Paramount Unified School District

Hazard Mitigation Plan

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Section 1 - Introduction

Executive Summary

To summarize, this document contains:

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

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

Definition of Hazard Mitigation

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

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

Hazard Mitigation may occur during any phase of a threat, emergency or disaster. Mitigation can and may take place during the *preparedness* (before), *response* (during), and *recovery* (after) phases.

The process of hazard mitigation involves evaluating a hazard's impact and identifying and implementing actions to minimize or eliminate the impact.

Purpose of the Plan

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mission Statement

Safety Committee referred to mission statement in Injury and Illness Prevention Program

"The purpose of the Safety Committee shall be to create and maintain an active interest in employee safety, protection and reduction of accidents."

Paramount USD Statement of Philosophy

"In Paramount Unified School District, every student has the opportunity to grow and be educated in an environment that is positive, safe and caring. Within the educational process, staff, students, and parents are treated with dignity and respect. All students learn in the most appropriate environment, utilizing English as the language of instruction, enabling them to succeed in the District's courses of study.

All staff members use instructional strategies resulting in students' meeting high achievement expectations. Staff members are supported with appropriate and sufficient resources, which promote students' active involvement in their learning process. Strong instructional leadership promotes an educational environment, which encourages interaction through collaboration and cooperation."

Plan Adoption

Paramount Unified School District

TO: Jay Wilbur, Superintendent
FROM: Michael Bishop, Assistant Superintendent-Business Services
DATE: April 13, 2004
SUBJECT: Hazard Mitigation Plan

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:
The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires local governments (including school districts) to have a Hazard Mitigation Plan approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) prior by November 1, 2004, in order to be eligible to receive future federal mitigation funding. Historically a large portion of FEMA funds has gone to fund damage repair caused by recurring natural disasters: such as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, and wildfires in a few states. The goal is to prepare for damages by focusing on pre-disaster planning and mitigation strategies so that lives may be saved, property protected, and the environment preserved. Local agencies are encouraged to collaborate to develop a multi-jurisdictional plan.

Los Angeles County and the City of Paramount have retained the services of a professional consultant, who has had thirty years of experience with hazard mitigation throughout the United States. By utilizing the same professional services, the District has the opportunity to minimize costs and streamline the process using statistical data and research analysis that overlaps within agencies that have common jurisdiction.

If approved, the District Safety Committee will function as a Steering Committee to study the issues, identify goals, propose strategies and actions, which become a formalized plan to submit to the Board of Education for approval.

#	Consultant	Services to be Provided/ Audience	Site/ Requested by	Time Period	Cost/ Funding Source
1	Dimensions Unlimited, Inc.	Provide expertise in coordinating and writing a Hazard Mitigation Plan.	Business Services Requested by: Michael Bishop	April 15 – November 1, 2004	$10,000 to be paid with BLP funding.

POLICY/ISSUE:
Board Policy 4126 - Consultants and Independent Contractors Provide Specialized Services
Administrative Regulation 3317 – Bids and Quotations

ACTION ITEM: 4.5-A

FISCAL IMPACT:
As indicated above.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:
Approve the request to authorize a contract with consultants or independent contractors who provide specialized services to help coordinate and write a Hazard Mitigation Plan for the District

Paramount Unified School District

TO: Jay Wilbur, Superintendent
FROM: Michael Bishop, Assistant Superintendent-Business Services
DATE: October 26, 2004
SUBJECT: Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:
The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires local governments (including school districts) to have a draft Hazard Mitigation Plan approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) prior to November 1, 2004 in order to be eligible to receive future federal hazard mitigation funding. Historically a large portion of FEMA funds has gone to recurring natural disasters, earthquakes, hurricanes, floods and wildfires in a few states. By focusing on pre-disaster planning and mitigation strategies, the goal is to reduce or prevent damage so that lives may be saved, property protected, and the environment preserved. Agencies are encouraged to collaborate with other local agencies to develop a multi-jurisdictional plan.

On April 13, 2004 the Board authorized the consultant services of Dimensions Unlimited to assist the District's Safety Committee to study the issues, identify goals, propose strategies and actions, which have resulted in a formalized plan. At this time the Safety Committee is recommending the draft plan for approval.

POLICY/ISSUE:
Education Code 56836.16-56836.18 - Program Specialists and Administration of Regionalized Operations and Services

FISCAL IMPACT:
None

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:
Approve the Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan and authorize staff to make changes, as needed. Any significant change will be returned to the Board for review.

ACTION ITEM: 4.3-A

Final Plan Adoption Resolution

April 12, 2005 Final Adoption Resolution to be send to OES and FEMA by Patti Cummings.

Process

The Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft will be reviewed, and approved the Paramount Unified School District's Mitigation Steering Committee and forwarded to the State of California for a courtesy review for potential approval and completeness. After successfully passing the State of California courtesy review the plan will be forwarded to the Paramount Unified School District's Board of Supervisors for consideration and adoption on behalf of the District.

The adopted Plan will be re-submitted to the State of California for final review, approval and forwarding to FEMA for review and approval.

Ongoing Maintenance and Procedures

The Paramount Unified School Districts Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee shall review and revise the plan every 12 months: That review will:

- Document the process on implementation of hazard mitigation strategies
- Review and update changes as appropriate to the Plan.

The Plan will be re-submitted to the California Office of Emergency Services (COES)and FEMA every 5 years for review and approval.

Legal Authority

Federal Laws

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

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

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

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

State Laws

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

- California Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1986
- Caltrans' Seismic Retrofit Program
- California Fire Alliance
- California Earthquake Authority's Seismic Retrofit Program
- NFIP, administered by the DWR
- State planning law and OPR's general plan guidance documents
- CDI Residential Retrofit Program
- California Education Code Katz Act Section 35295-35297
- California Government Code Petris Bill Secion 8607
- California Education Code The Huges Bill Sec. 35294.2
- Field Act/Garrison Act/Riley Act – Building Codes

The following are state laws and executive orders related to hazard mitigation:

- Executive Order W-18-19
- Executive Order W-9-91
- Health & Safety Code §19211
- Health & Safety Code §19181.
- Public Resources Code §2621, et seq. (the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act)

Section 2 – Planning Process

Hazard Mitigation Planning Participation

Steering Committee Members

Michael Bishop, Chair Assistant Superintendent	562.220-6025 mbishop@paramount.k12.ca.us
Sherri Venegas Benefits Technician	562.220-1484 svenegas@paramount.k12.ca.us
Patti Cummings Facilities Coordinator	562.220-2964 pcummings@paramount.k12.ca.us
Joy Olson Teacher-Paramount Gaines	562.602-6962
Tony Pena Board	562 220-2128 tpena@paramount.K12.ca.us
Cindy Di Paola Director, Operations Services Department	562.602-6977 cdipaola@paramount.k12.ca.us

Adjunct Contributors

Jan Rogala Dimensions/Consultant	707.374-6529 JanRogala@aol.com
Theresa Hayes Dimensions/Consultant	626.286-8305 Theresa@dimensionsui.com
Kristel Arontt Dimensions/Consultant	626.286-8305 Kristel@dimensionsui.com

Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee By-laws

1. The PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee was organized in April 2004, as reflected by the minutes of that meeting.

2. Members of the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee shall elected a chair, Michael Moore and co – chair, Patti Cummings.

3. Members of the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Steering Committee agree to meet monthly to identify hazard priorities and review, identify and implement PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT hazard mitigation strategy recommendations.

4. The PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee agrees to make and pass policy recommendations by a vote of a simple majority of those members present at the scheduled meeting.

5. Any single Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee member may request, at a scheduled meeting of the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee as a whole, an adoption of, or amendment to the plan or process.

6. The Steering Committee may form subcommittees to review and develop those feasible hazard mitigation strategy recommendations identified that will be reviewed by the Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee as a whole.

   - The sub-committees will identify and bring forward hazard mitigation strategies from existing recommendations contained in plans and documents, and from the input of service areas, appropriate jurisdictions, private citizens and organizations.

   - The PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Steering Committee will identify constraints to mitigation strategies that affect PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT's ability, authority and responsibility to implement those strategies.

   - Public Input will be implemented in the following manner: *To be decided*

Hazard Mitigation Planning Tasks

1. Coordinate hazard mitigation planning tasks and activities with the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT staff and departments to develop a all-hazards disaster mitigation plan and support the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Steering Committee Chair's oversight of the planning process.

2. Assist in carrying out the goals and objectives of the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Hazard Mitigation Plan in compliance with FEMA DMA 2000 Hazard Mitigation Act.

3. Prioritize risks for implementing mitigation strategies.

4. Select designated Critical Facilities owned/and/or operated by PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT and in proximity to PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT facilities, and develops a risk exposure analysis for those facilities.

5. Select highest priority and most-desired mitigation recommendations and develop those recommendations for further action by the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT.

6. Review mitigation planning drafts, recommendations and updates resulting in the prioritization of strategies and an implementation strategy.

7. Develop and implement long- and short-term goals.

8. Coordinate the Hazard Mitigation plan with all phases of PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT's Emergency Management and Comprehensive School Safety Plans.

9. Provide for the implementation of Steering Committee decisions.

10. Encourage development of, coordinate and implement a methodology for the implementation of public input.

11. Establish Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee responsibilities to include but not be limited to the following:

- Determine implementation ability and constraints for proposed Hazard Mitigation planning steps and development of strategies
- Bring forward community concerns through private and public input
- Identify implementation resources and timelines
- Identify lead divisions/departments for implementation of strategies
- Provide for the update of the Disaster Mitigation Plan on a regularly scheduled basis
- Evaluate and carry out mitigation activities
- Assist in implementation of funding identification and procurement

Hazard Mitigation Planning Goals

1. Support the priorities of the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT; its mission statement, mandate, employees, students, citizens and the business community.

2. Support future PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT facility development consistent with seismic, floodplain and risk management guidance as developed by appropriate agencies and organizations.

3. Provide for an adequate public awareness program for natural and technological hazards present in the service area and in facilities of the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT.

4. Encourage scientific study and the development of data to support mitigation strategies for those hazards that are a threat to the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT.

5. Promote the recognition of the real value of hazard mitigation to public facilities, public safety and welfare of all citizens served by the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT.

6. Support the mitigation efforts of local governments, private citizens, non-profit organizations and private businesses throughout the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT service area.

Hazard Mitigation Planning Objectives

1. Identify mitigation actions to reduce loss of lives and property.

2. Implement mitigation actions to reduce loss of lives and property.

3. Identify mitigation strategies that will allow the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT to perform its primary mission and achieve its goals.

4. Identify mitigation opportunities for short- and long-range planning considerations.

5. Identify lead PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Divisions/ Departments that have an interest in mitigation of specific hazards.

6. Develop a standard mitigation program utilizing authorities, policies and programs of each PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Division and/or Department.

7. Organize, train and maintain an effective and ongoing PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Hazard Mitigation Steering Committee that will facilitate implementation of the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Mitigation Plan.

8. Review and update other PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT programs as appropriate to identify current and future mitigation goals and objectives in compliance with appropriate city, county, state and Federal requirements.

9. Gain support of the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT's administration for the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT All-Hazard Mitigation Program implementation.

10. Achieve the overall goal of developing a comprehensive mitigation program with Federal, state, county and city organizations and other appropriate jurisdictions.

11. Support identified hazard mitigation strategies that may exist in other PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT plans.

Document & Resource List

Title	Publisher/Source	Date
Emergency/Crisis Operation Plan	Paramount Unified School District	July 15, 2004
Emergency Evacuation Map	Paramount Unified School District Office	
Organizational Chart: Business Services	Paramount Unified School District	
Department Organization Chart: Educational Services	Paramount Unified School District	August 15, 2004
Department Organization Chart: Human Resources	Paramount Unified School District	Revised: November 18, 2003
List of Schools	Paramount Unified School District	2003-2004
District Office Emergency Procedures	Paramount Unified School District Educational Services Student Services	April 28, 20033
District Office – Disaster Plan Notes/Recommendations	Paramount Unified School District Educational Services Student Services	July 3, 2003
District Office Emergency Equipment	Paramount Unified School District	
Aerial Maps of the following Schools: Alondra K-8 School, Hollydale K-8 School South Gate, Jefferson K-8 School, District Administrative Offices/Linclon K-8 School, Los Cerritos K-8 School, Paramount High School West/Paramount High School/Paramount School, Roosevelt K-8 School, Wirtz K-8 School, Warehouse/Operations/Purchasing/Food Services/Mokler K-8 School	Paramount Unified School District	
Los Cerritos Elementary School Emergency Response Manuel	Paramount Unified School District	2003-2004
Hollydale K-8 Evacuation and Disaster Procedures	Paramount Unified School District	2003-2004
Paramount High School – West Campus Emergency Lockdown Plan	Paramount Unified School District	
Insurable Value Report Paramount Unified School District	American Appraisal Associates	March 31, 1997
Paramount Unified School District History	Paramount Unified School District	Received: October 27, 2004
Questionnaire Letter	Paramount Unified School District	Received: October 27, 2004
Capital Assets Report	Paramount Unified School	
Inventory List	Paramount Unified School	

Meeting Minutes

PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT MULTI-HAZARD TASK FORCE SAFETY COMMITTEE

15110 S. CALIFORNIA AVENUE
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723

MAY 11, 2004

Meeting Called to Order

First meeting of the Paramount Unified School District Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee called to order at 3:15 PM.

Introductions

Attendees Present:

Sherri Venegas Risk Management Technician 562.220-1484 svenegas@paramount.k12.ca.us
Patti Cummings Facilitator of Schools 562.220-2964
pcummings@paramount.k12.ca.us
Michael Bishop Assistant Superintendent 562.220-6025 mbishop@paramount.k12.ca.us
Joy Olson Teacher-Paramount Gaines 562.602-6962
Cindy DiPaola Director of Operations 562.602-6977 cdipaola@paramount.k12.ca.us
Jan Rogala Dimensions/Consultant 707.374-6529 janrogala@aol.com
Theresa Hayes Dimensions/Consultant 626.286-8305 Theresa@dimensionsui.com

DMA 2000 Plan Overview

Jan Rogala gave a 35 minute overview of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Process.

New Business

The group elected to call itself the Paramount Unified School District Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee. Michael Bishop was elected chair of the Paramount Unified School District Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee. The committee agreed to meet every second Tuesday at 3:30 PM.

Introduction to the Planning Process

The committee reviewed and adopted their bylaws, tasks, goals, and objectives.

Hazard Mitigation Planning By Laws

1. The PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee was organized in May 2004, as reflected by the minutes of that meeting.

2. Members of the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee shall elect a chair/co-chair.

3. Members of the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Task Force Committee agree to meet monthly to identify hazard priorities and review, identify and recommend PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT hazard mitigation strategies.

4. The PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee agrees to make and pass policy recommendations by a vote of a simple majority of those members present at the scheduled meeting.

5. Any single Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee member may request, at a scheduled meeting of the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee as a whole, an adoption of, or amendment to the plan or process.

6. The Task Force Committee may form subcommittees to review and develop those feasible hazard mitigation strategy recommendations identified that will be reviewed by the Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee as a whole.

7. The sub-committees will identify and bring forward hazard mitigation strategies from existing recommendations contained in plans and documents, and from the input of service areas, appropriate jurisdictions, private citizens and organizations.

8. The PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Task Force Committee will identify constraints to mitigation strategies that affect PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT's ability, authority and responsibility to implement those strategies.

9. Public Input will be implemented in the following manner: *To be decided in the future.*

Hazard Mitigation Tasks

1. Coordinate hazard mitigation planning tasks and activities with the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT staff and departments to develop an all-hazards disaster mitigation plan and support the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Task Force Committee Chair's oversight of the planning process.

2. Assist in carrying out the goals and objectives of the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Hazard Mitigation Plan in compliance with FEMA DMA 2000 Hazard Mitigation Act.

3. Prioritize risks for implementing mitigation strategies.

4. Select designated Critical Facilities owned/and/or operated by PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT and in proximity to PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT facilities, and develops a risk exposure analysis for those facilities.

5. Select highest priority and most-desired mitigation recommendations and develop those recommendations for further action by the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT.

6. Review mitigation planning drafts, recommendations and updates resulting in the prioritization of strategies and an implementation strategy.

7. Develop and implement long- and short-term goals.

8. Coordinate the Hazard Mitigation plan with all phases of PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT's Emergency Management and Comprehensive School Safety Plans.

9. Provide for the implementation of Task Force Committee decisions.

10. Encourage development of, coordinate and implement a methodology for the implementation of public input.

11. Establish Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee responsibilities to include but not be limited to the following:

    - Determine implementation ability and constraints for proposed Hazard Mitigation planning steps and development of strategies
    - Bring forward community concerns through private and public input
    - Identify implementation resources and timelines
    - Identify lead divisions/departments for implementation of strategies
    - Provide for the update of the Disaster Mitigation Plan on a regularly scheduled basis
    - Evaluate and carry out mitigation activities
    - Assist in implementation of funding identification and procurement

Hazard Mitigation Planning Goals and Objectives

Goals

- Support the priorities of the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT; its mission statement, mandate, employees, students, citizens and the business community.
- Support future PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT facility development consistent with seismic, floodplain and risk management guidance as developed by appropriate agencies and organizations.
- Provide for an adequate public awareness program for natural and technological hazards present in the service area and in facilities of the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT.
- Encourage scientific study and the development of data to support mitigation strategies for those hazards that are a threat to the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT.
- Promote the recognition of the real value of hazard mitigation to public facilities, public safety and welfare of all citizens served by the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT.

- Support the mitigation efforts of local governments, private citizens, non-profit organizations and private businesses throughout the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT service area.

Objectives

- Identify mitigation actions to reduce loss of lives and property.
- Implement mitigation actions to reduce loss of lives and property.
- Identify mitigation strategies that will allow the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT to perform its primary mission and achieve its goals.
- Identify mitigation opportunities for short- and long-range planning considerations.
- Identify lead PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Divisions and Departments that have an interest in mitigation of specific hazards.
- Develop a standard mitigation program utilizing authorities, policies and programs of each PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Division and/or Department.
- Organize, train and maintain an effective and ongoing PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee that will facilitate implementation of the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT Mitigation Plan.
- Review and update other PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT programs as appropriate to identify current and future mitigation goals and objectives in compliance with appropriate city, county, state and Federal requirements.
- Gain support of the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT's administration for the PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT All-Hazard Mitigation Program implementation.
- Achieve the overall goal of developing a comprehensive mitigation program with Federal, state, county and city organizations and other appropriate jurisdictions.
- Support identified hazard mitigation strategies that may exist in other PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT plans.

Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

Jan distributed the Hazard Risk Matrix and gave instructions on how to fill it out. It is to reflect the opinions of the stakeholders and the results will be compiled and compared with the scientific data and research that will be completed for the school district's Hazard Analysis. Matrices are to be completed and turned into Patti Cummings by June 1, 2004 who will forward them to the consultant for compiling.

The committee discussed adding Civil Unrest/Disorder and Drought to the Hazard Matrix Analysis. The committee will make its recommendations at the next meeting.

Jan reiterated that these items can be revisited at any time and added too, edited or changed.

Paramount Documents and Data

Patti Cummings sent by Fed Ex to Dimensions on April 26, 2004, the below list of documents and data.

- List of Paramount Unified School District schools
- Aerials of most schools
- Sample Emergency Plans (Disaster/Safety)
- Construction Summaries for 2003-2006
- Organizational structure
- Capital Assets Report Please return to Paramount USD
- Insurable Value Report Please return to Paramount USD
- Inventory List Please return to Paramount USD
- Diskette – Paramount.zip Clientfile.xls
- Paramount Schools in different cities;
    - Collins in Long Beach
    - Lakewood and Paramount High School Academy in Lakewood
    - Hollydale in South Gate

Asset proximity to hazards and human caused risks to Paramount USD

- Transmission Corridor – Alondra, Los Cerritos, Mokler, Hollydale, Jefferson
- Railroad – Paramount High School, Paramount High School West, Paramount Park
- Paramount Petroleum – Wirtz, Paramount High School

Mission Statement

Patti Cummings will supply the Paramount USD's mission statement to the consultant.

Public Input

The committee discussed how to reach out to Paramount's clients for public input. Theresa Hayes will email a two page questionnaire and its cover letter for the committee to review.

Mitigation Strategies

- Cindy DiPaola can provide an update on Paramount's current mitigation strategies.
- Seismic Retrofit – Paramount applied for a FEMA grant to retrofit their buildings. Paramount received the grant and completed the project.
- Disaster response – If the school loses power they would not be able to house or feed students and citizens during a disaster. . Paramount USD does not have a shelter plan, but would open their auditorium to the public in case of a disaster.
- Red Cross does not have a shelter in Paramount.
- Deferred Maintenance - Identify and address facilities – Check with the Safety Committee Expenses
- Transportation Constraints – Schools are surrounded by freeways

Adjourned at 4:45 PM.

PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
MULTI-HAZARD TASK FORCE SAFETY COMMITTEE

15110 S. CALIFORNIA AVENUE
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723

JUNE 8, 2004

Meeting Called to Order

Second meeting of the Paramount USD Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee called to order at 3:45 p.m.

Introductions

Attendees Present:

Leonard Rodriguez	Teacher	602-6958	Leorodriguez101@cs.com
Sherri Venegas	Risk Mgmt.	220-1484	svenegas@paramount.k12.ca.us
Tony Pena	Board	220-2128	tpena@paramount.k12.ca.us
Patti Cummings	Faciliator	244-1785	pcummings@paramount.k12.ca.us
Cheryl D. Browning	H.S. Data Tech.	602-6093	cbrowning@paramount.k12.ca.us
Cindy DiPaola	Dir. Operations	602-6977	cdipaola@paramount.k12.ca.us
Joy Olson	Teacher	602-6962	Fax: 562.531-3323
Michael Bishop	Asst. Supt.CBO	602-6025	Mbishop@paramount.k12.ca.us
Jack Haney	Dir. Personnel	602-6008	jhaney@paramount.k12.ca.us
Jan Rogala	Dimensions	707.374-6529	janrogala@aol.com
Theresa Hayes	Dimensions	626.286-8305	theresa@dimensionsui.com

New Business

Risk Analysis Matrix

Jan gave a brief overview of the risk matrix for the new members. The completed matrices were given to Dimensions. The rest of the matrices will be completed and turned into Patti. Theresa will pick up the matrices on June 23, 2004. The risk matrices will be compiled and the results provided to the committee at the next meeting. The committee discussed Civil Unrest/Disorder and the shift of demographics. It was tabled until the results are completed.

Risk Research and Historic Events

There is an oil refinery, which represents the risk of explosions, across the street from the high school, adjacent to 2 elementary schools and within 1 mile of 5 other schools. The oil refinery has a safety program and fire response capabilities. Michael will verify if they have a warning system.

Mission Statement

The Safety Commission has a mission statement. The Paramount USD has a Philosophy/Vision statement. The committee will review and make recommendations at the next meeting.

DMAC

The DMACs have released maps, disaster information, and weather documents to the cities.

Industrial Businesses

The committee will identify industrial businesses which impact the schools.

Public Input

Dimensions will email the hazard mitigation public input questionnaire and cover letter to Patti. A Spanish version is being supplied by the City of Commerce for the other cities to adopt. Michael asked for a one page questionnaire to be emailed to him. Tony Pena will proofread the Spanish version.

Mitigation Strategies

Cindy DiPoala supplied a list of current mitigation strategies to the committee. They are:

- Security Patrol – 24 hours – crime and student safety focus
- Remote monitoring of the fire systems
- Annual/5 year Inspection of fire extinguishers system; fire, water sprinklers, hood
- Tri-Annual Safety Inspection – Out sourcing for evaluations
- Annual Gas Leak Inspection
- Preventive Maintenance – Building systems – Once every 9 months, HVAC – once every 3 months
- General Maintenance Team make weekly visits to all sites for minor maintenance
- Senior custodial training – Quarterly meeting with District to review hazards
- Weekly service – Inspection the schools grounds for weed and fire breaks
- Emergency Lighting – Battery Test

Cindy will provide a brief summary of each mitigation strategy.

Additional on going strategies;

- Emergency Annual Disaster drill exercise
- Superintendent full scale exercise
- Student release program, high school parents are involved

Dimensions informed the committee that SCAG, MTA & Caltrans are developing a disaster warning system along the I-5 & I-710 corridor. The message boards will notify the travelers of disasters and redirect traffic. The cameras attached to the message boards will be connected to the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department and the appropriate city. The Major Master Plan for traffic patterns will extend from San Barbara to San Diego. Jan White or Pat Smith in the Transportation Division of the Department of Los Angeles Public Works can provided information for this project.

Future Mitigation Strategies:

Methodology form for mitigation strategies is made up of four sections.

- Brief description of the project
- Who (agency) will lead/implement the strategy?
- Cost Analysis (can be an approximate cost benefit analysis)
- Time frame to complete the project

Auxiliary Power is needed for the schools. Paramount USD A/C is 100 % public power. They would assist the community with housing, shelter, and food during a disaster.

SEMS training

Study and/or assessment for student medication

New Business

Sub Committees; not needed at this time.

Evaluation of Assets

Dimensions returned

- Capital Assets Report
- Inventory List

Documents needed

- Value report on Leon Jackson School
- Occupancy – enrollment and staffing for all schools
- Critical facilities list; shelter, operations dept, high school, geographic locations
- Emergency Services list for vendors, suppliers, and businesses which supply the school with emergency supplies.

Next Meeting Agenda

Identify critical services for Paramount USD

- Day-to-day operations
- Disaster responses
- Utilities, medical suppliers
- Life Safety Effects/Affects for special needs children, medication cache, respirators

Meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
MULTI-HAZARD TASK FORCE SAFETY COMMITTEE
15110 S. CALIFORNIA AVENUE
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723

JULY 13, 2004

Meeting Called to Order

Third meeting of the Paramount USD Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee called to order at 3:30 P.M.

Introductions

Attendees Present:

Tony Pena	Board	562.220-2128	Tpena@paramount.k12.ca.us
Sherri Venegas	Risk Mgmt.	220-1484	svenegas@paramount.k12.ca.us
Jack Haney	Dir. Personnel	602-6008	jhaney@paramount.k12.ca.us
Billy Deeb	Aon	213.630-3210	Billy_deeb@ars.aon.com
Cindy DiPaola	Dir. Operations	602-6977	cdipaola@paramount.k12.ca.us
Cheryl Browning	H.S. Data Tech	602-6093	cbrowning@paramount.k12.ca.us
Theresa Hayes	Dimensions	286.626-8305	Theresa@dimensionsui.com

Considerations of the Minutes

The June 8, 2004 meeting minutes reviewed and adopted with one correction:

svenegas@paramunt.k12.ca.us to svenegas@paramount.k12.ca.us

Old Business

Hazard Risk Matrix Results

The committee discussed time of day population, communications, probability of terrorism, and Civil Unrest/Disorder. The committee agreed to move Economic Disruption to moderate risk and combine Severe Weather with Winds to moderate risk as well.

The committee asked to review the City of Paramount's Risk Analysis. There are also schools in Long Beach, South Gate and Lakewood. They would like to review their risks for guidance in evaluating the totality of exposure to risk in all the Paramount USD jurisdictions. Dimensions will email the City of Paramount's Risk Analysis to the committee members.

Mission Statement

The two individual mission statements are as follows:

Paramount USD Safety Committee February 13, 2002, Update on Creation of Mission Statement for Safety Committee Safety Committee referred to mission statement in Injury and Illness Prevention Program, which states as follows:

"The purpose of the Safety Committee shall be to create and maintain an active interest in employee safety, protection and reduction of accidents."

Paramount USD Statement of Philosophy

"In Paramount Unified School District, every student has the opportunity to grow and be educated in an environment that is positive, safe and caring. Within the educational process, staff, students, and parents are treated with dignity and respect. All students learn in the most appropriate environment, utilizing English as the language of instruction, enabling them to succeed in the District's courses of study.

All staff members use instructional strategies resulting in students' meeting high achievement expectations. Staff members are supported with appropriate and sufficient resources, which promote students' active involvement in their learning process. Strong instructional leadership promotes an educational environment, which encourages interaction through collaboration and cooperation."

The committee decided to readdress the mission statement at the next meeting. The committee asked to see the mission statements from the Los Angeles Unified School District and Los Angeles Office of Education.

Los Angeles Unified School District Mission Statement:

"The mission of the Los Angeles Unified School District Hazard Mitigation Plan is to establish and promote a comprehensive mitigation policy and program to protect students, staff, District property and facilities, the infrastructure and the environment from natural and manmade hazards."

Los Angeles County Office of Education:

"The Los Angeles County Office of Education is in the business of promoting excellence by providing comprehensive educational services to all communities."

Public Input

The Spanish edition of the questionnaire was handed out to the committee. The committee will edited the two page questionnaire to one page when the one page English version is finalized.

Industrial Business Facilities

The committee members are compiling the list and will present upon completion.

Summaries of Mitigation Strategies

The summary will be completed by next meeting.

Documents

Dimensions returned the Insurance Facilities Asset Binder to the committee.

New Business

All other agenda items were tabled for August 10th meeting.

Meeting Adjourned at 5:00 P.M.

PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
MULTI-HAZARD TASK FORCE SAFETY COMMITTEE
15110 S. CALIFORNIA AVENUE
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723

AUGUST 10, 2004

Meeting Called to Order

Third meeting of the Paramount Unified School District Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee called to order at 3:40 am.

Attendees Present

Tony Pena	Board	562 220-2128	TPena@parmount.k12.ca.us
Leonard Rodriguez	Teacher (TAP)	562 884-0331	leorodriguez101@cs.com
Joy Olson	Teacher (TAP)	714 267-9129	
Sherri Venegas	Risk Mgt. Tech.	562 602-6027	svenegas@paramount.k12.ca.us
Patti Cummings	Facilitator	562.220-2964	pcummnings@paramount.k12.ca.us
Cheryl Browning	H.S. Data Tech	562 602-6093	cbrowning@paramount.k12.ca.us
Jan Rogala	Dimensions	707 374-6529	janrogala@aol.com
Theresa Hayes	Dimensions	626 286-8305	Theresa@dimensionsui.com
Kristel Arnott	Dimensions	626 286-8305	kristel@dimensionsui.com

Consideration of Minutes

The July 13, 2004 minutes were reviewed and adopted by the Paramount Unified School District Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee with no corrections.

Old Business

The Committee reviewed their high risk facilities list:

- Paramount Petroleum Company
- Has an Emergency Response Team
- Owns their own fire truck and equipment
- Has an agency list that includes the schools and city.

Risk Matrix Results:

The Committee revised the Risk Matrix Results. Motion to include Utility Loss, Water Disruption, and Hazardous Materials/Pipelines in High Risk, motion was approved.

Revised Risk Matrix:

High Risk	**Moderate Risk**	**Low Risk**
Earthquake	WMD/Terrorism	Flood
Utility Loss	Utility Disruptions	Aviation Disasters
Water/Wastewater Disruption	Biological/Health i.e.SARS	Sinkholes
Data/Telecommunications Loss	Transportation Accidents/Incidents	Wildland/Urban Interface Fires
Hazardous Materials/ Pipelines	Explosions	Special Events
	Severe Weather/Winds	Dam Failure
	Economic Disruption	Civil Unrest(write in) one entry

Questionnaires:

The questionnaire will be corrected and made into one page for the Spanish and English versions. Dimensions will make these corrections and e-mail them to the committee.

Dimensions requested the following documentation from the Committee:

- Student Medication
- Critical Facilities List
- School and Facilities
- Operations Department

Currently the district practices one disaster drill per year, and fire drills are practiced more than once a year. The Committee will consider tabletop exercises to support the yearly disaster exercises. Dimensions will bring the Committee sample exercises.

Critical Services during school hours:

- Ability to keep students on campus, release feed, students, communicates with the parents of students.
- Venders
- Buses
  The buses are kept in the yard
  Approximately one third of students take the bus
- Food Service
  Full service kitchen and vendors
  Provide 72 hours worth of food
  Earthquake supply of food and barrels of water
- Port-o-potties, medical first aid kit, crowbars, and hard hats
- Classroom earthquake kits
- Gas and water shut off

Some schools tie red and green yarn on the door (red if anyone is left inside and green if everyone is out.) The Committee will develop a consistent strategy to be used throughout the district.

Critical Services not during school hours:

- Currently has a 24/7team/night administration
- Would be contacted in an emergency
- Phones are always on

Forming a Damage Assessment Team was taken into consideration by the Committee to improve safety.

The Committee discussed Special Needs students, who come from the county. Lincoln Elementary has two county classes for special needs students. The Committee will look into coordinating with the Los Angeles County Office of Education for more information on this matter. Dimensions will contact the Los Angeles County Office of Education.

Jurisdictions/Stakeholder Invitations:

The Committee will send out a letter to Jurisdictions and Stakeholders such as:

- Day Care
- Adult Education

- Infant Day Care

Dimensions will provide the Committee with a sample letter.

The Committee will bring a list of disaster items

New Business

Hazard Mitigation

Floods

- Although the community is built on a riverbed, the issue has been corrected.
- Flood insurance has been cancelled
- Flooding is not a problem for schools

Documents Received

- Newsletter
- Organizational Chart

Adjourned

Meeting adjourned at 4:30pm.

PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
MULTI-HAZARD TASK FORCE SAFETY COMMITTEE
15110 S. CALIFORNIA AVENUE
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723

SEPTEMBER 14, 2004

Meeting Called to Order

Third meeting of the Paramount Unified School District Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee called to order at 3:50 am.

Attendees Present

Tony Pena	Board	562 220-2128	TPena@parmount.k12.ca.us
Leonard Rodriguez	Teacher (TAP)	562 884-0331	leorodriguez101@cs.com
Joy Olson	Teacher (TAP)	714 267-9129	
Sherri Venegas	Risk Mgt. Tech.	562 602-6027	svenegas@paramount.k12.ca.us
Michael Bishop	Asst. Supt. CBO	562 602-6025	Mbishop@paramount.k12.ca.us
Theresa Hayes	Dimensions	626 286-8305	Theresa@dimensionsui.com
Kristel Arnott	Dimensions	626 286-8305	kristel@dimensionsui.com

Consideration of Minutes

The August 10, 2004 minutes were reviewed and adopted by the Paramount Unified School District Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee with no corrections.

Old Business

Invitation Letters:

- Jurisdiction/Stakeholder letters were sent out two weeks ago. The Committee will bring copies of the letters, and a list of Stakeholders.
- Paramount Unified School District has Open PO's and will bring a list to be included in the Plan under Mitigation Strategies.
  In the event of an emergency the vendors are expected to honor the relationship through the open PO'.

Mitigation Strategies:

The Committee will develop Mitigation Strategies for Special Needs students.

Dimensions provided the Committee with project forms and set up a subcommittee meeting to develop Mitigation Strategies on Friday September 24, 2004 at 1:00pm.

Communications:
- Land lines are currently used
- There are two to three cell phones per school
- Two way radios
- The District is going to Network Phones\

Mitigation Constraints:
- Generators
- Student Medication
  Insurance liability

Keep a five day supply at the school

Documents needed such as Day to Day operations were reviewed by the Committee.

Questionnaires:

Dimensions will provide the Committee with cover letters to be sent out with the questionnaires.

Documents Provided

- DMA 2000 Plan Draft
- Project Forms

Documents Received

- Mission Statement
- Student Medication Policy
- School Safety

Adjourned

Meeting adjourned at 4:25pm.

PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
MULTI-HAZARD TASK FORCE SAFETY COMMITTEE
15110 S. CALIFORNIA AVENUE
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723

OCTOBER 12, 2004

Meeting Called to Order

Third meeting of the Paramount Unified School District Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee called to order at 3:50 am.

Attendees Present

Tony Pena	Board	562 220-2128	TPena@parmount.k12.ca.us
Leonard Rodriguez	Teacher (TAP)	562 884-0331	leorodriguez101@cs.com
Joy Olson	Teacher (TAP)	714 267-9129	
Sherri Venegas	Risk Mgt. Tech.	562 602-6027	svenegas@paramount.k12.ca.us
Michael Bishop	Asst. Supt. CBO	562 602-6025	Mbishop@paramount.k12.ca.us
Patty Cummings			
Jack			
Theresa Hayes	Dimensions	626 286-8305	Theresa@dimensionsui.com
Kristel Arnott	Dimensions	626 286-8305	kristel@dimensionsui.com

Consideration of Minutes

The September 14, 2004 minutes were reviewed and adopted by the Paramount Unified School District Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee with no corrections.

Old Business

Jurisdiction/Stakeholder Letters:

A list of Jurisdiction/Stakeholder will be provided for Dimensions to include in the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Mitigation Strategies:

Mitigation Strategies were reviewed by the Committee with four corrections.

Questionnaires:

Dimensions will e-mail a copy of the Spanish and English versions. The Questionnaires will be made available through the District website, sent home with students, and at the School Sites.

Risk Matrix:

- Transportation was moved from a Moderate Risk Hazard to a Low Risk Priority.
- Civil Unrest was moved from a Low Risk Hazard to a Moderate Risk Priority.

The Committee discussed the following:
- Policies for Special Needs Students.
- The District is self-sustaining aside from Medical Professionals.
- Medical Supplies are available at each school site for a minor medical problem

Day to Day Operations:
Food and supplies are available to sustain 72 hours ("C" Bins).

The Plan will be presented to the Board of Supervisors on October 26. One hard copy and one CD of a Draft of the Plan will be delivered to Patty Cummings by October 20th.

Adjourned

Meeting adjourned at 4:20pm.

PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT
MULTI-HAZARD TASK FORCE SAFETY COMMITTEE
15110 S. CALIFORNIA AVENUE
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723

OCTOBER 12, 2004

Meeting Called to Order

Third meeting of the Paramount Unified School District Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee called to order at 3:50 am.

Attendees Present

Tony Pena	Board	562 220-2128	TPena@parmount.k12.ca.us
Leonard Rodriguez	Teacher (TAP)	562 884-0331	leorodriguez101@cs.com
Joy Olson	Teacher (TAP)	714 267-9129	
Sherri Venegas	Risk Mgt. Tech.	562 602-6027	svenegas@paramount.k12.ca.us
Michael Bishop	Asst. Supt. CBO	562 602-6025	Mbishop@paramount.k12.ca.us
Patty Cummings	Facilitator of Schools	562.220-2964	pcummings@paramount.k12.ca.us
Jack Haney	Dir. of Personnel	626 602-6008	jhaney@paramount.k12.ca.us
Theresa Hayes	Dimensions	626 286-8305	Theresa@dimensionsui.com
Kristel Arnott	Dimensions	626 286-8305	kristel@dimensionsui.com

Consideration of Minutes

The September 14, 2004 minutes were reviewed and adopted by the Paramount Unified School District Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee with no corrections.

Old Business

Jurisdiction/Stakeholder Letters:

A list of Jurisdiction/Stakeholder will be provided for Dimensions to include in the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Mitigation Strategies:

Mitigation Strategies were reviewed by the Committee with four corrections.

Questionnaires:

Dimensions will e-mail a copy of the Spanish and English versions. The Questionnaires will be made available through the District website, sent home with students, and at the School Sites.

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- Medical Supplies are available at each school site for a minor medical problem

Day to Day Operations:

Food and supplies are available to sustain 72 hours ("C" Bins).

The Plan will be presented to the Board of Supervisors on October 26. One hard copy and one CD of a Draft of the Plan will be delivered to Patty Cummings by October 20th.

Adjourned

Meeting adjourned at 4:20pm.

Hazard Mitigation Planning Public Participation

Jurisdiction/Stakeholder Letters Pending

Paramount Unified School District

(addressee)(Surrounding Cities and the County)

Dear "City Manager"

Paramount Unified School District is currently involved in writing a Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan under the 2002 amendment to the Robert Stafford Act (PL 93-288) for reduction of damage from both natural and man caused risks that can affect our school District shares common borders with your jurisdiction and our jurisdiction may share some mutual corresponding risks, such as earthquake, flood, dam failure, wildland/urban interface fire, and other disaster hazards.

We are inviting your comments and input into the Paramount Unified School District Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee. The committee would/will consider projects that you may want the school district to participate in for the reduction of risks between our two jurisdictions. Attached for you consideration is the list of Disaster Risk priorities in the order they were ranked by the Safety Committee and are being considered for mitigation strategies by the school district.

Michael Bishop, is the Chairperson for the. Paramount Unified School District Multi-Hazard Task Force Safety Committee. The committee meets the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Administration Office at 3:30pm. You are welcome to be our guest at a regular meeting or you may contact Michael Bishop directly at 562.220-6025.

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

Sincerely,

Michael Bishop Assistant Superintendent

Letters were sent to the following Jurisdictions/Stakeholders:

Gerald R. Miller, City Manager

City of Long Beach

333 W. Ocean Blvd.

Long Beach, CA 90802

562-570-6555

Michael Eagan, City Administrator

City of Bellflower

16600 Civic Center Drive

Bellflower, CA 90706-5494

562-804-1424

Michael Stover, City Manager

Lakewood City Hall

5050 Clark Avenue

Lakewood, CA 90723

5762-866-9771

Gary Milliman, City Manager

City of South Gate

8650 California Avenue

South Gate, CA 90280-3075

323-563-9510

Don Knabe, 4th District Supervisor

Los Angeles County

500 W. Temple Street, Room 822

Hall of Administration

Los Angeles, CA 90012-2713

213-974-1311

SBC/MCI

Attn: District Area Manager/Supervisor

Dept. LA 2146

Pasadena, CA 91185-1461

Durham School Services

Attn: Paul Wiggins, General Manager

11600 East Firestone Blvd.

Norwalk, CA 90650

Paramount Sheriff Station

Attn: Janene Otaiano, Public Safety Coordinator

1500 Paramount Blvd., Suite C

Paramount, CA 90723

The Gas Company

Attn: District Area Manager

P.O. Box C

Monterey Park, CA 91756

Vernon Security, Inc.

Attn: Jay T. Ellsworth

8221 E. 3rd Street, Suite 403

Downey, CA 90241

Southern California Edison Co.

Attn: District Area Manager

P.O. Box 6400

Rancho Cucamonga, Ca 91729-6400

Southern California Water Company

Attn: District Area Superintendent

7105 D. Eastern Avenue

Bell Gardens, CA 90201

800-999-4033

Paramount Fire Department

Hazards Mitigation and Preparedness Questionnaire

Paramount Unified School District

15110 California Avenue, Paramount, California 90723-4378
(562) 602-6000 Fax (562) 634-6029

Phone: 562-602-6025
Fax: 562-602-8128
E-mail: mbishop@paramount.k12.ca.us

BOARD OF EDUCATION

SONYA CUELLAR
President
ALICIA ANDERSON
Vice President
LINDA GARCIA
Member
VIVIAN HANSEN
Member
TONY PEÑA
Member

JAY WILBUR
(Middle Superintendent)

October 18, 2004

RECEIVED
OCT 29 2004
BUSINESS SERVICES
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

Theodore Roosevelt School
Attn: Elsa Zabala, PTA President
13451 Merkel Avenue
Paramount, CA 90723

Dear Ms. Zabala:

Paramount Unified School District is currently involved in writing a Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan under the 2002 amendment to the Robert Stafford Act (PL 93-288) for reduction of damage from both natural and man caused risks that can affect our schools. As a service provider in our District, you will also be impacted by risks such as earthquakes, floods, and other disaster hazards.

We invite your comments and input into the Paramount Unified School District Safety Committee, which serves as a Multi-Hazard Task Force to develop a plan for reducing risks. Are there projects that you want considered as a mitigation strategy to reduce risks that impact your service to the District?

Attached for your consideration is a questionnaire that will help the Committee focus on priorities in the community as we plan for those hazards. Please take a few moments to fill it out and return the form to us.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to call us.

Sincerely,

Michael P. Bishop, Sr. CBO
Assistant Superintendent – Business Services
Chairperson – Multi-Hazard Task Force of the District Safety Committee

Great things are happening in Paramount schools.

Hazard Mitigation Data Base
For mailings of letter/survey
October, 2004

Gerald R. Miller, City Manager
City of Long Beach
333 W. Ocean Blvd.
Long Beach, CA 90802
562-570-6555

Michael Eagan, City Administrator
City of Bellflower
16600 Civic Center Drive
Bellflower, CA 90706-5494
562-804-1424

Michael Stover, City Manager
Lakewood City Hall
5050 Clark Avenue
Lakewood, CA 90723
5762-866-9771

Gary Milliman, City Manager
City of South Gate
8650 California Avenue
South Gate, CA 90280-3075
323-563-9510

Don Knabe, 4th District Supervisor
Los Angeles County
500 W. Temple Street, Room 822
Hall of Administration
Los Angeles, CA 90012-2713
213-974-1311

SBC/MCI
Attn: District Area Manager/Supervisor
Dept. LA 2146
Pasadena, CA 91185-1461

Durham School Services
Attn: Paul Wiggins, General Manager
11600 East Firestone Blvd.
Norwalk, CA 90650

Paramount Sheriff Station
Attn: Janene Otaiano, Public Safety Coordinator
1500 Paramount Blvd., Suite C
Paramount, CA 90723

The Gas Company
Attn: District Area Manager
P.O. Box C
Monterey Park, CA 91756

Vernon Security, Inc.
Attn: Jay T. Ellsworth
8221 E. 3rd Street, Suite 403
Downey, CA 90241

Southern California Edison Co.
Attn: District Area Manager
P.O. Box 6400
Rancho Cucamonga, Ca 91729-6400

Southern California Water Company
Attn: District Area Superintendent
7105 D. Eastern Avenue
Bell Gardens, CA 90201
800-999-4033

Paramount Fire Department
Captain Roy Ancira
7521 Somerset Blvd.
Paramount, CA 90723

Theodore Roosevelt School
Attn: Elsa Zabala, PTA President
13451 Merkel Avenue
Paramount, CA 90723

Harry Wirtz School
Attn: Maria Elena Garcia, PTA President
8535 Contreras Street
Paramount, CA 90723

Mark Keppel School
Attn: Maggie Flores, PTA President
6630 Mark Keppel Street
Paramount, CA 90723

Orange Avenue School
Attn: Alberto Billegas, PTA President
15733 Orange Avenue
Paramount, CA 90723

Wesley Gaines School
Attn: Fabiola Palacios, PTA President
7340 East Jackson Street
Paramount, CA 90723

Major Lynn Mokler School
Attn: Yvette Temblador, PTA President
5871 East Flower Street
Paramount, CA 90723

Los Cerritos School
Attn: Blana Hernandez, PTA]
14626 Gundry Avenue
Paramount, CA 90723

Abraham Lincoln School
Attn: Lourdes Pena, PTA President
15324 South California
Paramount, CA 90723

Jefferson School
Attn: Patricia Martinez, PTA President
8600 Jefferson Street
Paramount, CA 90723

Leona Jackson School
No PTA established as of yet
Jackson Street
Paramount, CA 90723

PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Hazard Mitigation Plan

This questionnaire is designed to help the Local Hazard Mitigation Planning Project by identifying the community's concerns about natural and human-caused hazards and to better understand community needs in reducing risk and loss from such hazards. The questionnaire should be completed by an adult, preferably the homeowner or the head of the household. Please, take a few moments to complete this questionnaire. All individual responses are strictly confidential, and are for research purposes only. Thank you.

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

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

Natural:

Floods _____ Landslide/Mudslide _____ Fire _____

Levee Failure _____ Earthquake _____ Telecommunications Failure _____

High Winds _____ Biological/Plant/Animal _____ Radiological Incident _____

Dam Failure _____ Special Events _____

Health Alert/Epidemic _____ Human caused: Terrorism _____

Transportation Loss _____ Utilities Interruption _____

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

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

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

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

Send to: Michael Bishop
15110 S. California Avenue
Paramount, CA 90723

CUESTIONARIO DE ATENUACION Y PREPARACION EN CONTRA DE PELIGROS

Este cuestionario esta diseñado para ayudar al Proyecto de Planificación Local de Atenuación de Peligros identificando las inquietudes de la comunidad en cuanto a peligros naturales y los causados por humanos y para mejor entender las necesidades de la comunidad para reducir el riego y perdida por dichos peligros. El cuestionario debe de ser completado por un adulto, preferiblemente el propietario o el cabeza de la familia. Favor de tomar unos breve momentos para completar este cuestionario. Todas las respuestas son estrictamente confidenciales, y son solamente para el propósito de la investigación. Gracias.

1. Código postal: _____ Nombre de la comunidad o ubicación: _____¿Acceso al Internet? S/N ___ Dueño/Alquila_____

2.¿Que tan preocupado esta por los siguientes desastres afectando su comunidad? Favor de dar una clasificación de prioridad a cada peligro: ***0 = No preocupado;*** 1 ***= Algo preocupado; 2 = Moderamente preocupado; 3 =Muy preocupado***

Natural:

Inundaciones	_____	Derrumbe/alud de barro	_____	Fuego	_____
Falla de dique	_____	Terremoto	_____	Falla de comunicaciones	_____
Vientos fuertes	_____	Biológico/Planta/Animal	_____	Incidente radiólogo	_____
Falla de presa	_____			Eventos extraordinarios	_____

Alerta de Salud/Epidemia _____ **Causa Humana:** Terrorismo _____

Perdida de Transportes _____ Interrupción de Servicios Públicos _____

3. Desastres naturales y de causa humana pueden tener una impacto significante a una comunidad, pero planeando para estos eventos puede ayudar a reducir el impacto. Las siguientes afirmaciones nos van a ayudar a determinar prioridades de la comunidad para planear para estos peligros. Favor de indicar que tan importante es cada una para usted.

Afirmación	Muy Importante	Algo Importante	Neutral	No Muy Importante	No Es Importante
Proteger la propiedad privada					
Proteger instalaciones críticas (hospitales, redes de transportación, estaciones de bomberos)					
Prevenir el crecimiento en las zonas de peligro					
Proteger el ambiente natural					
Proteger hitos históricos y culturales					
Fomentar cooperación entre dependencias públicas, ciudadanos, organizaciones sin fines de lucro, y comercios					
Proteger y reducir daño a servicios públicos					
Fortaleciendo servicios de emergencia (policía, fuego, ambulancia)					

4. Favor de marcar la casilla que mejor indica de las siguientes estrategias de riesgo y perdida por desastres naturales**.**

Estrategias para toda la comunidad	De Acuerdo	Neutral	No De acuerdo	No Estoy Seguro
Apoyo un enfoque regulador para reducir el riesgo.				
Apoyo un enfoque no regulador para reducir el riesgo.				
Apoyo política para prohibir crecimiento en zonas sujetas a peligros naturales.				
Apoyo el uso de dineros de impuestos locales para reducir riesgos y perdidas por desastres naturales.				
Apoyo proteger estructuras históricas y culturales.				
Estaría dispuesto a hacer mi casa más resistente a un desastre.				
Apoyo pasa para salvaguardar de un desastre la economía local				
Apoyo mejorar la preparación en contra de desastres en las escuelas.				

▪ Synopsis of Public Input

1. The majority of respondents does not have internet access and rent their residences.

2. The respondents' concern about disasters affecting their community were:

    - Flood – moderately concerned
    - Levee Failure – somewhat concerned
    - High Winds – somewhat concerned
    - Dam failure – somewhat concerned
    - Health Emergency – moderately concerned
    - Landslides – somewhat concerned
    - Earthquake – moderately concerned
    - Biological – moderately concerned
    - Transportation Loss – somewhat concerned
    - Fire – moderately concerned
    - Telecommunications Failure – moderately concerned
    - Radiological Incident – moderately concerned
    - Special Events – somewhat concerned
    - Terrorism – moderately concerned
    - Utilities Interruption – moderately concerned

3. The majority of respondents prioritize disaster preparedness in the following manner:

    - Protecting Property – very important
    - Protecting Critical Facilities – very important
    - Preventing Development in Hazard Areas – very important
    - Protecting Environment – very important
    - Protecting Landmarks – very important
    - Promoting Cooperation – very Important
    - Protecting Utilities – very Important
    - Strengthening Emergency Services – very Important

4. The majority of respondents offered the following opinions on strategies to reduce risk:

    - Support regulatory approach – Agree
    - Support non-regulatory approach – Agree
    - Support development prohibition policies – Agree
    - Support use of tax dollars – Agree
    - Support protecting historical structures - Agree
    - Willing to make their home more resistant – Agree
    - Support steps to safeguard economy – Agree
    - Support improving disaster preparedness in schools – Agree

Section 3 – Demographics & Statistics

History of Paramount Unified School District

Paramount Unified School District celebrated over 50 years of dedicated service to the children and families of the City of Paramount. Prior to establishing their own District, the citizens of Clearwater and Hynes became the Clearwater Elementary School District and the Compton Union Secondary School District. The first school district was formed in 1888. The first teacher, Miss Clara Lilybridge, taught nine students in a school held for three months in a private home.

The first bond issue in 1888 built a schoolhouse serving the school territory of approximately nine square miles on the site where Lincoln School stands today. Lincoln School became the center of community activities in 1888. In 1925 a great influx of home seekers in the Hollydale area necessitated the Board of Education to build Roosevelt School.

A 50% increase in enrollment in 1928 doubled the capacity of the schools and forced an entire readjustment of attendance boundaries and the implementation of double sessions until the 1950's. In 1929 there were three schools, Lincoln, Roosevelt, and Los Cerritos. Los Cerritos stood where the central administrative offices of the District are now located.

In 1930 the Compton Union Secondary School District built several junior high schools including Clearwater Junior High School, which opened with an enrollment of 225 seventh- through ninth-grade students.

In 1932 tenth-grade students were moved to the junior high school and each graduating class for 19 years sponsored a yearly art exhibit purchasing two or three original paintings as a gift to the District.

The Long Beach earthquake on March 10, 1933, damaged Lincoln School requiring students to attend Los Cerritos School on double session, and damaged Clearwater Junior High School necessitating the addition of temporary buildings.

Many of the later schools were built with Federal and State funds: Grove, Major Lynn Mokler, Captain Raymond Collins, Hollydale, Harry Wirtz, Wesley Gaines, another Los Cerritos, and Lakewood.

In the mid 1940s, the District was one of the first to have a program for handicapped students that began at Lincoln School and later moved to Hollydale School.

Clearwater Elementary School District was renamed the Paramount Elementary School District when the two towns unified in 1948. The school unification was accomplished April 1, 1953 by 926 yes votes and 38 no votes and Paramount City School District became the Paramount Unified School District, effective July 1, 1953 and the Board members included Wesley Gaines.

In September of 1953, the new senior high school opened with a student body of approximately 930 and 42 faculty members, and the enrollment rapidly increased during the next three years to 1,100 students.

A bond election received voter approval to build Alondra Junior High School, a $2 million structure, dedicated April 16, 1958.

Mark Keppel Elementary School left the Compton District and joined Paramount Unified School District.

In 1970 there where 10 elementary schools, two junior high schools and a senior high school with a combined student population of 10,000 pupils and 300 teachers.

In 1972, reorganization to allow for maximizing District resources led to the high school expanded to include ninth grade, the junior highs expanded to include sixth grade, and three elementary schools were closed: Lakewood, Roosevelt and Grove.

In 1981, the new Roosevelt School was built following the delay of construction of the Century Freeway.

Lakewood School was reopened in September 1994, as a school built from portables.

Student enrollment reached 15,084 in 1995, a 19% growth in enrollment since 1990, causing extreme over-crowded conditions in District schools necessitating the adoption of a reorganization plan to transition District schools to a K-8/9/10-12 configuration.

On May 14, 1996, the Board of Education adopted a Districtwide school uniform policy for all K-8 students to provide a healthy and safe learning environment. July 1996 marked the implementation of a year-round, multi-track education program at all K-8 schools.

July 9, 1996 was the opening day for Orange Avenue School, the new temporary K-8 school built from portables.

Clearwater Junior High was renamed Paramount High School-West Campus and opened on September 3, 1996, for all District eighth-grade students who will attend for two years during the transition to a ninth-grade high school campus.

The Board of Education approved the implementation of the Class Size Reduction program in first through third grades in late 1996 and expanded the program to kindergarten in August 1997.

The voters approved a $35 million general obligation bond in April 1998 to provide funding for new school construction and modernization projects.

A new school, Paramount Park School, opened in July 1998. This K-8 school was the first “design build” school in California.

The Paramount High School-West Campus new science/locker room wing was opened on October 2000.

Jefferson School, a design-build project, was opened in July 2000 housing approximately 750 students in grades K-8.

Paramount Unified District received over $85 million to build two new schools, expand five existing schools and fund ten major school modernization projects due to the passage of the Proposition 47 in November 2002. See the additional chart, which highlights the construction activities at various schools.

Grades: K-12
Number of students: 17,229
Number of schools: 17

15110 California Ave.
Paramount, CA 90723
Los Angeles County
Phone: (562) 602-6000
Fax: (562) 531-3728

General Data

Area

The City of Paramount covers 4.73 square miles (12.2 square kilometers)

Population

The City of Paramount has a population of 55,266

City Contracted Emergency Services

Police Services

The City of Paramount contracts for law enforcement from the County of Los Angeles Sheriffs Department. There are 42 Sheriff's personnel assigned to Paramount, including patrol deputies, a detective team, and a deputy district attorney. There are 28 members of the City's Public Safety Department, which includes code enforcement officers.

Primary	Alternate
Paramount Station 15001 Paramount Blvd. Ste. C Paramount, CA 90723 (562)220-2002	***Lakewood Station*** 5130 Clark Station Lakewood, CA 90712 (562)866-9061

Fire Protection Services

The City of Paramount contracts with the Los Angeles County Fire Department for Fire Protection Services, including fire, rescue and hazardous materials. The County Fire Station 31, under Battalion # 9, which serves the City of Paramount, is located at 7521 Somerset Boulevard. Fire Station 31 also has paramedic services available for the area. The northern portion of the City is serviced by Fire Station 57 located at 5720 Gardendale Street, South Gate.

The main public safety issue is the potential for an urban fire. This potential is heightened due to the presence of several large petroleum distributors within the City as well as older industrial plants carrying on potentially fire-prone activities.

Goals and Objectives

1. Protect life and property from fire damage.

2. Reduce adverse economic, environmental, and social impacts of fires.

3. Provide fire protection services at the lowest cost commensurate with adequate protection.

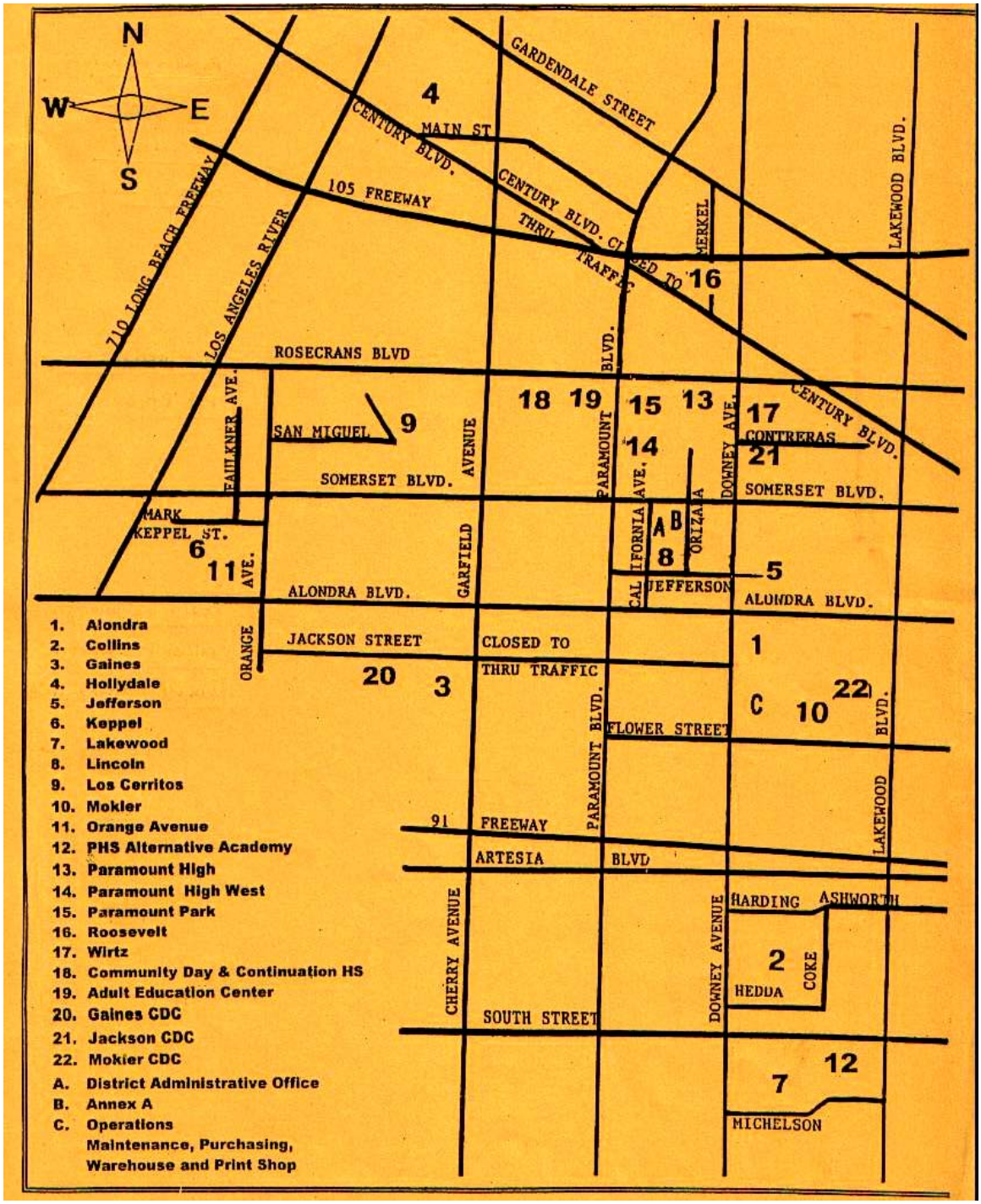
The City of Paramount contracts with the Los Angeles County Chief Medical Examiner-Corner to coordinate resources for collection, identification and disposition of decease persons and human tissue. Select qualified personnel to staff temporary morgue sites. Identify mass burial sites. Establish and maintain records of fatalities.

Due to the lack of resources of the City of Paramount in Medical/Health Services, the City must rely on the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services. In the event of a major disaster, there may be an extended period of time before the County service can be provided. As resources allow, the Medical/Health Branch will coordinate the appropriate actions until the County responds.

General Duties:

- Monitor and coordinate all tactical operations of triage, emergency medical care and treatment of the sick and injured resulting from the incident.
- Assess medical casualties and needs.
- Coordinate resources and communication with medical/health care facilities and transportation companies for the evacuation and continual patient care consistent with the EOC Action Plan.

Map of Paramount Unified School District



District Facilities Demographics

School	Grade Span	Enrollment	Special Ed. Enrollment (Age 5-21)	African American not Hispanic	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Filipino	Hispanic or Latino	Pacific Islander	White not Hispanic	Avg. Size
ALONDRA (ELEM)	K-8	954	102	88 (9.2%)	2 (0.2%)	9 (0.9%)	8 (0.8%)	791 (82.9%)	19 (2.0%)	37 (3.9%)	25.6
COLLINS (CAPTAIN RAYMOND) ELEM	K-8	881	94	188 (21.3 %)	8 (0.9%)	48 (5.4%)	15 (1.7%)	494 (56.1%)	21 (2.4%)	107 (12.1%)	30.4
GAINES (WESLEY) ELEMENTARY	K-8	1,084	50	180 (16.6 %)	7 (0.6%)	1 (0.1%)	8 (0.7%)	862 (79.5%)	7 (0.6%)	19 (1.8%)	25.9
HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY	K-8	1,357	121	36 (2.7%)	4 (0.3%)	8 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1,259 (92.8%)	2 (0.1%)	48 (3.5%)	28.3
JEFFERSON STREET	K-8	759	42	33 (4.3%)	2 (0.3%)	8 (1.1%)	11 (1.4%)	675 (88.9%)	2 (0.3%)	28 (3.7%)	28.1
KEPPEL (MARK) ELEMENTARY	K-8	803	34	16 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.5%)	1 (0.1%)	776 (96.6%)	1 (0.1%)	5 (0.6%)	27.9
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY	K-8	560	0	368 (65.7 %)	2 (0.4%)	17 (3.0%)	14 (2.5%)	107 (19.1%)	11 (2.0%)	41 (7.3%)	26.8
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY	K-8	712	43	2 (0.3%)	2 (0.3%)	1 (0.1%)	3 (0.4%)	675 (94.8%)	6 (0.8%)	23 (3.2%)	29.0
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY	K-8	1,005	69	12 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	986 (98.1%)	1 (0.1%)	6 (0.6%)	30.6
MOKLER (MAJOR LYNN) ELEMENTARY	K-8	764	45	89 (11.6%)	4 (0.5%)	17 (2.2%)	20 (2.6%)	570 (74.6%)	16 (2.1%)	48 (6.3%)	28.8
ORANGE AVENUE (ELEM)	K-8	1,125	0	146 (13.0 %)	0 (0.0%)	11 (1.0%)	5 (0.4%)	934 (83.0%)	15 (1.3%)	14 (1.2%)	28.5
PARAMOUNT ADULT EDUCATION CENT	adlt	0	0	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0
PARAMOUNT CONTINUATION HIGH SC	9-12	55	1	11 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.8%)	0 (0.0%)	41 (74.5%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.6%)	29.0
PARAMOUNT HIGH	9-12	3,910	353	483 (12.4 %)	6 (0.2%)	63 (1.6%)	55 (1.4%)	3,140 (80.3%)	44 (1.1%)	119 (3.0%)	29.0
PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL ACADEMY	9-12	289	27	60 (20.8%)	1 (0.3%)	2 (0.7%)	2 (0.7%)	197 (68.2%)	6 (2.1%)	21 (7.3%)	19.4
PARAMOUNT PARK (ELEM)	K-8	909	0	76 (8.4%)	2 (0.2%)	2 (0.2%)	3 (0.3%)	808 (88.9%)	4 (0.4%)	14 (1.5%)	30.0
PARAMOUNT UNIFIED COMMUNITY DA	7-12	32	7	6 (18.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (65.6%)	2 (6.2%)	3 (9.4%)	17.0
ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY	K-8	1,086	90	108 (9.9%)	2 (0.2%)	22 (2.0%)	4 (0.4%)	924 (85.1%)	2 (0.2%)	24 (2.2%)	27.1
WIRTZ (HARRY) ELEMENTARY	K-8	944	63	107 (11.3 %)	1 (0.1%)	16 (1.7%)	8 (0.8%)	776 (82.2%)	10 (1.1%)	26 (2.8%)	28.7
OTHER SPECIAL ED. SITES			184								
District Total:		17,229	1,325			230 (1.3%)	157 (0.9%)	14,036 (81.5 %)	169 (1.0%)	585 (3.4%)	28.1
County Total:		1,736,248	173,490	188,030 (1 0.8%)	5,511 (0.3%)	134,256 (7. 7%)	36,336 (2.1 %)	1,053,552 (60 .7%)	8,303 (0.5 %)	305,499 (17 .6%)	27.2
State Total:		6,244,403	634,746	515,774 (8. 3%)	53,898 (0.9%)	502,676 (8. 1%)	156,549 (2. 5%)	2,819,535 (45 .2%)	41,446 (0.7 %)	2,106,042 (33.7%)	26.2

Ethnicity

Paramount Unified School District is an impacted, low-wealth urban school district serving a 96 percent minority student body in a community of 48,000 residents in southeastern Los Angeles County. The District, on year-round, multi-track schedules, contains one comprehensive high school with a 10th through 12th grade senior campus and a separate 9th grade campus, one continuation high school, one alternative high school, fourteen K-8 schools, one adult education center, and three child development centers.

Characteristics of the District's student population include:

- Approximately 17,000 students
- An average annual growth rate of 2.5 percent for the 12 year period since 1989, peaking at 5% in 1995 and 1996 and slowing to about 1% in the last year (to accommodate our great growth we have opened three new schools in the last five years and have gone to a multi-track, year-round schedule)
- 82 percent of our students on free or reduced lunch
- 21 percent receive CalWORKS (California's TANF program , the revamped Aid to Families with Dependent Children)
- 27 percent live below the poverty level (though the census substantially undercounts our largely immigrant population)
- 81 percent are Hispanic, 12 percent Black, 4 percent White, and less than 4 percent Pacific Islander, Asian, and "other"
- High transiency rates: less than 60% of last year's third graders began as Kindergartners in the District; only about 18% of the ninth graders started school here
- With an average enrollment of about 3,000, Paramount Senior High School served more than 4,000 different students throughout the school year
- 66 percent of high school students speak a language other than English at home
- 43 percent of District students are designated English Learners
- 47% of the students have parents who have not graduated from high school
- Nearly three-quarters of the students have parents who have not been to college

from the Paramount Unified School District Education Plan 2002-2006

List of Sites

Site	Address/Phone	Principal
Alondra (K-8 school)	16200 S. Downey Avenue, Paramount 562.602.6930	Joanne Oliver
Collins	6125 Coke Avenue, Long Beach 562.602.6955	Pamela Houston

Site	Address/Phone	Principal
Gaines	7340 E. Jackson Street, Paramount 562.602.6962	Lupez Henandez
Hollydale (K-8 School)	5511 Century, South Gate 562.602.6946	Liz Salcido
Jefferson (k-8 School)	8600 Jefferson Street, Paramount 562.220.2835	Beatriz-Levi
Keppel	6630 Mark Keppel Street, Paramount 562.602.6958	Sarah Thurber
Lakewood	3701 Michelson, Lakewood 562.220.2969	Kery Jackson
Lincoln (K-8 School)	15324 S. California Avenue, Paramount 562.602.6951.	Carol Trujillo
Los Cerritos (K-8 School)	14626 Gundry Avenue, Parmount 562.602.6965	Ello Mendoza
Mokler (K-8 School)	8571 East Flower Street, Paramount 562.602.6082	Pat Brent
Orange Avenue	15733 Orange Avenue, Paramount 562.220.2994	Richard Morgan
PHS Alternative Academy	3717 Michelson, Lakewood 562.602.6969	Michael White
Paramount High	14429 SD. Downey Avenue, Paramount 562.602.6064	James Monico
Paramount High-West	15708 S. Paramount Blvd. Paramount 562.602.6920	Morrie Kosareff
Paramount Park (K-8 School)	14608 Paramount Blvd, Paramount 562.529.6494	Kevin Longworth
Roosevelt (K-8 School)	13451 Merkel Avenue, Parmaount 562.602.6912	Michelle Dutton
Wirtz (K-8 School)	8535 Contreras Street, Paramount 562.602.6061	Manuel San Miguel
Community & Alternative Programs (Formerly Michelson)	14507 Paramount Blvd. Paramount	Frank Peck
Adult Education Center	14507 Paramount Blvd. Paramount 562.602.6080	Frank Peck
Gaines Community Development Center	562.602.6900	Nancy Kelly-Kuhn
Jackson Community Development Center	562.220.2961	Nancy Kelly-Kuhn
Mokler Community Development Center	562.602.6903	Nancy Kelly-Kuhn
District Administration	15110 S. California Avenue Paramount - 562.602.6000	
Annex A	15111 S. Orizaba, Paramount 562.602.6035	
Operations	8555 E. Flower Street, Paramount 562.602.6977	
Private Schools		
Emmanuel Reformed Church	15941 Virgina Ave.	
Our Lady of the Rasary	14815 Paramount Blvd.	

Administrative Structure

Administrative Body

The Board of Education

The Board of Education operates in accordance with the laws of the State of California, Los Angeles County, and California Education Code. The Board of Education is responsible for approving the District's budget and adopting all policies and curriculum. The authority of the Board is as a whole and no Board member may act as an official of the District except when the Board meets in a regular or a special session.

A five-person policy-making body is elected to represent all of the people of the Paramount Unified School District. In making its decisions, the Board is guided by what is in the best interest of the entire District. Each board member is elected for a four-year term; terms of office are staggered with elections held every two years. The Board President and Vice President/Clerk are elected by Board members for a one-year term during the organization meeting held in December.

Elected Officials

Sonya Cuellar, President

Alicia Anderson, Vice President / Clerk

Linda Garcia, Board Member

Vivian Hansen, Board Member

Tony Peña, Board Member

Paramount USD District Departments

Superintendent

Business Services

- Facilities Planning and Risk Management
- Fiscal Services
  - Payroll
- Technology
- Student Nutrition Services
- Maintenance and Operations
  - Purchasing
  - Mailroom
  - Transportation
  - Print Shop
  - Warehouse
  - Maintenance
  - Grounds

Educational Services

- Curriculum, Instruction and Assessment
  - Assessment
  - Education Technology
  - Instructional Media Center
  - Curriculum Resource Specialist
  - Research and Evaluation
- Curriculum Instruction and Projects
  - Curriculum Resource Specialist
  - CBET
- Alternative Education and Community Services
  - Michelson / CDS
  - Special Education
  - District Wide Teachers
- Student Services
  - Student Records

Human Resources

- Certificated
- Classified

Emergency Plans

Emergency Plans

Paramount Unified School District has developed 2003-2004 Emergency Plans for the following Schools:

- Paramount High School – West Campus
- Los Cerritos Elementary School
- Hollydale School K-8

The Emergency Disaster Plan describes:

- Disaster Procedures-Fire Drill
- Disaster Procedures-Earthquake Drill
- General Procedures-Code Red
- General Procedures-Classroom Evacuation
- Teams and Duties Overview
- Staff Assignments
- Responsibilities-Command Post
- Forms; Classroom Status Sheet, Unit Assignment Sheet, Search & Rescue Situation Report, Student Release
- Backpack (s)- Inventory List
- Earthquake Shed Inventory
- Numbered Block Wall Arrangement

District Office Emergency Equipment

Building 1

Section A:	**Equipment**
Bruce Cantley**	Rechargable flashlight
Fran Hesse**	First Aid (small)
Sharon Lee	
Teri Salas	Rechargable flashlight
Jack Haney, Director	Seabin Key Rechargable flashlight
Andrea Fox	First Aid Suitcase (2) First Aid Kit (2)
Teresa Quezada	
Sherri Hill	
Elizabeth Garcia	
Dollie Mercado	
Rita Garza	
Veronica Guerra	

Building 1

Section B:	**Equipment**
Arie Korporaal	Not working rechargeable flashlight Battery operated flashlight
Alma Tittle	First Aid Kit
Alejandra Flores	
Jay Wilbur	Axe, Pick
Thelma Ragan	Latern
Nancy Smith	
Jim Parker	Gas Tool/Wrench
Margarita Fernandez	
Alfredo Lopez	
Daniel Encina	
Susan Lance **	
Ofelia Larios **	Rechargeable flashlight
Ana Garcia	
Myrna Mendez	
Stella Toibin	Seabin Key Gate Key Rechargeable flashlight
Margaret Henderson	Gate Key
Karlee Tittle	

5-30-03

****Administrator Lead**

Building 2:

	Equipment	
Ranita Browning **	Gate Key	First Aid Suitcase (1)
Aubrey Craig		
Connie Moran		
Susie Maxey		
Kathy Bushman**	Gate Key	Rechargeable Flashlight
Rachel Rios		
Ana Martinez		
Julie Pelayo		
Rachel Rios		
Tommie Pacheco		
Laurie Schutte		
Ranika Morris		

Building 3:

	Equipment	
Kelly Morales**	Rechargeable Flashlight	
Debra Bolds	Rechargeable Flashlight	
Rosa Rendon**	First Aid Kit (small)	Battery Operated Flashlight

Building 4:

	Equipment	
Michael Bishop**		
Patti Cummings	Seabin Key	First Aid Suitcase (1)
Laura Higginbotham**		
Dee Dee Rodriguez		
Sherri Venegas		

Building 5:

	Equipment	
Leona Olson**	Gate Key	Seabin Key
Victor Thompson	Gate Key	
Sheila Aguilar**	Gate Key	
Myra McGinnis		
Ana Naveja	Gate Key	Battery Operated Flashlight
Alma Contreras	Battery Operated Flashlight	
Kevin Piggee	Gate Key	
Veronica Hernandez		

**** Administrator Lead**

Building 6

Section A:	**Equipment**
Marsha Brown**	Seabin Key Battery Operated Flashlight
Bob Szekeresh	
Molly de Léon	Battery Operated Flashlight
Debbie Esparza**	Gate Key First Aid Suitcase(1)
Maria Cervantes	
Sheri Stonesifer	
Anne Simpson	Battery Operated Flashlight
Julie Hernandez	
Yolanda Martinez	
Carol Lammers	
Lydia Bardales	
Estella Ontiveros	
Emma Garcia	
Sandra Butterfield	
Bob Pruden	
Cheryl Metheny	
Lucy Gonzalez	Rechargeable Flashlight
Rosa George	
Julianne Kosareff	Battery Operated Flashlight
Gloria Corrales	
Lei Pule	Battery Operated Flashlight

Building 6:

Section B:	**Equipment**
Troy Marshall**	
Matt McClaskey**	First Aid Suitcase (1) Rechargeable Flashlight
Laura Ramos	Rechargeable Flashlight (not working)
Danny Wong	
Stephen Le	
Nick Ruiterman	
Arturo Castaneda	
Margarita Villafaña	
Rossana Wiggins	

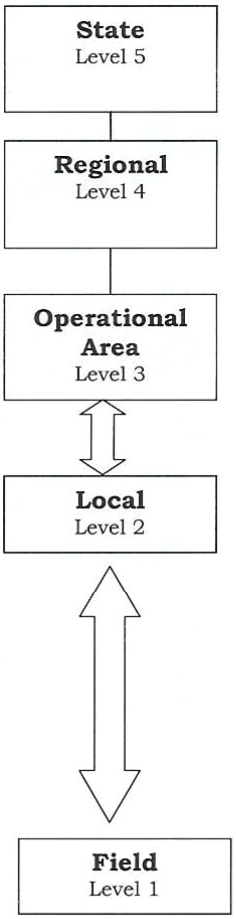
****Administrator Lead**

5-30-03

Paramount Unified School District

Student Services

Emergency/Crisis Operation Plan



State
Statewide resource coordination integrated with federal agencies.

Regional
Manages and coordinates information and resources among operational areas

Local
County, City, District
Superintendent
Asst. Superintendent, Human Resources

District Command Post (Superintendent's Office):
Assistant Superintendent – Educational Services
Assistant Superintendent – Business Services
(SEMS: Finance Chief and Public Info Officer)
Director – Educational Services
Facilities Facilitator
Director – Operations (Assistant Director)

1. Emergency situation determined by Superintendent
2. Supt.'s Secretaries contact the list above to report to Supt. Office
3. Create a status board(s)*

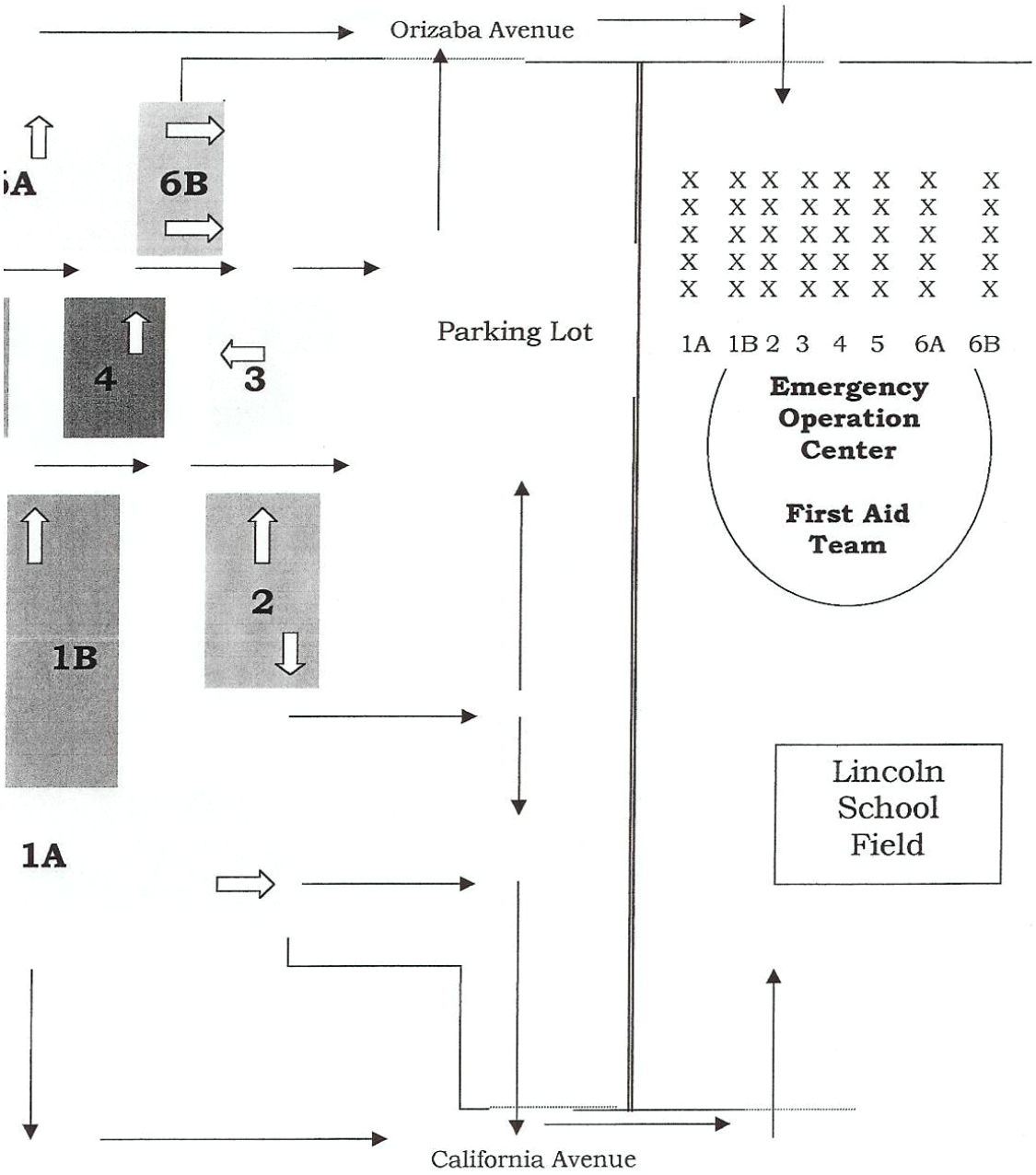
School Site Command Post
Principal (Will remain in command unless Local or Operational Commands determine otherwise)
See site plan

Non-site District Staff
District Personnel:
If on a site, report to Emergency Operation Center (principal) for directions

Security Services:
Report to EOC for directions unless otherwise directed by District Command

7-15-02

District Office
Emergency Evacuation Map



Note: Evacuate using the safest route to Lincoln School Field.

Paramount High School – West Campus

Emergency Lockdown Plan

If a lockdown is needed, the school principal or designee will go on our school P.A. system and ring three (3) bells to declare that we have a "Lockdown" emergency. At that time, the bells will be turned off and the following sequence of events will need to occur to help us secure our campus as quickly as possible.

If the emergency occurs when students are in class:

1. **TEACHERS SHOULD** close and lock their doors and take attendance. Have students sit in as safe a place as possible, (in some rooms, this is on the floor). No outgoing phone calls are to be made unless directed to do so by the principal or designee. Document any inappropriate behavior observed. Classroom teachers working on curriculum related projects on campus, teachers on conference period and RSP teachers who may not have students in class must report to an administrator at the command center to be assigned appropriate responsibilities. Classroom teachers call the office if assistance is needed. Bathroom breaks will be provided by the personnel assisting the principal or designee. Staff will check on classrooms to provide assistance.

If the emergency occurs when the students are out of the class:

2. **TEACHERS** not in their classrooms are to report to their classrooms and direct students to report to their next class or the closest available room. Use your judgement as to when your room is full and direct other students to the next available classroom when locking your door. Teachers need to take roll and record the names of any other students in their room. Document any inappropriate behavior observed. **NO OUTSIDE PHONE CALLS** are to be made unless directed to do so by the principal or designee. Call the office if assistance is needed.

3. **CUSTODIANS, STAFF ASSISTANTS and NOON DUTY AIDES** will lock all gates and the front door entrance. They are then to proceed to lock down and secure all restrooms. Report status to principal's office when completed. Report to the command center.

Emergency Lockdown Plan
Page 2

4. **OFFICE STAFF** are to lock down and secure their areas in attendance, counseling, administration and the library. You need to record the names of any students who remain in your area when it is secured. Once buildings are secured, report status to the principal's office. Available counselors need to assist in securing these buildings. The doors leading into the counseling office will be used as the entrance into the counseling and administration offices.

5. Any students or outsiders escorted into the counseling office need to be identified and logged in on log sheets with a referral or brief narrative, including names, situation, where, when, and who brought them in.

6. **The STAFF ASSISTANT** in charge of the south gate by the staff parking lot is to secure the gate and wait for the sheriffs, emergency vehicles, and/or district staff to arrive. Staff assistant/noon duty aide stationed at the front entrance (administrative building) will do the same.

7. **All other STAFF ASSISTANTS and NOON DUTY AIDES** will be contacted by the administrators to secure the campus, escort the students or outsiders to the office and to provide assistance to the classroom teachers.

8. Keep all radio transmissions down to a minimum to help expedite communications to and from the principal or designee from the command center.

9. **All CLERICAL STAFF** are to report to their workstations. **NO OUTGOING PHONE CALLS** are to be made unless directed to do so by the principal and/or designee. Instructions will be given by an administrator or counselor.

When the "Lockdown" alert comes to an end, all the staff will be notified via the P. A. system and a long bell (all clear bell). Information regarding the emergency will be shared with the staff.

BOMB THREAT

Bomb threats are usually phoned into the main office. The administrator in charge will notify the superintendent's office. A search of the specific or general area will be conducted by the administrator and staff assistant while waiting for the Sheriff Department to respond. The Sheriff Department will interview the person receiving the call and may assist in a search of the area if suspicious packages or items have been located. If necessary, classrooms or areas may be evacuated to the athletic field. It is very important not to cause panic because bomb threats to schools in this area do occur from time to time. Proper procedures will be followed at all times and evacuation will take place when deemed necessary by the administrator in charge.

GUNFIRE ON CAMPUS

Upon the sound of gunfire or presence of an intruder possessing a weapon such as a gun, the administrator in charge will notify the Sheriff's Department and the superintendent's office. If classes are in session, teachers are to lock their doors and keep the students in the classroom until the danger has been eliminated. If students and school personnel are on the grounds and guns are being fired into the campus area, it is suggested that everyone lie down on the ground in order to be less of a target. On report of guns on campus or firing of guns into the school area, police cars will roll immediately in numbers. School personnel need to use good judgement at all times in order to keep themselves and students as safe as possible until help arrives.

911 Calls

In the event of an emergency in the classroom, such as a serious injury, medical emergency, or suspicious individual, teachers are to call the front office immediately. The administrator in charge will then give direction, contact 911 for emergency response, and send assistance to the classroom. Immediately after contacting 911, the front office will then coordinate the contact of parents, pull the student's records, and assign school personnel to provide directions for emergency personnel to the specific site of the emergency.

Mitigation Responsibilities

Student Medication:

Students policy 5141.21 policy adopted: 6-25-85

Administering Medication

The superintendent will designate personnel who may administer medication to students during the course of the school day within the limits of legal provisions of state law.

Legal Reference: Education Code

49408	Information for Use in Emergencies
49423	Administration of Prescribed Medication for Pupil
49480	Notice of School of Non-episodic condition

Students Regulation

Administration of Medication

1. The school district will establish and implement procedures which meet all legal requirements for administration of medication required during school hours.

2. California Education Code Section 49423 allows the school nurse or other designated school personnel to assist the student when required to take medication during the school day. The administration of medication during the school day is provided to enable the student to remain in school, to maintain or improve health status and to improve potential education.

3. The parent/guardian shall be notified of the right to have their child assisted in the taking of prescribed medication.

4. In order for school personnel to assist a student with medication, the following legal requirements must be met:

5. Parent/guardian must sign a statement requesting that school personnel assist the student in taking medication during school hours. (Ed. Code 49423)

6. The physician must sign a statement detailing the method, amount, and time schedules by which such medication will be taken. (Ed. Code 49423)

7. The medication bottle provided by the parent must have the prescription label, complete with the student's name and doctor's instructions.

8. Locked storage for medications must exist in the school office and be utilized.

9. A form must be used for recording the administration of medication.

10. Parent request and physician statement must be renewed at least annually; new signed physician and parent statements must be submitted if the medication regimen is changed.

11. In the absence of the school nurse, the school will administrator shall designate other school personnel who may assist the student with medication. (Ed. Code 49423)

12. Designated personnel shall receive inservice from the school nurse prior to providing such assistance. The inservice will cover the following

    - legal requirements
    - method of administration
    - contraindications
    - possible signs and symptoms of adverse side effects, omission, or overdose
    - proper handling and storage
    - record keeping
    - emergency procedures

13. Form letters to parents are designed to facilitate these procedures.

14. A list of students needing medication during school hours, including the type of medication, when to be given, and dosage, will be maintained at the local school in the principal's and /or school nurse's office. This list is to be reviewed and updated periodically.

15. Under no circumstances are school personnel to provide any other medication or nostrum to students.

16. In the event the pupil to whom medication must be administered is returning from a school absence because of contagious condition, the school shall require and keep on file a written statement from the pupil's physician which indicates that the pupil does not currently have a contagious condition, and the return to school date.

Regulation

Adopted: 6-25-85

Revised: 1-22-91

Inventory of Assets

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PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.
STATEMENT OF INSURABLE VALUES
SUMMARY BY SITE
AS OF MARCH 31, 1997

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SITE	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
001 - MICHELSON HIGH SCHOOL	$880,356	$471,272
002 - PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL	$24,622,210	$7,381,850
003 - ALONDRA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	$8,799,826	$2,411,782
004 - CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH	$10,018,272	$2,274,999
005 - COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	$3,881,603	$1,116,613
006 - GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	$4,080,555	$1,511,897
007 - HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	$4,958,658	$1,536,747
008 - KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	$3,602,827	$1,092,375
009 - LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	$5,067,208	$1,248,184
010 - LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY	$2,766,628	$1,103,246
011 - MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	$4,892,976	$1,383,143
012 - ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	$6,229,965	$1,403,551
013 - PARAMOUNT ADULT SCHOOL	$3,579,479	$979,841
014 - MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS	$3,327,412	$1,021,961
015 - DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	$2,412,630	$847,421
016 - WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	$3,762,361	$1,459,570
017 - LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	$965,040	$1,004,845

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PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.
STATEMENT OF INSURABLE VALUES
SUMMARY BY SITE
AS OF MARCH 31, 1997

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SITE	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
018 - ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY	$1,293,720	$781,063
	==========	==========
GRAND TOTAL	$95,141,726	$29,030,361

GRAND TOTAL - BUILDINGS AND CONTENTS: PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST. **$124,172,087**

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PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.
INSURABLE SUMMARY REPORT
AS OF MARCH 31, 1997

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
MICHELSON HIGH SCHOOL									
001	001	PORTABLE ADMINISTRATION 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	1,800	57,600	61,236
001	002	MULTIPURPOSE 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1970	D	1	3,036	368,207	98,048
001	003	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 1 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
001	004	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 2- 4 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	1,800	57,600	47,196
001	005	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 5- 7 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	1,800	57,600	47,196
001	006	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 8 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	1,600	51,200	41,952
001	007	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 9 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	900	28,800	23,598
001	008	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 10 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	900	28,800	23,598
001	009	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 11 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	900	28,800	23,598
001	010	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 12 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	900	28,800	23,598
001	011	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 13 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	900	28,800	23,598
001	012	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 14 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	900	28,800	23,598
001	013	RESTROOM/CUSTODIAL STORAGE 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1970	D	1	480	84,629	8,885
								==========	==========
			TOTAL: MICHELSON HIGH SCHOOL					880,356	471,272

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PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.
INSURABLE SUMMARY REPORT
AS OF MARCH 31, 1997

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL									
002	001	ADMINISTRATION/CLASSROOMS 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	B	2	67,217	7,845,922	2,286,722
002	002	CLASSROOMS 111-112 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,640	542,370	133,562
002	003	CAREER CENTER 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	1,924	221,684	55,382
002	004	ACTIVITIES/ATHLETICS 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	5,509	636,950	187,416
002	005	LIBRARY/CLASSROOM 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	7,551	874,557	978,383
002	006	CLASSROOMS 29-30 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	1,920	221,280	55,267
002	007	CLASSROOMS 31-35 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,800	559,488	138,168
002	008	CLASSROOMS 36-40 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,800	559,488	138,168
002	009	CLASSROOMS 41-42 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	2,295	268,837	66,062
002	010	CLASSROOMS 43-46 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,162	479,837	119,803
002	011	CLASSROOMS 47-51 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,800	556,512	138,168
002	012	CLASSROOMS 151-153 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	5,924	688,192	170,522
002	013	WAREHOUSE 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	S	1	5,232	418,560	154,763
002	014	INDUSTRIAL ARTS 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	7,202	837,809	299,891
002	015	CLASSROOMS 141-143 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,162	462,315	119,803
002	016	CLASSROOMS 241-243 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,164	462,454	119,861

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PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.
INSURABLE SUMMARY REPORT
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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL									
002	017	CLASSROOMS 231-234 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,162	462,315	119,803
002	018	CLASSROOMS 221-224 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	3,975	443,371	114,420
002	019	CLASSROOMS 341-343 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,164	462,454	119,861
002	020	CLASSROOMS 331-334 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,162	462,315	119,803
002	021	CLASSROOMS 321-324 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	3,975	443,371	114,420
002	022	CLASSROOMS 453-454 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	2,368	261,380	68,163
002	023	CLASSROOMS 451-452 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	1,728	193,519	49,740
002	024	CLASSROOMS 441-442 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	1,728	193,519	49,740
002	025	CLASSROOMS 431-432 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	1,728	193,519	49,740
002	026	CLASSROOMS 531-532 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	1,728	193,519	49,740
002	027	CLASSROOMS 541-542 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	1,728	193,519	49,740
002	028	CLASSROOMS 551-552 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	1,728	193,519	49,740
002	029	CLASSROOMS 553-554 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	1,728	193,519	49,740
002	030	GIRL'S LOCKER ROOM 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,188	515,543	75,635
002	031	GYMNASIUM 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	C	1	16,106	1,967,670	290,874
002	032	BOY'S LOCKER ROOM 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	5,212	630,600	94,129

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PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.
INSURABLE SUMMARY REPORT
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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL									
002	033	CAFETERIA 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	6,282	771,367	202,877
002	034	PORTABLE PARENT CENTER 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	035	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 801 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	036	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 802 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	037	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 803 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	038	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 804 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	039	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 805 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	040	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 806 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	041	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 631 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	042	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 632 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	043	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 633 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	044	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 634 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	045	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 641 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	046	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 642 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	047	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 651 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	048	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 652 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171

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INSURABLE SUMMARY REPORT
AS OF MARCH 31, 1997

SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL									
002	049	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 653 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	050	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 654 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	051	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 655 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	052	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 656 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	053	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 657 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	054	HOME BLEACHERS 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	S	1	0	102,830	0
002	055	VISITOR BLEACHERS 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	S	1	0	77,100	0
002	056	HOME RESTROOM 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	729	89,215	13,494
002	057	VISITOR RESTROOM 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	391	47,925	7,237
002	058	FIELD STORAGE 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	S	1	704	43,641	27,583
002	099	COVERED PASSAGES 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	0	235,825	0
								==========	==========
			TOTAL: PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL					24,622,210	7,381,850

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PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.
INSURABLE SUMMARY REPORT
AS OF MARCH 31, 1997

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
ALONDRA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL									
003	001	ADMINISTRATION/CLASSROOMS 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	2	21,287	2,500,964	549,205
003	002	CLASSROOMS 110-114, 210-214 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	2	10,669	1,242,535	275,260
003	003	LIBRARY 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	1	3,065	353,702	397,132
003	004	CLASSROOMS 1- 8 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	1	10,580	1,229,503	272,964
003	005	STORAGE 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	1	358	37,590	14,026
003	006	RESTROOM 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	1	506	59,112	9,366
003	007	MULTIPURPOSE/CLASSROOM 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	1	22,937	2,724,915	591,775
003	008	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 101 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	009	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 102 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	010	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 103 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	011	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 104A 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	012	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 104B 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	013	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 104C 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	014	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 311 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	015	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 310 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	016	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 309 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171

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AS OF MARCH 31, 1997

SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
ALONDRA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL									
003	017	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 308 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	018	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 307 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	019	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 306 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	099	COVERED PASSAGES 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	1	0	282,865	0
								==========	==========
			TOTAL: ALONDRA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL					8,799,826	2,411,782

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH									
004	001	ADMINISTRATION 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	10,631	1,230,963	361,667
004	002	CLASSROOMS 6- 9 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	2,880	336,701	74,304
004	003	CLASSROOMS 10-13 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	2,880	336,701	74,304
004	004	LIBRARY/CLASSROOMS 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	11,719	1,366,905	302,350
004	005	CLASSROOMS 28-19 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	3,960	458,292	102,168
004	006	INDUSTRIAL ARTS 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	5,120	595,711	213,197
004	007	LUNCHROOM/CLASSROOM 30 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,800	211,914	46,440
004	008	CAFETERIA 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	5,518	666,961	178,204
004	009	GIRL'S PHYSICAL EDUCATION 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	8,430	1,020,621	152,246
004	010	CLASSROOMS 21-22 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,920	225,331	49,536
004	011	CLASSROOMS 23-24 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	2,304	265,099	59,443
004	012	CLASSROOMS 25 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,284	149,150	33,127
004	013	BOY'S PHYSICAL EDUCATION 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	4,919	598,151	88,837
004	014	CLASSROOMS 37-40 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	3,456	397,475	89,165
004	015	CLASSROOMS 35-36 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,728	201,208	44,582
004	016	CLASSROOMS 45-46 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,728	201,208	44,582

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH									
004	017	CLASSROOMS 43-44 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,728	201,208	44,582
004	018	AUDITORIUM 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	10,470	1,351,573	107,579
004	019	PORTABLE CLASSROOM A 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
004	020	PORTABLE MAC LAB 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	108,000
004	021	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 1 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
004	022	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 2 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
004	023	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 3 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
004	099	COVERED PASSAGES 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	0	49,500	0
								==========	==========
			TOTAL: CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH					10,018,272	2,274,999

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
005	001	ADMINISTRATION 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	C	1	1,008	118,067	34,292
005	002	CAFETERIA 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	C	1	4,519	545,444	145,941
005	003	WORKROOM 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	C	1	1,209	135,209	41,130
005	004	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 25-29 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1980	D	1	1,824	58,370	47,825
005	005	CLASSROOMS 21-24 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	C	1	4,380	508,080	98,156
005	006	CLASSROOMS 15-18 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	C	1	4,380	508,080	98,156
005	007	CLASSROOMS 8-12 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	C	1	5,340	609,935	119,665
005	008	CLASSROOMS 1- 5 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	C	1	5,340	609,935	119,665
005	009	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 31 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1994	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
005	010	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 30 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1994	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
005	011	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 6- 7 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	D	1	2,016	64,510	52,860
005	012	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 13-14 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	D	1	1,800	57,600	47,196
005	013	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 19-20 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1990	D	1	1,824	58,370	47,825
005	014	CLASSROOMS KA-KB 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	C	1	2,790	322,803	62,524
005	015	PORTABLE COMPUTER LAB 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
005	016	PORTABLE CLASSROOM T 7 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
005	017	PORTABLE CLASSROOM T C 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
005	018	PORTABLE CLASSROOM A B 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1990	D	1	1,440	40,320	37,757
005	019	PORTABLE CLASSROOM C D 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1990	D	1	1,440	40,320	37,757
005	099	COVERED PASSAGES 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	D	1	0	50,960	0
								==========	==========
			TOTAL: COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL					3,881,603	1,116,613

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
006	001	ADMINISTRATION 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1964	D	1	1,160	134,524	39,463
006	002	CLASSROOM I 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1964	D	1	1,802	209,212	40,383
006	003	LEARNING LAB 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1964	D	1	975	114,933	21,850
006	004	CAFETERIA 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1964	D	1	3,878	473,427	125,240
006	005	RESOURCE ROOMS TRAILER 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	440	12,320	11,537
006	006	LIBRARY/STAFF LOUNGE 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1964	D	1	1,728	200,741	223,897
006	007	CLASSROOMS 4- 7 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1964	D	1	4,862	562,777	108,957
006	008	CLASSROOMS 8-11 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1964	D	1	4,862	562,777	108,957
006	009	CLASSROOMS 12-13 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1964	D	1	2,304	268,278	51,633
006	010	PORTABLE TRAILER CD 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	1,664	46,590	43,630
006	011	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 14 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	012	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 19 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	013	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 20 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	014	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 21 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	015	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 22 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	016	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 18 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
006	017	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 23 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	018	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 24 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	019	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 25 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	020	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 27 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	021	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 28 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	022	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 29 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	023	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 30 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	024	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 31 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	025	PORTABLE TRAILER 32 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	516	14,450	13,530
006	026	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 33 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	027	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 34 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	028	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 35 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	029	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 17 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	030	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 16 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	031	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 15 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	032	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 26 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171

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GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
006	033	PORTABLE TRAILER AB 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	1,664	46,590	43,630
006	034	CLASSROOM C D C 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1964	D	1	6,720	764,736	150,595
006	099	COVERED PASSAGES 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1964	D	1	0	24,080	0
								---	---
			TOTAL: GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL					4,080,555	1,511,897

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HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
007	001	ADMINISTRATION 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1965	D	1	3,931	445,539	133,733
007	002	CLASSROOMS 2-22 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1965	D	1	32,210	3,677,544	721,826
007	003	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 20-21 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1985	D	1	2,250	72,000	58,995
007	004	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 24-25 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1975	D	1	1,752	56,065	45,937
007	005	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 32 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	006	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 40 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	007	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 39 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	008	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 33 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1986	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	009	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 30-31 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1980	D	1	2,580	82,560	67,648
007	010	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 29 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1975	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	011	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 34 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	012	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 35 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	013	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 36 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	014	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 37 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	015	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 38 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	016	PORTABLE TRAILER RMS 41-42 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1994	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
007	017	PORTABLE TRAILER RMS 43-44 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1994	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903
007	018	PORTABLE TRAILER RMS 45-46 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1994	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903
007	019	PORTABLE TRAILER RMS 47-49 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1994	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903
007	020	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 28 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1975	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	021	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 27 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1975	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	022	PORTABLE RESTROOMS 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1975	D	1	960	30,720	17,770
007	023	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 26 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1975	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	099	COVERED PASSAGES 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA		D	1	0	20,150	0
			TOTAL: HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL					4,958,658	1,536,747

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
008	017	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 20 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
008	018	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 21 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
008	019	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 22 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
008	020	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 23 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
008	021	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 24 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
008	022	CLASSROOM TRAILER 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	504	14,110	13,215
008	099	COVERED PASSAGES 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	0	43,555	0
								==========	==========
			TOTAL: KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL					3,602,827	1,092,375

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LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
009	001	ADMINISTRATION 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	C	1	6,000	660,600	204,120
009	002	CLASSROOMS 24-25 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	5,280	590,516	118,325
009	003	CLASSROOMS 27-30 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	5,915	656,032	132,555
009	004	CLASSROOMS 1- 3 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	3,150	352,485	70,592
009	005	CLASSROOMS 4- 5 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	2,002	223,884	44,865
009	006	CAFETERIA 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	3,476	419,899	112,322
009	007	CLASSROOMS A - D 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	2,106	234,419	47,195
009	008	CLASSROOMS 6- 8 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	3,150	352,485	70,592
009	009	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 19-20 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	1,752	56,065	45,937
009	010	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 21-22 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	1,752	56,065	45,937
009	011	CLASSROOM 13 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,325	147,128	29,693
009	012	STORAGE 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	780	63,172	30,560
009	013	CLASSROOMS 9-12 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	4,770	527,610	106,896
009	014	CLASSROOMS 14-16 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	3,270	365,815	73,283
009	015	CLASSROOMS 17-18 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,776	198,753	39,800
009	016	CLASSROOM TRAILER 1- 2 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	1,440	40,320	37,757

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
009	017	CLASSROOM TRAILER 3- 4 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	1,440	40,320	37,757
009	099	COVERED PASSAGES 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	0	81,640	0
			TOTAL: LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL					5,067,208	1,246,184

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LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY									
010	001	ADMINISTRATION 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,440	160,877	48,989
010	002	CLASSROOMS 1- 3 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,825	203,598	40,898
010	003	MULTIPURPOSE 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	2,880	352,310	93,010
010	004	CLASSROOMS 4- 7 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	C	1	5,340	589,589	119,669
010	005	CLASSROOMS 8-11 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	C	1	5,148	570,039	115,367
010	006	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 12 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
010	007	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 13 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
010	008	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 14 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
010	009	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 15 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
010	010	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 16 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
010	011	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 17 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
010	012	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 18 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
010	013	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 19 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
010	014	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 20-21 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	1,728	55,295	45,308
010	015	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 22-23 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	1,728	55,295	45,308
010	016	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 24-25 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	2,040	65,280	53,489

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY									
010	017	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 26-27 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	2,040	65,280	53,489
010	018	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 30-31 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	2,040	65,280	53,489
010	019	PORTABLE TRAILER RMS 40-41 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903
010	020	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 29 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
010	021	PORTABLE LIBRARY 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
010	023	CLASSROOMS D C S 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,500	165,000	33,615
010	024	PORTABLE COMPUTER LAB 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	108,000
010	099	COVERED PASSAGES 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	0	37,185	0
			TOTAL: LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY					2,766,628	1,103,248

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
011	001	ADMINISTRATION 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	1,960	217,482	66,679
011	002	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 1 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	003	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 26 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	004	CLASSROOM 10 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	1,950	220,155	43,700
011	005	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 31 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	006	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 32 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	007	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 33 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	008	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 34 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	009	CLASSROOM 5 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	1,575	176,054	35,296
011	010	CLASSROOMS 6- 7 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	1,824	200,786	40,876
011	011	CLASSROOM 8 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	782	87,881	17,525
011	012	OFFICE/CLASSROOM 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	1,560	173,518	34,960
011	013	LIBRARY 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	4,036	447,996	90,447
011	014	CLASSROOMS 24-25 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	2,358	262,964	52,843
011	015	CLASSROOM 16 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	3,126	348,517	70,054
011	016	CLASSROOM 14 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	1,728	191,341	38,724

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
011	017	CAFETERIA 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	6,584	805,420	212,630
011	018	CLASSROOMS 18-20 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	3,880	437,858	86,951
011	019	CLASSROOMS C D C 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	3,367	377,340	75,454
011	020	CLASSROOMS 21-23 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	2,904	324,900	65,079
011	021	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 27 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	022	PORTABLE LH COUNTY OFFICE 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	023	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 28 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	024	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 40 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	025	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 30 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	026	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 29 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	027	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
011	028	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
011	029	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
011	030	PSYCH OFFICE 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	336	36,964	11,431
011	031	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	099	COVERED PASSAGES 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	0	46,200	[illegible]

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
								---	---
			TOTAL: MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL					4,892,976	1,383,143

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
012	001	MULTIPURPOSE 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1981	D	1	46,344	5,774,925	1,038,569
012	002	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 26 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1992	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
012	003	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 27 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1992	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
012	004	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 28 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1992	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
012	005	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 29 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
012	006	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 30 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1988	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
012	007	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 31 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1988	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
012	008	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 32 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1988	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
012	009	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 33-34 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1996	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
012	010	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 35-36 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1996	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
012	011	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 37-38 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1996	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
012	012	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1996	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
012	013	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1996	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
012	099	COVERED PASSAGES 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1981	D	1	0	9,600	0
								==========	==========
			TOTAL: ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL					6,229,965	1,403,551

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
PARAMOUNT ADULT SCHOOL									
013	001	BUILDING A 14507 PARAMOUNT BOULEVARD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	C	1	12,880	1,497,943	370,751
013	002	BUILDING B 14507 PARAMOUNT BOULEVARD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	C	1	12,880	1,501,936	370,751
013	003	STORAGE 14507 PARAMOUNT BOULEVARD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	S	1	8,280	579,600	238,340
			TOTAL: PARAMOUNT ADULT SCHOOL					3,579,479	979,841

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS									
014	001	WAREHOUSE 8555 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	S	1	31,260	2,918,122	924,671
014	002	GARAGE 8555 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	S	1	3,000	236,490	97,290
014	003	FREEZER BUILDING 8555 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	910	172,800	0
			TOTAL: MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS					3,327,412	1,021,961

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
PARAMOUNT ADULT SCHOOL									
013	001	BUILDING A 14507 PARAMOUNT BOULEVARD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	C	1	12,880	1,497,943	370,751
013	002	BUILDING B 14507 PARAMOUNT BOULEVARD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	C	1	12,880	1,501,936	370,751
013	003	STORAGE 14507 PARAMOUNT BOULEVARD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	S	1	8,280	579,600	238,340
			TOTAL: PARAMOUNT ADULT SCHOOL					3,579,479	979,841

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS									
014	001	WAREHOUSE 8555 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	S	1	31,260	2,918,122	924,671
014	002	GARAGE 8555 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	S	1	3,000	236,490	97,290
014	003	FREEZER BUILDING 8555 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	910	172,800	0
			TOTAL: MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS					3,327,412	1,021,961

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION									
015	001	ADMINISTRATION 15110 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE.	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	1	8,617	1,004,743	293,150
015	002	BUSINESS OFFICE 15110 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE.	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	1	2,530	293,859	86,071
015	003	ANNEX 15110 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE.	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	S	1	11,200	944,272	381,024
015	004	PORTABLE MIGRANT EDUCATION 15110 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE.	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	32,659
015	005	PORTABLE FOOD SERVICES 15110 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE.	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	1,152	36,900	39,191
015	006	RESTROOMS/STORAGE 15110 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE.	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	1	828	96,636	15,326
015	007	COVERED PASSAGES 15110 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE.	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	1	0	5,500	0
								==========	==========
			TOTAL: DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION					2,412,630	847,421

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
016	001	OFFICE BUILDING 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1951	C	1	1,029	114,446	35,007
016	002	CLASSROOMS 1- 2 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1951	C	1	3,458	381,624	77,494
016	003	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 3- 4 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	1,728	55,300	38,724
016	004	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 5- 6A 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	C	1	2,260	72,320	50,647
016	005	CLASSROOMS 6- 8 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1951	C	1	3,000	348,360	67,233
016	006	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 9-10 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	C	1	1,728	55,300	45,305
016	007	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 11 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	008	MULTIPURPOSE 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1951	C	1	4,432	546,687	143,131
016	009	CLASSROOM 12-14 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1951	C	1	3,000	334,530	67,233
016	010	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 15 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	011	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 15 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	012	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 17 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	013	CLASSROOMS 18-20 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1951	C	1	3,103	344,992	69,535
016	014	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 21 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	015	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 22 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	016	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 23 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
016	017	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 24 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	018	CLASSROOMS 25-27 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1951	C	1	3,744	417,718	83,903
016	019	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 28 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	020	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 29 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	021	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 30 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	022	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 31 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	023	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 131 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	024	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 132 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	025	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 133 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	026	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 134 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	027	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 126 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	028	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 127 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	029	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 128 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	030	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 129 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	031	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 130 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	032	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 136 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
016	033	PORTABLE NEW ADMINISTRATION 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	2,560	81,920	67,123
016	034	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 135 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
016	035	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 149 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	036	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 150 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
016	037	CLASSROOM TRAILER 32-33 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1996	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903
016	038	RESTROOM 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1951	C	1	510	62,832	9,440
016	039	RESTROOM 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1951	C	1	510	62,832	9,440
016	099	COVERED PASSAGES 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1951	C	1	0	41,100	0
								==========	==========
			TOTAL: WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL					3,762,361	1,459,570

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
017	001	PORTABLE ADMINISTRATION 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	1,920	61,440	65,318
017	002	PORTABLE COMPUTER LAB 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	003	PORTABLE TEACHERS LOUNGE 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	32,659
017	004	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 1 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	1,400	44,800	36,708
017	005	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 2 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	1,400	44,800	36,708
017	006	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 3 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	007	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 4 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	008	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 5 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	009	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 6 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	010	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 7 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	011	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 8 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	012	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 9 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	013	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 10 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	014	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 11 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	015	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 12 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	016	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 20 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
017	017	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 19 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	018	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 18 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	019	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 17 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	020	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 16 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	021	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 15 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	022	PORTABLE LIBRARY 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	1,880	60,160	243,592
017	023	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 14 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	480	15,360	12,586
017	024	PORTABLE RESTROOM 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	480	15,360	8,885
017	025	PORTABLE RESTROOM 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	480	15,360	8,885
017	026	PORTABLE TRAILER 21-22 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903
017	027	PORTABLE TRAILER 23-24 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903
017	028	PORTABLE TRAILER 25-26 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903
017	029	PORTABLE RESTROOM 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	480	15,360	8,885
017	099	COVERED PASSAGES 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	0	8,400	0
								---	---
			TOTAL: LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL					965,040	1,004,845

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY									
018	001	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 1 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
018	002	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 2 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
018	003	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 3 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
018	004	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 4 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
018	005	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 5 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
018	006	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 6 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
018	007	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 7 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
018	008	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 8 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	009	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 9 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	010	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 10 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	011	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 11 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	012	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 12 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	013	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 13 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	014	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 14 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	015	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 15 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	016	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 16 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY									
018	017	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 17 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	018	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 18 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	019	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 19 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	020	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 20 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	021	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 21 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	022	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 22 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	023	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 23 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	024	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 24 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	025	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 25 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	026	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 26 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	027	PORTABLE COMPUTER LAB 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	108,000
018	028	PORTABLE LIBRARY 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	124,387
018	029	PORTABLE STAFF LOUNGE 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	31,003
018	030	PORTABLE ADMINISTRATION 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	1,440	46,080	48,989
018	031	PORTABLE RESTROOM 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	480	18,240	8,885
018	032	PORTABLE MULTIPURPOSE 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	2,880	92,160	93,010

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY									
018	033	PORTABLE RSP 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
018	034	PORTABLE CLASSROOM T1-T2 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
018	035	TRAILER CLASSROOM T3-T4 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903
018	036	TRAILER CLASSROOM T5-T6 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903
018	037	PORTABLE CAFETERIA 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	480	15,360	15,502
018	038	PORTABLE RESTROOM 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	480	18,240	8,885
018	039	PORTABLE RESTROOM 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	480	18,240	8,885
018	099	COVERED EATING AREA 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	0	15,000	0
			TOTAL: ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY					1,293,720	781,063
			GRAND TOTAL:					95,141,726	29,030,361

GRAND TOTAL - BUILDINGS AND CONTENTS: 124,172,087

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PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.
STATEMENT OF INSURABLE VALUES
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SITE	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
001 - MICHELSON HIGH SCHOOL	$880,356	$471,272
002 - PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL	$24,622,210	$7,381,850
003 - ALONDRA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	$8,799,826	$2,411,782
004 - CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH	$10,018,272	$2,274,999
005 - COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	$3,881,603	$1,116,613
006 - GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	$4,080,555	$1,511,897
007 - HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	$4,958,658	$1,536,747
008 - KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	$3,602,827	$1,092,375
009 - LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	$5,067,208	$1,248,184
010 - LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY	$2,766,628	$1,103,246
011 - MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	$4,892,976	$1,383,143
012 - ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	$6,229,965	$1,403,551
013 - PARAMOUNT ADULT SCHOOL	$3,579,479	$979,841
014 - MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS	$3,327,412	$1,021,961
015 - DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	$2,412,630	$847,421
016 - WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	$3,762,361	$1,459,570
017 - LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	$965,040	$1,004,845

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STATEMENT OF INSURABLE VALUES
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SITE	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
018 - ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY	$1,293,720	$781,063
	==========	==========
GRAND TOTAL	$95,141,726	$29,030,361

GRAND TOTAL - BUILDINGS AND CONTENTS: PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST. $124,172,087

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
MICHELSON HIGH SCHOOL									
001	001	PORTABLE ADMINISTRATION 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	1,800	57,600	61,236
001	002	MULTIPURPOSE 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1970	D	1	3,036	368,207	98,048
001	003	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 1 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
001	004	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 2- 4 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	1,800	57,600	47,196
001	005	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 5- 7 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	1,800	57,600	47,196
001	006	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 8 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	1,600	51,200	41,952
001	007	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 9 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	900	28,800	23,598
001	008	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 10 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	900	28,800	23,598
001	009	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 11 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	900	28,800	23,598
001	010	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 12 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	900	28,800	23,598
001	011	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 13 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	900	28,800	23,598
001	012	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 14 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1995	D	1	900	28,800	23,598
001	013	RESTROOM/CUSTODIAL STORAGE 3717 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1970	D	1	480	84,629	8,885
								==========	==========
			TOTAL: MICHELSON HIGH SCHOOL					880,356	471,272

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PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.
INSURABLE SUMMARY REPORT
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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL									
002	001	ADMINISTRATION/CLASSROOMS 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	B	2	67,217	7,845,922	2,286,722
002	002	CLASSROOMS 111-112 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,640	542,370	133,562
002	003	CAREER CENTER 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	1,924	221,684	55,382
002	004	ACTIVITIES/ATHLETICS 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	5,509	636,950	187,416
002	005	LIBRARY/CLASSROOM 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	7,551	874,557	978,383
002	006	CLASSROOMS 29-30 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	1,920	221,280	55,267
002	007	CLASSROOMS 31-35 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,800	559,488	138,168
002	008	CLASSROOMS 36-40 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,800	559,488	138,168
002	009	CLASSROOMS 41-42 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	2,295	268,837	66,062
002	010	CLASSROOMS 43-46 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,162	479,837	119,803
002	011	CLASSROOMS 47-51 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,800	556,512	138,168
002	012	CLASSROOMS 151-153 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	5,924	688,192	170,522
002	013	WAREHOUSE 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	S	1	5,232	418,560	154,763
002	014	INDUSTRIAL ARTS 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	7,202	837,809	299,891
002	015	CLASSROOMS 141-143 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,162	462,315	119,803
002	016	CLASSROOMS 241-243 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,164	462,454	119,861

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL									
002	017	CLASSROOMS 231-234 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,162	462,315	119,803
002	018	CLASSROOMS 221-224 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	3,975	443,371	114,420
002	019	CLASSROOMS 341-343 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,164	462,454	119,861
002	020	CLASSROOMS 331-334 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,162	462,315	119,803
002	021	CLASSROOMS 321-324 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	3,975	443,371	114,420
002	022	CLASSROOMS 453-454 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	2,368	261,380	68,163
002	023	CLASSROOMS 451-452 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	1,728	193,519	49,740
002	024	CLASSROOMS 441-442 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	1,728	193,519	49,740
002	025	CLASSROOMS 431-432 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	1,728	193,519	49,740
002	026	CLASSROOMS 531-532 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	1,728	193,519	49,740
002	027	CLASSROOMS 541-542 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	1,728	193,519	49,740
002	028	CLASSROOMS 551-552 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	1,728	193,519	49,740
002	029	CLASSROOMS 553-554 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	1,728	193,519	49,740
002	030	GIRL'S LOCKER ROOM 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	4,188	515,543	75,635
002	031	GYMNASIUM 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	C	1	16,106	1,967,670	290,874
002	032	BOY'S LOCKER ROOM 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	5,212	630,600	94,129

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL									
002	033	CAFETERIA 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	6,282	771,367	202,877
002	034	PORTABLE PARENT CENTER 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	035	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 801 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	036	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 802 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	037	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 803 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	038	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 804 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	039	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 805 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	040	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 806 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	041	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 631 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	042	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 632 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	043	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 633 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	044	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 634 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	045	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 641 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	046	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 642 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	047	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 651 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	048	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 652 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL									
002	049	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 653 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	050	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 654 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	051	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 655 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	052	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 656 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	053	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 657 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
002	054	HOME BLEACHERS 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	S	1	0	102,830	0
002	055	VISITOR BLEACHERS 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	S	1	0	77,100	0
002	056	HOME RESTROOM 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	729	89,215	13,494
002	057	VISITOR RESTROOM 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	391	47,925	7,237
002	058	FIELD STORAGE 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	S	1	704	43,641	27,583
002	099	COVERED PASSAGES 14429 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	0	235,825	0
			TOTAL: PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL					24,622,210	7,381,850

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
ALONDRA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL									
003	001	ADMINISTRATION/CLASSROOMS 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	2	21,287	2,500,964	549,205
003	002	CLASSROOMS 110-114, 210-214 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	2	10,669	1,242,535	275,260
003	003	LIBRARY 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	1	3,065	353,702	397,132
003	004	CLASSROOMS 1- 8 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	C	1	10,580	1,229,503	272,964
003	005	STORAGE 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	1	358	37,590	14,026
003	006	RESTROOM 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	1	506	59,112	9,366
003	007	MULTIPURPOSE/CLASSROOM 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	1	22,937	2,724,915	591,775
003	008	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 101 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	009	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 102 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	010	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 103 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	011	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 104A 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	012	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 104B 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	013	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 104C 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	014	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 311 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	015	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 310 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	016	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 309 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
ALONDRA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL									
003	017	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 308 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	018	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 307 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	019	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 306 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
003	099	COVERED PASSAGES 16200 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	1	0	282,865	0
								==========	==========
			TOTAL: ALONDRA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL					8,799,826	2,411,782

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH									
004	001	ADMINISTRATION 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	10,631	1,230,963	361,667
004	002	CLASSROOMS 6- 9 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	2,880	336,701	74,304
004	003	CLASSROOMS 10-13 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	2,880	336,701	74,304
004	004	LIBRARY/CLASSROOMS 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	11,719	1,366,905	302,350
004	005	CLASSROOMS 28-19 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	3,960	458,292	102,168
004	006	INDUSTRIAL ARTS 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	5,120	595,711	213,197
004	007	LUNCHROOM/CLASSROOM 30 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,800	211,914	46,440
004	008	CAFETERIA 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	5,518	666,961	178,204
004	009	GIRL'S PHYSICAL EDUCATION 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	8,430	1,020,621	152,246
004	010	CLASSROOMS 21-22 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,920	225,331	49,536
004	011	CLASSROOMS 23-24 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	2,304	265,099	59,443
004	012	CLASSROOMS 25 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,284	149,150	33,127
004	013	BOY'S PHYSICAL EDUCATION 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	4,919	598,151	88,837
004	014	CLASSROOMS 37-40 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	3,456	397,475	89,165
004	015	CLASSROOMS 35-36 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,728	201,208	44,582
004	016	CLASSROOMS 45-46 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,728	201,208	44,582

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH									
004	017	CLASSROOMS 43-44 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,728	201,208	44,582
004	018	AUDITORIUM 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	10,470	1,351,573	107,579
004	019	PORTABLE CLASSROOM A 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
004	020	PORTABLE MAC LAB 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	108,000
004	021	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 1 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
004	022	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 2 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
004	023	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 3 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
004	099	COVERED PASSAGES 14708 SOUTH PARAMOUNT BLVD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	0	49,500	0
								==========	==========
			TOTAL: CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH					10,018,272	2,274,999

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
005	001	ADMINISTRATION 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	C	1	1,008	118,067	34,292
005	002	CAFETERIA 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	C	1	4,519	545,444	145,941
005	003	WORKROOM 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	C	1	1,209	135,209	41,130
005	004	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 25-29 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1980	D	1	1,824	58,370	47,825
005	005	CLASSROOMS 21-24 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	C	1	4,380	508,080	98,156
005	006	CLASSROOMS 15-18 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	C	1	4,380	508,080	98,156
005	007	CLASSROOMS 8-12 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	C	1	5,340	609,935	119,665
005	008	CLASSROOMS 1- 5 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	C	1	5,340	609,935	119,665
005	009	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 31 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1994	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
005	010	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 30 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1994	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
005	011	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 6- 7 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	D	1	2,016	64,510	52,860
005	012	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 13-14 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	D	1	1,800	57,600	47,196
005	013	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 19-20 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1990	D	1	1,824	58,370	47,825
005	014	CLASSROOMS KA-KB 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	C	1	2,790	322,803	62,524
005	015	PORTABLE COMPUTER LAB 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
005	016	PORTABLE CLASSROOM T 7 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
005	017	PORTABLE CLASSROOM T C 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
005	018	PORTABLE CLASSROOM A B 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1990	D	1	1,440	40,320	37,757
005	019	PORTABLE CLASSROOM C D 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1990	D	1	1,440	40,320	37,757
005	099	COVERED PASSAGES 6125 COKE STREET	LONG BEACH, CA	1960	D	1	0	50,960	0
								==========	==========
			TOTAL: COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL					3,881,603	1,116,613

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GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
006	001	ADMINISTRATION 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1964	D	1	1,160	134,524	39,463
006	002	CLASSROOM I 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1964	D	1	1,802	209,212	40,383
006	003	LEARNING LAB 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1964	D	1	975	114,933	21,850
006	004	CAFETERIA 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1964	D	1	3,878	473,427	125,240
006	005	RESOURCE ROOMS TRAILER 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	440	12,320	11,537
006	006	LIBRARY/STAFF LOUNGE 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1964	D	1	1,728	200,741	223,897
006	007	CLASSROOMS 4- 7 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1964	D	1	4,862	562,777	108,957
006	008	CLASSROOMS 8-11 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1964	D	1	4,862	562,777	108,957
006	009	CLASSROOMS 12-13 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1964	D	1	2,304	268,278	51,633
006	010	PORTABLE TRAILER CD 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	1,664	46,590	43,630
006	011	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 14 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	012	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 19 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	013	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 20 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	014	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 21 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	015	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 22 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	016	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 18 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
006	017	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 23 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	018	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 24 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	019	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 25 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	020	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 27 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	021	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 28 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	022	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 29 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	023	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 30 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	024	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 31 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	025	PORTABLE TRAILER 32 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	516	14,450	13,530
006	026	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 33 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	027	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 34 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	028	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 35 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	029	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 17 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	030	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 16 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	031	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 15 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
006	032	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 26 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171

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GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
006	033	PORTABLE TRAILER AB 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	1,664	46,590	43,630
006	034	CLASSROOM C D C 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1964	D	1	6,720	764,736	150,595
006	099	COVERED PASSAGES 7340 EAST JACKSON	PARAMOUNT, CA	1964	D	1	0	24,080	0
			TOTAL: GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL					4,080,555	1,511,897

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HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
007	001	ADMINISTRATION 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1965	D	1	3,931	445,539	133,733
007	002	CLASSROOMS 2-22 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1965	D	1	32,210	3,677,544	721,826
007	003	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 20-21 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1985	D	1	2,250	72,000	58,995
007	004	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 24-25 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1975	D	1	1,752	56,065	45,937
007	005	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 32 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	006	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 40 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	007	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 39 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	008	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 33 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1986	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	009	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 30-31 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1980	D	1	2,580	82,560	67,648
007	010	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 29 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1975	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	011	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 34 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	012	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 35 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	013	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 36 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	014	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 37 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	015	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 38 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	016	PORTABLE TRAILER RMS 41-42 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1994	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
007	017	PORTABLE TRAILER RMS 43-44 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1994	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903
007	018	PORTABLE TRAILER RMS 45-46 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1994	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903
007	019	PORTABLE TRAILER RMS 47-49 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1994	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903
007	020	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 28 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1975	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	021	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 27 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1975	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	022	PORTABLE RESTROOMS 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1975	D	1	960	30,720	17,770
007	023	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 26 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA	1975	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
007	099	COVERED PASSAGES 5511 CENTURY AVENUE	SOUTH GATE, CA		D	1	0	20,150	0
			TOTAL: HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL					4,958,658	1,536,747

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
008	017	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 20 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
008	018	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 21 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
008	019	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 22 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
008	020	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 23 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
008	021	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 24 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
008	022	CLASSROOM TRAILER 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	504	14,110	13,215
008	099	COVERED PASSAGES 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	D	1	0	43,555	0
								==========	==========
			TOTAL: KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL					3,602,827	1,092,375

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
009	001	ADMINISTRATION 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	C	1	6,000	660,600	204,120
009	002	CLASSROOMS 24-25 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	5,280	590,516	118,325
009	003	CLASSROOMS 27-30 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	5,915	656,032	132,555
009	004	CLASSROOMS 1- 3 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	3,150	352,485	70,592
009	005	CLASSROOMS 4- 5 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	2,002	223,884	44,865
009	006	CAFETERIA 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	3,476	419,899	112,322
009	007	CLASSROOMS A - D 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	2,106	234,419	47,195
009	008	CLASSROOMS 6- 8 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	3,150	352,485	70,592
009	009	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 19-20 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	1,752	56,065	45,937
009	010	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 21-22 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	1,752	56,065	45,937
009	011	CLASSROOM 13 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,325	147,128	29,693
009	012	STORAGE 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	780	63,172	30,560
009	013	CLASSROOMS 9-12 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	4,770	527,610	106,896
009	014	CLASSROOMS 14-16 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	3,270	365,815	73,283
009	015	CLASSROOMS 17-18 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,776	198,753	39,800
009	016	CLASSROOM TRAILER 1- 2 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	1,440	40,320	37,757

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
009	017	CLASSROOM TRAILER 3- 4 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	1,440	40,320	37,757
009	099	COVERED PASSAGES 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	0	81,640	0
			TOTAL: LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL					5,067,208	1,246,184

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY									
010	001	ADMINISTRATION 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,440	160,877	48,989
010	002	CLASSROOMS 1- 3 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,825	203,598	40,898
010	003	MULTIPURPOSE 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	2,880	352,310	93,010
010	004	CLASSROOMS 4- 7 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	C	1	5,340	589,589	119,669
010	005	CLASSROOMS 8-11 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	C	1	5,148	570,039	115,367
010	006	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 12 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
010	007	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 13 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
010	008	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 14 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
010	009	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 15 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
010	010	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 16 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
010	011	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 17 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
010	012	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 18 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
010	013	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 19 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
010	014	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 20-21 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	1,728	55,295	45,308
010	015	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 22-23 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	1,728	55,295	45,308
010	016	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 24-25 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	2,040	65,280	53,489

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY									
010	017	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 26-27 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	2,040	65,280	53,489
010	018	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 30-31 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	2,040	65,280	53,489
010	019	PORTABLE TRAILER RMS 40-41 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903
010	020	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 29 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
010	021	PORTABLE LIBRARY 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
010	023	CLASSROOMS D C S 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	1,500	165,000	33,615
010	024	PORTABLE COMPUTER LAB 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	108,000
010	099	COVERED PASSAGES 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1958	D	1	0	37,185	0
								==========	==========
			TOTAL: LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY					2,766,628	1,103,246

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
011	001	ADMINISTRATION 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	1,960	217,482	66,679
011	002	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 1 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	003	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 26 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	004	CLASSROOM 10 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	1,950	220,155	43,700
011	005	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 31 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	006	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 32 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	007	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 33 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	008	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 34 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	009	CLASSROOM 5 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	1,575	176,054	35,296
011	010	CLASSROOMS 6- 7 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	1,824	200,786	40,876
011	011	CLASSROOM 8 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	782	87,881	17,525
011	012	OFFICE/CLASSROOM 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	1,560	173,518	34,960
011	013	LIBRARY 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	4,036	447,996	90,447
011	014	CLASSROOMS 24-25 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	2,358	262,964	52,843
011	015	CLASSROOM 16 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	3,126	348,517	70,054
011	016	CLASSROOM 14 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	1,728	191,341	38,724

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MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
011	017	CAFETERIA 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	6,584	805,420	212,630
011	018	CLASSROOMS 18-20 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	3,880	437,858	86,951
011	019	CLASSROOMS C D C 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	3,367	377,340	75,454
011	020	CLASSROOMS 21-23 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	2,904	324,900	65,079
011	021	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 27 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	022	PORTABLE LH COUNTY OFFICE 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	023	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 28 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	024	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 40 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	025	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 30 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	026	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 29 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	027	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
011	028	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
011	029	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
011	030	PSYCH OFFICE 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1985	D	1	336	36,964	11,431
011	031	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
011	099	COVERED PASSAGES 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1962	D	1	0	46,200	[illegible]

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
								==========	==========
			TOTAL: MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL					4,892,976	1,383,143

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
012	001	MULTIPURPOSE 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1981	D	1	46,344	5,774,925	1,038,569
012	002	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 26 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1992	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
012	003	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 27 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1992	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
012	004	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 28 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1992	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
012	005	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 29 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
012	006	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 30 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1988	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
012	007	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 31 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1988	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
012	008	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 32 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1988	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
012	009	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 33-34 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1996	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
012	010	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 35-36 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1996	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
012	011	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 37-38 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1996	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
012	012	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1996	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
012	013	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1996	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
012	099	COVERED PASSAGES 13451 MERKEL AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1981	D	1	0	9,600	0
								==========	==========
			TOTAL: ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL					6,229,965	1,403,551

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
PARAMOUNT ADULT SCHOOL									
013	001	BUILDING A 14507 PARAMOUNT BOULEVARD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	C	1	12,880	1,497,943	370,751
013	002	BUILDING B 14507 PARAMOUNT BOULEVARD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	C	1	12,880	1,501,936	370,751
013	003	STORAGE 14507 PARAMOUNT BOULEVARD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	S	1	8,280	579,600	238,340
			TOTAL: PARAMOUNT ADULT SCHOOL					3,579,479	979,841

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS									
014	001	WAREHOUSE 8555 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	S	1	31,260	2,918,122	924,671
014	002	GARAGE 8555 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	S	1	3,000	236,490	97,290
014	003	FREEZER BUILDING 8555 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	910	172,800	0
			TOTAL: MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS					3,327,412	1,021,961

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
PARAMOUNT ADULT SCHOOL									
013	001	BUILDING A 14507 PARAMOUNT BOULEVARD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	C	1	12,880	1,497,943	370,751
013	002	BUILDING B 14507 PARAMOUNT BOULEVARD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	C	1	12,880	1,501,936	370,751
013	003	STORAGE 14507 PARAMOUNT BOULEVARD	PARAMOUNT, CA	1960	S	1	8,280	579,600	238,340
			TOTAL: PARAMOUNT ADULT SCHOOL					3,579,479	979,841

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS									
014	001	WAREHOUSE 8555 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	S	1	31,260	2,918,182	924,671
014	002	GARAGE 8555 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	S	1	3,000	236,490	97,290
014	003	FREEZER BUILDING 8555 EAST FLOWER STREET	PARAMOUNT, CA	1970	D	1	910	172,800	0
			TOTAL: MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS					3,327,472	1,021,961

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION									
015	001	ADMINISTRATION 15110 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE.	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	1	8,617	1,004,743	293,150
015	002	BUSINESS OFFICE 15110 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE.	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	1	2,530	293,859	86,071
015	003	ANNEX 15110 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE.	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	S	1	11,200	944,272	381,024
015	004	PORTABLE MIGRANT EDUCATION 15110 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE.	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	960	30,720	32,659
015	005	PORTABLE FOOD SERVICES 15110 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE.	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	1,152	36,900	39,191
015	006	RESTROOMS/STORAGE 15110 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE.	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	1	828	96,636	15,326
015	007	COVERED PASSAGES 15110 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE.	PARAMOUNT, CA	1965	D	1	0	5,500	0
								==========	==========
			TOTAL: DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION					2,412,630	847,421

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
016	001	OFFICE BUILDING 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1951	C	1	1,029	114,446	35,007
016	002	CLASSROOMS 1- 2 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1951	C	1	3,458	381,624	77,494
016	003	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 3- 4 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	1,728	55,300	38,724
016	004	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 5- 6A 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	C	1	2,260	72,320	50,647
016	005	CLASSROOMS 6- 8 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1951	C	1	3,000	348,360	67,233
016	006	PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 9-10 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	C	1	1,728	55,300	45,305
016	007	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 11 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	008	MULTIPURPOSE 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1951	C	1	4,432	546,687	143,131
016	009	CLASSROOM 12-14 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1951	C	1	3,000	334,530	67,233
016	010	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 15 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	011	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 15 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	012	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 17 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	013	CLASSROOMS 18-20 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1951	C	1	3,103	344,992	69,538
016	014	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 21 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	015	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 22 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	016	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 23 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
016	017	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 24 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	018	CLASSROOMS 25-27 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1951	C	1	3,744	417,718	83,903
016	019	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 28 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	020	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 29 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	021	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 30 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	022	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 31 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	023	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 131 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	024	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 132 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	025	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 133 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	026	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 134 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	027	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 126 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	028	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 127 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	029	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 128 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	030	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 129 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	031	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 130 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	032	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 136 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
016	033	PORTABLE NEW ADMINISTRATION 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	2,560	81,920	67,123
016	034	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 135 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
016	035	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 149 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
016	036	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 150 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1990	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
016	037	CLASSROOM TRAILER 32-33 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1996	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903
016	038	RESTROOM 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1951	C	1	510	62,832	9,440
016	039	RESTROOM 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1951	C	1	510	62,832	9,440
016	099	COVERED PASSAGES 8535 CONTRERAS	PARAMOUNT, CA	1951	C	1	0	41,100	0
								==========	==========
			TOTAL: WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL					3,762,361	1,459,570

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
017	001	PORTABLE ADMINISTRATION 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	1,920	61,440	65,318
017	002	PORTABLE COMPUTER LAB 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	003	PORTABLE TEACHERS LOUNGE 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	32,659
017	004	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 1 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	1,400	44,800	36,708
017	005	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 2 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	1,400	44,800	36,708
017	006	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 3 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	007	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 4 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	008	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 5 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	009	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 6 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	010	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 7 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	011	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 8 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	012	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 9 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	013	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 10 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	014	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 11 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	015	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 12 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	016	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 20 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL									
017	017	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 19 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	018	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 18 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	019	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 17 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	020	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 16 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	021	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 15 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
017	022	PORTABLE LIBRARY 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	1,880	60,160	243,592
017	023	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 14 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	480	15,360	12,586
017	024	PORTABLE RESTROOM 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	480	15,360	8,885
017	025	PORTABLE RESTROOM 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	480	15,360	8,885
017	026	PORTABLE TRAILER 21-22 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903
017	027	PORTABLE TRAILER 23-24 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903
017	028	PORTABLE TRAILER 25-26 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903
017	029	PORTABLE RESTROOM 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	480	15,360	8,885
017	099	COVERED PASSAGES 3701 MICHELSON	LAKEWOOD, CA	1990	D	1	0	8,400	0
								---	---
			TOTAL: LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL					965,040	1,004,845

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY									
018	001	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 1 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
018	002	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 2 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
018	003	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 3 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
018	004	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 4 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
018	005	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 5 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
018	006	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 6 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
018	007	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 7 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	25,171
018	008	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 8 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	009	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 9 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	010	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 10 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	011	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 11 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	012	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 12 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	013	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 13 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	014	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 14 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	015	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 15 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	016	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 16 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0

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SITE	BLDG	NAME AND ADDRESS	CITY	YEAR	CLASS	FLRS	SQ. FEET	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY									
018	017	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 17 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	018	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 18 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	019	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 19 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	020	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 20 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	021	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 21 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	022	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 22 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	023	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 23 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	024	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 24 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	025	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 25 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	026	PORTABLE CLASSROOM 26 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	0
018	027	PORTABLE COMPUTER LAB 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	108,000
018	028	PORTABLE LIBRARY 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	124,387
018	029	PORTABLE STAFF LOUNGE 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	960	30,720	31,003
018	030	PORTABLE ADMINISTRATION 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	1,440	46,080	48,989
018	031	PORTABLE RESTROOM 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	480	18,240	8,885
018	032	PORTABLE MULTIPURPOSE 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	2,880	92,160	93,010

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ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY									
018	033	PORTABLE RSP 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
018	034	PORTABLE CLASSROOM T1-T2 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	1,440	46,080	37,757
018	035	TRAILER CLASSROOM T3-T4 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903
018	036	TRAILER CLASSROOM T5-T6 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1980	D	1	1,560	43,680	40,903
018	037	PORTABLE CAFETERIA 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	480	15,360	15,502
018	038	PORTABLE RESTROOM 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	480	18,240	8,885
018	039	PORTABLE RESTROOM 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	480	18,240	8,885
018	099	COVERED EATING AREA 15733 ORANGE AVENUE	PARAMOUNT, CA	1995	D	1	0	15,000	0
			TOTAL: ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY					1,293,720	781,063
			GRAND TOTAL:					95,141,726	29,030,361

GRAND TOTAL - BUILDINGS AND CONTENTS: 124,172,087

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HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 30-31** 5511 CENTURY AVENUE SOUTH GATE, CA 90280 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 2,580 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	2,580	007 / 009	$82,560	$67,648
HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 29** 5511 CENTURY AVENUE SOUTH GATE, CA 90280 Erected: 1975 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	007 / 010	$30,720	$25,171
HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 34** 5511 CENTURY AVENUE SOUTH GATE, CA 90280 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	007 / 011	$30,720	$25,171
HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 35** 5511 CENTURY AVENUE SOUTH GATE, CA 90280 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	007 / 012	$30,720	$25,171
HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 36** 5511 CENTURY AVENUE SOUTH GATE, CA 90280 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	007 / 013	$30,720	$25,171

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HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 37** 5511 CENTURY AVENUE SOUTH GATE, CA 90280 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	007 / 014	$30,720	$25,171
HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 38** 5511 CENTURY AVENUE SOUTH GATE, CA 90280 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	007 / 015	$30,720	$25,171
HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE TRAILER RMS 41-42** 5511 CENTURY AVENUE SOUTH GATE, CA 90280 Erected: 1994 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,560 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Metal Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,560	007 / 016	$43,680	$40,903
HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE TRAILER RMS 43-44** 5511 CENTURY AVENUE SOUTH GATE, CA 90280 Erected: 1994 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,560 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,560	007 / 017	$43,680	$40,903
HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE TRAILER RMS 45-46** 5511 CENTURY AVENUE SOUTH GATE, CA 90280 Erected: 1994 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,560 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Metal Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,560	007 / 018	$43,680	$40,903

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HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE TRAILER RMS 47-49** 5511 CENTURY AVENUE SOUTH GATE, CA 90280 Erected: 1994 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,560 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,560	007 / 019	$43,680	$40,903
HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 28** 5511 CENTURY AVENUE SOUTH GATE, CA 90280 Erected: 1975 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	007 / 020	$30,720	$25,171
HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 27** 5511 CENTURY AVENUE SOUTH GATE, CA 90280 Erected: 1975 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	007 / 021	$30,720	$25,171
HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE RESTROOMS** 5511 CENTURY AVENUE SOUTH GATE, CA 90280 Erected: 1975 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling:	960	007 / 022	$30,720	$17,770
HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 26** 5511 CENTURY AVENUE SOUTH GATE, CA 90280 Erected: 1975 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	007 / 023	$30,720	$25,171

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KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOMS 8- 9** 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1960 Masonry Bearing Walls Square Feet: 2,050 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: Concrete, Formed Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	2,050	008 / 005	$225,869	$45,941
KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOMS 13-14** 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1960 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,932 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	1,932	008 / 006	$213,176	$43,296
KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CAFETERIA** 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1960 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 4,359 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Hot Water	4,359	008 / 007	$532,932	$140,774
KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOM 19** 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1960 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,519 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace Evaporative Cooling	1,519	008 / 008	$169,748	$34,041
KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOM 17** 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1960 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 945 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding -Metal Siding Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	945	008 / 009	$104,233	$21,177

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KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 25** 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	008 / 010	$30,720	$25,171
KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 26** 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	008 / 011	$30,720	$25,171
KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 27** 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	008 / 012	$30,720	$25,171
KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 28** 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	008 / 013	$30,720	$25,171
KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE TRAILER RMS 30-31** 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,440 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,440	008 / 014	$40,320	$37,757

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KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE TRAILER RMS 32-33** 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,440 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,440	008 / 015	$40,320	$37,757
KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 29** 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	008 / 016	$30,720	$25,171
KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 20** 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	008 / 017	$30,720	$25,171
KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 21** 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	008 / 018	$30,720	$25,171
KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 22** 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	008 / 019	$30,720	$25,171

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 23** 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	008 / 020	$30,720	$25,171
KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 24** 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	008 / 021	$30,720	$25,171
KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOM TRAILER** 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 504 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	504	008 / 022	$14,110	$13,215
KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **COVERED PASSAGES** 6630 MARK KEPPEL STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1960 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 0 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Heating/Cooling:	0	008 / 099	$43,555	$0
TOTAL KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		**SITE 008**	**$3,602,827**	**$1,092,375**
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **ADMINISTRATION** 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1958 Masonry Bearing Walls Square Feet: 6,000 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: Brick, Solid Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	6,000	009 / 001	$660,600	$204,120

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOMS 24-25** 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1958 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 5,280 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Metal Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	5,280	009 / 002	$590,516	$118,325
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOMS 27-30** 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1958 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 5,915 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Metal Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	5,915	009 / 003	$656,032	$132,555
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOMS 1- 3** 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1958 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 3,150 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: Concrete, Formed Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	3,150	009 / 004	$352,485	$70,592
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOMS 4- 5** 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1958 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 2,002 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: Concrete, Formed Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	2,002	009 / 005	$223,884	$44,865
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CAFETERIA** 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1958 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 3,478 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: Concrete, Formed Heating/Cooling: Hot Water	3,478	009 / 006	$419,899	$112,322

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LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOMS A - D** 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1958 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 2,106 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: Concrete, Formed Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	2,106	009 / 007	$234,419	$47,195
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOMS 6- 8** 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1958 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 3,150 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: Concrete, Formed Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	3,150	009 / 008	$352,485	$70,592
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 19-20** 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,752 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,752	009 / 009	$56,065	$45,937
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 21-22** 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,752 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,752	009 / 010	$56,065	$45,937
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOM 13** 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1958 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,325 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	1,325	009 / 011	$147,128	$29,693

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LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **STORAGE** 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1958 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 780 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	780	009 / 012	$63,172	$30,560
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOMS 9-12** 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1958 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 4,770 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	4,770	009 / 013	$527,610	$106,896
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOMS 14-16** 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1958 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 3,270 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	3,270	009 / 014	$365,815	$73,281
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOMS 17-18** 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1958 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,776 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	1,776	009 / 015	$198,753	$39,800
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOM TRAILER 1- 2** 15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,440 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,440	009 / 016	$40,320	$37,757

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LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1,440	009 / 017	$40,320	$37,757
CLASSROOM TRAILER 3- 4				
15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 1,440 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	0	009 / 099	$81,640	$0
COVERED PASSAGES				
15324 CALIFORNIA AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1958				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 0 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type:				
Heating/Cooling:				
			==========	==========
TOTAL LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		**SITE 009**	**$5,067,208**	**$1,248,184**
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY	1,440	010 / 001	$160,877	$48,989
ADMINISTRATION				
14626 GUNDRY AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1958				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 1,440 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY	1,825	010 / 002	$203,598	$40,898
CLASSROOMS 1- 3				
14626 GUNDRY AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1958				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 1,825 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame				
Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace				
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY	2,880	010 / 003	$352,310	$93,010
MULTIPURPOSE				
14626 GUNDRY AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1958				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 2,880 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame				
Heating/Cooling: Forced Air Unit				

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY **CLASSROOMS 4- 7** 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1958 Masonry Bearing Walls Square Feet: 5,340 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: Concrete, Formed Metal with Glass Panels Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	5,340	010 / 004	$589,589	$119,669
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY **CLASSROOMS 8-11** 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1958 Masonry Bearing Walls Square Feet: 5,148 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: Concrete, Formed Metal with Glass Panels Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	5,148	010 / 005	$570,039	$115,367
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 12** 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	010 / 006	$30,720	$25,171
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 13** 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	010 / 007	$30,720	$25,171
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 14** 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	010 / 008	$30,720	$25,171

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 15** 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	010 / 009	$30,720	$25,171
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 16** 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	010 / 010	$30,720	$25,171
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 17** 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	010 / 011	$30,720	$25,171
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 18** 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	010 / 012	$30,720	$25,171
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 19** 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	010 / 013	$30,720	$25,171

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 20-21** 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,728 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,728	010 / 014	$55,295	$45,308
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 22-23** 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,728 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,728	010 / 015	$55,295	$45,308
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 24-25** 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 2,040 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	2,040	010 / 016	$65,280	$53,489
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 26-27** 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 2,040 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	2,040	010 / 017	$65,280	$53,489
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 30-31** 14626 GUNDRY AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 2,040 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Metal Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	2,040	010 / 018	$65,280	$53,489

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY	1,560	010 / 019	$43,680	$40,903
PORTABLE TRAILER RMS 40-41				
14626 GUNDRY AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 1,560 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: -Metal Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY	960	010 / 020	$30,720	$25,171
PORTABLE CLASSROOM 29				
14626 GUNDRY AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY	960	010 / 021	$30,720	$25,171
PORTABLE LIBRARY				
14626 GUNDRY AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY	1,500	010 / 023	$165,000	$33,615
CLASSROOMS D C S				
14626 GUNDRY AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1958				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 1,500 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame				
Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace				
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY	960	010 / 024	$30,720	$108,000
PORTABLE COMPUTER LAB				
14626 GUNDRY AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1980				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY	0	010 / 099	$37,185	$0
COVERED PASSAGES				
14626 GUNDRY AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1958				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 0 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type:				
Heating/Cooling:				
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TOTAL LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY		**SITE 010**	**$2,766,628**	**$1,103,246**
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1,960	011 / 001	$217,482	$66,679
ADMINISTRATION				
8571 EAST FLOWER STREET				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1962				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 1,960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame				
Heating/Cooling: Forced Air Unit				
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	960	011 / 002	$30,720	$25,171
PORTABLE CLASSROOM 1				
8571 EAST FLOWER STREET				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	960	011 / 003	$30,720	$25,171
PORTABLE CLASSROOM 26				
8571 EAST FLOWER STREET				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1,950	011 / 004	$220,155	$43,700
CLASSROOM 10				
8571 EAST FLOWER STREET				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1962				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 1,950 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame				
Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace				

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MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 31** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	011 / 005	$30,720	$25,171
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 32** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	011 / 006	$30,720	$25,171
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 33** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	011 / 007	$30,720	$25,171
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 34** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	011 / 008	$30,720	$25,171
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOM 5** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1962 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,575 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	1,575	011 / 009	$176,054	$35,296

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MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOMS 6- 7** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1962 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,824 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	1,824	011 / 010	$200,786	$40,876
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOM 8** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1962 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 782 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	782	011 / 011	$87,881	$17,525
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **OFFICE/CLASSROOM** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1962 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,560 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	1,560	011 / 012	$173,518	$34,960
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **LIBRARY** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1962 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 4,036 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Package Unit Wall Furnace	4,036	011 / 013	$447,996	$90,447
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOMS 24-25** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1962 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 2,358 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	2,358	011 / 014	$262,964	$52,843

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOM 16** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1962 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 3,126 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	3,126	011 / 015	$348,517	$70,054
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOM 14** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1962 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,728 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	1,728	011 / 016	$191,341	$38,724
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CAFETERIA** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1962 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 6,584 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Forced Air Unit	6,584	011 / 017	$805,420	$212,630
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOMS 18-20** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1962 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 3,880 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	3,880	011 / 018	$437,858	$86,951
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOMS C D C** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1962 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 3,367 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	3,367	011 / 019	$377,340	$75,454

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOMS 21-23** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1962 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 2,904 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	2,904	011 / 020	$324,900	$65,079
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 27** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	011 / 021	$30,720	$25,171
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE LH COUNTY OFFICE** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	011 / 022	$30,720	$25,171
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 28** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	011 / 023	$30,720	$25,171
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 40** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	011 / 024	$30,720	$25,171

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 30** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	011 / 025	$30,720	$25,171
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 29** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	011 / 026	$30,720	$25,171
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,440 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,440	011 / 027	$46,080	$37,757
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,440 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,440	011 / 028	$46,080	$37,757
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,440 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,440	011 / 029	$46,080	$37,757

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MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PSYCH OFFICE** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1985 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 336 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	336	011 / 030	$36,964	$11,431
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	011 / 031	$30,720	$25,171
MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **COVERED PASSAGES** 8571 EAST FLOWER STREET PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1962 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 0 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Heating/Cooling:	0	011 / 099	$46,200	$0
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TOTAL MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		**SITE 011**	**$4,892,976**	**$1,383,143**
ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **MULTIPURPOSE** 13451 MERKEL AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1981 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 46,344 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Forced Air Unit	46,344	012 / 001	$5,774,925	$1,038,569
ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 26** 13451 MERKEL AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1992 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	012 / 002	$30,720	$25,171

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ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 27** 13451 MERKEL AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1992 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	012 / 003	$30,720	$25,171
ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 28** 13451 MERKEL AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1992 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	012 / 004	$30,720	$25,171
ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 29** 13451 MERKEL AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	012 / 005	$30,720	$25,171
ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 30** 13451 MERKEL AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1988 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	012 / 006	$30,720	$25,171
ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 31** 13451 MERKEL AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1988 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	012 / 007	$30,720	$25,171

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ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 32** 13451 MERKEL AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1988 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	012 / 008	$30,720	$25,171
ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 33-34** 13451 MERKEL AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1996 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,440 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,440	012 / 009	$46,080	$37,757
ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 35-36** 13451 MERKEL AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1996 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,440 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,440	012 / 010	$46,080	$37,757
ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 37-38** 13451 MERKEL AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1996 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,440 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,440	012 / 011	$46,080	$37,757
ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM** 13451 MERKEL AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1996 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,440 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,440	012 / 012	$46,080	$37,757

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ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1,440	012 / 013	$46,080	$37,757
PORTABLE CLASSROOM				
13451 MERKEL AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1996				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 1,440 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	0	012 / 099	$9,600	$0
COVERED PASSAGES				
13451 MERKEL AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1981				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 0 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height				
Wall Type:				
Heating/Cooling:				
			==========	==========
TOTAL ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		**SITE 012**	**$6,229,965**	**$1,403,551**
PARAMOUNT ADULT SCHOOL	12,880	013 / 001	$1,497,943	$370,751
BUILDING A				
14507 PARAMOUNT BOULEVARD				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1960				
Masonry Bearing Walls				
Square Feet: 12,880 1 Stories 18.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Concrete, Formed				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
PARAMOUNT ADULT SCHOOL	12,880	013 / 002	$1,501,936	$370,751
BUILDING B				
14507 PARAMOUNT BOULEVARD				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1960				
Masonry Bearing Walls				
Square Feet: 12,880 1 Stories 18.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Hollow Clay Block				
-Stucco on Wood Frame				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
PARAMOUNT ADULT SCHOOL	8,280	013 / 003	$579,600	$238,340
STORAGE				
14507 PARAMOUNT BOULEVARD				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1960				
Metal Frame Walls				
Square Feet: 8,280 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: -Metal Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Forced Air Unit				
TOTAL PARAMOUNT ADULT SCHOOL		**SITE 013**	**$3,579,479**	**$979,841**
MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS	31,260	014 / 001	$2,918,122	$924,671
WAREHOUSE				
8555 EAST FLOWER STREET				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1970				
Metal Frame Walls				
Square Feet: 31,260 1 Stories 18.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: -Metal Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Space Heater				
Wet Sprinklers				
MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS	3,000	014 / 002	$236,490	$97,290
GARAGE				
8555 EAST FLOWER STREET				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1970				
Metal Frame Walls				
Square Feet: 3,000 1 Stories 18.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: -Metal Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Space Heater				
MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS	910	014 / 003	$172,800	$0
FREEZER BUILDING				
8555 EAST FLOWER STREET				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1970				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 910 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling:				
WALKIN FREEZER				
TOTAL MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS		**SITE 014**	**$3,327,412**	**$1,021,961**

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION **ADMINISTRATION** 15110 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE. PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1965 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 8,617 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Brick, Solid Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	8,617	015 / 001	$1,004,743	$293,150
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION **BUSINESS OFFICE** 15110 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE. PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1965 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 2,530 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	2,530	015 / 002	$293,859	$86,071
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION **ANNEX** 15110 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE. PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1965 Metal Frame Walls Square Feet: 11,200 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Metal Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	11,200	015 / 003	$944,272	$381,024
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION **PORTABLE MIGRANT EDUCATION** 15110 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE. PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	015 / 004	$30,720	$32,659
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION **PORTABLE FOOD SERVICES** 15110 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE. PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,152 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,152	015 / 005	$36,900	$39,191

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	828	015 / 006	$96,636	$15,326
RESTROOMS/STORAGE				
15110 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE.				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1965				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 828 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling:				
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	0	015 / 007	$5,500	$0
COVERED PASSAGES				
15110 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE.				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1965				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 0 1 Stories 12.0 Story Height				
Wall Type:				
Heating/Cooling:				
			==========	==========
TOTAL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	**SITE 015**		**$2,412,630**	**$847,421**
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1,029	016 / 001	$114,446	$35,007
OFFICE BUILDING				
8535 CONTRERAS				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1951				
Masonry Bearing Walls				
Square Feet: 1,029 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Concrete, Formed				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	3,458	016 / 002	$381,624	$77,494
CLASSROOMS 1- 2				
8535 CONTRERAS				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1951				
Masonry Bearing Walls				
Square Feet: 3,458 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame				
Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace				
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1,728	016 / 003	$55,300	$38,724
PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 3- 4				
8535 CONTRERAS				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 1,728 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame				
Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace				

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 5- 6A** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Masonry Bearing Walls Square Feet: 2,260 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: Concrete, Formed Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	2,260	016 / 004	$72,320	$50,647
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOMS 6- 8** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1951 Masonry Bearing Walls Square Feet: 3,000 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: Concrete, Formed Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	3,000	016 / 005	$348,360	$67,230
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 9-10** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Masonry Bearing Walls Square Feet: 1,728 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Stucco on Wood Frame Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	1,728	016 / 006	$55,300	$45,308
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 11** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	960	016 / 007	$30,720	$25,171
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **MULTIPURPOSE** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1951 Masonry Bearing Walls Square Feet: 4,432 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: Concrete, Formed Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace Hot Water	4,432	016 / 008	$546,687	$143,131

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WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOM 12-14** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1951 Masonry Bearing Walls Square Feet: 3,000 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: Concrete, Formed Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	3,000	016 / 009	$334,530	$67,230
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 15** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	016 / 010	$30,720	$25,171
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 15** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	016 / 011	$30,720	$25,171
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 17** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	016 / 012	$30,720	$25,171
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOMS 18-20** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1951 Masonry Bearing Walls Square Feet: 3,103 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: Concrete, Formed Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	3,103	016 / 013	$344,992	$69,538

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 21** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	016 / 014	$30,720	$25,171
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 22** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	016 / 015	$30,720	$25,171
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 23** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	016 / 016	$30,720	$25,171
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 24** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	016 / 017	$30,720	$25,171
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOMS 25-27** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1951 Masonry Bearing Walls Square Feet: 3,744 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: Concrete, Formed Heating/Cooling: Wall Furnace	3,744	016 / 018	$417,718	$83,903

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 28** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	016 / 019	$30,720	$25,171
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 29** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	016 / 020	$30,720	$25,171
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 30** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	016 / 021	$30,720	$25,171
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 31** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	016 / 022	$30,720	$25,171
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 131** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	016 / 023	$30,720	$25,171

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	960	016 / 024	$30,720	$25,171
PORTABLE CLASSROOM 132				
8535 CONTRERAS				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	960	016 / 025	$30,720	$25,171
PORTABLE CLASSROOM 133				
8535 CONTRERAS				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	960	016 / 026	$30,720	$25,171
PORTABLE CLASSROOM 134				
8535 CONTRERAS				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	960	016 / 027	$30,720	$25,171
PORTABLE CLASSROOM 126				
8535 CONTRERAS				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	960	016 / 028	$30,720	$25,171
PORTABLE CLASSROOM 127				
8535 CONTRERAS				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 128** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	016 / 029	$30,720	$25,171
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 129** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	016 / 030	$30,720	$25,171
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 130** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	016 / 031	$30,720	$25,171
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 136** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	016 / 032	$30,720	$25,171
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE NEW ADMINISTRATION** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 2,560 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	2,560	016 / 033	$81,920	$67,123

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 135** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,440 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,440	016 / 034	$46,080	$37,757
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 149** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	016 / 035	$30,720	$25,171
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 150** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,440 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,440	016 / 036	$46,080	$37,757
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **CLASSROOM TRAILER 32-33** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1996 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,560 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Metal Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,560	016 / 037	$43,680	$40,903
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **RESTROOM** 8535 CONTRERAS PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1951 Masonry Bearing Walls Square Feet: 510 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height Wall Type: Concrete, Formed Heating/Cooling:	510	016 / 038	$62,832	$9,440

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WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	510	016 / 039	$62,832	$9,440
RESTROOM				
8535 CONTRERAS				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1951				
Masonry Bearing Walls				
Square Feet: 510 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Concrete, Formed				
Heating/Cooling:				
WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	0	016 / 099	$41,100	$0
COVERED PASSAGES				
8535 CONTRERAS				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1951				
Masonry Bearing Walls				
Square Feet: 0 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type:				
Heating/Cooling:				
			==========	==========
TOTAL WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		**SITE 016**	**$3,762,361**	**$1,459,570**
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	1,920	017 / 001	$61,440	$65,318
PORTABLE ADMINISTRATION				
3701 MICHELSON				
LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 1,920 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	960	017 / 002	$30,720	$25,171
PORTABLE COMPUTER LAB				
3701 MICHELSON				
LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	960	017 / 003	$30,720	$32,659
PORTABLE TEACHERS LOUNGE				
3701 MICHELSON				
LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 1** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,400 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,400	017 / 004	$44,800	$36,708
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 2** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,400 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,400	017 / 005	$44,800	$36,708
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 3** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	017 / 006	$30,720	$25,171
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 4** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	017 / 007	$30,720	$25,171
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 5** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	017 / 008	$30,720	$25,171

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LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 6** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	017 / 009	$30,720	$25,171
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 7** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	017 / 010	$30,720	$25,171
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 8** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	017 / 011	$30,720	$25,171
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 9** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	017 / 012	$30,720	$25,171
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 10** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	017 / 013	$30,720	$25,171

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LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 11** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	017 / 014	$30,720	$25,171
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 12** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	017 / 015	$30,720	$25,171
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 20** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	017 / 016	$30,720	$25,171
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 19** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	017 / 017	$30,720	$25,171
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 18** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	017 / 018	$30,720	$25,171

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 17** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	017 / 019	$30,720	$25,171
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 16** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	017 / 020	$30,720	$25,171
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 15** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	017 / 021	$30,720	$25,171
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE LIBRARY** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,880 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,880	017 / 022	$60,160	$243,592
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 14** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 480 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	480	017 / 023	$15,360	$12,586

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE RESTROOM** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 480 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling:	480	017 / 024	$15,360	$8,885
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE RESTROOM** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 480 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling:	480	017 / 025	$15,360	$8,885
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE TRAILER 21-22** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,560 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Metal Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,560	017 / 026	$43,680	$40,903
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE TRAILER 23-24** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,560 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Metal Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,560	017 / 027	$43,680	$40,903
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL **PORTABLE TRAILER 25-26** 3701 MICHELSON LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,560 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: -Metal Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,560	017 / 028	$43,680	$40,903

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	480	017 / 029	$15,360	$8,885
PORTABLE RESTROOM				
3701 MICHELSON				
LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 480 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling:				
LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	0	017 / 099	$8,400	$0
COVERED PASSAGES				
3701 MICHELSON				
LAKEWOOD, CA 90712 Erected: 1990				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 0 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
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TOTAL LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	**SITE 017**		**$965,040**	**$1,004,845**
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY	960	018 / 001	$30,720	$25,171
PORTABLE CLASSROOM 1				
15733 ORANGE AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY	960	018 / 002	$30,720	$25,171
PORTABLE CLASSROOM 2				
15733 ORANGE AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY	960	018 / 003	$30,720	$25,171
PORTABLE CLASSROOM 3				
15733 ORANGE AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 4** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	018 / 004	$30,720	$25,171
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 5** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	018 / 005	$30,720	$25,171
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 6** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	018 / 006	$30,720	$25,171
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 7** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	018 / 007	$30,720	$25,171
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 8** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	018 / 008	$30,720	$0

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 9** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	018 / 009	$30,720	$0
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 10** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	018 / 010	$30,720	$0
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 11** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	018 / 011	$30,720	$0
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 12** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	018 / 012	$30,720	$0
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 13** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	018 / 013	$30,720	$0

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY	960	018 / 014	$30,720	$0
PORTABLE CLASSROOM 14				
15733 ORANGE AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY	960	018 / 015	$30,720	$0
PORTABLE CLASSROOM 15				
15733 ORANGE AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY	960	018 / 016	$30,720	$0
PORTABLE CLASSROOM 16				
15733 ORANGE AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY	960	018 / 017	$30,720	$0
PORTABLE CLASSROOM 17				
15733 ORANGE AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY	960	018 / 018	$30,720	$0
PORTABLE CLASSROOM 18				
15733 ORANGE AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 19** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	018 / 019	$30,720	$0
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 20** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	018 / 020	$30,720	$0
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 21** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	018 / 021	$30,720	$0
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 22** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	018 / 022	$30,720	$0
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 23** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	018 / 023	$30,720	$0

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 24** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	018 / 024	$30,720	$0
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 25** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	018 / 025	$30,720	$0
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM 26** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	018 / 026	$30,720	$0
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE COMPUTER LAB** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	018 / 027	$30,720	$108,000
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE LIBRARY** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	018 / 028	$30,720	$124,387

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE STAFF LOUNGE** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 960 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	960	018 / 029	$30,720	$31,003
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE ADMINISTRATION** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,440 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,440	018 / 030	$46,080	$48,989
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE RESTROOM** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 480 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling:	480	018 / 031	$18,240	$8,885
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE MULTIPURPOSE** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 2,880 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	2,880	018 / 032	$92,160	$93,010
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE RSP** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,440 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,440	018 / 033	$46,080	$37,757

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	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CLASSROOM T1-T2** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,440 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,440	018 / 034	$46,080	$37,757
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **TRAILER CLASSROOM T3-T4** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,560 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,560	018 / 035	$43,680	$40,903
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **TRAILER CLASSROOM T5-T6** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1980 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 1,560 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	1,560	018 / 036	$43,680	$40,903
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE CAFETERIA** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 480 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	480	018 / 037	$15,360	$15,502
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY **PORTABLE RESTROOM** 15733 ORANGE AVENUE PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995 Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls Square Feet: 480 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding Heating/Cooling: Package Unit	480	018 / 038	$18,240	$8,885

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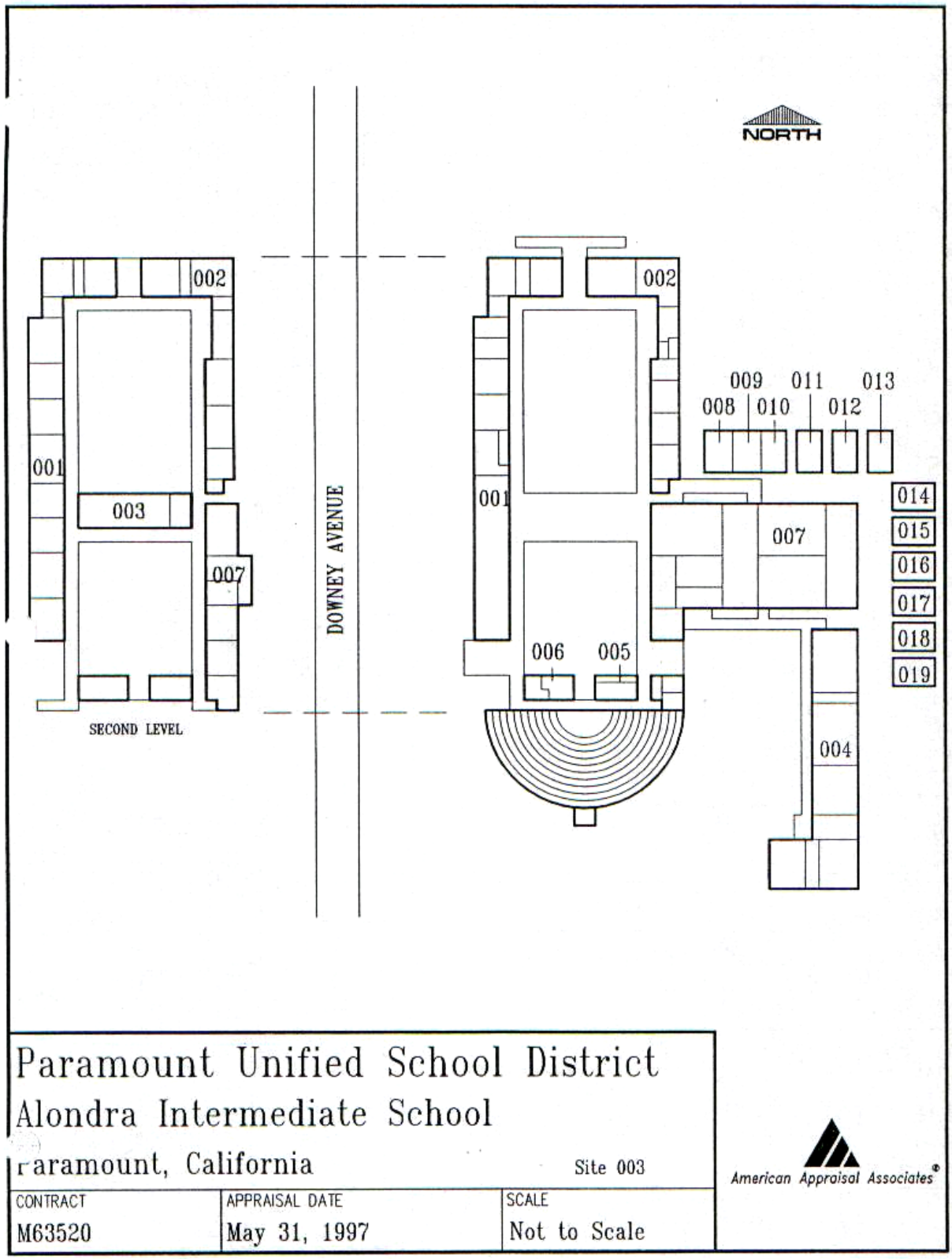
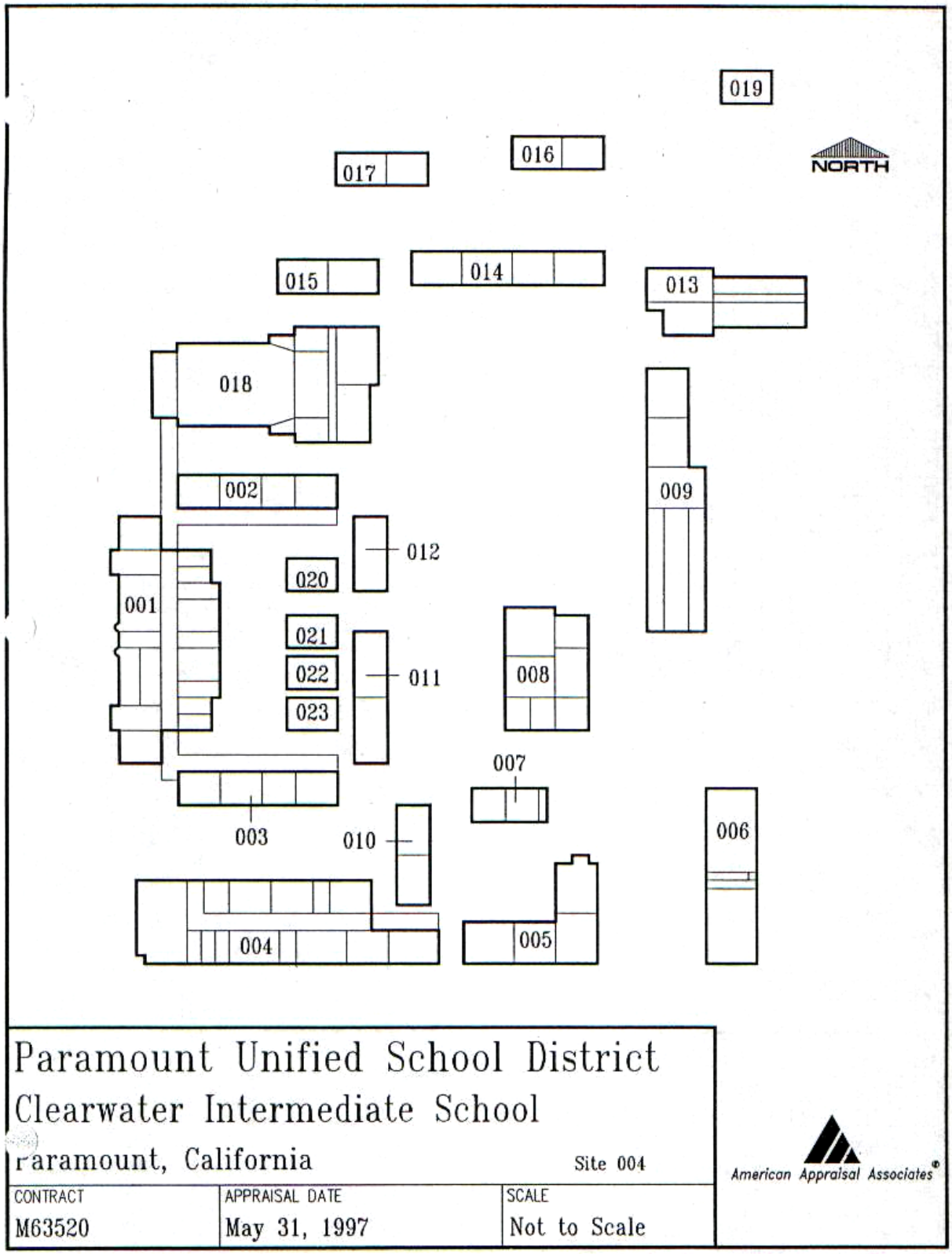
	SQUARE FOOTAGE	SITE/BLDG	INSURABLE CRN	CONTENT CRN
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY	480	018 / 039	$18,240	$8,885
PORTABLE RESTROOM				
15733 ORANGE AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 480 1 Stories 10.0 Story Height				
Wall Type: Stud Walls-Wood Siding				
Heating/Cooling: Package Unit				
ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY	0	018 / 099	$15,000	$0
COVEREED EATING AREA				
15733 ORANGE AVENUE				
PARAMOUNT, CA 90723 Erected: 1995				
Wood or Steel Stud Frame Exterior Walls				
Square Feet: 0 1 Stories 15.0 Story Height				
Wall Type:				
Heating/Cooling:				
			---	---
TOTAL ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY		**SITE 018**	**$1,293,720**	**$781,063**
			---	---
GRAND TOTAL			**$95,141,726**	**$29,030,361**

GRAND TOTAL - BUILDINGS AND CONTENTS: $124,172,087

Facility Site Maps

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Paramount Unified School District
Clearwater Intermediate School
Paramount, California
Site 004
American Appraisal Associates®
CONTRACT
M63520
APPRAISAL DATE
May 31, 1997
SCALE
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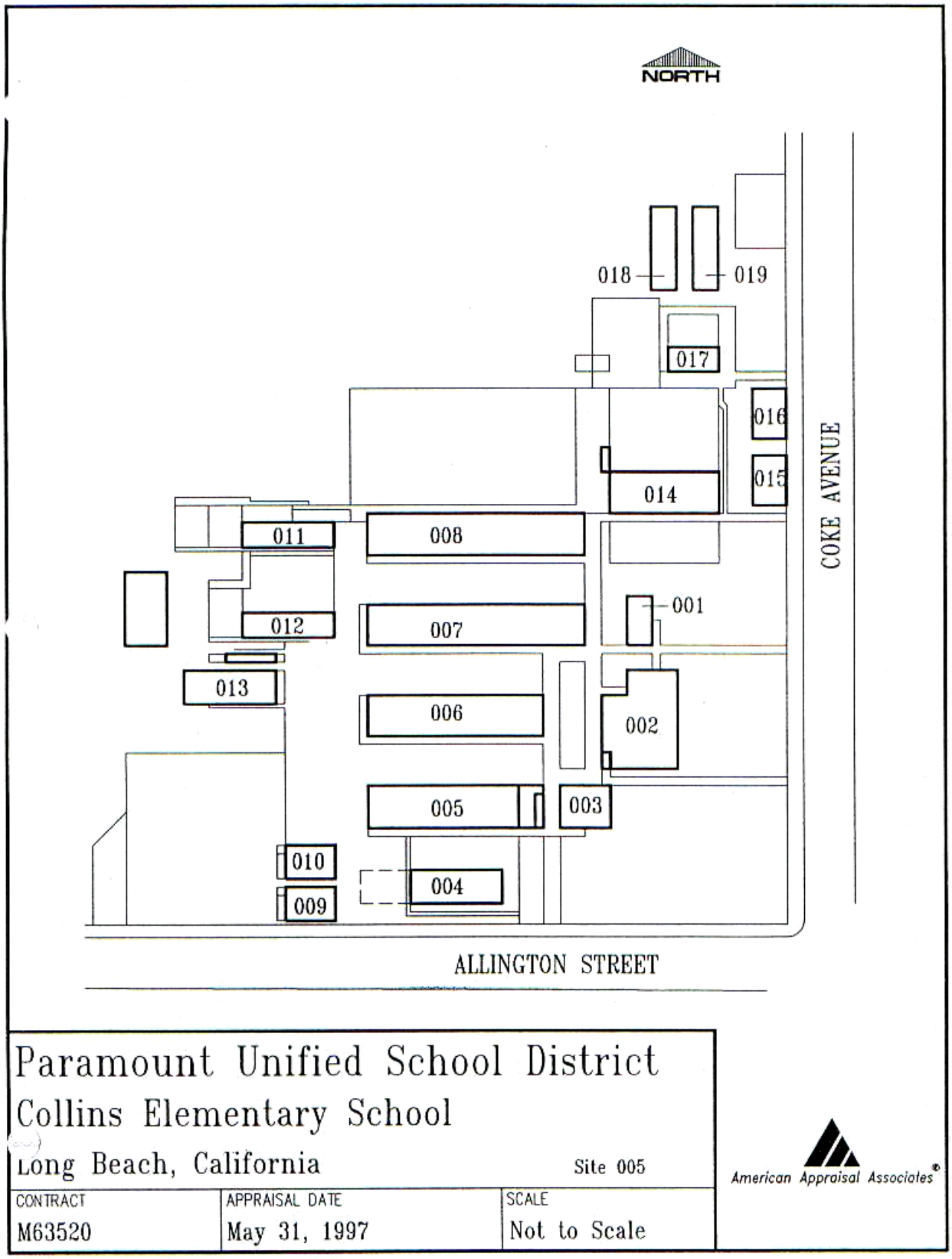
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COKE AVENUE
ALLINGTON STREET
Paramount Unified School District
Collins Elementary School
Long Beach, California
Site 005
American Appraisal Associates®
CONTRACT
M63520
APPRAISAL DATE
May 31, 1997
SCALE
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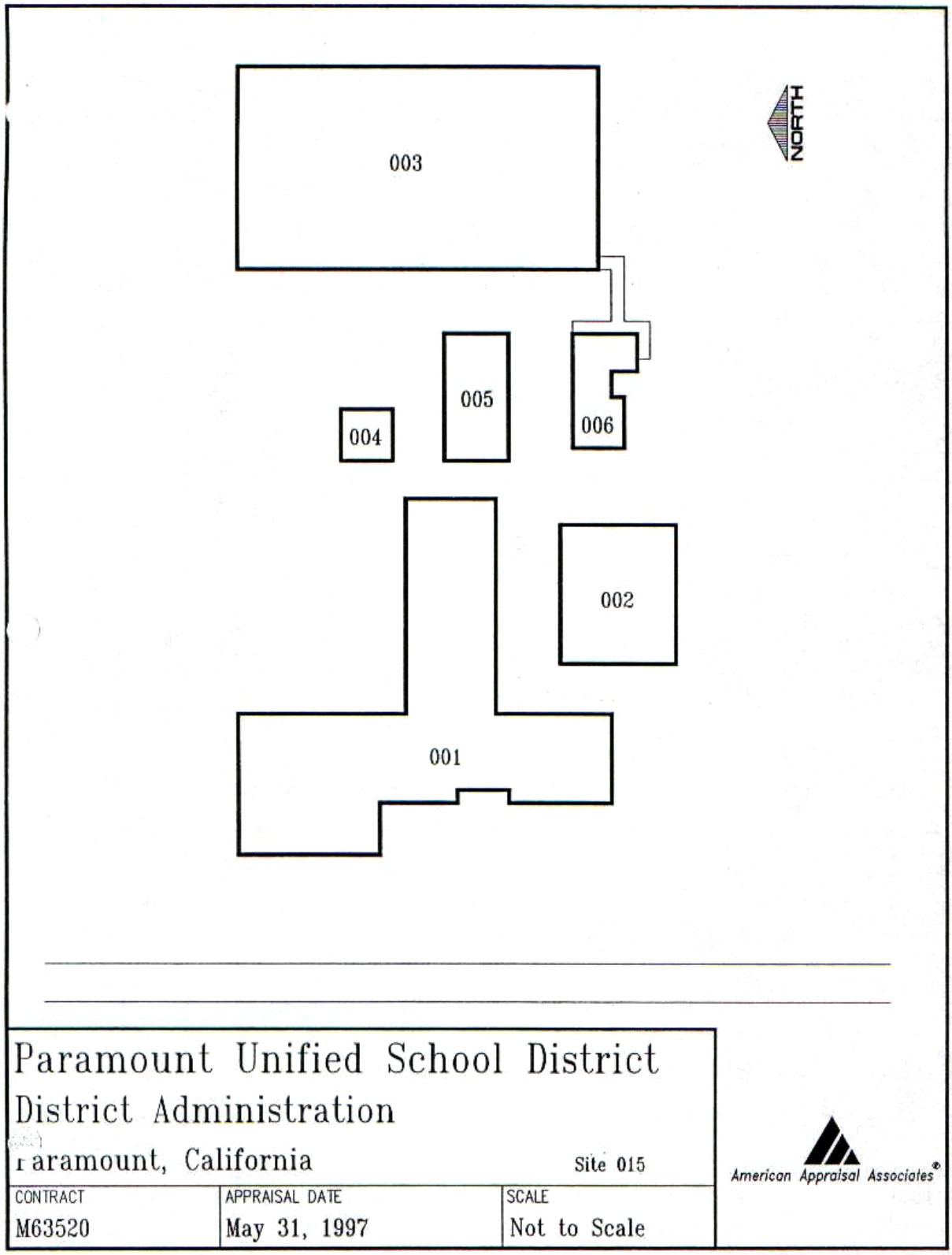
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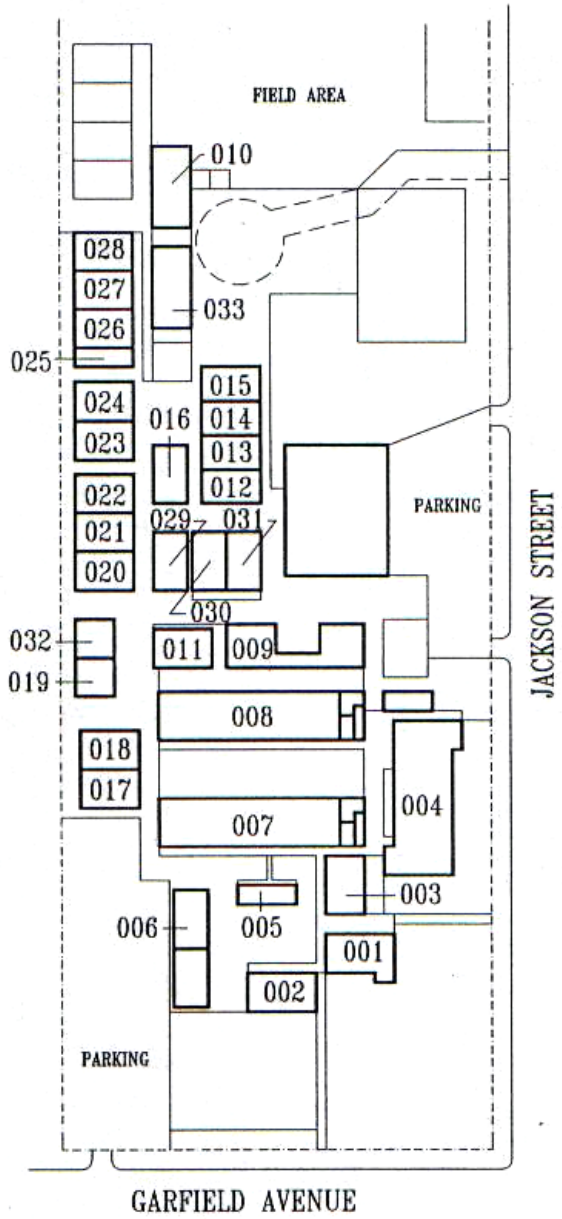
Paramount Unified School District
District Administration
Paramount, California
Site 015
American Appraisal Associates®
CONTRACT
M63520
APPRAISAL DATE
May 31, 1997
SCALE
Not to Scale



Paramount Unified School District
Gaines Elementary School
Paramount, California
Site 006

CONTRACT	APPRAISAL DATE	SCALE
M63520	May 31, 1997	Not to Scale

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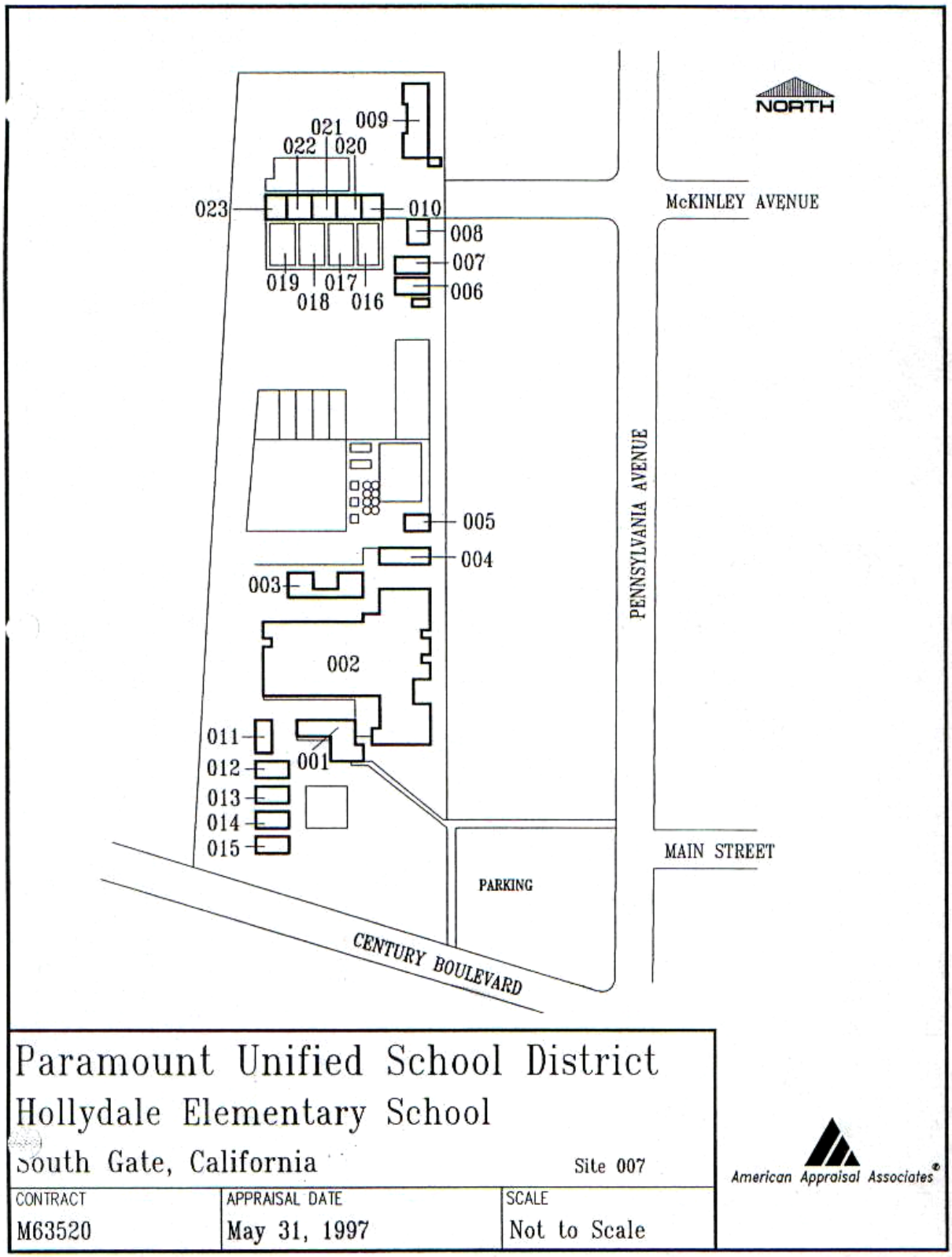
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PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
MAIN STREET
CENTURY BOULEVARD
PARKING
009
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008
007
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Paramount Unified School District
Hollydale Elementary School
South Gate, California
Site 007
CONTRACT
M63520
APPRAISAL DATE
May 31, 1997
SCALE
Not to Scale
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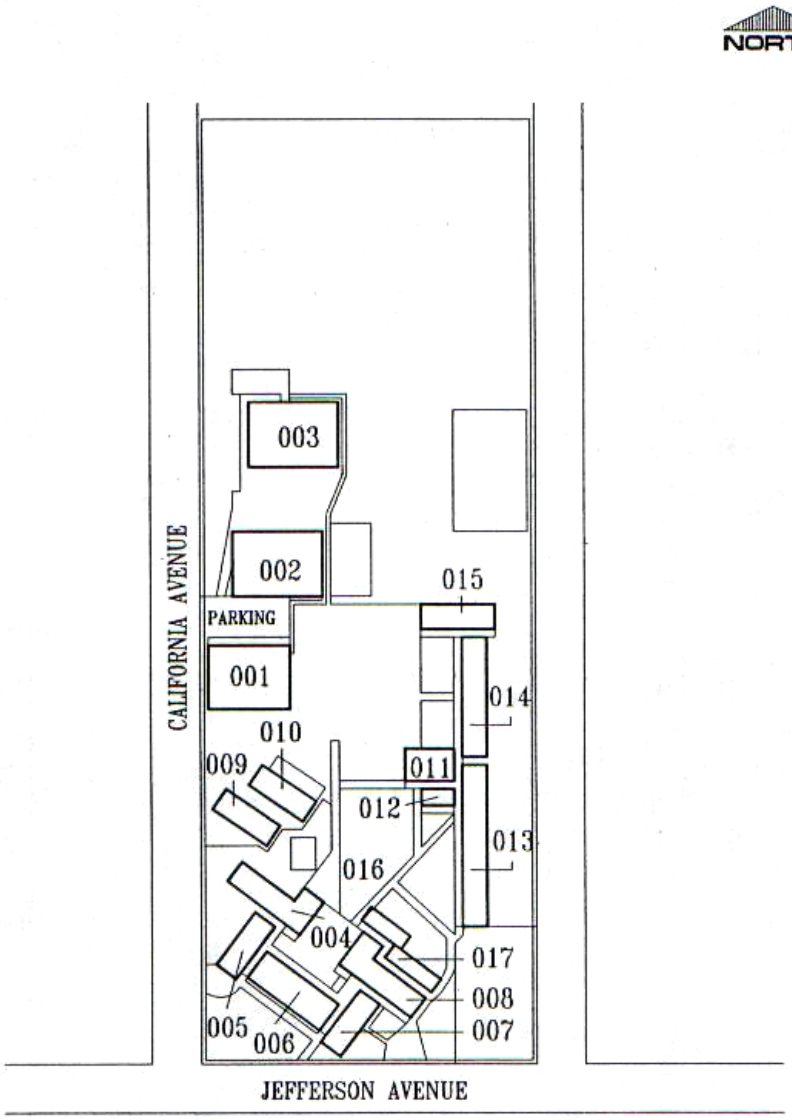

Paramount Unified School District
Lincoln Elementary School
Paramount, California
Site 009

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M63520	May 31, 1997	Not to Scale

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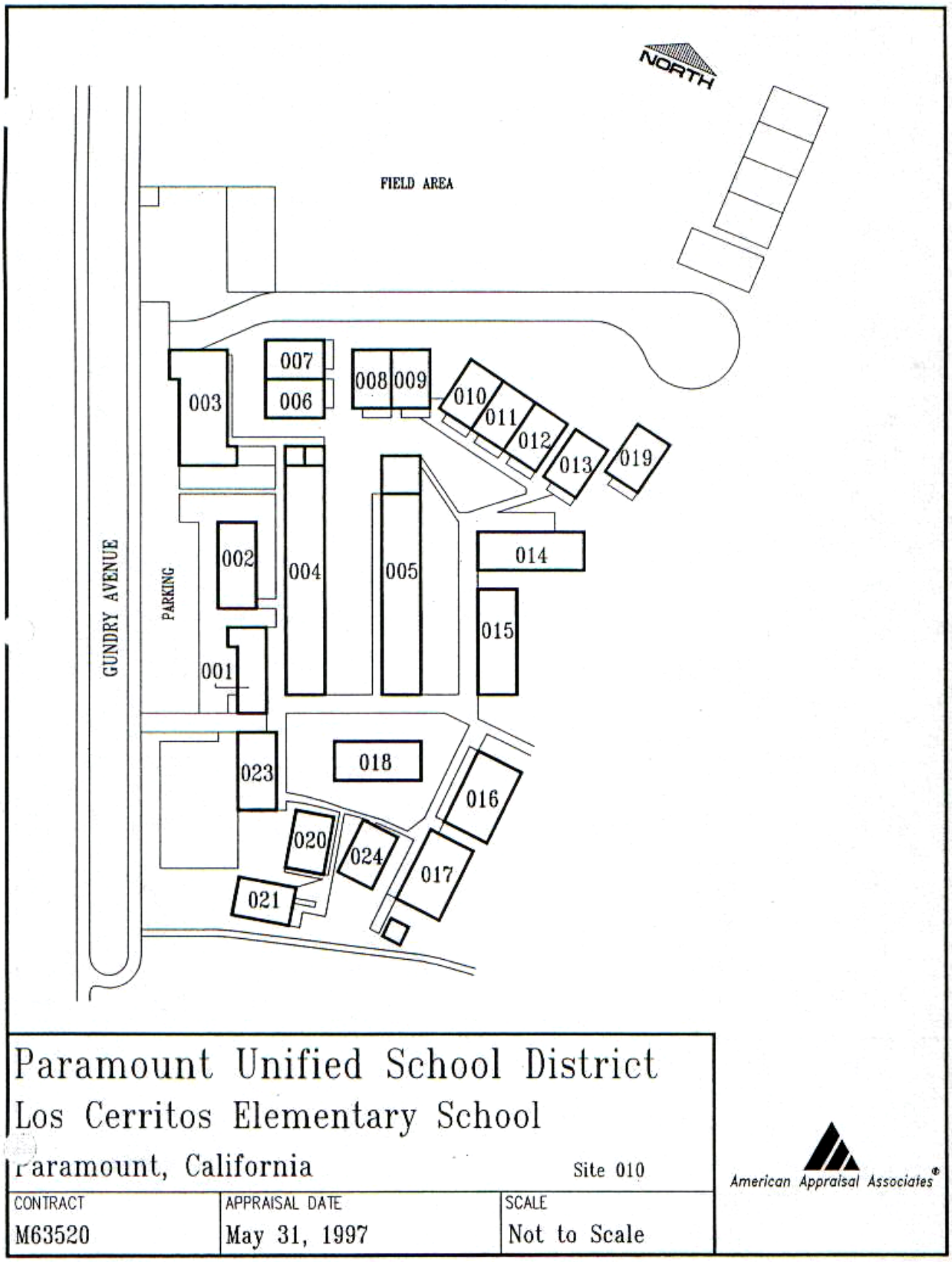
NORTH
FIELD AREA
GUNDRY AVENUE
PARKING
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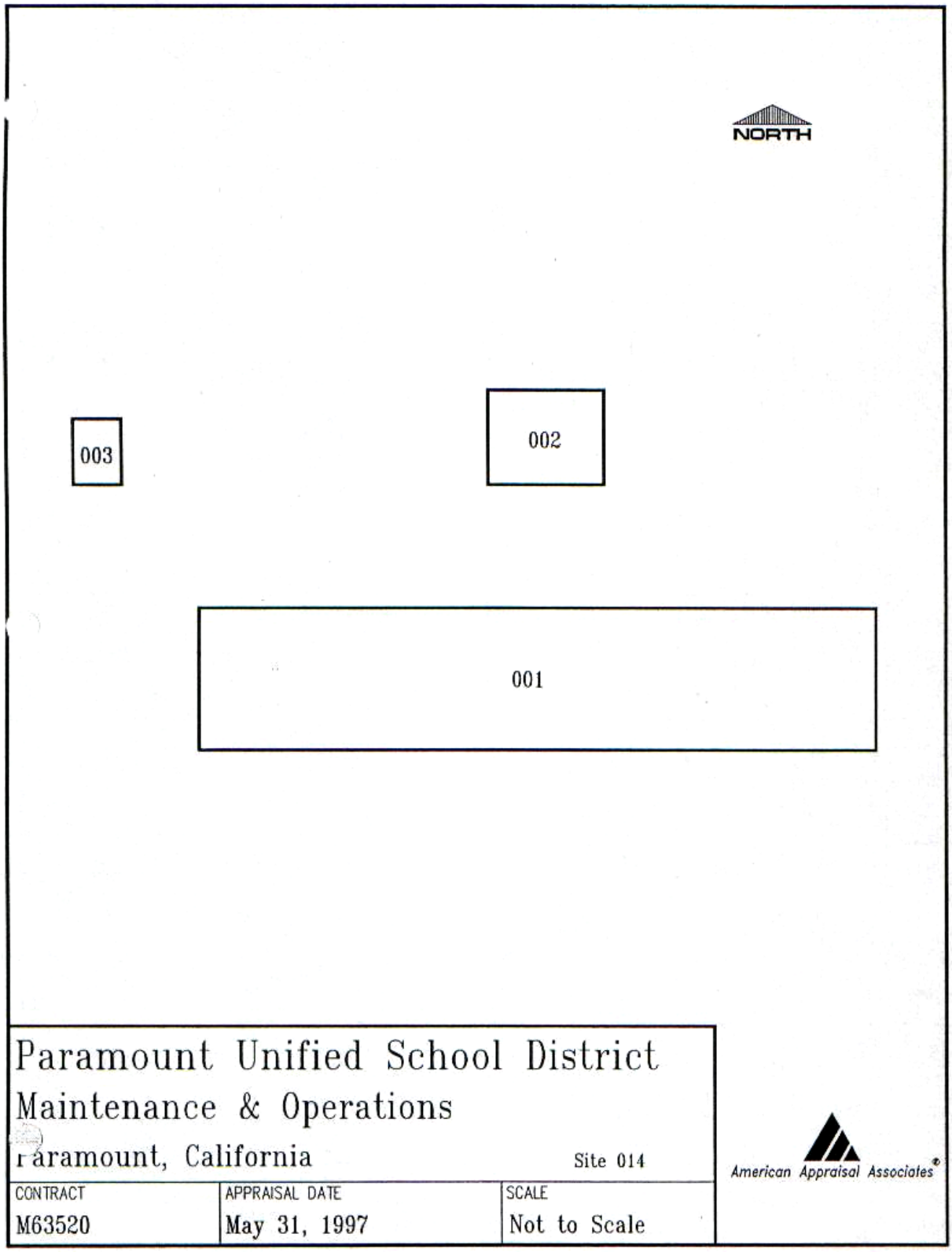
023
024
Paramount Unified School District
Los Cerritos Elementary School
Paramount, California
Site 010
CONTRACT
M63520
APPRAISAL DATE
May 31, 1997
SCALE
Not to Scale
American Appraisal Associates®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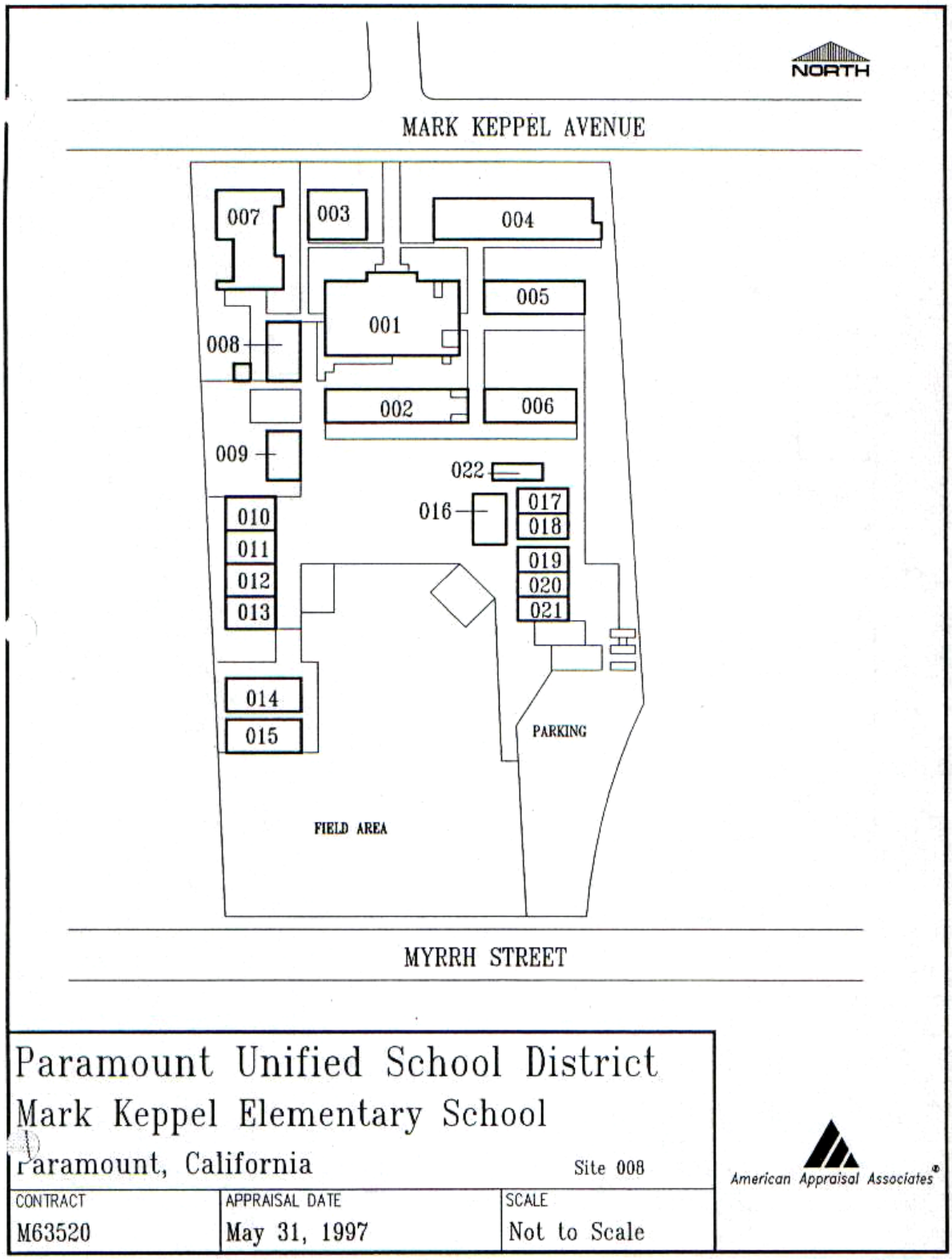
Paramount Unified School District
Maintenance & Operations
Paramount, California
Site 014
CONTRACT
M63520
APPRAISAL DATE
May 31, 1997
SCALE
Not to Scale
American Appraisal Associates®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004
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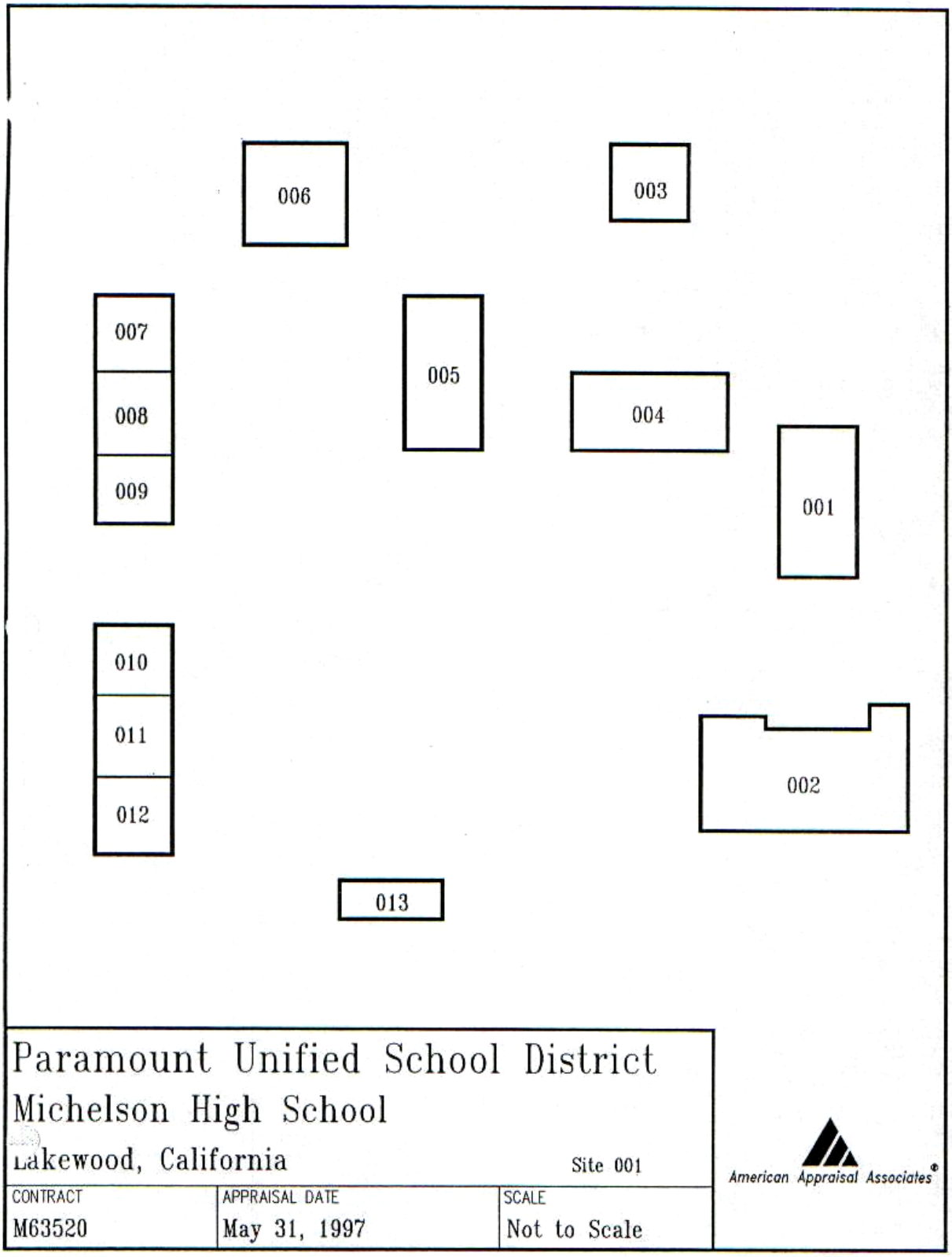
015
PARKING
FIELD AREA
MYRRH STREET
Paramount Unified School District
Mark Keppel Elementary School
Paramount, California
Site 008
CONTRACT
M63520
APPRAISAL DATE
May 31, 1997
SCALE
Not to Scale
American Appraisal Associates®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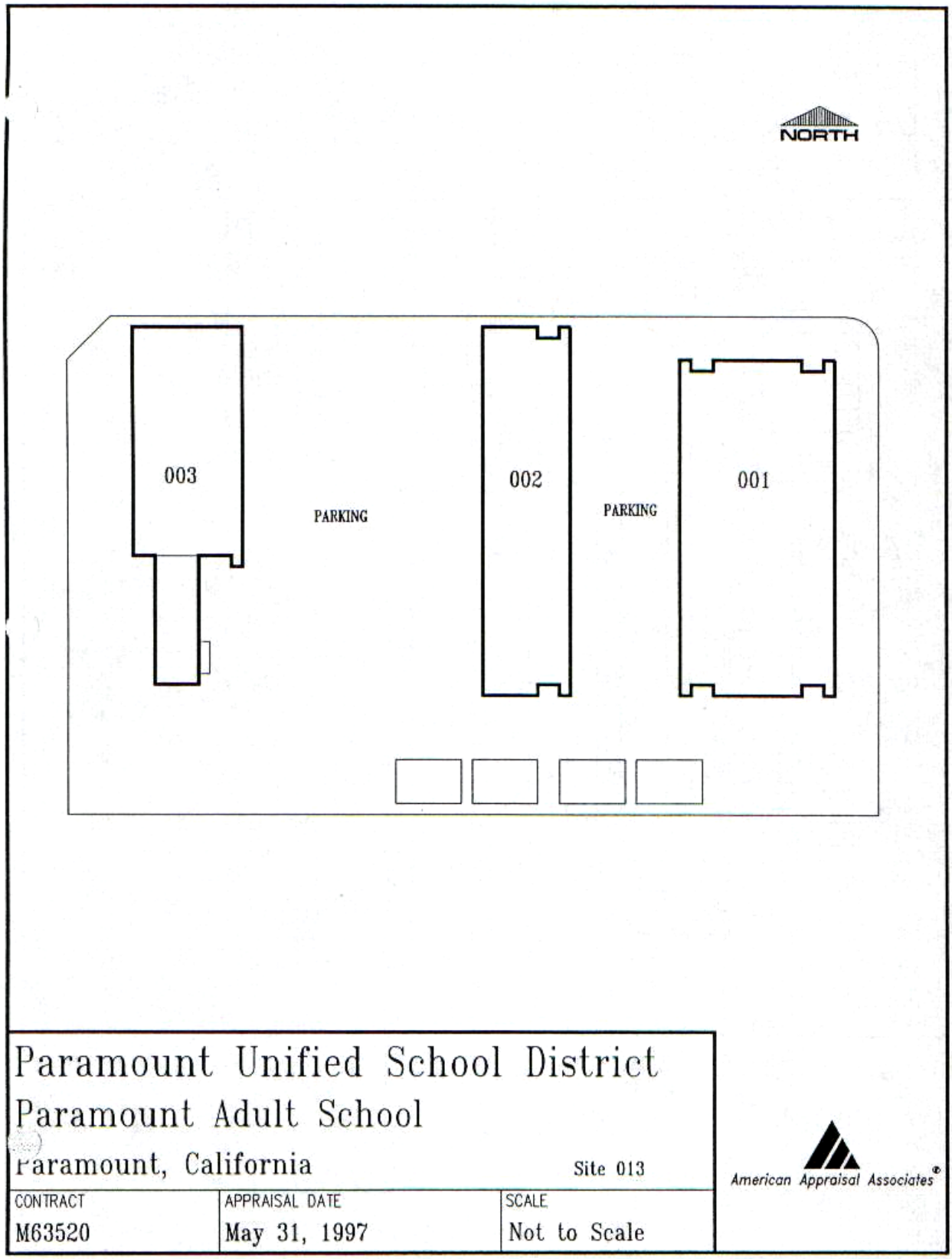
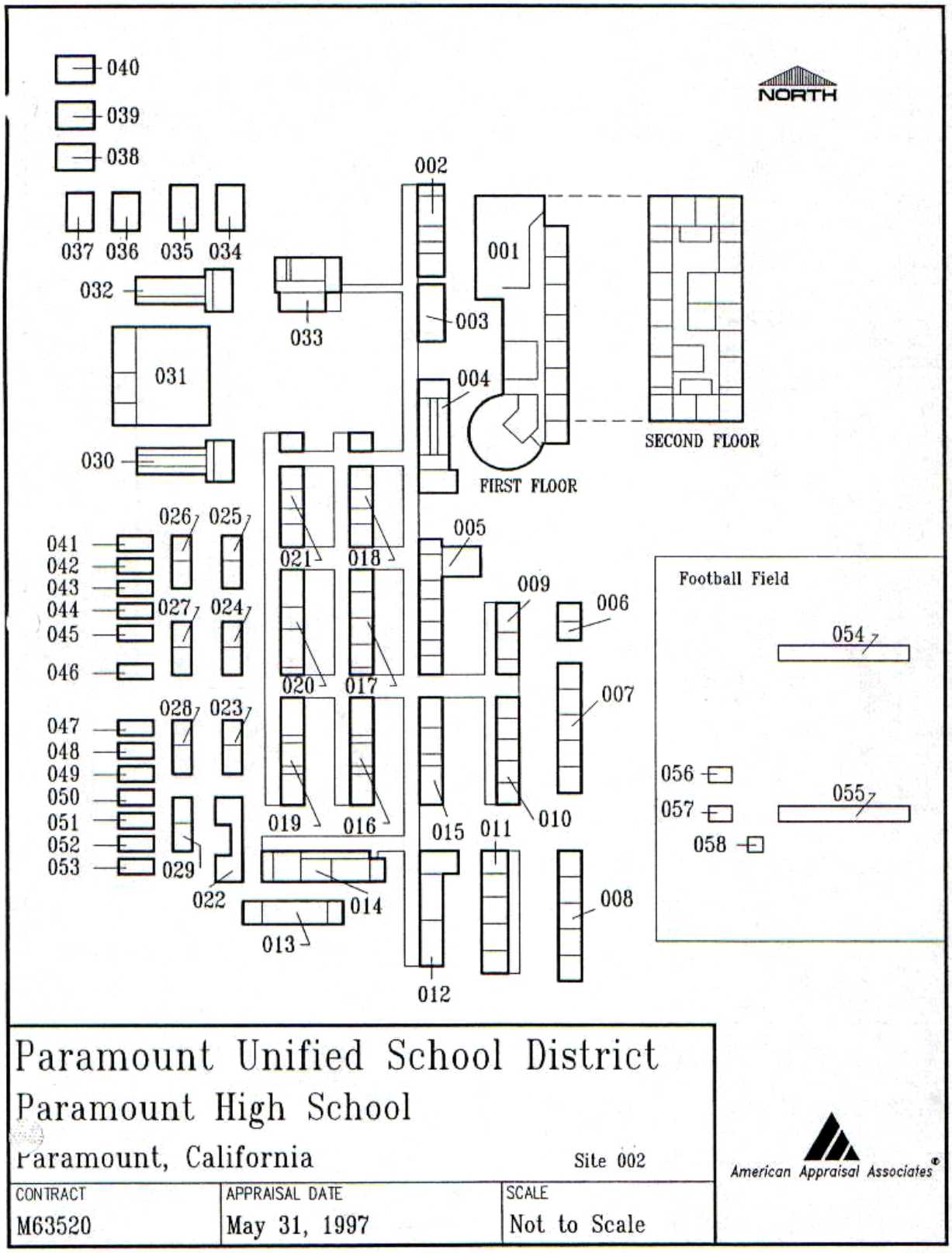
013
Paramount Unified School District
Michelson High School
Lakewood, California
Site 001
American Appraisal Associates®
CONTRACT
M63520
APPRAISAL DATE
May 31, 1997
SCALE
Not to Scale


NORTH
003
PARKING
002
PARKING
001
Paramount Unified School District
Paramount Adult School
Paramount, California
Site 013
American Appraisal Associates®
CONTRACT
M63520
APPRAISAL DATE
May 31, 1997
SCALE
Not to Scale


NORTH
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037 036 035 034
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SECOND FLOOR
FIRST FLOOR
026 025
041
042
043
044
045
046
027 024
021 018
005
009
006
Football Field
054
020 017
007
028 023
047
048
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019 016
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010
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057
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012
Paramount Unified School District
Paramount High School
Paramount, California
Site 002
American Appraisal Associates®
CONTRACT
M63520
APPRAISAL DATE
May 31, 1997
SCALE
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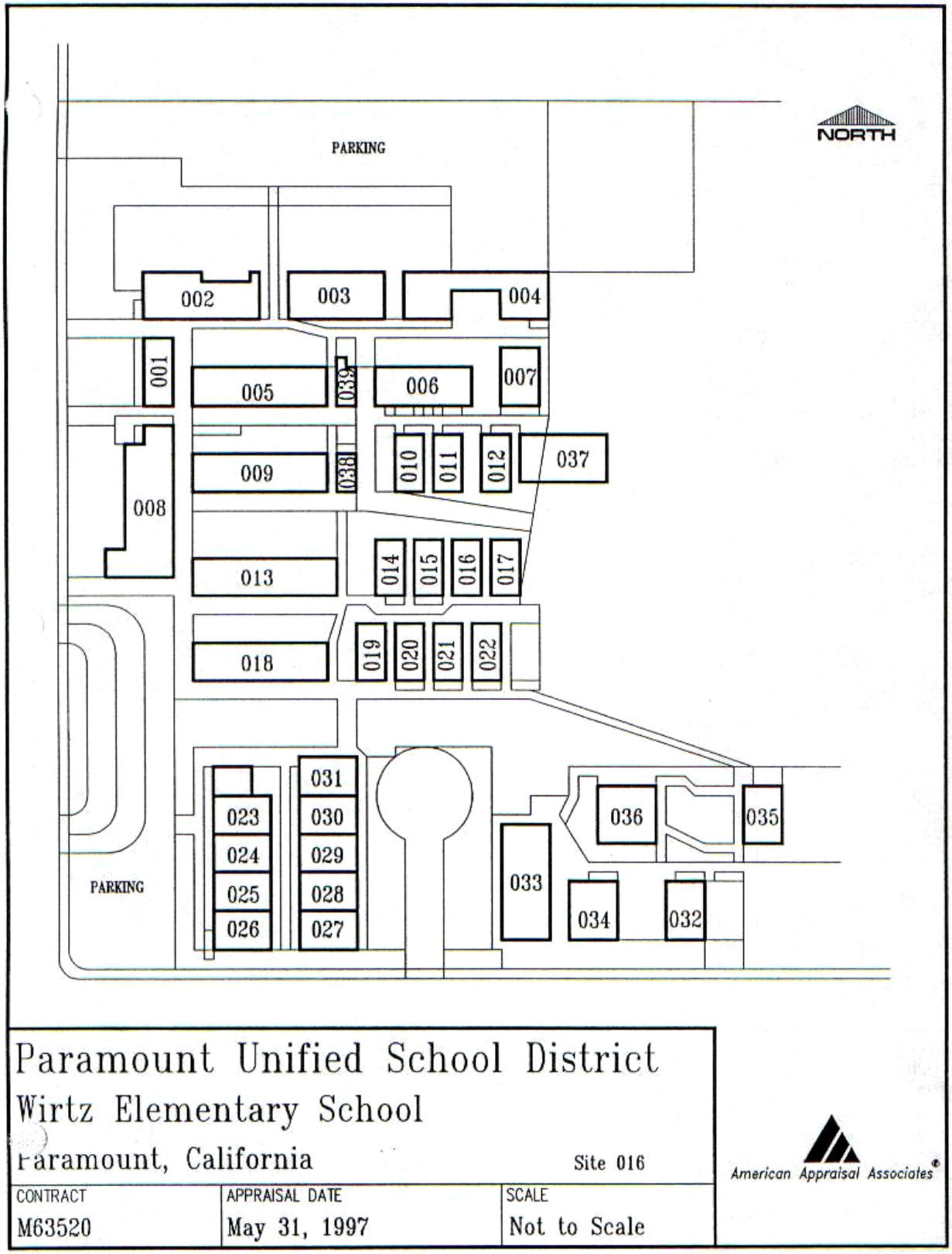
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PARKING
Paramount Unified School District
Wirtz Elementary School
Paramount, California
Site 016
American Appraisal Associates®
CONTRACT
M63520
APPRAISAL DATE
May 31, 1997
SCALE
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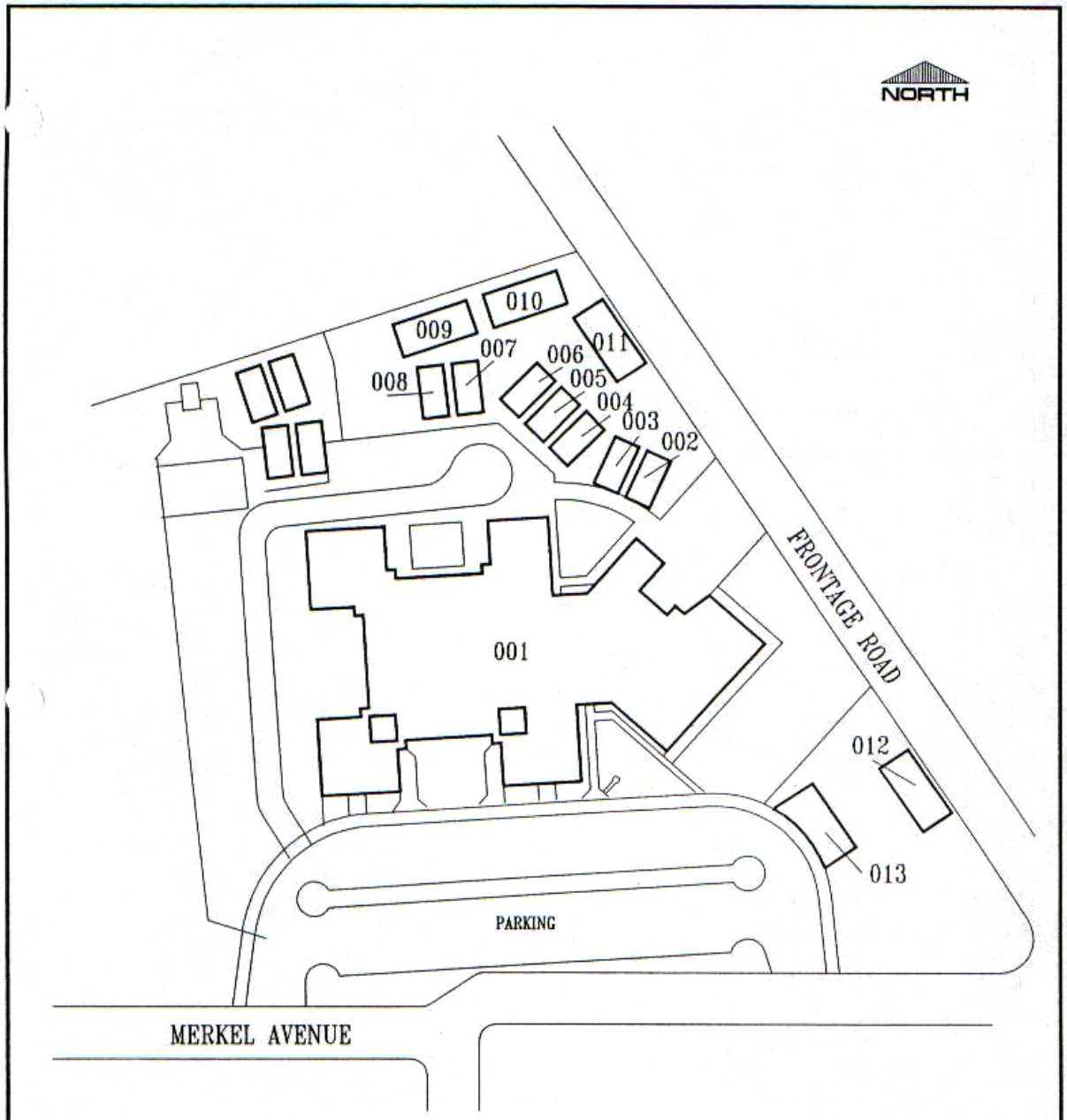
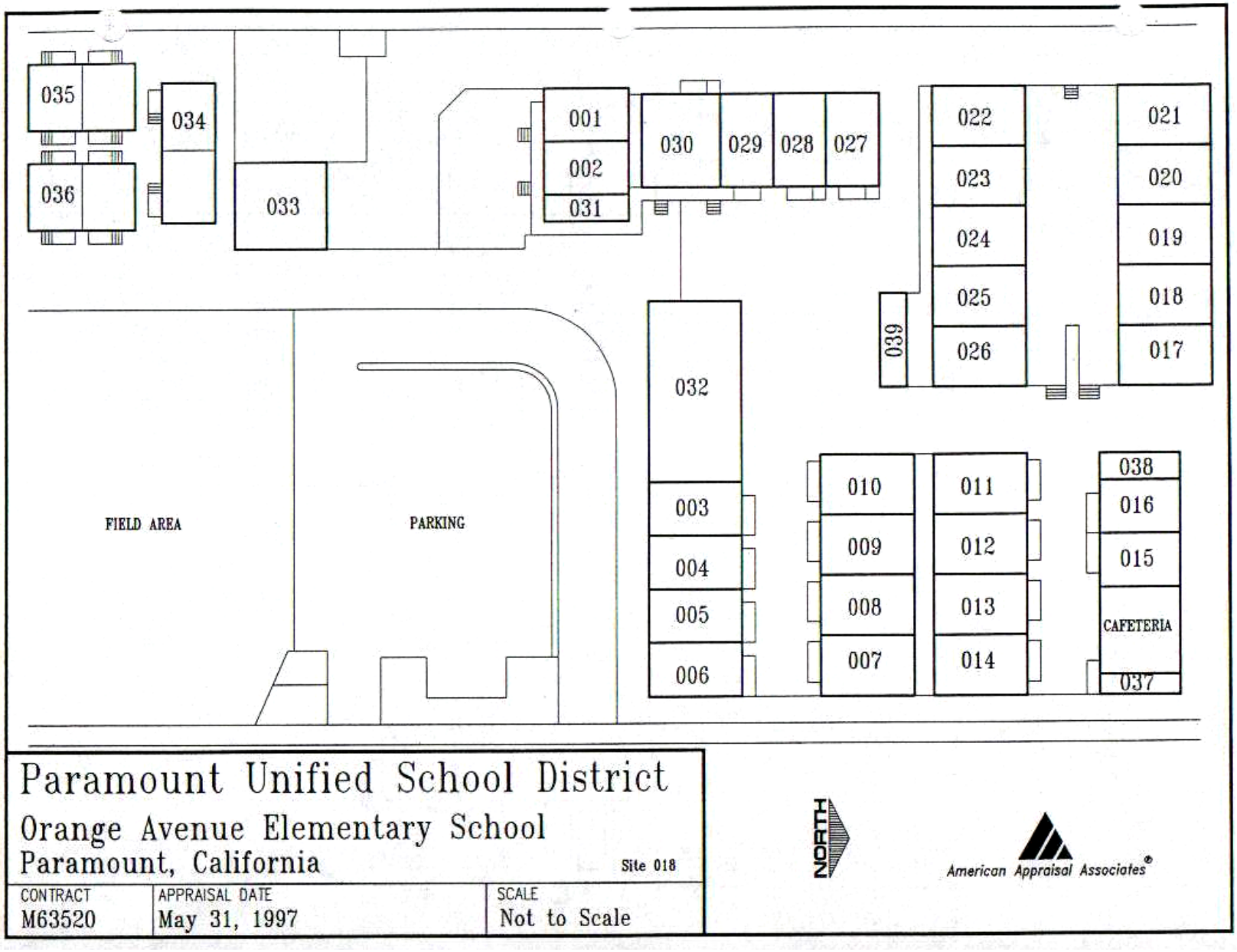


Paramount Unified School District
Roosevelt Elementary School
Paramount, California
Site 012

CONTRACT	APPRAISAL DATE	SCALE
M63520	May 31, 1997	Not to Scale

American Appraisal Associates®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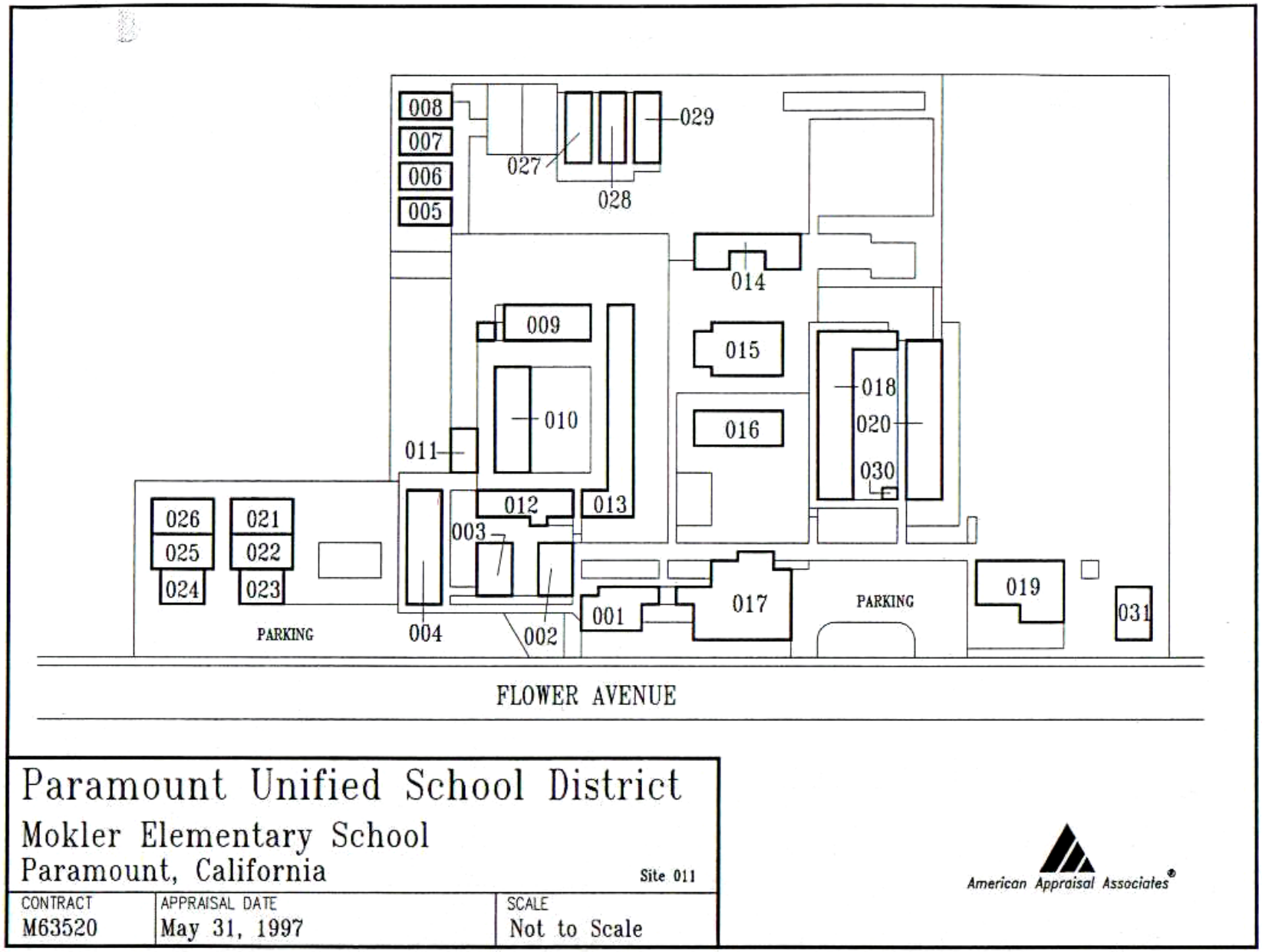
CAFETERIA
037
FIELD AREA
PARKING
Paramount Unified School District
Orange Avenue Elementary School
Paramount, California
Site 018
CONTRACT
M63520
APPRAISAL DATE
May 31, 1997
SCALE
Not to Scale
NORTH
American Appraisal Associates®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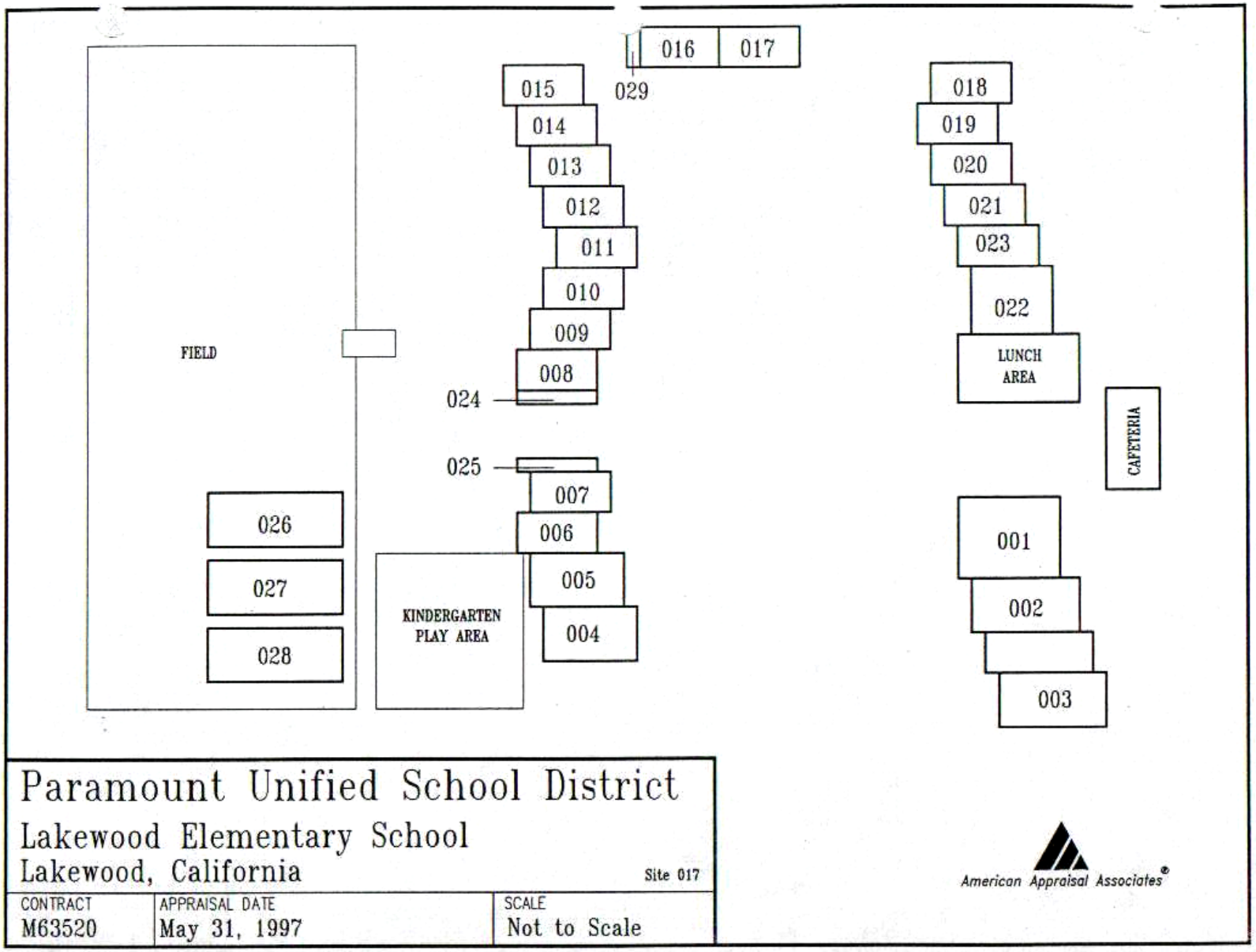
017
PARKING
019
031
PARKING
004
002
FLOWER AVENUE
Paramount Unified School District
Mokler Elementary School
Paramount, California
Site 011
CONTRACT
M63520
APPRAISAL DATE
May 31, 1997
SCALE
Not to Scale
American Appraisal Associates®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023
022
LUNCH AREA
CAFETERIA
FIELD
026
027
028
KINDERGARTEN PLAY AREA
001
002
003
Paramount Unified School District
Lakewood Elementary School
Lakewood, California
Site 017
CONTRACT
M63520
APPRAISAL DATE
May 31, 1997
SCALE
Not to Scale
American Appraisal Associates®

Facility Photographs

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 001 MICHELSON HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 001 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 001, 004-005

Site: 001 MICHELSON HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 003 PORTABLE CLASSROOM 1

Site: 001 MICHELSON HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 002 MULTIPURPOSE

Site: 001 MICHELSON HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 006 PORTABLE CLASSROOM 8

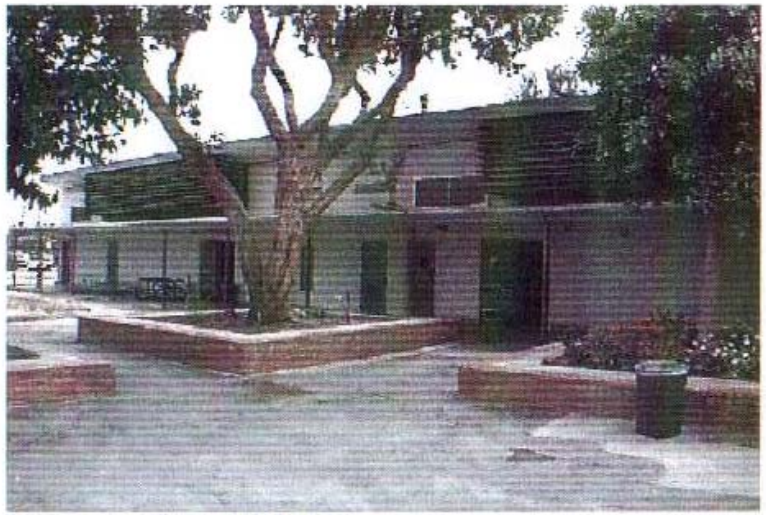
.LIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 001 MICHELSON HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 007 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 007-012

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 001 ADMINISTRATION/CLASSROOMS

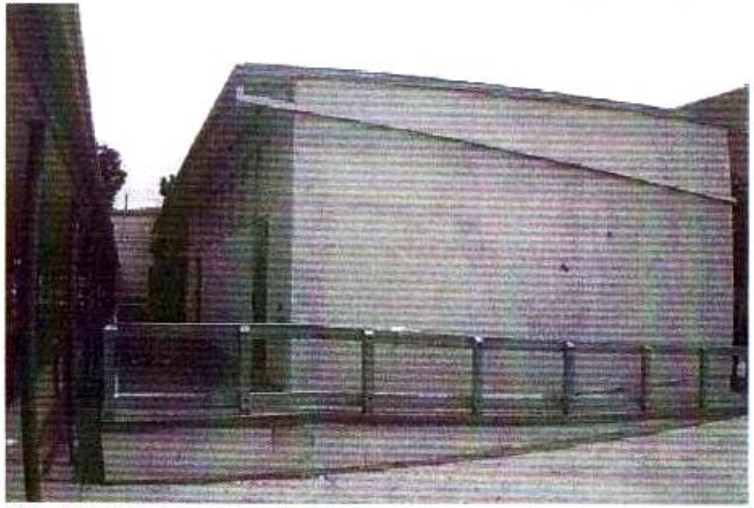
Site: 001 MICHELSON HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 013 RESTROOM/CUSTODIAL STORAGE



Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 002 CLASSROOMS 111-112

LLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.



Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 003 CAREER CENTER

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 005 LIBRARY/CLASSROOM

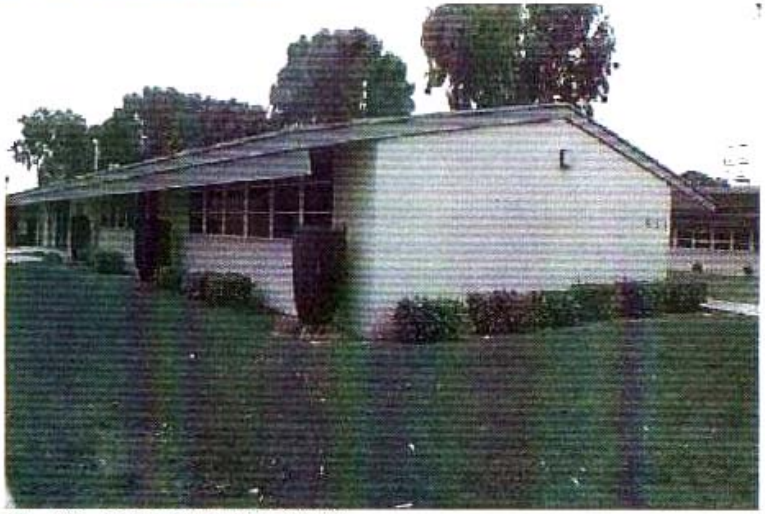
Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 004 ACTIVITIES/ATHLETICS

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 006 CLASSROOMS 29-30

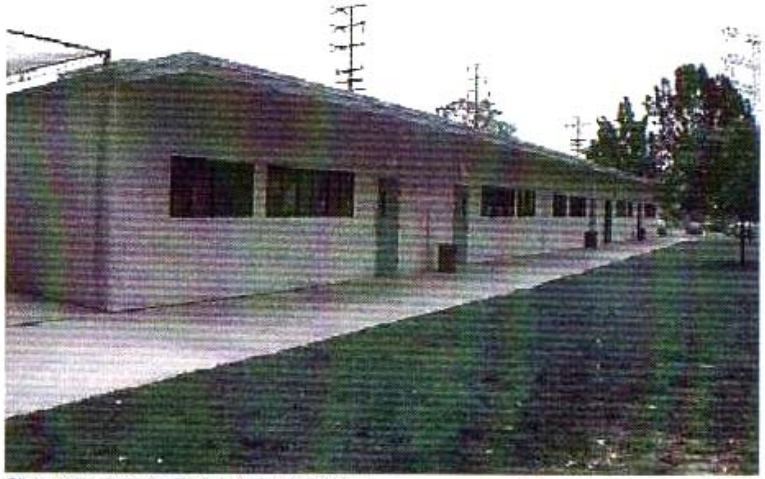
LLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 007 CLASSROOMS 31-35



Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 009 CLASSROOMS 41-42

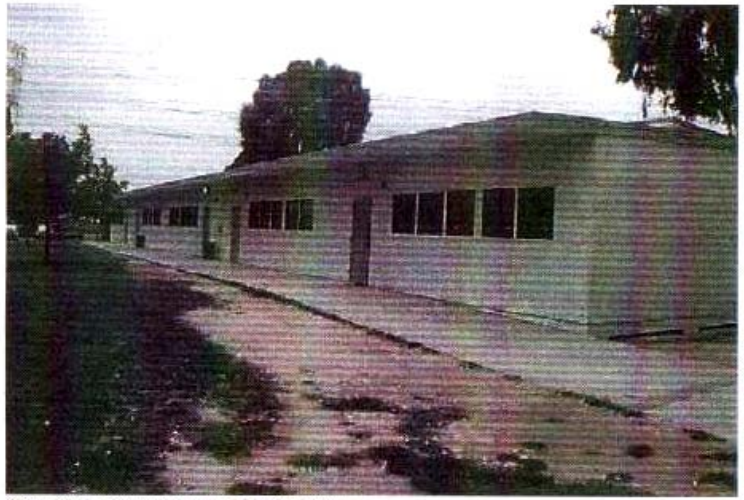


Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 008 CLASSROOMS 36-40

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 010 CLASSROOMS 43-46

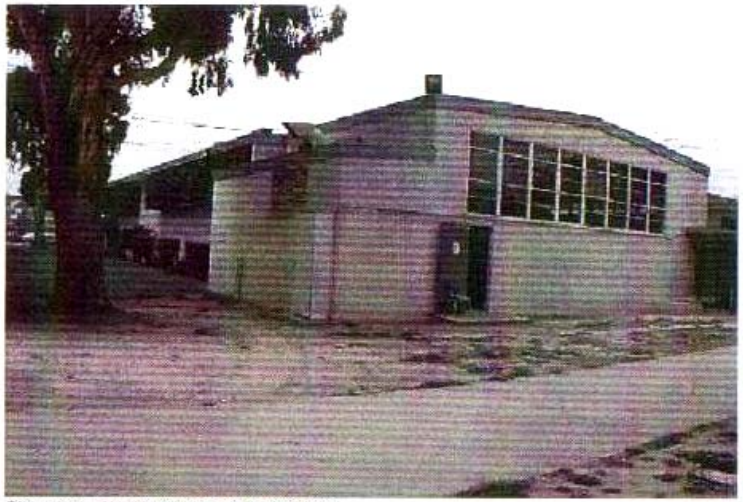
LLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.



Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 011 CLASSROOMS 47-51

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 013 WAREHOUSE



Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 012 CLASSROOMS 151-153

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 014 INDUSTRIAL ARTS

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 015 CLASSROOMS 141-143

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 017 CLASSROOMS 231-234

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 016 CLASSROOMS 241-243

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 018 CLASSROOMS 221-224

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 019 CLASSROOMS 341-343

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 021 CLASSROOMS 321-324

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 020 CLASSROOMS 331-334

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 022 CLASSROOMS 453-454

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 024 CLASSROOMS 441-442

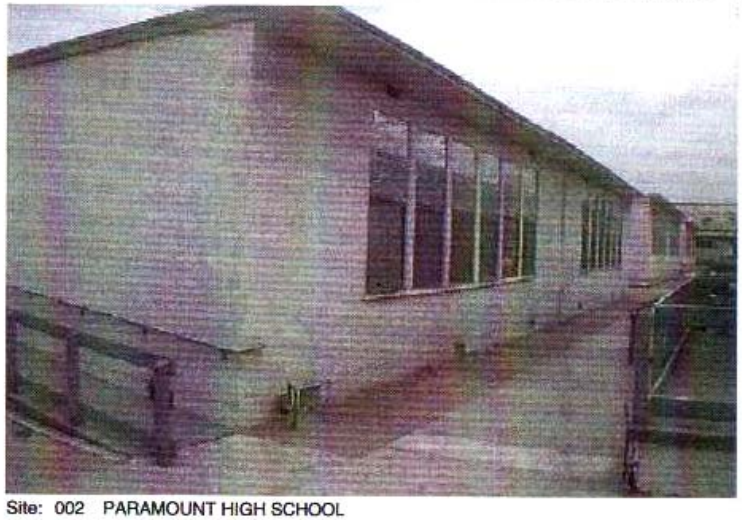
Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 026 CLASSROOMS 531-532

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 025 CLASSROOMS 431-432

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 027 CLASSROOMS 541-542

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.



Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 028 CLASSROOMS 551-552

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 030 GIRL'S LOCKER ROOM

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 029 CLASSROOMS 553-554

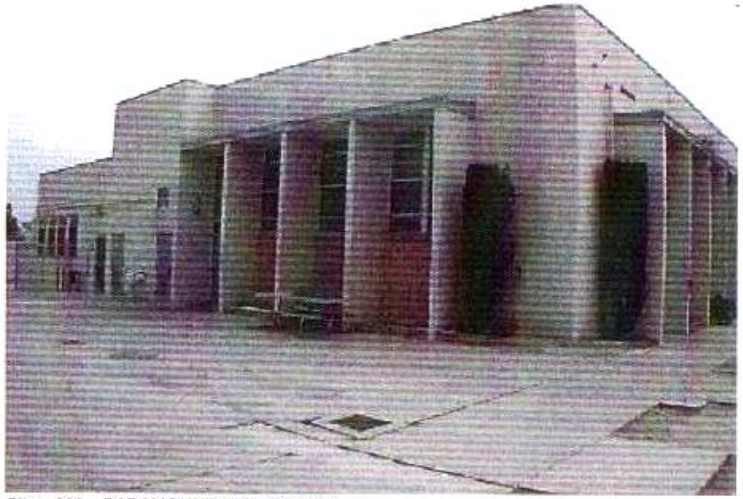
Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 031 GYMNASIUM

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 032 BOY'S LOCKER ROOM

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 034 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 034-053



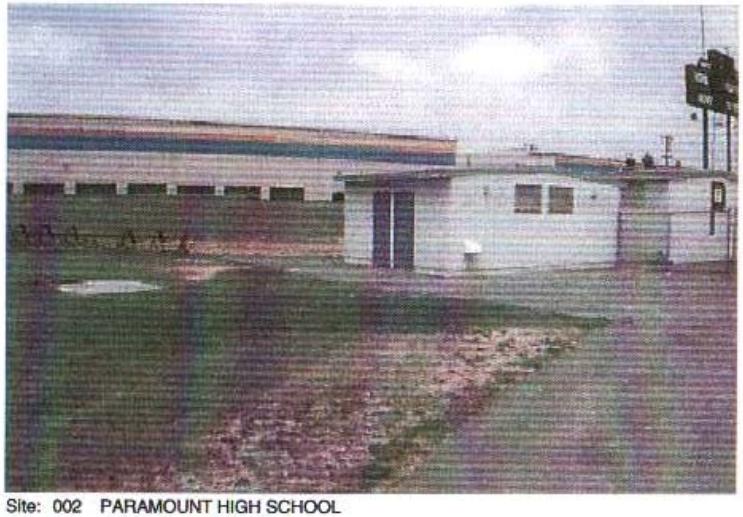
Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 033 CAFETERIA

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 054 HOME BLEACHERS

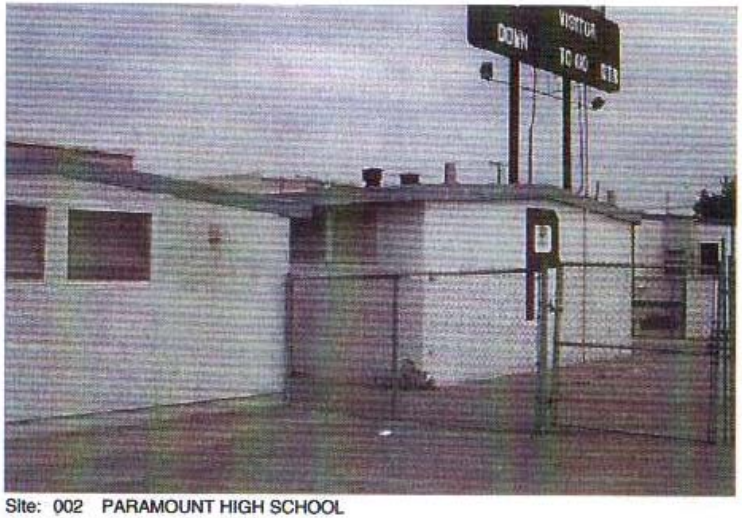
ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 055 VISITOR BLEACHERS



Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 057 VISITOR RESTROOM



Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 056 HOME RESTROOM

Site: 002 PARAMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL
Bldg: 058 FIELD STORAGE

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 003 ALONDRA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
Bldg: 001 ADMINISTRATION/CLASSROOMS

Site: 003 ALONDRA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
Bldg: 003 LIBRARY

Site: 003 ALONDRA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
Bldg: 002 CLASSROOMS 110-114, 210-214

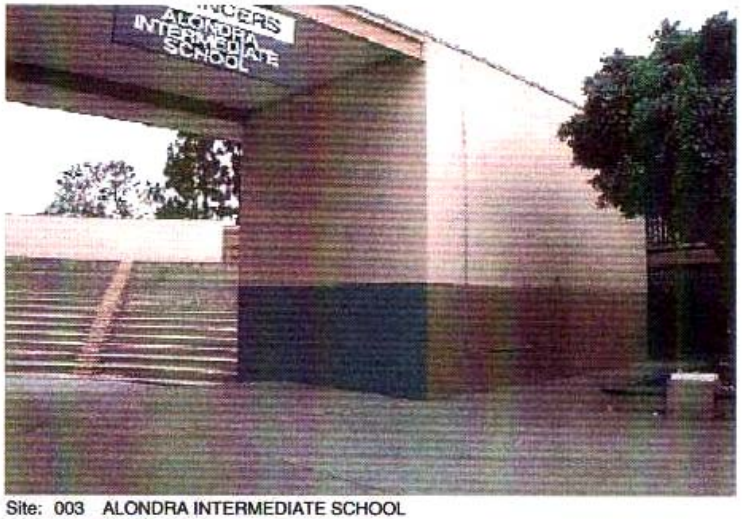
Site: 003 ALONDRA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
Bldg: 004 CLASSROOMS 1- 8

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

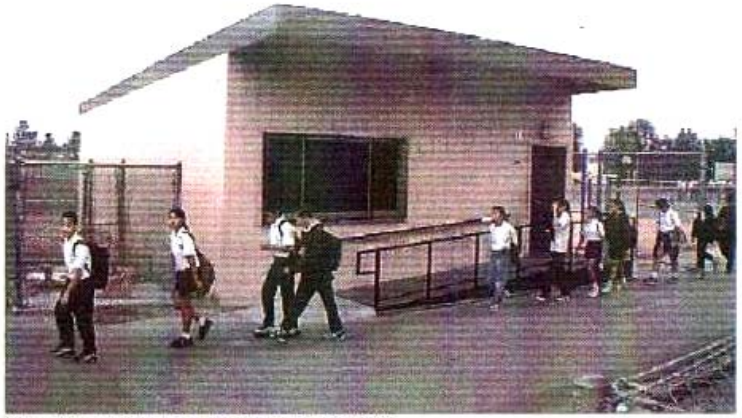
American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 003 ALONDRA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
Bldg: 005 STORAGE

Site: 003 ALONDRA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
Bldg: 007 MULTIPURPOSE/CLASSROOM



Site: 003 ALONDRA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
Bldg: 006 RESTROOM



Site: 003 ALONDRA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
Bldg: 008 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 008-019

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 004 CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH
Bldg: 001 ADMINISTRATION

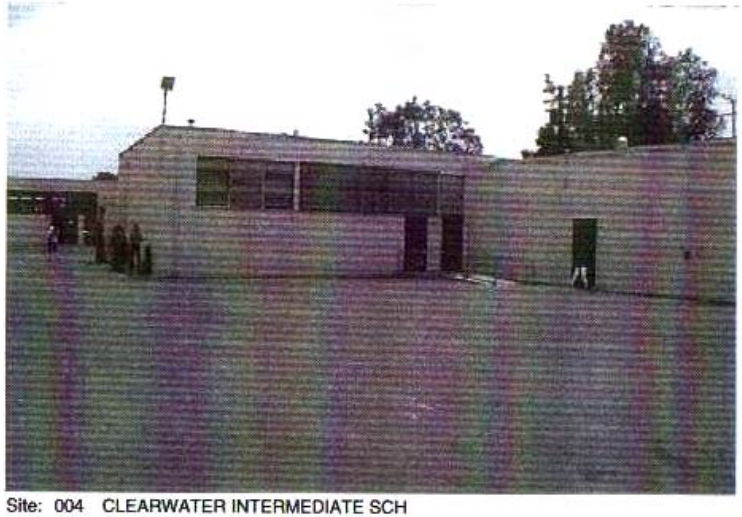
Site: 004 CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH
Bldg: 003 CLASSROOMS 10-13

Site: 004 CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH
Bldg: 002 CLASSROOMS 6- 9

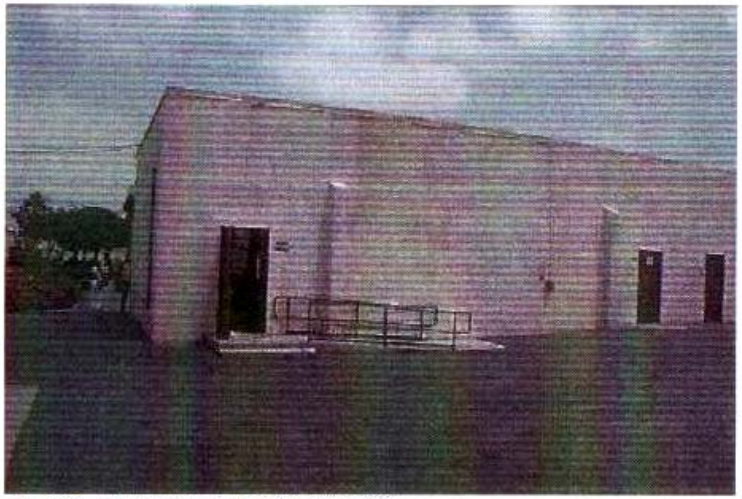
Site: 004 CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH
Bldg: 004 LIBRARY/CLASSROOMS

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

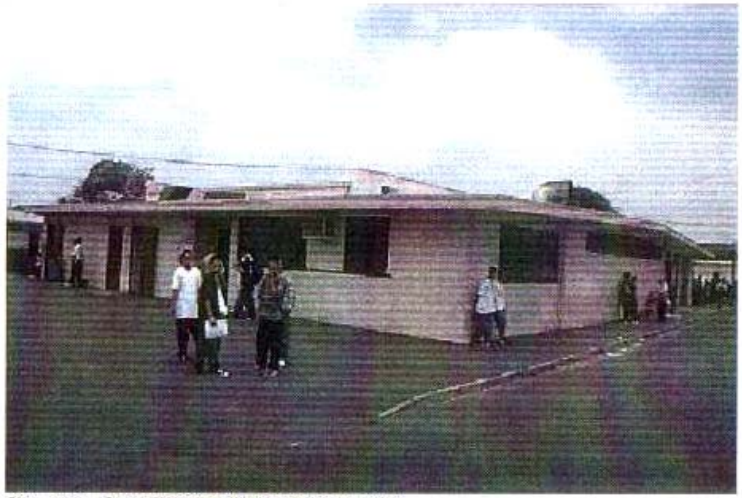


Site: 004 CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH
Bldg: 005 CLASSROOMS 28-19



Site: 004 CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH
Bldg: 007 LUNCHROOM/CLASSROOM 30

Site: 004 CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH
Bldg: 006 INDUSTRIAL ARTS



Site: 004 CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH
Bldg: 008 CAFETERIA

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 004 CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH
Bldg: 009 GIRL'S PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Site: 004 CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH
Bldg: 011 CLASSROOMS 23-24

Site: 004 CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH
Bldg: 010 CLASSROOMS 21-22

Site: 004 CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH
Bldg: 012 CLASSROOMS 25

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 004 CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH
Bldg: 013 BOY'S PHYSICAL EDUCATION

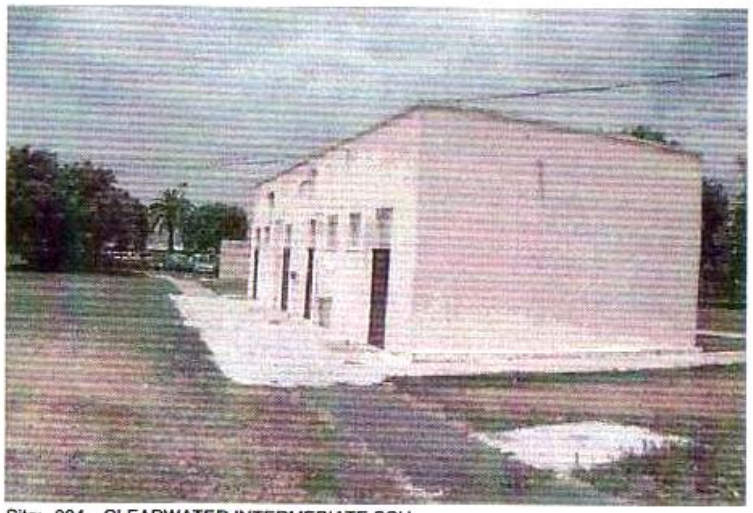
Site: 004 CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH
Bldg: 015 CLASSROOMS 35-36

Site: 004 CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH
Bldg: 014 CLASSROOMS 37-40

Site: 004 CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH
Bldg: 016 CLASSROOMS 45-46

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.



Site: 004 CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH
Bldg: 017 CLASSROOMS 43-44

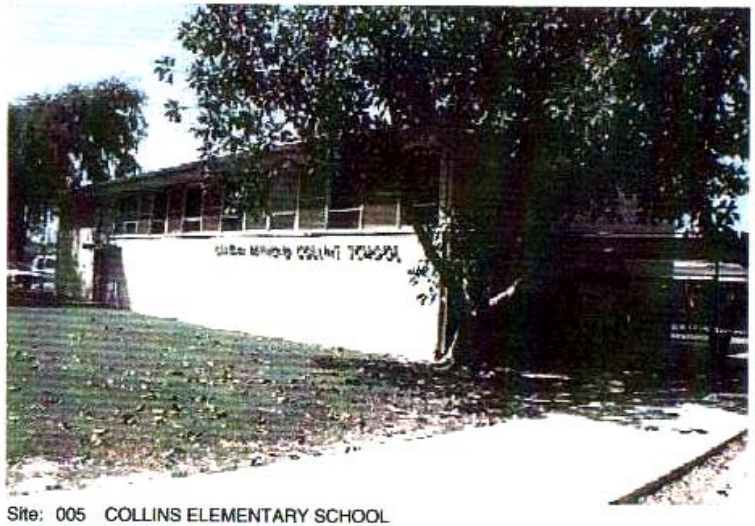
Site: 004 CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH
Bldg: 019 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 019-023

Site: 004 CLEARWATER INTERMEDIATE SCH
Bldg: 018 AUDITORIUM

Site: 005 COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 001 ADMINISTRATION

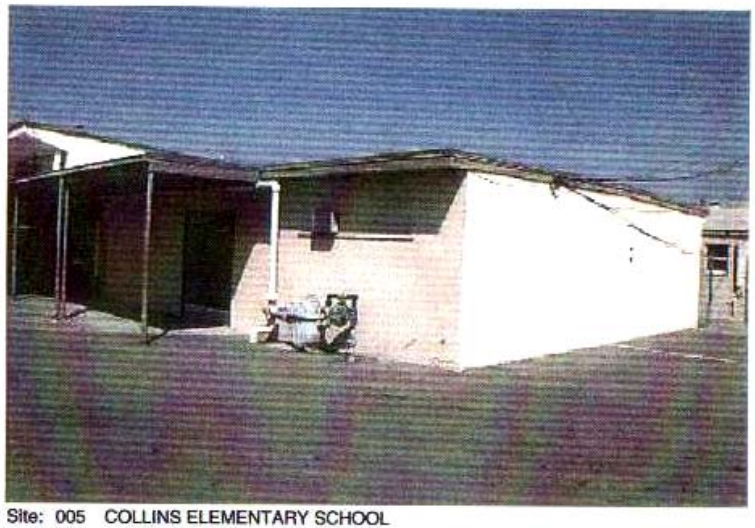
ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.



Site: 005 COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 002 CAFETERIA

Site: 005 COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 004 PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 25-29



Site: 005 COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 003 WORKROOM

Site: 005 COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 005 CLASSROOMS 21-24

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 005 COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 006 CLASSROOMS 15-18

Site: 005 COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 008 CLASSROOMS 1- 5

Site: 005 COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 007 CLASSROOMS 8-12

Site: 005 COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 009 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 009-010, 015-017

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 005 COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 011 PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 6- 7

Site: 005 COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 013 PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 19-20

Site: 005 COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 012 PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 13-14

Site: 005 COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 014 CLASSROOMS KA-KB

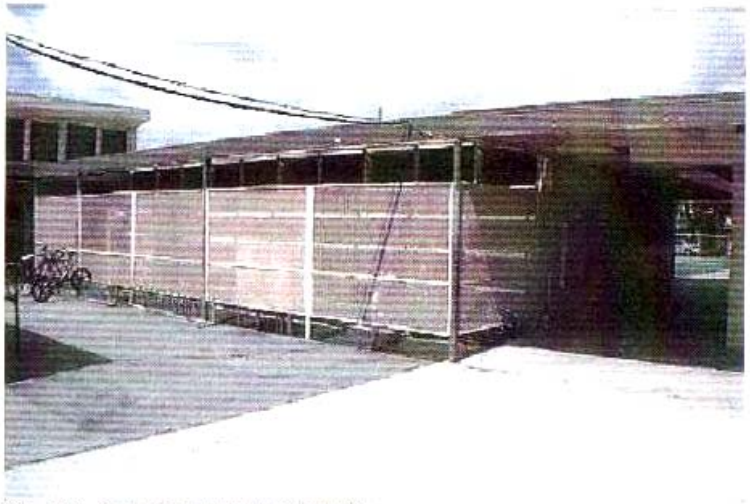
ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 005 COLLINS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 018 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 018-019

Site: 006 GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 002 CLASSROOM I

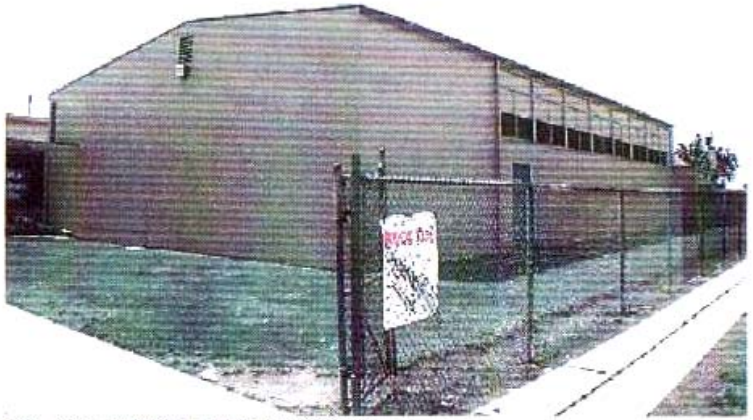
Site: 006 GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 001 ADMINISTRATION



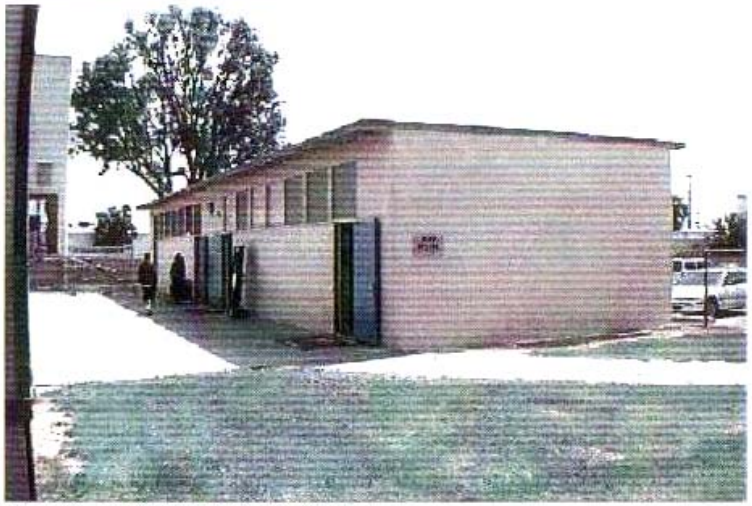
Site: 006 GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 003 LEARNING LAB

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.



Site: 006 GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 004 CAFETERIA



Site: 006 GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 006 LIBRARY/STAFF LOUNGE

Site: 006 GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 005 RESOURCE ROOMS TRAILER

Site: 006 GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 007 CLASSROOMS 4-7

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 006 GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 008 CLASSROOMS 8-11

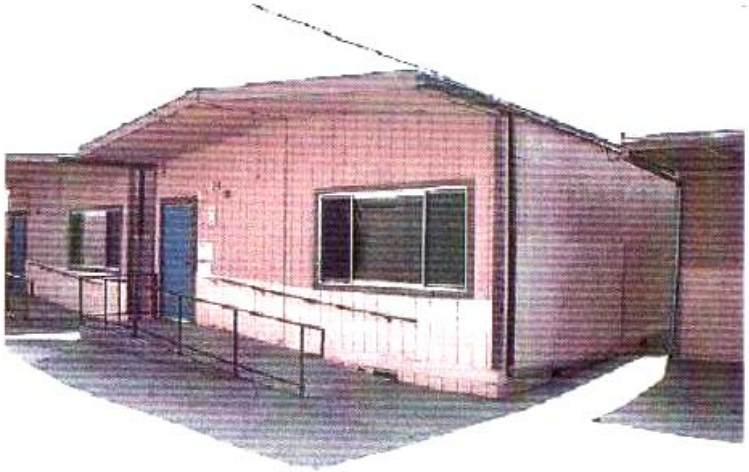
Site: 006 GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 010 TYPICAL TRAILER - BLDGS 010, 033

Site: 006 GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 009 CLASSROOMS 12-13

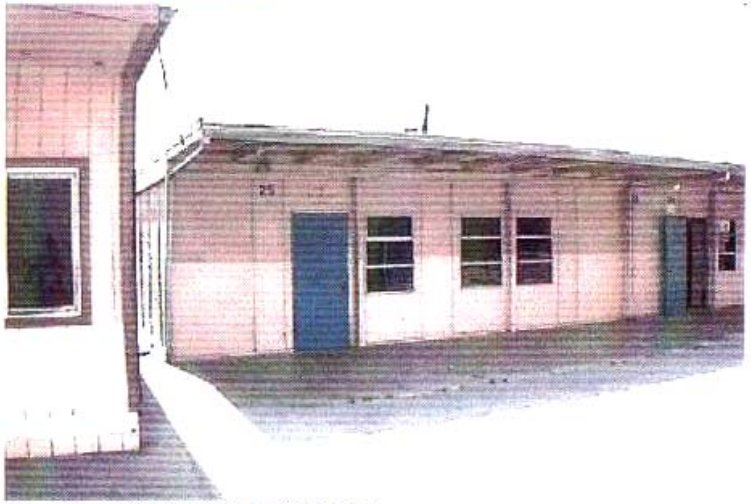
Site: 006 GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 011 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 011, 016, 029-031,

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.



Site: 006 GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 012 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 012-014, 017-018, 020-224



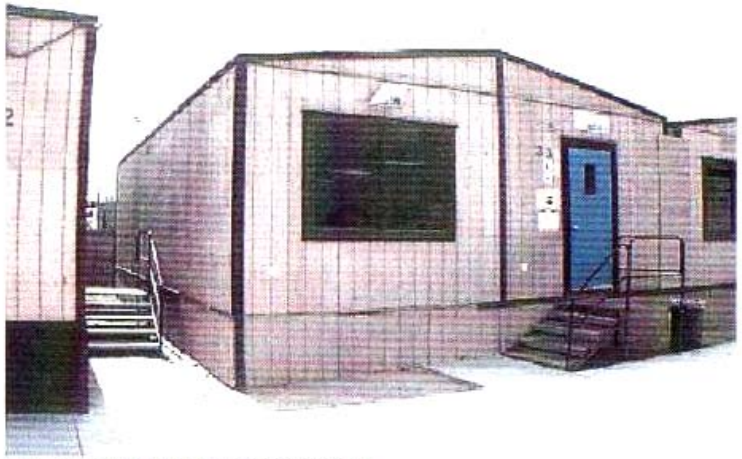
Site: 006 GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 019 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 019, 032

Site: 006 GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 015 PORTABLE CLASSROOM 22

Site: 006 GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 025 PORTABLE TRAILER 32

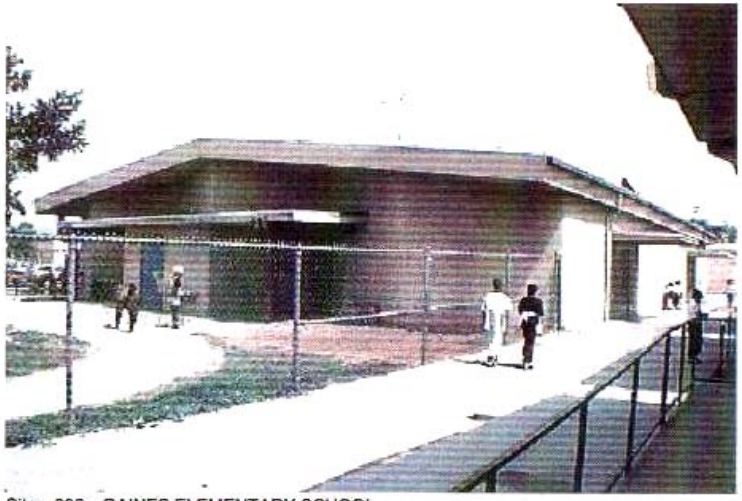
ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.



Site: 006 GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 026 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 026-028

Site: 007 HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 001 ADMINISTRATION

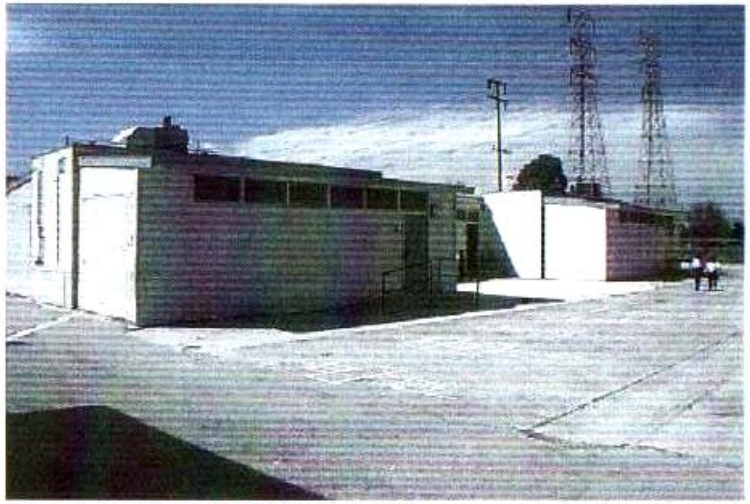


Site: 006 GAINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 034 CLASSROOM C D C

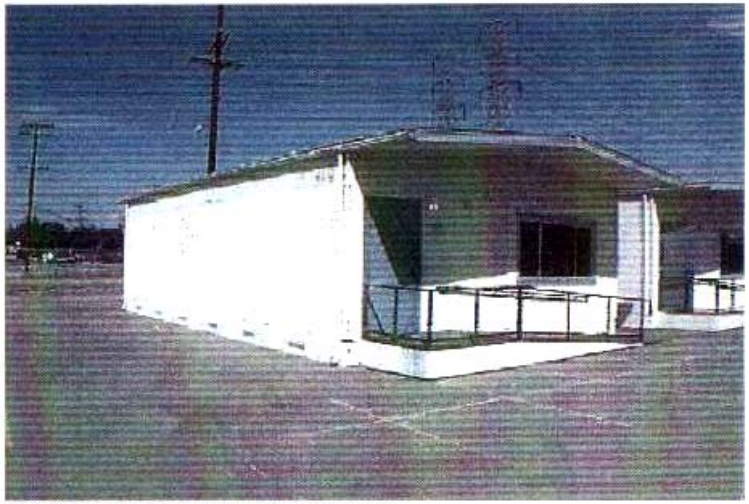
Site: 007 HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 002 CLASSROOMS 2-22

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

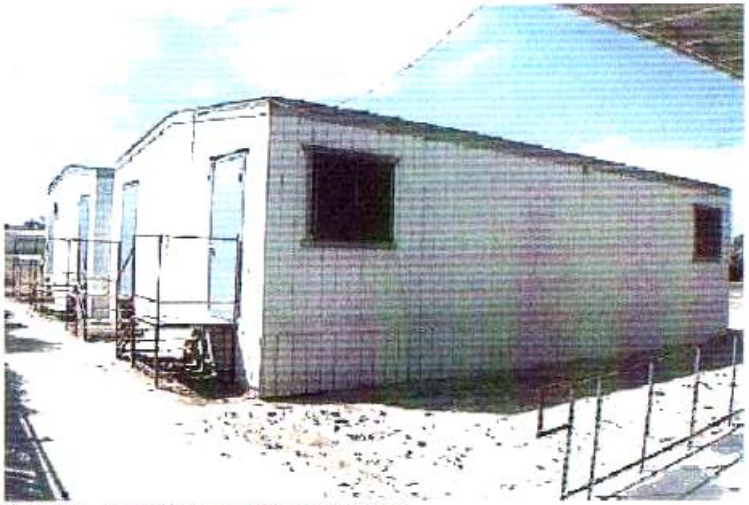


Site: 007 HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 003 PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 20-21



Site: 007 HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 005 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 005, 008, 011-015

Site: 007 HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 004 PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 24-25



Site: 007 HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 006 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 006-007

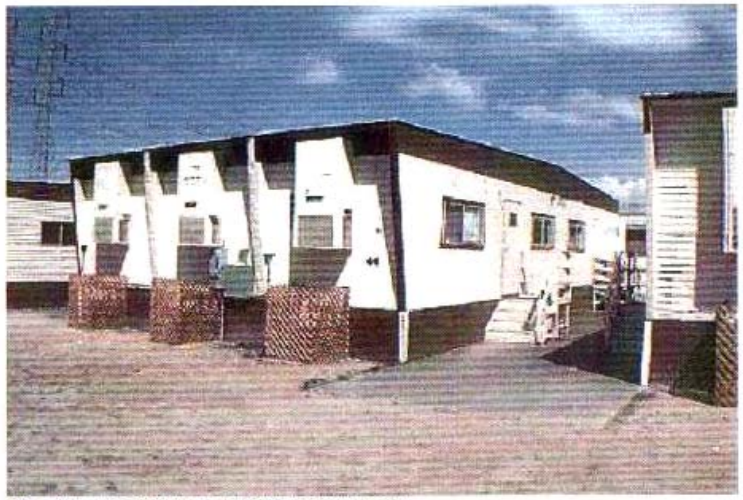
ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 007 HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 009 PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 30-31

Site: 007 HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 016 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 016, 018

Site: 007 HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 010 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 010, 020-023



Site: 007 HOLLYDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 017 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 017, 019

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 008 KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 001 ADMINISTRATION

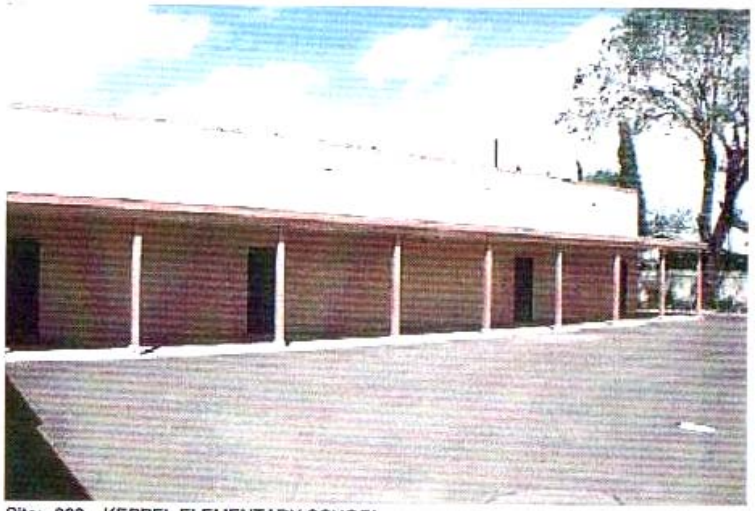
Site: 008 KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 003 CLASSROOMS 15-16

Site: 008 KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 002 CLASSROOMS 10-12

Site: 008 KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 004 CLASSROOMS 4- 7

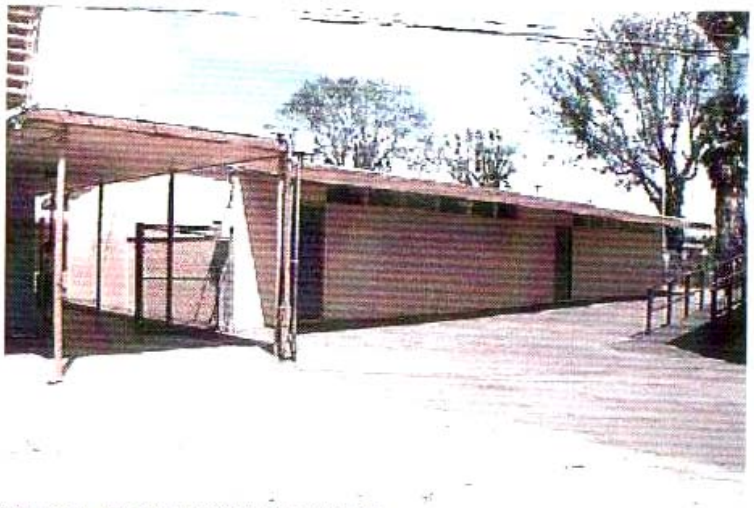
ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.



Site: 008 KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 005 CLASSROOMS 8- 9

Site: 008 KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 007 CAFETERIA



Site: 008 KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 006 CLASSROOMS 13-14

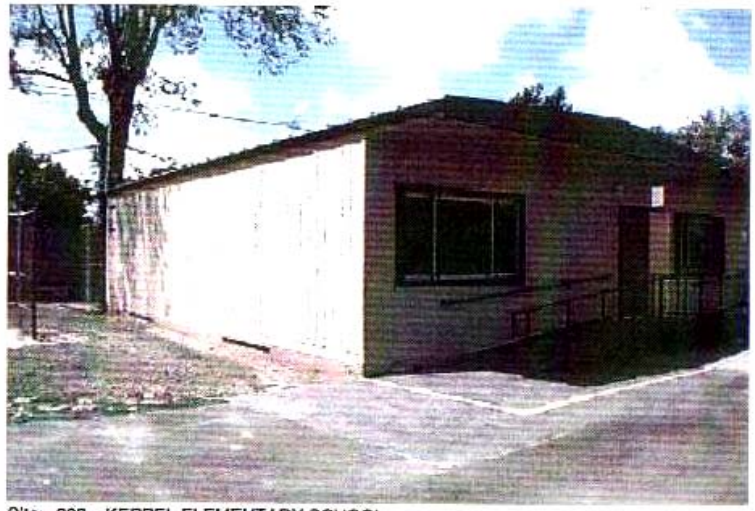
Site: 008 KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 008 CLASSROOM 19

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 008 KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 009 CLASSROOM 17

Site: 008 KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 014 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 014-015

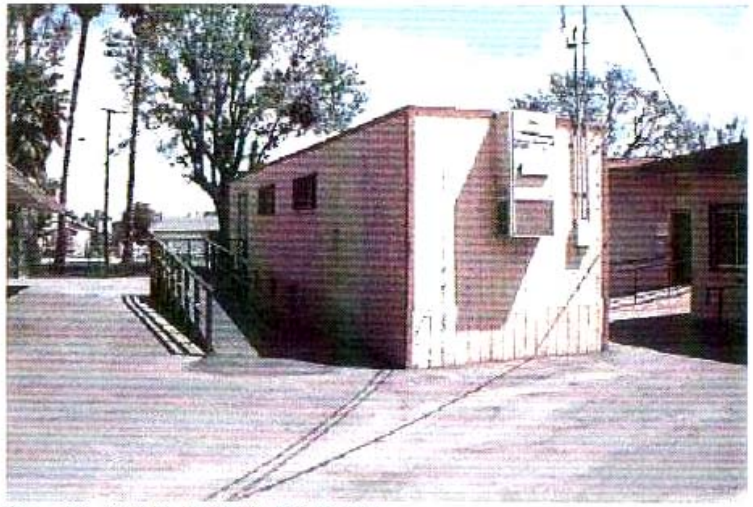


Site: 008 KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 010 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 010-013, 016

Site: 008 KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 017 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 017-021

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.



Site: 008 KEPPEL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 022 CLASSROOM TRAILER

Site: 009 LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 002 CLASSROOMS 24-25

Site: 009 LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 001 ADMINISTRATION

Site: 009 LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 003 CLASSROOMS 27-30

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 009 LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 004 CLASSROOMS 1- 3

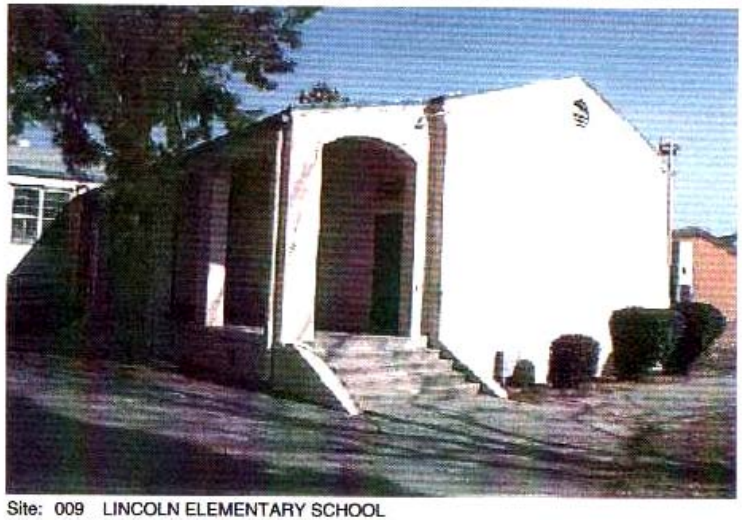
Site: 009 LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 006 CAFETERIA

Site: 009 LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 005 CLASSROOMS 4- 5

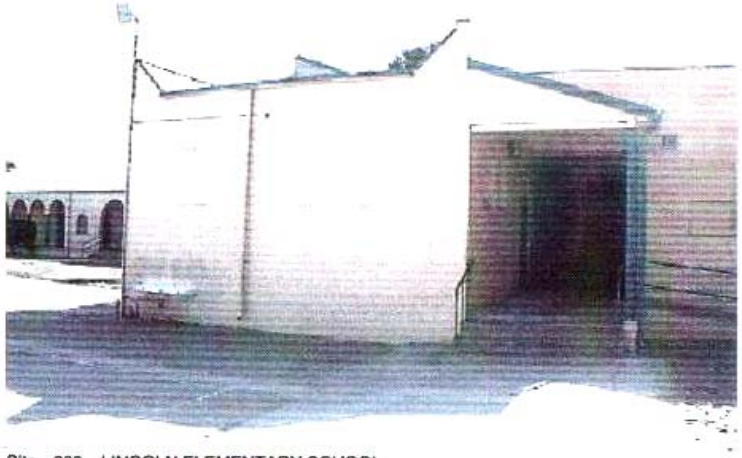
Site: 009 LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 007 CLASSROOMS A - D

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

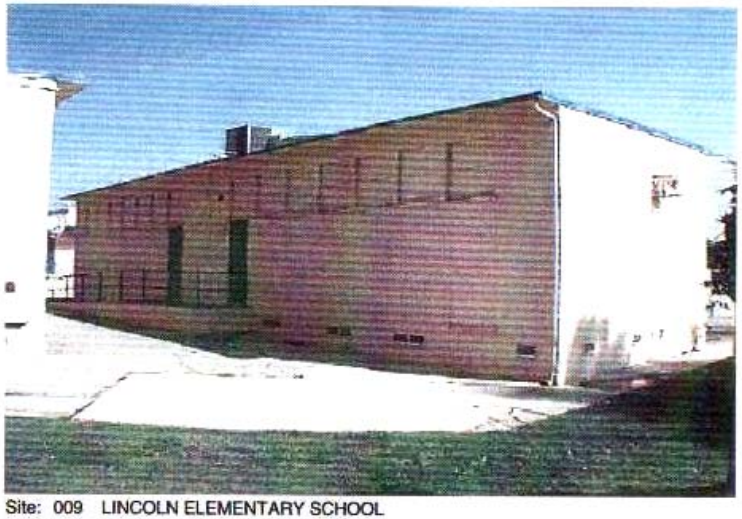
American Appraisal Associates, Inc.



Site: 009 LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 008 CLASSROOMS 6- 8



Site: 009 LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 011 CLASSROOM 13



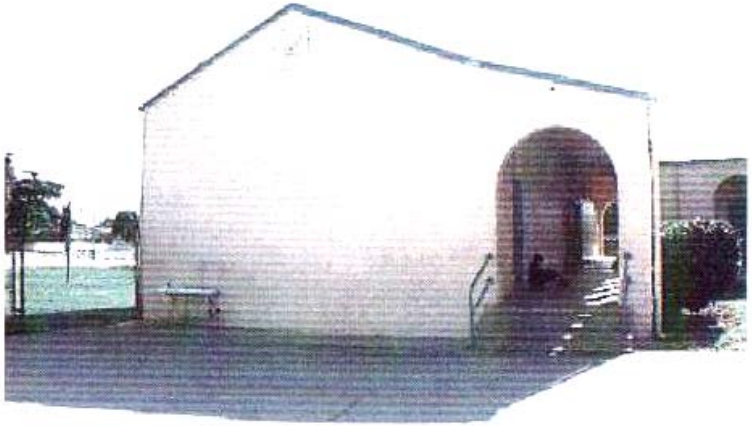
Site: 009 LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 009 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 009-010

Site: 009 LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 012 STORAGE

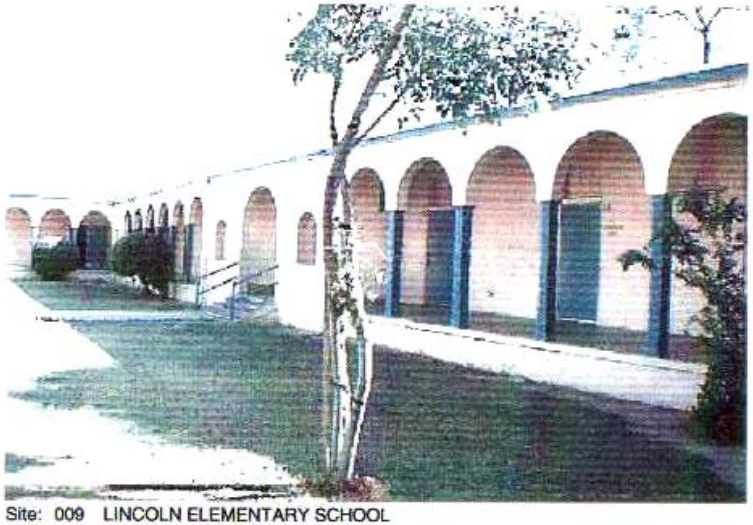
ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 009 LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 013 CLASSROOMS 9-12



Site: 009 LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 015 CLASSROOMS 17-18



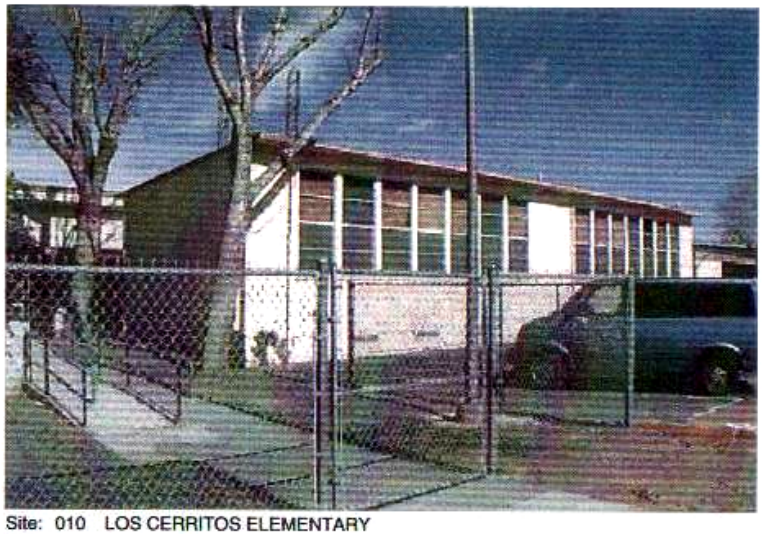
Site: 009 LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 014 CLASSROOMS 14-16

Site: 009 LINCOLN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 016 TYPICAL TRAILER - BLDGS 016-017

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST. *American Appraisal Associates, Inc.*

Site: 010 LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY
Bldg: 001 ADMINISTRATION

Site: 010 LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY
Bldg: 003 MULTIPURPOSE

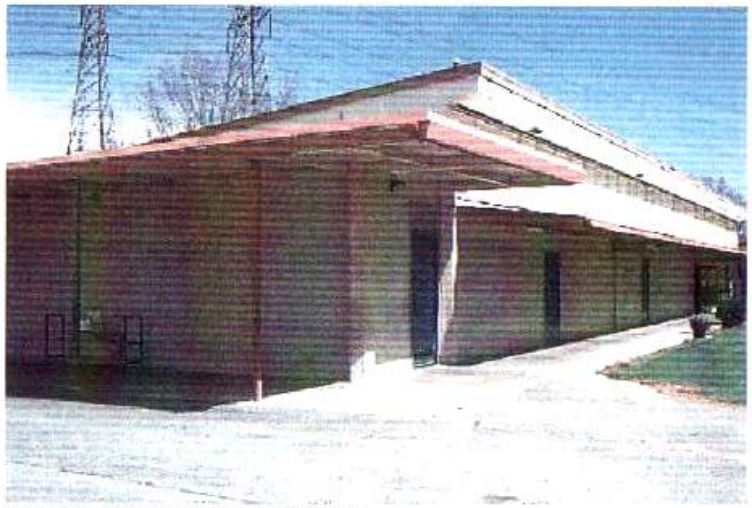


Site: 010 LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY
Bldg: 002 CLASSROOMS 1- 3

Site: 010 LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY
Bldg: 004 CLASSROOMS 4- 7

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.



Site: 010 LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY
Bldg: 005 CLASSROOMS 8-11

Site: 010 LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY
Bldg: 007 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 007, 010-013, 020

Site: 010 LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY
Bldg: 006 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 006, 008-009, 021, 024

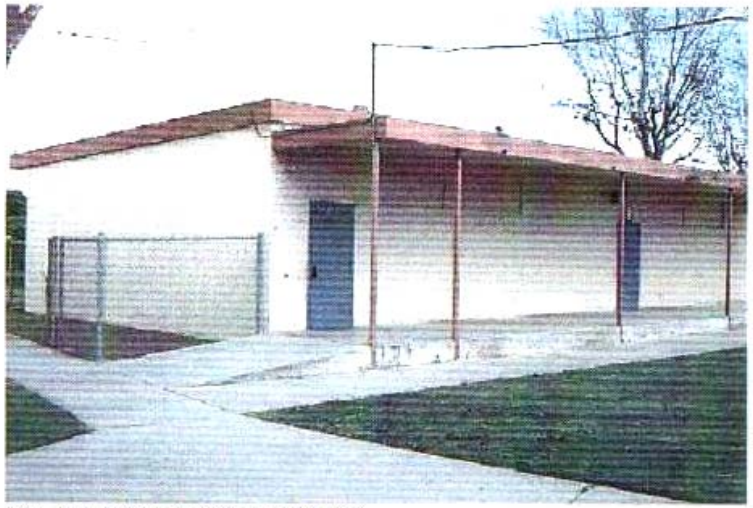
Site: 010 LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY
Bldg: 014 PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 20-21

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 010 LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY
Bldg: 015 PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 22-23

Site: 010 LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY
Bldg: 017 PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 26-27

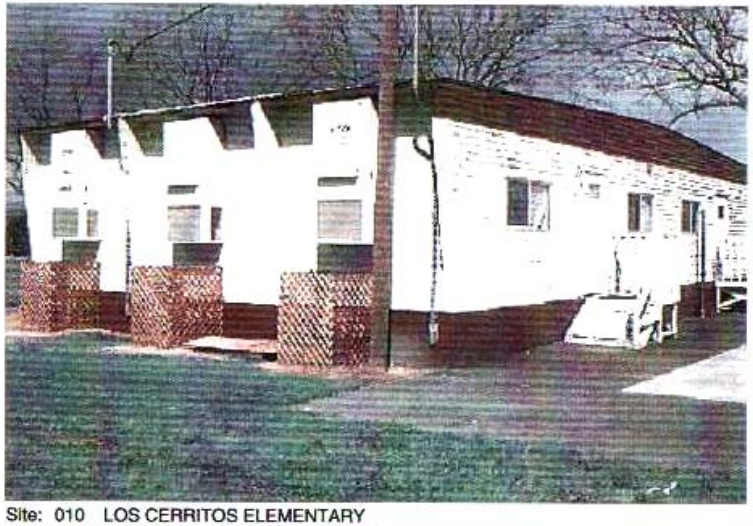


Site: 010 LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY
Bldg: 016 PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 24-25

Site: 010 LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY
Bldg: 018 PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 30-31

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

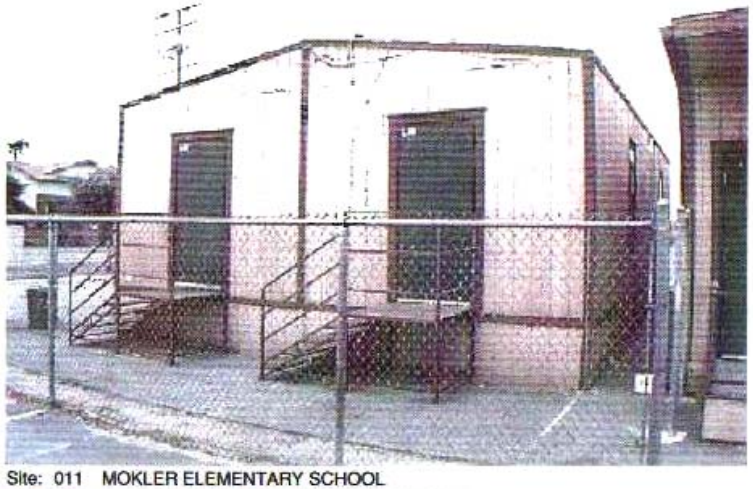
American Appraisal Associates, Inc.



Site: 010 LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY
Bldg: 019 PORTABLE TRAILER RMS 40-41

Site: 011 MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 001 ADMINISTRATION

Site: 010 LOS CERRITOS ELEMENTARY
Bldg: 023 CLASSROOMS D C S



Site: 011 MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 002 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 002, 023-024

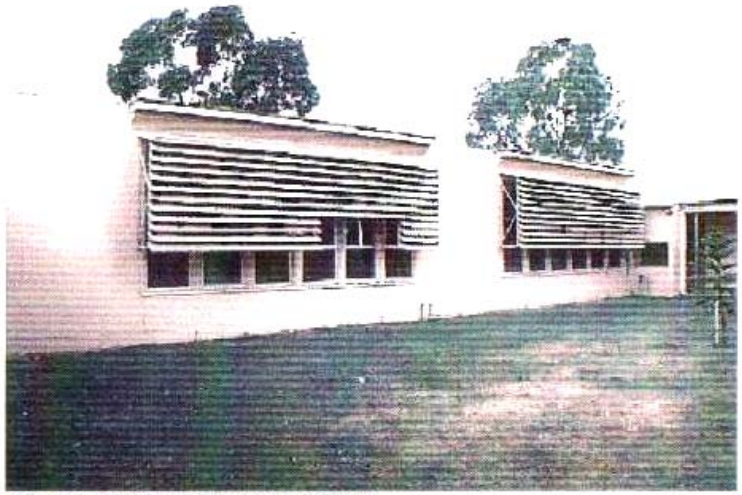
ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 011 MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 003 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 003, 005-008, 021-022, 025-026, 031

Site: 011 MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 009 CLASSROOM 5

Site: 011 MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 004 CLASSROOM 10



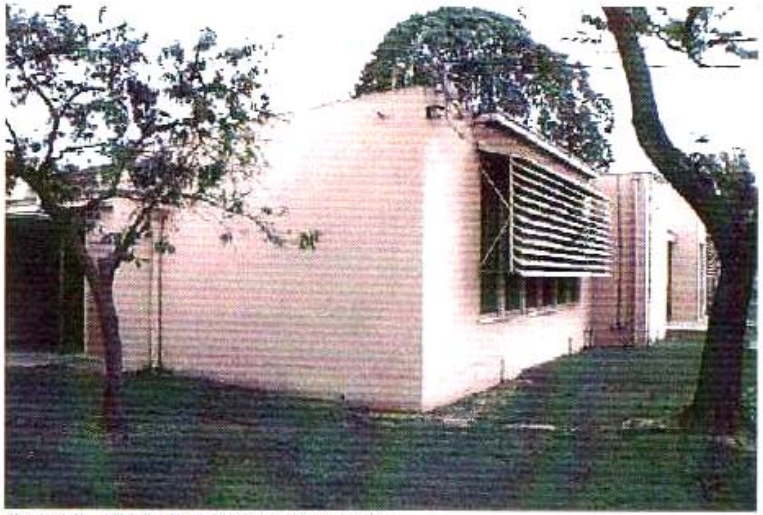
Site: 011 MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 010 CLASSROOMS 6- 7

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 011 MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 011 CLASSROOM 8

Site: 011 MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 013 LIBRARY



Site: 011 MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 012 OFFICE/CLASSROOM

Site: 011 MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 014 CLASSROOMS 24-25

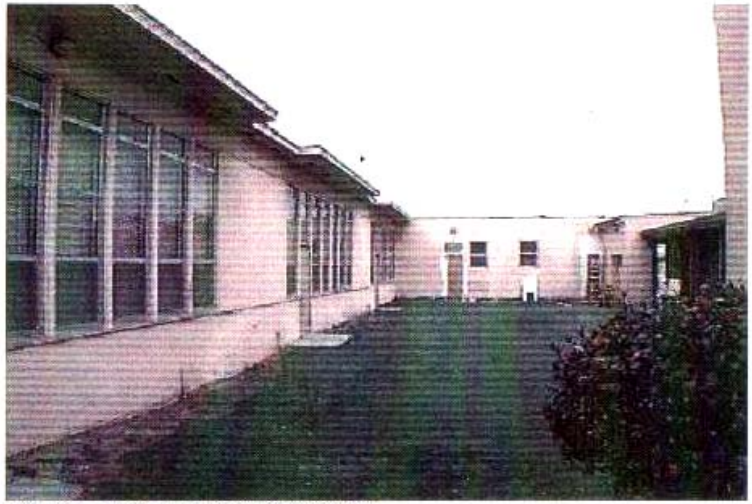
ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 011 MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 015 CLASSROOM 16

Site: 011 MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 017 CAFETERIA

Site: 011 MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 016 CLASSROOM 14



Site: 011 MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 018 CLASSROOMS 18-20

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

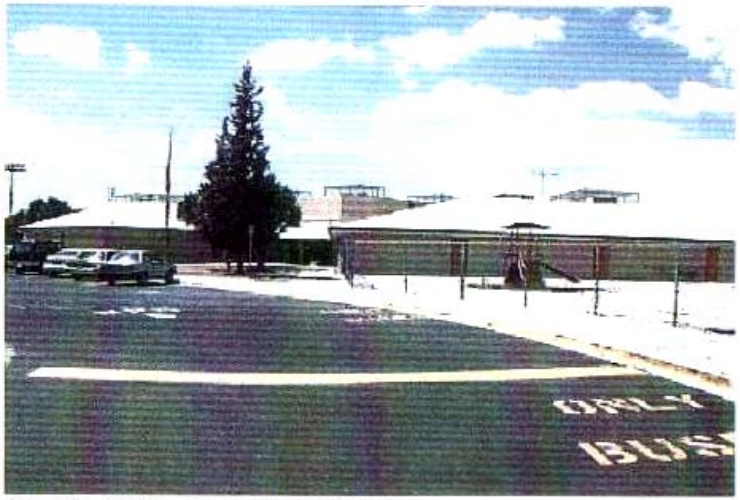
Site: 011 MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 019 CLASSROOMS C D C

Site: 011 MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 027 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 027-029

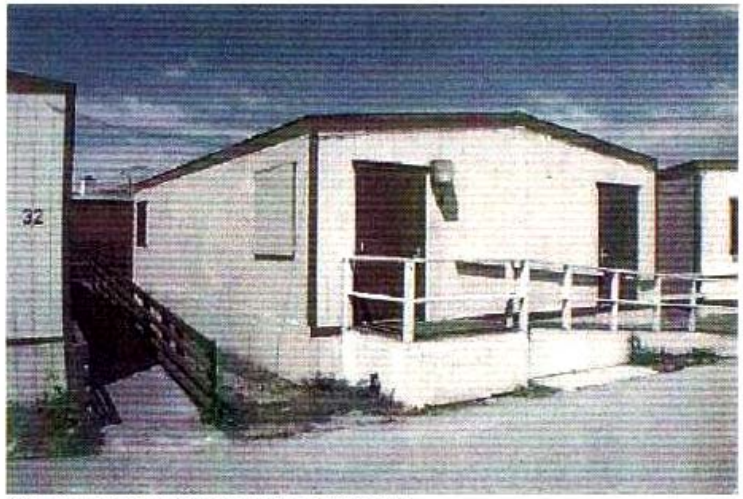
Site: 011 MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 020 CLASSROOMS 21-23

Site: 011 MOKLER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 030 PSYCH OFFICE

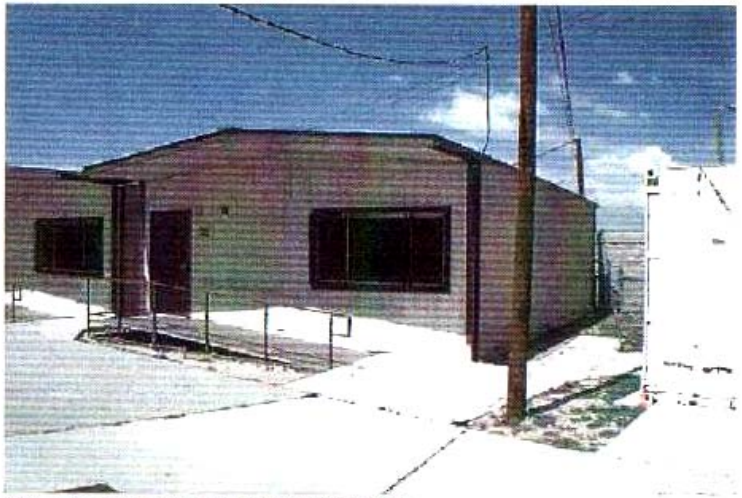
ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST. *American Appraisal Associates, Inc.*



Site: 012 ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 001 MULTIPURPOSE



Site: 012 ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 007 PORTABLE CLASSROOM 31

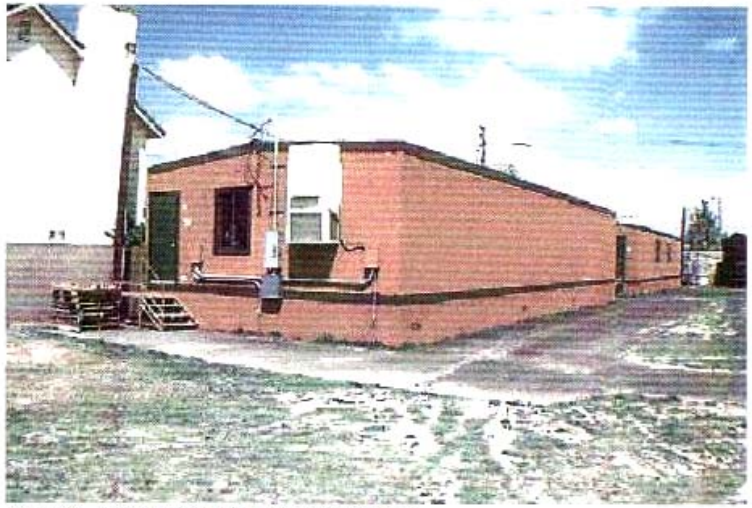


Site: 012 ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 002 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 002-006

Site: 012 ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 008 PORTABLE CLASSROOM 32

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.



Site: 012 ROOSEVELT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 009 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 009-013

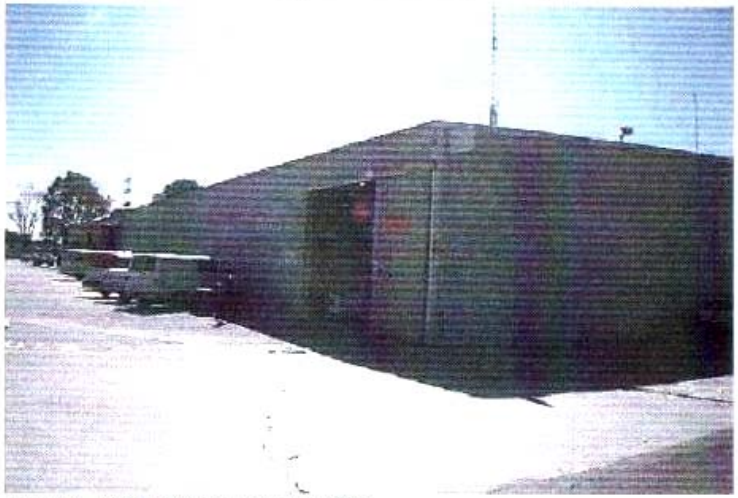
Site: 013 PARAMOUNT ADULT SCHOOL
Bldg: 002 BUILDING B

Site: 013 PARAMOUNT ADULT SCHOOL
Bldg: 001 BUILDING A

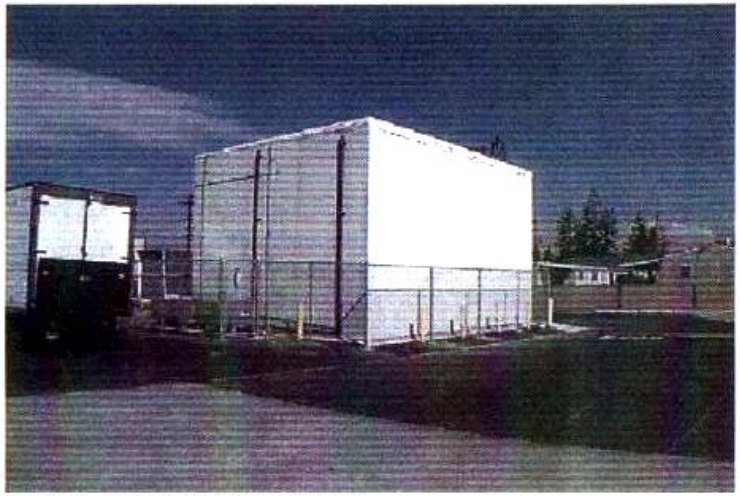
Site: 013 PARAMOUNT ADULT SCHOOL
Bldg: 003 STORAGE

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

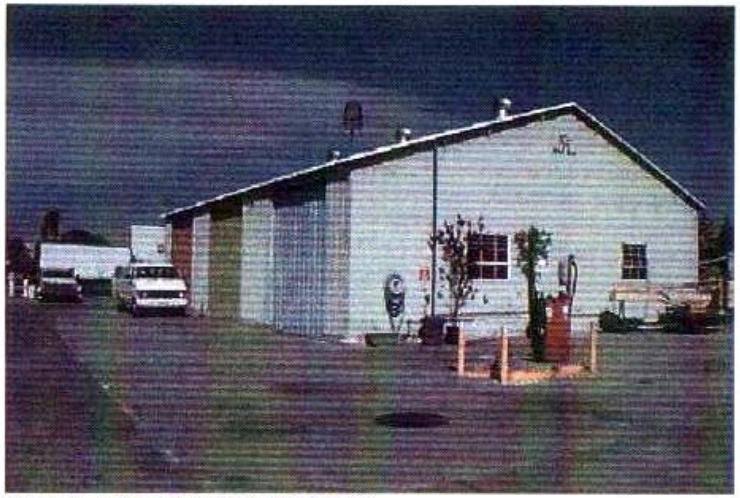
American Appraisal Associates, Inc.



Site: 014 MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS
Bldg: 001 WAREHOUSE



Site: 014 MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS
Bldg: 003 FREEZER BUILDING

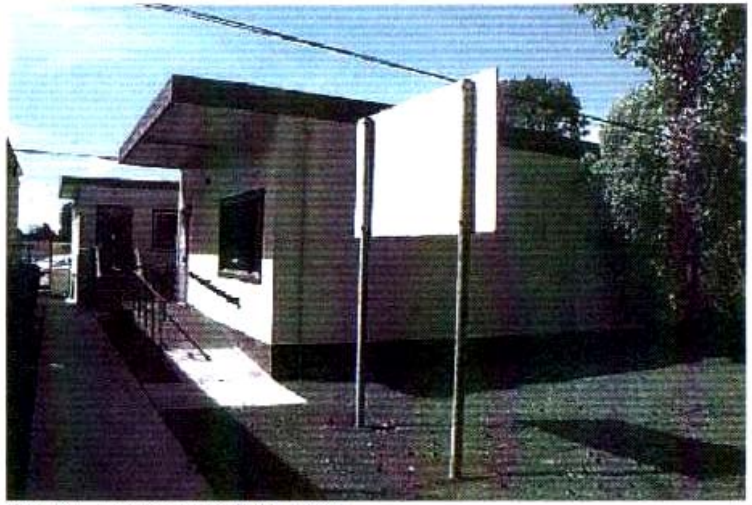


Site: 014 MAINTENANCE & OPERATIONS
Bldg: 002 GARAGE

Site: 015 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
Bldg: 001 ADMINISTRATION

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST. *American Appraisal Associates, Inc.*

Site: 015 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
Bldg: 002 BUSINESS OFFICE



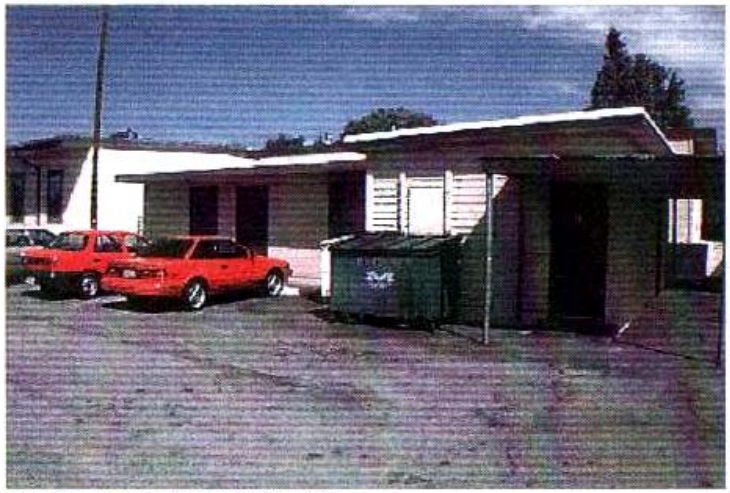
Site: 015 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
Bldg: 004 PORTABLE MIGRANT EDUCATION

Site: 015 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
Bldg: 003 ANNEX

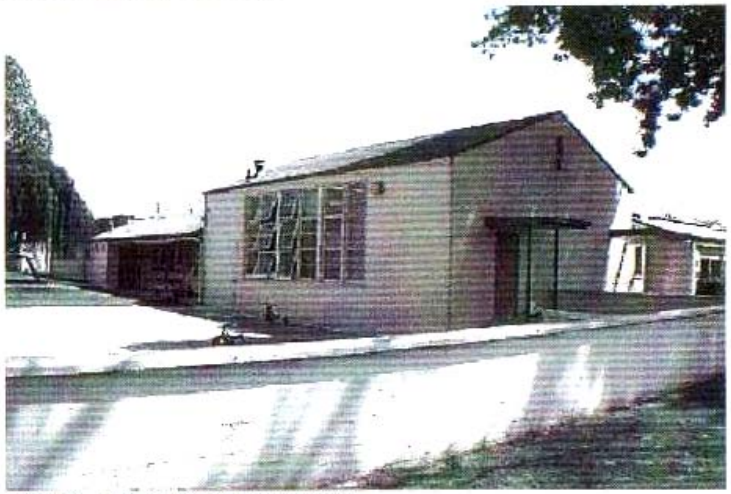
Site: 015 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
Bldg: 005 PORTABLE FOOD SERVICES

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.



Site: 015 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
Bldg: 006 RESTROOMS/STORAGE



Site: 016 WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 002 CLASSROOMS 1- 2

Site: 016 WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 001 OFFICE BUILDING

Site: 016 WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 003 PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 3- 4

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 016 WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 005 CLASSROOMS 6- 8

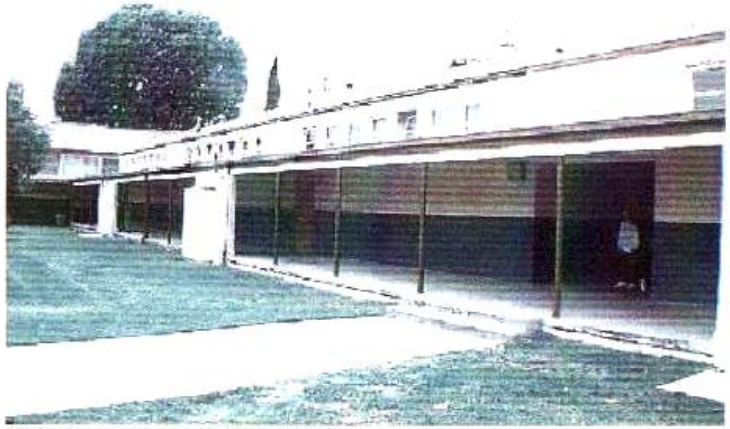
Site: 016 WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 007 PORTABLE CLASSROOM 11

Site: 016 WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 006 PORTABLE CLASSROOMS 9-10

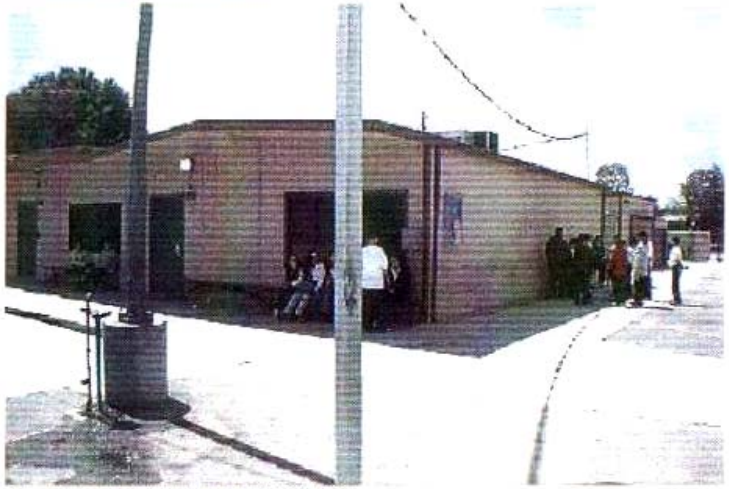
Site: 016 WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 008 MULTIPURPOSE

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.



Site: 016 WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 009 CLASSROOM 12-14



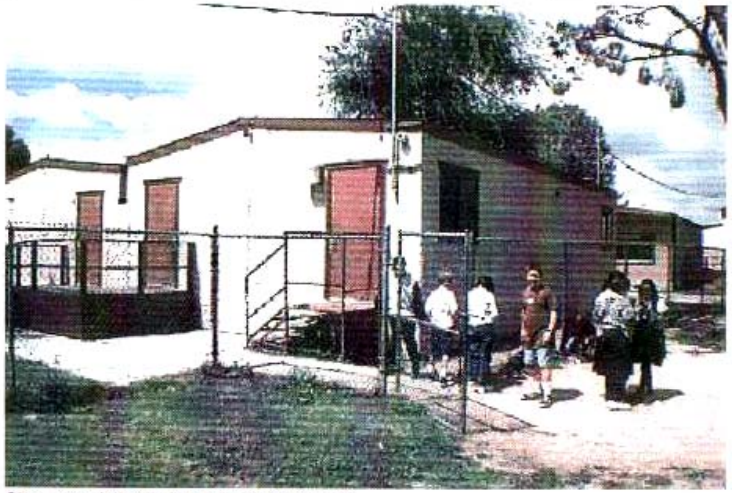
Site: 016 WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 012 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 012, 031, 035

Site: 016 WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 010 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 010-011, 023-030, 032

Site: 016 WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 013 CLASSROOMS 18-20

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

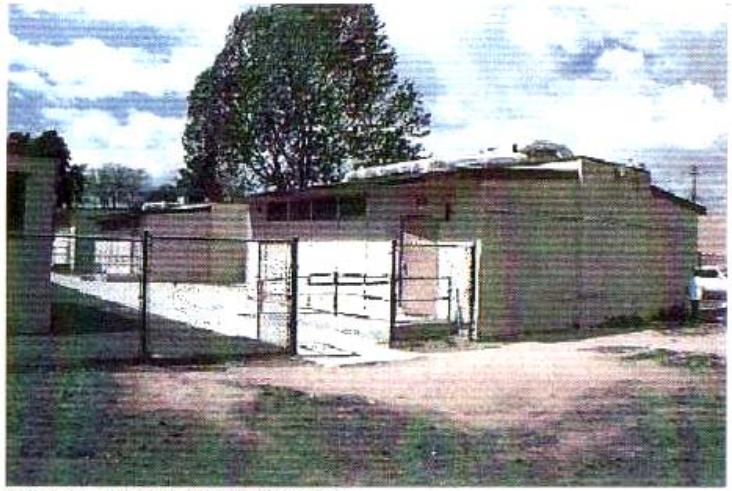
American Appraisal Associates, Inc.



Site: 016 WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 016 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 016-017, 022

Site: 016 WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 019 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 014-015, 019-021

Site: 016 WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 018 CLASSROOMS 25-27

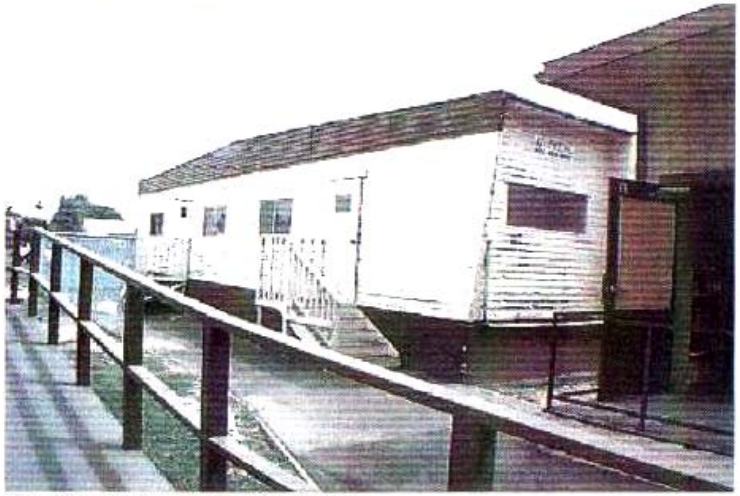


Site: 016 WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 032 PORTABLE CLASSROOM 136

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 016 WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 034 PORTABLE CLASSROOM 135



Site: 016 WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 037 CLASSROOM TRAILER 32-33

Site: 016 WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 036 PORTABLE CLASSROOM 150

Site: 016 WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 038 RESTROOM

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST. *American Appraisal Associates, Inc.*

Site: 016 WIRTZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 039 RESTROOM

Site: 017 LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 002 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 002-003, 006-021

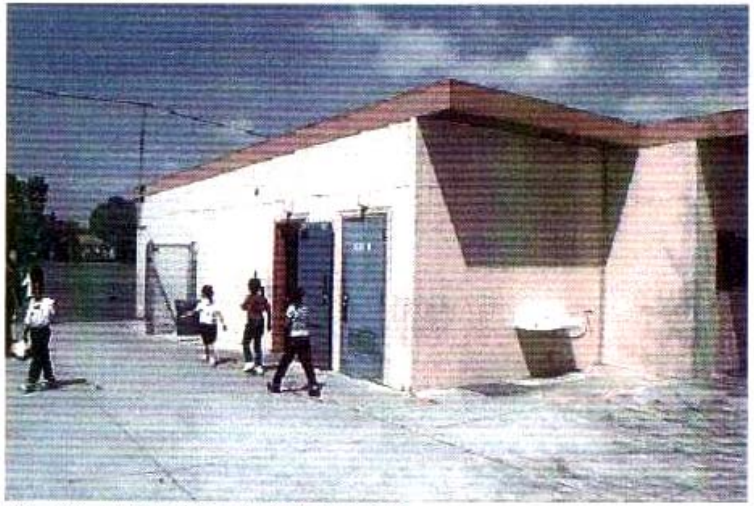
Site: 017 LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 001 PORTABLE ADMINISTRATION

Site: 017 LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 004 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 004-005

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 017 LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 022 PORTABLE LIBRARY



Site: 017 LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 024 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 024-025, 029

Site: 017 LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 023 PORTABLE CLASSROOM 14

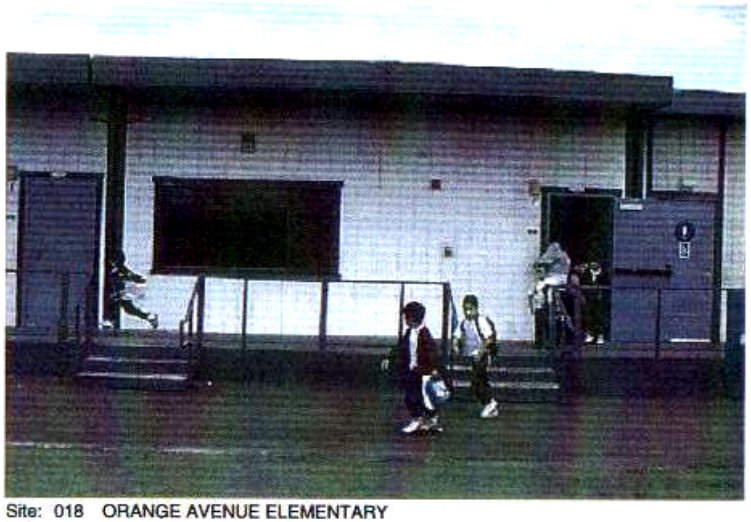
Site: 017 LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 026 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 026-027

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

Site: 017 LAKEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Bldg: 028 PORTABLE TRAILER 25-26

Site: 018 ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY
Bldg: 017 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 017-026



Site: 018 ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY
Bldg: 001 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 001-016, 027-029

Site: 018 ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY
Bldg: 030 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 030, 033

ALLIANCE OF SCHOOLS FOR COOPERATIVE INSURANCE PROGRAMS - PARAMOUNT UNIFIED SCHOOL DIST.

American Appraisal Associates, Inc.

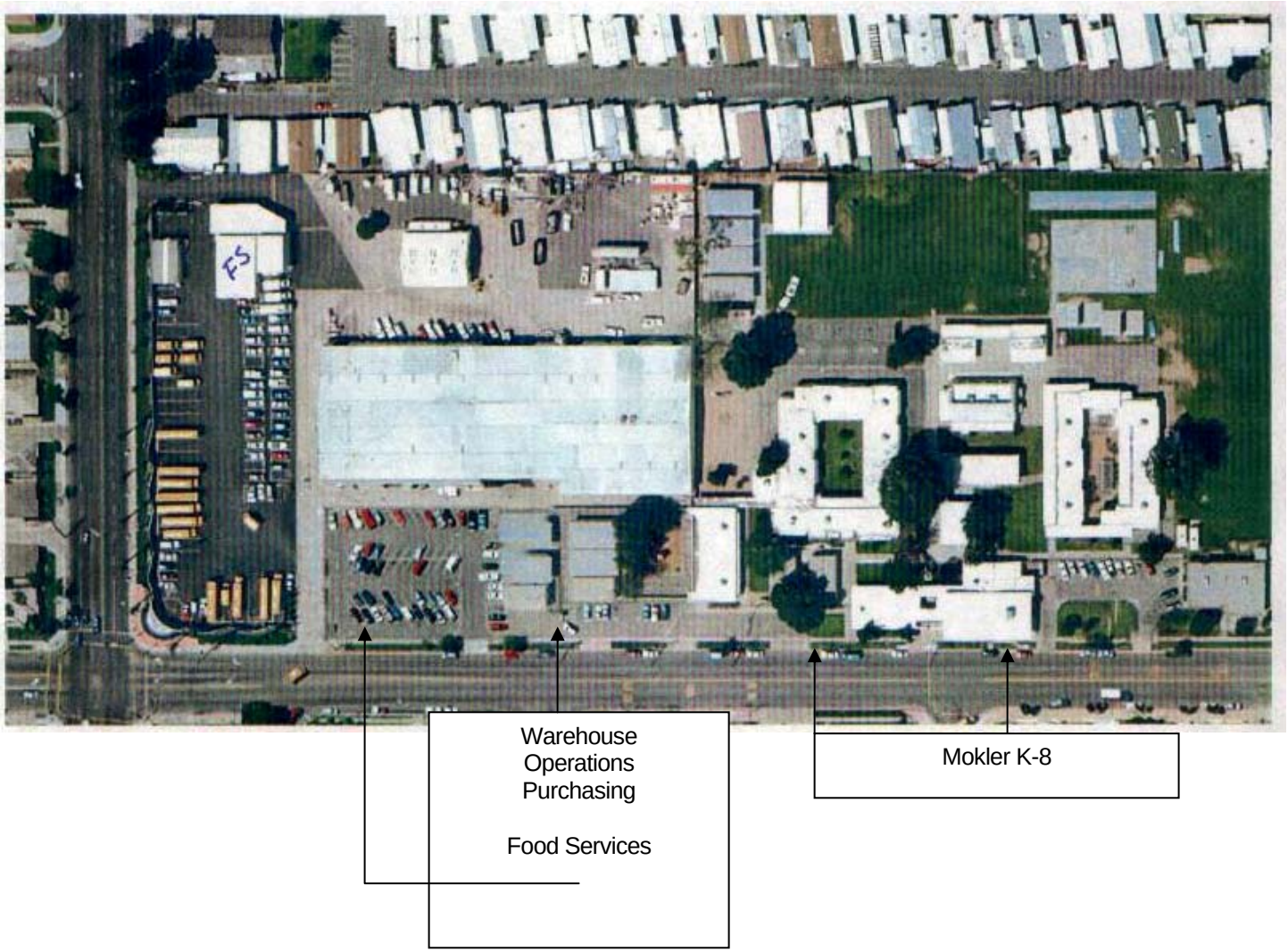
Site: 018 ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY
Bldg: 031 TYPICAL PORTABLE - BLDGS 031, 037-039

Site: 018 ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY
Bldg: 034 PORTABLE CLASSROOM T1-T2

Site: 018 ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY
Bldg: 032 PORTABLE MULTIPURPOSE

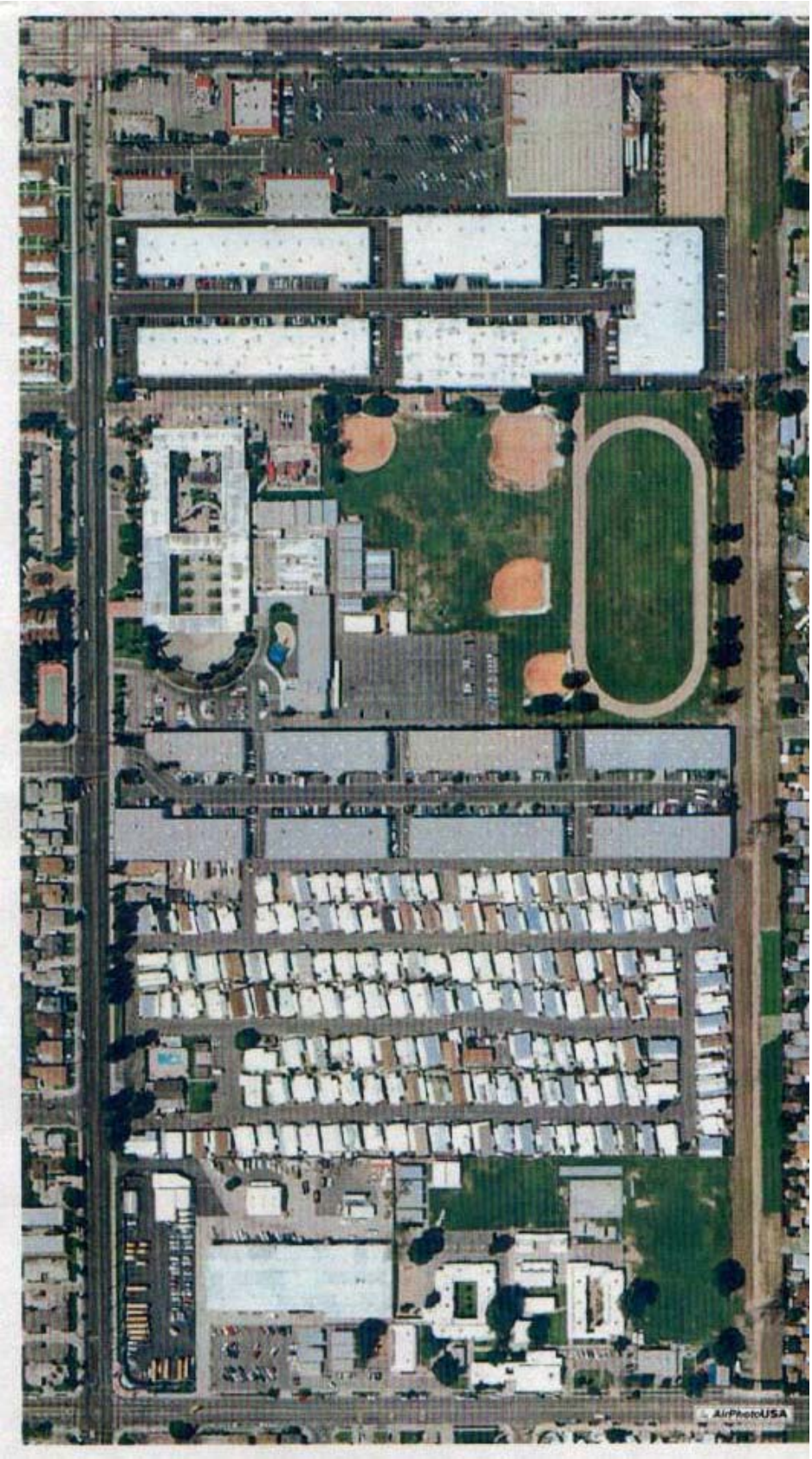
Site: 018 ORANGE AVENUE ELEMENTARY
Bldg: 035 TYPICAL TRAILER - BLDGS 035-036

Facility Ariel Photographs



District Admin Office
Lincoln K-8 School

Hollydale K-8 School – South Gate



Alondra High School

Los Cerritos K-8

Jefferson K-8 School

Paramount Park K-8

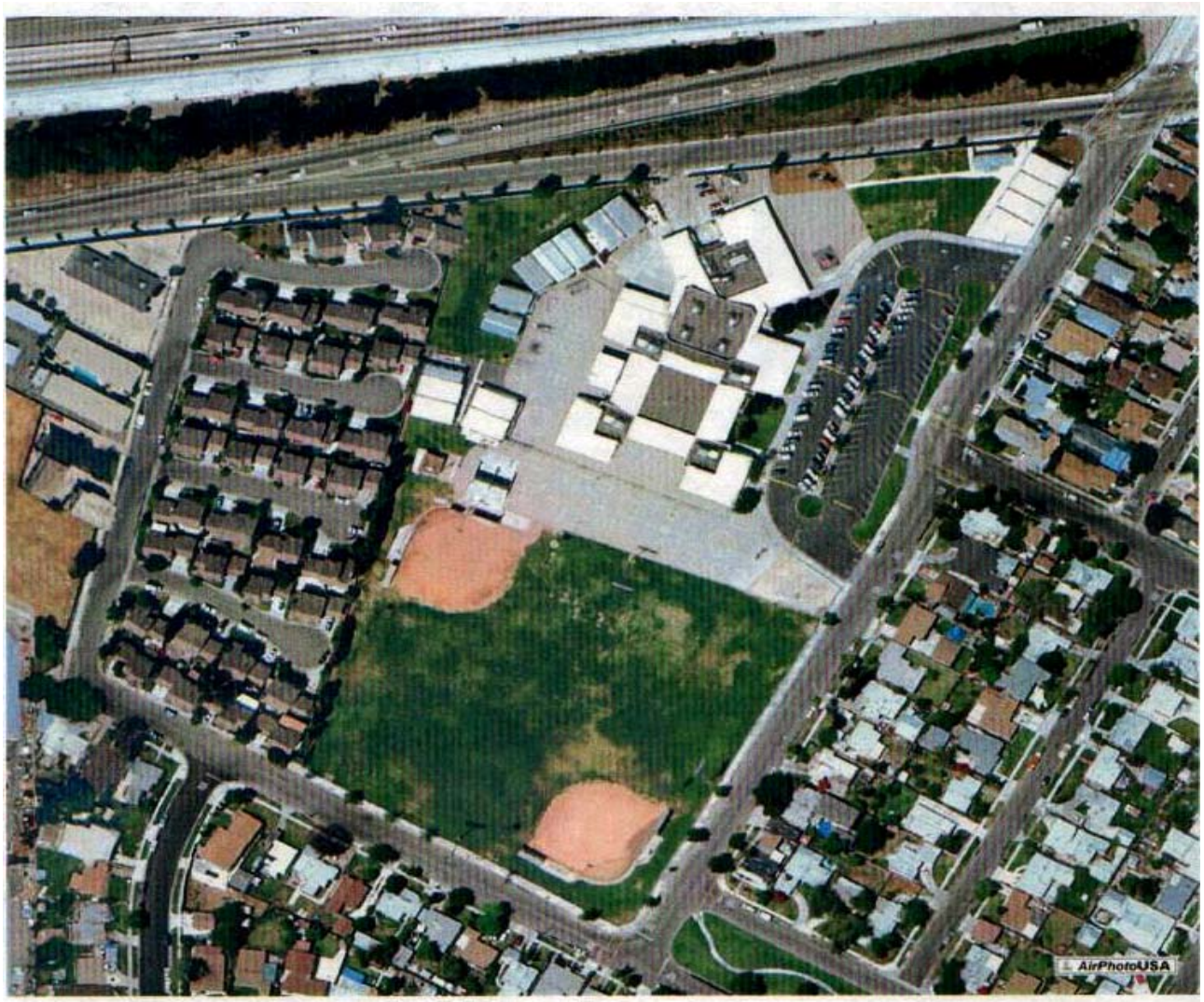
Paramount High School

Paramount High School Westl

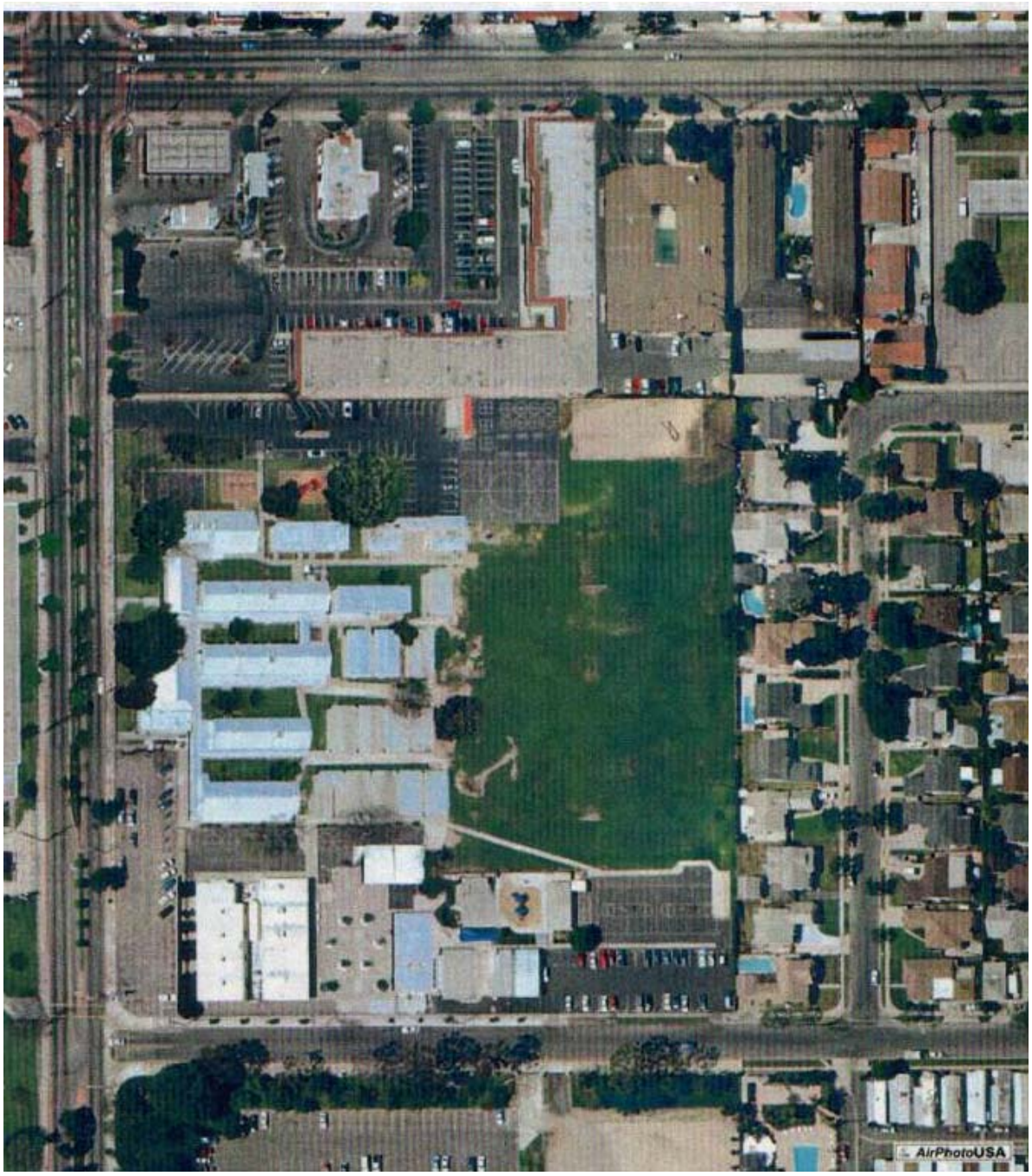
Paramount High School

Paramount Park K-8

Paramount High School West



Roosevelt K-8 School



Wirtz K-8 School

Transportation Serving Paramount/Southgate

Freeways

I-105, the 710, and 91 Freeway

The City will coordinate efforts with Caltrans to upgrade area freeways. The purpose of this undertaking is to ensure that the City is fully appraised of roadway and facility improvement efforts in the early stages of planning and design. The City will continue to work with Caltrans and the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), as appropriate, and will request to be on all notification lists for future projects that may impact the City.

Major Highways

The roadway system in Paramount has been defined using a classification system that describes a hierarchy of roadway types. The categories of roadways included in this classification system differentiate the size, function, and capacity of each type of roadway. Streets in the City also classified according to their primary function, consisting of four types of roadways. The roadways are described below and are shown in cross section views in Exhibit 3.2.

- Major Arterials. Typically contain 84 feet of paving within a 100-foot right-of-way. Lanes are 12 feet wide, and the center median or turn lane is 16 feet wide.
- Secondary Streets have an 80 foot wide right-of-way with 64 feet of paving.
- Collector Streets provide circulation in a defined geographic area of the City and connects this area to secondary street, arterials, and freeways.
- Local Streets are subordinate to the basic circulation network described above.

Railways

Southern Pacific Transportation Company Railroad line parallels the northern City limits and Century Boulevard but is located 2,000 feet south of the City boundary. This line is not in daily use at present although it is utilized occasionally. The right-of-way along this line is currently being sold to each City for future use as a light commuter rail between the Los Angeles River and the City of Corona.

Mass Transit

The Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) routes include; route 125 on Rosecrans Avenue, Route 127 on Somerset Boulevard, Route 128 on Alondra Boulevard, and Route 265 on Paramount Boulevard. Long Beach Transit offers routes: (1) northerly from the southern City limit on Orange Avenue to Rosecrans Avenue then westerly (Route 7); (2) northerly on Paramount Boulevard and Downey Avenue then westerly on Alondra Boulevard (Route 22); and (3) northerly on Garfield Avenue to Alondra Boulevard then westerly (Route 21.

Public Transit Review Program

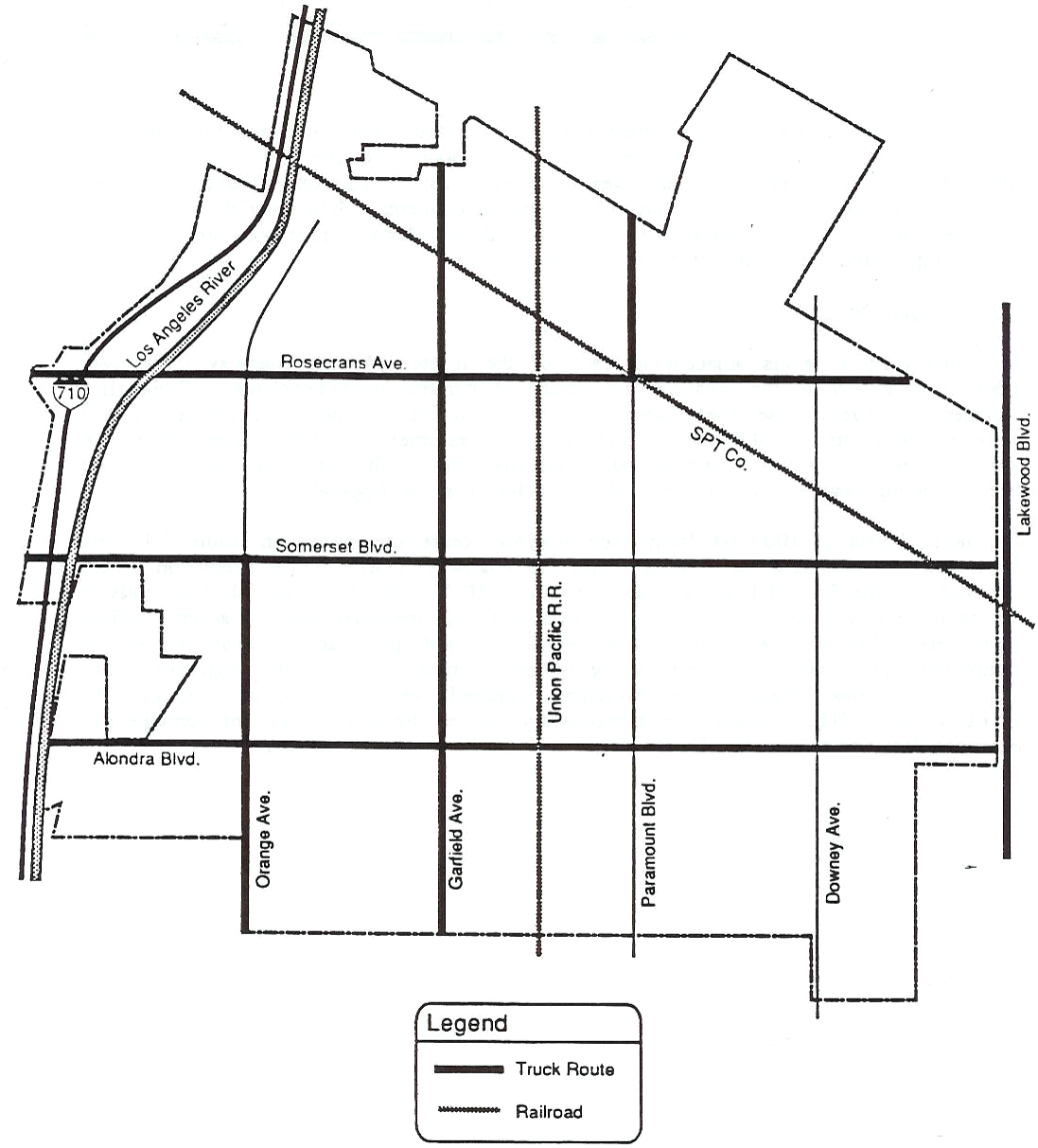
The City will evaluate the need to modify routes, schedules, and fares of local transit service to achieve circulation goals and policies (e.g. coordinate the local transit system with the regional transit system).

The City will also continue to work with the MTA and other transit service agencies in adjacent communities to identify the most beneficial route and stops in the City. The City will provide development plans to service providers for review for those projects that may affect public transit.

Transit Centers

Transit centers consisting of bus turnouts and loading areas, weatherproof shelters, information centers, emergency phones, an in some areas park-n-ride facilities, will be implemented as part of new development. The Lead City Agency to study the feasibility of developing “transit centers” will be designated by the City Administrator.

Existing Truck Routes and Railroads



Endo Engineering

Scale: 1" = 2,000'

PARAMOUNT GENERAL PLAN **III-21**

Climate

Local Meteorology

Average weather in Paramount, California

Based on data reported by over 4,000 weather stations

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average temp. (°F)	57.8	59.2	60.5	63.9	66.6	70.8	74.7	75.8	74.2	69.3	62.6	58.0
High temperature (°F)	68.5	69.6	70.2	74.2	75.7	80.3	84.9	86.1	84.5	79.9	.9	69.4
Low temperature (°F)	47.1	48.7	50.7	53.4	57.5	61.2	64.5	65.5	63.9	58.7	51.2	46.5
Precipitation (in)	3.3	3.7	2.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.9

Severe Weather

Santa Ana Winds

The *Santana Winds* or *Santa Ana Winds*, most common in the late summer and early fall, begin with dry air moving in from the interior of the U.S. towards Southern California. As this air flows down into the Los Angeles Basin through the low gaps in the mountains (notably **Cajon Pass** on the east end of the San Gabriel Mountains and **Soledad Pass** south of Palmdale), it compresses and warms about five degrees Fahrenheit for every 1,000 feet that it descends. Though these winds are much cooler high in the mountains, they can become hot and dry and assume gale force when descending into the Los Angeles Basin. They are often the source of air turbulence for aircraft approaching Los Angeles International Airport.

The original spelling of the name of the winds is unclear, not to mention the origin. Although the winds have been commonly called *Santa Ana Winds* or *Santa Anas*, many argue that the original name is *Santana Winds* or *Santanas*. Both versions of the name have been used. The name *Santana Winds* is said to be traced to Spanish California when the winds were called *Devil Winds* due to their heat. The reference book *Los Angeles A to Z (by Leonard & Dale Pitt*), credits the Santa Ana Canyon in Orange County as the origin of the name *Santa Ana Winds*, thereby arguing for the term *Santa Anas*. This might be supported by early accounts which attributed the Santa Ana riverbed running through the canyon as the source of the winds. Another account placed the origin of *Santa Ana Winds* with an Associated Press correspondent stationed in *Santa Ana* who mistakenly began using *Santa Ana Winds* instead of *Santana Winds* in a 1901 dispatch.

Special credit for the research assistance of Librarian Nancy Smith of the Metropolitan Cooperative Library System Reference Center, Los Angeles Public Library.

Threatened & Endangered Species

While protection of endangered species and historic buildings is a mitigation consideration for this jurisdiction it must also be noted that the Federal Cost Benefit Analysis does not allow for a specific value for either the historic status of a structure of the endangered distinction of a species.

Section 4 – Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

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

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

Hazard Definitions

Kinds of Hazards

This Health and Safety Element of the Paramount General Plan establishes City policy relative to the reduction and mitigation of natural and manmade hazards that must be considered in future planning and decision-making. The public's health and safety has been an important component of the City's General Plan due to the City's location in a seismically active region. The element's scope has been expanded to include flooding, fire, hazardous materials, public safety, emergency preparedness and response, and noise.

This Health and Safety Element meets the State's requirements for a safety element and noise element. The Health and Safety Element is concerned with identifying these hazards and providing ways to reduce the risk of property damage, injuries or loss of life associated with living in an urban environment. State law requires every safety element to include the following components:

- The identification, mapping, and appraisal of seismic hazards that should be of concern to planning and future development, including areas subject to liquefaction, ground-shaking, surface rupture or seismic sea waves (Section 65302(f));
- An appraisal of mudslides, landslides, and slope stability that might occur as a result of a seismic disturbance (Section 65302(f)); and,
- The identification of the potential for fires and other natural and manmade disasters and measures designed to reduce the loss of life, injury, and damage to property (Section 65302(i)).

This Element contains a plan that identifies evacuation routes and the locations of emergency shelters. The Health and Safety Element also emphasizes the importance of emergency preparedness in reducing the impacts of natural and manmade disasters. Effective disaster response requires the cooperation of many governmental agencies. A primary goal of the City is to continue working with other agencies, both to prevent accidents (as much as this is possible) and to minimize risk.

Early Safety Element Requirements

The seismic safety element was one of the first mandatory general plan elements. Since 1970, changes in planning law required those issues previously considered in seismic safety elements to be incorporated into "safety elements," the scopes of which were broadened to consider other safety-related issues of concern. Seismic hazards, though, continue to be a central theme of the Health and Safety Element of the Paramount General Plan. Since the last update, the City has experienced the damaging effects of two nearby earthquakes...the 1987 Whittier earthquake and the 1991 Northridge earthquake. Both of these earthquakes revealed that there was a much more extensive fault system underlying the Los Angeles Basin compared to what was previously thought. It is probable that an earthquake of even greater intensity will occur sometime during the "life" of this General Plan.

As indicated previously, this Element also addresses those issues mandated by the State for consideration in noise elements. The State recognizes that noise may have a significant impact on a community's well-being, and therefore requires all jurisdictions to prepare a noise element to identify ways to minimize exposure to excessive noise levels.

The State guidelines are very specific as to the content of noise elements. Government Code Section 65302(f) indicates that the noise element should be prepared according to guidelines established by the State Department of Health Services. At a minimum, the Government Code requires that the Element analyze and project noise levels for:

- Highways and freeways;
- Primary arterials and major local streets;
- Passenger and freight on-line railroad operations and ground rapid transit systems;
- Commercial, general aviation, heliport, helistop, and military airport operations; aircraft over flights, jet engine test stands, and all other ground facilities and maintenance functions related to airport operations;
- Local industrial plants, including, but not limited to, railroad classification yards; and,
- Other ground stationary sources identified by local agencies as contributing to the community noise environment.

The State General Plan guidelines further indicate that noise exposure information should be used to develop the Land Use Element to achieve noise-compatible land use patterns (Section 5302(f)). Because land use patterns in Paramount generally are well-established, this element focuses on resolving existing noise concerns. The policies related to noise issues stress the importance of protecting residents from excessive noise. Complementary policies, and programs that address noise impacts, are also found in the Community Development and Housing Elements.

The Health and Safety Element is organized according to the following sections, reflecting the format of the other Elements included in the Commerce General Plan:

- The *Introduction to the Element* section provides an overview of objectives with suspect to health and safety, summarizes key issues, and discusses this Element's relationship to the other General Plan elements.
- The *Health and Safety Policies* section states the City's vision with respect to emergency preparedness and response, as well as environmental health.
- The *Health and Safety Plan* indicates standards and plans related to emergency preparedness, response, and environmental health.

The Disaster Preparedness Component of the General Plan deals primarily with response to disasters. Each city in California is required to maintain a disaster plan. The Sheriff's Department in Los Angeles County has been given the authority for the development of disaster plans for the County and coordinates plans for each city. Three agencies are involved in carrying out the disaster plan for the City. These are the Sheriff, the County Fire Department, and the City government. Each has established a plan of operations. Emergency communication facilities have been set up so that in case of an emergency, each agency is aware of the activities of all other agencies.

Definitions for Hazard Prioritization

Magnitude

Physical and Economic Greatness of the event

Factors to consider

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

Duration

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

Factors to consider

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

Distribution

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

Factors to consider:

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

Area Affected

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

Factors to Consider:

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

Frequency

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

Factors to consider:

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

Degree of Vulnerability

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

Factors to Consider:

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

Community Priorities

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

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

Hazard Ratings

Hazard Rating Definitions

Instructions for Hazard Mitigation Rating Form

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

0 = No hazard risk in accordance with the definitions for hazard prioritization on page 4 through 6 of this form.

1 = Low Risk in accordance with the hazard prioritization definitions on pages 4 through 6 of this form.

2 = Moderate Risk in accordance with the hazard definitions on pages 4 through 6 of this form.

3 = High Risk in accordance with the hazard risk definitions on pages 4 though 6 of this form.

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

Examples:

a score of	15 - 24	could be considered HIGH priority risk
	9 - 14	could be considered MODERATE priority risk
	0 - 8	could be considered LOW priority risk

Prioritization of Hazard Matrix Results

High Risk Priority Hazard

- Earthquake
- Utility Loss/Disruption
- Data/Telecommunications Loss
- Hazardous Materials/Pipelines
- Civil Unrest

Moderate Risk Priority Hazard

- Terrorism/Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)
- Biological/Heath i.e. SARS, West Nile Virus
- Explosions
- Severe Weather/Winds
- Economic Disruption

Low Risk Priority Hazard

- Transportation Accidents/Incidents
- Flood
- Sinkholes/Subsidence
- Wildland/Urban Interface Fires
- Dam Failure

Los Angeles County Disasters Since 1950

Hazard Type	Disaster Name	Disaster #	Year	Counties and Cities Declared	State Declaration	Federal Declaration	# of Deaths	# of Injuries	Cost of Damage
Flood	Floods	OCD 50-01	1950	Statewide	11/21/50	Not declared	9		$32,183,000
Flood	Fire, Flood, and Erosion	DR-28	1954	Los Angeles, San Bernardino	2/5/54	2/5/54			Not Avail
Flood	Floods	DR-47	1955	Statewide	12/22/55	12/23/55	74		$200,000,000
Fire	Fires	DR-65	1956	Los Angeles (Malibu area), Ventura		12/29/56	1	Several hundred	$70,000,000
Fire	Fires	CDO 58-01	1958	Los Angeles	1/3/58	Not declared	1	23	Not available
Flood	Storm & Flood Damage	N/A	1958	Statewide	4/2/58	82	13		$24,000,000
Flood, Landslide	Potential Flood Damage and Landsides as a Result of Fires	CDO 59-01	1959	Los Angeles	1/8/59	Not declared			Not applicable
Fire	Major and Widespread Fires	N/A	1960	Los Angeles, San Bernardino	7/21-22/60	Not declared		12	$10,000,000
Fire	Bel Air Fires	DR-119	1961	Los Angeles		11/16/61		103	Between $50,000,000 - $100,000,000
Flood	Flood and Rainstorm	DR-122	1962	Los Angeles, Ventura	2/16/62 & 2/23/62	3/6/62			Not available
Flood	Baldwin Hills Dam Failure	DR-161	1963	Los Angeles	12/16/63	12/21/63			$5,233,203
Severe Storm, Flood	Abnormally Heavy and Continuous Rainfall	N/A	1963	Northern California (boundaries of San Luis Obispo, Ventura, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino counties to the Oregon State Line	2/14/64	Not declared			Not Available
Fire	Major Widespread Fires (Weldon Fire)	N/A	1964	Los Angeles	3/16/64	Not declared			$2,000,000
Flood	Storms	N/A	1964	Los Angeles	4/3/64	Not declared			1,610,300
Civil Unrest	Riots	N/A	1965	Los Angeles	8/14/65	Not declared	32	874	$44,991,000
Flood, Landslide	Flooding and Hill Slides Caused by Heavy Rains	N/A	1965	City of Burbank, Los Angeles	1/5/65	Not declared			Not Available
Landslide	Slide Damage	N/A	1965	City of Los Angeles	6/21/65	Not declared			$6,488,600
Fire	Major and Widespread Fires	N/A	1967	Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Ventura	1/7/67	Not declared			$11,345,000
HazMat	Major Oil Spill	N/A	1969	Coastal Areas of Southern California		Not declared			Not available

Hazard Type	Disaster Name	Disaster #	Year	Counties and Cities Declared	State Declaration	Federal Declaration	# of Deaths	# of Injuries	Cost of Damage
Flood	1969 Storms	Unknown	1969	Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, Fresno, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Tulare, Ventura, Amador, El Dorado, Kern, Kings, Madera, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Orange, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Merced, Calaveras, San Benito, Sierra, Contra Costa, Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma, Plumas, Tehama, Yuba, Butte, Marin, Yolo	1/23/69, 1/25,69, 1/28/69, 1/29/69, 2/8/69, 2/10/69, 2/16/69, 3/12/69	1/26/69	47	161	$300,000,000
Landslide	Slide Damage Caused by Heavy Rains and Storms	N/A	1970	City of Los Angeles	3/10/70	Not declared			$8,500,000
Fire	Statewide Fires		1970	City of Oakland, Los Angeles, Ventura, San Diego, Kern, San Bernardino, Monterey, Riverside	9/24/70, 9/28/70, 10/1/70, 10/2/70, 10/20/70, 11/14/70	9/29/70	19		$223,611,000
Earthquake	San Fernando Earthquake	DR-299	1971	Los Angeles	2/9/71	2/9/71	58	2,000	$483,957,000
Agricultural	Exotic Newcastle Disease Epidemic	N/A	1972	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura, Santa Barbara	4/10/72, 5/22/72	Not declared			$10,000,000
Fire	Fires	N/A	1973	Los Angeles	7/16/73	Not declared			$1,300,000
Economic	Gasoline Purchasing Problems	N/A	1974	Alameda, Contra Costa, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Mateo, Solano, Santa Clara, Ventura	2/28/74, 3/4/74, 3/10/74	Not declared			
Fire	Fires	N/A	1975	Los Angeles	11/24/75	Not declared			$19,486,960
Drought	Drought	N/A	1976	Alpine, Calaveras, Colusa, Fresno, Glenn, Madera, Merced, San Diego, San Joaquin, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tuolumne, Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, Kings, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Luis Obispo, Tulare, Yolo, Amador, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, San Benito, San Bernardino, Tehama, San Mateo, Marin	2/9/76, 2/13,76, 2/24/76, 3/26/76, 7/6/76	Not declared			$2,664,000,000
Fire	1978 Los Angeles Fire	EM-3067	1978	Los Angeles	10/24/78	10/29/78	1		$61,279,374
Severe Storm	Storms	Unknown	1978	Inyo, Mono, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Kings, Monterey, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Tulare, Ventura	3/9/78, 2/27,78, 2/13/78	2/15/78	14	21	$117,802,785

Hazard Type	Disaster Name	Disaster #	Year	Counties and Cities Declared	State Declaration	Federal Declaration	# of Deaths	# of Injuries	Cost of Damage
Economic	Gasoline Shortage Emergency	N/A	1979	Alameda, Contra Costa, Los Angeles, Marin, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, San Francisco, San Diego, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, Ventura, San Bernardino, Sonoma, Contra Costa, Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Clara	5/8/79 - 11/13/79	Not declared			
Fire	Fires	N/A	1979	Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, El Dorado	9/28/79, 9/21/79, 9/20/79	Not declared			$9,970,119
Flood	1980 Winter Storms	DR-615	1980	Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Ventura, San Bernardino, San Diego	2/21/80, 2/7/80	2/21/80			
Fire	Southern California Fires	DR-635	1980	San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside	11/18/80	11/18/80			$64,795,200
Economic	Mediterranean Fruit Fly Infestation	N/A	1981	Contra Costa, Los Angeles, San Benito, Stanislaus, Santa Cruz, San Mateo	8/8/81 - 9/25/81	Not declared			$22,000,000
Flood, Severe Storm	1982-83 Winter Storms	DR-677	1982	Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Marin, San Mateo, Los Angeles, San Diego, Alameda, Orange, San Benito, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sonoma, Ventura, Trinity, Colusa, Lake, Mendocino, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Solano, Yolo, Butte, Glenn, Kern, Kings, San Bernardino, Sutter, Tehama, Merced, Del Norte, Fresno, Madera, Napa, Placer, Riverside, Stanislaus, Tulare, Humboldt, Mariposa, Nevada, Yuba	1982, 1983	2/9/83	0	0	$523,617,032
Fire	Dayton Hills Fire	N/A	1982	Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura	10/10/82	Not declared	0		$19,277,102
Flood	Winter Storms	Unknown	1982	Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Marin, San Mateo, Los Angeles, San Diego, Alameda, orange, San Benito, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sonoma, Ventura, Trinity, Colusa, Lake Mendocino, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Solano, Yolo, Butte, Glenn, Kern, Kings, San Bernardino, Sutter, Tehama, Merced, Del Norte, Fresno, Madera, Napa, Placer, Riverside, Stanislaus, Tulare, Humboldt, Mariposa, Nevada, Yuba	12/8/82-3/21/83	2/9/83			$523,617,032

Hazard Type	Disaster Name	Disaster #	Year	Counties and Cities Declared	State Declaration	Federal Declaration	# of Deaths	# of Injuries	Cost of Damage
Economic	Mexican Fruit Fly	N/A	1983	Los Angeles	11/4/83	Not declared			
Fire	Statewide Fires	DR-739	1985	San Diego, City of Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Ventura	7/1/85 - 7/11/85	4/25/84	3	470	$64,845,864
Earthquake	Whittier Earthquake	DR-799	1987	Monterey park, City of Whittier, Los Angeles, Orange	10/2/87 - 10/5/87	10/7/87	9	200	$358,052,144
Economic	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	N/A	1987	Los Angeles	8/25/87	Not declared			
Severe Storm	Coastal Storms	DR-812	1988	Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego	1/21/88	2/5/88	0		
Economic	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	N/A	1988	Los Angeles	7/21/88	Not declared			
Fire, Windstorm	Fires/ High Winds	N/A	1988	Los Angeles	12/9/88	Not declared	0	2	$12,400,000
Economic	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	N/A	1989	Los Angeles	8/9/89	Not declared			
Fire	Santa Barbara Fires	DR-872	1990	Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Riverside, San Bernardino	6/28/90, 6/29/90	6/30/90	3	89	$300,000,000
Freeze	Freeze	DR-894	1990	Santa Cruz, Fresno, Glenn, imperial, Kern, Mendocino, Monterey, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma, Tulare, Ventura, Alameda, Butte, Colusa, Los Angeles, Madera, Marin, Merced, Napa, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba, Stanislaus, Tehama	12/19/90-1/18/91	2/11/91			$856,329,675
Earthquake	Upland Earthquake	N/A	1990	Los Angeles, San Bernardino	3/9/90, 3/13/90	Not declared	0	38	$12,034,150
Economic	Mexican Fruit Fly	N/A	1990	Los Angeles, San Diego	5/14/90	Not declared			
Severe Storm	1992 Winter Storms	DR-935	1992	Los Angeles, Ventura, City of Los Angeles, kern, orange, San Bernardino	2/12/92, 2/19/92	2/25/92	5		$123,240,531
Civil Unrest	Los Angeles Civil Disorder	DR-942	1992	Los Angeles	4/29/92	5/22/92	53	2,383	$800,000,000
Flood	1992 Late Winter Storms	DR-979	1992	Alpine, Los Angeles, Humboldt, Napa, Santa Barbara, Culver City, City of Los Angeles, Contra Costa, Mendocino, Sonoma, Fresno, imperial, Madera, Monterey, San Bernardino, Sierra, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Modoc, Orange, Riverside, Lassen, Siskiyou, Plumas, San Diego	1/7/93 - 2/19/93	1/15/93	20	10	$600,000,000
Fire	Southern California Firestorms	DR-1005	1993	Los Angeles, Ventura, San Diego, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino	10/27/93, 10/28/93	10/28/93	4	162	$1,000,000,000

Hazard Type	Disaster Name	Disaster #	Year	Counties and Cities Declared	State Declaration	Federal Declaration	# of Deaths	# of Injuries	Cost of Damage
Earthquake	Northridge Earthquake	DR-1008	1994	Los Angeles, Ventura, Orange	1/17/94, 1/24/94	1/17/94	57	11,846	$40,000,000,000
Severe Storm	Severe Winter Storms	DR-1044	1995	Los Angeles, Orange, Humboldt, Lake , Sonoma, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Glenn, Kern, Lassen, Mendocino, Modoc, Monterey, Napa, placer, Plumas, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Tehama, Ventura, Yolo, Yuba, Alpine, Amador, Nevada, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Mateo, Shasta, Sutter, Trinity, San Diego, Alameda, Marin, Fresno, Kings, El Dorado, Madera, Solano, Siskiyou	1/6/95 - 3/14/95	1/13/95	11		$741,400,000
Storm, Flood	Late Winter Storms	DR-1046	1995	All counties except Del Norte		1/10/95	17		$1,100,000,000
Fire	Southern California Firestorms	EM-3120	1996	Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego	10/1/96			5	$40,000,000
Flood	El Nino		1998	Alameda, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Glenn Humboldt, Kern, Kings, Lake, Los Angeles, Marin, Mendocino, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Ventura, Yolo, Yuba			17		$550,000,000
Fire	Fire		1999	Various Counties	8/26/99				
Fire	California Wildfires	DR-1498	2003	Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego		DR1498			
Earthquake	Sierra Madre Earthquake	N/A	2003	Los Angeles	7/5/91	Not declared	1	30	$33,500,000
Fire	Southern California Wildfires	DR-1498	2003	Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego	10/24-26/03	10/27/03			

State of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

High Risk Priority Hazards

Earthquake

Earthquake was rated a HIGH PRIORITY HAZARD by the Paramount Unified School District.

Impact

The estimated potential damage to all Paramount Unified School District buildings is approximately less than 10% using past and current best statistical data available from federal, state, and expert agencies.

The potential hazards that the City of Paramount may face in an earthquake include the following:

General Situation

The City of Paramount is in the vicinity of several known active and potentially active earthquake faults including the San Andreas, the San Jacinto, Whittier-Elsinore, and the Newport-Inglewood. New faults within the region are continuously being discovered. Scientists have identified almost 100 faults in the Los Angeles area known to be capable of a magnitude 6.0 or greater earthquake. The January 17, 1994 magnitude 6.7 Northridge Earthquake (thrust fault) which produced severe ground motions, caused 57 deaths, 9,253 injuries and left over 20,000 displaced. Scientists have stated that such devastating shaking should be considered the norm near any large thrust earthquake.

Recent reports from scientists of the U.S. Geological Survey and the Southern California Earthquake Center say that the Los Angeles Area could expect one earthquake every year of magnitude 5.0 or more for the foreseeable future.

A major earthquake occurring in or near this jurisdiction may cause many deaths and casualties, extensive property damage, fires and hazardous material spills and other ensuing hazards. The effects could be aggravated by aftershocks and by the secondary affects of fire, hazardous material/chemical accidents and possible failure of the waterways and dams. The time of day and season of the year would have a profound effect on the number of dead and injured and the amount of property damage sustained. Such an earthquake would be catastrophic in its affect upon the population and could exceed the response capabilities of the individual cities, Los Angeles County Operational Area and the State of California Emergency Services. Damage control and disaster relief support would be required from other local governmental and private organizations, and from the state and federal governments.

Extensive search and rescue operations would be required to assist trapped or injured persons. Emergency medical care, food and temporary shelter could be required by injured or displaced persons. Identification and burial of many dead persons would pose difficult problems; public health would be a major concern. Mass evacuation may be essential to save lives, particularly in areas downwind from hazardous material releases. Many families would be separated particularly if the earthquake should occur during working hours, and a personal inquiry or locator system could be essential to maintain morale. Emergency operations could be seriously hampered by the loss of communications and damage to transportation routes within, and to and from, the disaster area and by the disruption of public utilities and services.

The economic impact on the City of Paramount from a major earthquake would be considerable in terms of loss of employment and loss of tax base. Also, a major earthquake could cause serious damage and/or outage of computer facilities. The loss of such facilities could curtail or seriously disrupt the operations of banks, insurance companies and other elements of the financial community. In turn, this could affect the ability of local government, business and the population to make payments and purchases.

Issue - Seismic Safety

The major natural hazard that will face the City and region in the coming years is related to the numerous earthquake faults that crisscross the Southern California region. The following policies underscore the City's recognition of these hazards.

The Seismic safety Element identifies seismic hazards in the city and policies for reducing damage to life and property in the event of an earthquake.

Background

Considerations in estimating risk of damage from seismic activity include the following:

1. Geotechnical Setting – Essentially the same as the entire Los Angeles Basin;

2. Subsurface Soil Conditions – moderate to high soil strength characteristics with some expansiveness;

3. Local Faulting – No known faults: the closest is the Newport-Inglewood some 4 miles or more distant;

4. Regional Seismicity – Primarily related to the Newport-Inglewood and San Andreas Faults. Paramount is in Seismic Zone 2 in terms of probable damage from regional seismic activity, meaning a moderate ground shaking response to fault activity:

5. Groundwater and Related Factors – A general but very slow lowering of the ground water table with little if any indication of subsidence to date;

6. Liquefaction Potential – Generally a low potential except for a section in the southerly portion of the City;

7. Settlement and Subsidence – No apparent problem, but should be monitored if the water table continues to decline;

8. Seismic Risk – The major consideration is avoiding uses and structures particularly vulnerable to damage from seismic activity, such as:

9. High Occupancy uses.

10. Large scale structures

11. Vital uses (e.g., hospitals, fire, police, major transportation, major utilities).

12. Uses with dependent or disabled populations.

13. Uses which are susceptible to secondary effects from seismic activity (explosions, etc.).

14. Uses inside structures which are Pre-Field Act or structurally unsound.

15. Local Hazards from Earthquake

The potential hazards that the City of Paramount may face in an earthquake include the following:

Ground Shaking

The most significant earthquake action in terms of potential structural damage and loss of life is ground shaking. Ground shaking is the movement of the earth's surface in response to a seismic event. The intensity of the ground shaking and the resultant damages are determined by the magnitude of the earthquake, distance from the epicenter, and characteristics of surface geology. This hazard is the primary cause of the collapse of buildings and other structures.

It is generally understood that an earthquake does not in itself present a seismic hazard, but that it becomes a hazard when it occurs in a highly urbanized area. Therefore, the significance of an earthquake's ground shaking action is directly related to the density and type of buildings and number of people exposed to its effect.

Liquefaction

Many areas may have buildings destroyed or unusable due to the phenomenon of liquefaction. Liquefaction is a phenomenon involving the loss of shear strength of a soil. The shear strength loss results from the increase of poor water pressure caused by the rearrangement of soil particles induced by shaking or vibration. Liquefaction has been observed in many earthquakes, usually in soft, poorly graded granular materials (i.e., loose sands), with high water tables. Liquefaction usually occurs in the soil during or shortly after a large earthquake. In effect, the liquefaction soil strata behave as a heavy fluid. Buried tanks may float to the surface and objects above the liquefaction strata may sink. Pipelines passing through liquefaction materials typically sustain a relatively large number of breaks in an earthquake.

Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale	
Numerical Code	**Description**
I	Not felt by people, except under especially favorable circumstances.
II	Felt only by persons at rest on the upper floors of buildings, some suspended objects may swing.
III	Felt by some people who are indoors, but may not be recognized as an earthquake. The vibration is similar to that caused by the passing of light trucks. Hanging objects swing.
IV	Felt by many people who are indoors and by a few outdoors. At night some people are awakened. Dishes, windows and doors are disturbed; walls make creaking sounds; stationary cars rock noticeably. The sensation is like a heavy object striking a building; the vibration is similar to that caused by the passing of heavy trucks.
V	Felt indoors by practically everyone, and by most people outdoors. The direction and duration of the shock can be estimated by the people outdoors. At night, sleepers are awakened and some run out of buildings. Liquids are disturbed and sometimes spilled. Small, unstable objects and some furnishings are shifted or upset. Doors close and open.
VI	Felt by everyone. Many people are frightened and run outdoors. Walking is difficult. Small church bells ring. Windows, dishes and glassware are broken. Liquid spills. Books fall from shelves and furniture is moved or overturned. Poorly built buildings may be damaged and weak plaster will crack.
VII	Causes a general alarm. Standing upright is very difficult. Persons driving cars also notice the shaking. Damage ids negligible in buildings of very good design and construction, slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures, and considerable in poorly built or designed structures. Some chimneys are broken. Interiors of buildings and furnishings are damaged considerably. Architectural ornaments such as fountains, statues, and gargoyles are damaged. Small slides occur along sand or gravel banks of water channels; concrete irrigation ditches are damaged. Waves form on water surfaces and muddy bottoms become agitated.
VIII	General fright or panic. Steering cars is difficult. Damage is slight in specifically designed earthquake-resistant structures, considerable in well-built ordinary buildings, poorly built or designed buildings experienced partial collapse. Numerous chimneys fall; the walls of frame buildings are damaged; interiors are heavily damaged. Frame houses that are poorly bolted move off their foundation. Decayed pilings are broken off. Trees are damaged. Cracks appear in wet ground and steep slopes. Changes in water flow and temperature in springs and wells are noticed
IX	Panic is general. Interior damage is considerable in specially designed earthquake-resistant structures. Well-built ordinary buildings are severely damaged with partial collapse. Frame structures are thrown out of plumb or shifted off foundations. Unreinforced masonry buildings collapse. The ground cracks conspicuously and some underground pipes are broken. Reservoirs are severely damaged. Reservoirs are seriously damaged.
X	Most masonry and many frame structures are destroyed. Specially designed earthquake-resistant structures may suffer serious damage. Some well-built bridges are destroyed. Dams, dikes, and embankments are seriously damaged. Large landslides are triggered by the shock. Water is thrown onto banks of canals, rivers and lakes. Sand and mud are shifted horizontally on beaches and flat land. Railroad rails are bent slightly. Many buried pipes and conduits are broken.
XI	Few, if any masonry structures remain standing. Other structures are severely damaged. Broad fissures, slumps and slides develop in soft or wet ground. Underground pipelines and conduits are put completely out of service. Railroad rails are severely bent.
XII	Damage is total, with practically all works of construction severely damaged or destroyed. Waves are observed on ground surfaces. All soft or wet ground is greatly disturbed. Heavy objects are thrown into the air and large land masses are displaced.

Historic Earthquakes

Since seismologists started recording and measuring earthquakes, there have been tens of thousands of recorded earthquakes in Southern California, most with a magnitude below three. No community in Southern California is beyond the reach of a damaging earthquake. The table below describes the historical earthquake events that have affected Southern California.
About 30 earthquakes occur every day in Southern California. Most have a magnitude of less than 2.0. No evidence exists that earthquakes are more likely to occur in certain kinds of weather.
The best place to see any part of the monstrous, 800-mile San Andreas Fault is in Palmdale in a road cut along the Antelope Valley Freeway (Route 14) just north of Avenue S. The last time this part of the fault was active was in 1857

The most recent significant earthquake event affecting Southern California was the January 17th 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 10's of billions of dollars.
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 are dependent upon population density and distribution. Since California was sparsely populated in the 1800s, 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.
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.

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

About 30 earthquakes occur every day in Southern California. Most have a magnitude of less than 2.0. No evidence exists that earthquakes are more likely to occur in certain kinds of weather.
The best place to see any part of the monstrous, 800-mile San Andreas Fault is in Palmdale in a road cut along the Antelope Valley Freeway (Route 14) just north of Avenue S. The last time this part of the fault was active was in 1857

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

The Los Angeles-Whittier Narrows Earthquake of October 1, 1987 (FEMA-799-DR-CA).

Introduction

On October 7, 1987, the President declared California a major disaster area as a result of an earthquake which struck the eastern Los Angeles Metropolitan area. Los Angeles County was declared eligible for the Individual and Public Assistance Programs. What follows is a summary of the Hazard

Mitigation Survey Team's recommendations to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Regional Director, the Governor's Authorized Representative, and interested Federal, State, and local agencies.

Description of the Disaster

Overview

The relatively moderate earthquake that struck the eastern Los Angeles area at 7:42 a.m. on October 1 produced widespread damage in southern California. The earthquake caused relatively few deaths and injuries but produced significant financial impacts, both from damage and loss of revenues.

Damage due to earthquake shaking was reported as far north as Ventura County and extended south to mid-Orange County, west to Long Beach, and east to Ontario. At least 55 cities as well as unincorporated areas in Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura counties reported some degree of damage, and total losses exceeded $350 million (see Tables 1 and 2 for detailed estimates of losses). The primary concentration of major damage was to the redeveloped historic central business district of Whittier. Numerous buildings occupied primarily by small businesses suffered severe damages.

Fatalities caused by the earthquake included a student at California State University, Los Angeles, killed by a concrete slab falling from a parking structure, a utility worker trapped while excavating for a power line in the Angeles National Forest area, and a Maywood man who fell to his death from a second story apartment window. Approximately 200 injuries (mostly minor) and several fatal heart attacks were also attributed to the earthquake.

FEMA and the State of California opened ten disaster application centers. By November 13, 1987, 22,622 individuals and businesses had registered at these centers. The temporary housing program received 15,579 applications for assistance, while the Individual Family Grant Program received 4,609 applications. The Small Business Administration issued 13,877 home and personal property loan applications and 4,200 business loan applications.

Public schools generally experienced few casualties or major damage. The Los Angeles Unified School District reported that 56 schools sustained minor damage and two schools sustained major damage, with an estimated loss of $5 million. The most significant problem appeared to be emergency coordination and implementation of school disaster plans.

The earthquake damaged more than 30 hospitals, nursing homes, medical care and outpatient facilities as far away as 30 miles from the epicenter. Businesses experienced significant financial disruption. Several large corporations reported structural and nonstructural damage, resulting in significant losses. Numerous small businesses in Whittier experienced major losses and interruptions of business that in some cases were difficult to recover from.

LOSSES (in $millions)			
	Los Angeles Co.	Orange Co.	Total
Private Sector	$244,080	$8,648	$252,728
Public Sector	104,909	413	105,322
TOTAL	***$348,989***	***$9,061***	***$358,050***

PUBLIC SECTOR LOSSES BY CATEGORY (in $millions)	
Counties/Cities/Special Districts	$52,170
Community Colleges	1,747
State Facilities	23,625
Schools (K-12)	16,000
Private Non-Profit	11,780
TOTAL	***$105,322***

Geophysical Discussion

The Los Angeles-Whittier Narrows earthquake, measuring 5.9 on the Richter scale, occurred in the east Los Angeles metropolitan area at 7:42 a.m. on October 1, 1987. The earthquake's epicenter was approximately six miles south-southeast of Pasadena. The main shock occurred along a previously unidentified Transverse Range thrust fault. It was followed by approximately thirty-five aftershocks including one magnitude 5.3 event at 3:59 a.m. on October 4. Aftershocks continued through the end of the month.
The geophysical setting of this earthquake is described by the interaction between crustal plates that are in constant motion (5-10 cm/yr.) relative to one another. The San Andreas fault system forms the boundary between the Pacific and the North American plates. This boundary intersects several of California's major metropolitan centers, making it one of the most extensively urbanized tectonic plate boundaries.

The Los Angeles metropolitan area is susceptible to earthquake damage resulting from the ongoing tectonic process that characterizes coastal California. This process is dominated by the intersection of the San Andreas and the Transverse Range fault systems ; the effects of this intersection are evident in the regular occurrence of moderate size earthquakes.
The Los Angles metropolitan area, inhabited by more than 11 million people, is one of the key industrial, commercial, and cultural centers of the United States. As the area's population and development continue to expand, so does its vulnerability to damaging earthquakes. The 1971 San Fernando and the Whittier Narrows earthquakes, both moderate-sized events, demonstrate how vulnerable a complex modern urban society is to the damaging effects of earthquakes. Earthquakes of similar moderate magnitude can be expected to recur in the region on a regular basis. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, there is a strong possibility that the potential for moderate magnitude earthquakes within the Los Angeles Basin has been underestimated by seismologists and emergency planners.

Even though the losses from these and other moderate earthquakes are significant, they do not reflect the overall risk to the region, since none has been as strong as the largest credible earthquake, an 8.0+ magnitude event on the San Andreas Fault. The probability that such a large earthquake will occur sometime in the next 25 years near the Los Angeles metropolitan area is estimated to be 50 percent or greater. Projected losses would exceed those of any previous natural disaster in the United Stated.

Damage Assessment

Approximately 10,000 buildings in the region were damaged as a result of the October 1 earthquake, with additional damage occurring after the major October 4 aftershock. Structural damage impacted primarily unreinforced masonry commercial buildings, wood frame homes, apartments, and mobile homes, and concrete frame structures. Other areas of concern included nonstructural damage, transportation and lifelines.

Unreinforced Masonry Structures

The most heavily damaged structures were older commercial buildings constructed of unreinforced masonry. The business district of Whittier experienced heavy damage to these types of structures. Following the earthquake, the entire business district was closed, and a number of the damaged buildings were demolished. Typical damaged consisted of failure of one or more load-bearing walls, with occasional collapse of floor or roof diaphragm elements.

The Unreinforced Masonry Building Act (SB 547), the state law passed in 1986 to require local jurisdictions to develop hazard mitigation programs for unreinforced masonry buildings, had not yet been fully implemented at the local level. The cities of Los Angeles and Monterey Park had enacted hazardous building ordinances, but had not yet fully implemented them. Other communities in the impacted area were considering enacting this type of ordinance.

Residential Structures

A second serious type of structural damage involved single family homes, apartment buildings, and mobile homes. In some cases, homes experienced damage to unreinforced masonry walls, especially hollow clay tile walls, a construction material popular in older southern California buildings. In most cases, however, residential damage was to wood frame structures. Typically the failure of the supporting “cripple wall” between the concrete foundation and the floor diaphragm caused the building to slide off the foundation, destroying exterior structural components and breaking utilities connections. Many homes sustained minor damage such as chimney collapse.

Un-reinforced masonry apartment buildings experienced significant damage, although none actually collapsed. Wood frames/stucco apartment buildings were less heavily impacted, but some sustained major cracking of exterior walls that in effect made the structure uninhabitable. Some damage occurred also to the more modern apartment and condominium structures, including wall cracks, fallen ceilings, and collapse of balconies. Damage was also reported to mobile homes. Typically, this damage involved loss of support from foundation piers due to earthquake shaking.

Modern Concrete Frame Structures

Some modern concrete frame buildings experienced significant problems, while steel frame buildings performed well. Concrete frame parking structures experienced damage, in one case resulting in a fatality. Several concrete frame buildings on the campus of California State University, Los Angeles, sustained significant damage. Pre-cast concrete buildings proved particularly vulnerable to earthquake shaking, and would probably have experienced severe damage if the duration of the earthquake shaking had been slightly longer. A 1976 pre-cast concrete frame structure in Rosemead experienced serious structural damage which forced the corporate occupant to relocate its work force in temporary outdoor units.

Nonstructural Damage

Widespread nonstructural damage was reported following the earthquake. Many broken glass storefront windows could have resulted in severe injuries had the earthquake occurred one hour later when pedestrian traffic was present. Other nonstructural damage of serious concern included the

widespread failure of elevators, the partial collapse of many ceilings and light fixtures, and the toppling of building contents.

Transportation & Lifelines

Damage to the transportation system was minimal. One exception was the Interstate 605 overpass at the intersection with Interstate 5, where damaged columns resulted in a one-day closure of both freeways at that location. Local roads and highways experienced little damage. Airports suffered enough damage to requir4e temporary closure, but were generally back in operation within a day.
The municipally owned water system in Whittier experienced major damage. Numerous water mains in the old system were cracked or broken. The October 4 aftershock exacerbated the damage in some of the same locations.

Emergency Response

The California Office of Emergency Services (OES) activated its Region I Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Los Angeles and attempted to determine the level and location of earthquake damage. Region I staff, supplemented by staff from the State Department of Transportation, the State Department of Health Services, and the Southern California Earthquake Preparedness Project (SCEPP), also processed requests for volunteer assistance from the California Conservation Corp (CC) and the OES engineers program. At approximately 3:45 p.m. on October 1, the California Earthquake Prediction Evaluation Council (CEPEC) convened via a conference call from the EOC to ascertain, to the extent possible, the probability that the initial earthquake would be followed within the next several days by a shock of equal or greater magnitude. The consensus of the Council was that the likelihood of such an event was less than 5%.
Two of the cities most affected by the earthquake had exercised their emergency response plan during 1987. One of these, Monterey Park, had exercised its plan just two days prior to the earthquake. Whittier, the city most seriously damaged by the earthquake, had previous initiated a comprehensive community training program and reported that citizens and city employees knew what to do.

Evacuations

Numerous evacuations from high-rise and other types of buildings occurred after the earthquake. In most cases, these evacuations were spontaneous and unplanned, resulting in some inappropriate actions. For example, in some high-rise buildings, occupants congregated on sidewalks outside the building, risking injury from falling glass in the event of an aftershock.
In other cases, residents of apartment buildings self-evacuated to nearby parks, sometimes against the advice of emergency responders. Red Cross staff reported dealing with two kinds of problems following the earthquake: residents fearful of leaving shelters and returning to their homes, and landlords locking tenants out in order to obtain new tenants at higher rents.

Mutual Aid

Once the area and extent of damage became generally known, jurisdictions in need of mutual aid were called by jurisdictions willing to provide it. Among the resources made available were:

- The City of Los Angeles provided numerous building inspectors to Whittier;
- Huntington Park provided public works assistance to Bell;
- Los Angeles County provided building inspectors, aerial lift trucks, and haulage to Alhambra and building inspectors to Whittier;
- Orange County provided fire units to Monterey Park;
- Ventura and Orange counties dispatched fire equipment to Los Angeles County through regular fire mutual aid channels;
- The (CCC) provided crews to Alhambra and Whittier to assist in demolishing chimneys destroyed by the earthquake;
- State OES provided hand-held radios to Whittier.

Communications

The telephone communications system, as expected, experienced severe overload and consequent outage. Land-line communications were disrupted by the earthquake. In some cases, phones did work, but most jurisdictions hit hardest reported one-way communications, with calls coming in, but none going out. Although service was restored relatively quickly, the outage restricted the ability of local government to respond quickly to the emergency.

Jurisdictions with organized radio amateurs groups reported success in using these individuals to determine the initial extent of their damage. One city used cellular car phones for two-way communications; they functioned well although they are ultimately tied into the existing land line network.

In spite of the relatively minor incidence of injury produced by this earthquake, medical communications systems experienced an overload of the 911 system. Extra telephone dispatchers were called in to handle the greatly increased number of calls which, at one point, tied up virtually every 911 line.

It is clear from this response that a higher magnitude earthquake, with greater consequences, could completely overburden the emergency communications system.

Fires and Hazardous Materials

Fire departments around the area reported a number of calls concerning fires and hazardous materials incidents immediately following the earthquake. The Los Angeles City Fire Department reported five earthquake caused fires, three of which were linked to natural gas leaks.

A significant hazardous materials incident occurred in the City of Santa Fe Springs, when an earthquake-ruptured tank leaked 240 gallons of chlorine into the air, causing a plume cloud formation that drifted through the industrial section of the City toward Whittier, resulting in the evacuation of some areas. Spilled chemicals resulted in a fire at a laboratory facility of California State University, Los Angeles. Pockets of encapsulated asbestos were dislodged by the earthquake shaking, releasing airborne asbestos fibers into ventilation systems or some public schools.

The Southern California Gas Company received over 20,000 service calls following the earthquake. They found 4,065 gas leaks, of which only 1,411 proved to be directly caused by the earthquake. A total of 16,507 customers reported turned off their gas although there was no gas leak; 81 automatic gas shutoff valves had to be reset.

Mass Care

The American Red Cross sheltered 10,359 people in 21 shelters following the earthquake and fed disaster victims 186,635 meals. By November 18, 1987, the Red Cross had provided 20,930 “bed units” (one person per day per bed equals one bed unit). In addition, some 625 families had been placed in rental units and more than 593 individuals checked into motels. Some difficulties were reported in terms of developing coordination between volunteer organizations and local government in providing this service.

Initial Recovery

After the main shock, city and county authorities started to quickly clean up and open the damaged area to people who wanted to remove their business inventories, clean up debris, or get back to work. Vehicle traffic was kept out of the most seriously damaged areas, but allowed access to the immediately surrounding area. This initial recovery effort failed to account for potentially damaging aftershocks. Although the Whittier Narrows aftershock sequence was characterized by an unusually small number of aftershocks during its first 48 hours of activity, a very large aftershock, measuring 5.3 on the Richter scale, occurred on October 4. The Whittier May Company parking garage, which was damaged but stills standing after the earthquake, collapsed during the aftershock.

The Northridge Earthquake

The magnitude 6.7 Northridge earthquake occurred at 4:31 on the morning of January 17, 1994, a national holiday, when most Californians were at home asleep. Fifty-seven people lost their lives, nearly 9,000 were injured, and damage was in excess of $20 billion.

Responding to the losses from the Northridge earthquake, Governor Pete Wilson issued Executive Order W-78-94 instructing the Seismic Safety Commission to review the effects of the earthquake and to coordinate a study of the specific policy implications arising from the Northridge earthquake, with particular attention to seismic structural safety and land-use planning.

In carrying out the Governor's mandate, the Commission used over three dozen background reports (published separately in the *Compendium of Background Reports on the Northridge Earthquake*, SSC 94-08) that describe the relevant laws, codes, regulations, and current practices in the fields of land use planning, structure and lifeline design, construction, and earth sciences. These reports were prepared by experts who reviewed the legal, social, and physical environment in which they took place. The reports were also reviewed by over 60 stakeholders, from state agencies and professional organizations to private citizens. In addition, a number of detailed case studies were conducted on over two dozen buildings following the earthquake and published as *Northridge Buildings Case Studies*, SSC 94-06.

Effects of the Northridge Earthquake

At 4:31 a.m. on January 17, 1994, eight miles below the surface of the northwestern end of the San Fernando Valley, the magnitude 6.7 earthquake generated intense shaking that caused widespread damage and enormous economic loss. The communities of Northridge, San Fernando, West Hollywood, Santa Clarita, Fillmore, Simi Valley, and Sherman Oaks were the hardest hit, but strong shaking and vulnerable buildings caused extensive damage as far away as central Los Angeles, Santa Monica, and Whittier.

This report is an overview of the effect of the Northridge earthquake on people, buildings, lifelines, and the local economy. It is these effects the Commission seeks to reduce in future earthquakes through improved public policy.

People

Although the number of lives lost in the Northridge earthquake was remarkably low considering the intensity of the earthquake and its location, 57 people died, nearly 9,000 were injured, and the earthquake affected the lives of more people than any previous natural disaster in the United States.

The earthquake hit California hardest at home. Over 25,000 dwelling units were permanently lost or severely damaged, and over 1,600 homes and apartment buildings were declared uninhabitable. By mid-September, the Governor's Office of Emergency Services and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) had received over 630,000 phone calls regarding disaster assistance from victims of the earthquake, more than twice the number received after the previous record holder, Hurricane Andrew. FEMA had also received over 265,000 applications for individual and family grants. The Small Business Administration had conducted over 535,000 interviews with earthquake victims and had approved over 100,000 loans totaling nearly $3.4 billion.

Low-cost housing proved the most difficult to replace. Despite extraordinary city, state, and federal government efforts, repairs have begun on less than half of the 5,607 buildings that provided 11,000 apartments in the now infamous "ghost towns" (see Figure 3). The owners of the remaining buildings either don't yet know whether they can rebuild or have decided to forfeit their equity and allow lenders to foreclose.

Local mental health agencies and community-based groups reported over 1,150,000 crisis counseling interventions, costing over $35 million. Although most victims have adjusted and returned to an appearance of normalcy, for many the traumas continues.

Buildings

With losses estimated at $20 billion, the Northridge earthquake was the most expensive earthquake in the history of this country. The greatest portion of those losses was a direct result of the damage to buildings. Over 112,000 structures were damaged in the earthquake. In the City of Los Angeles, over 934,000 buildings were damaged badly enough to require inspection, and nearly 2,000 (including 1,500 residential buildings) of those were red-tagged, forbidding entry; another 1,000 buildings were red-tagged in other affected communities. Over 8,800 buildings were yellow-tagged as safe only for limited use in Los Angeles; 5,000 more were yellow-tagged in other communities.

Most modern buildings (those built to post-1976 codes) performed significantly better than structures built to prior codes, however, three types of structures built to modern codes had a higher-than-expected frequency of damage:

1. Tilt-up concrete buildings
2. Steel moment-frame buildings
3. Aboveground reinforced concrete parking structures

The most severe damage generally occurred to buildings designed to codes used before 1976, with damages divided into three categories:

1. Buildings constructed with suspect materials and techniques, such as tilt-ups, non-ductile concrete frames, and un-retrofitted unreinforced masonry.
2. Buildings designed or constructed with irregular configurations – for example, multistory buildings with inadequately braced first stories (like most of the apartment houses that collapsed) and hillside homes.
3. Buildings with poor design, construction, or maintenance.

In spite of the good performance of most buildings, the economic losses were high. The damage to nonstructural elements – heating and air conditioning systems, lighting fixtures, suspended ceilings, partitions, and equipment – was costly. Nonstructural damage is a significant matter as the value of these elements generally ranges from slightly over half of a single-family dwelling's cost to as much as 80 percent of the total cost of many large buildings. Nonstructural items make possible a building's function and damage can disable buildings that are otherwise safe to occupy. Some hospitals had to close even though they had suffered only minor structural damage, because of damage to sprinkler systems, power systems, and other vital equipment.

Fires

The earthquake caused relatively few fires, although the most spectacular, the fire at a break in a natural-gas transmission line on Balboa Boulevard, was shown so often on television that it gave the perception of a more pervasive problem. Good fortune played a critical role in keeping fires from spreading; there was no wind, and the area was not experiencing a dry spell. Another major factor, which was not a matter of luck, was the high level of planning and training in local fire departments and utilities, and the earthquake risk-mitigation programs of many businesses and governments.

Nonetheless, there were several problem areas:

- A number of fires in mobile home parks were caused when mobile homes fell from their supports and severed natural-gas connections. IN all, 172 mobile homes were destroyed by fire. These mobile home fires were all too predictable; they remain a constant threat throughout the state.
- Communications failures hampered the response of emergency responders.
- Damage to water delivery systems seriously limited the efforts of firefighters.

Lifelines

Lifelines – transportation systems, communications, and water, gas, and electric utilities – suffered extensive damage. The effect of individual lifeline failures and combined failures is both direct (gas fires) and indirect (interference with emergency response). The combined loss of water pressure, electrical power, emergency power, and communications, coupled with significant gas-related fires, present a clear and unacceptable hazard with far-reaching implications for emergency response and disaster recovery. Only good fortune prevented an even greater disaster.

Transportation Systems

Despite the retrofits and improvements in design that were made between the 1971 San Fernando earthquake and this 1994 event, some freeway overpasses collapsed and other portions of the highway system failed. Most of the bridges that were severely damaged were designed prior to the changes instituted as a result of the San Fernando (1971) and Loma Prieta (1989) earthquakes. Bridges designed and built after the lat4e 1970s performed relatively well. The direct cost to repair damaged freeway structures was over $350 million.

Communications

Communications failures during this disaster resulted in breakdowns in service, misunderstandings, lack of information for making decisions, and, in some cases, loss of lives and property. Emergency and normal communications systems were disrupted by damage, loss of electrical power, increased call volume, and call convergence into and out of the affected area. The disruption ranged from delayed dial tones to nonfunctional radio systems. Cellular phones worked well, but experienced overload. Radio communication among various police and fire agencies was hampered by too few mutual-aid channels, incompatibility of dissimilar radio systems, and the use of exclusive frequency bands.

Many hospital radios and phones did not work, requiring the Los Angeles Fire Department to send runners and fire units to determine the status of hospitals; paramedic and emergency medical services in the San Fernando Valley had communication problems; the Los Angeles County Medic Alert Center broke down; the Hospital Emergency Administrative Radio system was inoperable in the area of greatest earthquake impact; Reddi-Net, a computerized system owned by the Hospital Council of Southern California that links 86 hospitals, failed. Equipment damage and lack of employee training took their toll.

Electricity

About two million customers in the Los Angeles area lost electric power following the earthquake. Although power to most customers was restored, those near the epicenter, including hospitals and police and fire stations, were without power. Electric utilities made significant progress in “hardening” their generating and distribution facilities as a result of lessons learned in the San Fernando, Loma Prieta, and other earthquakes, but this event presented new problems. For the first time, transmission towers were toppled at a few locations. Power was restored to most of the region within one day and the hardest-hit areas within three days.

Gas

Damage to natural-gas transmission and distribution system caused fires, including a spectacular fire on a major thoroughfare, and interrupted service. The earthquake demonstrated that some older pipelines are vulnerable to failure in areas of ground deformation, but that newer pipelines faired well. Because gas-related fires are a major source of losses, efforts to minimize losses and control leaks are important.

Water

Damage to the area's water supply systems, from northern California and the Colorado River, as well as to distribution lines interrupted supplies and hampered fire fighting. The earthquake damaged five major aqueducts, disrupting the supply from the north. These pipelines serve treatment facilities that prepare water for the areas of Santa Clarita, Simi Valley, and San Fernando Valley. As was the case following the 1971 San Fernando earthquake, significant repairs were also required on local water distribution systems. Water was unavailable to some of the areas hardest hit by the earthquake for several weeks.

The Economy

The $20 billion in losses that often has been quoted as the cost of the Northridge earthquake coves, primarily, the physical damage to structures and lifelines. It does not include many of the costs related to loss of use, loss of bus9iness, loss of productivity, and relocation of businesses. Though they are significant, these losses are often overlooked. It was estimated that the loss of use of parts of the transportation system following the earthquake cost $65 billion in delays and lost productivity.

Overall productivity losses in the Los Angeles area in the days following the earthquake were estimated at $1 billion (Romero, 1994). Indirect economic effects such as loss of tax revenue, short- and long-term loss of productivity, and ripple effects such as foreclosures, abandonment of equity, and redistribution of commercial activities are extremely difficult to calculate with any degree of accuracy. Such imprecision doesn't lessen the impact, especially to the victims.

Loss of business is creating major problems in some areas, where these businesses provided both needed services and jobs. Although some businesses, trades, and professions are seeing an increase in demand for their services and products, fueled in part by government grants, low-interest loans, and other assistance, many small businesses remain closed or are struggling because the nearby residential properties that housed their normal customer base remain vacant. Nine months after the earthquake, nearly 50 percent of the small businesses in the most heavily affected area of Northridge were still not open. The commercial district in Fillmore and many commercial properties in communities from the San Fernando Valley to Santa Monica still awaited repairs.

Insured losses exceeded insurance industry expectations, illustrating the importance of reducing earthquake risk. The California Department of Insurance estimates that over 300,000 claims for earthquake damage repair had been filed as of October 1, 1994. The size of individual claims from the Northridge earthquake has been, on average, two or three times greater than claims from previous earthquakes. Insurance companies expect to pay approximately $11 billion in claims, and some have been driven to the brink of insolvency. Many insurance companies believing their earthquake insurance risk exceeds their ability to pay future claims, have moved to limit the number of policies written for earthquake and homeowners' coverage in California. Lasting effects will be felt in terms of the availability of insurance, the amount paid for premiums, and the quality of coverage.

Geologic and Geotechnical Aspects of the Northridge Earthquake

The Northridge earthquake occurred at a depth of approximately nine miles beneath the earth's surface on a buried, or "blind," thrust fault. It produced intense shaking and caused extensive damage that reaffirmed the potential risk from this type of fault – and the need to mitigate that risk.

The earthquake was th4e most recorded earthquake that has ever occurred in California. Strong-motion instrument recordings were obtained at 257 sires. Over 11,000 aftershocks have been recorded by these instruments. By maintaining and enhancing data collection programs and identifying areas that have faults capable of causing earthquakes, California can learn to better reduce its seismic risk.

The Northridge earthquake also caused secondary hazards, the most prominent of which was localized amplifications of the ground motion caused by local geologic conditions. The identification and mitigation of secondary hazards, such as landslides, liquefaction, and areas that may amplify shaking, need to be integrated into land use planning programs, building codes, and engineering practices.

The Northridge earthquake provided many geologic, seismologic and geotechnical data that are still being compiled and analyzed. A significant value of the Northridge earthquake data is their use in the development and calibration of methods for assessing seismic hazard for planning and engineering applications. For example, the Northridge event occurred on a buried fault, highlighting the need to characterize and include earthquakes on this type of fault in their analysis of the ground motion component of the overall seismic hazard, It also reaffirmed that most of the hazard associated with earthquakes typically comes from strong shaking.

Strong Ground Motion

The Northridge earthquake was a moderate earthquake that produced strong ground motions and intense shaking. The term "moderate" describes the *magnitude* of the earthquake, which in this case was 6.7. Moderate earthquakes (less than magnitude 7.0) generally produce localized shaking of intensity (that is, amplitude of motion and frequency content) on stiff structures similar to that of major earthquakes (magnitudes of 7.0 and above). However, a more extensive area experiences intense shaking in a higher-magnitude earthquake and the duration of the shaking, the length of time the strong motion lasts generally increases with increases in magnitude. Since a higher-magnitude earthquake affects a larger area and lasts longer, it can be expected to cause greater damage.

A number of factors affect the amount of damage to structures in an earthquake, but the intensity of shaking is of paramount importance. Shaking intensity is affected by the magnitude of the earthquake, its style of faulting, local geologic conditions, proximity to the fault rupture, and the rupture geometry along the fault. The Northridge earthquake's strong-motion records reveal extensive information about the nature of the shaking, including acceleration, velocity, displacement, duration, and frequency, the consensus of earth scientists and geotechnical engineers is that the earthquake's motions were not unusual for a thrust-fault earthquake of this magnitude. However, this earthquake clearly points out the importance of near-source effects and local geologic conditions on shaking intensity and the need to incorporate these phenomena in seismic design and construction.

Accelerations

Peak accelerations, which h are not necessarily the best measurement for correlating ground motion with the forces in structures, typically ranged from 0.4g to 0.8g in the regions that suffered significant damage. Recorded peak horizontal accelerations typically ranged between 0.1g and 0.5g at distances between 12 and 30 miles from the rupture zone, although some higher accelerations were recorded due to local geologic or topographic conditions. Horizontal accelerations exceeding 0.9g were re4corded in the San Fernando Valley and in Santa Monica, nearly 14 miles away from the epicenter. The highest recorded free-field accelerations, 1.82g horizontal and 1.18g vertical, were at the Cedar Hill Nursery in Tarzana, three miles south and west of the epicenter. Instruments near an abutment to the Pacoima Dam recorded peak accelerations of 2.3g horizontal and 1.5g vertical, although the free-field accelerations on alluvial materials near the base of the dam were less than 0.5g.

There was initial speculation that much of the damage in the Northridge earthquake was caused by abnormally high vertical accelerations. Although vertical accelerations were high in some locations, so was the horizontal acceleration. The ratio of vertical to horizontal acceleration was consistent with previously recorded data. Modern building codes are based on assumptions that the maximum vertical accelerations will be two-thirds of the peak horizontal acceleration. An analysis of Northridge records indicates that, although this ratio was exceeded at a number of locations, on average, it held true (Shakal et al., 1994). The Commission has not received evidence that vertical accelerations played an unusual role in the damage caused by the Northridge earthquake.

Velocity and Displacement

The intensity of shaking is typically described by acceleration recordings. The Northridge earthquake also produced high velocities and displacements not described in acceleration data. A velocity of 56 inches per second was recorded in a parking lot at the Sylmar County Hospital, and a velocity of 72 inches per second was recorded at the Rinaldi receiving station. Peak velocity is important because it is a good indicator of an earthquake's demand potential (or energy) on multistory structures.

Ground displacement also is a significant factor in the design of structures, especially for seismically isolated structures. Ground displacement of 31 inches was measured at the Sylmar County Hospital parking lot. Base-isolate structures are normally separated from the surrounding soil to allow room for movement. Although seismically isolated structures are isolated from high-frequ4ncy shaking during an earthquake, they may collide with building foundation stops or barriers if actual displacements exceed the anticipated or design displacements. Such collisions would result in high impact forces that fan cause significant damage and even collapse.

Near-Source Effects

The near-source region of an earthquake can be defined as the region within several miles of where the projection of the fault rupture plane meets the ground surface. Within this region, the ground motion may be characterized by pulses of high velocity that are potentially damaging to certain types of structures. The near-source area in a strike-slip earthquake would have a different shape (generally longer and narrower, extending on both sides of the fault rupture for the length of the rupture), and the nature of the near-source strong motion would also vary, depending on other non-source effects such as local geologic conditions.

Although seismologists have known of the influence of near-source effects on seismic shaking for some time, near-source effects first gained the interest of California engineers following the 1971 San Fernando earthquake. Failure of the Olive View Hospital in 1971 was attributed, in part, to a large, long-period near-source "seismic pulse." Near-source effects have been considered in the design of some critical facilities for a number of years. However, the implication of near-source effects have only recently been studied for use in the design of conventional structures because previous earthquakes have not struck well-instrumented urbanized areas and, therefore, produced few recorded motions from areas close to the source. At present, near-source effects are not explicitly considered in the building codes except for seismically isolated structures.

Near-source effects of engineering interest are related to the direction and mechanics of the fault rupture. The numerous localized, relatively rapid failures of "patches" of the fault surface causes significant high-frequency motion and allows permanent coseismal displacement of the fault and surrounding area. Known as source-effect phenomena, these factors affect the amplitude and frequ4ency content of shaking.

Of critical importance to the design of engineered structures is that near-source effects combined with local geologic effects an adversely alter the seismic performance of a wide range of structures, including high-rise and base-isolated buildings. Data recorded during the Northridge earthquake clearly indicate the need to incorporate measures to mitigate this hazard in building codes. High-0velocity pulses in the near-source area are believed by some to be a cause of much of the damage. These pulses were the largest in the northern San Fernando Valley and Santa Susana Mountains. They were also significant in the southern San Fernando Valley.

Duration of Strong Motion

The longer ground shaking lasts, the greater the damage to structures, natural slopes, and fills. When strong shaking ceases, there is a reasonable possibility that the damage will not continue. However, if the shaking continues after damage has been initiated, structures will continue to degrade and may

eventually collapse. Damage caused by seismic consolidation and liquefaction also increases as duration increases. The duration of intense shaking during the Northridge earthquake was relatively short, on the order of nine seconds or less. Had the earthquake's magnitude been larger, there is little doubt that the strong shaking would have lasted longer and the damage would have been greater. Strong shaking has lasted minutes in some other events.

The duration of intense shaking, like near-source effects, is not explicitly considered in out building codes Because an urbanized area of California has not yet been exposed to long-duration near-source effects, the effect of durations on various types of structures is not fully understood.

Response Spectra

Response spectra are graphs that display the response of structures to ground motion associated with earthquakes. A spectrum graphically depicts the variation of spectral accelerations (velocities or displacements) experienced by simple structures with different stiffness or periods of vibrations (expressed in seconds). Although some recorded Accelerations in this earthquake were especially high, most spectra generally agreed with those recommended by site-specific geotechnical studies as the basis for the design of special structures. Similar response spectra have been calculated from data from numerous earthquakes since the 1971 San Fernando event and should be expected in future events.

Engineers use *design* spectra to determine the design parameters to use when designing stuffier. The values of design spectra are not the same as those of response spectra computed from measured ground motion. Design spectra are modified from response spectra to reflect safety factors and the performance of materials and structural systems observed in past earthquakes.

Because of the damage from this earthquake, questions have been raised concerning the adequacy of the building code's definition of the forces that earthquakes can impose on buildings. Code writers and designers know that code spectral values will likely be exceeded in large earthquakes and that this was anticipated when the code was written.

The recorded data from the Northridge earthquake are still being evaluat4ed and are subject to different interpretations. Strong motion instruments also were not located in many of the areas that suffered the most sever damage. Generally speaking, the motions recorded near the Northridge epicenter wee compatible with those used as the basis for the code, but the motions exceeded those assumed in the code in some cases. At some locations, particularly in the near-source areas and in areas with unique local geology, shaking exceeded the assumptions underlying design values in the short- to mid-period range. This shaking appears to have affected low- and mid-rise buildings and caused response in higher modes of vibration for tall buildings. Velocity- and displacement-sensitive structures also may have been affected by the velocity pulses described earlier. Near-source and local geological effects must be considered in the design of structures. There is no compelling evidence that changes to the code's assumed force levels are necessary. However, changes are necessary regarding the treatment of effects of near-source and local geologic conditions.

Strong-Motion Instrumentation

The timely release of strong-motion data, especially during the days immediately following an earthquake, is invaluable to building owners, emergency responders, and those who will revise codes and design practices. Much of the evidence of an earthquake's effects disappears quickly as demolition, repair, and reconstruction takes place. The opportunity to compare building performance and earthquake effects with actual motion data helps practicing engineers and researchers understand their observations, which in turn helps strengthen building codes and reduce future earthquake damage.

The Strong Motion Instrumentation Program (SMIP) proved its worth during this earthquake and its aftermath. Within a day of the main shock, SMIP had issued a "Quick Report" containing copies of strong-motion records obtained by four of its stations; copies of records for nine additional stations were released the following day. By the third day, copies of records for 28 stations had been made available, and by January 25, five quick reports had been released, providing peak acceleration data for 68 stations. In mid-February, SMIP issued a report containing pertinent station information, known geologic site conditions, peak acceleration data, and traces of recordings from 193 stations. SMIP also processed significant records rapidly and released processed data from five stations during the first week of February; additional releases followed at three- to four-week intervals. Processed data for more than 70 stations were released by December 1994. The timeliness and quality of these data were extremely valuable.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), utilities, dam owners, and researchers funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) operate networks of hundreds of free-field and structural strong-motion instruments scattered throughout California. A considerable public investment has been mad in developing and maintaining USGS- and NSF-funded strong-motion networks. For example, the USGS strong-motion network in southern California consists of nearly 100 stations, while the University of Southern California network originally consisted of 80 free-field stations. Many of these instruments are old analog-type devices; the data they collect require considerable processing before they can be used. Because these arrays complement the SMIP instruments and record motion in different areas, data from these networks are vital to understanding the distribution and severity of shaking resulting from the earthquake. The USGS released photocopies of records obtained from 150 individual accelographs in February 1994. However, data from the USGS- and NSF-funded networks wee not processed in a timely manner following the Northridge earthquake. USGS data were released to the scientific and engineering community in December 1994, but NSF-funded data wee not released as of that date. This situation is unacceptable; a mechanism is urgently needed to correct this problem.

Reference Stations

Most free-field strong-motion stations were installed in locations near active faults to collect data for use in understanding the physics of earthquakes to be better able to estimate ground motion in future earthquakes. Such studies are vital to an understanding of the earthquake processes and such instrument deployments need to continue. However, there is also an urgent need for free-field strong-motion data as references to establish the levels of ground shaking experienced by buildings and other structures. Without such data, engineers cannot assess whether buildings performed as intended and determine the changes needed in codes and design practices to improve performance. For example, there were few free-field instruments in the immediate vicinity of damaged steel-frame buildings, so the levels and character of shaking experienced by these buildings were not well understood. The lack of reliable ground-motion data makes it extremely difficult to understand the causes of these failures and find acceptable solutions. None of the existing programs is directed toward obtaining the reference ground-motion data that are needed.

Updated Fault Parameters

FAULT NAME AND GEOMETRY (ss) strike slip, (r) reverse, (n) normal (rl) rt. lateral, (ll) left lateral, (o) oblique	Fault Length (km)	+/-	Slip Rate (mm/yr)	+/-	Rank (1)	Mmax (2)	Down Dip Width (km) (3)	+/-	Ruptop (4)	Rupbot (5)	Dip	Endpt N (W)	Endpt. S (E)	COMMENTS
Note: Entry highlighted in yellow indicates modifications to 1996 fault parameters. Entry highlighted in grey with red text indicates 1996 source that has been deleted in the 2002 fault parameters.														
A FAULTS														
SAN ANDREAS FAULT ZONE														
San Andreas (Coachella) (rl-ss)	96	10	25.0	5.0	P	7.2	12	2	0	12	90	-116.47; 33.92	-115.71; 33.35	Slip rate based on Sieh and Williams (1990); Sieh (1986); Keller et al. (1982); Bronkowski (1981).
San Andreas (San Bernardino) (rl-ss)	103	10	24.0	6.0	M	7.5	18	2	0	18	90	-117.50; 34.29	-116.48; 33.92	Minor modifications to digitial fault trace and minor length modification.
San Andreas (Mojave) (rl-ss)	103	10	30.0	7.0	P	7.4	12	2	0	12	90	-118.51; 34.70	-117.50 34.29	Minor modifications to digitial fault trace. 1996 slip rate based on Sieh (1984), Salyards et al. (1992), and WGCEP (1995).
San Andreas (Carrizo) (rl-ss)	146	15	34.0	3.0	W	7.4	12	2	0	12	90	-119.87; 35.31	-118.51; 34.70	Minor modifications to digitial fault trace and minor length modification. 1996 slip rate based on Sieh and Jahns (1984).
San Andreas (Cholame) (rl-ss)	63	6	34.0	5.0	P	7.3	12	2	0	12	90	-120.30; 35.75	-119.87; 35.31	Minor modifications to digitial fault trace and minor length modification. 1996 slip rate based on analogy with Carrizo segment.
San Andreas (Parkfield) (rl-ss)	36	4	34.0	5.0	P	6.5	12	2	0	12	90	-120.56; 36.00	-120.30; 35.75	Minor modifications to digitial fault trace.
San Andreas (creeping segment) (rl-ss)	122	12	34.0	5.0	P	6.2	12	2	0	12	90	-121.48; 36.81	-120.56; 36.00	Maximum magnitude based on historic rate of earthquakes.
San Andreas (Santa Cruz Mtn) (rl-ss)	62	8	17.0	4.0	P	7.0	15	2	0	15	90	-122.00; 37.18	-121.48; 36.81	WG99/WG02 source parameters used. Go to the U.S. Geological Survey website for more information on WG99 and WG02.
San Andreas (Peninsula) (rl-ss)	85	13	17.0	4.0	M	7.1	13	2	0	13	90	-122.57; 37.79	-122.00; 37.18	WG99/WG02 source parameters used. Go to the U.S. Geological Survey website for more information on WG99 and WG02.
San Andreas (North Coast North) (rl-ss)	136	14	24.0	3.0	P	7.3	11	2	0	11	90	-124.41; 40.25	-123.79; 39.10	WG99/WG02 source parameters used. Go to the U.S. Geological Survey website for more information on WG99 and WG02.
San Andreas (North Coast South) (rl-ss)	190	19	24.0	3.0	M	7.4	12	2	0	12	90	-123.79; 39.10	-122.57; 37.79	WG99/WG02 source parameters used. Go to the U.S. Geological Survey website for more information on WG99 and WG02.
SAN JACINTO - IMPERIAL FAULT ZONE														
Imperial (rl-ss)	62	6	20.0	5.0	M	7.0	12	2	0	12	90	-115.57; 32.91	-115.17; 32.47	Slip rate based on study by Thomas and Rockwell (1996).
Superstition Hills (rl-ss)	23	2	4.0	2.0	P	6.6	12	2	0	12	90	-115.84; 33.01	-115.64; 32.89	Slip rate and fault length reported by WGCEP (1995).
Superstition Mountain (rl-ss)	24	2	5.0	3.0	M	6.6	12	2	0	12	90	-115.92; 32.99	-115.70; 32.89	Slip rate based on Gurrola and Rockwell (1996).

FAULT NAME AND GEOMETRY (ss) strike slip, (r) reverse, (n) normal (rl) rt. lateral, (ll) left lateral, (o) oblique	Fault Length (km)	+/-	Slip Rate (mm/yr)	+/-	Rank (1)	Mmax (2)	Down Dip Width (km) (3)	+/-	Ruptop (4)	Rupbot (5)	Dip	Endpt N (W)	Endpt. S (E)	COMMENTS
San Jacinto (Borrego) (rl-ss)	29	3	4.0	2.0	M	6.6	12	2	0	12	90	-116.19; 33.20	-115.96; 33.01	Slip rate and fault length reported by WGCEP (1995).
San Jacinto (Coyote Creek) (rl-ss)	41	4	4.0	2.0	M	6.8	15	2	0	15	90	-116.51; 33.46	-116.19; 33.20	Slip rate and fault length reported by WGCEP (1995).
San Jacinto (Anza) (rl-ss)	91	9	12.0	6.0	M	7.2	18	2	0	18	90	-116.92; 33.74	-116.12; 33.26	Slip rate and fault length reported by WGCEP (1995).
San Jacinto (San Jacinto Valley) (rl-ss)	43	4	12.0	6.0	P	6.9	18	2	0	18	90	-117.24; 34.02	-116.92; 33.74	Slip rate and fault length reported by WGCEP (1995).
San Jacinto (San Bernardino) (rl-ss)	36	4	12.0	6.0	P	6.7	15	2	0	15	90	-117.51; 34.25	-117.24; 34.02	Slip rate and fault length reported by WGCEP (1995).
ELSINORE FAULT ZONE														
Laguna Salada (rl-ss)	67	7	3.5	1.5	M	7.0	15	2	0	15	90	-115.88; 32.73	-115.40; 32.29	Slip rate reported by Mueller and Rockwell (1995).
Elsinore (Coyote Mountain) (rl-ss)	39	4	4.0	2.0	M	6.8	15	2	0	15	90	-116.36; 32.97	-116.01; 32.78	Slip rate and fault length reported by WGCEP (1995).
Elsinore (Julian) (rl-ss)	76	8	5.0	2.0	P	7.1	15	2	0	15	90	-117.01; 33.38	-116.36; 32.97	Slip rate and fault length reported by WGCEP (1995).
Elsinore (Temecula) (rl-ss)	43	4	5.0	2.0	M	6.8	15	2	0	15	90	-117.35; 33.64	-117.01; 33.38	Slip rate and fault length reported by WGCEP (1995).
Elsinore (Glen Ivy) (rl-ss)	36	4	5.0	2.0	M	6.8	15	2	0	15	90	-117.64; 33.85	-117.35; 33.64	Reported slip rates vary from 3.0-7.2 (Millman and Rockwell, 1986).
Whittier (rl-r-o) (75 NE)	38	4	2.5	1.0	M	6.8	15	2	0	15	-75	-118.02; 33.99	-117.64; 33.85	Fault dip changed from 90° to 75° NE, based on Ziony and Yerkes (1985). 1996 slip rate based on Rockwell et al. (1990); Gath et al. (1992) description of offset drainage.

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

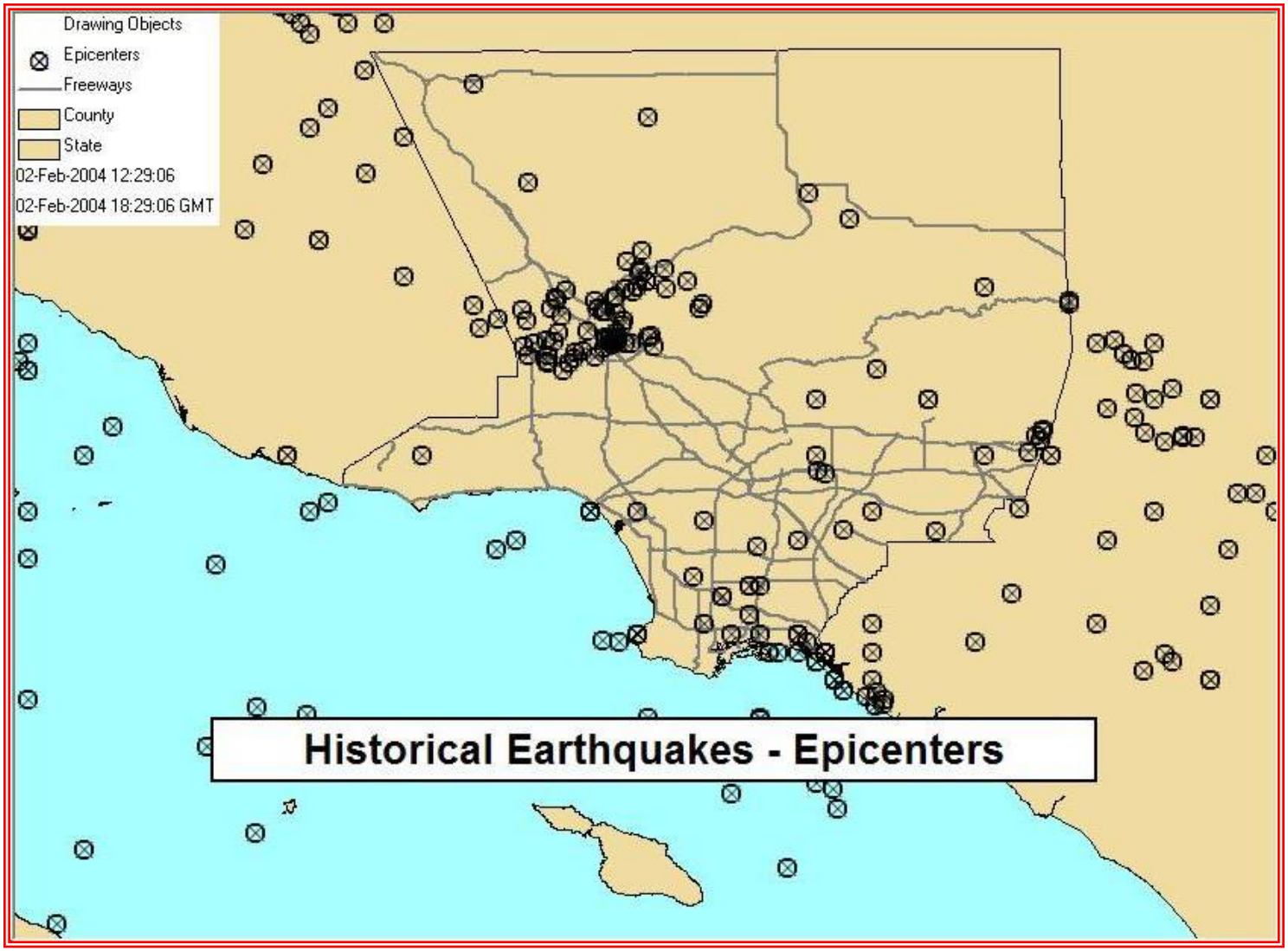
(2) Maximum moment magnitude - representative value for B faults. See discussion on magnitude calculation.

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

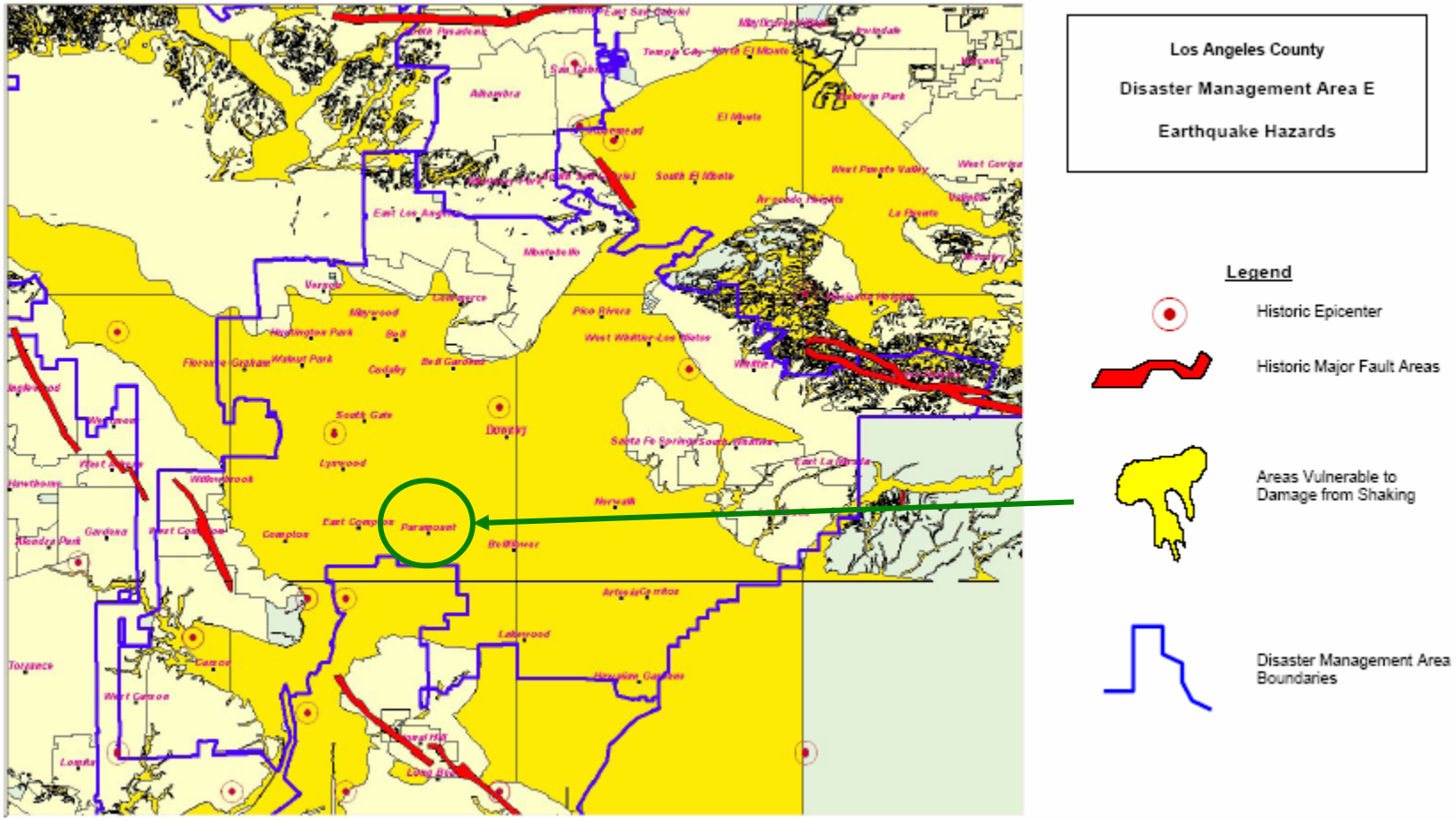
(4) Top of rupture plane.

(5) Bottom of rupture plane.

Historic Earthquake Epicenters Los Angeles County GIS Data

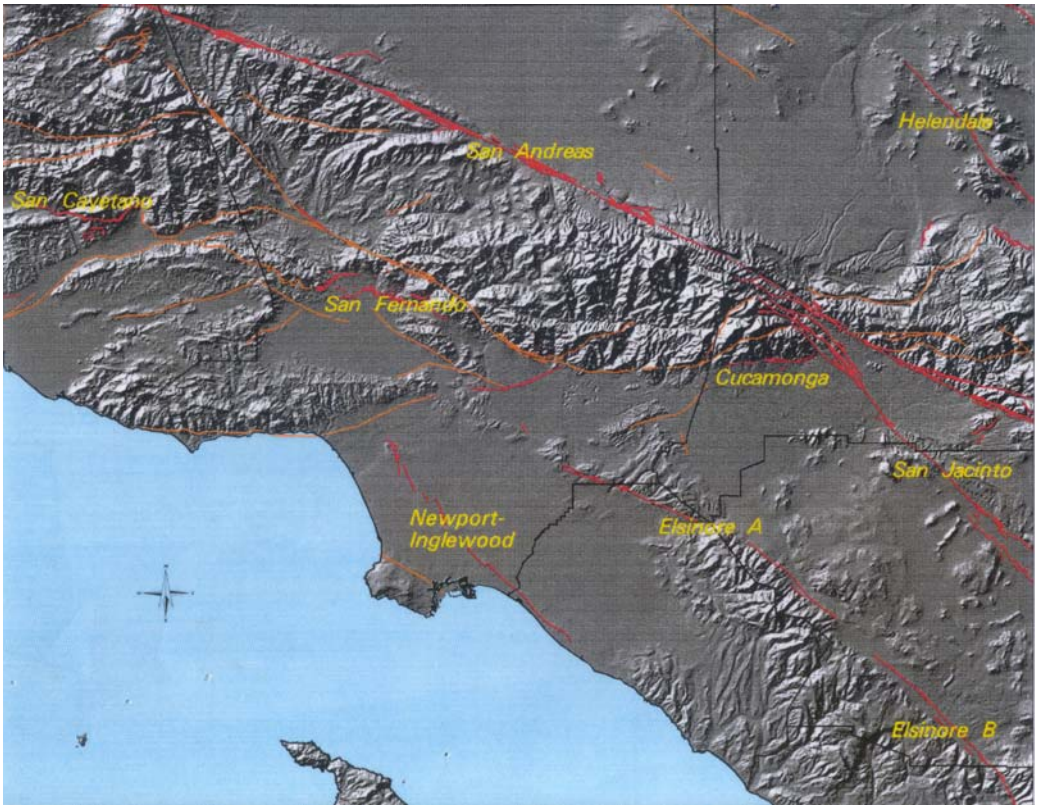


Relative Location of Paramount to Known Earthquake Hazards



Faults

Historical and geological records show that California has a long history of seismic events. Southern California is probably best known for the San Andreas Fault, a 400 mile long fault running from the Mexican border to a point offshore, west of San Francisco. "Geologic studies show that over the past 1,400 to 1,500 years large earthquakes have occurred at about 130 year intervals on the southern San Andreas fault. As the last large earthquake on the southern San Andreas occurred in 1857, that section of the fault is considered a likely location for an earthquake within the next few decades.
But San Andreas is only one of dozens of known earthquake faults that crisscross Southern California. Some of the better known faults include the Newport-Inglewood, Whittier, Chatsworth, Elsinore, Hollywood, Los Alamitos, and Palos Verdes faults. Beyond the known faults, there are a potentially large number of "blind" faults that underlie the surface of Southern California. One such blind fault was involved in the Whittier Narrows earthquake in October 1987.

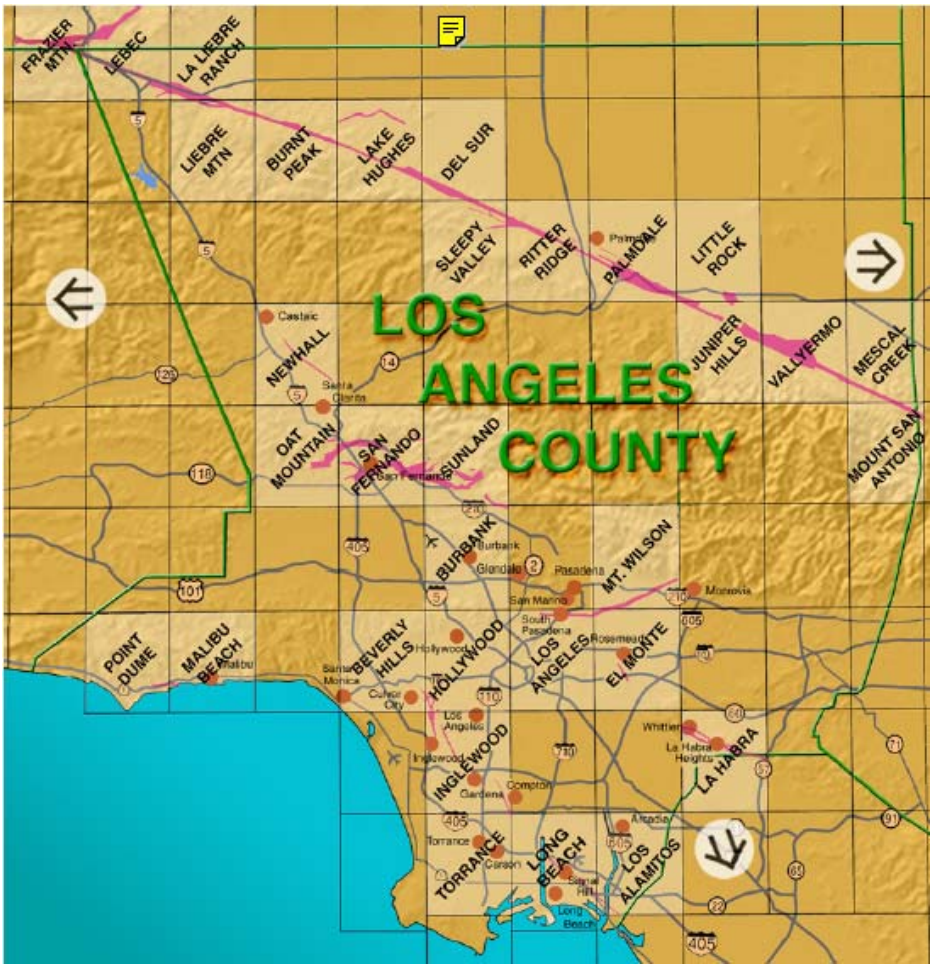


Although the most famous of the faults, the San Andreas, is capable of producing an earthquake with a magnitude of 8+ on the Richter scale, some of the "lesser" faults have the potential to inflict greater damage on the urban core of the Los Angeles Basin. Seismologists believe that a 6.0 earthquake on the Newport-Inglewood would result in far more death and destruction than a "great" quake on the San Andreas, because the San Andreas is relatively remote from the urban centers of Southern California. For decades, partnerships have flourished between the USGS, Cal Tech, the California Geological Survey and universities to share research and educational efforts with Californians. Tremendous earthquake mapping and mitigation efforts have been made in California in the past two decades, and public awareness has risen remarkably during this time. Major federal, state, and local government 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.

Earthquake Fault Zones Affecting Los Angeles County (Alquist-Priolo)

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning (AP) Act was passed in 1972 as a result of the destructive 1971 San Fernando earthquake. The AP Act addresses the seismic hazard of surface fault rupture by prohibiting the placement of most structures for human occupancy across traces of active faults. The AP Act addresses the seismic hazard of surface fault rupture by prohibiting the placement of most structures for human occupancy across traces of active faults. The Act also requires sellers and real estate agents to inform buyers whether real property being sold is within a state-designated Earthquake Fault Zone. The Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology has issued 544 regulatory maps as of March 1, 2000 at a scale of 1:24,000. These maps, designated as Earthquake Fault Zones maps, are issued in order to assist cities and counties in avoiding the hazard of surface fault rupture.

This index shows all Official Maps of Earthquake Fault Zones (EFZ) affecting Los Angeles County as of March 1, 2000.



Utility Loss / Disruption

Utility Loss/Disruption was rated a HIGH PRIORITY HAZARD by the Paramount Unified School District Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee.

In order for school districts to fulfill their main mission *during a disaster*, which is to provide shelter for those displaced from their homes, it is imperative that their facilities have dependable utilities. Also, schools need utilities to maintain their day-to-day activities.

The 2000-2001 California electricity crisis brought to light many critical issues surrounding the state's power generation and distribution system, including its dependency on out-of-state resources. Although California has implemented effective energy conservation programs, the state continues to experience both population growth and weather cycles that contribute to a heavy demand for power.

Hydro-generation provides approximately 25 percent of California's electric power, with the balance coming from fossil fuels, nuclear, and green sources. As experienced in 2000 and 2001, blackouts can occur due to losses in transmission or generation and/or extremely severe temperatures that lead to heavy electric power consumption.

The Impact of Loss of Power on Water & Sewer Systems

California is a populous state that receives minimal rainfall. Approximately 70% of the population obtains its drinking water from surface sources with the remainder relying on ground water supplies. The basic types of system used by the water companies are pressurized (pressure fed) and non-pressurized (gravity fed) systems. The basic types of system used by the sewer companies are collection and treatment systems that use force pumps to move sewerage.

Drinking water is supplied to California residents through a myriad of governmental agencies, cities, districts, private utilities, mutual water companies, private businesses, and individually owned wells. There are over 10,000 public water suppliers in the state serving water to approximately 29 million consumers. Less than 10% of the public water systems in the state serve collectively more than 95% of the state's population. The remaining 90% of the systems serves less than 5% of the population. D.01-05-089 added Category M (limited other customers as necessary to protect public health and safety, to the extent exempted by the Commission) to the list of essential customers normally exempt from rotating outages.

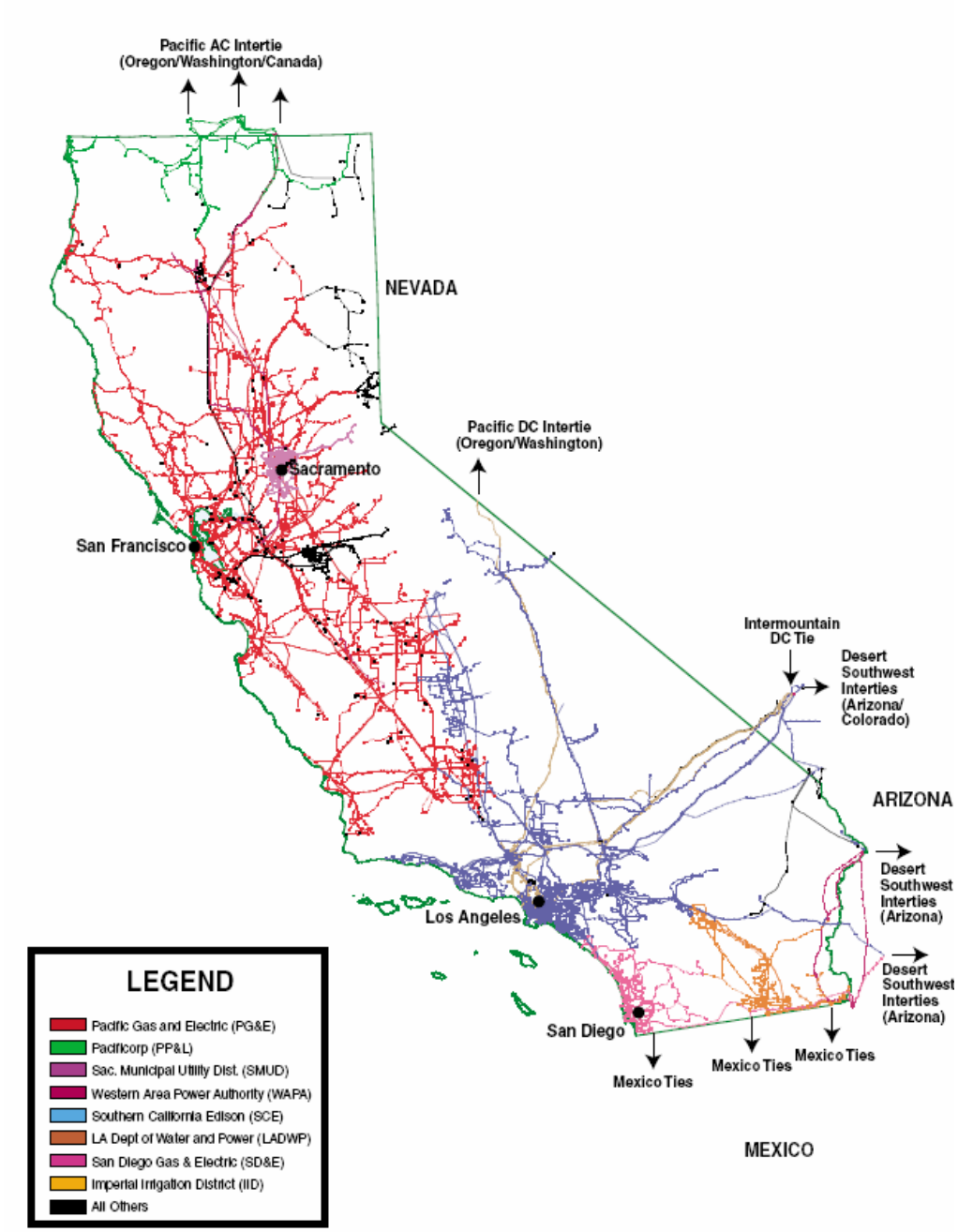
Due to the energy situation and rolling blackouts that occurred earlier in the year, the Water Division has conducted an informal inquiry into the impact of the rolling blackouts and has concluded that during the first four months of the year, California energy situation and rolling blackouts have had no significant impact upon the California Water and Sewer System Industries, in part due to the "Y2K" efforts in 1999. Water utilities and sewer system utilities appear to have the matter well under control with little to no impact on customer service at this time.

The Effects on Public Health & Safety

Public health and safety must be the primary factor used to evaluate a customer's eligibility for exemption from rotating outages. Exempting a fire department from rotating outages is of little value if the water resources needed to fight these fires are not available to it, particular during the high fire season. Fires that start during extreme fire weather conditions are a high risk to the safety of the

residents and firefighters, and have a high probability of spreading rapidly and inflicting major property loss, if water pumping facilities are compromised.

Power Transmission Lines in California

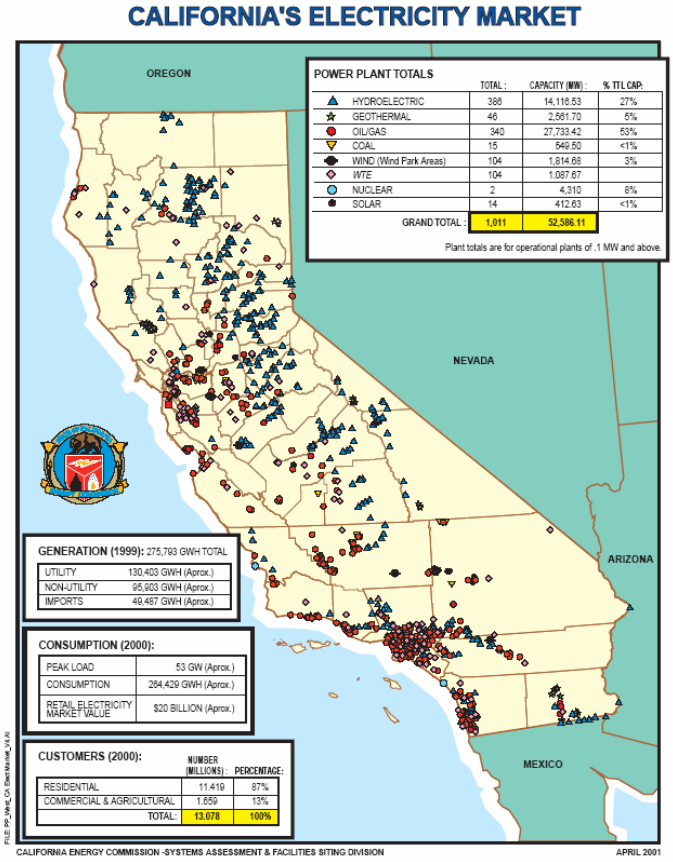


California Department of Energy

A review of the Chief of the Los Angeles County Fire Department's (LACFD) comments indicated that the emergency restoration procedures are likely inadequate and do not ensure that sufficient water supplies will be available in an emergency. LACFD also is concerned that the procedures have not been activated nor tested, the procedures may not have been communicated consistently between the electric utilities, water agencies and fire fighting forces, the procedures do not provide for the instantaneous supply of water required in a fire emergency, and the current procedures require the caller to identify the exact location of the power restoration.

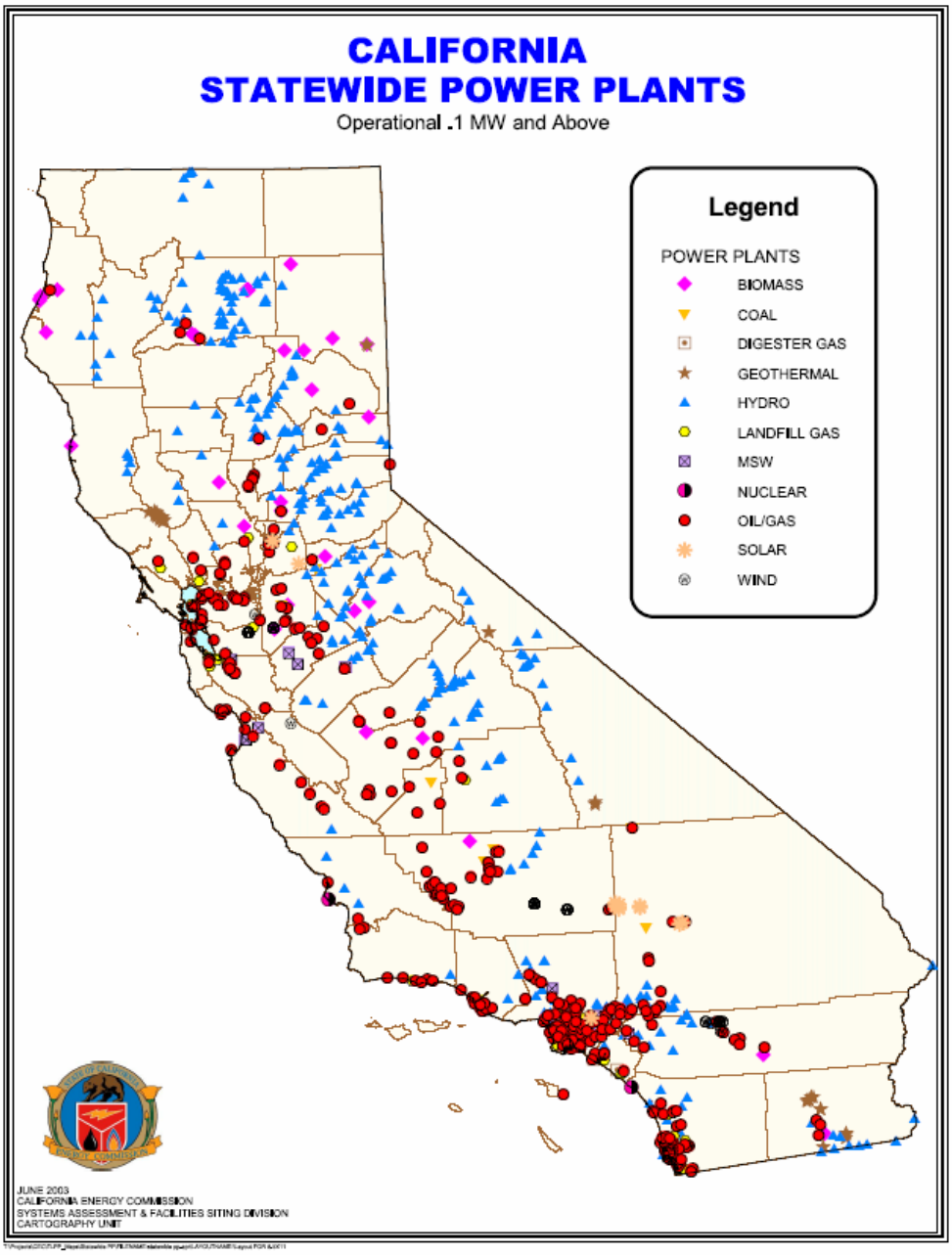
California has experienced many power outages from natural disasters such as fires, floods, earthquakes, and rainstorms. This means that water and sewer systems must have adequate back up power for extended electric outages independent of rolling blackouts. Many large water systems have adequate storage facilities and have installed backup generators to maintain system pressures during power failure due to "Y2K" efforts. Rotating power outage duration is usually less than two hours or between two to four hours. Therefore, rolling blackouts have little impact on customer service.

In addition, water and sewer treatment utilities may request partial or complete rotating outage exemption from electric utilities in times of emergency identified as requiring their service, such as fire fighting. The Water Division believes that it is reasonable to order electric companies to notify all of their water and sewer customers and test the emergency restoration procedures to minimize the effects on public health and safety. The Water Division recommends that water and sewer companies be excluded from the Category M.



Mitigation measures available for these systems

Backup power was a big issue due to the energy situation and rolling blackouts that occurred this summer. Many water systems have argued that backup power was not necessary since they received electrical power from more than one substation, but the power shortage has negated that argument. Many large water systems have adequate storage facilities and have installed backup generators to maintain system pressures during power failures due to "Y2K" efforts. It is the smaller systems that generally do not have backup power. To mitigate possible public health and safety impacts due to a loss of power, the Water Division recommends that all water companies with pressurized systems and sewer companies install backup generators on the wells with the largest pumping capacity or the lead wells. This will assure system integrity.



Data/Telecommunications Disruption

Data/Telecommunications Disruption was rated a HIGH PRIORITY HAZARD by Paramount Unified School District.

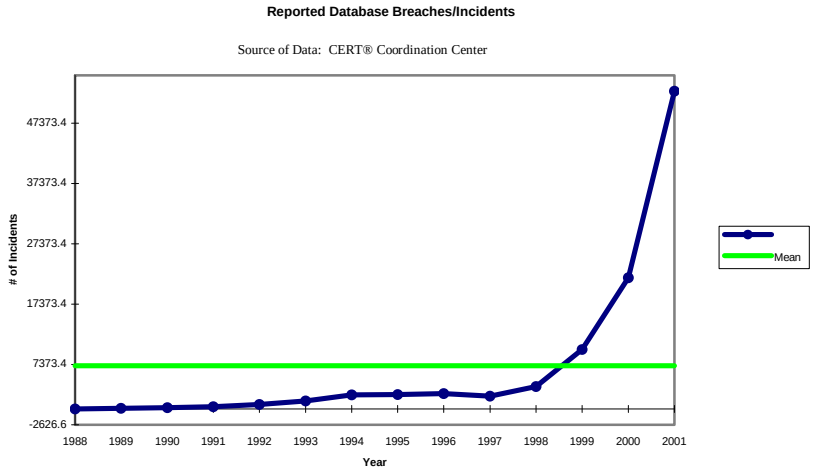
The Paramount Unified School District depends upon information systems and communications networks to carry out nearly all aspects of day to day business. In this digital era, as we use automated information technology (IT) systems to process information for better support of our missions, risk management plays a critical role in protecting an our information assets, and therefore our missions, from IT-related risk.

An effective risk management process is an important component of a successful IT security program. The principal goal of an organization's risk management process should be to protect the organization and its ability to perform their mission, not just its IT assets. Therefore, the risk management process should not be treated primarily as a technical function carried out by the IT experts who operate and manage the IT system, but as an essential management function of the organization.

Computer Security Breaches

Computer breach incidents have risen sharply since the 1980s. These include viruses, worms, Trojan horses, break–ins, and other damaging breaches. Whereas only six incidents were reported in 1988, the number rose gradually during the late 1980s and 1990s, they made a sharp rise beginning in 1998, and have risen exponentially since. To date, there have been over 142, 500 computer breaches.

The 2002 Computer Security Institute (CSI) Computer Crime and Security Survey revealed that each year, over half of all databases have some kind of breach and that the average breach amounts to nearly $4 million in losses. This percentage is staggeringly high given that these are the security problems that companies are reporting. Organizations don't want to advertise the fact that their internal people have access to customer data, can steal that data, cover their tracks, give the data to anybody and stay undetected and employed while a crime is committed.



California recently enacted a law mandating the public disclosure of computer security breaches involving confidential information. The law covers not just state agencies but all private enterprises doing business in California. Starting July 1, 2003, any entity that fails to disclose that a breach has occurred could be liable for civil damages or face class action suits.

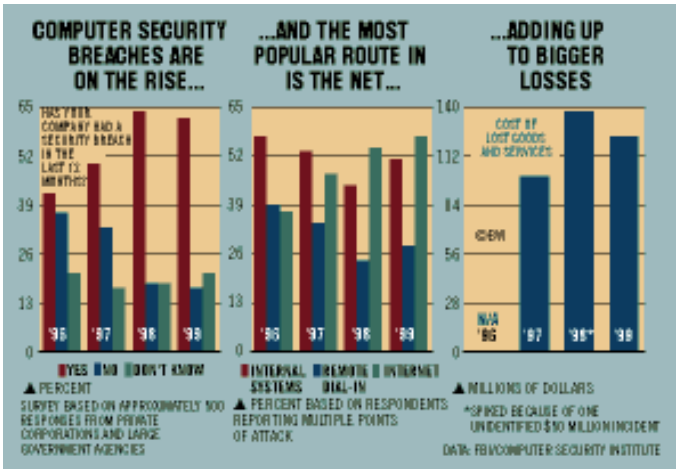
Cyber Crime

"…Cyber crime is becoming one of the Net's growth businesses. The recent spate of attacks that gummed up Web sites for hours--known as "denial of service"--is only one type. Today, criminals are doing everything from stealing intellectual property and committing fraud to unleashing viruses and committing acts of cyber terrorism in which political groups or unfriendly governments nab crucial information. Indeed, the tactic used to create mayhem in the past few days is actually one of the more innocuous ones. Cyber thieves have at their fingertips a dozen dangerous tools, from "scans" that ferret out weaknesses in Web site software programs to "sniffers" that snatch passwords. All told, the FBI estimates computer losses at up to $10 billion a year.

As grim as the security picture may appear today, it could actually get worse as broadband connections catch on. Then the Web will go from being the occasional dial-up service to being "always on," much as the phone is. That concept may be nirvana to e-tailers, but could pose a real danger to consumers if cyber crooks can come and go into their computer systems at will. Says Bruce Schneier, chief technical officer at Counterpane Internet Security Inc. in San Jose, Calif.: "They'll keep knocking on doors until they find computers that aren't protected."

Sadly, the biggest threat is from within. Law enforcement officials estimate that up to 60% of break-ins are from employees. Take the experience of William C. Boni, a digital detective for PricewaterhouseCoopers in Los Angeles. Last year, he was called in by an entertainment company that was suspicious about an employee. The employee, it turns out, was under some financial pressure and had installed a program called Back Orifice on three of the company's servers. The program, which is widely available on the Internet, allowed him to take over those machines, gaining passwords and all the company's financial data. The employee was terminated before any damage could be done.

The dirty little secret is that computer networks offer ready points of access for disgruntled employees, spies, thieves, sociopaths, and bored teens. Once they're in a corporate network, they can lift intellectual property, destroy data, sabotage operations, even subvert a particular deal or career. "Any business on the Internet is a target as far as I'm concerned," says Paul Field, a reformed hacker who is now a security consultant.



It's point and click, then stick 'em up. Interested in a little mayhem? Security experts estimate that there are 1,900 Web sites that offer the digital tools--for free--that will let people snoop, crash computers, hijack control of a machine, or retrieve a copy of every keystroke. Steve O'Brien, vice-president for information operation assessments at Info-Ops.com, an Annapolis (Md.)-based company that provides intrusion detection services and security solutions, says the number of ways to hack into computers is rising fast. He tracks potential threats both from hacker groups and from the proliferation of programs. Once a rare find, he now discovers at least three new nasty software programs or vulnerabilities every day. And those tools aren't just for the intellectually curious. "Anyone can get them off the Internet--just point and click away," says Robert N. Weaver, a Secret Service agent in charge of the New York Area Electronic Crimes Task Force.

Experts say the first step for companies is to secure their systems by searching for hacker programs that might be used in such attacks. They also suggest formal security policies that can be distributed to employees letting them know how often to change passwords or what to do in case of an attack. An added help: Constantly updating software with the latest versions and security patches. Down the road, techniques that can filter and trace malicious software sent over the Web may make it harder to knock businesses off the Net. Says Novell Inc. CEO Eric Schmidt: "Security is a race between the lock makers and the lock pickers." Regulators say that cybercrime thrives because people accord the Internet far more credibility than it deserves. "You can get a lot of good information from the Internet--95% of what you do there is bona fide," says G. Philip Rutledge, deputy chief counsel of the Pennsylvania Securities Commission. "Unfortunately, that creates openings for fraud."…"

Excerpts from "Business Week Online, Ira Sager in New York, with Steve Hamm and Neil Gross in New York, John Carey in Washington, D.C., and Robert D. Hof in San Mateo, Calif.

Top Ten Computer Security Breaches

Systems affected: All system and network devices

BIND weaknesses: The Berkeley Internet Name Domain (BIND) package is the most widely used implementation of Domain Name Service (DNS) by which we locate systems on the Internet by name, without having to know specific IP addresses. In a typical example of a BIND attack, intruders erase system logs, and install tools to gain administrative access. They then compile and install IRC utilities and network scanning tools, which are used to scan more than a dozen class-B networks in search of additional systems running vulnerable versions of BIND. In a matter of minutes, they can use the compromised system to attack hundreds of remote systems.

Systems affected: Multiple UNIX and Linux systems

Vulnerable CGI (Common Gateway Interface) programs and application extensions (e.g., ColdFusion) installed on Web servers: Most Web servers support CGI for data collection and verification. Intruders are known to have exploited vulnerable CGI programs to vandalize Web pages, steal credit card information, and set up back doors to enable future intrusions, even if the CGI programs are secured. As a general rule, sample programs should always be removed from production systems.

Systems affected: All Web servers

Remote procedure call (RPC) weaknesses: Remote procedure calls (RPC) allow programs on one computer to execute programs on a second computer. They are widely used to access network services such as shared files in NFS. There is compelling evidence that the vast majority of distributed denial of service attacks launched during 1999 and early 2000 were executed by systems that had been victimized because they had RPC vulnerabilities. The broadly successful attack on US military systems during the Solar Sunrise incident also exploited an RPC flaw found on hundreds of Department of Defense systems.

Systems affected: Multiple UNIX and Linux systems

RDS security hole in Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS): Programming flaws in Microsoft's Internet Information Server (IIS) used to host websites deployed on Microsoft Windows NT and Windows 2000 are employed by malicious users to run remote commands with administrator privileges. Some participants who developed the "Top Ten" list believe that exploits of other IIS flaws, such as .HTR files, are at least as common as exploits of RDS.

Systems affected: Microsoft Windows NT systems using Internet Information Server

Sendmail: Sendmail is the program that handles most e-mail on the Internet. It's widespread use makes it a prime target. In one of the most common exploits, the attacker sends a crafted mail message to the machine running Sendmail, and Sendmail reads the message as instructions requiring the victim machine to send its password file to the attacker's machine (or to another victim) where the passwords can be cracked.

Systems affected: Multiple UNIX and Linux systems

Sadmind and mountd: Sadmind allows remote administration access to Solaris systems, providing graphical access to system administration functions. Mountd controls and arbitrates access to NFS mounts on UNIX hosts. Buffer overflows in these applications can be exploited, allowing attackers to gain control with root access.

Systems affected: Multiple UNIX and Linux systems; Sadmind: Solaris machines only

Global file sharing and inappropriate information sharing via NetBIOS and Windows NT ports: These services allow file sharing over networks. When improperly configured, they can expose critical system files or give full file system access to hostile parties.

Systems affected: UNIX, Windows and Macintosh systems.

User IDs, especially root/administrator with no passwords or weak passwords: Some systems come with “demo” or “guest” accounts with no passwords or with widely-known default passwords. Service workers often leave maintenance accounts with no passwords, while some database management systems install administration accounts with default passwords. In addition, busy system administrators often select system passwords that are easily guessable (“love,” “money,” “wizard” are common) or just use a blank password. Many attackers try default passwords and then try to guess passwords before resorting to more sophisticated methods.

Systems affected: All systems.

IMAP and POP buffer overflow vulnerabilities or incorrect configuration: IMAP and POP are popular remote access mail protocols, allowing users to access their e-mail accounts. The “open access” nature of these services makes them especially vulnerable to exploitation because openings are frequently left in firewalls to allow for external e-mail access. Attackers who exploit flaws in IMAP or POP often gain instant root-level control.

Systems affected: Multiple UNIX and Linux systems

Default SNMP community strings set to ‘public’ and ‘private’: The Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is widely used by network administrators to monitor and administer all types of network-connected devices, ranging from routers to printers to computers. SNMP uses an unencrypted “community string” as its only authentication mechanism. Lack of encryption is bad enough, but the default community string used by the vast majority of SNMP devices is “public”, with a few clever network equipment vendors changing the string to “private”. Attackers can use this vulnerability in SNMP to reconfigure or shut down devices remotely.

Express Computer Business Weekly

Information Technology Security Practices

Computer Security Policy

The term *computer security policy* has more than one meaning. Policy is senior management's directives to create a computer security program, establish its goals, and assign responsibilities. The term policy is also used to refer to the specific security rules for particular systems. Additionally, policy may refer to entirely different matters, such as the specific managerial decisions setting an organization's e-mail privacy policy or fax security policy.

Program Management

Managing computer security at multiple levels brings many benefits. Each level contributes to the overall computer security program with different types of expertise, authority, and resources. In general, executive managers (such as those at the headquarters level) better understand the organization as a whole and have more authority. On the other hand, front-line managers (at the computer facility and applications levels) are more familiar with the specific requirements, both technical and procedural, and problems of the systems and the users. The levels of computer security program management should be complementary; each can help the other be more effective. Many organizations have at least two levels of computer security management; the *central* level and the *system* level.

Risk Management

Risk is the possibility of something adverse happening. Risk management is the process of assessing risk, taking steps to reduce risk to an acceptable level and maintaining that level of risk. Risk management requires the analysis of risk, relative to potential benefits, consideration of alternatives, and, finally, implementation of what management determines to be the best course of action. Risk management consists of two primary and one underlying activity; risk assessment and risk mitigation are the primary activities and uncertainty analysis is the underlying one. An organization should consider the following when assessing risks.

Life Cycle Planning

Security, like other aspects of an IT system, is best managed if planned for *throughout* the IT system life cycle. There are many models for the IT system life cycle but most contain five basic phases: initiation, development/acquisition, implementation, operation, and disposal.

Personnel/User Issues

Many important issues in computer security involve users, designers, implementers, and managers. A broad range of security issues relate to how these individuals interact with computers and the access and authorities they need to do their job. No IT system can be secured without properly addressing these security issues.

Preparing for Contingencies and Disasters

Contingency planning directly supports an organization's goal of continued operations. Organizations should practice contingency planning because it makes good business sense. Contingency planning addresses how to keep an organization's critical functions operating in the event of disruptions, both large and small. This broad perspective on contingency planning is based on the distribution of

computer support throughout an organization. The following six steps describe the basic functions an organization should employ when developing contingency plans.

Computer Security Incident Handling

A computer security incident can result from a computer virus, other malicious code, or a system intruder, either an insider or an outsider. The definition of a computer security incident is somewhat flexible and may vary by organization and computing environment. An incident handling capability may be viewed as a component of contingency planning, because it provides the ability to react quickly and efficiently to disruptions in normal processing. Incident handling can be considered that portion of contingency planning that responds to malicious technical threats.

Awareness and Training

An effective computer security awareness and training program requires proper planning, implementation, maintenance, and periodic evaluation.

Security Considerations in Computer Support and Operations

Computer support and operations refers to system administration and tasks external to the system that support its operation (e.g., maintaining documentation). Failure to consider security as part of the support and operations of IT systems is, for many organizations, a significant weakness. Computer security system literature includes many examples of how organizations undermined their often expensive security measures because of poor documentation, no control of maintenance accounts, or other shoddy practices.

Physical and Environmental Security

Physical and environmental security controls are implemented to protect the facility housing system resources, the system resources themselves, and the facilities used to support their operation. An organization's physical and environmental security program should address the following seven topics. In doing so, it can help prevent interruptions in computer services, physical damage, unauthorized disclosure of information, loss of control over system integrity, and theft.

Identification and Authentication

Identification and Authentication is a critical building block of computer security since it is the basis for most types of access control and for establishing user accountability. Identification and Authentication is a technical measure that prevents unauthorized people (or unauthorized processes) from entering an IT system. Access control usually requires that the system be able to identify and differentiate among users. For example, access control is often based on *least privilege*, which refers to the granting to users of only those accesses minimally required to perform their duties. User accountability requires the linking of activities on an IT system to specific individuals and, therefore, requires the system to identify users.

Logical Access Control

Access is the ability to do something with a computer resource (e.g., use, change, or view). Logical access controls are the system-based means by which the ability is explicitly enabled or restricted in some way. Logical access controls can prescribe not only who or what (e.g., in the case of a process) is to have access to a specific system resource but also the type of access that is permitted.

Audit Trails

Audit trails maintain a record of system activity by system or application processes and by user activity. In conjunction with appropriate tools and procedures, audit trails can provide a means to help accomplish *several* security-related objectives, including individual accountability, reconstruction of events, intrusion detection, and problem identification.

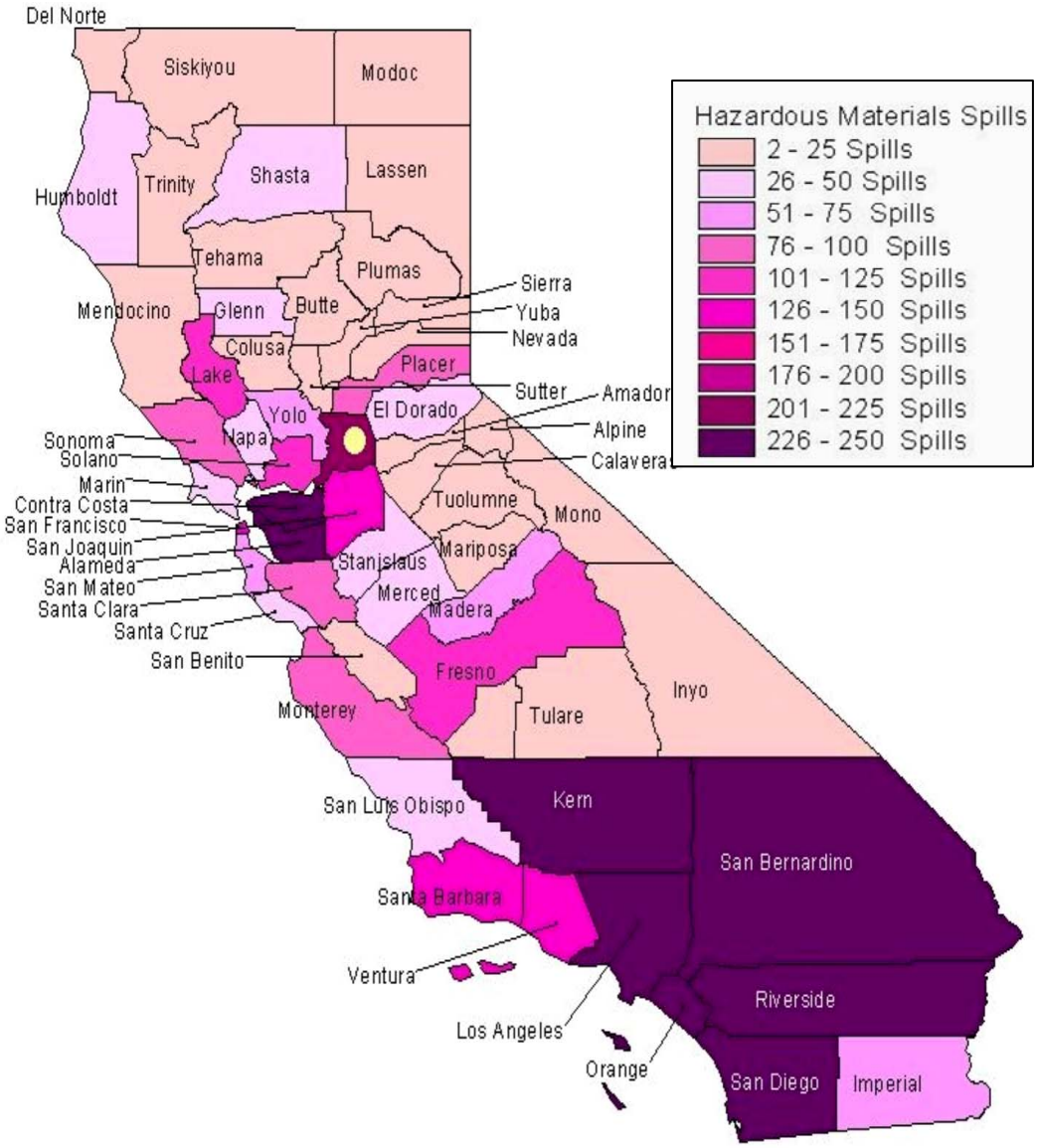
Cryptography

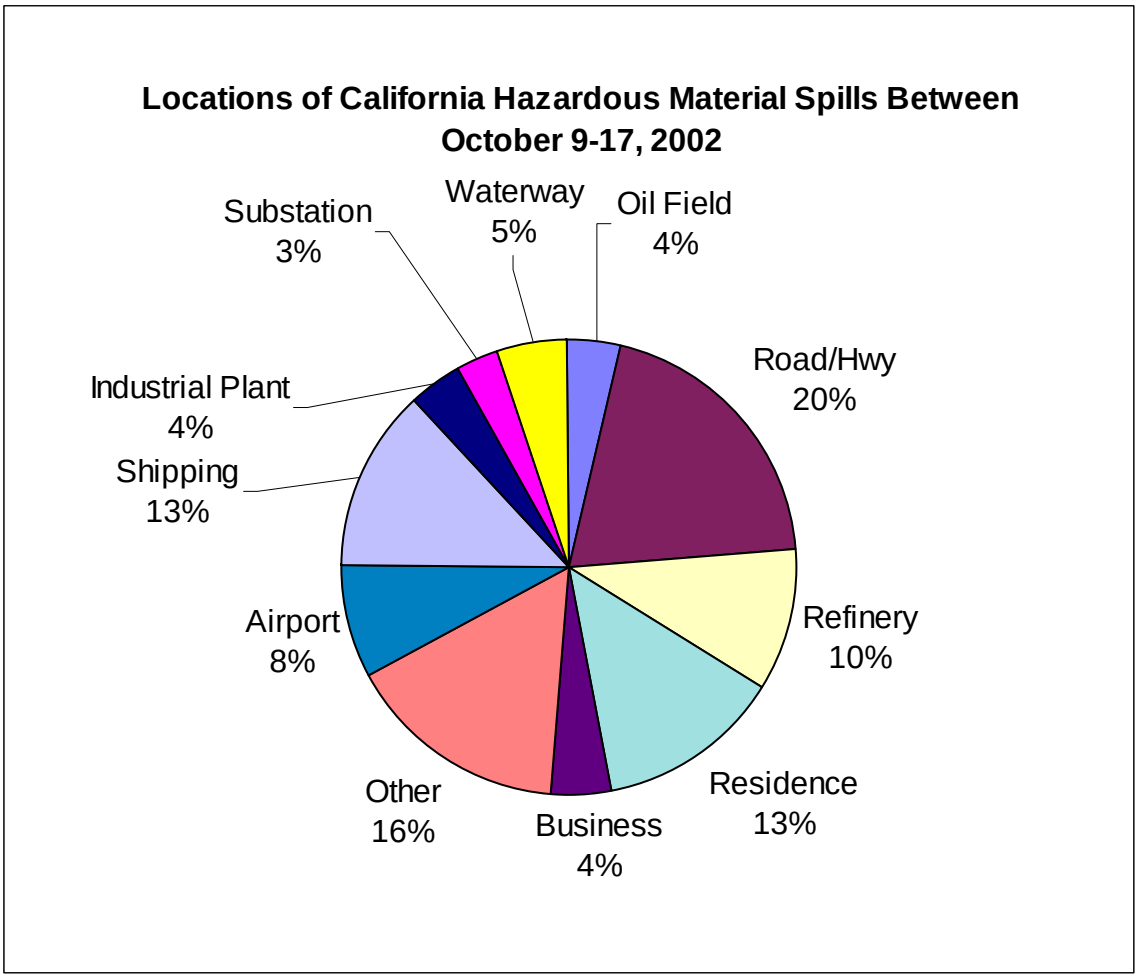
Cryptography is a branch of mathematics based on the transformation of data. It provides an important tool for protecting information and is used in many aspects of computer security. Cryptography is traditionally associated only with keeping data secret. However, modern cryptography can be used to provide many security services, such as electronic signatures and ensuring that data has not been modified. Several important issues should be considered when designing, implementing, and integrating cryptography in an IT system.

Hazardous Materials

Hazardous Materials Incidents were rated a HIGH RISK PRIORITY HAZARD by Paramount Unified School District.

Hazardous materials are everywhere and are accidentally released or spilled many times during any given day. The attached chart lists the most common sites for spills in California based on an analysis of 173 reports for spills occurring between October 9 and October 17, 2002.





Regulatory Programs

Hazard analysis and risk assessments are performed by businesses at individual facilities. They are also conducted by specific industries or organizations for processes common to all operators in that industry. Transporters of hazardous materials also conduct these activities, whether the materials are moved by road, rail, water, air, or pipeline.

There are a number of legally mandated programs requiring businesses to conduct hazard analysis and risk assessment. Some of the existing requirements include:

California Accidental Release Prevention Program (Ca1ARP) required pursuant to H&SC 25531, et seq. implements the federal Accidental Release Prevention program with additional California-specific requirements. This program requires any business with more than a threshold quantity of a regulated substance in a process, unless exempted, to implement an accidental release prevention program. There are three levels for the program with businesses subject to levels two and three required to conduct a hazard assessment. Businesses may be required to prepare and implement a Risk Management Plan (RMP). A map of facilities that have prepared a Risk Management Plan or Ca1ARP Document follows this section of the Emergency Plan. This map was developed through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for facilities that submitted RMP documents to EPA by June 21, 1999. A map is provided in attachment 10, along with a list of Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) & Participating Agencys (PA's) in LEPC Region 1.

Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act required pursuant to H&SC 44300, et seq. requires emitters of hazardous air contaminants to conduct health risk assessments to evaluate those emissions. This program is designed to identify, assess, and control ambient levels of hazardous air pollutants. It seeks to collect and evaluate information concerning the amounts, exposures, and short- and long-term health effects of hazardous substances released into the atmosphere.

California Refinery and Chemical Plant Worker Safety Act required pursuant to California Labor Code § 7850 et. seq. Evaluates chemical process safety when dealing with the risks associated with handling or working near hazardous chemicals. It is intended to prevent or minimize the consequences of catastrophic releases of acutely hazardous, flammable, or explosive chemicals. The law requires the employer to conduct a hazard analysis for identifying, evaluating, and controlling hazards involved in a process. While focused on employee protection, a successful program will have the effect of also protecting the surrounding community.

Worker Health and Safety Regulations [federal (29 CFR 1910.120) and state (8 CCR 5192)] require employers to identify, evaluate, and control hazards employees may encounter during hazardous waste operations and emergency response.

Hazardous Materials Transportation

Federal emergency planning requirements include the formation of local emergency planning committees (LEPCs). The LEPC is required to evaluate facilities using threshold quantities of extremely hazardous substances (EHS), and determine which facilities are at risk of a release or subject to additional risk due to their proximity to another facility using EHS. The LEPC is also required to identify hazardous materials transportation routes. This requirement has led Region I LEPC to develop a specific transportation element to its plan. The following represents the Region I transportation element:

Transportation of hazardous materials by air, land, or water poses a significant need to plan and coordinate emergency resources necessary to respond to hazardous materials spills and releases. These types of incidents could affect several million Californians and are potentially hazardous to both the local community, and those traveling near the incident site. First, we will discuss the different modes of transportation and the unique challenges presented for planners and emergency responders.

Air

The southern California region has several major air transportation facilities. In some instances, there may be hazardous materials incidents involving air cargo either on the aircraft or on the ground. Initial response to these incidents would be provided by airport emergency response personnel. The need may arise for additional resources to respond. Response efforts must be coordinated to ensure all personnel are made aware of the material involved and of the potential hazards. In the event of a crash of an aircraft, the major hazardous materials concerns will be fuel from the aircraft, hydraulic fluid, and oxygen systems. The threat posed by onboard hazardous cargo will be minimal. Regulations on hazardous materials shipments by air are found in 49 CFR section 175.

Water

Two major ports serve the southern California region. These are the Port of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach. The prime concern for these two major ports would be releases of petroleum products from both oil tankers and other large ocean going vessels. Not only is there a significant potential from fire and explosion, the environmental effects could be catastrophic. Additionally many other types of hazardous materials may be shipped by bulk or containerized cargo. Planners must recognize potential risks associated with vessels and port facilities in their hazard assessment. Response to water related

incidents is coordinated through the Coast Guard and the California Department of Fish and Game. Regulations governing transportation of hazardous materials by vessel are found in 49 CFR section 176.

Ground

Ground transportation provides the largest movement of hazardous materials and will generate the majority of incidents which will be confronted by local emergency response personnel. The three modes of ground transportation are rail, highway, and pipeline.

Rail is unique in both the quantity and types of hazardous materials which can be involved in one incident. Collisions, derailments, and mechanical failure, as well as loading and unloading, can all result in very serious hazardous materials incidents. A critical consideration for planners is a careful evaluation of the rail traffic in their jurisdiction. Rail companies as well as product manufacturers have emergency response teams available to assist local emergency responders. The United States Department of Transportation governs the transportation of hazardous materials by rail. The regulations are found in 49 CFR section 174. Additional oversight is provided in California by the Public Utilities Commission.

Highway-related hazardous materials incidents account for the vast majority of situations faced by local responders. Highway incidents range from minor releases of diesel fuel, to multiple vehicle accidents involving large quantities of multiple types of hazardous materials. A concern for planners is the fact that these incidents can occur anyplace throughout the region. Multiple agency coordination is essential for successful control and mitigation of these incidents. Section 2454 of the California Vehicle Code mandates authority for incident command at the scene of an on-highway hazardous substance incident in the appropriate law enforcement agency having primary traffic investigative authority on the highway where the incident occurs. The local governing body of the city may assign the authority to the local fire protection agency.

Pipeline incidents will typically involve compressed natural gas, or petroleum products. An important aspect for planners to consider is that pipelines are frequently out of sight and out of mind. Southern California region is honeycombed with underground pipelines ranging from a few inches to several feet in diameter. Pipelines transport products from as far away as Texas for use by local consumers. An important source of information on underground pipelines is Dig Alert. Regulation of pipeline activity is governed by the U.S. Department of Transportation and the California Public Utilities Commission.

Potential Effects of a Hazardous Materials Incident

As previously mentioned, highway accidents and incidents will constitute the majority of emergency response situations. There are two distinct facets which must be addressed in a local emergency action plan. Planners must consider the local community with fixed facilities and those individuals in transit. The following is illustrative of typical concerns which planners will encounter in addressing hazardous material occurrences.

Residential and Business Community

Chemical spills on streets and highways can impact the public in one or more of the following ways:

- Shelter-in-place
- Evacuations
- Restriction or detour of local traffic

- Damage to homes and businesses
- Injury, illness or death

Because of these potentially dangerous situations, it is necessary for emergency responders to be familiar with requirements for hazmat spill notification and to obtain and direct the resources necessary to protect public health and the environment. The following requirements address immediate spill notification:

California Health and Safety Code Section 25507 2. California Vehicle Code2453 3. California Government Code 8574.17 4. 42 U.S.C. 9602

In addition, provisions for response recovery are provided if the National Response Center is contacted (refer 40 CFR Part 310). All agencies within LEPC Region I are encouraged to report all spills and releases to the Office of Emergency Services and National Response Center when there is any significant or potential threat to the public. Additionally, public information through the news media to the public is a priority of California OES and Region I Local Emergency Planning Committee.

Commuter/Delivery Traffic

In addition to the surrounding locale, travelers going through or near transportation incidents may be impacted in several ways:

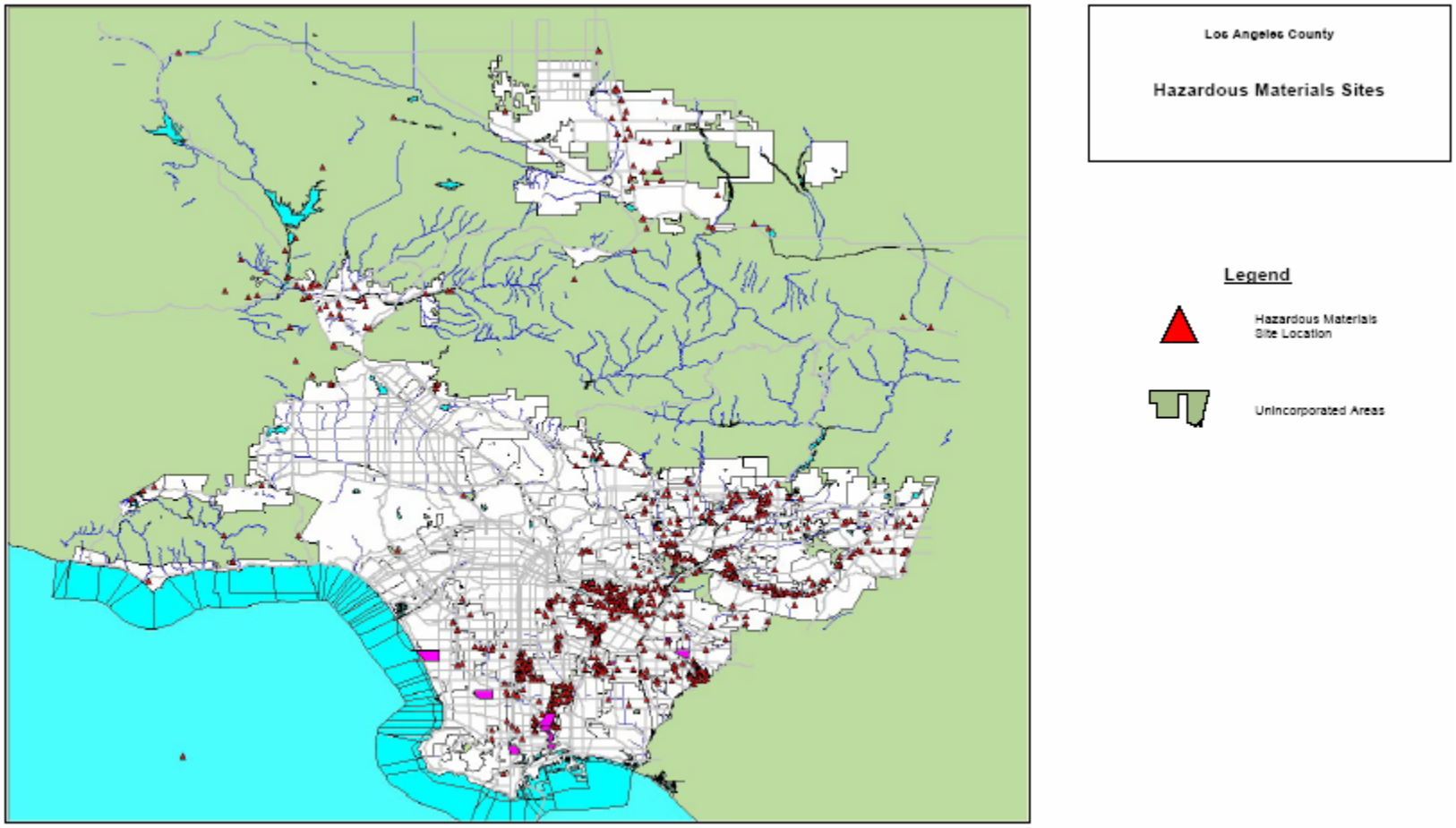
- Exposure to harmful or flammable chemicals resulting in injury or illness
- Delayed travel
- Accidents
- Vehicle damage due to chemical contact

Agencies with on highway responsibility in LEPC Region I should become familiar with shipping corridors and traffic patterns. Hazardous material transporters are also required to report incidents involving hazardous materials or wastes pursuant to the following regulations:

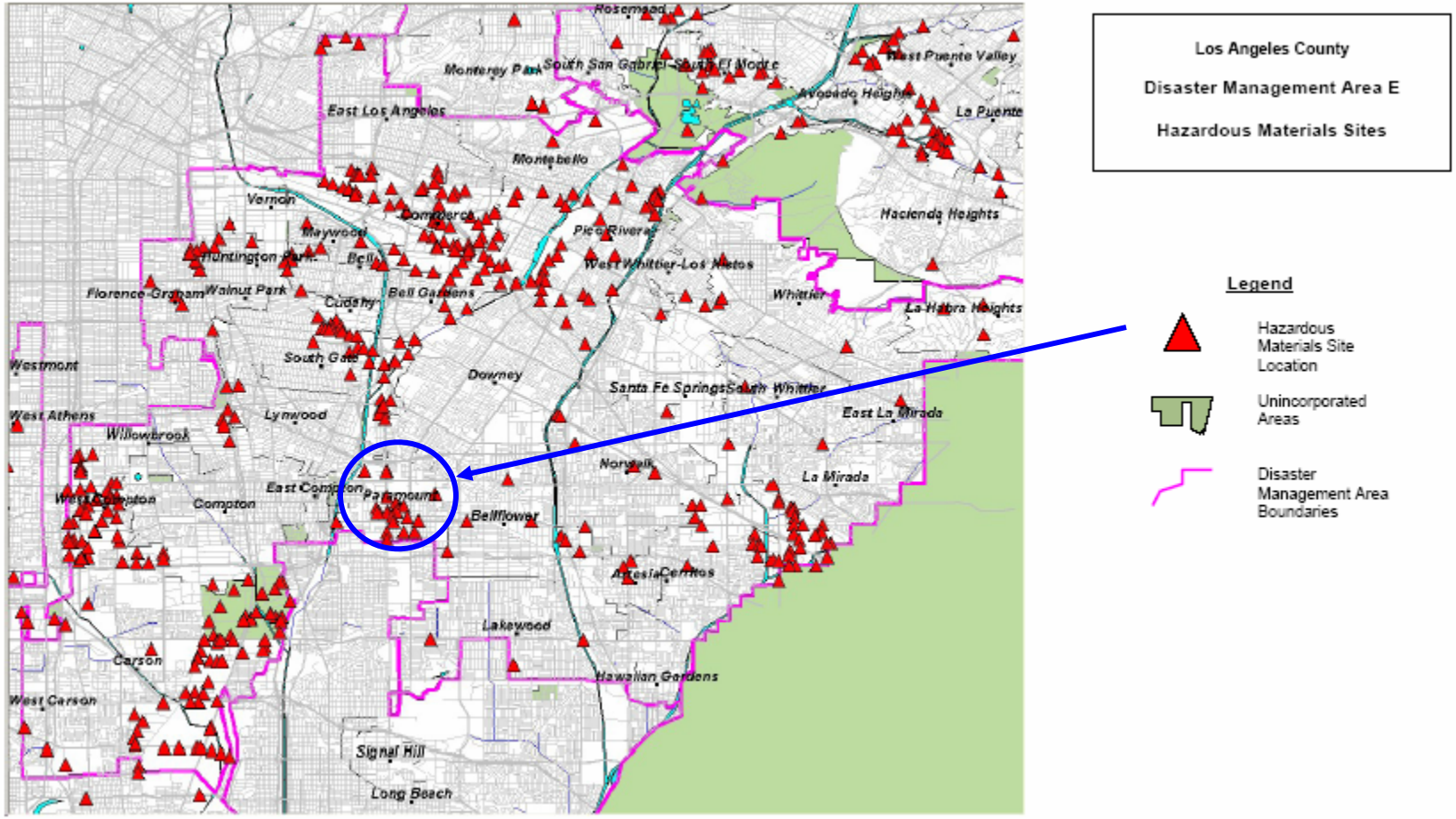
- Title 13 California Code of Regulations, Section 1166 2. Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 17

Impact on School Facilities

Any Hazardous Materials Incident that affects the general population has a greater impact on school facilities because of the concentrated population of children. In general, shelter-in-place is the proven measure for schools to take in the event of an incident affecting their facilities. However, in a massive hazardous materials incident, challenges occur in dealing with mass evacuation, mass casualties, handling parents, student release and relocation.


Los Angeles County
Hazardous Materials Sites
Legend
Hazardous Materials Site Location
Unincorporated Areas

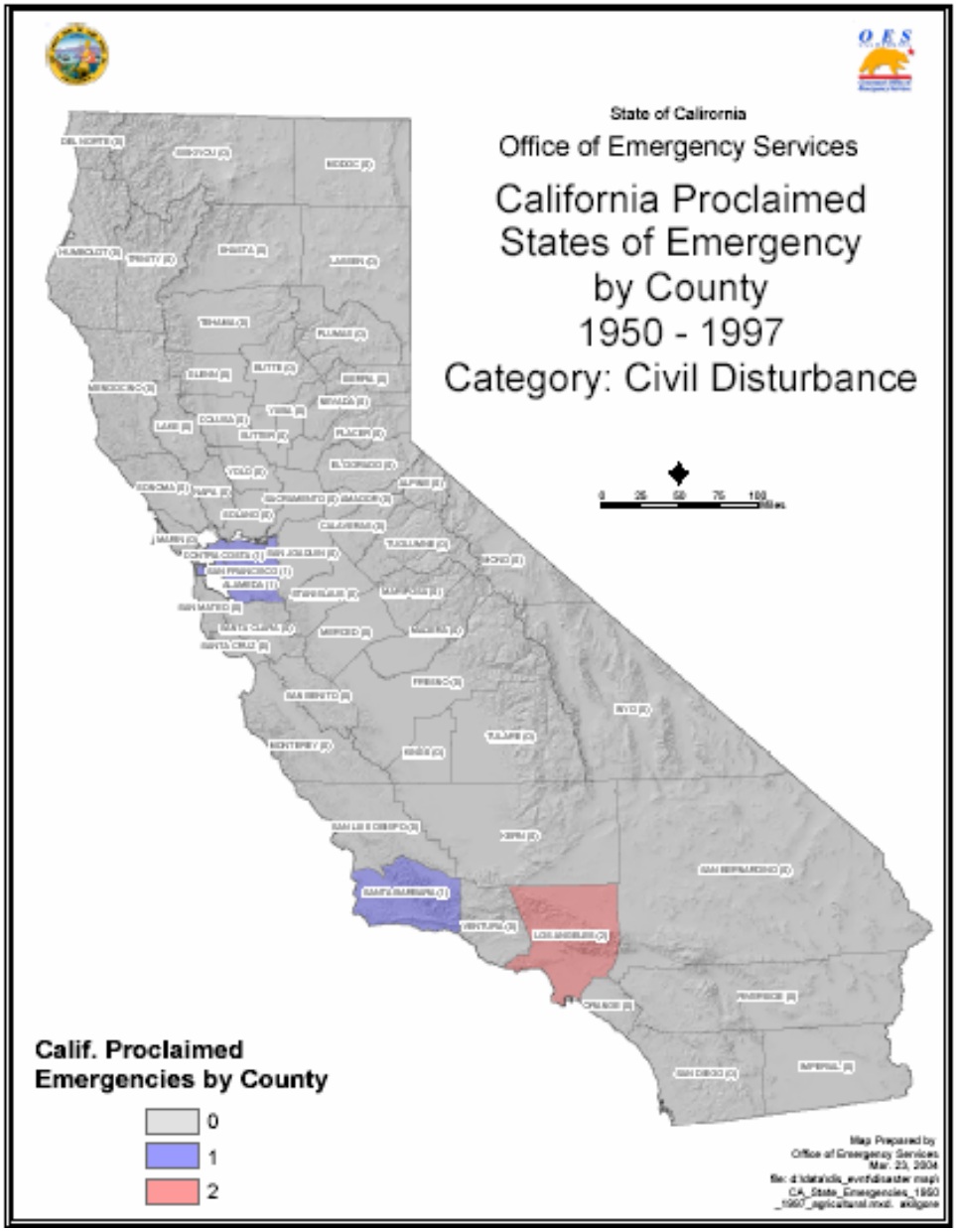
Hazardous Materials Facilities in Paramount



Civil Unrest

Civil Unrest was rated a HIGH PRIORITY HAZARD by the Paramount Unified School District.

Civil disturbances can occur almost anywhere. However, the most significant ones in California have historically taken place in large urban centers. Deaths and injuries occurred to individuals who were in or around the disturbances while they were happening. Damage was caused by thrown objects, fires, and looting.



History of Civil Unrest in Los Angeles County

Los Angeles Chinese Massacre

October 24, 2001 represent(ed) the 130th Anniversary of the infamous Chinese Massacre, which resulted in the murder of 19 Chinese men and boys in the first Los Angeles Chinatown. Some ten percent of the town's population of 5,000 participated in what might have been the City's first race riot, one that would regrettably be followed by others. Historically, this event was one of the worst occurrences of anti-Chinese violence in the United States during an era of virulent discrimination against the Chinese.

The incident was triggered by an internal dispute in the community between two Chinese men arguing over a Chinese girl, which led to the accidental slaying of a Caucasian man caught in the crossfire. The social conflagration that followed was fueled by the growing movement of anti-Chinese discrimination in California, which would climax in the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882. At the base of the unrest was the uncertain and unstable economy in the West following the Civil War, leading to high unemployment, especially among veterans. This historical development led to a growing resentment of a growing group of industrious immigrants, many deliberately imported to build the transcontinental railroad, who undertook, at a minimal wage, jobs and tasks too menial, harsh, or difficult for settlers and citizens to care to take. Originally, the Chinese newcomers were welcomed. Then, this willing work force of differing cultures and religions was perceived by the body politic to be usurping jobs and resources intended for those deemed more worthy. The all-too-familiar attitude of growing resentment and discrimination set the stage for a day and a half eruption of rampant looting and burning, in a town already known for its lawlessness.

In defense of a great majority of good citizens, descendants of eyewitnesses are today bringing to light many stories about the protection of Chinese families by their forefathers-from neighborhood vendors to family servants. Others acted out of a sense of righteousness and of fair play.

This 1871 nadir of Chinese American history in Southern California also casts a light on the resilience and resourcefulness of immigrants as well as their earnest perseverance and optimism in quest of that better life that America can offer:

After the Massacre, few Chinese of Los Angeles left;

Chinese continued to operate their laundries in the City, with the industry peaking in the 1880's and yielding to the French, Italians and other Southern Europeans;

Chinese continued as farm hands and ranch hands, comprising over 50% of the work force at one time, helping to build the great Southern California citrus industry

Within five years, Chinese became the principal truck gardeners and vegetable vendors of Los Angeles, controlling over 90% of the industry for the next 25 years, later transitioning to Italian-, Japanese-, and Mexican-American growers and wholesalers;

Within 15 years, Chinese units were participating in the festive parades of Los Angeles

The growing integration of the Chinese into the region's economy was followed by a gradual acculturation, which fostered the development of settlement and family life: first in Old Chinatown, at today's El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historical Monument and Union Station, and later in the Chinese American neighborhoods of Southern California. Much of this progress took place under heavy pressure of discrimination, during a period of political and social isolation. But this evolution, with its increasing interdependence among all communities, took place nonetheless, demonstrating the major

role Chinese Americans have played in establishing the rich diversity and proud heritage of Southern California.

Today's descendants of these Chinese American pioneers find themselves in all types of professions and businesses, in every neighborhood, at all social strata, and in all economic levels. Chinese Americans are now scientists and athletes, CEOs and teachers, artists and policemen, actors and producers, to name a few varied careers. Many have served America in its wars and other external conflicts, a proudly fulfilled responsibility of citizenship long denied the Chinese immigrant and once so difficult to achieve. In many households, the semi-annual ritual of voting in all government elections for officials and on questions of public policy is still viewed as a sacred duty, a verification of the privilege of citizenship. In many ways, the hopes of these first pioneers in achieving the American dream have been fulfilled by their posterity.

Looking back at the achievements, against all odds, of those Chinese immigrants who endured 1871, we proclaim that American history tells us that immigrants have always been valuable in developing and building our Southern California community and our American civilization. We further declare that immigrants will always bring new talents, and boundless energy, and that they will succeed even when given less-than-an-even-chance because they believe in America and the possible access to its opportunities. We observe that they and their descendants do acculturate in time, and moreover, they serve to shape the unique diversity of America.

On this 130th Anniversary, we further proclaim that the 1871 lesson of the Chinese Massacre holds truths for us today: that immigrants have proven to be a most valuable and important segment of our society. And because their influx insures a continued healthy, prosperous America, the process of immigration should and must continue. The opportunities America offers should never be closed to anyone residing in this country seeking to better themselves and their families.

The occurrence of the riot of 1871 was indeed a major hate crime in American history. It manifested the worst in human behavior and racial intolerance during an era of strong anti-Chinese sentiments. On the other hand, those who moved to aid and protect Chinese people during the occurrence, and the subsequent steady but measurable progress of the community's leadership toward healing and harmony over the years that have since followed were among the most noble of decent human reactions.

One can hardly avoid noticing the positive lessons from 1871 that also help us to cope with the recent tragedies of September 11, 2001. The combined events of that day now rank as the worst hate crimes ever perpetrated on American soil. Application of the moral principles, fundamental American ideals, and ready compassion that marked the collective reaction to both incidents, 130 years apart, were once again an affirmation of our American character. We realize that tolerance of others, compassionate understanding of their ways, customs, and beliefs, and the continual goal of community harmony are essential for furthering the progress and growth of our communities. Commitment to the practice of these ideas is a profound demonstration of the truth, vitality, and success of our American way of life.

Munson Kwok, Ph.D.
Board Member
Friends of the Chinese American Museum

Zoot Suit Riot (1943)

Citizens of early 1940s Los Angeles lived in an atmosphere of tension that ultimately exploded in the Zoot Suit Riots. But what caused the unrest?

Census information tells part of the story. In the decades leading up to the rioting, Los Angeles experienced an unprecedented population explosion. Along with Midwesterners who flocked to Los Angeles, thousands of Mexican refugees fleeing the Mexican Revolution made their way there. So too did landless white laborers escaping the Dust Bowl of the drought-plagued Southern Plains, and African Americans seeking more opportunity than they'd found in the South.

The coming of war in 1941 further complicated the city's social dynamics. White men went off to fight in a segregated military, and women and people of color filled the jobs in the defense industry previously reserved for white males. Rather than embrace such events as social advances, many whites accepted the changing social realities only as the lesser of two evils -- the greater being German and Japanese militarism. While wartime conditions reconfigured gender and racial boundaries, segregation was emphatically reinforced in other areas. Civilian and military leaders in Los Angeles all too easily saw cultural and racial difference among Japanese Americans as subversion and betrayal, and actively supported the forced relocation of Japanese Americans into camps set up in the rural West.

Many Angelenos saw themselves on the frontline of the battle with Japan and felt vulnerable to a West Coast attack. Civilian patrols were established throughout the city and Los Angeles beaches were fortified with anti-aircraft guns. Southern California also served as a key military location with bases located in and between San Diego and Los Angeles. Consequently, up to 50,000 servicemen could be found in L.A. on any given weekend.

Independent of these social tensions, young people were growing fascinated with jazz. It was a musical, cultural, and even ideological expression that was far removed from the Hit Parade music commonly played on mainstream radio. Jazz music and dance were sensual, expressive, joyous, and raucous. Jazz musicians openly defied segregation by mixing on and off the stage, and jazz enthusiasts also mixed on and off the dance floor.

The zoot suit was one part of the jazz world that visually defied the norms of segregation. Unwritten rules demanded that people of color remain unseen and unheard in public spaces, but the zoot suit, with broad shoulders, narrow waist, and ballooned pants, was loud and bold. Zoot-suited young men (and some young women) held themselves upright and walked with a confident swagger that seemed to flow from the very fashion itself. As the Sleepy Lagoon murder trial of 1942, involving mostly Mexican American young men, proved, this particular demographic, zoot-suited or not, came to be singled out and associated with criminality and gangsterism by Los Angeles authorities. In a time of war, when social boundaries were rapidly changing, questions of allegiance and conformity became invested with particular significance. Many Angelenos objected to the zoot suiters -- including, incidentally, older generations of Mexican Americans, whose communities were traditional, conservative, and self-contained. Critics saw Mexican American youths as cultural rebels and delinquents who openly defied cherished American values and customs.

Tensions between servicemen and civilians were on the rise as thousands of military men on leave poured into Los Angeles, seeing the city as a playground for booze, women, and fights. While many civilians tolerated them because of the war effort, others did not. Particularly in the segregated, ethnic enclaves of Los Angeles, unruly servicemen met stiff opposition from young men and women who refused to defer to the presumed prerogatives of white privilege. While white military men and civilian youth of all colors clashed in the streets, confrontations occurred most frequently between white servicemen and Mexican Americans, because they were the largest minority group in Los Angeles.

Drunken military men on their way back to base after a night of carousing were often "rolled" by civilian minority youth hoping to teach them proper respect. With equal animosity the sailors would often insult Mexican Americans as they traveled through their neighborhood. In the barrios, rumors spread about sailors searching out Mexican American girls. On the military bases, stories circulated about the violent reprisals suffered by sailors who dared to date Mexican American females. Sailors complained bitterly about their wives or girlfriends being subjected to the sexual taunts of young Mexican Americans. The tension continued to escalate until a street fight between sailors and Mexican American boys sparked more than a week of fighting in June of 1943 known as the Zoot Suit Riots.

On the evening of Monday, May 30, 1943 about a dozen sailors and soldiers were walking on a downtown street. After spotting a group of young Mexican American women on the opposite side of the street, the sailors and soldiers changed direction and headed their way. Between the military men and the young women stood a group of young men in zoot suits. As the two groups passed each other, Sailor Joe Dacy Coleman, fearing he was about to be attacked, grabbed the arm of one of the zoot-suited young men. Coleman's move proved to be a big mistake. Coleman was almost immediately struck on the head from behind and fell to the ground, unconscious. Other young civilians pounced on the sailors with rocks, bottles and fists. After the ferocious attack, the sailors managed to escape and carry Coleman to the safety of the Naval Armory. "The fracas lasted little more than a few minutes, but the shock reverberated for days," wrote historian Eduardo Pagán, "The details of the fight grew larger and more distorted in each re-telling of the story." It wasn't long before sailors organized a retaliatory strike against zoot-suiters.

About fifty sailors left the Armory on the night of Thursday, June 3, armed with makeshift weapons. The attack on Seaman Coleman was still fresh in their minds and rumors of new attacks were swirling through the base. Their first stop was the nearby neighborhood of Alpine Street -- scene of many previous confrontations. Unable to find any zoot-suiters at Alpine, they proceeded toward downtown and stopped at the Carmen Theater. After turning on the house lights, the sailors roamed the aisles looking for zoot-suiters. The first victims of the zoot suit riots -- 12 and 13-year-old boys -- were guilty of little more than being in the wrong place at the wrong time. Ignoring the protests of the patrons, the sailors tore the suits off their bodies and beat and clubbed the boys. The remains of their suits were then set ablaze.

As the mob of sailors moved on, reports began to reach the Armory's watch commander. Executive Officer Lieutenant Charles Bacon was sent to investigate. After failing to find any evidence of wrongdoing at numerous spots, Bacon came upon the Shore Patrol marching a group of sixty men to the Central Police Station, where they were to be placed in jail. Bacon assumed control of the situation and saw to it that no charges were recorded by the Shore Patrol.

As the second night of rioting began, Mexican American young men drove back and forth in front of the Armory, hurling epithets at the guards. Later that night sailors once again headed out in search of trouble. When the sailors could not find enough zoot-suiters, they decided to take the fight into the Mexican American neighborhoods of East Los Angeles and Boyle Heights. It was a new twist on the violence: instead of focusing their attacks in areas where sailors and civilian youth had clashed, the sailors moved into the Mexican American neighborhoods. Thus their retaliatory strike became an assault on the Mexican American community itself. The sailors cruised the barrio, storming into bars, cafes and theaters.

Los Angeles police were unwilling to step in and protect civilians. One policeman was quoted after the riots as saying: "You can say that the cops had a 'hands-off' policy during the riots. Well, we represented public opinion. Many of us were in the First World War, and we're not going to pick on kids in the service."

The violence continued during subsequent nights, enveloping even those who had no connection to jazz or the zoot suit. When a group of Mexican musicians exited the Aztec Recording Company after a

recording session, they too were attacked. The musicians were all adults, and none of them wore a zoot suit. Military commander Clarence Flogg reported that there were "hundreds of servicemen prowling downtown Los Angeles mostly on foot -- disorderly -- apparently on the prowl for Mexicans." The Navy reported that "Groups vary in size from 10 - 150 men and scatter immediately when Shore Patrol approaches. Men found carrying hammock cues [clubs], belts, knives and tire irons..."

Although groups of armed servicemen roamed the streets attacking civilians, the military seemed more concerned with regaining control over their men than with the violence they were committing. Leery of the negative press that would result from mass arrests, Admiral Bagley, the commanding officer, appealed to his sailors' "common sense."

Mexican American kids organized and fought back. Rudy Leyvas and his friends set traps for the sailors and civilians who were pursuing them, using decoys to lure their attackers in to a trap. "And they let out a cry: There they are! There they are! And they came in. As they came in, once they got all the way in, we all came out Š I, myself, had a bat. And I used it."

The worst violence occurred on Monday, June 7. One Los Angeles paper printed a guide on how to "de-zoot" a zoot suiter: "Grab a zooter. Take off his pants and frock coat and tear them up or burn them." That night a crowd of 5,000 civilians gathered downtown. By this time the mob was no longer made up of only sailors from the Armory. Soldiers, Marines, and sailors from other installations as far away as Las Vegas eagerly joined in the assaults. Part of the mob headed south for the predominately African American section of Watts and another group headed east for Mexican American East Los Angeles.

Al Waxman, editor of the *Eastside Journal*, a small Jewish newspaper, witnessed the chaos. He describes a "mass of humanity locked in violent struggle, arms swinging, legs kicking, shrieking with anger." The police were arresting dozens of young Mexican Americans. "Why am I being arrested?" one of them asked. The response was a savage clubbing with a nightstick. Although the boy fell to the sidewalk unconscious, he was kicked in the face by police.

By Tuesday morning the rioting was finally under a measure of control. Senior military officials declared Los Angeles off limits to all sailors, soldiers and Marines. The Shore Patrol gave orders to arrest disorderly personnel. The following day the city council adopted a resolution that banned the wearing of zoot suits on Los Angeles streets, punishable by a thirty-day jail term.

As the riots subsided, the governor ordered the creation of a citizens' committee. Its charge was to investigate and determine the cause of the riots. In 1943 the committee issued its report; it determined racism to be a central cause of the riots. At the same time, Mayor Fletcher Bowron came to his own conclusion. The riots, he said, were caused by juvenile delinquents and by white Southerners. Racial prejudice was not a factor.

PBS Online

Watts Riot (1965)

The **Watts Riot** began on August 11, 1965 in Los Angeles, California when the Los Angeles Police pulled over Marquette Frye, whom they suspected of driving drunk. While police questioned Frye and his brother, a group of people began to gather around the scene. A struggle ensued shortly after Frye's mother Rena arrived on the scene, resulting in the arrest of all three family members. Police used their batons to subdue Frye and his brother, angering the growing crowd. Shortly after police left, tensions boiled over and the rioting began. What followed was six days of rioting that claimed the lives of 34 people, injured 1,100 and caused an estimated $100 million dollars damage.

One of the few structures in Watts that remained untouched by the damage was the Watts Towers, a group of tall steel sculptures constructed by Italian immigrant Sam Rodia (often erroneously called Simon Rodia).

Rodney King Riot (1992)

On April 29, 1992, following the not guilty verdicts of four Los Angeles Police Officers accused of beating motorist Rodney King, violence erupted at the intersection of Florence and Normandie in South Los Angeles. At the same time, individuals at the corner of 67th Street and 11th Avenue were revolting against passer-bys and motorists. Black residents were outraged that four LAPD officers received not guilty verdicts from an all white jury in Simi Valley, despite the videotape evidence of the beating of Rodney King, and the testimonial by veteran police officers on behalf of the prosecution. From April 29, 1992 at approximately 3:30 p.m. until May 1st, the violence raged on. The National Guard were called in to bring calm to the city, and by Friday afternoon the violence and looting were subdued. The most violent urban revolt that the United States had ever experienced in the twentieth century resulted in 52 deaths, 2,499 injuries, 6,559 arrests, 1,120 building damaged, 2,314 stores damaged and close to 1 billion in damages.

If we go back to 1992 and examine the precipitating factor of the riot, economics actually played a small role influencing the revolt. Yes, there was a recession in Los Angeles and around the country, unemployment was at an all time high, high levels of poverty probably exacerbated the riots that took place, but the critical events and underlying factors to the revolt were the beating of Rodney King in 1991, the probation sentence handed down on Sun Ja Doo, a Korean store clerk that shot Latasha Harlins, a 15 year old black girl, in the back of the head after a dispute over orange juice, and the acquittal of the four LAPD officers. In the Sun Ja Doo incident the jury came back with a second-degree murder conviction, but Judge Joyce Karlin, a white woman, did the unheard of when she sentenced Doo to five years probation. This is what I believe paved the way for the worst urban riot in contemporary history and the fact that over 50% of the damaged or destroyed property was Korean owned was no accident, and is the reason why many characterize this event as an uprising or a revolt. Although many of the images captured certainly show those acting as opportunists taking advantage of an unfortunate situation, at the same time there was an organized attack against Korean establishments within South LA and outside of the black community along Vermont and Western Avenues, north of the black community. Relations between blacks and Koreans in Los Angeles have often been full of tension and there is housing evidence that suggests that those tensions are still present in 2002.

The critical factors that influenced the events of April 29, 1992 all took place within the criminal justice sector of society with the police department central to the events. This is where he must look to address the question of a potential third Los Angeles riot. Chief Daryl Gates was held accountable for the type of relationship that was created between the police and minority communities in South LA and his response to the first day of the riot was considered dismal. Also let us not forget history, when in 1965 people took to the streets of Los Angeles in protest the day following alleged police abuses after the arrest of a Marquette Frye on 116th Street and Avalon. Chief William Parker was also highly criticized

for the sharp divide that was created between the black community and the militaristic police, and resentment towards the police grew worse every year since Parker took over as Chief in 1950 up until the violence erupted in 1965. One indication of the increasing tension between the police and the community was the number of complaints that blacks filed between 1950 and 1965. Parker claimed no responsibility during a commission and when asked what sparked the riot he replied "someone threw a rock, and like monkeys in a zoo, they all started throwing rocks."

All of the seven race riots of 1964 were also sparked by an incident of police misconduct. The Otto Kerner Commission of 1968 stated that police actions led to outbreaks in half of the cases studied and those that believe that another revolt will take place will need to examine law enforcement and the criminal justice system. If the LAPD of LASD engage in any inappropriate activity such as excessive force or unlawful officer involved shootings, an outbreak of violence is definitely possible. Let us not forget what happened in Cincinnati in April 2001 when the shooting death of Timothy Thomas, 19, whose death touched off three days of riots. Cincinnati police officer Steven Roach was later found not guilty of negligent homicide in the shooting, but these are the types of events that will determine if Los Angeles will see part three. Under Bernard Parks inappropriate activity from the rank and file was highly unlikely with the disciplinary system that he had in place, but the actions of the next police chief may determine if what happened in 1965 and 1992 will occur again.

Alejandro A. Alonso, Los Angeles Riots 10 Years Later and the Likelyhood of Another Revolt, April 29, 2002 (et sec)

Chronology of the 1992 Los Angeles Riots		
29 April	1515	Acquittal verdicts announced in the trial of police officers accused of beating Rodney King.
	1850	Rioters beat and nearly kill truck driver Reginald Denny as a television crew captures both the horror of the incident and the absence of Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) officers. Hundreds of arson and looting incidents begin.
	2100	The California governor's office informs the adjutant general that the governor has decided to mobilize (call to state active duty) 2000 California National Guard (CANG) troops at the request of the LA mayor.
30 April	-	A dusk-to-dawn curfew is imposed in large portions of the city of LA and the surrounding county.
	0400	Approximately 2000 CANG soldiers have reported to armories.
	1100	Los Angeles County requests 2000 more CANG personnel; the governor approves the request.
	1350	Ammunition from Camp Roberts (in central California) arrives in LA area via CH-47 helicopter.
	1435	The first CANG elements (two military police companies) deploy in support of the LAPD and the LA Sheriff's Department (LASD).
	2000	About 1000 CANG troops are currently deployed "on the street," with more than 1000 more prepared to deploy and awaiting mission requests from law enforcement agencies.
	2356	LAPD and LASD request 2000 additional CANG troops, for a total of 6000.
1 May	0100	Perceiving the CANG deployment to be too slow, the governor requests federal troops.
	0515	The President agrees to deploy 4000 federal troops to LA.
	0630	Approximately 1220 CANG soldiers are deployed in support of LAPD; 1600 are deployed in support of LASD; and 2700 are in reserve awaiting missions.
	1430	Active component Marines from Camp Pendleton, California, begin arriving in the LA area via convoy.
	1630	Commander, Joint Task Force-Los Angeles (JTF-LA) arrives in LA area.

Chronology of the 1992 Los Angeles Riots		
	1730	Active component soldiers from Ft. Ord, California, begin arriving in the LA area via C-141 aircraft.
	1800	The President announces that the CANG will be federalized.
2 May	0400	Final plane with active component soldiers arrives.
	1100	Approximately 6150 CANG troops are deployed on the street, with 1000 more in reserve; 1850 soldiers from the 7th Infantry Division are in staging areas; Marines prepare for deployment.
	1900	First active component troops deploy on the street; a battalion of Marines replaces 600 CANG soldiers.
	2359	More than 6900 CANG soldiers are deployed, with 2700 more in reserve. Approximately 600 Marines are deployed, but most active component Army and Marine Corps personnel remain in staging areas.
9 May	1200	CANG reverts to state status, ending federalization; active component forces begin redeploying home.
13-27 May	-	CANG releases troops from state active duty, returning them to "part-time" status.
Source: Compiled from Harrison (1992), Delk (1995), and various CANG after-action reports.		

Gangs in Los Angeles County

There are **88 incorporated cities** and dozens of other unincorporated places in Los Angeles County (LAC). In doing this research on the proliferation of gangs within Los Angeles, each of these places were visited in an attempt to not just identify gangs active in Los Angeles, but to determine their territories too.

Through several weeks of field work and research there were a total of 274 Black gangs in 17 cities and five unincorporated areas in Los Angeles County. In this research, both the cities and unincorporated areas are identified as "places," a term that the U.S. Census uses.

All Blood Gangs in Los Angeles County

Athens | Carson | Compton | Duarte | Florence | Gardena | Hawthorne | Inglewood | Lakewood | Long Beach | Los Angeles | Lynwood | ***Paramount*** | Pasadena | Pomona | Rosewood | Santa Monica

135 Piru
456 Island
64 Brims (defunct)
706 Blood
92 Bishops
Athens Park Boys
Aliso Village Brim (defunct)
Avenue Piru Gang
Be-Bopp Watts Bishops
Black P Stones-City
Black P Stones-Jungles
Blood Stone Pirus
Blood Stone Villian
Bounty Hunters
Campenella Park Piru
East Compton Piru
East Side Piru
Elm Street Piru
Family Swan Blood 89/92
Fruit Town Brims
Fruit Town Pirus
Ghost Town/ES Pain
Harvard Park Brim
Hawthorne Piru
Holly Hood Pirus
Hoover Family (defunct)
Inglewood Family Gang
Kabbage Patch Piru
Kalas Park Loks
Leuders Park Piru
Pacoima Pirus
Parke Nine Bloods
Pasadena Denver Lane
ProJect Gangster Blood
Pueblo Bishops 52
Queen Street Blood
Queen Street Blood 76 Block
Samoan Warriors Bounty Hunters
Scott Park Blood
ScottsDale Piru
Squiggly Lane Gangster
Summit Street Bloods
Tree Top Piru
Ujima Village Bloods

Cedar Block Piru
Center Park Blood
Center View Piru
Centinela Park Family
Circle City Piru
Crenshaw Mafia Gang
Cross Atlantic Piru
Dalton Gangster Blood (defunct)
DBCP
Denver Lane Blood
Doty Block Gang
Down Hood Mob
Lime Hood Piru
Lynwood Mob Piru
Mad Swan Blood
Miller Gangster Bloods
Mob Piru
Neighbor Hood Pirus
Neighborhood Pirus 145
Rollin 20s NeighborHood Blood
Original Block Piru 151
Outlaw 20s
Van Ness Gangster
Village Town Piru
Water Front Piru
Weirdoz Blood
West Covina Mob
West Side Piru - Compton
West Side Piru - West Covina
Hacienda Village Blood

All Crip Gangs in Los Angeles County

Altadena | Athens | Carson | Compton | Duarte | Florence | Gardena | Hawthorne | Inglewood | Lakewood | Long Beach | Los Angeles | Lynwood | ***Paramount*** | Pasadena | Pomona | Rosewood | Santa Monica | Torrance | West Covina | Willowbrook

- 101 Crip Gang
- 7th Street Watts Crip
- Acacia Block Compton Crip
- Altadena Block Crip
- Angelo Mafia Crip
- Anzac Grape Compton Crip
- Atlantic Drive Compton Crips
- Avalon 40's Crip
- Avalon Gangster Crips 53
- Avalon Ganster Crip 116
- Avalon Garden Crips 88
- Back Street Crip
- Beach Town Mafia Crip
- Big Daddyz (BDZ)
- Blunt Smoking Only Gang
- BOGC
- Born To Jacc Crip 73rd st
- Boulevard Mafia Crips
- Bricc Block Crip
- Broadway Gangster Crip 112
- Broadway Gangster Crip 52
- BudLong Crip Gang 102
- Burnside Avenue Crip Gang
- Butler Blocc Compton
- Gangster, Hoover 52
- Gardena Pay Back Crip
- Geer Gang Crip
- Ghost Town Crips
- Grape Street Watts
- Grave Yard Crip
- Gundry Blocc Paramount Crip
- Harbor City Crips
- Hard Time Hustler Crip, 88, 93
- Hard Time Hustler Crip, 103, 104
- Hard Time Hustler Crip, 78
- Harvard Gangster Crip, 127
- Hat Gang Watts Crip
- Hickery Street Watts Crip
- Holmes Town Crip
- Home Boys Crimino Gang
- Hoover, 107
- Hoover, 112
- Hoover, 59
- Hoover, 74
- Hoover, 83
- Hoover, 92
- Hoover, 94
- HSHG
- Inglewood Village Crip
- Insane Crip
- PlayBoy Huster Crip
- PlayBoy Style Crip 82
- PlayBoy Style Crip 101,106
- Pocket Hood Compton Crip
- Raymond Ave Crip 102
- Raymond Ave Crip 120
- Raymond Ave Crip Pasadena
- RHG
- Rollin' 130's
- Rollin 20s Long Beach
- Rollin 30s
- Rollin 40s
- Rollin 50s
- Rollin 60s
- Rollin 80's West Coast Crip
- Rollin 90s NHC
- Rollin 90s Westcoast
- RSH Compton Crip
- Santa Fe Mafia Crip
- Santana Blocc Compton Crip
- School Yard Crips
- Sex Symbols
- Shotgun Crip
- Sin Town Crip 357
- Six Hood Compton Crip

Crips
- By Yourself Hustler Crips
- Carver Park Compton Crips
- Chester Street Compton Crips
- Compton Avenue Crip, 95
- DAWGS
- Dirty Old Man Gang
- Dodge City Crips
- Don't Give a Fuck
- Down Ass Pimp Gang, 109
- Dragnet
- DSHC 91st
- Du Rocc Crip
- Ducky Hood Compton Crip
- East Coast Blocc Crip, 190
- East Coast Blocc Crip, 118
- East Coast Crip, Q102
- East Coast Crip, 200
- East Coast Crip, 59
- East Coast Crip, 62 NHC
- East Coast Crip, 66
- East Coast Crip, 68
- East Coast Crip, 69 Shacc Boys
- East Coast Crip, 76
- East Coast Crip, 89 NHC
- East Coast Crip, 97
- East Side DAWGS
- East Side Hustler Crip 104, 108
- East Side Hustler Crip 115,118
- East Side Players, 97
- East Side Ridas, 64
- East Side Ridaz, 59
- Farm Dog Comton Crip
- Four Corner Block Crip
- Four Duece Crip Gang(w/s)
- Four Line Drive Crip
- Front Street Crip
- Fudge Town Mafia Crip 105, 107
- Gangster Crip, 105
- Gangster Crip, 118
- Gangster Crip, 42(e/s)
- Gangster Crip, 43
- Gangster Crip, 43 SS
- Gangster Crip, 47 S
- Gangster Crip, 48
- Kelly Park Compton Crip
- Kitchen Crip Gang, 87
- Kitchen Crip Gang, 95
- Kitchen Crip, 116
- Latana Blocc Compton Crip
- LDH 73
- Lettin Niggas Have It
- Osage Legend Crip, 102
- Mack Mafia Crip
- Mafia Crip, 99
- Main Street Crip
- Main Street Mafia Crip
- Mansfield Gangster Crip
- Marvin Gangster
- Mayo Ave Compton Crip
- Menlo Gangster Crip, 103
- Menlo Gangster Crip, 65
- McKinley Avenue Crips
- Mona Park Compton Crips
- Most Valuable Pimp Gangster Crip
- NBGC
- Neighbor Hood 90 Crip
- Neighbor Hood Compton Crips
- Neighbor Hood Crip 106, 102
- Neighbor Hood Crip 115
- Neighbor Hood Crip 67
- Neighbor Hood Crip, 111, 112 (w/s)
- Neighbor Hood Crip, 111, 112 (e/s)
- Neighbor Hood Crip, 46
- Neighbor Hood Crip, 55
- Neighbor Hood Crip, 57
- Neighbor Hood Crip, 59
- Neighbor Hood Crip, Lynwood
- Neighborhood Watts Crip
- Nestor Ave Compton Crip
- Nothing But Trouble Halldale Crip
- NSG Senyo Gang
- Nutty Blocc Compton Crip
- Original Blocc Crip Gang
- Original Hood Crip
- Original Swamp Compton Crip
- Palm & Oak Gangster
- Palmer Blocc Compton Crips
- Sons of Samoa
- South Side Compton Crips
- South Side Village Crips
- Stevenson Village Crip (Cold Village Dog)
- Straight Ballers Society
- T Zone Crip 110
- Ten Line Ganster Crip
- Tiny Hoodsta Crip
- TMHG
- Tonga Crip Gang
- Tragniew Park Compton Crip
- Twilight Zone Compton Crip 157
- UCPS 1400 Block
- Under Ground Crip
- Venice Shore Line
- Victoria Park Crips
- Ward Lane Compton Crip
- WaterGate Crip
- Watts Mafia Crip Gang
- Watts Playground Crip 115
- We Dont Care Crip
- West Boulevard Crip 28
- West Boulevard Crip 64
- West Covina NH Crip
- West Side Mafia
- Young Ass Playas

- Gangster Crip, 83
- Gangster Crip, 87
- Gangster Crip, 96
- Gangster Crip, 97
- Gangster Crip, 98
- Park Village Compton Crips
- Perverts
- Pimp Town Murder Squad
- PJ Watts Crip
- Play Boy Gangster Crip

Hispanic Gangs in Los Angeles County

There are over 600 Latino gangs in Los Angeles County representing over 50% of the gang membership in the area and they are more geographically distributed throughout the region than Black, Asian and White gangs. They are found in great numbers in the San Fernando Valley, San Gabriel Valley, the beach communities, Long Beach, Compton and South Central Los Angeles.

Below is a preliminary list of cities within Los Angeles County where Hispanic gangs are active.

Alhambra	Cudahy	Lakewood	Pico Rivera
Antelope Valley	Culver City	Lancaster	Pomona
Artesia	Downey	Lawndale	Redondo Beach
Atwater	Duarte	Lomita	Rosemead
Azusa	El Monte	Long Beach	San Dimas
Baldwin Park	El Sereno	Los Angeles County	San Fernando
Bell	Gardena	Los Angeles	Santa Clarita
Bell Gardens	Glendale	Lynwood	Santa Fe Springs
Bellflower	Hacienda Heights	Maywood	Santa Monica
Burbank	Hawaiian Gardens	Monrovia	**South Gate**
Carson	Hawthorne	Montebello	Temple
City of Commerce	Huntington Park	Monterey Park	Torrance
City of Industry	Inglewood	Newhall	Walnut
Claremont	Irwindale	Norwalk	West Covina
Compton	La Mirada	**Paramount**	West Whittier
Covina	La Puente	Pasadena	Whittier

Moderate Risk Priority Hazards

Terrorism & Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

Terrorism & Weapons of Mass Destruction were rated as MODERATE PRIORITY HAZARDS by Paramount Unified School District.

The complexity, scope, and potential consequences of a terrorist threat or incident require that there be a rapid and decisive capability to resolve the situation. The resolution to an act of terrorism demands an extraordinary level of coordination of crisis and consequence management functions and technical expertise across all levels of government. No single Federal, State, or local governmental agency has the capability or requisite authority to respond independently and mitigate the consequences of such a threat.

It is a well known fact that terrorists favor targets that:

- Represent a government
- Have large populations
- Have minimal security
- Generate a great emotional response from those affected
- Create a broad financial impact

Schools are often used as targets by both foreign (Beslan, North Ossetia, Russia) and domestic (Columbine High School) terrorists. The incident may affect a single location or multiple locations, each of which maybe a disaster scene, a hazardous scene and/or a crime scene simultaneously.

Differences Between WMD Incidents and Other Incidents

As in all incidents, WMD incidents may involve mass casualties and damage to buildings or other types of property. However, there are several factors surrounding WMD incidents that are unlike any other type of incidents that must be taken into consideration when planning a response. First responders' ability to identify aspects of the incident (e.g., signs and symptoms exhibited by victims) and report them accurately will be essential to maximizing the use of critical local resources and for triggering a Federal response.

1. The situation may not be recognizable until there are multiple casualties. Most chemical and biological agents are not detectable by methods used for explosives and firearms. Most agents can be carried in containers that look like ordinary items.

2. There may be multiple events (e.g., one event in an attempt to influence another event's outcome).

3. Responders are placed at a higher risk of becoming casualties. Because agents are not readily identifiable, responders may become contaminated before recognizing the agent involved. First responders may, in addition, be targets for secondary releases or explosions.

4. The location of the incident will be treated as a crime scene. As such, preservation and collection of evidence is critical. Therefore, it is important to ensure that actions on-scene are coordinated

between response organizations to minimize any conflicts between law enforcement authorities, who view the incident as a crime scene, and other responders, who view it as a hazardous materials or disaster scene.

5. Contamination of critical facilities and large geographic areas may result. Victims may carry an agent unknowingly to public transportation facilities, businesses, residences, doctors' offices, walk-in medical clinics, or emergency rooms because they don't realize that they are contaminated. First responders may carry the agent to fire or precinct houses, hospitals, or to the locations of subsequent calls.

6. The scope of the incident may expand geometrically and may affect mutual aid jurisdictions. Airborne agents flow with the air current and may disseminate via ventilation systems, carrying the agents far from the initial source.

7. There will be a stronger reaction from the public than with other types of incidents. The thought of exposure to a chemical or biological agent or radiation evokes terror in most people. The fear of the unknown also makes the public's response more severe.

8. Time is working against responding elements. The incident can expand geometrically and very quickly. In addition, the effects of some chemicals and biological agents worsen over time.

9. Support facilities, such as utility stations and 911 centers along with critical infrastructures, are at risk as targets.

10. Specialized State and local response capabilities may be overwhelmed.

State of California Terrorism Guidance

The catastrophic attacks on the World Trade Center Building in New York City and the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City shocked the nation into the reality that there are no domestic safe havens from acts of terrorism. These two apparently unrelated events punctuate our nation's vulnerability, and highlight California's risk of similar attack against its public officials, private and multi-national corporations, public infrastructure, and government facilities.

Historically, California has had a long experience combating terrorist groups, both domestic and international. Domestic terrorist groups in the state have been largely issue-oriented, while the few known internationally based incidents have mostly targeted the state's émigré communities and been related to foreign disputes. Today, however, both groups are more likely to be aligned nationally and/or internationally through electronic networking. The issues and politics of these groups remain essentially unchanged but now include increasing expressions of hatred for existing forms of government. The World Trade Center Incident demonstrates that international terrorist groups have the potential to operate with deadly effectiveness in this country. Such groups may offer no allegiance to any particular country but seek political or personal objectives that transcend national/state boundaries.

There is appropriate concern that such attacks as witnessed in Tokyo, New York City, and Oklahoma City could occur in California. A terrorist acting alone or in concert with any of the known national or international groups could readily commit acts of terrorism in California. The open availability of basic shelf-type chemicals and mail order biological research materials, coupled with an access to even the crudest laboratory facilities, could enable the individual extremist or an organized terrorist faction to manufacture proven highly lethal substances or to fashion less sophisticated weapons of mass destruction. The use of such weapons could result in mass casualties, long term contamination, and wreak havoc to both the state and national economies.

The freedom of movement and virtually unrestricted access to government officials, buildings, and critical infrastructure afforded to California's citizens and foreign visitors, presents the terrorist with the opportunity and conditions of anonymity to deliver such devastation and its tragic consequences with only the crudest devices of nuclear, chemical, or biological content.

Terrorist incidents create a unique environment in which to manage emergency response. Local responders are typically the first on scene during an actual incident and local government has primary responsibility for protecting public health and safety. Ordinarily, the local first response will be conducted under California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) which forms the basis of California's concept of operations for managing any kind of emergency or disaster, including terrorist incidents. The local responders will manage all aspects of the incident until the FBI assumes command, by virtue of its legal authority, of the law enforcement aspects relating to identifying, apprehending, and neutralizing the terrorists and their weapons. Local and state authorities always maintain control of their response resources and continue to operate utilizing SEMS.

Governor's Office of Emergency Services Terrorism Response Plan

Los Angeles County Terrorism Early Warning (TEW) Group

Effective and rapid dissemination of indications and warnings to local emergency response agencies is an essential yet problematic element of terrorism management efforts. For bio-terrorist threats, such efforts must integrate ongoing real-time surveillance efforts. Terrorism Early Warning Groups are a multilateral, multidisciplinary effort to monitor open source data to identify trends and potential threats, monitor potential threat information during periods of heightened concern, assess potential targets and perform net assessments to guide decision making during actual events. TEW provides integrated threat and net assessment from a multi-jurisdictional perspective. City and county fire departments work together with emergency management, FBI, local law enforcement agencies, Department of Health Services, as well as other state and federal offices. The formation of TEW groups supports field response in the preparation for and response to acts of terrorism.

IAFC, October 2001 (et sec)

The Los Angeles Operational Area TEW Group provides Unified Command Structure with the impact of an attack on the operational area, gauges resource needs and shortfalls, continuously monitors and assesses situational awareness and status, and acts as the point of contact for inter-agency liaison in order to develop options for courses of action for incident resolution. TEW is an Emerging Threat Workspace (Civil Battle Lab) for stimulating National Strategy for emerging threat issues:

- Terrorism and Infrastructure Protection
- Public Order (Riots/Disturbances)
- Civil-Military Interoperability for Urban Operations
- Civilian Police (CIVPOL) for Peace Officers
- Networked Threats and Emerging Threats
- Counterterrorism Technology Test Bed

Biological & Chemical Terrorism

The Public Health Response to Biological and Chemical Terrorism: Interim Planning Guidance for State Public Health Officials (hereafter referred to as the Planning Guidance) outlines steps for strengthening the capacity of the public health system to respond to and protect the nation against the dangers of a terrorism incident. Although the Planning Guidance focuses on the biological and chemical terrorism preparedness efforts of state-level health department personnel, it can be used as a planning tool by anyone in the response community, regardless of his or her position within that community or level of government.

The public health community at large also can use this document to improve its terrorism preparedness and develop terrorism response plans. The preparedness program outlined in this Planning Guidance, once implemented, should improve the ability of all public health agencies to respond to emergency situations arising from all sources, not just terrorism.

The Planning Guidance focuses on the capabilities that state health departments are likely to need to respond effectively to a terrorism incident. Despite the public health focus of this document, the terrorism plan ultimately should not be agency-specific. Instead, the terrorism plan should be integrated, outlining the roles and responsibilities of all agencies that participate in a response. This

coordinated terrorism plan should then be annexed to the state's all-hazard Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

Background

The intentional release of sarin, an organophosphate nerve agent, into the Tokyo subway system helped to focus the United States on its need to prepare for what was once unthinkable. Aum Shinrikyo, the group responsible for the Tokyo incident, disbursed botulinum toxin and anthrax bacteria, and the group attempted to obtain Ebola (1).

The World Trade Center and Oklahoma City bombings confirm that terrorism is not an event that occurs only on foreign soil. Terrorism incidents or threats involving *Salmonella* (2) and ricin (3) amply demonstrate that the United States is vulnerable not only to bombs but to biological and chemical threats as well.

These and other events caused health departments across the country to consider their ability to respond to a terrorism incident. In addition to their more traditional responsibilities in disease surveillance and management, health departments are defining their roles to respond effectively to an intentional release of biological organisms or hazardous chemicals into an unsuspecting population.

Because states differ in size, population, risks, needs, and capabilities, terrorism preparedness and response efforts inevitably must differ. This document does not establish a Aone-size-fits-all model; rather, it addresses important areas of preparedness and response that can be tailored to meet the needs of individual jurisdictions. Health department officials should consider the information contained in this guidance, identify the health and medical effects that an explosion or the intentional release or threatened release of a biological organism or hazardous chemical could have on the population, and prepare to address the public health consequences of those effects.

Well-developed surveillance and epidemiologic capacity is the foundation on which health departments will detect, evaluate, and design effective responses to terrorism events. Not only will this capacity facilitate the initial detection and response in a terrorism event, it will be essential to monitoring the impact of these events and the effectiveness of public health responses. Detection of acute or insidious terrorism attacks using biological (or certain chemical) agents also will require linking of data from a variety of sources. An effective public health response will depend on the timeliness and quality of communications among numerous public health agencies at local, state, and federal levels; clinicians; laboratories; poison centers; medical examiners; and other health response partners.

Complementing the need for accurate and timely case reports is the need for expertise to analyze the information properly. Epidemiologic expertise is critical to judging whether the incident involves biological or chemical agents or is a consequence of a natural phenomenon, an accident, or terrorism. Expertise also is critical in determining the likely site and time of the exposure; size and location of the population exposed; prospect for delayed exposure or secondary transmission of an infectious agent; and whether any people should receive prophylaxis (either medications or vaccines) and, if so, which population groups.

Timely and accurate information and analysis must be coupled with effective and rapid dissemination of information to those who need to know (e.g., response partners and the public) to instill confidence in both the short- and long-term response of the affected community.

Terrorism Mitigation

Because the primary mechanism for past terrorist incidents has been bombings and because of the potential for mass casualties from a WMD terrorist event, the primary focus of the state's

hazard mitigation strategy for terrorism is on mitigation measures that reduce risk from bomb blast and nuclear, biological, and chemical attacks to critical state facilities and population. Measures include:

Hardening (construction/retrofitting)

- Relocation/retrofitting of air intakes
- Ventilation system upgrade/retrofit
- Protect tower bases of bridges
- Seismic retrofitting
- Upgrade/retrofit water main system
- Blast guard window film/glazing, frames
- Egress improvements

Barriers and Fencing

- Fencing around air intakes
- Fencing around fuel supply
- Vehicle barriers, bollards, popup gates, hydraulic barriers
- Waterfront security system
- Perimeter fencing

Redundant systems

- Fire protection system
- Communications systems
- Information technology
- Utility (Gas/Heat/Water)
- Utility (Electric)

Security Measures

- Security systems/early warning systems
- Warning and alarms systems directly related to system protection/shut down
- Smart utility management systems on all critical services.

Planning/Studies

- Telecommunications plans
- IT disaster recovery plans
- Business continuity/resumption plans
- Intelligence gathering and sharing
- Threat, vulnerability, and risk assessments
- Evacuation plans
- Site security planning

Seismic Study

- Retrofitting
- Interior lighting
- Exterior lighting
- Staging areas

Surveillance

- Secure Access & Entry Points
- Card swipe system
- Magnetometer
- Metal detectors
- Surveillance cameras & closed circuit TVs
- Personnel detection equipment
- Vehicle detection equipment
- Radar systems
- Building access system
- Motion detectors
- Replacing door locks and keys

IT Systems

- Security management system
- Building access system
- Employee identification system
- Coding protocol for sensitive records.

These above-listed measures are already being used in many communities and situations and have proven effective in reducing or eliminating hazard risk. Each of these measures directly meets an objective stated in the state's Hazard Mitigation Strategy.

Biological/Health Emergency

Biological/Health Emergencies were rated a MODERTE PRIORITY HAZARD by Los Angeles County Office of Education.

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

Schools and their support systems are an essential part of these health and human services needs in that they are used for public shelters and gathering points for casualties and evacuation depots.

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

Mission statements of the following Departments within Los Angeles County all relate to health and human services; they are annotated below:

Department of Health Services

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

Community Health Services

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

Environmental Health Services

"... To protect health, prevent disease, and promote health for all persons in Los Angeles County through the management of potentially harmful chemical, physical, or biological agents in the environment."

Department of Mental Health

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

Department of Public Social Services

The Department of Pubic Social Services (DPSS) is responsible, in partnership with the American Red Cross, to ensure that residents receive appropriate emergency shelter. DPSS is the County's liaison

with Emergency Network Los Angeles/LA Voluntary Agencies Active in Disaster (ENLA/LAVOAD). In a disaster, DPSS will communicate community needs to this agency.

Department of Children and Family Services

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

Department of Community and Senior Services

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

Disaster Assessment & Recovery Team (DART)

County human services departments have formed interdisciplinary **D**isaster **A**ssessment and **R**ecovery **T**eams (DARTs), which will activate following a disaster. Once activated, DARTs will go to parks, shelters, and other areas where large numbers of people are gathered.

Health Hazards

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

West Nile Virus (Humans)

As of August 17, 2004, a total of 189 WNV infections have been reported from the following local health jurisdictions: San Bernardino (76), Los Angeles (59), Riverside (40), Orange (6), Imperial (1), Kern (2), Fresno (2), Tulare (1), Ventura (1) and Yolo (1) counties. Thirteen of these WNV infections were initially detected in asymptomatic individuals through screening done at blood banks- one of these individuals later became symptomatic. Of the 177 WNV cases with symptoms, 80 are classified as West Nile fever cases, 74 are classified as West Nile neuroinvasive disease, and 23 are of unknown status. The median age for all cases where data was available = 50 years (range: 9 – 91 years). Median age for West Nile fever cases = 46 years (range: 9 – 82 years). Median age for West Nile neuroinvasive disease cases = 59 years (range: 15 – 91 years). 115/177 (65%) of the cases are male. There have been five fatalities to date in California in Orange (1), San Bernardino (2) and Los Angeles (2) counties.

Equines

The California Department of Food and Agriculture confirmed 30 WNV equine cases from the counties of Alpine(1), Butte (1), Fresno (1), Orange (1), Riverside (12), Sacramento (4), San Bernardino (2), San Diego (1), Tehama (1), and Ventura (1) at the end of August 2004. This represents the first equine

cases in the counties of Alpine, Butte, Orange, San Diego, and Ventura and the first indication of WNV in Alpine County-. Forty-eight horses have been euthanized or have died after being infected with WNV.

Dead Birds

The following eleven new counties detected WNV in dead birds at the end of August, 2004: Calaveras (1), Lake (1), Lassen (1), Mariposa (1), Plumas (1), San Luis Obispo (1), San Mateo (1), Sierra (1), Sutter (2), Yolo (1), and Yuba (3). An additional 183 WNV positive dead birds were reported last week from Alameda (1), Butte (48), Contra Costa (1), El Dorado (2), Fresno (9), Glenn (5), Kern (3), Los Angeles (37), Mendocino (1), Orange (20), Placer (1), Riverside (1), Sacramento (16), San Diego (1), San Joaquin (2), Santa Barbara (1), Shasta (4), Solano (1), Sonoma (7), Stanislaus (3), Tehama (18), and Tulare (1). In 2004, a total of 1,447 WNV positive dead birds have been detected in California.

Mosquito Pools and Sentinel Chickens:

A total of 109 mosquito pools tested positive for WNV at the end of August 2004 from Los Angeles (43), Orange (30), San Bernardino (26), Kern (4), Shasta (3), Riverside (1), Sacramento (1), and San Luis Obispo (1) counties, thus bringing the yearly total to 523. This represents the first positive mosquito activity reported in San Luis Obispo County. Fourteen chickens from Imperial (4), Los Angeles (3), and San Bernardino (7) counties seroconverted to WNV last week, bringing the yearly total to 214.

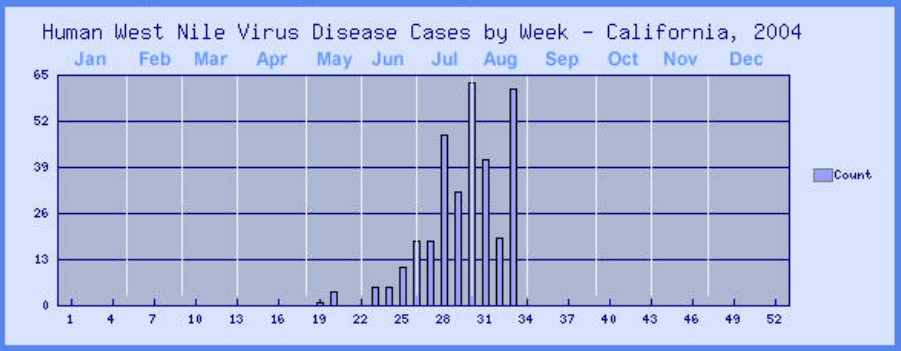
Summary of West Nile Virus Activity in California, 2004

(Los Angeles and neighboring counties)

	Summary of West Nile Virus Activity in California, 2004				
	Humans	Equines	Dead Birds	Mosquito Pools	Sentinel Chickens
Los Angeles	**124**	**4**	**763**	**240**	**37**
Orange	19	1	127	95	-
Riverside	63	59	130	94	121
San Bernardino	119	25	284	121	95
San Diego	1	1	10	-	-
Santa Barbara	-	-	3	-	-
Santa Clara	-	-	21	-	-
Ventura	1	1	9	-	-
State Totals	**343**	**158**	**1,922**	**685**	**313**

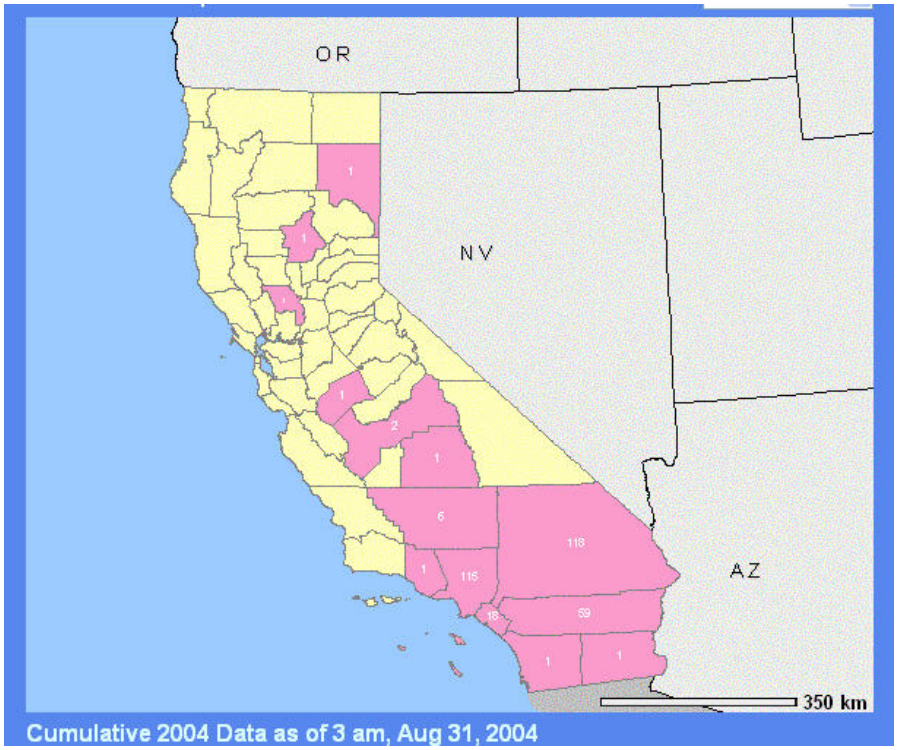
California West Nile Virus Surveillance Information Center

These data are provisional and may be revised or adjusted in the future.

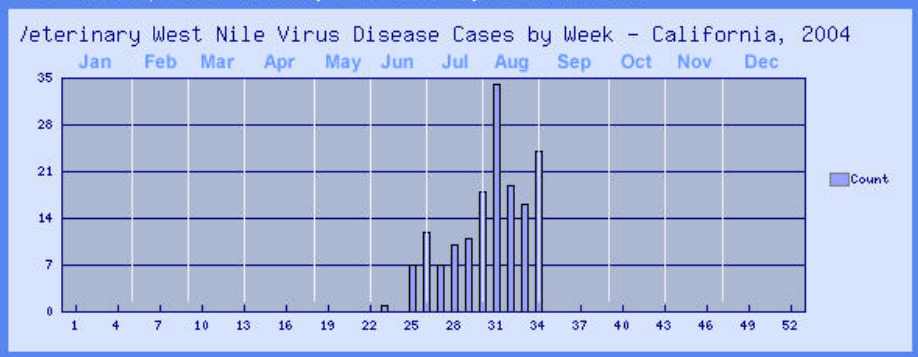


Cumulative Human Disease Cases by County - California, 2004

Butte County	1
Fresno County	2
Imperial County	1
Kern County	6
Lassen County	1
Los Angeles County	115
Merced County	1
Orange County	18
Riverside County	59
San Bernardino County	118
San Diego County	1
Tulare County	1
Ventura County	1
Yolo County	1



These data are provisional and may be revised or adjusted in the future.

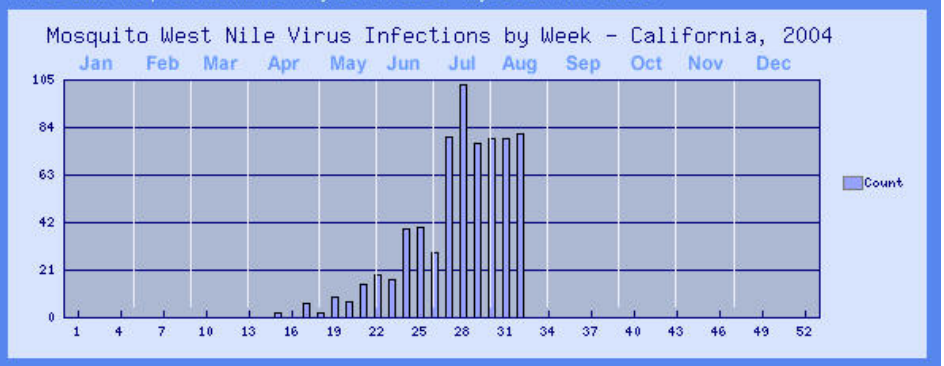


Cumulative Veterinary Disease Cases by County - California, 2004

Alpine County	2	Sacramento County	10
Butte County	8	San Bernardino County	26
Colusa County	2	San Diego County	1
Fresno County	8	Shasta County	4
Glenn County	5	Sutter County	2
Inyo County	1	Tehama County	14
Kern County	9	Tulare County	1
Los Angeles County	4	Ventura County	1
Orange County	1		
Placer County	1		
Riverside County	59		

Cumulative 2004 Data as of 3 am, Aug 31, 2004

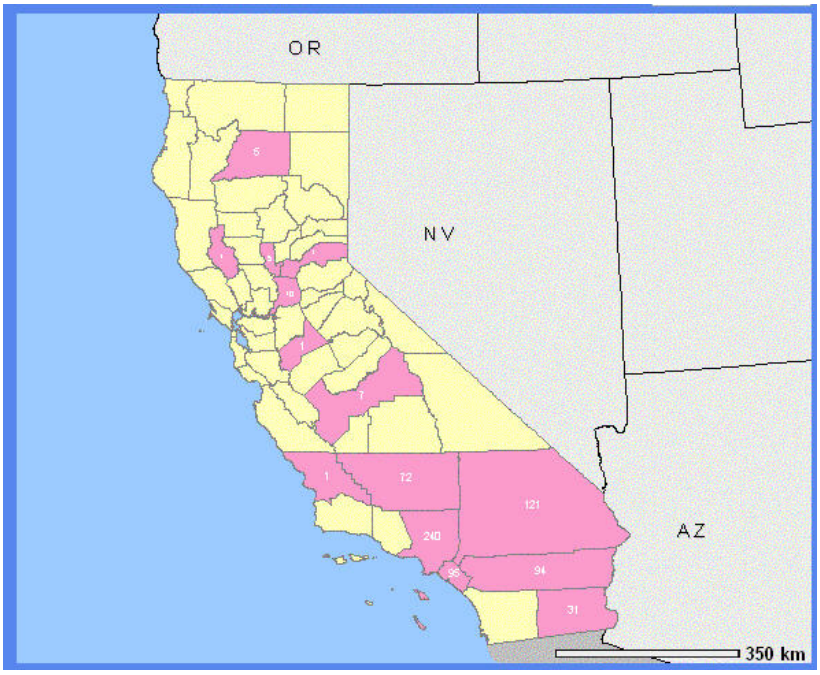
These data are provisional and may be revised or adjusted in the future.



Cumulative Mosquito Infections by County - California, 2004

Fresno County	7
Imperial County	31
Kern County	72
Lake County	1
Los Angeles County	240
Orange County	95
Placer County	1
Riverside County	94
Sacramento County	10
San Bernardino County	121
San Luis Obispo County	1

Shasta County	5
Stanislaus County	1
Sutter County	5



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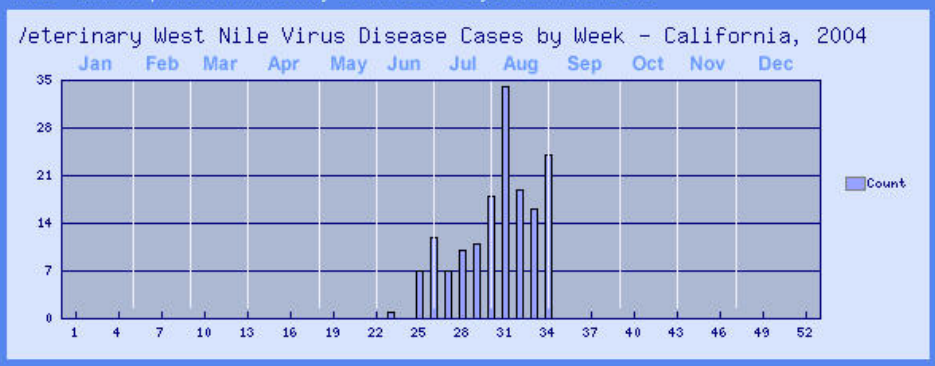


Cumulative Veterinary Disease Cases by County - California, 2004

Alpine County	2	Sacramento County	10
Butte County	8	San Bernardino County	26
Colusa County	2	San Diego County	1
Fresno County	8	Shasta County	4
Glenn County	5	Sutter County	2
Inyo County	1	Tehama County	14
Kern County	9	Tulare County	1
Los Angeles County	4	Ventura County	1
Orange County	1		
Placer County	1		
Riverside County	59		

Cumulative 2004 Data as of 3 am, Aug 31, 2004

West Nile Virus Facts

1. West Nile virus (WNV) is a mosquito-borne disease that is common in Africa, west Asia and the Middle East .

2. West Nile virus was first detected in the United States in New York in 1999. Since then, WNV has spread to 46 states, Canada, and Mexico.

3. In 2003, three locally acquired human WNV cases were detected in residents of Los Angeles , Imperial, and Riverside counties, and WNV activity was detected in dead birds, mosquitoes, sentinel chickens, and a horse in six southern California counties. West Nile virus has also been detected in 2004 in southern California .

4. Last year there were almost 10,000 human cases of WNV detected, including 262 deaths in the United States .

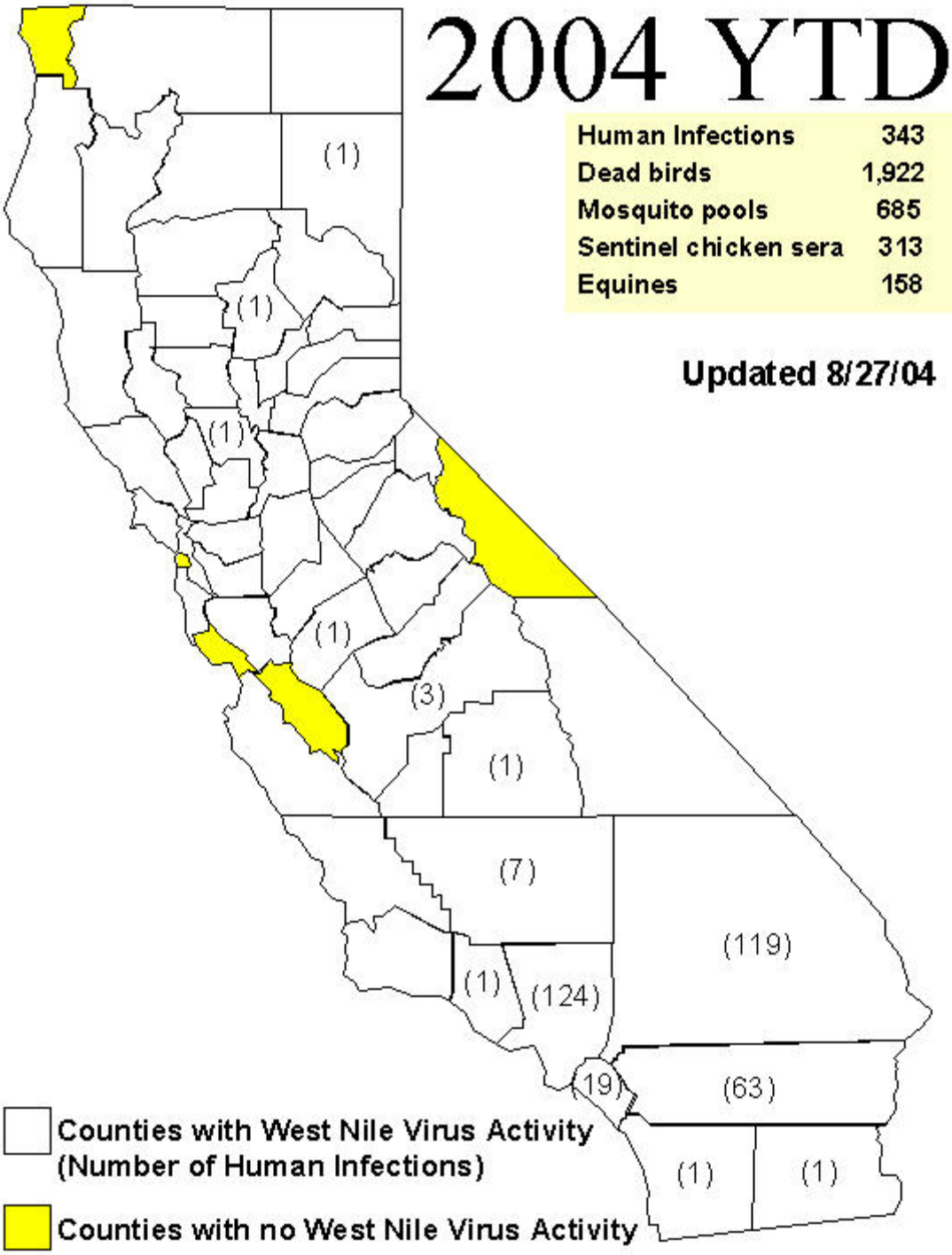
5. People usually get WNV from the bite of an infected mosquito. There is also evidence that WNV can be acquired via a blood transfusion or organ transplant from an infected donor.

6. Most people who are bitten by a mosquito with WNV will not get sick. People who do become ill may experience mild to moderate flu-like symptoms like fever, headache and body ache. It is estimated that less than 1% of the people who are infected with WNV become severely ill and require hospitalization. The elderly and immuno-compromised are particularly susceptible to illness caused by WNV.

7. Currently there is no specific treatment for WNV infection. Since it is a virus it does not respond to antibiotics. In severe cases hospitalization and supportive care is important.

8. California has a long history of conducting surveillance for mosquito-borne viruses and has taken active steps to ensure early detection of WNV. Due to ongoing collaboration between over 70 local mosquito and vector control agencies and state public agencies, California is well prepared to detect, monitor, and respond to WNV. These agencies use a variety of scientific techniques and products to control mosquitoes in their earliest stages and play a key role in reducing the risk of WNV. Also California has launched a statewide public education effort about personal protection measures and reporting dead birds.

9. The public is encouraged to assist in the efforts to detect and monitor WNV by calling the WNV hotline if they find a crow, raven, magpie, jay, sparrow, finch, or hawk that has been dead for about a day. Birds play an important role in maintaining and spreading this virus. Mosquitoes acquire the virus from infected birds, and then transmit the virus to people. Evidence of the virus in dead birds is often the first indication that WNV has been introduced into a new region.


2004 YTD
Human Infections 343
Dead birds 1,922
Mosquito pools 685
Sentinel chicken sera 313
Equines 158
Updated 8/27/04
(1)
(1)
(1)
(1)
(3)
(1)
(7)
(119)
(1)
(124)
(19)
(63)
(1)
(1)
Counties with West Nile Virus Activity (Number of Human Infections)
Counties with no West Nile Virus Activity

Surveillance for Human Cases

Because the primary public health objective of surveillance systems for neurotropic arboviruses is prevention of human infections and disease, human case surveillance alone should not be used for the detection of arbovirus activity, except in jurisdictions where arbovirus activity is rare, or resources to support avian-based and/or mosquito-based arbovirus surveillance are unavailable.

GOALS OF SURVEILLANCE FOR HUMAN CASES: To 1) assess the local, state and national public health impact of WNV disease and monitor national trends; 2) demonstrate the need for public health intervention programs; 3) allocate resources; 4) identify risk factors for infection and determine high-risk populations; 5) identify geographic areas in need of targeted interventions; and 6) identify geographic areas in which it may be appropriate to conduct analytic studies of important public health issues.

Recent Experience

1. In the U.S. during 1999-2002, the peak human risk for WN viral infection occurred in August and September, although in 2002 human illness onset was reported as early as mid-May and as late as mid-December. In many regions, the peak minimum infection rates in mosquitoes and a rapid increase in the number of reported avian and equine WN viral infections occurred just prior to the period of maximal human risk.

2. In 1999-2002, the majority of reported, confirmed, or probable cases of human WN viral disease were among persons with meningo-encephalitis. Testing of patients with aseptic meningitis or unexplained febrile illnesses for evidence of WN viral infection may be beneficial, but can also overwhelm laboratory testing capacity and appears to be of relatively low yield for surveillance purposes since the majority of these cases will not be due to WNV infection.

3. Most patients with WN encephalitis or meningitis (WNME) are older adults, generally over 50 years old. In the U.S. in 1999-2001, the median age among the 142 reported WNME cases was 68 years. In 2002, among 2,942 reported cases of WN meningo-encephalitis, the median age was 59 years. Although 21% of reported cases were in persons younger than 40, only 4% of reported cases were in persons younger than 18.

4. When WN viral infections were first identified in the U.S., WN encephalitis was associated with a Guillain-Barrè-like syndrome with generalized muscle weakness. In 1999-2000, generalized muscle weakness was reported in 29% of WN encephalitis cases. In 2002, at least 2 new neurologic syndromes associated with WN viral infection were identified: acute flaccid paralysis ("WN poliomyelitis-like syndrome") and brachial plexopathy.

5. Using CDC-recommended test methods in public health laboratories, WNV-specific IgM antibody was detected in acute-phase (i.e., those collected 8 or less days after illness onset) serum or CSF specimens, or both, in the large majority of confirmed cases. In contrast, only a small minority of suspected cases were subsequently confirmed in which specific IgM antibody reactivity in acute-phase serum or CSF was in the equivocal or low-positive range.

6. Longitudinal studies of WNME cases have shown that WNV-specific IgM antibody can persist in serum for 12 months or longer.[43] Thus, the presence of WNV-specific IgM antibody in a single serum sample is not necessarily diagnostic of *acute* WN viral infection. For this reason, especially in areas where WNV is known to have circulated previously, suspected, acute WN viral disease cases should be confirmed by observing a fourfold or more change in titer of WNV-specific antibody in serum and the presence of WNV-specific IgM antibody in CSF, when available.

7. In 1999 in the U.S., the sensitivity of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests of CSF for the diagnosis of human WN encephalitis cases was only 57%; more recent statistics are currently unavailable. Thus, PCR for the diagnosis of WN viral infections of the human central nervous system (CNS) continues to be experimental and should not replace tests for the detection of WNV-specific antibody in CSF and serum, tests that are far more sensitive.

8. During 1999-2001, 7 cases of uncomplicated WN fever (WNF) were reported in the U.S., which represents 5% of the total number of WNV disease cases reported. In 2002, over 1,100 WNF cases were reported (30% of total). Contributing factors likely include the intensive media attention paid to the 2002 epidemic that may have led to increased consumer demand for WNV diagnostic testing by patients and physicians, and the greater availability of commercial testing. Nevertheless, during 1999-2002, WNF was probably significantly under-diagnosed in the U.S. It has been estimated that approximately 20 WNF cases occur for every WNME case.

9. For suspected WNV disease cases in immuno-compromised patients, WNV-specific antibody may not be present. Since longer viremias may be observed in these patients, testing serum and CSF samples for the presence of virus or viral RNA may be useful.

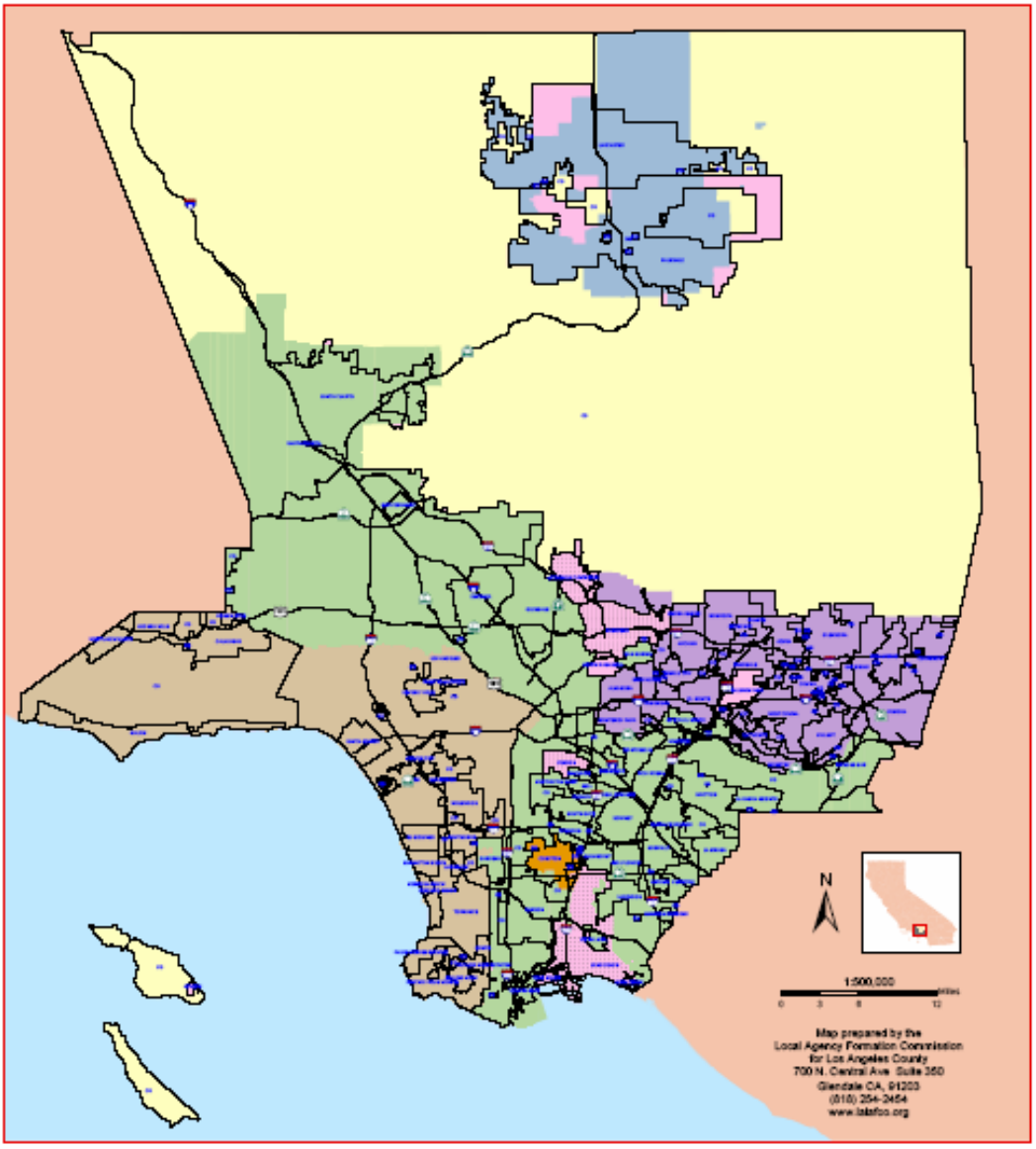
Vector Control

A surveillance program adequate to monitor WNV activity levels associated with human risk must be in place. Detection of epizootic transmission of enzootic arboviruses typically precedes detection of human cases by several days to 2 weeks or longer (e.g., as found in SLE epidemics). If adequate surveillance is in place, the lead time between detecting significant levels of epizootic transmission and occurrence of human cases can be increased, which will allow for more effective intervention practices. Early-season detection of enzootic or epizootic WNV activity appears to be correlated with increased risk of human cases later in the season. Control activity should be intensified in response to evidence of virus transmission, as deemed necessary by the local health departments.

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

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Epidemic/Epizootic West Nile Virus in the United States: Guidelines for Surveillance, Prevention, and Control”; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, Fort Collins, Colorado, 3rd Revision, 2003

Mosquito and / or Vector Control Districts
Incorporated and Unincorporated Areas of Los Angeles County



Antelope Valley
Mosquito and Vector Control District
P.O. Box 1192
Lancaster, CA 93584
(661) 942-2917
www.avmosquito.org

Compton Creek
Mosquito Abatement District
1224 S. Santa Fe Ave.
Compton, CA 90221
(310) 639-7375

Greater Los Angeles County
Vector Control District
12545 Florence Ave.
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670
(562) 944-9656
www.glacvcd.org

San Gabriel Valley
Mosquito & Vector Control District
1145 N. Azusa Canyon Rd.
West Covina, CA 91790
(626) 814-9466
www.sgvmosquito.org

Los Angles County West
Vector Control District
6750 Centinela Ave.
Culver City, CA 90230
(310) 915-7370
www.lawestvector.org

Non-District Mosquito
and / or Vector Control

City of Long Beach
Health and Human Services
2525 Grand Ave. Rm. 220
Long Beach, CA 90815
(562) 570-4132
www.longbeach.gov

City of Pasadena
Public Health Department
1845 N Fair Oaks Ave
Pasadena, CA 91103
(626) 744-6005
www.ci.pasadena.ca.us/publichealth/

City of LaCañada-Flintridge City Hall
1327 Foothill Blvd.
La Cañada Flintridge, CA 91011
(818) 790-8880
www.lacanadaflintridge/city/index.htm

City of Vernon
4305 South Santa Fe Ave
Vernon, CA 90058
(323) 826-1420
www.cityofvernon.org/index1.htm

Los Angeles County
Public Health
Department of Health Services

Acute Communicable
Disease Control Program
313 N. Figueroa St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 240-7941
www.lapublichealth.org/acd/index.htm

Environmental Health
Vector Management
5050 Commerce Dr.
Baldwin Park, CA 91706
(626) 430-5200
www.lapublichealth.org/eh/index.htm

Veterinary Public Health
3634 S. Western Ave., Suite 238
Los Angeles, CA 90062
(323) 730-3723
www.lapublichealth.org/vet/index.htm

State of California Department
of Health Services

Communicable Disease Control
Toll Free Telephone: 877-968-2473
E-mail: arbovirus@dhs.ca.gov
www.westnile.ca.gov

Cities not covered by
Mosquito and/or Vector
Control Districts

Unincorporated County
areas not covered by
Mosquito and/or Vector
Control Districts

This map was made possible by the Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity (ELC) and Emerging Infections Program (EIP) Cooperative Agreement funds (Grant No. U50/CCU912804-0703) from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and dedicated professionals for the independent, city, county and state public services in Los Angeles County.

030104

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)

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

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

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

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

SARS Case Count

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

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

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

SARS Surveillance

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

Potential sources of SARS-CoV for future exposures include persistent infection in previously ill persons or reintroduction to humans from an animal reservoir. In the absence of SARS-CoV transmission worldwide, the most likely sites of recurrence are the original site of introduction of SARS-

CoV from animals to humans and locations where person-to-person SARS-CoV transmission previously occurred. Laboratories that contain live SARS-CoV could be a source of further transmission if compromised laboratory techniques result in laboratory-acquired infections and report from the Department of Health, Taiwan Because persons with SARS-CoV disease tended to appear in clusters (e.g., in healthcare facilities, households, and a few special settings) during the 2003 outbreaks, early signals of the reappearance of the illness in U.S. communities could include unusual clusters of unexplained pneumonia.

In the presence of person-to-person SARS-CoV transmission anywhere in the world, patients with SARS-CoV disease or sites of SARS-CoV transmission become the most likely sources of exposure. Contact tracing, the identification of persons who had contact with a potential case of SARS-CoV disease or may have been exposed while present in locations (e.g., hospitals) with known SARS-CoV transmission, is essential for the implementation of appropriate measures to reduce further spread of the disease.

The overall goals of SARS surveillance are to:

- Maximize early detection of cases and clusters of respiratory infections that might signal the re-emergence of SARS-CoV disease while minimizing unnecessary laboratory testing, concerns about SARS-CoV, implementation of control measures, and social disruption.

- If person-to-person SARS-CoV transmission recurs, maintain prompt and complete identification and reporting of potential cases to facilitate outbreak control and management.

- Identify and monitor contacts of cases of SARS-CoV disease to enable early detection of illness in persons at greatest risk.

Lessons Learned

The following lessons from the global experience with SARS surveillance have been considered in developing this document:

- Astute healthcare providers will likely be the key to early detection and reporting of initial cases of SARS-CoV disease.

- The key to recognizing persons with SARS-CoV disease is identification of an epidemiologic link of exposure to another case of SARS-CoV disease or to a setting (e.g., hospital) where SARS-CoV transmission is occurring.

- Screening criteria for epidemiologic linkages need to reflect 1) the status of SARS-CoV transmission globally and the risk of exposure from international and domestic travel, and 2) the status of SARS activity in the community, at the work site, or in other settings where a patient with SARS-like illness may have been.

- In a setting of extensive SARS-CoV transmission, the possibility of SARS-CoV disease should be considered in all persons with a fever or lower respiratory illness, even if an epidemiologic link cannot be readily established.

- Healthcare facilities were disproportionately affected by SARS-CoV, and healthcare workers were among the first and most severely affected groups in every large outbreak reported.

- Contact tracing is resource intensive yet critical to containment efforts since it allows early recognition of illness in persons at greatest risk.

- Collection of appropriate and timely clinical specimens for laboratory testing is central to monitoring the status of SARS-CoV transmission at the local, state, and federal levels.

- Timely reporting of cases, updates on the clinical status and disposition of patients, real-time analysis of data, and timely dissemination of information are essential for outbreak-management decisions.

- Paper-based reporting systems are too slow and labor intensive to manage a large SARS outbreak. A rapid and efficient electronic reporting system that facilitates real-time analysis of clinical, epidemiologic, and laboratory information at the local level is essential.

- Frequent communication and data sharing among public health officials and healthcare providers are needed to update the status of potential and confirmed cases of SARS-CoV disease.

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

Background

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

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

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

There has never been a case of vCJD that did not have a history of exposure within a country where this cattle disease, BSE, was occurring.

It is believed that the persons who have developed vCJD became infected through their consumption of cattle products contaminated with the agent of BSE. There is no known treatment of vCJD and it is invariably fatal.

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

On December 23, 2003, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced a presumptive diagnosis of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE, or "mad cow" disease) in an adult Holstein cow from Washington State. The diagnosis was confirmed by an international reference laboratory in

Weybridge, England, on December 25. Preliminary trace-back based on an ear-tag identification number suggests that the BSE-infected cow was imported into the United States from Canada in August 2001.

Description

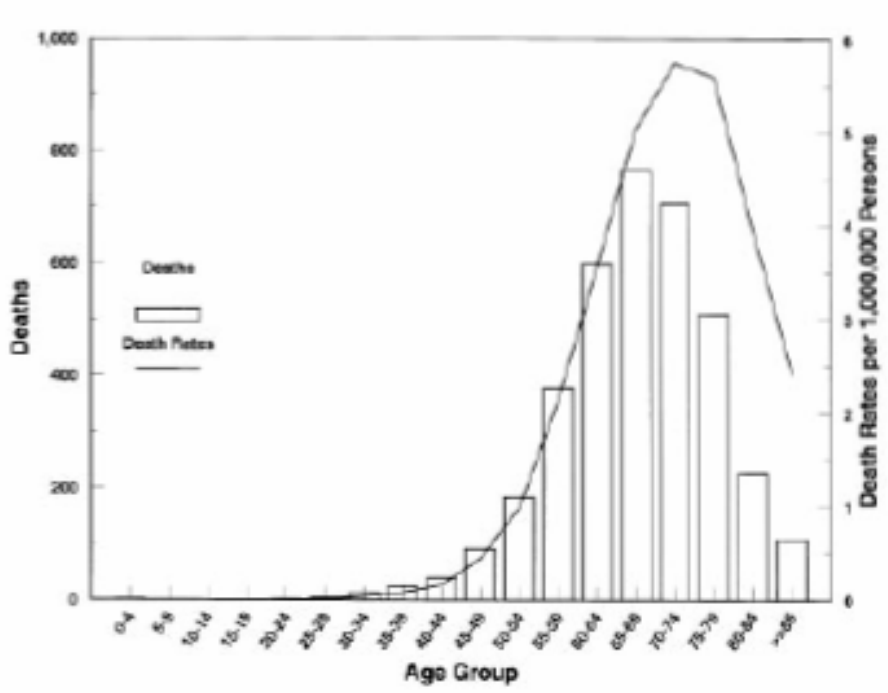
Since 1996, strong evidence has accumulated for a causal relationship between ongoing outbreaks in Europe of disease in cattle called bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE, or "mad cow disease") and a disease in humans originally called new variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease or more recently simply variant CJD (vCJD). Both disorders are invariably fatal brain diseases with unusually long incubation periods measured in years and are caused by an unconventional transmissible agent. Although there is very strong evidence that the agent responsible for the human disease is the same agent responsible for the BSE outbreaks in cattle, the specific foods that might be associated with the transmission of this agent from cattle to humans are unknown. However, bioassays have identified the presence of the BSE agent in the brain, spinal cord, retina, dorsal root ganglia (nervous tissue located near the backbone), distal ileum, and the bone marrow of cattle experimentally infected with this agent by the oral route.

In addition to cattle, sheep are susceptible to experimental infection with the BSE agent by the oral route. Thus, in countries where flocks of sheep and goats may have been exposed to the BSE agent through contaminated feed, a theoretical risk exists that these animals might have developed infections caused by the BSE agent and that these infections are being maintained in the flocks, even in the absence of continued exposure to contaminated feed (for example, through maternal transmission). Regardless, as of July 2002, cattle remain the only known food animal species with disease caused by the BSE agent.

U.S. Surveillance for CJD

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) monitors the trends and current incidence of CJD in the United States by analyzing death certificate information from U.S. multiple cause-of-death data, compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC. By 3- or 4-year periods from 1987 through 2001, the average annual death rates of CJD (not vCJD) have remained relatively constant, ranging from 0.95 cases per 1 million in 1999-2001 to 1.14 cases per 1 million in 1995-1998. In addition, deaths from non-iatrogenic CJD in persons aged <30 years in the United States remain extremely rare (<5 cases per 1 billion per year). In contrast, in the United Kingdom, over half of the patients who died with vCJD were in this young age group.

In addition, CDC collects, reviews and, when indicated, actively investigates reports by health care personnel or institutions of possible CJD or vCJD cases. Also, in 1996-97, CDC established, in collaboration with the American Association of Neuro-pathologists, the National Prion Disease Pathology Surveillance Center at Case Western Reserve University, which performs special diagnostic tests for prion diseases, including post-mortem tests for vCJD.



Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease deaths and death rates by age group. United States, 1979 through 1994.

California Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD) Surveillance Project

The California Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease Surveillance Project is funded by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) through the California Emerging Infections Program (EIP) to improve the public health capacity to detect cases of CJD. In 1996, the first cases of variant CJD occurring in unusually young persons and resulting from ingestion of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)-contaminated beef were identified in the United Kingdom. Since then, the CDC and the EIP have conducted enhanced surveillance and death certificate reviews. National surveillance has indicated that the incidence of CJD in the United States is about 1 case per million population per year (JAMA, Vol. 284, No. 18, November 8, 2000). Recently, one confirmed case of variant CJD was identified in a Florida resident and another in a Canadian resident, both of whom resided in the United Kingdom during the height of the BSE epidemic. In addition, the identification of chronic wasting disease (CWD), a form of transmissible spongiform encephalopathy affecting deer and elk in the mid-western United States, has led to heightened awareness and surveillance efforts for any associated potential human public health risks.

CDC Dispatch, Vol. 2, No. 4—October-December 1996 Emerging Infectious Diseases

Influenza (Flu)

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

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

Biology of Influenza

Influenza A and B are the two types of influenza viruses that cause epidemic human disease. Influenza A viruses are further categorized into subtypes on the basis of two surface antigens: hemagglutinin (H) and neuraminidase (N). Influenza B viruses are not categorized into subtypes. Since 1977, influenza A (H1N1) viruses, influenza A (H3N2) viruses, and influenza B viruses have been in global circulation. In 2001, influenza A (H1N2) viruses that probably emerged after genetic re-assortment between human A (H3N2) and A (H1N1) viruses began circulating widely. Both influenza A and B viruses are further separated into groups on the basis of antigenic characteristics. New influenza virus variants result from frequent antigenic change (i.e., antigenic drift) resulting from point mutations that occur during viral replication. Influenza B viruses undergo antigenic drift less rapidly than influenza A viruses.

A person's immunity to the surface antigens, including hemagglutinin, reduces the likelihood of infection and severity of disease if infection occurs. Antibody against one influenza virus type or subtype confers limited or no protection against another. Furthermore, antibody to one antigenic variant of influenza virus might not protect against a new antigenic variant of the same type or subtype. Frequent development of antigenic variants through antigenic drift is the virologic basis for seasonal epidemics and the reason for the usual incorporation of ≥ 1 new strains in each year's influenza vaccine.

Influenza Epidemic

The influenza (flu) epidemics that happen nearly every year are important events. Influenza is a respiratory illness that makes hundreds of thousands of people sick each year. The illness can cause

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

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

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

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

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

Influenza Pandemic

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

Fortunately, pandemics don't occur very often. There has not been an influenza pandemic since 1968. In 1997, however, a flu virus, that had previously infected only birds, caused an outbreak of illness in humans. This virus, known as the “avian flu,” resulted in 18 illnesses and six deaths in Hong Kong but did not easily spread from person to person. Still, it provided a frightening reminder that the next pandemic could occur at any time. Governments around the world took notice. The U.S. government worked with State and local governments, and private-sector partners, to develop strategies and programs that would prepare our country for a pandemic.

Influenza Pandemic Start

There are three main types of influenza viruses: A, B, and C. Influenza C causes only mild disease and has not been associated with widespread outbreaks. Influenza types A and B, however, cause epidemics nearly every year. Influenza A viruses are divided into subtypes, based on differences in two surface proteins: hemagglutinin (H) and neuraminidase (N). Influenza B viruses are not divided into subtypes. During an influenza flu season, usually one or more influenza A subtype and B viruses circulate at the same time.

A pandemic is possible when an influenza A virus makes a dramatic change (i.e., "shift") and acquires a new H or H+N. This shift results in a new or "novel" virus to which the general population has no immunity. The appearance of a novel virus is the first step toward a pandemic. However, the novel influenza A virus also must spread easily from person to person (and cause serious disease) for a pandemic to occur. Influenza B viruses do not undergo shift and do not cause influenza pandemics.

The reservoir for Type A influenza viruses is wild birds, but influenza A viruses also infect animals such as pigs and horses, as well as people. The last two pandemic viruses were combinations of bird and human influenza viruses. Many persons believe that these new viruses emerged when an intermediate host, such as a pig, was infected by both human and bird influenza A viruses at the same time. A new virus was created. Events in Hong Kong in 1997, however, showed that this is not the only way that humans can become infected with a novel virus. Sometimes, an avian influenza virus can "jump the species barrier" and move directly from chickens to humans and cause disease.

Since, by definition, a novel virus is a virus that has never previously infected humans, or hasn't infected humans for a long time, it's likely that almost no one will have immunity, or antibody to protect them against the novel virus. Therefore, anyone exposed to the virus--young or old, healthy or weak--could become infected and get sick. If the novel virus is related to a virus that circulated long ago, older people might have some level of immunity. It is possible that the novel virus may be especially dangerous to some age groups that are not usually at risk of severe illness or death from annual influenza (such as healthy young adults). Such widespread vulnerability makes a pandemic possible and allows it to have potentially devastating impact.

Influenza Pandemic Impact

There's no simple answer to the question of how serious a pandemic might be. It all depends on how virulent (severe) the virus is, how rapidly it can spread from population to population, and the effectiveness of pandemic prevention and response efforts. The 1918 Spanish flu is an example of a worst-case scenario because the strain was highly contagious and quite deadly. This pandemic killed more Americans than all the wars of the 20th century. Since our world today is vastly more populated, and people travel the globe with ease, the spread of a next pandemic could be more rapid than that of previous pandemics.

The impact of a pandemic isn't measured only by how many people will die. If millions of people get sick at the same time, major social consequences will occur. If many doctors and nurses become ill, it will be difficult to care for the sick. If the majority of a local police force is infected, the safety of the community might be at risk. If air traffic controllers are all sick at once, air travel could grind to a halt, interrupting not only business and personal travel, but also the transport of life-saving vaccines or anti-viral drugs. Therefore, a vital part of pandemic planning is the development of strategies and tactics to address all these potential problems.

Avian Influenza (Bird Flu)

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

Avian influenza H5 and H7 viruses can be distinguished as "low pathogenic" and "high pathogenic" forms on the basis of genetic features of the virus and the severity of the illness they cause in poultry; influenza H9 virus has been identified only in a "low pathogenicity" form. Each of these three avian influenza viruses (H5, H7, and H9) can theoretically be partnered with any one of nine neuraminidase

surface proteins; thus, there are potentially nine different forms of each subtype (e.g., H5N1, H5N2, H5N3, H5N9).

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

Influenza A H5

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

Influenza A H7

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

Influenza A H9

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

Spread of Avian Influenza Viruses among Birds

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

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

Avian Influenza Infection in Humans

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

Because of concerns about the potential for more widespread infection in the human population, public health authorities closely monitor outbreaks of human illness associated with avian influenza. To date, human infections with avian influenza viruses detected since 1997 have not resulted in sustained human-to-human transmission. However, because influenza viruses have the potential to change and gain the ability to spread easily between people, monitoring for human infection and person-to-person transmission is important.

To date, there have been no recorded cases of Avian Influenza in California. Documented cases in North America include: British Columbia, Canada; The Eastern United States; and Texas.

Small Pox

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

The Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (LAC DHS) developed this Smallpox Preparedness, Response and Recovery Plan for the County to prepare for the possibility of an outbreak of smallpox in the County.

If an outbreak of smallpox were to occur, several factors could contribute to a more rapid spread of smallpox than was routinely seen before this disease was eradicated in 1977. These factors include: 1) virtually non-existent immunity to smallpox in the absence of naturally occurring disease and the discontinuation of routine vaccination in the United States in the early 1970's, 2) potentially delayed recognition of smallpox by health personnel who are unfamiliar with the disease, 3) increased mobility and crowding of the population, and 4) potential use of higher virulence "weaponized" viruses with decreased incubation periods. Because of these factors, a single case of smallpox would require an immediate and coordinated public health and medical response to contain the outbreak and prevent further infection of susceptible individuals.

Vaccination

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

The LAC DHS is prepared to implement the guidance received from the federal government on preparedness vaccination. Since this vaccination will take place prior to a smallpox emergency and there will be no urgency to complete vaccination within a few days (as required in a smallpox emergency), existing facilities and staff are deemed sufficient to carry out preparedness vaccination of the first two groups. It may even be that federal personnel will be utilized for this preparedness vaccination of limited numbers of persons. LAC DHS has developed its own recommendations for preparedness smallpox vaccination prioritization.

Los Angeles County Smallpox Preparedness Plan

Monkey Pox

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

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

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

A recent modification of CDC.s infection control guidance is based on the accumulating experience in the United States that suggests a relatively low risk of person-to-person transmission. All health-care settings, i.e., hospitals, emergency departments, physician offices, have the capacity to care for monkeypox patients and protect health-care workers and other patients from exposure.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Hepatitis

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

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

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

Hepatitis Incidence/Epidemiology

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

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

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

Worldwide, HAV infections account for 1.4 million cases annually.

Strain	Disease Spread	People at Risk	Prevention	Treatment
Hepatitis A	Primarily through food or water contaminated by feces from an infected person. Rarely, it spreads through contact with infected blood	International travelers; people living in areas where hepatitis A outbreaks are common; people who live with or have sex with an infected person; during outbreaks, day care children and employees, men who have sex with men, and injection drug users	The hepatitis A vaccine, also, avoiding tap water when traveling internationally and practicing good hygiene and sanitation	Hepatitis A usually resolves on its own over several weeks
Hepatitis B	Through contact with infected blood, through sex with an infected person, and from mother to child during childbirth	People who have sex with an infected person, men who have sex with men, injection drug users, children of immigrants from disease-epidemic areas, infants born to infected mothers, people who live with an infected person, health care workers, hemodialysis patients, people who received a transfusion of blood or blood products before July 1992 or clotting factors made before 1987, and international travelers	Hepatitis B vaccine	For chronic hepatitis B: drug treatment with alpha interferon, peginterferon, lamivudine, or adefovir dipivoxil. Acute hepatitis B usually resolves on its own. Very severe cases can be treated with lamivudine
Hepatitis C	Primarily through contact with infected blood, less commonly, through sexual contact and childbirth	Injection drug users, people who have sex with an infected person, people who have multiple sex partners, health care workers, infants born to infected women, hemodyalysis patients, and people who received a transfusion of blood or blood products before July 1992 or clotting factors made before 1987	There is no vaccine for hepatitis C; the only way to prevent the disease is to reduce the risk of exposure to the virus. This means avoiding behaviors like sharing drug needles or sharing personal items like toothbrushes, razors, and nail clippers with an infected person	Chronic hepatitis C: drug treatment with perginterferon alone or combination treatment with peginterferon and the drug ribavirin. Acute hepatitis C: treatment is recommended if it does not resolve within 2 to 3 months
Hepatitis D	Through contact with infected blood. This disease occurs only in people who are already infected with hepatitis B	Anyone infected with hepatitis B: injection drug users who have hepatitis B have the highest risk. People who have hepatitis B are also at risk if they have sex with a person infected with hepatitis D or if they live with an infected person. Also at risk are people who received a transfusion of blood or blood products before July 1992 or clotting factors made before 1987	Immunization against hepatitis B for those not already infected; also. avoiding exposure to infected blood, contaminated needles, and an infected person's personal items.	Chronic hepatitis D: drug treatment with alpha interferon
Hepatitis E	Through food or water contaminated by feces from an infected person. This disease in uncommon in the United States	International travelers; people living in areas where hepatitis E outbreaks are common; and people who live or have sex with an infected person	There is no vaccine for hepatitis E; the only way to prevent the disease is to reduce the risk of exposure to the virus. This means avoiding tap water when traveling internationally and practicing good hygiene and sanitation	Hepatitis E usually resolves on its own over several weeks or months

Hepatitis Facts

- An estimated 40,000 people were infected with the hepatitis C virus (HCV) in 1998.
- There are an estimated 3.9 million people who are or have been infected with hepatitis C, 2.7 of whom are chronically infected; approximately 70% of people infected do not know they have the virus.
- 8,000 – 10,000 people die of hepatitis C each year. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimate that the number of annual deaths from hepatitis C will triple in the next 10 –20 years.
- Hepatitis B is responsible for 5,000 deaths annually, including 3,000 – 4,000 from cirrhosis and approximately 1,000 – 1,500 from primary liver cancer.
- One out of every 250 people is a carrier of hepatitis B and can pass it on to others, often unknowingly.
- There were approximately 80,000 estimated new infections of hepatitis B in the United States in 1999.
- Up to 90% of pregnant women who are carriers of the hepatitis b virus could transmit the virus to their children. Vaccinations of the newborns would prevent them from becoming carriers.
- Due to the screening of pregnant women for HBV and vaccinations of newborns with the hepatitis B vaccine, there has been a decline in that number of infected newborns.
- Hepatitis B is 100 times more infectious than HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. There are 500 million hepatitis B viral particles in one teaspoon of blood compared to 5-10 HIV particles.
- The estimated medical and work loss cost per year of hepatitis B is $700 million; the estimated medical and work loss cost per year of hepatitis C is $600 million.
- One out of every 20 people will be infected with hepatitis B in his/her lifetime.
- Approximately 5,000 liver transplants were performed in 2000. Because of the shortage of organs, it is estimated that nearly 1,700 prospective recipients died in 2001 while waiting for a liver for transplantation. There are currently over 18,000 people waiting for a liver transplant.
- Non-Hispanic African Americans have the highest infection rate for hepatitis C; Asian and Pacific Islanders have the highest rate for hepatitis B infection.

Other Diseases

Plague

Plague is transmitted to humans by fleas or by direct exposure to infected tissues or respiratory droplets; the disease is characterized by fever, chills, headache, malaise, prostration, and leukocytosis that manifests in one or more of the following principal clinical forms:

- Regional lymphadenitis (bubonic plague)
- Septicemia without an evident bubo (septicemic plague)
- Plague pneumonia, resulting from hematogenous spread in bubonic or septicemic cases (secondary pneumonic plague) or inhalation of infectious droplets (primary pneumonic plague)
- Pharyngitis and cervical lymphadenitis resulting from exposure to larger infectious droplets or ingestion of infected tissues (pharyngeal plague)

Brucellosis

Brucellosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacteria of the genus *Brucella*. These bacteria are primarily passed among animals, and they cause disease in many different vertebrates. Various *Brucella* species affect sheep, goats, cattle, deer, elk, pigs, dogs, and several other animals. Humans become infected by coming in contact with animals or animal products that are contaminated with these bacteria. In humans brucellosis can cause a range of symptoms that are similar to the flu and may include fever, sweats, headaches, back pains, and physical weakness. Sever infections of the central nervous systems or lining of the heart may occur. Brucellosis cab also cause long-lasting or chronic symptoms that include recurrent fevers, joint pain, and fatigue.

Brucellosis is not very common in the United States, where100 to 200 cases occur each year. But brucellosis can be very common in countries where animal disease control programs have not reduced the amount of disease among animals.

Botulism (Food-borne)

Ingestion of botulinum toxin results in an illness of variable severity. Common symptoms are diplopia, blurred vision, and bulbar weakness. Symmetric paralysis may progress rapidly.

Botulism (Wound)

An illness resulting from toxin produced by *Clostridium botulinum* that has infected a wound. Common symptoms are diplopia, blurred vision, and bulbar weakness. Symmetric paralysis may progress rapidly.

Explosion

Explosion was rated a MODERATE PRIORITY HAZARD by Paramount Unified School District

An explosion is a rapid release of stored energy characterized by a bright flash and an audible blast. Part of the energy is released as thermal radiation (flash); and part is coupled into the air as airblast and into the soil (ground) as ground shock, both as radially expanding shock waves.

To be explosive, the material:

1. Must contain a substance or mixture of substances that remains unchanged under ordinary conditions, but undergoes a fast chemical change upon stimulation.

2. This reaction must yield gases whose volume—under normal pressure, but at the high temperature resulting from an explosion—is much greater than that of the original substance.

3. The change must be exothermic in order to heat the products of the reaction and thus to increase their pressure.

Common types of explosions include construction blasting to break up rock or to demolish buildings and their foundations, and accidental explosions resulting from natural gas leaks or other chemical/explosive materials.

The rapid expansion of hot gases resulting from the detonation of an explosive charge gives rise to a compression wave called a **shock wave,** which propagates through the air. The front of the shock wave can be considered infinitely steep, for all practical purposes. That is, the time required for compression of the undisturbed air just ahead of the wave to full pressure just behind the wave is essentially zero.

If the explosive source is spherical, the resulting shock wave will be spherical. Since its surface is continually increasing, the energy per unit area continually decreases. Consequently, as the shock wave travels outward from the charge, the pressure in the front of the wave, called the **peak pressure**, steadily decreases. At great distances from the charge, the peak pressure is infinitesimal, and the wave can be treated as a sound wave.

Behind the shock wave front, the pressure in the wave decreases from its initial peak value. At some distance from the charge, the pressure behind the shock front falls to a value below that of the atmosphere and then rises again to a steady value equal to that of the atmosphere. The part of the shock wave in which the pressure is greater than that of the atmosphere is called the **positive phase**, and, immediately following it, the part in which the pressure is less than that of the atmosphere is called the **negative or suction phase**.

Conventional structures, in particular those above grade, are susceptible to damage from explosions, because the magnitudes of design loads are significantly lower than those produced by most explosions. The peak pressure in the blast pulse produced by 10 lb of TNT at a range of about 50’ is approximately 2.4 psi (which is 348 psf!) with a duration of the positive phase of 7.7 ms. Conventional structures are not normally designed to resist blast loads.

Recent terrorist attacks demonstrate the types of damage that can be produced. The 1993 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York City removed several thousand square feet of concrete

floor slabs in the general area of the explosion and severely damaged several buildings' communication, transportation and utility systems. Due to the inherent redundancy of the steel frames, the structures did not collapse.

The 1995 attack on the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City revealed the vulnerability of conventional structural designs when subjected to blast loads. When a source is located at street level, the blast shock wave acts up against the underside of the floor slabs at upper stories. Floor slabs are not designed for this magnitude and direction of load—for this direction of load, the reinforcement is in the wrong place.

Explosion Hazards

There are potential explosion hazards in and near the Paramount Unified School District. Catastrophic explosions could be caused by:

- Exotic Chemicals and Substances
- Natural Gas and Propane
- Methane Gas
- Gasoline and other liquid fuels
- Manufactured and Military Explosives

The origin of a catastrophic explosion may be:

- Stationary pressure vessels and tanks
- Rail tank cars
- Truck tanks
- Pipelines
- Cargo ships carrying explosive materials

Explosions can be triggered by:

- Manual of Accidental Detonation of Explosives
- Fire/Open Flame
- Electrical Discharge
- Chemical Interaction
- Radiological Reaction
- Faulty Containment
- Equipment Malfunctions

Explosion Consequences

A catastrophic explosion could challenge responders to deal with:

- Mass casualties
- Fires
- Building and property destruction
- Infrastructure failure (telecommunications, transportation, etc.)
- Lifeline interruption
- Chemical or radiation contamination
- Debris removal

Severe Weather

Severe Weather was rated a MODERATE PRIORITY HAZARD in Paramount Unified School District.

Impact

Until the recent severe storms in the Los Angeles County area, Paramount USD had not been impacted directly. The threat was identified by past documentation. Paramount USD received damage to their buildings from the January through February storms. The amount of damage is being assessed at this time.

Windstorms

The potential risk of widespread damage in Los Angeles County from wind is not as considerable as the risk from earthquakes or wildfires. Nevertheless, severe windstorms pose a significant risk to life and property by creating conditions that disrupt essential systems such as public utilities, telecommunications, and transportation routes.

High winds can and do occasionally cause damage to homes and businesses. Severe windstorms can present a very destabilizing effect on the dry brush that covers local hillsides and urban wildland interface areas and increase wildfire threat. Destructive impacts to trees, power lines, and utility services also are associated with high winds.

Santa Ana Winds

Based on local history, most incidents of high wind in the Los Angeles County are the result of Santa Ana wind conditions. While high impact wind incidents are not frequent in the area, significant Santa Ana wind events have been known to negatively impact areas of the County.

Santa Ana winds are blustery, warm – (often hot) – dry winds that blow from the east or northeast. These occur below the passes and canyons of the coastal ranges of Southern California and in the Los Angeles basin. Typically they occur from October to March when cooler air in the desert increases air pressure and creates strong westerly winds. Generally speaking, wind speed must reach 25 knots to be classified as a Santa Ana wind.

The map above shows the direction of the Santa Ana winds as they travel from the stable, high-pressure weather system called the Great Basin High through the canyons and towards the low pressure system off the Pacific. Areas of Los Angeles County are in the direct path of the ocean-bound Santa Ana winds.

While the effects of Santa Ana Winds are often overlooked, it should be noted that in 2003, two deaths in Southern California were directly related to the fierce condition. A falling tree struck one woman in San Diego. The second death occurred when a passenger in a vehicle was hit by a flying pickup truck cover launched by Santa Ana winds.

In windstorms, reports of dislodged roofs and fallen trees and power lines are common. The winds are not considered major widespread threats to population and property, but do involve responses from emergency service personnel. Fallen power lines may cause widespread power outages and fire. Falling trees can occasionally cause fatalities and serious structural damage. These incidents are rare as well as localized.

Hazard Extent

Windstorms that affect Los Angeles County, notably Santa Ana winds, are not location specific but rather impact much of the area. Passes between hillsides are susceptible to slightly higher wind speeds, although the amount of unsheltered development in hillside passes is not substantial.

In the case of a Santa Ana wind – which can last several days – hazards created by wind-fallen trees or utility poles can threaten property and have the potential for personal injury and even death. Many older neighborhoods have larger trees. Although these trees are usually well-rooted enough to withstand higher speed winds, broken and falling tree limbs can create significant hazards.

Strong Santa Ana winds typically occur annually. It is unlikely that Los Angeles County will be subject to widespread damage from wind storm activity but there is potential for isolated events, such as damage to property or communications. Although Santa Ana winds are frequent, the occurrence wind with enough velocity to cause significant damage is much less.

Vulnerabilities

There have been past occurrences of winds strong enough to create damage to property in Los Angeles County. However, there has not been a recorded instance of a windstorm strong enough to

create wide spread damage. Damage is usually done to roofs and trees damage, and is generally isolated.

Life and Property

Based on the historical data for the region, windstorm events can be expected, perhaps annually, across widespread areas of the County. This can result in i emergency responses. Both residential and commercial structures with vulnerable or weak construction are susceptible to damage. Wind pressure can create a direct and frontal assault on a structure, pushing walls, doors, and windows inward. Conversely, passing currents can create lift suction forces that pull building components and surfaces outward. With extreme wind forces, roofs or entire buildings can fail, causing considerable damage. Debris carried by strong winds can contribute directly to loss of life, and indirectly to the failure of protective building envelopes, siding, or walls. When severe windstorms strike a community, resulting downed trees, power lines, and damaged property are major hindrances to emergency response and disaster recovery.

Utilities

Historically, falling trees have been the major cause of power outages in the region as a result of high winds. Windstorms can cause flying debris that cut utility lines. For example, tree limbs breaking in winds of only 45 mph can be thrown over 75 feet. As such, overhead power lines may receive damage in even relatively minor windstorms. Falling trees bringing electric power lines down to the ground create the possibility of electric shock.

Infrastructure

Windstorms can damage buildings, power lines, and other property and infrastructure because of falling trees and branches. During wet winters, saturated soils cause trees to become less stable and more vulnerable to uprooting from high winds. Windstorms can result in collapsed or damaged buildings or blocked roads and bridges, damaged traffic signals, streetlights, and parks. Roads blocked by fallen trees during a windstorm may have severe consequences to people who need to be accessed by emergency workers.

Emergency response operations can be complicated when roads are blocked or when power supplies are interrupted. Industry and commerce can suffer losses from interruptions in electric services and from extended road closures. They can also sustain direct losses from damaged buildings, injured personnel, and damage to other vital equipment. There are direct consequences to the local economy resulting from windstorms related to both physical damages and interrupted services.

Transportation

Windstorm activity can have an impact on local transportation in addition to the problems caused by downed trees and electrical wires blocking streets and highways. During periods of extremely strong Santa Ana winds, major highways may require temporarily closure to truck and recreational vehicle traffic. Typically these disruptions are not long lasting, nor do they generally carry a severe long-term economic impact on the region.

Increased Fire Threat

Perhaps the greatest danger from in Southern California comes from the combination of the always present threat of wild fires and the drying hot Santa Ana winds that occur every few years in the urban/wildland interface. With the Santa Ana winds driving the flames, the speed and reach of the wild fires is much greater than in times of calm wind conditions. The higher fire hazard raised by Santa Ana wind conditions requires that even more care and attention be paid to proper brush clearances on property in the wildland/urban interface areas.

Losses

Losses from damage caused by windstorms are generally limited to isolated property such as roofs or tree damage. There are no areas of specific risk in Los Angeles County. Losses are seldom significant in the County.

Existing Mitigation

As stated, one of the most common problems associated with windstorms are power outages. High winds may cause trees to bend, sag, or break (tree limbs or entire trees). They may come in contact with nearby electrical distribution power lines. Fallen trees can cause short-circuiting and conductor

overloading. Wind induced damage to the power system may cut power to customers, be costly to repair, and in some cases cause wild land fires.

California Code

One of the strongest and most widespread existing mitigation strategies pertains to tree clearance. Currently, California State Law requires utility companies to maintain specific clearances – depending on the type of voltage running through the line – between electrical power lines and all vegetation.

The following California Public Resource Code Sections establish tree pruning regulations:

- 4293: Power Line Clearance Required
- 4292: Power Line Hazard Reduction
- 4291: Reduction of Fire Hazards Around Buildings
- 4171: Public Nuisances

The following pertain to tree pruning regulations and are taken from the California Code of Regulations:

- Title 14: Minimum Clearance Provisions • Sections 1250-1258
- General Industry Safety Orders
- Title 8: Group 3: Articles 12, 13, 36, 37, 38
- California Penal Code Section 385

The following California Public Utilities Commission section has additional guidance:

- California Public Utilities Commission • General Order 95: Rule 35

Failure to allow a utility company to comply with the law can result in liability to the homeowner for damages or injuries resulting from a vegetation hazard. Many insurance companies do not cover this type of damage if the policy owner has refused to allow the hazard to be eliminated. The power companies, in compliance with the above regulations, collect data about tree failures and their impact on power lines. This mitigation strategy assists the power company in preventing future tree failure.

El Niño

On February 9, 1998, President Clinton, in response to a request from Governor Wilson, declared a major disaster for 27 counties in the State of California. The disaster was designated as FEMA-1203-DR-CA. On February 13, 1998 four additional counties were added; on February 26, four more counties were added, and on March 6, 1998, six additional counties were designated, bringing the total to 41.
The County of Los Angeles established a special task force comprised of county department members to distribute sandbags and clear flood channels. In Monterey County, farmers and landowners along the Salinas River banded together to reduce flooding that caused $240 million in damages in 1995. They formed a coalition and spent $2 million to clean out vegetation, sandbars, and other flow impediments along 40 miles of the river, and increased water flow capacity by 33 percent. As a result, the Salinas River did not flood during the El Nino ’98 Storms. In anticipation of El Nino-driven pounding surf and high tides, City and Orange County crews built, along the beach, a 10-foot high berm several hundred yards long to protect scores of beach-front homes in the City of Seal Beach.

The National Flood Insurance Program reported a surge in Californians purchasing flood insurance following the El Nino Community Preparedness Summit held in October, 1997. The number of policies went from a pre-summit total of 264,914 to 333, 753 by the end of November. This number climbed to 365,000 by the end of December according to FEMA.
Disasters have unique and defining characteristics. The El Nino '98 Storms are no exception. The most distinct characteristic of FEMA-1203-DR-CA has been the landslides, coastal erosion, and related earth movement problems brought on by rapidly recurring storms which produce heavy rains, high winds, and large waves.

Overview of FEMA-1203-DR-CA

Disaster Declaration

On February 9, 1998, President Clinton signed a major disaster declaration that designated "El Nino '98, FEMA-1203-DR-CA." As a result of the Presidential declaration, section of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act were implemented, providing Individual Assistance and Public Assistance to the designated counties. The declaration also activated the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) which is applicable to all counties in the State. After the initial declaration by President Clinton, 14 additional counties requested to receive a federal declaration, bringing the total number of designated counties to 41.
The 41 designated counties were: Alameda, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Nor6te, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Kern, Lake, **Los Angeles**, Marin, Mendocino, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francis o, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Ba5bara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehema, Trinity, Tulare, Ventura, Yolo, Yuba.

El Nino '98

In the spring of 1997, Pacific Ocean temperatures along the equator from South America to Australia were rising above normal, changing wind patterns in the area. This is phenomenon known as El Nino. As part of the global impact of El Nino, heavy storms for 1997-1998 were predicted for the State of California.
In anticipation of a serious El Nino winter season, emergency services agencies throughout the State started making preparations. During summit convened on October 6, 1997, Governor Pete Wilson directed the State to take a series of actions in to prepare for the severe storms that were predicted to hit California as a result of El Nino. The Governor directed the Office of Emergency Services (OES) and the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to conduct a series of regional briefings over the next two months to assist local communities in their El Nino preparations. In October 1997, the first of six briefings for local and state agencies was held. FEMA held the "El Nino Community Preparedness Summit" in Santa Monica, on October 14, 1997
Agencies such as DWR and the Corps of Engineers accelerated efforts to complete projects and work which began as a result of the prior year's disastrous flooding. Many local agencies accelerated repairs, cleaned storm channels, and implemented community education efforts, while the State issued environmental permits that allowed repair and mitigation work to move forward prior to the arrival of the storms. Although difficult to quantify, it is clear that without these and a multitude of other efforts, the devastation from the disaster would have been far greater.
About 170% of normal precipitation was experienced in most areas, with several locations receiving 300% or more above normal. Rainstorms occurred continuously in February, ranging in duration from 1 to 3 days, with only a day of rest between cycles. The season's most severe storm occurred on February 2nd, and a series of storms continued until February 24, 1998. A strong jet stream was present across the Pacific during this time and this colder air mass also increased rain and snow. February rains were three times normal, and the mountain snow pack rose from 15% to 185%. The pattern was similar to the winter of 1982-83, the most serious past El Nino year. The El Nino '98 Storms were of average temperature --unlike those of 1997, which were warmer, resulting in rainfall at higher elevations.

Description of Damage and Impact

Damage occurred almost as soon as the first heavy rains began in November, 1997. In Orange County, the damage became serious enough for a local disaster declaration on December 6, 1997. This was followed by a gubernatorial disaster declaration on December 10, 1997.
Casualties included 17 confirmed deaths and 29 confirmed injuries. The total amount of residential damage was estimated at over $120 million. Roads, utilities, and levees were also damaged. As of April 29, 1998, the Disaster Field Office (DFO) estimated damages as follows: 91 homes have been destroyed, 2,303 homes suffered major damages, and 4,252 homes incurred minor damage.
According to the California Coastal Commission, *Storm Summary Report for Coastal California, March 10, 1998,* the El Nino '98 Storms caused extensive damage along Coastal California. In many cases, coastal bluff and mountain soils lost stability due to saturation from copious precipitation and large waves. High river levels caused flooding of several low elevation areas. There was a great deal of beach erosion in Los Angeles, Orange, and San Mateo Counties, as well as other parts of California. Storm waves damaged many low-lying oceanfront structures. The Coastal Commission issued approximately 75 emergency coastal permits, mostly for rip rap and seawall repairs to protect residential structures.

Impacts to Individuals

By April 28, 1998, FEMA's Human Services Division had received over 70,125 tele-registrations for FEMA disaster assistance. The Disaster Housing Program had received a total of 46,730 applications, and had provided $20.6 million in assistance. As of April 15th the Small Business Administration (SBA) had issued 31,509 home and personal property loan applications and had approved more than $16 million in low interest loans. In addition, the SBA had issued 9,699 business loan applications and approved $6,504,400 in business loan funds. The Individual and Family Grant Program (IFGP) had received 37,093 requests as of April 28th. For serious, unmet needs beyond the maximum IFGP award, the State Supplemental Grant (SSG) could provide up to an additional $10,000, and had awarded 17 grants for an additional $82,663 in aid to individuals. The Public Assistance (Infrastructure) Program had received 269 Damage Survey Reports (DSRs) totaling $26,582,560 as of April 28, 1998.
According to the preliminary damage assessment, damage to local government facilities was estimated at $300 million.

Shelters

The El Nino '98 Storms created a need to feed and shelter thousands of people. The American Red Cross (ARC), members of the National Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (NVOAD), and numerous other voluntary agencies, are usually the first to respond to the needs of disaster victims. The Red Cross provided housing for 5,112 people at 91 shelter locations, more than 140,000 meals were served, and financial assistance was extended to more than 2,300 households. The Red Cross relief efforts for the El Nino winter storms exceeded $4.6 million.

Levees

Unlike the flooding in the previous year (FEMA-1155-DR-CA), California Winter Storms of 1997), there were less widespread floods and levee problems. Due in part top the lower temperatures, the duration of rains, and pre-storm repair efforts to shore-up levees at risk, there were only a few levee breaks and seepage. According to DWR, The Sacramento River was not strained to capacity. The San Joaquin River briefly approached flood stage at the Vernalis Gage, but did not exceed it. Many of the areas that flooded were predictable, such as Rio Linda in Sacramento County and the residential areas along the Pajaro River in Monterey County. The area around Clear Lake in Lake County repeated its flooding history, and set a record for the stage height. The Russian River at Guerneville was above flood stage, as was the Petaluma River.

Landslides

Landslides and debris flows had a greater impact during this disaster than in the federal disasters of 1995 and 1997. The severity of the problems ranged from the catastrophic losses in the Rio Nido community of Sonoma County, to small erosion problems with minor impact. Landslides and erosion also caused residential damage and destruction in Alameda County, Humboldt County, Los Angeles County, San Mateo County, San Francisco County, Santa Cruz County, Ventura County, and various other sites within the state.

Geological Discussion

The frequent storms that occurred in February 1998 saturated soils and triggered numerous debris flows and landslides, resulting in severe damage throughout river valleys and coastal areas. Eroding cliffs jeopardized homes, and debris flows forced many residents to evacuate their homes. Such headline grabbing events focused attention on the geologic problems produced by the wet season. It should be noted, however, that deep-seated landslide movements could continue after the heavy rains have stopped.

Soil and rock that comprises hill slopes will eventually move downhill. Some of this material will move grain-by-grain thorough erosion and soil creep, and some will move as larger slabs or liquefied masses, commonly called landslides and mudslides. Geologists generally classify landslides on their shape, rate (speed) of movement, type of motion, and material properties. In most classification schemes, there are three distinct types of movement: flow (e.g. debris flows and mudflows); sliding along a discrete plane or failure (e.g. debris slide); and falling (e.g. rock falls and avalanches).

Landslides can be small, involving only a few cubic yards of material, or large, involving more than a square mile of land. Some landslides are shallow, only a few feet deep, while others can be hundreds of feet deep. Landslides can be slow, and move only a few inches a year. It can also be fast and move at tens to hundred of miles per hour.

While most hill slopes are marginally stable under dry conditions, the addition of water from rainfall, snowmelt, or human activities (e.g. watering lawns) can radically alter the character of the soil and weathered rock and lessen the stability of slopes. Generally, all other conditions being equal, if groundwater is at or near the ground surface, there is a great probability that a landslide or debris flow will occur.

Another major factor that may trigger landslides is sudden changes in the shape of the slope. Slope changes that may trigger landslides include, but are not limited to, man-made cuts and fills, undermining of slopes by stream erosion or formation of gullies, or undermining and overloading of slopes due to landslide movement on adjacent land. In fact, landslide movement in one part of a hill slope can radically affect the stability of adjacent slopes. Events at Rio Nido in Sonoma County illustrate how complex the changes in stability can be. In simplified terms, the Rio Nido landslide began when a block of soil and rock, high on a ridge, rotated down and out on the slope. This movement pushed a bulge of material onto the existing steep slope at the toe of the landslide. Fissures opened at both the top of the rotational block and within the toe of the landslide. The rotational movement of the landslide also undermines up-slope areas (decreasing stability), changing the groundwater flow patterns (increasing stability in parts of the slide while decreasing stability in other). Because the toe of the landslide was no longer supported by the surrounding slope (the slope became overly steep), the saturated outside edge failed by toppling and breaking apart. This loose material then mobilized as

debris flow down a stream channel, picking up additional debris, including sediment and trees, as it flowed toward the houses on the canyon flow below. Immediate concerns were that the landslide mass would continue to move high on the slope, and as it did, the entire mass would break apart and fail as a massive debris flow that would inundate a much larger down slope area. Currently, the rotational component of the Rio Nido landslide has not shifted since monitoring equipment was installed two weeks after the failure began.

Hillsides may also be more vulnerable to debris flows following wildfires. Removal of vegetation generally makes hillsides more susceptible to erosion and landslides. After a forest fire there is reduction in the amount of vegetation on the hillsides to hold the soil in place. Also, the roots decay over a period of years following the fire. This results in an increased landslide hazard for 3 to 5 years following a large fire. In 1997, Southern California had 27 wildfires greater than 300 acres. At least 22 of those sites had some erosion damage in 1987, and it came in the form of debris flows and minor flooding.

There is evidence to suggest that most landslides and debris flows occur where they have happened in the past. For example, the Rio Nido landslide is next to an existing landslide deposit identified on a CA Division of Mines and Geology (DMG) map.

Though landslides are fairly common in California's hillside areas, there is considerable pressure to construct new homes at these locations. Some communities require site-specific investigations prior to permitting development. Engineers attempt to stabilize slopes by providing drainage, flattening slopes, and filing-in valleys. Sometimes, these modified slopes and fills require maintenance and while many of these modified slopes could last decades, some failures occur. This is what happened to houses in Laguna Niguel, Orange County, which were built on an engineered slope that had shown signs of distress for three years.

Just as there is pressure to develop hill slope areas, the beautiful ocean views from sea cliffs make them desirable places to live. During the recent disaster, accelerated cliff erosion in Pacifica resulted from slightly higher than normal seasonal ground water infiltration. When the ground becomes saturated, wave action can more easily remove materials that have fallen to the bottom of the cliffs, temporarily accelerating cliff retreat in the areas up slope. The rocks in these particular cliffs are highly fractured and nonresistant. They include sandstone, shale, and metamorphic rocks that are prone to rapid erosion during the rainy season. Erosion usually has occurred episodically, not continually at the same time. This year the cliffs locally eroded as much as 10 feet, compared to the frequently noted annual averages of 3 to 4 inches.

Drought

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

Definition of Drought

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

Concept of Drought

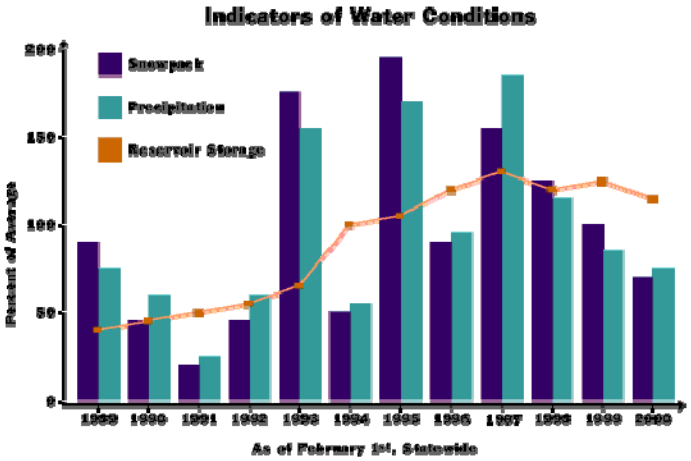
Drought is an insidious hazard of nature. Although it has scores of definitions, it originates from a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more. This deficiency results in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector. Drought should be considered relative to some long-term average condition of balance between precipitation and evapo-transpiration (i.e., evaporation + transpiration) in a particular area, a condition often perceived as

"normal". It is also related to the timing (i.e., principal season of occurrence, delays in the start of the rainy season, occurrence of rains in relation to principal crop growth stages) and the effectiveness of the rains (i.e., rainfall intensity, number of rainfall events). Other climatic factors such as thigh temperature, high wind, and low relative humidity are often associated with it in many regions of the world and can significantly aggravate its severity. Drought should not be viewed as merely a physical phenomenon or natural event. Its impacts on society result from the interplay between a natural event (less precipitation than expected resulting from natural climatic variability) and the demand people place on water supply. Human beings often exacerbate the impact of drought. Recent droughts in both developing and developed countries and the resulting economic and environmental impacts and personal hardships have underscored the vulnerability of all societies to this "natural" hazard.

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

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

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



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

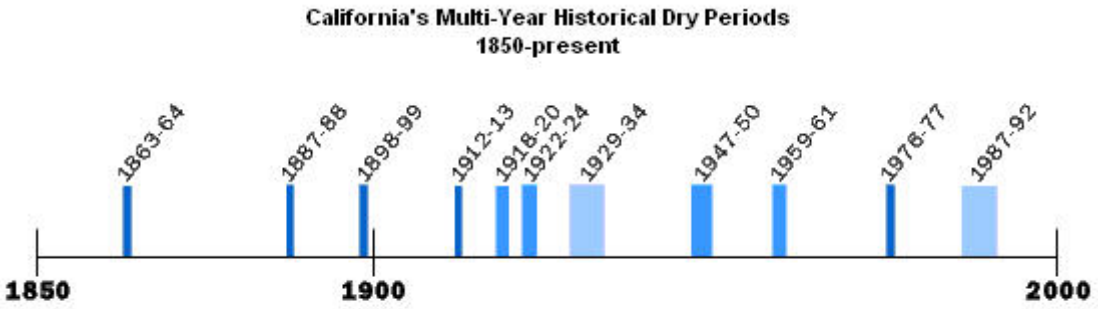
Past California Droughts

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

Severity of Extreme Droughts in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys

Drought	Sacramento Valley Runoff		San Joaquin Valley Runoff	
Period	(maf/yr)	(% Average 1901-96)	(maf/yr)	(% Average 1906-96)
1929-34	9.8	55	3.3	57
1976-77	6.6	37	1.5	26
1987-92	10.0	56	2.8	47

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



1. Dry periods prior to 1900 estimated from limited data.
2. Covers dry periods of statewide or major regional extent.

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

The Long-term Climatic Viewpoint

The historical record of California hydrology is brief in comparison to geologically modern climatic conditions. The following sampling of changes in climatic conditions over time helps put California's twentieth century droughts into perspective. Most of the dates shown below are necessarily approximations. Not only must the climatic conditions be inferred from indirect evidence, but the onset

or extent of changed conditions may vary with geographic location. Readers interested in the subject of paleo-climatology are encouraged to seek out the extensive body of popular and scientific literature on this subject.

Tornado

A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud. It is spawned by a thunderstorm (or sometimes as a result of a hurricane) and produced when cool air overrides a layer of warm air, forcing the warm air to rise rapidly. The damage from a tornado is a result of the high wind velocity and windblown debris.

Less than one tornado event occurs in the entire State of California in any given year; and poses a very minor threat compared to other hazards. No historical record of this hazard is available for the region.

Economic Disruption

Economic Disruption was rated a MODERATE PRIORITY HAZARD by Paramount Unified School District.

Los Angeles County is the most populous county in the nation. With approximately 10 million residents, it is home to about 30 percent of the state's population. The county has grown by nearly 2 million residents in the past 20 years, including more new immigrants than any other region of the country except the New York City area. Today, the county's population is 45 percent Latino, 31 percent non-Latino white, 12 percent Asian, and 10 percent black—similar to the racial/ethnic profile that state demographers predict for California by 2040. The county is also home to large numbers of low-income residents. Reflecting the size and diversity of the county, local government is large and complex, as are the problems of delivering local services to residents. In recent years, local governments in Los Angeles County have confronted difficult issues such as providing health care for the uninsured, reducing air pollution, improving low-performing schools, coping with racial/ethnic tensions involving police actions, and coming to terms with local efforts to secede from the city of Los Angeles. There are also housing, transportation, land use, and environmental issues relating to population growth and development. These factors tend to contribute negatively, on a large scale, to any economic downturn or disruption in the community.

"…Los Angeles County's suburban areas, like Orange County, are becoming so densely settled that they could be said to be urbanizing. Financial and social elites are withdrawing from civic leadership. "People think that most countries and cities and societies are moving away from industrialization," he says. "The notion of a postindustrial society is just wrong."

For example, the rise and decline of manufacturing jobs in American cities has taken a surprising twist in Los Angeles. The Chicago model of urban development assumed a growing industrial base. But in the 1960's and 70's, the traditional assembly-line factories that employed so many urban workers succumbed to cheaper labor overseas.

In the 1980's, the Pentagon's military buildup buoyed L.A.'s aerospace and defense companies and insulated the region from the industrial decline. After the cold war ended, however, cutbacks in defense spending hit Southern California particularly hard and deepened the recession of the early 1990's…."

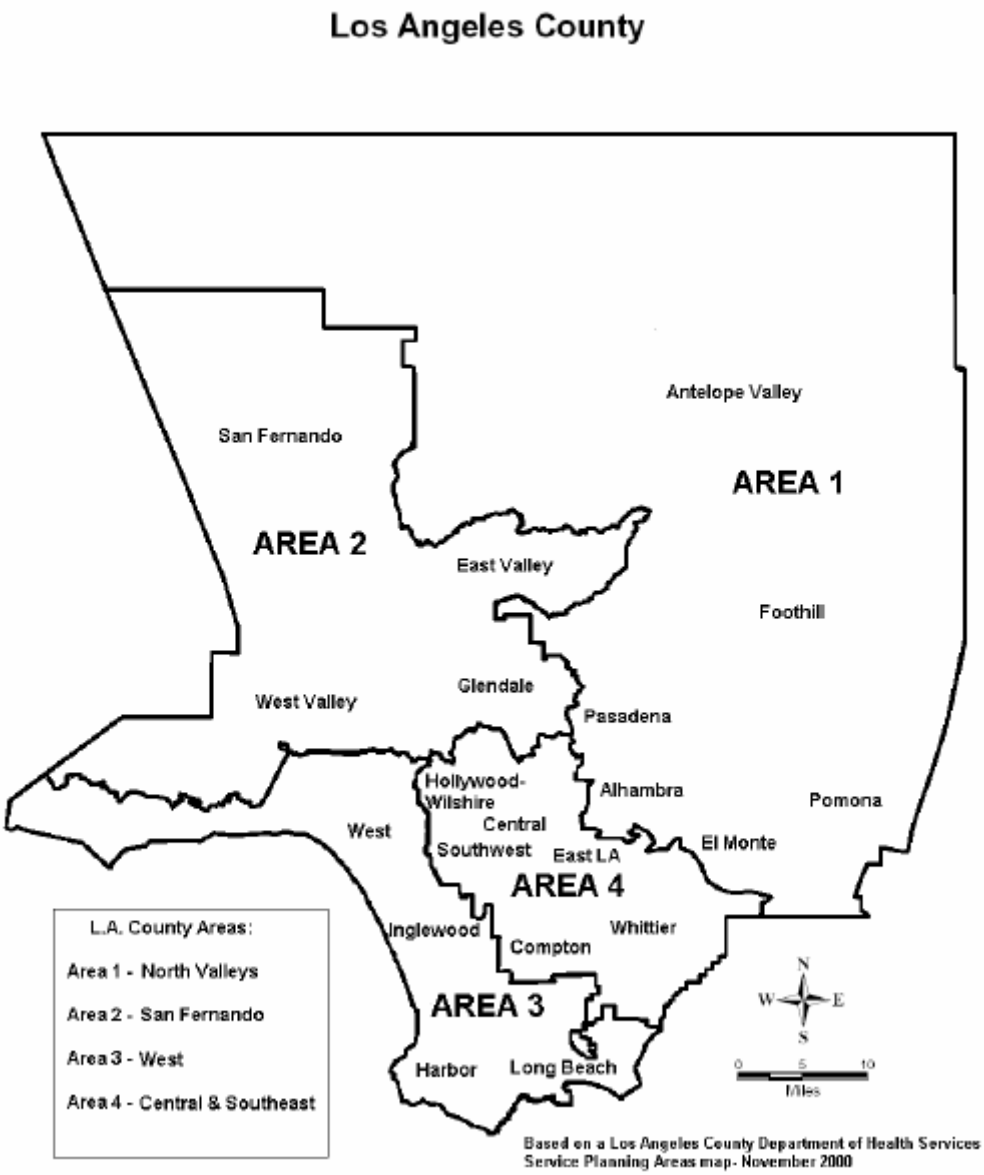
"The New Urban Studies"; Los Angeles scholars use their region and their ideas to end the dominance of the 'Chicago School'; By D.W. MILLER.

Recession

When asked to evaluate the LA County economy today, only 24 percent of residents rate it as excellent or good, while 48 percent say it is fair, and 27 percent poor. Half of county residents report that their area is in a mild (12%), moderate (25%), or serious (14%) recession, with Latinos (58%) and blacks (57%) more likely than whites (44%) to say their area is in recession. And far more residents today (67%) than just one year ago (52%) predict bad economic times for the state during the next 12 months. This economic angst is also taking its toll on residents' overall perception of the county:

- 40 percent of county residents say that the region is headed in the right direction, and 43 percent believe it is headed in the wrong direction, with whites, blacks, and San Fernando area residents more negative than others about the county's prospects.

- Residents are divided about whether the county will be a better or worse place to live in the future (32% each), with an equal percentage (31%) expecting little change.



Government Perceptions

Economic and social conditions — as well as the lingering effects of recent secession efforts — are also affecting attitudes about local government. Seventy-one percent of residents say that the county government is fair (49%) or poor (22%) at solving problems, while only 24 percent rate it as excellent or good. San Fernando area residents (28%) are more likely than others to view county government

in a negative light. While more residents (39%) say their city governments are excellent or good at solving problems, a majority (54%) still gives them low ratings. Residents of LA City are far more critical than others. Given their disenchantment with government, LA residents are open to a number of proposals for reform.

Given the vast differences in attitudes among racial and ethnic groups in LA County, it is not surprising that many residents are concerned about the state of race relations in the region. A majority of residents (53%) believes race relations are not so good (39%) or poor (14%) in the county today. Blacks (65%) are more negative than Latinos (58%), whites (50%), or Asians (45%).

Percent seeing the issue as a big problem in their part of Los Angeles County	All Adults	County Area			
		North Valleys	San Fernando	West	Central / Southeast
Traffic congestion on freeways and major roads	67%	64%	69%	70%	63%
Availability of housing that you can afford	54	47	52	57	59
Crime	41	32	36	38	55
Lack of opportunities for well-paying jobs	40	37	35	36	49
Population growth and development	38	34	43	37	37
Air pollution	37	30	34	32	47

Overall Outlook

Los Angeles County residents are in a sour mood when it comes to the state of the economy in California, the county, and their local areas. Two in three county residents predict bad economic times for California during the next 12 months. This is a considerably higher percentage than we found in PPIC Statewide Surveys in 2000, 2001, and 2002. These pessimistic views are shared across geographic, racial/ethnic, demographic, and political groups.

"Turning to economic conditions in California, do you think that during the next 12 months we will have good times financially or bad times?

	Los Angeles County Adults			
	Feb 00	Jan 01	Feb 02	Mar 03
Good times	77%	50%	38%	25%
Bad times	16	39	52	67
Don't know	7	11	10	8

When asked to evaluate the Los Angeles County economy today, only 24 percent of residents rate it as excellent or good—48 percent say it is fair, and 27 percent rate it as poor. The low ratings are consistent across geographic areas and demographic groups.

As for their parts of Los Angeles County, half of county residents report their areas are now in a mild (12%), moderate (25%) or serious (14%) recession. The Central/Southeast area has the highest percentage of residents (58%) who say their part of the county is in a recession. Higher percentages of

Latinos (58%) and blacks (57%) than whites (44%) say their areas are in a recession. Residents with lower incomes and less education and immigrants are also more likely than others to share this view.

Residents are divided about their overall outlook for the county: Forty percent say that Los Angeles County is headed in the right direction, and 43 percent believe that it is headed in the wrong direction. As for the future, 32 percent think the county will be a better place to live than it is today, 32 percent think it will be a worse place to live, and 31 percent think it will be about the same as now. Whites, blacks, and San Fernando area residents are more negative than others about the county's overall outlook.

Concerning quality of life, 61 percent of Los Angeles County residents say things are going well, and 36 percent say they are not. More than one-third of residents in all four areas believe things are going badly. Although 51 percent see themselves living in the same neighborhood five years from now, 22 percent expect to be living elsewhere in the county, and 17 percent expect to be living outside the county. Younger and more educated residents are most likely to say they will move out of the county in the next five years.

"Do you think that things in Los Angeles County are generally going in the right direction or the wrong direction?

		County Area			
	All Adults	North Valleys	San Fernando	West	Central / Southeast
Right direction	40%	41%	37%	42%	41%
Wrong direction	43	40	49	42	42
Don't know	17	19	14	16	17

State Budget Deficit and Local Tax Increases

Only 3 percent of county residents identify the state budget deficit as the most important issue facing Los Angeles County. Nevertheless, 92 percent of county residents say they are very concerned (71%) or somewhat concerned (21%) that the state budget deficit will cause severe cuts in areas such as city and county government and local schools. This concern is shared across the county's major areas and racial/ethnic groups. Women tend to be more concerned than men that the deficit will cause severe cuts in local services: 77% are very concerned, compared to 64% of men. Majorities in all partisan groups are concerned about potential cuts. However, Democrats (78%) are more likely than independents (68%) and Republicans (66%) to be very concerned.

Los Angeles County residents are willing to raise certain new taxes to fund some local services in light of the large state budget deficit. For example, 64 percent of county residents favor new taxes on alcoholic beverages and cigarettes in order to fund county-level public health and medical emergency services. However, there are large partisan differences: 69 percent of Democrats, 60 percent of independents, and 52 percent of Republicans support new alcohol and cigarette taxes. Women (69%) are much more likely than men (60%) and those under age 35 (68%) are more likely than those ages 55 and older (57%), to favor these so-called "sin taxes." Some six in 10 residents in each of the four geographic areas would support this tax increase to fund county-level services.

Public Policy Institute of California; Special Survey of Los Angeles in collaboration with the University of Southern California; Mark Baldassare, Research Director & Survey Director

The City of Paramount and Surrounding Area

The City of Paramount Economic Development Element is not mandated by the State as a required General Plan Element. However, the General Plan builds upon a strong tradition of Economic Development that is underscored by the City's revitalization and redevelopment efforts. While the Element is not a required Element under the State of California planning law, though once adopted, the Element has the same standing as the other mandatory elements.

This Element addresses a range of issues germane to the economic well-being of the City. This Element is most closely linked to the Land Use Element is most closely linked to the Land Use Element that indicates the location and extent of permitted land uses throughout the City. The commercial component of the General Plan describes the nature of existing commercial development and the potential for additional commercial uses in Paramount.

Recommendations are also given to improve and increase the commercial development in order to better capture the potential within the City.

The Element considers both commercial and industrial development. Each economic sector is discussed in terms of issues, opportunities, and policies. There are a number of constraints with respect to commercial development that this Element seeks to rectify. These potential constraints include the following:

- Paramount captures far less than its "fair share" of retail sales in particular categories when compared to the County and surrounding cities. Notable deficiencies are in Apparel, General Merchandise, Home Furnishings, Food, Auto, and Eating/Drinking establishments. Besides causing Paramount residents to travel long distances for these purchases, this pattern costs the City an estimated $53 million a year in taxable sales.

- The Paramount market area outside the City currently contains a large amount of high-quality regional commercial centers.

- Satisfactory sites for a community commercial center (15-30 acres with good arterial access, good visibility and suitable surroundings) will require redevelopment of existing commercial, residential or industrial property. Market potential for future development of this type appears limited in light of the current level of commercial redevelopment now completed or underway.

- Lack of parking in commercial strips causes congestion, reduces commercial productivity, and reduced arterial highway capacity.

- A low growth rate makes it difficult for commercial development expansion.

Impact on Paramount Unified School District

The state of the economy in the City of Paramount has a direct bearing on the economic stability of Paramount Unified School District. Poor economic times render difficulty in passing bond issues for much needed school modernization and new facility construction. Bad times also are reflected in the school district by unbalanced demographics, lower academic performance, poor student attendance and higher school-related crime.

Low Risk Priority Hazards

Transportation Accidents/Incidents

Transportation Accidents/Incidents were rated a LOW PRIORITY HAZARD by Paramount Unified School District

Because of the tremendous volume of transportation (commercial and private) into and out of LA County, the potential for a disastrous transportation-related event exists. Generally, transportation accidents are incidents that are handled by local jurisdictions or by jurisdictional mutual aid responses. A transportation accident, combined with a volatile hazardous substance or a large number of people, has the potential for becoming an event that requires a major mobilization of local, county, state and federal agencies.

According to the Department of Transportation, from 1994 to 2000 there were more than 1,800 fatal tractor-trailer accidents in the state, and from 1990 to 2001 more than 4,200 train accidents.

Aircraft Incidents

Airline crashes are listed as a less significant hazard because individually they are less likely to result in a state or federal disaster declaration. However, LAUSD recognizes the severity of these incidents as they often lead to deaths and injuries, especially if the disaster takes place on or near school property.

Airline(s)/Flight	Location	Airline(s)/Flight	Location
South West 1455	Burbank	Swift Air Lines, Inc.	Marina Del Rey
Phoenix Air 35A	Fresno	Pacific Southwest Airlines	San Diego
USAIR 1493/Skywest 5569	Los Angeles	Continental Airlines	Los Angeles
Bell	Alamo	Jet Aviation, Ltd.	Palm Springs
North Star/Cessna	Oakland	Mercer Airlines	Van Nuys
Aero naves De Mexico/Piper	Cerritos	Golden West Airlines	Whittier
China Airlines	San Francisco	Sierra Pacific Airlines	Bishop
Western Helicopters	Valencia	Trans World Airlines	Los Angeles
McDonell Douglas Corp.	Edwards AFB	Spectrum Air, Inc.	Sacramento
Air California 336	Orange County	Trans World Airlines	San Francisco

Most Recent Accident

On March 5, 2000, about 1811 Pacific standard time (PST),[1] Southwest Airlines, Inc., flight 1455, a Boeing 737-300 (737), N668SW, overran the departure end of runway 8 after landing at Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport (BUR), Burbank, California. The airplane touched down at approximately 182 knots, and about 20 seconds later, at approximately 32 knots, collided with a metal blast fence and an airport perimeter wall. The airplane came to rest on a city street near a gas station off of the airport property. Of the 142 persons on board, 2 passengers sustained serious injuries; 41 passengers and the captain sustained minor injuries; and 94 passengers, 3 flight attendants, and the first officer sustained no injuries. The airplane sustained extensive exterior damage and some internal damage to the passenger cabin. During the accident sequence, the forward service door (1R) escape slide inflated inside the airplane; the nose gear collapsed; and the forward dual flight attendant jump seat, which was occupied by two flight attendants, partially collapsed.

The National Transportation Safety Board determines that the probable cause of this accident was the flight crew's excessive airspeed and flight path angle during the approach and landing and its failure to abort the approach when stabilized approach criteria were not met. Contributing to the accident was the controller's positioning of the airplane in such a manner as to leave no safe options for the flight crew other than a go-around maneuver.

Aircraft pilots who find themselves in need of an emergency landing strip often seek out large open areas such as school play fields, tracks or parking lots. This puts schools at a higher risk than the general population.

Rail Incidents

Train derailments are so localized that the incidents themselves would not constitute a disaster. However, if there are volatile or flammable substances on the train and the train is in a highly populated or densely forested area, death, injuries, damage to homes, or wild fires could occur.

There have been 14 MAJOR train accidents in California since 1950.

Incident	Location
Metrolink collision	Glendale
Southern Pacific collision	Beaumont
Union Pacific derailment	Kelso
Freight train derailment	Cajon
Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe/Union Pacific collision	Cajon
Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe/ATSF collision	Corona
Amtrak passenger train collision	Stockton
Southern Pacific derailment	San Bernardino
Southern Pacific derailment	West Surf
Union Pacific collision	Kelso
Western Pacific derailment	Hayward
Southern Pacific collision	Thousand Palms
Southern Pacific collision	Tracy
Two Southern Pacific trains collision	Indio

In Los Angeles County, there was a total of 148 train accidents from January 2000 to June 2004.

The following statistics append this figure:

- Deaths – 0
- Injuries – 13
- Loss - $7,978,342

TYPE OF ACCIDENT

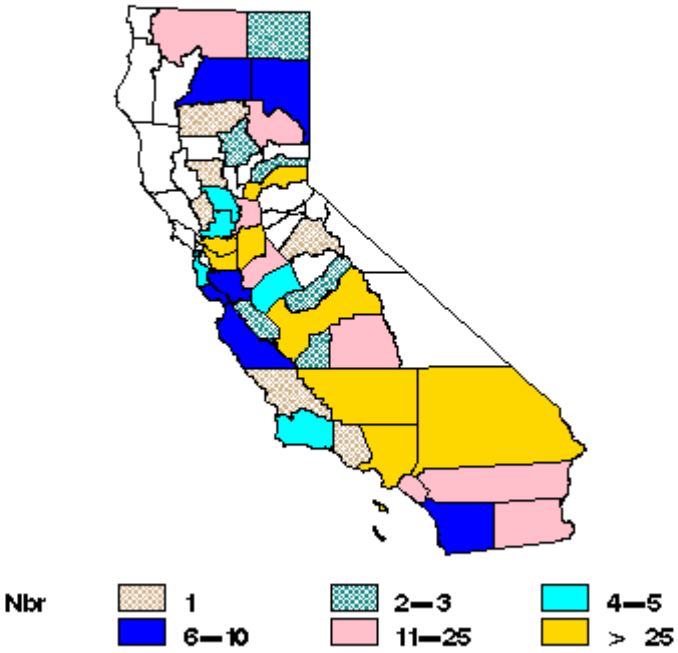
- Collisions – 9
- Derailments – 112
- Other – 27

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

- Equipment – 1
- Human Error – 84
- Other – 13
- Signal Malfunction – 1
- Track Faulty – 49

TRAIN ACCIDENTS FOR CALIFORNIA, January 2000 TO June 2004

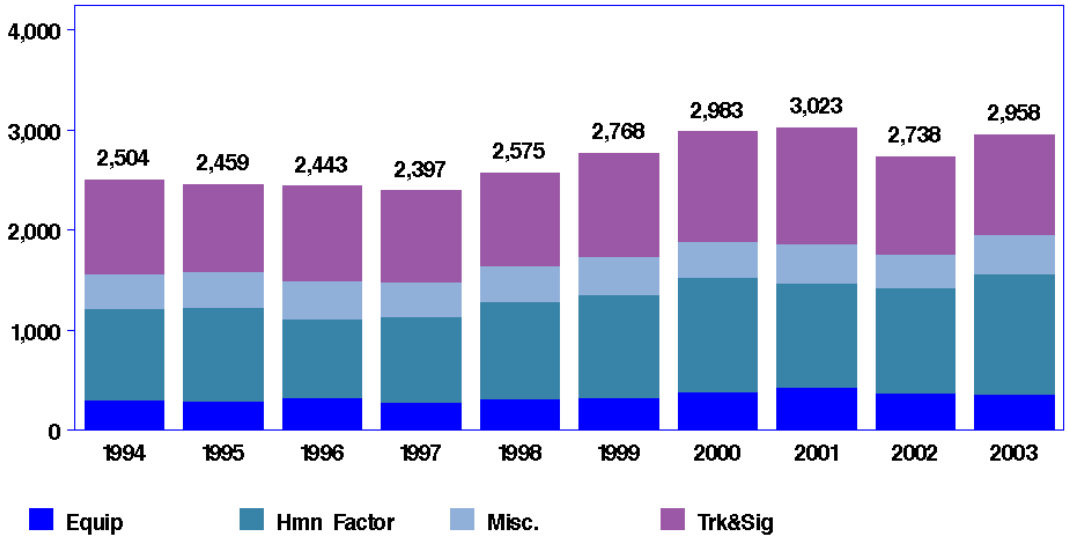
RAILROAD: ALL TYPE OF TRACK: All



Excludes Highway Rail Incidents

Federal Railroad Administration, Office of Safety Analysis

8 — TRAIN ACCIDENTS BY PRIMARY CAUSE, JAN — DEC (2003 preliminary)



Date of run: Wed, Sep 1, 2004

Highway Incidents

On any given day, Los Angeles County highways have thousands of large trucks carrying all sorts of cargos (including hazardous materials). The potential for a highway accident involving one or more trucks carrying volatile cargo is great. Generally, these accidents are handled as incidents by the appropriate jurisdiction; however, because of the dense population and shear volume of vehicular traffic, the risk of a crash becoming a catastrophic event grows.

In 2001, 429,000 large trucks (gross vehicle weight rating greater than 10,000 lbs.) were involved in traffic crashes in the United States: 4,793 were involved in fatal crashes. A total of 5,082 people died (12 percent of all the traffic fatalities reported in 2001) and an additional 131,000 were injured in those crashes.

In 2000, large trucks accounted for 4 percent of all registered vehicles and 7 percent of total vehicle miles traveled (2001 registered vehicle and vehicle miles traveled data not available). In 2001, large trucks accounted for 8 percent of all vehicles involved in fatal crashes and 4 percent of all vehicles involved in injury and property-damage-only crashes.

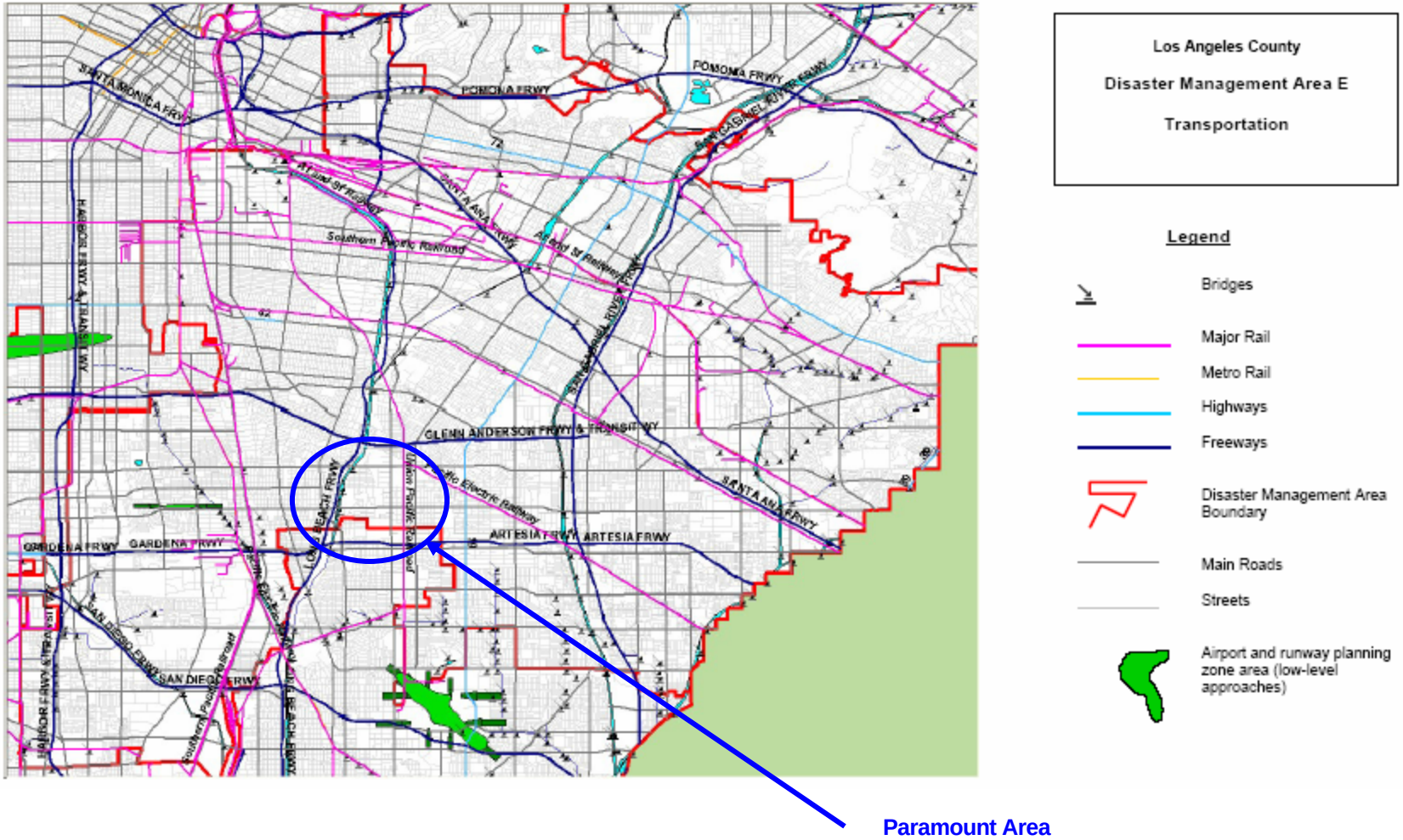
According to a 1999 study performed by the FMCSA (*Cost of Large Truck- and Bus-Involved Crashes*), the average cost per crash involving a large truck is $75,637. With 429,000 large truck-related crashes in 2001, the total monetary expense for 2001 is minimally $32,448,273,000.00 using 1999 cost estimates.

Chain reaction accidents on crowded interstate highways that intertwine Los Angeles County are also another consideration. These events can quickly grow into localized disasters that overstrain local responders. Potentially, they could expand into catastrophic incidents involving hazardous materials, mass casualties, fire, and transportation disruption. Depending on the occurrence, the response could involve mass evacuation, mutual aid and other aspects of managing a disaster.

Impact on Paramount

Paramount and the surrounding area, with its large volume of warehouses, distribution facilities and manufacturing businesses, experiences large volumes of truck and train traffic. Much of this traffic carries hazardous or dangerous materials, often related to the commercial businesses in the area. Interstate Highway 710, which is the western boundary for the City of Paramount, carries the highest volume of commercial truck traffic per measured mile than any highway in the United States. Much of this commercial traffic is either enroute to or departing from the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles to distribution centers, plants, businesses and costumers all over the world.

A catastrophic accident on the highway or a devastating train derailment could affect a large part of the populated area including Paramount and South Gate. It stands to reason that schools would be severely impacted, especially if classes are in session.


Los Angeles County
Disaster Management Area E
Transportation
Legend
Bridges
Major Rail
Metro Rail
Highways
Freeways
Disaster Management Area Boundary
Main Roads
Streets
Airport and runway planning zone area (low-level approaches)
SANTA MONICA FRWY
POMONA FRWY
SANTA ANA FRWY
Southern Pacific Railroad
GLENN ANDERSON FRWY & TRANSIT WY
ARTESIA FRWY
GARDENA FRWY
SAN DIEGO FRWY
HARBOR FRWY & TRANSIT WY
LONG BEACH FRWY
Paramount Area

Flood

Flood was rated a LOW PRIORITY HAZARD in by the Paramount Unified School District.

City of Paramount is designated by the National Flood Insurance Program as a zone "C", or City of minimal flood hazard. It is anticipated that a large portion of the City will be designated in Zone AR beginning July 5, 1998. The impact to the school district is minimal.

Specific Situation

According to the Flood Insurance Administration, the entire City of Paramount, with the exception of approximately 22 acres in the northeast corner is in a flood hazard area.

EMERGENCY READINESS STAGES

Flood in the special risk areas can occur rapidly or slowly depending on the heaviness and severity of rainfall. Emergency preparedness will be based on four stages of response actions.

Stage I (Watch Stage)

Light to Moderate rain

Stage II

Moderate to heavy rain. Paramount Public Works notified to post flooding warnings in affected areas.

Stage III

Continuation of heavy rain. Streets should be closed to traffic.

Stage IV

Threat to private property and persons. Areas should be evacuated.

Lower Los Angeles River & Rio Hondo Channel

Background

Floods are part of the history of Los Angeles. Extensive floods in 1914, 1934 and 1938 inundated the basin and demonstrated the need for a comprehensive flood control system. Even while the backbone system was being constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), continued storm activity in the 1950s and 1960s resulted in a local demand for greater flood protection. In response, the electorate approved Storm Drain Bond Issue Programs in 1952, 1958, 1964 and 1970. An additional Bond Issue Program in 1993 was approved by the Board of Supervisors. These programs totaled over $1 billion to address the local flooding concerns. Today, the Los Angeles County Drainage Area (LACDA) system consists of over 470 miles of mainstream and tributary channels, 2,400 miles of storm drains, over 70,000 catch basins, 33 pump plants, 129 debris basins and 20 flood control and water conservation dams.

In February 1980, the first evidence that the backbone of our flood control system was inadequate, particularly the lower Los Angeles River and Rio Hondo Channel, was seen when floating debris was found on top of the Los Angeles River levee near Wardlow Road in Long Beach. The storm was not the predicted 100-year design flood and yet the channel's capacity had apparently been reached.

At the request of the County, the Corps conducted a comprehensive review, and determined that the existing system, specifically the Rio Hondo Channel from Whittier Narrow's Reservoir to the confluence with the Los Angeles River (11.9 miles), and the lower Los Angeles River from the confluence with the Rio Hondo Channel to its mouth at Long Beach (11.7 miles) no longer provides adequate flood protection. A 100-year flood (the size of storm that has a one percent chance of occurring every year) would exceed the system's capacity in several locations, flooding about 82 square miles of vast urban development, affect over 500,000 people living in the floodplain and cause a staggering $2.3 billion in flood damages. Floodwater would average 2-4 feet deep with ponding up to 10 feet. Currently, the lower Los Angeles River provides flood protection ranging from a 25 to 40 year storm. This situation is now the most serious potential flooding problem in the County.

General Situation

Two different types of flow are anticipated to occur outside of the channel itself: 1) flows greater than the limited channel capacity referred to as "overflow" which remain outside but contiguous with the channel due to topography and 2) flows greater than channel capacity that leave channel confines and follow alternate flow paths through a community are referred to as "breakout."

The criteria for levee failure is based upon the duration and magnitude of flood waters overtopping the channel wall or levee. If the flow reaches 7,500 gallons per second (gals/s) above the channel's capacity for at least one (1) hour, then levee failure is assumed to result. Levee failures or "breakouts" are assumed to occur at four different locations along two reaches:

Reach 1 - Rio Hondo Channel from Whittier Narrows Dam to confluence with lower Los Angeles River (total length 11.9 miles).

Rio Hondo Channel at Beverly Boulevard C levee failure is anticipated with a breakout flow of 102,500 gal/s on the east bank for a duration of over 35 hours. Overflow would occur along the east bank of the levee's channel from the breakout point at Beverly Boulevard downstream to Stewart and Gray Road.

Rio Hondo Channel at Stewart and Gray Road C levee failure is anticipated with a breakout flow of 20,000 gal/s on both banks for a duration of 2.5 hours. Overflow would occur on both banks to Imperial Highway and pond behind Rio Hondo Channel and Los Angeles River levees.

Reach 2 - Lower Los Angeles River from the confluence with Rio Hondo Channel to the Pacific Ocean (total length 11.7 miles)

Los Angeles River at Fernwood street - levee failure is anticipated with a breakout flow of 561,000 gal/s on both banks for a duration of nearly 32 hours. Overflow would continue on both banks, from Fernwood downstream to 10th Street on the east bank and to Artesia Freeway on the westbank.

Los Angeles River at Wardlow Road C levee failure is anticipated with a breakout flow of 340,000 gal/s on both banks for a duration of 26 hours. Overflow would continue on the west bank from the Compton Creek confluence downstream to the Pacific Ocean.

Five prioritized areas within the 100-year flood boundary have been established for systematically alerting, warning and/or evacuating communities which may be in danger. The areas are based on the

potential "breakout" locations and also on predicted flooding depths as shown on the flood boundary map**.** The 100-year Flood Boundary map delineates the areas with the highest potential of flooding or potential for flood damages (Area 1) and diminish to areas of less significant flooding potential (Areas 2 through 5). The areas are defined and mapped as follows:

Areas 1A through 1D C Locations of breakout points, as described previously. Highest priority for evacuation.

- At Beverly Boulevard, east bank of the Rio Hondo Channel.
- At Stewart and Gray Road, both banks of the Rio Hondo Channel.
- At Fernwood Street, both banks of the Los Angeles River.
- At Wardlow Road, both banks of the Los Angeles River.

Area 2 C Area where flooding depths are expected to be greater than 8 feet above the surrounding ground elevation.

Areas 3A through 3F C Areas where flooding depths are expected to be between 4-8 feet above the surrounding ground elevation including the breakout near the Compton Creek confluence with the Los Angeles River.

Areas 4A through 4E C Areas where flooding depths are expected to be between 2-4 feet above the surrounding ground elevation.

Area 5 C Area where flooding depths are expected to be less than 2 feet above the surrounding ground elevation. Evacuations are not anticipated for this area.

Urban Flooding

Portions of the City of Paramount are prone to urban flooding, also sometimes referred to as ponding, due to debris accumulation on storm drains and in flood control channels and basins, over burdened pumping stations and aged drainage systems. Low-lying areas of the City are particularly susceptible to urban flooding.

Flood control channels and basins are at risk of overflowing their banks during times of heavy rainfall and reservoir water release, including the Los Angeles River Flood Control Channel, which runs north and south along the western boundary of the City. The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and the Army Corp of Engineers are responsible for notifying the jurisdiction at the onset of planned water releases.

Specific Situation

The following areas are considered at risk due to urban flooding:

- Western boundary of the City, from about Orange Avenue, when the tide gates to Los Angeles River Flood Control Channels close due to heavy rain.

- All-American Park, a retention basin utilized as a public park during normal weather.

Health hazards could present themselves to residential dwellings and businesses in the affected areas if proper flood clean-up actions are not conducted immediately. Contamination due to flooded sewage systems pose the greatest risk to health and safety of persons in the affected areas.

Flood Facts

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

The towering mountains that give the Los Angeles region its spectacular views also wring a great deal of rain out of the storm clouds that pass through. Because the mountains are so steep, the rainwater moves rapidly down the slopes and across the coastal plains on its way to the ocean.

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

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

Flooding. occurs when climate, geology, and hydrology combine to create conditions where water flows outside of its usual course.

Winter Rainfall

Over the last 125 years, the average annual rainfall in Los Angeles is 14.9 inches. But the term "average" means very little as the annual rainfall during this time period has ranged from only 4.35 inches in 2001-2002 to 38.2 inches in 1883-1884. In fact, in only fifteen of the past 125 years, has the annual rainfall been within plus or minus 10% of the 14.9 inch average. And in only 38 years has the annual rainfall been within plus or minus 20% of the 14.9 inch average. This makes the Los Angeles basin a land of extremes in terms of annual precipitation.

Monsoons

Another relatively regular source for heavy rainfall, particularly in the mountains and adjoining cities is from summer tropical storms. Table xxx lists tropical storms that have had significant rainfall in the past century, and the general areas affected by these storms. These tropical storms usually coincide with El Niño years.

Geography and Geology

The greater Los Angeles Basin is the product of rainstorms and erosion for millennia. "Most of the mountains that ring the valleys and coastal plain are deeply fractured faults and, as they (the mountains) grew taller, their brittle slopes were continually eroded. Rivers and streams carried boulders, rocks, gravel, sand, and silt down these slopes to the valleys and coastal plain....In places these sediments are as much as twenty thousand feet thick.

Much of the coastal plain rests on the ancient rock debris and sediment washed down from the mountains. This sediment can act as a sponge, absorbing vast quantities of rain in those years when heavy rains follow a dry period. But like a sponge that is near saturation, the same soil fills up rapidly when a heavy rain follows a period of relatively wet weather. So even in some years of heavy rain,

flooding is minimal because the ground is relatively dry. The same amount of rain following a wet period of time can cause extensive flooding.

The greater Los Angeles basin is for all intents and purposes built out. This leaves precious little open land to absorb rainfall. This lack of open ground forces water to remain on the surface and rapidly accumulate. If it were not for the massive flood control system with its concrete lined river and stream beds, flooding would be a much more common occurrence. And the tendency is towards even less and less open land. In-fill building is becoming a much more common practice in many areas. Developers tear down an older home which typically covers up to 40% of the lot size and replacing it with three or four town homes or apartments which may cover 90-95% of the lot.

Another potential source of flooding is "asphalt creep." The street space between the curbs of a street is a part of the flood control system. Water leaves property and accumulates in the streets, where it is directed towards the underground portion of the flood control system. The carrying capacity of the street is determined by the width of the street and the height of the curbs along the street. Often, when streets are being resurfaced, a one to two inch layer of asphalt is laid down over the existing asphalt. This added layer of asphalt subtracts from the rated capacity of the street to carry water. Thus the original engineered capacity of the entire storm drain system is marginally reduced over time. Subsequent re-paving of the street will further reduce the engineered capacity even more.

Flood Prone Area Identification

Flood maps and Flood Insurance Studies (FIS) are often used to identify flood-prone areas. The NFIP was established in 1968 as a means of providing low-cost flood insurance to the nation's flood-prone communities. The NFIP also reduces flood losses through regulations that focus on building codes and sound floodplain management. NFIP regulations (44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Chapter 1, Section 60, 3) require that all new construction in floodplains must be elevated at or above base flood level.

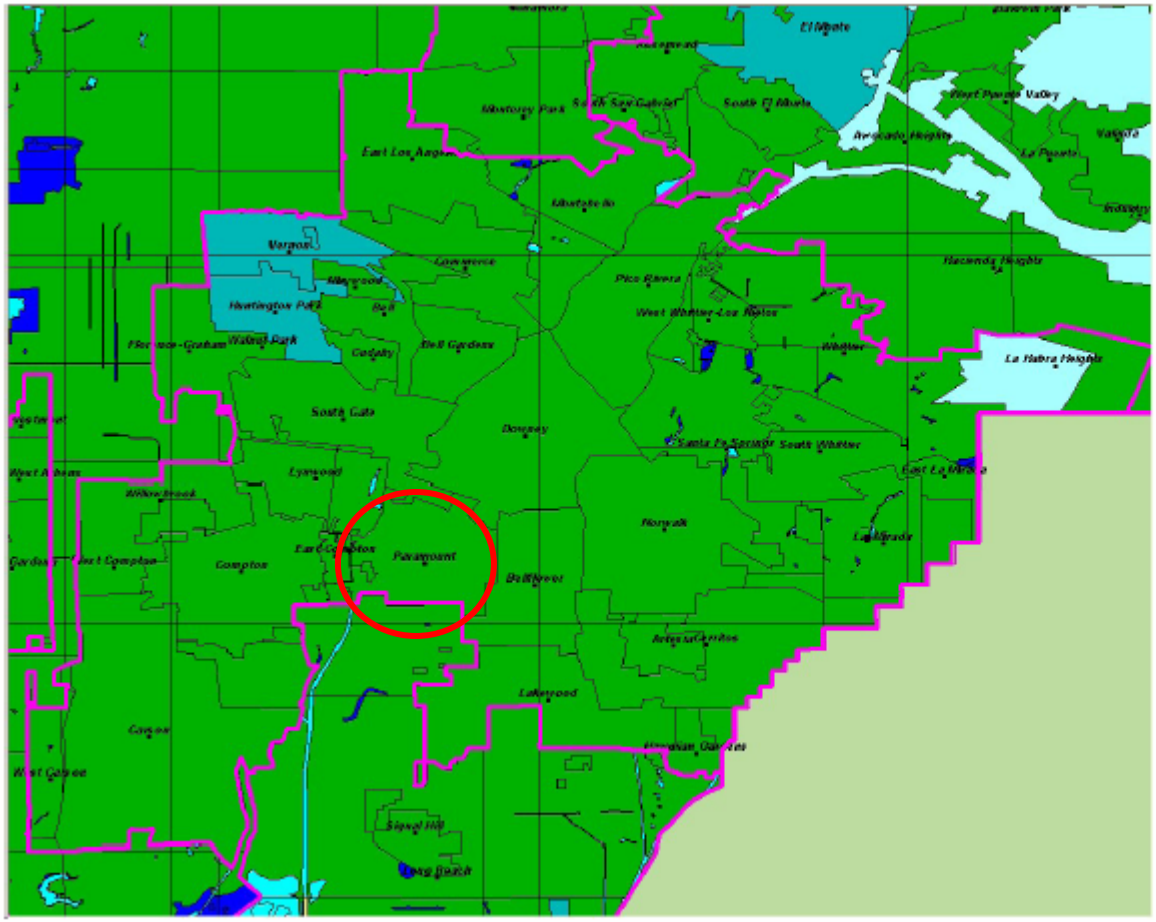
Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) and Flood Insurance Studies (FIS) Floodplain maps are the basis for implementing floodplain regulations and for delineating flood insurance purchase requirements. A Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is the official map produced by FEMA which delineates SFHA in communities where NFIP regulations apply. FIRMs are also used by insurance agents and mortgage lenders to determine if flood insurance is required and what insurance rates should apply.

Water surface elevations are combined with topographic data to develop FIRMs. FIRMs illustrate areas that would be inundated during a 100-year flood, floodway areas, and elevations marking the 100-year-flood level. In some cases they also include base flood elevations (BFEs) and areas located within the 500-year floodplain. Flood Insurance Studies and FIRMs produced for the NFIP provide assessments of the probability of flooding at a given location. FEMA conducted many Flood Insurance Studies in the late 1970s and early 1980s. These studies and maps represent flood risk at the point in time when FEMA completed the studies. However, it is important to note that not all 100-year or 500-year floodplains have been mapped by FEMA.

FEMA flood maps are not entirely accurate. These studies and maps represent flood risk at the point in time when FEMA completed the studies, and does not incorporate planning for floodplain changes in the future due to new development. Although FEMA is considering changing that policy, it is optional for local communities. Man-made and natural changes to the environment have changed the dynamics of storm water run-off since then.

Flood control measures in the area have placed the City of Paramount within the boundaries of the 1000 year flood plain, thereby reducing any risk to flood damage to schools operated by the Paramount Unified School District.

LA County Flood Hazard Area Map


Vernon
South Gate
Lynwood
Compton
Paramount
Bellflower
Norwalk
Downey
Lakewood
Cerritos
Signal Hill
Long Beach
Cudahy
Bell Gardens
Huntington Park
Montebello
Pico Rivera
Whittier
La Habra Heights
Hacienda Heights
Los Angeles County
Disaster Management Area E
FEMA Flood Plains
Legend
50 Year Flood Plain
100 Year Flood Plain
500 Year Flood Plain
1000 Year Flood Plain

Sinkhole & Subsidence

Sinkholes and Subsidence were rated LOW PRIORITY HAZARDS by Paramount Unified School District.

Land subsidence (the vertical downward movement of the land surface) has a variety of causes, including some that are related exclusively to human activities (e.g. mining and drainage of organic soils). We have already seen that subsidence can result from isostatic adjustments and natural compaction. Now we shall examine subsidence caused by fluid withdrawal, sinkhole development, and hydro-compaction.

Deep Subsidence

Deep subsidence is the slow downward movement of land caused by the compaction of sediments that occur below the earth's surface.

Deep subsidence occurs in locations where fluids under pressure are withdrawn from the subsurface. This includes groundwater taken from confined aquifers and fluids pumped from oil and gas reservoirs.

Central Valley, California: world's largest area of subsidence (geology)Long Beach, CA: up to 30 feet of subsidence occurred over an oil field

When fluids held under pressure within the subsurface are withdrawn, the fluid pressure drops. If the formation from which fluids were taken is composed of compressible sediments, a reduction in fluid pressure can cause the overlying formations to slowly subside.

Santa Clara Valley, CA: groundwater levels correlate with subsidence. Long Beach, CA: subsidence has been halted by using injection wells

Sinkholes

There are three types of sinkholes, each of which forms in a different way. Collapse sinkholes are by far the most hazardous because of how suddenly they can form.

1. SOLUTION SINKHOLES

Solution sinkholes form where soluble bedrock (i.e., limestone, dolomite, marble, or rock salt) is exposed at the land surface and therefore subject to dissolution by surface water. Runoff collects in natural depressions (often where bedrock fractures intersect) and slowly dissolves a sinkhole.

2. SUBSIDENCE SINKHOLES

Subsidence sinkholes are similar to solution sinkholes, except the soluble bedrock is covered by a thin layer of unconsolidated material (e.g., soil and/or sediment). Surface water infiltration dissolves cavities where the bedrock is most intensely fractured, and the overlying sediments gradually move downward into the expanding cavity.

3. COLLAPSE SINKHOLES

Collapse sinkholes form when surface materials suddenly sink into a subsurface cavity or cave. Cavities form slowly over time as groundwater moves along fractures in soluble bedrock and enlarge them through dissolution. Collapse can occur in two different ways: (where caves are found)

When a cavity gets sufficiently large, the "roof" becomes too thin to support its own weight and the weight of any overlying rock or sediment, so it collapses into the cavity.

Sometimes cavities are able to support the weight of overlying materials (usually sediments) by virtue of being completely filled with groundwater. If the groundwater level is lowered, then the overburden will first erode and then collapse into the dewatered cavity.

Hydro-compaction

Hydro-compaction is the subsidence of shallow soils and sediments as a result of adding water to the land surface. Typically this occurs in dry regions where agriculture relies on extensive irrigation) is notable not for the magnitude of the subsidence that occurs but for the fact that much of the western United States has the type of geologic conditions which are susceptible to this phenomenon.

The sediments that are susceptible to hydro-compaction were loosely deposited in an arid or semi-arid environment by processes that left them with a very high porosity (> 45%). As these sediments dry out, their high-porosity structure is preserved by clay particles that act as "bridges" to cement the larger particles together. If water is added, the clay "cement" loses its strength, and the sediment subsides under its own weight.

Local Impact

There is no historical record to suggest that Sinkholes or Subsidence have caused or resulted from catastrophic events in and around the Paramount Unified School District.

Wildland Urban Interface Fire

Wildland Urban Interface Fire was rated a LOW PRIORITY HAZARD by the Paramount Unified School District. The proximity of Paramount Unified School District facilities to areas vulnerable to wild fire is such that the committee felt there was no risk, other than, perhaps, from the secondary affects of smoke.

Levels of Wildland Fire Protection Services

The history of California wildfires indicates that the following trends will continue. Risk from wildfire to life, property, natural resources, and firefighter safety is increasing.

- Population will grow and more people will live and use wildland areas, especially in the Central Sierra and in the Southern California counties of Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego.
- Topography and climate support ecosystems where large wildfires can be expected.
- Drought and fuel moisture conditions will be unpredictable but almost always dangerous in fire season.
- More structures will be constructed in areas that are very susceptible to wildfire.
- Historical legacy of narrow roads, difficult entrance, insufficient water supplies, flammable building construction and location that make many communities and homes wildfire-prone still exits.
- Public demand for wildland fire protection and other services will increase.

Deteriorating forest health, increasing fuel loads and other factors have led to more intense, destructive wildfires; unabated this pattern will continue.

Assets at risk will increase, especially watershed assets, because of the rapid rise in the demand for water to supply more people. Based on population projections, the potential for accelerating loss of protected assets, especially life and property, will be greater from disastrous wildfires.

Large wildfires do not respect political or property boundaries. Historically, a strength of California's firefighting agencies is found within a concept of mutual cooperation at the federal, state, and local levels of government. Day-to-day mutual aid for initial attack, as well as a statewide mutual-aid system for fire disasters, is the basis of this cooperation and coordination. The ability to rapidly mobilize, effectively deploy and support large numbers of specialized firefighting resources is essential to cope with large multiple fires. Hence, CDF, in cooperation with other fire agencies, must maintain infrastructure, including communications and capital improvements necessary to facilitate such a response.

Fire protection forces in California must have sufficient depth to respond to large, multiple wildfires and still prevent other small fires from becoming large damaging fires. CDF plays a key role in supplying and coordinating such forces; it should maintain and enhance this ability. The 1985 Fire Plan includes a model to provide adequate depth of resources that show CDF needing 96 additional engines and 825 personnel for managing large fires using the Incident Command System. There is a greater need today as reflected in the California Fire Plan.

Wildfire Smoke

Characteristics of Wildfire Smoke

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

Estimating Particulate Matter Levels

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

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

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

Estimating particulate matter concentrations from visibility assessment

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

*In wildfire smoke, most particles are less than one micrometer, so the values obtained by measuring either PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$ are virtually interchangeable, and are treated as such in this document. Therefore, in the table above, the different particle levels can be measured using either PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$ monitors.

Smoke Hazards as a Result of Wildland Fires

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

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

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

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

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

Sensitive Populations

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

Individuals with asthma and other respiratory diseases: Levels of pollutants that may not affect healthy people may cause breathing difficulties for people with asthma or other chronic lung diseases. Asthma, derived from the Greek word for panting, is a condition characterized by chronic inflammation of the airways, with intermittent bronchial-constriction and airflow obstruction, causing shortness of

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

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

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

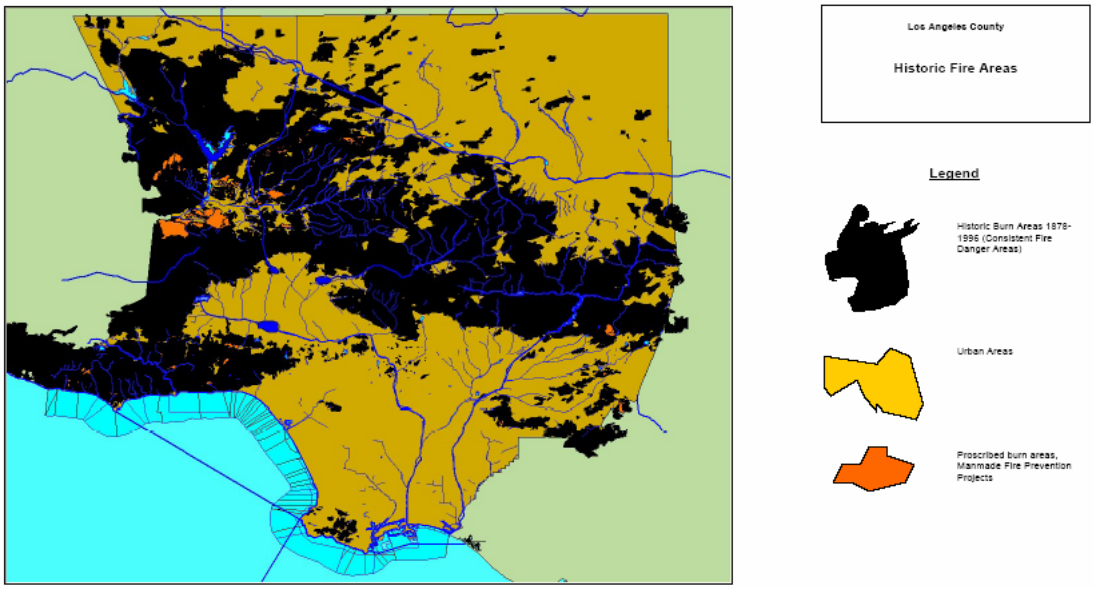
The elderly. In several studies researchers have estimated that tens of thousands of elderly people die prematurely each year from exposure to particulate air pollution, probably because the elderly are more likely to have pre-existing lung and heart diseases, and therefore are more susceptible to particle-associated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

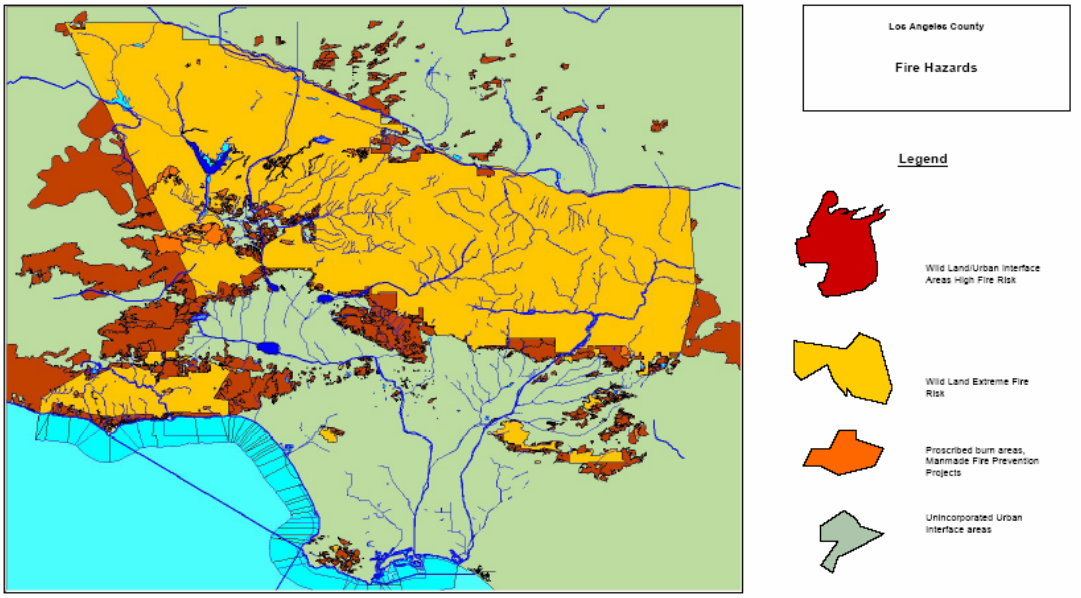
Children. Children, even those without any pre-existing illness or chronic conditions, are considered a sensitive population because their lungs are still developing, making them more susceptible to air pollution than healthy adults. Several factors lead to increased exposure in children compared with adults: they tend to spend more time outside; they engage in more vigorous activity, and they inhale more air (and therefore more particles) per pound of body weight. Studies have shown that particulate pollution is associated with increased respiratory symptoms and decreased lung function in children,

including symptoms such as episodes of coughing and difficulty breathing. These can result in school absences and limitations of normal childhood activities.

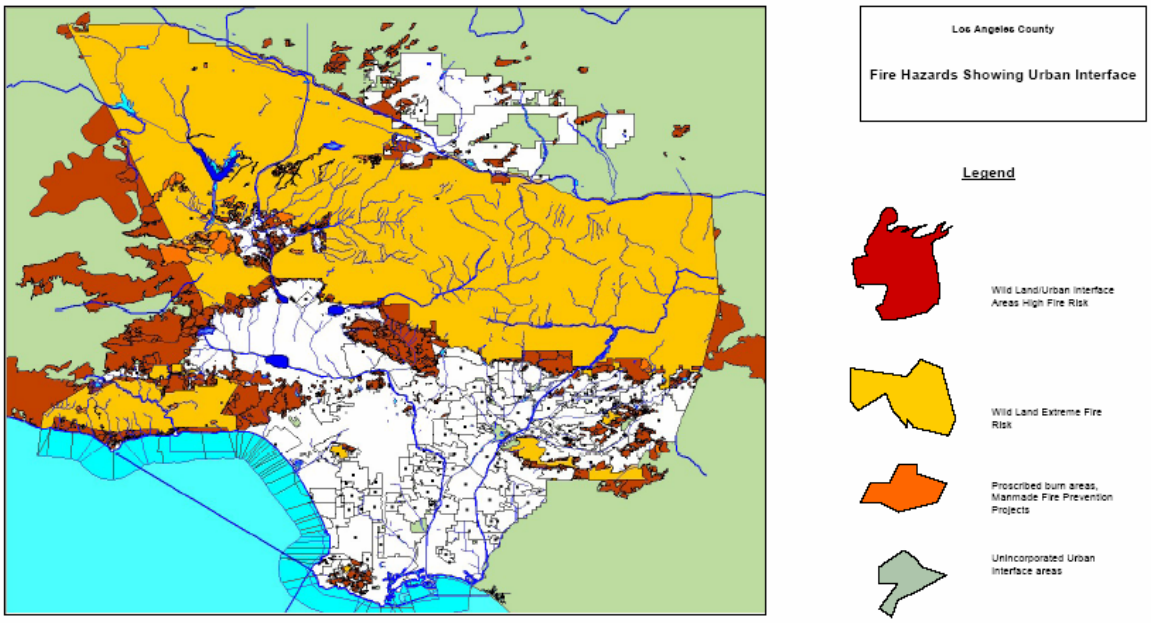
Pregnant women. While there have not been studies of the effects of exposure to wildfire smoke on pregnancy outcomes, there is substantial evidence of adverse effects of repeated exposures to cigarette smoke, including both active and passive smoking. Wildfire smoke contains many of the same compounds as cigarette smoke. In addition, recent data suggest that exposures to ambient air pollution in cities may result in low birth weight and possibly other, more serious adverse reproductive effects. Therefore, it would be prudent to consider pregnant women as a potentially susceptible population as well.

Smokers. People who smoke, especially those who have smoked for many years, have already compromised their lung function. However, due to adaptation of their lungs to ongoing irritation, smokers are less likely to report symptoms from exposure to irritant chemicals than are nonsmokers. However, they may still be injured by wildfire smoke. Therefore, some smokers may unwittingly put themselves at greater risk of potentially harmful wildfire smoke exposures, believing that they are not being affected.


Los Angeles County
Historic Fire Areas
Legend
Historic Burn Areas 1878-1996 (Consistent Fire Danger Areas)
Urban Areas
Proscribed burn areas, Manmade Fire Prevention Projects


Los Angeles County
Fire Hazards
Legend
Wild Land/Urban Interface Areas High Fire Risk
Wild Land Extreme Fire Risk
Proscribed burn areas, Manmade Fire Prevention Projects
Unincorporated Urban Interface areas

Los Angeles County Fire Hazard Areas Depicting Urban Interface Los Angeles County GIS Data



Dam Failure

Dam Failure was rated a LOW PRIORITY HAZARD by Paramount Unified School District.

Dam inundation is defined as the flooding which occurs as the result of structural failure of a dam. Structural failure may be caused by seismic activity. Seismic activity may also cause inundation by the action of a seismically induced wave which overtops the dam without also causing dam failure. This action is referred to as a seiche. Landslides flowing into a reservoir are also a source of potential dam failure or overtopping.

Specific Situation

The two major dams which could have significant impact on the City of Paramount in the event of a dam failure are the Whittier Narrows and Hansen Dams. Neither of these dams is located in the City.

Failure of these dams during a catastrophic event, such as a severe earthquake, is considered a very unlikely. Due to the method of construction of these dams, they have performed well in earthquakes; and failure is not expected to occur. However, for purposes of emergency preparedness, areas expected to be inundated, should failure occur, have been identified. Additional information is contained in the specific Dam Inundation Contingency Plans prepared for each of the dams.

Whittier Narrows Dam

Description and Location: Whittier Narrows Dam is owned and operated by the Los Angeles District, Corps of Engineers. It is located in Los Angeles County on the San Gabriel and Rio Hondo Rivers approximately three miles south of the City of El Monte, 3 miles northwest of the City of Whittier, and approximately 7.5 miles downstream of the Santa Fe flood control channel. It is normally empty except during or immediately after periods of significant runoff.

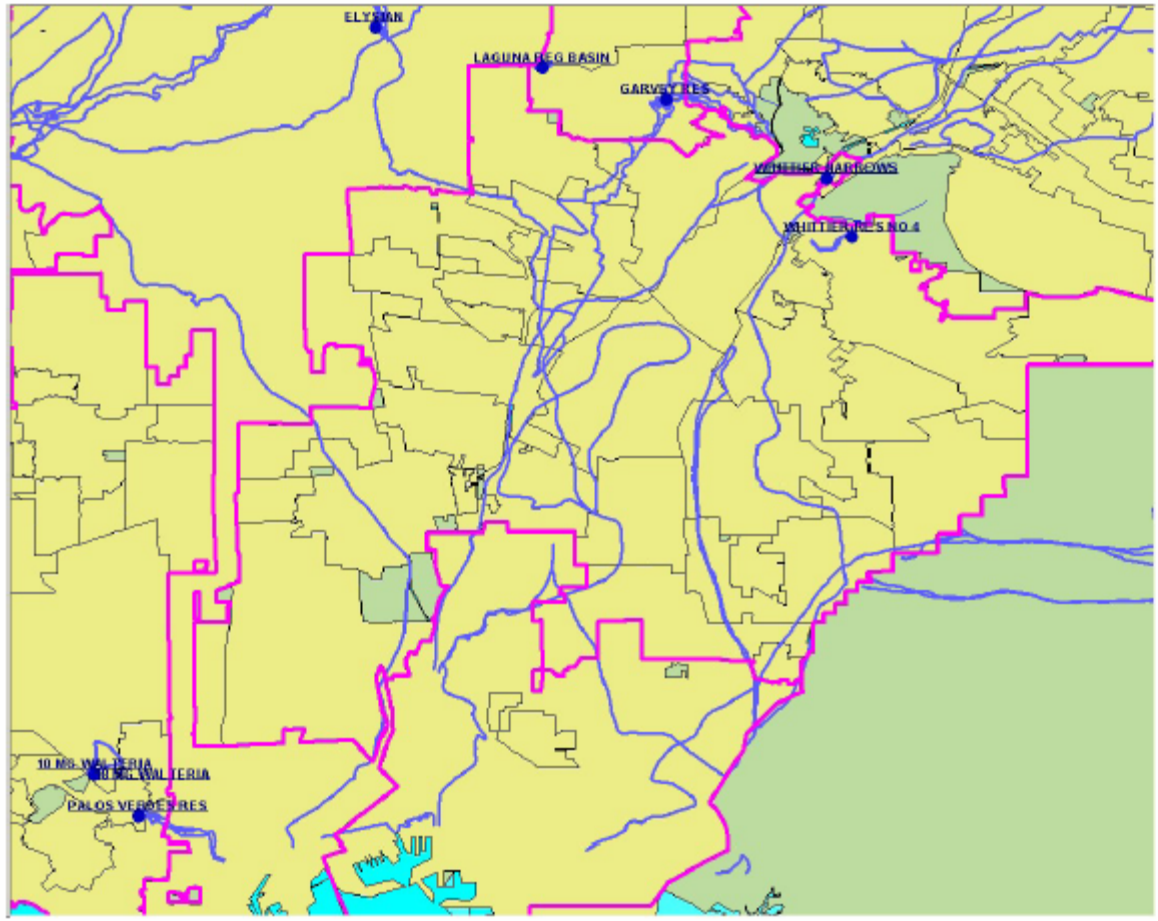
Areas of Inundation: Should a breach in the dam occur, the water released would flow in a southerly direction toward the City of Long Beach. The entire City of Paramount lies within the dam's flood plain/inundation path. Paramount is located approximately 11 miles downstream of the Whittier Narrows Dam. In the event of a dam failure, the flood wave would reach the City approximately 11-15 hours later at a depth of 4 feet. The City first and then continuing southward. It should be understood that the City would not be simultaneously inundated. The inundated area affected by a treach of the Whittier Narrows Dam is comprised of commercial, industrial, schools, and residential, including a hospital.

Hansen Dam

Description and Location: Hansen Dam is owned and operated by the Los Angeles District, Corps of Engineers. It is located in Los Angeles County on the northern edge of the San Fernando Valley on Tujunga Wash just below the confluence of Big and Little Tujunga Creeks, about 4 miles west of the town of Sunland. Hansen Dam operates as a "dry" dam with all gates open 1-foot.

Areas of Inundation: Should a breach in the dam occur, the downstream current of water would flow in a southerly direction, into the Los Angeles River Channel. The City of Paramount, excluding areas on the very eastern part of the City, lies within the dam's inundation path. Paramount is located approximately 30 miles downstream of the Hansen Dam. In the event of a dam failure, the flood

wave would reach Paramount approximately 22 hours later at a depth of one foot. The flood wave would continue to move through Paramount, inundating the northern section of the City first and then continuing southward. The most eastern portion of the City north of Alondra Boulevard and west of Lakewood Boulevard is not within the inundation area. It should be understood that the City would not be simultaneously inundated. The inundated area affected by a breach of the Hansen Dam is comprised of commercial, industrial, schools, and residential, including a hospital.



Los Angeles County

Disaster Management Area E

Dam Failure Inundation

Legend

Dam Location

Inundation Flow Route

Disaster Management Area Boundaries

City Boundaries

Section 5 – Hazard Mitigation Strategies

Mitigation Goals and Objectives

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

Identification and Prioritization of Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions that address the goals and objectives developed in the previous step were identified, evaluated, and prioritized. These actions form the core of the mitigation plan. PUSD conducted a capabilities assessment, reviewing existing local plans, policies, and regulations for any other capabilities relevant to hazard mitigation planning. An analysis of their capability to carry out these implementation measures with an eye toward hazard and loss prevention was conducted. The capabilities assessment required an inventory of each jurisdiction's legal, administrative, fiscal and technical capacities to support hazard mitigation planning. After completion of the capabilities assessment, PUSD evaluated and prioritized their proposed mitigations. Social, technical, administrative, political, legal, economic, and environmental opportunities as well as constraints of implementing a particular mitigation action were considered. This step resulted in a list of acceptable and realistic actions that address the hazards identified.

A full suite of goals, objectives and action items for the District is presented in this Plan. The Planning Committee then identified and prioritized actions with the highest short to medium term priorities. An implementation, schedule, funding source and coordinating individual or agency is identified for each prioritized action item.

PUSD Identified Mitigation Constraints

The Planning Committee identified a list of issues that exist that can be considered constraints to mitigation planning implementation: (perspective of the participating committee members)

- Legal
- Economic Constraints
- Budgetary Constraints
- Land Ownership Constraints
- State and Federal Influences
- Enormity of Population and Area Served
- Sensitivity of Information Needed to Complete the Plan.

The Paramount USD is dependent on the below jurisdictions and agencies for disaster response and recovery.

- City of Paramount
- Los Angeles County Fire Department
- Los Angeles County Sheriff Department

Any data that is brought before the planning committee that is sensitive must be presented as sensitive data and marked not to be shared outside of the task force. (It is the responsibility the task force to be sure the data is identified as sensitive.)

- Building and Code restrictions
- Cultural Demands and Barriers
- Interpretation of Law

Paramount Unified School District Modernization & Future Projects

Modernization

Updated 10-27-04, the chart below describes future building and types of structures.

School Sites	Planned Start Date	Planned Completion Date	Use of funding
Rosecrans		Aug-03	* Purchase approximately 7 acres of land that includes 5 houses, 4 commercial properties & 1 vacant land parcel
	Sep-03	Jul-05	* Build a new school to house 825 students that includes 33 classrooms, multi-purpose room, library, computer lab and administrative support areas.
Gaines	Jun-03 underway	Jun-04	* Construct a new school on the west end of Gaines playground to house 825 students in 33 classrooms, multi-purpose room, library, computer lab, and administrative support areas.
	Mar-04	May-05	* Remove 24 relocatables at Gaines, construct a new 8 classroom building, and renovate the playground area to support both schools. * Provide upgrades to prolong the life of the school.
P Park	Aug-03	Aug-04	* Construct a new 8 classroom building with support areas, an outdoor amphitheatre, and restroom building.
PHS/PHSW	Aug-03	Aug-04	**At PHS West:** * Demolish and replace 8 old classrooms at PHS West with a two-story 12 classroom building on south end of campus.
	Aug-03	Nov-04	* Provide air-conditioning/heating units to all remaining classrooms and support areas that lack air-conditioning. * Provide upgrades to prolong the life of the school. * Upgrade hardscape/landscape areas to include basketball, other hardcourts and additional parking. **At PHS:** * Remove 3 relocatable classrooms at PHS and replace with a two-story 12 classroom building and restroom building on south end. * Use new building as interim housing for modernization construction. * Provide air-conditioning/heating units to all remaining classrooms and support areas that lack air-conditioning. * Provide upgrades to prolong the life of the school. * Relocate tennis courts and increase parking capacity. * Upgrade hardscape/landscape areas to include softball diamond.
Orange	May-04	Dec-05	* Remove 24 relocatable classrooms and replace with a two-story 26 classroom building. Construct a Kitchen, library, media center and additional restrooms. * Modify existing office area,create 2 classrooms in MP room. * Expand parking lot and renovate hardscape play areas for students.
Los Cerritos	Apr-04	Jul-05	* Replace 11 classrooms with a two-story 20 classroom building. * Provide hardscape and landscape to upgrade common areas.

	Dec-04	May-05	* Provide upgrades to prolong the life of the school.
Hollydale	Aug-04	Apr-04	* Replace 20 relocatable classrooms with 26 new or renovated classrooms reconfigured in classroom clusters.
	Jul-04	Jan-05	* Construct Media Center and replace several old restrooms * Provide hardscape and landscape to upgrade play areas. * Provide upgrades to prolong the life of the school.
Collins Academy Keppel Lincoln Mokler Wirtz	Jun-04	Aug-05	* All modernization projects will emphasize prolonging life of the school with upgrades to electrical and plumbing systems, upgrades of fire alarm and communication systems, upgrades of accessibility to meet new code requirements, and replacement of windows, doors, restroom fixtures and hardware. * Hardscape and landscape upgrades will address playground and common areas throughout campus.
Alondra	Nov-99	Feb-02	* Same as above plus HVAC, modernization of all rooms with installation of cabinetry & elevator. Also, renovation of admin. area.

New Construction - green

Strategies and Recommendations

Synopsis of Strategies

The matrix below shows the HIGH and MODERATE RISKS as identified by the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee. Each of the future strategies specified address one or more of the risks. 'P" shows the primary hazard and "X" shows subsequent hazard(s).

STRATEGY #	Earthquake	Utility Loss/Disruption	Data Telecommunications Loss	Hazardous Materials	Civil Unrest	Terrorism/WMD	Biological/Health	Explosions	Severe Weather/Winds	Economic Disruption	Transportation Accident
	HIGH RISK HAZARDS					MODERATE RISK HAZARDS					
	All Hazards										
AH-1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AH-2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AH-3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AH-4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AH-5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AH-6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AH-7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AH-8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AH-9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AH-10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AH-11	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Earthquake											
EQ-1	P				X				X		
EQ-2	P										
EQ-3	P										
EQ-4	P										
EQ-5	P										
EQ-6	P	X									
Utility Loss/Disruption											
UT-1	X	P									
Data/Telecommunications											
DT-1			P								
DT-2			P								

STRATEGY #	Earthquake	Utility Loss/Disruption	Data Telecommunications Loss	Hazardous Materials	Civil Unrest	Terrorism/WMD	Biological/Health	Explosions	Severe Weather/Winds	Economic Disruption	Transportation Accident
	HIGH RISK HAZARDS					MODERATE RISK HAZARDS					
Hazardous Materials											
HM-1				P					X		
Terrorism/WMD											
TW-1						P				X	
TW-2						P				X	
Biological/Health											
BH-1							P				
Severe Weather											
SW-1									P		
SW-2									P		
SW-3									P		
Economic Disruption											
ED-1										P	
ED-2					X					P	
ED-3					X					P	
Transportation Accident/Incident											
TA-1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P
Other											
Other											WW-1

All Hazards (AH)

Strategy AH-1

Program/Project	District wide central control intercom system at twenty school sites.
Cost	$400,000
Timeline	Ongoing – In Progress
Department	Operation Service
Financing	Intercom system – software and hardware – speakers internal and external. Upgrade current communication system.
Goal Addressed	Safety, communication for facilities and students.
Related Hazard	All Hazards
Priority	1

Strategy AH-2

Program/Project	District wide security system. Internal school surveillance
Cost	$2million
Timeline	In progress – Ongoing
Department	Operations
Financing	As funds become available, Grants, Operations, Deferred Maintenance
Goal Addressed	Identify assessment system, student and facility safety
Related Hazard	All Hazards
Priority	1

Strategy AH-3

Program/Project	Retrofit gas shut off valves at 70 locations.
Cost	$1000 per meter/$70,000
Timeline	ASAP
Department	Operations
Financing	Grant – as funds become available
Goal Addressed	Explosions
Related Hazard	Utility, Earthquake, Hazardous Materials/Pipelines
Priority	1

Strategy AH-4

Program/Project	Paramount storage shed at 20 sites.
Cost	$200,000-300,000
Timeline	12 months
Department	Operations
Financing	Grants – as funds become available.
Goal Addressed	Modify emergency center. Reduce contamination at the supply source.
Related Hazard	All Hazards
Priority	1

Strategy AH-5

Program/Project	Paramount storage for BBQ – Storage Shed
Cost	$20,000
Timeline	12 months
Department	Nutrition Service
Financing	Nutrition Service
Goal Addressed	Preserve back BBQ's left.
Related Hazard	All Hazards
Priority	1

Strategy AH-6

Program/Project	Student location swipe card system for identification of 1500 students.
Cost	$50,000
Timeline	24-36 months
Department	Operations
Financing	Grants – Federal/State, Operations Contract Provider
Goal Addressed	Location, identification and security.
Related Hazard	All Hazards
Priority	2

Strategy AH-7

Program/Project	GPS locator system for buses (42).
Cost	$150,000
Timeline	24-36 months
Department	Operations
Financing	Grants, Operations, as funds become available
Goal Addressed	Track student's location in an event. Student safety.
Related Hazard	All Hazards
Priority	2

Strategy AH-8

Program/Project	Battery operated communication devices. Radios (hand) Batteries – Cafeteria Office at each school
Cost	$700-800
Timeline	6 months
Department	Operations
Financing	BLP – Loss Prevention
Goal Addressed	Backup Communication
Related Hazard	All Hazards, Earthquake
Priority	2

Strategy AH-9

Program/Project	Open P.O.'s for vendors, supplies, food, and equipment.
Cost	$0
Timeline	Ongoing
Department	Nutrition Services
Financing	Nutrition Services
Goal Addressed	Food, emergency supplies for students
Related Hazard	All Hazards
Priority	2

Strategy AH-10

Program/Project	Hazardous materials storage unit at Paramount High School.
Cost	$10,000
Timeline	24 months
Department	Operations
Financing	General Funds – as funds become available.
Goal Addressed	Primary storage for hazardous materials before ?
Related Hazard	All Hazards, Hazardous Materials
Priority	3

Strategy AH-11

Program/Project	Blow horns at each cafeteria.
Cost	$6,000
Timeline	12 months, 3 each year
Department	Operations
Financing	Nutrition
Goal Addressed	Communication
Related Hazard	All Hazards
Priority	3

High Risk Priority Hazards

Earthquake (EQ)

Strategy EQ-1

Program/Project	Central control fire alarm system at all school sites.
Cost	$300,000
Timeline	3 years
Department	Operations
Financing	Deferred Maintenance
Goal Addressed	Fire alert and Safety.
Related Hazard	Earthquake, Severe Weather, Civil Unrest
Priority	1

Strategy EQ-2

Program/Project	Upgrade food supplies, emergency "C" bins, medical supplies, and emergency supply system.
Cost	Annual
Timeline	Ongoing – future
Department	Operations
Financing	General Funds
Goal Addressed	Emergency supply response quality assurance, recycle food once yearly.
Related Hazard	Earthquake
Priority	1

Strategy EQ-3

Program/Project	Assessment of electrical power surge/loss at each site.
Cost	$5,000 – 10,000 per site (17)
Timeline	24 months
Department	Operations
Financing	Deferred Maintenance
Goal Addressed	Evaluation of electrical system, power surges, and hire out source expertise.
Related Hazard	Earthquake
Priority	1

Strategy EQ-4

Program/Project	Upgrade food supplies, emergency "Sea Bins, medical supplies, and emergency supply system.
Cost	Annual
Timeline	Ongoing – future
Department	Operations
Financing	General Funds
Goal Addressed	Emergency supply response quality assurance, recycle food once yearly.
Related Hazard	Earthquake
Priority	1

Strategy EQ-5

Program/Project	Earthquake Retrofit upgrades – Internal Soft
Cost	$10,000 total annual
Timeline	Ongoing
Department	Operations
Financing	General Fund
Goal Addressed	Tie downs, strapping
Related Hazard	Earthquake
Priority	2

Strategy EQ-6

Program/Project	Training and preparedness education programs, transmission corridor.
Cost	$0 staffing
Timeline	2 years
Department	Facility Department, Safety Committee
Financing	$0
Goal Addressed	Staff training with utility line downed which 8 facilities are located near or under school transmission lines.
Related Hazard	Earthquake, Utility Disruption
Priority	2

Utility Loss/Disruption (UT)

Strategy UT-1

Program/Project	Permanent Snack Bar – Immediate food source at Paramount High School. Designated evacuation site, defacto-storage.
Cost	$150,000
Timeline	12-24 months
Department	Operational Services, Nutrition Services
Financing	Grant
Goal Addressed	Emergency supply source for one citizen/student evacuation site.
Related Hazard	Utility Loss, Earthquake
Priority	1

Data/Telecommunications Loss (DT)

Strategy DT-1

Program/Project	Communication backup non electronic phone touch tone phones (20).
Cost	$1000
Timeline	6 months
Department	Operations
Financing	General Fund
Goal Addressed	Phone dedicated for communication between sites.
Related Hazard	Telecommunications
Priority	1

Strategy DT-2

Program/Project	Network (IS) security assessment.
Cost	$0 – provided by insurer
Timeline	6 months/Complete 2005
Department	Technology Department
Financing	Property Liability Insurer
Goal Addressed	Assessment of IS network.
Related Hazard	Data/Telecommunications
Priority	2

Moderate Risk Priority Hazards

Hazardous Materials/Pipelines (HM)

Strategy HM-1

Program/Project	Gas leak detection External – gas mainlines, Internal – develop plan system.
Cost	$20,000
Timeline	Ongoing
Department	Operations
Financing	Operations, Grant-Federal and State
Goal Addressed	Develop internal gas leak – system support upgrade external gas leak detection.
Related Hazard	Hazardous Materials/Pipelines
Priority	2

Terrorism/WMD (TW)

Strategy TW-1

Program/Project	Permanent and/or portable barricades at selected school sites.
Cost	$100,000 at permanent site
Timeline	Ongoing – complete in 3 years
Department	Operation Services
Financing	Deferred Maintenance, General Fund, Grants
Goal Addressed	Large Barricades, Crowd control at special events.
Related Hazard	Terrorism, Civil Unrest/Disorder
Priority	1

Strategy TW-2

Program/Project	Secure security consultant to do a school wide feasibility study.
Cost	$25,000 – 30,000
Timeline	12 months
Department	Operation Services
Financing	Grant
Goal Addressed	Assess WMD/Terrorist act exposure.
Related Hazard	WMD/Terrorism, Civil Disorder, Domestic Terrorism
Priority	2

Biological/Health (BH)

Strategy BH-1

Program/Project	Irrigation systems central control irrigation system
Cost	$70,000
Timeline	24 months
Department	Operation
Financing	General Funds
Goal Addressed	Detect standing water.
Related Hazard	West Nile Virus
Priority	3

Severe Weather (SW)

Strategy SW-1

Program/Project	Tree trimming/removal program.
Cost	$50,000 annually
Timeline	Ongoing
Department	Operations
Financing	General Funds
Goal Addressed	Locate, trim/remove trees which pose a risk to facilities and students.
Related Hazard	Severe Weather/Winds
Priority	1

Strategy SW-2

Program/Project	Safety glass replacement program.
Cost	$10million
Timeline	5 years-As funds become available
Department	Operations
Financing	Deferred Maintenance, Operations, General Funds
Goal Addressed	Replace single pane glass/frames with tempered glass to minimize shatter – safety.
Related Hazard	Severe Weather/Winds
Priority	1

Strategy SW-3

Program/Project	Tree trimming/removal program
Cost	$50,000 annually
Timeline	Ongoing – In Progress
Department	Operations
Financing	General Funds
Goal Addressed	Locate, trim/remove trees which pose a risk to facilities and students.
Related Hazard	Severe Weather, Winds
Priority	1

Economic Disruption (ED)

Strategy ED-1

Program/Project	Construct Pedestrian Bridge at Paramount High School over the Railroad Crossing
Cost	$350,000
Timeline	1 year – In Progress
Department	Business Services
Financing	Grant – Union Pacific
Goal Addressed	Construct bridge span between Paramount H.S. and West Campus
Related Hazard	Economic Disruption
Priority	1

Strategy ED-2

Program/Project	Community outreach to parents, students/ County law enforcement program.
Cost	$0
Timeline	Ongoing
Department	Superintendent Office
Financing	$0
Goal Addressed	Community Outreach, Public Awareness
Related Hazard	Economic Disruption, Civil Unrest/Disorder
Priority	1

Strategy ED-3

Program/Project	Centralized auto dialer system.
Cost	$70,000
Timeline	36 months
Department	Student Services
Financing	Grant: Federal, State and Safety Funds
Goal Addressed	Outreach to parents and students.
Related Hazard	Economic Disruption, Civil Unrest/Disorder
Priority	1

Transportation Accident/Incident (TA)

Strategy TA-1

Program/Project	Alternate routing strategy plan.
Cost	In Staff
Timeline	24 months
Department	Operations
Financing	
Goal Addressed	Transportation rerouting plan – backup documents.
Related Hazard	Transportation – Accident/Incident, All Hazards
Priority	3

Other Hazards

Other

Water/Waste Water (WW-1)

Program/Project	Upgrade plumbing system for the entire infrastructure.
Cost	$350,000 per school $1million for Paramount High School
Timeline	More than 5 years
Department	Operations
Financing	Grants – Federal, State
Goal Addressed	Upgrade plumbing system for entire infrastructure
Related Hazard	Water/Wastewater
Priority	2

Benefit-cost Review

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

SOCIAL	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population			
TECHNICAL	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts		
ADMINISTRATIVE	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance/Operations		
POLITICAL	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support		
LEGAL	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge		
ECONOMIC	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	
ENVIRONMENTAL	Effects on Land/Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT / Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent with Federal Laws

The result of this review is documented in each strategy matrix.

Section 6 – Future Actions & Goals

Preliminary Specific Goals & Actions

Listed below are Paramount Unified School District's specific hazard mitigation goals and related potential actions. For each goal, one or more action items have been identified that provide strategies to attain the goal. Where appropriate, the District has identified a range of specific actions to achieve the long term objective and goal.

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

Paramount Unified School District will use their school policies and business practices approved by their governing board to incorporate future mitigation strategies into their existing planning mechanism. On September 29, 2004, several bills were enacted as part of the settlement agreement in the case of Williams v. State of California. Senate Bill 550 required OPSC to develop an interim tool to evaluate whether a school is kept in "good repair". Paramount USD views the Senate Bill 550 as a planning mechanism which will work in accordance with mitigation strategies.

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

Development of Specific Goals

Goal 1. Promote Disaster-resistant Schools

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

Goal 3. Build and maintain schools making a concerted commitment to become less vulnerable to hazards.

Goal 4. To estimate potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures.

Enhance hazard mitigation coordination and communication with federal, state, and local governments. Reduce the possibility of damage and losses to existing assets, particularly people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and District-owned facilities, due to the following HIGH RISK hazards:

Goal 4. Earthquake.

Goal 5.Utility Loss or Disruption

Goal 6. Data/Telecommunications Loss

Goal 7. Hazardous Materials/Pipeline Incident.

Goal 8. Civil Unrest

Prioritization and Implementation of Action Items

Once the specific list of PUSD goals listed above was developed, the proposed mitigation actions items were prioritized by the Planning Executive Committee. This step resulted in a list of acceptable and realistic specific actions that address the hazards identified in the PUSD Service Area.

The Disaster Mitigation Action of 2000 (at 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206) requires the development of an action plan that not only includes prioritized actions but one that includes information on how the prioritized actions will be implemented.

Implementation consists of identifying who is responsible for which action, what kind of funding mechanisms and other resources are available or will be pursued, and when the action will be completed.

The top 9 prioritized mitigation action items as well as an implementation strategy for each are:

Action Item #1: Continue development and maintenance of the Multi-Hazard DMA 2000 plan by coordinating all PUSD Departments as well as all other Stakeholders.

- Potential Funding Source: FEMA Grants / General Funds.
- Implementation Timeline: 1 Year

Action Item #2: .Review and update plans that would include coordination with cities, special districts and the County.

- Potential Funding Source: PUSD General Fund/ State and Federal Grants

Action Item #3: Update the PUSD Safety Plan every three years.

- Implementation Timeline: 1 - 3 years
- Potential Funding Source: State Grants

Action Item #4: Publicize and encourage the adoption of appropriate hazard mitigation actions.

- Potential Funding Source: General Fund/Federal or State grants.
- Implementation Timeline: 1 - 3 years

Action Item #5: Implement all new facility specifications and inspection guidelines to reflect current earthquake standards.

- Implementation Timeline: 2 - 5 years

Action Item #6: Review and compare existing flood control standards, zoning and building requirements with existing and planned facilities.

- Coordinating Individual school sites and school departments
- Potential Funding Source: General Fund/Federal or State Grants

- Implementation Timeline: 1 - 3 years

Action Item #7: Develop a Business Continuity Plan for PUSD District Office,.

- Potential Funding Source: General Fund/Federal or State Grants.
- Implementation Timeline: 1 - 3 years

Action Item #8: Encourage every school to prepare and maintain a 3-day preparedness kit for the classroom and personal kits for home and work.

- Coordinating Individual/Organization: Public Relations / IT Departments.
- Potential Funding Source: General Fund/Federal or State grants
- Implementation Timeline: 1 - 3 years

Long-term Goals, Objectives Actions

The Paramount Unified School District (PUSD) developed the following broad list of objectives and actions to assist in the implementation of each of their identified long term goals. The District developed objectives to assist in achieving their hazard mitigation goals. For each of these objectives, specific actions were developed that would assist in their implementation.

Goal 1: Promote disaster-resistant future construction.

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

Action 1. Update

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

Action 3 Identify high hazard areas and facilities.

Objective 1.A: *Facilitate the implementation inspection standards and practices that protect existing assets and restrict placing new facilities in hazard areas.*

Action 4 Review hazard mitigation strategies every 3 years.

Objective 2: Facilitate consistent implementation of plans,, safe school guidelines, and inspection standards.

Objective 3: Limit facility placement in hazardous areas

Action 1 Placement should be in harmony with existing topography.

Action 2 Placement patterns should respect environmental characteristics.

Action 3 Placement should be limited in areas of known geologic hazards.

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

Objective 4: Address identified data limitations regarding the lack of information about facility placement and build-out potential in hazard areas.

Action 1 Coordinate existing Geographic Information Systems (GIS) capabilities to identify hazards throughout the PUSD.

Action 2 Develop the data sets that are necessary to test hazard scenarios and Mitigation tools including HAZUS MH

Action 3 Utilize the Internet as a communication tool, as well as an educational tool.

Objective 5: Increase public understanding, support and demand for hazard mitigation for placement of new facilities.

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

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

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

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

Action 2 Provide information to the public on the PUSD website.

Action 3 Heighten public awareness of hazards by using the PUSD Public Relations Officer.

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

Objective 2: Gain public interest by supporting already existing public programs.

Action 1. Identify hazard specific issues and needs.

Action 2 Help create demand for hazard resistant construction and site planning.

Objective 3: Promote partnerships between the PUSD, County Office of Education, Federal, state, county, cities and local governments to identify, prioritize, and implement mitigation actions.

Action 1 Develop, maintain and improve lasting partnerships.

Action 2 Support jurisdictional Safety Councils.

Objective 5 Monitor and publicize the effectiveness of mitigation actions Implemented district-wide.

Action 1 Use the PUSD website to publicize mitigation actions.

Action 2 Utilize existing risk data.

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

Action 4 Develop and distribute brochures, CDs and other publications promoting safe schools and mitigation actions.

Objective 6: Provide education on hazardous conditions.

Action 1 Support public and private sector symposiums.

Action 2 Coordinate production of brochures, informational packets and other handouts.

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

Objective 1 Encourage other organizations to incorporate hazard mitigation activities.

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

Action 2 Update the PUSD multi-hazard mitigation plan on a regular basis

Action 3 Encourage all school sites to implement Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Strategies

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

Objective 2: Improve PUSD's capability and efficiency at administering pre- and post-disaster mitigation.

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

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

Objective 3. Coordinate with the County Operational Area to enhance recovery activities while restoring and maintaining school services.

Objective 4. Utilize the newly-developed Paramount Unified School District Business Continuity Plan to prioritize the restoration and maintenance of PUSD services.

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

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

Action 1 Encourage and require water conservation where ever feasible

Action 2 Explore the development of new water resources

Action 3 Encourage the Federal Government to complete the decontamination of all underground water resources currently identified as Superfund sites

Objective 2: Encourage district-wide participation in mitigation strategies

Goal 5: Reduce the possibility of damage and losses to existing assets, including people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and public facilities due to earthquakes.

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

Action 1 Maintain Inspection Standards to reflect current earthquake standards.

Action 2 Encourage and participate in community awareness meetings.

Action 3 Distribute printed publications to the schools concerning hazards.

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

Action 1 Identify hazard-prone structures through GIS modeling.

Action 2 Design critical facilities to ensure that they function after a major earthquake.

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

Objective3: Coordinate with and support existing efforts to mitigate earthquake hazards

Action 1 Identify projects for pre-disaster mitigation funding.

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

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

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

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

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

Goal 6: Reduce the possibility of damage and losses to existing assets, including people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and public facilities due to floods.

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

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

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

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

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

Action 2 Update storm water system plans and improve storm water facilities that affect high-risk assets.

Action 3 Ensure adequate evacuation time in case of major hazard event.

Objective 3: Minimize repetitive losses caused by flooding.

Action 1 Identify those facilities that have recurring losses.

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

Action 3 Seek pre-disaster mitigation funding.

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

Action 1 Encourage district-wide preparation and maintenance of a 3-day preparedness kit for home and classroom.

Action 2 Maintain, develop and implement hazard awareness programs.

Goal 7: Reduce the possibility of damage and losses to existing assets, including people, critical facilities/infrastructure, and public facilities due to structural fire/wildfire.

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

Action 1 Meet the Fire Code .

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Action 2 Utilize GIS and the Internet as information tools.

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

Action 1 Maintain Standardized Defensible Space Clearance distances.

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

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

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

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

Action 3 Implement district-wide education programs to address fire dangers and corrective measures.

Capabilities Assessment

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

Existing Institutions, Plans, Policies and Ordinances

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

Administrative & Technical Capacity

Position	Y/N	Department/Agency
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Y	Business Services
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Y	Operations
Planners or Engineer(s) with an understanding of natural and/or human-caused hazards	N	City of Paramount
Floodplain manager	Y	Operations
Surveyors	N	
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	Y	Business Operations
Personnel skilled in GIS and/or HAZUS	N	
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the community	N	
Emergency manager	N	
Grant writers	N	

Regulatory Tools

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

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

Fiscal Resources

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

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

* Subject to grant from State
** Subject to voter approval

Past Tax or Bond Initiatives

How to financially implement the master plan became a huge challenge for the Board and administration. Interim financing helped and resources at the State level were tapped. It became clear that the need for the community to pass a bond measure was inevitable. So, in 1995 the District proceeded to ask the community to pass Measure S, a $15 million bond measure. IF it passed the District would be eligible for matching funds from the state. A consultant was hired to survey the community and build a successful campaign. Quickly the opposition surfaced, which single-handedly undermined the campaign. Measure S failed by several hundred votes.

So the District analyzed the election results and key strategies were developed for the next campaign. After all, there was nowhere else to turn for help but to the community. In the first campaign the target groups of voters were the parents. Parents totally support educational improvement for their children; however, a large population of Paramount parents were Hispanic, illegal citizens who could not vote. With so many changes taking place the District stakeholders had to make sure that communication was consistent with our need and sacrifices were not made the educational program for our children. Still, the students kept arriving. The financial implications called for a second attempt to pass a $23.1 million bond measure called Proposition S, which would make the District eligible for matching state funds, if successful. This 1996 bond campaign had to target a larger population and the stakes were higher. Community involvement was stronger and teacher support was positive. Our District was growing by 800 students a year, which equals a school a year. We had done everything possible to ease the overcrowding but the enrollment projections continued to increase. The community had to acknowledge the need to build more schools. During this election, the Mayor and her husband, the past Superintendent of the District and current Board member lead the opposition. With many rental properties in the community, the passage of a bond wasn't to their advantage. Because of their long-standing roles in paramount and their strong-arm hold over many businesses, the measure failed by less than 200 votes. Their tactics were underhanded but successful.

The District maintained their position to continue the best education possible for their students. Schools were repaired and painted, materials were purchased and the educational environment stayed in tack.

Analyzing the election results would take time but there was no other resource to tap, so plans to call for another local bond measure were soon to be a challenge.

In April 1998 the District asked the community to pas a $35 million bond measure called Measure E. If successful, the District would become eligible for state matching funds. Planning was thorough and intense. The structure was more advanced with technology that could provide more effective information quickly. Statistics were accessed to help us reassess and change strategies. Out of 19,000 voters, 9,000 had no phone numbers available. We needed to make 8,000 contacts by phone, mailing or personal contacts. After our first round of contacts we found that 3,500 voters supported the measure, 1,500 voters said no or had moved, and 1,500 voters were undecided. We also found 2,000 voters that were not contacted. So the statistic availability helped us strategize each week to gain more supporters.

Other positive factors to assist in this campaign included:

Hiring two managers to coordinate and manage the campaign activities,

Donations and contributions to provide phones, literature, etc. I the campaign,

Public support of the City Council members and local businesses, who posted support signs and banners throughout the City,

Increased support of volunteers, including teachers, staffs, and businesses, but most of all,

The strong commitment of the Board of Education and especially, the Superintendent who spent countless hours in the trenches. Her vision and determination helped the campaign committee form the strategies that were successful.

75 % of the voters supported Measure E.

No other bonds or taxes have been used for mitigation strategies.

Section 7 – Plan Maintenance

Monitoring, Evaluating & Updating

Plan Maintenance

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

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

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

The Plan will be evaluated by Paramount Unified School District at least every two years to determine the effectiveness of programs, and to reflect changes in land development or programs that may affect mitigation priorities. The Plan will also be re-evaluated by PUSD representative based upon the initial Plan criteria used to draft goals, objectives, and action items for this Plan.

Action items will be reviewed to determine their relevance to changing situations in the District, Los Angeles County Operational Area, as well as changes in State or Federal regulations and policy. PUSD Committee Members will conduct an assessment of each portion of the Plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified, given any new available data.

PUSD committee members will be the responsible group for updates to the Plan. All participants will be responsible to provide the Committee Chairperson with department-level updates to the Plan when/if necessary as described above. Every five years the updated plan will be submitted to the State of California and FEMA for review.

PUSD will have the opportunity to implement recommended action items through existing programs and procedures that are deemed appropriate. Upon adoption of the Plan, it can be used as a baseline of information on the hazards that impact the District.

Continued Public Involvement

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

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

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

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