

Glendora Unified School District



GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Glendora Unified School District

500 N. Loraine Ave. ~ Glendora, CA 91741-2964

(626) 963-1611

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

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Section 1 – Introduction

Summary

To summarize, this document contains:

- The Glendora Unified School District Hazard Vulnerability Analysis;
- Prioritization of Glendora Unified School District Hazards for mitigation activities;
- Hazard Mitigation Strategy Goals and Objectives;
- School District-wide Hazard Mitigation efforts and plan input;
- Coordination with local interest groups and citizens;
- Proposed strategies and actions to reduce short and long term vulnerability to the identified hazards; as recommended by the Glendora Unified School District Multi-Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee, its sub-committees and the general public
- Methods of implementing, monitoring, evaluating, and updating this DMA 2000 Hazard Mitigation Plan;
- Constraints to implementing Hazard Mitigation strategies and recommendations;

The establishment of the Glendora Unified School District Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee is to assist in the further development, prioritization, and implementation of the recommended Hazard Mitigation strategies.

This document also provides a framework for the identification and coordination of Hazard Mitigation strategies developed in the Glendora Unified School District (GUSD) with other plans; especially those developed by GUSD departments, agencies and organizations as well as those plans developed in order to file for Federal disaster assistance, as required by P.L. 106-390 (as amended) of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

Definition of Hazard Mitigation

Hazard Mitigation is any sustained action taken to eliminate or reduce long-term risk to human life, property and the environment posed by a hazard.

Hazard Mitigation planning is the process of developing a sustained course of action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from both natural and technological hazards and their effects. The planning process includes establishing goals and recommendations for mitigation strategies.

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, identifying, and implementing actions to minimize or eliminate the impact.

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Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of this plan is to integrate Hazard Mitigation strategies into the day-to-day activities and programs of the Glendora Unified School District.

This plan identifies and evaluates specific strategies to be considered by the Glendora Unified School District and their agencies. It offers District wide support document as well as a steering support tool for those strategies developed by the District's political subdivisions, agencies, departments, special districts and organizations.

The strategies presented are deemed appropriate and effective by recommendation of the Glendora Unified School District Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee and the District's agencies, departments and private groups.

Upon acceptance by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), selected strategies will be further developed for funding and implementation by the District departments. This plan describes the potential sources of Hazard Mitigation Strategy funding, and general procedures to obtain that funding.

This plan is based upon the Glendora Unified School District Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) that considers natural, technological, and human-caused risks to which the District and their political subdivisions are vulnerable. The plan describes strategies that government and private sector organizations may utilize to develop their capabilities to mitigate those hazards.

It is understood that the mitigation strategies adopted in this plan are recommendations only, and they must be approved by the School Board and funded in order to be implemented as official Hazard Mitigation Strategies.

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MISSION & VISION & BELIEF STATEMENT

MISSION STATEMENT

The Glendora Unified School District is committed to providing a quality standards based education. Through a partnership of students, parents, staff, and community, students are given the opportunity to reach their full potential, be independent thinkers and demonstrate responsibility toward others.

VISION STATEMENT

Our vision for the Glendora Unified School District is to provide an exemplary and balanced educational program for all students to successfully prepare them to become responsible citizens and continuous learners.

BELIEF STATEMENTS

1. Students are our greatest priority.
2. All people have the right to a safe, nurturing, and secure environment.
3. All people deserve a quality education.
4. Successful education is the shared responsibility of the parents, students, educators and community.
5. Challenges that lead to successful experiences build feelings of confidence and self-worth.
6. Education is a foundation for individual freedom, responsibility, justice and democracy.
7. Education empowers students to meet the challenges of our ever-changing world.

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Plan Adoption

Process

The Glendora Unified School District Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee recommended that the GUSD School Board adopt the Glendora USD All Hazard Mitigation Plan during a regularly scheduled GUSD School Board Meeting and that a Resolution be prepared to document its adoption.

Resolution

Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Legal Authority

Federal Laws

Federal legislation has historically provided funding for disaster relief, recovery, and some hazard mitigation planning. The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) is the latest legislation to improve this steering process (Public Law 106-390). The new legislation reinforces the importance of mitigation planning and emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur. As such, DMA 2000 establishes a pre-disaster hazard mitigation program and new requirements for the national post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).

Section 322 of DMA 2000 specifically addresses mitigation planning at the state and local levels. It identifies new requirements that allow HMGP funds to be used for planning activities, and increases the amount of HMGP funds available to states that have developed a comprehensive, enhanced mitigation plan prior to a disaster. States and communities must have an approved mitigation plan in place prior to receiving post-disaster HMGP funds. Local and tribal mitigation plans must demonstrate that their proposed mitigation measures are based on a sound planning process that accounts for the risk to and the capabilities of the individual communities.

FEMA prepared an Interim Final Rule, published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002 (44 CFR Parts 201 and 206), which establishes planning and funding criteria for states and local communities.

The Plan has been prepared to meet FEMA and COESS requirements thus making the City eligible for funding and technical assistance from state and federal hazard mitigation programs.

State Laws

California has many laws and programs relating to hazard mitigation, the most effective of which include:

- California Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1986
- Caltrans Seismic Retrofit Program
- California Fire Alliance
- California Earthquake Authority's Seismic Retrofit Program
- NFIP, administered by the DWR
- State Planning law and OPR general plan guidance documents
- CDI Residential Retrofit Program
- The following are state laws and executive orders related to hazard mitigation:
- Executive Order W-18-19
- Executive Order W-9-91
- Health & Safety Code §19211
- Health & Safety Code §19181.
- Public Resources Code §2621, et seq. (the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act)
- California Government Code §§ 38600 – 38601; 38611 (Fire Prevention)
- California Government Code § 38660 (Building Ordinance)
- California Government Code §§ 65800 – 65912 (Zoning Ordinance)
- California Education Code Katz Act Section 35295-35297
- California Government Code Petris Bill Section 8607
- California Education Code The Huges Bill Sec. 35294.2
- Field Act/Garrison Act/Riley Act – Building Codes

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Glendora Unified School District Constraints

Glendora Unified School District (GUSD) facilities and schools are located within the city limits of the City of Glendora. GUSD is impacted by potential hazards but not directly in control of mitigation over the effects of the disasters.

- The City is responsible for law enforcement and public works. Hazards: Civil Unrest/Intruder on Campus, All-Hazards: First Responder Emergency Services
- The County of Los Angeles Fire Department contracts with the City for fire protection. Hazards: All-Hazard for Emergency Response & Wildland Urban Interface Fire
- Caltrans is responsible for Freeway 210 & 57. Hazards: Transportation Loss & Accident/Incident, lose of egress and ingress.
- California Highway Patrol is responsible for traffic law enforcement. Hazards: Transportation Loss & Accident/Incident, lose of egress and ingress
- The dams located above the City of Glendora are county, state and federally owned and operated. Hazards; Dam Failure and Flooding

Section 2 – Hazard Mitigation Planning Process

PLANNING PROCESS

Federal code 201.6(b) requires that there be an open involvement process in the formation of a plan. This process shall provide an opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during its formation as well as an opportunity for any neighboring communities, businesses, and other interested parties to participate in the planning process. This public involvement, along with the review of any existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information and incorporation of these in the plan, will assist in the development of a comprehensive approach to reducing losses from natural disasters.

201.6 (c) (1) requires the documentation of the planning process, including how the plan was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.

GUSD contracted with Dimensions Unlimited to assist with the planning process. The GUSD Planning Committee was formed in February 2007. The committee made up of representatives from the school sites, District Office, Maintenance & Operations, and the District's Independent Safety Consultant.

Public and Stakeholder participation will include:

- Public surveys (hard copies and internet survey) and meeting involvement
- Stakeholder Invitational Meeting
- Stakeholder Written recommendations
- PTA and school site newsletters

This section will provide documentation of:

- Planning Committee
- Bylaws, Tasks, Goals & Objectives
- Planning Meeting Minutes
- Public Questionnaire, Cover Letter, Press Release and results
- Stakeholder List & Invitational Letter
- Stakeholder Recommendation (provided in April 18th Meeting Minutes)

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Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee Members

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DEPARTMENT/AGENCY</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>EMAIL</u>
Susan Hume	Business Services	(626)963-1611	shume@glendora.k12.ca.us
Steve Miller	Fiscal Services	852-4631	sjmill@glendora.k12.ca.us
Scott Baxter	Maintenance & Operations	862-4621	sbaxter@glendora.k12.ca.us
Ron Kerr	Maintenance & Operations	862-4621	rckerr@yahoo.com
Ted McNevin	Support Services	963-1611	TMcnevin@glendora.k12.ca.us
David Mounie	Safety Inspector	(949)598-0356	dmounie@aol.com
Chris Henken	Teacher	852-4575	chenken@glendora.k12.ca.us
Steve Bishop	Sellers Elementary	852-4575	sbishop@glendora.k12.ca.us
Theresa Hayes	Dimensions Unlimited	(707)374-6529	Theresa@dimensionsui.com

School Administrators, teachers and the public were invited to attend any of the planning committee meetings.

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Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee By-laws

Planning Committee Hazard Mitigation By-Laws

1. The GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Planning Committee is represented by members from departments of the GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT and other members as identified by the Planning Committee.
2. The GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Planning Committee agrees to make and pass policy recommendations by a vote of a simple majority of those members present at the scheduled meeting. Any member of the Planning Committee may request reconsideration of a vote at the next regularly scheduled meeting.
3. Members of the GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Planning Committee agree to meet to identify hazard priorities and review, identify and implement GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT hazard mitigation strategy recommendations.
4. Any single Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee member may request, at a scheduled meeting of the GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Planning Committee, an adoption of, or amendment to any part of the plan or process.
5. The GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Planning Committee was organized in February 2007, as reflected by the minutes of that meeting, and agreed to meet monthly to identify hazard vulnerabilities and feasible hazard mitigation strategy recommendations.
6. The GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Planning Committee may form subcommittees to review and develop those feasible hazard mitigation strategy recommendations identified that will be reviewed by the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee as a whole.
7. The sub-committees or members will identify and bring forward hazard mitigation strategies from existing recommendations contained in plans and documents, and from the input of inter-city jurisdictions, private citizens, and organizations.
8. The GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Planning Committee will identify constraints to mitigation strategies that affect represented District's ability, authority, and responsibility to implement those strategies.
9. Public input will be implemented using a specially prepared Hazard Mitigation and Preparedness Questionnaire as well as at District forums, meetings and solicitation via other community disaster preparedness-related organizations.

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Hazard Mitigation Tasks

1. Coordinate multi-hazard mitigation planning tasks and activities with the District's staff and departments to develop an all-hazard disaster mitigation plan and support the GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Planning Committee's chair and co-chairs oversight of the planning process.
2. Assist in carrying out the goals and objectives of the GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT All-Hazard Mitigation Plan in compliance with FEMA DMA 2000 Hazard Mitigation Act.
3. Identify hazards and prioritized the risks associated with those hazards for consideration of hazard mitigation strategies.
4. Select designated facilities both owned by and non-owned facilities critical to the health and safety of the students and staff of the GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT and develop a risk exposure analysis for those deemed critical facilities.
5. Select highest priority and most-desired mitigation recommendations and develop those recommendations for further action by members of the GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Planning Committee.
6. Review mitigation planning drafts, recommendations, and updates for adoption.
7. Develop and implement long- and short-term goals.
8. Coordinate the plan's development with all phases of the District's Emergency Management Plan and Modernization Plan.
9. Provide for the implementation of Planning Committee decisions.
10. Encourage development of, coordinate, and implement a methodology for the implementation of public input.
11. Establish Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee responsibilities to include but not be limited to the following:
 - Determine implementation ability and constraints for proposed Hazard Mitigation planning steps and development of strategies
 - Bring forward community concerns through private and public input
 - Identify implementation resources
 - Identify lead departments for implementation of strategies
 - Provide for the update of the Disaster Mitigation Plan on a regularly scheduled basis
 - Evaluate and carry out mitigation activities, as feasible
 - Assist in implementation of funding identification and procurement

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Hazard Mitigation Planning Goals and Objectives

Goals

1. Support the priorities of the District, their mandates, employees, citizens, and the business community.
2. Support economic development strategies consistent with seismic, floodplain and risk management guidance as developed by the District and its agencies and/or organizations.
3. Provide for an effective public awareness program for natural and technological hazards present in the District.
4. Encourage scientific study and the development of data to support mitigation strategies for those hazards that are a threat to the District.
5. Promote the recognition of the real value of hazard mitigation to schools facilities, public safety, and welfare of all staff, volunteers, and students in the District.
6. Support the mitigation efforts of local governments, private citizens, non-profit organizations, and private businesses throughout the District.

Objectives

1. Identify mitigation actions to reduce loss of lives and property.
2. Implement mitigation actions that are feasible, to reduce loss of lives and property.
3. Identify mitigation strategies that will allow the District to perform its primary mission and goals.
4. Identify mitigation opportunities for short- and long-range planning considerations.
5. Comply with applicable building and zoning codes that support scientific findings of a known risk.
6. Identify lead Departments, Organizations and Agencies that have an interest in mitigation of specific hazards.
7. Develop a standard mitigation program utilizing authorities, policies and programs of the GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT.
8. Organize, train, and maintain an effective and ongoing GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT All-Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee that facilitates implementation of the Glendora Unified School District All-Hazard Mitigation Plan and its future updates.
9. Review and update other jurisdictional programs to identify current and future mitigation goals and objectives in compliance with city, county, state and federal requirements.

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10. Gain support of the administration for the GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT All-Hazard Mitigation Plan implementation.
11. Achieve the overall goal of developing a comprehensive mitigation program with federal, state, and other appropriate adjacent jurisdictions where feasible.
12. Encourage identified hazard mitigation strategies as set forth in the District's Emergency Operations Plan and all other plans that contain Hazard Mitigation Strategies.

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Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee Meeting Minutes

**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING
February 28, 2007**

The Glendora Unified School District (GUSD) Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) Kick-off Meeting was called to order at 3:00P.M. The meeting was held at GUSD Administration Office, 500 N. Loraine, Glendora, CA 91741.

Attendees:

Name	Department	Phone	Email
Susan Hume	Business Services	(626)963-1611	shume@glendora.k12.ca.us
Steve Miller	Fiscal-Business	852-4631	similler@glendora.k12.ca.us
Steve Bishop	Sellers Elementary	852-4575	sbishop@glendora.k12.ca.us
Scott Baxter	Maint & Operations	852-4621	sbaxter@glendora.k12.ca.us
Ron Kerr	Maint & Operations	852-4621	rckerr@yahoo.com
Theresa Hayes	Dimensions Ultd.	(707)374-6529	Theresa@dimensionsui.com

New Business

DMA PowerPoint Presentation

Theresa Hayes, Consultant, gave a brief DMA PwrPt. Presentation which covered the planning process and OES/FEMA requirements for the development of the Disaster Mitigation Plan.

Committee Tasks

Chairperson

The GUSD All-Hazard Mitigation Planning (AHMP) Committee elected Susan Hume as the GUSD AHMP Chairperson. (The Planning Committee will be referred to as the GUSD AHMP Committee in all future meeting documents).

Meeting Schedule

The GUSD AHMP Committee selected the 3rd Wednesday of each month to conduct planning meetings.

Bylaws, Tasks, Goals & Objectives

The GUSD AHMP Committee developed Bylaws, Tasks, Goals & Objectives to guide the Committee in the Plan's development and planning process. A final copy in be placed in Section 2: Planning Process and attached to these meeting minutes.

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**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING
February 28, 2007**

Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment Rating Form

The GUSD AHMP Committee adopted a DMA 2000 Hazard Mitigation All-Hazard Risk Analysis Rating Form to initially prioritize natural and human-caused hazards. The average results will be discussed at the next meeting for its relevance, historical, present and future impact to GUSD's critical facilities. The Committee will review the City of Glendora's Hazard Mitigation Plan to further guide in the evaluation of hazard vulnerability to the school district and local jurisdiction.

The DMA 2000 Hazard Mitigation All-Hazard Risk Analysis Rating Form has eight (8) categories. The categories are defined in the form. A sample of the form will be included in Section 4: Hazard Vulnerability Analysis.

The categories are:

- Magnitude
- Duration
- Distribution
- Area Affected
- Frequency
- Probability
- Degree of Vulnerability
- Community Priority

The hazards being rated are:

Natural	Human-Caused
Drought Earthquake Flooding Severe Weather: Excessive rains, winds, hail Sinkholes Tsunami Wildland/Urban Interface Fires Volcanic Activity	Aviation Disaster (Accident) Biological Health: Pandemic Flu, SARS, West Nile, Civil Unrest/Disorder: Gangs, riots Dam Failure Data/Telecommunication Loss Economic Disruption Explosions Hazardous Materials/Pipelines Transportation Incident/Accident (Trains, Metrolink, Trucks) Transportation Loss: Freeways, bridges, interchanges Water/Wastewater Disruption WMD/Terrorism (foreign & domestic) Special Events Utility Loss

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**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING
February 28, 2007**

Existing Plans, Studies, and documents

All Committee members will identify and share certain plans, studies, documents which identifies hazard vulnerabilities, mitigation programs/projects, district emergency preparedness planning, maintenance and modernization, district policies and procedures. These documents will be used to guide the Committee in assessing the District's historical and current hazard vulnerability, impact, and capabilities. In addition, a list of the District's property assets and values will be used to assist the Committee in development of cost benefit analysis for mitigation strategy prioritization.

Public & Stakeholder Methodology

The Committee discussed possible ways to seek and gather public, client, staff, volunteer, vendor, and stakeholder input during the planning process.

The GUSD Hazard Mitigation and Preparedness Questionnaire will be placed on SurveyMonkey.com through May 16, 2007. Hard copies with cover letter will be made available at each school site and District Office. Notifications of the District's planning development will be placed in the Schools and PTA's Newsletters.

A sample copy of the cover letter and questionnaire will be provided in Section 2: Planning Process.

Stakeholder Participation

A letter will be developed to mail to the District's stakeholders asking for hazard mitigation strategies recommendations. It will also provide the stakeholders an opportunity to share mutual emergency preparedness and planning programs.

The Committee members will begin compiling a stakeholder list to bring to the next meeting. Outreach methodology to be determined.

Meeting adjourned: 4:10P.M.

**Glendora Unified School District
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**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING
March 21, 2007**

The Glendora Unified School District (GUSD) Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) Meeting was called to order at 3:00P.M. The meeting was held at GUSD Administration Office, 500 N. Loraine, Glendora, CA 91741.

Attendees:

Name	Department	Phone	Email
Susan Hume	Business Services	(626)963-1611	shume@glendora.k12.ca.us
Steve Miller	Fiscal-Business	852-4631	similler@glendora.k12.ca.us
Steve Bishop	Sellers Elementary	852-4575	sbishop@glendora.k12.ca.us
Scott Baxter	Maint & Operations	852-4621	sbaxter@glendora.k12.ca.us
Ron Kerr	Maint & Operations	852-4621	rckerr@yahoo.com
David Mounie	Safety Inspector		dmounie@aol.com
Theresa Hayes	Dimensions	(707)374-6529	Theresa@dimensionsui.com

Old Business

Public Input Update

The Committee reviewed the SurveyMonkey.com Public Input Questionnaire results. There have been 63 completed questionnaires

No hard copies to be tabulated from school sites.

Stakeholder Methodology

The Committee reviewed the Stakeholder List. They expanded the list to include:

- Federal, state, county, local jurisdictions
- Los Angeles County departments
- Utility Companies
- Data/Telecommunication vendors
- Maintenance & Operations Supply vendors
- Water and Sanitation Districts
- Glendora Chamber of Commerce
- Private non-profit agencies

Theresa will provide Los Angeles County dept. contacts and addresses.

The Committee is asking the Stakeholder to mail in written recommendations by April 18th and/or contact Susan Hume for more information. The Community and Stakeholders are welcome to any of the planning meetings.

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**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING
March 21, 2007**

Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment Rating Form

The Committee reviewed the averaged results from the Hazard Vulnerability Assessment Form. Several additional factors were discussed and concerned. They are:

- Historical events
- Historical damage to the school sites and District
- Future probability
- Consideration of the City of Glendora's Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP).

The Committee members did not receive the email sent by Theresa of the City of Glendora's HMP. Theresa will resend to the committee to review.

Many low risk human-caused risks were removed from the Hazard Prioritization List because they do not pose a threat and or any future impact to the District's infrastructure or services.

The hazards ratings at this are:

High	Moderate	Low
Biological Health: Pandemic Flu Dam Failure Earthquake Water & Wastewater Disruption Wildland/Urban Interface Fires	Data/Telecommunication Loss Flooding Severe Weather: Excessive winds, hail Transportation Incident & Accident (Trains, Metrolink, Trucks) Transportation Loss: Freeways, bridges, interchanges	Drought Economic Disruption Tsunami WMD/Terrorism (foreign & domestic) Utility Loss Volcanic Activity

Preliminary Impacts

High Risks:

- Biological Health: Student health care
- Earthquake: San Andreas Fault; Secondary impacts loss of:
 - Transportation Loss
 - Utility Loss
 - Data/Telecommunication Loss
 - Transportation Accidents: Metrolink, trains, private & commercial vehicles
- Dam Failure: Schools site located in three dam inundation areas.
- Water & Wastewater Disruption: Potable water for school sites and evacuation sites. Sanitation and health issues for children and evacuees.
- Wildland/Urban Interface: City of Glendora borders Angeles National Forest. Los Angeles County Fire Dept. has identified the area as a Very High Fire Severity Zone.

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March 21, 2007**

Moderate Risks:

Data/Telecommunication Loss: Loss of data in two categories: School business and students documentation

Flooding: Flooding is a direct and indirect hazard to the school district from Severe Weather's excessive rain run off of the San Gabriel Mountain region north of the City of Glendora and Dam Failure Inundation Flooding zone.

Severe Weather: Historical storms with high winds and excessive rains can impact the school district for several reasons.

- School closures due to inclement severe storms
- Flooding
- Road Closures
- Utility Loss

Low Risk Hazards

The Committee reviewed the historical and future impact from the low risk hazards. They pose no threat to live and/or buildings. They will not be addressed in the AHMP. Furthermore, the Committee will reconvene and reprioritize if deemed necessary in the future.

The Committee will review pertinent data collected from studies, plans, and projects during this process for relevance. This information will be used to study the hazard impacts. Mitigation strategies will be developed to eliminate or reduce the risk to life and district infrastructure.

New Business

Capability Assessment Tool

The Committee collaboratively completed the OES Capability Assessment Tool. This information will be provided in the AHMP Section 6.

Other Business

None

Meeting adjourned at 4:30 P.M.

**Glendora Unified School District
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**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING
April 18, 2007**

The Glendora Unified School District (GUSD) Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) Meeting was called to order at 3:00P.M. The meeting was held at Sellers Elementary School Room 26, 500 N. Loraine, Glendora, CA 91741.

Attendees:

Name	Department	Phone	Email
Susan Hume	Business Services	(626)963-1611	shume@glendora.k12.ca.us
Steve Miller	Fiscal-Business	852-4631	sjmiller@glendora.k12.ca.us
Steve Bishop	Sellers Elementary	852-4575	sbishop@glendora.k12.ca.us
Scott Baxter	Maint & Operations	852-4621	sbaxter@glendora.k12.ca.us
Ron Kerr	Maint & Operations	852-4621	rckerr@yahoo.com
David Mounie	Safety Inspector		dmounie@aol.com
Ted McNevin	Support Services		TMcnevin@glendora.k12.ca.us
John Schmidt	City of Glendora	852-4880	jschmidt@glendorapd.org
Charlene Janz	Citrus Valley Health Partners	813-4921	cjanz@mail.cvhp.org
Theresa Hayes	Dimensions	(707)374-6529	Theresa@dimensionsui.com

Introductions of the Stakeholders and Committee

A motion was made to move agenda item Stakeholder Recommendations to the first item. Motion seconded and approved.

The Committee welcomed John Schmidt and thanked him for providing the City of Glendora's Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Planning Committee's review. John Schmidt, Emergency Management Coordinator for the City of Glendora asked the Committee several questions pertaining to disaster preparedness.

- Is the School District SEMS/NIMS compliant? A. Yes
- Does the School District regularly conduct emergency drills? A. Yes
- What are the disaster capabilities of the School District? A. The School District has emergency supplies for the students and staff.
- Does the School District have an evacuation agreement with the American Red Cross? A. Yes, All school sites are designated Red Cross evacuation shelters. Although, Glendora High School, Whitcomb High School, Sandburg Middle School and Goddard Middle School would be the most ideal locations due to size of campus and facilities. The City of Glendora is depending on the School District for resident evacuation shelter sites. The School District is depending on the Red Cross to take over the school sites for residential shelter and supplies.
- How type of Evacuation Notification System does the School District use to notify parents, guardians, staff and administration of a disaster? A. Internal Public Announcement Systems in each school would notify staff and students. The School District depends on the local and county jurisdictions for mass notification.

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING
April 18, 2007**

City of Glendora's Hazard Mitigation Recommendations

1. Establish a Communication System link to the City's Emergency Operations Center. The City will not supply the School District with a handheld radio. Another alternative is to join or collaborate with the County Ham Radio Association. Past contract bids for mass notification: School District 30K, City 75K.
2. Provide the City with an annual updated contact list including after hours contacts. The City will provide the School District with a contact list.
3. Provide the City with school site maps each school year when building sites have been altered.
4. The City, School District and Red Cross network for emergency preparedness:
 - a. Prioritize school sites for singular or multi site mass evacuation shelters
 - b. Emergency supplies needs: Water, food, first aid supplies
5. Involve the City's first responders in the school site emergency drills. Participant in collaborative disaster drills with multi-jurisdictions and agencies.

The Planning Committee welcomed Charlene Janz, R.N., B.S.N. Safety Officer, Citrus Valley Health Partners (CVHP):

- Citrus Valley Medical Center
- Inter-Community Campus & Queen of the Valley Campus
- Foothill Presbyterian Hospital
- Citrus Valley Hospice

The Planning Committee asked Charlene about:

- The CVHP capabilities for mass trauma
- Capabilities for a Pandemic Flu or mass biological exposure disaster, including isolation or quarantine. Three sites have been identified for mass isolation/quarantine. They have been able to purchase three mobile trailers for decontamination through Federal funding. The CVHP has 65 trained staff in biological decontamination with multi-purpose hazard materials suits. The designated Disaster Resource Center is located in Pomona. They can provide surge capacity tents, isolation kits for shelter in place and caches of medicine and antibiotics.
- What is their notification or informational system? . The hospitals have pre-canned messages for each event.
- Is it possible to receive triage training for certified instructors for staff and teachers? Yes, talk with Charlene to set something up.
- What other steps are CVHP taking for Continuity of Operations during a catastrophic event? CVHP is contracting with hotels/motels to house staff nearby. Working with the local jurisdictions in disaster preparedness. Collaborating with local agencies and government in disaster drills. Prioritizing essential and non-essential services.

Charlene's recommendation is collaboration between CVHP, Glendora USD and the City of Glendora in disaster drills, preparedness, educational tools, and training.

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING
April 18, 2007**

Old Business

Consideration of the March 21, 2007: The March 21, 2007 meeting minutes were adopted as written.

Public Input Update

The Committee reviewed the SurveyMonkey.com Public Input Questionnaire results. There have been 65 completed questionnaires.

No hard copies to be tabulated from school sites.

Hazard Risk Prioritization

The Planning Committee evaluated the City of Glendora's Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, Community & Stakeholder input concerning the risk of the hazards. The hazards will remain as listed in the high, moderate and low categories. The Planning Committee agrees with the City's hazard profiles and prioritization.

The Planning Committee elects to use the City's hazard profiles as their hazard vulnerability baseline. The Planning Committee will review the below factors to develop mitigation actions.

- Historical declared disasters
- Historical School District disaster damage
- Potential vulnerability indicated by flood and dam failure inundation maps
- Earthquake fault and liquefaction maps from expert and scientific resources
- Earthquake Hazus data
- Any other plans, studies, data available which pertains to the District's infrastructure
- Identified non-owned critical facilities & services such as
 - Medical centers, hospitals,
 - Glendora's essential service depts.: police, public works, emergency services,
 - Los Angeles County essential services: Fire, Public Works, Sheriffs, Office of Emergency Management, Public Health, Social Services, Mental Health,
 - State services: California State Patrol, Caltrans
 - Federal bridges, overpasses, freeways

New Business

The meeting was adjourned due to time restraints. Item: Mitigation Strategies will carry over to the May 16th meeting. The meeting time will be changed to 2:00 – 4:00 pm. The Planning Committee is tasked with reviewing high and moderate hazard profiles to determine the impact upon the school district sites and potential loss of life and damage to buildings.

Meeting adjourned at 4:30 P.M.

Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Public & Stakeholder Participation

GUSD public and stakeholder methodology includes:

- Providing public questionnaires in hard copies at each school sites
- Press Release
- PTA newsletter notification of methodology
- Fill out the survey at <http://www.surveymonkey.com/s.asp?u=955153423704>.
- Also, the surveymonkey.com link is available on the school district 's website
- Results of Surveymonkey.com survey
- Stakeholder invitee list
- Stakeholder Invitational Letter

A copy of the documents is provided on the following pages.

Public and Stakeholder Input

The Surveymonkey.com questionnaire results will be used as a base for future mitigation actions as feasible for the District. The GUSD AHMP Committee will take into consideration the public's prioritization of hazards, methodology of distribution for disaster awareness and willingness to for mitigation within their homes.

The City of Glendora suggested a joint communication system and disaster training which the Committee and School District supports. GUSD supports the City's mitigation strategies which involve the school district in training, mapping, and preparedness.

Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Glendora Unified School District Press Release

The Glendora Unified School District is developing an All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. The District is requesting feedback from Glendora residents about their perception of what potential natural and human-caused disasters the District faces. If you'd like to give us your feedback, go to the District website at www.glendora.k12.ca.us and click on **Hazard Mitigation Plan**; or contact Pat Krayser at 963-1611 for a survey. Surveys are also available at all school sites.

Rev.
3/16/07

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Glendora Unified School District Cover Letter for School Sites

**Glendora USD
All-Hazard Mitigation Plan**

- The District is currently developing an All-Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- This is required of all governmental agencies by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA-2000) Having this plan enables the District to qualify for certain types of funding to help us in our disaster preparedness.
- The plan is a *pre-disaster* plan written to implement a strategy and demonstrate how the District will lower its risk and exposure to disasters.
- The plan entails identifying potential hazards, performing a risk assessment, developing mitigation strategies, and determining plan maintenance.
- As part of the plan, the District is actively soliciting feed back from District residents, parents, business people in the community, other governmental agencies, non-profit organizations – anyone who is a stakeholder in the mitigation process.
- How can you participate?

PREFERRED METHOD: Fill out the survey at <http://www.surveymonkey.com/s.asp?u=955153423704> It will take you about 5-10 minutes to complete.

Or: Pick up a hard copy at your local school site, or call Pat Krayser at 626-963-1611, or by email at pkrayser@glendora.k12.ca.us, and return to the District Office (attention Pat Krayser, 500 N Loraine, Glendora, CA 91741)

All surveys are due by May 16, 2007

Thank you for supporting our commitment to making Glendora USD a safe school district.

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

For PTA newsletters

**Glendora USD
All-Hazard Mitigation Plan**

The District is currently developing an All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. This plan is required of all governmental agencies by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA-2000) Having this plan enables the District to qualify for certain types of funding to help us in our disaster preparedness.

The District has formed a Hazard Mitigation Plan committee which will develop the Plan. The Plan is a *pre-disaster* approach written to implement a strategy and demonstrate how the District will lower its risk and exposure to disasters. It entails identifying potential hazards, performing a risk assessment, developing mitigation strategies, and determining plan maintenance.

As part of the plan, the District is actively soliciting feed back from District residents, parents, business people in the community, other governmental agencies, non-profit organizations – anyone who is a stakeholder in the mitigation process. We would appreciate your participation.

How can you participate?

PREFERRED METHOD: Fill out the survey at <http://www.surveymonkey.com/s.asp?u=955153423704> It will take you about 5-10 minutes to complete.

Or: Pick up a hard copy at your local school site, or call Pat Krayser at 626-963-1611, or by email at pkrayser@glendora.k12.ca.us, and return to the District Office (attention Pat Krayser, 500 N Loraine, Glendora, CA 91741)

All surveys are due by May 16, 2007

Thank you for supporting our commitment to making Glendora USD a safe school district.

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Glendora Unified School District Resident Cover Letter

Dear Resident:

Glendora Unified School District is currently developing an All-Hazard Mitigation Plan as required in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA-2000). This project addresses:

Safety of Life & Property by:

Implementing activities that assist in protecting lives by making homes, businesses, infrastructure, critical facilities, and other property more resistant to losses from all hazards.

Reducing losses and repetitive damages for chronic hazard events.

Public Awareness by:

Developing and implementing education and outreach programs to increase public awareness of the risks associated with these hazards. Providing information on tools; partnership opportunities, and funding resources to assist in implementing mitigation activities.

Natural Systems

Balancing natural resource management, and land use planning with natural hazard mitigation to protect life, property, and the environment. Preserving, rehabilitating, and enhancing natural systems to serve natural hazard mitigation functions.

Foster Partnerships and Implementation by:

Strengthening communication and coordinate participation among and within public agencies, citizens, non-profit organizations, business, and industry to gain a vested interest in implementation.

Encouraging leadership within public and private sector organizations to prioritize and implement local and regional hazard mitigation activities.

Enhancing Emergency Services by:

Establishing policy to ensure mitigation projects for critical facilities, services, and infrastructure.

Strengthening emergency operations by increasing collaboration and coordination among public agencies, non-profit organizations, business, and industry. Coordinating and integrating hazard mitigation activities, where appropriate, with emergency operations plans and procedures.

In accordance with that law, it is our intent to solicit input regarding hazards to our property and people from our neighboring communities and other stakeholders in the mitigation process. We request that, if you have information that would enhance or otherwise benefit our Hazard Mitigation Planning Project, to please forward that information, no later than, May 16, 2007 to:

*Ms. Susan Hume
500 N. Loraine Ave
Glendora, CA 91741-2964*

Thank you for supporting our commitment to making the Rowland USD a safe school district..

Sincerely,

Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Glendora Unified School District Hazard Mitigation and Preparedness Questionnaire

This questionnaire is designed to help the Glendora USD DMA 2000 Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee by identifying the District and community's concerns about natural and human-caused hazards and to better understand community needs in reducing risk and loss from such hazards. Please, take a few moments to complete this questionnaire. All individual responses are strictly confidential, and are for research purposes only.

1. Zip code: _____ Community Name or location: _____ Internet Access? Y/N _____ Own/Rent _____

2. How concerned are you about the following disasters affecting your community? Please give each hazard a priority rating as follows: **0 = Not concerned; 1 = Somewhat concerned; 2 = Moderately concerned; 3 = Very concerned**

NATURAL

Floods_____	Landslide/Mudslides_____	Wildland/Urban Interface Fire_____
Dam Failure_____	Earthquake_____	Severe Weather (Excessive winds, rains, temperature_____

Biological/Health _____

Human-caused/Technological

Transportation Loss_____	Transportation Accident_____	
Utility Loss_____	Data/Telecommunication Loss_____	

Civil Unrest (Riots, Gang Activities _____	Hazardous Materials_____	Explosions_____

3. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your household and home safer from natural disasters? (**Please check all that apply.**)

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Media: | <input type="checkbox"/> | Books |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper | <input type="checkbox"/> | Mail |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper ads | <input type="checkbox"/> | Fire Department |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Television news | <input type="checkbox"/> | Internet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Television ads | <input type="checkbox"/> | Fact sheet/brochure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio news | <input type="checkbox"/> | Church/religious organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio ads | <input type="checkbox"/> | Employer |
| Other methods: | <input type="checkbox"/> | Public meetings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Schools | <input type="checkbox"/> | University or research institution |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoor advertising (billboards, etc) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Utility Bills |

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

4 In the following list, please check those activities that you *have done*, *plan to do* in the near future, *have not done*, or are *unable to do*. (*Please check one answer for each preparedness activity*)

Have you or someone in your household:	Have done	Plan to do	Not done	Unable to do
Attended meetings or received written information on natural disasters or emergency preparedness?				
Talked with family members about what to do in case of a disaster or emergency?				
Developed a "Household/Family Emergency Plan" in order to decide what everyone would do in the event of a disaster?				
Prepared a "Disaster Supply Kit" (extra food, water, medications, batteries, first aid items and other emergency supplies)?				
In the last year, has anyone in your household been trained in First Aid or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)?				

5. Building a disaster supply kit, receiving First Aid training and developing a household/family emergency plan are all inexpensive activities that require a personal time commitment. How much time (per year) are you willing to spend on disaster/emergency preparedness? (**Check only one**)

- 0-1 hour 2-3 hours 4-7 hours 8-15 hours 16+ hours Other, please specify

6. What nonstructural or structural modifications for earthquakes and floods have you made to your home?

(**Please check all that apply**)

10a. Nonstructural

- Anchor bookcases, cabinets to wall
- Secure water heater to wall
- Install latches on drawers/cabinets
- Fit gas appliances with flexible connections
- Others (please explain)

10b. Structural

- Secure home to foundation
- Brace inside of cripple wall with sheathing
- Brace unreinforced chimney
- Brace unreinforced masonry and concrete walls foundations

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

7. Natural and human-caused disasters can have a significant impact on a community but planning for these events can help lessen the impact. The following statement will help us determine community priorities for planning for those hazards. Please tell us how important each one is to you.

Statement	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Neutral	Not Very Important	Not Important
Protecting private property					
Protecting critical facilities (hospitals, transportation networks, fire stations)					
Preventing development in hazard areas					
Protecting natural environment					
Protecting historical and cultural landmarks					
Promoting cooperation among public agencies, citizens, non-profit organizations and businesses					
Protecting and reducing damage to utilities					
Strengthening emergency services (police, fire, ambulance)					

8. Please check the box that best represents your opinion of the following strategies to reduce the risk and loss associated with natural disasters.

Communitywide Strategies	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Not Sure
I support a regulatory approach to reducing risk.				
I support a non-regulatory approach to reducing risk.				
I support policies to prohibit development in areas subject to natural hazards.				
I support the use of local tax dollars to reduce risks and losses from natural disasters.				
I support protecting historical and cultural structures.				
I would be willing to make my home more disaster-resistant.				
I support steps to safeguard the local economy following a disaster event				
I support improving the disaster preparedness of schools.				

**Mail to: Glendora Unified School District
Attention: Susan Cross Hume
500 N. Loraine Ave
Glendora, CA 91741-2964**

Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

SurveyMonkey.Com Questionnaire Results

Results Summary [Show All Pages and Questions](#) [Export](#) [View Detail >>](#)

Filter Results

To analyze a subset of your data, you can create one or more filters.

[Add Filter](#) **Total:** 65
Visible: 65

Share Results

Your results can be shared with others, without giving access to your account.

[Configure](#) **Status:** Enabled
Reports: Summary and Detail

1. Glendora Unified School District

1. Enter your Zipcode

[View](#) **Total Respondents** 63
(skipped this question) 2

2. State the name of your community or location.

[View](#) **Total Respondents** 61
(skipped this question) 4

3. Do you have Internet access?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Yes 	95.2%	59
No 	4.8%	3
Total Respondents		62
(skipped this question)		3

4. Do you own or rent your home?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Own 	90.2%	55
Rent 	9.8%	6
Total Respondents		61
(skipped this question)		4

5. How concerned are you about the following disasters affecting your community?

Select				Response Total
Not concerned	Somewhat concerned	Moderately concerned	Very concerned	

Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Floods	55% (33)	25% (15)	13% (8)	7% (4)	60
Dam Failure	53% (32)	30% (18)	13% (8)	3% (2)	60
Biological/Health	7% (4)	45% (26)	34% (20)	14% (8)	58
Utility Loss	10% (6)	37% (22)	32% (19)	22% (13)	60
Civil Unrest (riots, gang activities)	47% (28)	39% (23)	8% (5)	5% (3)	59
Landslide/Mudslide	48% (28)	33% (19)	14% (8)	5% (3)	58
Earthquake	2% (1)	19% (12)	24% (15)	55% (34)	62
Transportation Loss	35% (21)	30% (18)	23% (14)	12% (7)	60
Data/Telecommunications Loss	11% (7)	43% (26)	20% (12)	26% (16)	61
Hazardous Materials	17% (10)	40% (23)	22% (13)	21% (12)	58
Wildland Urban Interface Fires	12% (7)	45% (27)	23% (14)	20% (12)	60
Severe Weather (winds, rain temp.)	31% (18)	47% (28)	17% (10)	5% (3)	59
Transportation Accident	27% (16)	44% (26)	19% (11)	10% (6)	59
Terrorism/WMD	21% (13)	33% (20)	28% (17)	18% (11)	61
Explosions	37% (22)	29% (17)	15% (9)	19% (11)	59
Total Respondents					64
(skipped this question)					1

6. What is the most effective way for you to receive information about how to make your household and home safer from natural disasters? (Please check all that apply.)

	Response Percent	Response Total
Newspaper	50%	31
Newspaper ads	3.2%	2
Television ads	33.9%	21
Television news	48.4%	30
Radio news	35.5%	22
Radio ads	11.3%	7
Schools	62.9%	39
Outdoor advertising (billboards, etc)	14.5%	9
Books	8.1%	5
Mail	61.3%	38
Fire Department	19.4%	12
Internet	62.9%	39
Fact sheet/brochure	43.5%	27
Church/religious organization	19.4%	12
Employer	54.8%	34
Public meetings	16.1%	10
University or research institution	1.6%	1
Utility Bills	30.6%	19
Total Respondents		62

Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

(skipped this question) 3

2. Untitled Page

7. In the following , please indicate those activities that you have done, plan to do, have not done, or are unable to do.

	Select				Response Total
	Have done	Plan to do	Not done	Unable to do	
Attended meeting or received written information on natural disasters or emergency preparedness.	76% (41)	4% (2)	20% (11)	0% (0)	54
Talked with family members about what to do in case of emergency or disaster.	70% (38)	20% (11)	7% (4)	2% (1)	54
Developed a "Household/Family Emergency Plan" in order to decide what everyone would do in the event of a disaster.	39% (21)	31% (17)	30% (16)	0% (0)	54
Prepared a "Disaster Supply Kit" (extra food, water, medications, batteries, first aid items and other emergency supplies.	56% (30)	30% (16)	15% (8)	0% (0)	54
In the last year, has anyone in your household been trained in First Aid or Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)?	50% (27)	4% (2)	43% (23)	4% (2)	54
				Total Respondents	54
				(skipped this question)	11

8. Building a disaster supply kit, receiving First Aid training and developing a household/family emergency plan are all inexpensive activities that require a personal time commitment. How much time (per year) are you willing to spend on disaster/emergency preparedness?

	Response Percent	Response Total
0-1 hour	11.3%	7
2-3 hours	40.3%	25
4-7 hours	24.2%	15
8-15 hours	12.9%	8
16+ hours	9.7%	6
Other, please specify	1.6%	1
	Total Respondents	62
	(skipped this question)	4

9. What nonstructural modifications for earthquakes or flood have you made to your home? (Check all that apply)

	Response Percent	Response Total
Anchor bookcases, cabinets to walls.	50.8%	30
Secure water heater to wall	98.3%	58
Install latches on drawers/cabinets	11.9%	7
Fit gas appliances with flexible connections	61%	36

Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

View

Other (please specify) |

1.7% 1

Total Respondents 59

(skipped this question) 6

10. What structural modifications for earthquakes or floods have you made to your home? (Check all that apply)

	Response Percent	Response Total
Secure home to foundation	86.7%	13
Brace inside of cripple walls with sheathing	33.3%	5
Brace unreinforced chimney	26.7%	4
Braced unreinforced masonry, concrete walls and foundation	33.3%	5
Total Respondents	15	15
(skipped this question)		50

3. Untitled Page

11. Natural and human cause disasters can have a significant impact on a community but planning for these events can help lessen the impact. The following statements will help us determine community priorities for planning for these hazards. Please indicate how important each one is to you.

	Select					Response Total
	Very important	Somewhat important	Neutral	Not very important	Not important	
Protecting private property	69% (40)	24% (14)	7% (4)	0% (0)	0% (0)	58
Protecting critical facilities (hospitals, transportation networks, fire stations)	95% (55)	5% (3)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	58
Protecting natural environment	50% (29)	28% (16)	19% (11)	3% (2)	0% (0)	58
Protecting historical and cultural landmarks	21% (12)	41% (24)	33% (19)	5% (3)	0% (0)	58
Promoting cooperation among public agencies, citizens, non-profit organizations and businesses	64% (37)	22% (13)	14% (8)	0% (0)	0% (0)	58
Protecting and reducing damage to utilities	71% (41)	28% (16)	2% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	58
Strengthening emergency services (police, fire, ambulance)	84% (49)	10% (6)	2% (1)	3% (2)	0% (0)	58
Total Respondents	58					58
(skipped this question)						7

12. Please select the answer that best represents your opinion of the following strategies to reduce the risk and loss associated with natural disasters.

	Select				Response Total
	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Not sure	
I support a regulatory approach to reducing risk.	38% (22)	33% (19)	19% (11)	10% (6)	58
I support a non-regulatory approach to reducing risk.	37% (21)	30% (17)	21% (12)	12% (7)	57
I support policies to prohibit development in areas subject to	78% (45)	14% (8)	7% (4)	2% (1)	58

Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

natural hazards.					
I support the use of local tax dollars to reduce risks and losses from natural disasters.	60% (35)	21% (12)	12% (7)	7% (4)	58
I support protecting historical and cultural structures.	43% (25)	43% (25)	12% (7)	2% (1)	58
I would be willing to make my home more disaster resistant.	88% (51)	7% (4)	2% (1)	3% (2)	58
I support steps to safeguard the local economy following a disaster event.	68% (39)	26% (15)	2% (1)	4% (2)	57
I support improving disaster preparedness of schools.	91% (53)	5% (3)	2% (1)	2% (1)	58
				Total Respondents	58
				(skipped this question)	7

Question 1 answer:

State the name of your community or location.

1. Glendora
2. Montclair, CA
3. Glendora
4. Glendora
5. Glendora
6. diamond bar
7. Covina
8. Glendora
9. Glendora, Ca.
10. Glendora High School
11. Glendora
12. Glendora
13. Glendora
14. Glendora
15. Glendora
16. Claremont
17. Glendora Unified
18. Glendora
19. Azusa
20. ca
21. Azusa
22. Goddard Middle School

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

- 23.** La Verne
- 24.** Glendora
- 25.** Glendora
- 26.** LaVeren
- 27.** san dimas
- 28.** San Dimas
- 29.** glendora
- 30.** Glendora
- 31.** Glendora
- 32.** ghs
- 33.** claremont
- 34.** Glendora
- 35.** glendora
- 36.** Glendora
- 37.** Glendora
- 38.** Glendora
- 39.** rancho cucamonga
- 40.** Glendora
- 41.** Glendora
- 42.** el monte
- 43.** Glendora
- 44.** Glendora, CA
- 45.** CALIFORNIA
- 46.** Glendora
- 47.** Glendora
- 48.** Glendora
- 49.** Glendora
- 50.** Glendora
- 51.** Glendora
- 52.** Upland
- 53.** glendora
- 54.** Glendora, CA
- 55.** Diamond Bar
- 56.** Glendora
- 57.** La Verne
- 58.** GLENDORA
- 59.** glendora
- 60.** glendora
- 61.** Diamond Bar

Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN



GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

500 North Loraine Avenue, Glendora, CA. 91741
(626) 963-1611 • Fax (626) 335-2196 • Web Site www.glendora.k12.ca.us

BOARD OF EDUCATION

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March 26, 2007

Catherine J. Nichols, Ed.D.
Superintendent

A & B Bus Company
15636 Cypress Street

Irwindale, CA 91706

To Whom It May Concern:

Glendora Unified School District is currently involved in writing a Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan under the 2002 amendment to the Robert Stafford Act (PL 93-288) for reduction of damage from both natural and human caused risks that can affect our city. As a vendor to Glendora Unified School District, your company shares common interests and potentially common risks with our school district. You may also have developed or are in a position to recommend mitigation strategies, products and/or services that respond to potential hazards that the District faces, such as earthquake, flood, severe weather, wild land/urban interface fire, and other human-caused hazards.

We are inviting your comments and input into the Glendora Unified School District All-Hazard DMA 2000 Mitigation Plan. The All-Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee will consider projects or mitigation recommendations that you may want the school district to participate in to reduce its risks. Attached for your consideration is the list of Disaster Risk priorities in the order they were ranked by the Planning Committee that are being considered for mitigation strategies by Glendora Unified School District.

We welcome your comments and input. You may address them in writing to:

Susan Hume
Glendora USD
500 N Loraine
Glendora, CA 91741
Attn: Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee

Alternatively, or in addition to your written comments, we welcome your input at the next scheduled meeting of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee on April 18, 2007, 3-5 p.m. in Room 26 at Sellers School. If you would like to attend the meeting, please RSVP to Pat Krayser at 626-963-1611 ext. 361.

Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

All-Hazard Mitigation Planning – Page 2

Your concerns and Hazard Mitigation Strategy input would be both helpful and welcome. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Susan C. Hume".

Susan C. Hume
Chairperson, GUSD All-Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee
Assistant Superintendent, Business Services

Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN



GLENLORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

500 North Lorraine Avenue, Glendora, CA. 91741
(626) 963-1611 • Fax (626) 335-2196 • Web Site www.glendora.k12.ca.us

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Doris Blum, President
Charles J. Gomer, Ph.D., Vice President
Mike Gautreau, Clerk
Denice K. Delgado, Member
Douglas R. Ferrell, P.E., Member

March 26, 2007

Catherine J. Nichols, Ed.D.
Superintendent

A & B Bus Company
15636 Cypress Street

Irwindale, CA 91706

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**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

All-Hazard Mitigation Planning – Page 2

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Sincerely,



Susan C. Hume
Chairperson, GUSD All-Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee
Assistant Superintendent, Business Services

Stakeholder Mailing List (Governments, Service Vendors, Businesses)

M and O VENDORS

Co Name	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	Zip
Double "A" Glass	968 E. Arrow Highway		Covina	CA	91724
Foothill Medical Center	6520 North Irwindale Avenue		Irwindale	CA	91702
GNA-Brook Fire Protection	621 E. Route 66 #C	P.O. Box 1175	Glendora	CA	91740
Goldak Leak Detection	P.O. Box 1988		Glendale	CA	91209
Hacienda Plywood	17803 Valley Blvd.		Industry	CA	91744
Hampton-Tedder	4571 State Street		Montclair	CA	91763
Hertz Rentals	19034 E. Arrow Highway		Covina	CA	91722
JDH Services	26724 Caravan Circle		Corona	CA	92883
Lightning Oil	927 East Myrtle		Glendora	CA	91741
MJD & Associates	26741 Portola Pkwy	Suite 1E-420	Foothill Ranch	CA	91610-1713
National Construction Rentals	1045 South Greenwood Avenue		Montebello	CA	90640
Sol Cal Window Tinting	144 South Palo Cedro Drive		Diamond Bar	CA	91765
SOS Survival Products	15705 Strathern Street		Van Nuys	CA	91406
Sun Environmental	17707 Crenshaw Blvd.	Suite 230	Torrance	CA	90504

Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Service Vendor Stakeholders

21st Century Food Products	170 N. Maple Street	Suite B111	Corona	CA	92880
A&R Wholesale Distributors	5375 E. Hunter Avenue		Anaheim	CA	92807
ASR Food Distributor	6100 Sheila Street		Commerce	CA	90040
Brookside Foods (US) Ltd.	P.O. Box 388		Sumas	WA	98295
Buena Vista Food Products, Inc.	823 West Eighth Street		Azusa	CA	91702
California Produce	P.O. Box 911397		Los Angeles	CA	90091-1397
Campus Food	14120 E. Valley Blvd		La Puente	CA	91746
CCP Industries	P.O. Box 641250		Cincinnati	OH	45264-1250
Coca Cola Bottling Company	Industry Sales Center		Los Angeles	CA	90074-3158
Domino's Pizza	804 N. Vail Avenue		Montebello	CA	90640
Don Flahiff & Associates	P.O. Box 2252		Toluca Lake	CA	91610
Donut Man	915 East Route 66		Glendora	CA	91740
Driftwood Dairy	10724 E. Lower Azusa		El Monte	CA	91731
Equiprent	642 S. Duggan		Azusa	CA	91702
Gold Star Foods	P.O. Box 58105		Vernon	CA	90058-0105
Haralambos Beverage Company	P.O. Box 6005		El Monte	CA	91734-2005
IBC Hostess Cake Bakery	File 55263		Los Angeles	CA	90074
Integrated Food Service	310 West Alondra Blvd		Gardena	CA	90248
Joseph Webb Foods	P.O. Box 1749		Vista	CA	92085
La Tolteca Mexican Food	321 N. Azusa Avenue		Azusa	CA	91702
Mike's Pizza	1441 W. Arrow Highway		San Dimas	CA	91773
Otis Spunkmeyer, Inc.	7090 Collection Drive		Chicago	IL	60693
P & R Paper	P.O. Box 590		Redlands	CA	92373-0201
Popcorn Man	21 Surrey Lane		Palos Verdes Peninsula	CA	90274
Quick Dispense	2700 Kimball Avenue		Pomona	CA	91767
Ray Morgan Ice Cream	1441 S. Paso Real, #263		Rowland Heights	CA	91748
Sonic Foods, Inc.	101 S. Kraemer Blvd	Suite 250	Placentia	CA	92870
Southland Bagel Company, Inc.	1176 Sandhill Avenue		Carson	CA	90746-1315
Spaghetti Eddie's	946 S. Grand Avenue		Glendora	CA	91740
Subway #18480	831 E. Sierra Madre		Glendora	CA	91741
Sunny Fresh Foods/Cargill	P.O. Box 100336		Pasadena	CA	91189-0336
Sysco	20701 East Currier Road		Walnut	CA	91789
Team Distributions, Inc.	28466 La Plumosa Lane		Laguna Niguel	CA	92677
Tools for Schools	1525 Faraday Avenue	Suite 200	Carlsbad	CA	92008

Two Stakeholder participants attended the April 18th meeting. Their recommendations are documented in the April 18th GUSD All-Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting Minutes

- City of Glendora
- Citrus Valley Health Partners

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Government & Agency Stakeholder List

Agency Name	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	Zip
Glendora Chamber of Commerce	131 E. Foothill Blvd.		Glendora	CA	91741
Glendora Chamber of Commerce	131 E. Foothill Blvd.		Glendora	CA	91741
City of Glendora	116 E. Foothill Blvd.		Glendora	CA	91741
Glendora City Council	116 E. Foothill Blvd.		Glendora	CA	91741
Glendora City Council	116 E. Foothill Blvd.		Glendora	CA	91741
Glendora City Council	116 E. Foothill Blvd.		Glendora	CA	91741
City of Glendora	116 E. Foothill Blvd.		Glendora	CA	91741
City of Glendora	116 E. Foothill Blvd.		Glendora	CA	91741
City of Glendora	116 E. Foothill Blvd.		Glendora	CA	91741
City of Glendora	150 S. Glendora Ave.		Glendora	CA	91741
Glendora Chamber of Commerce	c/o Glendora Tire and Brake	221 E. Route 66	Glendora	CA	91740
Glendora Chamber of Commerce	c/o Foothill Pres Hospital	427 W. Carroll	Glendora	CA	91741
City of Glendora	116 E. Foothill Blvd.		Glendora	CA	91741
Glendora Chamber of Commerce	c/o Athens	P.O. Box 60009	City of Industry	CA	91716
California Highway Patrol	14039 Francisquito Ave.		Baldwin Park	CA	91706
Citrus Community College	1000 W. Foothill Blvd.		Glendora	CA	91741
Forest Service	701 N. Santa Anita Avenue		Arcadia	CA	91006
Forest Service	Mt. Baldy Ranger	110 N. Wabash Ave.	Glendora	CA	91741
Glendora City Water	City Hall	131 E. Foothill Blvd.	Glendora	CA	91741
Office of Emergency Management	County of Los Angeles	1275 N. Eastern Avenue	Los Angeles	CA	90063
San Dimas Station	LA County Sheriff's Department	122 N. San Dimas Avenue	San Dimas	CA	91773
LA County Fire Department	400 N. Citrus		Covina	CA	91723
LA County Public Works	900 S. Fremont Avenue		Alhambra	CA	91803

Section 3

Glendora Unified School District Demographics

History

The First 100 Years

Education

There is very little information about the Glendora schools pertaining to the far distant past. However, we do know that the first school was established by Henry Dalton in Azusa in 1861. This school made it possible for the children of the earliest settlers to receive a basic education. Late, a one room frame schoolhouse was built west of Ben Lomond Avenue (now Barranca) near the location of the Santa Fe tracks on land donated by J.D. Preston. It was referred to as the "LA Fetra School" and the "Preston School."

When George Whitcomb and his partners in the Glendora Land Company laid out the townsite of Glendora in April of 1887, provision was made for a school to be located on the southwest corner of Minnesota and Whitcomb Avenues. It was completed in December of 1887 with an enrollment of 46 pupils. By 1913 the enrollment was 320 and new schoolhouses were needed. Bonds were voted for two new schools, one to be located southeast of Glendora and the other to be located on the site of the old Grammar School.

The Theodore Roosevelt Elementary School was completed in 1914 and was located in the south part of town at Pasadena and Ada Avenues. It was originally referred to as the "South School," and was reconstructed in 1935 because it didn't conform to earthquake standards. It has since been demolished and replaced with a sub-division.

In 1917 the Woodrow Wilson School was completed. It was the same location as the old Grammar School which was demolished, at the corner of Wabash and Whitcomb Avenues and for years was referred to as the "North School." However, it too was demolished in 1935 because it did not conform to earthquake standards. Reconstruction began on July 5, 1935, and was completed in 1937. The location has thus served as a school site since 1887. ON July 15, 1958, the school was renamed the George D. Whitcomb School in honor of a pioneer Glendoran. This was at the request of the Glendora Historical Society. Whitcomb School became the district administration offices in September 1967. It was sold and later demolished to make way for "Glendora Gardens," a retirement complex.

A secondary school was established in 1891 at the corner of Citrus and Gladstone avenues in the town of Gladstone. The school was in an old store building and served Glendora, Azusa, and Covina pupils. The Covina district withdrew in 1898 and because a school closer to Azusa and Glendora was needed, a new high school was constructed in 1903 atop Dalton Hill in Azusa, at Cerritos and Fifth Avenues.

Because of increased enrollment (227 in 1920), property was purchase on the corner of Ben Lomond Avenue (now Barranca) and Foothill Boulevard.

Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

In 1923 the Citrus Union High School and Junior College (which was organized in 1915) was completed with an enrollment of 565. Floyd S. Hayden was superintendent. Citrus Junior College was the first of its kind in Los Angeles County and one of the first in the nation. It was a part of the city of Azusa until 1985 when the college was annexed to Glendora.

Citrus Union High School served the community for 57 years but because of continued increased enrollment, Azusa and Glendora students needed schools of their own. Glendora High School was completed in September 1959 at the corner of Foothill Boulevard and Valley Center while Citrus Junior College remained at the original site.

Today 10 schools in addition to Citrus serve the residents of Glendora Unified School District:

- William B. Cullen, named after the pioneer and completed in 1961
- T.W. LaFetra, named for the father of Clement LaFetra who donated the site and completed in 1955
- Margaret R. Sellers, named after the beloved teacher and principal and completed in 1957
- Elvin H. Stanton, after the local physician who served on the elementary and junior college boards and was completed in 1961
- Grace Sutherland, who served on the toy loan and was the curator of the museum and was completed in 1961
- Wirt C. Williams, completed in 1956 and named after a former school superintendent who served for 29 years
- Robert H. Goddard Middle School, named after the American physicist and completed in 1965
- Carl Sandburg Middle School, named after the famed poet and finished in 1966
- Glendora High
- Whitcomb Continuation, located at the former Gordon School, which was named after Charles F. Gordon, and opened May 1958 and closed in 1978. Whitcomb Continuation was started at the Administration Building in 1967
- Rolfe B. Bidwell School, named after Glendora's first city attorney opened in 1959 and then closed in 1981.

On January 10, 1961, the citizens residing within the Glendora Unified School District voted to unify the elementary district with Glendora High School, previously a part of the Citrus Union High School District. This unification took place on July 1, 1961.

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

SCHOOLS

Elementary Schools

Cullen Elementary School

440 N. Live Oak ~ Glendora, CA 91741

Tel: (626) 852-4593 ~ Fax: (626) 852-4570

Cheryl Bonner, Principal

La Fetra Elementary School

547 W. Bennett ~ Glendora, CA 91741

Tel: (626) 852-4566 ~ Fax: (626) 852-4650

Elizabeth Eminhizer, Principal ~

Sellers Elementary School

500 N. Loraine Ave. ~ Glendora, CA 91741

Tel: (626) 852-4574 ~ Fax: (626) 852-4572

Steve Bishop, Principal

Stanton Elementary School

725 S. Vecino Ave. ~ Glendora, CA 91740

Tel: (626) 852-4604 ~ Fax: (626) 852-4573

Kristina McCauley, Principal

Sutherland Elementary School

1330 N. Amelia ~ Glendora, CA 91740

Tel: (626) 852-4614 ~ Fax: (626) 852-4660

Jennifer Root, Principal

Williams Elementary School

301 S. Loraine Ave. ~ Glendora, CA 91741

Tel: (626) 852-4586 ~ Fax: (626) 852-4585

Mary Suzuki , Principal

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Middle Schools

Goddard Middle School

859 E. Sierra Madre ~ Glendora, CA 91741

Tel: (626) 852-4500 ~ Fax: (626) 852-4520

Dominic DiGrazia, Principal

Sandburg Middle School

819 W. Bennett ~ Glendora, CA 91741

Tel: (626) 852-4530 ~ Fax: (626) 852-4521

Scott Bell, Principal ~ sbell@glendora.k12.ca.us

High Schools

Glendora High School

1600 E. Foothill Blvd. ~ Glendora, CA 91741

Tel: (626) 963-5731 ~ Fax: (626) 963-2880

Kelly Bruce, Principal

Whitcomb High School

350 W. Mauna Loa ~ Glendora, CA 91740

Tel: (626) 852-4550 ~ Fax: (626) 852-4519

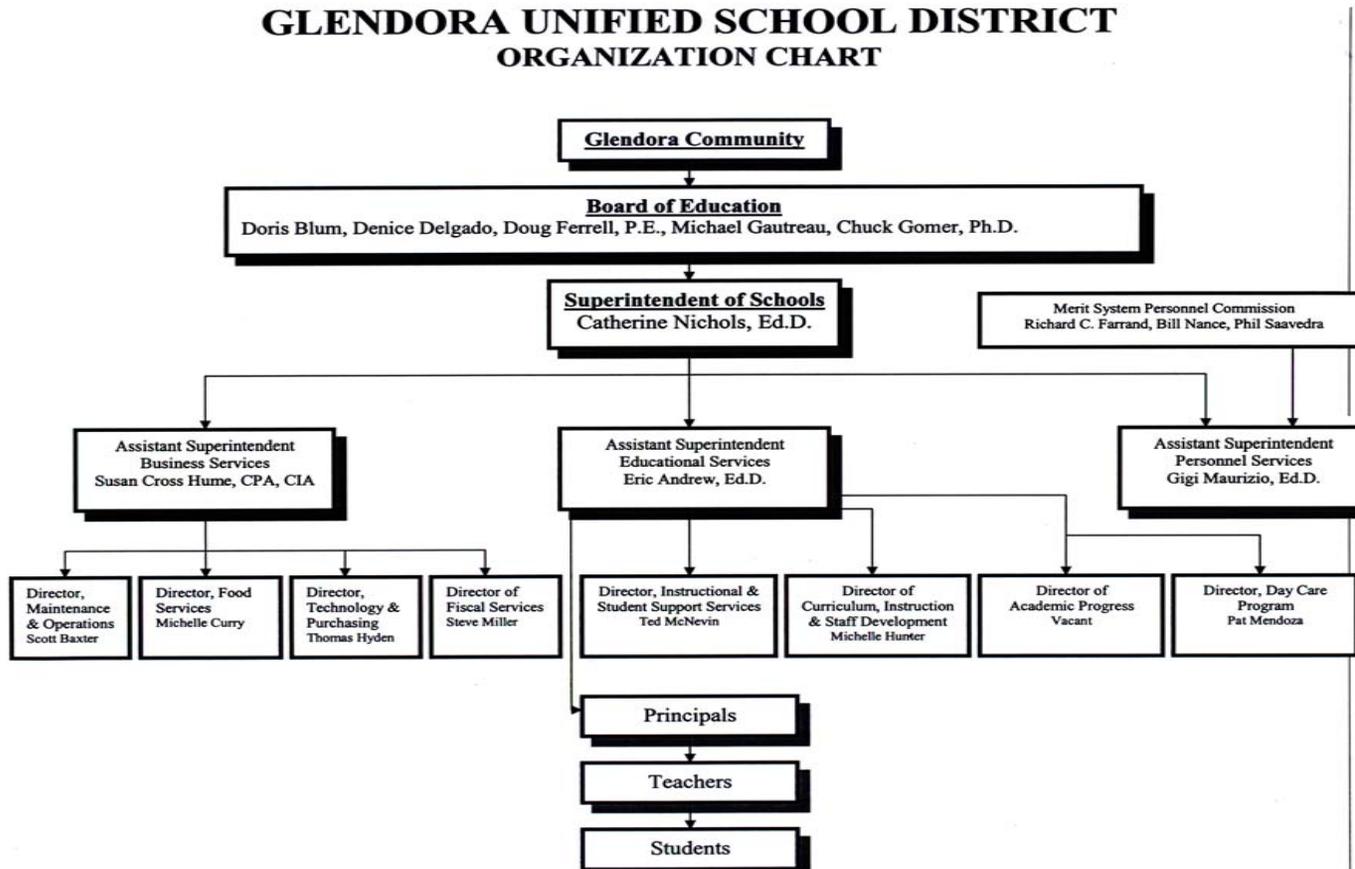
Rebecca Tourtellotte, Principal

Governing Board

Member	Office	Term Expires
Doris Blum	President	November, 2007
Charles J. Gomer, Ph.D.	Vice President	November, 2009
Mike Gautreau	Clerk	November, 2009
Denice K. Delgado	Member	November, 2009
Douglas R. Ferrell, P.E.	Member	November, 2007

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Glendora Unified School District Organizational Chart



**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Glendora Unified School District Office Organizational Directory

Superintendent of Schools

Catherine Nichols, Ed.D.

Administrative Secretary – Janette Short

Confidential Administrative Clerical Technician – Roxann Shade

Business Services

Assistant Superintendent – Susan Cross Hume, CPA, CIA

Administrative Secretary – Pat Krayser

Fiscal Director – Steven Miller

Accounting Specialist – Cindy Schlig

Accounts Payable – Lily Lewis

Attendance & ASB Accounting – Janese Grady

Certificated Payroll – Tami Colvin

Classified Payroll – Nancy Gornal

Benefits – Janese Grady

District Mail – Vacant

Director of Technology and Purchasing – Thomas Hyden

Sr. Purchasing Technician – Hilda Sabbagh

Purchasing Technician – Pam Coleman

Warehouse/Storekeeper – Michael Godoy

Delivery/Stock Clerk – Mark Jeffires

Technology Support Specialist – Irene Didier

Systems Support Technician – Juan Tecun

Systems Support Technician – Kate Cheng

Director of Maintenance and Operations – Scott Baxter

Maintenance Office Technician – Georgenia Kiggins

Director of Food Services – Michelle Curry

Clerical Assistant – Samantha Thatcher

Food Services Accountant – Sharon Ambrus

Central Kitchen Manager – Joy Reichert

Educational Services

Assistant Superintendent – Eric Andrew

Administrative Secretary – Becky Rice

District Media/Testing Specialist – Della Douglass

District Management Specialist – Mary Blinn

Data Management Specialist – Eric Fermin

Elementary Physical Education Program – Robert Clark

Duplicating Equipment Operator – Dan Cassel

Director of Instructional and Student Support Services – Ted McNevin

Support Services Secretary II – Janna Wells

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Program Specialist – Jule Dombrower

Trish Hawkins – Typist Clerk III

Psychologists: Lisa Holliday-Aggers Carol Knapp

Sam Bouman Hanna Lee

Todd Hill Sheryl Genie

District Nurse – Catherine Le

District Health Technician – Gail Masterson

Director of Curriculum, Instruction & Staff Development – Michelle Hunter

Support Services Secretary II – Gina Delgado

GATE & Safe Schools – Melissa Germann

ELD & Title I – Kristin Heathcoat

Typist Clerk III – Pranee Panitchuphon

Director, Day Care Program – Pat Mendoza

Day Care Office Technician – Karen Perez

Personnel Services

Assistant Superintendent – Gigi Maurizio, ED.D

Administrative Secretary – Patricia Segura

Sr. Personnel Specialist/Classified – Lisa Hancock

Personnel Technician – Sherry Alertas

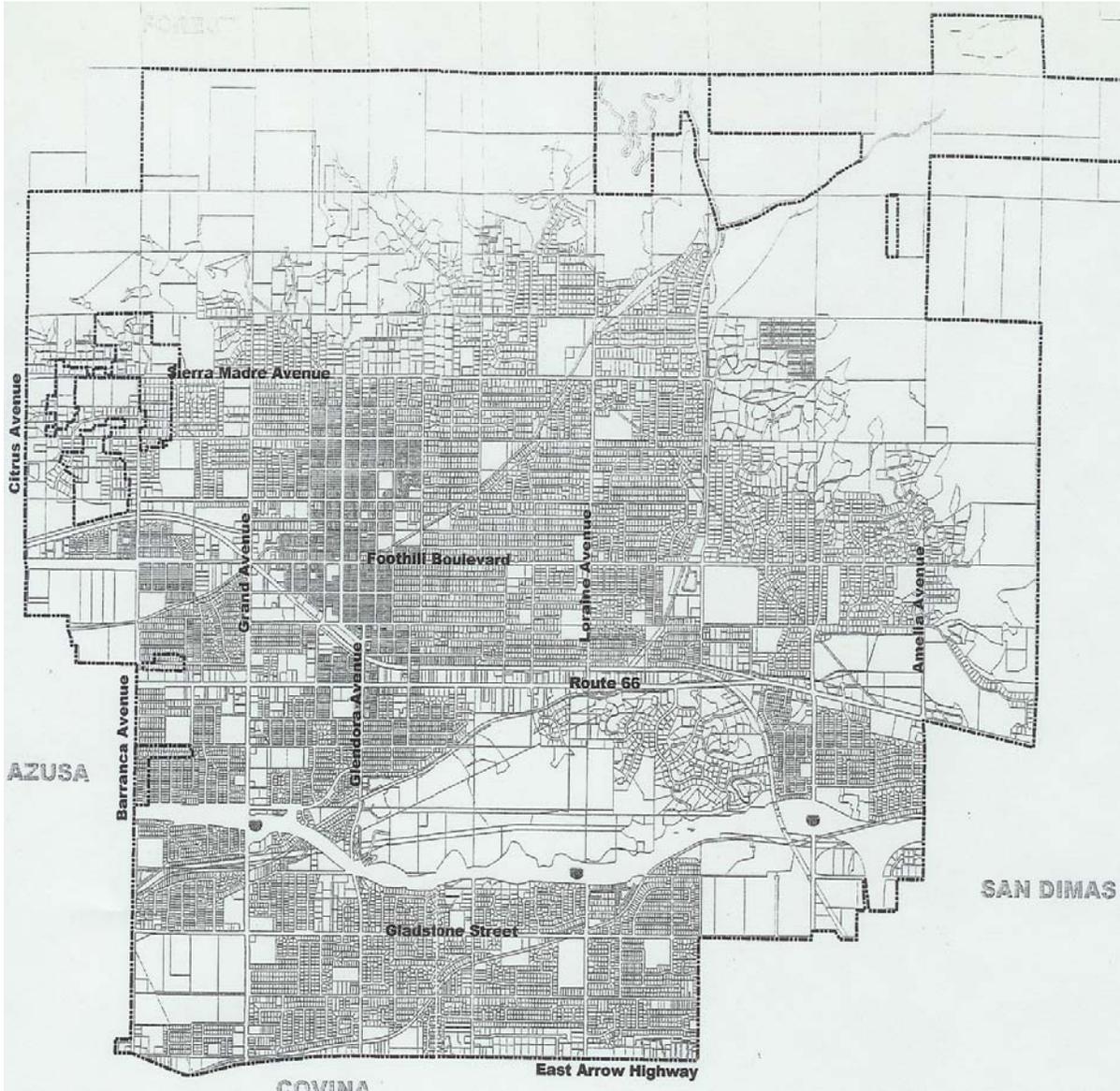
Confidential Administrative Clerical Technician – Roxann Shade

District Receptionist - Vacant

Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

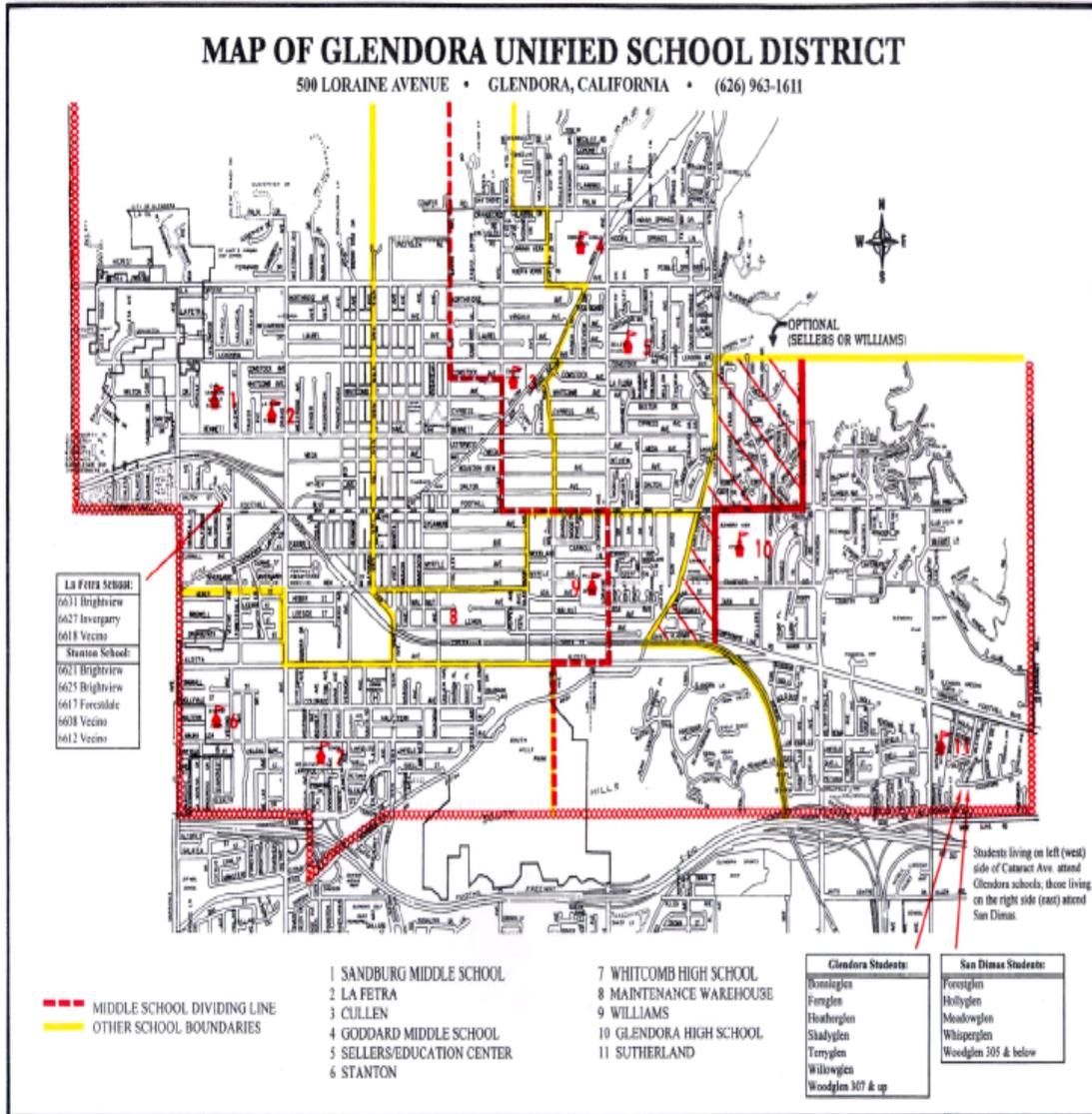
Maps

CITY OF GLENDORA CALIFORNIA



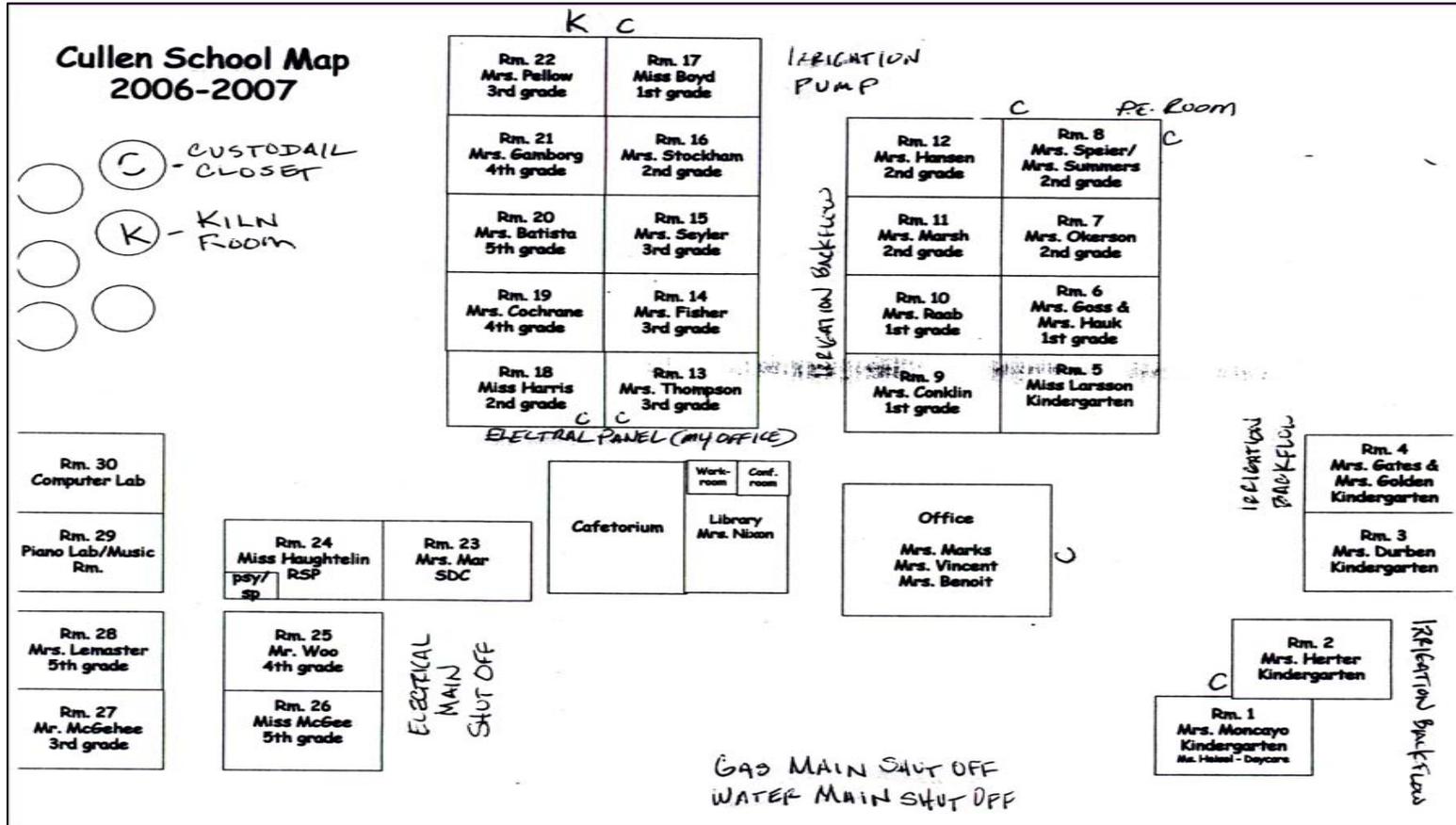
Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Map of Glendora Unified School District

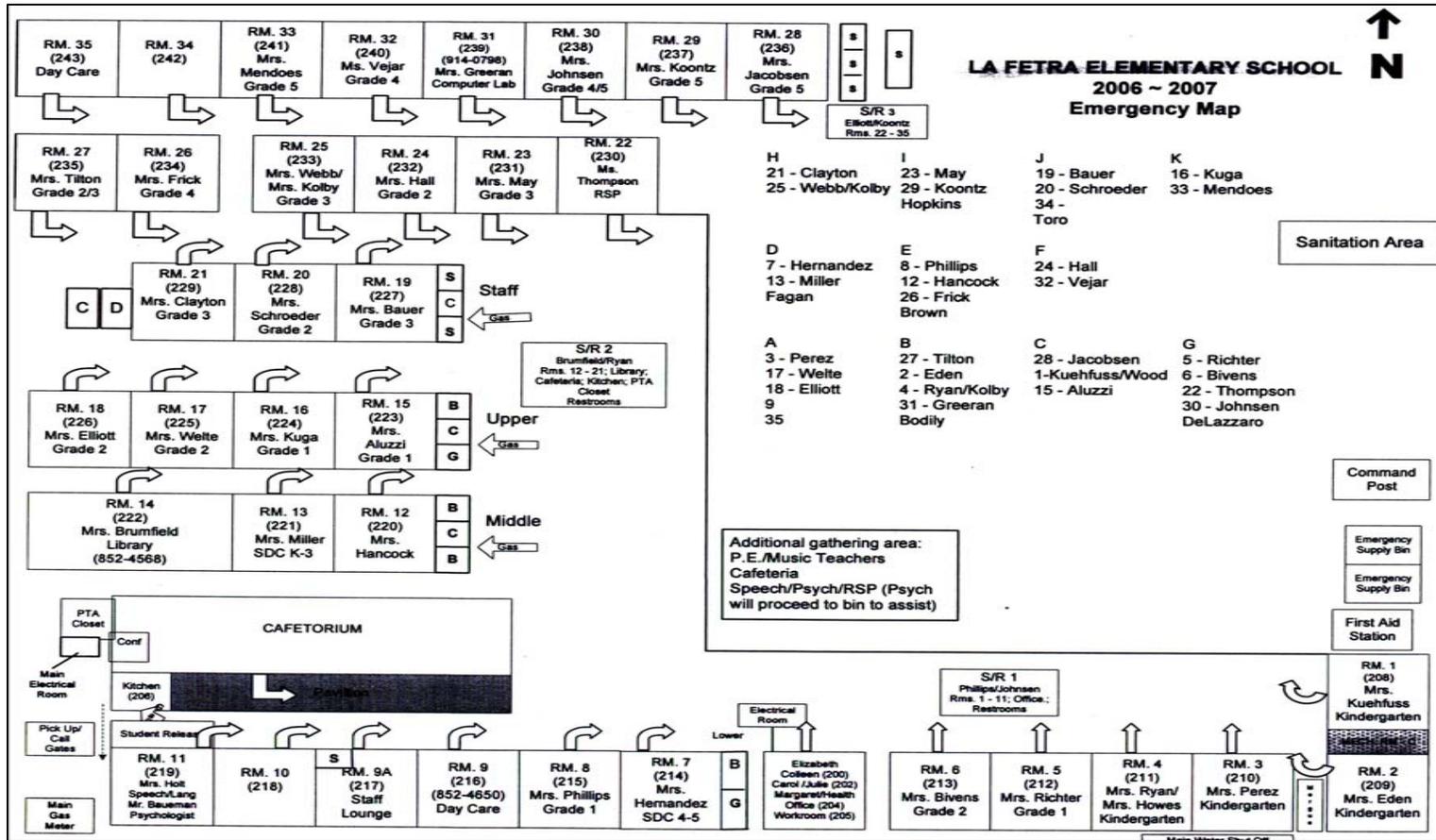


A tri-folder 11"x17" will be provided in the Hard Bound Copy.

Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN



Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN



**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

District Technology Center	29 Mrs. Justus Ext. 237	28 ASRD Mr. Rivard Ext. 235	27 Ms. Roup Ext. 234	25 Mrs. Black Ext. 232	26 Ext. 233 Staff Development Center
				23 Mrs. Farricker & Kobly Ext. 230	24 Mrs. Crespo Ext. 231

Sellers School
"Home of the Vikings"
est. 1957

Electrical

Daycare
&
Cafe

Gas

Glendora
Unified
School
District
Offices

District
Office

Storage

19 Ext. 227
Mrs. Gregus &
Zigan

18 Ext. 226
Mr.
Thompson

17 Ext. 225
Mrs. Dial

16 Ext. 224
Mrs. Voors

Library
Ext. 207

Restrooms

Tech
Center
Ext. 223

13
Miss
Schwartz
Ext. 222

12
Miss Cooper
Ext. 221

11
Mrs. Patel
Ext. 220

22
Daycare
Ext. 208

21
Ext. 228

Playground
Equipment

10 Ext. 219
Mrs. Chapur
& DiGrazia

9 Ext. 218
Mrs. Rice &
Veaa

8 Mrs.
Henken
Ext. 217

7 Mrs.
Williams
Ext. 216

6
Mrs. Schmidt
Ext. 215

5
Exploratory
Ext. 214

4
Mrs. Carter
Ext. 213

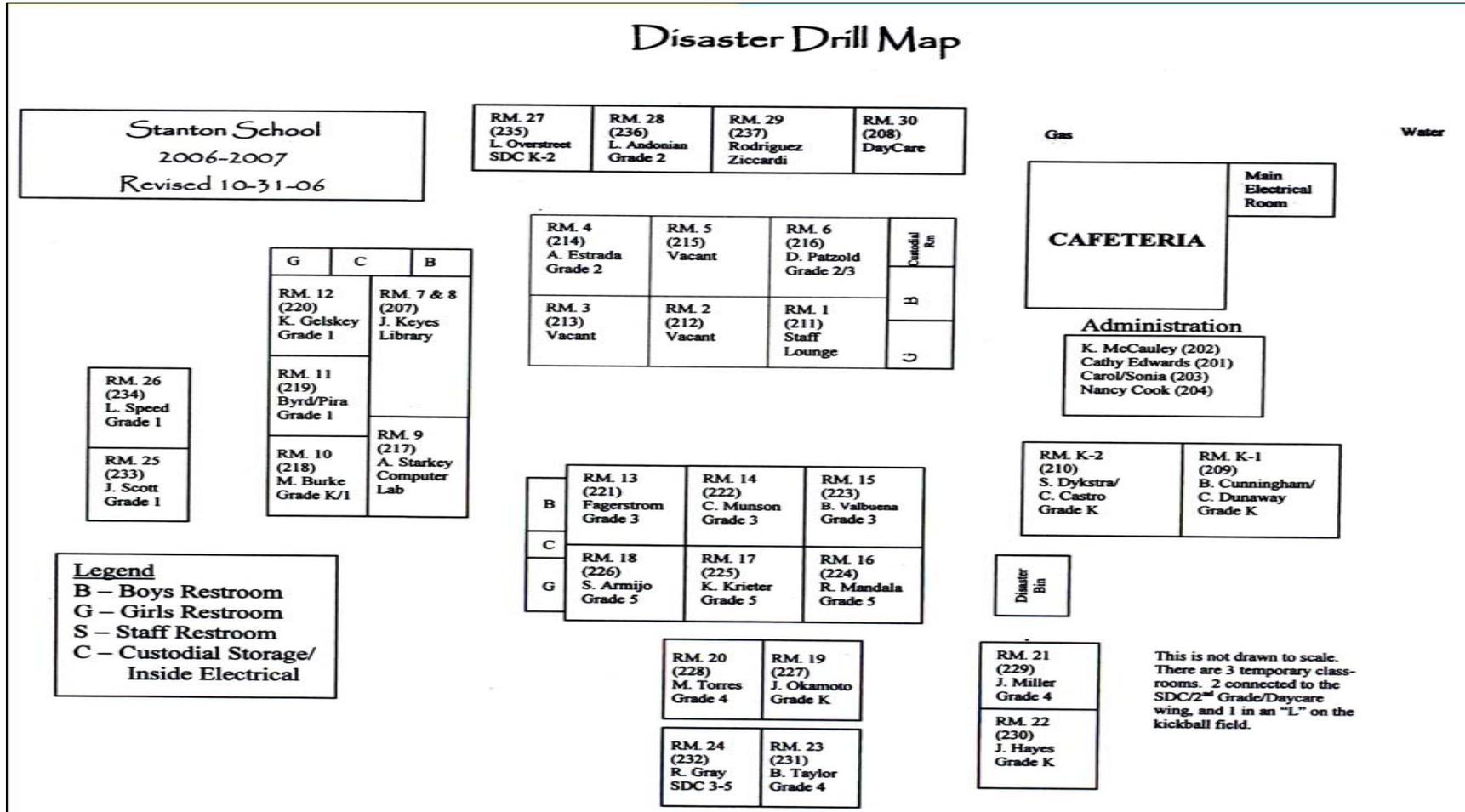
3
Mrs. Walker
Ext. 212

Restrooms

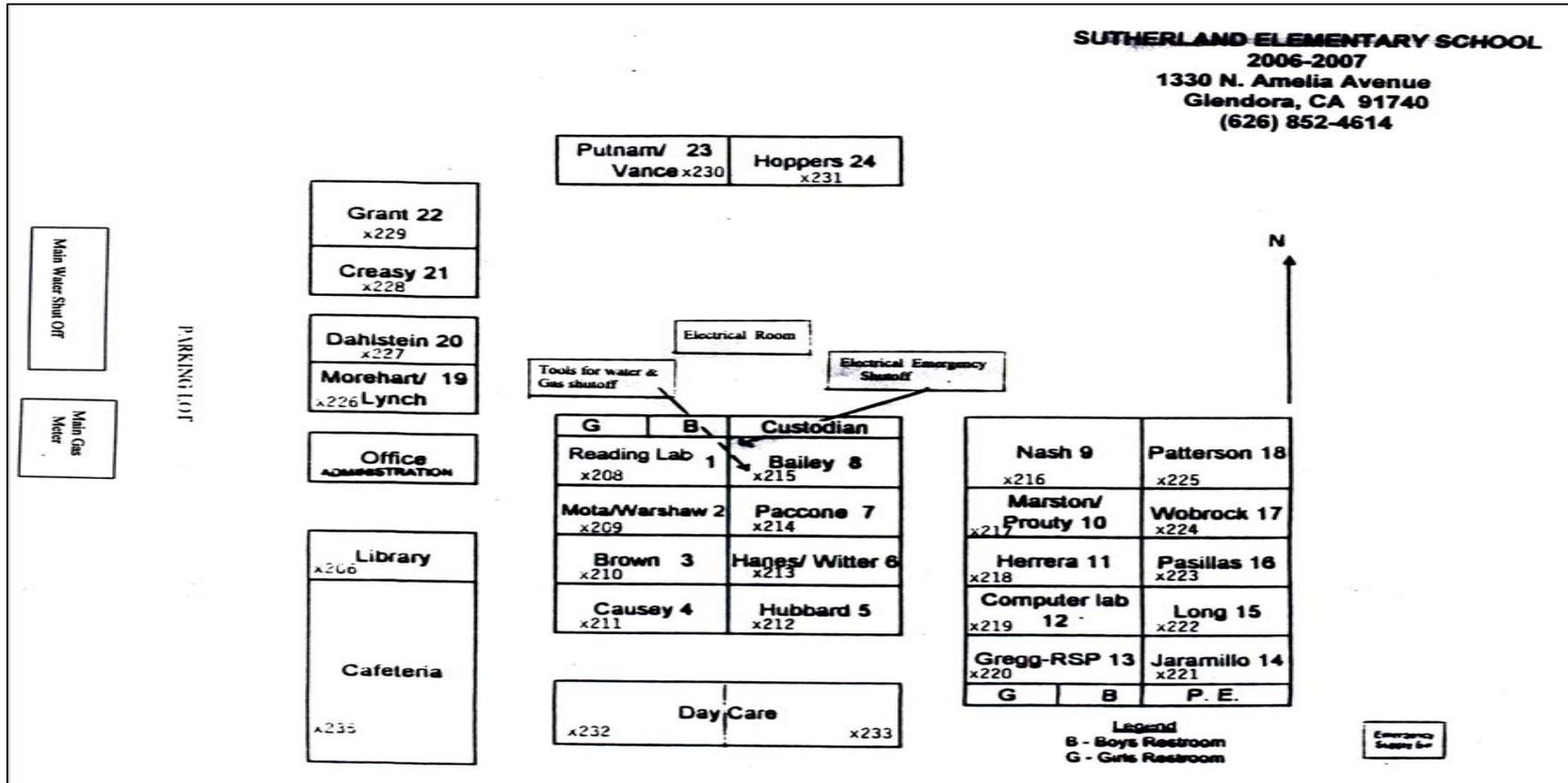
Ext. 202, 200
School Office
Staff Workroom
Nurse's Office
Principal's Office

1 Mrs. Fontes Ext. 209	2A Mrs. Hayne Ext. 210	2B Mrs. Tucker Ext. 211
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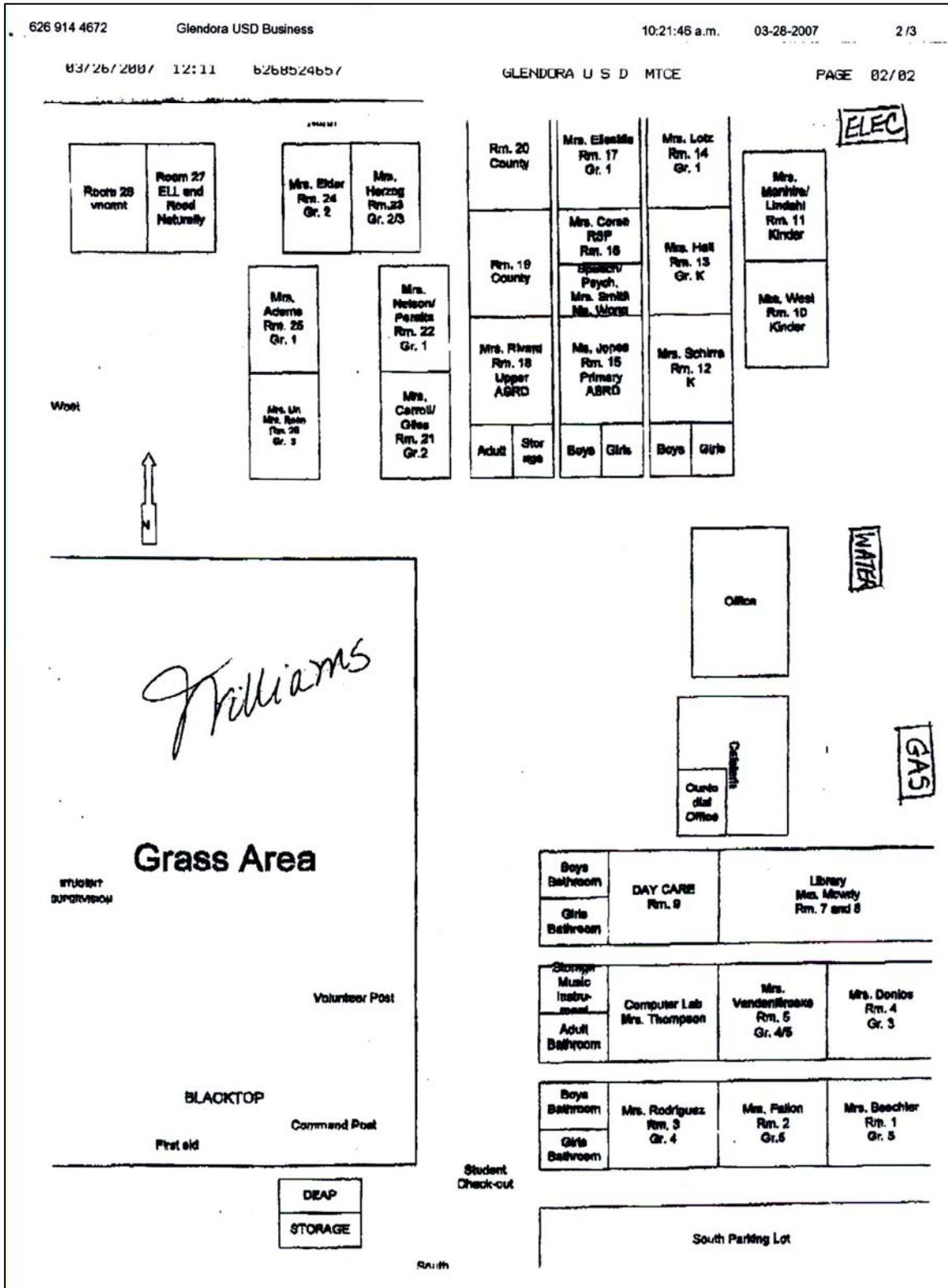
**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**



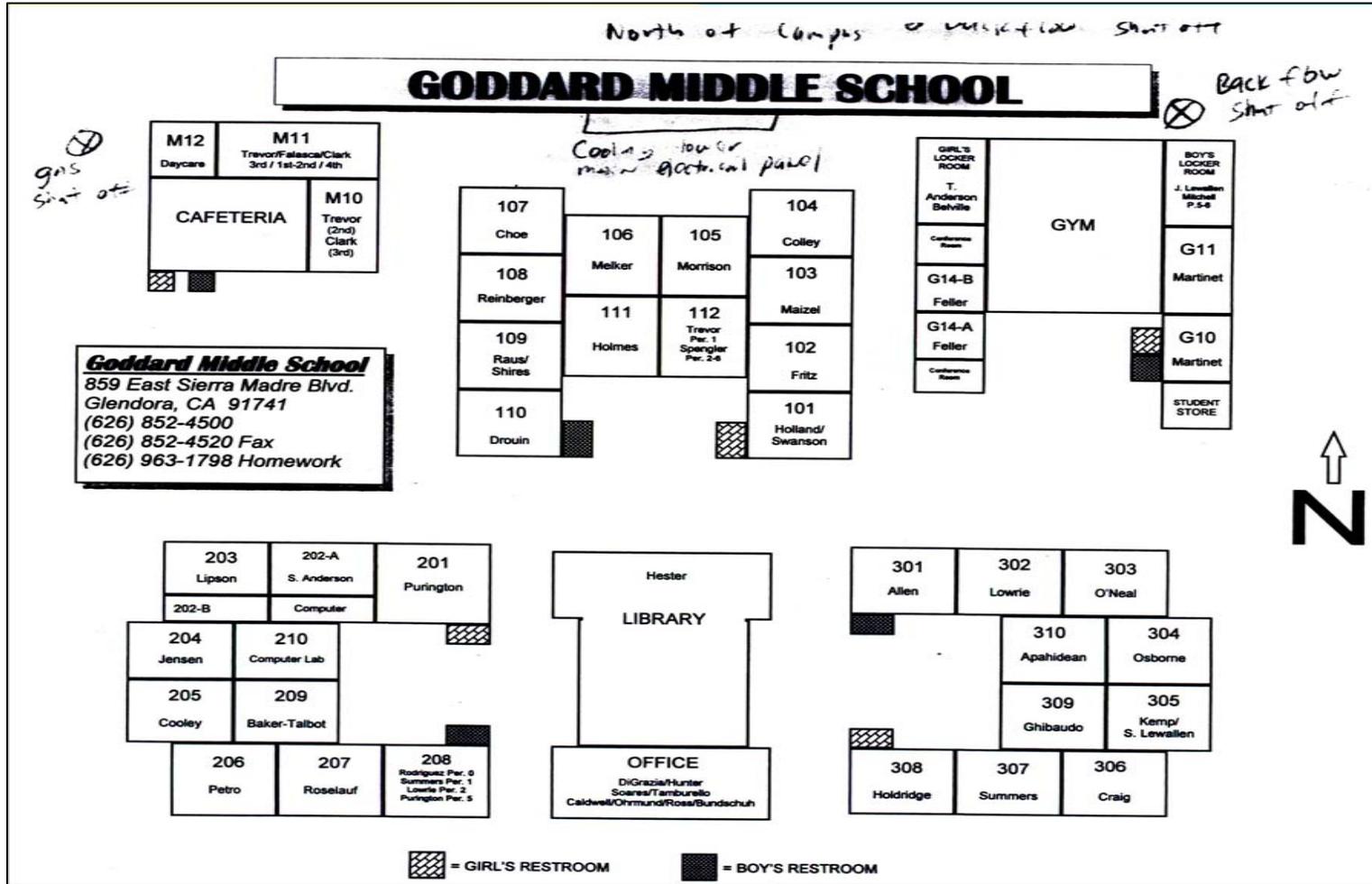
Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN



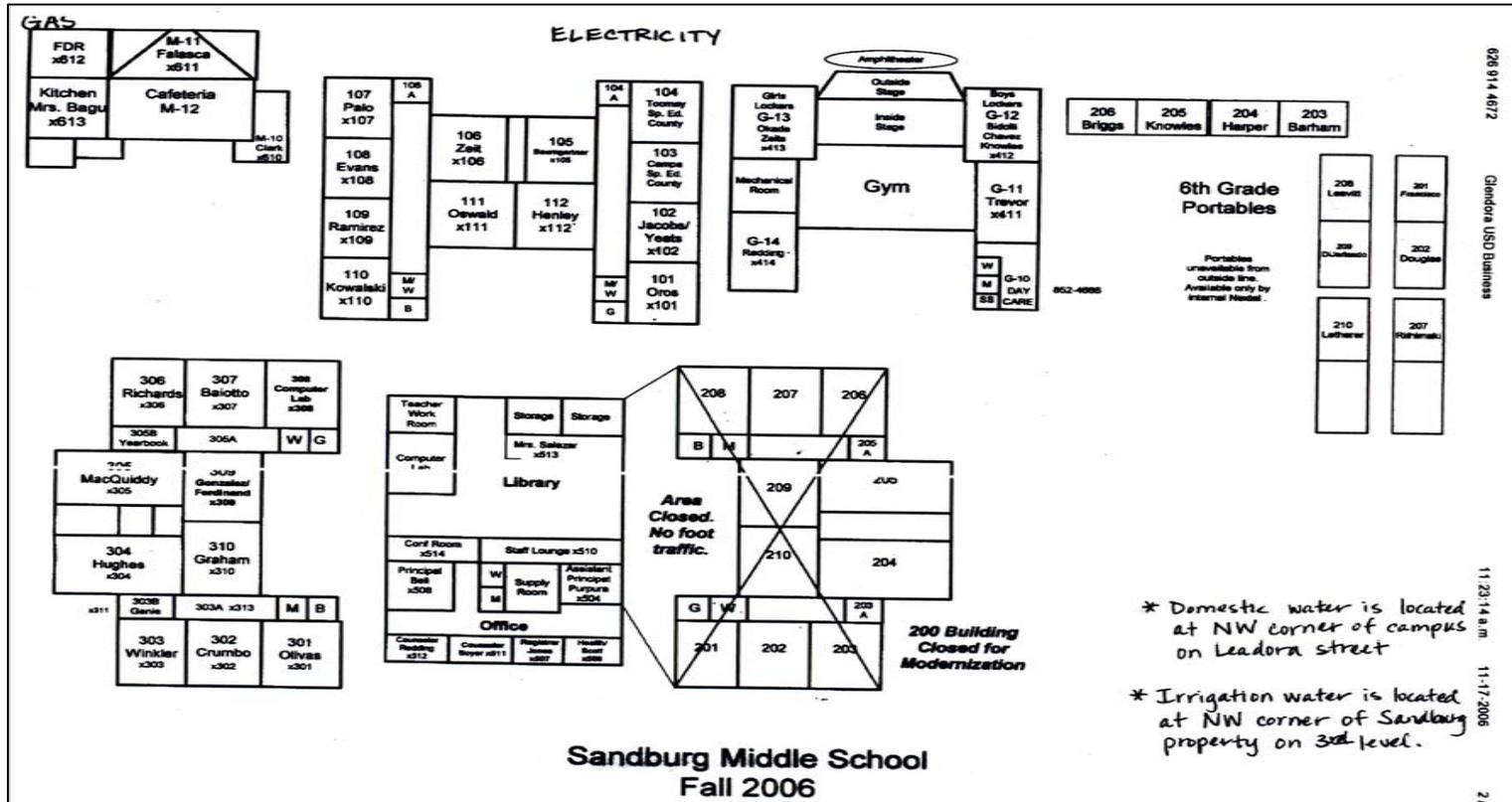
Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN



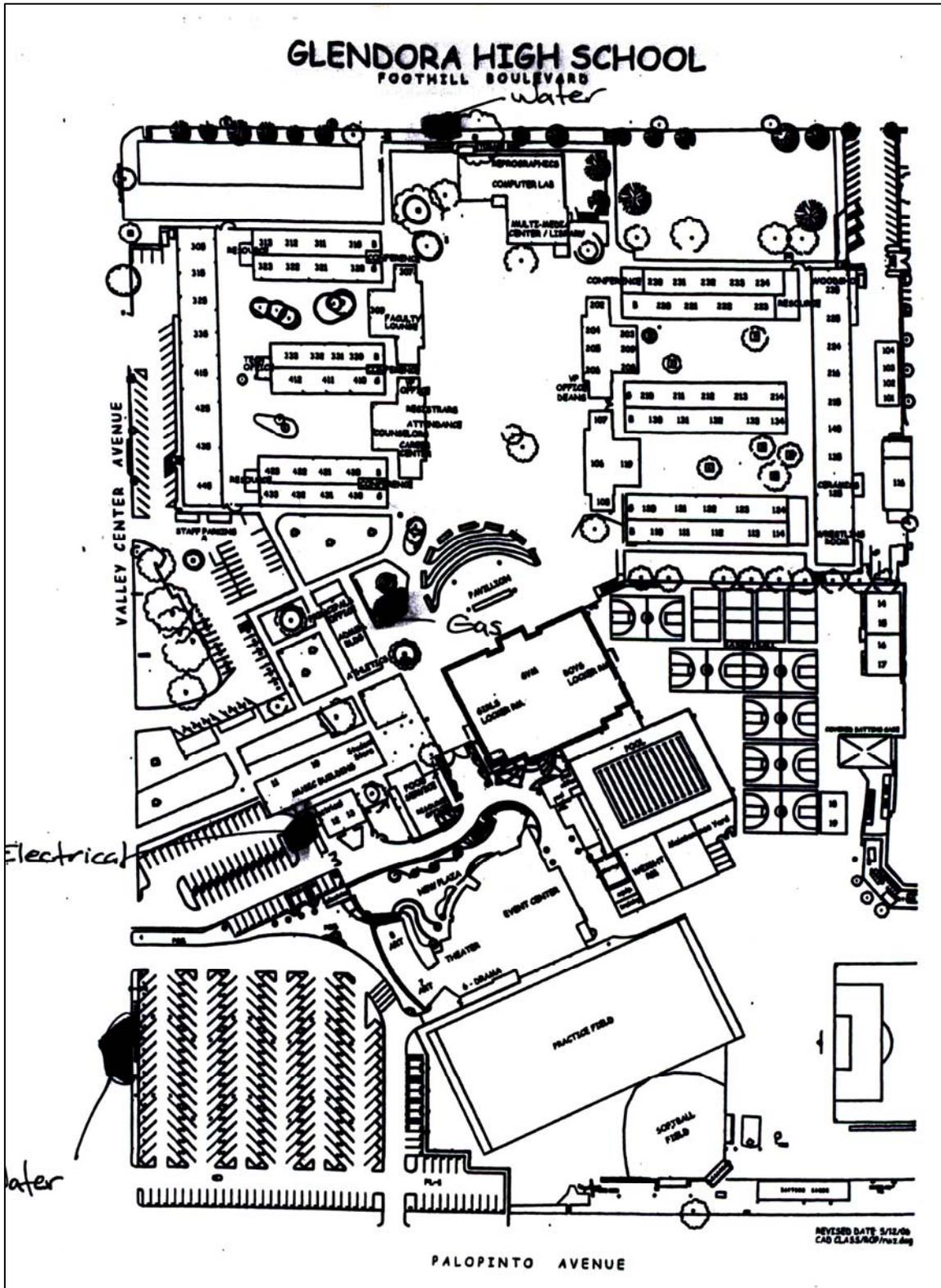
Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN



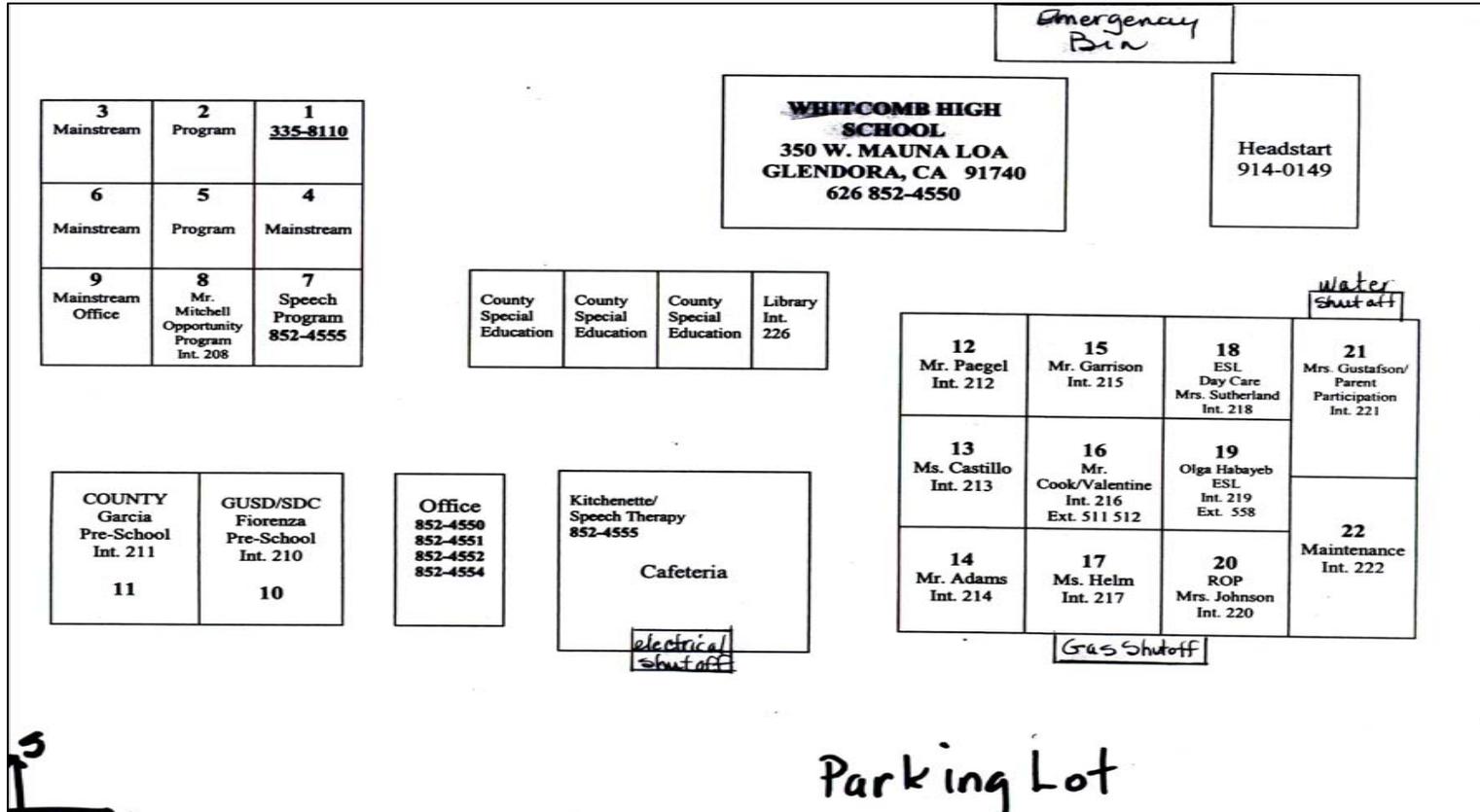
Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN



Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN



**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**



**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Section 4 – Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

A hazard can be defined as a condition that has the potential to result in equipment or system failure that can result in human injury or death or damage to the environment. Hazards are divided into two categories: natural or technological. Natural hazards include earthquakes, wild fires, and floods; while technological hazards include transportation accidents, illegal disposal, and equipment failures during manufacturing, storage, transportation, and use of hazardous materials.

A risk assessment is the process of evaluating the degree of harm a hazard presents. Risk assessments are utilized in developing emergency response plans and procedures, designing and modifying safety systems, identifying needed resources, conducting training and exercises, and minimizing damage and liability.

Glendora Unified School District All-Hazard Mitigation Committee used the City of Glendora Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Hazard Profiles, Historical Data, and Maps as a baseline. See Appendix 2 for a copy of the City of Glendora's Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan. The GUSD AHMP will use the hazard profiles in the City of Glendora Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan hazard profiles (reference pages will be provided). The GUSD AHMP hazard profiles will address the unique risk to the school district facilities, staff and students.

The Committee used the following Hazard Vulnerability Assessment Form to evaluate the school district's unique hazard vulnerability to natural and human-caused technology hazards.

The following Hazard Vulnerability Assessment Form was completed by each Committee member. The averaged results were used as a baseline for the Committee.

The results were critiqued by the Committee as a whole to address additional factors such as:

- Probability
- Impact to the City and Community
- Historical relevance
- Geographic location; Flooding inundation maps
- Compatibility with existing documents
- Public and Stakeholder recommendations
- Division of State Architecture guidelines

The final hazard prioritization is a result of the matrix factors and the items listed above.

(The averaged results of the form are on the next pages).

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Instructions for Hazard Mitigation Rating Form

Give each hazard priority risk category listed as a rating from 0 to 3; 0 = no risk, 3 meaning a high risk.

0 = No hazard risk in accordance with the definitions for hazard prioritization on page 66 through 67 of this form.

1 = Low Risk in accordance with the hazard prioritization definitions on pages 66 through 67 of this form.

2 = Moderate Risk in accordance with the hazard definitions on pages 66 through 67 of this form.

3 = High Risk in accordance with the hazard risk definitions on pages 66 though 67 of this form.

Total the numbers horizontally for each hazard category. The highest possible score for a hazard is 24 the lowest potential score is 0.

After the completion of the matrix, the committee will assign the numerical values for the 4 categories of risk; 1-highest priority risks, 2-moderate priority risks, 3-low risk priority risks and 0-no risk rating values for prioritization.

Examples: a score of	15 to 24	could be considered high priority risk
	9 to 16	could be considered moderate priority risk
	1 to 8	could be considered low priority risk

Below is a sample of a completed form. All completed Hazard Vulnerability Assessment forms were averaged and review for the final rankings.

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Hazard									TOTAL
Drought	11	11	11	19		8		17	13
Earthquake	19	20	22	24		24		24	22.
Flood	8	8	11	9		8		13	9.5
Severe Weather Winds/Rain/Hail	14	12	8	8		8		11	10
Sinkholes	7	7	7	4		8		0	5.5
Tsunami	0	0	0	4		11		0	2.5
Wildland/Urban Interface Fire	19	20	12	12		8		20	15
Volcanic Activity	0	0	0	0		8		0	1
Aviation Disaster	7	7	8	4		11		8	7.5
Biological Health Pandemic Flu	16	16	16	12		14		16	15
Civil Unrest/Disorder	9	9	8	0		8		0	6
Dam Failure	11	13	16	19		12		8	12.5

**Glendora Unified School District
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Hazard									TOTAL
Data/Telecommunication Loss	13	14	8	11		8		16	13
Economic Disruption	7	7	15	5		8		0	7
Explosions	7	7	8	7		8		8	7.5
Hazardous Materials/Pipelines	7	7	8	6		10		0	7
Transportation Incident/Accident	10	10	8	6		13		8	9
Transportation Loss	7	7	8	12		15		8	9.5
Water/Wastewater Disruption	13	15	16	9		20		8	13.5
WMD/Terrorism	4	4	8	10		14		0	7
Special Events	6	6	0	0		8		8	5
Utility Loss	13	13	8	6		16		8	11

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Definitions for Hazard Prioritization

Magnitude

Physical and Economic Greatness of the event

Factors to consider

- Size of Event
- Threat to life
- Threat to Property
 1. Individual
 2. Public Sector
 3. Business and Manufacturing
 4. Tourism

Duration

The length of time the disaster and the effects of the disaster last

Factors to consider

- Length physical duration during emergency phase
- Length of threat to life and property
- Length of physical duration during recovery phase
- Length of effects on individual citizen and community recovery
- Length of effects on economic recovery, tax base, business and manufacturing recovery, tourism, threat to tax base and threat to employment

Distribution

The depth of the effects among all sectors of the community and State

Factors to consider:

- How wide spread across the state is the effects of the disaster
- Are all sectors of the community affected equally or disproportionately

Area Affected

How large an area is physically threatened and potentially impaired or by a disaster risk

Factors to Consider:

- Geographic Area affected by primary event
- Geographic, physical, economic areas affected by primary risk and the potential secondary effects.

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Frequency

The historic and predicted rate of recurrence of a risk caused event (generally expressed in years such as the 100 year flood)

Factors to consider:

- Historic events and recurrences of events in a measured time frame
- Scientifically based predictions of an occurrence of an event in a given period of time.

Degree of Vulnerability

How susceptible is the population, community infrastructure and state resources to the effects of the risk.

Factors to Consider:

- History of the impact of similar events
- Mitigation steps taken to lessen impact
- Community and State preparedness to respond to and recover from the event

Community Priorities

The importance placed on a particular risk by the citizens and their elected officials

- Willingness to prepare for and respond to a particular risk
- More widespread concerns over a particular risk than other risks
- Cultural significance of the threat associated a risk.

Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Prioritization of Hazard Matrix Results

Committee, Community & Stakeholder Prioritization

The following list is hazards identified and prioritized based on stake-holder input, both public and governmental:

High Risk Hazards

Biological/Health: Pandemic Flu, SARS, West Nile Virus,
Dam Failure
Earthquake
Water/Wastewater Disruption
Wildland/Urban Interface Fire

Moderate Risk Hazards

Data/Telecommunication Loss
Flooding
Severe Weather: Excessive rains, winds, hail, storms
Transportation Accident/Incident
Transportation Loss
Utility Loss

Low Risk Hazards

Drought
Economic Disruption/Loss
Tsunami
Volcanic Activity

Historical Disasters

Glendora Unified School District has not experienced any damage from a disaster. The City of Glendora has suffered damage from numerous disasters. The County of Los Angeles has a long history of catastrophic disasters.

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

California Disasters Since 1950

Hazard Type	Disaster Name	Disaster #	Year	Counties and Cities Declared	State Declaration	Federal Declaration	# of Deaths	# of Injuries	Cost of Damage
Flood	Floods	OCD 50-01	1950	Statewide	11/21/50	Not declared	9		\$32,183,000
Flood	Fire, Flood, and Erosion	DR-28	1954	Los Angeles, San Bernardino	2/5/54	2/5/54			Not Avail
Flood	Floods	DR-47	1955	Statewide	12/22/55	12/23/55	74		\$200,000,000
Fire	Fires	DR-65	1956	Los Angeles (Malibu area), Ventura		12/29/56	1	Several hundred	\$70,000,000
Severe Storm, Economic	Unseasonal and Heavy Rainfall	N/A	1957	Cherry producing areas of Northern California	5/20/57	Not declared		2	\$6,000,000
Fire	Fires	CDO 58-01	1958	Los Angeles	1/3/58	Not declared	1	23	Not available
Tsunami	High Tides	CDO 58-02	1958	City of Imperial Beach, San Diego County	1/31/58	Not declared			Not available
Flood	Storm & Flood Damage	CDO 58-03	1958	Northern California (Southern boundaries of Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Alpine counties to the Oregon border)	2/26/58	Not declared			Not available
Flood	Storm & Flood Damage	N/A	1958	Statewide	4/2/58	82	13		\$24,000,000
Flood, Landslide	Potential Flood Damage and Landslides as a Result of Fires	CDO 59-01	1959	Los Angeles	1/8/59	Not declared			Not applicable
Severe Storm	Unseasonal and Heavy Rainfall	N/A	1959	Tokay grape producing areas of Northern California	9/17/59	Not declared	2		\$100,000
Fire	Major and Widespread Fires	N/A	1960	Los Angeles, San Bernardino	7/21-22/60	Not declared		12	\$10,000,000
Fire	Major and Widespread Fires	N/A	1960	Lassen Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Tehama	8/16/60	Not declared			\$3,075,000
Fire	Bel Air Fires	DR-119	1961	Los Angeles		11/16/61		103	Between \$50,000,000 - \$100,000,000
Fire	Widespread Fires	N/A	1961	Amador, Butte, El Dorado, Napa, Nevada, Placer, San Diego, Sonoma, Tehama	9/8/61	Not declared			\$5,696,813
Flood	High Tides and Waves Caused By Storms At Sea	N/A	1961	Ventura	1/16/61	Not declared			Not available
Flood	Flood and Rainstorm	DR-122	1962	Los Angeles, Ventura	2/16/62 & 2/23/62	3/6/62			Not available
Fire	Fires and Explosions	N/A	1962	Alameda	9/14/62	Not declared	1	12	\$500,000
Flood	Flood and Rainstorm		1962	Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, Modoc, Napa San Mateo, Sierra, Sutter, Yuba, Placer, Trinity, Lassen	10/17/62, 10/25/62, 10/30/62, & 11/4/62	138 (10/24/62)			\$4,000,000

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ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Hazard Type	Disaster Name	Disaster #	Year	Counties and Cities Declared	State Declaration	Federal Declaration	# of Deaths	# of Injuries	Cost of Damage
Flood	Baldwin Hills Dam Failure	DR-161	1963	Los Angeles	12/16/63	12/21/63			\$5,233,203
Flood	High Tides and Heavy Surf	N/A	1963	Orange, City of Redondo Beach		Not declared	5		\$500,000
Severe Storm, Flood	Abnormally Heavy and Continuous Rainfall	N/A	1963	Northern California (boundaries of San Luis Obispo, Ventura, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino counties to the Oregon State Line)	2/14/64	Not declared			Not Available
Flood	Flood and Rainstorm	Unknown	1963	Alpine, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sierra, Amador, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Lake, Lassen, Tehama, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Siskiyou, Yolo, Tulare, Mono, Trinity, Yuba	2/7/63, 2/26/63, 2/29/63, & 4/22/63	145 (2/25/63)			Not available
Fire	Major Widespread Fires (Weldon Fire)	N/A	1964	Los Angeles	3/16/64	Not declared			\$2,000,000
Fire, Windstorm	Major and Widespread Fires and Excessively High Winds	N/A	1964	Napa, Sonoma, Santa Barbara	9/22/64, 9/23/64, & 9/25/64	Not declared			\$16,500,000
Flood	Storms	N/A	1964	Los Angeles	4/3/64	Not declared			1,610,300
Severe Storm, Flood	Abnormally Heavy and Continuous Rainfall	N/A	1964	Humboldt	2/10/64	Not declared			\$1,407,000
Tsunami	Tsunami Caused by 1964 Earthquake in Alaska	N/A	1964	Marin	9/15/64	Not declared			Not applicable
Flood	1964 Late Winter Storms	Unknown	1964	Del Norte, Humboldt, Shasta, Mendocino, Colusa, Glenn, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Amador, Butte, El Dorado, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Yuba, Alpine, Lake, Sacramento, Yolo, Marin	12/22/64, 12/23/64, 12/28/64, 1/5/65, & 1/1/65	12/29/64			\$213,149,000
Tsunami	Tsunami Caused by Alaska Earthquake	Unknown	1964	Del Norte	3/28/64	169 (4/1/64)	12		\$10,000,000
Civil Unrest	Riots	N/A	1965	Los Angeles	8/14/65	Not declared	32	874	\$44,991,000
Fire	Major and Widespread Fires	N/A	1965	Marin, Napa, Placer, Solano, Sonoma	9/18/65	Not declared			Not available
Flood, Landslide	Flooding and Hill Slides Caused by Heavy Rains	N/A	1965	City of Burbank, Los Angeles	1/5/65	Not declared			Not Available
Landslide	Slide Damage	N/A	1965	City of Los Angeles	6/21/65	Not declared			\$6,488,600

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Hazard Type	Disaster Name	Disaster #	Year	Counties and Cities Declared	State Declaration	Federal Declaration	# of Deaths	# of Injuries	Cost of Damage
Flood, Severe Storm	1965 Heavy Rainfall		1965	Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, San Diego	11/24/65, 11/26/65, 12/23/65	12/7/65			\$21,843,739
Flood	Continuous Rainfall	DR-211	1966	Humboldt	1/14/66	212 (1/22/66)			\$6,918,000.00
Civil Unrest	Riots	N/A	1966	San Francisco	9/27/66	Not declared		42	Not available
Landslide	Earth slides	N/A	1966	Redwood City	12/16/66	Not declared			\$100,000
Flood	1966 Winter Storms	Unknown	1966	Kern, Riverside, Tulare, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, City of Escondido, Inyo	12/9/66, 12/13/66, 12/16/66, 12/16/66, & 12/23/66	1/2/67			\$28,761,041.00
Fire	Major and Widespread Fires	N/A	1967	Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Ventura	1/7/67	Not declared			\$11,345,000
Civil Unrest	Riots and Other Conditions	N/A	1968	City of Richmond	8/2/68	Not declared			Not applicable
Civil Unrest	Riots	N/A	1969	City of Berkeley	2/5/69	Not declared	0	20	Not available
Freeze	Extremely Severe Weather; Freezing	N/A	1969	San Diego	2/5/69	Not declared			\$10,000,000
HazMat	Major Oil Spill	N/A	1969	Coastal Areas of Southern California		Not declared			Not available
Flood	1969 Storms	Unknown	1969	Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, Fresno, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Tulare, Ventura, Amador, El Dorado, Kern, Kings, Madera, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Orange, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Merced, Calaveras, San Benito, Sierra, Contra Costa, Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma, Plumas, Tehama, Yuba, Butte, Marin, Yolo	1/23/69, 1/25/69, 1/28/69, 1/29/69, 2/8/69, 2/10/69, 2/16/69, 3/12/69	1/26/69	47	161	\$300,000,000
Flood	Heavy Snow Runoff		1969	Kings	1/28/69	8/15/69			\$2,812,500.00
Civil Unrest	Riots and Disorders	N/A	1970	Santa Barbara	2/26/70	Not declared		12+	\$300,000
Fire	Large Fire	N/A	1970	City of Sonora, Tuolumne	2/26/70	Not declared			\$2,300,000
Fire	Widespread Fires	N/A	1970	Riverside	12/22/70	Not declared			\$3,200,000
Flood	Storms and Floods	N/A	1970	Contra Costa	4/10/70	Not declared			Not available
Freeze	Freezing Conditions	N/A	1970	Napa, Sonoma, Mendocino, San Joaquin, Lake	5/1/70, 5/19/70, 6/8/70, 6/10/70, 7/24/70	Not declared			\$19,749,200
Landslide	Slide Damage Caused by Heavy Rains and Storms	N/A	1970	City of Oakland	2/10/70	Not declared			\$11,500,000

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ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Hazard Type	Disaster Name	Disaster #	Year	Counties and Cities Declared	State Declaration	Federal Declaration	# of Deaths	# of Injuries	Cost of Damage
Landslide	Slide Damage Caused by Heavy Rains and Storms	N/A	1970	City of Los Angeles	3/10/70	Not declared			\$8,500,000
Flood	Northern California Flooding	Unknown	1970	Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Lassen, Marin, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity, Sutter, Yuba, Del Norte, Alameda, El Dorado, Mendocino	1/26/60, 2/3/60, 2/10/60, 3/2/60	2/16/70			\$27,657,478
Fire	Statewide Fires		1970	City of Oakland, Los Angeles, Ventura, San Diego, Kern, San Bernardino, Monterey, Riverside	9/24/70, 9/28/70, 10/1/70, 10/2/70, 10/20/70, 11/14/70	9/29/70	19		\$223,611,000
Earthquake	San Fernando Earthquake	DR-299	1971	Los Angeles	2/9/71	2/9/71	58	2,000	\$483,957,000
Fire	Widespread Fires	N/A	1971	Santa Barbara	10/13/71	Not declared	4		\$9,000,000
Flood	High Ocean Tides and Wind-driven Waves	N/A	1971	Ventura	5/19/71	Not declared			\$250,000
Flood	1972 Storms	DR-316	1972	Santa Barbara	1/3/72	2/11/72			\$2,660,000
Flood	Andrus island Levee Break	DR-342	1972	Sacramento	6/21/72	6/27/72			\$23,681,630
Agricultural	Exotic Newcastle Disease Epidemic	N/A	1972	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura, Santa Barbara	4/10/72, 5/22/72	Not declared			\$10,000,000
Drought	Drought Conditions	N/A	1972	Glenn, San Benito, Santa Clara	7/1/73	Not declared			\$8,000,000
Flood	Heavy Rains and Mud Slides	N/A	1972	Monterey	10/24/72	Not declared			\$720,000
Severe Storm	Severe Weather Conditions	N/A	1972	Sutter	9/3/72	Not declared			\$2,004,300
Severe Storm, Freeze	Freeze and Severe Weather Conditions	N/A	1972	Fresno, Kings, Tulare, Merced, Kern, Madera, San Benito, Stanislaus, El Dorado, Tehama, Placer, Nevada, San Joaquin, Colusa, Siskiyou, Modoc, Santa Clara	4/17/72, 5/22/72, 5/22/72, 5/31/72	Not declared			\$111,517,260
Flood	1972 Continuing Storms		1972	Del Norte, Humboldt	2/28/72	4/5/72			\$6,817,618
Flood	Coastal Flooding	DR-364	1973	Marin, San Luis Obispo, City of South San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Solano, Ventura	1/23/73, 1/30/73, 2/8/73, 2/28/73	2/3/73			\$17,998,250
Fire	Southern Pacific Railroad Fires and Explosions (Roseville)	N/A	1973	Sacramento, placer	4/30/73	Not declared	0	37	\$2,925,000
Fire	Boulder Fire	N/A	1973	San Diego	12/12/73	Not declared	0		\$215,700

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Hazard Type	Disaster Name	Disaster #	Year	Counties and Cities Declared	State Declaration	Federal Declaration	# of Deaths	# of Injuries	Cost of Damage
Flood	High Ocean Tides and Wind-driven Waves	N/A	1973	Ventura	2/1/73	Not declared			\$1,027,000
Flood	Storms and Floods	N/A	1973	Colusa, Glenn, Napa, Placer, Sutter, Yuba	2/28/73	Not declared			\$1,864,000
Flood	Storms and Floods	N/A	1973	Mendocino	3/15/73	Not declared			\$1,523,200
Flood	Storms and Floods	N/A	1973	City of Pacifica	4/11/73	Not declared			\$700,000
Freeze	Freeze	N/A	1973	Butte	2/28/73	Not declared			\$300,000
Freeze, Economic	Eucalyptus Tree Freeze	Unknown	1973	Alameda, Contra Costa	4/4/73	5/25/73			\$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000
Fire	Fires	N/A	1973	Los Angeles	7/16/73	Not declared			\$1,300,000
Flood	Storms	DR-412	1974	Humboldt, Shasta, Siskiyou, Trinity, Glenn, Mendocino, Tehama	1/17/74, 1/18/74	1/25/74			\$35,192,500
Flood	Storms	DR-432	1974	Mendocino	4/23/74	5/7/74			\$4,475,900
Economic	Gasoline Purchasing Problems	N/A	1974	Alameda, Contra Costa, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Mateo, Solano, Santa Clara, Ventura	2/28/74, 3/4/74, 3/10/74	Not declared			
Flood	Storms	N/A	1974	Santa Cruz	2/28/74	Not declared			\$763,267
Fire	Fires	N/A	1975	Los Angeles	11/24/75	Not declared			\$19,486,960
Drought	Drought	N/A	1976	Alpine, Calaveras, Colusa, Fresno, Glenn, Madera, Merced, San Diego, San Joaquin, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tuolumne, Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, Kings, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Luis Obispo, Tulare, Yolo, Amador, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, San Benito, San Bernardino, Tehama, San Mateo, Marin	2/9/76, 2/13/76, 2/24/76, 3/26/76, 7/6/76	Not declared			\$2,664,000,000
Severe Storm	1976 High Winds and Flooding	DR-521	1976	Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	9/13/76, 9/22/76	9/21/76			\$120,132,771
Fire	Sycamore Fire	N/A	1977	Santa Barbara	7/27/77	Not declared	0		\$25,540,755
Flood	Imperial County Flooding	N/A	1977	Imperial	8/23/77	Not declared			\$28,498,469
Flood, Landslide	Threat of Floods/Mud Slides	N/A	1977	Monterey, Riverside	9/8/77	Not declared			\$6,110,000
Severe Storm	Storms	N/A	1977	San Diego, Kern, Humboldt, City of Arvin	1/10/78, 12/23/77, 1/22/77, 12/21/77	Not declared			\$38,009,035
Landslide	Laguna Landslide	DR-566	1978	City of Laguna Beach	10/5/78	10/9/78			\$16,595,000
Fire	1978 Los Angeles Fire	EM-3067	1978	Los Angeles	10/24/78	10/29/78	1		\$61,279,374
Earthquake	Santa Barbara Earthquake	N/A	1978	Santa Barbara	8/15/78	Not declared	0	65	\$12,987,000

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Hazard Type	Disaster Name	Disaster #	Year	Counties and Cities Declared	State Declaration	Federal Declaration	# of Deaths	# of Injuries	Cost of Damage
Miscellaneous	PSA Air Crash	N/A	1978	City of San Diego	1/15/79	Not declared	150		
Severe Storm	Storms	N/A	1978	Humboldt, Mendocino, Santa Cruz	1/27/78, 1/20/78	Not declared			\$6,126,409
Severe Storm	Storms	Unknown	1978	Inyo, Mono, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Kings, Monterey, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Tulare, Ventura	3/9/78, 2/27,78, 2/13/78	2/15/78	14	21	\$117,802,785
Severe Storm	Severe Storms	DR-594	1979	Riverside	7/26/80	7/27/79			\$25,867,100
Earthquake	Imperial Earthquake	DR-609	1979	Imperial	10/16/79	10/16/79	0	91	\$21,197,250
Economic	Gasoline Shortage Emergency	N/A	1979	Alameda, Contra Costa, Los Angeles, Marin, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, San Francisco, San Diego, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, Ventura, San Bernardino, Sonoma, Contra Costa, Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Clara	5/8/79 - 11/13/79	Not declared			
Fire	Fires	N/A	1979	Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, El Dorado	9/28/79, 9/21/79, 9/20/79	Not declared			\$9,970,119
Flood	1980 Winter Storms	DR-615	1980	Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Ventura, San Bernardino, San Diego	2/21/80, 2/7/80	2/21/80			
Flood	Jones Tract Levee Break	DR-633	1980	San Joaquin	9/30/80	9/30/80			\$21,510,956
Fire	Southern California Fires	DR-635	1980	San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside	11/18/80	11/18/80			\$64,795,200
Flood	Delta Levee Break	EM-3078	1980	Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin	1/23/80	1/23/80			\$17,388,013
Earthquake	Owens Valley Earthquake	N/A	1980	Mono	5/28/80	Not declared	0	9	\$2,000,000
Flood	Storms	N/A	1980	Stanislaus, Monterey, Solano, Santa Cruz	3/5/80	Not declared			\$316,640,817
Economic	Mediterranean Fruit Fly Infestation	N/A	1981	Contra Costa, Los Angeles, San Benito, Stanislaus, Santa Cruz, San Mateo	8/8/81 - 9/25/81	Not declared			\$22,000,000
Fire	Atlas Peak Fire	N/A	1981	Napa	6/24/81	Not declared	0		\$31,000,000
Flood	1982 Winter Storms	DR-651	1982	Alameda, Santa Clara, Solano, San Joaquin, Contra Costa, Humboldt, Marin, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Sonoma	1/5/82 - 1/9/82	1/7/82	33	481	\$273,850,000
Fire	Orange Fire	DR-657	1982	Orange, City of Redondo Beach	4/21/82	4/21/82			\$50,877,040
Flood	McDonald Island Levee Break	DR-669	1982	MacDonald Island	8/24/82	8/24/82			\$11,561,870

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Hazard Type	Disaster Name	Disaster #	Year	Counties and Cities Declared	State Declaration	Federal Declaration	# of Deaths	# of Injuries	Cost of Damage
Flood, Severe Storm	1982-83 Winter Storms	DR-677	1982	Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Marin, San Mateo, Los Angeles, San Diego, Alameda, Orange, San Benito, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sonoma, Ventura, Trinity, Colusa, Lake, Mendocino, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Solano, Yolo, Butte, Glenn, Kern, Kings, San Bernardino, Sutter, Tehama, Merced, Del Norte, Fresno, Madera, Napa, Placer, Riverside, Stanislaus, Tulare, Humboldt, Mariposa, Nevada, Yuba	1982, 1983	2/9/83	0	0	\$523,617,032
Agricultural	Rains Causing Agricultural Losses	N/A	1982	Fresno, Madera, Merced, Monterey, Kern, Tulare, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, Stanislaus, Yolo	10/26/82	Not declared			\$345,195,974
Fire	Dayton Hills Fire	N/A	1982	Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura	10/10/82	Not declared	0		\$19,277,102
Flood, Windstorm	High Tides, Strong Winds, and Rains	N/A	1982	Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin	12/8/82	Not declared			\$6,964,998
Severe Storm, Flood	Heavy Rains/ Flooding	N/A	1982	Inyo	9/27/82	Not declared			\$6,161,320
Flood	Winter Storms	Unknown	1982	Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Marin, San Mateo, Los Angeles, San Diego, Alameda, orange, San Benito, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sonoma, Ventura, Trinity, Colusa, Lake Mendocino, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Solano, Yolo, Butte, Glenn, Kern, Kings, San Bernardino, Sutter, Tehama, Merced, Del Norte, Fresno, Madera, Napa, Placer, Riverside, Stanislaus, Tulare, Humboldt, Mariposa, Nevada, Yuba	12/8/82-3/21/83	2/9/83			\$523,617,032
Earthquake	Coalinga Earthquake	DR-682	1983	Fresno	5/2/83	5/3/83	0	47	\$31,076,300
Flood	Colorado River Flooding	DR-682	1983	Riverside, San Bernardino, Imperial	6/23/83, 6/28/83	7/1/83			\$4,640,315
Flood	1983 Summer Storms	DR-690	1983	Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino	8/29/83	8/29/83	3		\$34,689,155
Economic	Mexican Fruit Fly	N/A	1983	Los Angeles	11/4/83	Not declared			

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Hazard Type	Disaster Name	Disaster #	Year Declared	Counties and Cities	State Declaration	Federal Declaration	# of Deaths	# of Injuries	Cost of Damage
Severe Storm, Flood	Levee Failure, High Winds, High Tides, Floods, Storms, Wind Driven Water	N/A	1983	Contra Costa, Alameda	12/9/83, 1/18/84	Not declared			\$10,909,785
Earthquake	Morgan Hill Earthquake	EM-4043	1984	Santa Clara		4/25/84	0	27	\$7,265,000
Severe Storm	Storms	N/A	1984	Kern, Riverside, Tulare, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, City of Escondido, Inyo		Not declared			\$1,600,000
Fire	Statewide Fires	DR-739	1985	San Diego, City of Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Ventura	7/1/85 - 7/11/85	4/25/84	3	470	\$64,845,864
Fire	Wheeler Fire	N/A	1985	Ventura	10/14/85	Not declared	1	2	
Miscellaneous	Hydrilla Proliferation	N/A	1985	Shasta	9/13/85	Not declared			
Severe Storm	Storms	DR-758	1986	Humboldt, Napa, Sonoma, Glenn, Lake, Marin, Modoc, Sacramento, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Yuba, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Lassen, Mendocino, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, San Joaquin, Sierra, Sutter, Tehama, Tuolumne, Yolo, Fresno, Madera, San Mateo, Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Trinity, Mono, San Benito, Shasta	2/18-86 - 3/12/86	2/18/86	13		\$407,538,904
Flood	Heavy Rains	N/A	1986	Monterey, Siskiyou	3/26/86	Not declared			\$400,000
Miscellaneous	Plane Crash	N/A	1986	City of Cerritos	8/31/86	Not declared	67	2	
Earthquake	Whittier Earthquake	DR-799	1987	Monterey park, City of Whittier, Los Angeles, Orange	10/2/87 - 10/5/87	10/7/87	9	200	\$358,052,144
Earthquake	Imperial County Earthquake	N/A	1987	Imperial	11/23/87	Not declared	0	94	\$2,638,833
Economic	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	N/A	1987	Los Angeles	8/25/87	Not declared			
Fire	Forest Fire - Del Norte Fire, Pebble Beach	N/A	1987	Monterey		Not declared	0	8	\$15,000,000
Fire	Acom Fire	N/A	1987	Alpine	8/3/87	Not declared	0	3	\$8,500,000
Fire	Wildland Fires	N/A	1987	Colusa, Del Norte, Butte, Fresno, Humboldt, Inyo, Kern, Lake, Lassen, Mariposa, Mendocino, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Riverside, San Bernardino, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne	9/10/87, 9/3/87	Not declared	3	76	\$18,000,000

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Hazard Type	Disaster Name	Disaster #	Year Declared	Counties and Cities Declared	State Declaration	Federal Declaration	# of Deaths	# of Injuries	Cost of Damage
Fire	Wildfires/ Flooding/ Mud Slides	N/A	1987	San Diego	11/19/87	Not declared			\$5,371,150
Severe Storm	Coastal Storms	DR-812	1988	Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego	1/21/88	2/5/88	0		
Fire	Fires - 49er, Miller, and Fern	DR-815	1988	Shasta, Solano, Yuba, Nevada	9/11/88-9/20/88	9/13/88	0		\$31,247,534
Economic	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	N/A	1988	Los Angeles	7/21/88	Not declared			
Fire	Wildland Fires	N/A	1988	Calaveras	7/21/88	Not declared			
Fire, Windstorm	Fire and Wind Driven Waves	N/A	1988	City of Redondo Beach	6/15/88	Not declared	0		\$25,000,000
Fire, Windstorm	Fires/ High Winds	N/A	1988	Los Angeles	12/9/88	Not declared	0	2	\$12,400,000
Severe Storm	Storms	N/A	1988	Santa Barbara, City of San Buenaventura	1/26/88	Not declared			\$49,416,200
Earthquake	Loma Prieta Earthquake	DR-845	1989	Alameda, Monterey, San Benito, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, Contra Costa, Marin, City of Isleton, City of Tracy, Solano	10/18/89 - 10/30/89	10/18/89	63	3,757	\$5,900,000,000
Economic	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	N/A	1989	Los Angeles	8/9/89	Not declared			
Economic	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	N/A	1989	Santa Clara	9/6/89	Not declared			
Economic	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	N/A	1989	San Bernardino	10/3/89	Not declared			
Economic	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	N/A	1989	Orange	11/20/89	Not declared			
Fire	Santa Barbara Fires	DR-872	1990	Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Riverside, San Bernardino	6/28/90, 6/29/90	6/30/90	3	89	\$300,000,000
Freeze	Freeze	DR-894	1990	Santa Cruz, Fresno, Glenn, imperial, Kern, Mendocino, Monterey, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma, Tulare, Ventura, Alameda, Butte, Colusa, Los Angeles, Madera, Marin, Merced, Napa, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba, Stanislaus, Tehama	12/19/90-1/18/91	2/11/91			\$856,329,675
Drought	Drought	N/A	1990	City of Santa Barbara	7/17/90	Not declared			
Drought	Drought	N/A	1990	Santa Barbara	11/13/90	Not declared			
Earthquake	Upland Earthquake	N/A	1990	Los Angeles, San Bernardino	3/9/90, 3/13/90	Not declared	0	38	\$12,034,150
Economic	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	N/A	1990	Riverside	4/18/90	Not declared			
Economic	Mexican Fruit Fly	N/A	1990	Los Angeles, San Diego	5/14/90	Not declared			
Fire	Finley Fire/ Yosemite Fire	N/A	1990	Mariposa, Kern, Tehama	8/13/90, 8/14/90	Not declared	1	84	\$548,000,000
Severe Storm	Severe Storms	N/A	1990	Butte, Nevada	2/22/90	Not declared	1	17	\$11,500,000
Fire	East Bay Hills Fire	DR-919	1991	Alameda County	10/20/91	10/22/91	25	150	\$1,700,000,000

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Hazard Type	Disaster Name	Disaster #	Year	Counties and Cities Declared	State Declaration	Federal Declaration	# of Deaths	# of Injuries	Cost of Damage
Economic	Sweet potato Whitefly	N/A	1991	Imperial, Riverside		Not declared			\$120,567,949
HazMat	Cantara Spill	N/A	1991	Shasta, Siskiyou				300	\$38,000,000
Severe Storm	1992 Winter Storms	DR-935	1992	Los Angeles, Ventura, City of Los Angeles, Kern, Orange, San Bernardino	2/12/92, 2/19/92	2/25/92	5		\$123,240,531
Civil Unrest	Los Angeles Civil Disorder	DR-942	1992	Los Angeles	4/29/92	5/22/92	53	2,383	\$800,000,000
Earthquake	Cape Mendocino Earthquakes	DR-943	1992	Humboldt	4/25/92	5/5/92	0	356	\$48,271,137
Earthquake	Big Bear - Landers Earthquakes	DR-947	1992	Riverside, San Bernardino	6/28/92	6/28/92	1	\$402	\$91,079,376
Fire	Shasta/Calaveras Fire	DR-958	1992	Calaveras, Shasta	8/21/92	8/29/92	0	\$8	\$54,108,500
Flood	1992 Late Winter Storms	DR-979	1992	Alpine, Los Angeles, Humboldt, Napa, Santa Barbara, Culver City, City of Los Angeles, Contra Costa, Mendocino, Sonoma, Fresno, Imperial, Madera, Monterey, San Bernardino, Sierra, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Modoc, Orange, Riverside, Lassen, Siskiyou, Plumas, San Diego	1/7/93 - 2/19/93	1/15/93	20	10	\$600,000,000
HazMat	Sewage Spill	N/A	1992	San Diego, City of Chula Vista, City of Coronado, San Diego	2/6/92, 2/7/92	Not declared			
Fire	Southern California Firestorms	DR-1005	1993	Los Angeles, Ventura, San Diego, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino	10/27/93, 10/28/93	10/28/93	4	162	\$1,000,000,000
Economic	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	N/A	1993	Riverside	5/21/94	Not declared			
HazMat	Tijuana River Pollution	N/A	1993	San Diego	9/10/93	Not declared			
HazMat	New River Pollution	N/A	1993	Imperial	10/6/93	Not declared			
Earthquake	Northridge Earthquake	DR-1008	1994	Los Angeles, Ventura, Orange	1/17/94, 1/24/94	1/17/94	57	11,846	\$40,000,000,000
Economic	Salmon fisheries	DR-1038	1994	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma	5/20/94	9/20/94			\$28,300,000
Earthquake	Humboldt Earthquake	N/A	1994	Humboldt	12/29/94	Not declared			\$1,300,000
Economic	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	N/A	1994	Ventura	10/7/94	Not declared			
Fire	San Luis Obispo Fire - Hwy 41	N/A	1994	San Luis Obispo	8/24/94	Not declared		12	\$6,382,235

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Hazard Type	Disaster Name	Disaster #	Year Declared	Counties and Cities Declared	State Declaration	Federal Declaration	# of Deaths	# of Injuries	Cost of Damage
Severe Storm	Severe Winter Storms	DR-1044	1995	Los Angeles, Orange, Humboldt, Lake, Sonoma, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Glenn, Kern, Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Monterey, Napa, Placer, Plumas, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Tehama, Ventura, Yolo, Yuba, Alpine, Amador, Nevada, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Mateo, Shasta, Sutter, Trinity, San Diego, Alameda, Marin, Fresno, Kings, El Dorado, Madera, Solano, Siskiyou	1/6/95 - 3/14/95	1/13/95	11		\$741,400,000
Severe Storm, Flood	Late Winter Storms	DR-1046	1995	All counties except Del Norte		1/10/95	17		\$1,100,000,000
Fire	Southern California Firestorms	EM-3120	1996	Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego	10/1/96			5	\$40,000,000
Flood	January 1997 Floods		2003	Alpine, Amador, Butte, Colusa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yuba, Calaveras, Madera, Mono, Monterey, Placer, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Yolo, Contra Costa, Fresno, Marin, Tulare, Mariposa, Merced, Santa Clara, Alameda, San Francisco, Kings,	1/2/97 - 1/31/97		8		\$1,800,000,000
Flood	El Nino		1998	Alameda, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Kern, Kings, Lake, Los Angeles, Marin, Mendocino, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Ventura, Yolo, Yuba			17		\$550,000,000

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Hazard Type	Disaster Name	Disaster #	Year	Counties and Cities Declared	State Declaration	Federal Declaration	# of Deaths	# of Injuries	Cost of Damage
Freeze	Freeze		1998	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Monterey, Tulare, Ventura	2/9/99				
Fire	Fire		1999	Various Counties	8/26/99				
	Road Damage		1999	Sonoma	3/29/99				
Earthquake	Earthquake		2000	Napa	9/6/00				
Drought	Water Shortage		2001	City of Rio Dell	3/16/01				
Fire	California Wildfires	DR-1498	2003	Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego		DR1498			
Earthquake	Sierra Madre Earthquake	N/A	2003	Los Angeles	7/5/91	Not declared	1	30	\$33,500,000
Fire	Widespread Fires	N/A	2003	Madera		Not declared	2		Not available
Severe Storm, Freeze	Freeze and Snow Conditions	N/A	2003	Lake	7/13/72	Not declared			\$357,000
Drought	Drought		2003	Modoc, Siskiyou	5/4/01				
Economic	Exotic Newcastle Disease Epidemic		2003	15 Northern Counties	2/21/03				
Economic	Bark Beetle Infestation		2003	San Bernardino, San Diego, Riverside	3/7/03				
Fire	Wildfire		2003	Calaveras	9/10/01				
Fire	Southern California Wildfires	DR-1498	2003	Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego	10/24-26/03	10/27/03			
Earthquake	San Simeon Earthquake	DR-1505	2003	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara	12/23/03	1/13/04			Estimated \$55 million

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Glendora Unified School District Facilities Vulnerability Chart

The GUSD AHMP Planning Committee used the following chart to identify individual school district facility and school site hazard vulnerability to each high and moderate risk rated hazards.

The Division of State Architecture (DSA) conducted a Seismic Report in 2002 on the GUSD schools. DSA identified five schools with precast tilt-up concrete sheer walls with flexible floor and roof diaphragms. The report provided on the next page shows the cost of rehabilitation. The GUSD Vulnerability Impact Chart lists those five schools as high vulnerability to earthquakes.

The general costs to rebuild are:

- *Elementary Schools = 25 million dollars*
- *Middle School = 50 million dollars*
- *High School = 100 million dollars*

According to the GUSD's Finance dept., GUSD could continue daily operations if one elementary or middle school was destroyed due to a catastrophic disaster. The students would be sent to another school site within the District. If more than one elementary or middle school was damaged or lost, GUSD would need federal and state assistance continue its day-to day operations. GUSD would not be able to provide schooling for high school students, if a high school was significantly damage or lost to a catastrophic disaster. The District would suffer economically and need federal and state assistance. ADA funds are a short time term solution.

The impact percentages are based on the above cost of a school and its geographic location vulnerability to a hazard. The percentage is based on minimum damage to total loss of the school.

Mitigation actions will be developed for school district facilities and school sites located in high and moderate risk locations for each identified hazard.

Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Glendora USD
Seismic Report - Based upon information in DSA 2002 Study

App ID.	File ID	School Name	Building ID	DSA App Date	Structural System (see below)	Building	Sq Ft	Seismic Region	Review Cost	Rehabilitation Cost	Total
13777	19-42	Margaret R. Sellers	1	01/01/1955	RM1	classroom	4,000	ZONE 4	\$16,608	\$450,440	\$467,048
13777	19-42	Margaret R. Sellers	2	01/01/1955	RM1	classroom	4,400	ZONE 4	16,608	495,484	512,092
13777	19-42	Margaret R. Sellers	3	01/01/1955	RM1	classroom	4,400	ZONE 4	16,608	495,484	512,092
13777	19-42	Margaret R. Sellers	4	01/01/1955	RM1	classroom	4,400	ZONE 4	16,608	495,484	512,092
13777	19-42	Margaret R. Sellers	5	01/01/1955	RM1	classroom	900	ZONE 4	16,608	101,349	117,957
13777	19-42	Margaret R. Sellers	6	01/01/1955	RM1	classroom	1,320	ZONE 4	16,608	148,645	165,253
13777	19-42	Margaret R. Sellers	7	01/01/1955	RM1	classroom	950	ZONE 4	16,608	106,980	123,588
15137	19-42	Margaret R. Sellers	1	01/01/1956	RM1	classroom	1,940	ZONE 4	16,608	218,463	235,071
15137	19-42	Margaret R. Sellers	2	01/01/1956	RM1	classroom	8,860	ZONE 4	16,608	997,725	1,014,333
15480	19-42	Gordon Elem.	1	01/01/1957	RM1	classroom	3,480	ZONE 4	16,608	391,883	408,491
15480	19-42	Gordon Elem.	10	01/01/1957	RM1	classroom	6,682	ZONE 4	16,608	752,460	769,068
15480	19-42	Gordon Elem.	2	01/01/1957	RM1	classroom	3,480	ZONE 4	16,608	391,883	408,491
15480	19-42	Gordon Elem.	3	01/01/1957	RM1	classroom	3,480	ZONE 4	16,608	391,883	408,491
15480	19-42	Gordon Elem.	4	01/01/1957	RM1	classroom	2,960	ZONE 4	16,608	333,326	349,934
15480	19-42	Gordon Elem.	5	01/01/1957	RM1	classroom	3,480	ZONE 4	16,608	391,883	408,491
15480	19-42	Gordon Elem.	6	01/01/1957	RM1	classroom	3,480	ZONE 4	16,608	391,883	408,491
15480	19-42	Gordon Elem.	7	01/01/1957	RM1	classroom	3,480	ZONE 4	16,608	391,883	408,491
15480	19-42	Gordon Elem.	8	01/01/1957	RM1	classroom	2,016	ZONE 4	16,608	227,022	243,630
15480	19-42	Gordon Elem.	9	01/01/1957	RM1	classroom	3,456	ZONE 4	16,608	389,180	405,788
20149	19-42	Elvin H. Stanton	1	01/01/1960	PC1A	cafeteria	3,680	ZONE 4	16,608	411,571	428,179
22926	19-42	William B. Cullen	1	01/01/1962	PC1A	cafeteria	6,000	ZONE 4	16,608	671,040	687,648
22927	19-42	Grace Sutherland	1	01/01/1962	RM1	cafeteria	5,700	ZONE 4	16,608	641,877	658,485
									\$365,376	\$9,287,826	\$9,653,202

Structural System:

PC1A	Precast tilt-up concrete sheer wall with flexible floor and roof diaphragms	Per sq ft
RM1	Reinforced masonry bearing wall with flexible floor and roof diaphragms	\$111.84
		\$112.61

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Glendora Unified School District Facilities Vulnerability Impact Chart

Place an "X" into the column of H (High), M (Moderate) or L (Low) for each site's vulnerability to the hazards.

District Sites	Hazards																													
	Biological Health			Dam Failure			Earthquake			Water Wastewater Disruption			Wildland Urban Interface Fire			Data Tele-communication Loss			Flooding			Severe Weather Excessive Rains/Winds			Transport. Accident or Incident			Transportation Loss		
	(High)			(High)			(High)			High			(High)			(Moderate)			(Moderate)			(Moderate)			(Moderate)			(Moderate)		
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L
Cullen E.S.	X			X				X		X				X			X		X				X				X			X
District Office	X			X			X			X				X		X			X				X				X		X	
Glendora H.S.	X			X			X			X				X		X			X				X				X			X
Goddard M.S	X			X			X	X		X				X		X			X				X				X			X
La Fetra E.S.	X			X			X			X				X		X			X				X				X			X
Maintenance Warehouse	X			X			X			X				X		X			X				X				X		X	
Sandburg M.S	X			X			X			X				X		X			X				X				X			X

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

District Sites	Hazards																																
	Biological Health			Dam Failure			Earthquake			Water Wastewater Disruption			Wildland Urban Interface Fire			Data Tele-communication Loss			Flooding			Severe Weather Excessive Rains/Winds			Transport. Accident or Incident			Transportation Loss					
	(High)			(High)			(High)			High			(High)			(Moderate)			(Moderate)			(Moderate)			(Moderate)								
	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L	H	M	L			
Sellers Education Center	X			X			X			X				X			X		X				X					X					X
Stanton E.S.	X						X	X						X			X		X				X					X					X
Sutherland E.S.	X						X	X						X			X		X				X					X					X
Whitcomb H.S.	X						X	X						X			X		X				X					X					X
Williams E.S.	X				X				X				X				X		X				X					X					X

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Biological Health: Pandemic Flu

Biological/Health Emergencies were rated as a HIGH PRIORITY HAZARD in GUSD.

GUSD is not fully aware of the potential impact a natural or human-caused Biological Health and/or Pandemic Flu disaster would have physically and psychologically on the students and staff. Schools are a safe place for children during the day. Biological or Pandemic Flu can cause mass sickness and death. GUSD is dependent on Los Angeles County services for education, notification, and oversight. If a Pandemic Flu occurred and the District was mandated to close, GUSD would require federal and state assistance to recover from a prolonged closure. According to the US Department of Health and Human Services, it assumes a 30% illness rate and unmitigated pandemic without interventions

Schools and school support systems have always been, and will continue to be, vulnerable to biological and health hazards, just by their nature as a gathering place for people from all around. Los Angeles County's population is mobile, not only locally, but globally; and the potential for introduction of disease is great. In schools, the public health system starts with teachers and parents. Schools experiencing unusual absenteeism because of a sickness or health issues must report these incidents to public school children. On the other hand, if an epidemic or pandemic event occurs in one school, the odds are it will affect the entire area unless drastic measures are taken to quarantine or stop the event.

Los Angeles County has experienced numerous disasters, varying in type and severity. Disasters often result in the need for health and human services as part of the immediate and long-term recovery period. Some disasters are localized with service needs focused in a single location; other disasters, such as earthquakes and civil unrest, result in geographically widespread health and human services needs.

It is essential following a disaster to identify locations where large numbers of people are gathered in open areas. These areas will require evaluation in order to assess health and human service needs. The recovery period may be shortened if health, mental health, and housing problems can be addressed quickly.

Mission statements of the following Departments all relate to health and human services: they are annotated below:

Department of Health Services

"...To protect, maintain, and improve the health of the community."

Community Health Services

" To provide population based public health services and public health clinics in order to assure healthy communities in Los Angeles County through the services of Public Health Nurses, Public Health Investigators, and others."

Environmental Health Services

"...To protect health, prevent disease, and promote health for all persons in Los Angeles County

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

through the management of potentially harmful chemical, physical, or biological agents in the environment.”

Department of Mental Health

The Department of Mental Health (DMH) will coordinate and provide mental health services to community disaster victims and disaster workers throughout the entire duration of the disaster and its recovery period. DMH will augment the Department of Health Services by providing disaster mental health services.

Department of Public Social Services

The Department of Social Services (DPSS) is responsible, in partnership with the American Red Cross, to ensure that residents receive appropriate emergency shelter. DPSS is the County’s liaison with Emergency Network Los Angeles/LA Voluntary Agencies Active in Disaster (ENLA/LAVOAD). In a disaster, DPSS will communicate community needs to this agency.

Department of Children and Family Services

The Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) is responsible for the safety and well-being of the children in its care, and the children otherwise known as “unaccompanied minors” who may be left unsupervised as a result of a disaster.

Department of Community and Senior Services

The Department of Community and Senior Services (CSS) will manage and staff emergency shelters: contact high-risk IHSS clients: implement the Federal Repatriation Program; staff Disaster Services Centers using volunteers and contract agencies: provide public information through the Information and Referral network: and perform outreach and disaster assistance services through grants received from the California Departments of Aging and Social Services.

**Glendora Unified School District
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Health Hazards

West Nile Virus

1. West Nile virus (WNV) is a mosquito-borne disease that is common in Africa , west Asia and the Middle East .
2. West Nile virus was first detected in the United States in New York in 1999. Since then, WNV has spread to 46 states, Canada, and Mexico.
3. In 2003, three locally acquired human WNV cases were detected in residents of Los Angeles, Imperial, and Riverside counties, and WNV activity was detected in dead birds, mosquitoes, sentinel chickens, and a horse in six southern California counties. West Nile virus has also been detected in 2004 in southern California.
4. Last year there were almost 10,000 human cases of WNV detected, including 262 deaths in the United States.
5. People usually get WNV from the bite of an infected mosquito. There is also evidence that WNV can be acquired via a blood transfusion or organ transplant from an infected donor.
6. Most people who are bitten by a mosquito with WNV will not get sick. People who do become ill may experience mild to moderate flu-like symptoms like fever, headache and body ache. It is estimated that less than 1% of the people who are infected with WNV become severely ill and require hospitalization. The elderly and immune-compromised are particularly susceptible to illness caused by WNV.
7. Currently there is no specific treatment for WNV infection. Since it is a virus it does not respond to antibiotics. In severe cases hospitalization and supportive care is important.
8. California has a long history of conducting surveillance for mosquito-borne viruses and has taken active steps to ensure early detection of WNV. Due to ongoing collaboration between over 70 local mosquito and vector control agencies and state public agencies, California is well prepared to detect, monitor, and respond to WNV. These agencies use a variety of scientific techniques and products to control mosquitoes in their earliest stages and play a key role in reducing the risk of WNV. Also California has launched a statewide public education effort about personal protection measures and reporting dead birds.
9. The public is encouraged to assist in the efforts to detect and monitor WNV by calling the WNV hotline if they find a crow, raven, magpie, jay, sparrow, finch, or hawk that has been dead for about a day. Birds play an important role in maintaining and spreading this virus. Mosquitoes acquire the virus from infected birds, and then transmit the virus to people. Evidence of the virus in dead birds is often the first indication that WNV has been introduced into a new region.

Vector Control

A surveillance program adequate to monitor WNV activity levels associated with human risk must be in place. Detection of epizootic transmission of enzootic arboviruses typically precedes detection of human cases by several days to 2 weeks or longer (e.g., as found in

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SLE epidemics). If adequate surveillance is in place, the lead time between detecting significant levels of epizootic transmission and occurrence of human cases can be increased, which will allow for more effective intervention practices. Early-season detection of enzootic or epizootic WNV activity appears to be correlated with increased risk of human cases later in the season. Control activity should be intensified in response to evidence of virus transmission, as deemed necessary by the local health departments.

Such programs should consist of public education emphasizing personal protection and residential source reduction; municipal larval control to prevent repopulation of the area with competent vectors; adult mosquito control to decrease the density of infected, adult mosquitoes in the area; and continued surveillance to monitor virus activity and efficacy of control measures.

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)

Los Angeles County includes major port cities, and as such diseases anywhere in the world constitute a potential threat. Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), a recently recognized, contagious febrile lower respiratory infection caused by a novel corona virus called SARS-CoV, is an example of a potential threat to a port city.

The worldwide outbreak of SARS that occurred between November 2002 and July 2003 most likely originated in China and then spread through travel. During this outbreak 22 potential SARS cases were investigated in Los Angeles. Seven were considered probable SARS but none of these cases had a specimen that was positive for SARS-CoV infection. The investigation and monitoring required for 22 potential cases was considerable.

It is possible that SARS may re-emerge; therefore, it is important that Los Angeles County be prepared to immediately identify cases and contain the disease.

The California Health and Safety Code (H&S), the California Code of Regulations (CCR) and the Marin County Code (LACC) grant the Marin County Health Officer authority to collect records and data with respect to communicable disease, initiate disease control measures, control property and manage persons (including isolation and quarantine).

SARS Case Count

During November 2002-July 2003, a total of 8,098 probable SARS cases were reported to the World Health Organization (WHO) from 29 countries. In the United States, only 8 cases had laboratory evidence of infection with SARS-CoV. Since July 2003, when SARS-CoV transmission was declared contained, active global surveillance for SARS-CoV disease has detected no person-to-person transmission of SARS-CoV. CDC has therefore archived the case report summaries for the 2003 outbreak.

During the 2003 epidemic, CDC and the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) developed surveillance criteria to identify persons with SARS in the United States. The surveillance case definition changed throughout the epidemic, to reflect increased understanding of SARS-CoV disease.

In California, there were a total of 29 cases, 22 of which were suspect, 5 were probably SARS and 2 were confirmed.

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SARS Surveillance

The key to controlling a SARS outbreak is prompt detection of cases and their contacts, followed by rapid implementation of control measures. Identification of SARS cases is the basic step in prevention efforts, whereas contact tracing provides a means to focus case-finding and containment efforts on persons who are at greatest risk of SARS-CoV disease. Two features of SARS-CoV disease pose challenges for case surveillance. First, the early signs and symptoms are not specific enough to reliably distinguish SARS-CoV disease from other common respiratory illnesses. Second, existing laboratory diagnostic tests are not adequately sensitive early in the course of illness. Therefore, risk of exposure (i.e., to another case of SARS-CoV disease or to a setting where SARS-CoV transmission is occurring) is key to considering the likelihood of a diagnosis of SARS-CoV disease.

Potential sources of SARS-CoV for future exposures include persistent infection in previously ill persons or reintroduction to humans from an animal reservoir. In the absence of SARS-CoV transmission worldwide, the most likely sites of recurrence are the original site of introduction of SARS-CoV from animals to humans and locations where person-to-person SARS-CoV transmission previously occurred. Laboratories that contain live SARS-CoV could be a source of further transmission if compromised laboratory techniques result in laboratory-acquired infections and report from the Department of Health, Taiwan. Because persons with SARS-CoV disease tended to appear in clusters (e.g., in healthcare facilities, households, and a few special settings) during the 2003 outbreaks, early signals of the reappearance of the illness in U.S. communities could include unusual clusters of unexplained pneumonia.

Mad Cow Disease (Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD))

The Novato Sanitary District leases land to a cattle farmer adjacent to the City of Novato.

New variant CJD (vCJD) is a rare, degenerative, fatal brain disorder in humans. Although experience with this new disease is limited, evidence to date indicates that there has never been a case of vCJD transmitted through direct contact of one person with another. However, a case of probable transmission of vCJD through transfusion of blood components from an asymptomatic donor who subsequently developed the disease has been reported.

As of December 1, 2003, a total of 153 cases of vCJD had been reported in the world: 143 from the United Kingdom, six from France, and one each from Canada, Ireland, Italy, and the United States (note: the Canadian, Irish, and U.S. cases were reported in persons who resided in the United Kingdom during a key exposure period of the U.K. population to the BSE agent).

Almost all the 153 vCJD patients had multiple-year exposures in the United Kingdom between 1980 and 1996 during the occurrence of a large UK outbreak of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE, commonly known as mad cow disease) among cattle.

There has never been a case of vCJD that did not have a history of exposure within a country where this cattle disease, BSE, was occurring. It is believed that the persons who have developed vCJD became infected through their consumption of cattle products contaminated with the agent of BSE. There is no known treatment of vCJD and it is invariably fatal.

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Since 1996, evidence has been increasing for a causal relationship between ongoing outbreaks in Europe of a disease in cattle, called bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE, or "mad cow disease"), and a disease in humans, called variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD). Both disorders are invariably fatal brain diseases with unusually long incubation periods measured in years, and are caused by an unconventional transmissible agent.

On December 23, 2003, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced a presumptive diagnosis of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE, or "mad cow" disease) in an adult Holstein cow from Washington State. The diagnosis was confirmed by an international reference laboratory in Weybridge, England, on December 25. Preliminary trace-back based on an ear-tag identification number suggests that the BSE-infected cow was imported into the United States from Canada in August 2001.

Influenza (Flu)

Epidemics of influenza typically occur during the winter months and have been responsible for an average of approximately 36,000 deaths/year in the United States during 1990–1999. Influenza viruses also can cause pandemics, during which rates of illness and death from influenza-related complications can increase dramatically worldwide. Influenza viruses cause disease among all age groups. Rates of infection are highest among children, but rates of serious illness and death are highest among persons aged ≥ 65 years and persons of any age who have medical conditions that place them at increased risk for complications from influenza.

Influenza vaccination is the primary method for preventing influenza and its severe complications. In this report from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), the primary target groups recommended for annual vaccination are 1) groups that are at increased risk for influenza-related complications (e.g., persons aged ≥ 65 years and persons of any age with certain chronic medical conditions); 2) the group aged 50–64 years because this group has an elevated prevalence of certain chronic medical conditions; and 3) persons who live with or care for persons at high risk (e.g., health-care workers and household contacts who have frequent contact with persons at high risk and who can transmit influenza to persons at high risk). Vaccination is associated with reductions in influenza-related respiratory illness and physician visits among all age groups, hospitalization and death among persons at high risk, otitis media among children, and work absenteeism among adults. Although influenza vaccination levels increased substantially during the 1990s, further improvements in vaccine coverage levels are needed, chiefly among persons aged <65 years who are at increased risk for influenza-related complications among all racial and ethnic groups and among blacks and Hispanics aged ≥ 65 years. ACIP recommends using strategies to improve vaccination levels, including using reminder/recall systems and standing orders programs. Although influenza vaccination remains the cornerstone for the control and treatment of influenza, information is also presented regarding antiviral medications, because these agents are an adjunct to vaccine.

Influenza Epidemic

The influenza (flu) epidemics that happen nearly every year are important events. Influenza is a respiratory illness that makes hundreds of thousands of people sick each year. The illness can cause severe health problems for the elderly and younger people

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with diseases, such as diabetes, heart or lung disease, and illness that can weaken the immune system. Typical primary influenza illness lasts about a week and is characterized by abrupt onset of fever, muscle aches, sore throat, and nonproductive cough. In some persons, severe malaise and cough can persist for several days or weeks.

Influenza infection not only causes primary illness but also can lead to severe secondary medical complications, including influenza viral pneumonia, secondary bacterial pneumonia, worsening of underlying medical conditions, such as congestive heart failure, asthma, or diabetes, or other complications such as ear infections (i.e., otitis media) in children.

Elderly persons (i.e., those 65 years and over) and persons with certain underlying medical conditions, such as chronic heart or lung disease, are at increased risk for developing complications from influenza infection. These complications increase the risk for hospitalization or death.

One of the most important features about influenza viruses is that their structure changes slightly but frequently over time (a process known as “drift”), and that this process results in the appearance of different strains that circulate each year. The composition of the flu vaccine is changed each year to help protect people from the strains of influenza virus that are expected to be the most common ones circulating during the coming flu season.

The ability of the vaccine to protect against influenza during a particular season depends on several factors, but particularly 1) the match between influenza strains in the vaccine and strains circulating in the community, and 2) the ability of each person's immune system to mount a protective response as a result of the vaccination. Although the vaccine may not prevent everyone who takes it from getting sick, it does reduce the risk of severe illness, hospitalization, and death. That's why it is so important for anyone who wants to reduce his or her risk of getting severely ill from influenza to receive the vaccine each year.

Influenza Pandemic

By contrast to the more gradual process of drift, in some years, the influenza virus changes dramatically and unexpectedly through a process known as “shift.” Shift results in the appearance of a new influenza virus to which few (if any) people are immune. If this new virus spreads easily from person to person, it could quickly travel around the world and cause increased levels of serious illness and death, affecting millions of people. This is called influenza pandemic.

Fortunately, pandemics don't occur very often. There has not been an influenza pandemic since 1968. In 1997, however, a flu virus, that had previously infected only birds, caused an outbreak of illness in humans. This virus, known as the “avian flu,” resulted in 18 illnesses and six deaths in Hong Kong but did not easily spread from person to person. Still, it provided a frightening reminder that the next pandemic could occur at any time.

Governments around the world took notice. The U.S. government worked with State and local governments, and private-sector partners, to develop strategies and programs that would prepare our country for a pandemic.

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Avian Influenza (Bird Flu)

Influenza viruses that infect birds are called “avian influenza viruses.” Only influenza A viruses infect birds. All known subtypes of influenza A virus can infect birds. However, there are substantial genetic differences between the subtypes that typically infect both people and birds. Within subtypes of avian influenza viruses there also are different strains (described in “Strains”).

Avian influenza H5 and H7 viruses can be distinguished as “low pathogenic” and “high pathogenic” forms on the basis of genetic features of the virus and the severity of the illness they cause in poultry; influenza H9 virus has been identified only in a “low pathogenicity” form. Each of these three avian influenza viruses (H5, H7, and H9) can theoretically be partnered with any one of nine neuraminidase surface proteins; thus, there are potentially nine different forms of each subtype (e.g., H5N1, H5N2, H5N3, H5N9).

Below is summary information about these three prominent subtypes of avian influenza virus:

Influenza A H5

- Potentially nine different subtypes
- Can be highly pathogenic or low pathogenic
- H5 infections have been documented among humans, sometimes causing severe illness and death

Influenza A H7

- Potentially nine different subtypes
- Can be highly pathogenic or low pathogenic
- H7 infection in humans is rare, but can occur among persons who have close contact with infected birds; symptoms may include conjunctivitis and/or upper respiratory symptoms

Influenza A H9

- Potentially nine different subtypes
- Documented only in low pathogenic form
- Three H9 infections in humans have been confirmed.

Spread of Avian Influenza Viruses among Birds

Avian influenza viruses circulate among birds worldwide. Certain birds, particularly water birds, act as hosts for influenza viruses by carrying the virus in their intestines and shedding it. Infected birds shed virus in saliva, nasal secretions, and feces. Susceptible birds can become infected with avian influenza virus when they have contact with contaminated nasal, respiratory, or fecal material from infected birds. Fecal-to-oral transmission is the most common mode of spread between birds.

Most often, the wild birds that are host to the virus do not get sick, but they can spread influenza to other birds. Infection with certain avian influenza A viruses (for example, some H5 and H7 strains) can cause widespread disease and death among some species of domesticated birds.

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Avian Influenza Infection in Humans

Although avian influenza A viruses do not usually infect humans, several instances of human infections and outbreaks of avian influenza have been reported since 1997. Most cases of avian influenza infection in humans are thought to have resulted from contact with infected poultry or contaminated surfaces. However, there is still a lot to learn about how different subtypes and strains of avian influenza virus might affect humans. For example, it is not known how the distinction between low pathogenic and highly pathogenic strains might impact the health risk to humans. Of the documented cases of human infection with avian influenza viruses, illnesses caused by highly pathogenic viruses appear to be more severe.

Small Pox

Smallpox virus is a high-priority “Category A” agent that poses a risk Marin County, California and national security because it can be easily disseminated and transmitted from person to person, results in high mortality rates and has the potential for major public health impact, might cause public panic and social disruption, and requires special action for public health preparedness.

Vaccination

The federal government has not yet provided definitive guidance on the extent of preparedness vaccination (smallpox vaccination of persons prior to a confirmed case of smallpox). It is anticipated that the guidance will be forthcoming in the near future. Such guidance, and release of sufficient quantities of smallpox vaccine, may be for: (1) specified first responders only, (2) a larger group of health care workers, law enforcement, and emergency responders, or (3) the entire population on a voluntary basis. Guidance may be provided in a phased manner for these, or other, groups over time.

Monkey Pox

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and state and local health departments continue to investigate cases of monkeypox among persons who had close contact with wild or exotic mammalian pets or persons with monkeypox. Results of serologic testing, polymerase-chain-reaction analysis, viral culture and gene sequencing performed at the CDC indicate that the causative agent is monkeypox virus, a member of the orthopoxvirus group of viruses. CDC is updating previous interim guidance concerning infection control precautions and exposure management in the health-care and community settings. The guidance will be further updated as additional information about the epidemiology of disease transmission is better understood.

Limited data on transmission of monkeypox virus are available from studies conducted in Africa. Person-to-person transmission is believed to occur primarily through direct contact and also by respiratory droplet spread. Transmission of monkeypox within hospitals has been described, albeit rarely. Extrapolating from smallpox for which airborne transmission has been clearly described, airborne transmission of monkeypox virus cannot be excluded, especially in patients presenting with cough.

To date in the United States there has been no evidence of person-to-person transmission of monkeypox. However, recovery of monkeypox virus from skin lesions and tonsillar tissue demonstrates the potential for contact and droplet transmission, and at least a theoretical risk for airborne transmission.

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Hoof & Mouth Disease

In the United States we usually call it "Hoof and Mouth Disease." In the U.K. they call it "Foot and Mouth Disease." But, wherever it appears, and whatever it's called, this highly contagious livestock disease means trouble. The outbreak of the disease in Great Britain quickly spread to the European continent, and British officials even considered eradicating that country's entire livestock population. The last major outbreak in the U.S. was in 1929.

Hoof and mouth disease is a viral infection that afflicts animals with cloven hooves such as cattle, pigs, and sheep. Onset of the disease is characterized by fever, which is followed by the development of blisters inside the mouth and on the feet. It is transmitted easily among animals through fluids such as blood, saliva, and milk. Fluid from broken blisters has especially high concentrations of the virus. The disease is not necessarily fatal, and symptoms can clear up after several weeks, but the disease generally leaves animals underweight and sometimes disabled. Because of the highly infectious nature of the disease, and the condition in which it leaves animals even after they have recovered, farmers almost always destroy infected animals and burn their carcasses.

Hepatitis

Hepatitis is inflammation of the liver. Several different viruses cause viral hepatitis. They are named the hepatitis A, B, C, D, and E viruses.

All of these viruses cause acute, or short-term, viral hepatitis. The hepatitis B, C, and D viruses can also cause chronic hepatitis, in which the infection is prolonged, sometimes lifelong.

Other viruses may also cause hepatitis, but they have yet to be discovered and they are obviously rare causes of the disease.

Hepatitis Incidence/Epidemiology

Hepatitis A occurs sporadically and epidemically worldwide, with a tendency to cyclic recurrences.

Epidemics are uncommon in developing countries where adults are generally immune. Improved sanitation and hygiene conditions in different parts of the world leave large segments of the population susceptible to infection, and outbreaks may result whenever the virus is introduced.

Common-source epidemics, related to contaminated food or water, may evolve explosively, as did the largest mollusc-linked epidemic in Shanghai, in 1988, involving about 300 000 people.

Worldwide, HAV infections account for 1.4 million cases annually.

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Dam Failure

Dam Failure was rated as a HIGH PRIORITY HAZARD in GUSD.

Reference Appendix 2 City of Glendora Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan pages 124-130 for dam failure hazard profile.

GUSD has schools located in Dam and Debris Basin Inundation Flood Areas. They are:

Big Dalton Dam (reference map in Glendora NHMP page 127)

Big Dalton Dam is owned by the County of Los Angeles.

- Cullen Elementary High Risk
- District Office High Risk
- Glendora High High Risk
- Goddard Middle Moderate Risk
- Sellers Elementary High Risk
- Sellers Education Center High Risk
- Williams Elementary High Risk

GUSD has 6 out of 10 schools located in a dam inundation flood zone. Therefore 60 percent of their schools could be impacted by Big Dalton Dam. Any combination of damage to schools or loss of Glendora High School would cost over 100% of the District's budget.

Big Dalton Debris Basin (reference map in Glendora NHMP page 129)

Big Dalton Debris Basin is owned by the County of Los Angeles.

- Sellers Elementary High Risk
- District Office High Risk

Sellers Elementary School and the District Office facilities are on the same location (500 N. Lorraine). GUSD could transfer their students to the closest elementary school to education. The District Office would be displaced and continue business at another location. The direct and indirect impact would be displacements costs and disruption of business. The cost would depend on the length of displacement.

Little Dalton Debris Basin (reference map in Glendora NHMP page 130)

Little Dalton Debris Basin is owned by the County of Los Angeles.

- Cullen Elementary High Risk
- Goddard Middle High Risk
- Sellers Elementary High Risk
- Glendora High Moderate Risk
- Williams Elementary Moderate Risk

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Three school sites are located in the direct flow and two schools are located in the outskirts of the inundation zone. The potential loss of life and property is 1% to over 100% of the District budget based on the school site replacements valued listed on page

GUSD is constrained to directly mitigate dam failure.

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Earthquake

Earthquake was rated a HIGH PRIORITY HAZARD in GUSD.

Reference Appendix 2 City of Glendora Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan pages 54-72 for earthquake hazard profile. The City of Glendale's Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan addresses the:

- Probability
- Extent
- Areas affected
- Impact

Reference the County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan Version 1.1 Section 4 Hazard Vulnerability Analysis Part A Natural Hazards pages 113-124.

Impact

All school sites and district office are vulnerable to a significant earthquake occurrence. Five schools sites have precast tilt-up concrete sheer walls with flexible floor (Reference page 95 & 95 for exact costs). GUSD is located near the San Andreas Fault. The probability of an earthquake at any time is high according to seismology studies and HAZUS data. The amount of damage in dollars is dependent on the epicenter and magnitude of the earthquake. As stated on page 141, GUSD would be able to conduct day-to-day education if one elementary or middle school was lost or seriously damaged by an earthquake, but would not be able to cover the cost to rebuild a high school. GUSD highest priority is to their students and staff.

Historic Earthquakes

Since seismologists started recording and measuring earthquakes, there have been tens of thousands of recorded earthquakes in Southern California, most with a magnitude below three. No community in Southern California is beyond the reach of a damaging earthquake. The table below describes the historical earthquake events that have affected Southern California.

About 30 earthquakes occur every day in Southern California. Most have a magnitude of less than 2.0. No evidence exists that earthquakes are more likely to occur in certain kinds of weather.

The best place to see any part of the monstrous, 800-mile San Andreas Fault is in Palmdale in a road cut along the Antelope Valley Freeway (Route 14) just north of Avenue S. The last time this part of the fault was active was in 1857

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Year	Date	Location	Time	Richter	Mercalli	Deaths & Property Damage
1769	Jul 28	L.A. Area	---	6.0	VIII	No information
1812	Dec 8	L.A. Area	3:00pm	7.0	VII	40 deaths, Mission San Juan Capistrano severely to moderately damaged. Mission San Gabriel moderately damaged.
1827	Sep 24	L.A. Area	4:00am	5.5	---	No information
1855	Jul 11	L.A. Area	4:15am	6.0	VIII	Bells of Mission San Gabriel torn down. 26 buildings damaged in L.A.
1857	Jan 9	Fort Tejon	4:24pm	7.9	IX	2 deaths; Heavy property damage and loss
1916	Oct 23	Tejon Pass Region	2:44pm	5.3	---	No information
1933	Mar 10	Long Beach	5:54pm	6.4	IX	120 deaths; \$50 million
1941	Oct 21	Torrance-Gardena	10:57pm	4.8	VII	No deaths; \$100,000
1941	Nov 14	Torrance-Gardena	12:42am	4.8	VIII	No deaths; \$1 million
1951	Dec 25	San Clemente Island	4:46pm	5.9	---	No deaths; No appreciable damage
1971	Feb 9	San Fernando	6:01am	6.6	---	65 deaths; \$505 million
1979	Jan 1	Malibu	3:15pm	5.2	---	No deaths; minor damage
1987	Oct 1	Whittier-Narrows	7:42am	5.9	---	8 deaths; \$358 million
1988	Dec 3	Pasadena	11:38pm	5.0	---	No deaths; No appreciable damage
1989	Jan 19	Malibu	10:38pm	5.0	---	No deaths; slight damage
1989	Jun 12	Montebello	9:57am	4.6	---	No deaths; No appreciable damage
1991	Jun 28	Sierra Madre	7:44am	5.8	---	2 deaths; \$40 million
1994	Jan 17	Northridge	4:31am	6.7	---	61 deaths Est. \$20 billion
2001	Sep 9	SE of West Hollywood	4:59pm	4.2	---	No deaths; moderate damage

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Updated Fault Parameters

FAULT NAME AND GEOMETRY (ss) strike slip, (r) reverse, (n) normal (rl) rt. lateral, (ll) left lateral, (o) oblique	Fault Length (km)	+/-	Slip Rate (mm/yr)	+/-	Rank (1)	Mmax (2)	Down Dip Width (km) (3)	+/-	Ruptop (4)	Rupbot (5)	Dip	Endpt N (W)	Endpt. S (E)	COMMENTS
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Note: Entry highlighted in yellow indicates modifications to 1996 fault parameters. Entry highlighted in grey with red text indicates 1996 source that has been deleted in the 2002 fault parameters.

A FAULTS

SAN ANDREAS FAULT ZONE

San Andreas (Coachella) (rl-ss)	96	10	25.0	5.0	P	7.2	12	2	0	12	90	-116.47; 33.92	-115.71; 33.35	Slip rate based on Sieh and Williams (1990); Sieh (1986); Keller et al. (1982); Bronkowski (1981).
San Andreas (San Bernardino) (rl-ss)	103	10	24.0	6.0	M	7.5	18	2	0	18	90	-117.50; 34.29	-116.48; 33.92	Minor modifications to digital fault trace and minor length modification.
San Andreas (Mojave) (rl-ss)	103	10	30.0	7.0	P	7.4	12	2	0	12	90	-118.51; 34.70	-117.50; 34.29	Minor modifications to digital fault trace. 1996 slip rate based on Sieh (1984), Salyards et al. (1992), and WGCEP (1995).
San Andreas (Carrizo) (rl-ss)	146	15	34.0	3.0	W	7.4	12	2	0	12	90	-119.87; 35.31	-118.51; 34.70	Minor modifications to digital fault trace and minor length modification. 1996 slip rate based on Sieh and Jahns (1984).
San Andreas (Cholame) (rl-ss)	63	6	34.0	5.0	P	7.3	12	2	0	12	90	-120.30; 35.75	-119.87; 35.31	Minor modifications to digital fault trace and minor length modification. 1996 slip rate based on analogy with Carrizo segment.
San Andreas (Parkfield) (rl-ss)	36	4	34.0	5.0	P	6.5	12	2	0	12	90	-120.56; 36.00	-120.30; 35.75	Minor modifications to digital fault trace.
San Andreas (creeping segment) (rl-ss)	122	12	34.0	5.0	P	6.2	12	2	0	12	90	-121.48; 36.81	-120.56; 36.00	Maximum magnitude based on historic rate of earthquakes.
San Andreas (Santa Cruz Mtn) (rl-ss)	62	8	17.0	4.0	P	7.0	15	2	0	15	90	-122.00; 37.18	-121.48; 36.81	WG99/WG02 source parameters used. Go to the U.S. Geological Survey website for more information on WG99 and WG02.
San Andreas (Peninsula) (rl-ss)	85	13	17.0	4.0	M	7.1	13	2	0	13	90	-122.57; 37.79	-122.00; 37.18	WG99/WG02 source parameters used. Go to the U.S. Geological Survey website for more information on WG99 and WG02.
San Andreas (North Coast North) (rl-ss)	136	14	24.0	3.0	P	7.3	11	2	0	11	90	-124.41; 40.25	-123.79; 39.10	WG99/WG02 source parameters used. Go to the U.S. Geological Survey website for more information on WG99 and WG02.
San Andreas (North Coast South) (rl-ss)	190	19	24.0	3.0	M	7.4	12	2	0	12	90	-123.79; 39.10	-122.57; 37.79	WG99/WG02 source parameters used. Go to the U.S. Geological Survey website for more information on WG99 and WG02.

SAN JACINTO - IMPERIAL FAULT ZONE

Imperial (rl-ss)	62	6	20.0	5.0	M	7.0	12	2	0	12	90	-115.57; 32.91	-115.17; 32.47	Slip rate based on study by Thomas and Rockwell (1996).
Superstition Hills (rl-ss)	23	2	4.0	2.0	P	6.6	12	2	0	12	90	-115.84; 33.01	-115.64; 32.89	Slip rate and fault length reported by WGCEP (1995).
Superstition Mountain (rl-ss)	24	2	5.0	3.0	M	6.6	12	2	0	12	90	-115.92; 32.99	-115.70; 32.89	Slip rate based on Gurrola and Rockwell (1996).

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FAULT NAME AND GEOMETRY (ss) strike slip, (r) reverse, (n) normal (rl) rt. lateral, (ll) left lateral, (o) oblique	Fault Length (km)	+/-	Slip Rate (mm/yr)	+/-	Rank (1)	Mmax (2)	Down Dip Width (km) (3)	+/-	Ruptop (4)	Rupbot (5)	Dip	Endpt N (W)	Endpt. S (E)	COMMENTS
San Jacinto (Borrego) (rl-ss)	29	3	4.0	2.0	M	6.6	12	2	0	12	90	-116.19; 33.20	-115.98; 33.01	Slip rate and fault length reported by WGCEP (1995).
San Jacinto (Coyote Creek) (rl-ss)	41	4	4.0	2.0	M	6.8	15	2	0	15	90	-116.51; 33.46	-116.19; 33.20	Slip rate and fault length reported by WGCEP (1995).
San Jacinto (Anza) (rl-ss)	91	9	12.0	6.0	M	7.2	18	2	0	18	90	-116.92; 33.74	-116.12; 33.26	Slip rate and fault length reported by WGCEP (1995).
San Jacinto (San Jacinto Valley) (rl-ss)	43	4	12.0	6.0	P	6.9	18	2	0	18	90	-117.24; 34.02	-116.92; 33.74	Slip rate and fault length reported by WGCEP (1995).
San Jacinto (San Bernardino) (rl-ss)	36	4	12.0	6.0	P	6.7	15	2	0	15	90	-117.51; 34.25	-117.24; 34.02	Slip rate and fault length reported by WGCEP (1995).
ELSINORE FAULT ZONE														
Laguna Salada (rl-ss)	67	7	3.5	1.5	M	7.0	15	2	0	15	90	-115.88; 32.73	-115.40; 32.29	Slip rate reported by Mueller and Rockwell (1995).
Elsinore (Coyote Mountain) (rl-ss)	39	4	4.0	2.0	M	6.8	15	2	0	15	90	-116.36; 32.97	-116.01; 32.78	Slip rate and fault length reported by WGCEP (1995).
Elsinore (Julian) (rl-ss)	76	8	5.0	2.0	P	7.1	15	2	0	15	90	-117.01; 33.38	-116.36; 32.97	Slip rate and fault length reported by WGCEP (1995).
Elsinore (Temecula) (rl-ss)	43	4	5.0	2.0	M	6.8	15	2	0	15	90	-117.35; 33.64	-117.01; 33.38	Slip rate and fault length reported by WGCEP (1995).
Elsinore (Glen Ivy) (rl-ss)	36	4	5.0	2.0	M	6.8	15	2	0	15	90	-117.64; 33.85	-117.35; 33.64	Reported slip rates vary from 3.0-7.2 (Millman and Rockwell, 1986).
Whittier (rl-o) (75 NE)	38	4	2.5	1.0	M	6.8	15	2	0	15	-75	-118.02; 33.99	-117.64; 33.85	Fault dip changed from 90° to 75° NE, based on Ziony and Yerkes (1985). 1996 slip rate based on Rockwell et al. (1990); Gath et al. (1992) description of offset drainage.

(1) Slip-rate rank: W - well-constrained; M - moderately constrained; P - poorly constrained; U - unconstrained.

(2) Maximum moment magnitude - representative value for B faults. [See discussion on magnitude calculation.](#)

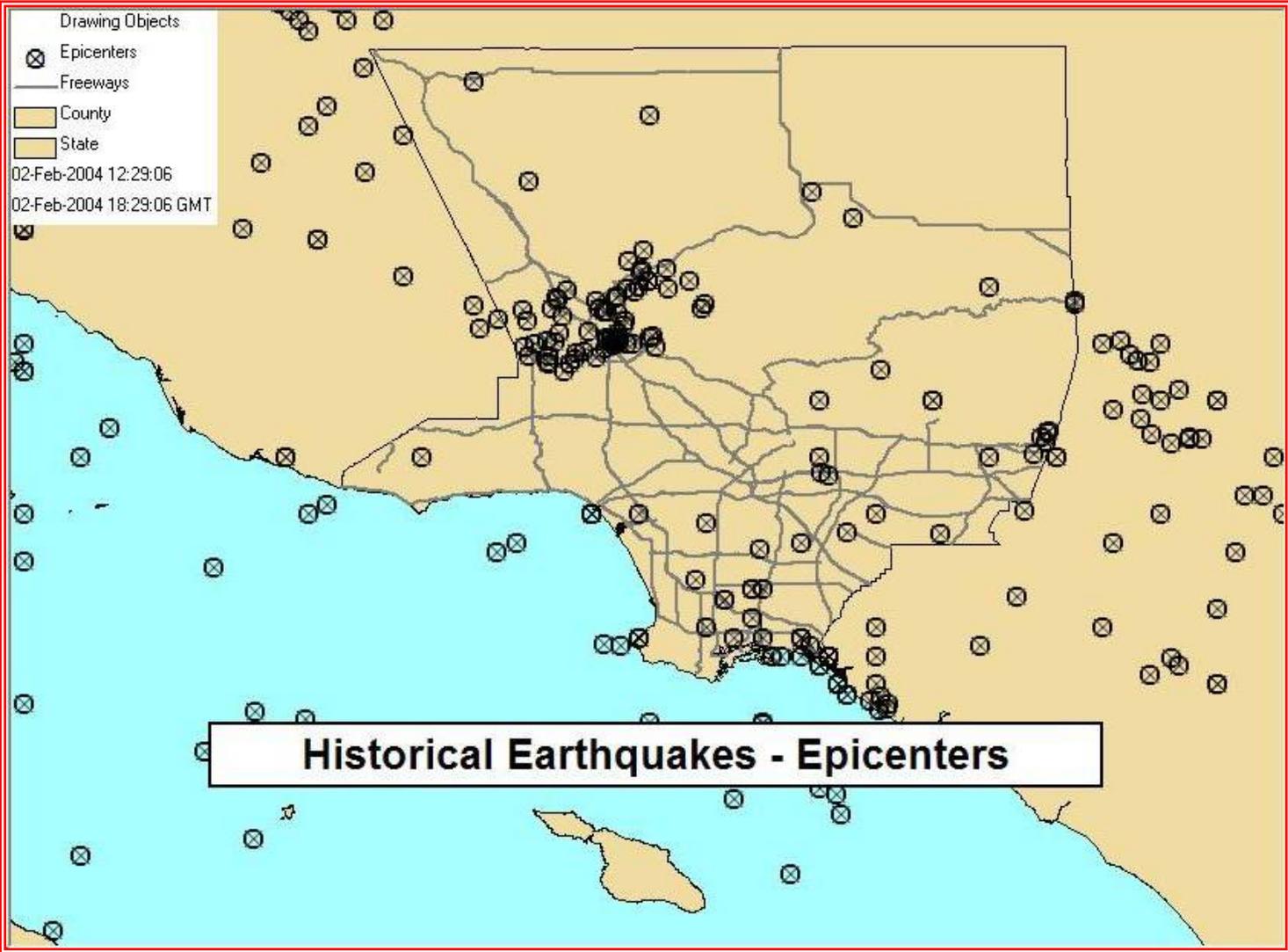
(3) Down-dip width = (rupture bottom minus rupture top) divided by sine of dip angle.

(4) Top of rupture plane.

(5) Bottom of rupture plane.

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ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Historical Earthquake Epicenters

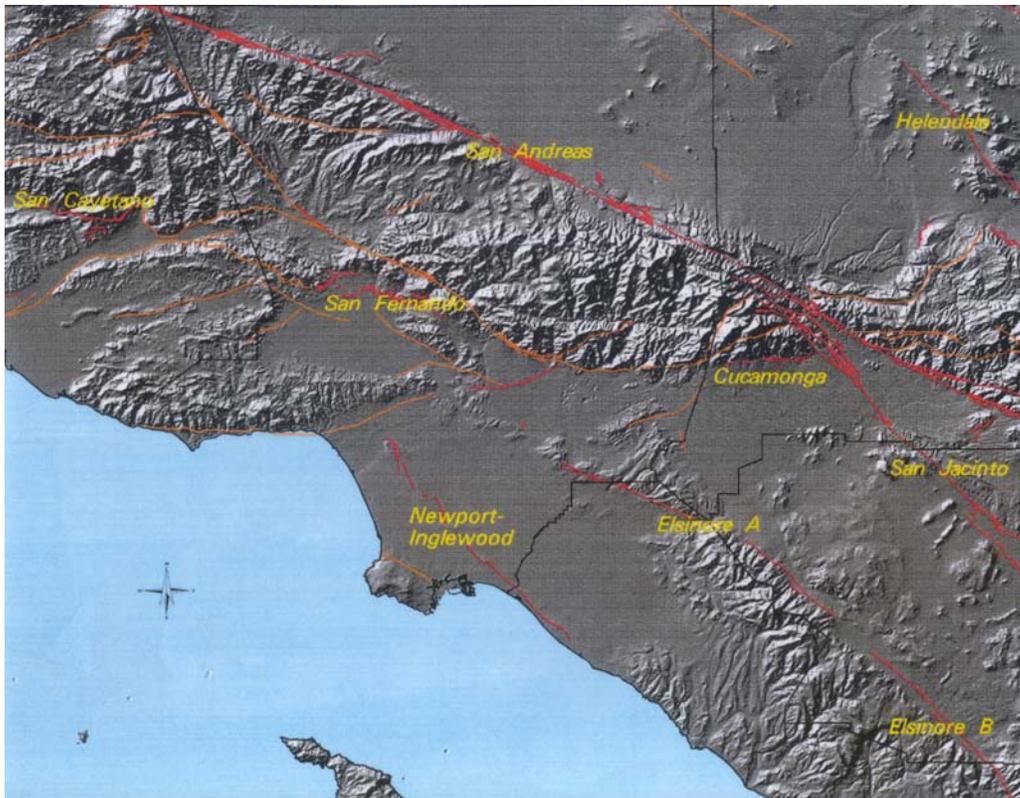


Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Faults

Historical and geological records show that California has a long history of seismic events. Southern California is probably best known for the San Andreas Fault, a 400 mile long fault running from the Mexican border to a point offshore, west of San Francisco. “Geologic studies show that over the past 1,400 to 1,500 years large earthquakes have occurred at about 130 year intervals on the southern San Andreas Fault. As the last large earthquake on the southern San Andreas occurred in 1857, that section of the fault is considered a likely location for an earthquake within the next few decades.”

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



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

For decades, partnerships have flourished between the USGS, Cal Tech, the California Geological Survey and universities to share research and educational efforts with Californians. Tremendous earthquake mapping and mitigation efforts have been made in California in the past two decades, and public awareness has risen remarkably during this time. Major federal, state, and local government

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Water/Wastewater Disruption

Water/Wastewater Disruption was rated a HIGH PRIORITY HAZARD in GUSD

- Reference the County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan Version 1.1(LACO AHMP) Section 4 Hazard Vulnerability Analysis Part B: Technological & Human-Caused Hazards pages 56-80

The GUSD AHMP Planning Committee rated Water/Wastewater Disruption as a high risk hazard because of the potential health risk to the students and staff. Lack of sanitation at the school sites could create a biological health threat to staff and students if the school sites needed to house the students for any length of time after a catastrophic event.

The need for potable water is essential to sustaining life as well. The school district does maintain a supply of bottled water for emergencies. Mitigation strategies have been develop to ensure a supply of potable water for 48 hours.

The City of Glendora has stated they are dependent on the school sites for American Red Cross shelters. Citizens will be evacuated to schools sites. The school district will be saddled with the responsible of providing emergency supplies until the American Red Cross can take over.

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Wildland Urban Interface Fire

Wildland/Urban Interface Fire was rated a HIGH PRIORITY HAZARD in GUSD

- Reference Appendix 2 City of Glendora Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan pages 82-90 for earthquake hazard profile.
- Reference the County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan Version 1.1(LACO AHMP) Section 4 Hazard Vulnerability Analysis Part A: Natural Hazards pages 125-181.

GUSD AHMP Planning Committee rated Wildland Urban Interface high due to these factors:

- School sites and facilities physical proximity to the Angeles National Forest interface
- Long history of wildland fires in Los Angeles County
- Health concerns from wildland fire smoke
- Evacuation; egress and ingress restrictions from smoke

GUSD is located south of the foothills of the Angeles National Forest. This area has been identified by the County of Los Angeles Fire Department Forestry Division as a Very High Fire Severity Zone (VHFSZ). GUSD is located north of the 210 Freeway and west of the 57 Freeway. The GUSD school sites and district office are not located in the Very High Fire Severity Zone.

The County of Los Angeles has a long history of Wildland Fires. (Reference: LACO AHMP Section 4A: pages 128-132)

Impact

GUSD Facilities Vulnerability Chart findings determined by proximity to the VHFSZ.

Cullen Elementary	Moderate Risk
District Office	Moderate Risk
Glendora High	Low Risk
Goddard Middle	High Risk
La Fetra Elementary	Low Risk
Maintenance Warehouse	Low Risk
Sandburg Middle	Low Risk
Sellers/Education Center	Moderate Risk
Stanton Elementary	Low Risk
Sutherland Elementary	Low Risk
Whitcomb High	Low Risk
Williams Elementary	Low Risk

The potential high risk impact to the students, staff and volunteers is the characteristics of wildland smoke. As stated in the County of Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan Section 4A: Natural Hazard. " Financial impact is loss of ADA funding for long term school closure. The actual risk of loss of structures is less than 1% base on geographic location and historical data.

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Characteristics of Wildfire Smoke

The behavior of smoke depends on many factors, including the fire's size and location, the topography of the area and the weather. Inversions are common in mountainous terrain. Smoke often fills the valleys, where people usually live. Smoke levels are unpredictable: a wind that usually clears out a valley may simply blow more smoke in, or may fan the fires, causing a worse episode the next day. Smoke concentrations change constantly. By the time public health officials can issue a warning or smoke advisory, the smoke may already have cleared. National Weather Service satellite photos, weather and wind forecasts, and knowledge of the area can all help in predicting how much smoke will come into an area, but predictions are rarely accurate for more than a few hours.

Estimating Particulate Matter Levels

Particulate matter levels are measured as micrograms (*mg*) of particles per cubic meter of air. Most particle monitoring devices measure particulate matter with a median diameter of 10 micrometers or less (PM₁₀). An increasing number of monitors now measure smaller particles, also known as fine particles, which have median diameters of 2.5 micrometers or less (PM_{2.5}). In wildfire smoke, most particles are less than one micrometer, so the values obtained by measuring either PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5} are virtually interchangeable, and are treated as such in this document.

Communities with established air quality programs may issue public alerts based on predicted 24-hour average concentrations of particulate matter. Smoke emergencies need to be handled differently, however, as smoke concentrations generally tend to be very high for only a few hours at a time. These short-term peaks may cause some of the most deleterious health effects.

Another factor is public perception. Since smoke is so effective at scattering light, visibility changes drastically as smoke concentrations increase. Even without being told, the public can tell when the smoke is getting worse, and they want authorities to respond to changes as they are happening. Many communities don't have continuous PM monitoring, and therefore need to estimate particle levels. Continuous PM monitors give an instant reading of particulate matter concentrations. However, visibility can sometimes serve as a good surrogate. Even in areas with monitors, this index can be useful, since smoke levels change constantly and can vary dramatically even between monitors that are near one another. A visibility index gives members of the public a quick way to assess smoke levels for themselves.

Estimating particulate matter concentrations from visibility assessment

Categories	Visibility in Miles	Particulate matter levels* (1-hour average, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
Good	10 miles and up	0 - 40
Moderate	6 to 9	41 - 80
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	3 to 5	81 - 175
Unhealthy	1 1/2 to 2 1/2	176 - 300
Very Unhealthy	1 to 1 1/4	301 - 500
Hazardous	3/4 mile or less	over 500

*In wildfire smoke, most particles are less than one micrometer, so the values obtained by measuring either PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5} are virtually interchangeable, and are treated as such in this document. Therefore, in the table above, the different particle levels can be measured using either PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5} monitors.

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Smoke Hazards as a Result of Wildland Fires

Smoke is composed primarily of carbon dioxide, water vapor, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, hydrocarbons and other organic chemicals, nitrogen oxides, trace minerals and several thousand other compounds. The actual composition of smoke depends on the fuel type, the temperature of the fire, and the wind conditions. Different types of wood and vegetation are composed of varying amounts of cellulose, lignin, tannins and other polyphenolics, oils, fats, resins, waxes and starches, which produce different compounds when burned.

Particulate matter is the principal pollutant of concern from wildfire smoke for the relatively short-term exposures (hours to weeks) typically experienced by the public. Particulate matter is a generic term for particles suspended in the air, typically as a mixture of both solid particles and liquid droplets. Particles from smoke tend to be very small - less than one micrometer in diameter. For purposes of comparison, a human hair is about 60 micrometers in diameter. Particulate matter in wood smoke has a size range near the wavelength of visible light (0.4 – 0.7 micrometers). Thus, smoke particles efficiently scatter light and reduce visibility. Moreover, such small particles can be inhaled into the deepest recesses of the lung and are thought to represent a greater health concern than larger particles.

Another pollutant of concern during smoke events is carbon monoxide. Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas, produced by incomplete combustion of wood or other organic materials. Carbon monoxide levels are highest during the smoldering stages of a fire. Other air pollutants, such as acrolein, benzene, and formaldehyde, are present in smoke, but in much lower concentrations than particulate matter and carbon monoxide.

The effects of smoke range from eye and respiratory tract irritation to more serious disorders, including reduced lung function, bronchitis, exacerbation of asthma, and premature death. Studies have found that fine particles are linked (alone or with other pollutants) with increased mortality and aggravation of pre-existing respiratory and cardiovascular disease. In addition, particles are respiratory irritants, and exposures to high concentrations of particulate matter can cause persistent cough, phlegm, wheezing and difficulty breathing. Particles can also affect healthy people, causing respiratory symptoms, transient reductions in lung function, and pulmonary inflammation. Particulate matter can also affect the body's immune system and make it more difficult to remove inhaled foreign materials from the lung, such as pollen and bacteria. The principal public health threat from short-term exposures to smoke is considered to come from exposure to particulate matter.

Wildfire smoke also contains significant quantities of respiratory irritants. Formaldehyde and acrolein are two of the principal irritant chemicals that add to the cumulative irritant properties of smoke, even though the concentrations of these chemicals individually may be below levels of public health concern.

Sensitive Populations

Most healthy adults and children will recover quickly from smoke exposures and will not suffer long-term consequences. However, certain sensitive populations may experience more severe short-term and chronic symptoms from smoke exposure. Much of the information about how particulate matter affects these groups has come from studies involving airborne particles in cities, though a few studies examining the effects of exposure to smoke suggest that the health effects of wildfire smoke are likely to be similar. More research is needed to determine whether particles from wildfires affect susceptible subpopulations differently.

Individuals with asthma and other respiratory diseases: Levels of pollutants that may not affect healthy people may cause breathing difficulties for people with asthma or other chronic lung diseases.

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Asthma, derived from the Greek word for panting, is a condition characterized by chronic inflammation of the airways, with intermittent bronchial-constriction and airflow obstruction, causing shortness of breath, wheezing, chest tightness, coughing, sometimes accompanied by excess phlegm production. During an asthma attack, the muscles tighten around the airways and the lining of the airways becomes inflamed and swollen, constricting the free flow of air. Because children's airways are narrower than those of adults, irritation that would create minor problems for an adult may result in significant obstruction in the airways of a young child. However, the highest mortality rates from asthma occur among older adults. Individuals with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), which is generally considered to encompass emphysema and chronic bronchitis, may also experience a worsening of their conditions because of exposure to wildfire smoke. Patients with COPD often have an asthmatic component to their condition, which may result in their experiencing asthma-like symptoms. However, because their pulmonary reserve has typically been seriously compromised, additional bronchial-constriction in individuals with COPD may result in symptoms requiring medical attention. Epidemiological studies have indicated that individuals with COPD run an increased risk of requiring emergency medical care after exposure to particulate matter or forest fire smoke. Exposure to smoke may also depress the lung's ability to fight infection. People with COPD may develop lower respiratory infections after exposure to wildfire smoke, which may require urgent medical care as well. In addition, because COPD is usually the result of many years of smoking, individuals with this condition may also have heart disease, and are potentially at risk from both conditions.

Individuals with airway hyper-responsiveness: A significant fraction of the population may have airway hyper-responsiveness, an exaggerated tendency of the bronchi and bronchioles to constrict in response to respiratory irritants and other stimuli. While airway hyper-responsiveness is considered a hallmark of asthma, this tendency may also be found in many non-asthmatics, as well; for example, during and following a lower respiratory tract infection. In such individuals, smoke exposure may cause bronchial-spasm and asthma-like symptoms.

Individuals with cardiovascular disease: Diseases of the circulatory system include, among others, high blood pressure, cardiovascular diseases, such as coronary artery disease and congestive heart failure, and cerebro-vascular conditions, such as atherosclerosis of the arteries bringing blood to the brain. These chronic conditions can render individuals susceptible to attacks of angina pectoris, heart attacks, sudden death due to a cardiac arrhythmia, acute congestive heart failure, or stroke. Cardiovascular diseases represent the leading cause of death in the United States, responsible for about 30 to 40 percent of all deaths each year. The vast majority of these deaths are in people over the age of 65. Studies have linked urban particulate matter to increased risks of heart attacks, cardiac arrhythmias, and other adverse effects in those with cardiovascular disease. People with chronic lung or heart disease may experience one or more of the following symptoms: shortness of breath, chest tightness, pain in the chest, neck, shoulder or arm, palpitations, or unusual fatigue or lightheadedness. Chemical messengers released into the blood because of particle-related lung inflammation may increase the risk of blood clot formation, angina episodes, heart attacks and strokes.

The elderly. In several studies researchers have estimated that tens of thousands of elderly people die prematurely each year from exposure to particulate air pollution, probably because the elderly are more likely to have pre-existing lung and heart diseases, and therefore are more susceptible to particle-associated effects. The elderly may also be more affected than younger people because important respiratory defense mechanisms may decline with age. Particulate air pollution can compromise the function of alveolar macrophages, cells involved in immune defenses in the lungs, potentially increasing susceptibility to bacterial or viral respiratory infections.

Children. Children, even those without any pre-existing illness or chronic conditions, are considered a sensitive population because their lungs are still developing, making them more susceptible to air pollution than healthy adults. Several factors lead to increased exposure in children compared with

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Moderate Risk Hazards

Data/Telecommunication Loss

Data/Telecommunication was rated a MODERATE PRIORITY HAZARD in GUSD

- Reference the County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan Version 1.1(LACO AHMP) Section 4 Hazard Vulnerability Analysis Part B: Technological and Human-caused Hazards pages 86-92.

GUSD is dependent upon Information Technology Systems and communication networks to carry out nearly all aspects of day-to-day operations and district business. The staff and students utilize information systems for daily lessons, homework, research, and record keeping. The District Office uses IT systems to process information for better support of their missions, risk management, attendance, and data sharing.

Email has become a tool for daily communications between school district and school administrators, vendors, and government agencies. The world has become dependent on today's electronic information systems.

Attendance and record keeping is stored on the network systems. Payroll is processed electronically and sent to the County of Los Angeles Office of Education. Loss of their vital records would take valuable staff time to recreate resulting in loss of funds and staff time.

Student's records are imperative to their future in higher education and employment. Students depend on the school district to safe guard their academic scores.

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Flooding

Flooding was rated a MODERATE PRIORITY HAZARD in GUSD

- Reference Appendix 2 City of Glendora Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan pages 116-158 for flooding hazard profile.
- Reference the County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan Version 1.1(LACO AHMP) Section 4 Hazard Vulnerability Analysis Part A: Natural Hazards pages 182-358.

As stated in the City of Glendora Natural Hazard Plan page 118

Why are Floods a Threat to the City of Glendora

The City of Glendora is near the San Gabriel River and is susceptible to flooding events. Flooding poses a threat to life and safety, and can cause severe damage to public and private property.

The City of Glendora was most recently affected by the flooding in 1969 when mud slides and flooding affected the north part of the city.

The damage to The City of Glendora businesses, residences, and infrastructure was estimated at over \$50 million, which is 200% of the city's annual budget. The city sought and received a Presidential Disaster Declaration to obtain federal assistance for its flood recovery effort. The City of Glendora Risk Management Office estimated that the flood of 1969 directly or indirectly affected 100% of the city's residents.

Although this flood was a large-scale disaster, it was not unprecedented. During the 1938, over \$ 1 million in damage was done. Residents in the City of Glendora share a statewide concern about flood issues.

History of Flooding in the City of Glendora

The City of Glendora is susceptible to flooding from hill side run off. Major floods have affected the citizens of the city since as early as 1938, when it was reported that flood waters 6 feet deep came from the Big Dalton Canyon area

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

Historic Flooding in Los Angeles County

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

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Major Floods of the Los Angeles River	
1811	Flooding
1815	Flooding
1825	L.A. River changed its course back from the Ballona wetlands to San Pedro
1832	Heavy flooding
1861-62	Heavy flooding. Fifty inches of rain falls during December and January.
1867	Floods create a large, temporary lake out to Ballona Creek.

Impact

GUSD has not been directly impacted by flooding, but recognizes the indirect impacts such as:

- Disruption of transportation routes
- Disruption of emergency services
- Disruption and direct threat to student and staff housing
- Disruption in students attendance
- Flooding caused by dam failure is a catastrophe event to life and buildings
- Long history of flooding within the County and City of Glendora

GUSD Facilities Vulnerability Chart findings determined by location to historical flooded areas.

Cullen Elementary	High Risk
District Office	High Risk
Glendora High	Moderate Risk
Goddard Middle	High Risk
La Fetra Elementary	Moderate Risk
Maintenance Warehouse	Moderate Risk
Sandburg Middle	Moderate Risk
Sellers/Education Center	High Risk
Stanton Elementary	Low Risk
Sutherland Elementary	Low Risk
Whitcomb High	Low Risk
Williams Elementary	Moderate Risk

The direct impact vulnerability is less than 1 % based on geographic location and historical data (The main vulnerability is due to dam failure). The indirect impact maybe up to 5 % depending on length of school closures if there is a disruption in day-to-day education. The students are not dependent on transportation loss or emergency services. GUSD's Continuity of Operation maybe impacted by 30% if their employees are not able to come to work due to significant transportation route loss.

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Severe Weather: Excessive Winds & Rains

Severe Weather was rated a MODERATE PRIORITY HAZARD in GUSD

- Reference Appendix 2 City of Glendora Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan pages 103-113 for windstorm hazard profile.
- Reference the County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan Version 1.1(LACO AHMP) Section 4 Hazard Vulnerability Analysis Part A: Natural Hazards pages 438-446.

Impact

The GUSD reviewed the hazard profiles and determined the below factors could directly or indirectly have an impact upon the school district

- Severe windstorms (described as Santa Ana Winds) “Severe Windstorms pose a significant risk to life and property by creating conditions that disrupt essential systems such as public utilities, telecommunications, and transportation routes. All those essential services are vital to the school districts operations.
- Long history of extreme weather conditions in the County of Los Angeles and the City of Glendora, such as high winds, excessive rains, landslides
- Downed utility lines from severe windstorms increase the wildland urban interface fire threat.

The results could be:

- Loss of life and structures
- Loss of attendance (ADA funding resulting in an economical loss)
- Loss of educational time for students
- Loss of egress and ingress for emergency services
- Loss of transportation routes for commuting parents and guardians

All school sites and facilities are vulnerable to severe weather hazards. But to date, GUSD has not been economically impacted by severe weather. Historic impact is less than 1% of the District's general budget.

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Transportation Loss

Transportation Loss was rated a MODERATE PRIORITY HAZARD in GUSD

- Reference the County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan Version 1.1(LACO AHMP) Section 4 Hazard Vulnerability Analysis Part A: Natural Hazards pages 271-277.

GUSD is vulnerable to a transportation loss either as a single event or a subset to natural hazards such as:

- Earthquake
- Flooding
- Severe Weather

Impact

Any disruption in primary routes (Freeway 210 & 57) would delay emergency service providers, medical service providers, vendor & food supplies, and reunion between student and parents/guardian. Many parents commute to outside the City of Glendora for work. Any significant loss of transportation routes either roads, freeways, and/or rail systems would prevent the parent/guardian from taking custody of the child (student). This would impact the school district staff as emergency service workers.

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Utility Loss

Transportation Loss was rated a MODERATE PRIORITY HAZARD in GUSD

- Reference the County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan Version 1.1(LACO AHMP) Section 4 Hazard Vulnerability Analysis Part A: Natural Hazards pages 18-21.

Utility Loss could be caused by natural or human-caused technology hazards. Any prolong disruption would have the following effects.

Impact

GUSD is dependent on electricity to operate many systems such as:

- Lights
- Heat Ventilation Air Conditioning Systems (HVAC)
- Data/Telecommunication Systems
- Food preparation

Without electricity the school sites would not be able to conduct classes; virtually shutting down the school district. The direct impact is loss of education for the students and economic loss to the school district and staff.

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Drought

Drought was rated a LOW PRIORITY HAZARD in GUSD.

Drought was rate as a low priority to GUSD. Drought would impact the amount of water available to maintain the campus yards. The lack of irrigation to the lawns would increase the wildland/urban fire threat to each school site. Also, lack of potable water and wastewater could have an impact on the health and well being of the students and staff. Amount of impact is unknown at this time. But the State of California has a long history of drought and its affects. If a prolonged drought occurs, the GUSD AHMP Committee will reconvene to reassess the hazard vulnerability of drought on the school district..

Unlike weather forecasting, Climatologists deal with years. One 6 inch rainstorm out of nowhere could make these predictions for any year look foolish in your area. Therefore you will have drought forecasts tempered with, "indications are" "likely" and "overdue".

- Reference the County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan Version 1.1 Section 4 Hazard Vulnerability Analysis Part: A Natural Hazards pages 359-368.

Definition of Drought

There are four different ways that drought can be defined: Meteorological - a measure of departure of precipitation from normal. Due to climatic differences what is considered a drought in one location may not be a drought in another location. Agricultural - refers to a situation when the amount of moisture in the soil no longer meets the needs of a particular crop. Hydrological - occurs when surface and subsurface water supplies are below normal. Socioeconomic - refers to the situation that occurs when physical water shortage begins to affect people.

Agricultural Definition of Drought

Drought is a protracted period of deficient precipitation resulting in extensive damage to crops, resulting in loss of yield.

Lack of rainfall for an extended period of time can bring farmers and major metropolitan areas to their knees. It does not take very long; a few rain-free weeks spreads panic and shrivels crops. We are told to stop washing our cars, cease watering the grass and take other weather conservation steps. Continued sunshine without sufficient rain can turn a rain forest into a desert; so maybe sunny weather is not always the best weather.

The Dust Bowl days of the 1930's affected 50,000,000 acres of land, rendering the farmers helpless. In the 1950's the Great Plains suffered a severe water shortage when seven years went by with rainfall well below normal. Crop yields failed, the water supply fell.

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Deficient Topsoil Moisture

A good definition of agricultural drought should be able to account for the variable susceptibility of crops during different stages of crop development, from emergence to maturity deficient topsoil moisture at planting may hinder germination, leading to low plant populations per hectare and a reduction of final yield. However, if topsoil moisture is sufficient for early growth requirements, deficiencies in subsoil moisture at this early stage may not affect final yield if subsoil moisture is replenished as the growing season progresses or if rainfall meets plant water needs.

Concept of Drought

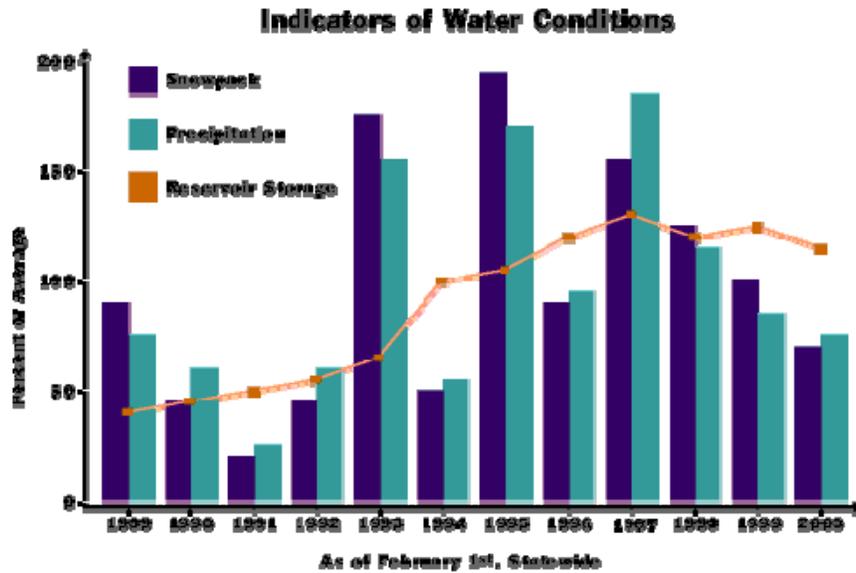
Drought is an insidious hazard of nature. Although it has scores of definitions, it originates from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more. This deficiency results in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector. Drought should be considered relative to some long-term average condition of balance between precipitation and evapotranspiration (i.e., evaporation + transpiration) in a particular area, a condition often perceived as "normal". It is also related to the timing (i.e., principal season of occurrence, delays in the start of the rainy season, occurrence of rains in relation to principal crop growth stages) and the effectiveness of the rains (i.e., rainfall intensity, number of rainfall events). Other climatic factors such as high temperature, high wind, and low relative humidity are often associated with it in many regions of the world and can significantly aggravate its severity. Drought should not be viewed as merely a physical phenomenon or natural event. Its impacts on society result from the interplay between a natural event (less precipitation than expected resulting from natural climatic variability) and the demand people place on water supply. Human beings often exacerbate the impact of drought. Recent droughts in both developing and developed countries and the resulting economic and environmental impacts and personal hardships have underscored the vulnerability of all societies to this "natural" hazard.

A five-year drought has parched soils, lowered reservoirs and weakened forests. And if the past is any guide, the dry spell could go on for decades.

One dry year does not normally constitute a drought in California, but serves as a reminder of the need to plan for droughts. California's extensive system of water supply infrastructure -- its reservoirs, groundwater basins, and inter-regional conveyance facilities -- mitigates the effect of short-term dry periods for most water users. Defining when a drought begins is a function of drought impacts to water users. Hydrologic conditions constituting a drought for water users in one location may not constitute a drought for water users elsewhere, or for water users having a different water supply. Individual water suppliers may use criteria such as rainfall/runoff, amount of water in storage, or expected supply from a water wholesaler to define their water supply conditions.

The graphic below illustrates several indicators commonly used to evaluate California water conditions. The percent of average values are determined for measurement sites and reservoirs in each of the State's ten major hydrologic regions. Snow pack is an important indicator of runoff from Sierra Nevada watersheds, the source of much of California's developed water supply.

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Drought is a gradual phenomenon. Although droughts are sometimes characterized as emergencies, they differ from typical emergency events. Most natural disasters, such as floods or forest fires, occur relatively rapidly and afford little time for preparing for disaster response. Droughts occur slowly, over a multiyear period. There is no universal definition of when a drought begins or ends. Impacts of drought are typically felt first by those most reliant on annual rainfall -- ranchers engaged in dry land grazing, rural residents relying on wells in low-yield rock formations, or small water systems lacking a reliable source. Criteria used to identify statewide drought conditions do not address these localized impacts. Drought impacts increase with the length of a drought, as carry-over supplies in reservoirs are depleted and water levels in groundwater basins decline.

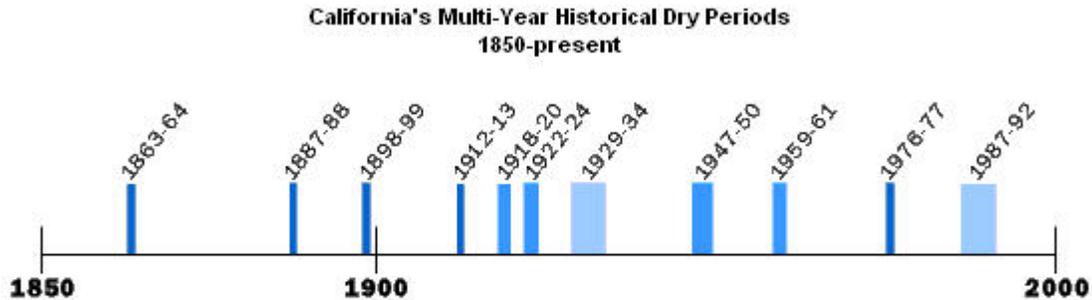
Past California Droughts

Droughts exceeding three years are relatively rare in Northern California, the source of much of the State's developed water supply. The 1929-34 droughts established the criteria commonly used in designing storage capacity and yield of large Northern California reservoirs. The table below compares the 1929-34 drought in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys to the 1976-77 and 1987-92 droughts. The driest single year of California's measured hydrologic record was 1977. California's most recent multi-year drought was 1987-92.

Severity of Droughts in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys	Sacramento Valley Runoff		San Joaquin Valley Runoff	
	(maf/yr)	(% Average 1901-96)	(maf/yr)	(% Average 1906-96)
1929-34	9.8	55	3.3	57
1976-77	6.6	37	1.5	26
1987-92	10.0	56	2.8	47

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Measured hydrologic data for droughts prior to 1900 are minimal. Multi-year dry periods in the second half of the 19th century can be qualitatively identified from the limited records available combined with historical accounts, as illustrated in the figure below, but the severity of the dry periods cannot be directly quantified.



1. Dry periods prior to 1900 estimated from limited data.

2. Covers dry periods of statewide or major regional extent.

One approach to supplementing California's limited period of measured data is to statistically reconstruct data through the study of tree rings (called dendrochronology). Information on the thickness of annual growth rings can be used to infer the wetness of the season. Site-specific approaches to supplementing the historical record can include age-dating dryland plant remains now submerged in place by rising water levels, or sediment and pollen studies. For example, a 1994 study of relict tree stumps rooted in present-day lakes, rivers, and marshes suggested that California sustained two epic drought periods, extending over more than three centuries. The first epic drought lasted more than two centuries before the year 1112; the second drought lasted more than 140 years before 1350. In this study, the researcher used drowned tree stumps rooted in Mono Lake, Tenaya Lake, West Walker River, and Osgood Swamp in the central Sierra Nevada. These investigations indicate that California has been subject to droughts more severe and more prolonged than those witnessed in the brief historical record.

The Long-term Climatic Viewpoint

The historical record of California hydrology is brief in comparison to geologically modern climatic conditions. The following sampling of changes in climatic conditions over time helps put California's twentieth century droughts into perspective. Most of the dates shown below are necessarily approximations. Not only must the climatic conditions be inferred from indirect evidence, but the onset or extent of changed conditions may vary with geographic location. Readers interested in the subject of paleo-climatology are encouraged to seek out the extensive body of popular and scientific literature on this subject.

Past California Droughts

The historical record of California hydrology is brief in comparison to the time period of geologically modern climatic conditions. The following samplings of changes in climatic and hydrologic conditions help put California's twentieth century droughts into perspective, by illustrating the variability of possible conditions. Most of the dates shown below are necessarily approximations, since the dates must be inferred from indirect sources.

**Glendora Unified School District
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6,000 years before present

Approximate time when trees were growing in areas now submerged by Lake Tahoe. Lake levels were lower then, suggesting a drier climate.

900-1300 A.D.(approximate)

The Medieval Warm Period, a time of warmer global average temperatures. The Arctic ice pack receded, allowing Norse settlement of Greenland and Iceland. The Anasazi civilization in the Southwest flourished, its irrigation systems supported by monsoonal rains.

1300-1800 A.D. (approximate)

The Little Ice Age, a time of colder average temperatures. Norse colonies in Greenland failed near the start of the time period, as conditions became too cold to support agriculture and livestock grazing. The Anasazi culture began to decline about 1300 and had vanished by 1600, attributed in part to drought conditions that made agriculture infeasible.

Mid - 1500s A.D.

Severe, sustained drought throughout much of the continental U.S., according to dendro-chronology. Drought suggested as a contributing factor in the failure of European colonies at Parris Island, South Carolina and Roanoke Island, North Carolina.

1850s A.D.

Sporadic measurements of California precipitation began.

1890s A.D.

Long-term stream flow measurements began at a few California locations.

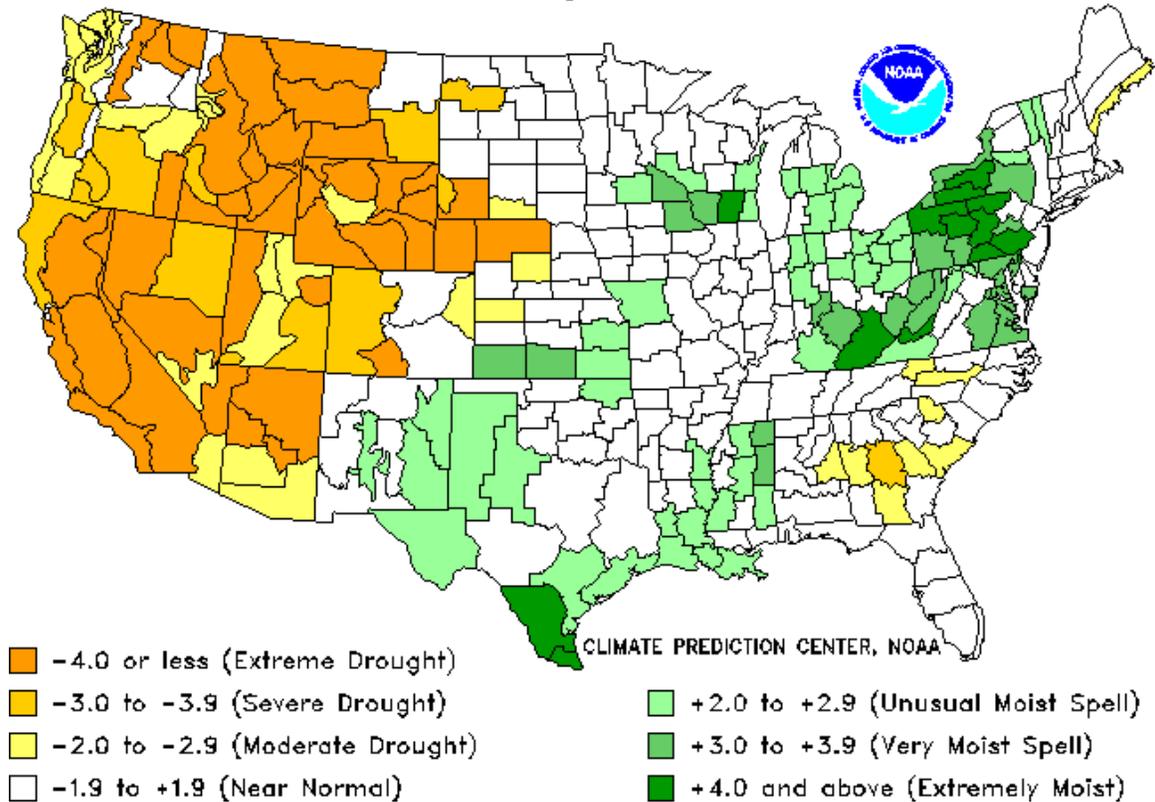
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The image below is the most current snapshot of drought conditions across the U.S. It is provided by NOAA's Climate Prediction Center.

Drought Severity Index by Division

Weekly Value for Period Ending 7 AUG 2004

Long Term Palmer

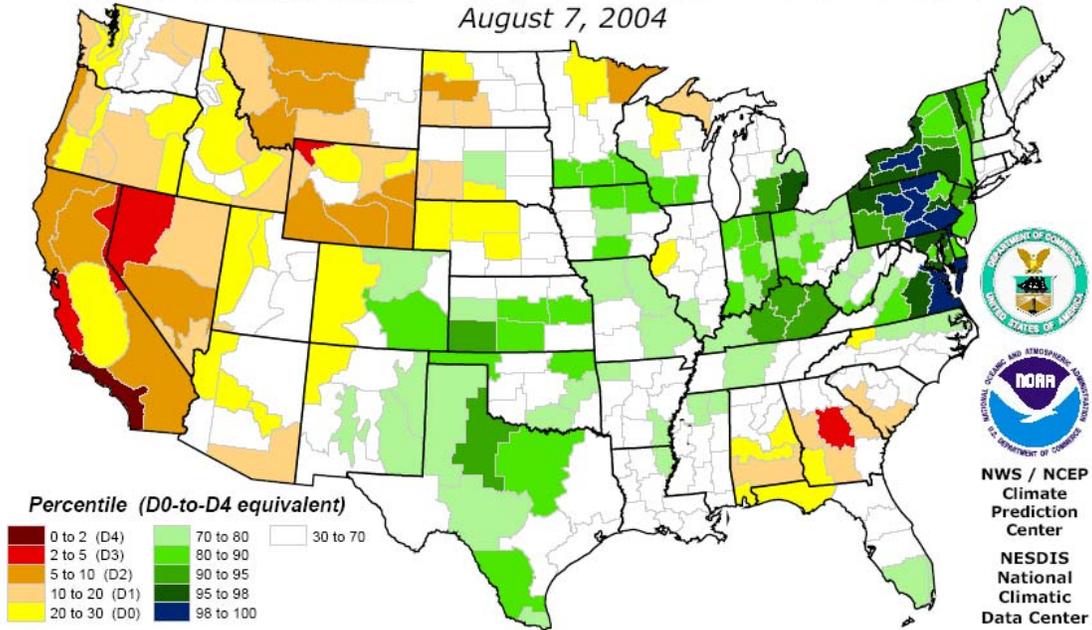


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Drought Monitor

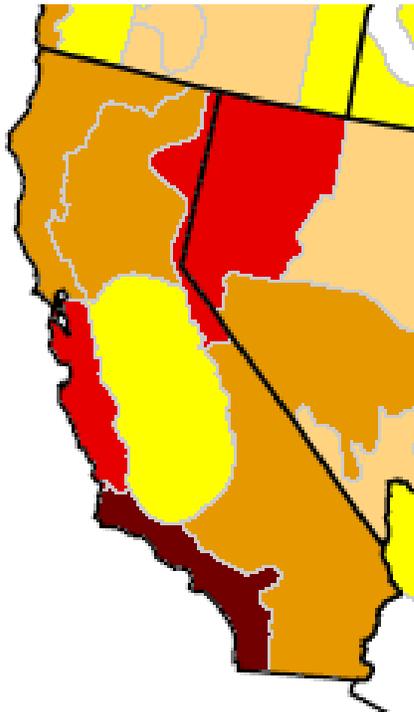
Objective *Short-Term* Drought Indicator Blend Percentiles

August 7, 2004



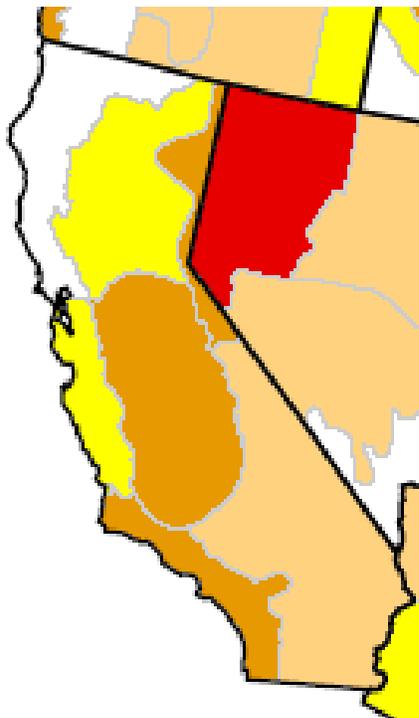
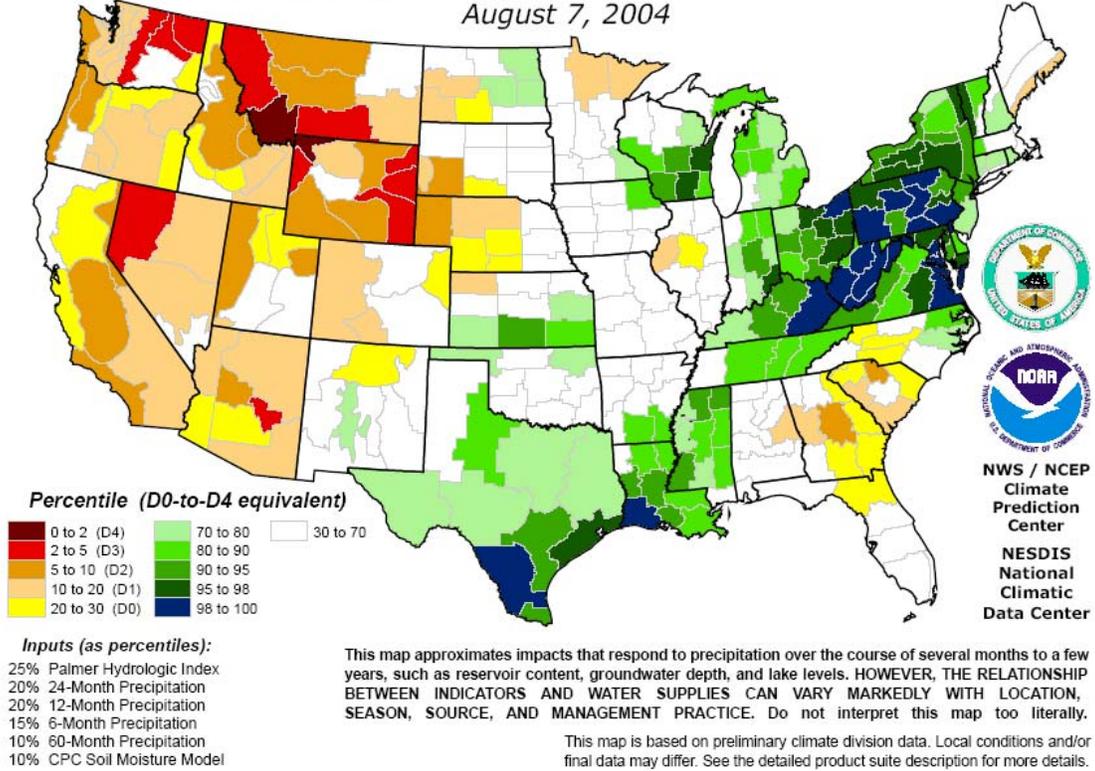
This map approximates impacts that respond to precipitation over several days to a few months, such as agriculture, topsoil moisture, unregulated streamflows, and most aspects of wildfire danger. The relationship between indicators and impacts can vary significantly with location and season. Do not interpret this map too literally.

This map is based on preliminary climate division data. Local conditions and/or final data may differ. See the detailed product suite description for more details.



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Objective *Long-Term* Drought Indicator Blend Percentiles August 7, 2004



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The Drought Monitor was introduced as an operational weekly product in 1999 to provide an overview of conditions averaged across a broad array of time scales and impact indicators, leaning toward those that seem most relevant to observed impacts. This approach has led to an unprecedented degree of cooperation and coordination among a variety of disparate Federal, state, and local government agencies, in addition to many interested members of the academic and private research communities. The result has boiled the complex issues of drought and drought-related impact assessment down to a single, simple, visually-intuitive summary of conditions which has replaced the uncoordinated, disparate, and often contradictory assortment of opinions and data that formerly characterized responses to requests for drought information.

While this approach has been successful and well-received overall, there are situations where it can be substantially misleading. Drought and its related impacts operate on a variety of time scales, and the Drought Monitor depiction (which usually portrays some semblance of an "average" condition across all time scales and impact types) cannot accurately confer information when conditions and impacts dependent on one time scale differ dramatically from those related to a much longer (or shorter) time scale. Hypothetically, a region which has received consistently and substantially inadequate precipitation over the course of several years might experience a day, or a few days, or even a few weeks of heavy rain. What is the overall drought status after this occurs? The Drought Monitor would likely depict a substantial improvement in conditions (in deference to major short-term relief) but maintain some indication of continuing drought (in deference to the multi-year dryness which likely changed only slightly in response to the heavy rains). This is all that a single-image depiction could possibly do. In reality, however, the degree to which drought-related impacts would continue to be a concern would depend on what time scale a given class of impacts responds to. Obviously, in this situation, wildfire danger would decline sharply, at least for the immediate future. Also, unregulated stream flows would swell from runoff and topsoil moisture would be substantially recharged if the precipitation lasted long enough, thereby providing at least a temporary respite for non-irrigated agriculture. On the other hand, reservoir stores might increase only slightly, having been depleted by a few years of precipitation failing to keep up with demand, and ground water levels and/or well water depth, if they were low, might be barely (or at best belatedly) affected by the heavy short-term rains, since much of the water was likely dispersed by swollen streams or absorbed by parched topsoil.

To confer information about drought status on different time scales to those users that need such information, two new experimental products are being made public which will serve as timescale-specific supplements to the Drought Monitor at a basic level. Both assess conditions based on a blend of several drought indicators, and are depicted relative to the local historic record.

The ***Short-Term Blend*** approximates drought-related impacts that respond to precipitation (and secondarily other factors) on time scales ranging from a few days to a few months, such as wildfire danger, non-irrigated agriculture, topsoil moisture, range and pasture conditions, and unregulated stream flows.

The ***Long-Term Blend*** approximates drought-related impacts that respond to precipitation on time scales ranging from several months to a few years, such as reservoir stores, irrigated agriculture, groundwater levels, and well water depth.

It should be noted that the relationship between indicators and impacts varies, sometimes markedly, with location and season. This is particularly true of water supplies, which are additionally dependent on the source (or sources) tapped, management practices, and legal mandates. Exercise caution when attempting to relate these maps to specific impact implications for a particular location and time of year. The blend-to-impact correlation is not always direct, and will vary spatially and temporally.

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The following bullets describe the composition of these experimental blends:

- These products are generated using the Climate Prediction Center's real-time daily & weekly climate division data, and the National Climatic Data Center's monthly climate division data archive, back to 1932.
- The indices used in the blends and their weights are as follows:
 - ***SHORT-TERM:*** 35% Palmer Z-Index; 25% 3-Month Precipitation; 20% 1-Month Precipitation; 13% Climate Prediction Center Soil Moisture Model; and 7% Palmer (Modified) Drought Index.
 - ***LONG-TERM:*** 25% Palmer Hydrologic Drought Index; 20% 12-Month Precipitation; 20% 24-Month Precipitation; 15% 6-Month Precipitation; 10% 60-Month Precipitation; 10% Climate Prediction Center Soil Moisture Model.
- All parameters are first rendered as percentiles with respect to 1932-2000 data using a percent rank method. Most parameters are ranked relative to the National Climatic Data Center's historic climate division data for the current month, except for the Z-Index which is rendered relative to all months on record (this introduces evaporative seasonality into the short-term blend).
- For each blend, the averages of the percentile inputs are calculated, with each input weighted as described above. This yields a "weighted raw average" of the individual component percentiles for each blend. Then, each raw average is compared to its historic (1932 - 2000) distribution (these have been retrospectively generated from the climate division data archive). The real-time data are compared to ALL retrospective months, not just the current month, since the individual percentile inputs were each generated (for all but the Z-Index) relative to the history of the current month only. This allows for a more confident estimation of the percentile by using more data to define the historical array (12 times as many as if we assessed the blends' raw weighted averages relative to the current month only).
- The precipitation percentile inputs are generated in a somewhat unusual way, combining month-to-date numbers from Climate Prediction Center with the National Climatic Data Center's monthly totals for prior months. As daily precipitation totals for the current month are ingested into the x-month totals, an identical proportion of the monthly precipitation that fell during the first month in the x-month period is eliminated (e.g., to determine a 6-month precipitation total, from which a percentile will be calculated and incorporated into the blend, for the period ending September 21, 2002, we add the daily preliminary precipitation amounts for September 1-21 to the 6-month total for March-August 2002, then subtract 21/30 of the March total from the result, since 21/30 of September have been added). This process (a) emulates natural cycles by adding precipitation as it falls but eliminating early-period precipitation evenly over the course of a month; and (b) ensures that the data utilized in real time are as consistent with the historical array as possible. The near-real-time climate division precipitation data are biased in some areas relative to the final NCDC monthly archive, with wet near-real-time biases in the central and northern Rockies particularly extreme. The data are adjusted where appropriate at the end of each month, but the biases remain in the data for all precipitation time scales since the end of the previous calendar month. In addition, the biased near-real-time data are used in the Palmer Drought Index, the Palmer Hydrologic Drought Index, the Z-Index, and

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CPC's modeled soil moisture data, and can remain in those calculations for several weeks. These blends may be subject to change in the future.

Vulnerability

The greatest vulnerability to drought in Los Angeles County is its agricultural economy. Yearly, \$280,000,000 is generated as agricultural revenue. Other disastrous drought damage could be sustained to parks, landscaping and grounds around commercial and residential facilities, as well as to various plant and animal species, which depend on a delicate meteorological balance to survive.

Impact

A severe and long-lasting drought could affect the entire population of Los Angeles County (10.2 million) either directly or indirectly, through damage, economic impact and water shortages). I could generate a loss of 14% or greater to agricultural revenues in Los Angeles County. Further potential dollar loss estimations are as follows:

Potential dollar losses to County-owned facilities	\$1.5 Million
Potential dollar losses to Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	\$350.000
Potential dollar losses to Commercial Property	\$17.8 Million
Potential dollar losses to Residential or Private Property	\$72.2 Million
Potential other dollar losses (Environmental, Historical, Economic, Human)	\$39.2* Million

Section 5 – Hazard Mitigation Strategies

Mitigation Goals and Objectives

The information in the hazard vulnerability analysis and loss estimation information was used as a basis for developing mitigation goals and objectives. Mitigation goals are defined as general guidelines explaining what each jurisdiction wants to achieve in terms of hazard and loss prevention. Goal statements are typically long-range, policy-oriented statements representing city-wide visions. Objectives are statements that detail how the GUSD's goals will be achieved, and typically define strategies or implementation steps to attain identified goals. Other important inputs to the development of district-level goals and objectives include performing reviews of existing local plans, policy documents, and regulations for consistency and complementary goals, as well as soliciting input from the public.

Identification and Prioritization of Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions that address the goals and objectives developed in the previous step were identified, evaluated, and prioritized. These actions form the core of the mitigation plan. The school district's conducted a capabilities assessment, reviewing existing local plans, policies, and regulations for any other capabilities relevant to hazard mitigation planning. An analysis of its capability to carry out these implementation measures with an eye toward hazard and loss prevention was conducted. The capabilities assessment required an inventory of the GUSD's legal, administrative, fiscal and technical capacities to support hazard mitigation planning.

The GUSD is supportive of the following hazard mitigation strategies. The school district shall make every effort, given appropriate funding, to implement these strategies as conditions warrant.

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Strategies & Recommendations

Strategy Synopsis Matrix

The matrix on the following pages shows the strategies on record for the Glendora Unified School District and indicates the risks they address. “P” indicates the strategy’s primary risk and “X” indicates related risks.

The table below defines the Hazard Abbreviations seen in the table:

Hazard Abbreviation	Hazard Addressed
AH	All Hazards
EQ	Earthquake
BL	Biological Health/Pandemic Flu
DF	Dam Failure
WF	Wildland/Urban Interface Fire
FL	Flooding
SW	Severe Weather
DT	Data/Telecommunication
TL	Transportation Loss
TL/A	Transportation Loss/Accident/Incident
UL	Utility Loss

The table reflects High and Moderate rated hazards.

Rating Definitions

The mitigation strategies are prioritized by the following formula. Using a 1 to 3 rating definition assign a number to each mitigation strategy recommendation in accordance with the following definitions.

High Priority – 1. Mitigation action serves the school district’s best interest and needs to move forward in the process as a potential project for further strategy development.

Medium Priority – 2. Mitigation action measure serves the school district’s needs and should be left in the process for future consideration.

Low Priority -3. Mitigation action measure serves the school district’s needs but may not meet the Benefit Cost Analysis to best serve the school district. Also, there may be legal or logistical barriers to this measure which are insurmountable and will only be considered after Priority 1 & 2 have been implemented.

Also, prioritizations of mitigation strategies were based on the district’s administration business, attendance of students and potential loss of structures. GUSD would be able to conduct business and school students if they lost one of their elementary or middle schools. But the loss of a high school would seriously impact the school districts budget. GUSD could transfer elementary and middle school students to other schools within the district. The high school students would have to transfer to other school districts. GUSD doesn’t transport students within the district. Hence, GUSD is unable to transfer students to their district high schools or transport to other district schools.

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MITIGATION STRATEGIES

AH-1

Priority 1

Program/Project	Emergency Warning Siren System
Cost	\$75,000.00 – City of Glendora \$30,000.00 – Glendora Unified School District
Timeline/Schedule	ASAP or when funds become available for both applicants
Responsible Agency or Department	City of Glendora Police Dept. Business Services and Maintenance & Operations Depts
Financing	Multi-jurisdictional Federal and/or State grants
Goal Addressed	Purchase and install an early warning siren system to notify the community and school districts of impending disasters. The system would benefit the city and school district for evacuation.
Related Hazard	All-Hazards

AH-2

Priority 1

Program/Project	Portable Sanitation Stations
Cost	\$50.00 per unit
Timeline/Schedule	12 months
Responsible Agency or Department	Maintenance & Operations Dept.
Financing	Maintenance & Operations Dept.
Goal Addressed	Purchase portable sanitation systems for all school sites with a 48 hour capacity for sanitation for students and staff if the wastewater systems are damaged from a disaster. Goal is to prevent biological disease at school sites. Put a plan in place to secure porta potty's from vendors.
Related Hazard	All-Hazard

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AH-3

Priority 1

Program/Project	Rapid Evacuation Plan
Cost	\$30,000.
Timeline/Schedule	As soon as possible
Responsible Agency or Department	City of Glendora Glendora Unified School District
Financing	Staff time
Goal Addressed	Develop a multi-jurisdictional “Rapid Evacuation Plan and conduct training exercises. GUSD high school sites are designated City of Glendora evacuation sites. The City of Glendora has developed mitigation strategies in their DMA 2000 Plan to encourage and assist the school district and other critical facilities in joint disaster drills and exercises. The school district supports joint disaster drills which benefit the community, hospital/medical centers and other stakeholders directly impacted by a disaster..
Related Hazard	All-Hazards

AH-4

Priority 1

Program/Project	Special Needs Student Assessment
Cost	Staff Time
Timeline/Schedule	ASAP
Responsible Agency or Department	Business Services
Financing	Dept funds
Goal Addressed	Conduct an assessment of the special needs student population at all school sites; Medical, psychological, and physical conditions which requires special medication, equipment, or mental support for more than a school day supply.
Related Hazard	All-Hazards

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AH-5

Priority 1

Program/Project	Emergency Water Cache
Cost	Unknown
Timeline/Schedule	12 months
Responsible Agency or Department	Business Services and Maintenance & Operations
Financing	General funds
Goal Addressed	Increase amount of water to be stored at each school site's Emergency Preparedness Bin.
Related Hazard	All-Hazards (Potable water shortage – drought earthquake, pandemic disease)

BL-1

Priority 1

Program/Project	Biological Health/Pandemic Flu Prevention Program
Cost	\$25,000.00
Timeline/Schedule	12-24 months
Responsible Agency or Department	Educational, Personnel & Business Services
Financing	Departmental Budgets
Goal Addressed	Obtain educational materials from the County of Los Angeles Health Services & Public Health Depts., Federal agencies such as US dept. of Education, Council of Disease Control. Distribute to students, staff, and parents regarding safe hygiene practices which should be followed at home and school. Provide antibacterial hand washing stations at every school site along with disposal masks. Develop an alternative staffing plan (Continuity of Operations Plan) which will allow the district to serve the students who are able to attend school. Develop a financial recovery plan for the possibility of the district not operating for an extended period of time. (Business Continuity Plan).
Related Hazard	Biological Health/Pandemic Flu

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DF-1

Priority 1

Program/Project	Dam Failure Evacuation Plan for school sites in dam inundation areas
Cost	\$15,000.00
Timeline/Schedule	12-18 months
Responsible Agency or Department	Student Services
Financing	To be determined
Goal Addressed	Develop a rapid evacuation or on site plan for the schools located in dam failure flood inundation areas. Reference Dam Failure impact page 110
Related Hazard	Dam Failure

EQ-1

Priority 1

Program/Project	Glendora High School Seismic Retrofit
Cost	\$3,000,000.00
Timeline/Schedule	As soon as funds become available
Responsible Agency or Department	Maintenance & Operations
Financing	Pre-disaster grants (Pre Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program)
Goal Addressed	Seismic Retrofit of Glendora High School gym. The support beam has moved and is a tilt-up concrete building. The Red Cross would use the gym to house disaster evacuees and prepare meals to sustain life.
Related Hazard	Earthquake, dam failure, wildland fire

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EQ-2

Priority 1

Program/Project	Structural building training
Cost	Staff time
Timeline/Schedule	6-12 months
Responsible Agency or Department	Business Services and Maintenance & Operations
Financing	General Budget
Goal Addressed	Send personnel for educational training in building structure integrity. The Maintenance & Operation staff need training for primarily assessment of building structural for occupation until certified inspectors can conduct a more comprehensive assessment. Additional benefit is for NIMS/SEMS Operation team to conduct their windshield inspection of school site facilities.
Related Hazard	Earthquake

EQ-3

Priority 1

Program/Project	Non-structural seismic retrofit of 1. Whitcomb Elementary School 2. District Office
Cost	1. 1.5 million 2. \$300,000.00
Timeline/Schedule	As funds become available
Responsible Agency or Department	Maintenance & Operations
Financing	Federal & State grants (PDM)
Goal Addressed	Non-structural retrofit: Bracing and tie down for plumbing pipes and electrical conduit.
Related Hazard	Earthquake

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EQ-4

Priority 1

Program/Project	Automatic Gas Shut-off Valves
Cost	\$35,000.00
Timeline/Schedule	36 months
Responsible Agency or Department	Maintenance & Operations
Financing	Modernization (3 schools sites) & grant funding
Goal Addressed	Install automatic natural gas shut-off valves to eliminate the potential risk of explosions in the case of broken pipes in an earthquake
Related Hazard	Earthquake

EQ-5 & HM

Priority 1

Program/Project	Hazardous Materials Safety Program
Cost	\$20,000.00
Timeline/Schedule	12-24 months
Responsible Agency or Department	All school dept staff
Financing	General and/or dept funds as needed
Goal Addressed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secure hazardous materials into containers at each school site 2. Provide training from experts for staff and teachers in hazardous material handling or awareness as needed.
Related Hazard	Earthquake & Hazardous Material Incident/Accidents

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EQ-6 TL-1

Priority 1

Program/Project	Special Needs Student Transportation Plan
Cost	Staff time
Timeline/Schedule	6-12 months
Responsible Agency or Department	Student Services
Financing	Student Services
Goal Addressed	GUSD transports special needs students to Pasadena for classes and other special needs students are transported to GUSD; Develop a Plan with student information for school districts and specific class sites in the event the students are dislocated due to shelter in place. The parents of the special needs students need to be aware their child may not be able to be transported back to their original destination.
Related Hazard	Earthquake; Transportation Loss

EQ-7

Priority 1

Program/Project	Upgrade stucco-wood frame walkways at Sandburg and Goddard Middle Schools
Cost	1 million per site
Timeline/Schedule	Sandburg M.S.: 12 months Goddard M.S.: 24-36 months
Responsible Agency or Department	Maintenance & Operations
Financing	Modernization Funds
Goal Addressed	Replace stucco wood frame walkways with steel beam columns: Safety issue for students, staff, and citizens
Related Hazard	Earthquake

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ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

WLF-1

Priority 1

Program/Project	Face Masks/Respirators
Cost	\$250 per school site
Timeline/Schedule	ASAP
Responsible Agency or Department	Student
Financing	General Fund
Goal Addressed	Supply each school sites with disposable face mask and breathing respirators (as needed for medical fragile persons) to prevent smoke inhalation for staff and students.
Related Hazard	Wildland/Urban Fire, Hazardous Materials spills

WLF-2

Priority 1

Program/Project	Vegetation Management
Cost	Staff time
Timeline/Schedule	Annual program
Responsible Agency or Department	Maintenance & Operations
Financing	Maintenance & Operations Budget
Goal Addressed	Cut back vegetation on school campus to prevent wildland/urban fire spread of flames.
Related Hazard	Wildland/Urban Interface Fire

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WLF-3

Priority 1

Program/Project	Roof Remodeling
Cost	Unknown
Timeline/Schedule	36 months
Responsible Agency or Department	Maintenance and Operations
Financing	Modernization Funds
Goal Addressed	Replace shake roofing with fire resistant composite material
Related Hazard	Wildland/Urban Interface Fire

Section 6 – Future Long Term Tasks & Goals

The Glendora Unified School District is supportive of the following short and long term tasks and goals. The school district shall make every effort, given appropriate funding, to implement these actions and goals as conditions warrant. The future tasks and goals is an outline to guide the Glendora Unified School District All-Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee in their annual review and update.

Long-term Tasks, Goals, and Objectives

The tasks, goals and objectives were developed by considering the risk assessment findings, localized hazard identification and loss/exposure estimates, and an analysis of the City's current capabilities assessment. These preliminary tasks, goals, and objectives were developed to represent a vision of long-term hazard reduction or enhancement of capabilities.

In addition, Glendora Unified School District representatives met with the consultant staff and Departments to specifically discuss these hazard-related goals, objectives and tasks as they related to the overall Plan. Representatives of numerous Glendora Unified School District departments were involved in hazard mitigation planning. Those Departments are listed specifically in the minutes of the meetings.

The Glendora Unified School District Hazard Mitigation Committee used the City of Glendora's Natural Mitigation Plan and Emergency Operations Plan, County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation and planning process as a baseline for preparing this Plan. They will continue to network with neighboring jurisdictions and incorporate any future legal planning mechanism into the annual update. The documents and plans will be presented to the Hazard Mitigation Committee for consideration and possible integration. Additionally, when the City's General Plan, Emergency Operations Plan, and Departmental Plans are being reviewed and updated, they will incorporate the DMA 2000 Plan components into the Plans when appropriate. The Chairman of the Hazard Mitigation Plan will be responsible for keeping the departments updated on the mitigation strategy development.

The Glendora Unified School District has developed the following Long Term Goals for their Hazard Mitigation Plan Program.

Development of Specific Goals

- Goal 1. Promote Disaster-resistant future development.
- Goal 2. Increase public understanding and support for effective hazard mitigation.
- Goal 3. Enhance hazard mitigation coordination and communication with federal, state and local governments.
- Goal 4. Reduce the possibility of damage and losses to existing assets and future assets, including people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and public facilities due to High and Moderate Risk Natural Hazards

Glendora Unified School District ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

- Earthquake
- Flood
- Severe Weather/Storms
- Urban/Interface Wildland Fire

Long-term Goals & Objectives

The Glendora Unified School District developed the following broad list of objectives and tasks to assist in the implementation of each of their identified long-term goals. The school district developed objectives to assist in achieving their hazard mitigation goals. For each of these objectives, specific actions were developed that would assist in their implementation.

Goal 1: Promote disaster-resistant future construction.

Objective 1: Facilitate the development or updating of disaster related plans, which relate to hazard mitigation.

Action 1: Update

Action 2: Attract and retain qualified, professional, and experienced staff.

Action 3: Identify high hazard areas and facilities. Facilitate the implementation inspection standards and practices that protect existing assets and restrict placing new facilities in hazard areas.

Action 4: Review hazard mitigation strategies every 3 years.

Objective 2: Facilitate consistent implementation of plans and inspection standards.

Objective 3: Facility placement in hazardous areas

Action 1: Should be in harmony with existing topography.

Action 2: Placement patterns should consider environmental characteristics.

Action 3: Placement should assess areas of known geologic hazards.

Action 4: Ensure that school sites in high fire hazard areas provide adequate access for emergency vehicles and the evacuation of students and staff.

Objective 4: Increase public understanding, support, and demand for hazard mitigation for placement of new facilities.

Action 1 Gain public acceptance for avoidance policies in high hazard areas.

Goal 2: Increase public understanding and support for effective hazard mitigation.

Objective 1: Educate the public to increase awareness of hazards and opportunities for mitigation actions.

Action 1: Publicize and encourage the adoption of appropriate hazard mitigation actions.

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ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Action 2: Provide information to the public on the Glendora Unified School District's website.

Action 3: Heighten public awareness of hazards by providing information.

Action 4: Gain public acceptance for avoidance policies in high hazard areas.

Action 5: Gain public interest by supporting already existing public programs.

Objective 2: Promote partnerships between the Glendora Unified School District, federal, state, county, cities, and local governments to identify, prioritize, and implement mitigation actions.

Action 1: Develop, maintain, and improve lasting partnerships.

Action 2: Support jurisdictional safety councils.

Objective 3: Monitor and publicize the effectiveness of mitigation actions Implemented district-wide.

Action 1: Use the Glendora Unified School District websites to publicize mitigation actions.

Action 2: Utilize existing risk data.

Action 3: Establish budgets and identify funding sources for mitigation outreach.

Action 4: Develop and distribute Public Educational materials promoting mitigation actions.

Goal 3: Enhance hazard mitigation coordination and communication with federal, state, and local governments.

Objective 1: Encourage other organizations to incorporate hazard mitigation activities.

Action 1: Leverage resources and expertise that will further hazard mitigation efforts.

Action 2: Update the Glendora Unified School District All-hazard mitigation plan on a regular basis

Action 3: Encourage all stakeholders to implement All-Hazard Mitigation Plan Strategies

Action 4: Streamline policies to eliminate conflicts and duplication of effort where feasible

Objective 2: Improve Glendora Unified School District's capability and efficiency at administering pre- and post-disaster mitigation.

Action 1: Maintain coordination, communication, and cooperation with the Local Operational Area in administering recovery programs.

Action 2: Continue to exchange resources and work with local and regional partners.

Objective 3: Coordinate with the Marin County Operational Area to enhance recovery activities while restoring and maintaining the Glendora Unified School Districts' services.

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Goal 4: Reduce the possibility of damage and losses to existing assets and future assets, including people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and public facilities

Task 1: Reduce the possibility of damage and losses to existing and future assets, including people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and public facilities due to Earthquakes.

Objective 1: Develop a comprehensive approach to reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to earthquakes.

Action 1: Maintain Inspection Standards to reflect current earthquake standards.

Action 2: Encourage and participate in community awareness meetings.

Action 3: Distribute educational material concerning hazards and mitigation strategies.

Objective 2: Protect existing assets with the highest relative vulnerability to the effects of earthquakes.

Action 1: Identify hazard-prone structures through GIS modeling.

Action 2: Ensure critical facilities function after a major earthquake.

Action 3: Encourage and continue the study of ground motion, landslide, and liquefaction relative to existing and new facilities.

Objective 3: Coordinate with and support existing efforts to mitigate earthquake hazards

Action 1: Identify projects for pre-disaster mitigation funding.

Action 2: Design and implement an ongoing district-wide seismic risk assessment program.

Action 3: Collaborate with Federal, State, universities, and local agencies' mapping efforts.

Objective 4: Address identified data limitations regarding the lack of information about the relative vulnerability of assets from earthquakes.

Action 1: Assess utility infrastructure with regard to facilities and earthquake risk, including public and private utilities.

Action 2 Encourage city-wide preparation and maintenance of a 3-day preparedness kit for all hazards

Task 2: Reduce the possibility of damage and losses to existing assets, including people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and public facilities due to floods.

Objective 1: Develop a comprehensive approach to reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to floods.

Action 1: Review and compare existing flood control standards, zoning and building requirements with existing and new facilities.

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Action 2: Identify and update flood-prone areas by using GIS.

Objective 2: Protect existing assets with the highest relative vulnerability to the effects of floods within the 100-year floodplain.

Action 1: Assure adequate funding where feasible to restore damaged facilities to 100-year flood design.

Action 2: Ensure adequate evacuation time in case of major hazard event.

Objective 3: Minimize repetitive losses caused by flooding.

Action 1: Identify those facilities that have recurring losses.

Action 2: Develop project proposals to reduce flood damage and improve control of facilities in flood prone areas.

Action 3: Seek pre-disaster mitigation funding.

Objective 4: Address identified data limitations regarding the lack of information about the relative vulnerability of assets from flooding.

Action 1: Encourage district-wide preparation and maintenance of a 5-day preparedness kit for home.

Action 2: Maintain, develop, and implement hazard awareness programs.

Task 3: Reduce the possibility of damage and losses to existing assets, including people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and public facilities due to floods.

Objective 1: Develop a comprehensive approach to reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to flooding and severe weather conditions

Action 1: Encourage water diversion in flood prone areas wherever feasible

Action 2: Explore the development of slope stabilization

Action 3: Education the public to the effects of flooding and severe weather storms which cause land/mudslides, soil erosion, utility loss and fires.

Objective 2: Encourage district-wide participation in mitigation strategies

Task 4: Reduce the possibility of damage and losses to existing assets, including people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and public facilities due to Wildland/Urban Interface Fire.

Objective 1: Develop a comprehensive approach to reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to structural fire/wildfire.

Action 1: Meet the Fire Code.

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Action 2: Utilize GIS and the Internet as information tools.

Objective 2: Protect existing assets with the highest relative vulnerability to the effects of structural fire/wildfire.

Action 1: Maintain Standardized Defensible Space Clearance distances.

Objective 3: Coordinate with and support existing efforts to mitigate structural fire/wildfire.

Objective 4: Address identified data limitations regarding the lack of information about the relative vulnerability of assets from structural fire/wildfire.

Action 1: Continue to identify and update facilities within Urban/interface wildland fire interface areas.

Action 2: Use GIS to map facilities in fire risk areas.

Action 3: Distribute educational materials and implement district-wide educational programs to address fire dangers and corrective measures.

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ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Capability Assessment

Glendora Unified School District identified current capabilities available for implementing hazard mitigation activities. The Capability Assessment portion of the mitigation plan identifies administrative, technical, legal and fiscal capabilities. This includes a summary of departments and their responsibilities associated to hazard mitigation planning as well as codes, ordinances, and plans already in place associated to hazard mitigation planning. The second part of the Assessment provides fiscal capabilities that may be applicable to providing financial resources to implement identified mitigation action items.

Existing Institutions, Plans, Policies and Ordinances

The following is (1) a summary of existing positions their responsibilities related to hazard mitigation planning and implementation; and (2) a list of existing planning documents and regulations related to mitigation efforts within the District. The administrative and technical capabilities of each department, as shown in the table below, provides an identification of the staff, personnel, and department resources available to implement the actions identified in the mitigation section of the Plan. Specific resources reviewed include those involving technical personnel such as planners/engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices, engineers trained in construction practices related to building and infrastructure, planners and engineers with an understanding of natural or human-caused hazards, floodplain managers, surveyors, personnel with GIS skills and scientists familiar with hazards in the community.

Administrative & Technical Capacity

Position	Y/N	Department/Agency
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	N	NOT APPLICABLE
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	N	
Planners or Engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or human-caused hazards	Y	HAZARD MITIGATION COMMITTEE
Floodplain manager	N	CITYOF GLENDORA PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.
Surveyors		CITYOF GLENDORA PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.
Staff with education or expertise to assess the school district's vulnerability to hazards	Y	HAZARD MITIGATION COMMITTEE
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	N	
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	N	
Emergency manager	Y	BUSINESS SERVICES
Grant writers	N	OUT SOURCED

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Regulatory Tools

The legal and regulatory capabilities of each jurisdiction are shown in the table below, which presents the existing ordinances and codes that affect the physical or built environment of each jurisdiction. Examples of legal and/or regulatory capabilities can include: a City's building codes, zoning ordinances, subdivision ordinances, special purpose ordinances, growth management ordinances, site plan review, general plans, capital improvement plans, economic development plans, emergency response plans, and real estate disclosure plans.

Regulatory Tools (ordinances, codes, plans)	Y/N	Comments
Building code	Y	COMPLIANCE
Zoning ordinance	Y	COMPINACE
Subdivision ordinance or regulations	N	N/A
Special purpose ordinances (floodplain management, storm water management, hillside or steep slope ordinances, wildfire ordinances, hazard setback requirements)	Y	COMPLIANCE
Growth management ordinances (also called "smart growth" or anti-sprawl programs)	N	N/A
Site plan review requirements	N	N/A
General or comprehensive plan	N	N/A
A capital improvements plan	Y	MODERNATIZION
An economic development plan	N	N/A
An emergency response plan	Y	EOP
A post-disaster recovery plan	N	MITIGATION STRATEGY
A post-disaster recovery ordinance	N	
Real estate disclosure requirements	N	N/A
Habitat Management Plan	N	N/A
Master Drainage, Sewer, Water & Reclaimed Water	N	N/A
Redevelopment Master Plan	N	N/A

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Fiscal Resources

The table below shows specific financial and budgetary tools available to the jurisdictions such as community development block grants; capital improvements project funding; authority to levy taxes for specific purposes; fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services; impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new development; ability to incur debt through general obligations bonds; and withholding spending in hazard-prone areas.

Financial Resources	Y/N	Comments
Community Development Block Grants	N	
Capital improvements project funding	Y	LOCAL BOND STATE FUNDING
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	N	N/A
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	N	N/A
Impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new developments/homes	Y	DEVELOP FEES
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Y	
Incur debt through special tax and revenue bonds	N	
Incur debt through private activity bonds	N	
Withhold spending in hazard-prone areas	N	

* Subject to grant from State

** Subject to voter approval

**Glendora Unified School District
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Benefit-Cost Review

Benefit-cost review (BCR) is an abbreviated quantitative method of comparing the projected benefits to projected costs of a project or policy. It is used as a measure of cost effectiveness. A modified process called “STAPLEE” will be used to methodically review the benefit as opposed to the cost of each strategy and action listed where that information was attainable. The STAPLEE process considers the following:

S	OCIAL	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population			
T	ECHNICAL	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts		
A	DMINISTRATIVE	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance/Operations		
P	OLITICAL	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support		
L	EGAL	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge		
E	CONOMIC	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	
E	NVIRONMENTAL	Effects on Land/Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent with Federal Laws

The Glendora Unified School District will consider the STAPLEE process when conducting a cost benefit review of eligible grant mitigation actions.

Prioritization of mitigation projects will be mainly based on cost effectiveness (Cost Benefit Analysis) for maintaining the District’s schools ability to conduct day-to-day operations in safe structures to reduce potential loss of life and structures and additional financial assistance through other programs such as State and Federal Modernization funds, bonds, taxes, and multi-jurisdictional projects become available.

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Section 7 – Plan Maintenance

Monitoring, Evaluating & Updating

This section of the Plan describes the formal process that will ensure that the Plan remains an active and relevant document. The plan maintenance process includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating the Plan annually and producing a plan revision every three years.

This section describes how the Glendora Unified School District will integrate public participation throughout the plan maintenance process. Finally, this section includes an explanation of how departments intend to make considerations for the mitigation strategies outlined in this Plan into existing planning mechanisms.

The Glendora Unified School District will be responsible for monitoring the plan annually for updates to goals, objectives, and action items. If needed, participants will coordinate through the Glendora Unified School District's Hazard Mitigation Committee to integrate these updates into the Plan. The Chairman of the Glendora Unified School District Hazard Mitigation Committee will be responsible for monitoring the overall Plan for updates on an annual basis. The Chairman will reconvene the Hazard Mitigation Committee as needed to make these updates.

The Plan will be evaluated by The Glendora Unified School District Hazard Mitigation Committee at least every three years to determine the effectiveness of programs, and to reflect changes in land development or programs that may affect mitigation priorities. The Plan will also be re-evaluated by Glendora Unified School District Department Heads or their select representatives based upon the initial Plan criteria used to draft goals, objectives, and action items for this Plan. Action items will be reviewed to determine their relevance to changing situations in the Glendora Unified School District, City of Glendora and County of Los Angeles, as well as changes in State or Federal regulations and policy. The Glendora Unified School District will conduct an assessment of each portion of the Plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified, given any new available data.

The Glendora Unified School District's lead Committee members will be the responsible group for updates to the Plan. All Glendora Unified School District participants will be responsible to provide the Committee Chairperson with department-level updates to the Plan when/if necessary as described above. Every five years the updated plan will be submitted to the State of California and FEMA for review.

The Glendora Unified School District will have the opportunity to implement recommended action items through existing programs and procedures that are deemed appropriate. Upon adoption of the Plan, the jurisdictional participants can use the Plan as a baseline of information on the natural hazards that impact the region.

The Glendora Unified School District Hazard Mitigation Committee will coordinate with the City of Glendora and the County of Los Angeles Office of Emergency Management in their Hazard Mitigation Plan updates as it pertains to the District. GUSD will use this information as the baseline in their Plan update for hazard analysis and collaborative mitigation strategies. The Glendora Unified School District will review and consider the City of Glendora's General Plan and Emergency Operation Plan for redevelopment and evacuation.

The City of Glendora and the County of Los Angeles will be invited to all Hazard Mitigation planning sessions in the future for their input.

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Continued Public Involvement

The Glendora Unified School District is dedicated to involving the public directly in review and updates of the Plan.

A representative from selected departments/agencies will be responsible for monitoring, evaluating, and updating the Plan as described above. During all phases of plan maintenance, the public will have the opportunity to provide feedback.

A copy of the Plan will be publicized and available for review on the Glendora Unified School District website. In addition, copies of the plan will be catalogued and kept at the appropriate locations in the City. The existence and location of these copies will also be posted on the GUSD website. The site will contain contact information for Glendora Unified School District to which people can direct their comments and concerns.

All public feedback will be forwarded to the appropriate Hazard Mitigation Committee for review and incorporation (if deemed appropriate).

A press release requesting public comments will also be issued after each evaluation or when deemed necessary by the Glendora Unified School District. The press release will direct people to the website or appropriate local agency location where the public can review proposed updated versions of the Plan. This will provide the public an outlet for which they can express their concerns, opinions, or ideas about any updates/changes that are proposed to the Plan. The Hazard Mitigation Committee members will assure the resources are available to publicize the press releases and maintain public involvement through public access channels, web pages, and newspapers as deemed appropriate.

**Glendora Unified School District
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Glossary of Acronyms

ARC	American Red Cross
BFE	Base Flood Elevation (100 yr.)
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BICEP	Business and Industry Council for Emergency Preparedness
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
CALTRANS	California Department of Transportation
CBSC	California Building Standards Commission
CCC	California Conservation Corp
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CDEC	California Data Exchange Center
CDF	California Dept. of Forestry and Fire Protection
CDFA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
CFSA	Consolidated Farm Service Agency
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIS	Chemical Inventory System
CRDL	Chemical and Radiation Detection Laboratory
CLETS	California Law Enforcement Telecommunication System
CRS	NFIP Community Rating System
DMA 2000	Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
DFG	California Department of Fish and Game
DOC/DMG	California Department of Conservation/Division of Mines and Geology
DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
DPW	Department of Public Works
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EAL	Federal Emergency Action Levels
EIS	Early Implementation Strategy
EIS/EIR	Environmental Impact Statement &

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

Environmental Impact Report

EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ESA Explosive Storage Area

EXPL Explosives

FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency

FIRM Flood Insurance Rate Maps

GHAD Geological Hazard Statement Districts

GIS Geographic Information System

HMP Hazard Mitigation Program

HMGP Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

HUD US Department of Housing and Urban Development

HVA Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

IA Individual Assistance Program

ICBO International Congress of Building Officials

ICS Incident Command System

IFGP Individual Family Grant Program

IHMT Interagency Hazard Mitigation Committee

JFOC Joint Flood Operations Center

JIC Joint Information Center

JOC Joint Operations Center

LACO Los Angeles County

LPG Liquefied Petroleum Gas

MSDS Material Safety Data Sheet

NFIP National Flood Insurance Program

NFPA National Fire Protection Agency

NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NMF National Marine Fisheries

NPGA National Propane Gas Association

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

NPS National Park Service
NRC U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRCS U.S. Natural Resource Conservation Service
NWS National Weather Service

OEM Office of Emergency Management
OES Office of Emergency Services
OMB US Office of Management and Budget

PA FEMA Public Assistance Program
PDA Preliminary Damage Assessment
PG&E Pacific Gas and Electric

RCD Resource Conservation Districts
RFC NWS River Forecast Center

SBA U.S. Small Business Administration
SCCAG Southern California Council of Governments
SEMS Standard Emergency Management System
SOP Standard Operating Procedure
SRB State Reclamation Board

UBC Uniform Building Code
USACE US Army Corps of Engineers
USCG United States Coast Guard
USDA United States Department of Agriculture
USFS United States Forestry Service
USFWS United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS United States Geological Survey
USNRC U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

VOLAG Volunteer Agencies

Appendix 1 – Glendora Unified School District Asset Values

Appendix 1



Glendora Unified School Asset Values Document

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

6/30/06

**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Valuation of Land, Buildings and Equipment
District Office and Central Kitchen**

SCHEDULE B

DESCRIPTION	COL 1 FIXED ASSET COST 2006	COL 2 YEAR PURCHASED	COL 3 LIFE YEARS	COL 4 ANNUAL DEPRECIA COL 1/COL 3	COL 5 # OF YRS SINCE PURCH 2003 - COL2	COL 6 ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION COL 4 x LESSER OF COL 3 OR 5	COL 7 NET FIXED ASSET COST COL 1 - COL 6 AS OF 6-30-02
<u>Land</u>							
The District Office is located on the Sellers Site							
<u>Buildings</u>							
	\$789,101	1983	50	\$15,782	23	\$362,986	\$426,115
Walk-in Freezer	\$9,635	1977	15	\$642	29	\$9,635	\$0
Total Buildings	\$798,736			\$16,424		\$372,621	\$426,115
<u>Equipment</u>							
Computer Hardware	\$12,791	2001	5	\$2,558	5	\$12,791	\$0
Computer Hardware	\$6,271	2003	5	\$1,254	3	\$3,763	\$2,508
Refrigerator	\$5,485	1995	15	\$366	11	\$4,022	\$1,463
Oven (Duke)	\$5,948	1995	15	\$397	11	\$4,362	\$1,586
Oven (lang)	\$20,560	1995	15	\$1,371	11	\$15,077	\$5,483
Software - Sup. Serv.	\$8,229	2001	5	\$1,646	5	\$8,229	\$0
SASI Software	\$8,973	2001	5	\$1,795	5	\$8,973	\$0
Telephone Sys&Voice Mail	\$86,630	2001	5	\$17,326	5	\$86,630	\$0
Assist Tech Device-Dynavox	\$8,764	2006	5	\$1,753	0	\$0	\$8,764
Carpeting	\$74,945	2000	7	\$10,706	6	\$64,239	\$10,706
Total Equipment	\$238,596			\$39,171		\$208,086	\$30,510

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

6/30/06

**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Valuation of Land, Buildings Equipment
Glendora High School**

SCHEDULE B

DESCRIPTION	COL 1 FIXED ASSET COST	COL 2 YEAR PURCH	COL 3 LIFE YEARS	COL 4 ANNUAL DEPREC COL 1/COL 3	COL 5 # OF YRS SINCE PURCH 2003 - COL2	COL 6 ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION COL 4 x LESSER OF COL 3 OR 5	COL 7 NET FIXED ASSET COST COL 1 - COL 6
Land							
39 Acres	\$156,000	1954					
1 Acre	\$17,523	1954					
Total Land	\$173,523						
Site Improvements							
Sewer	\$42,082	1958	20	\$2,104	48	\$42,082	\$0
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$58,783	1983	20	\$2,939	23	\$58,783	\$0
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$75,708	1985	20	\$3,785	21	\$75,708	\$0
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$60,000	1986	20	\$3,000	20	\$60,000	\$0
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$50,000	1987	20	\$2,500	19	\$47,500	\$2,500
Concrete Work	\$60,000	1988	20	\$3,000	18	\$54,000	\$6,000
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$40,000	1989	20	\$2,000	17	\$34,000	\$6,000
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$12,325	1997	20	\$616	9	\$5,546	\$6,779
Tract Event Resurfacing	\$37,185	1982	20	\$1,859	24	\$37,185	\$0
Total Site Improvements	\$436,083			\$21,804		\$414,804	\$21,279
Buildings							
156,704 sq ft @ \$35.61	\$5,580,229	1958	50	\$111,605	48	\$5,357,020	\$223,209
Modernization project	\$16,807,749	2006	50	\$336,155	0	\$0	\$16,807,749
New Constr-Event Center and Pool	\$12,580,823	2006	50	\$251,616	0	\$0	\$12,580,823
Air Conditioning	\$10,496	1977	20	\$525	29	\$10,496	\$0
Ceramic Storage	\$9,120	1977	20	\$456	29	\$9,120	\$0
Guidance Center Alter	\$29,000	1979	25	\$1,160	27	\$29,000	\$0
Pavilions	\$285,926	1979	50	\$5,719	27	\$154,400	\$131,526
Reroofing	\$185,000	1980	20	\$9,250	26	\$185,000	\$0
Improve Heating	\$77,250	1981	20	\$3,863	25	\$77,250	\$0
Resurface Gym Floor	\$10,495	1984	10	\$1,050	22	\$10,495	\$0
Electrical System	\$25,845	1984	30	\$862	22	\$18,953	\$6,892
Co-Generation System	\$57,711	1984	30	\$1,924	22	\$42,321	\$15,390
Replace Elect. Transf	\$54,779	1989	30	\$1,826	17	\$31,041	\$23,738
Air Circulation System	\$92,081	1990	20	\$4,604	16	\$73,665	\$18,416
Replace Gym Floor	\$84,950	1995	25	\$3,398	11	\$37,378	\$47,572
Replace Engine (Co-Gen Sys)	\$19,353	1993	10	\$1,935	13	\$19,353	\$0

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3/7/2007

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

6/30/06

**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Valuation of Land, Buildings Equipment
Glendora High School**

SCHEDULE B

DESCRIPTION	COL 1 FIXED ASSET COST	COL 2 YEAR PURCH	COL 3 LIFE YEARS	COL 4 ANNUAL DEPREC COL 1/COL 3	COL 5 # OF YRS SINCE PURCH 2003 - COL2	COL 6 ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION COL 4 x LESSER OF COL 3 OR 5	COL 7 NET FIXED ASSET COST COL 1 - COL 6
<u>Buildings-continued</u>							
Lockers	\$11,110	2001	20	\$556	5	\$2,778	\$8,333
Electrical Upgrades	\$184,400	2000	30	\$6,147	6	\$36,880	\$147,520
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	1996	25	\$4,400	10	\$44,000	\$66,000
Relocatable Classroom	\$220,000	2001	25	\$8,800	5	\$44,000	\$176,000
Carpeting	\$10,543	2000	7	\$1,506	6	\$9,037	\$1,506
Carpeting	\$15,372	2001	7	\$2,196	5	\$10,980	\$4,392
Boiler Replacement (2)	\$59,744	2002	20	\$2,987	4	\$11,949	\$47,795
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	2002	25	\$4,400	4	\$17,600	\$92,400
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	2002	25	\$4,400	4	\$17,600	\$92,400
Lockers	\$11,110	2002	20	\$556	4	\$2,222	\$8,888
Total Buildings	\$36,753,086			\$771,893		\$6,252,538	\$30,500,548
<u>Equipment</u>							
Computer Server	\$12,477	1999	5	\$2,495	7	\$12,477	\$0
Folding Machine	\$17,326	2001	5	\$3,465	5	\$17,326	\$0
Golf Cart	\$5,077	1994	5	\$1,015	12	\$5,077	\$0
Golf Cart	\$6,000	1991	5	\$1,200	15	\$6,000	\$0
Golf Cart	\$6,000	1991	5	\$1,200	15	\$6,000	\$0
Computer Equipment	\$20,839	2002	5	\$4,168	4	\$16,671	\$4,168
Computer Equipment	\$337,845	2002	5	\$67,569	4	\$270,276	\$67,569
Computer Software	\$19,092	2002	10	\$1,909	4	\$7,637	\$11,455
Computer Network	\$6,971	2002	5	\$1,394	4	\$5,577	\$1,394
Computer Software	\$23,097	2002	10	\$2,310	4	\$9,239	\$13,858
Library Security Checkpoint	\$7,451	2004	10	\$745	2	\$1,490	\$5,961
Lighting Console-Theatre	\$5,967	2004	10	\$597	2	\$1,193	\$4,774
Computer-Dell Server	\$6,191	2005	5	\$1,238	1	\$1,238	\$4,953
Refrigerator-Freezer	\$5,866	2004	15	\$391	2	\$782	\$5,084
Total Equipment	\$480,199			\$89,697	Total	\$360,984	\$119,215
Modernization -Work in prog	\$16,415,651	2005	\$392,098	2006	\$16,807,749	To Buildings	
New Construction-Work in prog	\$12,167,672	2005	\$413,151	2006	\$12,580,823	To Buildings	WIP Balance
Total Work in progress	\$28,583,323		\$805,249		\$29,388,572		\$0

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

'6/30/06

**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Valuation of Land, Buildings and Equipment
Maintenance and Warehouse**

SCHEDULE B

DESCRIPTION	COL 1 FIXED ASSET COST	COL 2 YEAR PURCH	COL 3 LIFE YEARS	COL 4 ANNUAL DEPREC COL 1/COL 3	COL 5 # OF YRS SINCE PURCH 2003 - COL2	COL 6 ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION COL 4 x LESSER OF COL 3 OR 5	COL 7 NET FIXED ASSET COST COL 1 - COL 6
<u>LAND</u>	\$7,013	1948					
<u>SITE IMPROVEMENTS</u>							
Fuel Tank Replacement	\$44,677	1987	20	\$2,234	19	\$42,443	\$2,234
<u>BUILDINGS</u>							
Warehouse/Maint. Shop (Est)	\$15,000	1955	50	\$300	51	\$15,000	\$0
Warehouse	\$16,051	1956	50	\$321	50	\$16,051	\$0
Garage	\$6,395	1955	50	\$128	51	\$6,395	\$0
Walk-in Freezer	\$20,935	1989	15	\$1,396	17	\$20,935	\$0
Total Buildings	\$58,381			\$2,145		\$58,381	\$0
<u>EQUIPMENT</u>							
Rotary Mower	\$40,576	1985	15	\$2,705	21	\$40,576	\$0
Mower (small-new)	\$14,054	2000	15	\$937	6	\$5,622	\$8,432
Mower (large - used)	\$14,613	1999	15	\$974	7	\$6,819	\$7,794
Back Hoe	\$18,943	2000	15	\$1,263	6	\$7,577	\$11,366
Fork Lift	\$5,500	1980	15	\$367	26	\$5,500	\$0
Total Equipment	\$93,686			\$6,246		\$66,094	\$27,592
<u>VEHICLES</u>							
85 Ford Ranger Pickup	\$5,900	1989	8	\$738	17	\$5,900	\$0
74 Ford Cargo Van	\$9,000	1974	8	\$1,125	32	\$9,000	\$0
93 Ford Club Wagon	\$10,000	1997	8	\$1,250	9	\$10,000	\$0
75 Chevrolet Stakebed	\$8,000	1976	8	\$1,000	30	\$8,000	\$0
91 Isuzu Truck	\$13,000	1995	8	\$1,625	11	\$13,000	\$0
95 Chevrolet Beauville	\$11,500	1998	8	\$1,438	8	\$11,500	\$0

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

'6/30/06

**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Valuation of Land, Buildings and Equipment
Maintenance and Warehouse**

SCHEDULE B

DESCRIPTION	COL 1 FIXED ASSET COST	COL 2 YEAR PURCH	COL 3 LIFE YEARS	COL 4 ANNUAL DEPREC COL 1/COL 3	COL 5 # OF YRS SINCE PURCH 2003 - COL2	COL 6 ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION COL 4 x LESSER OF COL 3 OR 5	COL 7 NET FIXED ASSET COST COL 1 - COL 6
<u>VEHICLES Cont.</u>							
90 Ford Ranger Pickup	\$7,000	1995	8	\$875	11	\$7,000	\$0
87 Ford Ranger	\$6,800	1989	8	\$850	17	\$6,800	\$0
84 Chevrolet Van	\$4,500	1989	8	\$563	17	\$4,500	\$0
89 Chevrolet Pickup	\$7,900	1997	8	\$988	9	\$7,900	\$0
92 Chevrolet Service Truck	\$12,000	1999	8	\$1,500	7	\$10,500	\$1,500
88 Ford 150	\$5,500	1994	8	\$688	12	\$5,500	\$0
88 Ford Ranger Pickup	\$5,500	1994	8	\$688	12	\$5,500	\$0
97 Ford Cargo Van	\$10,320	2000	8	\$1,290	6	\$7,740	\$2,580
95 Ford Van	\$14,000	2000	8	\$1,750	6	\$10,500	\$3,500
98 Chevrolet Extra Cab	\$21,000	2000	8	\$2,625	6	\$15,750	\$5,250
98 Chevrolet Van	\$13,257	2001	8	\$1,657	5	\$8,286	\$4,971
98 Isuzu Box Van Lic 1113885	\$14,800	2002	8	\$1,850	4	\$7,400	\$7,400
99 Chev Pickup Lic#1182060	\$11,968	2003	5	\$2,394	3	\$7,181	\$4,787
99 Chev Pickup Lic#1152590	\$12,077	2003	5	\$2,415	3	\$7,246	\$4,831
04 Ford E350 16ft Box	\$22,481	2006	5	\$4,496	0	\$0	\$22,481
01 Isuzu 16 ft Box	\$20,879	2006	5	\$4,176	0	\$0	\$20,879
03 GMC 3500 12ft Box	\$16,143	2006	5	\$3,229	0	\$0	\$16,143
Total Vehicles	\$263,525			\$39,207		\$169,203	\$94,322

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

'6/30/06

**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Valuation of Land, Buildings and Equipment
La Fetra Elementary School**

SCHEDULE B

DESCRIPTION 2006	COL 1 FIXED ASSET COST	COL 2 YEAR PURCH	COL 3 LIFE YEARS	COL 4 ANNUAL DEPREC COL 1/COL 3	COL 5 # OF YRS SINCE PURCH 2003 - COL2	COL 6 ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION COL 4 x LESSER OF COL 3 OR 5	COL 7 NET FIXED ASSET COST COL 1 - COL 6
<u>Land</u>	\$25,043	1951					
<u>Site Improvements</u>							
Irrigation System	\$24,500	1976	20	\$1,225	30	\$24,500	\$0
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$20,000	1986	20	\$1,000	20	\$20,000	\$0
Concrete Work	\$10,000	1988	20	\$500	18	\$9,000	\$1,000
Playground Equipment	\$82,159	2004	20	\$4,108	2	\$8,216	\$73,943
Total Site Improvements	\$136,659			\$6,833		\$61,716	\$74,943
<u>Buildings</u>							
Original Structure	\$200,607	1952	50	\$4,012	54	\$200,607	\$0
Original Structure	\$391,978	1957	50	\$7,840	49	\$384,138	\$7,840
Cafetorium	\$1,046,073	2005	50	\$20,921	1	\$20,921	\$1,025,152
Original Struc-Modernization	\$3,825,788	2004	50	\$76,516	2	\$153,032	\$3,672,756
Reroofing	\$50,302	1980	20	\$2,515	26	\$50,302	\$0
Public Address System	\$15,000	2000	10	\$1,500	6	\$9,000	\$6,000
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	1992	25	\$4,400	14	\$61,600	\$48,400
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	1993	25	\$4,400	13	\$57,200	\$52,800
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	1994	25	\$4,400	12	\$52,800	\$57,200
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	1995	25	\$4,400	11	\$48,400	\$61,600
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	1996	25	\$4,400	10	\$44,000	\$66,000
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	1998	25	\$4,400	8	\$35,200	\$74,800
Total Buildings	\$6,189,748			\$139,704		\$1,117,200	\$5,072,548
<u>Equipment</u>							
RISOGRAPH	\$11,012	1996	5	\$2,202	10	\$11,012	\$0
Total Equipment	\$11,012			\$2,202		\$11,012	\$0

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

'6/30/06

**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Valuation of Land, Buildings and Equipment
Sellers Elementary School**

SCHEDULE B

DESCRIPTION 2006	COL 1 FIXED ASSET COST	COL 2 YEAR PURCH	COL 3 LIFE YEARS	COL 4 ANNUAL DEPREC COL 1/COL 3	COL 5 # OF YRS SINCE PURCH 2003 - COL2	COL 6 ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION COL 4 x LESSER OF COL 3 OR 5	COL 7 NET FIXED ASSET COST COL 1 - COL 6
<u>Land</u>							
Land	\$43,607	1956					
Less: Sale of 6.01 Acres (33%)	\$14,390						
Total Land	\$29,217						
<u>Site Improvements</u>							
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$20,000	1986	20	\$1,000	20	\$20,000	\$0
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$12,225	1997	20	\$611	9	\$5,501	\$6,724
Playground Equip.	\$16,008	1999	20	\$800	7	\$5,603	\$10,405
Fire Hydrant	\$10,502	2000	20	\$525	6	\$3,151	\$7,351
Total Site Improvements	\$58,735			\$2,937		\$34,255	\$24,480
<u>Buildings</u>							
Original Structure	\$808,753	1956	50	\$16,175	50	\$808,753	\$0
Original Structure	\$179,403	1956	50	\$3,588	50	\$179,403	\$0
Reroofing	\$37,987	1978	20	\$1,899	28	\$37,987	\$0
Public Address System	\$15,000	2000	10	\$1,500	6	\$9,000	\$6,000
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	1995	25	\$4,400	11	\$48,400	\$61,600
Relocatable Classroom	\$220,000	1997	25	\$8,800	9	\$79,200	\$140,800
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	1998	25	\$4,400	8	\$35,200	\$74,800
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	2001	25	\$4,400	5	\$22,000	\$88,000
Total Buildings	\$1,591,143			\$45,162		\$1,219,943	\$371,200
<u>Equipment</u>							
DUPLO Equip.	\$8,525	1997	5	\$1,705	9	\$8,525	\$0
Duplo Model 22L w/ Doc Feeder	\$7,097	2006	5	\$1,419	0	\$0	\$7,097
Computer Equipment	\$36,548	2002	5	\$7,310	4	\$29,238	\$7,310
Computer Network	\$8,174	2002	5	\$1,635	4	\$6,539	\$1,635
Total Equipment	\$60,344			\$12,069		\$44,303	\$16,041
<u>Modernization -Work in prog</u>							
Work in prog Total	\$317,855	2005					
	\$129,668	2006					
Work in prog Total	\$447,523						

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

'6/30/06

**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Valuation of Land, Buildings Equipment
Stanton Elementary School**

SCHEDULE B

DESCRIPTION 2006	COL 1 FIXED ASSET COST	COL 2 YEAR PURCH	COL 3 LIFE YEARS	COL 4 ANNUAL DEPREC COL 1/COL 3	COL 5 # OF YRS SINCE PURCH 2003 - COL2	COL 6 ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION COL 4 x LESSER OF COL 3 OR 5	COL 7 NET FIXED ASSET COST COL 1 - COL 6
<u>Land</u>	\$56,555	1959					
	\$1,078						
Total Land	\$57,633						
<u>Site Improvements</u>							
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$40,000	1984	20	\$2,000	22	\$40,000	\$0
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$20,000	1986	20	\$1,000	20	\$20,000	\$0
Playground Equip.	\$8,891	1996	20	\$445	10	\$4,446	\$4,446
Playground Equip.	\$73,183	2002	20	\$3,659	4	\$14,637	\$58,546
Fire Hydrant	\$10,502	2001	20	\$525	5	\$2,626	\$7,877
Fire Hydrant	\$11,845	2002	20	\$592	4	\$2,369	\$9,476
Total Site Improvements	\$164,421			\$8,221		\$84,077	\$80,344
<u>Buildings</u>							
Original Structure	\$589,288	1964	50	\$11,786	42	\$495,002	\$94,286
Reroofing	\$38,239	1982	20	\$1,912	24	\$38,239	\$0
FASCIA Modifications	\$78,512	1989	25	\$3,140	17	\$53,388	\$25,124
FASCIA Modifications	\$75,981	1990	25	\$3,039	16	\$48,628	\$27,353
Public Address System	\$15,000	2000	10	\$1,500	6	\$9,000	\$6,000
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	1995	25	\$4,400	11	\$48,400	\$61,600
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	1996	25	\$4,400	10	\$44,000	\$66,000
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	1997	25	\$4,400	9	\$39,600	\$70,400
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	1998	25	\$4,400	8	\$35,200	\$74,800
Relocatable Classroom	\$220,000	2001	25	\$8,800	5	\$44,000	\$176,000
Total Buildings	\$1,457,020			\$47,777		\$855,457	\$601,563
<u>Equipment</u>							
DUPLO Equip.	\$5,979	2001	5	\$1,196	5	\$5,979	\$0
Total Equipment	\$5,979			\$1,196		\$5,979	\$0
Modernization -Work in prog	\$432,731	2005					
	\$701,174	2006					
Work in prog Total	\$1,133,905						

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

'6/30/06

**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Valuation of Land, Buildings Equipment
Sutherland Elementary School**

SCHEDULE B

DESCRIPTION	COL 1 FIXED ASSET COST 2006	COL 2 YEAR PURCH	COL 3 LIFE YEARS	COL 4 ANNUAL DEPREC COL 1/COL 3	COL 5 # OF YRS SINCE PURCH 2003 - COL 2	COL 6 ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION COL 4 x LESSER OF COL 3 OR 5	COL 7 NET FIXED ASSET COST COL 1 - COL 6
<u>Land</u>	\$65,150	1956					
<u>Site Improvements</u>							
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$39,000	1983	20	\$1,950	23	\$39,000	\$0
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$35,100	1984	20	\$1,755	22	\$35,100	\$0
Concrete Work	\$15,000	1988	20	\$750	18	\$13,500	\$1,500
Playground Equip.	\$6,832	2001	20	\$342	5	\$1,708	\$5,124
Playground Equip.	\$69,159	2004	20	\$3,458	2	\$6,916	\$62,243
Total Site Improvements	\$165,091			\$8,255		\$96,224	\$68,867
<u>Buildings</u>							
Original Structure	\$315,428	1963	50	\$6,309	43	\$271,268	\$44,160
Original Structure	\$280,723	1964	50	\$5,614	42	\$235,807	\$44,916
Reroofing	\$41,931	1981	20	\$2,097	25	\$41,931	\$0
Public Address System	\$15,000	2000	10	\$1,500	6	\$9,000	\$6,000
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	1992	25	\$4,400	14	\$61,600	\$48,400
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	1997	25	\$4,400	9	\$39,600	\$70,400
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	1998	25	\$4,400	8	\$35,200	\$74,800
Total Buildings	\$983,082			\$28,720		\$694,406	\$288,676
<u>Equipment</u>							
Computer Server	\$25,811	2001	5	\$5,162	5	\$25,811	\$0
Computer Equipment	\$34,464	2002	5	\$6,893	4	\$27,571	\$6,893
Duplo model 22L w/ Doc Feeder	\$6,186	2006	5	\$1,237	0	\$0	\$6,186
Total Equipment	\$66,461			\$13,292		\$53,382	\$13,079
Modernization -Work in prog	\$290,741	2005					
	\$159,665	2006					
Work in prog Total	\$450,406						

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

'6/30/06

**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Valuation of Land, Buildings Equipment
Sandburg Middle School**

SCHEDULE B

DESCRIPTION	COL 1 FIXED ASSET COST	COL 2 YEAR PURCH	COL 3 LIFE YEARS	COL 4 ANNUAL DEPREC COL 1/COL 3	COL 5 # OF YRS SINCE PURCH 2003 - COL 2	COL 6 ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION COL 4 x LESSER OF COL 3 OR 5	COL 7 NET FIXED ASSET COST COL 1 - COL 6
2006							
<u>Land</u>	\$377,428	1963					
<u>Site Improvements</u>							
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$40,000	1985	20	\$2,000	21	\$40,000	\$0
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$33,300	1986	20	\$1,665	20	\$33,300	\$0
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$25,000	1987	20	\$1,250	19	\$23,750	\$1,250
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$20,000	1989	20	\$1,000	17	\$17,000	\$3,000
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$5,700	1997	20	\$285	9	\$2,565	\$3,135
Total Site Improvements	\$124,000			\$6,200		\$116,615	\$7,385
<u>Buildings</u>							
Original Structure	\$1,561,267	1964	50	\$31,225	42	\$1,311,464	\$249,803
Original Structure	\$304,050	1965	50	\$6,081	41	\$249,321	\$54,729
Original Structure	\$97,882	1965	50	\$1,958	41	\$80,263	\$17,619
Reroofing	\$95,000	1980	20	\$4,750	26	\$95,000	\$0
Upgrade HVAC	\$69,224	1981	20	\$3,461	25	\$69,224	\$0
Folding Partition	\$21,152	2001	20	\$1,058	5	\$5,288	\$15,864
Bleachers for Gym	\$49,172	2001	20	\$2,459	5	\$12,293	\$36,879
HVAC - Chiller Replacement	\$172,701	2001	20	\$8,635	5	\$43,175	\$129,526
Carpeting	\$5,600	2000	7	\$800	6	\$4,800	\$800
Total Buildings	\$2,376,048			\$60,426		\$1,870,829	\$505,219
<u>Equipment</u>							
Computer Server	\$36,548	2001	5	\$7,310	5	\$36,548	\$0
Modernization - Architect Fees	\$551,890	2005					
	\$1,025,008	2006					
Work in prog Total	\$1,576,898						

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

'6/30/06		GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Valuation of Land, Buildings Equipment Goddard Middle School					SCHEDULE B	
DESCRIPTION	COL 1 FIXED ASSET COST	COL 2 YEAR PURCH	COL 3 LIFE YEARS	COL 4 ANNUAL DEPREC COL 1/COL 3	COL 5 # OF YRS SINCE PURCH 2003 - COL2	COL 6 ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION COL 4 x LESSER OF COL 3 OR 5	COL 7 NET FIXED ASSET COST COL 1 - COL 6	
2006								
Land	\$269,742	1963						
Site Improvements								
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$34,000	1985	20	\$1,700	21	\$34,000	\$0	
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$40,000	1986	20	\$2,000	20	\$40,000	\$0	
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$25,000	1987	20	\$1,250	19	\$23,750	\$1,250	
Concrete Work	\$35,000	1988	20	\$1,750	18	\$31,500	\$3,500	
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$25,000	1989	20	\$1,250	17	\$21,250	\$3,750	
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$5,700	1997	20	\$285	9	\$2,565	\$3,135	
Total Site Improvements	\$164,700			\$8,235		\$153,065	\$11,635	
Buildings								
Original Structure	\$2,027,043	1963	50	\$40,541	43	\$1,743,257	\$283,786	
Reroofing	\$95,000	1980	20	\$4,750	26	\$95,000	\$0	
Upgrade HVAC	\$68,224	1981	20	\$3,411	25	\$68,224	\$0	
Bleachers for Gym	\$49,172	2001	20	\$2,459	5	\$12,293	\$36,879	
HVAC - Chiller Replacement	\$172,700	2001	20	\$8,635	5	\$43,175	\$129,525	
Carpeting	\$7,043	2000	7	\$1,006	6	\$6,037	\$1,006	
Total Buildings	\$2,419,182			\$60,802		\$1,967,986	\$451,196	
Equipment								
Risograph	\$5,616	2001	5	\$1,123	5	\$5,616	\$0	
Risograph	\$5,407	1994	5	\$1,081	12	\$5,407	\$0	
Duplo model 330L w/ Doc Feeder	\$7,988	2006	5	\$1,598	0	\$0	\$7,988	
Duplo model 330L w/ Doc Feeder	\$7,989	2006	5	\$1,598	0	\$0	\$7,989	
Projector	\$5,082	1996	5	\$1,016	10	\$5,082	\$0	
Computer Software	\$8,105	2000	5	\$1,621	6	\$8,105	\$0	
Scholastic Software	\$28,250	2001	5	\$5,650	5	\$28,250	\$0	
Total Equipment	\$68,437			\$13,687		\$52,460	\$15,977	
Modernization -Work in prog	\$540,281	2005						
	\$152,263	2006						
Work in prog Total	\$692,544							

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

'6/30/06

**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Valuation of Land, Buildings Equipment
Williams Elementary School**

SCHEDULE B

DESCRIPTION	COL 1 FIXED ASSET COST	COL 2 YEAR PURCH	COL 3 LIFE YEARS	COL 4 ANNUAL DEPREC COL 1/COL 3	COL 5 # OF YRS SINCE PURCH 2003 - COL2	COL 6 ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION COL 4 x LESSER OF COL 3 OR 5	COL 7 NET FIXED ASSET COST COL 1 - COL 6
2006							
Land	\$21,168	1953					
	\$22,071	1953					
Total Land	\$43,239						
Site Improvements							
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$20,000	1986	20	\$1,000	20	\$20,000	\$0
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$25,000	1985	20	\$1,250	21	\$25,000	\$0
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$17,200	1987	20	\$860	19	\$16,340	\$860
Parking Lot Addition	\$29,050	1991	20	\$1,453	15	\$21,788	\$7,263
Playground Equip	\$64,470	2002	20	\$3,224	4	\$12,894	\$51,576
Total Site Improvements	\$155,720			\$7,786		\$96,022	\$59,699
Buildings							
Original Structure	\$448,612	1955	50	\$8,972	51	\$448,612	\$0
Original Structure-Modernization	\$3,233,679	2004	50	\$64,674	2	\$129,347	\$3,104,332
Relocatable Classroom	\$220,000	1997	25	\$8,800	9	\$79,200	\$140,800
Relocatable Classroom	\$220,000	1998	25	\$8,800	8	\$70,400	\$149,600
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	2000	25	\$4,400	6	\$26,400	\$83,600
Total Buildings	\$4,232,291			\$95,646		\$753,959	\$3,478,332
Equipment							
DUPLO Equip.	\$6,218	1999	5	\$1,244	7	\$6,218	\$0
Total Equipment	\$6,218			\$1,244		\$6,218	\$0

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

'6/30/06

**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Valuation of Land, Buildings Equipment
Whitcomb High School**

SCHEDULE B

DESCRIPTION	COL 1 FIXED ASSET COST	COL 2 YEAR PURCH	COL 3 LIFE YEARS	COL 4 ANNUAL DEPREC COL 1/COL 3	COL 5 # OF YRS SINCE PURCH 2003- COL2	COL 6 ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION COL 4 x LESSER OF COL 3 OR 5	COL 7 NET FIXED ASSET COST COL 1 - COL 6
2006							
Land	\$97,584	1959					
Sale of a Portion (33%)	\$32,528						
Net Land Cost	<u>\$65,056</u>						
Site Improvements							
Resurfacing Blacktop	\$40,000	1983	20	\$2,000	23	\$40,000	\$0
Walkways & Curbs	\$81,772	2002	20	\$4,089	4	\$16,354	\$65,418
Playground Equip.	\$35,845	2002	20	\$1,792	4	\$7,169	\$28,676
Total Site Improvements	<u>\$157,617</u>			<u>\$7,881</u>		<u>\$63,523</u>	<u>\$94,094</u>
Buildings							
Original Structure	\$810,237	1959	50	\$16,205	47	\$761,623	\$48,614
Reroofing	\$63,000	1983	20	\$3,150	23	\$63,000	\$0
Public Address System	\$22,954	2000	10	\$2,295	6	\$13,772	\$9,182
Relocatable Classroom	\$220,000	2001	25	\$8,800	5	\$44,000	\$176,000
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	2002	25	\$4,400	4	\$17,600	\$92,400
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	2002	25	\$4,400	4	\$17,600	\$92,400
Total Buildings	<u>\$1,336,191</u>			<u>\$39,250</u>		<u>\$917,595</u>	<u>\$418,596</u>
Equipment							
	\$0						
Modernization -Work in prog	\$144,089	2005					

Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Fixed Assets
June 30, 2006

FIXED ASSETS

LAND	\$1,176,040
SITE IMPROVEMENTS	\$1,763,958
BUILDINGS	\$59,407,335
EQUIPMENT	\$1,105,261
VEHICLES	\$263,525
WORK IN PROGRESS	\$4,905,738
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	\$68,621,857
LESS:	
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	\$19,145,609
NET FIXED ASSETS	\$49,476,248

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

'6/30/06

**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Valuation of Capital Assets
Summary of Assets Greater than \$5,000.00**

SCHEDULE C

DISTRICT SITE	LAND	SITE IMPROVE- MENTS	BUILDINGS	EQUIPMENT	VEHICLES	WORK IN PROGRESS	TOTAL
<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>							
Administration (District & Central Kitchen)			\$798,736	\$238,596			\$1,037,332
Maintenance & Warehouse	\$7,013	\$44,677	\$58,381	\$93,686	\$263,525		\$467,282
Cullen Elementary School	\$62,996	\$156,255	\$1,212,427	\$37,781		\$460,373	\$1,929,832
La Fetra Elementary School	\$25,043	\$136,659	\$6,189,748	\$11,012		\$0	\$6,362,462
Sellers Elementary School	\$29,217	\$58,735	\$1,591,143	\$60,344		\$447,523	\$2,186,962
Stanton Elementary School	\$57,633	\$164,421	\$1,457,020	\$5,979		\$1,133,905	\$2,818,958
Sutherland Elementary School	\$65,150	\$165,091	\$983,082	\$66,461		\$450,406	\$1,730,190
Williams Elementary School	\$43,239	\$155,720	\$4,232,291	\$6,218			\$4,437,468
Goddard Middle School	\$269,742	\$164,700	\$2,419,182	\$68,437		\$692,544	\$3,614,605
Sandburg Middle School	\$377,428	\$124,000	\$2,376,048	\$36,548		\$1,576,898	\$4,490,922
Glendora High School	\$173,523	\$436,083	\$36,753,086	\$480,199		\$0	\$37,842,891
Whitcomb High School	\$65,056	\$157,617	\$1,336,191	\$0		\$144,089	\$1,702,953
Total Fixed Assets	\$1,176,040	\$1,763,958	\$59,407,335	\$1,105,261	\$263,525	\$4,905,738	\$68,621,857
<u>ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION</u>							
Administration (District & Central Kitchen)			\$372,621	\$208,086			\$580,707
Maintenance & Warehouse		\$42,443	\$58,381	\$66,094	\$169,203		\$336,121
Cullen Elementary School		\$77,549	\$775,054	\$35,079			\$887,682
La Fetra Elementary School		\$61,716	\$1,117,200	\$11,012			\$1,189,928
Sellers Elementary School		\$34,255	\$1,219,943	\$44,303			\$1,298,500
Stanton Elementary School		\$84,077	\$855,457	\$5,979			\$945,513
Sutherland Elementary School		\$96,224	\$694,406	\$53,382			\$844,013
Williams Elementary School		\$96,022	\$753,959	\$6,218			\$856,199
Goddard Middle School		\$153,065	\$1,967,986	\$52,460			\$2,173,511
Sandburg Middle School		\$116,615	\$1,870,829	\$36,548			\$2,023,992
Glendora High School		\$414,804	\$6,252,538	\$360,984			\$7,028,325
Whitcomb High School		\$63,523	\$917,595	\$0			\$981,119
Total Accumulated Depreciation		\$1,240,292	\$16,855,970	\$880,144	\$169,203		\$19,145,609

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

'6/30/06

**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Valuation of Capital Assets
Summary of Assets Greater than \$5,000.00**

SCHEDULE C

DISTRICT SITE	LAND	SITE IMPROVEMENTS	BUILDINGS	EQUIPMENT	VEHICLES	TOTAL
<u>NET FIXED ASSETS</u>						
Administration (District & Central Kitchen)			\$426,115	\$30,510		\$456,625
Maintenance & Warehouse	\$7,013	\$2,234	\$0	\$27,592	\$94,322	\$131,161
Cullen Elementary School	\$62,996	\$78,706	\$437,373	\$2,702	\$460,373	\$1,042,150
La Fetra Elementary School	\$25,043	\$74,943	\$5,072,548	\$0	\$0	\$5,172,534
Sellers Elementary School	\$29,217	\$24,480	\$371,200	\$16,041	\$447,523	\$888,462
Stanton Elementary School	\$57,633	\$80,344	\$601,563	\$0	\$1,133,905	\$1,873,445
Sutherland Elementary School	\$65,150	\$68,867	\$288,676	\$13,079	\$450,406	\$886,178
Williams Elementary School	\$43,239	\$59,699	\$3,478,332	\$0	\$0	\$3,581,269
Goddard Middle School	\$269,742	\$11,635	\$451,196	\$15,977	\$692,544	\$1,441,094
Sandburg Middle School	\$377,428	\$7,385	\$505,219	\$0	\$1,576,898	\$2,466,930
Glendora High School	\$173,523	\$21,279	\$30,500,548	\$119,215	\$0	\$30,814,566
Whitcomb High School	\$65,056	\$94,094	\$418,596	\$0	\$144,089	\$721,834
Total Net Fixed Assets	\$1,176,040	\$523,666	\$42,551,365	\$225,117	\$94,322	\$4,905,738

**Glendora Unified School District
ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

6/30/06

**GLENDORA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
Valuation of Land, Buildings and Equipment
Cullen Elementary School**

SCHEDULE B

DESCRIPTION	COL 1 FIXED ASSET COST	COL 2 YEAR PURCH	COL 3 LIFE YEARS	COL 4 ANNUAL DEPREC COL 1/COL 3	COL 5 # OF YRS SINCE PURCH 2003 - COL2	COL 6 ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION COL 4 x LESSER OF COL 3 OR 5	COL 7 NET FIXED ASSET COST COL 1 - COL 6
2006							
Land - State Audit	\$61,607	1959					
Survey - State Audit	\$1,389						
Total Land	\$62,996						
Site Improvements							
Resurfacing Black Top	\$20,000	1986	20	\$1,000	20	\$20,000	\$0
Resurfacing Black Top	\$40,200	1989	20	\$2,010	17	\$34,170	\$6,030
Playground Equipment	\$16,671	1997	20	\$834	9	\$7,502	\$9,169
Playground Equipment	\$79,384	2002	20	\$3,969	4	\$15,877	\$63,507
Total Site Improvements	\$156,255			\$7,813		\$77,549	\$78,706
Buildings							
Original Structure	\$214,769	1963	50	\$4,295	43	\$184,701	\$30,068
Original Structure	\$390,658	1964	50	\$7,813	42	\$328,153	\$62,505
Reroofing	\$42,000	1981	20	\$2,100	25	\$42,000	\$0
Public Address System	\$15,000	2000	10	\$1,500	6	\$9,000	\$6,000
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	1992	25	\$4,400	14	\$61,600	\$48,400
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	1994	25	\$4,400	12	\$52,800	\$57,200
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	1997	25	\$4,400	9	\$39,600	\$70,400
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	1998	25	\$4,400	8	\$35,200	\$74,800
Relocatable Classroom	\$110,000	2001	25	\$4,400	5	\$22,000	\$88,000
Total Buildings	\$1,212,427			\$37,709		\$775,054	\$437,373
Equipment							
Duplo Equipment	\$5,846	1999	5	\$1,169	7	\$5,846	\$0
Sound System	\$6,755	2000	10	\$676	6	\$4,053	\$2,702
Computer Server	\$25,180	2001	5	\$5,036	5	\$25,180	\$0
Total Equipment	\$37,781			\$6,881		\$35,079	\$2,702
Modernization-Work in prog							
	\$302,095	2005					
	\$158,278	2006					
Work in prog Total	\$460,373						

Appendix 2 – City of Glendora

Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan



"Pride of the Foothills"



Date Adopted: October 10, 2004

Electronic file will be in folder with Plan as a separate document

Appendix 3

County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Electronic file will be in folder with Plan as a separate document