,286	12,336,239	10,211,055
34,052,908	37,743,059	37,589,015	37,962,893	52,969,344	53,919,685
595,511	882,306	940,109	836,190	110,542	743,378
1,243,148	1,196,184	1,185,587	958,218	1,036,628	1,081,023
400,844	525,102	575,485	492,207	498,787	643,162
423,286	462,055	415,899	489,028	490,496	448,638
445,635	439,805	282,675	131,349	268,658	357,301
3,032,809	2,777,539	2,851,522	3,927,950	6,089,498	9,205,604
1,910,721	1,154,463	1,059,134	5,194,218	7,390,400	16,944,785
8,051,954	7,437,454	7,310,411	12,029,160	15,885,009	29,423,891
4,411,292	4,426,813	4,656,746	4,993,300	5,234,121	5,228,074
3,435,103	3,449,801	3,643,176	4,025,086	3,866,293	4,088,886
68,467	117,355	187,994	140,910	133,450	450,965
16,994	6,416	278	114	6,467	-
7,931,856	8,000,385	8,488,194	9,159,410	9,240,331	9,767,925
15,983,810	15,437,839	15,798,605	21,188,570	25,125,340	39,191,816
(18,104,070)	(22,363,428)	(23,126,468)	(18,465,447)	(24,748,096)	(14,284,739)
34,972	58,208	1,336,058	1,691,124	(3,095,908)	(443,130)
(18,069,098)	(22,305,220)	(21,790,410)	(16,774,323)	(27,844,004)	(14,727,869)

(Continued)

**City of San Fernando**  
**Changes in Net Position**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years - (Continued)**  
**(accrual basis of accounting)**

	Fiscal Year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
General revenues and other changes in net position:				
Governmental activities:				
Taxes:				
Property	\$ 8,406,309	\$ 7,871,457	\$ 8,739,138	\$ 8,867,169
Sales and use	4,175,825	5,313,426	6,437,739	7,911,392
Property taxes in lieu of sales and use taxes	963,741	1,022,777	962,590	-
Business license taxes	1,043,365	1,114,416	1,184,994	1,483,606
Franchise	409,176	613,793	636,652	636,457
Other taxes	374,933	315,247	334,419	350,636
Investment income	16,790	50,748	72,181	102,733
Gain on sale of property	-	1,033,066	-	-
Other	573,853	43,010	107,561	48,101
Transfers	4,265,286	187,688	181,000	180,000
Extraordinary gain	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	<u>20,229,278</u>	<u>17,565,628</u>	<u>18,656,274</u>	<u>19,580,094</u>
Business-type activities:				
Investment income	10,458	17,287	64,545	30,788
Transfers	(719,708)	(187,688)	(181,000)	(180,000)
Total business-type activities	<u>(709,250)</u>	<u>(170,401)</u>	<u>(116,455)</u>	<u>(149,212)</u>
Total primary government	<u>19,520,028</u>	<u>17,395,227</u>	<u>18,539,819</u>	<u>19,430,882</u>
Changes in net position:				
Governmental activities	4,868,920	(189,252)	(493,583)	(655,413)
Business-type activities	579,827	1,368,274	(803,693)	69,198
Total primary government	<u>\$ 5,448,747</u>	<u>\$ 1,179,022</u>	<u>\$ (1,297,276)</u>	<u>\$ (586,215)</u>

Source: City Finance Department

Fiscal Year					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ 8,970,624	\$ 9,741,048	\$ 9,730,128	\$ 10,725,774	\$ 10,196,178	\$ 12,655,839
7,984,731	8,207,979	8,773,312	10,186,845	11,912,920	12,036,191
-	-	-	-	-	-
1,629,779	1,601,969	1,658,301	1,554,102	1,669,084	1,814,949
663,381	693,474	710,629	741,355	775,995	933,936
371,835	396,279	367,170	341,780	453,278	356,816
122,016	564,893	591,883	7,759	(167,636)	(121,784)
-	-	-	-	-	-
192,512	87,220	323,826	239,242	187,967	264,899
162,407	180,000	180,000	180,000	161,023	220,008
-	-	-	-	-	-
20,097,285	21,472,862	22,335,249	23,976,857	25,188,809	28,160,854
39,486	341,556	350,106	7,657	(425,637)	109,415
(162,407)	(180,000)	(180,000)	(180,000)	(161,023)	(220,008)
(122,921)	161,556	170,106	(172,343)	(586,660)	(110,593)
19,974,364	21,634,418	22,505,355	23,804,514	24,602,149	28,050,261
1,993,215	(890,566)	(791,219)	5,511,410	440,713	13,876,115
(87,949)	219,764	1,506,164	1,518,781	(3,682,568)	(553,723)
\$ 1,905,266	\$ (670,802)	\$ 714,945	\$ 7,030,191	\$ (3,241,855)	\$ 13,322,392



**City of San Fernando**  
**Fund Balances of Governmental Funds**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**  
**(modified accrual basis of accounting)**

	Fiscal Year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
General fund:				
Nonspendable	\$ 739,783	\$ 371,547	\$ 329,717	\$ 66,703
Unassigned	(6,433,688)	(4,485,592)	(3,409,964)	(1,541,792)
Total general fund	<u>\$ (5,693,905)</u>	<u>\$ (4,114,045)</u>	<u>\$ (3,080,247)</u>	<u>\$ (1,475,089)</u>
All other governmental funds:				
Nonspendable	\$ 118,720	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000
Restricted	11,840,461	12,970,716	16,579,665	17,727,008
Unassigned	(238,284)	(86,502)	(423,525)	(480,384)
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 11,720,897</u>	<u>\$ 12,884,214</u>	<u>\$ 16,156,140</u>	<u>\$ 17,247,624</u>

Source: City Finance Department

Fiscal Year					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ 66,308	\$ 1,140	\$ 1,600	\$ 234,225	\$ 7,384	\$ 33,955
(274,561)	1,820,023	3,624,944	7,525,244	10,223,657	10,248,922
<u>\$ (208,253)</u>	<u>\$ 1,821,163</u>	<u>\$ 3,626,544</u>	<u>\$ 7,759,469</u>	<u>\$ 10,231,041</u>	<u>\$ 10,282,877</u>
\$ 1,896	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 895
18,388,470	20,565,668	21,199,073	24,249,648	29,075,891	23,944,021
(759,477)	(168,996)	(564,543)	(100,585)	(318,386)	(9,454,486)
<u>\$ 17,630,889</u>	<u>\$ 20,396,672</u>	<u>\$ 20,634,530</u>	<u>\$ 24,149,063</u>	<u>\$ 28,757,505</u>	<u>\$ 14,490,430</u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**  
**(modified accrual basis of accounting)**

	Fiscal Year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$ 14,372,140	\$ 15,890,424	\$ 18,243,024	\$ 18,814,442
Licenses and permits	410,512	437,765	335,010	243,960
Charges for services	2,919,857	2,403,038	2,115,806	1,282,281
Fines and forfeitures	589,571	576,778	643,927	576,710
Investment earnings	232,404	231,535	240,049	268,368
Intergovernmental	4,615,312	4,636,669	3,641,035	4,543,228
Other	1,013,376	402,521	423,599	383,686
Total revenues	<u>24,153,172</u>	<u>24,578,730</u>	<u>25,642,450</u>	<u>26,112,675</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government	2,398,576	2,902,267	5,915,423	4,575,208
Public safety	9,811,572	10,473,341	10,988,468	10,976,722
Community development	775,446	779,446	1,021,757	1,093,430
Public works	4,248,932	4,675,026	3,284,258	2,890,550
Parks and recreation	1,693,085	1,649,985	1,774,799	1,730,136
Capital outlay	464,855	239,126	1,291,817	2,017,716
Debt service:				
Principal	384,000	1,572,692	-	65,000
Interest and fiscal charges	<u>58,565</u>	<u>170,118</u>	<u>27,559</u>	<u>147,271</u>
Total expenditures	<u>19,835,031</u>	<u>22,462,001</u>	<u>24,304,081</u>	<u>23,496,033</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>4,318,141</u>	<u>2,116,729</u>	<u>1,338,369</u>	<u>2,616,642</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	11,677,345	1,520,854	628,658	424,262
Transfers out	(7,412,059)	(1,927,472)	(577,658)	(344,262)
Issuance of debt	-	-	2,785,000	-
Discount	-	-	131,355	-
Sale of property	<u>-</u>	<u>1,033,066</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>4,265,286</u>	<u>626,448</u>	<u>2,967,355</u>	<u>80,000</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>\$ 8,583,427</u>	<u>\$ 2,743,177</u>	<u>\$ 4,305,724</u>	<u>\$ 2,696,642</u>
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	2.1%	9.0%	0.1%	0.9%

Source: City Finance Department

Fiscal Year					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ 19,667,257	\$ 18,814,442	\$ 20,275,158	\$ 23,389,661	\$ 25,511,611	\$ 28,085,804
279,620	243,960	427,751	326,352	307,168	477,454
1,238,793	1,282,281	1,091,558	804,704	1,704,485	1,065,063
436,941	576,710	601,491	507,441	436,977	423,285
312,908	268,368	1,156,718	652,506	(1,003,052)	621,498
5,511,368	4,543,228	4,778,327	9,724,347	13,828,362	18,461,268
526,313	383,686	553,673	492,219	186,920	265,104
<u>27,973,200</u>	<u>26,112,675</u>	<u>28,884,676</u>	<u>35,897,230</u>	<u>40,972,471</u>	<u>49,399,476</u>
5,085,790	4,575,208	5,754,393	6,088,117	38,525,520	5,184,899
11,746,344	10,976,722	12,861,226	12,462,556	13,761,519	15,250,518
1,056,819	1,093,430	1,269,661	1,395,892	1,152,739	1,503,550
2,849,581	2,890,550	2,847,769	2,870,545	3,140,952	4,210,011
1,604,650	1,730,136	1,854,561	1,552,613	2,198,823	3,381,727
3,755,234	2,017,716	1,963,289	4,444,583	4,379,872	23,132,102
80,000	65,000	85,000	604,174	1,819,761	1,624,254
134,681	147,271	92,038	89,481	427,290	832,933
<u>26,313,099</u>	<u>23,496,033</u>	<u>26,727,937</u>	<u>29,507,961</u>	<u>65,406,476</u>	<u>55,119,994</u>
<u>1,660,101</u>	<u>2,616,642</u>	<u>2,156,739</u>	<u>6,389,269</u>	<u>(24,434,005)</u>	<u>(5,720,518)</u>
469,234	424,262	583,805	470,000	2,859,602	3,573,194
(479,234)	(344,262)	(697,305)	(350,000)	(3,125,583)	(3,508,194)
-	-	-	1,498,189	31,780,000	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>(10,000)</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>(113,500)</u>	<u>1,618,189</u>	<u>31,514,019</u>	<u>65,000</u>
<u>\$ 1,650,101</u>	<u>\$ 2,696,642</u>	<u>\$ 2,043,239</u>	<u>\$ 8,007,458</u>	<u>\$ 7,080,014</u>	<u>\$ (5,655,518)</u>
1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	2.8%	3.8%	8.3%

**City of San Fernando  
Assessed Value of Taxable Property  
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Unsecured	Unknown	Taxable Assessed Value	Direct Tax Rate
2014	\$ 867,056,835	\$ 274,616,719	\$ 261,395,589	\$ 32,346,933	\$ 124,425,059	\$ -	\$1,559,841,135	0.39186%
2015	923,896,596	279,949,485	263,990,591	41,954,560	122,621,128	-	1,632,412,360	0.38353%
2016	957,625,272	298,635,774	274,576,052	40,631,968	114,207,014	-	1,685,676,080	0.38306%
2017	1,023,912,662	320,409,250	283,710,434	50,016,536	113,200,408	-	1,791,249,290	0.36884%
2018	1,070,024,605	328,575,573	296,848,115	46,781,682	112,403,426	-	1,854,633,401	0.36854%
2019	1,134,933,214	341,339,174	306,565,163	43,828,882	115,627,875		1,942,294,308	0.36433%
2020	1,195,481,281	363,074,783	317,648,622	57,747,212	111,592,898		2,045,544,796	0.34975%
2021	1,253,423,537	380,580,840	361,668,495	62,315,377	118,512,081		2,176,500,330	0.34140%
2022	1,302,779,137	399,672,614	370,612,016	66,056,507	114,603,029		2,253,723,303	0.30870%
2023	1,382,246,065	420,482,447	403,488,602	70,144,463	118,828,851		2,395,190,428	0.34683%

**Notes:**

Exempt values are not included in Total.

In 1978 the voters of the State of California passed Proposition 13 which limited taxes to a total maximum rate of 1%, based upon the assessed value of the property being taxed. Each year, the assessed value of the property may be increased by an "inflation factor" (limited to a maximum of 2%). With few exceptions, property is only reassessed as a result of new construction activity or at the time it is sold to a new owner. At that point, the property is reassessed based upon the added value of the construction or at the purchase price (market value) or economic value of the property sold. The assessed valuation data shown above represents the only data currently available with respect to the actual market value of taxable property and is subject to the limitations described above.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates**  
**(Rate Per \$100 of Taxable Value)**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Agency	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Basic Levy <sup>1</sup>	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
LA Community College District	0.04454	0.04017	0.03575	0.03596	0.04599	0.04621	0.02717	0.04016	0.04376	0.02488
LA Unified School District	0.14644	0.14688	0.12971	0.13110	0.12219	0.12323	0.12552	0.13993	0.11323	0.12107
Metropolitan Water District	0.00350	0.00350	0.00350	0.00350	0.00350	0.00350	0.00350	0.00350	0.00350	0.00350
Tax District No. 1	0.25654	0.24832	0.24763	0.23247	0.23238	0.22734	0.21213	0.20357	0.16997	0.19033
Direct and Overlapping Tax Rates <sup>2</sup>	1.45102	1.43887	1.41659	1.40303	1.40406	1.40028	1.36832	1.38716	1.33046	1.33978
City Share of 1% Levy Per Prop 13 <sup>3</sup>	0.14560	0.14560	0.14560	0.14560	0.14560	0.14560	0.14560	0.14560	0.14560	0.14560
Voter Approved City Debt Rate	0.25654	0.24832	0.24763	0.23247	0.23238	0.22734	0.21213	0.20357	0.16997	0.19033
Redevelopment Rate <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Direct Rate <sup>5</sup>	0.39186	0.38353	0.38306	0.36884	0.36854	0.36433	0.34975	0.34140	0.30870	0.34683

**Notes:**

<sup>1</sup> In 1978, California voters passed Proposition 13 which set the property tax rate at a 1.00% fixed amount. This 1.00% is shared by all taxing agencies for which the subject property resides within. In addition to the 1.00% fixed amount, property owners are charged taxes as a percentage of assessed property values for the payment of any voter approved bonds.

<sup>2</sup> Overlapping rates are those of local and county governments that apply to property owners within the City. Not all overlapping rates apply to all city property owners.

<sup>3</sup> *City's Share of 1% Levy* is based on the City's share of the general fund tax rate area with the largest net taxable value within the City. ERAF general fund tax shifts may not be included in tax ratio figures.

<sup>4</sup> Redevelopment Rate is based on the largest RDA tax rate area and only includes rate(s) from indebtedness adopted prior to 1989 per California State statute. RDA direct and overlapping rates are applied only to the incremental property values. The approval of ABX1 26 eliminated Redevelopment from the State of California for the Fiscal year 2012/13 and years thereafter.

<sup>5</sup> Total Direct Rate is the weighted average of all individual direct rates applied by the City/Agency preparing the statistical section information and excludes revenues derived from aircraft. Beginning in 2013/14 the Total Direct Rate no longer includes revenue generated from the former redevelopment tax rate areas. Challenges to recognized enforceable obligations are assumed to have been resolved during 2012/13. For the purposes of this report, residual revenue is assumed to be distributed to the City/Agency in same proportions as general fund revenue.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Principal Property Tax Payers**  
**Top Ten Property Owners Based On Net Values**  
**Current and Ten Years Ago**

2022/23			2013/14		
Taxpayer	Net Assessed Value	Percent of City's Total Net Assessed Value	Taxpayer	Net Assessed Value	Percent of City's Total Net Assessed Value
Pharmavite LLC	\$ 35,468,926	1.48%	CPF San Fernando LLC	\$ 72,156,724	4.63%
Rexford Industrial 1145 Arroyo LLC	31,390,082	1.31%	Pharmavite LLC	57,684,760	3.70%
Rexford Industrial 1150 Aviation LLC	31,213,693	1.30%	SFVS Company LLC	20,861,942	1.34%
Rexford Industrial 1245 Aviation LLC	27,388,981	1.14%	Foothill HD Retail Center LLC	19,602,028	1.26%
315 Partners LLC Lessor	25,709,241	1.07%	Ahi Glenoaks Inc.	15,933,378	1.02%
GC San Fernando LLC	25,008,685	1.04%	San Fernando Gateway LLC	14,762,425	0.95%
Foothill HD Retail Center LLC	22,746,245	0.95%	315 Partners LLC	14,086,011	0.90%
Rexford Industrial 1175 Aviation LLC	18,757,017	0.78%	San Fernando Associates	10,471,745	0.67%
Ahi Glenoaks Inc	18,489,131	0.77%	San Fernando Community Housing L	8,999,228	0.58%
San Fernando Gateway LLC	17,130,350	0.72%	San Fernando Valley Automotive LL	8,848,522	0.57%
Total Top Ten	<u>\$ 253,302,351</u>	<u>10.58%</u>	Total Top Ten	<u>\$ 243,406,763</u>	<u>15.60%</u>
Total Property Taxes	<u>\$ 2,395,190,428</u>		Total Property Taxes	<u>\$ 1,559,841,135</u>	

Data Source: Los Angeles County Assessor 2013/14 and 2022/23 Combined Tax Rolls and the SBE Non Unitary Tax Roll provided by HdL, Coren and Cone.



**City of San Fernando**  
**Property Tax Levies and Collections**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year	*Collected within the Fiscal Year of Levy		*Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date	
		Amount	Percent of Levy		Amount	Percent of Levy
2013	5,612,092	4,501,185	80.21%	(89,102)	4,412,083	78.62%
2014	4,146,929	5,685,040	137.09%	(125,983)	5,559,057	134.05%
2015	4,093,768	5,794,276	141.54%	(1,188)	5,793,088	141.51%
2016	5,660,595	6,559,722	115.88%	(2,899)	6,556,823	115.83%
2017	5,991,659	6,616,033	110.42%	(4,283)	6,611,750	110.35%
2018	5,953,422	6,241,044	104.83%	(20,237)	6,220,807	104.49%
2019	6,232,013	6,785,560	108.88%	(5,328)	6,780,232	108.80%
2020	6,467,481	6,606,745	102.15%	(14,509)	6,592,236	101.93%
2021	6,527,995	7,063,096	108.20%	(7,427)	7,055,669	108.08%
2022	5,853,804	6,471,752	110.56%	(9,270)	6,462,482	110.40%
2023	8,307,310	9,431,853	113.54%	(73,932)	9,357,921	112.65%

**Notes:**

The collections presented include City property taxes, supplemental assessments, and Redevelopment Agency tax increment (through FY 2012), as well as amounts collected by the City and Redevelopment Agency that were passed through to other agencies.

\*Supplemental assessments include voter-approved indebtedness for City employees' retirement, a lighting district, penalties and interest, which are not included in the Taxes levied. The collection of these supplemental assessments often cause the percent of levy to exceed 100%.

\*Beginning in FY 2013, former Redevelopment Agency property tax increment is not included.

**City of San Fernando  
Top 25 Sales Tax Producers**

**For Fiscal Year 2022-23**

<u>Business Name</u>	<u>Business Category</u>
Arco	Service Stations
Arroyo Building Materials	Building Materials
Casco	Contractors
CCAP Auto Lease	Auto Lease
Chipotle	Fast Casual Restaurants
CVS Pharmacy	Drug Stores
El Pollo Loco	Quick Service Restaurants
El Super	Grocery Stores
Enterprise Rent A Car	Transportation/Rentals
Ganas Auto	Used Automotive Dealers
Goodman Distribution	Contractors
Home Depot	Building Materials
IHOP	Casual Dining
MacLay Shell & Circle K	Service Stations
McDonalds	Quick Service Restaurants
Nachos Ornamental Supply	Contractors
Pool & Electrical Products	Plumbing/Electrical Supplies
Rydell Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram	New Motor Vehicle Dealers
Smart & Final	Grocery Stores
T Mobile	Electronics/Appliance Stores
Taco Bell	Quick Service Restaurants
TMB Prodction Supplies & Services	Electrical Equipment
Truman Fuel	Service Stations
Vallarta Supermarket	Grocery Stores
WSS	Shoe Stores

**Percent of Fiscal Year Total Paid By Top 25 Accounts = 66.93%**

\* Firms Listed Alphabetically

Period: July 2022 Thru June 2023

Data Source: State Board of Equalization, California Department of Taxes and Fees Administration, State Controller's Office, The HdL Companies

**City of San Fernando  
Top 25 Sales Tax Producers**

**For Fiscal Year 2013-14**

<u>Business Name</u>	<u>Business Category</u>
Acey Decy Lighting	Repair Shop/Equip. Rentals
Arco	Service Stations
Arroyo Building Materials	Building Materials
Casco	Contractors
El Pollo Loco	Quick Service Restaurants
El Super	Grocery Stores
Food 4 Less	Grocery Stores
Global HVAC Distributors	Plumbing/Electrical Supplies
Goodman Distribution	Contractors
Home Depot	Building Materials
Honda Lease Trust	Auto Lease
IHOP	Casual Dining
Jack in the Box	Quick Service Restaurants
McDonalds	Quick Service Restaurants
Nachos Ornamental Supply	Contractors
Pep Boys	Automotive Supply Stores
Pool & Electrical Products	Plumbing/Electrical Supplies
Rydell Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram	New Motor Vehicle Dealers
Sams Club	Discount Department Stores
Southland Lighting	Plumbing/Electrical Supplies
T Mobile	Electronics/Appliance Stores
TMB Production Supplies & Services	Electrical Equipment
Truman 76	Service Stations
Vallarta Supermarket	Grocery Stores
WSS	Shoe Stores

**Percent of Fiscal Year Total Paid By Top 25 Accounts = 70.98%**

\* Firms Listed Alphabetically

Period: July 2013 Thru June 2014

Data Source: State Board of Equalization, California Department of Taxes and Fees Administration, State Controller's Office, The HdL Companies

**City of San Fernando**  
**Taxable Sales by Category**  
**Last Ten Calendar Years**  
**(in thousands of dollars)**  
**Adjusted for Economic Data**

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Apparel Stores	\$ 9,453	\$ 9,430	\$ 10,410	\$ 11,449	\$ 11,799
Food Stores	15,747	13,755	14,084	15,033	15,638
Eating and Drinking Places	52,942	54,660	61,175	66,313	72,031
Building Materials	86,283	90,292	96,112	102,799	114,471
Auto Dealers and Supplies	47,098	83,207	89,543	105,405	102,604
Service Stations	17,864	16,736	15,301	13,545	12,927
Other Retail Stores	55,934	57,238	63,804	64,745	64,723
All Other Outlets	87,492	94,765	111,902	123,989	126,499
	<hr/>				
Total	\$ 372,813	\$ 420,083	\$ 462,331	\$ 503,278	\$ 520,692
	<hr/>				

**Notes:**

Due to confidentiality issues, the names of the ten largest revenue payers are not available. The categories presented are intended to provide alternative information regarding the sources of the City's revenue.

**City of San Fernando  
Taxable Sales by Category  
Last Ten Calendar Years  
(in thousands of dollars)  
Adjusted for Economic Data**

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Apparel Stores	\$ 12,361	\$ 12,393	\$ 11,244	\$ 15,098	\$ 15,743
Food Stores	16,028	16,168	16,725	16,881	17,652
Eating and Drinking Places	75,973	79,178	73,790	86,124	91,012
Building Materials	121,603	124,136	128,863	143,209	145,483
Auto Dealers and Supplies	109,902	127,894	139,414	167,705	161,623
Service Stations	14,988	14,421	9,974	19,911	25,544
Other Retail Stores	39,534	34,860	36,976	42,380	42,174
All Other Outlets	144,155	154,162	193,892	198,055	213,428
	<hr/>				
Total	\$ 534,544	\$ 563,212	\$ 610,878	\$ 689,363	\$ 712,659
	<hr/>				

Data Source: State Board of Equalization, CA Dept. of Taxes and Fees Administration, State Controller's Office and The HDL Companies

**City of San Fernando  
Water Customers  
Current Year and Ten Years Ago**

Water Customer	2023		Water Customer	2014	
	Water Charges	Percent of Total Water Revenues		Water Charges	Percent of Total Water Revenues
Pharmavite Corporation	\$ 70,148	1.42%	Pharmavite Corporation	\$ 42,748	1.25%
Pharmavite Corporation	32,656	0.66%	Pharmavite Corporaton	26,525	0.78%
Soo Bin IM	31,726	0.64%	Mission Park Apartment	20,491	0.60%
LA Board of Education	26,094	0.53%	MRCA	17,757	0.52%
LA Board of Education	25,929	0.53%	Bitman, Boris Bruce	16,961	0.50%
MSN Holdings	25,687	0.52%	LA Board of Education	16,582	0.49%
San Fernando City	20,436	0.41%	Martin & Denise Rile	16,581	0.49%
County of Los Angeles	20,190	0.41%	Wang, Pearl	13,078	0.38%
Puretek Corp.	19,619	0.40%	Fresenius Medical CA	12,365	0.36%
LA Board of Education	<u>19,028</u>	<u>0.39%</u>	Puretek Corp.	<u>12,300</u>	<u>0.36%</u>
<b>Total Top Ten</b>	<b>\$ 291,514</b>	<b>5.92%</b>	<b>Total Top Ten</b>	<b>\$ 195,389</b>	<b>5.72%</b>
<b>Total Water Revenue</b>	<b><u>\$ 4,924,562</u></b>		<b>Total Water Revenue</b>	<b><u>\$ 3,418,324</u></b>	

Data Source: City of San Fernando Finance Department Eden UB System (Water only).

**City of San Fernando**  
**Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Governmental Activites	Business-Type Activites		Total	Percentage of Personal Income	Per Capita
	Certificates of Participation	Loans	2020 Installment Sale Agreement			
2014	-	1,572,692	-	1,572,692	0.37%	65
2015	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-
2016	2,916,355	-	-	2,916,355	0.66%	117
2017	2,845,644	-	-	2,845,644	0.63%	115
2018	2,759,933	-	-	2,759,933	0.61%	112
2019	2,669,222	-	-	2,669,222	0.58%	109
2020	2,578,511	-	1,350,000	3,928,511	0.80%	162
2021	2,482,800	1,313,554	1,225,000	5,021,354	0.95%	210
2022	2,382,089	666,443	1,100,000	4,148,532	0.69%	175
2023	2,281,378	666,443	970,000	3,917,821	0.66%	165

**Notes:**

Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements. Personal income and Population numbers from <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/sanfernandocitycalifornia,US/PST045221> visited 12/13/2022.

Date Source: City of San Fernando Finance Department.



### City of San Fernando Direct and Overlapping Debt

2022-23 Assessed Valuation: \$2,176,500,330

	Total Debt 6/30/2023	% Applicable (1)	City's Share of Debt 6/30/23
<b><u>OVERLAPPING TAX AND ASSESSMENT DEBT :</u></b>			
Metropolitan Water District	\$19,215,000	0.066%	\$12,682
Los Angeles Community College District	4,500,730,000	0.223	10,036,628
Los Angeles Unified School District	10,704,725,000	0.273	29,223,899
<b>TOTAL GROSS OVERLAPPING TAX AND ASSESSMENT DEBT</b>			<b>39,273,209</b>
Less: Los Angeles Unified School District economically defeased general obligation bonds			<u>614,959</u>
<b>TOTAL OVERLAPPING TAX AND ASSESSMENT DEBT</b>			<b>\$38,658,250</b>
<b><u>DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GENERAL FUND DEBT :</u></b>			
Los Angeles County General Fund Obligations	\$2,601,551,282	0.126%	\$3,277,955
Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools Certificates of Participatio	3,403,487	0.126	4,288
Los Angeles Unified School District General Fund Obligations	97,870,000	0.273	267,185
<b>City of San Fernando General Fund Obligations</b>	<b>33,920,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b><u>33,920,000</u></b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GENERAL FUND DEBT</b>			<b>\$37,469,428</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT DEBT</b>			<b>\$33,920,000</b>
<b>TOTAL GROSS OVERLAPPING DEBT</b>			<b>\$42,822,637</b>
<b>TOTAL NET OVERLAPPING DEBT</b>			<b>\$42,207,678</b>
<b>GROSS COMBINED TOTAL DEBT</b>			<b>\$76,742,637 (2)</b>
<b>NET COMBINED TOTAL DEBT</b>			<b>\$76,127,678</b>

(1) The percentage of overlapping debt applicable to the city is estimated using taxable assessed property value. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of the overlapping district's assessed value that is within the boundaries of the city divided by the district's total taxable assessed value.

(2) Excludes tax and revenue anticipation notes, enterprise revenue, mortgage revenue, sales tax revenue and non-bonded capital lease obligations.

Ratios to 2022-23 Assessed Valuation:

<b>Direct Debt (\$33,920,000)</b>	<b>1.56%</b>
Total Gross Overlapping Tax and Assessment Debt	1.80%
Total Net Overlapping Tax and Assessment Debt	1.78%
Gross Combined Total Debt	3.53%
Net Combined Total Debt	3.50%

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**City of San Fernando  
Legal Debt Margin Information  
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Fiscal Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Assessed Valuation	1,559,841,135	1,632,412,360	1,685,676,080	1,791,249,290	1,854,633,401
Conversion Percentage	<u>25%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>25%</u>
Adjusted Assessed Valuation	389,960,284	408,103,090	421,419,020	447,812,323	463,658,350
Debt Limit Percentage	<u>15%</u>	<u>15%</u>	<u>15%</u>	<u>15%</u>	<u>15%</u>
Debt Limit	58,494,043	61,215,464	63,212,853	67,171,848	69,548,753
Total Net Debt Applicable To Limit: General obligation bonds	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Legal debt margin	<u>58,494,043</u>	<u>61,215,464</u>	<u>63,212,853</u>	<u>67,171,848</u>	<u>69,548,753</u>
Total debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

The Government Code of the State of California provides for a legal debt limit of 15% of gross assessed valuation. However, this provision was enacted when assessed valuation was based upon 25% of market value. Effective with the 1981-82 fiscal year, each parcel is now assessed at 100% of market value (as of the most recent change in ownership for that parcel). The computations shown above reflect a conversion of assessed valuation data for each fiscal year from the current full valuation perspective to the 25% level that was in effect at the time that the legal debt margin was enacted by the State of California for local governments located within the state.

**City of San Fernando**  
**Legal Debt Margin Information**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Fiscal Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Assessed Valuation	1,942,294,308	2,045,544,796	2,176,500,330	2,253,723,303	2,395,190,428
Conversion Percentage	<u>25%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>25%</u>
Adjusted Assessed Valuation	485,573,577	511,386,199	544,125,083	563,430,825.75	598,797,607.00
Debt Limit Percentage	<u>15%</u>	<u>15%</u>	<u>15%</u>	<u>15%</u>	<u>15%</u>
Debt Limit	72,836,037	76,707,930	81,618,762	84,514,624	89,819,641
Total Net Debt Applicable To Limit: General obligation bonds	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Legal debt margin	<u>72,836,037</u>	<u>76,707,930</u>	<u>81,618,762</u>	<u>84,514,624</u>	<u>89,819,641</u>
Total debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Data Source: Los Angeles County Assessor 0 - 2022/23 Combined Tax Rolls, provided by HdL, Coren and Cone and City Finance Department

**City of San Fernando**  
**Demographic and Economic Statistics**  
**Last Ten Calendar Years**

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Population <sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Calif. Metropolitan Personal Income (in thousands)<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Calif. Metropolitan Per Capita Personal Income<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Unemployment Rate<sup>2</sup></u>
2014	24,220	419,684,000	17,328	8.7%
2015	24,587	433,248,000	17,621	7.4%
2016	24,931	442,924,000	17,766	5.6%
2017	24,717	454,373,000	18,383	4.9%
2018	24,714	454,317,000	18,383	4.3%
2019	24,510	463,705,000	18,919	4.2%
2020	24,322	490,404,000	20,163	3.9%
2021	23,946	528,847,000	22,085	12.3%
2022	23,726	598,868,000	25,241	7.0%
2023	23,685	597,833,000	25,241	4.0%

Data Sources: <sup>1</sup> US Census Bureau

<sup>2</sup> US Bureau Of Labor Statistics (data shown is for the metropolitan area of L.A.-Long Beach-Anaheim).

**City of San Fernando**  
**Miscellaneous and Demographic Statics**

**Date Incorporated** August 31, 1911

**Form of Government** Council-City Manager

**Land Area** 2.42 square miles

<b>Land Use (Estimated % of City)</b>	Residential	43.2%
	Commercial	10.2%
	Industrial	9.7%
	Public/Institutional	7.4%
	Open space/Recreational	1.7%
	Highway and streets, rights-of-way	26.3%
	Undeveloped land	1.6%
		<u>100.0%</u>

<b>Building Permits</b>	<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u># Permits</u>	<u>Valuation</u>
	1993	307	3,390,293
	1994	383	14,150,921
	1995	650	4,802,623
	1996	354	5,321,998
	1997	379	6,229,912
	1998	241	5,314,484
	1999	277	6,879,355
	2000	481	8,530,618
	2001	499	11,829,627
	2002	527	5,852,529
	2003	985	9,610,033
	2004	551	10,249,858
	2005	1,390	15,845,473
	2006	1,421	13,860,435
	2007	1,137	9,549,375
	2008	1,035	15,742,359
	2009	858	9,888,598
	2010	797	8,024,919
	2011	760	7,146,062
	2012	810	19,328,819
	2013	714	11,262,235
	2014	904	17,514,200
	2015	880	9,313,800
	2016	1,075	10,771,178
	2017	1,078	11,430,654
	2018	1,337	14,314,565
	2019	1,065	12,722,000
	2020	1,192	14,275,431
	2021	1,125	12,128,000
	2022	1,037	102,225,000

Date Source: City of San Fernando Community Development Department

**City of San Fernando  
Principal Employers  
Last Fiscal Year and Ten Years Ago**

<b>2022-23</b>			<b>2013-14</b>		
<u>Business Name</u>	Number of Employees	Percent of Total Employment	<u>Business Name</u>	Number of Employees	Percent of Total Employment
Los Angeles Unified School District	2,140	18.45%	Los Angeles Unified School District	1979	18.50%
Pharmavite LLC	366	3.16%	Pepsi Beverages Company	284	2.65%
Pepsi Beverages Company	340	2.93%	The Home Depot*	237	2.21%
The Home Depot*	300	2.59%	Los Angeles County Superior Court*	277	2.59%
Los Angeles County Superior Court *	240	2.07%	Puretek Corporation	170	1.59%
Puretek Corporation	157	1.35%	Vallarta Supermarkets	164	1.53%
Northeast Valley Health Group	152	1.31%	Ricon Corp	145	1.36%
Production Resource Group LLC (PRG)	144	1.24%	Sams Club	175	1.64%
Vallarta Supermarkets	137	1.18%	Valley Crest Landscape Co.	119	1.11%
City of San Fernando	134	1.16%	7 Up RC Bottling	104	0.97%
Total Top Ten Employers	<u>4,110</u>	<u>35.43%</u>	Total Top Ten Employers	<u>3,654</u>	<u>34.15%</u>
Total City Labor Force <sup>(1)</sup>	<u>11,600</u>		Total City Labor Force	<u>10,700</u>	

**Notes:**

Results based on direct correspondence with city's local businesses.

\* Business has not responded to Avenu's inquires, prior year count applied.

(1) Total City Labor Force provided by EDD Labor Force Data

*Disclaimer: The City of San Fernando makes no claims concerning the accuracy of data provided nor assume any liability resulting from the use of information herein.*



City of San Fernando  
Full-Time Equivalent City Employees  
by Function  
Last Ten Fiscal Years

<u>Function</u>	Fiscal Year									
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
General government	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	18
Community Development	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	9
Public Safety	48	48	47	48	48	49	49	49	54	55
Public Works	35	34	34	34	34	34	36	35	32	37
Recreation and Community Services	30	32	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	26
<hr/>										
Total	<u>135</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>145</u>

**City of San Fernando**  
**Operating Indicators by Function**  
**Last Ten Years**

Function	Calendar Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Police:					
Arrests	581	612	1007	965	881
Parking Citations Issued	8,654	10,730	9,745	8,691	9,602

**City of San Fernando**  
**Operating Indicators by Function**  
**Last Ten Years**

Function	Calendar Year			
	2019	2020	2021	2022
Police:				
Arrests	833	903	991	740
Parking Citations Issued	12,471	9,683	9,198	5,803

Data Source: City of San Fernando Police Department

**City of San Fernando  
Capital Asset Statistics  
by Function  
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Function	Fiscal Year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Police:					
Stations	1	1	1	1	1
Fire:					
Fire Stations	0	0	0	0	0
Public Works:					
Streets (miles)	47.20	47.20	47.20	47.20	47.20
Alleyways (miles)	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
Streetlights	1,848	1,848	1,848	1,848	1,848
Traffic Signals Intersections	45	45	45	45	45
Parks and Recreation:					
Parks	8	8	8	8	8
Recreation Centers	2	2	2	2	2
Water:					
Water Mains (miles)	66.88	66.88	66.88	66.88	66.88
Maximum Daily Pumping Capacity	600	600	3,600	3,600	3,600
Wastewater:					
Sanitary Sewers (miles)	42.59	42.59	42.59	42.59	42.59
Storm Sewers (miles)	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68

Data Source: City of San Fernando Public Works Department

**City of San Fernando  
Capital Asset Statistics  
by Function  
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Function	Fiscal Year				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Police:					
Stations	1	1	1	1	1
Fire:					
Fire Stations	0	0	0	0	0
Public Works:					
Streets (miles)	47.20	47.20	47.20	47.20	47.20
Alleyways (miles)	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
Streetlights	1,848	1,848	1,848	1,848	1,848
Traffic Signals Intersections	45	45	45	45	45
Parks and Recreation:					
Parks	8	8	8	8	8
Recreation Centers	2	2	2	2	2
Water:					
Water Mains (miles)	66.88	66.88	66.88	66.88	66.88
Maximum Daily Pumping Capacity	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600
Wastewater:					
Sanitary Sewers (miles)	42.59	42.59	42.59	42.59	42.59
Storm Sewers (miles)	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	1.68

Data Source: City of San Fernando Public Works Department

## **SAMPLE PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT**

### **SAMPLE-SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION**

### **PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT**

(Parties: Insert Consultant Name and City of San Fernando)

(Engagement: Water Master Plan )

THIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT (hereinafter, "Agreement") is made and entered into this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 202\_ (hereinafter, the "Effective Date") by and between the CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, a municipal corporation (hereinafter, "CITY") and INSERT CONSULTANT NAME (hereinafter, "CONSULTANT"). For the purposes of this Agreement, CITY and CONSULTANT may be referred to collectively by the capitalized term "Parties." The capitalized term "Party" may refer to CITY or CONSULTANT interchangeably, as appropriate.

### **RECITALS**

WHEREAS, CITY requires a Water Master Plan; and

WHEREAS, CITY staff has determined that CONSULTANT possesses the experience, skills and training necessary to competently provide such tasks and services to CITY; and

WHEREAS, the execution of this Agreement was approved by the San Fernando City Council at its Regular Meeting of \_\_\_\_\_, 202\_, under Agenda Item No. \_\_\_\_; and

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual covenants and conditions herein contained, CITY and CONSULTANT agree as follows:

#### **I.**

### **ENGAGEMENT TERMS**

- 1.1 **SCOPE OF WORK:** Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, CONSULTANT agrees to provide the tasks and services described in that certain Request for Proposals of CITY entitled "WATER MASTER PLAN" released XXXX XX, 2025" (hereinafter, "CITY RFP") and the written proposal of CONSULTANT entitled "INSERT TITLE OF CONSULTANT PROPOSAL" (hereinafter, the "CONSULTANT Proposal"). The CITY RFP and the CONSULTANT Proposal are attached and incorporated hereto as **Exhibit "A"** and **"B"**, respectively. The term "Scope of Work" shall be a collective reference to the CITY RFP and the CONSULTANT Proposal. The capitalized term "Work" shall be a collective

reference to all the various services and tasks referenced in the Scope of Work. In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between the provisions of the document entitled CITY RFP and the provisions of the document entitled CONSULTANT Proposal, the requirements of the document entitled CITY RFP shall govern and control but only to the extent of the conflict or inconsistency and no further. In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between the provisions of the Scope of Work and the provisions of this Agreement to which the Scope of Work is attached, the provisions of this Agreement shall govern and control.

1.2 PROSECUTION OF WORK:

- A. Time is of the essence for this Agreement and each and every provision contained herein. The Work shall be commenced within seven (7) calendar days of CITY's issuance of a written notice to proceed ("Notice to Proceed"). CONSULTANT shall complete the various tasks identified in the Scope of Work within the timeframes set forth in the Scope of Work and shall complete all of the Work by or before **INSERT COMPLETION DATE** (the "Completion Date"). CONSULTANT may submit a written request for additional time to complete the Work, which request must be submitted to the CITY no later than fifteen (15) calendar days prior to the Completion Date or any extended Completion Date granted by CITY. The written request for additional time must identify (i) what specific tasks or services remain to be completed by CONSULTANT in order to complete the Work; (ii) how much additional time CONSULTANT requires; (iii) identification of the circumstances that have caused the need for additional time, according to CONSULTANT, including, if applicable, identification of any tasks that must be completed by CITY as prerequisite to CONSULTANT being able to complete any other service or task; and (iv) what proactive steps CONSULTANT has taken up to the date of the request to mitigate the need for additional time, including, if applicable, any effort on the part of CONSULTANT to alert CITY of the need to provide information or complete certain tasks to be performed by CITY. CITY in its sole and absolute discretion may grant, deny, or conditionally grant a request for additional time, provided that no individual grant of additional time may exceed a maximum of fifteen (15) calendar days.
- B. CONSULTANT shall cooperate with CITY and in no manner interfere with the work of CITY, its employees or other consultants, contractors, or agents.
- C. CONSULTANT shall not claim or be entitled to receive any compensation or damage because of the failure of CONSULTANT, or its subconsultants, to have related services or tasks completed in a timely manner.
- D. CONSULTANT shall not claim or be entitled to receive any compensation or damage because of the failure of CONSULTANT, or its subconsultants, to have related services or tasks completed in a timely manner.



- E. CONSULTANT shall at all times enforce strict discipline and good order among CONSULTANT's employees.
- F. CONSULTANT, at its sole expense, shall pay all sales, consumer, use or other similar taxes required by law.

1.3 COMPENSATION: CONSULTANT shall perform the Work in accordance with the "**INSERT TITLE OF COMPENSATION DOCUMENT**" which is attached and incorporated hereto as **Exhibit "C"** (hereinafter, the "COMPENSATION RATE"). The foregoing notwithstanding, CONSULTANT's total compensation for the performance of all Work contemplated under this Agreement, may not exceed the **aggregate sum** of **INSERT WRITTEN AMOUNT (\$ INSERT NUMBER)** (hereinafter, the "Not-to-Exceed Sum") during the Term of this Agreement, unless such added expenditure is first approved by the City Council. In the event CONSULTANT's charges are projected to exceed the Aggregate Not-to-Exceed Sum prior to the expiration of this Agreement, CITY may suspend CONSULTANT's performance pending CITY approval of any anticipated expenditures in excess of the Aggregate Not-to-Exceed Sum or any other CITY approved amendment to the compensation terms of this Agreement.

1.4 PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION: The Not-to-Exceed Sum will be paid to CONSULTANT in monthly increments as the Work are completed. Following the conclusion of each calendar month, CONSULTANT will submit to CITY an itemized invoice indicating the services performed and tasks completed during the recently concluded calendar month, including services and tasks performed and the reimbursable out-of-pocket expenses incurred. If the amount of CONSULTANT's monthly compensation is a function of hours worked by CONSULTANT's personnel, the invoice should indicate the number of hours worked in the recently concluded calendar month, the persons responsible for performing the Services, the rate of compensation at which such services and tasks were performed, the subtotal for each task and service performed and a grand total for all services performed. Within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of each invoice, CITY will notify CONSULTANT in writing of any disputed amounts included in the invoice. Within forty-five (45) calendar days of receipt of each invoice, CITY will pay all undisputed amounts included on the invoice. CITY will not withhold applicable taxes or other authorized deductions from payments made to CONSULTANT.

1.5 ACCOUNTING RECORDS: CONSULTANT will maintain complete and accurate records with respect to all matters covered under this Agreement for a period of three (3) years after the expiration or termination of this Agreement. CITY will have the right to access and examine such records, without charge, during normal business hours. CITY will further have the right to audit such records, to make transcripts therefrom and to inspect all program data, documents, proceedings, and activities.

1.6 ABANDONMENT BY CONSULTANT: In the event CONSULTANT ceases to perform the Work agreed to under this Agreement or otherwise abandons the undertaking

contemplated herein prior to the expiration of this Agreement or prior to completion of any or all tasks set forth in the Scope of Services, CONSULTANT will deliver to CITY immediately and without delay, all materials, records, and other work product prepared or obtained by CONSULTANT in the performance of this Agreement. Furthermore, CONSULTANT will only be compensated for the reasonable value of the services, tasks and other Work performed up to the time of cessation or abandonment, less a deduction for any damages, costs, or additional expenses which CITY may incur as a result of CONSULTANT's cessation or abandonment.

## II.

### PERFORMANCE OF AGREEMENT

- 2.1 **CITY'S REPRESENTATIVE:** The CITY hereby designates the City Manager, Public Works Director and the Water Operations Manager (hereinafter, the "City Representative") to act as its representative for the performance of this Agreement. The City Representative or the City Representative's designee will act on behalf of the CITY for all purposes under this Agreement. CONSULTANT will not accept directions or orders from any person other than the City Representative or the City Representative's designee.
- 2.2 **CONSULTANT REPRESENTATIVE:** CONSULTANT hereby designates **Insert Consultant Representative** to act as its representative for the performance of this Agreement (hereinafter, "Consultant Representative"). Consultant Representative will have full authority to represent and act on behalf of the CONSULTANT for all purposes under this Agreement. Consultant Representative or Consultant Representative's designee will supervise and direct the performance of the Work, using his/her best skill and attention, and will be responsible for all means, methods, techniques, sequences, and procedures and for the satisfactory coordination of all Work under this Agreement. Notice to the Consultant Representative will constitute notice to CONSULTANT.
- 2.3 **COORDINATION OF WORK; CONFORMANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS:** CONSULTANT agrees to work closely with CITY staff in the performance of the Services and this Agreement and will be available to CITY staff and the City Representative at all reasonable times. All work prepared by CONSULTANT will be subject to inspection and approval by City Representative or his or her designees.
- 2.4 **STANDARD OF CARE; PERFORMANCE OF EMPLOYEES:** CONSULTANT represents, acknowledges, and agrees to the following:
- A. CONSULTANT will perform all Work skillfully, consistent with and adhering to its professional standard of care, that is, the degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the same profession currently practicing at the same time and in the same or similar locality;

- B. CONSULTANT shall at all times employ such force, plant, materials, and tools as will be sufficient in the opinion of the CITY to perform the Services within the time limits established, and as provided herein. It is understood and agreed that said tools, equipment, apparatus, facilities, labor, and material shall be furnished and said Work performed and completed as required by the Agreement, and subject to the approval of the CITY's authorized representative;
- C. CONSULTANT will perform all Work in a manner reasonably satisfactory to the CITY;
- D. CONSULTANT will comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including the conflict of interest provisions of Government Code §1090 and the Political Reform Act (Government Code §§81000 *et seq.*) CONSULTANT shall be liable for all violations of such laws and regulations in connection CONSULTANT's performance of the Services. If CONSULTANT performs any work knowing it to be contrary to such laws, rules and regulations, CONSULTANT shall be solely responsible for all costs arising therefrom;
- E. CONSULTANT understands the nature and scope of the Work to be performed under this Agreement as well as any and all schedules of performance;
- F. All of CONSULTANT's employees and agents possess sufficient skill, knowledge, training, and experience to perform those services and tasks assigned to them by CONSULTANT; and
- G. All of CONSULTANT's employees and agents (including, but not limited to, subcontractors and subconsultants possess all licenses, permits, certificates, qualifications, and approvals of whatever nature that are legally required to perform the tasks and services contemplated under this Agreement and all such licenses, permits, certificates, qualifications, and approvals will be maintained throughout the term of this Agreement and made available to CITY for copying and inspection.

The Parties acknowledge and agree that CONSULTANT will perform, at CONSULTANT's own cost and expense and without any reimbursement from CITY, any services necessary to correct any errors or omissions caused by CONSULTANT's failure to comply with the standard of care set forth under this Section or by any like failure on the part of CONSULTANT's employees, agents, contractors, subcontractors and subconsultants. Such effort by CONSULTANT to correct any errors or omissions will be commenced immediately upon their discovery by either Party and, notwithstanding Section 5.2(B), will be completed within seven (7) calendars days from the date of discovery or such other extended period of time authorized by the City Representative in writing and in her sole and absolute discretion. The Parties acknowledge and agree that CITY's acceptance of any work performed by CONSULTANT or on CONSULTANT's behalf will not constitute a

release of any deficiency or delay in performance. The Parties further acknowledge, understand, and agree that CITY has relied upon the foregoing representations of CONSULTANT, including but not limited to the representation that CONSULTANT possesses the skills, training, knowledge, and experience necessary to perform the Work under the standard of care as articulated under section 2.4(A).

2.5 ASSIGNMENT: The skills, training, knowledge, and experience of CONSULTANT are material to CITY's willingness to enter into this Agreement. Accordingly, CITY has an interest in the qualifications and capabilities of the person(s) who will perform the services and tasks to be undertaken by CONSULTANT or on behalf of CONSULTANT in the performance of this Agreement. In recognition of this interest, CONSULTANT agrees that it will not assign or transfer, either directly or indirectly or by operation of law, this Agreement, or the performance of any of CONSULTANT's duties or obligations under this Agreement, without the prior written consent of the CITY. In the absence of CITY's prior written consent, any attempted assignment or transfer will be ineffective, null and void and will constitute a material breach of this Agreement.

2.6 SUBSTITUTION OF KEY PERSONNEL: CONSULTANT has represented to CITY that certain key personnel will perform and coordinate the Work under this Agreement. Should one or more of such personnel become unavailable, CONSULTANT may substitute other personnel of at least equal competence upon written approval of CITY. In the event that CITY and CONSULTANT cannot agree as to the substitution of key personnel, CITY shall be entitled to terminate this Agreement for cause. As discussed below, any personnel who fail or refuse to perform the Work in a manner acceptable to the CITY, or who are determined by the CITY to be uncooperative, incompetent, a threat to the adequate or timely completion of the Project or a threat to the safety of persons or property, shall be promptly removed from the Project by the CONSULTANT at the request of the CITY. The key personnel for performance of this Agreement are as follows: **Insert Name(s) And Title(s)**.

2.7 CONTROL AND PAYMENT OF SUBORDINATES; INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR: The Work will be performed by CONSULTANT or under CONSULTANT's strict supervision. CONSULTANT will determine the means, methods, and details of performing the Work subject to the requirements of this Agreement. CITY retains CONSULTANT on an independent contractor basis and not as an employee. CONSULTANT reserves the right to perform similar or different services for other principals during the term of this Agreement, provided such work does not unduly interfere with CONSULTANT's competent and timely performance of the Work contemplated under this Agreement and provided the performance of such services and tasks does not result in the unauthorized disclosure of CITY's confidential or proprietary information. Any additional personnel performing the Work under this Agreement on behalf of CONSULTANT are not employees of CITY and will at all times be under CONSULTANT's exclusive direction and control. CONSULTANT will pay all wages, salaries and other amounts due such personnel and will assume responsibility for all benefits, payroll taxes, Social Security and Medicare

payments and the like. CONSULTANT will be responsible for all reports and obligations respecting such additional personnel, including, but not limited to: Social Security taxes, income tax withholding, unemployment insurance, disability insurance, workers' compensation insurance and the like. Notwithstanding any other CITY, state, or federal policy, rule, regulation, law, or ordinance to the contrary, CONSULTANT and any of its employees, agents, and subcontractors performing the Work under this Agreement shall not qualify for or become entitled to, and hereby agree to waive any and all claims to, any compensation, benefit, or any incident of employment by CITY, including but not limited to eligibility to enroll in the California Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) as an employee of CITY and entitlement to any contribution to be paid by CITY for employer contributions and/or employee contributions for PERS benefits.

2.8 REMOVAL OF EMPLOYEES OR AGENTS: If any of CONSULTANT's officers, employees, agents, contractors, subcontractors or subconsultants is determined by the City Representative to be uncooperative, incompetent, a threat to the adequate or timely performance of the tasks assigned to CONSULTANT, a threat to persons or property, or if any of CONSULTANT's officers, employees, agents, contractors, subcontractors or subconsultants fail or refuse to perform the Work in a manner acceptable to the CITY, such officer, employee, agent, contractor, subcontractor or subconsultant will be promptly removed by CONSULTANT and will not be reassigned to perform any of the Work.

2.9 COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS: CONSULTANT will keep itself informed of and in compliance with all applicable federal, state, or local laws to the extent such laws control or otherwise govern the performance of the Work. CONSULTANT's compliance with applicable laws will include, without limitation, compliance with all applicable Cal/OSHA requirements and applicable regulations of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urbanization.

2.10 NON-DISCRIMINATION: CONSULTANT represents that it is an equal opportunity employer, and it shall not discriminate against any subconsultant, employee or applicant for employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, handicap, ancestry, sex, or age. Such non-discrimination shall include, but not be limited to, all activities related to initial employment, upgrading, demotion, transfer, recruitment or recruitment advertising, layoff, or termination.

2.11 INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR STATUS: The Parties acknowledge, understand, and agree that CONSULTANT and all persons retained or employed by CONSULTANT are, and will at all times remain, wholly independent contractors and are not officials, officers, employees, departments, or subdivisions of CITY. CONSULTANT will be solely responsible for the negligent acts and/or omissions of its employees, agents, contractors, subcontractors and subconsultants. CONSULTANT and all persons retained or employed by CONSULTANT will have no authority, express or implied, to bind CITY in any manner, nor to incur any obligation, debt, or liability of any kind on behalf of, or against, CITY,

whether by contract or otherwise, unless such authority is expressly conferred to CONSULTANT under this Agreement or is otherwise expressly conferred by CITY in writing.

III.  
INSURANCE

3.1 DUTY TO PROCURE AND MAINTAIN INSURANCE: Before commencing the Work, CONSULTANT will procure and maintain policies of insurance that meet the requirements and specifications set forth under this Article. CONSULTANT will procure and maintain the following insurance coverage, at its own expense:

- A. Commercial General Liability Insurance: CONSULTANT will procure and maintain Commercial General Liability Insurance ("CGL Coverage") as broad as Insurance Services Office Commercial General Liability coverage (occurrence Form CG 0001) or its equivalent. Such CGL Coverage will have minimum limits of no less than One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) per occurrence and Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000.00) in the general aggregate for bodily injury, personal injury, property damage, operations, products and completed operations, and contractual liability.
- B. Automobile Liability Insurance: For any owned, non-owned, or hired vehicles used in connection with the performance of this Agreement, CONSULTANT will procure and maintain Automobile Liability Insurance as broad as Insurance Services Office Form Number CA 0001 covering Automobile Liability, Code 1 (any auto). Such Automobile Liability Insurance will have minimum limits of no less than Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000.00) per accident for bodily injury and property damage.
- C. Workers' Compensation Insurance/ Employer's Liability Insurance: A policy of workers' compensation insurance in such amount as will fully comply with the laws of the State of California and which will indemnify, insure and provide legal defense for both CONSULTANT and CITY against any loss, claim or damage arising from any injuries or occupational diseases occurring to any worker employed by or any persons retained by CONSULTANT in the course of carrying out the Work contemplated in this Agreement.
- D. Errors & Omissions Insurance: For the full term of this Agreement and for a period of three (3) years thereafter, CONSULTANT will procure and maintain Errors and Omissions Liability Insurance appropriate to CONSULTANT's profession. Such coverage will have minimum limits of no less than Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000.00) per claim.
- E. Additional Insured Requirements: The CGL Coverage and the Automobile Liability

Insurance will contain an endorsement naming the City and City's elected and appointed officials, officers, employee, agents, and volunteers as additional insureds.

- 3.2 REQUIRED CARRIER RATING: All varieties of insurance required under this Agreement will be procured from insurers admitted in the State of California and authorized to issue policies directly to California insureds. Except as otherwise provided elsewhere under this Article, all required insurance will be procured from insurers who, according to the latest edition of the Best's Insurance Guide, have an A.M. Best's rating of no less than A:VII. CITY may also accept policies procured by insurance carriers with a Standard & Poor's rating of no less than BBB according to the latest published edition the Standard & Poor's rating guide. As to Workers' Compensation Insurance/ Employer's Liability Insurance, the CITY Representative is authorized to authorize lower ratings than those set forth in this Section.
- 3.3 PRIMACY OF CONSULTANT'S INSURANCE: All policies of insurance provided by CONSULTANT will be primary to any coverage available to CITY or CITY's elected or appointed officials, officers, employees, agents, or volunteers. Any insurance or self-insurance maintained by CITY or CITY's elected or appointed officials, officers, employees, agents, or volunteers will be in excess of CONSULTANT's insurance and will not contribute with it.
- 3.4 WAIVER OF SUBROGATION: All insurance coverage provided pursuant to this Agreement will not prohibit CONSULTANT or CONSULTANT's officers, employees, agents, subcontractors or subconsultants from waiving the right of subrogation prior to a loss. CONSULTANT hereby waives all rights of subrogation against CITY, its officials, officers, employees, agents, and volunteers.
- 3.5 VERIFICATION OF COVERAGE: CONSULTANT acknowledges, understands, and agrees, that CITY's ability to verify the procurement and maintenance of the insurance required under this Article is a material consideration of this Agreement. Accordingly, CONSULTANT warrants, represents, and agrees that it will furnish CITY with certificates of insurance and endorsements evidencing the coverage required under this Article on ACORD-25 or forms satisfactory to CITY in its sole and absolute discretion. **The certificates of insurance and endorsements for each insurance policy will be signed by a person authorized by that insurer to bind coverage on its behalf and will be on forms provided by the CITY if requested.** Before commencing the Work, CONSULTANT shall provide CITY with all certificates of insurance and endorsements referenced herein. Upon CITY's written request, CONSULTANT will also provide CITY with copies of all required insurance policies and endorsements.
- 3.6 FAILURE TO MAINTAIN COVERAGE: In the event any policy of insurance required under this Agreement does not comply with these specifications or is canceled and not replaced



immediately so as to avoid a lapse in the required coverage, CITY has the right but not the duty to obtain the insurance it deems necessary, and any premium paid by CITY will be promptly reimbursed by CONTRACTOR or CITY will withhold amounts sufficient to pay premium from Consultant payments. In the alternative, CITY may cancel this Agreement effective upon notice.

- 3.7 SPECIAL RISKS OR CIRCUMSTANCES: City reserves the right to modify these requirements, including limits, based on the nature of the risk, prior experience, insurer, coverage, or other special circumstances. Any amendment to the insurance requirements of this Article shall be memorialized and approved in the form of a written amendment to this Agreement, signed by the Parties. The requirement for written amendments, modifications or supplements cannot be waived and any attempted waiver will be void or invalid.

#### IV.

#### INDEMNIFICATION

- 4.1 CITY's elected and appointed officials, officers, employees, agents, and volunteers (hereinafter, the "City Indemnitees") should, to the fullest extent permitted by law, be protected from any and all loss, injury, damage, claim, lawsuit, cost, expense, attorneys' fees, litigation costs, or any other cost arising out of or in any way related to the performance of this Agreement. Accordingly, the provisions of this indemnity provision are intended by the Parties to be interpreted and construed to provide the City Indemnitees with the fullest protection possible under the law. CONSULTANT acknowledges that CITY would not enter into this Agreement in the absence of CONSULTANT's commitment to indemnify, defend and protect CITY as set forth herein. Notwithstanding the foregoing, to the extent CONSULTANT's services are subject to Civil Code Section 2782.8, the above indemnity shall be limited, to the extent required by Civil Code Section 2782.8, to Claims that arise out of, pertain to, or relate to the negligence, recklessness, or willful misconduct of the CONSULTANT. CONSULTANT's obligation to indemnify shall not be restricted to insurance proceeds, if any, received by the CITY, its officials, officers, employees, agents, or volunteers.
- 4.2 To the fullest extent permitted by law, CONSULTANT shall indemnify, hold harmless and defend the CITY Indemnitees from and against all liability, loss, damage, expense, cost (including without limitation reasonable attorneys' fees, expert fees and all other costs, and fees of litigation) of every nature arising out of or in connection with CONSULTANT's performance of work hereunder or its failure to comply with any of its obligations contained in this Agreement, except such loss or damage which is caused by the sole negligence or willful misconduct of the CITY.
- 4.3 CITY shall have the right to offset against the amount of any compensation due to CONSULTANT under this Agreement, any amount due to CITY from CONSULTANT as a result of CONSULTANT's failure to either pay CITY promptly for any costs associated with

CONSULTANT's obligations to indemnify the CITY Indemnitees under this Article or related to CONSULTANT's failure to either (i) pay taxes on amounts received pursuant to this Agreement or (ii) comply with applicable workers' compensation laws.

- 4.4 The obligations of CONSULTANT under this Article will not be limited by the provisions of any workers' compensation act or similar act. CONSULTANT expressly waives its statutory immunity under such statutes or laws as to CITY and CITY's elected and appointed officials, officers, employees, agents, and volunteers.
- 4.5 CONSULTANT agrees to obtain executed indemnity agreements with provisions identical to those set forth herein this Article from each and every subcontractor or any other person or entity involved by, for, with or on behalf of CONSULTANT in the performance of this Agreement. In the event CONSULTANT fails to obtain such indemnity obligations from others as required herein, CONSULTANT agrees to be fully responsible and indemnify, hold harmless and defend CITY and CITY's elected and appointed officials, officers, employees, agents, and volunteers from and against any and all claims and losses, costs or expenses for any damage due to death or injury to any person and injury to any property resulting from any alleged intentional, reckless, negligent, or otherwise wrongful acts, errors or omissions of CONSULTANT's subcontractors or any other person or entity involved by, for, with or on behalf of CONSULTANT in the performance of this Agreement. Such costs and expenses shall include reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by counsel of CITY's choice.
- 4.6 CITY does not and shall not waive any rights that it may possess against CONSULTANT because of the acceptance by CITY, or the deposit with CITY, of any insurance policy or certificate required pursuant to this Agreement. This hold harmless and indemnification provision shall apply regardless of whether or not any insurance policies are determined to be applicable to the claim, demand, damage, liability, loss, cost, or expense.
- 4.7 This Article and all provisions contained herein (including but not limited to the duty to indemnify, defend, and hold free and harmless) shall survive the termination or normal expiration of this Agreement and is in addition to any other rights or remedies which the CITY may have at law or in equity.

## V.

### TERMINATION

- 5.1 TERMINATION WITHOUT CAUSE: CITY may immediately terminate this Agreement at any time for convenience and without cause by giving prior written notice of CITY's intent to terminate this Agreement which notice shall specify the effective date of such termination. Upon such termination for convenience, CONSULTANT will be compensated only for those services and tasks which have been performed by CONSULTANT up to the effective date of the termination. CONSULTANT may not terminate this Agreement

except for cause as provided under Section 5.2, below. If this Agreement is terminated as provided herein, CITY may require CONSULTANT to provide all finished or unfinished Documents and Data, as defined in section 6.1 below, and other information of any kind prepared by CONSULTANT in connection with the performance of the Work. CONSULTANT will be required to provide such Documents and Data within fifteen (15) calendar days of CITY's written request. No actual or asserted breach of this Agreement on the part of CITY pursuant to Section 5.2, below, will operate to prohibit or otherwise restrict CITY's ability to terminate this Agreement for convenience as provided under this Section.

## 5.2 EVENTS OF DEFAULT; BREACH OF AGREEMENT:

- A. In the event either Party fails to perform any duty, obligation, service, or task set forth under this Agreement (or fails to timely perform or properly perform any such duty, obligation, service, or task set forth under this Agreement), an event of default (hereinafter, "Event of Default") will occur. For all Events of Default, the Party alleging an Event of Default will give written notice to the defaulting Party (hereinafter referred to as a "Default Notice") which will specify: (i) the nature of the Event of Default; (ii) the action required to cure the Event of Default; (iii) a date by which the Event of Default will be cured, which will not be less than the applicable cure period set forth under Sections 5.2B and 5.2C below or if a cure is not reasonably possible within the applicable cure period, to begin such cure and diligently prosecute such cure to completion. The Event of Default will constitute a breach of this Agreement if the defaulting Party fails to cure the Event of Default within the applicable cure period or any extended cure period allowed under this Agreement.
- B. CONSULTANT will cure the following Events of Defaults within the following time periods:
  - i. Within ten (10) business days of CITY's issuance of a Default Notice for any failure of CONSULTANT to timely provide CITY or CITY's employees or agents with any information and/or written reports, documentation, or work product which CONSULTANT is obligated to provide to CITY or CITY's employees or agents under this Agreement. Prior to the expiration of the 10-day cure period, CONSULTANT may submit a written request for additional time to cure the Event of Default upon a showing that CONSULTANT has commenced efforts to cure the Event of Default and that the Event of Default cannot be reasonably cured within the 10-day cure period. The foregoing notwithstanding, CITY will be under no obligation to grant additional time for the cure of an Event of Default under this Section 5.2B.i. that exceeds seven (7) calendar days from the end of the initial 10-day cure period; or

- ii. Within fourteen (14) calendar days of CITY's issuance of a Default Notice for any other Event of Default under this Agreement. Prior to the expiration of the 14-day cure period, CONSULTANT may submit a written request for additional time to cure the Event of Default upon a showing that CONSULTANT has commenced efforts to cure the Event of Default and that the Event of Default cannot be reasonably cured within the 14-day cure period. The foregoing notwithstanding, CITY will be under no obligation to grant additional time for the cure of an Event of Default under this Section 5.2B.ii that exceeds thirty (30) calendar days from the end of the initial 14-day cure period.

In addition to any other failure on the part of CONSULTANT to perform any duty, obligation, service or task set forth under this Agreement (or the failure to timely perform or properly perform any such duty, obligation, service or task), an Event of Default on the part of CONSULTANT will include, but will not be limited to the following: (i) CONSULTANT's refusal or failure to perform any of the services or tasks called for under the Scope of Work; (ii) CONSULTANT's failure to fulfill or perform its obligations under this Agreement within the specified time or if no time is specified, within a reasonable time; (iii) CONSULTANT's and/or its employees' disregard or violation of any federal, state, local law, rule, procedure or regulation; (iv) the initiation of proceedings under any bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, reorganization, or similar legislation as relates to CONSULTANT, whether voluntary or involuntary; and/or (v) CITY's discovery that a statement representation or warranty by CONSULTANT relating to this Agreement is false, misleading or erroneous in any material respect.

- C. CITY will cure any Event of Default asserted by CONSULTANT within forty-five (45) calendar days of CONSULTANT's issuance of a Default Notice unless the Event of Default cannot reasonably be cured within the 45-day cure period. Prior to the expiration of the 45-day cure period, CITY may submit a written request for additional time to cure the Event of Default upon a showing that CITY has commenced its efforts to cure the Event of Default and that the Event of Default cannot be reasonably cured within the 45-day cure period. The foregoing notwithstanding, an Event of Default dealing with CITY's failure to timely pay any undisputed sums to CONSULTANT as provided under Section 1.5, above, will be cured by CITY within five (5) calendar days from the date of CONSULTANT's Default Notice to CITY.
- D. CITY, in its sole and absolute discretion, may also immediately suspend CONSULTANT's performance under this Agreement pending CONSULTANT's cure of any Event of Default by giving CONSULTANT written notice of CITY's intent to suspend CONSULTANT's performance (hereinafter, a "Suspension Notice"). CITY may issue the Suspension Notice at any time upon the occurrence of an Event of Default. Upon such suspension, CONSULTANT will be compensated only for those services and tasks which have been rendered by CONSULTANT to the reasonable

satisfaction of CITY up to the effective date of the suspension. No actual or asserted breach of this Agreement on the part of CITY will operate to prohibit or otherwise restrict CITY's ability to suspend this Agreement as provided herein.

- E. No waiver of any Event of Default or breach under this Agreement will constitute a waiver of any other or subsequent Event of Default or breach. No waiver, benefit, privilege, or service voluntarily given or performed by a Party will give the other Party any contractual rights by custom, estoppel, or otherwise.
- F. The duties and obligations imposed under this Agreement and the rights and remedies available hereunder will be in addition to and not a limitation of any duties, obligations, rights, and remedies otherwise imposed or available by law. In addition to any other remedies available to CITY at law or under this Agreement in the event of any breach of this Agreement, CITY, in its sole and absolute discretion, may also pursue any one or more of the following remedies:
  - i. Upon written notice to CONSULTANT, the CITY may immediately terminate this Agreement in whole or in part;
  - ii. Upon written notice to CONSULTANT, the CITY may extend the time of performance;
  - iii. The CITY may proceed by appropriate court action to enforce the terms of the Agreement to recover damages for CONSULTANT's breach of the Agreement or to terminate the Agreement; or
  - iv. The CITY may exercise any other available and lawful right or remedy.

CONSULTANT will be liable for all legal fees plus other costs and expenses that CITY incurs upon a breach of this Agreement or in the CITY's exercise of its remedies under this Agreement.

- G. In the event CITY is in breach of this Agreement, CONSULTANT's sole remedy will be the suspension or termination of this Agreement and/or the recovery of any unpaid sums lawfully owed to CONSULTANT under this Agreement for completed services and tasks.

- 5.3 SCOPE OF WAIVER: No waiver of any default or breach under this Agreement will constitute a waiver of any other default or breach, whether of the same or other covenant, warranty, agreement, term, condition, duty, or requirement contained in this Agreement. No waiver, benefit, privilege, or service voluntarily given or performed by a Party will give the other Party any contractual rights by custom, estoppel, or otherwise.

- 5.4 SURVIVING ARTICLES, SECTIONS AND PROVISIONS: The termination of this Agreement pursuant to any provision of this Article or by normal expiration of its term or any extension thereto will not operate to terminate any Article, Section or provision contained herein which provides that it will survive the termination or normal expiration of this Agreement.

## VI.

### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- 6.1 DOCUMENTS & DATA; LICENSING OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY: All Documents and Data will be and remain the property of CITY without restriction or limitation upon their use or dissemination by CITY. For purposes of this Agreement, the term “Documents and Data” means and includes all reports, analyses, correspondence, plans, designs, notes, summaries, strategies, charts, schedules, spreadsheets, calculations, lists, data compilations, documents or other materials developed and/or assembled by or on behalf of CONSULTANT in the performance of this Agreement and fixed in any tangible medium of expression, including but not limited to Documents and Data stored digitally, magnetically and/or electronically. This Agreement creates, at no cost to CITY, a perpetual license for CITY to copy, use, reuse, disseminate and/or retain any and all copyrights, designs, and other intellectual property embodied in all Documents and Data. CONSULTANT will require all subcontractors and subconsultants working on behalf of CONSULTANT in the performance of this Agreement to agree in writing that CITY will be granted the same right to copy, use, reuse, disseminate and retain Documents and Data prepared or assembled by any subcontractor or subconsultant as applies to Documents and Data prepared by CONSULTANT in the performance of this Agreement.
- 6.2 CONFIDENTIALITY: All data, documents, discussion, or other information developed or received by CONSULTANT or provided for performance of this Agreement are deemed confidential and will not be disclosed by CONSULTANT without prior written consent by CITY. CITY will grant such consent of disclosure as legally required. Upon request, all CITY data will be returned to CITY upon the termination or expiration of this Agreement. CONSULTANT will not use CITY’s name or insignia, photographs, or any publicity pertaining to the Work in any magazine, trade paper, newspaper, television or radio production or other similar medium without the prior written consent of CITY.
- 6.3 FALSE CLAIMS ACT: CONSULTANT warrants and represents that neither CONSULTANT nor any person who is an officer of, in a managing position with, or has an ownership interest in CONSULTANT has been determined by a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction to have violated the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C., §§3789 *et seq.* and the California False Claims Act, Government Code §§12650 *et seq.*
- 6.4 NOTICES: All notices permitted or required under this Agreement will be given to the respective Parties at the following addresses, or at such other address as the respective Parties may provide in writing for this purpose:

**CONSULTANT:**

Consultant Name  
Consultant Address  
Attn: Consultant Contact Name  
Phone: Phone Number

**CITY:**

City of San Fernando  
Public Works Department  
117 Macneil Street  
San Fernando, CA. 91340  
Attn: Public Works Director  
Phone: 818-898-1237

Such notices will be deemed effective when personally delivered or successfully transmitted by facsimile as evidenced by a fax confirmation slip or when mailed, forty-eight (48) hours after deposit with the United States Postal Service, first class postage prepaid and addressed to the Party at its applicable address.

- 6.5 COOPERATION; FURTHER ACTS: The Parties will fully cooperate with one another and will take any additional acts or sign any additional documents as are reasonably necessary, appropriate, or convenient to achieve the purposes of this Agreement.
- 6.6 SUBCONTRACTING: CONSULTANT will not subcontract any portion of the Work required by this Agreement, except as expressly stated herein, without the prior written approval of CITY. Subcontracts (including without limitation subcontracts with subconsultants), if any, will contain a provision making them subject to all provisions stipulated in this Agreement, including provisions relating to insurance requirements and indemnification.
- 6.7 CITY'S RIGHT TO EMPLOY OTHER CONSULTANTS: CITY reserves the right to employ other independent contractors in connection with the various projects worked upon by CONSULTANT.
- 6.8 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST:
- A. CONSULTANT warrants, represents, and maintains that it has not employed nor retained any company or person, other than a *bona fide* employee working solely for CONSULTANT, to solicit or secure this Agreement. Further, CONSULTANT warrants and represents that it has not paid, nor has it agreed to pay, any company or person, other than a *bona fide* employee working solely for CONSULTANT, any fee, commission, percentage, brokerage fee, gift, or other consideration contingent upon or resulting from the award or making of this Agreement. For breach or violation of this warranty, CITY will have the right to rescind this Agreement without liability. For the term of this Agreement, no member, officer, or employee of CITY, during the term of his or her service with CITY, will have any direct interest in this Agreement, or obtain any present or anticipated material benefit arising therefrom.
  - B. CONSULTANT may serve other clients, but none whose activities within the corporate limits of CITY or whose business, regardless of location, would place CONSULTANT in



a "conflict of interest," as that term is defined in the Political Reform Act, codified at California Government Code §81000 *et seq.*

C. CONSULTANT shall not employ any official or employee of the CITY during the Term of this Agreement or any extension term. No officer or employee of CITY shall have any financial interest in this Agreement that would violate Government Code §§1090 *et seq.* CONSULTANT warrants and represents that no owner, principal, partner, officer, or employee of CONSULTANT is or has been an official, officer, employee, agent, or appointee of the CITY within the twelve-month period of time immediately preceding the Effective Date. If an owner, principal, partner, officer, employee, agent, or appointee of CONSULTANT was an official, officer, employee, agent, or appointee of the CITY within the twelve-month period immediately preceding the Effective Date, CONSULTANT warrants that any such individuals did not participate in any manner in the forming of this Agreement. CONTRACTOR understands that, if this Agreement is made in violation of Government Code §1090 *et seq.*, the entire Agreement is void and CONSULTANT will not be entitled to any compensation for services performed pursuant to this Agreement, including reimbursement of expenses, and CONSULTANT will be required to reimburse the CITY for any sums paid to CONSULTANT. CONSULTANT understands that, in addition to the foregoing, it may be subject to criminal prosecution for a violation of Government Code §1090.

- 6.9 TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE: Time is of the essence for each and every provision of this Agreement.
- 6.10 GOVERNING LAW AND VENUE: This Agreement shall be interpreted and governed according to the laws of the State of California. In the event of litigation between the Parties, venue, without exception, will be in the Los Angeles County Superior Court of the State of California. If, and only if, applicable law requires that all or part of any such litigation be tried exclusively in federal court, venue, without exception, will be in the Central District of California located in the City of Los Angeles, California.
- 6.11 ATTORNEYS' FEES: If either Party commences an action against the other Party, legal, administrative, or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with this Agreement, the prevailing Party in such litigation will be entitled to have and recover from the losing Party reasonable attorneys' fees and all other costs of such action.
- 6.12 SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS: This Agreement will be binding on the successors and assigns of the Parties.
- 6.13 NO THIRD-PARTY BENEFIT: There are no intended third-party beneficiaries of any right or obligation assumed by the Parties. All rights and benefits under this Agreement inure exclusively to the Parties.

- 6.14 CONSTRUCTION OF AGREEMENT: This Agreement will not be construed in favor of, or against, either Party but will be construed as if the Parties prepared this Agreement together through a process of negotiation and with the advice of their respective attorneys.
- 6.15 SEVERABILITY: If any portion of this Agreement is declared invalid, illegal, or otherwise unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions will continue in full force and effect.
- 6.16 AMENDMENT; MODIFICATION: No amendment, modification or supplement of this Agreement will be valid or binding unless executed in writing and signed by both Parties, subject to CITY approval. The requirement for written amendments, modifications or supplements cannot be waived and any attempted waiver will be void and invalid.
- 6.17 CAPTIONS: The captions of the various articles, sections and paragraphs are for convenience and ease of reference only, and do not define, limit, augment, or describe the scope, content, or intent of this Agreement.
- 6.18 INCONSISTENCIES OR CONFLICTS: In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between the provisions of this Agreement and any of the exhibits attached hereto, the provisions of this Agreement will control.
- 6.19 ENTIRE AGREEMENT: This Agreement, including all attached exhibits, constitutes the entire, complete, final, and exclusive expression of the Parties with respect to the matters addressed herein and supersedes all other agreements or understandings, whether oral or written, which may have been entered into between CITY and CONSULTANT prior to the execution of this Agreement. Any statements, representations, or other agreements, whether oral or written, made by either Party that is not embodied herein will not be valid or binding on the Parties. No amendment, modification or supplement to this Agreement will be valid and binding unless in writing and duly executed by the Parties pursuant to Section 6.16, above.
- 6.20 FORCE MAJEURE: The Completion Date for completing the Work may be extended in the event of any delays due to unforeseeable causes beyond the control of CONSULTANT and without the fault or negligence of CONSULTANT, including but not limited to severe weather, fires, earthquakes, floods, epidemics, quarantine restrictions, riots, strikes, freight embargoes, wars, litigation, and/or acts of any governmental agency, including the CITY. CONSULTANT shall within three (3) calendar days of the commencement of such delay notify the City Representative in writing of the causes of the delay. The City Representative shall ascertain the facts and the extent of delay and extend the time for performing the services and tasks for the period of the enforced delay when and if in the judgment of the CITY Representative such delay is justified. The CITY Representative's determination shall be final and conclusive upon the parties to this Agreement. In no event shall CONSULTANT be entitled to recover damages against the CITY for any delay in

the performance of this Agreement, however caused, CONSULTANT's sole remedy being extension of the Agreement pursuant to this Section.

- 6.21 COUNTERPARTS: This Agreement will be executed in three (3) original counterparts each of which will be of equal force and effect. No handwritten or typewritten amendment, modification, or supplement to any one counterpart will be valid or binding unless made to all three counterparts in conformity with Section 6.16, above. One fully executed original counterpart will be delivered to CONSULTANT and the remaining two original counterparts will be retained by CITY.

**(SIGNATURES ON NEXT PAGE)**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed the day and year first appearing in this Agreement, above.

**CITY OF SAN FERNANDO:**

**CONSULTANT NAME:**

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Nick Kimball, City Manager

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

**APPROVED AS TO FORM**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Richard Padilla, Assistant City Attorney

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Water Main Replacement - Evaluation Matrix

	Evaluation Factor				Overall Rating	Priority	Remarks
	Age	Leak History	Hydraulics	Fire Protection			
Weighting	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0			
Project A - 8" Distribution Main A Street	2.0	4.0	9.0	8.0	5.5	F	Grade Weighted Grade
Project B - 10" Distribution Main B Street	1.5	3.6	9.0	8.0			Grade
	8.0	10.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	C	Weighted Grade
	6.0	9.0	6.0	7.0			
Project C - 12" Transmission Main C Street	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.1	A	Grade Weighted Grade
	7.5	9.0	10.0	10.0			Grade
Project D - 6" Distribution Main D Street	8.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	8.3	B	Weighted Grade
	6.0	9.0	10.0	8.0			Grade
Project E - 8" Distribution Main E Street	6.0	4.5	8	7.5	6.0	D	Weighted Grade
	4.5	4.1	8.0	7.5			

Note: A. Weighting Factor Range is 0 to 1.0

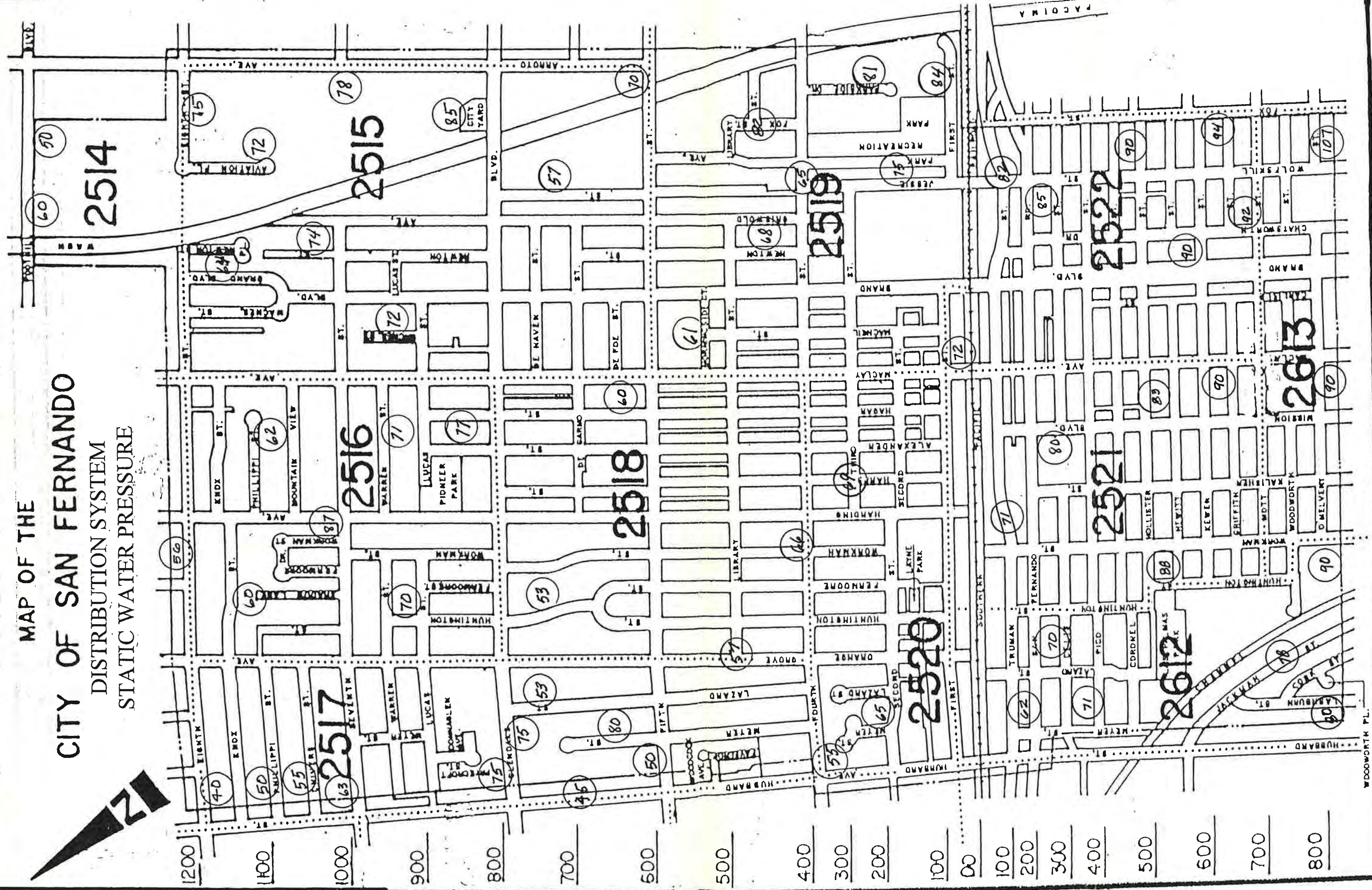
B. Grade Range is 0 to 10.0

C. Priority Ranges: A 9.0 to 10.0, B 8.0 to 8.9, C 7.0 to 7.9, D 6.0 to 6.9, & F < 6.0



MAP OF THE  
CITY OF SAN FERNANDO  
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM  
STATIC WATER PRESSURE

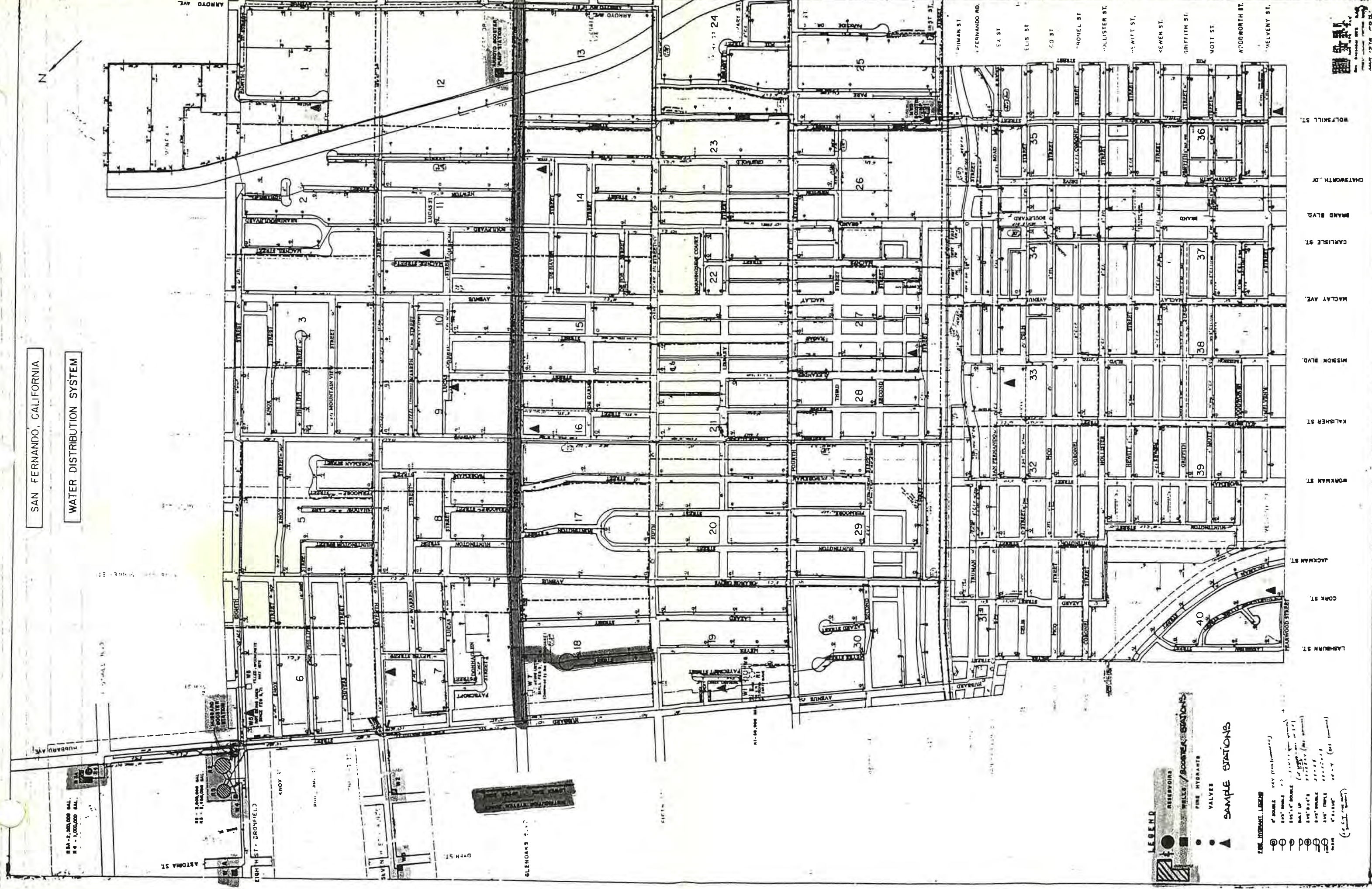
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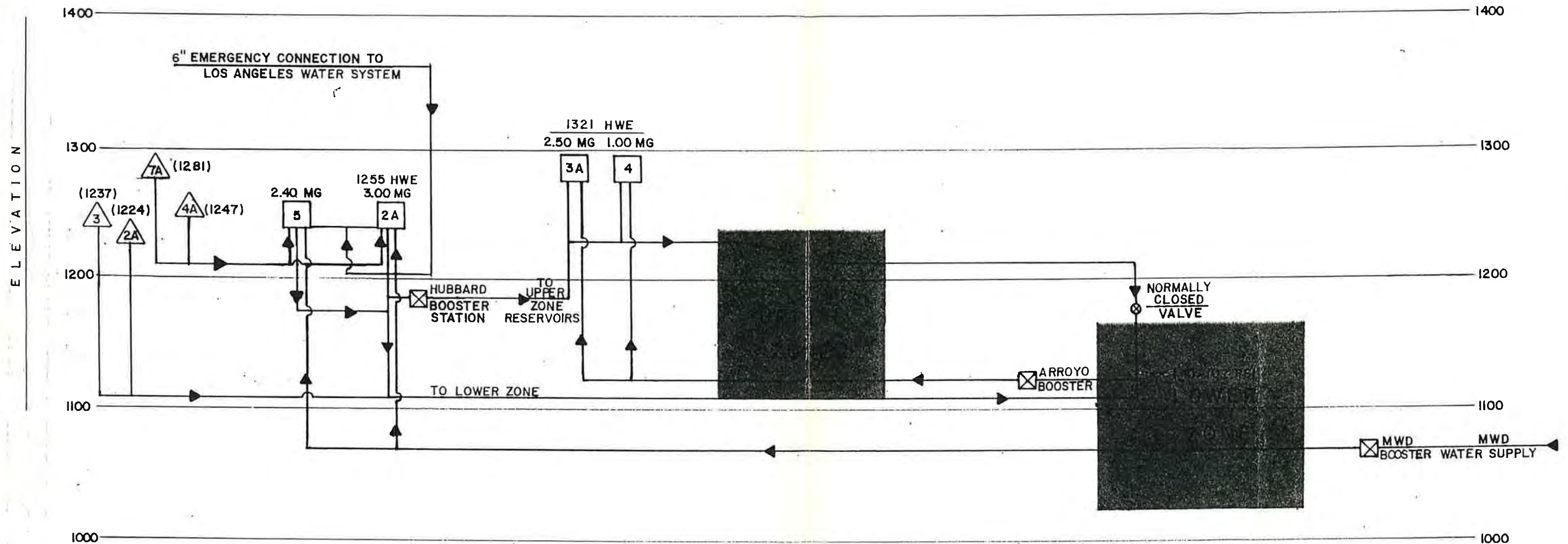
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## WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM







# **LEGEND**

- RESERVOIR
- BOOSTER
- WELL
- VALVE
- HWE HIGH WATER ELEVATION
- PRESSURE ZONE

## **CITY OF SAN FERNANDO WATER SYSTEM HYDRAULIC PROFILE**

PREPARED : 1 - 14 - 93  
 6 - 7 - 96  
 5 - 8 - 97  
 10 - 21 - 97