Lawndale Elementary School District

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

4161 W. 147th Street
Lawndale, CA 90260
(310) 973-1300

Updated July 2006

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Notes of Special Recognition and Profound Appreciation

The Lawndale Elementary School District Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee owes no small debt of gratitude to many organizations and individuals who provided resources or professional guidance in the preparation and development of this plan.

Robert Marinelli, Tony Recalde, Deborah Nobles, and Debora Chan were provided to us by ASCIP, the Alliance of Schools for Cooperative Insurance Programs, and they provided direction and assistance with each step in the process. ASCIP has been an invaluable support in all aspects of risk management.

Kris Olafsson, Deputy Superintendent of the El Monte School District, graciously shared their plan with us and allowed us to use it as a basis for our working plan template. While their district is some 30 miles from ours, we share the similar climate and topography of the greater Los Angeles basin, and the plan was so well organized and it was easily adapted to suit the needs of the Lawndale Elementary School District in Los Angeles County.

Sarah Kline-Lesback and Helen DuBois of FEMA generously gave us their time and expertise in helping us amend and update our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

We appreciate the time and assistance we received from cities, counties, states and school districts as part of the research in preparing the plan. In particular, we'd like to thank Mike Martinet, Area G Disaster Management Coordinator, Jackie Bacharach and the South Bay Cities Council of Governments, Frank Kwan from the Los Angeles County Office of Education, Stephen Sellers from the Governor's Office of Emergence Services, and the now-retired Constance Perett of the Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management.

Special Thanks & Acknowledgments

Lawndale Elementary School District Steering Committee
Lawndale Elementary School District Parent Advisory Committee
City of Lawndale, Director of Public Works
City of Lawndale, Municipal Services Director
Office of Disaster Management, Area G
State Division of Mines and Geology
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Governor's Office of Emergency Services

LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

RESOLUTION NO. 1, 2004-2005

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE
LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN SUPPORT OF
DISTRICT IMPLEMENTATION OF A DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PLAN
IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE FEDERAL DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2000

WHEREAS, on October 30, 2000, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (the "DMA") was signed into law, amending provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act of 1988; and

WHEREAS, the DMA reinforces the importance of pre-disaster infrastructure mitigation planning to reduce disaster losses nationwide; and

WHEREAS, the DMA focuses specifically on planning, and recognizes the significance of hazard mitigation planning at the local level, and the necessity for effective coordination between State and local entities to promote an integrated, comprehensive approach to mitigation planning; and

WHEREAS, the DMA requires local agencies like the Lawndale Elementary School District (the "District") to develop a mitigation plan that includes a detailed District profile, identifies specific threats and vulnerabilities within the District, and sets forth specific mitigating measures to address such threats and vulnerabilities; and

WHEREAS, the District's DMA plan is to be reviewed annually by the District and every five years by federal authorities; and

WHEREAS, the DMA further requires detailed documentation of all actions, meetings, studies and directives undertaken in the furtherance of the District's DMA plan; and

WHEREAS, the DMA includes new criteria for local mitigation planning, including the development and submittal of mitigation plans as a condition to receiving Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds; and

WHEREAS, the safety of the District's students, faculty and staff is of paramount importance to the Governing Board

NOW, THEREFORE, THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT, LAWNDALE, CALIFORNIA, DO HEREBY FIND, DETERMINE AND RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The Board expresses its full support for, and willingness to devote appropriate resources to, the DMA program and the adoption of a DMA plan for the District.

SECTION 2. The Board supports the active participation of all interested agencies, departments, community groups and the public with respect to the DMA program.

SECTION 3. The Board shall hold public hearings, as necessary, to further hearings for final review and adoption of such a plan.

SECTION 4. The Secretary shall certify to the passage and adoption of this resolution and thereupon the same shall take effect and be in full force.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 20th day of July 2004 by the following vote:

AYES: 5 NOES: 0 ABSENT: 0 ABSTAIN: 0

By _____
Craig Burns, President

By _____
Ann Phillips, Member

By _____
Brenda Coronado, Member

By _____
Shirley Rudolph, Member

By _____
Shirley Bennett, Member

PLAN CRITERIA

FEMA Region IX set out the following plan criteria as required in 44 CFR, Part 201 of the Federal Register. For a local plan to receive FEMA approval all the plan criteria must receive a satisfactory or outstanding rating as well as the plan must be adopted by the governing bodies of the jurisdictions. The following table outlines the criteria and the chapter or appendix in the plan that addresses that specific requirement.

FEMA Approval Criteria Cross Reference (May 25, 2004)

Prerequisites	**FEMA Approval Criteria**	Chapter Number
1	Adoption by the Local Governing Body [44 CFR 201.6(c) (5)]	
	A. Has the local governing body adopted the plan?	July 20, 2004
	B.Is supporting documentation, such as a resolution, included?	Page 5
2	Multi-jurisdictional Plan Adoption [44 CFR 201.6 (c) (5)]	
	A. Does the plan indicate the specific jurisdictions represented in the plan?	Single Agency Adoption
	B. For each jurisdiction, has the local governing body adopted the plan?	Single Agency Adoption
	C. Is supporting documentation, such as a resolution, included For each participating jurisdiction?	Single Agency Adoption
3	Multi-jurisdictional Planning Participation [44 CFR 201.6 (a) (3)]	
	A. Does the plan describe how each jurisdiction participated in the plan's development?	Single Agency Adoption
4	Planning Process [201.6 (b)]	
	Documentation of the Planning Process [44 CFR 201.6 (b) & 201.6 (c) (1)]	Appendix B Public Participation Process
	A. Does the plan provide a narrative description of the process followed to prepare the plan?	Section 1: Introduction
	B. Does the plan indicate who was involved in the planning process?	Executive Summary
	C. Does the plan indicate how the public was involved?	Section 3: Risk Assessment Appendix B Public Participation Process

	D. Was there an opportunity for neighboring communities, agencies businesses, academia, nonprofits, and other interested parties to be involved in the planning process?	Appendix B Public Participation Process
	E. Does the planning process describe the review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports and technical information?	Section 1: Introduction
5	Local Capabilities Assessment (State OES Requirement) [44 CFR 201.4 (c) (3) (ii)	
	A. Does the plan provide a description of the human, technical and financial resources available within this jurisdiction to engage in a mitigation planning process and to develop a local hazard mitigation plan? (These resources are described in Section 2.2 of the OES LHMP Development Guide).	Appendix A: Plan Resource Directory
	B. Does the plan list local mitigation funding sources (taxes, fees, assessments or fines) which affect or promote mitigation within the reporting jurisdiction?	Section 4: Multi-hazard Short Term Activities #2, & #4
	C. Does the plan list local ordinances which affect or promote disaster mitigation, preparedness, response or recovery within the reporting jurisdiction?	Table 6-3 Legislation: Codes
	D. Does the plan describe the details of ongoing mitigation projects and programs within the reporting jurisdiction?	Section 4: Multi-hazard Long Term Activity #1
6	Risk Assessment [44 CFR 201.6 (c) (2) & 201.6 (c) (2) (i)]	
	A. Does the plan include a description of the types of all natural hazards that affect the jurisdiction?	Section 3: Risk Assessment; Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
7	Profiling Hazards [44 CFR 201.6 (c) (2)(i)]	
	A. Does the risk assessment identify the **location** (i.e., geographic area affected) of each natural hazard addressed in the plan?	Table 3-1; Maps Appendix C
	B. Does the risk assessment identify the **extent** (i.e., magnitude or severity) of each hazard addressed in the plan?	Maps: Appendix C
	C. Does the plan provide information on **previous occurrences** of each hazard addressed in the plan?	Table 6-1
	D. Does the plan include the **probability of future events** (i.e., chance of occurrence) for each hazard addressed in the plan?	Maps: Appendix C Sections 6,7,8,9,10
8	Assessing Vulnerability: Overview [44 CFR 201.6 (c)(2)(ii)]	
	A. Does the plan include an **overall summary** description of the jurisdiction's **vulnerability** to each hazard?	Maps: Appendix C

		Sections 6,7,8,9,10
	B. Does the plan address the **impact** of each hazard on the jurisdiction?	Maps: Appendix C Sections 6,7,8,9,10
9	Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Structures [44 CFR 201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A)]	
	A. Does the plan describe vulnerability in terms of the **types and numbers** of **existing** buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas?	Worksheet A
	B. Does the plan describe vulnerability in terms of the **types and numbers** of **future** buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas?	Maps: Appendix C
10	Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses [44 CFR 201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B)]	
	A. Does the plan estimate **potential dollar losses** to vulnerable structures?	Worksheet B Worksheet C
	B. Does the plan describe the **methodology** used to prepare the estimate?	Table 6-2 HAZUS Loss Estimation Table
11	Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends [44 CFR 201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C)]	
	A. Does the plan describe land uses and development trends?	Section 2: Community Profile
12	Multi-Jurisdictional Risk Assessment [44 CFR 201.6(c)(2)(iii)]	
	A. Does the plan include a risk assessment for each participating jurisdiction as needed to reflect unique or varied risks?	Single Agency Adoption
13	**Mitigation Strategies:** [44 CFR 201.6(c)(3)]	
	Local Hazard Mitigation Goals [44 CFR **201.6(c)(3)(i)]**	
	A. Does the plan include a description of mitigation **goals** to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards?	Section 4: Multi-Hazard Long Term Activities #1 & #2
14	Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions [44CFR **201.6(c)(3)(ii)]**	
	A. Does the plan identify and analyze a **comprehensive range** of specific mitigation actions and projects for each hazard?	Section 4: Multi-hazard Short & Long Term Activities Sections

		6,7,8,9,10
	B Do the identified actions and projects address reducing the effects of hazards on **new** buildings and infrastructure?	Section 4: Multi-hazard Long Term Activity #1
	C. Do the identified actions and projects address reducing the effects of hazards on **existing** buildings and infrastructure?	Section 4: Multi-hazard Long Term Activity #1
15	Implementation of Mitigation Actions[44CFR **201.6(c)(3)(iii)]**	
	A. Does the mitigation strategy include how the actions are **prioritized**? (For example, is there a discussion of the process and criteria used?)	Executive Summary
	B. Does the mitigation strategy address how the actions will be **implemented and administered**? (For example, does it identify the responsible department, existing and potential resources, and timeframe?)	Executive Summary
	C. Does the prioritization process include an emphasis on the use of a **cost-benefit review** (see page 3-36 of *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance*) to maximize benefits?	Section 5: Plan Maintenance
16	Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Actions [44 CFR **201.6(c)(3)(iv)]**	
	A. Does the plan include at least one identifiable **action item** for each jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval of the plan?	Single Agency Adoption
17	Plan Maintenance Process	
	Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan [44 CFR **201.6(c)(4)(i)]**	
	A. Does the plan describe the method and schedule for **monitoring** the plan? (For example, does it identify the party responsible for monitoring and include a schedule for reports, site visits, phone calls, and meetings?)	Section 5: Plan Maintenance
	B. Does the plan describe the method and schedule for **evaluating** the plan? (For example, does it identify the party responsible for evaluating the plan and include the criteria used to evaluate the plan?)	Section 5: Plan Maintenance
	C. Does the plan describe the method and schedule for **updating** the plan within the five-year cycle?	Section 5: Plan Maintenance
18	Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms [44 CFR **201.6(c)(4)(ii)]**	
	A. Does the plan identify other local planning mechanisms available for incorporating the requirements of the mitigation plan?	Section 4: Short-Term Activity Multi-hazard #1 Section 5: Plan Maintenance
	B. Does the plan include a process by which the local government will	Section 4: Short-

	incorporate the requirements in other plans, when appropriate?	Term Activity Multi-hazard #1 Section 5: Plan Maintenance
19	Continued Public Involvement [44 CFR **201.6(c)(4)(iii)]**	
	A. Does the plan explain how **continued public participation** will be obtained? (For example, will there be public notices, an on going mitigation plan committee, or annual review meetings with stakeholders?)	Section 5: Plan Maintenance

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW CROSSWALK FOR CA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN FEMA REGION [IX]

Jurisdiction:

Instructions for Using the Plan Review Crosswalk for Review of Local Mitigation Plans

Attached is a Plan Review Crosswalk based on the ***Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance Under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000***, published by FEMA, dated March 2004. This Plan Review Crosswalk is consistent with the *Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000* (P.L. 106-390), enacted October 30, 2000 and *44 CFR Part 201 – Mitigation Planning, Interim Final Rule* (the Rule), published February 26, 2002.

SCORING SYSTEM

N – Needs Improvement: The plan does not meet the minimum for the requirement. Reviewer's comments must be provided.

S – Satisfactory: The plan meets the minimum for the requirement. Reviewer's comments are encouraged, but not required.

Each requirement includes separate elements. All elements of a requirement must be rated "Satisfactory" in order for the requirement to be fulfilled and receive a summary score of "Satisfactory." A "Needs Improvement" score on elements shaded in gray (recommended but not required) will not preclude the plan from passing.

When reviewing single jurisdiction plans, reviewers may want to put an N/A in the boxes for multi-jurisdictional plan requirements. When reviewing multi-jurisdictional plans, reviewers may want to put an N/A in the prerequisite box for single jurisdiction plans.

States that have additional requirements can add them in the appropriate sections of the *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* or create a new section and modify this Plan Review Crosswalk to record the score for those requirements.

Optional matrices for assisting in the review of sections on profiling hazards, assessing vulnerability, and identifying and analyzing mitigation actions are found at the end of the Plan Review Crosswalk.

The example below illustrates how to fill in the Plan Review Crosswalk.

Example

Assessing Vulnerability: Overview

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii): *[The risk assessment **shall** include a] description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description **shall** include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan include an **overall summary** description of the jurisdiction's **vulnerability** to each hazard?	Section II, pp. 4-10	The plan describes the types of assets that are located within geographically defined hazard areas as well as those that would be affected by winter storms.		✓
B. Does the plan address the **impact** of each hazard on the jurisdiction?	Section II, pp. 10-20	The plan does not address the impact of two of the five hazards addressed in the plan. **Required Revisions:** • Include a description of the impact of floods and earthquakes on the assets. **Recommended Revisions:** • This information can be presented in terms of dollar value or percentages of damage.	✓	
		SUMMARY SCORE	✓	

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW CROSSWALK FOR CA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN FEMA REGION [IX]

Jurisdiction:

Local Mitigation Plan Review and Approval Status

Jurisdiction: Single Agency Adoption	**Title of Plan:** Lawndale Elementary School District Local Hazard Mitigation Plan	**Date of Plan:** 7/20/2004
Local Point of Contact: John D. Vinke	**Address:** 4161 West 147th Street Lawndale, CA 90260	
Title: Associate Superintendent Business Services		
Agency: Lawndale Elementary School District		
Phone Number: 310-973-1300	**E-Mail:** john_vinke@lawndale.k12.ca.us	

State Reviewer:	**Title:**	**Date:**

FEMA Reviewer:	**Title:**	**Date:**
Date Received in FEMA Region [Insert #]		
Plan Not Approved		
Plan Approved		
Date Approved		

Jurisdiction:	**NFIP Status***			
	Y	**N**	**N/A**	**CRS Class**
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5. [ATTACH PAGE(S) WITH ADDITIONAL JURISDICTIONS]				

*** Notes:** **Y = Participating** **N = Not Participating** **N/A = Not Mapped**

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW CROSSWALK — FOR CA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN FEMA REGION [IX]

Jurisdiction:

LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW SUMMARY

The plan cannot be approved if the plan has not been formally adopted.

Each requirement includes separate elements. All elements of the requirement must be rated "Satisfactory" in order for the requirement to be fulfilled and receive a score of "Satisfactory." Elements of each requirement are listed on the following pages of the Plan Review Crosswalk. A "Needs Improvement" score on elements shaded in gray (recommended but not required) will not preclude the plan from passing. Reviewer's comments must be provided for requirements receiving a **"Needs Improvement"** score.

SCORING SYSTEM

Please check one of the following for each requirement.

N – **Needs Improvement:** The plan does not meet the minimum for the requirement. Reviewer's comments must be provided.

S – **Satisfactory:** The plan meets the minimum for the requirement. Reviewer's comments are encouraged, but not required.

Prerequisite(s) (Check Applicable Box)	NOT MET	MET
Adoption by the Local Governing Body: §201.6(c)(5) **OR**		
Multi-Jurisdictional Plan Adoption: §201.6(c)(5) **AND**		
Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Participation: §201.6(a)(3)		

Planning Process	N	S
Documentation of the Planning Process: §201.6(b) and §201.6(c)(1)		
Local Capabilities Assessment §201.4(c)(ii) and §201.6(c)(1)		

Risk Assessment	N	S
Identifying Hazards: §201.6(c)(2)(i)		
Profiling Hazards: §201.6(c)(2)(i)		
Assessing Vulnerability: Overview: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)		
Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Structures: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A)		
Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B)		
Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C)		
Multi-Jurisdictional Risk Assessment: §201.6(c)(2)(iii)		

Mitigation Strategy	N	S
Local Hazard Mitigation Goals: §201.6(c)(3)(i)		
Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions: §201.6(c)(3)(ii)		
Implementation of Mitigation Actions: §201.6(c)(3)(iii)		
Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Actions: §201.6(c)(3)(iv)		

Plan Maintenance Process	N	S
Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan: §201.6(c)(4)(i)		
Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms: §201.6(c)(4)(ii)		
Continued Public Involvement: §201.6(c)(4)(iii)		

Additional State Requirements*	N	S
See **Planning Process**, Local Capabilities Assessment		
Insert State Requirement		
Insert State Requirement		

LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN APPROVAL STATUS

PLAN NOT APPROVED ☐

PLAN APPROVED ☐

*States that have additional requirements can add them in the appropriate sections of the *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* or create a new section and modify this Plan Review Crosswalk to record the score for those requirements.

See Reviewer's Comments

Jurisdiction:

PREREQUISITE(S)

Adoption by the Local Governing Body

Requirement §201.6(c)(5): *[The local hazard mitigation plan **shall** include] documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan (e.g., City Council, County Commissioner, Tribal Council).*

Element	**Location in the Plan** (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE NOT MET	SCORE MET
A. Has the local governing body adopted the plan?	July 20, 2004			
B. Is supporting documentation, such as a resolution, included?	Page 5			
		SUMMARY SCORE		

Multi-Jurisdictional Plan Adoption

Requirement §201.6(c)(5): *For multi-jurisdictional plans, each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan **must** document that it has been formally adopted.*

Element	**Location in the Plan** (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE NOT MET	SCORE MET
A. Does the plan indicate the specific jurisdictions represented in the plan?	Single Agency Adoption			
B. For each jurisdiction, has the local governing body adopted the plan?	Single Agency Adoption			
C. Is supporting documentation, such as a resolution, included for each participating jurisdiction?	Single Agency Adoption			
		SUMMARY SCORE		

Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Participation

Requirement §201.6(a)(3): *Multi-jurisdictional plans (e.g., watershed plans) may be accepted, as appropriate, as long as each jurisdiction has participated in the process ... Statewide plans will not be accepted as multi-jurisdictional plans.*

Element	**Location in the Plan** (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE NOT MET	SCORE MET
A. Does the plan describe **how** each jurisdiction participated in the plan's development?	Single Agency Adoption			
		SUMMARY SCORE		

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW CROSSWALK FOR CA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN FEMA REGION [IX]

Jurisdiction:

PLANNING PROCESS: *§201.6(b): An open public involvement process is essential to the development of an effective plan.*

Documentation of the Planning Process

Requirement §201.6(b): *In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process **shall** include:*
(1) An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval;
(2) An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process; and
(3) Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.

Requirement §201.6(c)(1): *[The plan **shall** document] the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan provide a narrative description of the process followed to prepare the plan?	Section 1: Introduction			
B. Does the plan indicate who was involved in the planning process? (For example, who led the development at the staff level and were there any external contributors such as contractors? Who participated on the plan committee, provided information, reviewed drafts, etc.?)	Executive Summary			
C. Does the plan indicate how the public was involved? (Was the public provided an opportunity to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to the plan approval?)	Section 3: Risk Assessment, Appendix B-Public Participation Process			
D. Was there an opportunity for neighboring communities, agencies, businesses, academia, nonprofits, and other interested parties to be involved in the planning process?	Appendix B-Public Participation Process			
E. Does the planning process describe the review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information?	Section 1: Introduction			
		SUMMARY SCORE		

Local Capabilities Assessment (State OES Requirement)

Requirement §201.4(c)(3)(ii): *– Of the Federal Register Interim Final Rule 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206 states, "[The State mitigation strategy shall include] a general description and analysis of the effectiveness of local mitigation policies, programs, and capabilities.*
... .

SCORE

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW CROSSWALK FOR CA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN FEMA REGION [IX]

Jurisdiction:

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	N	S
A. Does the plan provide a description of the human, technical and financial resources available within this jurisdiction to engage in a mitigation planning process and to develop a local hazard mitigation plan? (These resources are described in Section 2.2 of the OES LHMP Development Guide).	Appendix A-Plan Resource Directory	***Note: A "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from passing.***		
B. Does the plan list local mitigation funding sources (taxes, fees, assessments or fines) which affect or promote mitigation within the reporting jurisdiction?	Section 4: Multi-hazard Short Term Activities #2 and #4	***Note: A "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from passing.***		
C. Does the plan list local ordinances which affect or promote disaster mitigation, preparedness, response or recovery within the reporting jurisdiction?	Legislation Codes	***Note: A "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from passing.***		
D. Does the plan describe the details of ongoing mitigation projects and programs within the reporting jurisdiction?	Section 4: Multi-hazard Long Term Activities #1	***Note: A "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from passing.***		

RISK ASSESSMENT: *§201.6(c)(2): The plan shall include a risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards.*

Identifying Hazards

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i): *[The risk assessment **shall** include a] description of the type ... of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan include a **description** of the types of **all natural hazards** that affect the jurisdiction? If the hazard identification omits (without explanation) any hazards commonly recognized as threats to the jurisdiction, this part of the plan cannot receive a Satisfactory score. Consult with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer to identify applicable hazards that may occur in the planning area.	Section 3: Risk Assessment; Section 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10			
		SUMMARY SCORE		

Profiling Hazards

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i): *[The risk assessment **shall** include a] description of the ... location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan **shall** include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.*

Jurisdiction:

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the risk assessment identify the **location** (i.e., geographic area affected) of each natural hazard addressed in the plan?	Table 3-1: Maps, Appendix C			
B. Does the risk assessment identify the **extent** (i.e., magnitude or severity) of each hazard addressed in the plan?	Maps, Appendix C			
C. Does the plan provide information on **previous occurrences** of each hazard addressed in the plan?	Table 6-1			
D. Does the plan include the **probability of future events** (i.e., chance of occurrence) for each hazard addressed in the plan?	Maps, Appendix C, Section 6,7,8,9, and 10			
		SUMMARY SCORE		

Assessing Vulnerability: Overview

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii): *[The risk assessment **shall** include a] description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description **shall** include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan include an **overall summary** description of the jurisdiction's **vulnerability** to each hazard?	Maps, Appendix C; Sections 6,7,8,9, and 10			
B. Does the plan address the **impact** of each hazard on the jurisdiction?	Maps, Appendix C; Sections 6,7,8,9, and 10			
		SUMMARY SCORE		

Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Structures

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A): *The plan **should** describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard area … .*

			N	S
A. Does the plan describe vulnerability in terms of the **types and numbers** of **existing** buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas?	Worksheet A	***Note: A "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from passing.***		
B. Does the plan describe vulnerability in terms of the **types and numbers** of **future** buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas?	Maps, Appendix C	***Note: A "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from passing.***		

	SUMMARY SCORE		

Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B): *[The plan **should** describe vulnerability in terms of an] estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) of this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate … .*

Element	Location in the **Plan** (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan estimate **potential dollar losses** to vulnerable structures?	Worksheet B; Worksheet C	***Note: A "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from passing.***		
B. Does the plan describe the **methodology** used to prepare the estimate?	Table 6-2, HAZUS Loss Estimation Table	***Note: A "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from passing.***		
		SUMMARY SCORE		

Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C): *[The plan **should** describe vulnerability in terms of] providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.*

Element	Location in the **Plan** (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan describe land uses and development trends?	Section 2: Community Profile	***Note: A "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from passing.***		
		SUMMARY SCORE		

Multi-Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(iii): *For multi-jurisdictional plans, the risk assessment **must** assess each jurisdiction's risks where they vary from the risks facing the entire planning area.*

Element	Location in the **Plan** (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan include a risk assessment for each participating jurisdiction as needed to reflect unique or varied risks?	Single Agency Adoption			
		SUMMARY SCORE		

MITIGATION STRATEGY: *§201.6(c)(3): The plan shall include a mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools.*

Local Hazard Mitigation Goals

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i): *[The hazard mitigation strategy **shall** include a] description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A Does the plan include a description of mitigation **goals** to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (**GOALS** are long-term; represent what the community wants to achieve, such as "eliminate flood damage"; and are based on the risk assessment findings.)	Section 4: Multi-hazard Long Term Activities, #1 and #2			
		SUMMARY SCORE		

Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii): *[The mitigation strategy **shall** include a] section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.*

Element	Location in thePlan	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan identify and analyze a **comprehensive range** of specific mitigation actions and projects for each hazard?	Section 4: Multi-hazard Short and Long Term Activities: Sections 6,7,8,9, and 10			
B Do the identified actions and projects address reducing the effects of hazards on **new** buildings and infrastructure?	Section 4: Multi-hazard Long Term Activity #1			
C. Do the identified actions and projects address reducing the effects of hazards on **existing** buildings and infrastructure?	Section 4: Multi-hazard Long Term Activity #1			
		SUMMARY SCORE		

Implementation of Mitigation Actions

Requirement: §201.6(c)(3)(iii): *[The mitigation strategy section **shall** include] an action plan describing how the actions identified in section (c)(3)(ii) will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization **shall** include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are*

maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.

Element	Location in the Plan	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the mitigation strategy include how the actions are **prioritized**? (For example, is there a discussion of the process and criteria used?)	Executive Summary			
B. Does the mitigation strategy address how the actions will be **implemented and administered**? (For example, does it identify the responsible department, existing and potential resources, and timeframe?)	Executive Summary			
C. Does the prioritization process include an emphasis on the use of **a cost-benefit review** (see page 3-36 of *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance*) to maximize benefits?	Section 5: Plan Maintenance			
		SUMMARY SCORE		

Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Actions

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv): *For multi-jurisdictional plans, there **must** be identifiable action items specific to the jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval or credit of the plan.*

Element	**Location in the Plan** (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A Does the plan include at least one identifiable **action item** for each jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval of the plan?	Single Agency Adoption			
		SUMMARY SCORE		

PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCESS

Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i): *[The plan maintenance process **shall** include a] section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.*

Element	Location in the Plan	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan describe the method and schedule for **monitoring** the plan? (For example, does it identify the party responsible for monitoring and include a schedule for reports, site visits, phone calls, and meetings?)	Section 5: Plan Maintenance			
B. Does the plan describe the method and schedule for **evaluating** the plan? (For example, does it identify the party responsible for evaluating the plan and include the criteria used to evaluate the plan?)	Section 5: Plan Maintenance			
C. Does the plan describe the method and schedule for **updating** the plan within the five-year cycle?	Section 5: Plan Maintenance			
		SUMMARY SCORE		

Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii): *[The plan **shall** include a] process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate.*

			N	S
A. Does the plan identify other local planning mechanisms available for incorporating the requirements of the mitigation plan?	Section 4: Multi-hazard Short Term Activity #1; Section 5: Plan Maintenance			
B. Does the plan include a process by which the local government will incorporate the requirements in other plans, when appropriate?	Section 4: Multi-hazard Short Term Activity #1; Section 5: Plan Maintenance			
		SUMMARY SCORE		

Continued Public Involvement

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii): *[The plan maintenance process **shall** include a] discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.*

			N	S
A. Does the plan explain how **continued public participation** will be obtained? (For example, will there	Section 5: Plan Maintenance			

California State OES Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW CROSSWALK **FOR CA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN FEMA REGION [IX]**

Jurisdiction:

be public notices, an on-going mitigation plan committee, or annual review meetings with stakeholders?)				
		SUMMARY SCORE		

May 25, 2004, State OES

11

Jurisdiction:

Matrix A: Profiling Hazards

This matrix can assist FEMA and the State in scoring each hazard. Local jurisdictions may find the matrix useful to ensure that their plan addresses each natural hazard that can affect the jurisdiction. **Completing the matrix is not required**.

Note: First, check which hazards are identified in requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i). Then, place a checkmark in either the N or S box for each ***applicable*** *hazard. An "N" for any element of any identified hazard will result in a "Needs Improvement" score for this requirement. List the hazard and its related shortcoming in the comments section of the Plan Review Crosswalk.*

Hazard Type	Hazards Identified Per Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i)	A. Location		B. Extent		C. Previous Occurrences		D. Probability of Future Events	
	Yes	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
Avalanche	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Coastal Erosion	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Coastal Storm	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Dam Failure	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Drought	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Earthquake	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Expansive Soils	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Extreme Heat	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Flood	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hailstorm	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hurricane	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Land Subsidence	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Landslide	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Severe Winter Storm	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Tornado	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Tsunami	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Volcano	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Wildfire	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Windstorm	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

To check boxes, double click on the box and change the default value to "checked."

Legend:
§201.6(c)(2)(i) Profiling Hazards
A. Does the risk assessment identify the location (i.e., geographic area affected) of each hazard addressed in the plan?
B. Does the risk assessment identify the extent (i.e., magnitude or severity) of each hazard addressed in the plan?
C. Does the plan provide information on previous occurrences of each natural hazard addressed in the plan?
D. Does the plan include the probability of future events (i.e., chance of occurrence) for each hazard addressed in the plan?

Jurisdiction:

Matrix B: Assessing Vulnerability

This matrix can assist FEMA and the State in scoring each hazard. Local jurisdictions may find the matrix useful to ensure that their plan addresses each requirement. **Completing the matrix is not required.**

Note: First, check which hazards are identified in requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i). Then, place a checkmark in either the N or S box for each ***applicable*** *hazard. An "N" for any element of any identified hazard will result in a "Needs Improvement" score for this requirement. List the hazard and its related shortcoming in the comments section of the Plan Review Crosswalk.*

Note: Receiving an N in the shaded columns will not preclude the plan from passing.

To check boxes, double click on the box and change the default value to "checked."

Hazard Type	Hazards Identified Per Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i)	§201.6(c)(2)(ii) Assessing Vulnerability: Overview						§201.6(c)(2)(ii) Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Structures				§201.6(c)(2)(ii) Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses							
		A. Overall Summary Description of Vulnerability		B. Hazard Impact				A. Types and Number of Existing Structures in Hazard Area (Estimate)		B. Types and Number of Future Structures in Hazard Area (Estimate)		A. Loss Estimate		B. Methodology					
	Yes	N	S	N	S			N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S				
Avalanche	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Coastal Erosion	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Coastal Storm	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Dam Failure	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Drought	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Earthquake	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Expansive Soils	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Extreme Heat	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Flood	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Hailstorm	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Hurricane	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Land Subsidence	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Landslide	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Severe Winter Storm	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Tornado	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Tsunami	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Volcano	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Wildfire	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Windstorm	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Other _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Other _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Other _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				

Legend:

§201.6(c)(2)(ii) Assessing Vulnerability: Overview

A. Does the plan include an overall summary description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to each hazard?

B. Does the plan address the impact of each hazard on the jurisdiction?

§201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A) Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Structures

A. Does the plan describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas?

B. Does the plan describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas?

§201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B) Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses

A. Does the plan estimate potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures?

B. Does the plan describe the methodology used to prepare the estimate?

Matrix C: Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW CROSSWALK **FOR CA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN FEMA REGION [IX]**

Jurisdiction:

This matrix can assist FEMA and the State in scoring each hazard. Local jurisdictions may find the matrix useful to ensure consideration of a range of actions for each hazard. **Completing the matrix is not required.**

Note: First, check which hazards are identified in requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i). Then, place a checkmark in either the N or S box for each ***applicable*** *hazard. An "N" for any identified hazard will result in a "Needs Improvement" score for this requirement. List the hazard and its related shortcoming in the comments section of the Plan Review Crosswalk.*

Hazard Type	Hazards Identified Per Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i)	A. Comprehensive Range of Actions and Projects	
	Yes	N	S
Avalanche	☐	☐	☐
Coastal Erosion	☐	☐	☐
Coastal Storm	☐	☐	☐
Dam Failure	☐	☐	☐
Drought	☐	☐	☐
Earthquake	☐	☐	☐
Expansive Soils	☐	☐	☐
Extreme Heat	☐	☐	☐
Flood	☐	☐	☐
Hailstorm	☐	☐	☐
Hurricane	☐	☐	☐
Land Subsidence	☐	☐	☐
Landslide	☐	☐	☐
Severe Winter Storm	☐	☐	☐
Tornado	☐	☐	☐
Tsunami	☐	☐	☐
Volcano	☐	☐	☐
Wildfire	☐	☐	☐
Windstorm	☐	☐	☐
Other _____	☐	☐	☐
Other _____	☐	☐	☐
Other _____	☐	☐	☐

To check boxes, double click on the box and change the default value to "checked."

Legend:
§201.6(c)(3)(ii) Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions
A. Does the plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for each hazard?

Part I

Mitigation Action Plan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Five -Year Action Plan Matrix

The Lawndale Elementary School District Natural Hazards Mitigation Action Plan includes resources and information to assist District employees, and others interested in participating in planning for natural hazards. The mitigation plan provides a list of activities that may assist the Lawndale Elementary School District in reducing risk and preventing loss from future natural hazard events. The action items address multihazard issues, and specifically addresses mitigation plans for addressing the earthquake hazard.

How is the Plan Organized?

The Mitigation Plan contams a fıve-year actıon plan matrix, background on the purpose and methodology used to develop the mitigation plan, a profıle of the Lawndale Elementary School District, discussion of the earthquake hazard, short and long term mitigation strategies, and supporting documentation. All of the sections are described in detail in Section 1, the plan Introduction.

Who Participated in Developing the Plan?

The Lawndale Elementary School District Natural Hazards Mitigation Action Plan is the result of a collaborative effort between the Lawndale Elementary School District staff, public agencies, non-profıt organizations, the private sector, and regional, state, and federal organizations. Public participation played a key role in the development of goals and action items. The public was invited for our plan input and reviewed at a District School Board Meeting. A District Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee guided the process of plan development.

The Lawndale Elementary School District Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee was comprised of the following representatives:

John Vinke, Lawndale Elementary School District (LESD) Associate Superintendent, Business
John Giles, Services LESD Facilities, Maintenance & Operations Director
Robert Marinelli, Lawndale Elementary School District Emergency Services Consultant
Deborah Nobles, Lawndale Elementary School District Risk Management Consultant
Bill Ameeri, Lawndale Elementary School District Technology Coordinator
Blane Frandsen, City of Lawndale, Director of Public Works
Giraldo Mark Ares, City of Lawndale, Municipal Services Director
Martha Espinoza, ASCIP, Risk Management Support Division

The District also sought the input of the PTA and the local community. The proposed Local Hazard Mitigation Plan was reviewed by the Parent Teacher Association and discussion was incorporated in Lawndale Elementary School District Board meetings, which are open to the public.

The District also sought comments from the community. A questionnaire was posted on the District website, and the results are included in Appendix B. The questionnaire was posted on the District website from June 15, 2004 to February 2, 2005.

The District actively participates n the South Bay Cities Council of Governments Homeland Security

Task Force, which focuses on emergency issues such as terrorism, emergency response generally, and regional planning for a potential pandemic.

The District put on a seminar in August 2005 on behalf of the South Bay Council of Governments Homeland Security Task Force on emergency response resources for both public and private schools. The speakers were: Brian Hunter (U.S. Department of Homeland Security), Stephen Sellers (State of California Office of Emergency Services), Constance Perrett (Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management), John Gaines, Mayor of the City of El Segundo, Dr. Detloff von Winterfeldt (Department of Homeland Security Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorist Events at the University of Southern California), Frank Kwan (Los Angeles County Office of Education), and Chuck Clemente (Alliance of Schools for Cooperative Insurance Programs).

The attendees at the August 2005 meeting were:

- Jim Acquarelli - RB. Police Dept.
- Ginny Lambert - Councilmember, Hawthorne
- Mike Martinet - Area G Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
- Paul Nowatka - Councimember, Torrance
- Andrew Pachon - Emergency Services Coordinator, Torrance
- Gina Park - Asst. to City Manager, Rancho Palos Verdes
- Kevin Smith - PVPUSD
- Toni Harrison - L.A. Community College District
- Sonali Tambe - City of RPV, SBCCOG GIS Working Group
- Lee Hanson - ASCIP
- Russell Tingley - Fire Chief, Hermosa Beach
- Richard Smith - RPV Emergency Preparedness Commission
- Tammie Huller - Calif. JPIA
- Jim Hartman - Chadwick School
- Greg Grammer - RHE
- Brian Brown - MB Police Dept.
- Deborah Nobels - HB
- John Giles - Lawndale School District
- John Barrow - Inglewood Police Dept.
- John Vinke - Lawndale School District
- Joe Condon - Lawndale ESD
- Sharon McClain - Hermosa Beach School District
- Rober Zamora - L.A. Harbor College
- Dr. Laurie Love - Torrance Unified School District
- Carl Southwell - RHE Planning Commission, USC CREATE
- Scott Anger - LASD/Emergency Operations Bureau
- Paul Hanley - LASD/Emergency Operations Bureau
- Don Carrington - Hawthorne S.D.
- Tom Connolly - Centinela Valley Unified High School District
- Brian Hunter - DHS - Protective Security Advisor
- Detlof von Winterfeldt - USC CREATE
- Stephen Sellers - State OES
- John Gaines - Mayor Pro Tem, El Segundo
- Constance Perett - L.A. County Office of Emergency Management

- Judy Mitchell - Councilmember, RHE
- Jacki Bacharach - SBCCOG

The District is the lead Local Educational Authority (LEA) for a consortium of ten South Bay K-12 public schools that are applying for the 2006 Department of Education Emergency Response and Crisis Management Grant (grant deadline was June 22, 2006). The Lawndale Elementary School District entered into partnership agreements with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, the Los Angeles County Fire Department, and the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services. The District has also proposed a partnership agreement with the City of Lawndale and is currently awaiting a response. The District also spoke with the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and the Los Angeles County Disaster Management Coordinator for Area G regarding this grant. Emergency response and crisis management is one aspect of efforts that can mitigate the potential loss of a natural disaster.

In addition to the foregoing, Lawndale Elementary School District obtained the following letters of support for the consortium's grant application:

- Senator Barbara Boxer
- Senator Diane Feinstein
- Congresswoman Jane Harman
- Assemblyman Ted Lieu (this was obtained by Redondo Beach Unified School District)
- Assemblywoman Betty Karnette
- Dr. Detloff von Winterfeldt, Director, Department of Homeland Security Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorist Events at the University of Southern California
- Susan Y. Dever, Chair, the South Bay Cities Council of Governments
- Robin Bosmajian, Co-President, Hermosa View and Valley Parent Teacher Organization (this was obtained by Hermosa Beach City School District)
- Bridget Carman, 4th Vice President (Disaster Preparedness), Palos Verdes Unified School District Peninsula Parent Teacher Association
- Donna Abersman, Co-Chief Executive Officer, Alliance of Schools for Cooperative Insurance Programs

The participating school districts are:

- Lawndale Elementary School District (lead LEA)
- Centinela Valley Union High School District
- Culver City Unified School District
- El Segundo Unified School District
- Hawthorne Elementary School District
- Manhattan Beach Unified School District
- Redondo Beach Unified School District
- Hermosa Beach City School District
- Torrance Unified School District
- Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified School District.

The District coordinated with and received technical assistance from a FEMA Planner on October 25, 2005, and November 10, 2005, in preparation of our amended Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. Her advice is incorporated into Addendum A.

What is the Plan Mission?

The mission of the Lawndale Elementary School District Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan is to promote sound public policy designed to protect citizens, critical facilities, infrastructure, and the environment from natural hazards. This can be achieved by increasing public awareness, forming partnerships with local, regional, state, and federal public entities and private schools, documenting the resources for risk reduction and loss-prevention, and identifying activities to guide the District towards building a safer, more sustainable community.

What are the Plan Goals?

The plan goals describe the overall direction that the Lawndale Elementary School District, and the City of Lawndale agencies, organizations, and citizens can take to work toward mitigating risk from natural hazards. The goals are steppingstones between the broad direction of the mission statement and the specific recommendations outlined in the action items.

Protect Life and Property

- Identify natural and man-made hazards that threaten life and property in the District
- Implement activities that assist in protecting lives by making our schools, critical support facilities, and other property more resistant to losses from natural hazards.
- Reduce losses and repetitive damages for chronic hazard events while promoting insurance coverage for catastrophic hazards.
- Improve hazard assessment information to make recommendations for discouraging new development in high hazard areas and encouraging preventative measures for existing development in areas vulnerable to natural hazards.

Public Awareness

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

Partnerships and Implementation

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

Emergency Services

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

How are the Action Items Organized?

The action items are listed as activities in which the District can use to reduce risk. Each action item includes an estimate of the time line for implementation. Short-term action items are activities that the District may implement with existing resources and authorities within one to two years. Long-term action items may require new or additional resources or authorities, and may take between one and five years (or more) to implement.

The action items are organized within the following matrix, which lists all of the multihazard and hazard-specific action items included in the mitigation plan. Data collection and research and public participation resulted in the development of these action items (See Appendix B). Data collection and research included but was not limited to obtaining hazard identification maps appropriate for our geographic location, obtaining historical occurrences of disasters, insurable values of land, buildings, and contents, student and employees counts.(See Worksheets A, B, and C in Section 3A of this report.) Public participation included but was not limited to contacting and working with local public agencies, such as the FEMA, City of Lawndale, Red Cross, Los Angeles County Fire Department, Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management, Los Angeles County Disaster Management Coordinator for Area G, Los Angeles County Department of Education, Governor's Office of Emergency Services, University of Southern California, other local public K-12 school districts, the Alliance of Schools for Cooperative Insurance Programs; Congresswoman Jane Harman's office, private schools in the area, parent-teacher organization, and many other groups to discuss risks, preparedness, and emergency response, as well as an employee survey.

The matrix includes the following information for each action item:

Coordinating Organization. The coordinating organization is the Superintendent's Office, which is charged with ultimate responsibility for addressing natural hazards, organizing resources, finding appropriate funding, and overseeing activity implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Working under the direction of the Superintendent's Office in implementation of the activities and programs outlined in this Plan, are the District's Business Services Office, Facilities Maintenance & Operations Department, and Pupil Personnel Services Office.

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

Ideas for Implementation. Each action item includes ideas for implementation and potential resources, which may include grant programs or human resources. The matrix includes the page number within the mitigation plan where the information can be found.

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

1. Protect Life and Property
2. Public Awareness
3. Natural Systems

4. Partnerships and Implementation
5. Emergency Services

Partner Organizations. In addition to the entities, the District is actively working with the following agencies on the issue of hazard assessment and mitigation for the South Bay area in which it is located:

- Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office (Lennox station – Lieutenant Fedele)
- Los Angeles County Office of Education (Frank Kwan)
- Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management (Constance Perett)
- Los Angeles County Fire Department (Captain Steve Augustine)
- Governor's Office of Homeland Security (Erroll Southers)
- Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Stephen Sellers)
- Los Angeles County Disaster Area Management Coordinator – Area G (Mike Martinet)
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security (Brian Hunter)
- Alliance of Schools for Cooperative Insurance Programs (Chuck Clemente, Martha Espinoza, Debora Chan)
- USC Homeland Security Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorist Events (Dr. Detlof von Winterfeldt, Carl Southwell).
- Los Angeles County Department of Health (Barbara Smith, RN, MSN/MPH, CNS)
- South Bay Cities Council of Governments (Jacki Bacharach)
- City of Lawndale (Keith Breskin, City Manager)

Partner organizations are listed in Appendix A of this plan and are agencies or public/private sector organizations that may be able to assist in the implementation of action items by providing relevant resources to the coordinating organization.

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

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

The Plan Maintenance Section of this document details the formal process that will ensure that the Lawndale Elementary School District Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan remains an active and relevant document. The plan maintenance process includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating the Plan annually and producing a plan revision every fıve years. This section describes how the District will integrate public participation throughout the plan maintenance process. Finally, this section includes an explanation of how the Lawndale Elementary School District intends to incorporate the mitigation strategies outlined in this Plan into existing planning mechanisms such as Building & Safety Codes updates and improvements and modernization projects.

Plan Adoption

Once the plan is completed, the Lawndale Elementary District Governing Board will be responsible for adopting the Lawndale Elementary School District Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. The District's Governing Board has the responsibility and authority to promote sound public policy regarding natural hazards. The District's Governing Board will periodically need to re-adopt the Plan as it is revised to meet changes in the natural hazard rısks and exposures m the community. The approved Local Hazard Mitigation Plan will be significant in the future growth and development of the District.

Coordinating Body

A Lawndale Elementary School District Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee will be responsible for coordinating implementation of Plan action items and undertaking the formal review process.

Convener

The Lawndale Elementary District Governing Board will adopt the Lawndale Elementary School District Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan, and the District's Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee will take responsibility for plan implementation. The Associate Superintendent of Business Services will serve as a convener to facilitate these meetings, and will assign tasks such as updating and presenting the Plan to the members of the committee. Plan implementation and evaluation will be a shared responsibility among all of the District's Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee Members.

Implementation through Existing Programs

The Lawndale Elementary School District addresses implementation of this hazard mitigation plan in coordination with the its General Plan, Capital Improvement Plans, and City Building & Safety Codes. As an example, excerpts from relevant sections of the City of Lawndale Municipal Code are included in the report. (See Appendix F). The Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan provides a series of recommendations that are closely related to the goals and objectives of these existing planning programs. The Lawndale Elementary School District will have the opportunity to implement recommended mitigation action items through existing programs and procedures.

Economic Analysis of Mitigation Projects

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

Formal Review Process

The Lawndale Elementary School District Local Hazards Mitigation Plan will be evaluated on an annual basis to determine the effectiveness of programs, and to reflect changes in land development or programs that may affect mitigation priorities. The evaluation process includes a firm schedule and time line, and identifies the local agencies and organizations participating in plan evaluation. The convener will be responsible for contacting the District's Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee members and organizing the annual meeting. Committee members will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the mitigation strategies in the Plan.

Continued Public Involvement

The Lawndale Elementary School District is dedicated to involving the public directly in the continual review and updates of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. Copies of the approved Plan will be

made available at the District administrative office and at each school site and District facility. In addition, copies of the approved Plan and any proposed changes will be available via the Lawndale Elementary School District Web site. This site will also contain an email address and phone number to which people can direct their comments and concerns.

The Lawndale Elementary School District has continued to involve the public in its hazard mitigation plans and emergency response efforts since it first submitted it's local Hazard Mitigation Plan to FEMA in 2004. For example, it joined the South Bay Cities Council of Governments (SBCCOG) Homeland Security Task Force and organized a special session for school districts on August 17, 2005, with the following speakers panel:

- John Gaines, Chairman, SBCCOG Homeland Security Task Force
- Dr. Detlof von Winterfeldt, Director, USC Homeland Security Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorist Events (CREATE)
- Brian V. Hunter, Protective Security Advisor, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- Stephen Sellers, Southern Regional Administrator, Governor's Office of Emergency Services
- Constance Perett, Administrator, Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management
- Frank Kwan, Director of Communications, Los Angeles County Office of Education
- Chuck Clemente, Senior Risk Management Consultant, Alliance of Schools for Cooperative Insurance Programs

Among those invited to the SBCCOG meeting were all of the community colleges, private schools and public schools in the South Bay, as well as all of the cities that are members of SBCCOG. The attendees were as follows:

The attendees at the August 2005 meeting were:

- Jim Acquarelli - RB. Police Dept.
- Ginny Lambert - Councilmember, Hawthorne
- Mike Martinet - Area G Emergency Preparedness Coordinator
- Paul Nowatka - Councimember, Torrance
- Andrew Pachon - Emergency Services Coordinator, Torrance
- Gina Park - Asst. to City Manager, Rancho Palos Verdes
- Kevin Smith - PVPUSD
- Toni Harrison - L.A. Community College District
- Sonali Tambe - City of RPV, SBCCOG GIS Working Group
- Lee Hanson - ASCIP
- Russell Tingley - Fire Chief, Hermosa Beach
- Richard Smith - RPV Emergency Preparedness Commission
- Tammie Huller - Calif. JPIA
- Jim Hartman - Chadwick School
- Greg Grammer - RHE
- Brian Brown - MB Police Dept.
- Deborah Nobels - HB
- John Giles - Lawndale School District
- John Barrow - Inglewood Police Dept.
- John Vinke - Lawndale School District
- Joe Condon - Lawndale ESD
- Sharon McClain - Hermosa Beach School District
- Rober Zamora - L.A. Harbor College
- Dr. Laurie Love - Torrance Unified School District

- Carl Southwell - RHE Planning Commission, USC CREATE
- Scott Anger - LASD/Emergency Operations Bureau
- Paul Hanley - LASD/Emergency Operations Bureau
- Don Carrington - Hawthorne S.D.
- Tom Connolly - Centinela Valley Unified High School District
- Brian Hunter - DHS - Protective Security Advisor
- Detlof von Winterfeldt - USC CREATE
- Stephen Sellers - State OES
- John Gaines - Mayor Pro Tem, El Segundo
- Constance Perett - L.A. County Office of Emergency Management
- Judy Mitchell - Councilmember, RHE
- Jacki Bacharach - SBCCOG

The Lawndale Elementary School District meets on a monthly basis with local school board members and local government to discuss issues including hazard assessment and mitigation. In the meeting of August 3, 2005, emergency response and mitigation efforts were discussed. Attending this meeting were:

- Ann Phillips, School Board President, Lawndale Elementary School District
- Craig Burris, School Board Trustee, Lawndale Elementary School District
- Harold Hofmann, Mayor, City of Lawndale
- Jim Ramsey, Council Member, City of Lawndale
- Angelina Moller, School Board Member, Centinela Valley Union High School District
- Keith Breskin, City Manager, City of Lawndale
- John Vinke, Associate Superintendent, Lawndale Elementary School District
- Debora Chan, Risk Management Consultant, Lawndale Elementary School District

On November 11, 2005, the District arranged a meeting with Congresswoman Jane Harman's office to discuss emergency response and mitigation issues for South Bay public K-12 schools. Attending were two representatives from Congresswoman Harman's office, Lawndale Elementary School District, Torrance Unified School District, Redondo Beach Unified School District, and USC Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorist Events.

The District attended the Governor's Pandemic Flu Summit in March 2006 along with other emergency response agencies from both public and private entities. The District was one of only a half dozen K-12 school districts among hundreds of attendees. We have also attended pandemic flu roundtables hosted by the South Bay Cities Council of Governments and the International Association of Emergency Managers, and have spoken to the State of California Office of Emergency Services, the State of California Department of Education, the Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management, and the Los Angeles County Department of Health on this issue.

The District is the lead Local Educational Authority (LEA) for a consortium of ten South Bay K-12 public schools that are applying for the 2006 Department of Education Emergency Response and Crisis Management Grant (grant deadline was June 22, 2006). The Lawndale Elementary School District entered into partnership agreements with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, the Los Angeles County Fire Department, and the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services. The District has also proposed a partnership agreement with the City of Lawndale and is currently awaiting a response. The District also spoke with the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and the Los Angeles County Disaster Management Coordinator for Area G regarding this grant. Emergency response and crisis management is one aspect of efforts that can mitigate the potential loss of a natural disaster.

In addition to the foregoing, Lawndale Elementary School District obtained the following letters of support for the consortium's grant application:

- Senator Barbara Boxer
- Senator Diane Feinstein
- Congresswoman Jane Harman
- Assemblyman Ted Lieu (this was obtained by Redondo Beach Unified School District)
- Assemblywoman Betty Karnette
- Dr. Detloff von Winterfeldt, Director, Department of Homeland Security Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorist Events at the University of Southern California
- Susan Y. Dever, Chair, the South Bay Cities Council of Governments
- Robin Bosmajian, Co-President, Hermosa View and Valley Parent Teacher Organization (this was obtained by Hermosa Beach City School District)
- Bridget Carman, 4th Vice President (Disaster Preparedness), Palos Verdes Unified School District Peninsula Parent Teacher Association
- Donna Abersman, Co-Chief Executive Officer, Alliance of Schools for Cooperative Insurance Programs

The participating school districts are:

- Lawndale Elementary School District (lead LEA)
- Centinela Valley Union High School District
- Culver City Unified School District
- El Segundo Unified School District
- Hawthorne Elementary School District
- Manhattan Beach Unified School District
- Redondo Beach Unified School District
- Hermosa Beach City School District
- Torrance Unified School District
- Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified School District.

Mike Martinet, Los Angeles County Disaster Management Coordinator for Area G, is providing the principals and relevant staff members of the South Bay K-12 public school districts with FEMA-required training for the National Incidence Management System. This training will take place on August 24, 2006. In addition, Lawndale Elementary School District is receiving a site-specific NIMS training course for its principals and staff members on August 17 from the Alliance of Schools for Cooperative Insurance Programs (ASCIP).

LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT PROFILE

The organization of the Lawndale Elementary School District was accomplished as a result of a petition to create the District from a part of the Wiseburn District in October 1906. The District began operation that first year with one teacher and twenty pupils. In 1911, another teacher was added to the staff and a growth period of varying rates continued until the District reached a peak enrollment in 1968, of 7,016 pupils.

A gradual decline in pupil enrollment began in 1969 and continued to approximately 3,900 students in the early 1980's. Since then there has been an increasing enrollment trend with approximately 6,150 students during 2004-2005.

Lawndale serves students from preschool through grade eight. Six schools serve preschool through 6th grade: Jane Addams, William Anderson, William Green, Billy Mitchell, F. D. Roosevelt-Kit Carson, and Mark Twain. Rogers Middle School serves 7th and 8th grades.

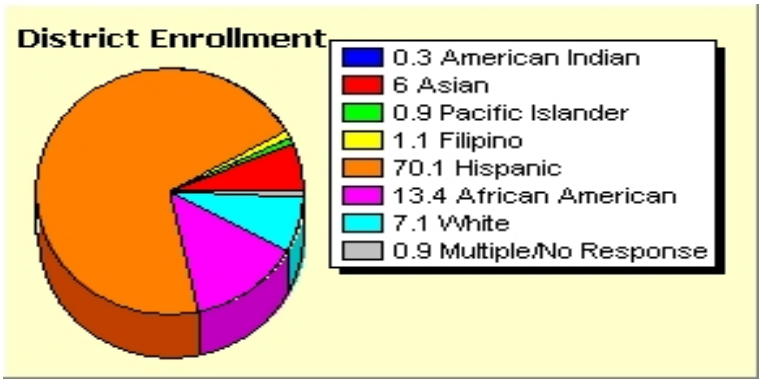
In September 2006, the District will open two new schools, Smith Elementary and Addams Middle School. In preparation, the District established an Attendance Boundary Committee made up of parent and employee representatives from each school in the District. The new boundaries were approved by the Board of Trustees in June, 2005.

Along with the new boundaries, the grade level configuration of each school will change in September 2006. All elementary schools serve students from Preschool through 5th Grade, while the two middle schools will be made up of students in 6th, 7th, and 8th Grade.

The Lawndale Elementary School District encompasses the City of Lawndale, at 1.9 square miles, and parts of Hawthorne, and unincorporated areas in the City of Los Angeles. It is centrally located in the Centinela Valley of Los Angeles County, approximately fifteen miles southwest of downtown Los Angeles, and five miles east of the Pacific Ocean. It is an urbanized area of predominantly single-family homes. The District enjoys a moderate climate with a yearly average temperature of approximately 68 degrees. The population for the City is approximately 31,000. Students in the district come from the cities of Lawndale, Hawthorne, Lennox, and portions of Los Angeles County that are proximate to the cities of Lawndale and Hawthorne.

In 1999, the median household income in Lawndale was $39,012 (based on 1999 Census data gathered by the City of Lawndale). In 1999, over 40 percent of the City's households earned between $35,000 and $74,999, and 15 percent of the City's households reported incomes of $14,999 or less. The median family income as of 1999 was $37,909.

In 2004-05, the Lawndale Elementary School District demographics reflected: 70.1% Hispanic, 13.4% African-American, 7.1% White, 6% Asian, and 2.3% Filipino, Pacific Islander, and American Indian students.



Lawndale Elementary School District Sites

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

Address:	**4161 W.147th Street** **Lawndale, CA 90260**
Telephone:	**(310) 973-1300**
Fax:	**(310) 675-6462**
E-mail address:	**www.lawndale.k12.ca.us**

JANE ADDAMS ELEMENTARY

(becomes Addams Middle School as of 9/2006)

Address:	**4535 W.153'd Place** **Lawndale, CA 90260**
Telephone:	**(310) 676-4806**
Fax:	**(310) 676-8621**

Lawndale Elementary School District Sites (continued)

WILLIAM ANDERSON ELEMENTARY

Address: 4130 w. 154TH St.
Lawndale, CA 90260

Telephone: (310) 676-8197

Fax: (310) 676-8053

FDR – KIT CARSON ELEMENTARY

Address: 3533 Marine Avenue
Lawndale, CA 90260

Telephone: (310) 675-1121

Fax: (310) 219-3180

WILLIAM GREEN ELEMENTARY

Address: 520 West 168th Street
Lawndale, CA 90260

Telephone: (310) 370-3585

Fax: (310) 370-0522

BILLY MITCHELL ELEMENTARY

Address: 14429 Condon Ave.
Lawndale, CA 90260

Telephone: (310) 676-6140

Fax: (310) 676-7616

Lawndale Elementary School District Sites (continued)

WILL ROGERS MIDDLE

Address: **4110 W. 154th St.**
Lawndale, CA 90260

Telephone: **(310) 675-1197**

Fax: **(310) 676-0489**

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY

Address: **3533 W. Marine Ave.**
Lawndale, CA 90260

Telephone: **(310) 675-1121**

Fax: **(310) 219-3180**

MARK TWAIN ELEMENTARY

Address: **3533 W. Marine Ave.**
Lawndale, CA 90260

Telephone: **(310) 675-1121**

Fax: **(310) 219-3180**

LUCILLE SMITH ELEMENTARY (opening 9/2006)

Address: **4521 W. 147th Street**
Lawndale, CA 90260

Telephone: **(310) 970-2915**

Fax: **(310)**

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

The City of Lawndale located in Los Angeles County offers the benefits of living in a Mediterranean climate. The City is characterized by the unique and attractive landscape that makes the area so popular. However, the potential impact of natural hazards associated with the terrain makes the environment and population vulnerable to natural disaster situations.

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

Why Develop a Mitigation Plan?

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

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

The resources and information within the Mitigation Plan:

(1) Establish a basis for coordination and collaboration among agencies and the public with the Lawndale Elementary School District;
(2) Identify and prioritize future mitigation projects; and
(3) Assist in meeting the requirements of federal assistance programs.

The mitigation plan works in conjunction with other City plans, including the City of Lawndale's General Plan and SEMS Multihazard Functional Plan.

Whom Does the Mitigation Plan Affect?

The Lawndale Elementary School District Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan affects the cities of Lawndale, and parts of Hawthorne and portions of Los Angeles County that are proximate to the cities of Lawndale and Hawthorne.

The map of the Lawndale Elementary School District Attendance Zones for 2003-04 (Appendix C) shows major roads and school attendance zones in the Lawndale Elementary School District. This plan provides a framework for planning for natural hazards. The resources and background information in the plan are applicable throughout the affected cities servicing the District.

Natural Hazard Land Use Policy in California

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

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

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

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

Support for Natural Hazard Mitigation

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

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

Plan Methodology

Information in the Mitigation Plan is based on research from a variety of sources. Staff from the Lawndale Elementary School District conducted data research and analysis, facilitated steering

committee meetings and public workshops, and developed the final mitigation plan. Again, data collection and research included but was not limited to obtaining hazard identification maps appropriate for our geographic location, obtaining historical occurrences of disasters, insurable values of land, buildings, and contents, student and employees counts.(See Worksheets A, B, and C in Section 3A of this Plan.) Public participation included but was not limited to contacting and working with local public agencies, such as the County and City of Lawndale to discuss risks, preparedness, and responses, as well as a public community survey. (See Charts on pages 56 and 57 of this report).

The research methods and various contributions to the plan include:

Input from the steering committee:
Prior to each steering committee meeting a core group of consultants, District administrative officials, and the District Superintendent, gathered together to assign research tasks and develop steering committee meeting agendas. The Lawndale Elementary School District Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee convened about every 4 weeks to guide development of the Mitigation Plan. The committee played an integral role in developing the mission, goals, and action items for the mitigation plan. The committee consisted of representatives of public agencies and organizations in the Lawndale Elementary School District. Appendix B details the meetings that were held and includes meeting minutes.

The FEMA Crosswalk also requested information on the core group of consultants. Tony Recalde formerly worked with FEMA and provided technical advice to the District with respect to FEMA requirements for the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. Bob Marinelli, Deborah Nobles and Debora Chan are risk management consultants to the District through the Alliance of Schools for Cooperative Insurance Programs and assisted the District in coordination of meetings, establishment of meeting agendas, and review of the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The FEMA Crosswalk also asked what the other participants did. The other participants that were not District employees represented the interests of their respective agencies or organizations in order to point out any parts of the District's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan that might be inconsistent with their own agencies' plans. The District's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan mission, goals, and action items were developed by consensus.

The FEMA Crosswalk asked who in the County participated. The District attempted to solicit assistance from the County (see Appendix B), but the County did not send a representative to the steering committee meetings during the preparation of the initial Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. We have subsequently established ties with Constance Perett at the Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management and Frank Kwan, Director of Communications (and who is heavily involved in emergency management) for the Los Angeles County Office of Education, but understand there are limits on the assistance that their agencies can give individual school districts with preparation of their Local Hazard Mitigation Plans. We will ask Mike Martinet, Area G Disaster Management Coordinator, to review this plan, but the County has advised us that Emergency Coordinators and Disaster Management Coordinators are paid by cities and are not legally obligated to assist school districts. However, although the County agencies do not have time or funding to technically review our plan, they have been helpful in providing advice over the phone.

With respect to state agencies, we have established communications with Stephen Sellars, Southern Regional Administrator for the California Office of Emergency Services, and

Erroll Southers, Deputy Director of the Governor's Office of Homeland Security.

Public participation has primarily been with the school Parent Teachers Associations through the District Parent Advisory Committee. This revised plan will be resubmitted to the District Parent Advisory Committee.

State and federal guidelines and requirements for mitigation plans:
Following are the Federal requirements for approval of a Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- Open public involvement, with public meetings that introduce the process and project requirements.
- The public must be afforded opportunities for involvement in: identifying and assessing risk, drafting a plan, and public involvement in approval stages of the plan. Community cooperation, with opportunity for other local government agencies, the business community, educational institutions, and non-profits to participate in the process.
- Incorporation of local documents, including a District Facility Master Plan, Building Codes, and other pertinent documents.

The following components must be part of the planning process:

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

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

A minimum of two public workshops (or other public forums) is recommended to meet the requirement for public participation, in addition to the inclusion of representatives from outside organizations on the planning committee itself. The timing and scheduling of the workshops may vary from one community to another depending on how each city's committee organizes its work and the particular needs of the community.

Lawndale Elementary School District staff examined existing mitigation plans from around the country, current FEMA hazard mitigation planning standards (386 series) and the State of California Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan Guidance.

Hazard specific research: Lawndale Elementary School District staff collected data and compiled research on three hazards: earthquakes, flooding and severe weather occasions. Research materials came from state agencies including OES and FEMA. The Lawndale Elementary School District staff conducted research by referencing historical local newspapers, researching the Internet and locating Lawndale Elementary School District information in historical documents.

The Lawndale Elementary School District Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee identified current

mitigation activities, resources and action items from those research materials. The District is currently working with USC Homeland Security Center for Risk and Economic Analysis of Terrorist Events (CREATE) for area-specific vulnerability assessments.

Public Workshops

The Lawndale Elementary School District staff facilitated two public forums to gather comments and ideas from Lawndale Elementary School District citizens about mitigation planning and priorities for mitigation plan goals. The first workshop was held May 6, 2004, and the second, was held on June 15, 2004.

As part of the 2005 Department of Education Emergency Response Grant submitted by the consortium of twelve public school districts in the South Bay area of Los Angeles County (see discussion on page 32 of this Plan), community and parental involvement, notification and communication is an essential element of the plan.

The resources and information cited in the mitigation plan provide a strong local perspective and help identify strategies and activities to make the Lawndale Elementary School District more disaster resilient

How Is the Plan Used?

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

The structure of the plan enables people to use a section of interest to them. It also allows the District to review and update sections when new data becomes available. The ability to update individual sections of the mitigation plan places less of a financial burden on the District. Decision-makers can allocate funding and staff resources to selected pieces in need of review, thereby avoiding a full update, which can be costly and time-consuming. New data can be easily incorporated, resulting in a natural hazards mitigation plan that remains current and relevant to the Lawndale Elementary School District.

The mitigation plan is organized in three parts. Part I contains an executive summary, introduction, District profile, risk assessment and multihazard, plan maintenance. Part II includes the appendices. Each section of the plan is described below.

Part I: Mitigation Action Plan

Executive Summary – Five-Year Action Plan
The Five-Year Action Plan provides an overview of the mitigation plan mission, goals, and action items. The plan action items are included in this section, and address multi-hazard issues, as well as hazard-specific activities that can be implemented to reduce risk and prevent loss from future natural hazard events.

District Profile
This section gives the historical background of Lawndale Elementary School District, as well as identifying the different sites operated by the District.

Section 1: Introduction
The Introduction describes the background and purpose of developing the mitigation plan for the Lawndale Elementary School District.

Section 2: Community Profile
This section presents the history, geography, demographics, and socioeconomics of the Lawndale Elementary School District. It serves as a tool to provide an historical perspective of natural hazards affecting the District and the communities it serves.

Section 3: Risk Assessment
This section provides information on hazard identification, vulnerability and risk associated with natural hazards in the Lawndale Elementary School District.

Hazard-Specific Information on chronic hazards is addressed in this plan. Chronic hazards occur with some regularity and may be predicted through historic evidence and scientific methods. The chronic natural hazard that faces Lawndale Elementary School District is earthquake. It is not susceptible to any other chronic natural hazards. For example, it is not subject to flood as evidenced by the fact that it is not in a flood zone and confirmed by FEMA; it is over 7 miles inland and is not subject to risk of a tsunami; it is not in a brush area and therefore not at risk of wildfires, and it is not in an area that has extreme weather conditions. This version of the Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan does not address man-made hazards such as terrorism and power outages per the requirements of DMA 2000.

Section 4: Multi-Hazard Goals and Action Items
This section provides information on the process used to develop goals and action items that cut across the natural hazards addressed in the mitigation plan.

Section 5: Plan Maintenance
This section provides information on plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Part II: Resources

The plan appendices are designed to provide users of the Lawndale Elementary School District Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan with additional information to assist them in understanding the contents of the mitigation plan, and potential resources to assist them with implementation.

Appendix A: Plan Resource Directory
The resource directory includes City, regional, state, and national resources and programs that may be of technical and/or financial assistance to the Lawndale Elementary School District during plan implementation.

Appendix B: Public Participation Process
This appendix includes specific information on the various public processes used during development of the plan.

Appendix C: List of Maps
This section provides all of the maps referenced throughout the plan.

Appendix D: List of Acronyms
This section provides a list of acronyms for City, regional, state, and federal agencies and organizations that may be referred to within the Lawndale Elementary School District Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

Appendix E: Glossary
This section provides a glossary of terms used throughout the plan.

Appendix F: Reference Documents
This section includes information on the District's Comprehensive School Safety Plan, the Lawndale Municipal Code, and the District's Modernization and Rehabilitation Project

Appendix G: FEMA Crosswalk dated 5/15/06

Part III: Addendums

Addendum A: Response to FEMA Crosswalk dated 12/17/04
This Addendum was submitted to FEMA in December 2005 for a courtesy review after several consultations with FEMA staff and assistance from a FEMA planner. The FEMA Crosswalk dated 5/15/06 (Appendix G) is the basis for this resubmission.

SECTION 2: COMMUNITY PROFILE

Why Plan for Natural Hazards in Lawndale Elementary School District?

Natural hazards impact citizens, property, the environment, and the economy of the Lawndale Elementary School District. Earthquakes, flooding and severe weather occasions have exposed the Lawndale Elementary School District residents and businesses to the financial and emotional costs of recovering after natural disasters. The risk associated with natural hazards increases as more people move to areas affected by natural hazards.

Even in those communities that are essentially "built-out" i.e., have little or no vacant land remaining for development; population density continues to increase as low-density housing is replaced with medium and high-density development projects. Increasing population density is directly related to District enrollment.

The Lawndale Elementary School District consists of seven school sites, a school site leased to the Los Angeles County Office of Education for Special Education Programs, and the District Office Complex. Five of the District's sites are located within the City of Lawndale. Two school sites are located in bordering cities and unincorporated county area. The school sites are in the City of Hawthorne, and the unincorporated Los Angeles County bordering the north/east section of Lawndale.

The inevitability of natural hazards, and growing population and activity with the cities served by the District create an urgent need to develop strategies, coordinate resources, and increase public awareness to reduce the risk and prevent loss from future natural events. Identifying the risks posed by natural hazards, and developing strategies to reduce the impact of a hazard event can assist in protecting life and property within the District. The cities, their residents, and businesses can work together with the District to create a natural hazard plan that addresses the potential impacts of hazard events.

Geography and Environment

The Lawndale Elementary School District encompasses the City of Lawndale, at 1.9 square miles, and parts of Hawthorne, and unincorporated areas in the County of Los Angeles. It is centrally located in the Centinela Valley of Los Angeles County, approximately fifteen miles southwest of downtown Los Angeles, and five miles east of the Pacific Ocean. It is an urbanized area of predominantly single family homes.

The terrain is considered flat with little change in elevation. The City Lawndale has an elevation of 13 8 feet.

Community History

On December 28, 1959, the residents of Lawndale voted to incorporate as a City within the county of Los Angeles. The main reason was stated in the Lawndale Report of October 1959, as "to incorporate in order to forestall being gobbled up by surrounding communities through annexation." Desired conditions for this community included that there should be “retention of a low tax level through use of existing county services.”

Lawndale was one of the last cities to incorporate within Los Angeles County; however, its history as a

residential community dates back to the period of Spanish Land grants. The area was inhabited prior to that time by tribes of coastal Indians.

Beginning in 1822 through 1846, Antonio Ignacio Avila was granted land in three separate parcels in an area called Rancho Sausal-Redondo. The area in question was originally regarded to encompass 40,000 acres; but when a United States Land Commission confirmed title, the area was reduced to 22,000 acres.

Rancho Sausal-Redondo covered the present communities of Lawndale, Inglewood, Hawthorne, Redondo Beach, Manhattan Beach, and Hermosa Beach; and was initially an unfenced grazing pasture for cattle. The land was fertile, but extensive agricultural development had to await the coming of later settlers.

Early incursions by the English based on the voyage of Sir Francis Drake and the Settlement of Alta California by the Spanish preceded the final acquisition of most of the Southwest by the United States. This expansion to include all of California occurred with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848.

Ten years after the death of Avila, Sausal-Redondo was sold by his heirs at auction to Scottish nobleman Robert Burnett in 1868. So little interest was evidenced in this auction that Burnett was the sole bidder. Having previously acquired Aquije del Centinela, he combined the total area into the Centinela Ranch, thus reuniting the major area of the original land grant. Clear title to the land did not occur until 1873, when a U.S. District Court upheld Burnett's purchase against a suit filed by an Avila heir, Thomas A. Sanchez. Burnett's residence was the adobe ranch house now known as the "Centinela Adobe" in Inglewood.

Burnett's advent marked the end of cattle grazing, since he specialized in sheep. Burnett also made extensive developments in both orchards and barley. This dry farming deemed to be the result of limited water for irrigation.

Having leased Centinela Ranch to David and Catherine Freeman, Burnett returned to Scotland to accept the family title and estates in 1876. The Freemans paid an annual rental with the option to purchase the ranch. Daniel Freeman became the manager of Centinela Ranch and continued to raise sheep, and also planted several thousand citrus, almond, olive, and eucalyptus trees. The two-year drought of 1876-76 caused Freeman to lose over half his sheep while driving herds into the mountains for adequate water. Freeman gambled with further dry farming by planting additional barley. Phasing out the sheep, he increased the barley acreage, soon multiplying the crop yield to 3,000,000 bushels a year. Other profitable crops were also raised, and the barley was shipped as far as Liverpool and London.

Freeman made the Ranch profitable, even though the annual rainfall was only three to four inches. It is felt that this was possibly the first prolonged success in large scale dry farming in California. Freeman's involvement in early real estate subdivisions was marked by a short boom; with little long range success. The Ranch was primarily left intact into the 1880's; but subdivision did not mark the end of farming or grazing, as the census figures indicate that a majority of the new property owners engaged in farming, as well as the keeping of sheep or poultry.

Following the real estate boom in the Inglewood area, similar development began in the southern portion of the old Rancho, where the present City of Lawndale is located. This activity was the direct result of the opening of a seaport at Redondo in 1890, and the railroad service developing between Port Redondo and Los Angeles. Steam trains were soon replaced by electric trolley cars. Boundaries officially appeared on maps. In a few years the name became permanent. Three developers expressed the opinion that the ocean should be the western boundary for then emerging Lawndale.

The year 1902 marked the Los Angeles and Redondo railways arrival in Lawndale along what is now Hawthorne Boulevard; the line extended south from Inglewood along what was then called Railroad Avenue. "The big red Cars" were an olive green when they first served Lawndale. The color changed in 1911 when the parent company, Pacific Electric, absorbed the Los Angeles and Redondo.

The early reliance on the Pacific Electric both stimulated growth throughout Southern California and was the result of H.E. Huntington's master real estate plan. Huntington and his partners also acquired and transported inexpensive water into the area to fully support the growing population and continued backyard poultry farming. The die was cast for the Community that was to become Lawndale with the water and rail transit that stimulated growth in the Centinela Valley. In 1910 a second subdivision called "Lawndale Acres" appeared on real estate maps, and the merging of the two subdivisions covered that portion of the present city between Manhattan Beach Boulevard and Rosecrans Avenue. The remainder of the City's southern area felled in between 1922 and 1924.

Agriculture continued to predominate in Lawndale, with crops, sheep, and poultry being raised. The farms were small, and their products composed a secondary income for their owners. Lawndale's first school opened in 1906 in the Congregational Church with 16 pupils. The Church has continued to be a significant part of Lawndale through numerous remodeling while retaining its historic architecture.

The Lawndale community fair originated m 1914, and eventually moved to Pomona to become the Los Angeles County Fair. As an unincorporated area, Lawndale still possessed community identification and a cohesiveness that foretold the future establishments for the City of Lawndale.

Oil discoveries in the 1920's created major commercial activity and temporarily changed the face of the community. The boom lasted from 1927 to 1929, and the influx of the oil workers and typical boom real estate speculation rapidly declined as the drilling subsided. For that three-year period, Lawndale was easily recognizable by the landscape of oil derrick construction. Lawndale settled into the 1930's with three schools in the community, and weathered, as did all America, the Great Depression.

The population of Lawndale did not increase as rapidly during the war years of 1941 through 1945 as did adjoining communities. The major influx of people occurred in the decade following the conclusion of World War II, as Lawndale slowly lost its rural atmosphere. Post war veteran housing and the construction of the Harbor Freeway caused major growth. The advent of the personal automobile assisted in the gradual dismantling of the Pacific Electric and all rail transportation in the area. Lawndale's residential community transformation from a rural community highlighted a rapid increase of daily auto traffic through the Community Civic Association.

Although major growth occurred after the conclusion of World War II; the Civic Association, which was responsible for many community improvements, was originally established in February of 1939. This is considered to be one of major steps in the consolidation of this community. Further evidence of civic identification was the establishment of a weekly newspaper in 1941, the Lawndale Tribune, and the formation of the Lawndale Symphony, which performed for a number of years.

The Civic Association functioned much as a Municipal Advisor Committee does in the present county structure, as a group to develop municipal services. With the increasing population, the Civic Association's tasks multiplied, and on Apri16, 1945 August Reiss formed the Businessman's Group within the Association for the purpose of advertising the residential, commercial and

industrial advantages of Lawndale. Also created to formulate zoning policies for the area, was a Special Zoning Committee of eight longtime residents and local business proprietors.

Lawndale was still struggling with having a rural setting amidst the rapid commercial growth and urbanization of the Centinela Valley. Agriculture gradually declined until a zoning restriction official abolished it in January of 1958. Although Lawndale still remained an unincorporated area, the Legal Notices of this period did in fact refer to the "City of Lawndale". Incorporation was a continued topic of discussion among the various civic leaders. Formation of a city met with less than popular support at first, because a new level of government was not viewed as necessary. Fears of additional taxes motivated many of the residents on this particular issue. Community leadership remained in the hands of the Civic Association; and on March 3, 1948, the Businessman's Corp. incorporated as the Lawndale Chamber of Commerce. The original Chamber group consisted of eleven charter members. The Chamber, from its earliest years, has been a mainstay in community affairs at all levels.

In the decade between the incorporation of the Chamber of Commerce and the creation of the City of Lawndale, the major advocate for the needs of the general community was the Chamber. When the County government requested what services were required by the citizenry, or approaches to capital improvements, this organized voice assisted in focusing input from all concerned individuals. A few highlights of this decade include the final solution to flood control and street improvements, improved county services, such as library service and a local fire station, and major construction to promote the identity of Lawndale.

The construction culminated in the Dedication of the Lawndale Civic Center, which included a health clinic for this general area, on March 23, 1957. With the Civic Center area now dedicated, the desire for city hood accelerated into the key year of 1959. The debt to the Chamber of Commerce for their efforts in resisting the several annexation attempts must be fully realized. City hood was the crowning event in the years of community organizing and the selfless work of many individuals who bore a pride in Lawndale. The major cause of these annexation attempts was the desire of adjoining communities to increase their tax base. It can be said that all the efforts to identify Lawndale made it an attractive acquisition.

The incorporation of Lawndale marked the end of a year and a half struggle with neighboring communities as to acquisition of the businesses along Hawthorne Boulevard, or the need to round out their boundaries. The concern of one neighboring council man went so far as to champion legislation aimed at preventing this and other incorporations as fiscally unsound. Although this threat went as far as Sacramento, the question was finally resolved when the electorate voted three to one to form the City of Lawndale as a general law city following the Lakewood Plan. This plan provides contracting essential through established county agencies when economically sound.

Today Lawndale still utilizes County Fire, Sheriff, and Library services for the community and has maintained their independence in other areas of control. The Charter promise of 1959 of no City taxes has never been altered due to this continuing process of responsible financial policy.

Historically, Lawndale experienced much of its growth after World War II when the City lost much of its rural character and evolved into a bedroom community primarily consisting of single-family homes. Since 1970, development in the City has consisted of these older single family homes being replaced with higher density projects such as duplexes and multiple family projects of three or more units. Over the past decade, Lawndale has undergone significant economic changes. Heavily impacted by closures in the aerospace industry and the economic recession in the early 1990s,

unemployment became a concern for many residents and housing prices in the City dropped dramatically. Recent economic prosperity throughout Southern California has resulted in new employment opportunities and improvements in the regional housing market. However, when compared to surrounding beach communities, housing prices in Lawndale have remained affordable to many households.

Lawndale has also experienced demographic changes that have impacted housing needs in the community. Lawndale has become increasingly diverse in race and ethnicity, with Hispanics now comprising over one-third of the population and Asians comprising more than ten percent. Another trend is the increasing average household size of the community. Nearly 20 percent of the City's households reside in overcrowded conditions with large households in particular, facing difficulties in obtaining housing of an adequate size. Almost 65 percent of large households in Lawndale live in overcrowded conditions.

Lawndale's housing stock primarily consists of single-family homes that account for 64 percent of all housing units, with approximately one-third consisting of multi-family units and a small number of mobile homes. The predominance of renter households in the City, (68 percent), indicates many single-family homes are being used as rental units. In addition, a large proportion of the City's housing units are over 30 years old, indicating that housing rehabilitation is also a concern in the community. To help address these needs, the City has implemented a number of home ownership programs to increase housing affordability and a housing rehabilitation program to improve the conditions of the existing housing stock.
Relative to other South Bay communities, housing costs in Lawndale are relatively affordable. The median price of all homes sold in Lawndale during the first quarter of 2000 was $156,000, with rents averaging around $600 for a one bedroom apartment on up to $1,275 for a three bedroom single-family home.

Lawndale Elementary School District

The organization of the Lawndale Elementary School District was accomplished as a result of a petition to create the District from a part of the Wiseburn District in October 1906. The District began operation that first year with one teacher and twenty pupils. In 1911, another teacher was added to the staff and a growth period of varying rates continued until the District reached a peak enrollment in 1968, of 7,016 pupils.

Lawndale Elementary School District Facilities			
District Office	4161 W. 147th Street	Lawndale	90260
Addams Elementary	4535 W. 153rd Place	Lawndale	90260
Anderson Elementary	4130 W. 154th Street	Lawndale	90260
Green Elementary	4520 W. 168th Street	Lawndale	90260
Mitchell Elementary	14429 Condon Ave.	Lawndale	90260
Roosevelt/Carson Elementary	FDR Office: 3533 Marine Ave.	Lawndale	90260
	Carson Office: 3530 W. 147th Street	Lawndale	90260
Smith Elementary	3533 W. Marine Ave.	Lawndale	90260
Twain Elementary	3728 W. 154th Street	Lawndale	90260
Rogers Middle School	4110 W. 154th Street	Lawndale	90260
State Preschool	14429 Condon Ave.	Lawndale	90260

Population and Demographics

The Lawndale Elementary School District serves over 6,292 children at seven school sites and employs over 676 full and part-time persons in certificated, management, and classified positions. The schools are organized as K-6 (6) and 7-8 (1) sites. There is also a Preschool Center at one campus with site programs at all elementary schools.

Over the past twenty years, the population of Lawndale has grown at a rate consistent with the County and nearby communities. According to the U.S. Census, between 1980 and 1990 the City's population grew by 16.5 percent to 27,331 while over the same time period, the population of the County increased by 18.5 percent.

Due to the limited amount of vacant land remaining in the City, over the past decade Lawndale has experienced a more limited rate of growth. According to the State Department of Finance, as of January 2000, the City's population is estimated at 30,862, representing a 12.9 percent increase in the last ten years. This rate of growth is comparable to surrounding communities and countywide growth.

According to the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) in their baseline population projections, Lawndale is expected to experience limited levels of new growth over the next 20 years, with an estimated population increase of 12 percent by 2020. This modest growth rate is comparable to nearby South Bay communities that have a limited amount of vacant land for new development. In contrast, the population of Los Angeles County is expected to increase by 25 percent during the 2000-2020 time period.

Lawndale's median age increased between 1980 and 1990 from 26.2 to 28.7 years. However, this is still below the countywide median age of 30.7, reflecting the greater proportion of young children age 0-4 and young adults age 20-34 that reside in the City. Lawndale experienced a significant increase in the proportion of residents between the ages of 25 and 44 during the last decade, with 40 percent of the City's population falling in this age group in 1990. This shift in the City's age structure may represent the City's attractiveness to entry level homeowners.

The proportion of those ages 45-54 in 1980 and 1990 remained relatively constant at 8.6 percent and 8.5 percent, respectively. Some of these people may choose to remain in Lawndale after retirement, and at that point, will be at an age where they may need special services and supportive housing.

The racial and ethnic composition of a population affects housing needs because of the unique household characteristics of different racial/ethnic groups. For example, the average household size of Hispanic households in Lawndale is 4.07 persons, compared to 3.49 for Asian households, 2.79 for Black households, and 2.60 for White households. With significant growth in the City's Hispanic population, this data suggests an increased need for housing units with three or more bedrooms. Table 11-3 shows the change in the racial/ethnic composition in Lawndale between 1980 and 1990, as well as the proportion of each racial/ethnic group in the Los Angeles County population in 1990.

The City experienced dramatic change in its ethnic composition during the 1980's. Those who reported themselves as White decreased from 77 percent to 46 percent of the population between 1980 and 1990, those reporting themselves as Hispanic increased from 28 percent to 34 percent of

the population, and those reporting themselves as Asian increased from 6.7 percent to 11 percent. Part of this shift in ethnicity can be attributed to the fact that in 1980, Hispanics were counted in another non-Hispanic category as well, such as “Other". In 1990, the Hispanic category was added as a main, exclusively reported category. The large decrease in those reporting themselves as "Other' in 1990 reflects this revised category. Even though the number and proportion of Hispanics has increased between 1980 and 1990, their proportion in the City is less than the County, and Whites are still the largest proportion of any ethnicity in the City, representing 46 percent of the City's population, compared to 19 percent Countywide.

The demographics of the School District (2004-05) are consistent with the demographics of the three cities the District serves:

Hispanic	70.1%
African-American	13.4%
White	7.1%
Asian	6.0%
American Indian, Pacific Islander, Filipino	2.3%

The increase of people living in the area of the Lawndale Elementary School District creates more community exposure and changes how City and the District prepare for and respond to natural hazards. In the 1987 publication, Fire Following Earthquakes, issued by the All Industry Research Advisory Council, Charles Scawthorn explains how a post-earthquake urban conflagration would develop. The conflagration would be started by fires resulting from earthquake damage, but would be made much worse by the loss of pressure in the fire mains, caused by lack of electricity to power water pumps, and/or loss of water pressure resulting from broken fire mains.

Furthermore, increased density can affect risk. For example, narrower streets are more difficult for emergency service vehicles to navigate, the higher ratio of residents to emergency responders affects response times, and homes located closer together increase the chances of fires spreading.

The anticipated growth in population density over the next few years will create greater service loads on the built infrastructure, including roads, water supply, sewer services, and storm drains.

Natural hazards do not discriminate, but the impacts in terms of vulnerability and the ability to recover vary greatly among the population. According to Peggy Stahl of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Preparedness, Training, and Exercise Directorate, 80% of the disaster burden falls on the public. Within that number, a disproportionate burden is placed upon special needs groups: women, children, minorities, and the poor.

The ethnic and cultural diversity suggests a need to address multi-cultural needs and services.

Vulnerable populations, including seniors, disabled citizens, women, and children, as well as those people living in poverty, may disproportionately be impacted by natural hazards.

Examining the reach of hazard mitigation policies to special needs populations may assist in the increasing access to services and programs. FEMA's Office of Equal Rights addresses this need by suggesting that agencies and organizations planning for natural disasters identify special needs populations, make recovery centers more accessible, and review practices and procedures to remedy any discrimination in relief application or assistance.

The cost of natural hazards recovery can place an unequal financial responsibility on the general

population when only a small proportion may benefit from governmental funds used to rebuild private structures. Discussions about natural hazards that include local citizen groups, insurance companies, and other public and private sector organizations can help ensure that all members of the population are a part of the decision-making processes.

Highways and Roads

Lawndale is well served by several regional transportation systems, including the San Diego (405) Freeway and Hawthorne Boulevard (107 Highway) which both pass through the community.

Air Travel

The Los Angeles Airport is a Los Angeles County facility approximately five miles from the Lawndale Elementary School District and accommodates commercial airline services for the major commercial carriers.

Bus Transportation

The Lawndale Elementary School District utilizes a private transportation company, Durham Transportation, for busing students to and from school sites. This includes the transportation of students with special physical needs. The bus system routinely transports 600 students a day while school is in session.

Major Rivers

The nearest river is the Los Angeles River, which is managed by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. This river does not have any potential impact on the Lawndale Elementary School District. Normally this river is dry and only carries a significant amount of water during a major rainstorm. This Los Angeles County Flood Control District has completed water channel projects, within the last 20 years, which will accommodate heavy rainfall and a large volume of water without rising to, or cresting, the levees.

Climate

The climate for the Lawndale Elementary School District can be characterized as a Mediterranean climate. The average monthly temperature in the Lawndale Elementary School District is approximately 68 degrees. Temperatures can vary over a wide range, particularly when there is a Santa Ana wind condition. These winds will produce higher temperatures and very low humidity.

The average rainfall for the area is 12 inches. Furthermore, actual rainfall in Southern California tends to fall in large amounts during sporadic and often heavy rainstorms rather than consistently over storms at somewhat regular intervals. In short, rainfall in Southern California might be characterized as "feast or famine" within a single year. Because the metropolitan basin is largely built out, water originating in higher elevation communities can have a sudden impact on adjoining communities that have a lower elevation.

Minerals and Soil

The characteristics of the minerals and soils present ın the area that encompasses the Lawndale Elementary School District indicate the potential types of hazards that may occur. Rock hardness and soil characteristics can determine whether or not an area will be prone to geologic hazards such

earthquakes, landslides and liquefaction resulting from a significant seismic event.

The California Geological Survey Seismic Hazards Mapping Program provided a map for school districts indicating the soil liquefaction potential and landslide hazard zones. The study encompasses the entire Lawndale Elementary School District. The Lawndale Elementary School District in not in a liquefaction zone or susceptible to landslides.

Liquefaction-induced ground failure has historically been a major cause of earthquake damage in southern California. During the 1971 San Fernando and 1994 Northridge earthquakes, significant damage was done to roads, utility pipelines, buildings and other structures in the Los Angeles area was caused by liquefaction-induced ground displacement. Although some damage was realized by the Lawndale Elementary School District, liquefaction did not occur during these events in the Lawndale area. (See Map in Appendix C)

Although landslides can be induced by seismic activity, the Lawndale Elementary School District is not located in an area where landslides would present a hazard to the District.

Other Significant Geological Features

Earthquakes

The Lawndale Elementary School District, like most areas in the Los Angeles Basin, lie over or near the area of one or more known earthquake faults, and potentially many more unknown faults, particularly so-called lateral or blind thrust faults.

There are many faults that can affect the Los Angeles Basin. These and other faults may also affect the Lawndale Elementary School District. The following is a list of faults gathered from the Department of Mines and Geology that could impact the District:

- San Andreas
- San Gabriel
- San Jacinto
- Newport Inglewood
- Palos Verdes
- Whittier
- Santa Monica
- Sierra Madre
- San Jose
- Clamshell-Sawpit
- Puente Hills Blind Thrust
- Raymond Hill
- Workman Hill

The Los Angeles Basin has a history of powerful and relatively frequent earthquakes, dating back to the powerful 8.0+ San Andreas earthquake of 1857 that did substantial damage to the relatively few buildings that existed at the time. Paleoseismological research indicates that large (8.0+) earthquakes occur on the San Andreas Fault at intervals between 45 and 322 years, with an average interval of 140 years. Other lesser faults have also caused very damaging earthquakes since 1857. Notable earthquakes include the Long Beach earthquake of 1993, the San Fernando Earthquake of 1971, the 1987 Whittier Earthquake, and the 1994 Northridge Earthquake.

While exact dates, times, and magnitudes of future earthquakes are unknown, the District estimates any powerful earthquake with a magnitude of 6.5 or greater could cause a minimum of 25% damage to its assets (see Addendum A for a full property schedule). The District also estimates that the percentage of damage will increase significantly with any earthquake over 6.5.

Land and Development

Development in Southern California from the earliest days was a cycle of boom or bust. The Second World War, however, dramatically changed the cycle. Military personnel and defense workers came to Southern California to fill the logistical needs created by the war effort. The available housing was rapidly exhausted and existing commercial centers proved inadequate for the influx of people. Immediately after the war, construction began on the freeway system, and the face of Southern California was forever changed. Home developments and shopping centers sprung up everywhere and within a few decades the central basin of Los Angeles County was virtually built out. This pushed new development further and further away from the urban center.

The environment of most of Los Angeles County cities is nearly identical with that of their immediate neighbors and the transition from one incorporated municipality to another is seamless to most people. Seamless too are the exposures to the natural hazards that affect all of Southern California.

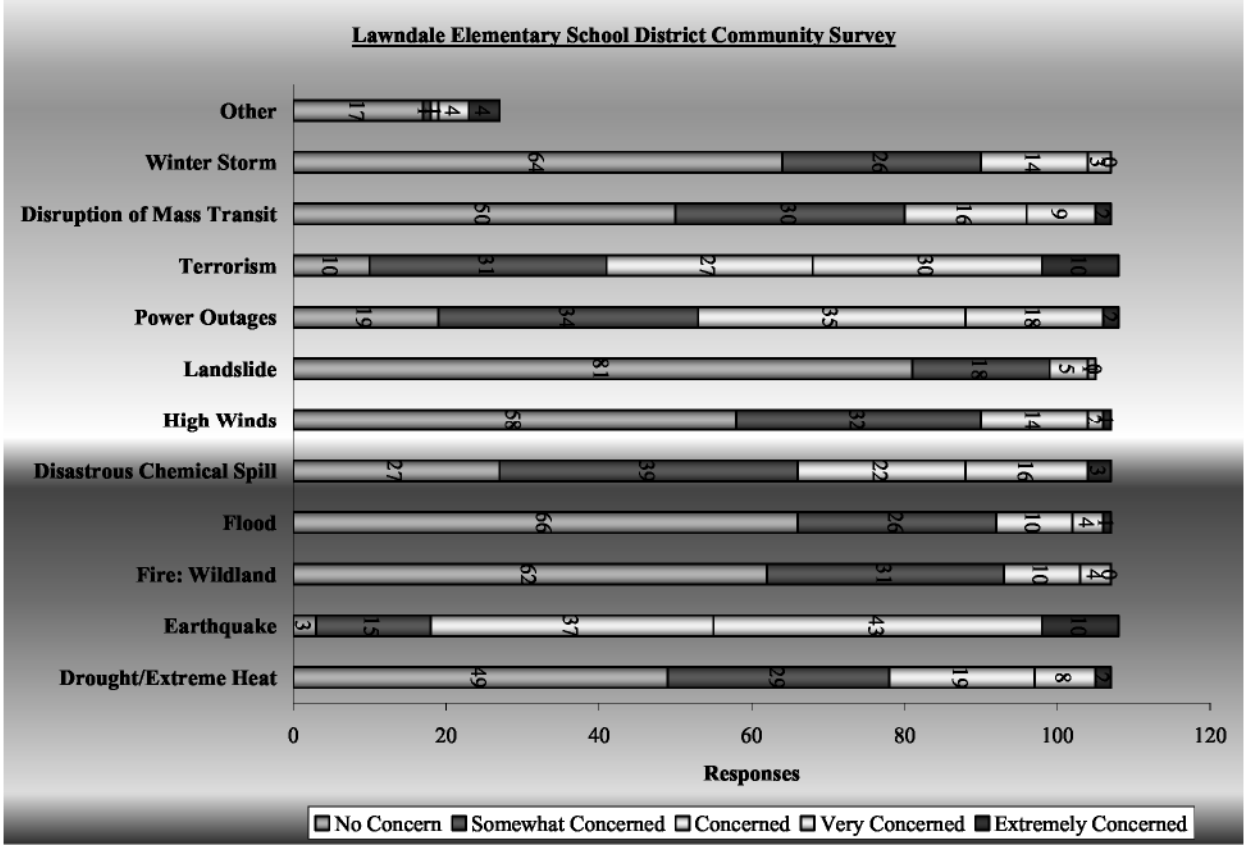
SECTION 3A: RISK ASSESSMENT: EARTHQUAKE

Introduction

This plan follows the requirements for risk assessment in 44 CFR Part 201, which is intended to provide information that will help communities to identify and prioritize mitigation activities that will reduce losses from the identified hazards.

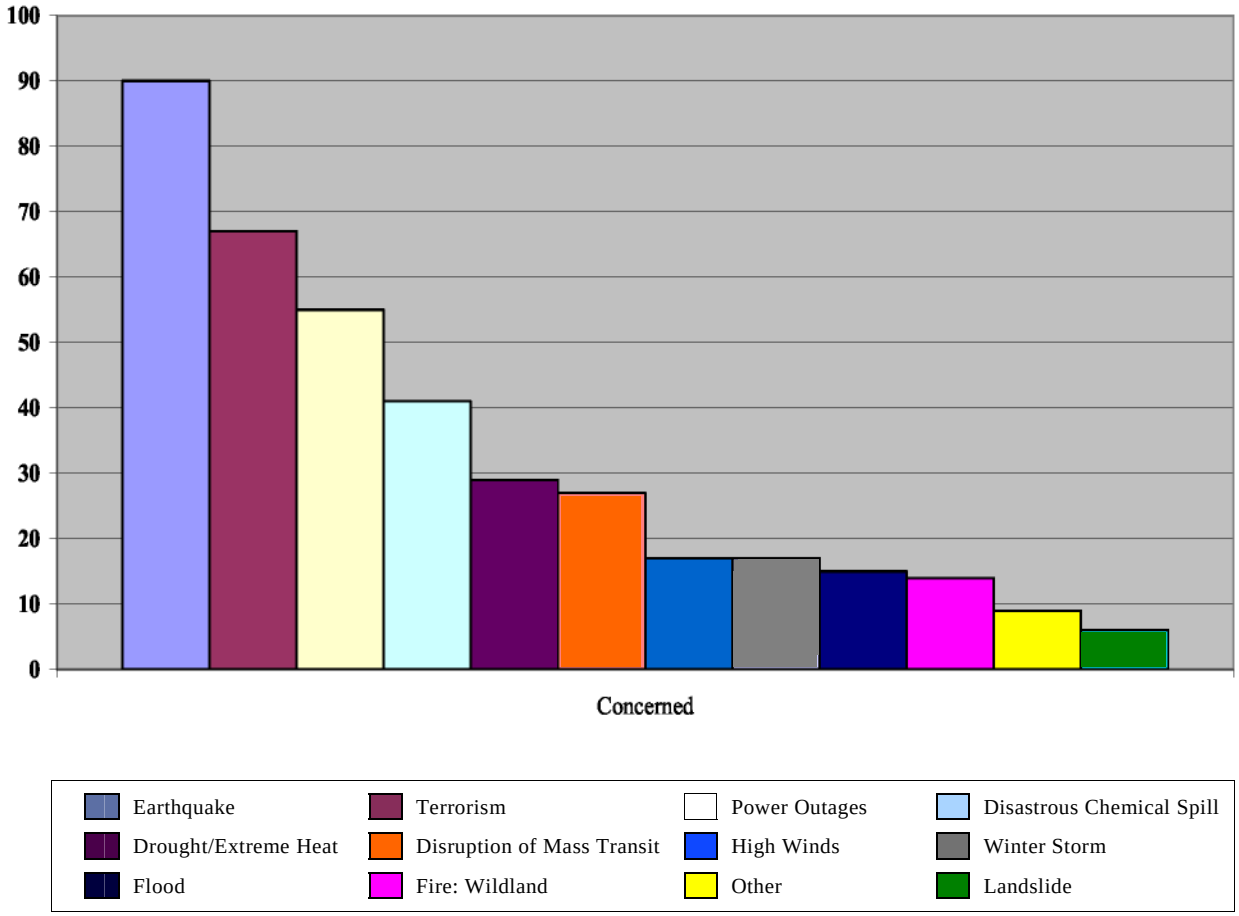
Lawndale Elementary School District referenced the California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and the Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan in identifying potential hazards to the Los Angeles region. Both the State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and the Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan identified earthquake as the primary hazard for the Los Angeles area (see CA MHMP pages 55-70 and LAC AHMP pages 71-94).

The earthquake hazard identified by the State and Los Angeles County reflect the concerns of the community. The Lawndale Elementary School District conducted a community survey (discussed below), in Spanish and English, along with input from the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee, to assess public concerns. Earthquake was the hazard of greatest concern to the community. The results of the survey (108 responses) conducted by the District are shown below.



A closer look at the survey results can refine the areas of greatest concern to the community when they are sorted based upon the combined responses in the categories: concerned, very concerned, and extremely concerned. Those results confirm that earthquakes are of the highest concern to the community with 90 combined responses, followed by terrorism (not a natural disaster) with 67 combined responses, and power outages (not a natural disaster except when caused by a natural disaster) with 55 combined responses. All combined responses are reflected in the following chart:

Community Concerns-Highest Priority



Historical background

The most recent significant earthquake event affecting Southern California was the January 17, 1994 Northridge Earthquake. At 4:31 A.M. on Monday, January 17, a moderate but very damaging earthquake with a magnitude of 6.7 struck the San Fernando Valley. In the following days and weeks, thousands of aftershocks occurred, causing additional damage to affected structures.

57 people were killed and more than 1,500 people seriously injured. For days afterward, thousands of homes and businesses were without electricity; tens of thousands had no gas; and nearly 50,000 had little or no water. Approximately 15,000 structures were moderately to severely damaged, which left thousands of people temporarily homeless. 66,500 buildings were inspected. Nearly 4,000 were severely damaged and over 11,000 were moderately damaged. Several collapsed bridges and

overpasses created commuter havoc on the freeway system. Extensive damage was caused by ground shaking, but earthquake triggered liquefaction and dozens of fires also caused additional severe damage. This extremely strong ground motion in large portions of Los Angeles County resulted in record economic losses.

However, the earthquake occurred early in the morning on a holiday. This circumstance considerably reduced the potential effects. Many collapsed buildings were unoccupied, and most businesses were not yet open. The direct and indirect economic losses ran into the tens of billions of dollars.

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 agencies and private organizations support earthquake risk reduction, and have made significant contributions in reducing the adverse impacts of earthquakes. Despite the progress, the majority of California communities remain unprepared because there is a general lack of understanding regarding earthquake hazards among Californians.

To better understand the earthquake hazard, the scientific community has looked at historical records and accelerated research on those faults that are the sources of the earthquakes occurring in the Southern California region. Historical earthquake records can generally be divided into records of the pre-instrumental period and the instrumental period. In the absence of instrumentation, the detection of earthquakes is based on observations and felt reports, and is dependent upon population density and distribution. Since California was sparsely populated in the 1800's, the detection of pre-instrumental earthquakes is relatively difficult. However, two very large earthquakes, the Fort Tejon in 1857 (7.9) and the Owens Valley in 1872 (7.6) are evidence of the tremendously damaging potential of earthquakes in Southern California. In more recent times two 7.3 earthquakes struck Southern California, in Kern County (1952) and Landers (1992). The damage from these four large earthquakes was limited because the occurred in areas which were sparsely populated at the time they happened. The seismic risk is much more severe today than in the past because the population at risk

is in the millions, rather than a few hundred or a few thousand persons.

Earthquake Events in Southern California

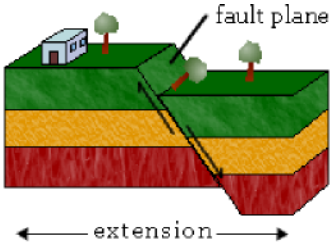
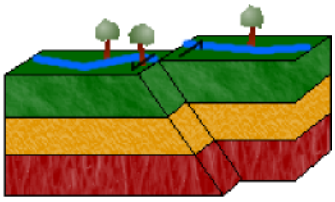
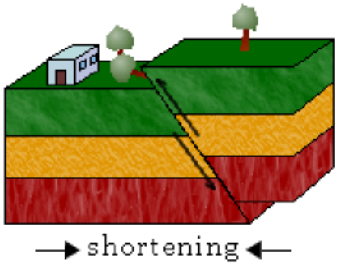
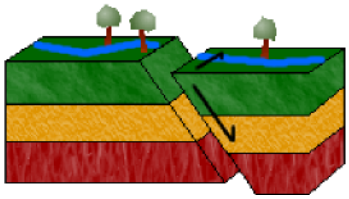
Since seismologists started recording and measuring earthquakes, there have been tens of thousands of recorded earthquakes in Southern California, most with a magnitude below three. No community in Southern California is beyond the reach of a damaging earthquake. Table 6-1 describes the historical earthquake events that have affected Southern California.

Table 7-1 of Earthquake Events in the Southern California Region

Southern California Region Earthquakes with a Magnitude 5.0 or Greater					
1769	Los Angeles Basin	1894	Lytle Creek Region	1941	Carpenteria
1800	San Diego Region	1894	East of San Diego	1952	Kern County
1812	Wrightwood	1899	Lytle Creek Region	1954	West of Wheeler Ridge
1812	Santa Barbara Channel	1899	San Jacinto, Hemet	1971	San Fernando
1827	Los Angeles Region	1907	San Bernardino Region	1973	Point Mugu
1855	Los Angeles Region	1910	Glen Ivy Hot Springs	1986	North Palm Springs
1857	Great Fort Tejon	1916	Tejon Pass Region	1987	Whittier Narrows
1858	San Bernardino Region	1918	San Jacinto	1992	Landers
1862	San Diego Region	1923	San Bernardino Region	1992	Big Bear
1892	San Jacinto/Elsinore Fault	1925	Santa Barbara	1994	Northridge
1893	Pico Canyon	1933	Long Beach	1999	Hector Mine

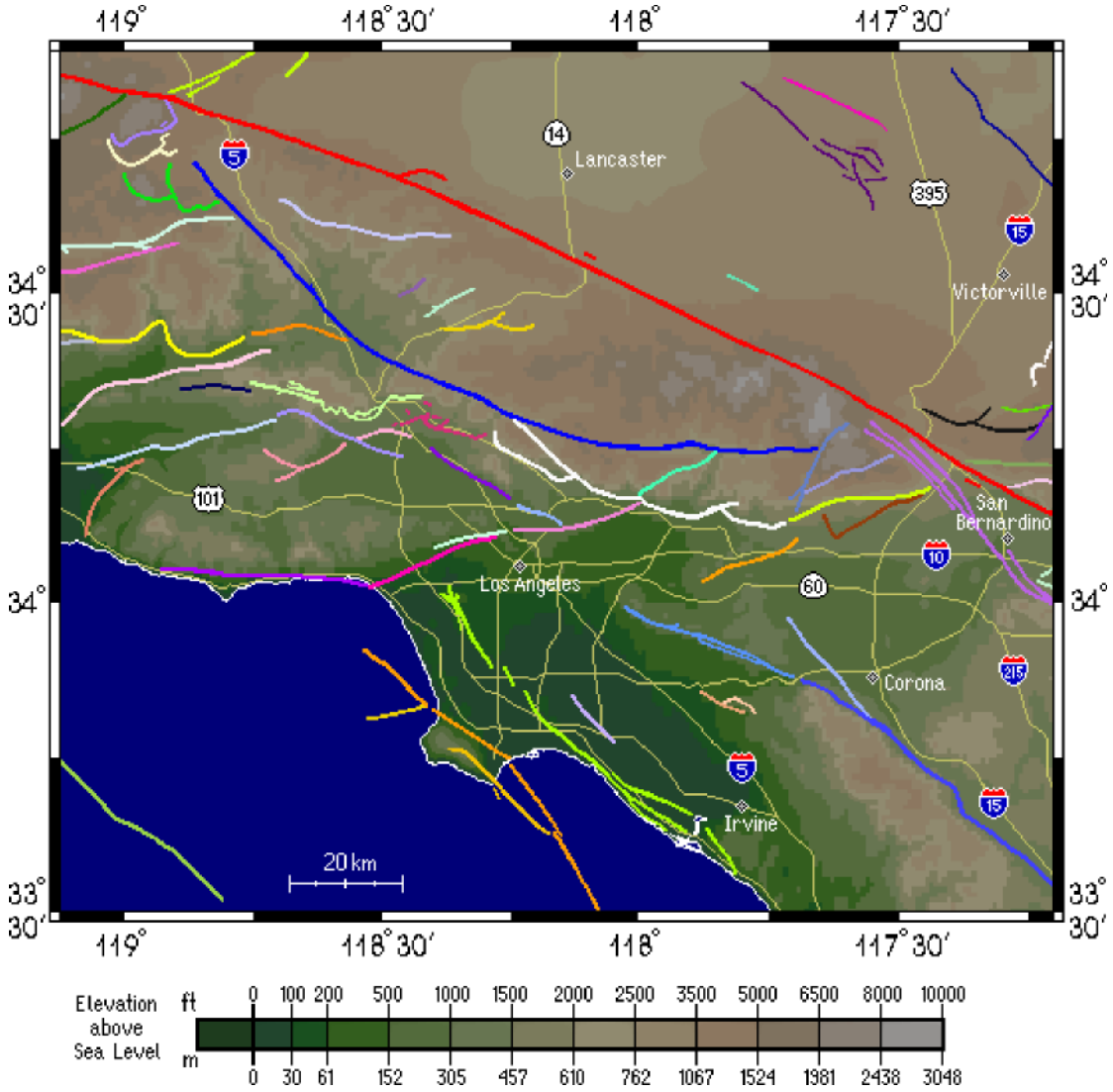
Source:http://geology.about.com/gi/dynamic/offsite.htm?site=http%3A%2F%2Fpasadena.wr.usgs.gov%2Finfo%2Fcahist eqs.html

Causes and Characteristics of Earthquakes in 5outhern California

Earthquake Faults		
General	A fault is a fracture along between blocks of the earth's crust where either side moves relative to the other along a parallel plane to the fracture.	
Strike Slip Faults	Strike-slip faults are vertical or almost vertical rifts where the earth's plates move mostly horizontally. From the observer's perspective, if the opposite block looking across the fault moves to the right, the shift is called a right lateral fault; if the block moves left, the shift is a left lateral fault.	
Dip Slip Fault	Dip-slip faults are slanted fractures where the blocks mostly shift vertically. If the earth above an inclined fault moves down, the fault is called a normal fault, but when the rock above the fault moves up, the fault is called a reverse fault. Thrust faults have a reverse fault with a dip of 45 ° or less.	
Oblique Slip Faults	Oblique-slip faulting suggests both dip-slip faulting and strike-slip faulting. It is caused by a combination of shearing and tension of compress ional forces.	

Faults in the Los Angeles Region

This map covers most of the Los Angeles metropolitan area. Within this map area, most every kind of fault type can be found. Indeed, since these maps show only surface traces of faults, some potentially damaging faults -- namely, blind thrust faults, like the one which caused the Northridge earthquake of 1994 -- are not shown. Some of the faults which are shown may never rupture again. This map is not meant to be used as a zoning guide, nor for risk assessment. For these purposes, please see the documents prepared by the California Geological Survey.

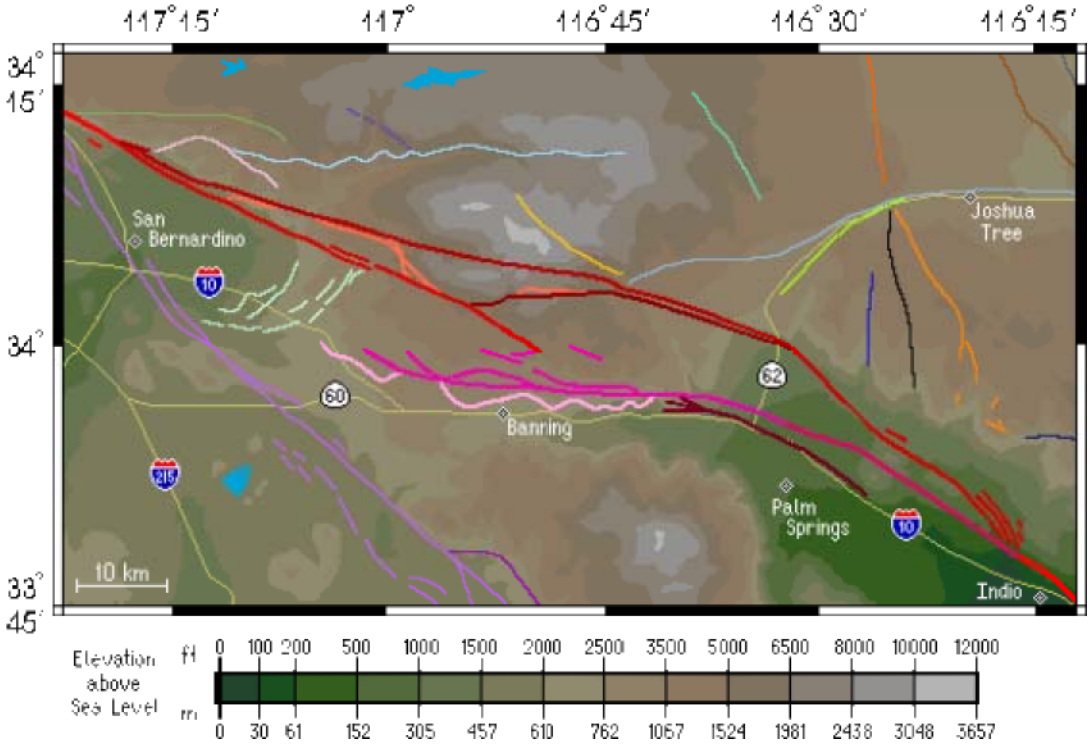


SAN ANDREAS FAULT ZONE

Type of Fault	Right-lateral strike slip
Length	1200 km
Location	550 km south from Parkfıeld; 650km northward
Nearby Communities	Parkfıeld, Frazier Park, Palmdale, Wrightwood, San Bernardino, Banning, Indio
Slip Rate	About 20 to 35 mm per year
Interval Between Major Ruptures	Average of about 140 years on the Mojave segment; recurrence interval varies greatly -- from under 20 years (at Parkfıeld only) to over 300 years
Probable Magnitudes	M_W 6.8 – 8.0

The San Gorgonio Pass area of the San Andreas Fault Zone is fairly complex, geologically speaking. Here the San Andreas fault interacts with other faults (most notably the San Jacinto fault zone and the Pinto Mountain fault) and thereby becomes somewhat fractured, over the distance extending from just north of San Bernardino to just north of Indio, some 110 kilometers (70 miles). Because this deformation has been going on for well over a million years, ancient and inactive strands of the San Andreas Fault can be found here. Other faults in this area are have been "reawakened" recently after being dormant for hundreds of thousands of years. There is even evidence to suggest that there is no active, continuous main trace of the San Andreas Fault going all the way through the pass, not even at depth -- implying that the San Andreas Fault may currently be in the process of creating a new fault path through this area! This could also mean that a single, continuous rupture from Cajon Pass to the Salton Sea (a stretch of the San Andreas that has not ruptured in historical times) is unlikely to occur. Fault rupture mechanics are still not well understood, however, and the discontinuity could prove to have little effect on tempering a major earthquake on this southern stretch of the San Andreas Fault zone.

Below is a map of the San Gorgonio Pass area. Cities and towns are shown as diamonds, lakes are shown in light blue, and highways are shown in yellow. It should be noted that due to the complexity of this area, many researchers have used different nomenclature for the local faults, and placed the dividing lines between certain named fault segments in varying places. This naturally makes it difficult to decide upon one standard for labeling maps such as this. When possible, these differences will be noted within the fault files, but keep in mind that the system used here represents only one of many ways of characterizing this intriguing and complex geologic region.



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

WHITTIER FAULT

Type of Fault	Right-lateral strike slip with some reverse slip
Length	About 40 km
Nearby Communities	Yorba Linda, Hacienda Heights, Whittier
Most Recent Surface Rupture	Holocene
Slip Rate	About 2.5 to 3.0 mm per year
Interval Between Major Ruptures	Unknown
Probable Magnitudes	M_W 6.0 – 7.2
Other Notes:	The Whittier fault dips northeast

SAN JOSE FAULT

Type of Fault	Left-lateral strike slip with some reverse slip
Length	About 18 km
Nearby Communities	Claremont, La Verne, Pomona
Most Recent Surface Rupture	February 28, 1990
Slip Rate	About 0.2 to 2.0 mm per year
Interval Between Major Ruptures	Unknown
Probable Magnitudes	M_L 6.0 – 6.5
Other Notes:	The San Jose fault dips to the north

NEWPORT-INGLEWOOD FAULT ZONE

Type of Fault	Right-lateral strike slip with some reverse slip
Length	75 km
Nearby Communities	Culver City, Inglewood, Gardena, Compton, Signal Hill, Long Beach, Seal Beach, Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, Costa Mesa
Most Recent Surface Rupture	March 10, 1933 – M_W 6.4 (no surface rupture)
Slip Rate	About 0.6 mm per year
Interval Between Major Ruptures	Unknown
Probable Magnitudes	M_W 6.0 – 7.4
Other Notes:	Surface trace is discontinuous in the Los Angeles Basin. The fault zone can easily be noted by the existence of a chain of low hills extending from Culver City to Signal Hill. South of Signal Hill, it roughly parallels the coastline until just south of Newport Bay, where it heads offshore, and becomes the NewportInglewood–Rose Canyon fault zone.

LOS ALAMITOS FAULT

Type of Fault	Uncertain
Length	11 km
Nearby Communities	Los Alamitos, Lakewood, Bellflower
Most Recent Surface Rupture	Late Quaternary
Other Notes:	May be part of a larger fault system – the Compton-Los Alamitos fault. Age is uncertain; fault indistinct.

SANTA MONICA FAULT

Type of Fault	Left-lateral strike slip
Length	About 24 km
Nearby Communities	Pacific Palisades, Westwood, Beverly Hills, Santa Monica
Most Recent Surface Rupture	Late Quaternary
Slip Rate	About 0.27 to 0.39 mm per year
Interval Between Major Ruptures	Unknown
Probable Magnitudes	M_W 6.0 – 7.0
Other Notes:	This is a north-dipping fault. Its slip rate may be greatest at its western end.

RAYMOND FAULT

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Type of Fault	Left-lateral strike slip with minor reverse slip
Length	About 26 km
Nearby Communities	San Marino, Arcadia, South Pasadena
Most Recent Surface Rupture	Holocene
Slip Rate	About 0.10 to 0.22 mm per year
Interval Between Major Ruptures	Roughly 4500 years
Probable Magnitudes	M_W 6.0 – 7.0

Other Notes:

This fault dips at about 75 degrees to the north. There is evidence that at least eight surface-rupturing events have occurred along this fault in the last 36,000 years.

The exact nature of the slip along the Raymond fault has been a subject of debate for quite some time. The fault produces a very obvious south-facing scarp along much of its length, and this has made many favor reverse-slip as the predominant sense of fault motion. However, there are also places along this scarp where left-lateral stream offsets of several hundred meters can be seen.

The matter will not be conclusively resolved until the Raymond fault ruptures at the surface, but some new light was shed on the debate in late 1988, when the Pasadena Earthquake occurred. Apparently located on the Raymond fault, the motion of this quake was predominantly left-lateral, with a reverse component only about 1/15th the size of the lateral component. Curiously enough, this corresponds very well with a scarp height of about 30 meters (reverse slip) versus a left-lateral stream offset of about 400 meters (lateral slip), which are found along the scarp of the Raymond fault south of Pasadena.

If the Raymond fault is indeed primarily a left-lateral fault, it could be responsible for transferring slip southward from the Sierra Madre fault zone to other fault systems.

SIERRA MADRE FAULT ZONE

Type of Fault	Reverse slip
Length	The zone is about 55 km long; total length of main fault segments is about 75 km, with each segment measuring roughly 15 km long
Nearby Communities	Sunland, Altadena, Sierra Madre, Monrovia, Duarte, Glendora
Most Recent Surface Rupture	Holocene
Slip Rate	About 0.36 to 4 mm per year
Interval Between Major Ruptures	Several thousand years
Probable Magnitudes	M_W 6.0 – 7.0
Other Notes:	This fault zone dips to the north. It was not the fault responsible for the 1991 Sierra Madre earthquake.

The Sierra Madre fault zone is often divided into five main segments, labeled with the letters A through E, to more easily characterize this fairly complex system. The map to the right shows these segments.

These five divisions, while simpler than the entire fault zone, should not be thought of as individual faults, however -- some of these segments are themselves complex systems of parallel and branching faults. It has been suggested that differing fault geometries in this zone keep each lettered segment separate during rupture events -- thus, neighboring segments should not rupture simultaneously. Others, however, suggest that the fault zone may rupture both in single-segment and multiple-segment breaks.

The most recent surface ruptures are seen on the B and D segments. The least active segment, at least in surface appearance, is the A segment, also known as the **Vasquez Creek fault,** which runs between the San Gabriel fault and the intersection of the B and C segments of the Sierra Madre fault zone. At the junction of the C and D segments, the Clamshell - Sawpit Canyon fault splays off from the fault zone, toward the northeast (shown in sea green on the map above). It was this fault, not the Sierra Madre fault zone itself, that ruptured to produce the Sierra Madre earthquake of 1991 (named for the nearby community of Sierra Madre).

One of the strands that make up segment D is known as the **Duarte fault,** because of its location near that community. Segment E represents the easternmost part of this fault zone, and at its eastern end, it meets up with several other faults in a complex zone northwest of the town of Upland, near the epicenter of the 1990 Upland earthquake. The general trend of the Sierra Madre fault zone continues eastward from this point along the base of the San Gabriel Mountains, but this eastern continuation is known as the Cucamonga fault zone. The Cucamonga fault zone seems to be more active (has a higher slip rate) than the Sierra Madre fault zone.

While rupture on the Sierra Madre fault zone (theoretically) could be limited to one segment at a time, it has recently been suggested that a large event on the San Andreas fault to the north (like that of 1857) could cause simultaneous rupture on reverse faults south of the San Gabriel Mountains -- the Sierra Madre fault zone being a prime example of such. Whether this could rupture multiple Sierra Madre fault zone segments simultaneously is unknown.

SAN GABRIEL FAULT ZONE

Type of Fault	Primarily right-lateral strike-slip
Length	About 140 km
Nearby Communities	Castaic, Saugus, Sunland
Most Recent Surface Rupture	Late Quaternary west of intersection with the Sierra Madre fault zone; Quaternary east of that intersection; Holocene only between Saugus and Castaic
Slip Rate	1 mm/yr to 5 mm/yr
Interval Between Major Ruptures	Unknown
Other Notes:	Slip rate and recurrence interval probably vary significantly along the length of the San Gabriel fault zone. The western half is probably much more active than the eastern half. Dip is generally steep and to the north.

CLAMSHELL-SAWPIT CANYON FAULT

Type of Fault	Reverse
Length	18 km
Nearby Communities	Sierra Madre, Monrovia
Most Recent Surface Rupture	Late Quaternary
Other Notes:	This fault dips to the north at about 40 (at the surface) to 50 (at depth) degrees. The Sierra Madre earthquake of 1991 probably originated on the Clamshell - Sawpit Canyon fault. Though a sizable earthquake, the depth of this quake prevented the rupture from reaching the surface.

CUCAMONGA FAULT ZONE

Type of Fault	Thrust
Length	About 30 km
Nearby Communities	Claremont, Upland, Cucamonga
Most Recent Surface Rupture	Holocene
Slip Rate	About 5 and 14 mm per year
Interval Between Major Ruptures	Estimated at roughly 600-700 years
Probable Magnitudes	M_W 6.0 – 7.0
Other Notes:	Typical ground rupture per major event estimated at 2 meters. Slip rate (and thus recurrence interval) is somewhat disputed. If fastest slip rate is assumed, surface rupture interval may be as short as 150-200 years. This zone of faulting dips to the north.

The Cucamonga fault zone is part of the same fault system, marking the southern boundary of the San Gabriel Mountains, as the Sierra Madre fault zone. Sometimes it is included as part of the Sierra Madre fault zone, as is the San Fernando fault zone far to the west; here we refer to each as separate fault zones, as it is not clear that rupture may progress from one to another. Perhaps the best way to rectify the difference in nomenclature is to refer to the Cucamonga fault zone, Sierra Madre fault zone, and the San Fernando fault zone as the Sierra Madre fault system.

SAN FERNANDO FAULT ZONE

Type of Fault	Thrust
Length	17 km
Nearby Communities	San Fernando, Sunland
Most Recent Surface Rupture	February 9, 1971 – M_W 6.6
Slip Rate	About 5mm per year
Interval Between Major Ruptures	Estimated at roughly 200 years
Probable Magnitudes	M_W 6.0 – 6.8
Other Notes:	Dip is to the north. The slip rate is not well known, but trenching studies indicate recurrence interval as between 100 and 300 years.

SANTA SUSANA FAULT ZONE

Type of Fault	Thrust
Length	38 km
Nearby Communities	Pico, Sylmar, San Fernando
Most Recent Surface Rupture	Late Quaternary, except for a short segment ruptured during the 1971 San Fernando earthquake
Slip Rate	Between 5 to 7 mm per year
Interval Between Major Ruptures	Uncertain
Probable Magnitudes	M_W 6.5 – 7.3
Other Notes:	Dip is to the north.

PALOS VERDES FAULT ZONE

Type of Fault	Right reverse
Length	80 km
Nearby Communities	San Pedro, Palos Verdes Estates, Torrance, Redondo Beach
Most Recent Surface Rupture	Holocene, offshore; Late Quaternary, onshore
Slip Rate	Between .1 to 3 mm per year
Interval Between Major Ruptures	Unknown
Probable Magnitudes	M_W 6.0 – 7.0
Other Notes:	Has two main branches; continues southward as the Palos Verdes-Coronado Bank fault zone

PALOS VERDES-CORONADO BANK FAULT ZONE

Type of Fault	Right-lateral and normal faulting
Length	At least 90 km with the Palos Verdes - Coronado Bank Fault Zone: at least 180 km
Nearby Communities	San Diego (20 km offshore)
Most Recent Surface Rupture	Holocene
Slip Rate	Roughly 2.0 mm/yr
Other Notes:	Essentially continuous with the Palos Verdes fault zone. Rupture extending from one named section across to another section might be possible

CABRILLO FAULT

Type of Fault	Right normal
Length	20 km
Nearby Communities	Rancho Palos Verdes, Rolling Hills Estates, San Pedro
Most Recent Surface Rupture	Holocene, offshore; Late Quaternary, onshore
Slip Rate	Uncertain
Interval Between Major Ruptures	Unknown
Probable Magnitudes	M_W 6.0 – 6.8
Other Notes:	Dips to the north

REDONDO CANYON FAULT

Type of Fault	Right reverse
Length	11 km
Nearby Communities	Palos Verdes Estates, Redondo Beach
Most Recent Surface Rupture	Holocene
Slip Rate	Uncertain
Interval Between Major Ruptures	Unknown
Probable Magnitudes	M_W 5.8 – 6.5
Other Notes:	Dips to the north

MALIBU COAST FAULT ZONE

Type of Fault	Reverse
Length	34 km – has several parallel strands
Nearby Communities	Malibu, Pacific Palisades
Most Recent Surface Rupture	Holocene, in part, otherwise Late Quaternary
Slip Rate	Roughly 0.3mm per year
Interval Between Major Ruptures	Uncertain
Other Notes:	Dips to the north. The slip rate may be higher at its eastern end, where it meets the Santa Monica fault, and develops left-reverse motion

CHINO FAULT

Type of Fault	Right reverse
Length	21 km
Nearby Communities	Corona, Chino
Most Recent Surface Rupture	Late Quaternary
Slip Rate	About 1.0 mm/yr
Interval Between Major Ruptures	Unknown
Probable Magnitudes	M_W 6.0 – 7.0
Other Notes:	Dips to the southwest

LOS ALAMITOS FAULT

Type of Fault	Right reverse
Length	11 km
Nearby Communities	Los Alamitos, Lakewood, Bellflower
Most Recent Surface Rupture	Late Quaternary
Other Notes:	Age uncertain; fault indistinct. May be part of a larger fault system -- the Compton-Los Alamitos fault.

RED HILL FAULT (ALSO ETIWANDA AVENUE FAULT)

Type of Fault	Thrust
Length	About 25 km
Nearby Communities	Etiwanda, Alta Loma, Upland
Most Recent Surface Rupture	Holocene at the eastern end; otherwise, Late Quaternary
Slip Rate	Uncertain
Interval Between Major Ruptures	Unknown
Probable Magnitudes	M_W 6.0 – 7.0
Other Notes:	Dips to the north. The eastern 9 kilometers of the Red Hill-Etiwanda Avenue fault is often considered to be a part of the Cucamonga fault zone, as it shows surface rupture more similar to that of the Cucamonga fault zone than to that of the rest of the Red Hill fault.

HOLLYWOOD FAULT

Type of Fault	Left
Length	15 km
Nearby Communities	Hollywood, Beverly Hills, Glendale
Most Recent Surface Rupture	Holocene
Slip Rate	Between 0.33 to 0.75 mm/yr
Interval Between Major Ruptures	About 1600 years
Probable Magnitudes	M_W 5.8 – 6.5 alone; larger if rupture is simultaneous with an adjacent fault
Other Notes:	Could be considered a westward extension of the Raymond fault. Roughly parallel to the Santa Monica fault.

SAN ANTONIO FAULT

Type of Fault	Left-lateral strike slip
Length	20 km
Nearby Communities	Mt. Baldy, Alta Loma
Most Recent Surface Rupture	Late Quaternary
Other Notes:	The small branch to the west near the southern end of the San Antonio fault is known as the Evey Canyon fault. The San Antonio fault probably cuts and offsets the Stoddard Canyon fault.

STODDARD CANYON FAULT

Type of Fault	Left-lateral strike slip
Length	18 km
Nearby Communities	Alta Loma, Lytle Creek
Most Recent Surface Rupture	Quaternary
Other Notes:	Also called the South San Antonio fault, this north-dipping fault is one of many in a complex system of branching faults north of the Cucamonga fault zone, none of which appear to have been active in Holocene times. The largest of these is the Icehouse Canyon fault, which branches off to the north of the Stoddard Canyon fault. The Stoddard Canyon fault is probably cut and offset by the San Antonio fault to the west, but the intersection of these two faults is buried, and the exact relation is unclear.

SAN JACINTO ZONE

Type of Fault	Right-lateral strike slip, minor right reverse
Length	210 km, including Coyote Creek fault
Nearby Communities	Lytle Creek, San Bernardino, Loma Linda, San Jacinto, Hemet, Anza, Borrego Springs, Ocotillo Wells
Most Recent Surface Rupture	April 9, 1968 – M_W 6.5 on the Coyote Creek segment
Slip Rate	Between 7 and 17mm/yr
Interval Between Major Ruptures	100 to 300 years per segment
Probable Magnitudes	M_W 6.5 – 7.5

Earthquake Related Hazards

Ground shaking, landslides, liquefaction, and amplification are the specific hazards associated with earthquakes. The severity of these hazards depends on several factors, including soil and slope conditions, proximity to the fault, earthquake magnitude, and the type of earthquake.

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

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

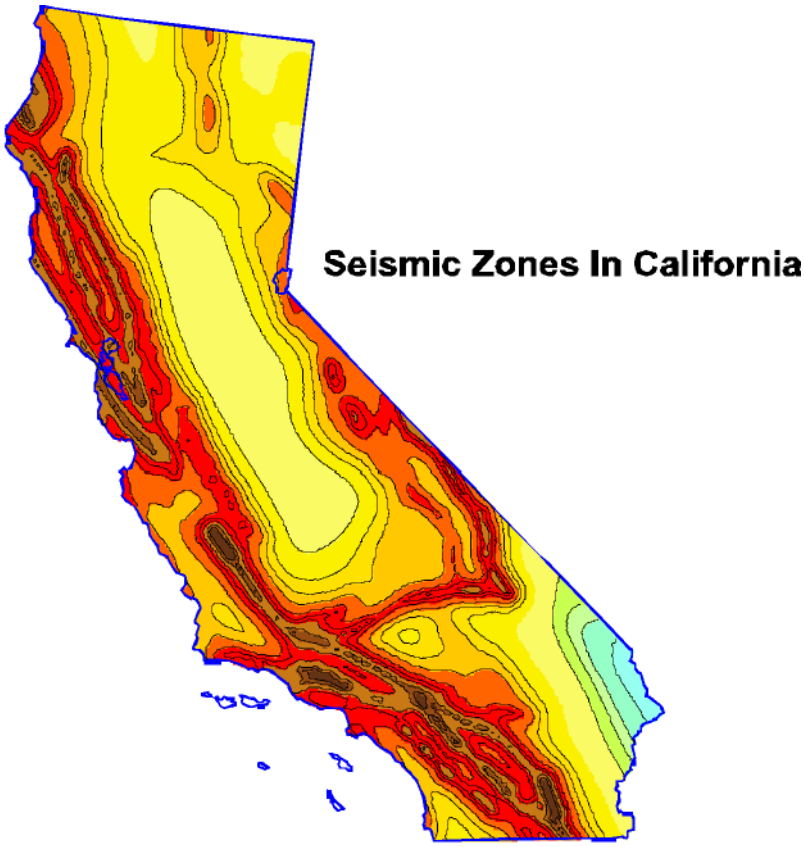
Liquefaction
Liquefaction occurs when ground shaking causes wet granular soils to change from a solid state to a liquid state. This results in the loss of soil strength and the soil's ability to support weight. Buildings and their occupants are at risk when the ground can no longer support these buildings and structures. Many communities in Southern California are built on ancient river bottoms and have sandy soil. In some cases this ground may be subject to liquefaction, depending on the depth of the water table.

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

In the 12/17/04 review by Leslie Ames, she required the following: *For earthquakes include an assessment of amplification and soil types for the district – this may well be the biggest factor in the District related to earthquake hazards.*

We met with a FEMA Planner for technical assistance on October 25, 2005, and November 10, 2005. We explained that a school district does not have soils engineers to provide the evaluation required by the reviewer, Leslie Ames. The FEMA Planner recommended following the sample crosswalk used in the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Workshop on October 25, 2005. However, the sample crosswalk only states that "[t]he Plan shall also provide a discussion of past occurrences of hazard events in or near the community." This is addressed under II.B of Addendum A and on pages 120-123 herein.

Figure 6-1: Seismic Zones in California



Darker Shaded Areas indicate Greater Potential Shaking

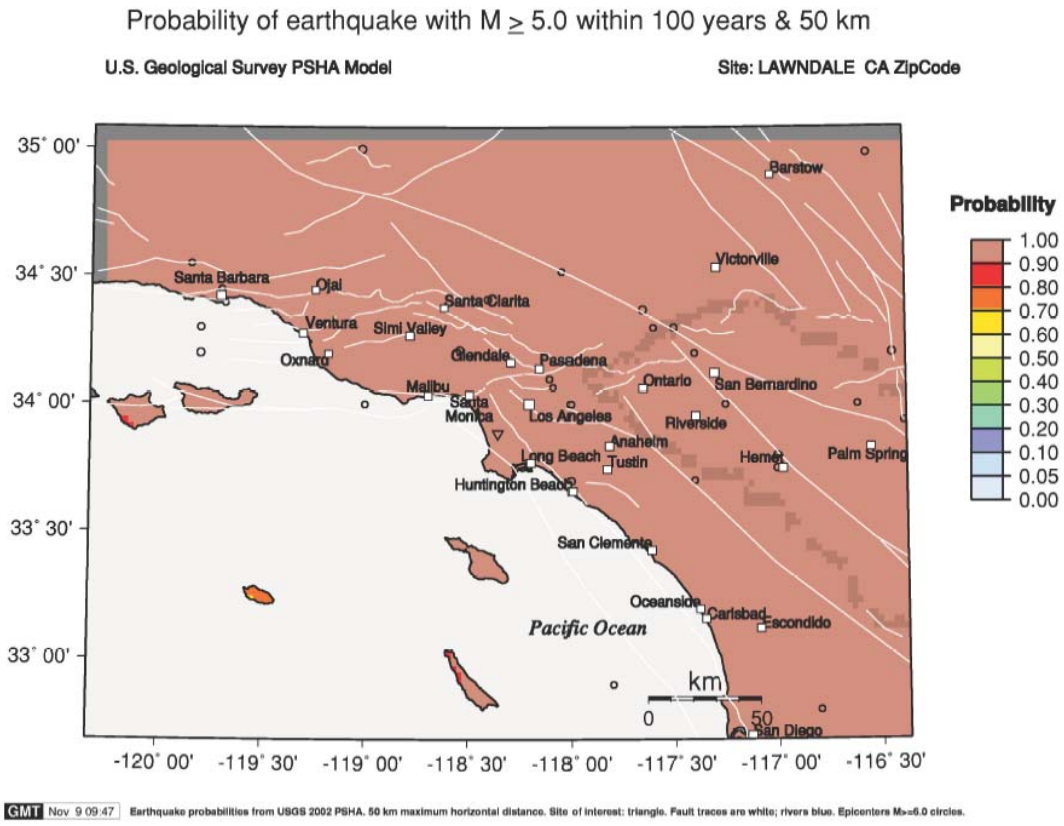
Source: USGS Website

Earthquake Hazard Assessment

Hazard Identification:
Earthquake is one of the natural hazards identified in the State, County and LESD Hazard Mitigation Plans as a high priority hazard. See pages 56, 74-102 of the Lawndale Elementary School District Local Hazard Mitigation Plan; pages 56-70 of the State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan; and pages 13-64 of Section 4A of the Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Based on the analyses of the State and Los Angeles County, and by the California Geological Society (see map on page 150 of the 2004 LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan) and the United States Geological Society (USGS) (see the map below), the District determined that earthquake is a high priority hazard. The Community Survey conducted by the District shows that the earthquake is the hazard of most concern to the survey respondents (see pages 56 and 57 of the 2004 LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan).

The probability of an earthquake with a magnitude greater than 5.0 within the next 100 years in the Lawndale area is shown below:



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

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

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

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

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

Vulnerability Assessment

The effects of earthquakes span a large area, and large earthquakes occurring in many parts of the Southern California region would probably be felt throughout the region. However, the degree to which the earthquakes are felt, and the damages associated with them may vary.

The age and type of construction of each of the facilities is shown in Figure 11 at the end of this Addendum. As FEMA publication 424 ("Design Guide for Improving School Safety in Earthquakes, Floods, and High Winds, January 2004") points out, older unreinforced masonry school buildings present a very high risk. However, as FEMA publication 424 points out, this type of structure has been prohibited by law in California since the mid-1930s, following severe damage to schools of this type in the 1933 Long Beach earthquake (FEMA Publication 424, p 4-15). All of the District's facilities were built after 1933 – the earliest one being 1945. All of the District's structures are constructed of reinforced masonry.

Due to implementation of the Field Act following the 1933 Long Beach, all school structures have been built with seismic safety requirements. Note from the District's property schedule in Figure 11 at the end of Addendum A, all the District's facilities were built after 1933 and therefore subject to the more stringent structural requirements of the Field Act.

Ms. Ames, the FEMA reviewer for the 12/17/04 crosswalk, commented that "the plan states that all buildings have been brought up to the current seismic building codes, which indicates that the usage of the Low category in HAZUS was inappropriate." Therefore, the Low category has been replaced by the High category in the HAZUS analysis (see discussion above).

Risk Analysis

Risk analysis is the third phase of a hazard assessment. Risk analysis involves estimating the damage and costs likely to be experienced in a geographic area over a period of time . Factors included in assessing earthquake risk include population and property distribution in the hazard area, the frequency of earthquake events, landslide susceptibility, buildings, infrastructure, and disaster preparedness of the region. This type of analysis can generate estimates of the damages to the region due to an earthquake event in a specific location. FEMA's software program, HAZUS, uses mathematical formulas and information about building stock, local geology and the location and size of potential earthquakes, economic data, and other information to estimate losses from a potential earthquake. The HAZUS software is available from FEMA at no cost.

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

Damages for a large earthquake almost anywhere in Southern California are likely to run into the billions of dollars. Although building codes are some of the most stringent in the world,

tens of thousands of older existing buildings were built under much less rigid codes. California has laws affecting unreinforced masonry buildings (URM's) and although many building owners have retrofitted their buildings, hundreds of pre-1933 buildings still have not been brought up to current standards. The District has no unreinforced masonry buildings.

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

School District Risk Analysis

Of the previous recorded earthquakes referenced in Table 6-1, the 1987 Whittier Narrows, and 1994 Northridge earthquakes caused shaking and rattled nerves, but no damage to school district facilities. Comparing the location of school district facilities to the California Geological Survey Map prepared by the Office of Emergency Services in Appendix C for School Districts and Probabilistic Earthquake Shaking Intensity provides a 41% to 50% gravity indicator. That result can then be cross-referenced to the HAZUS software charts to determine a building damage ratio. For school district facilities, the chart for Single Family Residence Loss Estimation Tables for Reinforced Masonry was used as shown:

Cross-referencing the map to the building damage ratio chart shows a resultant value of 36.6% percent damage estimate to structures in the event of earthquake, and a corresponding estimated loss of function (or occupancy) of approximately 365 days or one year. To provide a more conservative estimate, the loss of functions estimates were further reduced to 183 days, based upon the traditional school instructional day calendar.

These values were applied to the total inventory of school district structures, and then to the appraised value of building contents. Finally, cost estimates were derived from loss of function days, determined from the chart against a school district operational budget of $43 million, based upon students served, since the majority of school district funding is student attendance driven.

The final result, of these complex financial calculations, is a potential damage estimate of $77,345,127 for damages to structures, contents, and functional loss of those facilities for approximately one operational year.

The following spreadsheets, A, B, and C, contain the detailed calculations that support the potential exposure and risk of loss for the school district.

- Worksheet A: Reflects the number of buildings, the appraised value of those structures, and the number of people at risk.
- Worksheet B: Continues the analysis by calculating the value of contents and building replacement values for each school site and the district office to determine a daily displacement cost using the FEMA allowed value of $91 per square foot for schools.
- Worksheet C: Using the HAZUS calculation (see page 92 of the 2004 LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, Table 6-2 HAZUS Loss Estimation Table), the shaking intensity of 41% to 50% (see page 91 of the 2004 LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, last paragraph, and the map of probabilistic earthquake shaking in Appendix C) results in 9.6% damage. The FEMA reviewer, Leslie Ames (12/17/04 crosswalk), indicated that the District should use the “High” designation since the District structures have all been

seismically retrofitted (see paragraph 5 of page 16 of Addendum A and Ms. Ames' comments on page 11 of the 12/17/04 FEMA Crosswalk (included in Addendum A)). Worksheet C has been amended accordingly. By applying 9.6% damage factor, the probable loss would be $61,865.66.

In a worst case scenario, the District's total property loss would total $72,366,884 and loss of life could approach the total number of students (approximately 6276) and staff (approximately 500). See Figure 11 of Addendum A (District's property schedule).

Worksheet A

LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

School District: Lawndale Elementary School District

June 21, 2004 **Hazard: Earthquake** **Worksheet A**

Type of Structure (Occupancy Class)	Number of Structures			Value of Structures			Number of People		
	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	$ in Community	$ in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area	# in Community	# in Hazard Area	% in Hazard Area
School District:	215	215	100%	$ 68,696,975	$ 68,696,975	100%	6981	6981	100%
Facilities	3	3	100%	$ 3,669,909	$ 3,669,909	100%	60	60	100%
Total	218	218	100%	$ 72,366,884	$ 72,366,884	100%	7041	7041	100%

The "Value of Structures" for Lawndale Elementary School District include up-to-date building replacement value, contents, and any other assets that were not included in the ASCIP/AAA Building Appraisal report.

LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

School District: Lawndale Elementary School District

June 21, 2004 **Hazard: Earthquake** **Worksheet B**

	Name or Description of Asset	Sources of Information	Critical Facility	Vulnerable Population	Economic Assets	Special Considerations	Historic/Other Considerations	Building Size (square feet in thousands)	Replacement Value Amount (in thousands)	Contents Value Amount (in thousands)	Functional Use or Value (at $91 per sq. ft.) (in thousands) A	Displacement Cost ($ per day) (in thousands) B	Occupancy or Capacity (Count) C	Other Hazard Specific Information
			X	X	X	X	X							
1	Addams School	ASCIP	X	X	X	X		67,736	$ 7,177,214	$ 1,864,301	$ 6,163,976	$3,763.11	933	
2	Anderson School	ASCIP	X	X	X	X		60,092	$ 5,497,590	$ 1,555,912	$ 5,468,372	$3,338.44	955	
3	Carson School	ASCIP	X	X	X	X		36,935	$ 3,990,449	$ 1,003,777	$ 3,361,085	$2,051.94	392	
4	Green School	ASCIP	X	X	X	X		70,947	$ 6,963,906	$ 1,873,930	$ 6,456,177	$3,941.50	1134	
5	Mitchell School	ASCIP	X	X	X	X		58,153	$ 5,155,250	$ 1,483,383	$ 5,291,923	$3,230.72	784	
6	Rogers Intermediate	ASCIP	X	X	X	X		110,693	$ 11,202,378	$ 3,014,937	$ 10,073,063	$6,149.61	1456	
7	Roosevelt School	ASCIP	X	X	X	X		55,234	$ 5,729,738	$ 1,586,971	$ 5,026,294	$3,068.56	686	
8	Ross School (Leased)	ASCIP	X	X	X	X		14,384	$ 1,770,896	$ -	$ 1,308,944	$799.11	73	
9	Twain School	ASCIP	X	X	X	X		68,032	$ 6,998,789	$ 1,827,554	$ 6,190,912	$3,779.56	568	
10	District Office	ASCIP	X	X	X	X		28,506	$ 2,845,169	$ 824,740	$ 2,594,046	$1,583.67	60	

A. Functional value for schools is defined by FEMA as $91.00 per square foot

C. Occupancy count includes students and staff.

LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

School District: Lawndale Elementary School District

July 19, 2006 **Hazard:** Earthquake **Worksheet C**

Name or Description of Building/Structure	Building/ Structure Replacement Value	Percent Damage	Loss to Structure	Replacement Value of Contents	Percent Damage	Loss to Contents	Average Daily Operating Budget	Functional Downtime (in # days)	Displace-ment Cost Per Day	Displace-ment Time in Days	Structure Use & Function Loss	Building/Structure + Contents + Function Losses (in Dollars)
	Loss to Structures			**Loss to Contents**			**Losses to Functions**					
Addams School	$ 7,177,214	9.6%	$ 689,013	$ 1,864,301	80%	$ 1,491,441	$ 30,560	183	$ 3,701	30	$ 5,703,568	$7,884,021
Anderson School	$ 5,497,590	9.6%	$ 527,769	$ 1,555,912	80%	$ 1,244,730	$ 31,891	183	$ 3,284	30	$ 5,934,476	$7,706,974
Carson School	$ 3,990,449	9.6%	$ 383,083	$ 1,003,777	80%	$ 803,022	$ 12,943	183	$ 2,018	30	$ 2,429,148	$3,615,253
Green School	$ 6,963,906	9.6%	$ 668,535	$ 1,873,930	80%	$ 1,499,144	$ 37,679	183	$ 3,877	30	$ 7,011,561	$9,179,240
Mitchell School	$ 5,155,250	9.6%	$ 494,904	$ 1,483,383	80%	$ 1,186,706	$ 25,958	183	$ 3,178	30	$ 4,845,689	$6,527,300
Rogers Intermediate	$ 11,202,378	9.6%	$ 1,075,428	$ 3,014,937	80%	$ 2,411,950	$ 48,249	183	$ 6,049	30	$ 9,011,074	$12,498,452
Roosevelt School	$ 5,729,738	9.6%	$ 550,055	$ 1,586,971	80%	$ 1,269,577	$ 21,824	183	$ 3,018	30	$ 4,084,268	$5,903,900
Ross School	$ 1,770,896	9.6%	$ 170,006	$ -	80%	$ -	$ -	183	$ 786	30	$ 23,580	$193,586
Twain School	$ 6,998,789	9.6%	$ 671,884	$ 1,827,554	80%	$ 1,462,043	$ 17,114	183	$ 3,718	30	$ 3,243,342	$5,377,269
District Office	$ 2,845,169	9.6%	$ 273,136	$ 824,740	80%	$ 659,792	$ 10,929	183	$ 1,558	30	$ 2,046,731	$2,979,659
Totals:												$61,865,655

Site Operating Budgets are based upon District's 2004-05 Adopted Budget for General Fund of $43,397,845.
The District has both Masonry Bearing Walls and Wood or Steel Frame Exterior Walls.
The % damage was selected from the single residence loss estimation table PGA 0.50 Low, or 36.6% reinforced masonry.
Functional Downtime is also based upon a PGA of 050 Low, or one year of functional operations.

In FEMA's 12/17/04 crosswalk, Leslie Ames commented that "The assessment of the impact in the event of an earthquake does not take into account the variability of the age and type of construction of each of the facilities."

The District's response in Addendum A is as follows:

> "The District's property schedule in Figure 11 of [Addendum A] shows the age and type of construction of each of the District's facilities.
>
> Beginning in 1998, the Lawndale Elementary School District set forth the challenge to secure the resources to completely modernize all of its operational school site facilities to current building standards. From that time to June 2004, the School District has successfully modernized all of its current schools, at a combined cost of over $33,704,134. This was accomplished with local general obligation bonds, matching State Bond funding, "Qualified Zone Academy Bond" funding, "E-rate" funding for technology, and local resources.
>
> Existing structures were completely modernized under the review and approval of the Office of Public School Construction and Division of State Architect to assure compliance with current building and safety codes to reduce loss to structures and injury. These projects included new safety glass for classrooms and new roofs where needed to protect against the elements.
>
> The District was also assisted by FEMA with mitigation grant award and funding of over $215,000 to facilitate the installation of safety glass for the classrooms.
>
> In addition, the School District has built a new Gymnasium for its middle school, at $2.9 million, is building a new Smith School at over $12 million, and will reconfigure Jane Addams Elementary to a Middle School at an estimated cost of over $10 million, and all of this under current building codes for seismic safety. New construction projects are also completed under the review and approval of the Office of Public School Construction and Division of State Architect, and the California Department of Education to assure compliance with current building and safety codes to reduce loss to structures and injury."

Ms. Ames also stated, "*Furthermore, the plan states that all buildings have been brought up to the current seismic building codes, which indicates that the usage of the "low" category in HAZUS was inappropriate.*

The District's response in Addendum A is as follows:

> "Due to implementation of the Field Act following the 1933 Long Beach, all school structures have been built with seismic safety requirements. Note from the District's property schedule in Figure 11 at the end of Addendum A, all the District's facilities were built after 1933 and therefore subject to the more stringent structural requirements of the Field Act.
>
> Ms. Ames, the FEMA reviewer, commented that "the plan states that all buildings have been brought up to the current seismic building codes, which indicates that the usage of the Low category in HAZUS was inappropriate." Therefore, the Low category has been replaced by the High category in the HAZUS analysis ....."

District Mitigation Activities

Due to implementation of the Field Act following the 1933 Long Beach, all school structures have been built with seismic safety requirements. Note from the District's property schedule in Figure 11 at the end of Addendum A, all the District's facilities were built after 1933 and therefore subject to the more stringent structural requirements of the Field Act.

The potential impacts of an earthquake on the District's facilities are determined using HAZUS in Figure 9 of Addendum A. Using the HAZUS calculation (see page 92 of the 2004 LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, Table 6-2 HAZUS Loss Estimation Table), the shaking intensity of 41% to 50% (see page 91 of the 2004 LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, last paragraph, and the map of probabilistic earthquake shaking in Appendix C on page 150) results in 9.6% damage. By applying 9.6% damage factor, the probable loss would be $61,865.66.

Nonstructural hazards

The nonstructural hazards within the District have been identified as follows:

Nonstructural Hazards	Mitigation Actions
Freestanding bookcases	Secure to the floor and/or wall; heavier contents in lower shelves; locate away from exits and hallways
File cabinets	Secure to the floor and/or wall; put heavier contents in lower drawers; locate away from exits and hallways
Wall-mounted cabinets, lockers, metal storage cabinets	Secure to the floor and/or wall; locate away from hallways and exits
Display cabinets/art objects	Secure cabinets to floor; secure shelves; place heavy objects should be on the bottom shelf.
Televisions and electronic equipment	Secure to the floor and/or wall; locate away from doors or exit ways
Hanging pictures, decorations and signs	Install hooks into wall studs and close with pliers after hanging items
Contents on shelves	Secure shelves; install lip on shelf to prevent objects from falling; locate heavy objects in floor-secured cabinets
Fire extinguishers	Secure to the wall
Cubicles	Secure to the floor and/or wall
Glass windows and doors	Ongoing process to replace all glass with safety glass
Refrigerators	Secure to the floor; locate away from doors and exits
Shop and gym equipment	Secure to the floor; locate away from doors and exits
Gas cylinders/tanks	Secure to the wall; locate away from doors and exits
Gas shut-off valves	Install natural gas earthquake automatic shut-off valves
Water heaters	Secure to the floor; locate away from doors and exits
Emergency supplies	Maintain adequate supplies; keep first-aid kits in all classrooms; train staff in emergency procedures

The District utilizes the *Guide and Checklist for Nonstructural Earthquake Hazards in California Schools* published by the California Office of Emergency Services (see http://www.oes.ca.gov/Operational/OESHome.nsf/PDF/SB1122/$file/SB1122.pdf).

Recent Construction Projects

Beginning in 1998, the Lawndale Elementary School District set forth the challenge to secure the resources to completely modernize all of its operational school site facilities to current building standards. From that time to June 2004, the School District has successfully modernized all of its current schools, at a combined cost of over $33,704,134. This was accomplished with local general obligation bonds, matching State Bond funding, "Qualified Zone Academy Bond" funding, "E-rate" funding for technology, and local resources.

Existing structures were completely modernized under the review and approval of the Office of Public School Construction and Division of State Architect to assure compliance with current building and safety codes to reduce loss to structures and injury. These projects included new safety glass for classrooms and new roofs where needed to protect against the elements.

The District was also assisted by FEMA with mitigation grant award and funding of over $215,000 to facilitate the installation of safety glass for the classrooms.

In addition, the School District has built a new Gymnasium for its middle school, at $2.9 million, is building a new Smith School at over $12 million, and is reconfiguring Jane Addams Elementary to a Middle School at an estimated cost of over $10 million, and all of this under current building codes for seismic safety. New construction projects are also completed under the review and approval of the Office of Public School Construction and Division of State Architect, and the California Department of Education to assure compliance with current building and safety codes to reduce loss to structures and injury.

The District complies with the requirements of the California Education Code and other relevant codes and regulations including the following:

- California Education Code §17280 provides: (a) (1) The Department of General Services under the police power of the state shall supervise the design and construction of any school building or the reconstruction or alteration of or addition to any school building, if not exempted under Section 17295, to ensure that plans and specifications comply with the rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this article and building standards published in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, and to ensure that the work of construction has been performed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications, for the protection of life and property. Nothing in this section shall be construed to allow a school district to perform work with its own forces in excess of the limitations set forth in Sections 17595 and 17599. In calculating the cost of any project of reconstruction or alteration of, or addition to, any school building for the purpose of determining the applicability of the rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this article and building standards published in Title 24 of the California **Code** of Regulations, the Department of General Services shall not include, as an element of that cost, any expenses of air-conditioning equipment or insulation materials for that building, or of installing the equipment or materials.

  (2) In the alternative, for a leased or purchased building, a school district may comply with this section by complying with Section 17280.5.

(b) Whenever repairs due to fire damage, not including any damage caused by wind or earthquake**,** must be made to any school building previously approved by the Department of General Services, the approved plans and specifications used in the original work under then existing rules, regulations, and building standards may be used without modification, providing all other provisions of this article are carried out.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no school district shall be authorized to construct or reconstruct any school building, regardless of the source of funding, unless and until the governing board of the district, by resolution, has indicated the agreement of the district that any school building construction or reconstruction that exceeds those construction costs and allowable area standards or any allowable building area computed for an attendance area pursuant to Section 17041 shall, in the event of the district's subsequent application for state funding for school facility construction, be deducted from the allowable building area for which the district would otherwise have been eligible, which restriction shall not be subject to waiver or exception as otherwise may be provided by law.

(d) If it is determined that, for any reason, a school district failed to comply with the requirement of this section, the district shall not be eligible for any additional building area pursuant to Section 17049 and may be denied any time priority established for the particular project pursuant to Section 17016.

In addition 5 CCR §§14001 et. seq. contains the regulations implementing California Education Code §17280 et seq.

- California Education Code §17280.5. (a) The Seismic Safety Commission shall convene an advisory committee that shall include, but not be limited to, the State Architect, the State Fire Marshall, representatives from the major professional associations representing architects, engineers, and school facilities designers, and other interested parties.

  (b) The advisory committee shall convene by August 19, 2002, and shall study and report on whether a regulatory process may be developed that will allow the State Architect to determine whether a building not originally constructed in compliance with the Field Act, as defined in Section 17281, and its implementing regulations either meets, or can be retrofitted to meet, the equivalent pupil safety performance standard as a building constructed according to the Field Act and its implementing regulations. If the advisory committee finds that the regulatory process may be developed, the advisory committee, shall include within its report the facts and rationale supporting the finding and the essential steps required in that regulatory process. The advisory committee shall report its findings to the Seismic Safety Commission by December 31, 2002.

  (c) By January 8, 2003, and after reviewing the advisory committee's findings, the Seismic Safety Commission shall make a determination as to whether the regulatory process described in subdivision (b) may be developed, and shall report that determination to the Governor and the Legislature.

  (d) If the Seismic Safety Commission determines that the regulatory process may be developed, the State Architect shall draft regulations to establish that regulatory process and to delineate the required retrofitting, deconstructive testing, continuous inspection procedures, and other necessary certifications and requirements that must be completed for a building to ensure it meets the equivalent pupil safety performance standard as a building constructed according to the Field Act and its implementing regulations. The State Architect shall promulgate the regulations on or before April 1, 2003, as emergency regulations in accordance with the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

(e) Notwithstanding any law, a leased or purchased building that is determined to have the equivalent pupil safety performance standard as a building constructed according to the Field Act and implementing regulations is hereby deemed to be in full compliance with the safety requirements of a school building as set forth in Section 17280, and is hereby deemed to be in full compliance with the Field Act.

- California Education Code §17281. This article, together with Article 6 (commencing with Section 17365), and Article 7 (commencing with Section 81130) of Chapter 1 of Part 49, shall be known and may be cited as the "Field Act."

- California Education Code §17282. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature to expedite the repair, alteration, and reconstruction of school facilities that have been damaged or destroyed by fire, earthquake**,** flood, or other manmade or natural disasters, to return those school facilities to a condition that makes them useful to school districts in the least amount of time and at the lowest appropriate cost while maintaining the integrity and safety of the structure as required by the laws of this state.
  (b) Notwithstanding any other law, if a school facility has been damaged or destroyed by fire, earthquake, flood, or other manmade or natural disaster, all reviews or approvals required by this article shall be expedited. In no event shall any review or approval exceed 60 days, excluding weekends and holidays, from the date of receipt of all complete plans, specifications, and documentation for the facilities from the district.
  (c) If, upon review, the plans or specifications require minor amendment or modification, these minor amendments or modifications shall not delay the completion of the review or approval beyond the 60-day requirement specified in subdivision (b) unless the amendment or modification constitutes a major substantive change affecting the entire project. While any minor amendments or modifications are being undertaken, the remainder of the project shall continue under review so that a timely and adequate review may be completed within the 60-day requirement of subdivision (b).
  (d) A state agency that is required to perform any review or approval under this article may hire additional personnel or incur any additional costs necessary to perform the review or approval within the time limits set forth in this section and shall charge the district a fee not to exceed the actual cost of the review or approval.
  (e) As used in this section, "damaged" means damages to the extent that occupancy is precluded based upon a report of an architect or a structural engineer and the concurrence of the Department of General Services in the report's conclusion that the occupancy of the premises is precluded.
  (f) The expedited review and approval required by this section shall not apply if the documents are not submitted within six months of the damage to, or destruction of, the facilities.

Earthquake Emergency Plan

The District has an earthquake emergency plan that complies with the requirements by the California Department Education:

California Education Code §32282(a)(2)(B)(i) provides: (i) Establishing an earthquake emergency procedure system in every public school building having an occupant capacity of 50 or more pupils or more than one classroom. A district or county office may work with the Office of Emergency Services and the Seismic Safety Commission to develop and establish the earthquake emergency procedure system. The system shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(I) A school building disaster plan, ready for implementation at any time, for maintaining the safety and care of pupils and staff.

(II) A drop procedure whereby each pupil and staff member takes cover under a table or desk, dropping to his or her knees, with the head protected by the arms, and the back to the windows. A drop procedure practice shall be held at least once each school quarter in elementary schools and at least once a semester in secondary schools.

(III) Protective measures to be taken before, during, and following an earthquake.

(IV) A program to ensure that pupils and both the certificated and classified staff are aware of, and properly trained in, the earthquake emergency procedure system.

The District earthquake emergency plan incorporates *School Emergency Response: Using SEMS at Districts and Site* published by the California Office of Emergency Services (http://www.oes.ca.gov/Operational/OESHome.nsf/PDF/SEMSschoolplan/$file/SEMSschoolplan.pdf).

The District policy with respect to the Emergency Preparedness Plan is contained in BP 3516 and the regulations pursuant to that policy are embodied in AR 3516. The District's Earthquake Procedures are outlined in Administrative Regulation 3516.3:

Business and Noninstructional Operations AR 3516.3

EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY PROCEDURE SYSTEM

The Superintendent or designee shall establish an emergency procedure system to be followed in case of earthquakes. This system shall include, but not be limited to, the following: (Education Code 35297)

1. A school building disaster plan, ready for implementation at any time, for maintaining the safety and care of students and staff

2. A DROP procedure in which students and staff members:
   a. Drop to their knees
   b. Take cover under a table or desk
   c. Protect their head with their arms
   d. Face away from the windows

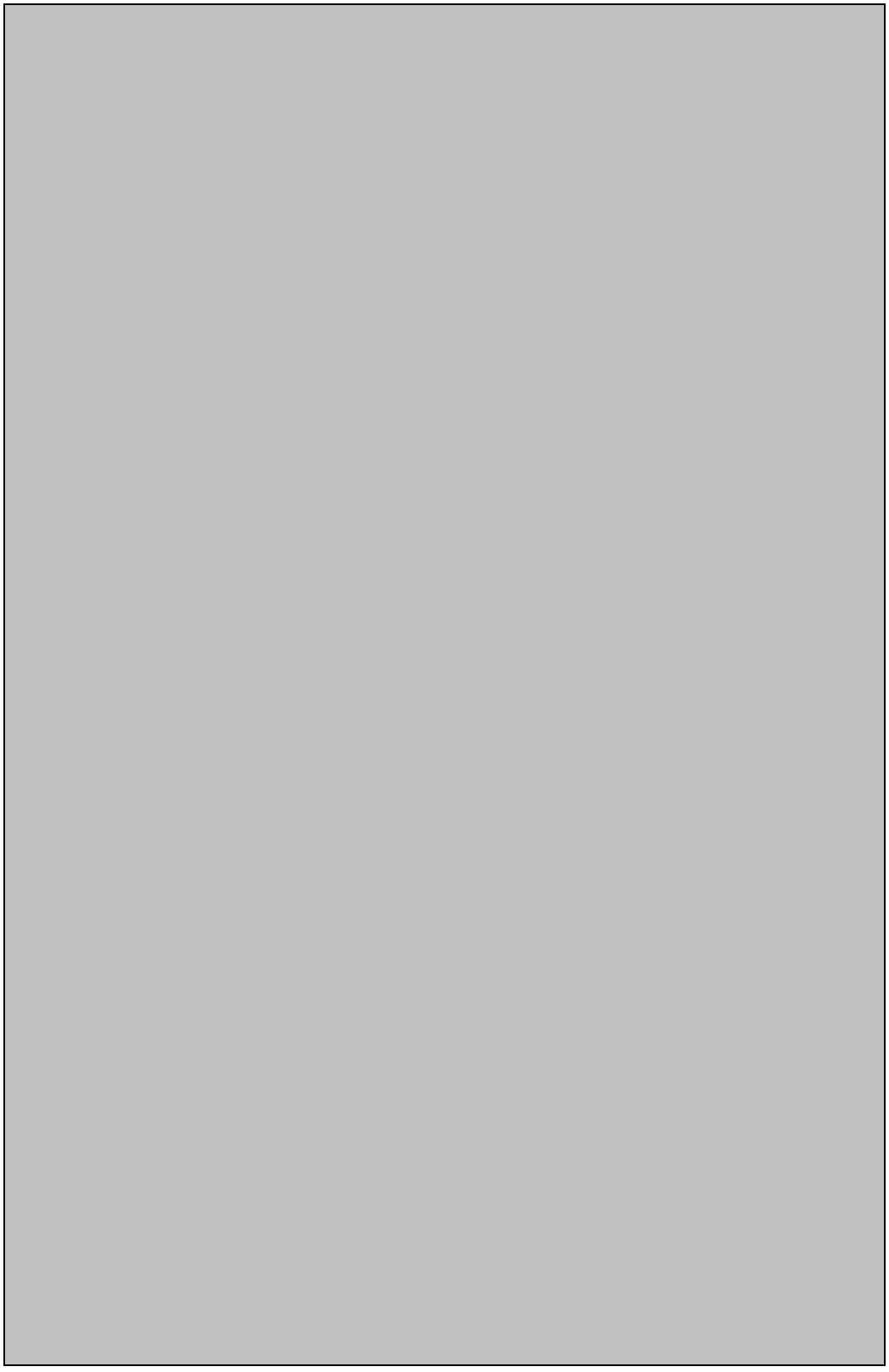
3. Protective measures to be taken before, during and after an earthquake

4. A training program to ensure that all students and all certificated and classified staff are aware of, and properly skilled in, the earthquake emergency procedure system

School disaster plans shall outline roles, responsibilities and procedures for students and staff.

DROP procedures may be expanded to ensure that students get under stationary desks or tables where available, or otherwise get next to an inside wall or under an inside doorway. Students should stay in the drop position until the emergency is over or until further instructions are given.

.../continued



Other Mitigation Activities

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

Office of Public School Construction
The Office of Public School Construction (OPSC) regulates all school construction projects by way of the Division of the State Architect for California (DSA) to ensure compliance with building codes pertaining to earthquake hazards and that appropriate structural and seismic standards are maintained in facility renovation or new construction projects. As mentioned earlier, the Lawndale School District has invested over $33 million to modernize its schools to current State code standards, and another $13 million so far in new construction that meets current State construction code standards.

California Department of Education
The California Department of Education (CDE) has site approval authority for new facilities using policies and regulations that seek to discourage development in areas that could be prone to flooding, landslide, wildfires and/or seismic hazards; and where development is permitted, that the applicable construction standards are met. Developers in hazard-prone areas may be required to retain a qualified professional engineer to evaluate level of risk on the site and recommend appropriate mitigation measures.

Coordination Among Building Officials.
The City of Lawndale Building Code sets the minimum design and construction standards for non-public school new buildings. The City of Lawndale adopted the most recent seismic standards in its building code, which requires that new buildings be built at a higher seismic standard.

California Earthquake Mitigation Legislation
The Table below provides a sampling of some of the 200 plus laws in the State's codes.

Partial List of the Over 200 California Laws on Earthquake Safety	
Citation	**Description**
Gov't Code §§8870-8870.95	Creates Seismic Safety Commission.
Gov't Code §§8876.1-8876.10	Established Calif. Center for Earthquake Engineering Research
Pub. Res. Code §§2800-2804.6	Authorized a prototype earthquake prediction system along the central San Andreas fault near the City of Parkfield
Pub. Res. Code §§2810-2815	Continued Southern California Earthquake Preparedness Project and Bay Area Regional Earthquake Preparedness Project.
Health and Safety Code §§16100-16110	Seismic Safety Commission and State Architect to develop state policy on acceptable levels of earthquake risk for new and existing state-owned buildings.
Gov't Code §§8871-8871.5	Established Calif. Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1986.
Health and Safety Code §§130000-130025	Defined earthquake performance standards for hospitals.

Pub. Res. Code §§ 2805-2808	Established the California Earthquake Education Project.
Gov't Code §§8899.10-8899.16	Established the Earthquake Research Evaluation Conference.
Pub. Res. Code §§2621-2630 .	Established the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act.
Gov't Code §§8878.50-8878.52	Created Earthquake Safety and Public Buildings Rehabilitation Bond Act of 1990
Education Code §§35295-35297	Established emergency procedure systems in kindergarten through grade 12 in all the public or private schools
Health and Safety Code §§ 19160-19169	Established standards for seismic retrofitting of unreinforced masonry buildings.
Health and Safety Code §§ 1596.80-1596.879	Required all child day care facilities to include an Earthquake Preparedness Checklist as an attachment to their disaster plan

Earthquake Education

In addition to the requirements of California Education Code §35297 and Lawndale Elementary School District Administration Regulation 3516 (both cited above), earthquake research and education activities are conducted at several major universities in the Southern California region, including Cal Tech, USC, UCLA, UCSB, UCI, and UCSB. The local clearinghouse for earthquake information is the Southern California Earthquake Center located at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089, Telephone: (213) 7405843, Fax: (213) 740-0011, Email: SCEinfo@usc.edu, Website: http://www.scec.org. The Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC) is a community of scientists and specialists who actively coordinate research on earthquake hazards at nine core institutions, and communicate earthquake information to the public. SCEC is a National Science Foundation (NSF) Science and Technology Center and is co-funded by the United States Geological Survey (USGS).

In addition, Los Angeles County along with other Southern California counties, sponsors the Emergency Survival Program (ESP), an educational program for learning how to prepare for earthquakes and other disasters. Many school districts have very active emergency preparedness programs that include earthquake drills and periodic disaster response team exercises.

Earthquake Mitigation Action Items

The short-term mitigation action items identified in detail in Section 4 of this plan provide guidance on suggesting specific activities that the Lawndale Elementary School District can undertake to reduce risk and prevent loss from earthquake events. Each action item is followed by ideas for implementation, which can be used by the steering committee and District Administration in pursuing strategies for implementation.

One of the long -term mitigation action items, (See Section 4: Multi Hazard Long Term Activity #1), is nearly completed after a six year effort, and an investment of over $33 million for current school district facilities, and another $13 million in new school facilities. This September 2004, the District will invest another $10 million to upgrade and convert Jane Addams Elementary into a middle school campus under the direction of the California Department of Education, Office of Public School Construction, and Division of State Architect to assure compliance with current State building codes.

(See School District Master Construction Budget Appendix F).

The modernization of existing school district facilities included safety glass replacement for classrooms and new roofs where needed. The District was greatly assisted by FEMA with an award and funding of over $215,000 to facilitate the installation of the safety glass for classrooms. New construction was reviewed and approved by the Office of Public School Construction and Division of State Architect to assure adherence to current building and safety codes to minimize loss to structures and injuries.

List of LESD Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Charts/Maps

Map	Type of Map	Section of the Plan
1	Lawndale Elementary School District - Attendance Zones	Appendix C- Map l
2	School Districts and Probabilistic Earthquake Shaking Intensity	Appendix C- Map2
3	School Districts, Soil Liquefaction Potential and Landslide Haz Zones	Appendix C- Map 3
4	School Districts and Wildland Fire Threat	Appendix C- Map 4
5	Earthquake Fault map (L.A. Basin)	Section 6: Earthquake
6	School Districts and FEMA Flood Zones and Dam Inundation Areas	Appendix C- Map S

Note: The information on the maps in this plan was derived from a variety of resources found in Appendix C. Care was taken in the creation of these maps, but is provided "as is". The Lawndale Elementary School District cannot accept any responsibility for any errors, omissions or positional accuracy, and therefore, there are no warranties that accompany these products (the maps). Although information from land surveys may have been used in the creation of these products, in no way does this product represent or constitute a land survey. Users are cautioned to field verify information on this product before making any decisions.

SECTION 3B: RISK ASSESSMENT: OTHER NATURAL HAZARDS

This Plan addresses only natural disasters per the DMA 2000. Terrorism and power outages are not natural disasters and not within the scope of this plan.

Other natural hazards identified by the Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan do not apply to the area in which Lawndale Elementary School District is located. The reasons are given below.

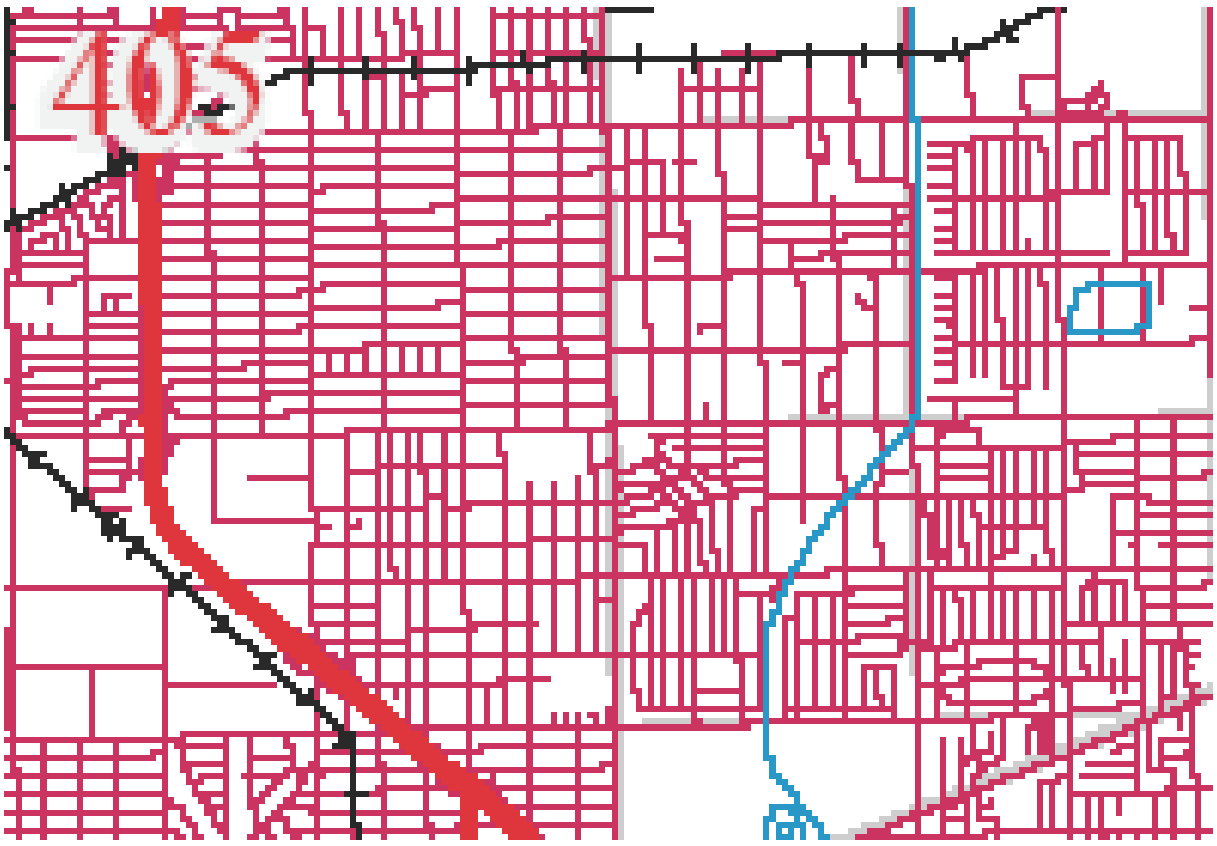
Wildfire

Lawndale is an urban area and is not in a brush area susceptible to wildfires. It is not a "Target and Priority Area" of Los Angeles County (see Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan pages 163-164 and 180-181). In the 2004 LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, page 104 (last paragraph), the District notes that the District is 240 miles away from a moderate threat of wildfire (see map on page 152 of the 2004 LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan) and concluded that there is little danger of wildfire. For this reason, no mitigation strategies were included in the 2004 LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

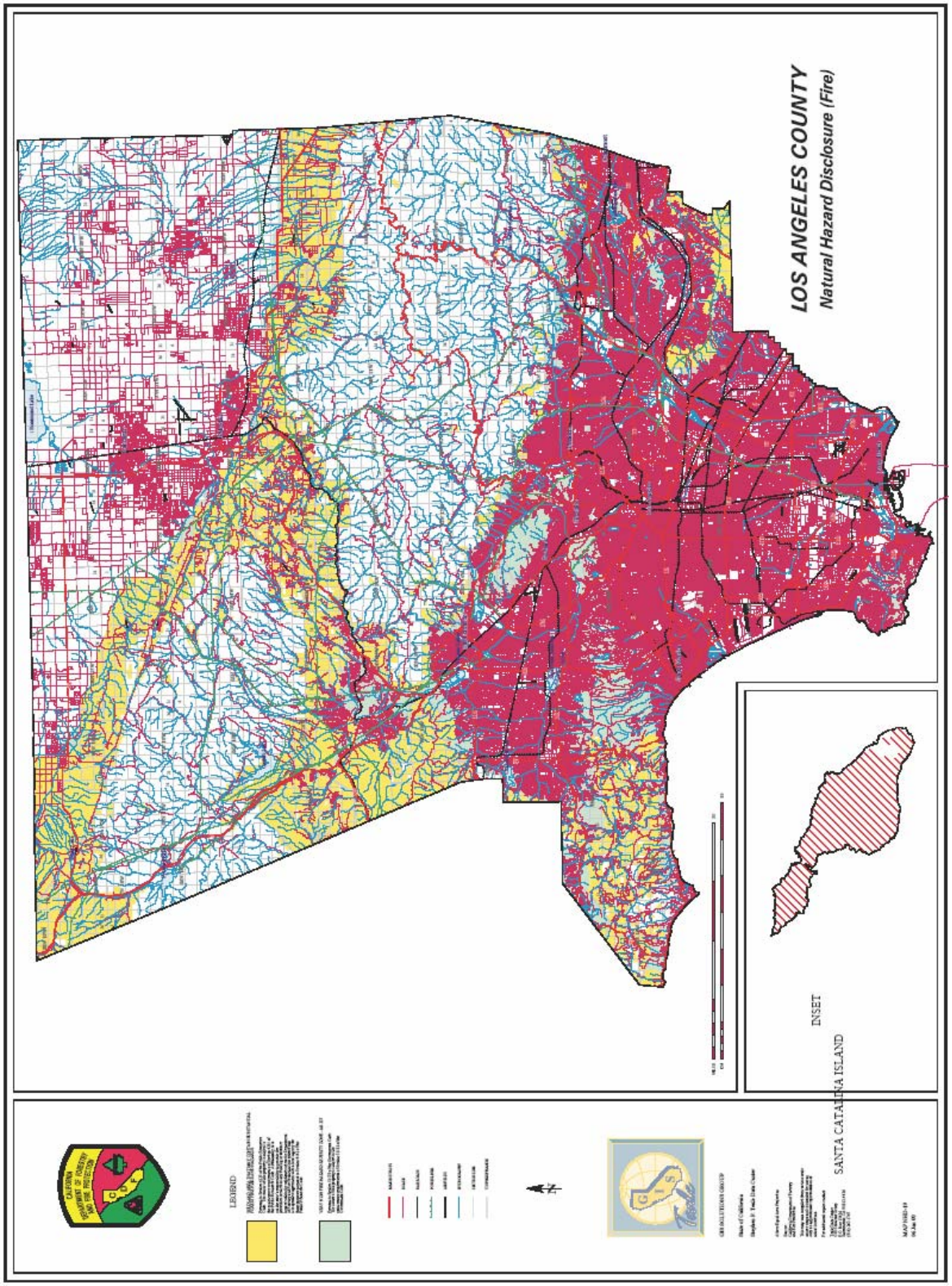
The map below shows that there is NO wildfire hazard in Lawndale. The map above is a portion of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention Natural Hazards Disclosure (Fire) Map.

WILDLAND AREA THAT MAY CONTAIN SUBSTANTIAL FOREST FIRE RISKS AND HAZARDS

VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE - AB 337



California Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention Natural Hazard Disclosure (Fire) Map for Los Angeles County is shown below:



Flood

Lawndale is not in a Flood Zone (see Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan pages 184, 341). In addition, we contacted the FEMA Flood Mapping Division on 11/9/05, and we were advised that Lawndale is not in a flood zone and therefore does not have a flood zone map. We subsequently contacted Helen DuBois in the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Division on 11/9/05, and she confirmed with a FEMA Flood Map Manager that Lawndale is not in a flood zone and that it will not be in a flood zone after map modernization.

Flood is identified as a hazard in the Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (see pages 182-358 of Section 4A) but Lawndale is shown as a low risk area (i.e, on page 358 of Section 4A of the Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan, Lawndale is shown in a 1000 year Flood Plain).

The 12/17/04 crosswalk required inclusion of historical information on flood. As noted here and on page 5 of Addendum A, Lawndale is not in a flood zone. We coordinated with and received technical assistance from a FEMA Planner on October 25, 2005, and November 10, 2005. It was determined, and the Planner concurred, that the information on page 5 of Addendum A is sufficient.

Drought

Drought is considered a High Priority Hazard by Los Angeles County (see page 6 and pages 359–368 of Section 4A of the Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan). However, the greatest loss would be to California's agricultural economy (page 368 of Section 4A of the Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan). Because drought would affect the entire Los Angeles County area and not just the school district, and because the impact on the school district itself would be minimal in comparison to the impact on farmers, drought was not discussed in the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

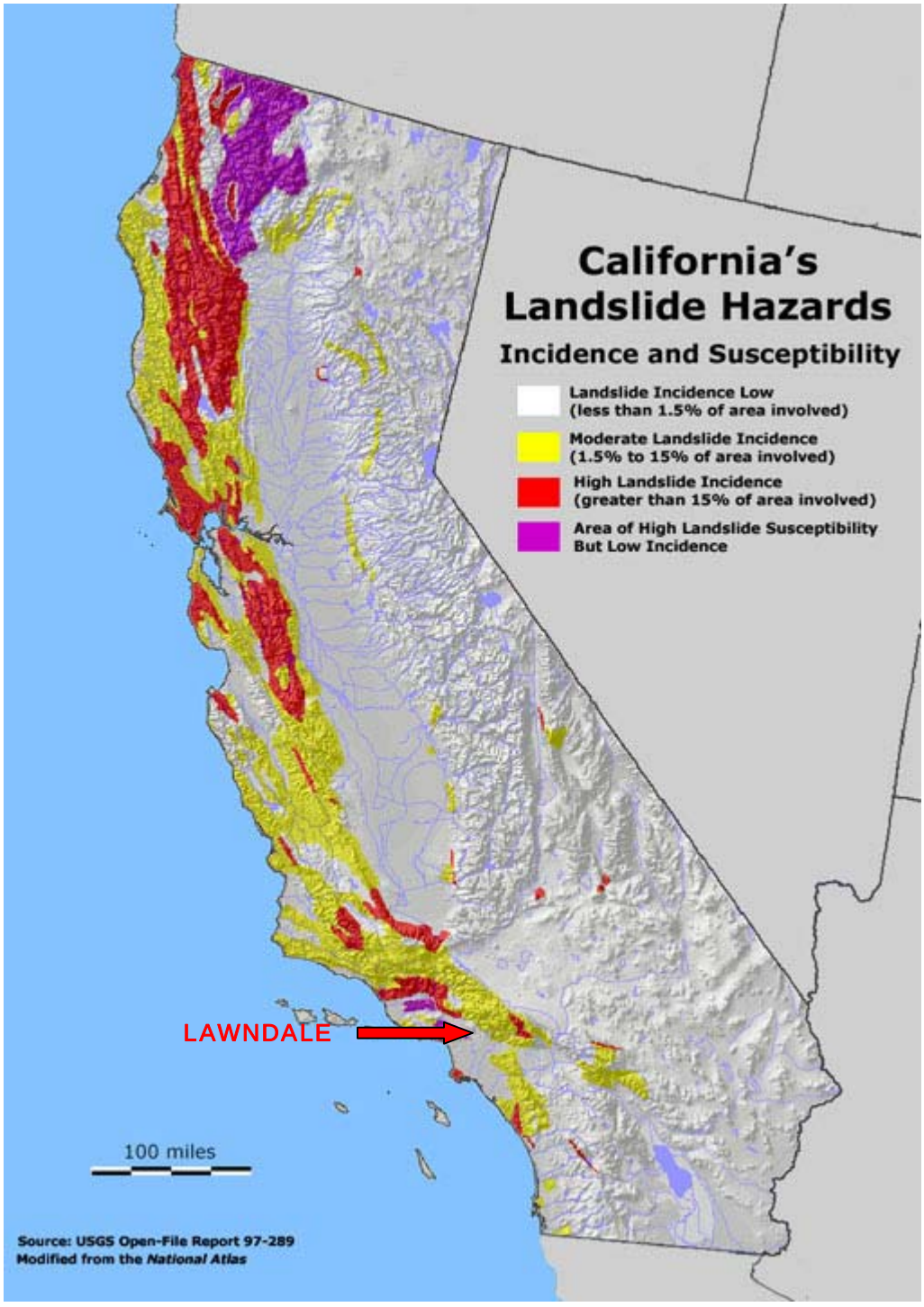
Landslide

Landslides are a moderate risk priority hazard for Los Angeles County and are not an issue in Lawndale. The terrain of Lawndale is flat and the flat topography is given as the reasons for concluding that there is no danger of landslide activity (see page 45, last paragraph, and page 103, last paragraph of the 2004 LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan).

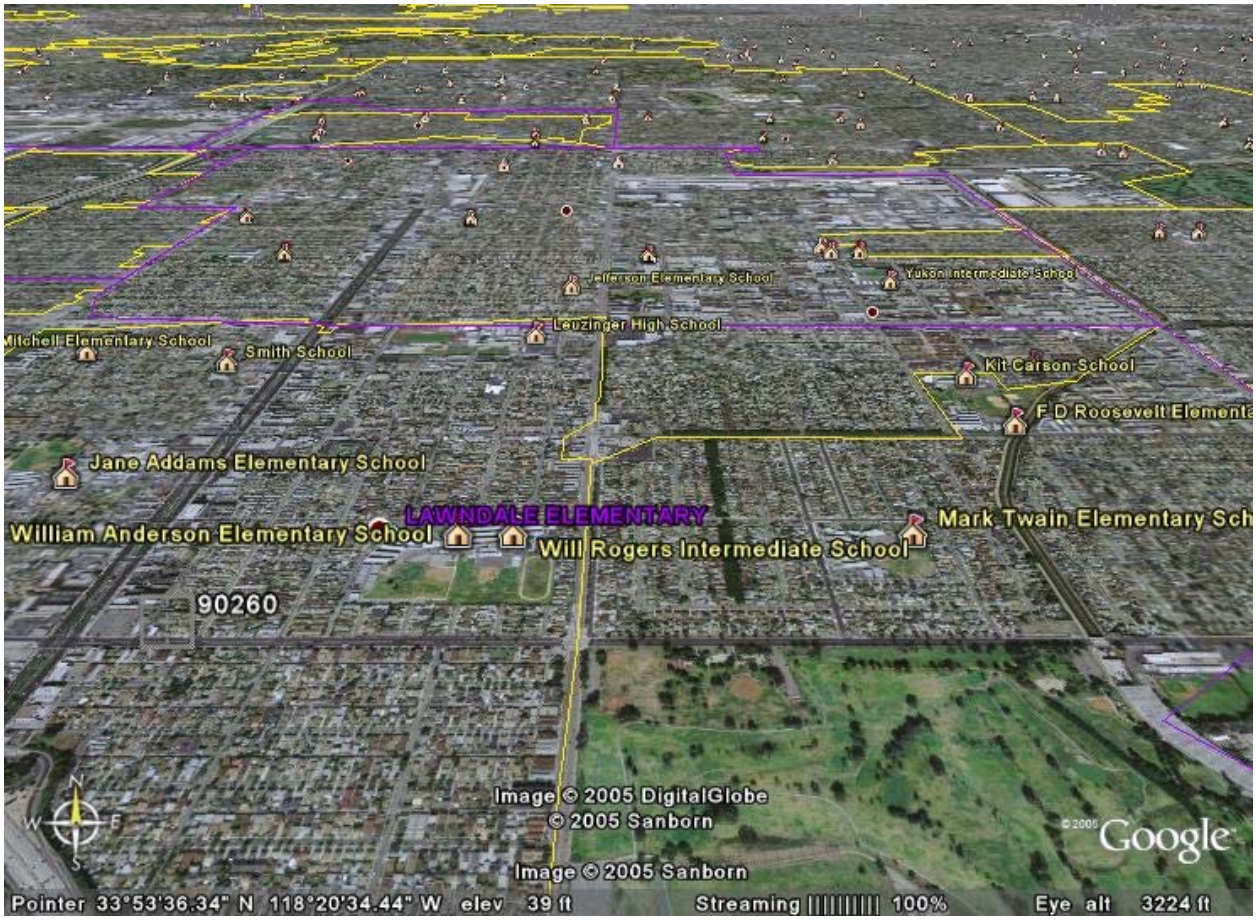
Landslide is rated as a Moderate Priority Natural Hazard by the Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (pages 6, 369-437 of Section 4A of the LACAHM Plan). Lawndale is not shown as an area prone to landslides in the Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. Since Lawndale is flat, there is no risk of slope failure. See also Figure 2 in Addendum A, and the map on page 151 of Appendix C in the 2004 LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. Landslides are of little concern to the Lawndale community (see District's community survey results supra).

A USGS map of California's Landslide Hazards are shown on the following page. The map is modified from the *National Map* and USGS Open-File Report 97-289. The map can be found at http://education.usgs.gov/california/maps/landslides1.htm

The following is a USGS map of California Landslide areas:



Terrain map of Lawndale is shown below.



Severe Weather

Severe Weather conditions is not a primary hazard to the Lawndale community or to Los Angeles County or the State of California (categorized as a moderate risk priority hazard by Los Angeles County (Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan pages 6, 438-447). High wind conditions are not a serious threat to the Lawndale Elementary School District, because the District is not close to the mountains or canyons that funnel the high winds (2004 LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, page 108). Therefore, the District did not include any mitigation strategies for windstorms in its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan other than the facilities modernization program that has provided new roofing where needed and modernized structures (2004 LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, page 108, last paragraph).

Windstorms are rated a Moderate Priority Hazard by Los Angeles County because of the possible disruption to public utilities, telecommunications and transportation routes (see page 438, Section 4A, Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan). Damages to those types of services will affect the area and are not location-specific (see page 439, fourth paragraph, Section 4A, Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan).

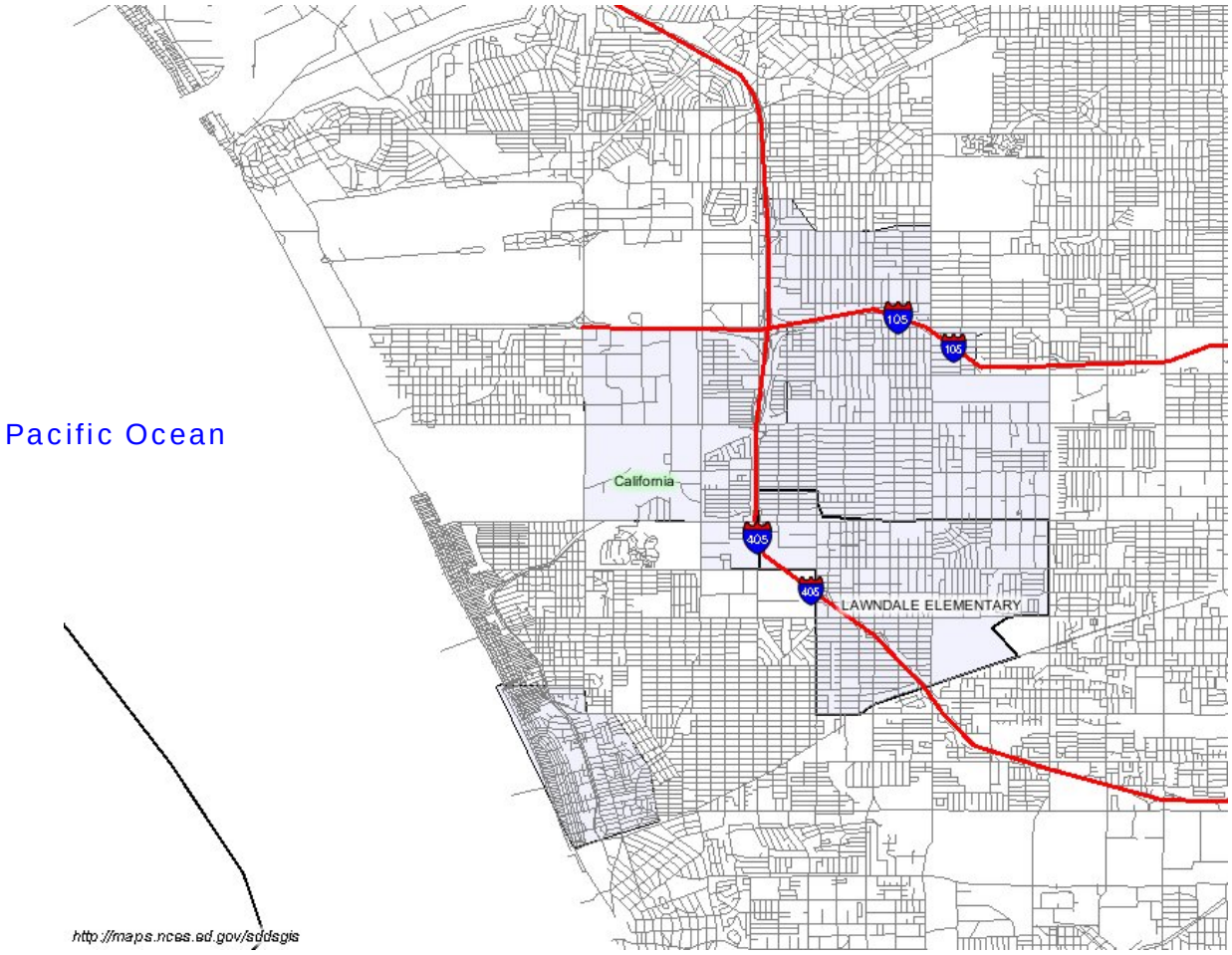
Tsunami

While Tsunamis after an earthquake are a threat to California coastal communities, it is rated a low risk priority hazard by Los Angeles County. Lawndale is located 7 miles inland and is not at threat

of a Tsunami. The map below shows the location of Lawndale with respect to the Pacific Ocean. We were not able to find maps showing the inland reach of a tsunami and therefore this Addendum includes the best available information.

We did ask FEMA if such maps were available, and Helen DuBois suggested looking at the USGS and NOAA websites for maps. We did check both the USGS and NOAA websites but were not able to find maps showing the reach of a tsunami. We also e-mailed OES but have not yet received a reply. We did receive a reply from Rick McKenzie of the Berkeley Digital Seismic Network, but he also referred us to OES and to the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center, which we checked.

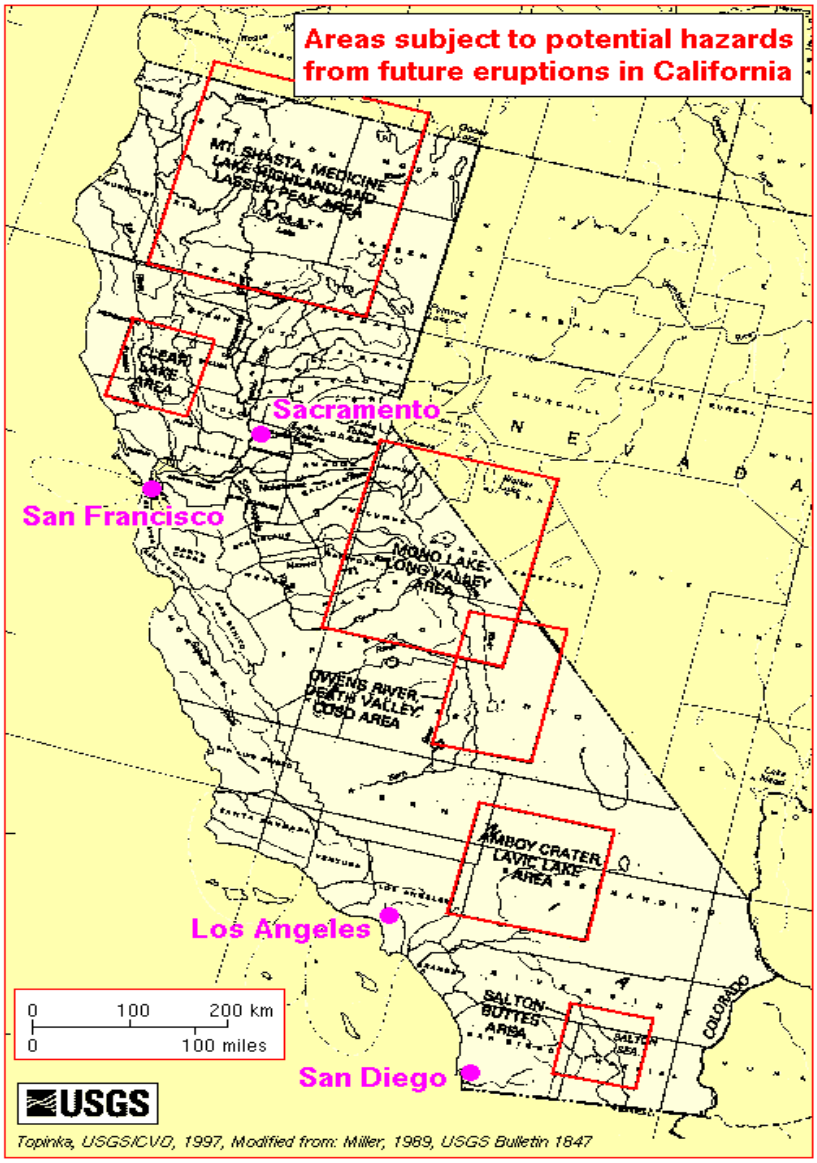
The map below shows the location of Lawndale Elementary School District with respect tot he Pacific Ocean.



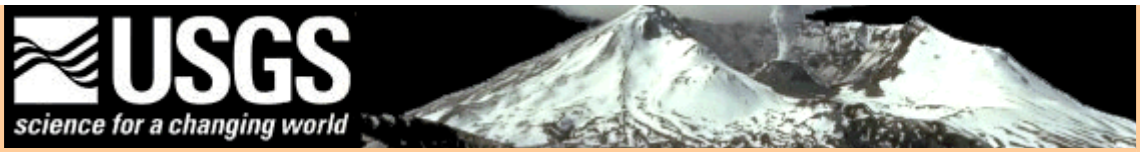
Volcano

The threat of a volcano is rated a low risk priority hazard by Los Angeles County (LAC AHMP page 6) and is not a hazard in the Lawndale area. There is no volcano within the vicinity.

The areas of California subject to potential hazards from future eruptions in California is shown in the USGS map below **(**-- *Miller, C.D., 1989, Potential Hazards From Future Volcanic Eruptions in California: U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1847, 17p.*)



The list of active and potentially active volcanoes in California is shown below. .



Active and Potentially Active Volcanoes in California
-- From: Wright and Pierson, 1992, Living with Volcanoes, The U.S. Geological Survey's Volcano Hazards Program: U.S. Geological Survey Circular 1073, 57p

Volcano	Eruption type(s)	Number of eruptions in past 200 years	Latest activity (in years)	Remarks
Medicine Lake	Ash, lava	0	1065	Latest eruption formed Glass Mountain
Mount Shasta	Ash, dome	1	1786?	Debris flows in this century
Lassen Peak	Ash, dome	1	1914-1917	Lateral blast occurred in last eruption
Clear Lake	Lava, ash	0	Not known	Geothermal energy and long-period (volcanic) seismicity suggest "active" status.
Long Valley Caldera **(including Inyo, Mono, Mammoth)**	Ash, dome, ashflow	3?	About 1400	Youngest activity represented by nearly simultaneous eruptions of rhyolite at several of the Inyo craters; currently restless, shown by seismicity and ground deformation
Coso Peak	Lava, ash, dome	0	About 40,000 years ago	Geothermal energy production and seismic activity suggest "active" status

URL: <http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/Vhp/C1073/active_volcanoes_california.html>

Tornadoes

Tornadoes are rated a low risk priority hazard by Los Angeles County (LAC AHMP page 6) and is not considered a threat by the Lawndale community (see District's community survey results supra).

SECTION 4: MULTI-HAZARD GOALS AND ACTION ITEMS

The District has undergone extensive construction projects to modernize its school facilities and bring them in compliance with the Field Act. Therefore, the District selected mitigation actions that seek to ensure that the District's facilities are maintained in compliance with the regulatory and code requirements.

Since the District has no engineering or public works staff, the mitigation activities involve continual monitoring and review of this Plan and District facilities as well as potential funding sources for improvements that might arise due to new regulations, laws, or studies.

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

Mission

The mission of the Lawndale Elementary School District's Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan is to promote sound District policy designed to protect students, faculty and staff, infrastructure, school sites, critical support facilities, and the environment from natural hazards. This can be achieved by increasing awareness, documenting the resources for risk reduction and loss prevention, and identifying activities to guide the District towards building a safer and more sustainable District.

Goals

The plan goals describe the overall direction that the Lawndale Elementary School District can take to minimize the impacts of natural hazards. These goals are stepping-stones between the broad direction of the mission statement and the specific recommendations that are outlined in the action items.

Action Items

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

Mitigation Plan Goals and Public Participation

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

> ***Protect Life and Property***
> Implement activities that assist in protecting lives by making our schools, support facilities, and other property more resistant to natural hazards.

Reduce losses and repetitive damages for chronic hazard events while promoting insurance coverage for catastrophic hazards.
Improve hazard assessment information to make recommendations for discouraging new development and encouraging preventative measures for existing development in areas vulnerable to natural hazards.

Public Awareness
Develop and implement education and outreach programs to increase public awareness of the risks associated with natural hazards.

Provide information on tools, partnership opportunities, and funding resources to assist in implementing mitigation activities.

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

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

Emergency Services
Establish a policy to ensure mitigation projects for critical facilities, services, and infrastructure.

Strengthen emergency operations by increasing collaboration and coordination among public agencies, non-profit organizations, business, and industry.

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

Public Participation
Public input during development of the mitigation plan assisted in creating plan goals. Meetings with the project core group and steering committee, served as methods to obtain input and identify priorities in developing goals for reducing risk and preventing loss from natural hazards in the Lawndale Elementary School District.

Hazard Mitigation Plan Action Items
The mitigation plan identifies short and long-term action items developed through data collection and research, and the public participation process. Mitigation plan activities may be considered for funding through Federal and State grant programs, and when other funds are made available through the city. Action items address multihazard (MH) and hazard specific issues. To help ensure activity implementation, each action item includes information on the time line and coordinating organizations. Upon implementation, the coordinating organizations may look to partner organizations for resources and technical assistance.

Coordinating Organization
The coordinating organization is the organization that is willing and able to organize resources, find appropriate funding, or oversee activity implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. For the Lawndale Elementary School District, the Administrative staff in Business Services will be the main coordinating organization. Additional coordinating organizations may include local, city, or regional agencies that are capable of or responsible for implementing further activities and programs.

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

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

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

Constraints
Constraints may apply to some of the District's action items. These constraints, unfortunately, result from decreased or lack of state and federal funds, increased insurance costs, and a general poor health of the California economy.

Project Evaluation Worksheets
Each jurisdiction will have some limitations on the number and cost of mitigation activities that can be completed within a given period of time. There are likely to be multiple ideas to mitigate the effects of a given hazard. Therefore it will be necessary for the committee to select the most cost-effective mitigation projects and to further prioritize them.

Multihazard Action Items

Multihazard action items are those activities that pertain to two or more of the hazards in the mitigation plan: earthquakes, and severe weather occasions. Since the flood zone hazard map confirms we are not in a flood zone, and the analysis in Section 9 of this report confirms there is little danger of flood, floods are not included as a multihazard action item. There are six short-term and three long-term multi-hazard action items described below.

SHORT-TERM ACTIVITY - MULTIHAZARD #1: Integrate the goals and action items from the Lawndale Elementary School District Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan into existing regulatory documents and programs, where appropriate.

Ideas for Implementation:

Integrate the mitigation plan into existing District programs, board policies, and administrative regulations to ensure compliance with DMA 2000 as well as other requirements (e.g., California Education Code §32280 requirements for a Comprehensive

School Safety Plan and Earthquake Preparedness Program)

Monitoring of legislative changes and policy changes by the state and federal departments of education,, FEMA, and other governmental organizations.

Coordinating Organization:	LESD Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee
Time Line:	Ongoing
Plan Goals Addressed:	Regulatory review and implementation
Constraints:	Limited to time available from District staff

SHORT-TERM ACTIVITY - MULTIHAZARD #2: Identify and pursue funding opportunities to develop and implement District mitigation activities.

Ideas for Implementation:

Monitor state and federal funding opportunities related to hazard mitigation available to school districts.

Allocate district resources and staff to mitigation projects when possible and

Partner with other organizations and agencies to identify grant programs that may support mitigation activities.

Coordinating Organization:	LESD Administration Business Services
Time Line:	Ongoing
Plan Goals Addressed:	Partnerships and Implementation
Constraints:	Limited to time available from District staff

SHORT-TERM ACTIVITY – MULTIHAZARD #3: Establish a formal role for the Lawndale Elementary School District Natural Hazards Mitigation Steering Committee to develop a sustainable process for implementing, monitoring, and evaluating District mitigation activities.

Ideas for Implementation:

Establish clear roles for participants, meeting regularly to pursue and evaluate implementation of mitigation strategies.

Oversee implementation of the mitigation plan.

Establish measurable standards to evaluate mitigation policies and programs and provide a mechanism to update and revise the mitigation plan.

Monitor hazard mitigation implementation by school site through surveys and other reporting methods.

Develop updates for the Natural Hazards Mitigation Action Plan when presented with new information.

Conduct a full review of the Natural Hazards Mitigation Action Plan every 5 years by evaluating mitigation successes, failures, and areas that were not addressed.

Provide training for Committee members to remain current on developing issues in the natural hazard loss reduction field.

Coordinating Organization:	LESD Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee
Time Line:	Ongoing
Plan Goals Addressed:	Implementation
Constraints:	Limited to time available from District staff

SHORT-TERM ACTIVITY – MULTIHAZARD #4: Develop public and private partnerships to foster natural hazard mitigation program coordination and collaboration in the Lawndale Elementary School District.

Ideas for Implementation:

Work with city governments (City of Lawndale, City of Hawthorne, and Los Angeles County) to develop a Hazards Mitigation Plan that is consistent with the goals and framework of theır respective Hazard Mitigation Plans.

Identify all organizations that may be potential partners with the Lawndale Elementary School District in hazard mitigation programs and actions.

Coordinating Organization:	LESD Administration – Business Services
Time Line:	Ongoing
Plan Goals Addressed:	Partnerships and Implementation
Constraints:	Limited to time available from District staff.

SHORT-TERM ACTIVITY – MULTIHAZARD #5: Develop inventories of at-risk school buildings and facilities and prioritize mitigation projects.

Ideas for Implementation:

Identify critical facilities at risk from natural hazards events.

Develop strategies to mitigate risk to these facilities, or to utilize alternative facilities should natural hazards events cause damages to the facilities in question.

Coordinating Organization:	LESD Maintenance & Operations Department
Time Line:	1-5 Years
Plan Goals Addressed:	Protect Life and Property
Constraints:	May be budgetary limits that can prolong the length of the project.

SHORT-TERM ACTIVITY – MULTIHAZARD #6: Strengthen emergency services preparedness and response by working with community, state, and federal organizations and enhancing community education throughout the District.

Ideas for Implementation:

Encourage individual and family preparedness through public education projects such as presentations at parent-teacher meetings, printed information provided to parents,

classroom instruction in emergency preparedness.

Coordinate emergency response plan with local fire, police, mental health and public health agencies, as well as with other neighboring school districts, private schools, parents, and community groups.

Coordinate emergency response plan with county, state and federal agencies responsible for emergency response and work with local state and federal legislators.

Identify opportunities for funding to to increase availability of equipment, manpower, and training for effıciency of response efforts.

Coordinating Organization: LESD Administration/Business Services
Time Line: Ongoing
Plan Goals Addressed: Emergency Services
Constraints: Limited to time available from Dıstrıct staff

LONG-TERM ACTIVITY – MULTIHAZARD MH#1: Complete all work as needed and or listed in the Capital Improvement Plan that reduces hazards to students, employees and protects facilities. The Facilities Projects Master Plan Implementation Sequence is included in Figure 12 of Addendum A. See also the District Modernization and Rehabilitation Project Budget beginning on page 179 of the original District Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Multi-hazard action items:

- Replace, repair and/or upgrade all utility systems identified in the Capital Improvement Plan.
- Remove and replace, or upgrade, any structures that do not meet seismic standards.
- Insure that all new construction meets or exceeds standards set by the State Office of Architects.
- Research and seek out funding sources to complete all projects identified in the Facilities Projects Master Plan.

Coordinating Organization: LESD Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee
Time Line: Ongoing
Plan Goals Addressed: Protect Life and Property
Constraints: Capital improvement projects currently in progress

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LONG TERM ACTIVITY - MULTI HAZARD-MH #2: Develop, and implement disaster response training for all employees.

Ideas for Implementation:

Multi hazard Action Items

Provide training to all employees on the District's Standardized Emergency Management System, the National Incident Management System, and the District's Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan

Provide training to identified employees to handle manageable situations, such as extinguishing small fires and search and rescue efforts in accordance with the District's fire prevention program and Injury and Illness Prevention Program.

Prepare employees to operate school sites as sheltering facilities for displaced population.

Exercise the response plan through tabletop and practical exercises.

Coordinating Organization:	LESD Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee
Time line:	Ongoing
Plan Goals Addressed:	Education and awareness, protect life and property
Constraints:	Limited to time available from District staff and funding

Implementation of Mitigation Actions

The FEMA Prioritization and Implementation Worksheet has been completed below.

FEMA Prioritization and Implementation Worksheet – Project Description

Action/Project				
ID	**MH#**	**Name**	**Description**	**Cost**
1	ST-MH#!	Regulatory compliance	Monitor regulatory developments to ensure that the goals and action items from the District Hazard Mitigation Plan are in compliance	Staff time as available
2	ST-MH#2	Identify funding opportunities	Identify and pursue mitigation funding opportunities	Staff time as available
3	ST-MH#3	Ongoing implementation of the Plan	Establish a formal role for the District's Hazard Mitigation Committee to develop a sustainable process for implementing, monitoring, and evaluating District mitigation activities	Staff time as available
4	ST-MH#4	Develop public and private partnerships	Work with city, state, and federal agencies and private organizations to coordinate mitigation efforts	Staff time as available
5	ST-MH#5	Identify at-risk school buildings and facilities	Develop inventories of at-risk school buildings and facilities and prioritize mitigation projects	Staff time as available
6	ST-MH#6	Community programs	Strengthen emergency services preparedness and response by linking with natural hazard mitigation programs, and enhancing community education	Staff time as available
7	LT-MH#1	Construction program	Complete all work as needed or listed in the Facilities Projects Master Plan to reduce hazards	Funding needed to complete identified projects
8	LT-MH#2	Staff training	Develop training programs for employees aimed at mitigating natural hazards	Funding needed; staff time as available

FEMA Prioritization and Implementation Worksheet – STAPLEE Parameters

STAPLEE Parameters (Scale 1=worst to 5=best)								
ID	**Social**	**Technical**	**Admin**	**Political**	**Legal**	**Economic**	**Environ**	**TOTAL**
1	4	3	3	3	4	2	2	21
2	3	3	3	2	2	4	2	19
3	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	21
4	3	3	3	3	4	2	2	20
5	5	4	4	5	5	2	2	27
6	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	24
7	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	27
8	4	3	3	5	4	3	3	25

FEMA Prioritization and Implementation Worksheet – Implementation Strategy

Implementation Strategy				
ID	**Lead Agency**	**Funding Sources**	**Comp. Date**	**Critical Interim Activities**
1	EMUHSD	None	Ongoing	Review regulatory amendments needed by 6/2006
2	EMUHSD	FEMA	Ongoing	Ongoing
3	EMUHSD	None	Ongoing	Establish quarterly meeting schedule
4	EMUHSD	None	Ongoing	Establish a meeting schedule by 3/2006
5	EMUHSD	None	Ongoing	Review facility manager assessments at safety committee meetings
6	EMUHSD	None	Ongoing	Review facility manager reports at monthly safety committee meeting
7	EMUHSD	Future bond measure	Ongoing	Subject to funding
8	EMUHSD	DOE	Ongoing	Applied for the 2006 Emergency Response and Crisis Management Grant as lead Local Educational Authority for ten South Bay K-12 public schools – awaiting results

SECTION 5: PLAN MAINTENANCE

The plan maintenance section of this document details the formal process that will ensure that the Lawndale Elementary School District Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan remains an active and relevant document. The plan maintenance process includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating the Plan annually and producing a plan revision every fıve years.

This section describes how the school district will integrate public participation throughout the plan maintenance process.

Finally, this section includes an explanation of how the Lawndale Elementary School District intends to incorporate the mitigation strategies outlined in this Plan into existing planning mechanisms such as the City of Lawndale's General Plan, Capital Improvement Plans, and Building and Safety Codes.

Monitoring and Implementing the Plan

Plan Adoption

The Lawndale Elementary School District Board of Education is responsible for adopting the Lawndale Elementary School District Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. This governing body has the authority to promote sound public policy regarding natural hazards.

After the plan was adopted, the Associate Superintendent of Business Services or the District Superintendent submitted the plan to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer at The Governor's Offıce of Emergency Services and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for review. This review addressed the federal criteria outlined in FEMA Interim Final Rule 44 CFR Part 201. Upon acceptance by FEMA, the Lawndale Elementary School District will gain eligibility for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds.

Coordinating Body

The Lawndale Elementary School District Administration and Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee is responsible for coordinating implementation of plan action items and undertaking the formal review process.

The Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee will meet no less than quarterly. Meeting dates will be scheduled once the fınal Hazard Mitigation Plan has been approved by FEMA. These meetings provide an opportunity to discuss the progress of the action items and maintain the partnerships that are essential for the sustainability of the mitigation plan.

Convener

The Lawndale Elementary School District Governing Board has adopted the Lawndale Elementary School District Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, and the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee is responsible for plan implementation. The Associate Superintendent of Business Services will serve as a convener to facilitate the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee meetings, and will assign tasks such as updating and presenting the Plan to the members of the committee. Plan implementation and evaluation will be a shared responsibility among all of the Natural Hazard Steering Committee Members.

Implementation through Existing Programs

The Lawndale Elementary School District addresses statewide planning goals and legislative requirements through the State Office of Public School Construction, the Division of State

Architect, The California Department of Education, the City of Lawndale's General Plan, and referencing local Building and Safety Codes. The Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan provides a series of recommendations - many of which are closely related to the goals and objectives of existing planning programs. The Lawndale Elementary School District will have the opportunity to implement recommended mitigation action items through existing programs and procedures.

The Lawndale Elementary School District Maintenance & Operations Department is responsible for administering appropriate Building & Safety Codes. In addition, the Maintenance & Operations Department will work with other agencies at the state level to review, develop and ensure Building & Safety Codes that are adequate to mitigate or present damage by natural hazards. This is to ensure that life-safety criteria are met for new construction.

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

Economic Analysis of Mitigation Projects

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

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

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

Given federal funding, the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee may use a FEMA-approved benefit/cost analysis approach to identify and prioritize mitigation action items. For other projects and funding sources, the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee will use other approaches to understand the costs and benefıts of each action item and develop a prioritized list.

Evaluating and Updating the Plan

Formal Review Process

The Lawndale Elementary School District Hazard Mitigation Plan will be evaluated on an annual basis to determine the effectiveness of programs, and to reflect changes in land development or programs that may affect mitigation priorities. The evaluation process includes a fırm schedule and time line, and identifıes the local agencies and organizations participating in plan evaluation. The convener or designee will be responsible for contacting the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee members and organizing the annual meeting.

Committee members will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the mitigation strategies in the Plan.

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

The convener will assign the duty of updating the plan to one or more of the committee members. The designated committee members will have three months to make appropriate changes to the Plan before submitting it to the Committee members. Every five years the updated plan will be submitted to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer and the Federal Emergency Management Agency for review.

Continued Public Involvement

The Lawndale Elementary School District is dedicated to involving the public directly in review and updates of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee members are responsible for the annual review and update of the plan.

The public will also have the opportunity to provide feedback about the Plan. Copies of the Plan will be kept at all District school sites and the Administrative office. In addition, copies of the plan and any proposed changes will be available via the District's Web site. This site will also contain an email address and phone number to which people can direct their comments and concerns.

A public meeting will also be held after each annual evaluation or when deemed necessary by the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee. The meetings will provide the public a forum for which they can express its concerns, opinions, or ideas about the Plan.

(Reserved for future use)

(Reserved for future use)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX

A

PLAN RESOURCE DIRECTORY

Master Resource Directory

The Resource Directory provides contact information for Local, Regional, State, and Federal programs that are currently involved in hazard mitigation activities. The Lawndale Elementary School District Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee may look to the organizations on the following pages for resources and technical assistance. The Resource Directory provides a foundation for potential partners in action item implementation.

The Lawndale Elementary School District Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee will continue to add contact information for organizations currently engaged in hazard mitigation activities. This section may also be used by various community members interested in hazard mitigation information and projects.

American Public Works Association			
Level: National	Hazard: Multi	http://www.apwa.net	
2345 Grand Boulevard		Suite 500	
Kansas City, MO 64108-2641		Ph: 816-472-6100	Fx: 816-472-1610
Notes: The American Public Works Association is an international educational and professional association of public agencies, private sector companies, and individuals dedicated to providing high quality public works goods and services.			
Association of State Floodplain Managers			
Level: Federal	Hazard: Flood	www.floods.org	
2809 Fish Hatchery Road			
Madison, WI 53713		Ph: 608-274-0123	Fx:
Notes: The Association of State Floodplain Managers is an organization of professionals involved in floodplain management, flood hazard mitigation, the National Flood Insurance Program, and flood preparedness, warning and recovery			
Building Seismic Safety Council (BSSC)			
Level: National	Hazard: Earthquake	www.bssconline.org	
1090 Vermont Ave., NW		Suite 700	
Washington, DC 20005		Ph: 202-289-7800	Fx: 202-289-109
Notes: The Building Seismic Safety Council (BSSC) develops and promotes building earthquake risk mitigation regulatory provisions for the nation.			

California Department of Transportation (CalTrans)			
Level: State	Hazard: Multi	http://www.dot.ca.gov/	
120 S. Spring Street			
Los Angeles, CA 90012		Ph: 213-897-3656	Fx:
Notes: CalTrans is responsible for the design, construction, maintenance, and operation of the California State Highway System, as well as that portion of the Interstate Highway System within the state's boundaries. Alone and in partnership with Amtrak, Caltrans is also involved in the support of intercity passenger rail service in California.			
California Resources Agency			
Level: State	Hazard: Multi	http://resources.ca.gov/	
1416 Ninth Street		Suite 1311	
Sacramento, CA 95814		Ph: 916-653-5656	Fx:
Notes: The California Resources Agency restores, protects and manages the state's natural, historical and cultural resources for current and future generations using solutions based on science, collaboration and respect for all the communities and interests involved.			
California Division of Forestry (CDF)			
Level: State	Hazard: Multi	http://www.fire.ca.gov/php/index.php	
210 W. San Jacinto			
Perris CA 92570		Ph: 909-940-6900	Fx:
Notes: The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection protects over 31 million acres of California's privately-owned wildlands. CDF emphasizes the management and protection of California's natural resources.			
California Division of Mines and Geology (DMG)			
Level: State	Hazard: Multi	www.consrv.ca.gov/cgs/index.htm	
801 K Street		MS 12-30	
Sacramento, CA 95814		Ph: 916-445-1825	Fx: 916-445-5718
Notes: The California Geological Survey develops and disseminates technical information and advice on California's geology, geologic hazards, and mineral resources.			
California Environmental Resources Evaluation System (CERES)			
Level: State	Hazard: Multi	http://ceres.ca.gov/	
900 N St.		Suite 250	
Sacramento, Ca. 95814		Ph: 916-653-2238	Fx:
Notes: CERES is an excellent website for access to environmental information and websites.			

California Department of Water Resources (DWR)			
Level: State	Hazard: Flood	http://wwwdwr.water.ca.gov	
1416 9th Street			
Sacramento, CA 95814		Ph: 916-653-6192	Fx:
Notes: The Department of Water Resources manages the water resources of California in cooperation with other agencies, to benefit the State's people, and to protect, restore, and enhance the natural and human environments.			
California Department of Conservation: Southern California Regional Office			
Level: State	Hazard: Multi	www.consrv.ca.gov	
655 S. Hope Street		#700	
Los Angeles, CA 90017-2321		Ph: 213-239-0878	Fx: 213-239-0984
Notes: The Department of Conservation provides services and information that promote environmental health, economic vitality, informed land-use decisions and sound management of our state's natural resources.			
California Planning Information Network			
Level: State	Hazard: Multi	www.calpin.ca.gov	
		Ph:	Fx:
Notes: The Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) publishes basic information on local planning agencies, known as the California Planners' Book of Lists. This local planning information is available on-line with new search capabilities and up-to-the- minute updates.			
EPA, Region 9			
Level: Regional	Hazard: Multi	http://www.epa.gov/region09	
75 Hawthorne Street			
San Francisco, CA 94105		Ph: 415-947-8000	Fx: 415-947-3553
Notes: The mission of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is to protect human health and to safeguard the natural environment through the themes of air and global climate change, water, land, communities and ecosystems, and compliance and environmental stewardship.			

Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IX			
Level: Federal	Hazard: Multi	www.fema.gov	
1111 Broadway		Suite 1200	
Oakland, CA 94607		Ph: 510-627-7100	Fx: 510-627-7112
Notes: The Federal Emergency Management Agency is tasked with responding to, planning for, recovering from and mitigating against disasters.			
Federal Emergency Management Agency, Mitigation Division			
Level: Federal	Hazard: Multi	www.fema.gov/fima/planhowto.shtm	
500 C Street, S.W.			
Washington, D.C. 20472		Ph: 202-566-1600	Fx:
Notes: The Mitigation Division manages the National Flood Insurance Program and oversees FEMA's mitigation programs. It has of a number of programs and activities of which provide citizens Protection, with flood insurance; Prevention, with mitigation measures and Partnerships, with communities throughout the country.			
Floodplain Management Association			
Level: Federal	Hazard: Flood	www.floodplain.org	
P.O. Box 50891			
Sparks, NV 89435-0891		Ph: 775-626-6389	Fx: 775-626-6389
Notes: The Floodplain Management Association is a nonprofit educational association. It was established in 1990 to promote the reduction of flood losses and to encourage the protection and enhancement of natural floodplain values. Members include representatives of federal, state and local government agencies as well as private firms.			
Lawndale School District			
Level: Regional	Hazard: Multi	www.lawndale.k12.ca.us.	
4161 W. 147th Street			
Lawndale, CA 90260		Ph: 310-973-1300	Fx: 310-675-6462
Notes: The Lawndale School District is an elementary public school serving approximately 6,200 students grades K through 8.			

Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES)			
Level: State	Hazard: Multi	www.oes.ca.gov	
P.O. Box 419047			
Rancho Cordova, CA 95741-9047		Ph: 916 845- 8911	Fx: 916 845- 8910
Notes: The Governor's Office of Emergency Services coordinates overall state agency response to major disasters in support of local government. The office is responsible for assuring the state's readiness to respond to and recover from natural, manmade, and war-caused emergencies, and for assisting local governments in their emergency preparedness, response and recovery efforts.			
County of Los Angeles Sheriff's Department			
Level: Regional	Hazard: Multi	Lennox Station – Lawndale Service Center	
15331 Prairie Avenue		Lennox Station – Lawndale Service Center	
Lawndale, CA 90260		Ph: 310-219-2753	Fx: 323-415-2620
Notes: Lieutenant Charles Blomer is the Station Commander			
Landslide Hazards Program, USGS			
Level: Federal	Hazard: Landslide	http://landslides.usgs.gov/index.html	
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive		MS 906	
Reston, VA 20192		Ph: 703-648- 4000	Fx:
Notes: The NLIC website provides good information on the programs and resources regarding landslides. The page includes information on the National Landslide Hazards Program Information Center, a bibliography, publications, and current projects. USGS scientists are working to reduce long-term losses and casualties from landslide hazards through better understanding of the causes and mechanisms of ground failure both nationally and worldwide.			

Los Angeles County Economic Development Corporation			
Level: Regional	Hazard: Multi	www.laedc.org	
444 S. Flower Street		34th Floor	
Los Angeles, CA 90071		Ph: 213-236-4813	Fx: 213- 623-0281
Notes: The LAEDC is a private, non-profit 501 (c) 3 organization established in 1981 with the mission to attract, retain and grow businesses and jobs in the Los Angeles region. The LAEDC is widely relied upon for its Southern California Economic Forecasts and Industry Trend Reports. Lead by the renowned Jack Kyser (Sr. Vice President, Chief Economist) his team of researchers produces numerous publications to help business, media and government navigate the LA region's diverse economy.			
Los Angeles County Public Works Department			
Level: County	Hazard: Multi	http://ladpw.org	
900 S. Fremont Ave.			
Alhambra, CA 91803		Ph: 626-458-5100	Fx:
Notes: The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works protects property and promotes public safety through Flood Control, Water Conservation, Road Maintenance, Bridges, Buses and Bicycle Trails, Building and Safety, Land Development, Waterworks, Sewers, Engineering, Capital Projects and Airports			
National Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Program			
Level: Federal	Hazard: Wildfire	www.firewise.org/	
1 Batterymarch Park			
Quincy, MA 02169-7471		Ph: 617-770-3000	Fx: 617 770-0700
Notes: Firewise maintains a Website designed for people who live in wildfire- prone areas, but it also can be of use to local planners and decision makers. The site offers online wildfire protection information and checklists, as well as listings of other publications, videos, and conferences.			
National Resources Conservation Service			
Level: Federal	Hazard: Multi	http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/	
14th and Independence Ave., SW		Room 5105-A	
Washington, DC 20250		Ph: 202-720-7246	Fx: 202-720-7690
Notes: NRCS assists owners of America's private land with conserving their soil, water, and other natural resources, by delivering technical assistance based on sound science and suited to a customer's specific needs. Cost shares and financial incentives are available in some cases.			

National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC)			
Level: Federal	Hazard: Wildfire	www.nifc.gov	
3833 S. Development Ave.			
Boise, Idaho 83705-5354		Ph: 208-387- 5512	Fx:
Notes: The NIFC in Boise, Idaho is the nation's support center for wildland firefighting. Seven federal agencies work together to coordinate and support wildland fire and disaster operations.			
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)			
Level: National	Hazard: Wildfire	http://www.nfpa.org/catalog/home/index.asp	
1 Batterymarch Park			
Quincy, MA 02169-7471		Ph: 617-770-3000	Fx: 617 770-0700
Notes: The mission of the international nonprofit NFPA is to reduce the worldwide burden of fire and other hazards on the quality of life by providing and advocating scientifically-based consensus codes and standards, research, training and education			
National Floodplain Insurance Program (NFIP)			
Level: Federal	Hazard: Flood	www.fema.gov/nfip/	
500 C Street, S.W.			
Washington, D.C. 20472		Ph: 202-566-1600	Fx:
Notes: The Mitigation Division manages the National Flood Insurance Program and oversees FEMA's mitigation programs. It has of a number of programs and activities of which provide citizens Protection, with flood insurance; Prevention, with mitigation measures and Partnerships, with communities throughout the country.			
National Oceanic /Atmospheric Administration			
Level: Federal	Hazard: Multi	www.noaa.gov	
14th Street & Constitution Ave NW		Rm 6013	
Washington, DC 20230		Ph: 202-482-6090	Fx: 202-482-3154
Notes: NOAA's historical role has been to predict environmental changes, protect life and property, provide decision makers with reliable scientific information, and foster global environmental stewardship.			

National Weather Service, Office of Hydrologic Development			
Level: Federal	Hazard: Flood	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/	
1325 East West Highway		SSMC2	
Silver Spring, MD 20910		Ph: 301-713-1658	Fx: 301-713-0963
Notes: The Office of Hydrologic Development (OHD) enhances National Weather Service products by: infusing new hydrologic science, developing hydrologic techniques for operational use, managing hydrologic development by NWS field office, providing advanced hydrologic products to meet needs identified by NWS customers			
National Weather Service			
Level: Federal	Hazard: Multi	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/	
520 North Elevar Street			
Oxnard, CA 93030		Ph: 805-988- 6615	Fx:
Notes: The National Weather Service is responsible for providing weather service to the nation. It is charged with the responsibility of observing and reporting the weather and with issuing forecasts and warnings of weather and floods in the interest of national safety and economy. Briefly, the priorities for service to the nation are: 1. protection of life, 2. protection of property, and 3. promotion of the nation's welfare and economy.			
San Gabriel Valley Economic Partnership			
Level: Regional	Hazard: Multi	www.valleynet.org	
4900 Rivergrade Road		Suite A310	
Irwindale, CA 91706		Ph: 626-856-3400	Fx: 626-856-5115
Notes: The San Gabriel Valley Economic Partnership is a non-profit corporation representing both public and private sectors. The Partnership is the exclusive source for San Gabriel Valley-specific information, expertise, consulting, products, services, and events. It is the single organization in the Valley with the mission to sustain and build the regional economy for the mutual benefit of all thirty cities, chambers of commerce, academic institutions, businesses and residents.			
Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County			
Level: County	Hazard: Flood	http://www.lacsd.ora/	
1955 Workman Mill Road			
Whittier, CA 90607		Ph:562-699-7411 x2301	Fx:
Notes: The Sanitation Districts provide wastewater and solid waste management for over half the population of Los Angeles County and turn waste products into resources such as reclaimed water, energy, and recyclable materials.			

Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy			
Level: Regional	Hazard: Multi	http://smmc.ca.gov/	
570 West Avenue Twenty-Six		Suite 100	
Los Angeles, CA 90065		Ph: 323-221-8900	Fx:
Notes: The Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy helps to preserve over 55,000 acres of parkland in both wilderness and urban settings, and has improved more than 114 public recreational facilities throughout Southern California.			
South Bay Economic Development Partnership			
Level: Regional	Hazard: Multi	www.southbaypartnership.com	
3858 Carson Street		Suite 110	
Torrance, CA 90503		Ph: 310-792-0323	Fx: 310-543-9886
Notes: The South Bay Economic Development Partnership is a collaboration of business, labor, education and government. Its primary goal is to plan an implement an economic development and marketing strategy designed to retain and create jobs and stimulate economic growth in the South Bay of Los Angeles County.			
South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD)			
Level: Regional	Hazard: Multi	www.aqmd.gov	
21865 E. Copley Drive			
Diamond Bar, CA 91765		Ph: 800-CUT-SMOG	Fx:
Notes: AQMD is a regional government agency that seeks to achieve and maintain healthful air quality through a comprehensive program of research, regulations, enforcement, and communication. The AQMD covers Los Angeles and Orange Counties and parts of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.			
Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC)			
Level: Regional	Hazard: Earthquake	www.scec.org	
3651 Trousdale Parkway		Suite 169	
Los Angeles, CA 90089-0742		Ph: 213-740-5843	Fx: 213/740-0011
Notes: The Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC) gathers new information about earthquakes in Southern California, integrates this information into a comprehensive and predictive understanding of earthquake phenomena, and communicates this understanding to end-users and the general public in order to increase earthquake awareness, reduce economic losses, and save lives.			

Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)			
Level: Regional	Hazard: Multi	www.scag.ca.gov	
818 W. Seventh Street		12th Floor	
Los Angeles, CA 90017		Ph: 213-236-1800	Fx: 213-236-1825
Notes: The Southern California Association of Governments functions as the Metropolitan Planning Organization for six counties: Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura and Imperial. As the designated Metropolitan Planning Organization, the Association of Governments is mandated by the federal government to research and draw up plans for transportation, growth management, hazardous waste management, and air quality.			
State Fire Marshal (SFM)			
Level: State	Hazard: Wildfire	http://osfm.fire.ca.gov	
1131 "S" Street			
Sacramento, CA 95814		Ph: 916-445-8200	Fx: 916-445-8509
Notes: The Office of the State Fire Marshal (SFM) supports the mission of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) by focusing on fire prevention. SFM regulates buildings in which people live, controls substances which may, cause injuries, death and destruction by fire; provides statewide direction for fire prevention within wildland areas; regulates hazardous liquid pipelines; reviews regulations and building standards; and trains and educates in fire protection methods and responsibilities.			
The Community Rating System (CRS)			
Level: Federal	Hazard: Flood	http://www.fema.gov/nfip/crs.shtm	
500 C Street, S.W.			
Washington, D.C. 20472		Ph: 202-566-1600	Fx:
Notes: The Community Rating System (CRS) recognizes community floodplain management efforts that go beyond the minimum requirements of the NFIP. Property owners within the County would receive reduced NFIP flood insurance premiums if the County implements floodplain management practices that qualify it for a CRS rating. For further information on the CRS, visit FEMA's website.			
United States Geological Survey			
Level: Federal	Hazard: Multi	http://www.usgs.gov/	
345 Middlefield Road			
Menlo Park, CA 94025		Ph: 650-853-8300	Fx:
Notes: The USGS provides reliable scientific information to describe and understand the Earth; minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters; manage water, biological, energy, and mineral resources; and enhance and protect our quality of life.			

US Army Corps of Engineers			
Level: Federal	Hazard: Multi	http://www.usace.army.mil	
P.O. Box 532711			
Los Angeles CA 90053- 2325		Ph: 213-452- 3921	Fx:
Notes: The United States Army Corps of Engineers work in engineering and environmental matters. A workforce of biologists, engineers, geologists, hydrologists, natural resource managers and other professionals provide engineering services to the nation including planning, designing, building and operating water resources and other civil works projects.			
USDA Forest Service			
Level: Federal	Hazard: Wildfire	http://www.fs.fed.us	
1400 Independence Ave. SW			
Washington, D.C. 20250-0002		Ph: 202-205-8333	Fx:
Notes: The Forest Service is an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Forest Service manages public lands in national forests and grasslands.			
USGS Water Resources			
Level: Federal	Hazard: Multi	www.water.usgs.gov	
6000 J Street		Placer Hall	
Sacramento, CA 95819-6129		Ph: 916-278-3000	Fx: 916-278-3070
Notes: The USGS Water Resources mission is to provide water information that benefits the Nation's citizens: publications, data, maps, and applications software.			
Western States Seismic Policy Council (WSSPC)			
Level: Regional	Hazard: Earthquake	www.wsspc.org/home.html	
125 California Avenue		Suite D201, #1	
Palo Alto, CA 94306		Ph: 650-330-1101	Fx: 650-326-1769
Notes: WSSPC is a regional earthquake consortium funded mainly by FEMA. Its website is a great resource, with information clearly categorized - from policy to engineering to education.			

Westside Economic Collaborative C/O Pacific Western Bank			
Level: Regional	Hazard: Multi	http://www.westside-Ia.or	
120 Wilshire Boulevard			
Santa Monica, CA 90401		Ph: 310-458-1521	Fx: 310-458-6479
Notes: The Westside Economic Development Collaborative is the first Westside regional economic development corporation. The Westside EDC functions as an information gatherer and resource center, as well as a forum, through bringing business, government, and residents together to address issues affecting the region: Economic Diversity, Transportation, Housing, Workforce Training and Retraining, Lifelong Learning, Tourism, and Embracing Diversity.			

APPENDIX

B

THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The Public Participation Process

Public participation is a key component to strategic planning processes. Citizen participation offers citizens the chance to voice their ideas, interests, and opinions. The Federal Emergency Management Agency also requires public input during the development of mitigation plans.

The Lawndale Elementary School District Local Hazard Mitigation Plan integrates a cross-section of citizen input throughout the planning process. To accomplish this goal, the Lawndale Elementary School District Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee developed a public participation process through these components: (1) developing a steering committee comprised of knowledgeable individuals representative of the District & the community; (2) soliciting community input through meetings, community surveys, and the District's Web site; and (3) conducting a public workshop to identify common concerns and ideas regarding hazard mitigation and to discuss specific goals and actions of the mitigation plan.

Integrating public participation during the development of the Lawndale Elementary School District Local Hazard Mitigation Plan has ultimately resulted in increased public awareness. Through citizen involvement, the mitigation plan reflects community issues, concerns, and new ideas and perspectives on mitigation opportunities and plan action items.

Steering Committee

Hazard mitigation at the Lawndale Elementary School District is overseen by the Lawndale Elementary School District Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee, which consists of representatives from various city agencies, representatives from local business and community organizations and the public. Steering committee members have an understanding of how the community is structured and how residents, businesses, and the environment may be affected by natural hazard events. The steering committee guided the development of the plan, and assisted in developing plan goals and action items, and sharing local expertise to create a more comprehensive plan.

Table B.1 lists the various people and organizations that participated on the Lawndale Elementary School District Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee.

Table B.1. Lawndale Elementary School District Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee
Lawndale Elementary School District Associate Superintendent, Business Services
Lawndale Elementary School District Facilities, Maintenance & Operations Director
Lawndale Elementary School District Emergency Services Consultant
Lawndale Elementary School District Risk Management Consultant
Lawndale Elementary School District Technology Coordinator
City of Lawndale, Director of Public Works
City of Lawndale, Municipal Services Director
ASCIP, Risk Management Support Division
Office of Disaster Management, Area G

Meetings

In addition to letters inviting coordination between local agencies, specifically the City of Lawndale and Los Angeles County, several meetings were held to communicate the objectives of the plan, gather information and resources, and to solicit community input in the planning process. A brief synopsis of some of the meetings follows with representative meeting agendas and sign-in sheets.

Meeting #1: May 6, 2004

ASCIP, The Alliance of Schools for Cooperative Insurance Programs, coordinated a special training session, with a FEMA specialist, who provided regional school district representatives, a detailed workbook with sample forms and reference materials to aid in the completion of a Hazard Mitigation Plan. Several areas school districts, including El Segundo, Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, and Wiseburn were in attendance. Lawndale hosted this workshop.

Meeting #2: May 19, 2004

Deborah Nobles, the Districts' Risk Manager, coordinated this meeting with key representatives of the City of Lawndale to share our planning efforts and coordinate resources.

Meeting #3: June 15, 2004

The Steering Committee representatives share our preliminary plan and also a community survey at the District Parent Advisory Committee, which has a parent representative for each of the District's school communities. The attendees took the survey. In addition, the survey was placed on the District Web site, and all district staff was invited to complete the survey.

Meeting #4: June 16, 2004

Deborah Nobles, the Districts' Risk Manager, coordinated another meeting with key representatives of the City of Lawndale and the Fire Department to share our planning efforts and coordinate resources.

Copies of letters to other public agencies, as well as meeting agendas, meeting minutes, and sign-in sheets follow.

LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

4161 W. 147th Street
Lawndale, California 90260

(310) 973-1300
Fax (310) 675-6462

May 14, 2004

Supervisor Yvonne Brathwaite Burke
Second District
LAX Courthouse
11701 La Cienaga Blvd., #103
Los Angeles, CA 90045

Dear Supervisor Burke:

As you know, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the Lawndale Elementary School District, along with your agency, is required to develop a mitigation plan in the event of a disaster and is encouraged to cooperate with local government agencies and departments in doing so. It is our understanding that the County is also required to develop such a plan.

Therefore, the District would specifically request that it be included in the County's natural hazard mitigation planning. It is our understanding that the plan must be submitted in time for approval by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on or before November 1, 2004.

We look forward to a cooperative effort on this venture and would appreciate any information that the County could share with us on this common goal.

If you have questions, I can be contacted at extension 1256. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

John D. Vinke
Associate Superintendent, Business Services

JDV:am

cc: Carlos Ramos, Director of Public Safety & Community Services
John Giles, Director, Maintenance & Operations Deborah
Nobles, Risk Manager

LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

4161 W. 147th Street
Lawndale, California 90260

(310) 973-1300
Fax (310) 675-6462

May 14, 2004

Mr. Eric Hassel
Interim City Manager
City of Lawndale
14717 Burin Avenue
Lawndale, CA 90260

Dear Eric:

As you know, under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the Lawndale Elementary School District, along with your agency, is required to develop a mitigation plan in the event of a disaster and is encouraged to cooperate with local government agencies and departments in doing so. It is our understanding that the City and County are also required to develop such a plan.

Therefore, the District would specifically request that it be included in the City's natural hazard mitigation planning. It is our understanding that the plan must be submitted in time for approval by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on or before November 1, 2004.

We look forward to a cooperative effort on this venture and would appreciate any information that the City could share with us on this common goal.

If you have questions, I can be contacted at extension 1256. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

John D. Vinke
Associate Superintendent, Business Services

JDV: am

cc: Carlos Ramos, Director of Public Safety & Community Services
John Giles, Director, Maintenance & Operations
Deborah Nobles, Risk Manager
Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, Supervisor, Second District

Alliance of Schools for Cooperative Insurance Programs

DMA 2000 Workshop

Date: May 6, 2004 Location: Lawndale School District

Name	District	Email Address
Gigi Thompson	SCROC	gthompson@scroc.k12.ca.us
Gail Petry	SCROC	gpetry@scroc.k12.ca.us
Tracy Hattingh	RBUSD	tracy@bnet.org
Geoff Yantz	ESCSD	gyantz@esusd.k12.ca.us
Pete Lyons	PVPUSD	Lyonsp@mail.pvpusd.k12.ca.us
John Giles	LESD	John_Giles@Lawndale.k12.CA.US
Tom Cox	Wiseburn	tcox@wiseburn.k12.ca.us
Matt Wunder	Wiseburn SD	mwunder@wiseburn.k12.CA.US matt@highspeedla.com
JOHN D. VINKE	Lawndale	jvinke@lawndale.k12.ca.us
Marsylee Keener	El Segundo	mkeener@esusd.k12.ca.us

LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING MEETING AGENDA

LESD CONFERENCE ROOM

MAY 19, 2004

11:00 A.M.

1) MEET LOCAL CITY OFFICIALS

- **Carlos Ramos, Director of Public Safety & Community Services, City of Lawndale**
- **Blane Frandsen, Director of Public Works, City of Lawndale**

2) COORDINATION OF EFFORTS

- **How can the District assist the City?**
- **How can the City assist the District?**
- **What are the City's responsibilities?**
- **What are the District's responsibilities?**

3) ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLANNING MEETING MINUTES

LESD CONFERENCE ROOM

MAY 19, 2004

11:00 A.M.

Attendees: Blane Frandsen, Director of Public Works, city of Lawndale and Giraldo Mark Ares, Municipal Services Manager, City of Lawndale, John Giles, Director of Maintenance and Operations, Lawndale Elementary School District and Deborah Nobles, ASCIP Risk Management Specialist, Lawndale Elementary School District.

Giraldo Mark Ares advised for the District to commence the hazard evaluation process by contacting the fire department to do an evaluation of the District's hazardous materials or waste or by using the last report produced by the Fire Marshall, if it has been conducted recently. The City is interested in receiving information regarding the District's emergency preparedness for each school site including emergency utility shut-off locations. They would also like to know the chain of command regarding who they should contact in the event of an emergency. Currently, Blane has access to an older phone, which was programmed with the leadership team's information. However, Blane would like the number of contacts reduced to a more manageable number, which would become the chain of command, as mentioned above. The City would also like to know if there are any legal documents that involve the District to respond in the event of a disaster. For example, is there an agreement with the American Red Cross to use District facilities?

Blane Frandsen discussed technology and the direction the City will be taking as respects GIS systems. He advised that the City would be interested in working with the District and would encourage the District to participate in the GIS system process by purchasing at least two handheld GPS devices and terminal to access City information in the near future. At this time, Blane does not have information in any database concerning hazards within the City. However, he will provide information concerning the City that he is currently aware of as a starting point. He will also provide information to the District to address responding to hazards involving train derailments.

In conclusion, the District has agreed to provide information concerning emergency preparedness and chain of command contacts to the City. Deborah Nobles will meet with Giraldo Mark Ares at the City Offices to review further information that the City may have to offer the District. Both parties have agreed to meet in a couple of weeks

to update on progress and draft a formal plan of action. Deborah Nobles will contact all parties to arrange meeting. Next meeting to include Fire Department, Sheriff, etc.

DN/

You are invited to attend a special meeting of the

LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT
DISTRICT PARENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE (DPAC)
DISTRICT ENGLISH LEARNER ADVISORY COMMITTEE (DELAC)

LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
DISTRICT OFFICE
4161 West 147th Street

Tuesday
June 15, 2004
9:00 – 11:00 a.m.

AGENDA

1. **Welcome and Minutes from 5/11/04**

2. **Hazard Mitigation Plan – Mr. John Vinke**

3. **Consolidated Application- Mrs. Venecia Lizarzaburu**

4. **Future Meeting Dates for 2004-2005 School Year**
   - October 26, 2004
   - December 7, 2004
   - February 8, 2005
   - March 29, 2005
   - May 24, 2005

Babysitting and a translator will be provided. Please join us! If you have questions, please do not hesitate to call us at 973-1300 x1234.

DPAC/DELAC MEETING

June 15, 2004
Lawndale Elementary School District
Board Room

Sign In Sheet

	NAME	SCHOOL
1.	Ann M Phillips	Anderson
2.	Rocky Sebrela	Rogers
3.	[illegible]	District
4.	Robert Mannelli	ASCIP
5.	Jerry Albright	Billy M.
6.	Marian [illegible]	FDR/Rogers
7.	Lourdes Perez	Rogers
8.	Sadhana K. Dhiralan	College Kids
9.	Veronica Arriola	Addams
10.	Silvia [illegible]	Addams
11.	Celia May	W. Green
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		
21.		
22.		
23.		
24.		

LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN
KICK-OFF MEETING

LESD PDC
JUNE 16, 2004
11:00 A.M.

1) INTRODUCTIONS

- **Meet all attendees**
- **Identify goals of the planning team**

2) DEVELOP MISSION STATEMENT

- **Review sample**

3) Establish Responsibilities

- **Draft information for public dissemination**
- **Technical Support (includes creation of maps)**
- **What information can be obtained from the City?**
- **Appoint Official record keeper to document meetings**
- **Inventory Assets**
- **Hazard Identification**

4) Round Table Discussion

Planning and Prevention for Disasters
Assessment Survey

The purpose of this assessment is to receive community input in identifying and prioritizing potential disasters that threaten the Lawndale Elementary School District. Results from this survey will be used to aid in the creation of a Disaster Mitigation Plan intended to better prepare the Lawndale Elementary School District in the event of a major disaster. If you have any questions please contact Alice Mito at 310-973-1300 ext. 1255

1. I am representing a (select one only):
   ❑ School District Employee ❑ Community Member ❑ Government Agency ❑ Business
   ❑ Utility ❑ Hospital ❑ Other:_____

2. How concerned are you personally about the following disasters affecting your home or business within the Lawndale Elementary School District Boundaries? Please circle the corresponding number for each disaster.

Potential Disasters	Not Concerned	Somewhat Concerned	Concerned	Very Concerned	Extremely Concerned	If you marked EXTREMELY CONCERNED, please Specifically explain the most destructive consequence of this disaster that concerns you:
Land Subsidence	1	2	3	4	5	
Drought/Extreme Heat	1	2	3	4	5	
Earthquake	1	2	3	4	5	
Fire: Wildland	1	2	3	4	5	
Fire: Residential	1	2	3	4	5	
Flood	1	2	3	4	5	
Disasterous Material Spill	1	2	3	4	5	
High Winds	1	2	3	4	5	
Landslide	1	2	3	4	5	
Power Outages	1	2	3	4	5	
Terrorism	1	2	3	4	5	
Disruption of Mass Transit	1	2	3	4	5	
Winter Storm	1	2	3	4	5	
Other:	1	2	3	4	5	
Other:	1	2	3	4	5	

3. For only disasters marked EXTREMELY CONCERNED, please complete the gray column in the table above, if you haven't already.

4. Among the disasters above, which do you think is the **highest threat** to your home or business within the Lawndale Elementary School District boundaries?: (write in only one disaster from above)_____

5. Have you taken any actions to make your home or business more resistant to disasters? (please circle) **YES** **NO**
   If yes, please explain:_____
   _____

6. In your opinion, what are some steps that the Lawndale Elementary School District could take to reduce or eliminate the risk of damage from the disaster you selected:_____
   _____

7. For any disasters not mentioned in this survey or for comments regarding disaster mitigation planning please use the following lines. If more space is needed, please use the back of this sheet._____
   _____

8. Please invite me to future meetings to assist in the creation of a Disaster Mitigation Plan for the Lawndale Elementary School District (please circle) **YES** **NO**
   If yes, please complete: Name_____Phone_____
   Address_____City/State/Zip_____
   E-mail Address_____

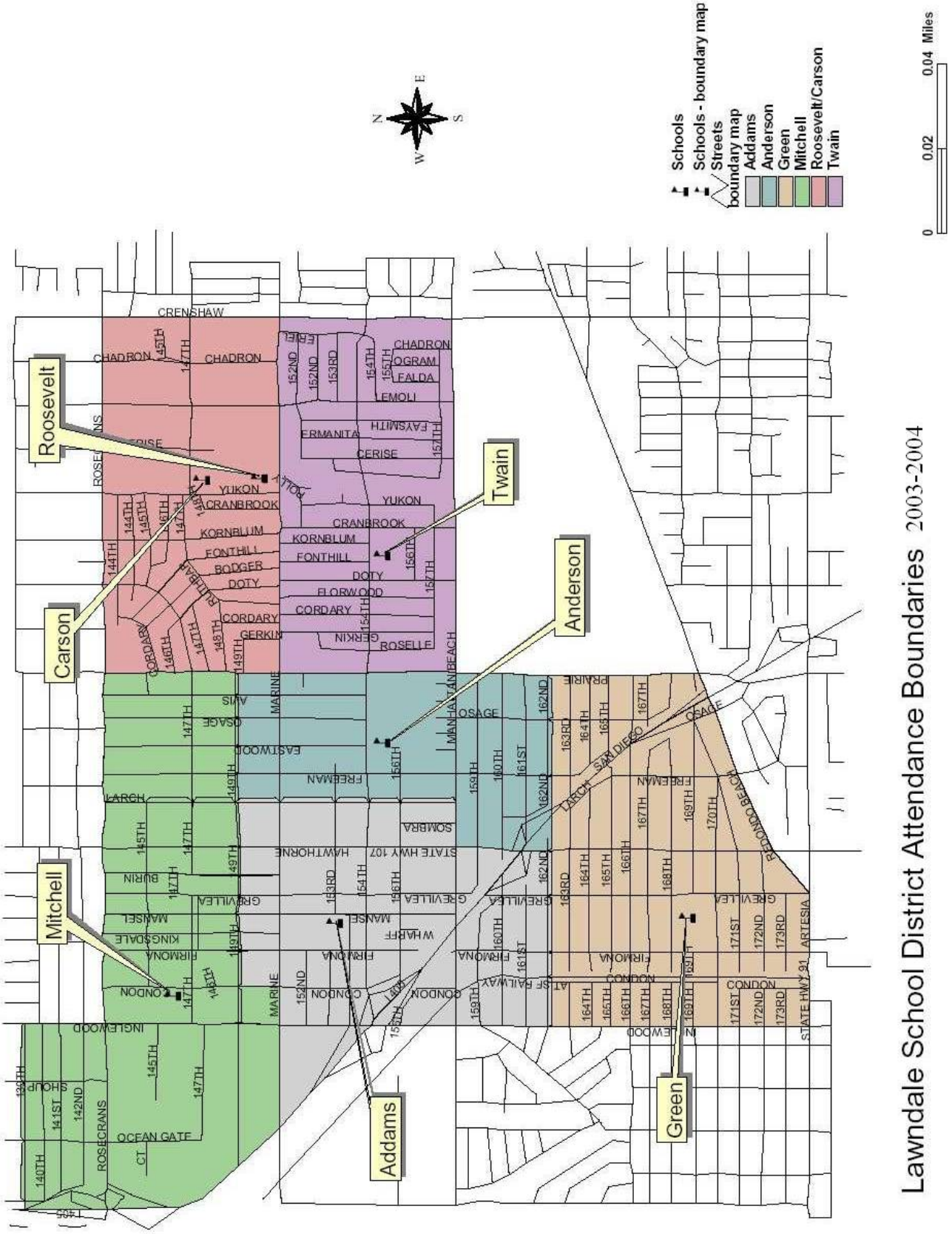
Please return this survey by Tuesday, June 30, 2004 to the Lawndale Elementary School District, located at 4161 West 147th Street, Lawndale CA 90260. Thank you!

APPENDIX

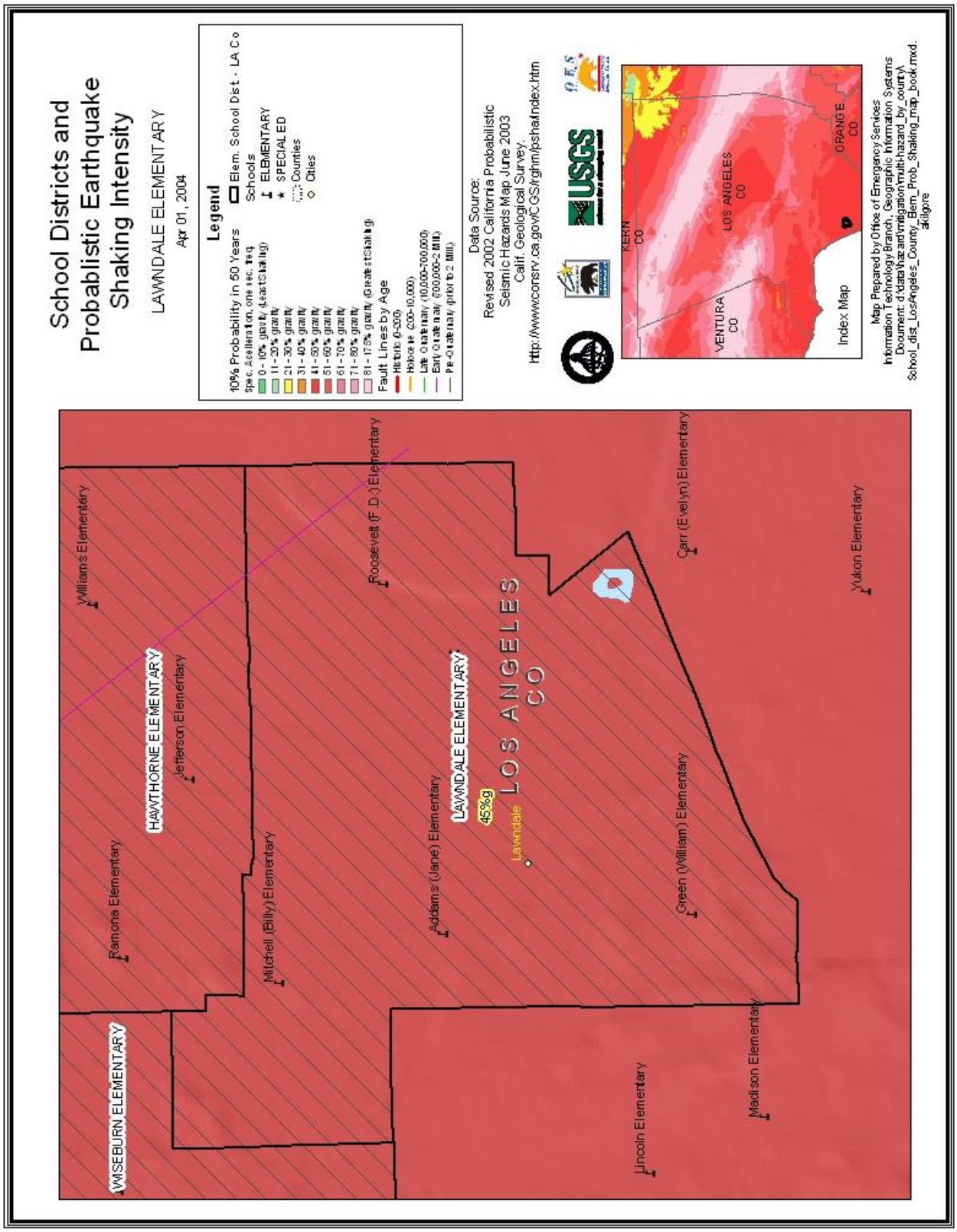
C

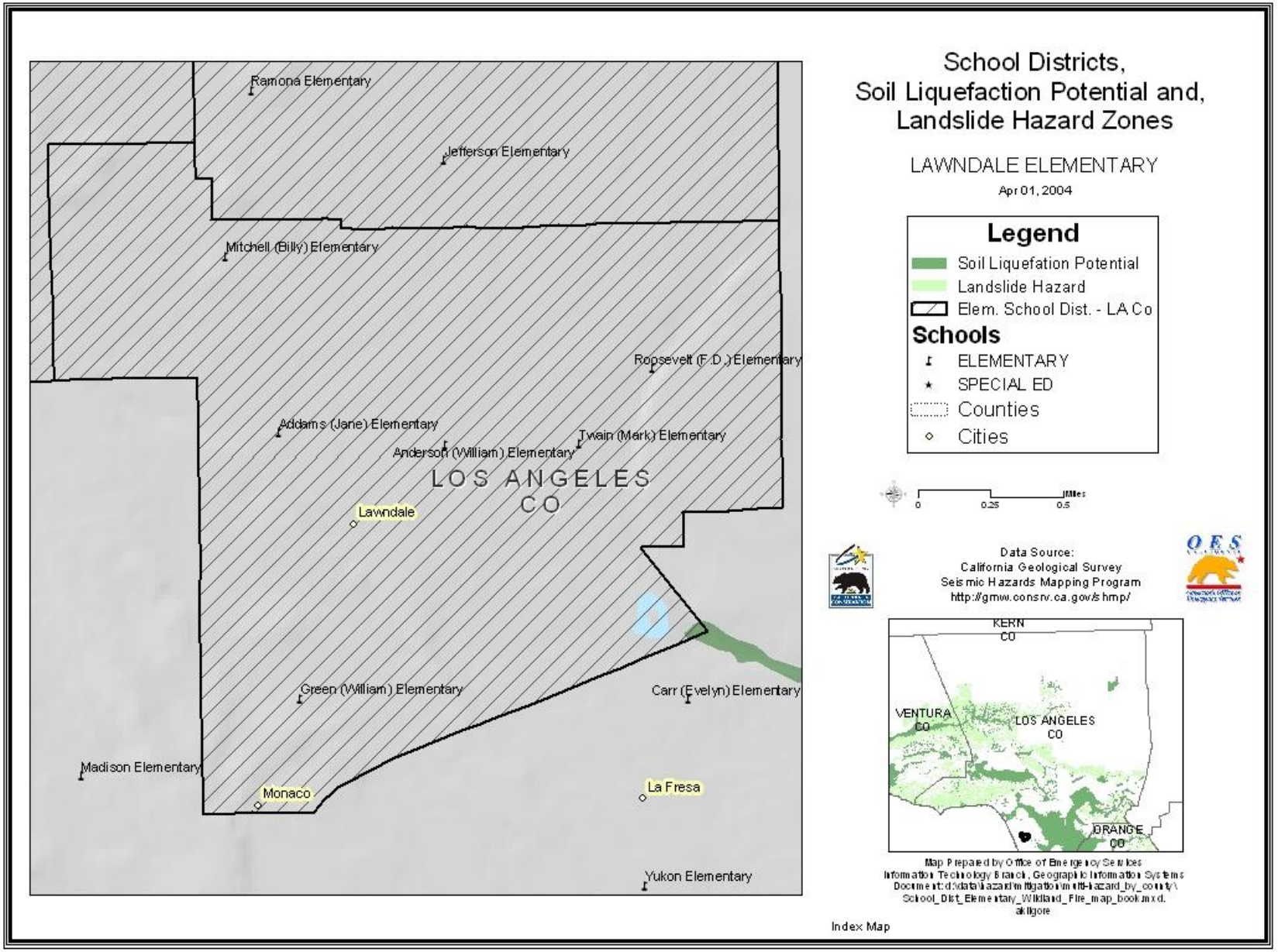
LIST OF MAPS

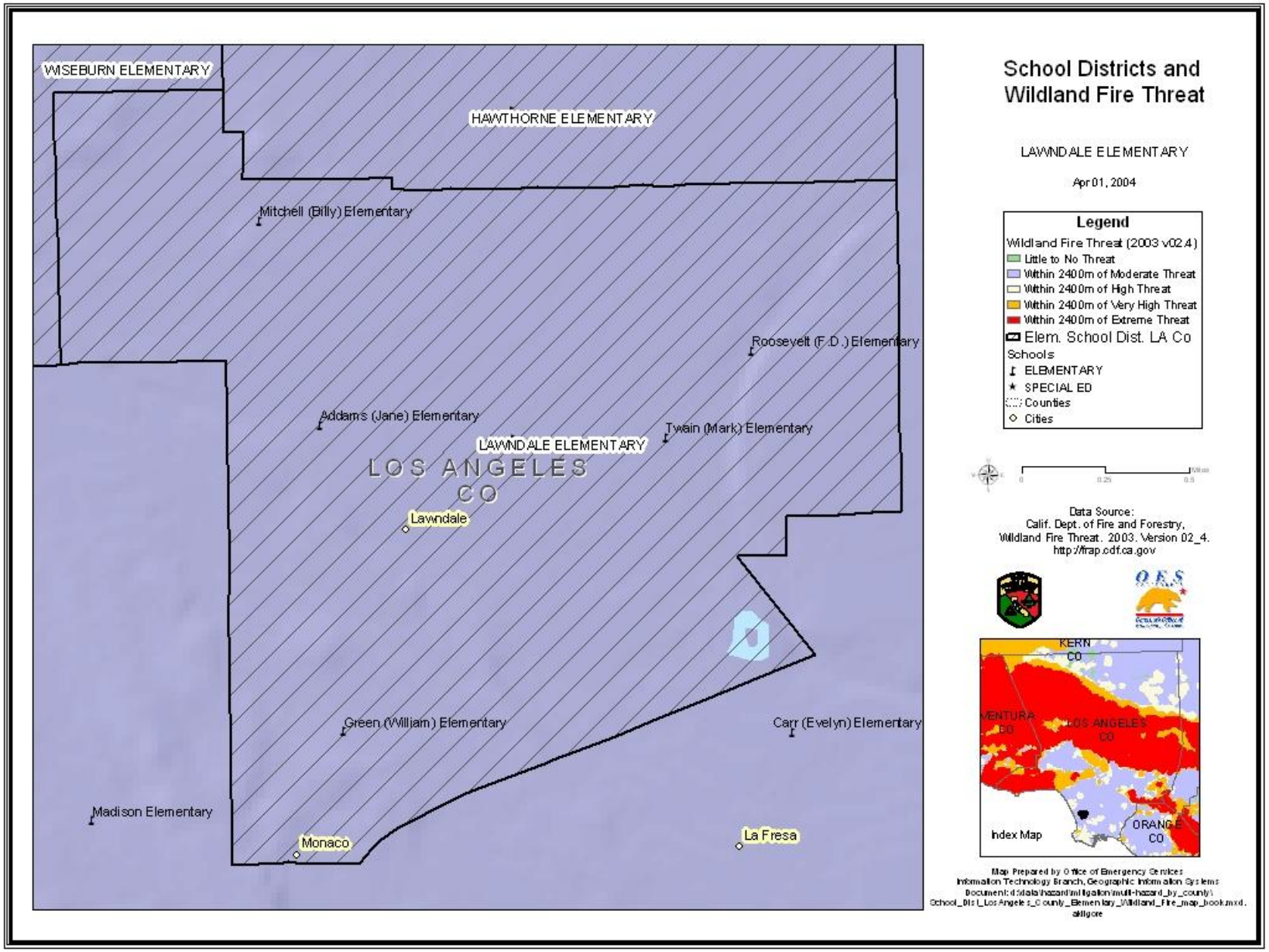
Map of Lawndale School District Attendance Boundaries

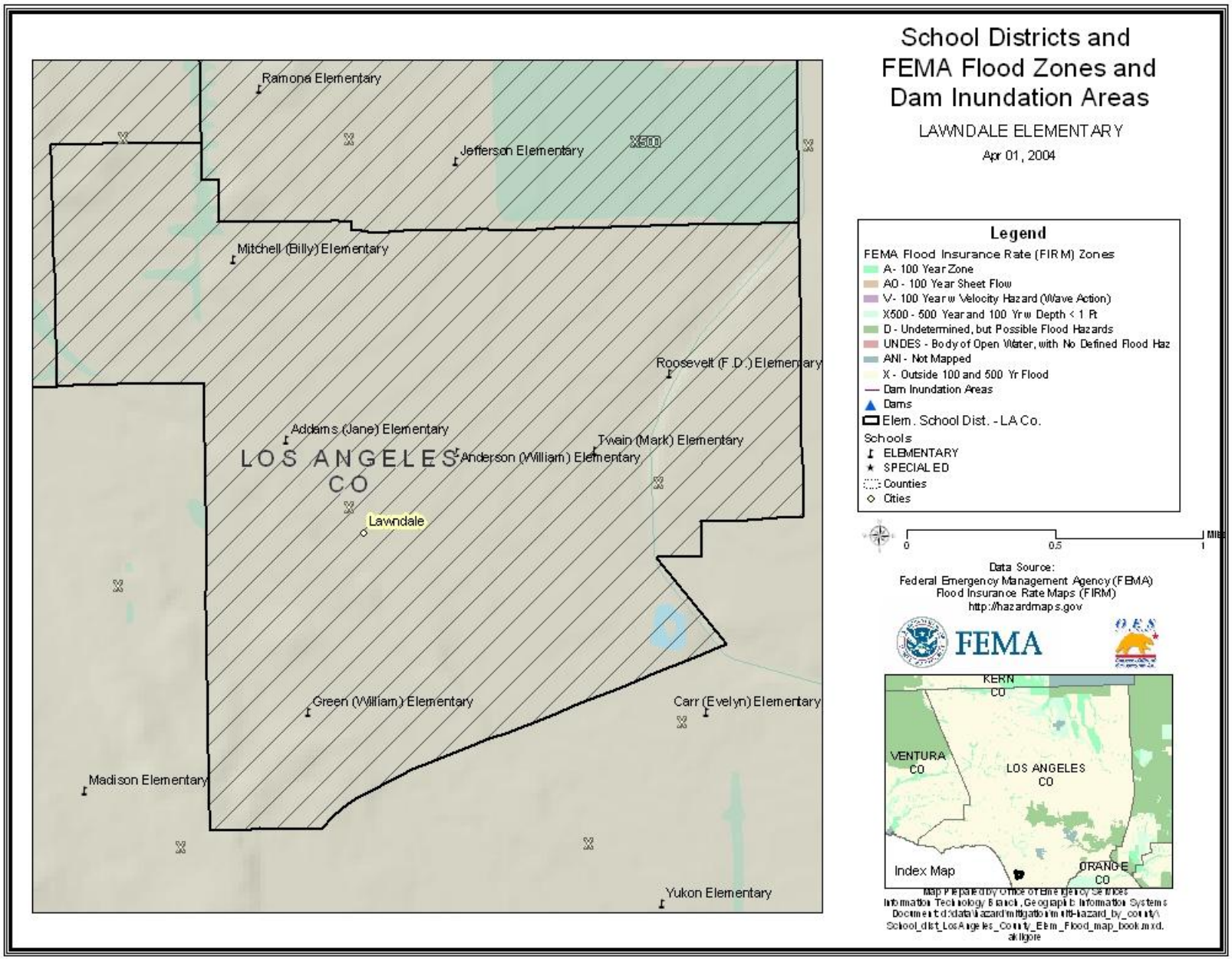


Map of School Districts and Probabilistic Earthquake Shaking Intensity




School Districts,
Soil Liquefaction Potential and,
Landslide Hazard Zones
LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY
Apr 01, 2004
Legend
Soil Liquefation Potential
Landslide Hazard
Elem. School Dist. - LA Co
Schools
ELEMENTARY
SPECIAL ED
Counties
Cities
Ramona Elementary
Jefferson Elementary
Mitchell (Billy) Elementary
Roosevelt (F.D.) Elementary
Addams (Jane) Elementary
Twain (Mark) Elementary
Anderson (William) Elementary
LOS ANGELES CO
Lawndale
Green (William) Elementary
Carr (Evelyn) Elementary
Madison Elementary
Monaco
La Fresa
Yukon Elementary
0
0.25
0.5
Miles
Data Source:
California Geological Survey
Seismic Hazards Mapping Program
http://gmw.consrv.ca.gov/shmp/
KERN CO
VENTURA CO
LOS ANGELES CO
ORANGE CO
Map Prepared by Office of Emergency Services
Information Technology Branch, Geographic Information Systems
Document: d:\data\hazardmitigation\multi-hazard_by_county\School_Dist_Elementary_Wildland_Fire_map_book.mxd
akilgore
Index Map


WISEBURN ELEMENTARY
HAWTHORNE ELEMENTARY
Mitchell (Billy) Elementary
Roosevelt (F.D.) Elementary
Addams (Jane) Elementary
Twain (Mark) Elementary
LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY
LOS ANGELES CO
Lawndale
Green (William) Elementary
Carr (Evelyn) Elementary
Madison Elementary
Monaco
La Fresa
School Districts and Wildland Fire Threat
LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY
Apr 01, 2004
Legend
Wildland Fire Threat (2003 v02.4)
Little to No Threat
Within 2400m of Moderate Threat
Within 2400m of High Threat
Within 2400m of Very High Threat
Within 2400m of Extreme Threat
Elem. School Dist. LA Co
Schools
ELEMENTARY
SPECIAL ED
Counties
Cities
Data Source:
Calif. Dept. of Fire and Forestry,
Wildland Fire Threat. 2003. Version 02_4.
http://frap.cdf.ca.gov
KERN CO
VENTURA CO
LOS ANGELES CO
ORANGE CO
Index Map
Map Prepared by Office of Emergency Services
Information Technology Branch, Geographic Information Systems
Document: d:\data\hazard\mitigation\multi-hazard_by_county\School_Dist_Los Angeles_County_Elementary_\Wildland_Fire_map_book.mxd.
akilgore


School Districts and
FEMA Flood Zones and
Dam Inundation Areas
LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY
Apr 01, 2004
Ramona Elementary
Jefferson Elementary
X500
Mitchell (Billy) Elementary
Roosevelt (F.D.) Elementary
Addams (Jane) Elementary
LOS ANGELES
CO
Anderson (William) Elementary
Twain (Mark) Elementary
Lawndale
Green (William) Elementary
Carr (Evelyn) Elementary
Madison Elementary
Yukon Elementary
Legend
FEMA Flood Insurance Rate (FIRM) Zones
A - 100 Year Zone
AO - 100 Year Sheet Flow
V - 100 Year w Velocity Hazard (Wave Action)
X500 - 500 Year and 100 Yr w Depth < 1 Ft
D - Undetermined, but Possible Flood Hazards
UNDES - Body of Open Water, with No Defined Flood Haz
ANI - Not Mapped
X - Outside 100 and 500 Yr Flood
Dam Inundation Areas
Dams
Elem. School Dist. - LA Co.
Schools
ELEMENTARY
SPECIAL ED
Counties
Cities
0
0.5
1
MILES
Data Source:
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM)
http://hazardmaps.gov
FEMA
KERN
CO
VENTURA
CO
LOS ANGELES
CO
ORANGE
CO
Index Map
Map Prepared by Office of Emergency Services
Information Technology Branch, Geographic Information Systems
Document: d:\data\hazardmitigation\multi-hazard_by_county\
School_dist_LosAngeles_County_Elem_Flood_map_book.mxd.
akilgore

APPENDIX

D

ACRONYMS

Federal Acronyms

AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
ATC	Applied Technology Council
b/ca	benefit/cost analysis
BFE	Base Flood Elevation
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BSSC	Building Seismic Safety Council
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRS	Community Rating System
EDA	Economic Development Administration
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ER	Emergency Relief
EWP	Emergency Watershed Protection (NRCS Program)
FAS	Federal Aid System
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FMA	Flood Mitigation Assistance (FEMA Program)
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNS	Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences (International)
GSA	General Services Administration
HAZUS	Hazards U.S.
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HMST	Hazard Mitigation Survey Team
HUD	Housing and Urban Development (United States, Department of)
IBHS	Institute for Business and Home Safety
ICC	Increased Cost of Compliance
IHMT	Interagency Hazard Mitigation Team
NCDC	National Climate Data Center
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NHMP	Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (also known as "409 Plan")
NIBS	National Institute of Building Sciences
NIFC	National Interagency Fire Center
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NWS	National Weather Service
SBA	Small Business Administration
SEAO	Structural Engineers Association of Oregon
SHMO	State Hazard Mitigation Officer
TOR	Transfer of Development Rights
UGB	Urban Growth Boundary

URM	Unreinforced Masonry
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USBR	United States Bureau of Reclamation
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFA	United States Fire Administration
USFS	United States Forest Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WSSPC	Western States Seismic Policy Council

California Acronyms

A&W	Alert and Warning
AA	Administering Areas
AAR	After Action Report
ARC	American Red Cross
ARP	Accidental Risk Prevention
ATC20	Applied Technology Council20
ATC21	Applied Technology Council21
BCP	Budget Change Proposal
BSA	California Bureau of State Audits
CAER	Community Awareness & Emergency Response
CalARP	California Accidental Release Prevention
CalBO	California Building Officials
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CalREP	California Radiological Emergency Plan
CALSTARS	California State Accounting Reporting System
CalTRANS	California Department of Transportation
CBO	Community Based Organization
CD	Civil Defense
CDF	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CDMG	California Division of Mines and Geology
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEPEC	California Earthquake Prediction Evaluation Council
CESRS	California Emergency Services Radio System
CHIP	California Hazardous Identification Program
CHMIRS	California Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CLETS	California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
CSTI	California Specialized Training Institute
CUEA	California Utilities Emergency Association
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
DAD	Disaster Assistance Division (of the state Office of Emergency Svcs)
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DGS	California Department of General Services
DHSRHB	California Department of Health Services, Radiological Health Branch
DO	Duty Officer

DOC	Department Operations Center
DOE	Department of Energy (U.S.)
DOF	California Department of Finance
DOJ	California Department of Justice
DPA	California Department of Personnel Administration
DPIG	Disaster Preparedness Improvement Grant
DR	Disaster Response
DSA	Division of the State Architect
DSR	Damage Survey Report
DSW	Disaster Service Worker
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EAS	Emergency Alerting System
EDIS	Emergency Digital Information System
EERI	Earthquake Engineering Research Institute
EMA	Emergency Management Assistance
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMMA	Emergency Managers Mutual Aid
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.)
EPEDAT	Early Post Earthquake Damage Assessment Tool
EPI	Emergency Public Information
EPIC	Emergency Public Information Council
ESC	Emergency Services Coordinator
FAY	Federal Award Year
FDAA	Federal Disaster Assistance Administration
FEAT	Governor's Flood Emergency Action Team
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFY	Federal Fiscal Year
FIR	Final Inspection Reports
FIRESCOPE	Firefighting Resources of So. Calif. Organized for Potential Emergencies
FMA	Flood Management Assistance
FSR	Feasibility Study Report
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographical Information System
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HAZMIT	Hazardous Mitigation
HAZUS	Hazards United States (an earthquake damage assessment prediction tool)
HAD	Housing and Community Development
HEICS	Hospital Emergency Incident Command System
HEPG	Hospital Emergency Planning Guidance
HIA	Hazard Identification and Analysis Unit
HMEP	Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
IDE	Initial Damage Estimate

IA	Individual Assistance
IFG	Individual & Family Grant (program)
IRG	Incident Response Geographic Information System
IPA	Information and Public Affairs (of state Office of Emergency Services)
LAN	Local Area Network
LEMMA	Law Enforcement Master Mutual Aid
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MARAC	Mutual Aid Regional Advisory Council
MHID	Multihazard Identification
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBC	Nuclear, Biological, Chemical
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NEMIS	National Emergency Management Information System
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association
NPP	Nuclear Power Plant
NSF	National Science Foundation
NWS	National Weather Service
OA	Operational Area
OASIS	Operational Area Satellite Information System
OCC	Operations Coordination Center
OCD	Office of Civil Defense
OEP	Office of Emergency Planning
OES	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
OSHPD	Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development
OSPR	Oil Spill Prevention and Response
PA	Public Assistance
PC	Personal Computer
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PIO	Public Information Office
POST	Police Officer Standards and Training
PPA/CA	Performance Partnership Agreement/Cooperative Agreement (FEMA)
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PTAB	Planning and Technological Assistance Branch
PTR	Project Time Report
RA	Regional Administrator (OES)
RADEF	Radiological Defense (program)
RAMP	Regional Assessment of Mitigation Priorities
RAPID	Railroad Accident Prevention & Immediate Deployment
RDO	Radiological Defense Officer
RDMHC	Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinator
REOC	Regional Emergency Operations Center
REPI	Reserve Emergency Public Information
RES	Regional Emergency Staff
RIMS	Response Information Management System
RMP	Risk Management Plan

RPU	Radiological Preparedness Unit (OES)
RRT	Regional Response Team
SAM	State Administrative Manual
SARA	Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act
SAVP	Safety Assessment Volunteer Program
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCO	California State Controller's Office
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SEPIC	State Emergency Public Information Committee
SLA	State and Local Assistance
SONGS	San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SWEPC	Statewide Emergency Planning Committee
TEC	Travel Expense Claim
TRU	Transuranic
TTT	Train the Trainer
UPA	Unified Program Account
UPS	Uninterrupted Power Source
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WC	California State Warning Center
WAN	Wide Area Network
WIPP	Waste Isolation Pilot Project

APPENDIX

E

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

Acceleration	The rate of change of velocity with respect to time. Acceleration due to gravity at the earth's surface is 9.8 meters per second squared. That means that every second that something falls toward the surface of earth its velocity increases by 9.8 meters per second.
Asset	Any manmade or natural feature that has value, including, but not limited to people; buildings; infrastructure like bridges, roads, and sewer and water systems; lifelines like electricity and communication resources; or environmental, cultural, or recreational features like parks, dunes, wetlands, or landmarks.
Base Flood	Flood that has a 1 percent probability of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Also known as the 100-year flood.
Base Flood Elevation (BFE)	Elevation of the base flood in relation to a specified datum, such as the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929. The Base Flood Elevation is used as the standard for the National Flood Insurance Program.
Bedrock	The solid rock that underlies loose material, such as soil, sand, clay, or gravel.
Building	A structure that is walled and roofed, principally above ground and permanently affixed to a site. The term includes a manufactured home on a permanent foundation on which the wheels and axles carry no weight.
Coastal High Hazard Area	Area, usually along an open coast, bay, or inlet that is subject to inundation by storm surge and, in some instances, wave action caused by storms or seismic sources.
Coastal Zones	The area along the shore where the ocean meets the land as the surface of the land rises above the ocean. This land/water interface includes barrier islands, estuaries, beaches, coastal wetlands, and land areas having direct drainage to the ocean.
Community Rating System (CRS)	An NFIP program that provides incentives for NFIP communities to complete activities that reduce flood hazard risk. When the community completes specified activities, the insurance premiums of policyholders in these communities are reduced.
Computer-Aided Design And Drafting (CADD)	A computerized system enabling quick and accurate electronic 2-D and 3-D drawings, topographic mapping, site plans, and profile/cross-section drawings.
Contour	A line of equal ground elevation on a topographic (contour) map.

Critical Facility	Facilities that are critical to the health and welfare of the population and that are especially important following hazard events. Critical facilities include, but are not limited to, shelters, police and fire stations, and hospitals.
Debris	The scattered remains of assets broken or destroyed in a hazard event. Debris caused by a wind or water hazard event can cause additional damage to other assets.
Digitize	To convert electronically points, lines, and area boundaries shown on maps into x, y coordinates (e.g., latitude and longitude, universal transverse mercator (UTM), or table coordinates) for use in computer applications.
Displacement Time	The average time (in days) which the building's occupants typically must operate from a temporary location while repairs are made to the original building due to damages resulting from a hazard event.
Duration	How long a hazard event lasts.
Earthquake	A sudden motion or trembling that is caused by a release of strain accumulated within or along the edge of earth's tectonic plates.
Erosion	Wearing away of the land surface by detachment and movement of soil and rock fragments, during a flood or storm or over a period of years, through the action of wind, water, or other geologic processes.
Erosion Hazard Area	Area anticipated being lost to shoreline retreat over a given period of time. The projected inland extent of the area is measured by multiplying the average annual long-term recession rate by the number of years desired.
Essential Facility	Elements that are important to ensure a full recovery of a community or state following a hazard event. These would include: government functions, major employers, banks, schools, and certain commercial establishments, such as grocery stores, hardware stores, and gas stations.
Extent	The size of an area affected by a hazard or hazard event.
Extratropical Cyclone	Cyclonic storm events like Nor'easters and severe winter low-pressure systems. Both West and East coasts can experience these non-tropical storms that produce gale-force winds and precipitation in the form of heavy rain or snow. These cyclonic storms, commonly called Nor'easters on the East Coast because of the direction of the storm winds, can last for several days and can be very large – 1,000-mile wide storms are not uncommon.
Fault	A fracture in the continuity of a rock formation caused by a shifting or dislodging of the earth's crust, in which adjacent surfaces are differentially displaced parallel to the plane of fracture.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Independent agency created in 1978 to provide a single point of accountability for all Federal activities related to disaster mitigation and emergency preparedness, response and recovery.
Fire Potential Index (FPI)	Developed by USGS and USFS to assess and map fire hazard potential over broad areas. Based on such geographic information, national policy makers and on-the-ground fire managers established priorities for prevention activities in the defined area to reduce the risk of managed and wildfire ignition and spread. Prediction of fire hazard shortens the time between fire ignition and initial attack by enabling fire managers to pre-allocate and stage suppression forces to high fire risk areas.
Flash Flood	A flood event occurring with little or no warning where water levels rise at an extremely fast rate.
Flood	A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from (1) the overflow of inland or tidal waters, (2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source, or (3) mudflows or the sudden collapse of shoreline land.
Flood Depth	Height of the flood water surface above the ground surface.
Flood Elevation	Elevation of the water surface above an established datum, e.g. National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929, North American Vertical Datum of 1988, or Mean Sea Level.
Flood Hazard Area	The area shown to be inundated by a flood of a given magnitude on a map.
Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)	Map of a community, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that shows both the special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.
Flood Insurance Study (FIS)	A study that provides an examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations in a community or communities.
Floodplain	Any land area, including watercourse, susceptible to partial or complete inundation by water from any source.
Frequency	A measure of how often events of a particular magnitude are expected to occur. Frequency describes how often a hazard of a specific magnitude, duration, and/or extent typically occurs, on average. Statistically, a hazard with a 100-year recurrence interval is expected to occur once every 100 years on average, and would have a 1 percent chance – its probability – of happening in any given year. The reliability of this information varies depending on the kind of hazard being considered.

Fujita Scale of Tornado Intensity	Rates tornadoes with numeric values from F0 to F5 based on tornado wind speed and damage sustained. An F0 indicates minimal damage such as broken tree limbs or signs, while and F5 indicated severe damage sustained.
Functional Downtime	The average time (in days) during which a function (business or service) is unable to provide its services due to a hazard event.
Geographic Area Impacted	The physical area in which the effects of the hazard are experienced.
Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	A computer software application that relates physical features on the earth to a database to be used for mapping and analysis.
Ground Motion	The vibration or shaking of the ground during an earthquake. When a fault ruptures, seismic waves radiate, causing the ground to vibrate. The severity of the vibration increases with the amount of energy released and decreases with distance from the causative fault or epicenter, but soft soils can further amplify ground motions
Hazard	A source of potential danger or adverse condition. Hazards in this how to series will include naturally occurring events such as floods, earthquakes, tornadoes, tsunami, coastal storms, landslides, and wildfires that strike populated areas. A natural event is a hazard when it has the potential to harm people or property.
Hazard Event	A specific occurrence of a particular type of hazard.
Hazard Identification	The process of identifying hazards that threaten an area.
Hazard Mitigation	Sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk from hazards and their effects.
Hazard Profile	A description of the physical characteristics of hazards and a determination of various descriptors including magnitude, duration, frequency, probability, and extent. In most cases, a community can most easily use these descriptors when they are recorded and displayed as maps.
HAZUS (Hazards U.S.)	A GIS-based nationally standardized earthquake loss estimation tool developed by FEMA.

Hurricane	An intense tropical cyclone, formed in the atmosphere over warm ocean areas, in which wind speeds reach 74-miles-per-hour or more and blow in a large spiral around a relatively calm center or "eye." Hurricanes develop over the north Atlantic Ocean, northeast Pacific Ocean, or the south Pacific Ocean east of 160°E longitude. Hurricane circulation is counter-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere.
Hydrology	The science of dealing with the waters of the earth. A flood discharge is developed by a hydrologic study.
Infrastructure	Refers to the public services of a community that have a direct impact on the quality of life. Infrastructure includes communication technology such as phone lines or Internet access, vital services such as public water supplies and sewer treatment facilities, and includes an area's transportation system such as airports, heliports; highways, bridges, tunnels, roadbeds, overpasses, railways, bridges, rail yards, depots; and waterways, canals, locks, seaports, ferries, harbors, dry-docks, piers and regional dams.
Intensity	A measure of the effects of a hazard event at a particular place.
Landslide	Downward movement of a slope and materials under the force of gravity.
Lateral Spreads	Develop on gentle slopes and entail the sidelong movement of large masses of soil as an underlying layer liquefies in a seismic event. The phenomenon that occurs when ground shaking causes loose soils to lose strength and act like viscous fluid. Liquefaction causes two types of ground failure: lateral spread and loss of bearing strength.
Liquefaction	Results when the soil supporting structures liquefies. This can cause structures to tip and topple.
Lowest Floor	Under the NFIP, the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement) of a structure.
Magnitude	A measure of the strength of a hazard event. The magnitude (also referred to as severity) of a given hazard event is usually determined using technical measures specific to the hazard.
Mitigation Plan	A systematic evaluation of the nature and extent of vulnerability to the effects of natural hazards typically present in the state and includes a description of actions to minimize future vulnerability to hazards.
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	Federal program created by Congress in 1968 that makes flood insurance available in communities that enact minimum floodplain management regulations in 44 CFR §60.3.

National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD)	Datum established in 1929 and used in the NFIP as a basis for measuring flood, ground, and structural elevations, previously referred to as Sea Level Datum or Mean Sea Level. The Base Flood Elevations shown on most of the Flood Insurance Rate Maps issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency are referenced to NGVD.
National Weather Service (NWS)	Prepares and issues flood, severe weather, and coastal storm warnings and can provide technical assistance to Federal and state entities in preparing weather and flood warning plans.
Nor'easter	An extra-tropical cyclone producing gale-force winds and precipitation in the form of heavy snow or rain.
Outflow	Follows water inundation creating strong currents that rip at structures and pound them with debris, and erode beaches and coastal structures.
Planimetric	Describes maps that indicate only man-made features like buildings.
Planning	The act or process of making or carrying out plans; the establishment of goals, policies and procedures for a social or economic unit.
Probability	A statistical measure of the likelihood that a hazard event will occur.
Recurrence Interval	The time between hazard events of similar size in a given location. It is based on the probability that the given event will be equaled or exceeded in any given year.
Repetitive Loss Property	A property that is currently insured for which two or more National Flood Insurance Program losses (occurring more than ten days apart) of at least $1000 each have been paid within any 10-year period since 1978.
Replacement Value	The cost of rebuilding a structure. This is usually expressed in terms of cost per square foot, and reflects the present-day cost of labor and materials to construct a building of a particular size, type and quality.
Richter Scale	A numerical scale of earthquake magnitude devised by seismologist C.F. Richter in 1935.
Risk	The estimated impact that a hazard would have on people, services, facilities, and structures in a community; the likelihood of a hazard event resulting in an adverse condition that causes injury or damage. Risk is often expressed in relative terms such as a high, moderate or low likelihood of sustaining damage above a particular threshold due to a specific type of hazard event. It also can be expressed in terms of potential monetary losses associated with the intensity of the hazard.
Riverine	Of or produced by a river.
Scale	A proportion used in determining a dimensional relationship; the ratio of the distance between two points on a map and the actual distance between the two points on the earth's surface.

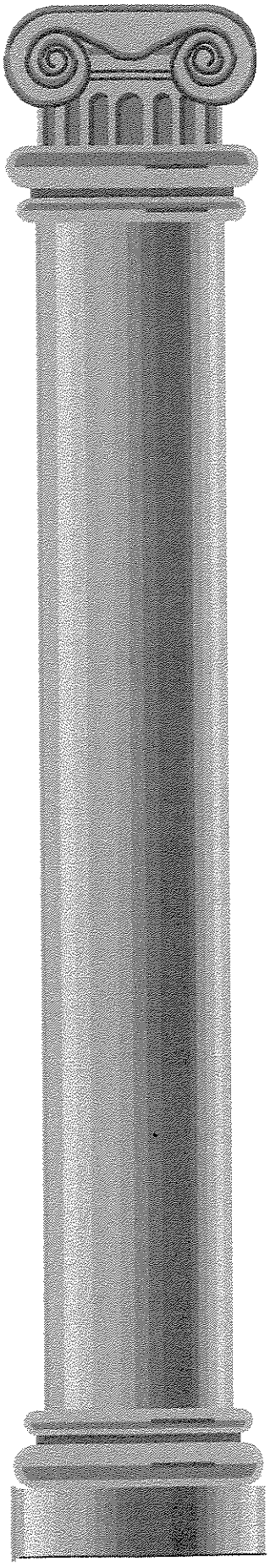
Scarp	A steep slope.
Scour	Removal of soil or fill material by the flow of flood waters. The term is frequently used to describe storm-induced, localized conical erosion around pilings and other foundation supports where the obstruction of flow increases turbulence.
Seismicity	Describes the likelihood of an area being subject to earthquakes.
Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)	An area within a floodplain having a 1 percent or greater chance of flood occurrence in any given year (100-year floodplain); represented on Flood Insurance Rate Maps by darkly shaded areas with zone designations that include the letter A or V.
Stafford Act	The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-107 was signed into law November 23, 1988 and amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288. The Stafford Act is the statutory authority for most Federal disaster response activities, especially as they pertain to FEMA and its programs.
State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO)	The representative of state government who is the primary point of contact with FEMA, other state and Federal agencies, and local units of government in the planning and implementation of pre- and post-disaster mitigation activities.
Storm Surge	Rise in the water surface above normal water level on the open coast due to the action of wind stress and atmospheric pressure on the water surface.
Structure	Something constructed. (See also Building)
Substantial Damage	Damage of any origin sustained by a structure in a Special Flood Hazard Area whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage.
Super Typhoon	A typhoon with maximum sustained winds of 150 mph or more.
Surface Faulting	The differential movement of two sides of a fracture – in other words, the location where the ground breaks apart. The length, width, and displacement of the ground characterize surface faults.
Tectonic Plate	Torsionally rigid, thin segments of the earth's lithosphere that may be assumed to move horizontally and adjoin other plates. It is the friction between plate boundaries that cause seismic activity.
Topographic	Characterizes maps that show natural features and indicate the physical shape of the land using contour lines. These maps may also include manmade features.

Tornado	A violently rotating column of air extending from a thunderstorm to the ground.
Tropical Cyclone	A generic term for a cyclonic, low-pressure system over tropical or subtropical waters.
Tropical Depression	A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of less than 39 mph.
Tropical Storm	A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds greater than 39 mph and less than 74 mph.
Tsunami	Great sea wave produced by submarine earth movement or volcanic eruption.
Typhoon	A special category of tropical cyclone peculiar to the western North Pacific Basin, frequently affecting areas in the vicinity of Guam and the North Mariana Islands. Typhoons whose maximum sustained winds attain or exceed 150 mph are called super typhoons.
Vulnerability	Describes how exposed or susceptible to damage an asset is. Vulnerability depends on an asset's construction, contents, and the economic value of its functions. Like indirect damages, the vulnerability of one element of the community is often related to the vulnerability of another. For example, many businesses depend on uninterrupted electrical power – if an electric substation is flooded, it will affect not only the substation itself, but a number of businesses as well. Often, indirect effects can be much more widespread and damaging than direct ones.
Vulnerability Assessment	The extent of injury and damage that may result from a hazard event of a given intensity in a given area. The vulnerability assessment should address impacts of hazard events on the existing and future built environment.
Water Displacement	When a large mass of earth on the ocean bottom sinks or uplifts, the column of water directly above it is displaced, forming the tsunami wave. The rate of displacement, motion of the ocean floor at the epicenter, the amount of displacement of the rupture zone, and the depth of water above the rupture zone all contribute to the intensity of the tsunami.
Wave Runup	The height that the wave extends up to on steep shorelines, measured above a reference level (the normal height of the sea, corrected to the state of the tide at the time of wave arrival).
Wildfire	An uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming structures.
Zone	A geographical area shown on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) that reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

APPENDIX

F

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS



COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL SAFETY PLAN

LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

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Part One

SEMS MULTIHAZARD FUNCTIONAL PLAN

Part Three

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Excerpts from City of Lawndale Municipal Code

8.16.010 County ordinance adopted.

A. Except as provided in this code, Los Angeles County Ordinance No. 96-0017, as adopted, amended and in effect as of March 12, 1996 and designated at the "Excavation Ordinance of the County of Los Angeles," is hereby adopted by reference as the general hazards code of the city. Three copies of Los Angeles County Ordinance No. 5307 and all amendments have been deposited in the office of the city clerk and shall be at all times maintained by the clerk for use and examination by the public.
B. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection A of this section, any reference in the county ordinance to the "board" means the city council of the city, and any reference to other officers or agents of the county of Los Angeles means that officer or agent of the city performing the same function. (Ord. 913-02 § 31; prior code § 14-31)

8.24.010 Title.

The provisions of this chapter shall be known as the property maintenance and nuisance abatement regulations. (Ord. 768-94 § 2 (Exh. A) (part))

8.24.020 Purpose and legislative findings.

A. The purpose of this chapter is to ensure proper maintenance of property within the city so that the public health, safety and welfare are not endangered by substandard properties and the blighting effects such properties have on the entire community.
B. In consideration of the foregoing, the city council has made the following findings and determinations:
1. That the general welfare of the city is founded, in part, upon the appearance and maintenance of properties;
2. That the keeping or maintaining of properties which are in such condition as to constitute slum or blight affects the physical, economic and social well-being of the entire community;
3. That the keeping or maintaining of properties which are at variance with the level of maintenance of surrounding properties will result in substantial diminution in the enjoyment, use, aesthetic and property values of such surrounding properties;
4. That it is desirous to enhance and promote the maintenance of property and to enhance and provide for the livability, community appearance, and the social economic conditions of the community;
5. That the uses and abuses of property as described in this chapter reasonably relate to the proper exercise of police power to protect the health, safety and general welfare of the public;

6. That the provisions prescribed in this chapter will enhance the appearance and value of such properties rather than be a burden on the owners thereof;
7. That the strong role of aesthetic concerns is justification for exercise of police powers;
8. That unless corrective measures of the type set forth in this chapter are undertaken to alleviate such existing substandard conditions, the public health, safety and welfare, and the property values and social and economic standards of this community will substantially deteriorate;
9. That the abatement of such substandard conditions will enhance the environment of the residents of the city;
10. That the abatement procedures set forth in this chapter are reasonable and afford a maximum of substantive and procedural due process to affected property owners;
11. That the alternative abatement procedure commencing at Section 8.24.180 of this chapter is based on the following findings and determinations:
a. That there has been an increasing trend to leave property dormant and uncared for over extended periods of time,
b. This trend is exemplified by vacated or vacant property characterized by absentee or transient owners, extended escrows with the property left unattended, or similar factors,
c. That such property deteriorates without accountability. Responsible parties are difficult to locate, and the status of the property is in flux while the public nuisance perpetuates and the condition of the property continues to deteriorate. (Ord. 768-94 § 2 (Exh. A) (part))

8.24.040 Substandard, unlawful conditions--Duties.

Any of the following listed conditions on real property are substandard conditions and shall constitute a public nuisance:
A. Any condition which is maintained in violation of or in noncompliance with any regulation of this code;
B. Any unsafe building or structure as defined by Section 203 of the Uniform Building Code, as adopted by the city;
C. Any building or structure, including components or parts thereof, and the site upon which it stands, which has, but is not limited to, any of the following faulty weather protection:
1. Deteriorated, crumbling or loose plaster,
2. Deteriorated or ineffective waterproofing of exterior walls, roof, foundations or floors, including broken windows or doors,
3. Defective, or nonexistent, weather protection for exterior wall coverings, including lack of paint or weathering due to lack of paint or other approved protective covering,
4. Deteriorated, broken, rotted, split or buckled exterior wall coverings or roof coverings;
D. A building or structure or part thereof which was constructed, or partially constructed, without complying with applicable provisions of this code or other law;
E. Any partially constructed building, structure or improvements, together with material and equipment used for construction, which is not completed within a reasonable time, or for which a permit has expired, or upon which there is a cessation of work for more than sixty days, unless such completion or cessation of labor is caused by factors which are not within the control of the owner such as war, labor strikes and litigation;
F. Any partially destroyed buildings, structures or improvements which endanger or injure neighboring properties or the public health, safety or general welfare;

G. Any building or structure or portion thereof which cannot be lawfully used in its existing location and condition for any purpose for which it is designed;
H. Unoccupied buildings left open or unlocked, or otherwise unsecured from intrusion by persons, animals or the elements, or which has been secured by unlawful means, including, but not limited to, windows, doors and other openings which are not boarded up;
I. The maintenance upon such premises or upon the sidewalk or parkways abutting or adjoining such premises, of loose earth, mounds of soil, dead vegetation, vegetation which is excessively overgrown so as to constitute a fire, health or safety hazard, weeds, metal cans, abandoned asphalt or concrete rubbish, refuse and waste material of any kind or other unsanitary substance, object or condition which may endanger or injure neighboring property or the health, safety or welfare of the residents of the vicinity of such premises or which may obstruct such sidewalks and thereby endanger or injure persons traveling thereon;
Nothing in these sections shall be deemed to provide authority or permission to the property owner(s) or agent(s) to trim or remove trees within the parkway area.
J. Waste or recycling containers, except commercial bins, lumber, trash, debris or salvage materials maintained upon any premises which is stored in the required front yard setback, or unscreened in the required side yard on the side street side of a corner lot. However, on residentially zoned and developed properties with existing side yards of three feet or less, waste and recycling containers may be located within the required front yard setback, provided such waste and recycling containers are within eight feet of the front building and appropriately screened from public view as determined by the city manager or his/her designee;
K. Abandoned, discarded or unused furniture except therefrom furniture designed and constructed for outdoor use, stoves, sinks, toilets, cabinets or other household fixtures or equipment, or goods which is stored in any of the following:
1. In the required front yard setback or unscreened in the required side yard on the side street side of a corner lot; provided, however, that on residentially zoned and developed properties with existing side yards of three feet or less, waste and recycling containers may be located within the required front yard setback, provided such waste and recycling containers are within eight feet of the front building and provided that they are screened from view by a solid wall, fence not to exceed the height allowed by this title, or dense landscaping,
2. Visible at ground level from adjacent public rights-of-way;
L. Refuse, rubbish, garbage, offal, animal excrement or other waste material which is not kept or disposed of in accordance with regulations of this code or other provisions of law;
M. Abandoned, wrecked, dismantled or inoperative motor vehicles, trailers, campers, camper shells, boats and other motor vehicles which are accumulated or stored in the required front yard setback area or unscreened in the required side yard on the side street side of a corner lot;
N. Automobiles, trailers, campers, boats or any other motor vehicle parked in any portion of the required front yard or unscreened in the required side yard on the side street side of a corner lot used or zoned for residential purposes other than on a lawfully installed paved surface;
O. Automobiles, trailers, campers, boats or any other motor vehicle parked or stored on any part of property used or zoned for commercial and/or industrial purposes, other than on a lawfully installed paved surface;
P. Building exteriors, walls, fences, driveways or walkways which are broken, defective, deteriorated, in disrepair or defaced due to any writing, inscription, figure, scratches or other marking commonly referred to as “graffiti” as defined in Section 9.14.020 of this code;
Q. The placement of laundry outdoors except on clotheslines.

R. Outdoor lighting of unusually high intensity and brightness which is not shielded or directed away from the surrounding residential property of another. Where lighting projected onto the property of another exceeds 0.5 footcandles of illumination, there shall be a prima facie showing that the lighting is of unusually high intensity and brightness within the meaning of this subsection. (Ord. 915-02 § 1; Ord. 914-02 § 1; Ord. 855-98 § 1; Ord. 768-94 § 2 (Exh. A) (part))

8.24.050 Time for abatement.

In setting the time within which the abatement of any of the aforementioned nuisances must be completed, the director shall consider the nature and extent of the nuisance and the impact that such nuisance may have on the public health, safety and general welfare. The time for abatement may be established at less than a day for violations which may be easily corrected, or which present an immediate threat to the public health, safety or general welfare. (Ord. 768-94 § 2 (Exh. A) (part))

8.24.060 Enforcement of order to abate a nuisance.

A. Penalty. After any order of the director or of the city council, made pursuant to this chapter, shall have become final, no person to whom such order is directed shall fail, neglect or refuse to obey any such order. Any such person who fails to comply with any such order is guilty of an infraction or a misdemeanor as established in Section 1.08.010 of this code.
B. Abatement Prosecution. If, after any order of the director or the city council made pursuant to this chapter has become final, the person to whom such order is directed shall fail, neglect or refuse to obey such order, the director may: (1) cause such person to be prosecuted under subsection A of this section, (2) institute any appropriate action or procedure to abate the public nuisance by proper means including rehabilitation, demolition or repair. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to prevent the city from commencing a civil action to abate a nuisance. (Ord. 768-94 § 2 (Exh. A) (part))

8.24.070 Enforcement by director.

A. Authority. The director is hereby authorized and directed to administer and enforce all of the provisions of this chapter.
B. Right of Entry. Whenever necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of this chapter, or whenever the director has reasonable cause to believe that there exists upon any premises any condition which makes such premises substandard as defined in Section 8.24.040 of this chapter, the director may enter upon such premises with the expressed consent of the owner or occupant thereof at reasonable times to inspect the same or to perform any duty imposed upon the director by this chapter. If such entry is refused, the director shall make

recourse to every remedy provided by law to secure such entry as may be necessary to perform any duty imposed upon the director by this chapter. (Ord. 768-94 § 2 (Exh. A) (part))

8.24.170 Right of entry.

A. It shall be unlawful for any person, owner, agent of the owner, lessee, or anyone in possession of any premises within the city to refuse to allow the director or his agents or employees, to enter upon the premises at any time during the hours of daylight for the purpose of abatement of the prohibited condition(s), or to interfere in any way whatsoever with the director, or his agents or employees, in any work which he or she may take under the provisions of this chapter.
B. It shall be unlawful for any person to refuse to allow the director or his agent or employees, to enter any premises or place where used mattresses, furniture or household articles are sold, offered or exposed for sale for the purpose of examination and inspection of any such mattresses, furniture or household articles. (Ord. 768-94 § 2 (Exh. A) (part))

8.24.200 Abatement by city.

Abatement by the city and the concomitant assessment of the property, suit, taxation and liens shall occur consistent with Sections 8.24.100 et seq. of this chapter. (Ord. 768-94 § 2 (Exh. A) (part))

Lawndale Elementary School District
Modernization and Rehabilitation Project

Program Budget

Vanir Construction management, Inc.

10/1/04

	10/1/04	Program Cost	Budget			Expenses			
	Acct.	Budget Item	Original Budget	Budget Modifications	Current Budget	Committed Fund(s)/Contract(s)	Approved Changes	Committed Total	Paid to Date
COST		CONSTRUCTION COSTS							
	6255	Interim Housing (Allowance)	$ 646,338	$ 70,559	$ 716,897	$ 522,119	$ (24,441)	$ 497,678	$ 497,678
	6250	General Contractor (Budget/Contract)	$ 36,870,759	$ 4,605,337	$ 41,476,096	$ 31,820,905	$ (13,943)	$ 31,806,962	$ 22,611,412
	6256	School District's Construction Cost	$ 1,914,245	$ (227,609)	$ 1,686,636	$ 1,394,341	$ (44,148)	$ 1,350,192	$ 1,350,192
	6257	Executed Change Orders	$ 42,314	$ 1,651,596	$ 1,693,910	$ 1,693,910	$ -	$ 1,693,910	$ 1,693,910
	6258	Unused Const. CO Contingency	$ 3,289,547	$ (1,432,755)	$ 1,900,614	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	$ 42,763,203	$ 4,710,950	$ 47,474,153	$ 35,431,275	$ (82,533)	$ 35,348,742	$ 26,153,193
		PROGRAM SOFT COSTS							
	6263	Bond Sale Costs	$ 319,957	$ 15,766	$ 335,723	$ 328,078	$ (2,097)	$ 325,981	$ 327,059
		SITE COSTS							
	6270	Special Studies	$ 347,361	$ 9,626	$ 356,986	$ 359,293	$ -	$ 359,293	$ 347,761
	6271	Asbestos & Lead survey, testing, abatement specs., & monitoring	$ 260,087	$ (42,044)	$ 218,044	$ 187,802	$ 420	$ 188,222	$ 183,984
	6273	Soil Investigations & Foundation Recommendations	$ 97,114	$ (15,114)	$ 82,000	$ 33,130	$ (7,140)	$ 25,990	$ 31,440
		AGENCY COSTS							
	6254	Utility Tie Ins and Service Fees	$ 340,193	$ (165,474)	$ 174,719	$ 59,882	$ (31,230)	$ 28,652	$ 28,652
	6264	DSA Plan Check Fees (.8%)	$ 323,455	$ (14,813)	$ 308,643	$ 241,914	$ 2,008	$ 243,922	$ 242,032
	2000	District Salary in Support of Construction	$ 161,000	$ 92,163	$ 253,163	$ 57,009	$ 30,263	$ 87,272	$ 97,077
	3000	District Benefits in Support of Construction	$ 50,500	$ 33,154	$ 83,654	$ 15,569	$ 11,654	$ 27,223	$ 30,122
	6244	Project Management	$ 2,776,889	$ 447,182	$ 3,224,071	$ 2,033,911	$ 82,888	$ 2,116,800	$ 2,186,717
	6261	Office Facilities, Services, and Supplies	$ 86,800	$ 10,259	$ 97,059	$ 41,326	$ 300	$ 41,626	$ 43,995
	6262	Other Agency Fees (OCIP, City, etc.)	$ 553,783	$ 230,840	$ 784,623	$ 454,801	$ 12,640	$ 467,441	$ 449,176
	6265	Legal Fees	$ 170,408	$ 474	$ 170,882	$ 141,263	$ (9,370)	$ 131,893	$ 140,142
	6259	Signage, Security, & Misc.	$ 46,123	$ 3,095	$ 49,218	$ 16,766	$ (1,660)	$ 15,106	$ 15,106
	6120	Property Acquisition	$ -	$ 380,000	$ 380,000	$ 376,120	$ -	$ 376,120	$ 376,120
	4350	Fix Furn & Equip.	$ 205,000	$ 290,000	$ 495,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		DESIGN COSTS							
	6266	Architects	$ 3,691,988	$ 98,395	$ 3,790,382	$ 3,579,584	$ (87,605)	$ 3,491,978	$ 3,289,344
	6267	Specialty Consultants (Acoustic, seismic, etc.)	$ 42,835	$ (11,785)	$ 31,050	$ 11,381	$ (2,831)	$ 8,550	$ 9,630
		BID COSTS							
	6268	Document Reproduction & Advertising	$ 189,154	$ (33,638)	$ 155,516	$ 143,211	$ (15,044)	$ 128,167	$ 105,291
		INSPECTIONS AND TESTING							
	6280	Inspectors of Record (Est. @ 4% Subtotal Construction)	$ 1,564,484	$ (47,531)	$ 1,516,952	$ 1,067,934	$ (13,000)	$ 1,054,934	$ 1,051,684
	6282	Spec. Mat. Testing & Inspections (.8% Construction)	$ 312,172	$ 10,502	$ 322,673	$ 151,173	$ (6,005)	$ 145,168	$ 145,168
	6269	CONTINGENCY (for program alternates and revisions)	$ 1,095,000	$ (547,593)	$ 547,407	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL PROGRAM SOFT COSTS	$ 12,644,303	$ 743,463	$ 13,397,224	$ 9,300,148	$ (35,810)	$ 9,264,338	$ 9,100,500
	Fund	TOTAL ESTIMATED PROGRAM COSTS - BUDGET	$ 55,407,505	$ 5,454,413	$ 60,871,377	$ 44,731,422	$ (118,342)	$ 44,613,080	$ 35,253,693
								Balance on Committed Contracts =	$ 9,359,387
REVENUE		Available							
	40	QZAB.....$12,447,051	$ 13,260,516	$ (813,465)	$ 12,447,051				
	30	Capital Facilities Funds-Air Conditioning.....$2,681,781	$ 2,681,781	$ -	$ 2,681,781				
	35	State Bond - New Construction.....$10,779,089	$ 9,683,252	$ 1,095,827	$ 10,779,079				
	35	Supplemental Gym Funds from City.....$820,477	$ 861,818	$ (41,341)	$ 820,477				
	82	State Bond Modernization.....$14,879,640	$ 14,029,390	$ 850,250	$ 14,879,640				
	40	District Capital Reserve Funds.....$967,832	$ 967,832	$ -	$ 967,832				
	14	Deferred Maintenance.....$0	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	21	Local G.O. Bonds.....$23,000,000	$ 13,067,117	$ 4,562,411	$ 17,629,528				
	21	Federal Renovation Program Grant and/or FEMA.....$412,362	$ 412,362	$ -	$ 412,362				
		Interest.....$1,401,773	$ 295,119	$ 100,000	$ 395,119				
		TOTAL ESTIMATED PROGRAM REVENUES.....$67,390,005	$ 55,259,186	$ 5,753,682	$ 61,012,868				
		MOD BUDGET SURPLUS (SHORTAGE)	$ (148,319)	$ 299,269	$ 141,491				

	10/1/04	Carson - CAR 013	Budget			Expenses			
	Acct.	Budget Item	Original Budget	Budget Modifications	Current Budget	Committed Fund(s)/Contract(s)	Approved Changes	Committed Total	Paid to Date
COST		CONSTRUCTION COSTS							
	6255	Interim Housing (Allowance)	$ 2,338	$ -	$ 2,338	$ 2,338	$ -	$ 2,338	$ 2,338
	6250	General Contractor (Budget/Contract)	$ 1,876,858	$ -	$ 1,876,858	$ 1,876,858	$ -	$ 1,876,858	$ 1,876,858
	6256	School District's Construction Cost	$ 153,587	$ -	$ 153,587	$ 153,587	$ -	$ 153,587	$ 153,587
	6257	Executed Change Orders	$ -	$ 333,581	$ 333,581	$ 333,581		$ 333,581	$ 333,581
	6258	Unused Const. CO Contingency	$ 333,581	$ (333,581)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	$ 2,366,364	$ -	$ 2,366,364	$ 2,366,364	$ -	$ 2,366,364	$ 2,366,364
		PROGRAM SOFT COSTS							
	6263	Bond Sale Costs	$ 26,762	$ -	$ 26,762	$ 26,762	$ -	$ 26,762	$ 26,762
		SITE COSTS							
	6270	Special Studies	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6271	Asbestos & Lead survey, testing, abatement specs., & monitoring	$ 42,843	$ -	$ 42,843	$ 42,843	$ -	$ 42,843	$ 42,843
	6273	Soil Investigations & Foundation Recommendations	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		AGENCY COSTS							
	6254	Utility Tie Ins and Service Fees	$ 4,686	$ -	$ 4,686	$ 4,686	$ -	$ 4,686	$ 4,686
	6264	DSA Plan Check Fees (.8%)	$ 1,500	$ -	$ 1,500	$ 1,500	$ -	$ 1,500	$ 1,500
	2000	District Salary in Support of Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	3000	District Benefits in Support of Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6244	Project Management	$ 87,959	$ -	$ 87,959	$ 87,959	$ -	$ 87,959	$ 87,959
	6261	Office Facilities, Services, and Supplies	$ 5,372	$ -	$ 5,372	$ 5,372	$ -	$ 5,372	$ 5,372
	6262	Other Agency Fees (OCIP, City, etc.)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6265	Legal Fees	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6259	Signage, Security, & Misc.	$ 6,110	$ -	$ 6,110	$ 6,110	$ -	$ 6,110	$ 6,110
	6120	Property Acquisition	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	4350	Fix Furn & Equip.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		DESIGN COSTS							
	6266	Architects	$ 242,759	$ -	$ 242,759	$ 242,759	$ -	$ 242,759	$ 242,759
	6267	Specialty Consultants (Acoustic, seismic, etc.)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		BID COSTS							
	6268	Document Reproduction & Advertising	$ 3,229	$ -	$ 3,229	$ 3,229	$ -	$ 3,229	$ 3,229
		INSPECTIONS AND TESTING							
	6280	Inspectors of Record (Est. @ 4% Subtotal Construction)	$ 24,608	$ -	$ 24,608	$ 24,608	$ -	$ 24,608	$ 24,608
	6282	Spec. Mat. Testing & Inspections (.8% Construction)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6269	CONTINGENCY (for program alternates and revisions)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL PROGRAM SOFT COSTS	$ 445,828	$ -	$ 445,828	$ 445,828	$ -	$ 445,828	$ 445,828
	Fund	TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS - BUDGET	$ 2,812,192	$ -	$ 2,812,192	$ 2,812,192	$ -	$ 2,812,192	$ 2,812,192
						Balance on Committed Contracts =		$ -	
REVENUE	40	QZAB	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	30	Capital Facilities Funds-Air Conditioning	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	State Bond - New Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	Supplemental Gym Funds from City	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	82	State Bond Modernization	$ 1,029,665	$ -	$ 1,029,665				
	40	District Capital Reserve Funds	$ 167,832	$ -	$ 167,832				
	14	Deferred Maintenance	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	21	Local G.O. Bonds	$ 1,592,293	$ -	$ 1,592,293				
	21	Federal Renovation Program Grant	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		Interest	$ 22,402	$ -	$ 22,402				
		TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT REVENUES	$ 2,812,192	$ -	$ 2,812,192				
		MOD BUDGET SURPLUS (SHORTAGE)	$ -	$ -	$ -				

	10/1/04	Green - GRN 003	Budget			Expenses			
	Acct.	Budget Item	Original Budget	Budget Modifications	Current Budget	Committed Fund(s)/Contract(s)	Approved Changes	Committed Total	Paid to Date
COST		**CONSTRUCTION COSTS**							
	6255	Interim Housing (Allowance)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6250	General Contractor (Budget/Contract)	$ 2,291,075	$ -	$ 2,291,075	$ 2,291,075	$ -	$ 2,291,075	$ 2,291,075
	6256	School District's Construction Cost	$ 139,560	$ (3,160)	$ 136,400	$ 139,560	$ (3,160)	$ 136,400	$ 136,400
	6257	Executed Change Orders	$ -	$ 116,491	$ 116,491	$ 116,491	$ -	$ 116,491	$ 116,491
	6258	Unused Const. CO Contingency	$ 116,491	$ (116,491)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	**$ 2,547,126**	**$ (3,160)**	**$ 2,543,966**	**$ 2,547,126**	**$ (3,160)**	**$ 2,543,966**	**$ 2,543,966**
		PROGRAM SOFT COSTS							
	6263	Bond Sale Costs	$ 20,492	$ 9,364	$ 29,856	$ 20,492	$ 9,364	$ 29,856	$ 29,856
		SITE COSTS							
	6270	Special Studies	$ 35,476	$ -	$ 35,476	$ 35,476	$ -	$ 35,476	$ 35,476
	6271	Asbestos & Lead survey, testing, abatement specs., & monitoring	$ 1,870	$ -	$ 1,870	$ 1,870	$ -	$ 1,870	$ 1,870
	6273	Soil Investigations & Foundation Recommendations	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		AGENCY COSTS							
	6254	Utility Tie Ins and Service Fees	$ 213	$ -	$ 213	$ 213	$ -	$ 213	$ 213
	6264	DSA Plan Check Fees (.8%)	$ 19,508	$ -	$ 19,508	$ 19,508	$ -	$ 19,508	$ 19,508
	2000	District Salary in Support of Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	3000	District Benefits in Support of Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6244	Project Management	$ 226,063	$ 3,681	$ 229,744	$ 226,063	$ 3,681	$ 229,744	$ 229,744
	6261	Office Facilities, Services, and Supplies	$ 3,685	$ 1,413	$ 5,098	$ 3,685	$ 1,413	$ 5,098	$ 5,098
	6262	Other Agency Fees (OCIP, City, etc.)	$ 43,073	$ 1,738	$ 44,811	$ 43,073	$ 1,738	$ 44,811	$ 44,811
	6265	Legal Fees	$ 41,317	$ -	$ 41,317	$ 41,317	$ -	$ 41,317	$ 41,317
	6259	Signage, Security, & Misc.	$ 198	$ -	$ 198	$ 198	$ -	$ 198	$ 198
	6120	Property Acquisition	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	4350	Fix Furn & Equip.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		DESIGN COSTS							
	6266	Architects	$ 277,228	$ -	$ 277,228	$ 277,228	$ -	$ 277,228	$ 277,228
	6267	Specialty Consultants (Acoustic, seismic, etc.)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		BID COSTS							
	6268	Document Reproduction & Advertising	$ 16,330	$ 196	$ 16,526	$ 16,330	$ 196	$ 16,526	$ 16,526
		INSPECTIONS AND TESTING							
	6280	Inspectors of Record (Est. @ 4% Subtotal Construction)	$ 130,953	$ 5,990	$ 136,943	$ 130,953	$ 5,990	$ 136,943	$ 136,943
	6282	Spec. Mat. Testing & Inspections (.8% Construction)	$ 14,094	$ -	$ 14,094	$ 14,094	$ -	$ 14,094	$ 14,094
	6269	**CONTINGENCY** (for program alternates and revisions)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL PROGRAM SOFT COSTS	**$ 830,499**	**$ 22,382**	**$ 852,881**	**$ 830,499**	**$ 22,382**	**$ 852,881**	**$ 852,881**
	Fund	**TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS - BUDGET**	**$ 3,377,625**	**$ 19,222**	**$ 3,396,847**	**$ 3,377,625**	**$ 19,222**	**$ 3,396,847**	**$ 3,396,847**
						Balance on Committed Contracts =		$ -	
REVENUE	40	QZAB	$ 758,786	$ -	$ 758,786				
	30	Capital Facilities Funds-Air Conditioning	$ 548,251	$ -	$ 548,251				
	35	State Bond - New Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	Supplemental Gym Funds from City	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	82	State Bond Modernization	$ 2,060,138	$ -	$ 2,060,138				
	40	District Capital Reserve Funds	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	14	Deferred Maintenance	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	21	Local G.O. Bonds	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	21	Federal Renovation Program Grant	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		Interest	$ 29,672	$ -	$ 29,672				
		TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT REVENUES	**$ 3,396,847**	**$ -**	**$ 3,396,847**				
		MOD BUDGET SURPLUS (SHORTAGE)	**$ 19,222**	**$ (19,222)**	**$ -**				

	10/1/04	Roosevelt - FDR 007	Budget			Expenses			
	Acct.	Budget Item	Original Budget	Budget Modifications	Current Budget	Committed Fund(s)/Contract(s)	Approved Changes	Committed Total	Paid to Date
COST		CONSTRUCTION COSTS							
	6255	Interim Housing (Allowance)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6250	General Contractor (Budget/Contract)	$ 2,258,000	$ -	$ 2,258,000	$ 2,258,000	$ -	$ 2,258,000	$ 2,258,000
	6256	School District's Construction Cost	$ 87,648	$ 191	$ 87,839	$ 87,648	$ 191	$ 87,839	$ 87,839
	6257	Executed Change Orders	$ -	$ (92,657)	$ (92,657)	$ (92,657)	$ -	$ (92,657)	$ (92,657)
	6258	Unused Const. CO Contingency	$ 48,834	$ (48,834)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	$ 2,394,482	$ (141,300)	$ 2,253,182	$ 2,252,991	$ 191	$ 2,253,182	$ 2,253,182
		PROGRAM SOFT COSTS							
	6263	Bond Sale Costs	$ 22,793	$ -	$ 22,793	$ 22,793	$ -	$ 22,793	$ 22,793
		SITE COSTS							
	6270	Special Studies	$ 43,759	$ -	$ 43,759	$ 43,759	$ -	$ 43,759	$ 43,759
	6271	Asbestos & Lead survey, testing, abatement specs., & monitoring	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6273	Soil Investigations & Foundation Recommendations	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		AGENCY COSTS							
	6254	Utility Tie Ins and Service Fees	$ 259	$ -	$ 259	$ 259	$ -	$ 259	$ 259
	6264	DSA Plan Check Fees (.8%)	$ 17,542	$ -	$ 17,542	$ 17,542	$ -	$ 17,542	$ 17,542
	2000	District Salary in Support of Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	3000	District Benefits in Support of Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6244	Project Management	$ 161,677	$ (1,082)	$ 160,595	$ 161,677	$ (1,082)	$ 160,595	$ 160,595
	6261	Office Facilities, Services, and Supplies	$ 3,614	$ (10)	$ 3,605	$ 3,614	$ (10)	$ 3,605	$ 3,605
	6262	Other Agency Fees (OCIP, City, etc.)	$ 43,830	$ 0	$ 43,830	$ 43,830	$ 0	$ 43,830	$ 43,830
	6265	Legal Fees	$ 30,947	$ 3,001	$ 33,948	$ 30,947	$ (6,843)	$ 24,104	$ 24,104
	6259	Signage, Security, & Misc.	$ 167	$ -	$ 167	$ 167	$ -	$ 167	$ 167
	6120	Property Acquisition	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	4350	Fix Furn & Equip.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		DESIGN COSTS							
	6266	Architects	$ 271,844	$ (10,721)	$ 261,124	$ 271,844	$ (10,721)	$ 261,124	$ 261,124
	6267	Specialty Consultants (Acoustic, seismic, etc.)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		BID COSTS							
	6268	Document Reproduction & Advertising	$ 10,774	$ 24	$ 10,798	$ 10,774	$ 24	$ 10,798	$ 10,798
		INSPECTIONS AND TESTING							
	6280	Inspectors of Record (Est. @ 4% Subtotal Construction)	$ 94,544	$ -	$ 94,544	$ 94,544	$ -	$ 94,544	$ 94,544
	6282	Spec. Mat. Testing & Inspections (.8% Construction)	$ 14,160	$ -	$ 14,160	$ 14,160	$ -	$ 14,160	$ 14,160
	6269	CONTINGENCY (for program alternates and revisions)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL PROGRAM SOFT COSTS	$ 715,910	$ (8,787)	$ 707,123	$ 715,910	$ (18,631)	$ 697,279	$ 697,279
	Fund	TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS - BUDGET	$ 3,110,393	$ (150,088)	$ 2,960,305	$ 2,968,902	$ (18,441)	$ 2,950,461	$ 2,950,461
						Balance on Committed Contracts =		$ -	
REVENUE	40	QZAB	$ 88,205	$ (15,565)	$ 72,640				
	30	Capital Facilities Funds-Air Conditioning	$ 529,434	$ -	$ 529,434				
	35	State Bond - New Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	Supplemental Gym Funds from City	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	82	State Bond Modernization	$ 2,460,206	$ -	$ 2,460,206				
	40	District Capital Reserve Funds	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	14	Deferred Maintenance	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	21	Local G.O. Bonds	$ -	$ 9,844	$ 9,844				
	21	Federal Renovation Program Grant	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		Interest	$ 29,672	$ -	$ 29,672				
		TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT REVENUES	$ 3,107,517	$ (5,721)	$ 3,101,796				
		MOD BUDGET SURPLUS (SHORTAGE)	$ (2,875)	$ 144,367	$ 141,491				

	10/1/04	Addams - ADD 001	Budget			Expenses			
	Acct.	Budget Item	Original Budget	Budget Modifications	Current Budget	Committed Fund(s)/Contract(s)	Approved Changes	Committed Total	Paid to Date
COST		CONSTRUCTION COSTS							
	6255	Interim Housing (Allowance)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6250	General Contractor (Budget/Contract)	$ 2,913,000	$ (4,178)	$ 2,908,822	$ 2,913,000	$ (4,178)	$ 2,908,822	$ 2,908,822
	6256	School District's Construction Cost	$ 86,366	$ 117	$ 86,483	$ 86,366	$ 117	$ 86,483	$ 86,483
	6257	Executed Change Orders	$ -	$ 233,376	$ 233,376	$ 233,376	$ -	$ 233,376	$ 233,376
	6258	Unused Const. CO Contingency	$ 233,376	$ (233,376)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	$ 3,232,742	$ (4,061)	$ 3,228,681	$ 3,232,742	$ (4,061)	$ 3,228,681	$ 3,228,681
		PROGRAM SOFT COSTS							
	6263	Bond Sale Costs	$ 35,771	$ (12,662)	$ 23,109	$ 35,771	$ (12,662)	$ 23,109	$ 23,109
		SITE COSTS		$ -			$ -	$ -	$ -
	6270	Special Studies	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6271	Asbestos & Lead survey, testing, abatement specs., & monitoring	$ 24,043	$ -	$ 24,043	$ 24,043	$ -	$ 24,043	$ 24,043
	6273	Soil Investigations & Foundation Recommendations	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		AGENCY COSTS		$ -			$ -		
	6254	Utility Tie Ins and Service Fees	$ 470	$ -	$ 470	$ 470	$ -	$ 470	$ 470
	6264	DSA Plan Check Fees (.8%)	$ 16,136	$ -	$ 16,136	$ 16,136	$ -	$ 16,136	$ 16,136
	2000	District Salary in Support of Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	3000	District Benefits in Support of Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6244	Project Management	$ 201,165	$ -	$ 201,165	$ 201,165	$ -	$ 201,165	$ 201,165
	6261	Office Facilities, Services, and Supplies	$ 1,487	$ 10	$ 1,497	$ 1,487	$ 10	$ 1,497	$ 1,497
	6262	Other Agency Fees (OCIP, City, etc.)	$ 55,347	$ 4,434	$ 59,781	$ 55,347	$ 4,434	$ 59,781	$ 59,781
	6265	Legal Fees	$ -	$ 986	$ 986	$ -	$ 986	$ 986	$ 986
	6259	Signage, Security, & Misc.	$ 247	$ -	$ 247	$ 247	$ -	$ 247	$ 247
	6120	Property Acquisition	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	4350	Fix Furn & Equip.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		DESIGN COSTS		$ -			$ -		
	6266	Architects	$ 438,000	$ (34)	$ 437,966	$ 438,000	$ (34)	$ 437,966	$ 437,966
	6267	Specialty Consultants (Acoustic, seismic, etc.)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		BID COSTS		$ -			$ -		
	6268	Document Reproduction & Advertising	$ 7,450	$ (8)	$ 7,442	$ 7,450	$ (8)	$ 7,442	$ 7,442
		INSPECTIONS AND TESTING		$ -			$ -		
	6280	Inspectors of Record (Est. @ 4% Subtotal Construction)	$ 118,886	$ 2,380	$ 121,266	$ 118,886	$ 2,380	$ 121,266	$ 121,266
	6282	Spec. Mat. Testing & Inspections (.8% Construction)	$ 30,254	$ (2,380)	$ 27,874	$ 30,254	$ (2,380)	$ 27,874	$ 27,874
	6269	CONTINGENCY (for program alternates and revisions)	$ 5,000	$ (5,000)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL PROGRAM SOFT COSTS	$ 934,257	$ (12,274)	$ 921,982	$ 929,257	$ (7,274)	$ 921,982	$ 921,982
	Fund	TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS - BUDGET	$ 4,166,999	$ (16,335)	$ 4,150,664	$ 4,161,999	$ (11,335)	$ 4,150,664	$ 4,150,664
						Balance on Committed Contracts =		$ -	
REVENUE	40	QZAB	$ 1,224,182	$ -	$ 1,224,182				
	30	Capital Facilities Funds-Air Conditioning	$ 626,371	$ -	$ 626,371				
	35	State Bond - New Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	Supplemental Gym Funds from City	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	82	State Bond Modernization	$ 2,193,329	$ -	$ 2,193,329				
	40	District Capital Reserve Funds	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	14	Deferred Maintenance	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	21	Local G.O. Bonds	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	21	Federal Renovation Program Grant	$ 65,693	$ -	$ 65,693				
		Interest	$ 41,089	$ -	$ 41,089				
		TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT REVENUES	$ 4,150,664	$ -	$ 4,150,664				
		MOD BUDGET SURPLUS (SHORTAGE)	$ (16,335)	$ 16,335	$ -				

	10/1/04	Anderson - AND 002	Budget			Expenses			
	Acct.	Budget Item	Original Budget	Budget Modifications	Current Budget	Committed Fund(s)/Contract(s)	Approved Changes	Committed Total	Paid to Date
COST		CONSTRUCTION COSTS							
	6255	Interim Housing (Allowance)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6250	General Contractor (Budget/Contract)	$ 2,388,000	$ (8,000)	$ 2,380,000	$ 2,388,000	$ (8,000)	$ 2,380,000	$ 2,380,000
	6256	School District's Construction Cost	$ 183,123	$ 27,509	$ 210,632	$ 183,123	$ 11,509	$ 194,632	$ 194,632
	6257	Executed Change Orders	$ -	$ 283,979	$ 283,979	$ 283,979	$ -	$ 283,979	$ 283,979
	6258	Unused Const. CO Contingency	$ 283,979	$ (283,979)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	$ 2,855,102	$ 19,509	$ 2,874,611	$ 2,855,102	$ 3,509	$ 2,858,611	$ 2,858,611
		PROGRAM SOFT COSTS							
	6263	Bond Sale Costs	$ 15,817	$ -	$ 15,817	$ 15,817	$ -	$ 15,817	$ 15,817
		SITE COSTS							
	6270	Special Studies	$ 27,758	$ -	$ 27,758	$ 27,758	$ -	$ 27,758	$ 27,758
	6271	Asbestos & Lead survey, testing, abatement specs., & monitoring	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6273	Soil Investigations & Foundation Recommendations	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		AGENCY COSTS							
	6254	Utility Tie Ins and Service Fees	$ 1,886	$ -	$ 1,886	$ 1,886	$ -	$ 1,886	$ 1,886
	6264	DSA Plan Check Fees (.8%)	$ 15,254	$ 2,558	$ 17,812	$ 15,254	$ 2,558	$ 17,812	$ 17,812
	2000	District Salary in Support of Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	3000	District Benefits in Support of Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6244	Project Management	$ 160,091	$ 5,281	$ 165,372	$ 160,091	$ 5,281	$ 165,372	$ 165,372
	6261	Office Facilities, Services, and Supplies	$ 351	$ 26	$ 377	$ 351	$ 26	$ 377	$ 377
	6262	Other Agency Fees (OCIP, City, etc.)	$ 31,008	$ 19,759	$ 50,767	$ 31,008	$ 19,759	$ 50,767	$ 50,767
	6265	Legal Fees	$ 956	$ (956)	$ -	$ 956	$ (956)	$ -	$ -
	6259	Signage, Security, & Misc.	$ 247	$ -	$ 247	$ 247	$ -	$ 247	$ 247
	6120	Property Acquisition	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	4350	Fix Furn & Equip.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		DESIGN COSTS							
	6266	Architects	$ 279,606	$ (57,903)	$ 221,703	$ 279,606	$ (57,903)	$ 221,703	$ 221,703
	6267	Specialty Consultants (Acoustic, seismic, etc.)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		BID COSTS							
	6268	Document Reproduction & Advertising	$ 15,977	$ (23)	$ 15,955	$ 15,977	$ (23)	$ 15,955	$ 15,955
		INSPECTIONS AND TESTING							
	6280	Inspectors of Record (Est. @ 4% Subtotal Construction)	$ 100,945	$ -	$ 100,945	$ 100,945	$ -	$ 100,945	$ 100,945
	6282	Spec. Mat. Testing & Inspections (.8% Construction)	$ 9,268	$ -	$ 9,268	$ 9,268	$ -	$ 9,268	$ 9,268
	6269	CONTINGENCY (for program alternates and revisions)	$ 5,000	$ (5,000)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL PROGRAM SOFT COSTS	$ 664,165	$ (36,258)	$ 627,907	$ 659,165	$ (31,258)	$ 627,907	$ 627,907
	Fund	TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS - BUDGET	$ 3,519,267	$ (16,749)	$ 3,502,518	$ 3,514,267	$ (27,749)	$ 3,486,518	$ 3,486,518
						Balance on Committed Contracts =		$ -	
REVENUE	40	QZAB	$ 1,541,328	$ -	$ 1,541,328				
	30	Capital Facilities Funds-Air Conditioning	$ 485,553	$ -	$ 485,553				
	35	State Bond - New Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	Supplemental Gym Funds from City	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	82	State Bond Modernization	$ 1,350,296	$ -	$ 1,350,296				
	40	District Capital Reserve Funds	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	14	Deferred Maintenance	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	21	Local G.O. Bonds	$ 18,558	$ -	$ 18,558				
	21	Federal Renovation Program Grant	$ 65,693	$ -	$ 65,693				
		Interest	$ 41,090	$ -	$ 41,090				
		TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT REVENUES	$ 3,502,518	$ -	$ 3,502,518				
		MOD BUDGET SURPLUS (SHORTAGE)	$ (16,749)	$ 16,749	$ -				

	10/1/04	Mitchell - MIT 004	Budget			Expenses			
	Acct.	Budget Item	Original Budget	Budget Modifications	Current Budget	Committed Fund(s)/Contract(s)	Approved Changes	Committed Total	Paid to Date
COST		CONSTRUCTION COSTS							
	6255	Interim Housing (Allowance)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6250	General Contractor (Budget/Contract)	$ 1,632,000	$ (1,765)	$ 1,630,235	$ 1,632,000	$ (1,765)	$ 1,630,235	$ 1,630,235
	6256	School District's Construction Cost	$ 72,642	$ (182)	$ 72,460	$ 72,642	$ (182)	$ 72,460	$ 72,460
	6257	Executed Change Orders	$ -	$ 61,090	$ 61,090	$ 61,090	$ -	$ 61,090	$ 61,090
	6258	Unused Const. CO Contingency	$ 61,090	$ (61,090)	$ -	$ -		$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	$ 1,765,732	$ (1,947)	$ 1,763,785	$ 1,765,732	$ (1,947)	$ 1,763,785	$ 1,763,785
		PROGRAM SOFT COSTS							
	6263	Bond Sale Costs	$ 12,308	$ -	$ 12,308	$ 12,308	$ -	$ 12,308	$ 12,308
		SITE COSTS							
	6270	Special Studies	$ 25,616	$ -	$ 25,616	$ 25,616	$ -	$ 25,616	$ 25,616
	6271	Asbestos & Lead survey, testing, abatement specs., & monitoring	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6273	Soil Investigations & Foundation Recommendations	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		AGENCY COSTS							
	6254	Utility Tie Ins and Service Fees	$ 2,922	$ (2,922)	$ -	$ 2,922	$ (2,922)	$ -	$ -
	6264	DSA Plan Check Fees (.8%)	$ 11,244	$ -	$ 11,244	$ 11,244	$ -	$ 11,244	$ 11,244
	2000	District Salary in Support of Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	3000	District Benefits in Support of Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6244	Project Management	$ 153,843	$ 25,174	$ 179,017	$ 153,843	$ 25,174	$ 179,017	$ 179,017
	6261	Office Facilities, Services, and Supplies	$ 2,062	$ (800)	$ 1,262	$ 2,062	$ (800)	$ 1,262	$ 1,262
	6262	Other Agency Fees (OCIP, City, etc.)	$ 45,650	$ (13,481)	$ 32,169	$ 45,650	$ (13,481)	$ 32,169	$ 32,169
	6265	Legal Fees	$ 5,189	$ (597)	$ 4,592	$ 5,189	$ (597)	$ 4,592	$ 4,592
	6259	Signage, Security, & Misc.	$ 247	$ -	$ 247	$ 247	$ -	$ 247	$ 247
	6120	Property Acquisition	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	4350	Fix Furn & Equip.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		DESIGN COSTS							
	6266	Architects	$ 184,000	$ (9,299)	$ 174,701	$ 184,000	$ (9,299)	$ 174,701	$ 174,701
	6267	Specialty Consultants (Acoustic, seismic, etc.)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		BID COSTS							
	6268	Document Reproduction & Advertising	$ 6,572	$ 4	$ 6,576	$ 6,572	$ 4	$ 6,576	$ 6,576
		INSPECTIONS AND TESTING							
	6280	Inspectors of Record (Est. @ 4% Subtotal Construction)	$ 121,087	$ 2,052	$ 123,138	$ 121,087	$ 2,052	$ 123,138	$ 123,138
	6282	Spec. Mat. Testing & Inspections (.8% Construction)	$ 15,196	$ (3,625)	$ 11,571	$ 15,196	$ (3,625)	$ 11,571	$ 11,571
	6269	CONTINGENCY (for program alternates and revisions)	$ 15,000	$ (15,000)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL PROGRAM SOFT COSTS	$ 600,937	$ (18,495)	$ 582,442	$ 585,937	$ (3,495)	$ 582,442	$ 582,442
	Fund	TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS - BUDGET	$ 2,366,669	$ (20,442)	$ 2,346,227	$ 2,351,669	$ (5,442)	$ 2,346,227	$ 2,346,227
						Balance on Committed Contracts =		$ -	
REVENUE	40	QZAB	$ 513,447	$ -	$ 513,447				
	30	Capital Facilities Funds-Air Conditioning	$ 492,172	$ -	$ 492,172				
	35	State Bond - New Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	Supplemental Gym Funds from City	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	82	State Bond Modernization	$ 1,254,368	$ -	$ 1,254,368				
	40	District Capital Reserve Funds		$ -	$ -				
	14	Deferred Maintenance		$ -	$ -				
	21	Local G.O. Bonds	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	21	Federal Renovation Program Grant	$ 65,694	$ -	$ 65,694				
		Interest	$ 20,546	$ -	$ 20,546				
		TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT REVENUES	$ 2,346,227	$ -	$ 2,346,227				
		MOD BUDGET SURPLUS (SHORTAGE)	$ (20,442)	$ 20,442	$ -				

	10/1/04	Rogers - ROG 005	Budget			Expenses			
	Acct.	Budget Item	Original Budget	Budget Modifications	Current Budget	Committed Fund(s)/Contract(s)	Approved Changes	Committed Total	Paid to Date
COST		CONSTRUCTION COSTS							
	6255	Interim Housing (Allowance)	$ 375,000	$ (30,000)	$ 345,000	$ 344,781	$ -	$ 344,781	$ 344,781
	6250	General Contractor (Budget/Contract)	$ 3,410,000	$ -	$ 3,410,000	$ 3,410,000	$ -	$ 3,410,000	$ 3,410,000
	6256	School District's Construction Cost	$ 520,461	$ (184,461)	$ 336,000	$ 336,000	$ -	$ 336,000	$ 336,000
	6257	Executed Change Orders	$ -	$ 623,417	$ 623,417	$ 623,417	$ -	$ 623,417	$ 623,417
	6258	Unused Const. CO Contingency	$ 296,422	$ (296,422)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	$ 4,601,883	$ 112,534	$ 4,714,417	$ 4,714,197	$ -	$ 4,714,197	$ 4,714,197
		PROGRAM SOFT COSTS							
	6263	Bond Sale Costs	$ 63,000	$ 3,200	$ 66,200	$ 66,131	$ -	$ 66,131	$ 66,131
		SITE COSTS							
	6270	Special Studies	$ -	$ 4,126	$ 4,126	$ 4,126	$ -	$ 4,126	$ 4,126
	6271	Asbestos & Lead survey, testing, abatement specs., & monitoring	$ 50,314	$ (2,464)	$ 47,850	$ 47,850	$ -	$ 47,850	$ 47,850
	6273	Soil Investigations & Foundation Recommendations	$ 9,974	$ (9,974)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		AGENCY COSTS							
	6254	Utility Tie Ins and Service Fees	$ 39,544	$ (39,244)	$ 300	$ 298	$ -	$ 298	$ 298
	6264	DSA Plan Check Fees (.8%)	$ 21,720	$ 3,280	$ 25,000	$ 24,464	$ -	$ 24,464	$ 24,464
	2000	District Salary in Support of Construction	$ -	$ 51,500	$ 51,500	$ 51,371	$ -	$ 51,371	$ 51,371
	3000	District Benefits in Support of Construction	$ -	$ 14,000	$ 14,000	$ 13,869	$ -	$ 13,869	$ 13,869
	6244	Project Management	$ 419,881	$ 190,119	$ 610,000	$ 604,649	$ -	$ 604,649	$ 604,649
	6261	Office Facilities, Services, and Supplies	$ 10,041	$ 7,459	$ 17,500	$ 17,371	$ -	$ 17,371	$ 17,371
	6262	Other Agency Fees (OCIP, City, etc.)	$ 70,954	$ -	$ 70,954	$ 64,790	$ -	$ 64,790	$ 64,790
	6265	Legal Fees	$ 10,000	$ (7,000)	$ 3,000	$ 2,888	$ -	$ 2,888	$ 2,888
	6259	Signage, Security, & Misc.	$ 3,245	$ (3,245)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6120	Property Acquisition	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	4350	Fix Furn & Equip.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		DESIGN COSTS			$ 9,459				
	6266	Architects	$ 350,000	$ (45,000)	$ 305,000	$ 301,779	$ -	$ 301,779	$ 301,779
	6267	Specialty Consultants (Acoustic, seismic, etc.)	$ 3,954	$ (3,954)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		BID COSTS							
	6268	Document Reproduction & Advertising	$ 30,894	$ (15,594)	$ 15,300	$ 15,176	$ -	$ 15,176	$ 15,176
		INSPECTIONS AND TESTING			$ -				
	6280	Inspectors of Record (Est. @ 4% Subtotal Construction)	$ 147,766	$ (12,766)	$ 135,000	$ 132,983	$ -	$ 132,983	$ 132,983
	6282	Spec. Mat. Testing & Inspections (.8% Construction)	$ 26,630	$ (20,330)	$ 6,300	$ 6,278	$ -	$ 6,278	$ 6,278
	6269	CONTINGENCY (for program alternates and revisions)	$ 100,000	$ (95,000)	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL PROGRAM SOFT COSTS	$ 1,357,916	$ 19,113	$ 1,386,489	$ 1,354,022	$ -	$ 1,354,022	$ 1,354,022
	Fund	TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS - BUDGET	$ 5,959,799	$ 131,647	$ 6,100,905	$ 6,068,220	$ -	$ 6,068,220	$ 6,068,220
						Balance on Committed Contracts =		$	-
REVENUE	40	QZAB	$ 2,908,960	$ (2,201,012)	$ 707,948	Note: District to verify revenue sources			
	30	Capital Facilities Funds-Air Conditioning	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	State Bond - New Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	Supplemental Gym Funds from City	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	82	State Bond Modernization	$ 2,217,052	$ -	$ 2,217,052				
	40	District Capital Reserve Funds	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	14	Deferred Maintenance	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	21	Local G.O. Bonds	$ 507,857	$ 2,342,118	$ 2,849,975				
	21	Federal Renovation Program Grant and/or FEMA	$ 215,282	$ -	$ 215,282				
		Interest	$ 110,648	$ -	$ 110,648				
		TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT REVENUES	$ 5,959,799	$ 141,106	$ 6,100,905				
		MOD BUDGET SURPLUS (SHORTAGE)	$ (0)	$ 9,459	$ -				

	10/1/04	Twain - TWN 008	Budget			Expenses			
	Acct.	Budget Item	Original Budget	Budget Modifications	Current Budget	Committed Fund(s)/Contract(s)	Approved Changes	Committed Total	Paid to Date
COST		**CONSTRUCTION COSTS**							
	6255	Interim Housing (Allowance)	$ 175,000	$ (24,441)	$ 150,559	$ 175,000	$ (24,441)	$ 150,559	$ 150,559
	6250	General Contractor (Budget/Contract)	$ 3,079,000	$ -	$ 3,079,000	$ 3,079,000	$ -	$ 3,079,000	$ 3,079,000
	6256	School District's Construction Cost	$ 300,824	$ (42,623)	$ 258,201	$ 300,824	$ (52,623)	$ 248,201	$ 248,201
	6257	Executed Change Orders	$ -	$ 26,946	$ 26,946	$ 26,946	$ -	$ 26,946	$ 26,946
	6258	Unused Const. CO Contingency	$ 238,000	$ (238,000)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	$ 3,792,824	$ (278,117)	$ 3,514,707	$ 3,581,770	$ (77,064)	$ 3,504,707	$ 3,504,707
		PROGRAM SOFT COSTS							
	6263	Bond Sale Costs	$ 50,614	$ 1,202	$ 51,816	$ 50,614	$ 1,202	$ 51,816	$ 51,816
		SITE COSTS							
	6270	Special Studies	$ 1,604	$ -	$ 1,604	$ 1,604	$ -	$ 1,604	$ 1,604
	6271	Asbestos & Lead survey, testing, abatement specs., & monitoring	$ 36,017	$ 420	$ 36,437	$ 36,017	$ 420	$ 36,437	$ 36,437
	6273	Soil Investigations & Foundation Recommendations	$ 7,140	$ (7,140)	$ -	$ 7,140	$ (7,140)	$ -	$ -
		AGENCY COSTS							
	6254	Utility Tie Ins and Service Fees	$ 28,308	$ (28,308)	$ -	$ 28,308	$ (28,308)	$ -	$ -
	6264	DSA Plan Check Fees (.8%)	$ 22,032	$ (550)	$ 21,482	$ 22,032	$ (550)	$ 21,482	$ 21,482
	2000	District Salary in Support of Construction	$ -	$ 30,263	$ 30,263	$ -	$ 30,263	$ 30,263	$ 30,263
	3000	District Benefits in Support of Construction	$ -	$ 11,654	$ 11,654	$ -	$ 11,654	$ 11,654	$ 11,654
	6244	Project Management	$ 170,000	$ 49,834	$ 219,834	$ 170,000	$ 49,834	$ 219,834	$ 219,834
	6261	Office Facilities, Services, and Supplies	$ 7,188	$ (340)	$ 6,848	$ 7,188	$ (340)	$ 6,848	$ 6,848
	6262	Other Agency Fees (OCIP, City, etc.)	$ 58,311	$ 190	$ 58,501	$ 58,311	$ 190	$ 58,501	$ 58,501
	6265	Legal Fees	$ 12,000	$ (1,961)	$ 10,039	$ 12,000	$ (1,961)	$ 10,039	$ 10,039
	6259	Signage, Security, & Misc.	$ 1,660	$ (1,660)	$ -	$ 1,660	$ (1,660)	$ -	$ -
	6120	Property Acquisition	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	4350	Fix Furn & Equip.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		DESIGN COSTS							
	6266	Architects	$ 320,000	$ (9,648)	$ 310,352	$ 320,000	$ (9,648)	$ 310,352	$ 310,352
	6267	Specialty Consultants (Acoustic, seismic, etc.)	$ 2,831	$ (2,831)	$ -	$ 2,831	$ (2,831)	$ -	$ -
		BID COSTS							
	6268	Document Reproduction & Advertising	$ 22,116	$ (15,237)	$ 6,879	$ 22,116	$ (15,237)	$ 6,879	$ 6,879
		INSPECTIONS AND TESTING							
	6280	Inspectors of Record (Est. @ 4% Subtotal Construction)	$ 105,779	$ (23,421)	$ 82,358	$ 105,779	$ (23,421)	$ 82,358	$ 82,358
	6282	Spec. Mat. Testing & Inspections (.8% Construction)	$ 19,063	$ (19,063)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6269	**CONTINGENCY** (for program alternates and revisions)	$ 50,000	$ (19,078)	$ 30,922	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL PROGRAM SOFT COSTS	$ 914,664	$ (35,675)	$ 878,989	$ 845,601	$ 2,466	$ 848,067	$ 848,067
	Fund	**TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS - BUDGET**	$ 4,707,488	$ (313,792)	$ 4,393,696	$ 4,427,371	$ (74,597)	$ 4,352,774	$ 4,352,774
						Balance on Committed Contracts =		$ -	
REVENUE	40	QZAB	$ 2,877,068	$ 11,366	$ 2,888,434	Note: District to verify revenue sources			
	30	Capital Facilities Funds-Air Conditioning	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	State Bond - New Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	Supplemental Gym Funds from City	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	82	State Bond Modernization	$ 1,464,336	$ -	$ 1,464,336				
	40	District Capital Reserve Funds	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	14	Deferred Maintenance	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	21	Local G.O. Bonds	$ 366,084	$ (325,158)	$ 40,926				
	21	Federal Renovation Program Grant	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		Interest	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT REVENUES	$ 4,707,488	$ (313,792)	$ 4,393,696				
		MOD BUDGET SURPLUS (SHORTAGE)	$ 0	$ (0)	$ -				

	10/1/04	Phase 1	Budget			Expenses			
	Acct.	Budget Item	Original Budget	Budget Modifications	Current Budget	Committed Fund(s)/Contract(s)	Approved Changes	Committed Total	Paid to Date
COST		CONSTRUCTION COSTS							
	6255	Interim Housing (Allowance)	$ 552,338	$ (54,441)	$ 497,897	$ 522,119	$ (24,441)	$ 497,678	$ 497,678
	6250	General Contractor (Budget/Contract)	$ 19,847,933	$ (13,943)	$ 19,833,990	$ 19,847,933	$ (13,943)	$ 19,833,990	$ 19,833,990
	6256	School District's Construction Cost	$ 1,544,211	$ (202,609)	$ 1,341,602	$ 1,359,750	$ (44,148)	$ 1,315,601	$ 1,315,601
	6257	Executed Change Orders	$ -	$ 1,586,224	$ 1,586,224	$ 1,586,224	$ -	$ 1,586,224	$ 1,586,224
	6258	Unused Const. CO Contingency	$ 1,611,774	$ (1,611,774)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	$ 23,556,256	$ (296,543)	$ 23,259,712	$ 23,316,025	$ (82,533)	$ 23,233,493	$ 23,233,493
		PROGRAM SOFT COSTS							
	6263	Bond Sale Costs	$ 247,556	$ 1,103	$ 248,659	$ 250,687	$ (2,097)	$ 248,591	$ 248,591
		SITE COSTS							
	6270	Special Studies	$ 134,214	$ 4,126	$ 138,339	$ 138,339	$ -	$ 138,339	$ 138,339
	6271	Asbestos & Lead survey, testing, abatement specs., & monitoring	$ 155,087	$ (2,044)	$ 153,044	$ 152,624	$ 420	$ 153,044	$ 153,044
	6273	Soil Investigations & Foundation Recommendations	$ 17,114	$ (17,114)	$ -	$ 7,140	$ (7,140)	$ -	$ -
		AGENCY COSTS							
	6254	Utility Tie ins and Service Fees	$ 78,289	$ (70,474)	$ 7,815	$ 39,043	$ (31,230)	$ 7,813	$ 7,813
	6264	DSA Plan Check Fees (.8%)	$ 124,936	$ 5,288	$ 130,224	$ 127,680	$ 2,008	$ 129,688	$ 129,688
	2000	District Salary in Support of Construction	$ -	$ 81,763	$ 81,763	$ 51,371	$ 30,263	$ 81,634	$ 81,634
	3000	District Benefits in Support of Construction	$ -	$ 25,654	$ 25,654	$ 13,869	$ 11,654	$ 25,522	$ 25,522
	6244	Project Management	$ 1,580,679	$ 273,007	$ 1,853,686	$ 1,765,447	$ 82,888	$ 1,848,336	$ 1,848,336
	6261	Office Facilities, Services, and Supplies	$ 33,800	$ 7,759	$ 41,559	$ 41,130	$ 300	$ 41,430	$ 41,430
	6262	Other Agency Fees (OCIP, City, etc.)	$ 348,173	$ 12,640	$ 360,813	$ 342,009	$ 12,640	$ 354,649	$ 354,649
	6265	Legal Fees	$ 100,408	$ (6,526)	$ 93,882	$ 93,296	$ (9,370)	$ 83,926	$ 83,926
	6259	Signage, Security, & Misc.	$ 12,123	$ (4,905)	$ 7,218	$ 8,878	$ (1,660)	$ 7,218	$ 7,218
	6120	Property Acquisition	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	4350	Fix Furn & Equip.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		DESIGN COSTS							
	6266	Architects	$ 2,363,438	$ (132,605)	$ 2,230,832	$ 2,315,217	$ (87,605)	$ 2,227,612	$ 2,227,612
	6267	Specialty Consultants (Acoustic, seismic, etc.)	$ 6,785	$ (6,785)	$ -	$ 2,831	$ (2,831)	$ -	$ -
		BID COSTS							
	6268	Document Reproduction & Advertising	$ 113,343	$ (30,638)	$ 82,705	$ 97,625	$ (15,044)	$ 82,581	$ 82,581
		INSPECTIONS AND TESTING							
	6280	Inspectors of Record (Est. @ 4% Subtotal Construction)	$ 844,567	$ (25,766)	$ 818,802	$ 829,784	$ (13,000)	$ 816,784	$ 816,784
	6282	Spec. Mat. Testing & Inspections (.8% Construction)	$ 128,664	$ (45,398)	$ 83,266	$ 89,249	$ (6,005)	$ 83,244	$ 83,244
	6269	CONTINGENCY (for program alternates and revisions)	$ 175,000	$ (139,078)	$ 35,922	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL PROGRAM SOFT COSTS	$ 6,464,176	$ (69,994)	$ 6,394,182	$ 6,366,219	$ (35,810)	$ 6,330,409	$ 6,330,409
	Fund	TOTAL ESTIMATED PHASE 1 COSTS - BUDGET	$ 30,020,432	$ (366,537)	$ 29,653,895	$ 29,682,244	$ (118,342)	$ 29,563,902	$ 29,563,902
						Balance on Committed Contracts =		$ -	
REVENUE	40	QZAB	$ 9,911,976	$ (2,205,211)	$ 7,706,765				
	30	Capital Facilities Funds-Air Conditioning	$ 2,681,781	$ -	$ 2,681,781				
	35	State Bond - New Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	Supplemental Gym Funds from City	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	82	State Bond Modernization	$ 14,029,390	$ -	$ 14,029,390				
	40	District Capital Reserve Funds	$ 167,832	$ -	$ 167,832				
	14	Deferred Maintenance	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	21	Local G.O. Bonds	$ 2,484,792	$ 2,026,804	$ 4,511,596				
	21	Federal Renovation Program Grant	$ 412,362	$ -	$ 412,362				
		Interest	$ 295,119	$ -	$ 295,119				
		TOTAL ESTIMATED PHASE 1 REVENUES	$ 29,983,252	$ (178,407)	$ 29,804,845				
		MOD BUDGET SURPLUS (SHORTAGE)	$ (37,180)	$ 188,130	$ 150,950				

	10/1/04	Addams Conversion - ADD 002	Budget			Expenses			
	Acct.	Budget Item	Original Budget	Budget Modifications	Current Budget	Committed Fund(s)/Contract(s)	Approved Changes	Committed Total	Paid to Date
COST		CONSTRUCTION COSTS							
	6255	Interim Housing (Allowance)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6250	General Contractor (Budget/Contract)	$ 954,100	$ 373,649	$ 1,327,749	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6256	School District's Construction Cost	$ 157,553	$ -	$ 157,553	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6257	Executed Change Orders	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6258	Unused Const. CO Contingency	$ 143,115	$ 56,047	$ 199,162	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	$ 1,254,768	$ 429,696	$ 1,684,464	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		PROGRAM SOFT COSTS							
	6263	Bond Sale Costs	$ -	$ 12,662	$ 12,662	$ 12,662	$ -	$ 12,662	$ 12,662
		SITE COSTS							
	6270	Special Studies	$ 4,000	$ -	$ 4,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6271	Asbestos & Lead survey, testing, abatement specs., & monitoring	$ 10,000	$ -	$ 10,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6273	Soil Investigations & Foundation Recommendations	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		AGENCY COSTS							
	6254	Utility Tie Ins and Service Fees	$ 2,500	$ -	$ 2,500	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6264	DSA Plan Check Fees (.8%)	$ 8,778	$ 3,438	$ 12,215	$ 14,800	$ -	$ 14,800	$ 12,910
	2000	District Salary in Support of Construction	$ 10,000	$ 7,600	$ 17,600	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 968
	3000	District Benefits in Support of Construction	$ 3,000	$ 3,400	$ 6,400	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 303
	6244	Project Management	$ 82,291	$ 5,175	$ 87,466	$ 9,726	$ -	$ 9,726	$ 36,095
	6261	Office Facilities, Services, and Supplies	$ 5,000	$ -	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6262	Other Agency Fees (OCIP, City, etc.)	$ 500	$ 25,500	$ 26,000	$ 665	$ -	$ 665	$ 665
	6265	Legal Fees	$ -	$ 7,000	$ 7,000	$ 2,309	$ -	$ 2,309	$ 5,619
	6259	Signage, Security, & Misc.	$ 1,500	$ -	$ 1,500	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6120	Property Acquisition	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	4350	Fix Furn & Equip.	$ 100,000	$ -	$ 100,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		DESIGN COSTS							
	6266	Architects	$ 115,000	$ -	$ 115,000	$ 121,316	$ -	$ 121,316	$ 87,965
	6267	Specialty Consultants (Acoustic, seismic, etc.)	$ 2,500	$ (500)	$ 2,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,080
		BID COSTS							
	6268	Document Reproduction & Advertising	$ 10,000	$ (5,000)	$ 5,000	$ 6,043	$ -	$ 6,043	$ 1,248
		INSPECTIONS AND TESTING							
	6280	Inspectors of Record (Est. @ 4% Subtotal Construction)	$ 43,889	$ (4,689)	$ 39,200	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6282	Spec. Mat. Testing & Inspections (.8% Construction)	$ 8,778	$ 3,438	$ 12,215	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6269	CONTINGENCY (for program alternates and revisions)	$ 50,000	$ (25,000)	$ 25,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL PROGRAM SOFT COSTS	$ 457,735	$ 33,024	$ 490,759	$ 167,522	$ -	$ 167,522	$ 159,515
	Fund	TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS - BUDGET	$ 1,712,503	$ 462,720	$ 2,175,223	$ 167,522	$ -	$ 167,522	$ 159,515
							Balance on Committed Contracts =		$ 8,006
REVENUE	40	QZAB	$ 1,810,539	$ -	$ 1,810,539				
	30	Capital Facilities Funds-Air Conditioning	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	State Bond - New Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	Supplemental Gym Funds from City	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	82	State Bond Modernization	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	40	District Capital Reserve Funds	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	14	Deferred Maintenance	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	21	Local G.O. Bonds	$ -	$ 364,684	$ 364,684				
	21	Federal Renovation Program Grant	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		Interest	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT REVENUES	$ 1,810,539	$ 364,684	$ 2,175,223				

	10/1/04	Addams 10 CR - ADD 003	Budget			Expenses			
	Acct.	Budget Item	Original Budget	Budget Modifications	Current Budget	Committed Fund(s)/Contract(s)	Approved Changes	Committed Total	Paid to Date
COST		CONSTRUCTION COSTS							
	6255	Interim Housing (Allowance)	$ 50,000	$ -	$ 50,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6250	General Contractor (Budget/Contract)	$ 2,906,617	$ 545,029	$ 3,451,646	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6256	School District's Construction Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 14,855	$ -	$ 14,855	$ 14,855
	6257	Executed Change Orders	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6258	Unused Const. CO Contingency	$ 435,993	$ (90,828)	$ 345,165	$ -		$ -	
		SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	$ 3,392,610	$ 454,201	$ 3,846,811	$ 14,855	$ -	$ 14,855	$ 14,855
		PROGRAM SOFT COSTS							
	6263	Bond Sale Costs	$ 5,000	$ -	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 259
		SITE COSTS							
	6270	Special Studies	$ 10,000	$ -	$ 10,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6271	Asbestos & Lead survey, testing, abatement specs., & monitoring	$ 10,000	$ -	$ 10,000	$ 945	$ -	$ 945	$ 933
	6273	Soil Investigations & Foundation Recommendations	$ 10,000	$ -	$ 10,000	$ 8,635	$ -	$ 8,635	$ 8,635
		AGENCY COSTS							
	6254	Utility Tie Ins and Service Fees	$ 50,000	$ (20,000)	$ 30,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6264	DSA Plan Check Fees (.8%)	$ 26,741	$ 3,634	$ 30,374	$ 18,070	$ -	$ 18,070	$ 18,070
	2000	District Salary in Support of Construction	$ 18,000	$ (400)	$ 17,600	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,314
	3000	District Benefits in Support of Construction	$ 5,000	$ 1,400	$ 6,400	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 691
	6244	Project Management	$ 250,696	$ -	$ 250,696	$ 6,485	$ -	$ 6,485	$ 24,563
	6261	Office Facilities, Services, and Supplies	$ 10,000	$ -	$ 10,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6262	Other Agency Fees (OCIP, City, etc.)	$ 120,000	$ (51,000)	$ 69,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6265	Legal Fees	$ 10,000	$ -	$ 10,000	$ 5,500	$ -	$ 5,500	$ 4,226
	6259	Signage, Security, & Misc.	$ 3,000	$ -	$ 3,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6120	Property Acquisition	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	4350	Fix Furn & Equip.	$ 70,000	$ -	$ 70,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
		DESIGN COSTS							
	6266	Architects	$ 170,000	$ -	$ 170,000	$ 163,950	$ -	$ 163,950	$ 114,145
	6267	Specialty Consultants (Acoustic, seismic, etc.)	$ 10,000	$ (4,600)	$ 5,400	$ -	$ -	$ -	
		BID COSTS							
	6268	Document Reproduction & Advertising	$ 15,000	$ (2,000)	$ 13,000	$ 3,377	$ -	$ 3,377	$ 1,380
		INSPECTIONS AND TESTING							
	6280	Inspectors of Record (Est. @ 4% Subtotal Construction)	$ 133,704	$ (26,104)	$ 107,600	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6282	Spec. Mat. Testing & Inspections (.8% Construction)	$ 26,741	$ 3,634	$ 30,374	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6269	CONTINGENCY (for program alternates and revisions)	$ 75,000	$ 10,466	$ 85,466	$ -	$ -	$ -	
		SUBTOTAL PROGRAM SOFT COSTS	$ 1,028,882	$ (84,971)	$ 943,911	$ 206,962	$ -	$ 206,962	$ 175,217
	Fund	TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS - BUDGET	$ 4,421,491	$ 369,230	$ 4,790,721	$ 221,817	$ -	$ 221,817	$ 190,072
							Balance on Committed Contracts =		$ 31,745
REVENUE	40	QZAB	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	30	Capital Facilities Funds-Air Conditioning	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	State Bond - New Construction	$ 1,667,790	$ 1,094,187	$ 2,761,977				
	35	Supplemental Gym Funds from City	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	82	State Bond Modernization	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	40	District Capital Reserve Funds	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	14	Deferred Maintenance	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	21	Local G.O. Bonds	$ 1,969,092	$ 59,652	$ 2,028,744				
	21	Federal Renovation Program Grant	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		Interest	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT REVENUES	$ 3,636,882	$ 1,153,839	$ 4,790,721				

	10/1/04	Addams Gym - ADD 004	Budget			Expenses			
	Acct.	Budget Item	Original Budget	Budget Modifications	Current Budget	Committed Fund(s)/Contract(s)	Approved Changes	Committed Total	Paid to Date
COST		CONSTRUCTION COSTS							
	6255	Interim Housing (Allowance)	$ 44,000	$ -	$ 44,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6250	General Contractor (Budget/Contract)	$ 2,916,809	$ 389,905	$ 3,306,714	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6256	School District's Construction Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 14,855	$ -	$ 14,855	$ 14,855
	6257	Executed Change Orders	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6258	Unused Const. CO Contingency	$ 437,521	$ (106,850)	$ 330,671	$ -		$ -	
		SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	$ 3,398,330	$ 283,055	$ 3,681,385	$ 14,855	$ -	$ 14,855	$ 14,855
		PROGRAM SOFT COSTS							
	6263	Bond Sale Costs	$ 5,000	$ -	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 280
		SITE COSTS							
	6270	Special Studies	$ 10,000	$ -	$ 10,000	$ 7,520	$ -	$ 7,520	$ 7,520
	6271	Asbestos & Lead survey, testing, abatement specs., & monitoring	$ 5,000	$ -	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6273	Soil Investigations & Foundation Recommendations	$ 10,000	$ -	$ 10,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
		AGENCY COSTS							
	6254	Utility Tie Ins and Service Fees	$ 50,000	$ (30,000)	$ 20,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6264	DSA Plan Check Fees (.8%)	$ 26,835	$ 2,264	$ 29,099	$ 17,560	$ -	$ 17,560	$ 17,560
	2000	District Salary in Support of Construction	$ 18,000	$ (400)	$ 17,600	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,314
	3000	District Benefits in Support of Construction	$ 5,000	$ 1,400	$ 6,400	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 691
	6244	Project Management	$ 251,575	$ -	$ 251,575	$ 9,204	$ -	$ 9,204	$ 28,091
	6261	Office Facilities, Services, and Supplies	$ 10,000	$ -	$ 10,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6262	Other Agency Fees (OCIP, City, etc.)	$ 25,000	$ 41,000	$ 66,000	$ 30,545	$ -	$ 30,545	$ 12,280
	6265	Legal Fees	$ 10,000	$ -	$ 10,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,226
	6259	Signage, Security, & Misc.	$ 3,000	$ -	$ 3,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6120	Property Acquisition	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	4350	Fix Furn & Equip.	$ 35,000	$ -	$ 35,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
		DESIGN COSTS							
	6266	Architects	$ 170,000	$ -	$ 170,000	$ 169,550	$ -	$ 169,550	$ 128,288
	6267	Specialty Consultants (Acoustic, seismic, etc.)	$ 5,000	$ 100	$ 5,100	$ -	$ -	$ -	
		BID COSTS							
	6268	Document Reproduction & Advertising	$ 15,000	$ (3,000)	$ 12,000	$ 6,000	$ -	$ 6,000	$ 230
		INSPECTIONS AND TESTING							
	6280	Inspectors of Record (Est. @ 4% Subtotal Construction)	$ 134,173	$ (30,973)	$ 103,200	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6282	Spec. Mat. Testing & Inspections (.8% Construction)	$ 26,835	$ 2,264	$ 29,099	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6269	CONTINGENCY (for program alternates and revisions)	$ 75,000	$ -	$ 75,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
		SUBTOTAL PROGRAM SOFT COSTS	$ 890,417	$ (17,344)	$ 873,073	$ 240,379	$ -	$ 240,379	$ 201,480
	Fund	TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS - BUDGET	$ 4,288,748	$ 265,711	$ 4,554,459	$ 255,234	$ -	$ 255,234	$ 216,335
						Balance on Committed Contracts =			$ 38,899
REVENUE	40	QZAB	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	30	Capital Facilities Funds-Air Conditioning	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	State Bond - New Construction - JV Program	$ 1,500,000	$ -	$ 1,500,000	Anticipated July 2004			
	35	Supplemental Gym Funds from City	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	82	State Bond Modernization	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	40	District Capital Reserve Funds	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	14	Deferred Maintenance	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	21	Local G.O. Bonds	$ 2,744,748	$ 309,711	$ 3,054,459				
	21	Federal Renovation Program Grant	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		Interest	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT REVENUES	$ 4,244,748	$ 309,711	$ 4,554,459				

	10/1/04	Addams 10 CR / Gym / Conversion	Budget			Expenses			
	Acct.	Budget Item	Original Budget	Budget Modifications	Current Budget	Committed Fund(s)/Contract(s)	Approved Changes	Committed Total	Paid to Date
COST		CONSTRUCTION COSTS							
	6255	Interim Housing (Allowance)	$ 94,000	$ -	$ 94,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6250	General Contractor (Budget/Contract)	$ 6,777,526	$ 1,308,583	$ 8,086,109	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6256	School District's Construction Cost	$ 157,553	$ -	$ 157,553	$ 29,710	$ -	$ 29,710	$ 29,710
	6257	Executed Change Orders	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6258	Unused Const. CO Contingency	$ 1,016,629	$ (141,631)	$ 874,998	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	$ 8,045,708	$ 1,166,952	$ 9,212,660	$ 29,710	$ -	$ 29,710	$ 29,710
		PROGRAM SOFT COSTS							
	6263	Bond Sale Costs	$ 10,000	$ 12,662	$ 22,662	$ 12,662	$ -	$ 12,662	$ 13,201
		SITE COSTS							
	6270	Special Studies	$ 24,000	$ -	$ 24,000	$ 7,520	$ -	$ 7,520	$ 7,520
	6271	Asbestos & Lead survey, testing, abatement specs., & monitoring	$ 25,000	$ -	$ 25,000	$ 945	$ -	$ 945	$ 933
	6273	Soil Investigations & Foundation Recommendations	$ 20,000	$ -	$ 20,000	$ 8,635	$ -	$ 8,635	$ 8,635
		AGENCY COSTS							
	6254	Utility Tie Ins and Service Fees	$ 102,500	$ (50,000)	$ 52,500	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6264	DSA Plan Check Fees (.8%)	$ 62,353	$ 9,336	$ 71,689	$ 50,430	$ -	$ 50,430	$ 48,540
	2000	District Salary in Support of Construction	$ 46,000	$ 6,800	$ 52,800	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,597
	3000	District Benefits in Support of Construction	$ 13,000	$ 6,200	$ 19,200	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,686
	6244	Project Management	$ 584,562	$ 5,175	$ 589,737	$ 25,416	$ -	$ 25,416	$ 88,750
	6261	Office Facilities, Services, and Supplies	$ 25,000	$ -	$ 25,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6262	Other Agency Fees (OCIP, City, etc.)	$ 145,500	$ 15,500	$ 161,000	$ 31,210	$ -	$ 31,210	$ 12,945
	6265	Legal Fees	$ 20,000	$ 7,000	$ 27,000	$ 7,809	$ -	$ 7,809	$ 14,071
	6259	Signage, Security, & Misc.	$ 7,500	$ -	$ 7,500	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6120	Property Acquisition	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	4350	Fix Furn & Equip.	$ 205,000	$ -	$ 205,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		DESIGN COSTS							
	6266	Architects	$ 455,000	$ -	$ 455,000	$ 454,816	$ -	$ 454,816	$ 330,398
	6267	Specialty Consultants (Acoustic, seismic, etc.)	$ 17,500	$ (5,000)	$ 12,500	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,080
		BID COSTS							
	6268	Document Reproduction & Advertising	$ 40,000	$ (10,000)	$ 30,000	$ 15,420	$ -	$ 15,420	$ 2,858
		INSPECTIONS AND TESTING							
	6280	Inspectors of Record (Est. @ 4% Subtotal Construction)	$ 311,766	$ (61,766)	$ 250,001	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6282	Spec. Mat. Testing & Inspections (.8% Construction)	$ 62,353	$ 9,336	$ 71,689	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6269	CONTINGENCY (for program alternates and revisions)	$ 200,000	$ (14,534)	$ 185,466	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL PROGRAM SOFT COSTS	$ 2,377,034	$ (69,291)	$ 2,307,743	$ 614,863	$ -	$ 614,863	$ 536,213
	Fund	TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS - BUDGET	$ 10,422,742	$ 1,097,661	$ 11,520,403	$ 644,573	$ -	$ 644,573	$ 565,923
						Balance on Committed Contracts =			$ 78,651
REVENUE	40	QZAB	$ 1,810,539	$ -	$ 1,810,539				
	30	Capital Facilities Funds-Air Conditioning	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	State Bond - New Construction	$ 3,167,790	$ 1,094,187	$ 4,261,977				
	35	Supplemental Gym Funds from City	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	82	State Bond Modernization	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	40	District Capital Reserve Funds	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	14	Deferred Maintenance	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	21	Local G.O. Bonds	$ 4,713,840	$ 734,047	$ 5,447,887				
	21	Federal Renovation Program Grant	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		Interest	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT REVENUES	$ 9,692,169	$ 1,828,234	$ 11,520,403				

	10/1/04	Bollinger Gym - GYM 006	Budget			Expenses			
	Acct.	Budget Item	Original Budget	Budget Modifications	Current Budget	Committed Fund(s)/Contract(s)	Approved Changes	Committed Total	Paid to Date
COST		CONSTRUCTION COSTS							
	6255	Interim Housing (Allowance)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6250	General Contractor (Budget/Contract)	$ 2,206,000	$ -	$ 2,206,000	$ 2,206,000	$ -	$ 2,206,000	$ 2,206,000
	6256	School District's Construction Cost	$ 1,881	$ -	$ 1,881	$ 1,881	$ -	$ 1,881	$ 1,881
	6257	Executed Change Orders	$ 42,314	$ -	$ 42,314	$ 42,314	$ -	$ 42,314	$ 42,314
	6258	Unused Const. CO Contingency	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	$ 2,250,195	$ -	$ 2,250,195	$ 2,250,195	$ -	$ 2,250,195	$ 2,250,195
		PROGRAM SOFT COSTS							
	6263	Bond Sale Costs	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SITE COSTS							
	6270	Special Studies	$ 14,147	$ -	$ 14,147	$ 14,147	$ -	$ 14,147	$ 14,147
	6271	Asbestos & Lead survey, testing, abatement specs., & monitoring	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6273	Soil Investigations & Foundation Recommendations	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		AGENCY COSTS							
	6254	Utility Tie Ins and Service Fees	$ 19,404	$ -	$ 19,404	$ 19,404	$ -	$ 19,404	$ 19,404
	6264	DSA Plan Check Fees (.8%)	$ 17,166	$ -	$ 17,166	$ 17,166	$ -	$ 17,166	$ 17,166
	2000	District Salary in Support of Construction		$ -	$ -		$ -	$ -	
	3000	District Benefits in Support of Construction		$ -	$ -		$ -	$ -	
	6244	Project Management	$ 146,263	$ -	$ 146,263	$ 146,263	$ -	$ 146,263	$ 146,263
	6261	Office Facilities, Services, and Supplies	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6262	Other Agency Fees (OCIP, City, etc.)	$ 30,110	$ -	$ 30,110	$ 30,110	$ -	$ 30,110	$ 30,110
	6265	Legal Fees	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6259	Signage, Security, & Misc.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6120	Property Acquisition	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	4350	Fix Furn & Equip.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		DESIGN COSTS							
	6266	Architects	$ 214,050	$ -	$ 214,050	$ 214,050	$ -	$ 214,050	$ 214,050
	6267	Specialty Consultants (Acoustic, seismic, etc.)	$ 8,550	$ -	$ 8,550	$ 8,550	$ -	$ 8,550	$ 8,550
		BID COSTS							
	6268	Document Reproduction & Advertising	$ 4,811	$ -	$ 4,811	$ 4,811	$ -	$ 4,811	$ 4,811
		INSPECTIONS AND TESTING							
	6280	Inspectors of Record (Est. @ 4% Subtotal Construction)	$ 208,150	$ -	$ 208,150	$ 208,150	$ -	$ 208,150	$ 208,150
	6282	Spec. Mat. Testing & Inspections (.8% Construction)	$ 38,155	$ -	$ 38,155	$ 38,155	$ -	$ 38,155	$ 38,155
	6269	CONTINGENCY (for program alternates and revisions)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL PROGRAM SOFT COSTS	$ 700,806	$ -	$ 700,806	$ 700,806	$ -	$ 700,806	$ 700,806
	Fund	TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS - BUDGET	$ 2,951,001	$ -	$ 2,951,001	$ 2,951,001	$ -	$ 2,951,001	$ 2,951,001
						Balance on Committed Contracts =		$ -	
REVENUE	40	QZAB	$ -		$ -				
	30	Capital Facilities Funds-Air Conditioning	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	State Bond - New Construction	$ 1,072,807	$ 1,640	$ 1,074,447				
	35	Supplemental Gym Funds from City	$ 861,818	$ (41,341)	$ 820,477				
	82	State Bond Modernization	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	40	District Capital Reserve Funds	$ 800,000	$ -	$ 800,000				
	14	Deferred Maintenance	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	21	Local G.O. Bonds	$ 210,330	$ 45,747	$ 256,077				
	21	Federal Renovation Program Grant	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		Interest	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT REVENUES	$ 2,944,955	$ 6,046	$ 2,951,001				
		MOD BUDGET SURPLUS (SHORTAGE)	$ (6,046)	$ 6,046	$ -				

	10/1/04	New Smith School - SMI 015	Budget			Expenses			
	Acct.	Budget Item	Original Budget	Budget Modifications	Current Budget	Committed Fund(s)/Contract(s)	Approved Changes	Committed Total	Paid to Date
COST		**CONSTRUCTION COSTS**							
	6255	Interim Housing (Allowance)				$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6250	General Contractor (Budget/Contract)	$ 7,139,300	$ 1,162,200	$ 8,301,500	$ 8,301,500	$ -	$ 8,301,500	$ 700,131
	6256	School District's Construction Cost	$ 210,600	$ (70,000)	$ 140,600	$ 3,000	$ -	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
	6257	Executed Change Orders	$ -	$ (63,336)	$ (63,336)	$ (63,336)	$ -	$ (63,336)	$ (63,336)
	6258	Unused Const. CO Contingency	$ 571,144	$ 110,679	$ 681,823	$ -		$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	**$ 7,921,044**	**$ 1,139,543**	**$ 9,060,587**	**$ 8,241,164**	**$ -**	**$ 8,241,164**	**$ 639,795**
		PROGRAM SOFT COSTS							
	6263	Bond Sale Costs	$ 60,401	$ 2,000	$ 62,401	$ 64,728	$ -	$ 64,728	$ 64,728
		SITE COSTS							
	6270	Special Studies	$ 145,000	$ 13,000	$ 158,000	$ 157,246	$ -	$ 157,246	$ 157,246
	6271	Asbestos & Lead survey, testing, abatement specs., & monitoring	$ 30,000	$ -	$ 30,000	$ 34,233	$ -	$ 34,233	$ 30,007
	6273	Soil Investigations & Foundation Recommendations	$ 15,000	$ -	$ 15,000	$ 14,175	$ -	$ 14,175	$ 14,175
		AGENCY COSTS							
	6254	Utility Tie Ins and Service Fees	$ 50,000	$ -	$ 50,000	$ 1,436	$ -	$ 1,436	$ 1,436
	6264	DSA Plan Check Fees (.8%)	$ 63,000	$ -	$ 63,000	$ 46,638	$ -	$ 46,638	$ 46,638
	2000	District Salary in Support of Construction	$ 75,000	$ -	$ 75,000	$ 5,639	$ -	$ 5,639	$ 5,639
	3000	District Benefits in Support of Construction	$ 25,000	$ -	$ 25,000	$ 1,700	$ -	$ 1,700	$ 1,700
	6244	Project Management	$ 365,385	$ -	$ 365,385	$ 96,785	$ -	$ 96,785	$ 96,785
	6261	Office Facilities, Services, and Supplies	$ 15,000	$ -	$ 15,000	$ 196	$ -	$ 196	$ 2,551
	6262	Other Agency Fees (OCIP, City, etc.)	$ 20,000	$ 180,000	$ 200,000	$ 51,472	$ -	$ 51,472	$ 51,472
	6265	Legal Fees	$ 50,000	$ -	$ 50,000	$ 36,158	$ -	$ 36,158	$ 42,145
	6259	Signage, Security, & Misc.	$ 5,000	$ 8,000	$ 13,000	$ 7,888	$ -	$ 7,888	$ 7,888
	6120	Property Acquisition	$ -	$ 380,000	$ 380,000	$ 376,120	$ -	$ 376,120	$ 376,120
	4350	Fix Furn & Equip.	$ -	$ 290,000	$ 290,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		DESIGN COSTS							
	6266	Architects	$ 520,000	$ 10,000	$ 530,000	$ 520,001	$ -	$ 520,001	$ 443,665
	6267	Specialty Consultants (Acoustic, seismic, etc.)	$ 5,000	$ -	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		BID COSTS							
	6268	Document Reproduction & Advertising	$ 15,000	$ 10,000	$ 25,000	$ 23,355	$ -	$ 23,355	$ 14,937
		INSPECTIONS AND TESTING							
	6280	Inspectors of Record (Est. @ 4% Subtotal Construction)	$ 150,000	$ -	$ 150,000	$ 30,000	$ -	$ 30,000	$ 26,750
	6282	Spec. Mat. Testing & Inspections (.8% Construction)	$ 60,000	$ 40,000	$ 100,000	$ 23,769	$ -	$ 23,769	$ 23,769
	6269	**CONTINGENCY** (for program alternates and revisions)	$ 670,000	$ (429,980)	$ 240,020	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL PROGRAM SOFT COSTS	**$ 2,338,786**	**$ 503,020**	**$ 2,841,806**	**$ 1,491,539**	**$ -**	**$ 1,491,539**	**$ 1,407,651**
	Fund	**TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS - BUDGET**	**$ 10,259,830**	**$ 1,642,563**	**$ 11,902,393**	**$ 9,732,703**	**$ -**	**$ 9,732,703**	**$ 2,047,446**
								Balance on Committed Contracts =	**$ 7,685,257**
REVENUE	40	QZAB	$ -	$ -	$ -	$5,442,655 District Contribution for New Construction. 6/11/04			
	30	Capital Facilities Funds-Air Conditioning	$ -	$ -	$ -	$566,833 District Contribution for Modernization. 6/11/04			
	35	State Bond - New Construction	$ 5,442,655	$ -	$ 5,442,655	$500,000 Savings Moved to Other Program Needs. 6/11/04			
	35	Supplemental Gym Funds from City	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	82	State Bond Modernization	$ -	$ 850,250	$ 850,250				
	40	District Capital Reserve Funds	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	14	Deferred Maintenance	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	21	Local G.O. Bonds	$ 5,442,655	$ 66,833	$ 5,509,488				
	21	Federal Renovation Program Grant	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		Interest	$ -	$ 100,000	$ 100,000				
		TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT REVENUES	**$ 10,885,310**	**$ 1,017,083**	**$ 11,902,393**				

	10/1/04	Carson Village (Transferred from Ross) - CAR 016	Budget			Expenses			
	Acct	Budget Item	Original Budget	Budget Modifications	Current Budget	Committed Fund(s)/Contract(s)	Approved Changes	Committed Total	Paid to Date
		CONSTRUCTION COSTS							
	6255	Interim Housing (Allowance)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6250	General Contractor (Budget/Contract)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6256	School District's Construction Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6257	Executed Change Orders	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ -	$ -	
	6258	Unused Const. CO Contingency	$ -		$ -			$ -	
		SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		PROGRAM SOFT COSTS							
	6263	Bond Sale Costs	$ 2,000	$ -	$ 2,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 539
		SITE COSTS							
	6270	Special Studies	$ 30,000	$ (15,000)	$ 15,000	$ 34,680	$ -	$ 34,680	$ 23,149
	6271	Asbestos & Lead survey, testing, abatement specs., & monitoring	$ 50,000	$ (40,000)	$ 10,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6273	Soil Investigations & Foundation Recommendations	$ 15,000	$ -	$ 15,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,450
		AGENCY COSTS							
	6254	Utility Tie Ins and Service Fees	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6264	DSA Plan Check Fees (.8%)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
C	2000	District Salary in Support of Construction	$ 25,000	$ -	$ 25,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,208
O	3000	District Benefits in Support of Construction	$ 7,500	$ -	$ 7,500	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,213
	6244	Project Management	$ 40,000	$ -	$ 40,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 6,584
S	6261	Office Facilities, Services, and Supplies	$ 1,000	$ 4,000	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 14
	6262	Other Agency Fees (OCIP, City, etc.)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
T	6265	Legal Fees	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,000	$ -	$ 4,000	$ -
	6259	Signage, Security, & Misc.	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ -	$ -	
	6120	Property Acquisition	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ -	$ -	
	4350	Fix Furn & Equip.	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ -	$ -	
		DESIGN COSTS							
	6266	Architects	$ 40,000	$ 35,000	$ 75,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 21,980
	6267	Specialty Consultants (Acoustic, seismic, etc.)	$ 5,000	$ -	$ 5,000		$ -	$ -	
		BID COSTS							
	6268	Document Reproduction & Advertising	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 104
		INSPECTIONS AND TESTING							
	6280	Inspectors of Record (Est. @ 4% Subtotal Construction)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6282	Spec. Mat. Testing & Inspections (.8% Construction)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6269	CONTINGENCY (for program alternates and revisions)	$ -	$ 16,000	$ 16,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
		SUBTOTAL PROGRAM SOFT COSTS	$ 215,500	$ -	$ 215,500	$ 38,680	$ -	$ 38,680	$ 63,240
	Fund	TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS - BUDGET	$ 215,500	$ -	$ 215,500	$ 38,680	$ -	$ 38,680	$ 63,240
						Balance on Committed Contracts =			$ (24,560)
	40	QZAB	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	30	Capital Facilities Funds-Air Conditioning	$ -	$ -	$ -				
R	35	State Bond - New Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -				
E	35	Supplemental Gym Funds from City	$ -	$ -	$ -				
V	82	State Bond Modernization	$ -	$ -	$ -				
E	40	District Capital Reserve Funds	$ -	$ -	$ -				
N	14	Deferred Maintenance	$ -	$ -	$ -				
U	21	Local G.O. Bonds	$ 215,500	$ -	$ 215,500				
	21	Federal Renovation Program Grant	$ -	$ -	$ -				
E		Interest	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT REVENUES	$ 215,500	$ -	$ 215,500				

	10/1/04	Addams Site Improvement	Budget			Expenses			
	Acct.	Budget Item	Original Budget	Budget Modifications	Current Budget	Committed Fund(s)/Contract(s)	Approved Changes	Committed Total	Paid to Date
COST		**CONSTRUCTION COSTS**			$ -				
	6255	Interim Housing (Allowance)	$ -	$ 125,000	$ 125,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6250	General Contractor (Budget/Contract)	$ 400,000	$ 1,183,025	$ 1,583,025	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6256	School District's Construction Cost	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6257	Executed Change Orders	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6258	Unused Const. CO Contingency	$ 40,000	$ 197,454	$ 237,454	$ -		$ -	
		SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	**$ 440,000**	**$ 1,505,479**	**$ 1,945,479**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
		PROGRAM SOFT COSTS							
	6263	Bond Sale Costs	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SITE COSTS							
	6270	Special Studies	$ 10,000	$ -	$ 10,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6271	Asbestos & Lead survey, testing, abatement specs., & monitoring	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6273	Soil Investigations & Foundation Recommendations	$ 15,000	$ -	$ 15,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		AGENCY COSTS							
	6254	Utility Tie Ins and Service Fees	$ 30,000	$ -	$ 30,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6264	DSA Plan Check Fees (.8%)	$ 6,000	$ 8,564	$ 14,564	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	2000	District Salary in Support of Construction	$ 15,000	$ -	$ 15,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	3000	District Benefits in Support of Construction	$ 5,000	$ -	$ 5,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6244	Project Management	$ 30,000	$ 114,000	$ 144,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6261	Office Facilities, Services, and Supplies	$ 6,000	$ -	$ 6,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6262	Other Agency Fees (OCIP, City, etc.)	$ 5,000	$ 26,700	$ 31,700	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6265	Legal Fees	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6259	Signage, Security, & Misc.	$ 20,000	$ -	$ 20,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6120	Property Acquisition	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	4350	Fix Furn & Equip.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
		DESIGN COSTS							
	6266	Architects	$ 50,000	$ 156,000	$ 206,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6267	Specialty Consultants (Acoustic, seismic, etc.)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
		BID COSTS							
	6268	Document Reproduction & Advertising	$ 8,000	$ 2,000	$ 10,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		INSPECTIONS AND TESTING							
	6280	Inspectors of Record (Est. @ 4% Subtotal Construction)	$ 20,000	$ 45,000	$ 65,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6282	Spec. Mat. Testing & Inspections (.8% Construction)	$ 8,000	$ 6,564	$ 14,564	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6269	**CONTINGENCY** (for program alternates and revisions)	$ 50,000	$ 20,000	$ 70,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	
		SUBTOTAL PROGRAM SOFT COSTS	**$ 278,000**	**$ 378,828**	**$ 656,828**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
	Fund	**TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS - BUDGET**	**$ 718,000**	**$ 1,884,306**	**$ 2,602,306**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
						Balance on Committed Contracts =		**$**	**-**
REVENUE	40	QZAB	$ 718,000	$ 210,327	$ 928,327				
	30	Capital Facilities Funds-Air Conditioning	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	State Bond - New Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	Supplemental Gym Funds from City	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	82	State Bond Modernization	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	40	District Capital Reserve Funds	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	14	Deferred Maintenance	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	21	Local G.O. Bonds	$ -	$ 1,673,979	$ 1,673,979				
	21	Federal Renovation Program Grant	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		Interest	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT REVENUES	**$ 718,000**	**$ 1,884,306**	**$ 2,602,306**				

	10/1/04	Rogers Site Improvement	Budget			Expenses			
	Acct.	Budget Item	Original Budget	Budget Modifications	Current Budget	Committed Fund(s)/Contract(s)	Approved Changes	Committed Total	Paid to Date
COST		CONSTRUCTION COSTS							
	6255	Interim Housing (Allowance)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6250	General Contractor (Budget/Contract)	$ 500,000	$ 965,472	$ 1,465,472	$ 1,465,472	$ -	$ 1,465,472	$ (128,709)
	6256	School District's Construction Cost	$ -	$ 45,000	$ 45,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6257	Executed Change Orders	$ -	$ 128,709	$ 128,709	$ 128,709	$ -	$ 128,709	$ 128,709
	6258	Unused Const. CO Contingency	$ 50,000	$ 56,339	$ 106,339	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	$ 550,000	$ 1,195,519	$ 1,745,519	$ 1,594,181	$ -	$ 1,594,181	$ -
		PROGRAM SOFT COSTS							
	6263	Bond Sale Costs	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SITE COSTS							
	6270	Special Studies	$ -	$ 7,500	$ 7,500	$ 7,360	$ -	$ 7,360	$ 7,360
	6271	Asbestos & Lead survey, testing, abatement specs., & monitoring	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6273	Soil Investigations & Foundation Recommendations	$ 15,000	$ 2,000	$ 17,000	$ 3,180	$ -	$ 3,180	$ 3,180
		AGENCY COSTS							
	6254	Utility Tie Ins and Service Fees	$ 60,000	$ (45,000)	$ 15,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6264	DSA Plan Check Fees (.8%)	$ 50,000	$ (38,000)	$ 12,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	2000	District Salary in Support of Construction	$ -	$ 3,600	$ 3,600	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	3000	District Benefits in Support of Construction	$ -	$ 1,300	$ 1,300	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6244	Project Management	$ 30,000	$ 55,000	$ 85,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6261	Office Facilities, Services, and Supplies	$ 6,000	$ (1,500)	$ 4,500	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6262	Other Agency Fees (OCIP, City, etc.)	$ 5,000	$ (4,000)	$ 1,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6265	Legal Fees	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6259	Signage, Security, & Misc.	$ 1,500	$ -	$ 1,500	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	6120	Property Acquisition	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
	4350	Fix Furn & Equip.	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
		DESIGN COSTS							
	6266	Architects	$ 49,500	$ 30,000	$ 79,500	$ 75,500	$ -	$ 75,500	$ 51,640
	6267	Specialty Consultants (Acoustic, seismic, etc.)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
		BID COSTS							
	6268	Document Reproduction & Advertising	$ 8,000	$ (5,000)	$ 3,000	$ 2,000	$ -	$ 2,000	$ 1
		INSPECTIONS AND TESTING							
	6280	Inspectors of Record (Est. @ 4% Subtotal Construction)	$ 30,000	$ (5,000)	$ 25,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6282	Spec. Mat. Testing & Inspections (.8% Construction)	$ 15,000	$ -	$ 15,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6269	CONTINGENCY (for program alternates and revisions)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	
		SUBTOTAL PROGRAM SOFT COSTS	$ 270,000	$ 900	$ 270,900	$ 88,040	$ -	$ 88,040	$ 62,180
	Fund	TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS - BUDGET	$ 820,000	$ 1,196,419	$ 2,016,419	$ 1,682,221	$ -	$ 1,682,221	$ 62,180
						Balance on Committed Contracts =		$	1,620,040
REVENUE	40	QZAB	$ 820,000	$ 1,181,419	$ 2,001,419				
	30	Capital Facilities Funds-Air Conditioning	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	State Bond - New Construction	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	Supplemental Gym Funds from City	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	82	State Bond Modernization	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	40	District Capital Reserve Funds	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	14	Deferred Maintenance	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	21	Local G.O. Bonds	$ -	$ 15,000	$ 15,000				
	21	Federal Renovation Program Grant	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		Interest	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		TOTAL ESTIMATED PROJECT REVENUES	$ 820,000	$ 1,196,419	$ 2,016,419				

	10/1/04	Phase 2	Budget			Expenses			
	Acct.	Budget Item	Original Budget	Budget Modifications	Current Budget	Committed Fund(s)/Contract(s)	Approved Changes	Committed Total	Paid to Date
COST		**CONSTRUCTION COSTS**							
	6255	Interim Housing (Allowance)	$ 94,000	$ 125,000	$ 219,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	6250	General Contractor (Budget/Contract)	$ 17,022,826	$ 4,619,280	$ 21,642,106	$ 11,972,972	$ -	$ 11,972,972	$ 2,777,422
	6256	School District's Construction Cost	$ 370,034	$ (25,000)	$ 345,034	$ 34,591	$ -	$ 34,591	$ 34,591
	6257	Executed Change Orders	$ 42,314	$ 65,373	$ 107,687	$ 107,687	$ -	$ 107,687	$ 107,687
	6258	Unused Const. CO Contingency	$ 1,677,773	$ 222,841	$ 1,900,614	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	$ 19,206,947	$ 5,007,493	$ 24,214,440	$ 12,115,250	$ -	$ 12,115,250	$ 2,919,700
		PROGRAM SOFT COSTS							
	6263	Bond Sale Costs	$ 72,401	$ 14,662	$ 87,063	$ 77,391	$ -	$ 77,391	$ 78,468
		SITE COSTS							
	6270	Special Studies	$ 223,147	$ 5,500	$ 228,647	$ 220,953	$ -	$ 220,953	$ 209,422
	6271	Asbestos & Lead survey, testing, abatement specs., & monitoring	$ 105,000	$ (40,000)	$ 65,000	$ 35,178	$ -	$ 35,178	$ 30,940
	6273	Soil Investigations & Foundation Recommendations	$ 80,000	$ 2,000	$ 82,000	$ 25,990	$ -	$ 25,990	$ 31,440
		AGENCY COSTS							
	6254	Utility Tie Ins and Service Fees	$ 261,904	$ (95,000)	$ 166,904	$ 20,840	$ -	$ 20,840	$ 20,840
	6264	DSA Plan Check Fees (.8%)	$ 198,520	$ (20,101)	$ 178,419	$ 114,234	$ -	$ 114,234	$ 112,344
	2000	District Salary in Support of Construction	$ 161,000	$ 10,400	$ 171,400	$ 5,639	$ -	$ 5,639	$ 15,443
	3000	District Benefits in Support of Construction	$ 50,500	$ 7,500	$ 58,000	$ 1,700	$ -	$ 1,700	$ 4,599
	6244	Project Management	$ 1,196,210	$ 174,175	$ 1,370,385	$ 268,464	$ -	$ 268,464	$ 338,382
	6261	Office Facilities, Services, and Supplies	$ 53,000	$ 2,500	$ 55,500	$ 196	$ -	$ 196	$ 2,565
	6262	Other Agency Fees (OCIP, City, etc.)	$ 205,610	$ 218,200	$ 423,810	$ 112,792	$ -	$ 112,792	$ 94,527
	6265	Legal Fees	$ 70,000	$ 7,000	$ 77,000	$ 47,967	$ -	$ 47,967	$ 56,216
	6259	Signage, Security, & Misc.	$ 34,000	$ 8,000	$ 42,000	$ 7,888	$ -	$ 7,888	$ 7,888
	6120	Property Acquisition	$ -	$ 380,000	$ 380,000	$ 376,120	$ -	$ 376,120	$ 376,120
	4350	Fix Furn & Equip.	$ 205,000	$ 290,000	$ 495,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		DESIGN COSTS							
	6266	Architects	$ 1,328,550	$ 231,000	$ 1,559,550	$ 1,264,367	$ -	$ 1,264,367	$ 1,061,732
	6267	Specialty Consultants (Acoustic, seismic, etc.)	$ 36,050	$ (5,000)	$ 31,050	$ 8,550	$ -	$ 8,550	$ 9,630
		BID COSTS							
	6268	Document Reproduction & Advertising	$ 75,811	$ (3,000)	$ 72,811	$ 45,586	$ -	$ 45,586	$ 22,710
		INSPECTIONS AND TESTING							
	6280	Inspectors of Record (Est. @ 4% Subtotal Construction)	$ 719,916	$ (21,766)	$ 698,151	$ 238,150	$ -	$ 238,150	$ 234,900
	6282	Spec. Mat. Testing & Inspections (.8% Construction)	$ 183,508	$ 55,899	$ 239,408	$ 61,924	$ -	$ 61,924	$ 61,924
	6269	**CONTINGENCY** (for program alternates and revisions)	$ 920,000	$ (408,514)	$ 511,486	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
		SUBTOTAL PROGRAM SOFT COSTS	$ 6,180,127	$ 813,456	$ 6,993,583	$ 2,933,929	$ -	$ 2,933,929	$ 2,770,091
	6/1/04	**TOTAL ESTIMATED PHASE 2 COSTS - BUDGET**	$ 25,387,074	$ 5,820,950	$ 31,208,023	$ 15,049,178	$ -	$ 15,049,178	$ 5,689,791
						Balance on Committed Contracts =			$ 9,359,387
REVENUE	40	QZAB	$ 3,348,539	$ 1,391,746	$ 4,740,286				
	30	Capital Facilities Funds-Air Conditioning	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	35	State Bond - **New** Construction	$ 9,683,252	$ 1,095,827	$ 10,779,079				
	35	Supplemental **Gym** Funds from City	$ 861,818	$ (41,341)	$ 820,477				
	82	State Bond Modernization	$ -	$ 850,250	$ 850,250				
	40	District Capital Reserve Funds	$ 800,000	$ -	$ 800,000				
	14	Deferred Maintenance	$ -	$ -	$ -				
	21	Local G.O. Bonds	$ 10,582,325	$ 2,535,607	$ 13,117,932				
	21	Federal Renovation Program Grant	$ -	$ -	$ -				
		Interest	$ -	$ 100,000	$ 100,000				
		TOTAL ESTIMATED PHASE 2 REVENUES	$ 25,275,934	$ 5,932,089	$ 31,208,023				
		MOD BUDGET SURPLUS (SHORTAGE)	$ (111,139)	$ 111,139	$ -				

APPENDIX

G

FEMA CROSSWALK

DATED 5/15/06

FEMA Region IX – CA OES Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) Review Crosswalk
Jurisdiction: LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT **Date of Plan:**

Instructions for using the plan review crosswalk for single jurisdiction local hazard mitigation plans (LHMP) & multi-jurisdiction LHMPs.

Attached is a Plan Review Crosswalk based on the ***Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance Under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000***, dated March 2004. This Plan Review Crosswalk is consistent with the *Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000* (P.L. 106-390), enacted October 30, 2000 and *44 CFR Part 201 – Mitigation Planning, Interim Final Rule* (the Rule), published February 26, 2002.

Explanation of the Rule "shall" and "should" language. Planning criteria with the word *"shall"* means that the information is required to be included in the mitigation plan in order to receive FEMA approval. Planning criteria that have the words *"should"* indicates information that supports comprehensive local and State planning, but is not required at this time.

SCORING SYSTEM

N – Needs Improvement: The plan does not meet the minimum for the requirement. Reviewer's comments must be provided.

S – Satisfactory: The plan meets the minimum for the requirement. Reviewer's comments are encouraged, but not required.

Each requirement includes separate elements. All elements of a requirement must be rated "Satisfactory" in order for the requirement to be fulfilled and receive a summary score of "Satisfactory." ***All planning elements must be included, however a "Needs Improvement" score in the gray shaded areas will not preclude the plan from being approved by FEMA.*** When reviewing Single Jurisdiction Plans (SJP), reviewers may want to put an N/A in the boxes for multi-jurisdictional plan requirements. When reviewing multi-jurisdictional plans, reviewers may want to put an N/A in the prerequisite box for single jurisdiction plans.

States that have additional requirements can add them in the appropriate sections of the *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* or create a new section and modify this Plan Review Crosswalk to record the score for those requirements. ***As part of a jurisdiction's participation in California's local hazard mitigation planning program, California requests completion of a local capabilities assessment as indicated in Section 2.2 of this Crosswalk.***

Optional matrices for assisting in the review of sections on profiling hazards, assessing vulnerability, and identifying and analyzing mitigation actions are found at the end of the Plan Review Crosswalk.

Please Note: Prior to submission and as illustrated in the example below, jurisdiction(s) submitting the plan for review and approval are required to complete the 2nd column of the crosswalk titled "Location in the Plan".

This example box is provided to illustrate how the local jurisdiction needs to complete the second column and further provides an example of how the FEMA review will be completed. Assessing Vulnerability: Overview - ***Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii):*** *[The risk assessment **shall** include a] description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description **shall** include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan include an **overall summary** description of the jurisdiction's **vulnerability** to each hazard?	Section II, pp. 4-10	The plan describes the types of assets that are located within geographically defined hazard areas as well as those that would be affected by winter storms.		X
B. Does the plan address the **impact** of each hazard on the jurisdiction?	Section II, pp. 10-20	The plan does not address the impact of two of the five hazards addressed in the plan. **Required Revisions:** • Include a description of the impact of floods and earthquakes on the assets. **Recommended Revisions:** • This information can be presented in terms of dollar value or percentages of damage.	X	
		SUMMARY SCORE	X	

District Response: The District is NOT in a flood zone. This was confirmed with Helen DuBois who consulted a FEMA map planner - see Addendum A page A.6 and 2004 LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, p. 106 and 153.

Single Jurisdiction, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) & Multi-Jurisdictional, LHMP Review and Approval Status

Single/Lead Jurisdiction:	**Title of Plan:**	**Date of Plan:**
LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT	**LAWNDALE EMEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT – HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**	**7/20/2004 (2005 EDITS)**

Local Point of Contact: **John D. Vinke**	**Address:** **4161 West 147th Street** **Lawndale, CA 90260**
Title: **Associate Superintendent of Business Services**	
Agency: **Lawndale Elementary School**	
Phone Number: **310-973-1300**	**E-Mail:** **John_vinke@lawndale.k12.ca.us**

State Reviewer:	**Title:**	**Date:**
Lynda McClanahan	**Staff Services Analyst – CA OES**	**9/17/04**

FEMA Reviewer:	**Title:**	**Date:**
Leslie Ames/Sarah Kline-Lebsack/**Helen DuBois**	**Mitigation Planner**	**05/15/06**
Date Received in FEMA Region [Insert #]	**Second Courtesy Edits: 12/30/2005**	
Plan Not Approved		
Plan Approved		
Date Approved		

List single jurisdiction or, If MJP, list Participating Jurisdictions, including the "Lead Jurisdiction":	**NFIP Status***			
	Y	**N**	**N/A**	**CRS Class**
1. Lawndale Elementary School District			X	
2.				
3.				
4. [ATTACH PAGE(S) WITH ADDITIONAL JURISDICTIONS]				

*** Notes:** **Y = Participating** **N = Not Participating** **N/A = Not Mapped**

LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW SUMMARY

The plan cannot be approved if the plan has not formally been adopted.

Each requirement includes separate elements. All elements of the requirement must be rated "Satisfactory" in order for the requirement to be fulfilled and receive a score of "Satisfactory." Elements of each requirement are listed on the following pages of the Plan Review Crosswalk.

All planning elements must be included, however a "Needs Improvement" score in the gray shaded areas will not preclude the plan from being approved by FEMA.
Reviewer's comments must be provided for requirements receiving a **"Needs Improvement"** score.

SCORING SYSTEM - Please check one of the following for each requirement.
N – Needs Improvement: The plan does not meet the minimum for the requirement. Reviewer's comments must be provided.

S – Satisfactory: The plan meets the minimum for the requirement. Reviewer's comments are encouraged, but not required.

1.0 Prerequisite(s) (Check Applicable Box)	**NOT MET**	**MET**
1.1 Adoption by the Local Governing Body: §201.6(c)(5)		
OR		
1.2 Multi-Jurisdictional Plan Adoption: §201.6(c)(5)		
AND		
1.3 Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Participation: 201.6(a)(3)		

2.0 Planning Process	**N**	**S**
2.1 Documentation of the Planning Process: §201.6(b) and §201.6(c)(1)		
2.2 Local Capabilities Assessment §201.4(c)(ii) and §201.6(c)(1) [This section is reviewed and scored by OES.]		

3.0 Risk Assessment	**N**	**S**
3.1 Identifying Hazards: §201.6(c)(2)(i)		
3.2 Profiling Hazards: §201.6(c)(2)(i)		
3.3 Assessing Vulnerability: Overview: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)		
3.4 Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Structures: 201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A)		
3.5 Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B)		
3.6 Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C)		
3.7 Multi-Jurisdictional Risk Assessment: §201.6(c)(2)(iii)		

4.0 Mitigation Strategy	**N**	**S**
4.1 Local Hazard Mitigation Goals: §201.6(c)(3)(i)		
4.2 Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions: §201.6(c)(3)(ii)		
4.3 Implementation of Mitigation Actions: §201.6(c)(3)(iii)		
4.4 Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Actions: §201.6(c)(3)(iv)		

5.0 Plan Maintenance Process	**N**	**S**
5.1 Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan: 201.6(c)(4)(i)		
5.2 Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms: §201.6(c)(4)(ii)		
5.3 Continued Public Involvement: §201.6(c)(4)(iii)		

STATE OES REVIEW STATUS OF THE LHMP:
STATE OES REVIEW COMPLETED on DATE: _____
FORWARDED TO FEMA FOR REVIEW/APPROVAL DATE: _____

FEMA REVIEW STATUS OF THE LHMP:
FEMA REVIEW COMPLETE, PLAN RETURNED DATE: _____
FEMA REVIEW COMPLETE, PLAN APPROVED DATE: _____

1.0 PREREQUISITE(S)

1.1 Adoption by the Local Governing Body

Requirement §201.6(c)(5): *[The local hazard mitigation plan **shall** include] documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan (e.g., City Council, County Commissioner, Tribal Council).*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #) [This column to be completed by the submitting jurisdiction(s)]	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE NOT MET	SCORE MET
A. Has the local governing body adopted the plan?		Original Plan adopted – final edits may need to go through this process again, if school district requires it.		X
B. Is supporting documentation, such as a resolution, included?				X
		SUMMARY SCORE		X

1.2 Multi-Jurisdictional Plan Adoption

Requirement §201.6(c)(5): *For multi-jurisdictional plans, each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan **must** document that it has been formally adopted.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE NOT MET	SCORE MET
A. Does the plan indicate the specific jurisdictions represented in the plan?				N/A
B. For each jurisdiction, has the local governing body adopted the plan?				N/A
C. Is supporting documentation, such as a resolution, included for each participating jurisdiction?				N/A
		SUMMARY SCORE		N/A

1.3 Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Participation

Requirement §201.6(a)(3): *Multi-jurisdictional plans (e.g., watershed plans) may be accepted, as appropriate, as long as each jurisdiction has participated in the process … Statewide plans will not be accepted as multi-jurisdictional plans.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE NOT MET	SCORE MET
A. Does the plan describe **how** each jurisdiction participated in the plan's development?				N/A
		SUMMARY SCORE		N/A

2.0 PLANNING PROCESS: *§201.6(b): An open public involvement process is essential to the development of an effective plan.*

2.1 Documentation of the Planning Process

Requirement §201.6(b): *In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process **shall** include:*

(1) An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval;

(2) An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process; and

(3) Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.

Requirement §201.6(c)(1): *[The plan **shall** document] the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE	
			N	S
A. Does the plan provide a narrative description of the process followed to prepare the plan?	See Crosswalk provided with 12/30/05 edits for	Once the information in Addendum A is integrated into the Plan, this section will comply with the basic requirements of the planning process.		X
B. Does the plan indicate who was involved in the planning process? (For example, who led the development at the staff level and were there any external contributors such as contractors? Who participated on the plan committee, provided information, reviewed drafts, etc.?)	Locations throughout this crosswalk.	Once the information in Addendum A is integrated into the Plan, this section will comply with the basic requirements of the planning process.		X
C. Does the plan indicate how the public was involved? (Was the public provided an opportunity to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to the plan approval?)		Once the information in Addendum A is integrated into the Plan, this section will comply with the basic requirements of the planning process.		X
D. Was there an opportunity for neighboring communities, agencies, businesses, academia, nonprofits, and other interested parties to be involved in the planning process?		The list of meetings outlined on page 137 of the Plan indicate good participation by neighboring communities. But the narrative in the Planning Process portion of the Plan doesn't indicate whether the information and outcomes from these meetings contributed to the planning process or if those meetings were simply informational workshops with information being taken back to each community. <u>Recommended Revision:</u> Rework the language in the Planning Process or the Meeting Inventory sections of the Plan to clarify how those meetings contributed to the planning process through information and/or networking with the other attendees.		?

		Address some inconsistency in referring to the sections of the plan as "volumes" or "parts" and on page 42, references to "city." Should those have referred to the "district?"		
E. Does the planning process describe the review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information?		Once the information in Addendum A is integrated into the Plan, this section will comply with the basic requirements of the planning process. <u>Recommended Revision:</u> As the Plan is reviewed and revised and as the various actions are undertaken, this element should be expanded to include other plans and documents that feed into the planning process or that have been created as a result of the process.		X
		SUMMARY SCORE		X

2.2 Local Capabilities Assessment (State OES Requested Information)

Requirement §201.4(c)(3)(ii): *– Of the Federal Register Interim Final Rule 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206 states, "[The* ***State*** *mitigation strategy* ***shall*** *include] a general description and analysis of the effectiveness of local mitigation policies, programs, and capabilities.*

The following elements should be covered as they provide information that assists the State to meet the required planning element in the State's mitigation plan. More importantly, providing this information benefits the local community in their planning efforts. A "Needs Improvement" score will not preclude the plan from being recommended for approval by OES or approved by FEMA.

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE	
			N	S
A. Does the plan provide a description of the human and technical resources available within this jurisdiction to engage in a mitigation planning process and to develop a local hazard mitigation plan?		***NOTE: Each of the following "should" elements will be reviewed carefully when the 5-year Plan update is reviewed.***	X	
B. Does the plan list local mitigation financial resources and funding sources (such as taxes, fees, assessments or fines) which affect or promote mitigation within the reporting jurisdiction?			X	
C. Does the plan list local ordinances which affect or promote disaster mitigation, preparedness, response or recovery within the reporting jurisdiction?			X	
D. Does the plan describe the details of in-progress, ongoing or completed mitigation projects and programs within the reporting jurisdiction?			X	
		SUMMARY SCORE	X	

3.0 RISK ASSESSMENT: *§201.6(c)(2): The plan **shall** include a risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards.*

3.1 Identifying Hazards - ***§201.6(c)(2)(i):*** *[The risk assessment **shall** include a] description of the type … of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan include **a description** of the types of **all natural hazards** that affect the jurisdiction? If the hazard identification omits (without explanation) any hazards commonly recognized as threats to the jurisdiction, this part of the plan cannot receive a Satisfactory score. Consult with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer to identify applicable hazards that may occur in the planning area.		Once the information in Addendum A is integrated into the Plan, this section will comply with the basic requirements of the planning process. Recommended Revisions: Earthquake: This portion was very well done – perhaps more information than necessary as much of it is a tutorial on earthquakes. But this may be helpful to future planners. In future updates the committee might consider streamlining this element. Earth Movement: The terrain map on page 9 of Addendum A is an excellent resource in proving why this risk was not addressed.		X
		SUMMARY SCORE		X

3.2 Profiling Hazards

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i): *[The risk assessment **shall** include a] description of the … location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan **shall** include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the risk assessment identify the **location** (i.e., geographic area affected) of each natural hazard addressed in the plan?		Very good maps. The additional maps in Addendum A will complete the identification of where the various risks occur.		X
B. Does the risk assessment identify the **extent** (i.e., magnitude or severity) of each hazard addressed in the plan?		Addendum A covers this well. But the section needs to be re-lettered "B".		X
C. Does the plan provide information on **previous occurrences** of each hazard addressed in the plan?		Recommended Revisions: As the plan is reviewed and updated, the effects of some of the experienced disaster events, such as the earthquakes, might be detailed as to how the shaking affected the school facilities – for instance, were non-structural retrofit needs brought to light because of the severe shaking? Were the schools tasked as shelters for other communities who were hit harder than Lawndale? Were there access problems due to infrastructure failures around the school facilities? These types of effects would greatly impact planning and mitigation actions in the school district.		X
D. Does the plan include the **probability of future events** (i.e., chance of occurrence) for each hazard addressed in the plan?				X
		SUMMARY SCORE		X

3.3 Assessing Vulnerability: Overview

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii): *[The risk assessment **shall** include a] description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description **shall** include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan include an **overall summary** description of the jurisdiction's **vulnerability** to each hazard?		Once the information provided in Addendum A is integrated into the Plan this section will comply with the basic requirements of the planning process.		X
B. Does the plan address the **impact** of each hazard on the jurisdiction?		(See above comment)		X

SUMMARY SCORE		X

3.4 Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Structures

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A): *The plan **should** describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard area … .*

[The information in the following two planning elements must be included, however a "Needs Improvement" score will not preclude the plan from being approved by FEMA.]

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	N	S
A. Does the plan describe vulnerability in terms of the **types and numbers** of **existing** buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas?		***NOTE: Each of the following "should" elements will be reviewed for completeness when the 5-year update is received.***	X	
B. Does the plan describe vulnerability in terms of the **types and numbers** of **future** buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas?			X	
		SUMMARY SCORE	X	

3.5 Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B): *[The plan **should** describe vulnerability in terms of an] estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) of this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate … .*
[The information in the following planning elements must be included, however a "Needs Improvement" score will not preclude the plan from being approved by FEMA.]

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan estimate **potential dollar losses** to vulnerable structures?			X	
B. Does the plan describe the **methodology** used to prepare the estimate?			X	
		SUMMARY SCORE	X	

3.6 Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C): *[The plan **should** describe vulnerability in terms of] providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.*
[The information in the following planning element must be included, however a "Needs Improvement" score will not preclude the plan from being approved by FEMA.]

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan describe land uses and development trends?			X	
		SUMMARY SCORE	X	

3.7 Multi-Jurisdictional Risk Assessment - ***Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(iii):*** *For multi-jurisdictional plans, the risk assessment **must** assess each jurisdiction's risks where they vary from the risks facing the entire planning area.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan include a risk assessment for each participating jurisdiction as needed to reflect unique or varied risks?				N/A
		SUMMARY SCORE		

4.0 MITIGATION STRATEGY: *§201.6(c)(3): The plan **shall** include a mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools.*

4.1 Local Hazard Mitigation Goals

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i): *[The hazard mitigation strategy **shall** include a] description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A Does the plan include a description of mitigation **goals** to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (**GOALS** are long-term; represent what the community wants to achieve, such as "eliminate flood damage"; and are based on		Recommended Revisions: Describe how the goals were developed.		X

the risk assessment findings.)				
		SUMMARY SCORE		X

4.2 Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii): *[The mitigation strategy **shall** include a] section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan identify and analyze a **comprehensive range** of specific mitigation actions and projects for each hazard?		Once the information in Addendum A is integrated into the Plan, this section will comply with the basic requirements of the planning process.		X
B Do the identified actions and projects address reducing the effects of hazards on **new** buildings and infrastructure?		Once the information in Addendum A – figure 12 is integrated into the Plan, this section will comply with the basic requirements of the planning process.		X
C. Do the identified actions and projects address reducing the effects of hazards on **existing** buildings and infrastructure?		Recommended Revisions: Due to stringent construction/safety laws, the school buildings themselves appear to be in good shape, and are frequently monitored, which is an ongoing mitigation action. However, there is little information on infrastructure. When the 5-year update is under consideration, one area the committee might explore would be potential access barriers following an event that would require close planning and coordination internally and with community officials.		X
		SUMMARY SCORE		X

4.3 Implementation of Mitigation Actions

Requirement: §201.6(c)(3)(iii): *[The mitigation strategy section **shall** include] an action plan describing how the actions identified in section (c)(3)(ii) will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization **shall** include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the mitigation strategy include how the actions are **prioritized**? (For example, is there a discussion of the process and criteria used?)		The worksheets provided in Addendum A using the STAPLEE process, when integrated into the Plan, will make this section in compliance with the basic requirements of the planning		X

		process. It is difficult to understand the "Implementation of Mitigation Actions" section because the information is scattered in so many different places in the Plan. When Addendum A is integrated into the Plan, this section might be reviewed to be sure it is organized in a way that is easy to understand, with a brief explanation of how the STAPLEE process was used.		
B. Does the mitigation strategy address how the actions will be **implemented and administered**? (For example, does it identify the responsible department, existing and potential resources, and timeframe?)		See comment above		X
C. Does the prioritization process include an emphasis on the use of a **cost-benefit review** (see page 3-36 of *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance*) to maximize benefits?		See comment above		X
		SUMMARY SCORE		X

4.4 Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Actions

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv): *For multi-jurisdictional plans, there **must** be identifiable action items specific to the jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval or credit of the plan.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A Does the plan include at least one identifiable **action item** for each jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval of the plan?				N/A
		SUMMARY SCORE		N/A

5.0 PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCESS

5.1 Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i): *[The plan maintenance process **shall** include a] section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE	
			N	S
A. Does the plan describe the method and schedule for **monitoring** the plan? (For example, does it identify the party responsible for monitoring and include a schedule for reports, site visits, phone calls, and meetings?)				X
B. Does the plan describe the method and schedule for **evaluating** the plan? (For example, does it identify the party responsible for evaluating the plan and include the criteria used to evaluate the plan?)				X
C. Does the plan describe the method and schedule for **updating** the plan within the five-year cycle?				X
		SUMMARY SCORE		X

5.2 Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii): *[The plan **shall** include a] process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate.*

	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)		N	S
A. Does the plan identify other local planning mechanisms available for incorporating the requirements of the mitigation plan?				X
B. Does the plan include a process by which the local government will incorporate the requirements in other plans, when appropriate?				X
		SUMMARY SCORE		X

5.3 Continued Public Involvement

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii): *[The plan maintenance process **shall** include a] discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.*

	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page)]		N	S
A. Does the plan explain how **continued public participation** will be obtained? (For example, will there be public notices, an on-going mitigation plan committee, or annual review meetings with stakeholders?)				X
		SUMMARY SCORE		X

Additional FEMA planning guidance may be accessed on the following web sites:

FEMA Planning Resource Center
http://www.fema.gov/fima/resources.shtm

Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning guidance Under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
http://www.fema.gov/fima/guidance.shtm

How-To Guide #1
Getting Started: Building Support for Mitigation Planning
http://www.fema.gov/fima/howto1.shtm

How-To Guide #2
Understanding Your Risks: Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses
http://www.fema.gov/fima/howto2.shtm

How-To Guide #3
Developing the Mitigation Plan: Identifying Mitigation Actions and Implementation Strategies
http://www.fema.gov/fima/howto3.shtm

How-To Guide #4
Bringing the Plan To Life: Implementing the Hazard Mitigation Plan
http://www.fema.gov/fima/howto4.shtm

Explanation of the numbering system used in this document.

The numbering system used in this document is not tied to any other document(s) or numbering system(s). The Stafford Act and/or DMA 2000 planning requirements are indicated as 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, etc. The Interim Final Rule [(IFR), requirements are numbered 1.1, 1.2, 1.3; 2.1, 2.2, 2.3; 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, etc. The FEMA planning guidance and crosswalk element requirements are listed as A., B., C., etc.

The numbering system was simply created so that users of this document can more easily cross-reference information within the document without having to repeat information throughout.

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LEGEND **FOR NUMBERING SYSTEM USED IN THIS DOCUMENT** ***Local* or *Multi-Jurisdictional Sub Grantee* Hazard Mitigation Plan**
1.0 Prerequisite(s)
1.1 Adoption by the Local Governing Body: §201.6(c)(5) **OR**
1.2 Multi-Jurisdictional Plan Adoption: §201.6(c)(5)
AND
1.3 Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Participation: §201.6(a)(3)
2.0 Planning Process
2.1 Documentation of the Planning Process: §201.6(b) and §201.6(c)(1)
2.2 Local Capabilities Assessment §201.4©(ii) and §201.6 c)(1)
3.0 Risk Assessment
3.1 Identifying Hazards: §201.6(c)(2)(i)
3.2 Profiling Hazards: §201.6(c)(2)(i)
3.3 Assessing Vulnerability: Overview: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)
3.4 Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Structures: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A)
3.5 Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B)
3.6 Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C)
3.7 Multi-Jurisdictional Risk Assessment: §201.6(c)(2)(iii)
4.0 Mitigation Strategy
4.1 Local Hazard Mitigation Goals: §201.6(c)(3)(i)
4.2 Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions: §201.6(c)(3)(ii)
4.3 Implementation of Mitigation Actions: §201.6(c)(3)(iii)
4.4 Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Actions: §201.6(c)(3)(iv)
5.0 Plan Maintenance Process
5.1 Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan: §201.6(c)(4)(i)
5.2 Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms: §201.6(c)(4)(ii)
5.3 Continued Public Involvement: §201.6(c)(4)(iii)

Matrix A: Profiling Hazards

This matrix can assist FEMA and the State in scoring each hazard. Local jurisdictions may find the matrix useful to ensure that their plan addresses each natural hazard that can affect the jurisdiction. **Completing the matrix is not required**.

*Note: First, check which hazards are identified in requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i). Then, place a checkmark in either the N or S box for each **applicable** hazard. An "N" for any element of any identified hazard will result in a "Needs Improvement" score for this requirement. List the hazard and its related shortcoming in the comments section of the Plan Review Crosswalk.*

Hazard Type	Hazards Identified Per Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i)	A. Location		B. Extent		C. Previous Occurrences		D. Probability of Future Events	
	Yes	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
Avalanche	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Coastal Erosion	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Coastal Storm	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Dam Failure	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Drought	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Earthquake	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Expansive Soils	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Extreme Heat	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Flood	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hailstorm	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hurricane	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Land Subsidence	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Landslide	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Severe Winter Storm	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Tornado	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Tsunami	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Volcano	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Wildfire	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Windstorm	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

To check boxes, double click on the box and change the default value to "checked."

Legend:
§201.6(c)(2)(i) Profiling Hazards
A. Does the risk assessment identify the location (i.e., geographic area affected) of each hazard addressed in the plan?
B. Does the risk assessment identify the extent (i.e., magnitude or severity) of each hazard addressed in the plan?
C. Does the plan provide information on previous occurrences of each natural hazard addressed in the plan?
D. Does the plan include the probability of future events (i.e., chance of occurrence) for each hazard addressed in the plan?

Matrix B: Assessing Vulnerability

This matrix can assist FEMA and the State in scoring each hazard. Local jurisdictions may find the matrix useful to ensure that their plan addresses each requirement. **Completing the matrix is not required**.

*Note: First, check which hazards are identified in requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i). Then, place a checkmark in either the N or S box for each **applicable** hazard. An "N" for any element of any identified hazard will result in a "Needs Improvement" score for this requirement. List the hazard and its related shortcoming in the comments section of the Plan Review Crosswalk.*

Note: Receiving an N in the shaded columns will not preclude the plan from passing.

To check boxes, double click on the box and change the default value to "checked."

Hazard Type	Hazards Identified Per Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i)	§201.6(c)(2)(ii) Assessing Vulnerability: Overview					§201.6(c)(2)(ii) Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Structures				§201.6(c)(2)(ii) Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses							
		A. Overall Summary Description of Vulnerability		B. Hazard Impact			A. Types and Number of Existing Structures in Hazard Area (Estimate)		B. Types and Number of Future Structures in Hazard Area (Estimate)		A. Loss Estimate		B. Methodology					
	Yes	N	S	N	S		N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S				
Avalanche	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Coastal Erosion	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Coastal Storm	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Dam Failure	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Drought	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Earthquake	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Expansive Soils	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Extreme Heat	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Flood	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Hailstorm	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Hurricane	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Land Subsidence	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Landslide	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Severe Winter Storm	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Tornado	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Tsunami	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Volcano	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Wildfire	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Windstorm	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Other _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Other _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				
Other _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				

Legend:

§201.6(c)(2)(ii) Assessing Vulnerability: Overview

A. Does the plan include an overall summary description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to each hazard?

B. Does the plan address the impact of each hazard on the jurisdiction?

§201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A) Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Structures

A. Does the plan describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas?

B. Does the plan describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas?

§201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B) Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses

A. Does the plan estimate potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures?

B. Does the plan describe the methodology used to prepare the estimate?

Matrix C: Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions

This matrix can assist FEMA and the State in scoring each hazard. Local jurisdictions may find the matrix useful to ensure consideration of a range of actions for each hazard. **Completing the matrix is not required.**

*Note: First, check which hazards are identified in requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i). Then, place a checkmark in either the N or S box for each **applicable** hazard. An "N" for any identified hazard will result in a "Needs Improvement" score for this requirement. List the hazard and its related shortcoming in the comments section of the Plan Review Crosswalk.*

Hazard Type	Hazards Identified Per Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i)	A. Comprehensive Range of Actions and Projects	
	Yes	N	S
Avalanche	☐	☐	☐
Coastal Erosion	☐	☐	☐
Coastal Storm	☐	☐	☐
Dam Failure	☐	☐	☐
Drought	☐	☐	☐
Earthquake	☐	☐	☐
Expansive Soils	☐	☐	☐
Extreme Heat	☐	☐	☐
Flood	☐	☐	☐
Hailstorm	☐	☐	☐
Hurricane	☐	☐	☐
Land Subsidence	☐	☐	☐
Landslide	☐	☐	☐
Severe Winter Storm	☐	☐	☐
Tornado	☐	☐	☐
Tsunami	☐	☐	☐
Volcano	☐	☐	☐
Wildfire	☐	☐	☐
Windstorm	☐	☐	☐
Other _____	☐	☐	☐
Other _____	☐	☐	☐
Other _____	☐	☐	☐

To check boxes, double click on the box and change the default value to "checked."

Legend:
§201.6(c)(3)(ii) Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions
A. Does the plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for each hazard?

APPENDIX

H

LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN 2004

The original plan is separately

enclosed with the package

containing this updated 2006 Plan

ADDENDUM

A

Responses to FEMA Crosswalk dated 12/17/04

DRAFT

LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

RESOLUTION NO. ____, 2005-2006

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT IN SUPPORT OF AMENDMENTS TO THE LESD LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN, DEVELOPED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2000

WHEREAS, on July 20, 2004, the Board adopted the Lawndale Elementary School District (District) Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, developed in compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA),

WHEREAS, the DMA reinforces the importance of pre-disaster infrastructure mitigation planning to reduce disaster losses nationwide through integration of hazard mitigation planning at the District, City, County, and State levels,

WHEREAS, the DMA requires the District and other local agencies to develop mitigation plans to address natural hazards and approval of such plans by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is a pre-requisite to receiving Pre-Disaster Hazard Mitigation Grants;

WHEREAS, FEMA has required that the District make certain amendments to the District Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and has approved the amendments incorporated into this Addendum A subject to approval of the Governing Board;

WHEREAS, the safety of the District's students, faculty and staff is of paramount importance to the Governing Board.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT, LAWNDALE, CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY FIND, DETERMINE AND RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

ADDENDUM A. The Board hereby adopts the changes to the District Local Hazard Mitigation Plan contained in Addendum A.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED _____.

AYES: _____ NOES: _____ ABSENT: _____ ABSTAIN: _____

By _____
Ann Phillips, President

By _____
Shirley Bennett, Member

By _____
Bonnie Coronado, Member

By _____
Craig Burris, Member

By _____
Shirley Rudolph, Member

This Addendum addresses the ***Required Revisions*** raised in the 12/17/04 FEMA Crosswalk.

Addendum A – Table of Contents

I. Documentation of the Planning Process

The District coordinated with and received technical assistance from a FEMA Planner on October 25, 2005, and November 10, 2005. It was determined, and the Planner concurred, that this information was in place and therefore all the planning elements under this Section were met.

A. Does the plan provide a narrative description of the process followed to prepare the plan?

District Response: We coordinated with and received technical assistance from a FEMA Planner on October 25, 2005, and November 10, 2005. It was determined, and the Planner concurred, that this information was in place and therefore this planning element was met. This information is located in Appendix B of the LESD Plan as well as on pp. 38-44 of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

B. Does the plan indicate who was involved in the planning process?

District Response: We coordinated with and received technical assistance from a FEMA Planner on October 25, 2005, and November 10, 2005. It was determined, and the Planner concurred, that this information was in place and therefore this planning element was met. This information is located on pages 7, 27-32, 40, and 136-37 of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

C. Does the plan indicate how the public was involved?

District Response: We coordinated with and received technical assistance from a FEMA Planner on October 25, 2005, and November 10, 2005. It was determined, and the Planner concurred, that this information was in place and therefore this planning element was met. This information is located on pages 41-42, 56-57, and 147 of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

D. Was there an opportunity for neighboring communities, agencies, businesses, academia, nonprofits, and other interested parties to be involved in the planning process?

District Response: We coordinated with and received technical assistance from a FEMA Planner on October 25, 2005, and November 10, 2005. It was determined, and the Planner concurred, that this information was in place and therefore this planning element was met. This information is located on pages 137-147 of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

E. Does the planning process describe the review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information?

District Response: We coordinated with and received technical assistance from a FEMA Planner on October 25, 2005, and November 10, 2005. It was determined, and the Planner concurred, that this information was in place and therefore this planning element was met. This information is located on pages 38-44 of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

II. Risk Assessment – Identifying Hazards (§201.6(c)(2)(i)).

A. Does the plan include a description of the types of all natural hazards that affect the jurisdiction?

Required Revision: *Describe the extensive process by which the three main hazards were identified and by which other hazards were eliminated from consideration.*

Note that pursuant to the subsequent advice of Helen DuBois, to put Addendum A into the main text, we did move Part II, sections 6-12 into Sec. 3, Risk Assessment.

We met with a FEMA Planner for technical assistance in preparation of this Addendum. The Planner reviewed the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and advised us that this element was met so that it was not necessary to "Move Part II, sections 6-12 into section 3, Risk Assessment."

District Summary: We focused this Addendum on natural hazards per the requirements of DMA 2000. Therefore, we are not addressing man-made/technological hazards in this Addendum (e.g., terrorism and power outages). The three main natural hazards identified by the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan are earthquake, flooding, and severe weather conditions (see p. 41-seventh paragraph, p. 43, p. 45-first paragraph, p. 56-second paragraph).

The hazards that were eliminated from consideration are landslides (page 103-Section 7 of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan) and wildfires (page 104-Section 8 of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan).

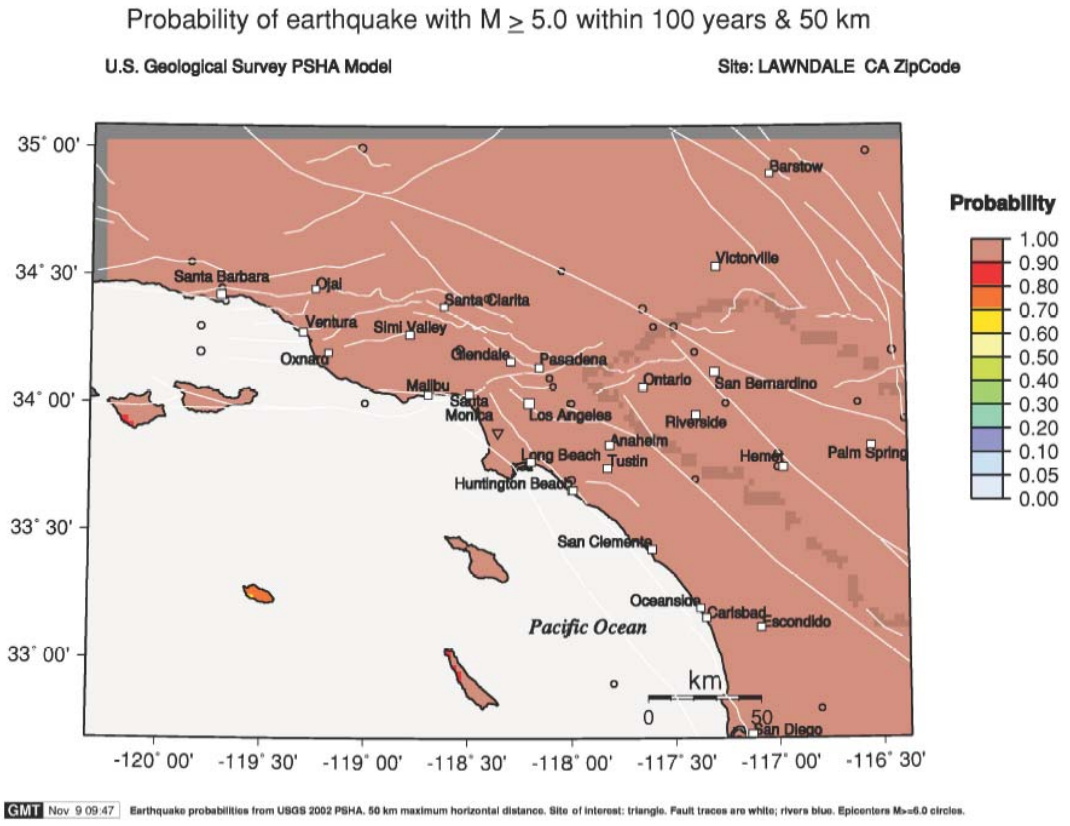
In addition, in this addendum we address the other high risk natural hazards raised in the Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (page 6 of Section 4A of the Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan). These are: drought; tsunami, rise in ground water, volcanoes, and tornados.

District Response: The District addresses each of the hazards as follows:

- ***Earthquake.*** Earthquake is one of the natural hazards identified in the State, County and LESD Hazard Mitigation Plans as a high priority hazard. See pages 56, 74-102 of the Lawndale Elementary School District Local Hazard Mitigation Plan; pages 56-70 of the State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan; and pages 13-64 of Section 4A of the Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

  Based on the analyses of the State and Los Angeles County, and by the California Geological Society (see map on page 150 of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan) and the United States Geological Society (USGS) (see the map in **Figure 1** below), the District determined that earthquake is a high priority hazard. The Community Survey conducted by the District shows that the earthquake is the hazard of most concern to the survey respondents (see pages 56 and 57 of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan).

Figure 1 – Probability of Earthquake with M ≥ 5.0 within 100 years



- ***Flood***. In the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, page 106 (last paragraph), the District notes that there is little danger of flood and therefore it did not include any mitigation strategies for flood.

  The lack of a flood hazard is supported by the floodplain map in Appendix C of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (page 153).

  In addition, we contacted the FEMA Flood Mapping Division on 11/9/05, and we were advised that Lawndale is not in a flood zone and therefore does not have a flood zone map. We subsequently contacted Helen DuBois in the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Division on 11/9/05, and she confirmed with a FEMA Flood Map Manager that Lawndale is not in a flood zone and that it will not be in a flood zone after map modernization.

  Flood is identified as a hazard in the Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (see pages 182-358 of Section 4A) but Lawndale is shown as a low risk area (i.e, on page 358 of Section 4A of the Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan, Lawndale is shown in a 1000 year Flood Plain).

- ***Windstorms/Severe Weather Occasions.*** Severe Weather Occasions are noted on page 31 (seventh paragraph), page 45 (first paragraph) and page 56 (second paragraph) of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. Severe Weather Occasions are identified as Windstorms in Section 10 of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan on page 43.

  In the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, the District notes that high wind conditions are not a serious threat to the Lawndale Elementary School District, because the District is not close to the mountains or canyons that funnel the high winds (LESD Hazard Mitigation Plan, page 108). Therefore, the District did not include any mitigation strategies for windstorms in its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan other than the facilities modernization program that has provided new roofing where needed and modernized structures (see page 108, last paragraph).

  Windstorms are rated a Moderate Priority Hazard by Los Angeles County because of the possible disruption to public utilities, telecommunications and transportation routes (see page 438, Section 4A, Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan). Damages to those types of services will affect the area and are not location-specific (see page 439, fourth paragraph, Section 4A, Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan).

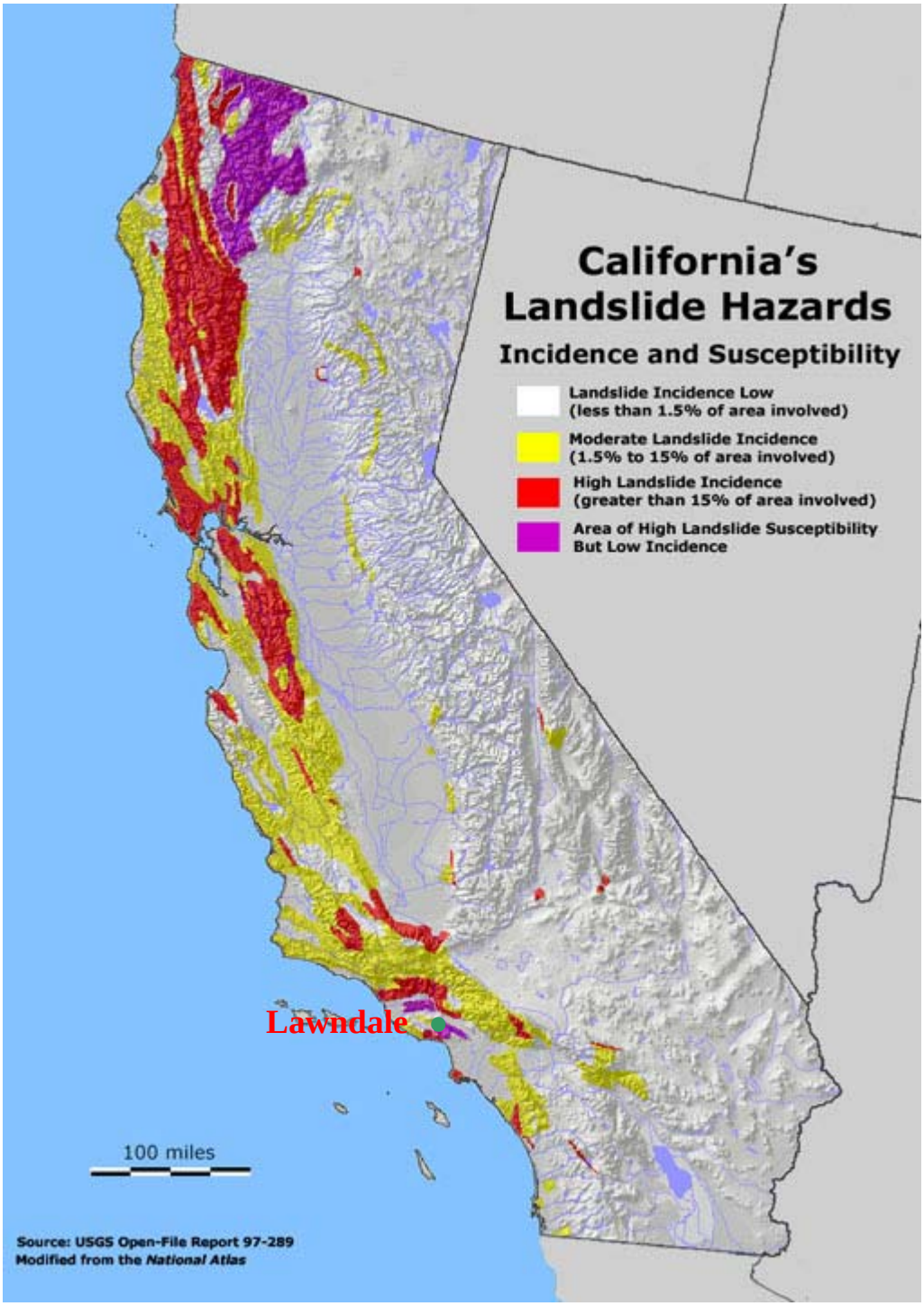
- ***Drought***. Drought is considered a High Priority Hazard by Los Angeles County (see page 6 and pages 359–368 of Section 4A of the Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan). However, the greatest loss would be to California's agricultural economy (page 368 of Section 4A of the Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan). Because drought would affect the entire Los Angeles County area and not just the school district, and because the impact on the school district itself would be minimal in comparison to the impact on farmers, drought was not discussed in the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

- ***Landslide***. Lawndale is not in a landslide zone (see **Figure 2** on the following page and the map on page 151 of Appendix C of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan).

  The terrain map in **Figure 3** shows that Lawndale is flat and the flat topography is given as the reasons for concluding that there is no danger of landslide activity (see page 45-last paragraph and page 103-last paragraph of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan).

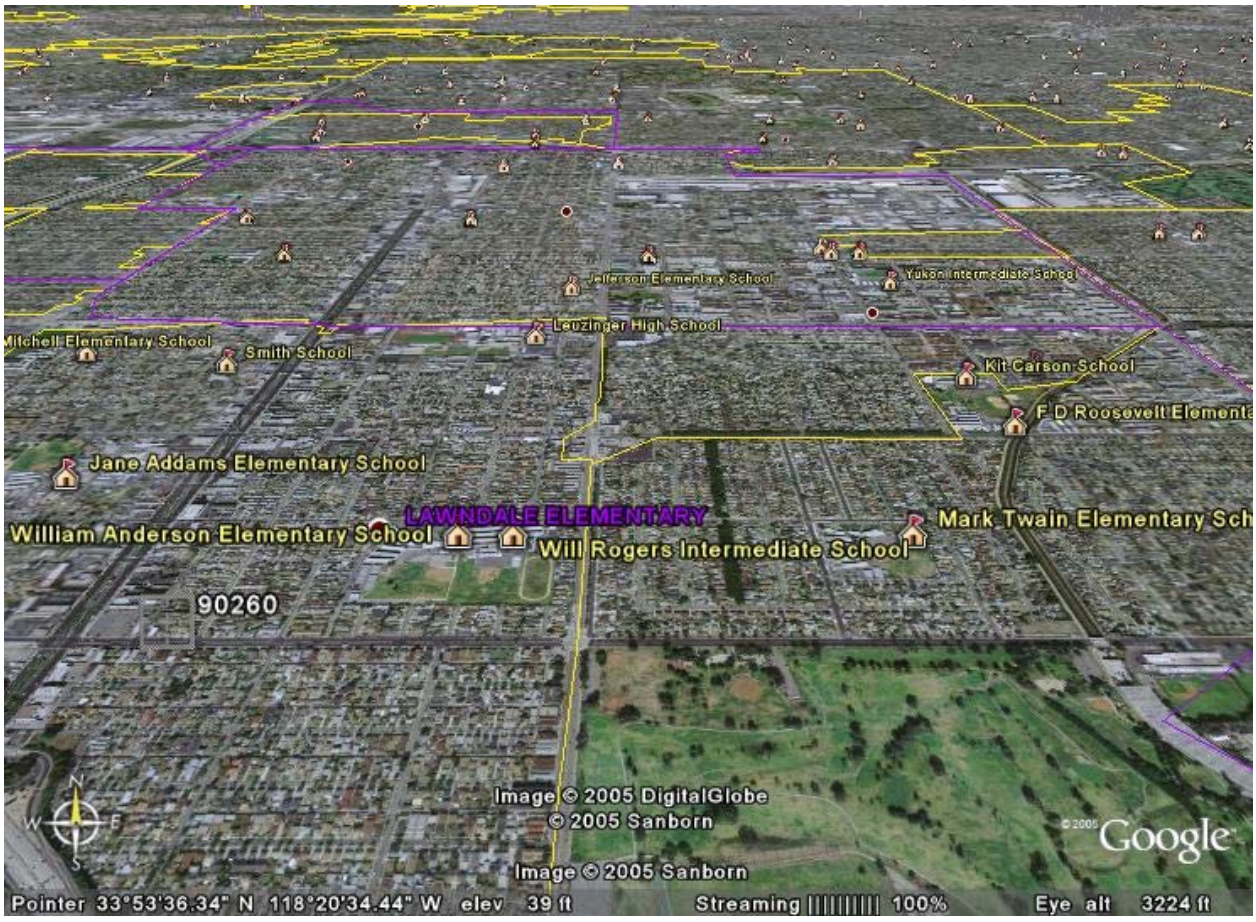
  Landslide is rated as a Moderate Priority Natural Hazard by the Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (pages 6, 369-437 of Section 4A of the LACAHM Plan). Lawndale is not shown as an area prone to landslides in the Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. Since Lawndale is flat, there is no risk of slope failure.

Figure 2 – California's Landslide Hazards



Modified from the *National Map* and USGS Open-File Report 97-289.
This page is http://education.usgs.gov/california/maps/landslides1.htm

Figure 3 – Terrain Map of Lawndale



- ***Wildfires***. In the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, page 104 (last paragraph), the District notes that the District is 240 miles away from a moderate threat of wildfire (see map on page 152 of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan) and concluded that there is little danger of wildfire. For this reason, no mitigation strategies were included in the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

  In addition to the map shown on page 152 of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, **Figure 4** is an extraction from the Natural Hazard Disclosure (Fire) Map of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention (the full map is shown in **Figure 5**).

  Wildland urban interface fires are ranked as a high priority in Los Angeles County but the Lawndale area is not in a fire hazard area (see page 152 of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, Figures 4 and 5 of this Addendum, and page 180 of Section 4A of the Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan).

Figure 4 – WildFire Hazard Map

This map shows that there is NO wildfire hazard in Lawndale.

WILDLAND AREA THAT MAY CONTAIN SUBSTANTIAL FOREST FIRE RISKS AND HAZARDS

VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE - AB 337

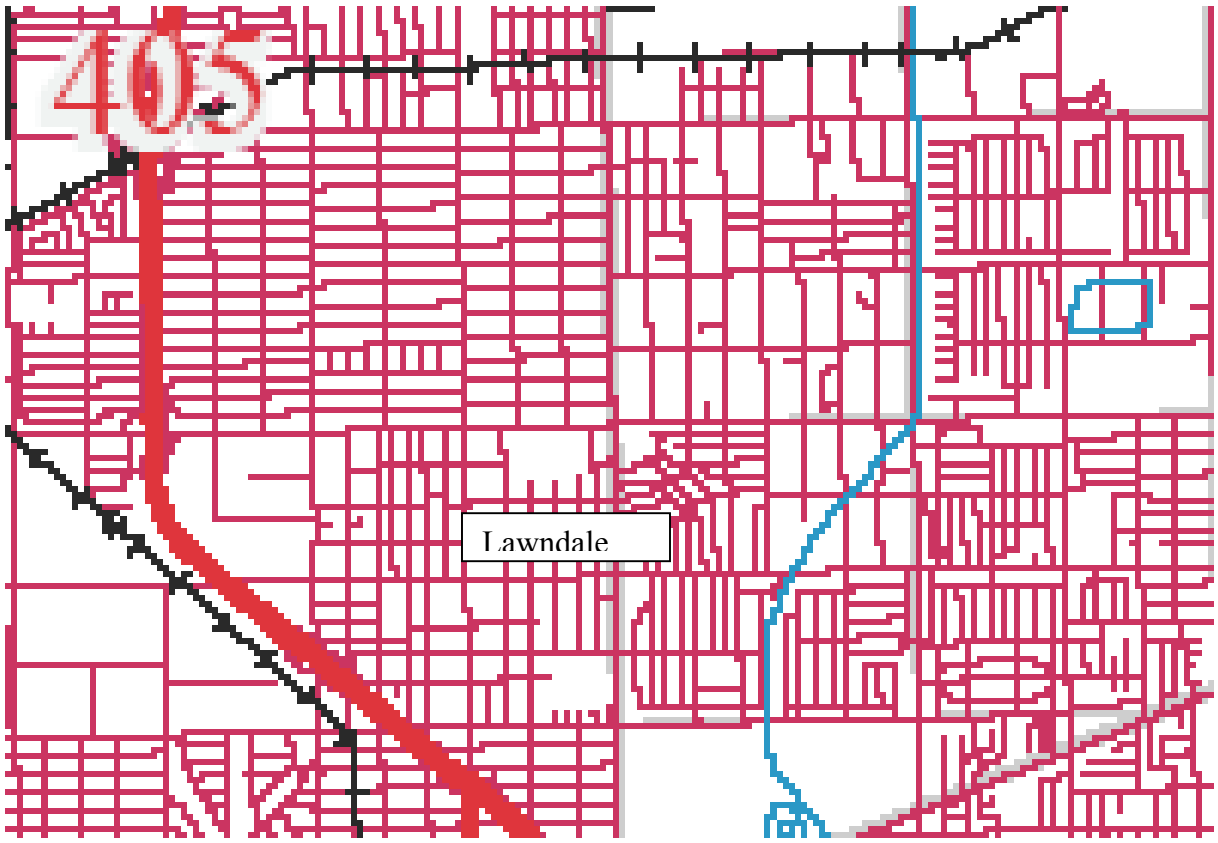
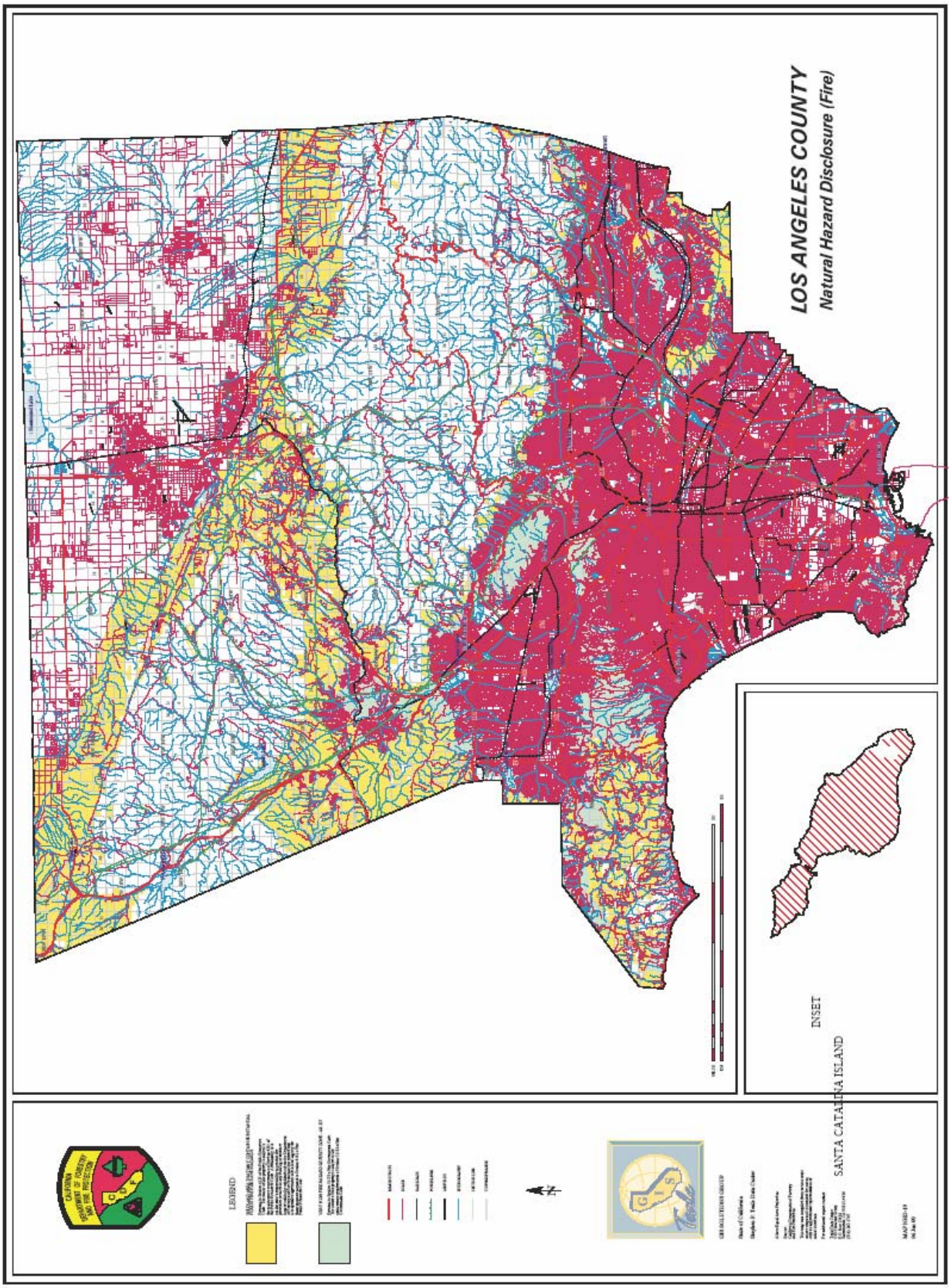


Figure 4 represents a portion of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention Natural Hazards Disclosure (Fire) Map (see Figure 5).

Figure 5 – California Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention Natural Hazard Disclosure (Fire) Map for Los Angeles County



- ***Terrorism***. This is a technological hazard and not within the purview of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. This will be addressed in future updates of the LESD Hazard Mitigation Plan but not in this Addendum. Terrorism is discussed on pages 109-121 of the LESD Hazard Mitigation Plan and noted as a community concern on pages 56-57 of the LESD Hazard Mitigation Plan.
- ***Volcano***. Lawndale is not is an area that would be subject to a volcanic explosion. The areas of California subject to potential hazards from future eruptions in California is shown in **Figure 6**, and the list of active and potentially active volcanoes in California is shown in **Figure 7**.

Figure 6. USGS – California Volcanoes and Volanics – Potential Areas of Volcanic Hazards (*-- Miller, C.D., 1989, Potential Hazards From Future Volcanic Eruptions in California: U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1847, 17p.*)

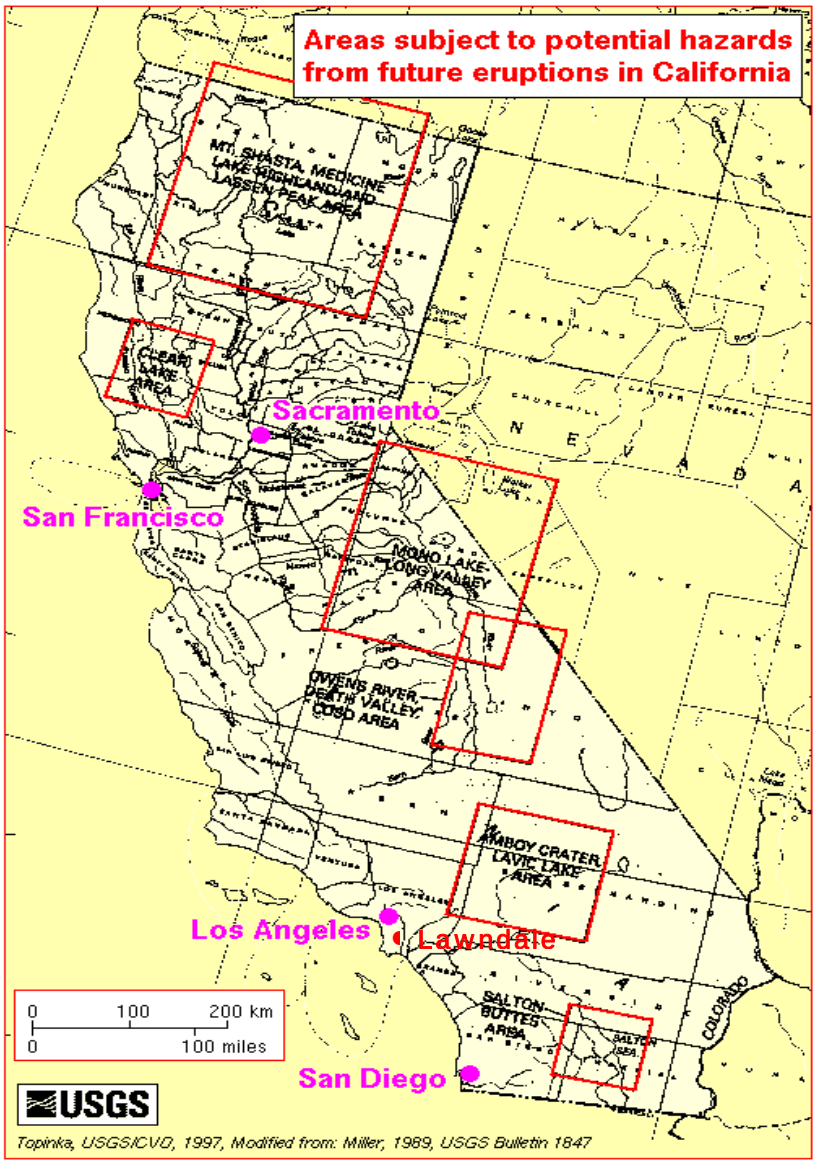
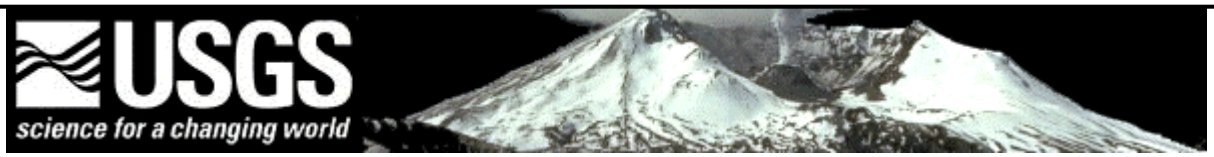


Figure 7



Active and Potentially Active Volcanoes in California

-- From: Wright and Pierson, 1992, Living with Volcanoes, The U.S. Geological Survey's Volcano Hazards Program: U.S. Geological Survey Circular 1073, 57p

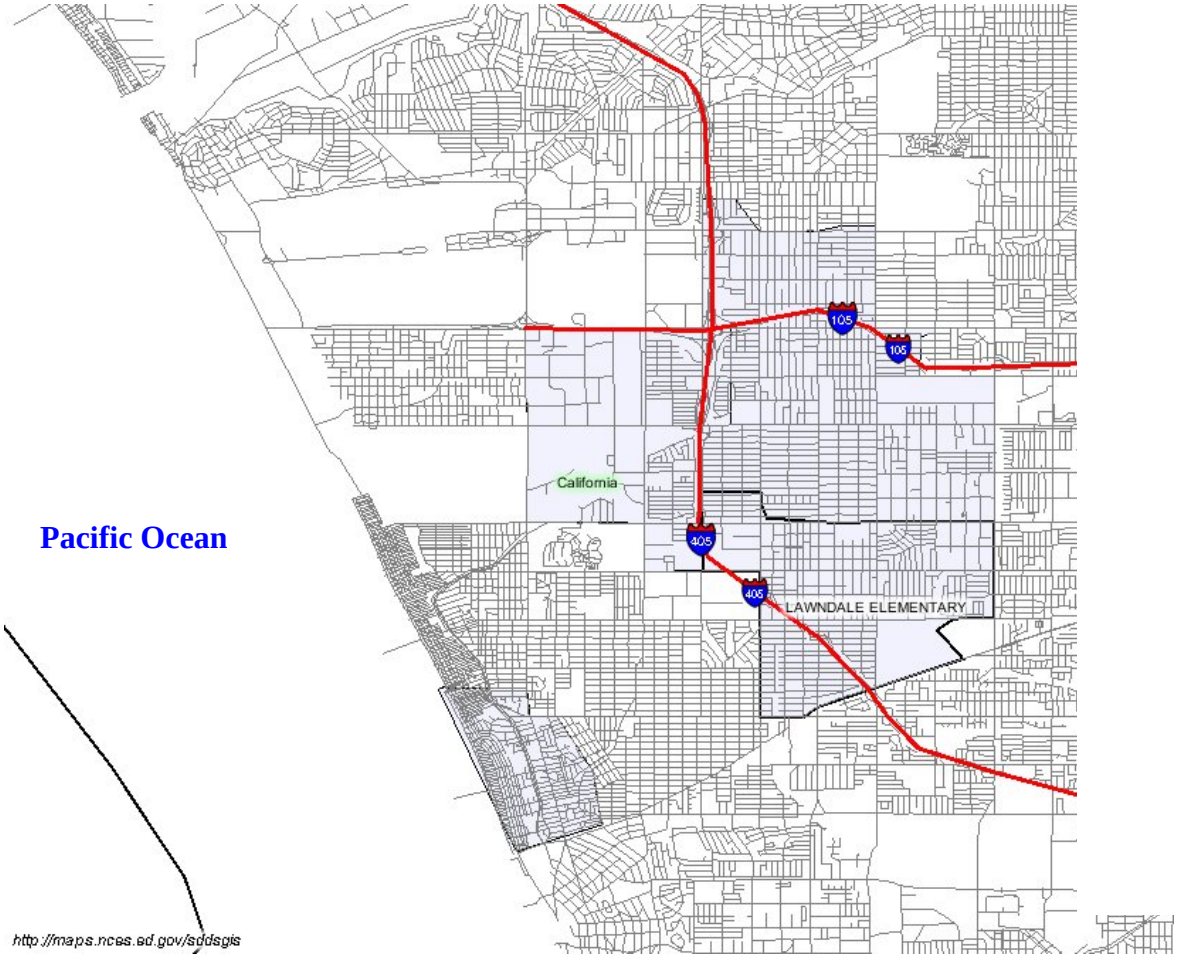
Volcano	Eruption type(s)	Number of eruptions in past 200 years	Latest activity (in years)	Remarks
Medicine Lake	Ash, lava	0	1065	Latest eruption formed Glass Mountain
Mount Shasta	Ash, dome	1	1786?	Debris flows in this century
Lassen Peak	Ash, dome	1	1914-1917	Lateral blast occurred in last eruption
Clear Lake	Lava, ash	0	Not known	Geothermal energy and long-period (volcanic) seismicity suggest "active" status.
Long Valley Caldera (including Inyo, Mono, Mammoth)	Ash, dome, ashflow	3?	About 1400	Youngest activity represented by nearly simultaneous eruptions of rhyolite at several of the Inyo craters; currently restless, shown by seismicity and ground deformation
Coso Peak	Lava, ash, dome	0	About 40,000 years ago	Geothermal energy production and seismic activity suggest "active" status

URL: <http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/Vhp/C1073/active_volcanoes_california.html>

- ***Tsunami***. The risk of tsunami is not likely. Lawndale is seven miles from the coast (**Figure 8** shows the location of Lawndale with respect to the Pacific Ocean). We were not able to find maps showing the inland reach of a tsunami and therefore this Addendum includes the best available information.

  We did ask FEMA if such maps were available, and Helen DuBois suggested looking at the USGS and NOAA websites for maps. We did check both the USGS and NOAA websites but were not able to find maps showing the reach of a tsunami. We also e-mailed OES but have not yet received a reply. We did receive a reply from Rick McKenzie of the Berkeley Digital Seismic Network, but he also referred us to OES and to the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center, which we checked.

Figure 8. Map of showing the location of the Lawndale Elementary School District with respect to the Pacific Ocean



III. Profiling Hazards

A. Does the risk assessment identify the *extent* (i.e., magnitude or severity) of each hazard addressed in the plan? Does the plan provide information on previous occurrences?

Required Revision: *For earthquakes include an assessment of amplification and soil types for the district – this may well be the biggest factor in the District related to earthquake hazards.*

District Response: We met with a FEMA Planner for technical assistance on October 25, 2005, and November 10, 2005. We explained that a school district does not have soils engineers to provide the evaluation required by the reviewer, Leslie Ames. She recommended following the sample crosswalk used in the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Workshop on October 25, 2005. However, the sample crosswalk only states that "[t]he Plan shall also provide a discussion of past occurrences of hazard events in or near the community." This is addressed below under II.B of this Addendum.

The probability of an earthquake with a magnitude greater than 5.0 within the next 100 years in the Lawndale area is shown below in **Figure 1** on page 5 of this Addendum.

Using the HAZUS calculation (see page 92 of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, Table 6-2 HAZUS Loss Estimation Table), the shaking intensity of 41% to 50% (see page 91 of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, last paragraph, and the map of probabilistic earthquake shaking in Appendix C on page 150) results in 9.6% damage. The FEMA reviewer, Leslie Ames, indicated that the District should not use the conservative "Low" designation since the District structures have all been seismically retrofitted (see paragraph 5 of page 16 of this Addendum and Ms. Ames' comments on page 11 of the FEMA Crosswalk regarding the question: "Does the plan address the impact of each hazard on the jurisdiction." Pursuant to Ms. Ames' comments, Worksheet C on page 96 of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan has been amended accordingly, using the "High" designation (see **Figure 9**). By applying 9.6% damage factor, the probable loss would be $61,865.66.

In a worst case scenario, the District's total property loss would total $72,366,884 and loss of life could approach the total number of students (approximately 6276) and staff (approximately 500). See pages 94-96 of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan for building values. In addition, **Figure 11** at the end of this Addendum is the District's property schedule.

Figure 9. Worksheet C – Amended

LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

School District: Lawndale Elementary School District

July 19, 2006 **Hazard: Earthquake** **Worksheet C**

Name or Description of Building/Structure	Loss to Structures			Loss to Contents			Losses to Functions						Building/Structure + Contents + Function Losses (in Dollars)
	Building/ Structure Replacement Value	Percent Damage	Loss to Structure	Replacement Value of Contents	Percent Damage	Loss to Contents	Average Daily Operating Budget	Functional Downtime (in # days)	Displace-ment Cost Per Day	Displace-ment Time in Days	Structure Use & Function Loss		
Addams School	$ 7,177,214	9.6%	$ 689,013	$ 1,864,301	80%	$ 1,491,441	$ 30,560	183	$ 3,701	30	$ 5,703,568		$7,884,021
Anderson School	$ 5,497,590	9.6%	$ 527,769	$ 1,555,912	80%	$ 1,244,730	$ 31,891	183	$ 3,284	30	$ 5,934,476		$7,706,974
Carson School	$ 3,990,449	9.6%	$ 383,083	$ 1,003,777	80%	$ 803,022	$ 12,943	183	$ 2,018	30	$ 2,429,148		$3,615,253
Green School	$ 6,963,906	9.6%	$ 668,535	$ 1,873,930	80%	$ 1,499,144	$ 37,679	183	$ 3,877	30	$ 7,011,561		$9,179,240
Mitchell School	$ 5,155,250	9.6%	$ 494,904	$ 1,483,383	80%	$ 1,186,706	$ 25,958	183	$ 3,178	30	$ 4,845,689		$6,527,300
Rogers Intermediate	$ 11,202,378	9.6%	$ 1,075,428	$ 3,014,937	80%	$ 2,411,950	$ 48,249	183	$ 6,049	30	$ 9,011,074		$12,498,452
Roosevelt School	$ 5,729,738	9.6%	$ 550,055	$ 1,586,971	80%	$ 1,269,577	$ 21,824	183	$ 3,018	30	$ 4,084,268		$5,903,900
Ross School	$ 1,770,896	9.6%	$ 170,006	$ -	80%	$ -	$ -	183	$ 786	30	$ 23,580		$193,586
Twain School	$ 6,998,789	9.6%	$ 671,884	$ 1,827,554	80%	$ 1,462,043	$ 17,114	183	$ 3,718	30	$ 3,243,342		$5,377,269
District Office	$ 2,845,169	9.6%	$ 273,136	$ 824,740	80%	$ 659,792	$ 10,929	183	$ 1,558	30	$ 2,046,731		$2,979,659
Totals:													$61,865,655

Site Operating Budgets are based upon District's 2004-05 Adopted Budget for General Fund of $43,397,845.
The District has both Masonry Bearing Walls and Wood or Steel Frame Exterior Walls.
The % damage was selected from the single residence loss estimation table PGA 0.50 Low, or 36.6% reinforced masonry.
Functional Downtime is also based upon a PGA of 050 Low, or one year of functional operations.

B. Does the plan provide information on *previous occurrences* of each hazard addressed in the plan?

Required Revision: *Include any historical information on flooding.*

District Response: As noted on page 5 of this Addendum, Lawndale is not in a flood zone. We coordinated with and received technical assistance from a FEMA Planner on October 25, 2005, and November 10, 2005. It was determined, and the Planner concurred, that the information on page 5 of this Addendum is sufficient.

IV. Assessing Vulnerability: Overview

A. Does the plan include an *overall summary* description of the jurisdiction's *vulnerability* to each hazard?

Required Revision: *Describe more fully the District's vulnerability to earthquake hazards by detailing the age and type of construction of each of the facilities. Discuss why the low rating for the design level in HAZUS was chosen.*

District Response: The age and type of construction of each of the facilities is shown in **Figure 11** at the end of this Addendum. As FEMA publication 424 ("Design Guide for Improving School Safety in Earthquakes, Floods, and High Winds, January 2004") points out, older unreinforced masonry school buildings present a very high risk. However, as FEMA publication 424 points out, this type of structure has been prohibited by law in California since the mid-1930s, following severe damage to schools of this type in the 1933 Long Beach earthquake (FEMA Publication 424, p 4-15). All of the District's facilities were built after 1933 – the earliest one being 1945. All of the District's structures are constructed of reinforced masonry.

Due to implementation of the Field Act following the 1933 Long Beach, all school structures have been built with seismic safety requirements. Note from the District's property schedule in **Figure 11** at the end of this Addendum, all the District's facilities were built after 1933 and therefore subject to the more stringent structural requirements of the Field Act.

Ms. Ames, the FEMA reviewer, commented that "the plan states that all buildings have been brought up to the current seismic building codes, which indicates that the usage of the Low category in HAZUS was inappropriate." Therefore, the Low category has been replaced by the High category in the HAZUS analysis (see pages 15 and 16 of this Addendum).

Required Revision: *The vulnerability assessment lists bridges, hazardous materials facilities, earth dams, petroleum pipelines, hospitals and sewer water and natural gas pipelines as at risk elements. Does the District have these vulnerabilities? If so, where, how many, and what is the vulnerability assessment for these elements.*

District Response: The District does not have any bridges, hazardous material facilities, earth dams, petroleum pipelines, hospitals, sewers pipelines, water pipelines, or natural gas pipelines.

Required Revision: *Page 97, 100 and most of page 98 appear to be from a different plan, although it would be appropriate if the existing mitigation activities section discussed specific programs and activities. This could be combined with the discussion on current seismic retrofit projects on page 102.*

District Response: Pages 97-98 and page 100 discusses earthquake issues generally, much of which is not applicable to the District. We will streamline this section in future updates of the Plan.

Required Revision: *For power outages, delineate what the problems and capabilities of the District are expected to be. This would include any protocols or references to protocols that the District has developed in case of power outages. Eliminate the homeowner-orientation and replace it with District specific information.*

District Response: Power outages are a technological hazard (see Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan, Section 4B, pages 18-21). Since technological hazards are not contemplated by DMA 2000, we have not addressed power outages in this addendum. We will, however, consider amendments to the Plan in future updates, including elimination of any homeowner orientation.

B. Does the plan address the *impact* of each hazard on the jurisdiction?

Required Revision: *The assessment of the impact in the event of an earthquake does not take into account the variability of the age and type of construction of each of the facilities.*

District Response: The District's property schedule in **Figure 11** shows the age and type of construction of each of the District's facilities.

Beginning in 1998, the Lawndale Elementary School District set forth the challenge to secure the resources to completely modernize all of its operational school site facilities to current building standards. From that time to June 2004, the School District has successfully modernized all of its current schools, at a combined cost of over $33,704,134. This was accomplished with local general obligation bonds, matching State Bond funding, "Qualified Zone Academy Bond" funding, "E-rate" funding for technology, and local resources.

Existing structures were completely modernized under the review and approval of the Office of Public School Construction and Division of State Architect to assure compliance with current building and safety codes to reduce loss to structures and injury. These projects included new safety glass for classrooms and new roofs where needed to protect against the elements.

The District was also assisted by FEMA with mitigation grant award and funding of over $215,000 to facilitate the installation of safety glass for the classrooms.

In addition, the School District has built a new Gymnasium for its middle school, at $2.9 million, is building a new Smith School at over $12 million, and will reconfigure

Jane Addams Elementary to a Middle School at an estimated cost of over $10 million, and all of this under current building codes for seismic safety. New construction projects are also completed under the review and approval of the Office of Public School Construction and Division of State Architect, and the California Department of Education to assure compliance with current building and safety codes to reduce loss to structures and injury.

Required Revision: *Furthermore, the plan states that all buildings have been brought up to the current seismic building codes, which indicates that the usage of the "low" category in HAZUS was inappropriate.*

District Response: Due to implementation of the Field Act following the 1933 Long Beach, all school structures have been built with seismic safety requirements. Note from the District's property schedule in **Figure 11** at the end of this Addendum, all the District's facilities were built after 1933 and therefore subject to the more stringent structural requirements of the Field Act.

Ms. Ames, the FEMA reviewer, commented that "the plan states that all buildings have been brought up to the current seismic building codes, which indicates that the usage of the Low category in HAZUS was inappropriate." Therefore, the Low category has been replaced by the High category in the HAZUS analysis (see pages 15 and 16 of this Addendum).

Required Revision: *Integrate into the discussion on potential impacts of an earthquake what retrofit projects were completed on which facilities, and what the remaining vulnerabilities are.*

District Response: Due to implementation of the Field Act following the 1933 Long Beach, all school structures have been built with seismic safety requirements. Note from the District's property schedule in **Figure 11** at the end of this Addendum, all the District's facilities were built after 1933 and therefore subject to the more stringent structural requirements of the Field Act.

The potential impacts of an earthquake on the District's facilities are determined using HAZUS in **Figure 9** (page 16 of this Addendum). Using the HAZUS calculation (see page 92 of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, Table 6-2 HAZUS Loss Estimation Table), the shaking intensity of 41% to 50% (see page 91 of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, last paragraph, and the map of probabilistic earthquake shaking in Appendix C on page 150) results in 9.6% damage. By applying 9.6% damage factor, the probable loss would be $61,865.66.

Required Revision: *Also, discuss the nonstructural hazards that are extant within the District facilities and which have been addressed.*

District Response: The nonstructural hazards within the District have been identified as follows:

Nonstructural Hazards	Mitigation Actions
Freestanding bookcases	Secure to the floor and/or wall; heavier contents in lower shelves; locate away from exits and hallways
File cabinets	Secure to the floor and/or wall; put heavier contents in lower drawers; locate away from exits and hallways
Wall-mounted cabinets, lockers, metal storage cabinets	Secure to the floor and/or wall; locate away from hallways and exits
Display cabinets/art objects	Secure cabinets to floor; secure shelves; place heavy objects should be on the bottom shelf.
Televisions and electronic equipment	Secure to the floor and/or wall; locate away from doors or exit ways
Hanging pictures, decorations and signs	Install hooks into wall studs and close with pliers after hanging items
Contents on shelves	Secure shelves; install lip on shelf to prevent objects from falling; locate heavy objects in floor-secured cabinets
Fire extinguishers	Secure to the wall
Cubicles	Secure to the floor and/or wall
Glass windows and doors	Ongoing process to replace all glass with safety glass
Refrigerators	Secure to the floor; locate away from doors and exits
Shop and gym equipment	Secure to the floor; locate away from doors and exits
Gas cylinders/tanks	Secure to the wall; locate away from doors and exits
Gas shut-off valves	Install natural gas earthquake automatic shut-off valves
Water heaters	Secure to the floor; locate away from doors and exits
Emergency supplies	Maintain adequate supplies; keep first-aid kits in all classrooms; train staff in emergency procedures

V. Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions

A. Does the plan identify and analyze a *comprehensive range* of specific mitigation actions and projects for each hazard?

Required Revision: *Explain the analysis followed for selecting mitigation actions. Long-term Activity #1 must be changed to delineate what will be done.*

District Response: Because the District has undergone extensive construction projects to modernize its school facilities and bring them in compliance with the Field Act, the District selected mitigation actions that seek to ensure that the District's facilities are maintained in compliance with the regulatory and code requirements.

Since the District has no engineering or public works staff, the mitigation activities involve continual monitoring and review of this Plan and District facilities as well as potential funding sources for improvements that might arise due to new regulations, laws, or studies.

Long-Term Activity – MultiHazard MH #1 (page 68 of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan) is amended to read: "Complete all work as needed and or listed in the Capital Improvement Plan that reduces hazards to students, employees and protects facilities.

Under Long-Term Activity – MultiHazard MH #1, multihazard action items include:

- Replace, repair and/or upgrade all utility systems identified in the Capital Improvement Plan.
- Remove and replace, or upgrade, any structures that do not meet seismic standards.
- Insure that all new construction meets or exceeds standards set by the State Office of Architects.
- Research and seek out funding sources to complete all projects identified in the Facilities Projects Master Plan.

Required Revision: *Take the discussion of what has been done and integrate it into the vulnerability assessment.*

District Response: The discussion on page 68 of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan has been incorporated into Section III(b) of this Addendum (see page 16 of this Addendum).

B. Do the identified actions and projects address reducing the *effects* of hazards on new buildings and infrastructure?

Required Revisions: Are there any plans or possibilities of future development in the District.

District Response: The Facilities Projects Master Plan Implementation Sequence is included in **Figure 12** of this Addendum. See also the District Modernization and Rehabilitation Project Budget beginning on page 179 of the original District Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

VI. Implementation of Mitigation Actions

A. Does the mitigation strategy include how the actions are *prioritized*?

Required Revision: Prioritize the projects and explain how the projects were assigned a priority rank, cost, time horizon, etc.

District Response: The FEMA Prioritization and Implementation Worksheet has been completed below (**Figures 10.1, 10.2, and 10.3**).

Figure 10.1 – FEMA Prioritization and Implementation Worksheet – Project Description

Action/Project				
ID	**Page***	**Name**	**Description**	**Cost**
1	64	Regulatory amendments	Integrate goals and action items from the District Hazard Mitigation Plan into existing regulatory documents	Staff time as available
2	64	Identify funding opportunities	Identify and pursue mitigation funding opportunities	Staff time as available
3	65	Ongoing implementation of the Plan	Establish a formal role for the District's Hazard Mitigation Committee to develop a sustainable process for implementing, monitoring, and evaluating District mitigation activities	Staff time as available
4	65	Develop public and private partnerships	Work with city governments to coordinate mitigation efforts	Staff time as available
5	66	Identify at-risk school buildings and facilities	Develop inventories of at-risk school buildings and facilities and prioritize mitigation projects	Staff time as available
6	66	Community programs	Strengthen emergency services preparedness and response by linking with natural hazard mitigation programs, and enhancing community education	Staff time as available
7	68**	Construction program	Complete all work as needed or listed in the Facilities Projects Master Plan to reduce hazards	Funding needed to complete identified projects
8	69	Education programs	Develop education programs aimed at mitigating natural hazards	Staff time as available

* Page number of LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
** See also Figure 12 on pages 31-36 of this Addendum

Figure 10.2– FEMA Prioritization and Implementation Worksheet – STAPLEE Parameters

STAPLEE Parameters (Scale 1=worst to 5=best)								
ID	**Social**	**Technical**	**Admin**	**Political**	**Legal**	**Economic**	**Environ**	**TOTAL**
1	4	3	3	3	4	2	2	21
2	3	3	3	2	2	4	2	19
3	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	21
4	3	3	3	3	4	2	2	20
5	5	4	4	5	5	2	2	27
6	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	24
7	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	27
8	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	22

Figure 10.3 FEMA Prioritization and Implementation Worksheet – Implementation Strategy

Implementation Strategy				
ID	**Lead Agency**	**Funding Sources**	**Comp. Date**	**Critical Interim Activities**
1	EMUHSD	None	Ongoing	Review regulatory amendments needed by 6/2006
2	EMUHSD	FEMA	Ongoing	Ongoing
3	EMUHSD	None	Ongoing	Establish quarterly meeting schedule
4	EMUHSD	None	Ongoing	Establish a meeting schedule by 3/2006
5	EMUHSD	None	Ongoing	Review facility manager assessments at safety committee meetings
6	EMUHSD	None	Ongoing	Review facility manager reports at monthly safety committee meeting
7	EMUHSD	Future bond measure	Ongoing	Subject to funding
8	EMUHSD	DOE	Ongoing	Subject to funding

B. Does the mitigation strategy address how the actions will be *implemented* and *administered*?

Required Revision: *Include potential funding sources for each selected action item.*

District Response: See implementation chart above (**Figure 10.3**).

C. Does the prioritization process include an emphasis on the use of a cost-benefit review?

Required Revision: *Prioritize the actions including an emphasis on the use of a cost-benefit review (e.g., economic justification). Describe the cost-benefit review performed during the prioritization process to identify actions/projects with the greatest benefits. (If cost and benefit data are missing, a qualitative assessment of the comparative benefits will suffice).*

District Response**:** See STAPLEE parameters above (**Figure10.2**) on page 21 of this Addendum.

VI. FEMA CROSSWALK

The FEMA Crosswalk has been amended with District comments, beginning on page 38 of this Addendum.

Figure 11. LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT – PROPERTY SCHEDULE 2005

Bldg #	SiteName	BldgName	AddressName	CityName	State	Zip	Year	ConstClassDesc	SqFt	BldgCRN	Contents
001	DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	4161 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1961	FRAME	1396	1532567	433687
002	DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	STORAGE WAREHOUSE	4161 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1961	NON-COMBUSTIBLE	7091	516523	129021
003	DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	MAINTENANCE GARAGE	4161 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1961	NON-COMBUSTIBLE	7091	776279	250851
004	DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	PORTABLE FACILITIES	4161 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1990	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	360	19800	11181
001	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	2560	325789	79507
002	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	MULTIPURPOSE BUILDING	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	6517	794792	192968
003	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 1-4	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	5922	673662	168848
004	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 5-8	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	6870	768247	195877
005	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 9-12	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	7025	786400	200297
006	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 13-17	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	7094	793421	202264
007	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 18-22	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	7780	863046	221823
008	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 23-26	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1961	FRAME	5934	674897	169190
009	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 27	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1990	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
010	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	LOUNGE/CLASSROOM 29	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1955	FRAME	4035	465240	115046
011	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 30	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1990	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
012	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 31	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1990	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
013	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 32	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1990	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
014	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 33	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1990	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
015	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 34	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1990	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
016	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	KINDERGARTEN	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	2479	301960	70681
017	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 35	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1998	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
018	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 36	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1998	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
019	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 37	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1998	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
020	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 38	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1998	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
021	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 39	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1998	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650

022	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 40	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
099	ADDAMS ELEMENTARY	COVERED PASSAGES	4535 WEST 153RD PL.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952			96160	0
001	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1949	FRAME	3867	485804	120099
002	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 7-10	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1949	FRAME	6990	766209	199299
003	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG G RMS 11-14	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1949	FRAME	6774	744459	193140
004	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 15-18	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1951	FRAME	6884	755440	196277
005	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG G RMS 19-22	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1951	FRAME	6750	742039	192456
006	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 2-6	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1949	FRAME	5107	575410	145611
008	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM P	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1959	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
009	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE RESTROOM	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1959	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	680	51000	13430

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010	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM LC	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1959	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
011	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 23	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1959	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
012	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM LB	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1959	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
013	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 24	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1959	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
014	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 41	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1959	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
015	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 25	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1959	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
016	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 40	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1959	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
017	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 26	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1959	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
018	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 39	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1959	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
019	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 38	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1959	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
020	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 37	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1959	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
021	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 36	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1959	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
022	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 1	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1959	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
023	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 48	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1959	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
024	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 27	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1992	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
025	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 28	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
026	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 29	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1998	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
027	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 30	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1998	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
028	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 31	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1998	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
029	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 32	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1998	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
030	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 35	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1998	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
031	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 34	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1998	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
032	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 33	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1999	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
099	ANDERSON ELEMENTARY	COVERED PASSAGES	4110 154TH STREET	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1951			110029	0

001	CARSON ELEMENTARY	ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	3530 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	1614	213581	50127
002	CARSON ELEMENTARY	MULTIPURPOSE BUILDING	3530 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	6064	753348	179555
003	CARSON ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RM 5	3530 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	1519	197754	43310
004	CARSON ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RM 6	3530 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	1519	197754	43310
005	CARSON ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 1-4	3530 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	4495	512589	128161
006	CARSON ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 7-8	3530 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	2542	308678	72478
007	CARSON ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 9-10	3530 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1957	FRAME	2059	256850	58706
008	CARSON ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 11-14	3530 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	4495	512589	128161
009	CARSON ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 15-18	3530 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1957	FRAME	4228	485087	120549
010	CARSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE RESTROOM	3530 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1959	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	720	54000	14220

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011	CARSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM P2	3530 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1990	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
012	CARSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 19	3530 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2000	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
013	CARSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 20	3530 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2000	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
014	CARSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 21	3530 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
015	CARSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 22	3530 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
016	CARSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 23	3530 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
017	CARSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 24	3530 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
018	CARSON ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM P3	3530 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
099	CARSON ELEMENTARY	COVERED PASSAGES	3530 WEST 147TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952			75819	0
001	GREEN ELEMENTARY	ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	2358	312279	73234
002	GREEN ELEMENTARY	MULTIPURPOSE BUILDING	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	7961	966246	235725
003	GREEN ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS KA-KB	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	4174	479517	119009
004	GREEN ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 1-4	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	7190	786161	205001
005	GREEN ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 5-8	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	6590	725761	187894
006	GREEN ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 9-13	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	7907	858050	225444
007	GREEN ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 14-18	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	7727	840031	220312
008	GREEN ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 19-22	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1961	FRAME	5934	659432	169190
009	GREEN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 28	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1990	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
010	GREEN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 29	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1990	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
011	GREEN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM C	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
012	GREEN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM P	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1999	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
013	GREEN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 23	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
014	GREEN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 24	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
015	GREEN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 25	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1990	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650

016	GREEN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 26	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	196 7	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
017	GREEN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 27	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	196 7	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
019	GREEN ELEMENTARY	RESTROOM BUILDING	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	195 7	FRAME	946	121299	4471
020	GREEN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 30	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	199 7	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
021	GREEN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 36	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	199 8	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
022	GREEN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 40	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	199 9	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
023	GREEN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 31	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	199 7	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
024	GREEN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 32	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	199 7	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
025	GREEN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 33	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	199 7	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
026	GREEN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 34	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	199 7	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650

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027	GREEN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 35	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
028	GREEN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 37	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
029	GREEN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 38	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
030	GREEN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 39	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
031	GREEN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 41	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
099	GREEN ELEMENTARY	COVERED PASSAGES	4520 WEST 168TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952			106330	0
001	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	1595	211435	49537
002	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
003	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RM K1	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	2066	257606	58906
004	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	MULTIPURPOSE BUILDING	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	6330	784896	187431
005	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 1-4	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	6869	753876	195849
006	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 5-8	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	6669	733874	190147
007	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 9-13	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1957	FRAME	8224	895561	234483
008	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 14	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
009	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 15	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
010	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 16	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
011	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 17	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
012	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 18	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
013	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 19	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
014	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE RESTROOM	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	480	36000	9480
015	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 20	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
016	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 21	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
017	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 22	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
018	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 23	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650

019	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 24	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
020	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 25	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
021	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 26	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
022	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 27	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
023	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 28	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
024	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 29	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
025	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 30	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
026	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 31	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
027	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 32	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1999	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
028	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 34	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650

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029	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE LIBRARY	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
030	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE PRE SCHOOL	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2003	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
031	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
032	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 35	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
033	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 36	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
034	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 37	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
099	MITCHELL ELEMENTARY	COVERED PASSAGES	14429 CONDON AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952			56402	0
001	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	ADMIN (UNDER MODERNIZ.)	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1949			0	0
002	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	MULTIPURPOSE BUILDING	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1949	FRAME	26658	3101143	789343
003	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEMP. ADMIN BLDGS 1-6	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1949	FRAME	9630	1029955	299084
004	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 7-12	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1949	FRAME	9976	1064319	284436
005	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	CLASSRMS (UNDER MODERNIZ)	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1949	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE		0	0
006	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 19-24	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1949	FRAME	10640	1130049	303368
007	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 25-29	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1951	FRAME	10180	1125247	290252
008	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	MUSIC BUILDING	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1951	FRAME	3008	372672	85764
009	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 31	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1991	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
010	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 32	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1991	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
011	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 33	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1991	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
012	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 34	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1991	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
013	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 35	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1991	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
014	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 36	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1992	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
015	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 37	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1992	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
016	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 38	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1992	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
017	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	GYMNASIUM	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	JOISTED MASONRY	12761	1711875	363842

018	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	PORTABLE CLASSRM RMS 39-41	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	1920	105600	41299
019	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	PORTABLE CLASSRM RM 42	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
020	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	PORTABLE CLASSRM RM 43	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
021	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	PORTABLE CLASSRM RMS 44-46	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	1920	105600	41299
022	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	PORTABLE CLASSRM RM 47	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1998	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
023	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	PORTABLE CLASSRM RM 48	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1998	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
024	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	PORTABLE CLASSRM RM 49	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1998	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
025	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEMP. PORT. CLASSRM RM 1A	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2002	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
026	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEMP. PORT. CLASSRM RM 2A	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2002	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
027	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEMP. PORT. CLASSRM RM 3A	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2002	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650

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028	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEMP. PORT. CLASSRM RM 4A	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2002	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
029	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEMP. PORT. CLASSRM RM 5A	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2002	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
030	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEMP. PORT.CLASSRM RM 6A	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2002	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
031	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEMP. PORT. CLASSRM RM 7A	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2002	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
032	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEMP. PORT. CLASSRM RM 8A	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2002	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
033	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEMP. PORT. CLASSROM RM 9A	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2002	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
034	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEMP. PORT. CLASSRM RM 10A	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2002	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
035	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEMP. PORT. CLASSRM RM 11A	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2002	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
036	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	TEMP. PORT. CLASSRM RM 12A	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2002	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
099	ROGERS MIDDLE SCHOOL	COVERED PASSAGES	4110 WEST 154TH	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1949			135918	0
001	ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY	ADMIN/CLASSROOM 15-23	3533 W. MARINE AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1945	FRAME	15713	1681195	488006
002	ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY	MULTIPURPOSE BUILDING	3533 W. MARINE AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1951	FRAME	7072	826880	209402
003	ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 10-14	3533 W. MARINE AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1951	FRAME	9221	989108	262909
004	ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RM 9	3533 W. MARINE AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1951	FRAME	2043	255119	58250
005	ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 5-8	3533 W. MARINE AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1951	FRAME	6842	751157	195079
006	ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 1-4	3533 W. MARINE AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1960	FRAME	6734	740287	192000
007	ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM C	3533 W. MARINE AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1959	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
008	ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM D	3533 W. MARINE AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1959	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
009	ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM B	3533 W. MARINE AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1961	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
010	ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM A	3533 W. MARINE AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1992	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
011	ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM F	3533 W. MARINE AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1993	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
012	ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM E5	3533 W. MARINE AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1993	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
013	ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE ADMIN BUILDING	3533 W. MARINE AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1997	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	1849	101695	57425
099	ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY	COVERED PASSAGES	3533 W. MARINE AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1951			67497	0

001	ROSS ELEMENTARY	ADMINISTRATION/CLASSROOM	16315 GREVILLEA AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	3575	421774	0
002	ROSS ELEMENTARY	MULTIPURPOSE BUILDING	16315 GREVILLEA AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1943	FRAME	6226	756061	0
003	ROSS ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RM 6	16315 GREVILLEA AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1943	FRAME	1008	137315	0
004	ROSS ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RM 7-9	16315 GREVILLEA AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952	FRAME	3575	422459	0
099	ROSS ELEMENTARY	COVERED PASSAGES	16315 GREVILLEA AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1952			33287	0
001	SMITH (UNDER MOD.)	ADMIN/CLASSROOMS	14609 GREVILLEA AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1953		3591	0	0
002	SMITH (UNDER MOD.)	CLASSROOM BLDG RM KA	14609 GREVILLEA AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1953		1534	0	0
003	SMITH (UNDER MOD.)	CLASSROOM BLDG RM KB	14609 GREVILLEA AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1953		1519	0	0
004	SMITH (UNDER MOD.)	PORTABLE CLASSROOM	14609 GREVILLEA AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1953		960	0	0
005	SMITH (UNDER MOD.)	MULTIPURPOSE BLDG	14609 GREVILLEA AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1953		3865	0	0

Bldg #	SiteName	BldgName	AddressName	CityName	State	Zip	Year	ConstClassDesc	SqFt	BldgCRN	Contents
006	SMITH (UNDER MOD.)	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS 4-7	14609 GREVILLEA AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1953		3615	0	0
099	SMITH (UNDER MOD.)	COVERED PASSAGES	14609 GREVILLEA AVE.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1953			0	0
001	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1953	FRAME	2091	282400	64941
002	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	MULTIPURPOSE BUILDING	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1953	FRAME	9300	1166033	275373
003	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RM A3	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1953	FRAME	2404	308657	68543
004	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RM A4	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1953	FRAME	2764	348026	78807
005	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS B1-B4	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1953	FRAME	6859	777714	195564
006	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS C1-C4	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1953	FRAME	6642	755452	189377
007	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS D1-D4	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1953	FRAME	6642	755452	189377
008	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS E1-E4	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1953	FRAME	6642	755452	189377
009	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	CLASSROOM BLDG RMS F1-F4	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1953	FRAME	6448	736374	183845
010	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM E5	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1990	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
011	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM D5	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1990	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
012	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM C5	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1990	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
013	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM C6	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1990	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
014	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM B5	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1990	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
015	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM B6	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1990	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
016	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM B7	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1990	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
017	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM G3	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
018	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM G4	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
019	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM G2	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
020	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM G1	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
021	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 41	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
022	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 42	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650

023	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 43	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
024	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 44	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
025	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 45	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
026	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 46	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
027	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 47	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
028	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	PORTABLE CLASSROOM RM 48	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	2001	FRAME/COMBUSTIBLE	960	52800	20650
099	TWAIN ELEMENTARY	COVERED PASSAGES	3728 WEST 154TH ST.	LAWNDALE	CA	90260	1953			110029	0

Figure 12. Facilities Projects Master Plan Implementation Sequence

LAWNDALE SCHOOL DISTRICT

FACILITIES PROJECTS MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SEQUENCE

FOR CURRENT AND FUTURE FACILITIES PROJECTS

June 17, 2003

PRESENTED TO

THE LAWNDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT

GOVERNING BOARD

Prepared By: John D. Vinke, Associate Superintendent

FACILITIES PROJECTS MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION SEQUENCE

FOR CURRENT AND FUTURE FACILITIES PROJECTS

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Lawndale School District has adopted a comprehensive facilities master plan to renovate and modernize its existing facilities and to provide new facilities for its academic programs and to accommodate growing student enrollment.

With the support of the community in the form of a general obligation bond, coupled with matching State bond funding and innovative local financing, the district has the potential to realize approximately $67 million to implement the facilities master plan.

Three phase facilities master plan

The Districts' facilities master plan has evolved into a three phase approach, with PHASE 1 representing the modernization of all district schools, PHASE 2 representing new construction projects primarily to accommodate student enrollment growth, and PHASE 3 reserved for future special needs from the possibility of another Gym for Addams as a Middle School, to site parking and access concerns, and the potential replacement of portable classrooms with permanent classrooms.

STATUS REPORT BY PHASE:

PHASE 1 – MODERNIZATION

The first phase, beginning in 1998, focused on modernizing all eight of the district's schools, at an anticipated cost of approximately $34 million. This phase is nearing completion with the remaining two schools, Twain and Rogers, under modernization construction currently, with projected completion dates of June 30, 2003, for Twain, and June 30, 2004, for Rogers, respectively.

PHASE 2 – CURRENT PROJECTS

The second phase, focused on new construction for the academic program and to accommodate student enrollment growth, at an anticipated cost of approximately $18 million. This phase has seen the completion of Bollinger Gym at Rogers Middle School, and the plans have been completed for a new 24-classroom elementary school at Smith, as well as revised planning for the conversion of Jane Addams School to a Middle School.

PHASE 3 – FUTURE PROJECTS

The third phase is the focus of this report and recommended strategy to maximize the district's opportunity for facilities funding, while providing a balanced approach to enrollment growth, with the potential to provide up to $15 million to realize these objectives, which includes about $5.8 million in *potential* State matching funds for new construction.

TIMING PROCESS CONCERNS FOR STATE MATCHING BOND FUNDS

One important concern for the District is the process and timing required to maximize funding from the current State Bond. The district may be eligible for up to $5,896,422 in State Bond matching funds for approved new construction projects, **however**, the critical path to secure these funds is complex and the time remaining before these funds are depleted may be very short.

School Facility Consultants, VANIR, and the Office of Public School Construction, all estimate that these funds may run out between November 2003 and January 2004. There is no guarantee that a second bond will be approved by the voters next year, given the current economic climate and the high debt load already carried by the State.

DESIGN PROCESS CONCERNS FOR STATE MATCHING BOND FUNDS

The approval process for State matching funds requires the submittal of complete, State Architect *stamped* plans and drawings, which take substantial time to develop. To overcome this challenge and the time constraints, we have the following choices.

- We already have the approved drawings for Smith, DTSC approval, and await only California Department of Education final approvals, to submit this project for funding.

- To apply for another Gym and 3 classroom project at Addams, we could re-use the drawings from the Bollinger Gym, "site adapt" them to the Addams Middle School Site, and then submit them for approval for potential State matching funds.

- To apply for the additional classrooms needed at Addams as a middle school, we have obtained already approved plans for a two-story 10-classroom wing that was designed for the Las Positas School for the La Habra School District by Betsey Dougherty. These plans could be re-used, "site adapt" them for Addams, and then submit them for approval for potential State matching funds.

STATE MATCHING BOND FUNDS ALLOCATED BY GRADE LEVEL

State matching funds are currently made available to the school district based upon a formula that determines eligibility for State grants by grade level category, either as K-6 grants, or 7th and 8th grade grants, with the expectation that the grants will be used for projects for the eligible grade level. As it happens, the district's eligibility for upper grades exceeds its projected construction needs, while the K-6 construction needs exceed the K-6 grant eligibility.

Fortunately, there is a process by which the District can request that it be allowed to permanently "transfer" or apply grants from one category for another, if it can be substantiated with a housing master plan that shows total student enrollment growth can be accommodated for all grade levels. Under the State School Facility Program regulation 1859.77.2(b), a district may ask to transfer up to 135% of the capacity of a project, for a qualifying project such as Smith.

A preliminary calculation of District eligibility applied to current projects under consideration could be maximized if applied as shown in the following table. This approach could represent up to $5,896,422 in State Bond Funds for New Construction.

PROJECT	**CAPACITY**	**GRANT**	**ESTIMATED STATE "MATCH"**
Smith Elementary School	550	411 (K-6) 331 (7/8)	$4,444,827
Addams 10 New Classrooms	270	145 (7/8)	$895,665
Addams Gym + 3 Classrooms	81	90 (7/8)	$555,930

T*able: Estimated State Matching Funds "Transferring" 331 Grants to Smith Elementary School*

NEW CONSTRUCTION AT ROSS SCHOOL

One of the options that has been under consideration is the potential to provide facilities at the Betsy Ross School Site, as a site with the potential to accommodate our Preschool program

requirements, as well as to accommodate enrollments from Addams when it becomes a Middle School, and provide enrollment relief for Green School.

We have asked our architect, Betsey Dougherty to conduct a very preliminary feasibility analysis on developing Ross school as a Pre-K, with estimated enrollment of 100 children, and also a K, 1, 2 configuration to house approximately 280 additional students, for a total population of 380. We also asked for a similar analysis for a "Carson-Pre-K Village" Portable School concept just east of the current Carson School Site. Preliminary analysis shows that the "Carson-Village" concept is fairly expensive ranging in the area of $1.5 million for portable facilities, while the Ross concept(s), range from $5 to $6 million, and could incorporate the Preschool program within the site design. This means we would not have to spend the $1.5 million again to provide a Preschool center.

A preliminary analysis of the enrollment demographics show that providing more facility space at Ross would provide an opportunity to better balance attendance zones, and can help accommodate the lower grade population from Addams after the conversion. (See Attachment "A"– For Discussion Purposes only, this is not a recommendation of attendance boundaries.) For example, after deducting 6th grade from Addams, (which will become a 6, 7, and 8), there would remain 740 students, to be accommodated at other sites. The new Smith School is designed for 550 students, and with Ross designed for 280 students, for a total capacity to accommodate 830 students.

STRATEGIC DECISIONS TO MAXIMIZE FUNDING OPTIONS

Given the opportunities outlined above, the recommended sequence for facilities projects master plan implementation for the Governing Board's consideration and approval is:

1. Proceed with the Smith New Elementary Project, with a "transfer" of the maximum allowable upper grade grants to secure the maximum State matching funds for this project, with a targeted timeline of State project funding approval in October 2003.

2. Proceed with Gym and 3-Classroom Project for Addams Middle School, using the maximum eligible grants and re-use of the Bollinger Gym plans to secure the maximum State matching funds for this project, with a targeted timeline of State project funding approval in October 2003.

3. Proceed with a 10-Classroom Addition Project for Addams Middle School, using the maximum eligible grants and re-use of the the Las Positas Design from Betsey Dougherty to secure the maximum State matching funds for this project, with a targeted timeline of State project funding approval in October 2003.

4. Proceed with design options for Ross School to accommodate both a Pre-K program, and a K, 1, 2 program with a capacity up to 380 combined. This project would be funded from local bond funds, and would be planned to for completion by September 2005, to coincide with the new Smith School, and the Addams Middle School, which are also planned for completion by September 2005. (See Attachment "B" - Construction Schedule for Smith, Addams Middle School, and Ross School.)

If this action plan is approved by the Board, there are companion board action items included in the June 17, 2003 for implementation. They include: a housing plan to accommodate seventh and eighth grade students, a board resolution to allow for the transfer of state bond school construction eligible grants, and architect proposals and agreements to complete selected feasibility studies and plan design and drawings.

Instructions for Using the Plan Review Crosswalk for Review of Local Mitigation Plans

Attached is a Plan Review Crosswalk based on the ***Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance Under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000***, published by FEMA, dated March 2004. This Plan Review Crosswalk is consistent with the *Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000* (P.L. 106-390), enacted October 30, 2000 and *44 CFR Part 201 – Mitigation Planning, Interim Final Rule* (the Rule), published February 26, 2002.

SCORING SYSTEM

N – Needs Improvement: The plan does not meet the minimum for the requirement. Reviewer's comments must be provided.

S – Satisfactory: The plan meets the minimum for the requirement. Reviewer's comments are encouraged, but not required.

Each requirement includes separate elements. All elements of a requirement must be rated "Satisfactory" in order for the requirement to be fulfilled and receive a summary score of "Satisfactory." A "Needs Improvement" score on elements shaded in gray (recommended but not required) will not preclude the plan from passing.

When reviewing single jurisdiction plans, reviewers may want to put an N/A in the boxes for multi-jurisdictional plan requirements. When reviewing multi-jurisdictional plans, reviewers may want to put an N/A in the prerequisite box for single jurisdiction plans.

States that have additional requirements can add them in the appropriate sections of the *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* or create a new section and modify this Plan Review Crosswalk to record the score for those requirements.

Optional matrices for assisting in the review of sections on profiling hazards, assessing vulnerability, and identifying and analyzing mitigation actions are found at the end of the Plan Review Crosswalk.

The example below illustrates how to fill in the Plan Review Crosswalk.

Example

Assessing Vulnerability: Overview

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii): *[The risk assessment **shall** include a] description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description **shall** include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan include an **overall summary** description of the jurisdiction's **vulnerability** to each hazard?	Section II, pp. 4-10	The plan describes the types of assets that are located within geographically defined hazard areas as well as those that would be affected by winter storms.		✓
B. Does the plan address the **impact** of each hazard on the jurisdiction?	Section II, pp. 10-20	The plan does not address the impact of two of the five hazards addressed in the plan. **Required Revisions:** • Include a description of the impact of floods and earthquakes on the assets. **Recommended Revisions:** • This information can be presented in terms of dollar value or percentages of damage.	✓	
		SUMMARY SCORE	✓	

Local Mitigation Plan Review and Approval Status

Jurisdiction: Lawndale Elementary School District	**Title of Plan:** Lawndale Elementary School District Local Hazard Mitigation Plan	**Date of Plan:** 7/20/2004
Local Point of Contact: **John D. Vinke**	**Address:** **4161 West 147th Street** **Lawndale, CA, 90260**	
Title: **Associate Superintendent of Business Services**		
Agency: **Lawndale Elementary School District**		
Phone Number: **310-973-1300**	**E-Mail:** **john_vinke@lawndale.k12.ca.us**	

State Reviewer:	**Title:**	**Date:**

FEMA Reviewer: Leslie Ames	**Title: Plan Reviewer**	**Date: 11/7/04**
Date Received in FEMA Region IX	**11/1/2004**	
Plan Not Approved	**12/17/04**	
Plan Approved		
Date Approved		

Jurisdiction:	**NFIP Status***			
	Y	**N**	**N/A**	**CRS Class**
1.				
2.				
3.				

*** Notes:** **Y = Participating** **N = Not Participating** **N/A = Not Mapped**

Jurisdiction:

LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW SUMMARY

The plan cannot be approved if the plan has not been formally adopted.

Each requirement includes separate elements. All elements of the requirement must be rated "Satisfactory" in order for the requirement to be fulfilled and receive a score of "Satisfactory." Elements of each requirement are listed on the following pages of the Plan Review Crosswalk. A "Needs Improvement" score on elements shaded in gray (recommended but not required) will not preclude the plan from passing. Reviewer's comments must be provided for requirements receiving a **"Needs Improvement"** score.

SCORING SYSTEM

Please check one of the following for each requirement.

N – Needs Improvement: The plan does not meet the minimum for the requirement. Reviewer's comments must be provided.

S – Satisfactory: The plan meets the minimum for the requirement. Reviewer's comments are encouraged, but not required.

Prerequisite(s) (Check Applicable Box)	NOT MET	MET
Adoption by the Local Governing Body: §201.6(c)(5) **OR**		✓
Multi-Jurisdictional Plan Adoption: §201.6(c)(5) **AND**		N/A
Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Participation: §201.6(a)(3)		N/A

Planning Process	N	S
Documentation of the Planning Process: §201.6(b) and §201.6(c)(1)	✓	

Risk Assessment	N	S
Identifying Hazards: §201.6(c)(2)(i)	✓	
Profiling Hazards: §201.6(c)(2)(i)	✓	
Assessing Vulnerability: Overview: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)	✓	
Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Structures: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A)	✓	
Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B)	✓	
Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends: §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C)	✓	
Multi-Jurisdictional Risk Assessment: §201.6(c)(2)(iii)		N/A

Mitigation Strategy	N	S
Local Hazard Mitigation Goals: §201.6(c)(3)(i)		✓
Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions: §201.6(c)(3)(ii)	✓	
Implementation of Mitigation Actions: §201.6(c)(3)(iii)	✓	
Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Actions: §201.6(c)(3)(iv)		N/A

Plan Maintenance Process	N	S
Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan: §201.6(c)(4)(i)		✓
Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms: §201.6(c)(4)(ii)		✓
Continued Public Involvement: §201.6(c)(4)(iii)		✓

Additional State Requirements*	N	S
Insert State Requirement		
Insert State Requirement		
Insert State Requirement		

LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN APPROVAL STATUS

PLAN NOT APPROVED	✓
PLAN APPROVED	

*States that have additional requirements can add them in the appropriate sections of the *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance* or create a new section and modify this Plan Review Crosswalk to record the score for those requirements.

See Reviewer's Comments

PREREQUISITE(S)

Adoption by the Local Governing Body

Requirement §201.6(c)(5)*: *[The local hazard mitigation plan **shall** include] documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan (e.g., City Council, County Commissioner, Tribal Council).

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE NOT MET	SCORE MET
A. Has the local governing body adopted the plan?				✓
B. Is supporting documentation, such as a resolution, included?				✓
		SUMMARY SCORE		✓

Multi-Jurisdictional Plan Adoption

Requirement §201.6(c)(5)*: *For multi-jurisdictional plans, each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan **must** document that it has been formally adopted.

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE NOT MET	SCORE MET
A. Does the plan indicate the specific jurisdictions represented in the plan?				N/A
B. For each jurisdiction, has the local governing body adopted the plan?				N/A
C. Is supporting documentation, such as a resolution, included for each participating jurisdiction?				N/A
		SUMMARY SCORE		N/A

Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Participation

Requirement §201.6(a)(3)*: *Multi-jurisdictional plans (e.g., watershed plans) may be accepted, as appropriate, as long as each jurisdiction has participated in the process … Statewide plans will not be accepted as multi-jurisdictional plans.

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE NOT MET	SCORE MET
A. Does the plan describe **how** each jurisdiction participated in the plan's development?				N/A
		SUMMARY SCORE		N/A

PLANNING PROCESS: *§201.6(b): An open public involvement process is essential to the development of an effective plan.*

Documentation of the Planning Process

Requirement §201.6(b): *In order to develop a more comprehensive approach to reducing the effects of natural disasters, the planning process **shall** include:*

(1) An opportunity for the public to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval;

(2) An opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, and agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as businesses, academia and other private and non-profit interests to be involved in the planning process; and

(3) Review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information.

Requirement §201.6(c)(1): *[The plan **shall** document] the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan provide a narrative description of the process followed to prepare the plan? The District coordinated with and received technical assistance from a FEMA planner. It was determined, and the FEMA planner concurred, that the information is in place and therefore this element is met.	Section 1: Introduction, pages 38-44, Appendix B – pages 136-147, Addendum A – page 4	**Required Revisions:** The plan states on p.40 that the steering committee guided development of the plan by meeting every four weeks, however a narrative describing the **whole** process followed to prepare the plan must be included. The composition and leadership of the steering committee were well documented, but how did they develop the plan? When did the steering committee begin to meet? How many times did they meet? What was the outcome of the meetings? What was the role of the core group of consultants? What did the other participants do? How did the committee develop the mission, goals, and action items for the mitigation plan? How did the plan actually get developed? **Recommended Revisions:** Describe the time period to complete the plan and expand the section on the outcomes of the meeting (e.g. what was the City's input? The public's?	✓	

B. Does the plan indicate who was involved in the planning process? (For example, who led the development at the staff level and were there any external contributors such as contractors? Who participated on the plan committee, provided information, reviewed drafts, etc.?) The District coordinated with and received technical assistance from a FEMA planner. It was determined, and the FEMA planner concurred, that the information is in place and therefore this element is met.	Executive Summary: page 7 and pages 27-32; page 40; pages 136-137, Addendum A – page 4	**Required Revisions:** The plan states that the steering committee was and will be responsible for plan development, implementation and evaluation of the plan and associated actions. The plan contains a number of blanket statements listing different types of entities that participated in the planning process, but for the most part the participation of these entities is not documented elsewhere in the plan. All participation by all participants shall be documented. The participants on the steering committee are well documented, but who comprised the core group of consultants? Other than the City of Lawndale, which public agencies participated (e.g. the text on p. 27 & 40) and which public agencies were on the steering committee (text on p.136)? Pages 29 & 40 state that the County participated, but the only indication of this is a letter that was sent to the county supervisor asking to be included in the county's planning effort: How did they participate? Which non-profits, private sector representatives and regional and state organizations contributed and how (p.27)? Which representatives from local business and community organizations were on the steering committee (text on p.136)? Who from the public (not a public entity) was on the steering committee (text on p.136)? Note: Public participation and participation by representatives of public agencies are two separate types of participation – both beneficial, but they should be treated separately. Add ASCIP to the acronyms appendix, and state who the Office of Disaster Management, Area G is (table on p.27 & 136).	✓	

C. Does the plan indicate how the public was involved? (Was the public provided an opportunity to comment on the plan during the drafting stage and prior to the plan approval?) The District coordinated with and received technical assistance from a FEMA planner. It was determined, and the FEMA planner concurred, that the information is in place and therefore this element is met.	Section 3: Risk Assessment, pages 41-42; Appendix B-Public Survey Process; pages 56-57; page 147; Addendum A – page 4	**Required Revision:** There is confusion within the plan due to overlapping discussions of public agency participation and public participation in the introduction, Section 3, and Appendix B**.** Separate the participation of public agencies and their representatives from participation by the public. Put these explanations in different sections. Explain how the public was given the opportunity to comment on this plan during the drafting stage and prior to plan approval. Document the two public forums that were hosted (or were these public agency forums?) (p.42) and, most importantly, delineate what the comments and ideas were that were gathered at these forums. A summary of the public survey was included in the plan, but further narrative on public participation is necessary. Discuss the results of the survey: How many were distributed, how many were collected, of the responses, how many were from the public? How was this information integrated into the plan? When did the public have a chance to give input into development of the plan? Were there any public meetings where the plan was discussed? Place the graphs of survey results in the section where the public participations is discussed and/or in the section that discusses how the information was incorporated into the plan. Explain how the public had enough time to receive the survey, fill it out, and return it: What was the timeframe given them? The dates of some of the public participation are quite close to the date on which the governing board approved the plan, how were the comments and concerns integrated into the plan within this time frame?	✓	
D. Was there an opportunity for neighboring communities, agencies, businesses, academia, nonprofits, and other interested parties to be involved in the planning process? The District coordinated with and received technical assistance from a FEMA planner. It was determined, and the FEMA planner concurred, that the information is in place and therefore this element is met.	Appendix B-Public Participation Process, pages 137-147, Addendum A – page 4	**Required Revision:** Discuss how neighboring communities and other interested parties were involved in developing this plan. Specify their participation and contributions. Edit page 42 to replace "City" with "District" or appropriate. Edit p. 42, 43, 44 replacing "volume" with "part" as is listed in the table of contents..	✓	

E. Does the planning process describe the review and incorporation, if appropriate, of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? The District coordinated with and received technical assistance from a FEMA planner. It was determined, and the FEMA planner concurred, that the information is in place and therefore this element is met.	Section 1: Introduction pages 38-44, Addendum A – page 4	**Required Revision:** The inclusion of the table of contents for some of the relevant plans is useful, but also describe how the pre-existing plans for were reviewed and incorporated into this plan. Additionally, there are probably pertinent county plans that should be incorporated (floodplain management, county hazard mitigation plan, building codes, City of Hawthorne plans, etc.)	✓	
			SUMMARY SCORE ✓	

Local Capabilities Assessment	*Element* A: Does the plan provide a description of the human, technical and financial resources available within this jurisdiction to engage in a mitigation planning process and to develop a local hazard mitigation plan? (These resources are described in Section 2.2 of the OES LHMP Development Guide).	These revisions are not addressed in Addendum A but will be considered in future updates of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.	**[N] [S]**	***Note: This information is required to complete the State Hazard Mitigation Plan and must be covered. However, a "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from passing.***
Local Capabilities Assessment	*Element* B: Does the plan list local mitigation funding sources (taxes, fees, assessments or fines) which affect or promote mitigation within the reporting jurisdiction?	These revisions are not addressed in Addendum A but will be considered in future updates of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.	**[N] [S]**	***Note: This information is required to complete the State Hazard Mitigation Plan and must be covered. However, a "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from passing.***
Local Capabilities Assessment	*Element* C: Does the plan list local ordinances which affect or promote disaster mitigation, preparedness, response or recovery within the reporting jurisdiction?	These revisions are not addressed in Addendum A but will be considered in future updates of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.	**[N] [S]**	***Note: This information is required to complete the State Hazard Mitigation Plan and must be covered. However, a "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from passing.***
Local Capabilities Assessment	*Element* D: Does the plan describe the details of ongoing mitigation projects and programs within the reporting jurisdiction?	These revisions are not addressed in Addendum A but will be considered in future updates of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan	**[N] [S]**	***Note: This information is required to complete the State Hazard Mitigation Plan and must be covered. However, a "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from passing.***

RISK ASSESSMENT: *§201.6(c)(2): The plan shall include a risk assessment that provides the factual basis for activities proposed in the strategy to reduce losses from identified hazards. Local risk assessments must provide sufficient information to enable the jurisdiction to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions to reduce losses from identified hazards.*

Identifying Hazards

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i): *[The risk assessment **shall** include a] description of the type … of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan include **a description** of the types of **all natural hazards** that affect the jurisdiction? If the hazard identification omits (without explanation) any hazards commonly recognized as threats to the jurisdiction, this part of the plan cannot receive a Satisfactory score. Consult with the State Hazard Mitigation Officer to identify applicable hazards that may occur in the planning area. We met with a FEMA Planner for technical assistance, and it was determined, and the Planner concurred, that to move Part II into Section 3 was unnecessary. In addition, as manmade/technological hazards are not within the purview of DMA 2000, terrorism and power outages are not addressed by Addendum A. These types of hazards will be considered in future updates to the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.	Section 3: Risk Assessment pages 56-60; Sections 6-10, pages 74-108, pages 41, 43, 45; Addendum A – pages 5-14; Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (Section 4A – pages 6, 13-64, 180, 182-358, 368, 369-438, 439, Addendum A; State of California Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan – pages 56-70, 174-211	**Required Revisions:** The plan has a brief description of all the types of natural and some man-made hazards that affect the District. Describe the extensive process by which the three main hazards were identified and by which other hazards were eliminated from consideration. Community involvement is a good way to measure concern about specific hazards, but it may not be the best way to analyze the areas of greatest threat; place the community survey data in the public involvement section and describe how it was integrated into the plan. Describe how the public input was part of the process of hazard identification and elimination. Move Part II, sections 6-12 into section 3, Risk Assessment. In the flood discussion, please refer to the floodplain map included in the index as it shows quite clearly the low risk for flooding within the District. Bring this map into the discussion of why flooding was not considered a priority. The steering committee determined severe weather occasions to be one of the three hazards to which the District is exposed. In this case, severe weather occasions must be covered in identifying hazards, profiling hazards, and the vulnerability sections, or be analyzed to the extent that they can be eliminated.	✓	
		SUMMARY SCORE	✓	

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Profiling Hazards

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i): *[The risk assessment **shall** include a] description of the … location and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction. The plan **shall** include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the risk assessment identify the **location** (i.e., geographic area affected) of each natural hazard addressed in the plan?	Table 3-1: Maps in Appendix C on pages 148-153	Good use of maps. Note any data limitations for profiling hazards and include in the mitigation strategy actions for collecting the data to complete and improve future risk analysis efforts.		✓
B. Does the risk assessment identify the **extent** (i.e., magnitude or severity) of each hazard addressed in the plan?	Maps in Appendix C on pages 148-153; and pages 74-108, Addendum A – pages 15-16	**Required Revisions:** For earthquakes, include an assessment of amplification and soil types for the district – this may well be the biggest factor in the District related to earthquake hazards.	✓	
C. Does the plan provide information on **previous occurrences** of each hazard addressed in the plan?	Maps in Appendix C on pages 148-153; page 76 (Table 6-1); p.91, Addendum A – page 17	**Required Revisions:** Include any historical information on flooding in the District. Include in the discussion of flooding information on all declared disasters (e.g. disaster number, disaster name) and other flooding events such as magnitude, severity, extent, property loss, deaths, evacuations, repetitive losses under the NFIP.	✓	
D. Does the plan include the **probability of future events** (i.e., chance of occurrence) for each hazard addressed in the plan?	Maps in Appendix C on pages 148-153; p 74-108	**Recommended Revisions:** In the discussion on flooding, correlate the maps with the assessment that the risk is low. State if the mitigation measures completed by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District currently provide adequate flood protection or if it is still addressing the issues delineated by the Army Corps of Engineers.		✓
		SUMMARY SCORE	✓	

Assessing Vulnerability: Overview

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii): *[The risk assessment **shall** include a] description of the jurisdiction's vulnerability to the hazards described in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section. This description **shall** include an overall summary of each hazard and its impact on the community.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan include an **overall summary** description of the jurisdiction's **vulnerability** to each hazard?	Maps in Appendix C on pages 148-153; p 74-108, Addendum A – page 17-18; Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan, Section B, pages 18-21	**Required Revisions:** Describe more fully the District's vulnerability to earthquake hazards by detailing the age and type of construction of each of the facilities. Discuss why the low rating for the design level in HAZUS was chosen. The vulnerability assessment lists bridges, hazardous materials facilities, earth dams, petroleum pipelines, hospitals and sewer, water and natural gas pipelines as at risk elements: Does the district have these vulnerabilities? If so where, how many, and what is the vulnerability assessment for these elements? Page 97, 100 and most of page 98 appear to be from a different plan, although it would be appropriate if the existing mitigation activities section discussed specific programs and activities. This could be combined with the discussion on current seismic retrofit projects on page 102. For power outages, delineate what the problems and capabilities of the District are expected to be. This would include any protocols or references to protocols that the District has developed in case of power outages. Eliminate the homeowner-oriented information and replace it with District specific information. **Recommended Revisions:** Although addressing manmade hazards is not a requirement for the plan, it was a good idea to include terrorism in the plan. However, the homeowner-oriented information included for terrorism has no relationship to the District's risk or vulnerability. Eliminate the general information on terrorism, and replace it with any specific information for the District regarding risk, vulnerability, and preparation for terrorism. This might include a determination of what type of information is needed to assess risk and vulnerability at a higher level. It would also include any protocols or references to protocols that the District has developed in case of terrorism.	✓	

B. Does the plan address the **impact** of each hazard on the jurisdiction?	Maps in Appendix C on pages 148-153; p 74-108, Addendum A – pages 15-16, 18-20;	Are any of the District's facilities used for emergency shelters or other emergency situations? Are there any agreements with other emergency organizations for use of any of the District's facilities? If this is the case, then the impacts should be viewed as more severe. **Required Revisions:** The assessment of the impact in the event of an earthquake does not take into account the variability of the age and type of construction of each of the facilities. Furthermore, the plan states that all buildings have been brought up to the current seismic building codes, which indicates that the usage of the Low category in HAZUS was inappropriate. Integrate into the discussion on the potential impacts of an earthquake what retrofit projects were completed on which facilities, and what the remaining vulnerabilities are. Also discuss the nonstructural hazards that are extant within the District facilities and which have been addressed.	✓	
			SUMMARY SCORE ✓	

Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Structures

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(A): *The plan **should** describe vulnerability in terms of the types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard area … .*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan describe vulnerability in terms of the **types and numbers** of **existing** buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas? These revisions are not addressed in Addendum A but will be considered in future updates of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan	Worksheet A (page 94)	***Note: A "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from passing.*** **Recommended Revisions:** Worksheet A delineates the number of buildings, but not the types of buildings.	✓	
B. Does the plan describe vulnerability in terms of the **types and numbers** of **future** buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas? These revisions are not addressed in Addendum A but will be considered in future updates of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan		***Note: A "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from passing.*** **Recommended Revisions:** Discuss any plans or possibilities of future development.	✓	
		SUMMARY SCORE	✓	

Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(B): *[The plan **should** describe vulnerability in terms of an] estimate of the potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures identified in paragraph (c)(2)(i)(A) of this section and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate … .*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan estimate **potential dollar losses** to vulnerable structures? These revisions are not addressed in Addendum A but will be considered in future updates of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan	Worksheets B & C (p.95-96)	***Note: A "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from passing.*** **Recommended Revisions:** The choice of Low on the HAZUS model appears to be incorrect in light of the fact that all the buildings have been seismically retrofit. Also, discuss the nonstructural expected dollar losses and how this relates to the nonstructural retrofits that have already been done.		✓
B. Does the plan describe the **methodology** used to prepare the estimate? These revisions are not addressed in Addendum A but will be considered in future updates of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan	p.92 (Table 6-2)	***Note: A "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from passing.*** **Recommended Revisions:** The type of construction, age of buildings, degree of retrofit and why Low was chosen for the HAZUS code level should be addressed. Add a discussion on why the seismically retrofitted buildings are given the same level in HAZUS as the older, un-retrofitted buildings.	✓	
		SUMMARY SCORE	✓	

Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)(C): *[The plan **should** describe vulnerability in terms of] providing a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan describe land uses and development trends? These revisions are not addressed in Addendum A but will be considered in future updates of the LESD Local Hazard Mitigation Plan		***Note: A "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from passing.*** **Recommended Revisions:** Discuss any plans or possibilities of future development in the **District**.	✓	
		SUMMARY SCORE	✓	

Multi-Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(iii): *For multi-jurisdictional plans, the risk assessment **must** assess each jurisdiction's risks where they vary from the risks facing the entire planning area.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan include a risk assessment for each participating jurisdiction as needed to reflect unique or varied risks?				N/A
		SUMMARY SCORE		N/A

MITIGATION STRATEGY: *§201.6(c)(3): The plan shall include a mitigation strategy that provides the jurisdiction's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools.*

Local Hazard Mitigation Goals

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i): *[The hazard mitigation strategy **shall** include a] description of mitigation goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A Does the plan include a description of mitigation **goals** to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (**GOALS** are long-term; represent what the community wants to achieve, such as "eliminate flood damage"; and are based on the risk assessment findings.)	p.61-62	**Recommended Revisions:** Describe how the goals were developed. Describe how and when the public was involved.		✓
		SUMMARY SCORE		✓

Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii): *[The mitigation strategy **shall** include a] section that identifies and analyzes a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects being considered to reduce the effects of each hazard, with particular emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan identify and analyze a **comprehensive range** of specific mitigation actions and projects for each hazard?	p.61-69, Addendum A – page 21	**Required Revision:** Explain the analysis followed for selecting mitigation actions. Long-term Activity #1 must be changed to delineate what **will** be done. Take the discussion of what has been done and integrate it into the vulnerability assessment **Recommended Revisions:** Discuss the process and who participated in the process.	✓	
B Do the identified actions and projects address reducing the effects of hazards on **new** buildings and infrastructure?	Addendum A – pages 21-22; 32-37; see also p. 179-199 of the original District Plan	**Required Revisions:** Are there any plans or possibilities of future development in the District?	✓	
C. Do the identified actions and projects address reducing the effects of hazards on **existing** buildings and infrastructure?		**Recommended Revisions:** Long-term Activity #1 must be changed to delineate what **will** be done. Take the discussion of what has been done and integrate it into the vulnerability assessment	✓	
		SUMMARY SCORE	✓	

Implementation of Mitigation Actions

Requirement: §201.6(c)(3)(iii): *[The mitigation strategy section **shall** include] an action plan describing how the actions identified in section (c)(3)(ii) will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction. Prioritization **shall** include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the mitigation strategy include how the actions are **prioritized**? (For example, is there a discussion of the process and criteria used?)	Addendum A – pages 22-23	**Required Recommendations**: Prioritize the projects and explain how the projects were assigned a priority rank, cost, time horizon, etc.	✓	

B. Does the mitigation strategy address how the actions will be **implemented and administered**? (For example, does it identify the responsible department, existing and potential resources, and timeframe?)	P. 61-69; Addendum A – pages 22-23	**Recommended Recommendations:** Under the earthquake education section, delineate the programs the District offers.		✓
C. Does the prioritization process include an emphasis on the use of a **cost-benefit review** (see page 3-36 of *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Planning Guidance*) to maximize benefits?	Addendum A – pages 22-24	**Required Recommendations:** Describe the cost benefit review performed during the prioritization process to identify actions/projects with the greatest benefits. (If cost and benefit data are missing, a qualitative assessment of the comparative benefits will suffice.)	✓	
		SUMMARY SCORE	✓	

Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Actions

Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv): *For multi-jurisdictional plans, there **must** be identifiable action items specific to the jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval or credit of the plan.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A Does the plan include at least one identifiable **action item** for each jurisdiction requesting FEMA approval of the plan?				N/A
		SUMMARY SCORE		N/A

PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCESS

Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i): *[The plan maintenance process **shall** include a] section describing the method and schedule of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the mitigation plan within a five-year cycle.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan describe the method and schedule for **monitoring** the plan? (For example, does it identify the party responsible for monitoring and include a schedule for reports, site visits, phone calls, and meetings?)	Pages 70-73 (plan maintenance)	**Recommended Revisions:** Delineate the firm schedule and timeline of the evaluation process.		✓

B. Does the plan describe the method and schedule for **evaluating** the plan? (For example, does it identify the party responsible for evaluating the plan and include the criteria used to evaluate the plan?)	Pages 70-73 (plan maintenance)			✓
C. Does the plan describe the method and schedule for **updating** the plan within the five-year cycle?	Pages 70-73 (plan maintenance)			✓
		SUMMARY SCORE		✓

Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii): *[The plan **shall** include a] process by which local governments incorporate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan identify other local planning mechanisms available for incorporating the requirements of the mitigation plan?	p.64 (item #1); p.70-73	This is a comprehensive list.		✓
B. Does the plan include a process by which the local government will incorporate the requirements in other plans, when appropriate?	p.64 (item #1); p.70-73	**Recommended Revisions:** Describe the process to incorporate the mitigation plan requirements into the school safety plan.		✓
		SUMMARY SCORE		✓

Continued Public Involvement

Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii): *[The plan maintenance process **shall** include a] discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process.*

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan explain how **continued public participation** will be obtained? (For example, will there be public notices, an on-going mitigation plan committee, or annual review meetings with stakeholders?)	Section 5 (p.70-73)	**Recommended Revisions:** Include a schedule for public participation opportunities, who will be responsible for organizing events, who will maintain the web site, etc. Explain how and when public comments will be integrated into the plan updates.		✓
		SUMMARY SCORE		✓