Simi Valley
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

October 25, 2004

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Preface

Hazard mitigation is any action taken before, during, or after a disaster to permanently eliminate or reduce the long-term risk to human life and property from natural and technological hazards. It is an essential element of emergency management, along with preparedness, response, and recovery. There is a cyclical relationship between the four phases of emergency management. A community prepares for a disaster, and then responds when it occurs. Following the response, there is a transition into the recovery process, during which mitigation measures are evaluated and adopted. This, in turn, improves the preparedness posture of the community for the next incident, and so on. When successful, mitigation will lessen the impacts to such a degree that succeeding incidents will remain incidents and not become disasters.

Hazard mitigation strives to reduce the impact of hazards on people and property through the coordination of resources, programs, and authorities so that, at the very least, communities do not contribute to the increasing severity of the problem by allowing repairs and reconstruction to be completed in such a way as to simply restore damaged property as quickly as possible to pre-disaster conditions. Such efforts expedite a return to "normalcy"; however, replication of pre-disaster conditions results in a cycle of damage, reconstruction, and damage again.

Hazard mitigation is needed to ensure that such cycles are broken, that post-disaster repairs and reconstruction take place after damages are analyzed, and that sounder, less vulnerable conditions are produced. Through a combination of regulatory, administrative, and engineering approaches, losses can be limited by reducing susceptibility to damage. Hazard mitigation provides the mechanism by which communities and individuals can break the cycle of damage, reconstruction, and damage again.

Recognizing the importance of reducing community vulnerability to natural and technological hazards, Simi Valley is actively addressing the issue through the development and subsequent implementation of this Plan. The many benefits to be realized from this effort - protection of the public health and safety, preservation of essential services, prevention of property damage, and preservation of the local economic base, among others - will help ensure that Simi Valley remains a vibrant, safe, and enjoyable place in which to live, raise a family, and conduct business.

Acknowledgements

This Plan is the culmination of an interdisciplinary and interagency planning effort that required the assistance and expertise of numerous agencies, organizations, and individuals. Without the

technical assistance and contributions of time and ideas of these agencies, organizations and individuals, this Plan could not have been completed. Following is a list of contributors to the Plan.

A.1	**Acknowledgement Table**
Agency	Name/Title
City of Simi Valley City Manager's Office	Mike Sedell, City Manager Laura Behjan, Asst. City Manager Dan Paranick, Deputy City Manager Jim Purtee, Deputy City Manager James Bartholomew, Risk Manager Mary Bearns, Administrative Secretary
City of Simi Valley City Attorney's Office	David H. Hirsch, City Attorney
City of Simi Valley Office of Emergency Services	Randy White, Emergency Services Coordinator Bruce Wilson, Community Services Specialists/Em. Srvcs. Gary Bright, Police Volunteer/ Em. Srvcs.
City of Simi Valley Police Department	Mark Layhew, Chief of Police Richard Wright, Captain Ron Chambers, Lieutenant
City of Simi Valley Administrative Services Department	Steve Elam, Director Aaron Russell, GIS Coordinator Barbara Mathews, Senior Management Analyst
City of Simi Valley Community Services Department	Debbie Solomon, Director Gina Summey, Transit Finance Manager Kathy Medley, Senior Services Manager Emily Habib, Neighborhood Council Coordinator
City of Simi Valley Environmental Services Department	Al Boughey, Director Ernest Muro, Deputy Building Official Sam Freed, Senior Planner Shannon Nash, Senior Planner Eric Chen, Associate Planner Adam Keller, Associate Planner
City of Simi Valley Public Works Department	Tim Nanson, Director of Public Works Ron Fuchiwaki, Assistant Director of Public Works Joe Deakin, Assistant Director of Public Works Bobby Wheeler, Deputy Director/Waterworks Services Jim Buell, Deputy Director/Sanitation Services
Ventura County Fire Protection District	Assistant Chief Mark Sanchez Division Chief Brian Vandenbossche Batt. Chief Dave Chovanec Batt. Chief Scott Schuster
Simi Valley Unified School District	Lowell Shultze, Asst. Superintendent, Business Services Mel Roop, Asst. Superintendent, Facilities & Property

A.1	Acknowledgement Table
Agency	Name/Title
Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District	Rick Johnson, Administration and Community Affairs Administrator
American Red Cross, Ventura County Chapter	Matt Rosenberg, Director of Emergency Services
Simi Valley Hospital	Clif Patten, Assistant Director
Business Community	James. S. Vigdor, Alcoa Robert Rodgers, Countywide Home Loans Laura Oldt, Farmers Insurance Group
Southern California Water Company	Skip Faria, Manager
City of Moorpark	Kim Chudoba, Emergency Services Coordinator
City of Thousand Oaks	Grahame Watts, Emergency Services Coordinator
Ventura County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services	Laura Hernandez, Manager
Governor's Office of Emergency Services	Frank Hauck, Emergency Services Coordinator
Neighborhood Council	Douglas Abernathy Deuk Perrin Leonard Holden
Simi Valley Residents	Jesse Berg Scott Blough Peggy Bright Camden Butler Carolyn Butler Ms. Cardoza Joe Comacho, Jr Shirley Haney Teresa Jordan Carrie Law Melanie LaLonde Karen Martin

Introduction and Overview

The City of Simi Valley and other local districts, including the Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District and the Simi Valley Unified School District, are required to adopt a state and federally approved Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan under the regulations of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000, Public 106–390—Oct. 30, 2000). Failure to complete the Plan before November 1, 2004 would result in the loss of various potential disaster recovery grants.

The overall intent of this Plan is to be a strategic planning tool for the reduction or prevention of injury and damage from hazards in Simi Valley. The findings and recommended mitigation actions are intended to inform community members and public officials about the hazards in Simi Valley and possible ways to mitigate them. Some of the proposed actions are simple and may be implemented as matter of course without new funding. Other actions would require significant funding that could only be accomplished with federal and state grants. One of the primary benefits of this Plan is that when these grants become available, the City would be positioned to move ahead with pre-identified projects that support the overall hazard mitigation strategy.

The Plan is a "living document" that will be reviewed annually. By law, the Plan must be updated and approved by the City Council every five years. The Plan contains a Mitigation Strategy that is comprised of **Goals**, **Objectives** and proposed **Actions.** To keep the Plan viable between updates, as actions are accomplished or new information becomes available, it may be necessary to adjust this strategy. For example, completed actions may be removed and new ones added. This is considered a maintenance process and it may occur at the City Manager's discretion.

Organization

The Plan is organized and the sections named according to the elements of FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Plan Crosswalk **(Appendix 1)**. Much of the information in the Plan already exists in various City documents such as the General Plan and the Multi-Hazard Functional Plan. The Plan contains the following sections:

1. Planning Process (Page 10)

Describes the planning process: who participated, the timeline, how information was developed, and how decisions were made.

2. Local Capabilities Assessment (Page 16)

This section identifies administrative, technical, legal, and fiscal capabilities to conduct hazard mitigation planning. It also identifies current programs and completed projects that mitigate potential hazards.

3. Risk Assessment (Page 30)

This section identifies potential hazards and quantifies their potential impact on the community. It provides a factual basis for the proposed hazard mitigation strategy.

4. Mitigation Strategy (Page 70)

The community's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the Risk Assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources. The Strategy contains eight goals with supporting objectives and actions.

5. Plan Maintenance Procedures (Page 93)

This section describes how the Plan will be maintained. It includes a description of how the Plan will be monitored, evaluated, updated and implemented.

6. Appendices (Page 96)

This section contains various supporting documents.

Part 1

The Planning Process

Part 1 - The Planning Process

The Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan is an evaluation of the hazards Simi Valley faces and the strategies, goals, and activities that the City will pursue to address these hazards. The City of Simi Valley's Office of Emergency Services coordinated the development of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and implemented the hazard mitigation planning process by:

- Inviting local agencies with key hazard mitigation roles to join the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (HMPT) and become active participants in the development of this Plan.
- Providing outreach, technical assistance, and education to public and private sector agencies and organizations as well as local residents and civic organizations on the Hazard Mitigation Planning process.
- Providing the public with the opportunity to review and comment on this Plan.

Hazard mitigation planning is a dynamic process built on realistic assessments of past and present information that engages multiple partners to anticipate future hazards and provide meaningful strategies to address possible impacts and identified needs.

The hazard mitigation planning process involves:

- Organizing resources
- Assessing risks
- Developing mitigation strategies, goals, and priorities
- Adopting a Plan
- Implementing the Plan
- Monitoring progress
- Revising the Plan as necessary

Planning Phases

The Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed in a collaborative, three-month process that involved local government and private organizations, civic groups and the public. The process was divided into three phases**: Pre Draft, Draft and Final Draft**.

Pre Draft Phase

This was a six-week phase that began on August 1, 2004 and continued to September 14, 2004. A number of actions were taken during this phase including:

- **Initiation of a public education program.** The activation of a website; an information release to the press **(Appendix 2)**; a community workshop; briefings for community groups; a community survey form made available for public and private sector inputs.

- **The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team was formed**. Invitations to participate were sent to hazard mitigation related departments and agencies including the City Manager's Office, Administrative Services Department, Public Works Department, Community Services Department, Environmental Services Department, Police Department, Simi Valley Unified School District, Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District and the Ventura County Fire Protection District. Six Hazard Mitigation Planning Team meetings were held (August 3 and 17, September 7 and 14, October 5 and 12, 2004); a preliminary draft Plan input form **(Appendix 3)** was developed and completed by HMPT members.

- **A draft of the Plan was produced.** The HMPT completed a hazard assessment, a review of current capabilities and developed 13 preliminary mitigation goals with related objectives and proposed actions.

Draft Phase

This was a three-week phase that began on September 14, 2004 and continued to October 5, 2004. The following planning steps were accomplished:

- **Initial public review and comment period occurred**. To support this process, two public workshops were held and the draft Plan was sent out to the following organizations for review: Simi Valley Neighborhood Councils, Cities of Thousand Oaks and Moorpark, Southern California Water Company, Ventura County Office of Emergency Services, American Red Cross, Simi Valley Hospital, Alcoa, Countrywide, and the Farmers Insurance Group. The draft Plan was posted on the City website and made physically available at the Simi Valley Police Station. A press release was posted on September 17, 2004 announcing the planning effort **(Appendix 2)**. Community input to the Plan continued during this period.

- **Hazard Mitigation Planning Team refined Draft Plan.** The HMPT continued to develop and research the risk assessment, mitigation strategy and began discussing and defining the Plan Maintenance Chapter of the Plan. The HMPT also reviewed all public comments **(Appendix 4)** and determined how they would be integrated into the final Plan.

Final Draft Phase

This was a two-week phase that began on October 6, 2004 and continued to October 25, 2004. The following planning steps were accomplished:

- **The Final Plan was drafted.** Based upon the reviews during the draft phase, the HMPT endorsed the final changes to the Plan. The City's Office of Emergency Services produced the Plan.

- **Final public review and comment period occurred.** A public workshop was held on October 13, 2004 to describe the final Plan.

- **The Plan was reviewed and adopted by the City Council.** The Final Plan and a report were prepared for the City Council's review and approval. The Rancho Simi Recreation and Parks District plans to adopt the Plan on November 4, 2004.

Review of Existing Documents

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team reviewed and incorporated, as appropriate, the following existing documents in the completion of this Plan:

- City of Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Functional Plan
- City of Simi Valley Dam Failure Response Plan
- City of Simi Valley General Plan, Safety Element
- Simi Valley Municipal Code
- Simi Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Simi Valley Master Plan of Drainage
- Ventura County Multi-Hazard Functional Plan
- Ventura County Hazardous Materials Response Plan
- Ventura County Emergency Medical Response Plan
- State of California Emergency Plan
- State of California Multi-Hazard Functional Plan (Draft)

Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (HMPT)

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team was formed to guide the development of the Plan, including:

- The planning process
- Hazards to include in the Plan
- A description of the hazards and risks
- A description of the current hazard mitigation capabilities program and projects
- Mitigation goals, strategies and actions
- Implementation measures

The HMPT was comprised of the representatives listed in **Table 1.1.**

Table 1.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

Agency	Name
City of Simi Valley/City Manager's Office	Laura Behjan Dan Paranick
City of Simi Valley/Office of Emergency Services	Randy White Bruce Wilson
City of Simi Valley/Police	Lt. Ron Chambers
City of Simi Valley/Administrative Services	Barbara Mathews
City of Simi Valley/Community Services	Gina Summey
City of Simi Valley/Environmental Services *Includes: Planning Division and Building and Safety Division*	Sam Freed Eric Chen Ernest Muro
City of Simi Valley Public Works *Includes: Sanitation and Waterworks District No. 8*	Ron Fuchiwaki Joe Deakin
City of Simi Valley GIS Unit	Aaron Russell
Community Emergency Response Team	Gary Bright
Ventura County Fire Protection District	Batt. Chief Dave Chovanec
Simi Valley Unified School District	Lowell Shultze Mel Roop
Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District	Rick Johnson

Community Participation

The public was engaged throughout the planning process. Open meetings and workshops were held in all three phases of the planning effort. A public input survey form **(Appendix 5)** was created and made available to the community. Public comments are summarized in **Appendix 4.**

The City established a Hazard Mitigation website that included drafts of the Plan and a variety of information, such as meeting dates, a downloadable survey form, and other planning information.

The City produced a press release during each phase of the process and provided interviews to the media for various stories about hazard mitigation.

For each phase of the planning process the community was given the opportunity to review and comment. The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team received all community input and evaluated that input for inclusion in the Plan.

A draft of the Plan was sent to various stakeholder organizations for review and comment. The draft was sent to the Simi Valley Hospital, Simi Valley Unified School District, Simi Valley Neighborhood Councils, Southern California Water Company, Cities of Moorpark and Thousand Oaks, Ventura County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services, Ventura Chapter of American Red Cross, Farmers Insurance Group, Alcoa, Countrywide and other entities that requested it.

Plan Adoption

The final Plan was made available to the community for review prior to City Council adoption. The City's Office of Emergency Services will prepare a written report and make a presentation to the City Council describing the Plan. The City Council is expected to adopt the Plan on October 25, 2004.

The Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District intends to consider the Plan for adoption on November 4, 2004.

The Simi Valley Unified School District intends to adopt a Hazard Mitigation Plan that resulted from a Countywide School District planning process separate from this planning process.

Part 2

Local Capabilities Assessment

Part 2 - Local Capabilities Assessment

This Section identifies administrative, technical, legal, and fiscal capabilities. It also identifies current programs and completed projects that mitigate potential hazards.

Summary of Agencies/Departments

The following is a summary of existing departments in the City of Simi Valley and their responsibilities related to hazard mitigation planning and implementation.

- **City Council**
    - Provides vision and direction in building and nurturing a progressive and cohesive community.
    - Adopts policies and regulations, and approves funding requests/budgets for all aspects of City government.
- **City Manager's Office**
    - Provides the leadership and supervision to implement the policies and decisions of the City Council, thereby ensuring the efficient delivery of services to the community.
- **City Attorney's Office**
    - Renders professional legal advice to the City of Simi Valley, the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8, the Simi Valley Community Development Agency, the Simi Valley Industrial Development Authority, and Simi Valley Public Financing Authority.
- **City Administrative Services Department**
    - Assists the City Council and City Manager in maintaining public confidence in the fiscal integrity of the City by accounting for, controlling, and reporting on the City's resources in accordance with sound public financial management practices.
    - The Fiscal Services Division assures all aspects of City financing, funding, and expenditures are within legal, prescribed guidelines and regulations. Tracks and audits expenditures.
    - The Information Services Division assists all departments with their technological needs and develops, implements, operates, and maintains hardware and software

systems in order to support and improve the operational efficiency and effectiveness of City departments.

- **City Environmental Services Department (Planning, Housing & Special Projects, and Building & Safety Divisions)**

  - Provides recommendations and monitors the physical development of the City through the implementation of the General Plan and Building Codes. Committed to enhancing the quality of life in the community by planning for sound infrastructure and public services, protecting the environment, and promoting high quality social and economic growth.

  - Regulates land uses and land development in accordance with plans, policies, and regulations adopted by the City Council. Enforces local, State, and federal requirements for land development, building construction, and specific uses. Recommends additions and revisions to existing ordinances, plans, and policies when necessary.

- **City Community Development Agency**

  - Enhances the quality of life for the community by proactively planning and facilitating environmentally and socially sound economic development, revitalization, and affordable housing opportunities.

  - Regulates land uses and land development in accordance with plans, policies, and regulations adopted by the City Council and to the Community Development Agency's Board of Directors within redevelopment areas. Recommends additions and revisions to existing ordinances, plans, and policies with respect to redevelopment areas.

- **City Public Works Department - Engineering Division**

  - Provides a variety of engineering services including the review and inspection of privately constructed public facilities, infrastructure, and subdivisions; design and inspection of publicly funded infrastructure improvements; management and monitoring of existing and projected traffic conditions throughout the City; preparation of the City's long-term Capital Improvement Program for Public Works projects and management of the City's sewer and storm drain systems. Engineering also provides fiscal management for the City's Open Space Maintenance Assessments, Community Facility Districts, and Public Works related Development Impact Fees.

- Implements and enforces programs, plans, policies, and regulations over land development and redevelopment in order to assure adequate and maintainable infrastructure.

- **City Public Works Department - Operations**

  - Maintains the basic infrastructure needed for the City to exist and thrive. These basic facilities include streets, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, wastewater systems, storm water systems, street trees, parks and open space areas, and street signage and striping. The Operations Division also maintains the City's vehicle fleet and assists in the maintenance of communication equipment, particularly used by the Police Department and Transit Division.

  - Implements a wide range of programs, plans, and policies necessary to assure delivery of basic services to the citizens of the City and maintains the City's infrastructure. The Department of Public Works Operations Division is a first responder to natural and manmade emergencies.

- **City Police Department**

  - Protects the community through the enforcement of laws and the analysis/reduction/elimination of risks and, in times of emergency, provides for the orderly and rapid implementation of emergency plans.

  - Implements and/or enforces programs, plans, ordinances, and policies of the City Council over a wide range of activities related to law enforcement. The Police Department is a first responder in natural and manmade emergencies.

- **Ventura County Fire Protection District**

  - Implements programs, policies, and regulations over a wide range to reduce the loss of life, environment, and property. The Fire Department is a first responder in natural and manmade emergencies.

Administrative and Technical Capacity

The administrative and technical staff resources of the City are shown in **Table 2.1**. The table identifies the administrative and technical staff available to develop and implement the actions identified in the mitigation strategy section of the Plan.

Table 2.1 City of Simi Valley Administrative and Technical Capacity	
Staff Resources by Position	**Department/Agency**
City Manager	City Manager's Office
Assistant City Manager (2)	City Manager's Office
Deputy City Manger (2)	City Manager's Office
Economic Development Manager	City Manager's Office
Risk Manager	City Manager's Office
City Attorney	City Attorney Office
Senior Assistant City Attorney	City Attorney Office
Assistant City Attorney (2)	City Attorney Office
Chief of Police	Police Department
Police Captain (3)	Police Department
Emergency Services Coordinator	Police Department
Deputy Director/Police Administration	Police Department
Director of Public Works	Public Works
Assistant Public Works Director (2)	Public Works
Deputy Director/City Engineer	Public Works
Deputy Director/Traffic Engineer	Public Works
Deputy Director/Source Control	Public Works
Deputy Director/Maintenance Services Engineer	Public Works
Deputy Director/Waterworks Services	Public Works
Deputy Director/Sanitation Services	Public Works
Principal Engineer/Capital Projects	Public Works
Principal Engineer/Waterworks	Public Works
Principal Engineer/Sanitation	Public Works
Director of Environmental Services	Environmental Services
Deputy Building Official/Inspections	Environmental Services
Deputy Building Official/Plan Check	Environmental Services
Deputy Director/Building Official	Environmental Services
Deputy Director/City Planner	Environmental Services
Deputy Director/Housing & Special Projects	Environmental Services
Principal Planner	Environmental Services
Principal Planner/Zoning Admin	Environmental Services
Senior Planner (10)	Environmental Services
Associate Planner (12)	Environmental Services
Management Analyst (CDBG)	Environmental Services
Director of Community Services	Community Services
Deputy Director/Citizen Services	Community Services
Deputy Director/Compliance	Community Services
Deputy Director/Transit	Community Services
Environmental Programs Manager	Community Services
Neighborhood Council Coordinator	Community Services
Senior Services Manager	Community Services
Director of Administrative Services	Administrative Services
Budget Officer	Administrative Services
Deputy Director/Support Services	Administrative Services
Deputy Director/Fiscal Services	Administrative Services
Deputy Director/Information Services	Administrative Services
GIS Coordinator	Administrative Services

Hazard Mitigation Codes, Ordinances, Plans

The legal and regulatory capabilities of the City are shown in **Table 2.2**, which presents the existing ordinances and codes that affect the physical or built environment of the City.

Table 2.2 City of Simi Valley: Legal and Regulatory Capability

Regulatory Tools (ordinances, codes, plans)	Local Authority (Y/N)
A. Simi Valley General Plan	Y
B. Simi Valley Municipal Code, Title 3, Finance	Y
C. Simi Valley Municipal Code, Title 4, Public Safety	Y
D. Simi Valley Municipal Code, Title 6, Sanitation and Health	Y
E. Simi Valley Municipal Code, Title 7, Public Works	Y
F. Simi Valley Municipal Code, Title 8, City Building Codes	Y
G. Simi Valley Municipal Code, Title 9, Planning and Zoning	Y
H. Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Functional Plan, March 2001	Y
I. Simi Valley Community Development Agency Five Year Implementation Plan	Y
J. Simi Valley Master Plan of Drainage, 1990	Y
K. California Emergency Services Act	N
L. Simi Valley Consolidated Plan, 2000-05	Y
M. Simi Valley Community Development Agency Ten Year Housing Production Plan	Y
N. Simi Valley Capital Improvement Plan	Y

Current and Completed Programs and Projects

In order to develop new hazard mitigation proposals, it is necessary to understand what programs and projects are either on-going or have been completed.

The City has a number of current and previously completed hazard mitigation related programs and projects. **Table 2.3** identifies these programs and projects.

Table 2.3 Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects		
Program or Project	**Description**	**Agency**
Emergency Services Program	The City of Simi Valley Emergency Services Program was established in 1984. The Program is designed to plan for and respond to Citywide disasters that involve multiple agencies and/or outside resources. The Program fulfills five major objectives: o Emergency Program Administration o Emergency Planning o Emergency Management Training o Coordination for Emergency Response and Planning o Public Education The Office of Emergency Services is nested within the Police Department, but operates with a separate Emergency Services budget. The City's Emergency Services Coordinator under the General Direction of the Chief of Police and the City Manager implements the goals of the program. The Emergency Services Coordinator is a full-time position staffed by a civilian management employee. The State Office of Emergency Services/FEMA Emergency Management Assistance Grant Program partially funds the Program.	Police Department/ OES
Emergency Planning Program	The Emergency Services Program is responsible for the maintenance of the following planning documents: o The City Multi-Hazard Functional Plan o The Emergency Operations Center Procedures Manual o The Watch Commander's Emergency Checklist o Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan The Emergency Services Coordinator assists the other City Departments in the preparation of their plans and ensures that they are consistent with the City's emergency plan.	Police Department/ OES

Table 2.3 Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Program or Project	Description	Agency
Emergency Management Training Program	The Emergency Services Program provides emergency management training in the following areas: o Emergency Operations Center procedures o Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)/Incident Command System (ICS) Training is accomplished with classroom training and disaster exercises in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Annual Disaster exercises are conducted at varying levels of complexity, they include: o Tabletop - scenario discussed in a non-stress, meeting environment o Functional - scenario played out in the EOC with simulated field units o Full Scale - scenario played out in the EOC with simulators and field units The current training schedule calls for at least two tabletop exercises, and one functional exercise each year. A full-scale exercise is conducted every four (4) years, unless actual EOC activations occur within that timeframe.	Police Department/ OES
Emergency Response Coordination Program	The Emergency Services Program provides coordination in emergency and non-emergency contexts. During daily operations, the Emergency Services Coordinator maintains relations with the numerous outside agencies that may assist the City during a disaster. Some of the key agencies include: o Ventura County Fire Protection District o Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services o State Office of Emergency Services o American Red Cross o Simi Valley Unified School District o Ventura County Cities	Police Department/ OES
Community Disaster Education Program	The Emergency Services Program provides disaster preparedness information for all aspects of the community. This part of the program is implemented in the following ways: o Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program o Presentations o Work Shops o Press Releases o Attendance at community events including the Annual Simi Valley Emergency Expo. o Brochures o City AM Radio broadcasts	Police Department/ OES

Table 2.3 Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Program or Project	Description	Agency
Emergency Operations Center Program	The Emergency Services Program maintains a dedicated Emergency Operations Center that is equipped with a wide variety of communications and coordination equipment. The EOC is located in the Simi Valley Police Station that was constructed, in part, with Hazard Mitigation funds from the Northridge Earthquake disaster.	Police Department/ OES
Standardized Emergency Management System	The City utilizes California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). SEMS requires the City to utilize standard procedures for managing disasters.	All City Departments
Disaster Supplies Cache Program	The Emergency Services Program maintains three disaster supply caches in the City. These caches contain various supplies to setup shelter locations. The City also maintains a disaster medical supply trailer. It is equipped with Basic Life Support (BLS) and medical treatment center supplies equipment.	Police Department/ OES
City A.M. Radio Station	The Emergency Services Program maintains a 10-watt radio station (WNHI 810 Simi Valley) that is used for disaster public information dissemination.	Police Department/ OES
Disaster Service Worker Platoon Program	The Emergency Services Program established in 2003 and maintains a 40-person Disaster Service Worker platoon. The members are volunteers who have graduated from the City's Community Emergency Response Team Program. Each member is a sworn disaster services worker and has completed a background check and attends monthly meetings and training sessions.	Police Department/ OES
HAZUS GIS hazard analysis program	The Emergency Services program utilizes FEMA's HAZUS GIS software to develop loss estimates for earthquakes and floods.	Police Department/ OES
Inter Agency Coordination Group (IACG) participation	The Emergency Services Program participates in the County Inter Agency Coordination Group to plan and coordinate disaster management issues.	Police Department/ OES
National Weather Service Program participation	A Member of the Emergency Service Program attends Annual National Weather Service briefings.	Police Department/ OES
Disaster Services Website	The City's maintains a Disaster Services website that provides disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation information.	Police Department/ OES
Emergency Manager Mutual Aid Program	The Emergency Services Unit participates in the California Emergency Manager Mutual Aid Program (EMMAP).	Police Department/ OES
Armored Personnel Carrier	The Police Department acquired, via the military surplus program, an armored vehicle to enhance its ability to respond to a variety of scenarios including a terrorism incident.	Police Department
Terrorism Working Group	The Police Department is a member of the Ventura County Terrorism Working Group. The Group is comprised of Ventura County Terrorism incident first responders.	Police Department
Terrorism Planning Committee	The Police Department created a Terrorism planning committee to steer the Department's program for Terrorism prevention and response.	Police Department

Table 2.3 Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Program or Project	Description	Agency
Police Mutual Aid Program	The Police Department participates in the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Program	Police Department
Disaster Operations Coordination	The Police Department is trained to provide citywide disaster operations coordination from the EOC.	Police Department
Police Department Operations Center	The Police Department has developed a Departmental Operations Center that activates during critical includes and disasters.	Police Department
Installed additional dewatering wells in the City	The dewatering wells were installed to pump groundwater in order to reduce percolation and potential liquefaction.	Public Works
Constructed a detention basin within the North Simi Canyon	This project was completed in 2003. This facility reduces peak storm flows from the North Simi Canyon north of the 118 highway, immediately west of Erringer Road.	Public Works
Construct a berm and seal the asphalt surface of the hazardous materials accumulation area	This project was completed in 1996 to contain spills in the hazardous materials accumulation area.	Public Works
Reconfigure the sewage treatment plant with Sodium Hypochlorite system	This was completed. It removed the previous chorine gas based system.	Public Works
Reinforced protective structures for sewer line trunk where it crosses the Arroyo Simi	This was accomplished following the Floods of 1992, to mitigate a potential washout of this sewer main during heavy storms.	Public Works
Reinforce the rip-rap wall of the Arroyo Simi adjacent to the Waste-water Treatment Facility	This was accomplished following the floods of 1992. This will protect the Water Quality Control Plant from future flood damage.	Public Works
Completed Water Tank Earthquake Retrofit Program	Initiated in 1995 and completed.	Public Works
Sited And Constructed Additional Water Storage Tanks	Two new tanks are under construction in the Shea Homes (Big Sky) Development. Two new tanks are under construction in the Marr Ranch Development.	Public Works
Replaced Approx. 1,650 LF of Asbestos Cement Water Transmission Pipes.	The 16-inch transmission main was replaced with a new 16-inch Ductile Iron Pipe to the Marr Ranch 1355 Zone Tank, to enhance the seismic performance of the line.	Public Works
Retrofitted Inlet, Outlet, Overflow And Drain Pipe Connections For 24 Water Storage Tanks	This program was completed in 1997 to enhance the seismic performance of the water tanks.	Public Works
Upgraded Flood Containment Facilities For Stow Street Water Tanks	New curbs and pavement were installed at this site.	Public Works
Constructed Water Pipeline Interconnection Between Western And Eastern Systems.	The Simi Town Center Mall will construct a 16-inch water main between the two systems.	Public Works

Table 2.3 Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Program or Project	Description	Agency
Constructed Water Pipeline Interconnection Between The Wood Ranch And Western Systems	A new 12-inch water main was installed in Madera Road to connect these two systems to create redundancy in the system.	Public Works
Upgraded Pumping Capabilities At 12 Source And Booster Pump Stations	New pumps were installed at Tapo Canyon, Yosemite, and Chumash pump stations.	Public Works
Installed Emergency Backup Power To All Water Pump Stations	A stationary generator was installed at the Tapo Canyon/Cochran Pump Station.	Public Works
Improved Turnout Flow Volume Capacities In Three Pressure Zones	Two new turnouts have been constructed at Wincastle St. in Wood Ranch and Erringer Road at Cochran Street.	Public Works
Completed a risk assessment for WWD8	The facility was evaluated for security vulnerabilities in 2004.	Public Works
Waterworks Emergency Response Plan.	A comprehensive water facility emergency response plan was complete in 2004.	Public Works
Public Works Mutual Aid Agreement	The Public Works Department participates in the California Public Works Mutual Aid Agreement.	Public Works
Household Hazardous Waste Program	Public Works administers a program to collect hazardous waste from residents, thereby reducing the potential release of chemicals during earthquakes and structure fires.	Public Works
Hazards Materials Safety Training Program	The Source Control Division provides "First Responder Awareness" training to City employees.	Public Works
Developed a debris removal management plan.	Following the 1994 Northridge Earthquake a plan was developed in conjunction with the local refuse franchisee to assist local residents with debris clean-up. This plan was recognized by FEMA as a "best practices" program.	Community Services
Disaster Logistics program	The Community Services Department has developed a citywide disaster logistics program. Shelter locations, mass casualty centers, transportation routes, staging areas and other disaster facilities have been pre-identified and are activated during disasters.	Community Services
Emergency Transportation/Evacuation Program	The Transit Division has developed a program to muster City transportation assets for emergency evacuations and overall disaster support operations.	Community Services
Adopt and enforce current building codes	The Building and Safety Division continuously reviews building code changes and makes recommendations to the City Council for adoption. Codes are enforced via the regular permitting and inspection process.	Environmental Services
Evaluate all proposed development for impacts of hazards and require mitigation actions, as appropriate	As part of the City's development process, projects are reviewed for compliance with the Safety Element, the Master Plan of Drainage, the Minimum Building Security Code and Fire Code. Examples include the requirement of developers to build detention basins to mitigate aggregate storm flows.	Environmental Services
FIRM compliance program.	Finish floor elevations of new development are stipulated to be at least one foot above the 100-year flood plain.	Environmental Services

Table 2.3 Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Program or Project	Description	Agency
Drainage Mitigation Program	The Planning Division requires drainage studies for major projects to ensure adequate measures are incorporated and that they do not adversely affect downstream or other surrounding properties.	Environmental Services
Developed an emergency damage assessment/building assessment plan	The Building and Safety Division complies with the "ATC 120" post disaster (earthquake) building inspection and rating program.	Environmental Services
Building and Safety Inspector Mutual Aid Program	The Building and Safety Division participates in the California Building Inspector Mutual Aid program. Approximately 20 outside Building Inspectors responded to Simi Valley on a mutual aid basis following the 1994 Northridge Earthquake.	Environmental Services
Constructed a new police building to essential services standards with an Emergency Operations Center and Communications Center	The building was constructed in 1998 and includes an Emergency Operations Center and is built to California Essential Services Facility standards.	City Manager
Federal and State Intergovernmental Relations	The City Manager's Office maintains relations with various state and federal agencies such as State OES, Soils Conservation, FEMA, et al. The City has benefited from these relations in the identification of various grant programs and technical assistance in various disaster related issues such as recovery operations and hazard mitigation project development.	City Manager
Manage Joint Emergency Public Information	The City Manager's Office provides for comprehensive disaster public information. This function may operate either in the EOC or from an alternate location.	City Manager
Comprehensive Disaster Resource Management	The City Manager's Office provides comprehensive disaster resource management from the City's EOC.	City Manager
City Safety Program	The Risk Manager implements a safety program that includes building safety inspections, fire evacuation awareness and employee disaster safety.	City Manager
Continuity of Government Program	The City Manager's Office implements a Continuity of Government (COG) Program to ensure that City government functions in all disaster scenarios.	City Manager
Computer data backup program	Information Services Division implements a program to protect vital City data.	Administrative Services
Comprehensive Radio System Upgrade Project	A multi-departmental, interoperable radio communications system is being implemented beginning in 2003.	Administrative Services
Disaster Finance/Administration Program	The Administrative Services Department manages a disaster response program to make emergency purchases, conducts cost analysis and accounting, manages volunteer resources and other administrative functions.	Administrative Services
Disaster Recovery Program	The Administrative Services Department manages all aspects of the City's post disaster recovery operations. Since 1994 the Department has coordinated the recovery of four disasters.	Administrative Services
Participate in the "Firewise Communities" Program	The District participates in this multi-jurisdiction program to educate residents and officials on Wildland-Urban interface hazard reduction measures.	Fire District

Table 2.3 Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Program or Project	Description	Agency
Public awareness campaign for fire and wildfire risks	The Fire District conducts a variety of public education programs to enhance fire safety, including children's programs, a wildland fire expo, FireWise Communities program, a website and direct outreach to critical areas.	Fire District
Participate in the City's development process to ensure compliance with all fire codes and operational requirements	Fire prevention personnel participate in the City's development process.	Fire District
Require and Enforce the "100-foot defensible space" code	The District enforces the 100-foot defensible perimeter around structures within the urban/wildland interface.	Fire District
Implement a Weed Abatement and Brush Clearance Program to eliminate burnable fuels near structures	The Fire Protection District's program is a model for the State of California and is credited with saving hundreds of homes over the past 20 years.	Fire District
Equipped all City Fire Stations with backup electrical generators	All Simi Valley Fire stations are equipped with generators	Fire District
Maintain sand bags and sand at all City Fire stations.	This is standard operating procedure for flood protection purposes. The District also utilizes Simi Valley CERT members in this program.	Fire District
Urban Search and Rescue program	The Fire Department has expanded its urban search and rescue capabilities significantly since the 1994 earthquake.	Fire District
Hazardous Materials Response Team	The Hazardous Materials Response Team is equipped with state of the art response equipment and staffs the unit with full time technicians.	Fire District
Participation in the FIRESCOPE program	The Fire Department participates in California's comprehensive emergency resource management program (FIRESCOPE) to ensure adequate fire response to incidents.	Fire District
Prescribed burning and vegetation management program	The Wild Land Fire Unit implements a comprehensive fuel management and prescribed burning program.	Fire District
Hazardous Materials Response Training Program	The Fire District provides first responder "Awareness" and "Operational" hazardous materials training for Fire and Police personnel.	Fire District
Fire Safety Inspection Program	Engine company and fire prevention personnel conduct a broad range of fire safety inspections to ensure compliance with various safety codes, including the Fire code.	Fire District
Hazardous Materials Handling Inspections	The Fire District conditions the permits of hazardous materials operators and conducts regular inspections to ensure compliance.	Fire District
Las Llajas Detention Basin	This facility was built to control storm flows on the Las Llajas Canyon watershed. It is located adjacent to the northernmost portion of the Simi Hills Golf Course.	Watershed Protection District
Annual channel debris removal program	The Watershed Protection District annually monitors and cleans channels prior to the storm season.	Watershed Protection District

Fiscal Resources

Table 2.4 shows specific financial and budgetary tools available to the City.

Table 2.4	**City of Simi Valley Fiscal Capability**
1.	General Fund
2.	Simi Valley Sanitation Enterprise Fund
3.	Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 Enterprise Fund
4.	Simi Valley Transit System Fund
5.	Development Fees
6.	Equipment Replacement Fund
7.	Geographic Information Systems Fund
8.	Integrated Police Systems Fund
9.	Storm Water Detention Basins Fund
10.	Steets and Roads Fund
11.	Police Capital Projects Fund
12.	Unified Two-Way Radio Fund
13.	Community Development Agency Fund
14.	HOME Grant Fund
15.	Gasoline Tax Fund
16.	Transportation Funds
17.	Police Grant Funds
18.	Community Development Block Grant Funds
19.	Federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
20.	Department of Homeland Security Terrorism Grants
21.	Police Forfeited Assets Fund

Part 3

Risk Assessment

Part 3 - Risk Assessment

Overview of the Risk Assessment Process

Simi Valley is subject to a variety of hazards. The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team developed a Mitigation Strategy that focuses on the hazards that could cause the most damage to the community. This Risk Assessment provides a factual basis for activities posed in the strategy to reduce losses from the identified hazards. The intent of the assessment is to provide sufficient information to enable the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions.

The Risk Assessment is a five-step process:

1. Hazards that may occur are identified **(Table 3.1)**. The hazards were identified from existing documentation (GIS hazard layers, HAZUS software from FEMA, the Safety Element of the General Plan, the Multi-Hazard Functional Plan), Community Input and the experience of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team. The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 was intended to identify and mitigate natural hazards. The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team included all technological hazards as well.

2. A preliminary analysis of all hazards was conducted to determine those that are most significant in Simi Valley. Only the most significant hazards were subjected to more in-depth analysis. The analysis was based on FEMA guidelines contained in the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Crosswalk **(Appendix 1).** The results of the analysis are included in **Table 3.1**

3. The Hazards were ranked based on the initial analysis. The top seven hazards were priority ranked for hazard mitigation activities. The City conducted a similar analysis in the past for the Safety Element of the General Plan. Each of the hazards identified in the Safety Element (Earthquake, Geologic Hazards, Floods, Fires, Hazardous Materials Releases and Dam Failures) were found to be significant hazards and are ranked for hazard mitigation planning.

4. Additional loss estimation was conducted on the ranked hazards **(Table 3.2)**. FEMA requires the "Vulnerability Analysis" to include the number of potential structures impacted by these hazards and the total potential costs. These estimates were determined, in part, by using HAZUS GIS software supplied by FEMA. HAZUS models only Earthquakes and Floods at this time. The loss estimates for the other hazards (Wildfires, Structural Conflagrations, Dam Failure, Landslide/Debris Flows, and Hazardous Materials Incidents were derived by other methods such as assessor data, interpolation from the HAZUS models and other GIS analysis. *These estimates are for planning purposes only. Due to methodology limits and accuracy of available data, there are*

inherent uncertainties in these loss estimates. The City recognizes that there may be significant differences between the modeled results in the Plan and the actual social and economic losses following a specific hazard event.

5. For each ranked hazard, a detailed narrative description was developed and included in this section of the Plan. This narrative includes descriptions of actual past events in Simi Valley, if applicable. Much of this information comes from the City's Multi-Hazard Functional Plan, the Safety Element and from After Action Reports of past events.

Development Trends

The Southern California Association of Government (SCAG) is responsible for assessing and establishing housing production goals for all jurisdictions within its regional area, including the City of Simi Valley, based on an estimated population growth adopted by the City Council. The population limits set for the City is projected at 126,582 persons by the year 2005 and 131,205 persons by the year 2010. As of September 1, 2004, the City had an estimated population of 119,783 persons.

Currently the inner-city residential development trend is represented by the increase of multiple family infill-projects. Northern and southern expansion into the surrounding hillsides (such as Big Sky and Runkle Canyon developments; construction estimated to be complete in 3 to 5 years depending on market demand) continues to accommodate the demand for single-family residential homes.

The City continues to experience activities toward small neighborhood commercial centers as well as concentrated large-scale commercial centers. The City approved a regional Town Center (currently under construction; bordering north of 118 Freeway and west of Erringer Road), which is expected to be complete in late 2005. The majority of the light industrial park developments are concentrated in the City's west side and are gradually developing northwesterly along the 118 Freeway, Union Pacific Railroad, and the Arroyo Simi.

Table 3.1 Hazard Profile and Vulnerability Assessment

Underlined hazards were Analyzed in Detail	Frequency of Occurrence	Probability of future occurrence	Potential Geographic impact	Potential Pop. Impacted*	Critical Facilities Impacted	Significance of Impact (population, economic, environ.)	Ranking (Priority of hazard for mitigation activities)
Earthquake	20 years	20 years	Citywide	118,000	Many	High	1
Flood	5 Years	5 Years	Moderate Area	5,000	Some	Moderate	2
Significant Wild Fire	10 years	10 Years	Moderate Area	5,000	Few	Moderate	3
Structural Conflagration	0	30 Years	Small Area	300	Few	Moderate	4
Landslide/ Debris Flow	10 years	10 Years	Small To Moderate Area	1,000	Some	Low	7
Extreme Heat	0	20 Years	Citywide	50,000	Few	Low	*
Severe Drought	0	20-50 Years	Citywide	118,000	Few	Moderate	*
Train Derailment	0	25 Years	Small To Moderate Area	5,000	Some	Low	*
Civil Disturbance	20 years	35 Years	Small Area(s)	5,000	Some	Moderate	*
Dam Failure	0	500 Years	Moderate Area	25,000	Many	High	6
Terrorism	0	20 Years	Variable	Few to 118,000	Many	High	*
Extreme Pollution	0	20 Years	Citywide	118,000	Few	Low	*
Extended Citywide Power Failure	20 Years	20 Years	Citywide	118,000	Many	Low	*
Airline Crash	0	60 years	Small Area(s)	10,000	Few	Moderate	*
Significant Hazardous Materials Release	20 Years	20 Years	Small To Moderate Area	25,000	Some	Moderate	5
Rating Scale		Citywide Moderate Area Small To Moderate Area Small Area(s) Variable			Many Some Few	High Moderate Low	1-7 * Not Ranked

* These estimates are based on **single-probable-events**. They do not reflect total exposure estimates. **Table 3.2** shows total exposure estimates. Example, actual floods effect only portions of all possible flood areas. This table estimates impacts for actual events. **Table 3.2** estimates impacts for all possible flood areas.

Table 3.2 Summary of Potential Hazard-Related Exposure/Loss in Simi Valley

		Residential		Commercial		Critical Facilities	
Hazard Type	**Exposed Population**	**Number of Residential Buildings**	**Potential Exposure/ Loss for Residential Buildings**	**Number of Commercial Buildings**	**Potential Exposure/ Loss for Commercial Buildings**	**Number of Critical Facilities**	**Potential Exposure for Critical Facilities**
Earthquake* *(1994 Northridge Scenario)*	115,787	11,162	$6.67 Billion	127	$715 Million	10	$23 Million
Flood* (*100 Year event)* *Figures represent* ***all*** *inundation areas.*	37,000	8,000	$1.86 Billion	300	$60 Million	6	Undetermined
Wildland Fire** *High and Very High Hazard Areas.*	862	862	$394 Million	52	$140 Million	3	Undetermined
Structural Conflagration***	100	30	$10 Million	5	$3 Million	0	0
Landslide/Debris Flows*** *Figures represent* ***all*** *debris flow areas*	6,000	1,000	$100 Million	25	$2.5 Million	2	Undetermined
Dam Failure** *Figures represent totals in* ***all*** *inundation areas*	35,000	11,168	$2.6 Billion	500	$400 Million	7	Undetermined
Hazardous Materials Releases *** *Data based on 1989 chlorine gas incident.*	25,000	5,000	$500,000	300	$1 million	5	Variable

* HAZUS models ran from FEMA supplied data. (2000 Census Data)
** Data derived from GIS Analysis
*** Data interpolated from HAZUS and GIS data

1. Earthquake

A. Identification and Description

The City of Simi Valley is in the vicinity of several known active and potentially active earthquake faults including the San Andreas, Sierra Madre, Malibu Coast, Oak Ridge, Newport-Inglewood, Simi Santa Rosa and Santa Susana (**Map 1, page 43**). 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) that produced severe ground motions, caused 57 deaths, 9,253 injuries and left over 20,000 displaced in the greater Los Angeles area. Scientists have stated that such devastating shaking should be considered the norm near any large thrust earthquake.

A major earthquake occurring in or near this jurisdiction may cause 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 possibly, though unlikely, failure of the Wood Ranch dam. The time of day would have a profound effect on the number of casualties and the amount of property damage sustained. A large magnitude earthquake would exceed the response capabilities of the City and the Ventura County Operational Area. 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. Injured or displaced persons would require emergency medical care, food and temporary shelter. Identification and burial of the deceased would pose difficult problems; public health would be a major concern. Many families would be separated particularly if the earthquake should occur during working hours. 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 Simi Valley from a major earthquake would be considerable in terms of loss of employment and loss of tax base. The operations of banks, insurance companies and other elements of the financial community could be impaired for several days to weeks. In turn, this could affect the ability of local government, business and the population to make payments and purchases.

The potential conditions that the City of Simi Valley 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 (**Map 3, page 45**). 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 (**Map 4, page 46)**. Liquefaction is a phenomenon involving the loss of shear strength of a soil. The shear strength loss results from the increase of ground water pressure and 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.

Casualties

FEMA loss estimation models project the number of deaths for a moderate daytime earthquake (6.7 magnitude 10 miles away) to be approximately 50 persons. Over 500 persons sought medical treatment following the 1994 Northridge Earthquake.

Long Term Displaced Persons

Based on population and demographic data, there could be approximately 40 -150 displaced households following a 6.7 magnitude earthquake 10 miles away.

B. Profile of Previous Events

NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE, JANUARY 17, 1994

On January 17, 1994, at approximately 4:31 A.M., an earthquake occurred in the San Fernando Valley. The hypocenter of the 6.8 (estimated moment magnitude) earthquake was located nine miles to the southeast of the City of Simi Valley at a depth of approximately 11 miles.

The City of Simi Valley experienced significant ground accelerations, and subsequent damage as a result of this earthquake. The City responded by activating its earthquake response plan and opening the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

Damage

Within the first three hours of the earthquake, several structure fires, one brush fire, numerous gas leaks, chemical spills, and extensive damage to buildings, roadways, bridges, water tanks and other utility facilities were reported. Major damage was also reported to water service facilities, and the electric power distribution system. Damages in Simi Valley were significant in both the private and public sectors.

A summary of the damaged facilities follows:

Commercial/industrial/churches/schools/public buildings

- The following twelve (12) Simi Valley Unified School District buildings incurred significant damage: Simi Valley High, Valley View Jr. High, Sequoia Jr. High, Big Springs Elementary, Crestview Elementary, Garden Grove Elementary, Katherine Elementary, Knolls Elementary, Mountain View Elementary, Simi Elementary, Township Elementary, and White Oak Elementary.

- City Hall incurred significant non-structural damage including the City Council Chambers that were damaged by water from the fire sprinkler system.

- The Simi Valley Police Department incurred significant structural damage.

- Eight (8) churches incurred significant structural damage.

- 176 commercial/industrial buildings incurred at least moderate structural damage.

- The East County Courthouse experienced water and structural damage.

- Approximately 80 residents of the Hallmark Nursing Home were evacuated shortly after the earthquake due to structural damage to the facility.

Residential buildings

- At least 493 residential buildings incurred at least moderate structural damage.
- The earthquake knocked down residential block walls throughout the City.
- Thousands of residential units incurred significant non-structural damage.
- There were approximately 600 mobile homes that were significantly damaged.

Road closures

- The on-ramps and off-ramps of Highway 118 at Stearns Street were closed for a short time. Additionally, two (2) lanes of Highway 118 at Stearns were closed in both directions for approximately one (1) day. Only one (1) lane remained open in both directions.
- The Santa Susana Pass Road into and out of the City was closed for several days after the earthquake due to damage and rock slides.
- The Madera Road overpass at the railroad crossing was closed temporarily due to the appearance of damage.
- The Yosemite Avenue overpass at the 118 Freeway was closed temporarily due to damage.

City Infrastructure

The earthquake resulted in significant damage to City infrastructure. The earthquake affected approximately 87 miles of residential streets and a 15 miles of arterial streets.

Utilities

- Electrical power was out throughout major parts of Simi Valley from the time of the event until about 11:30 P.M., on January 17, 1994, due to damage to the distribution system in Simi Valley.

- There were numerous gas leaks throughout Simi Valley. The Southern California Gas Company had 12 leaks in its system, one of which was a gas main separation on Aurelia Street. Approximately 9,000 gas meters had to be turned back on after the incident. The EOC received approximately 30 calls reporting gas leaks at residential and commercial buildings.

- The Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD) sustained major damage to the two main feeder lines that supply water to Waterworks District No. 8 (WWD8). This resulted in the stoppage of all CMWD water into Simi Valley. Water was back fed to the City from the Bard Reservoir facility. The backfeeding operations were only marginally successful.

- Waterworks District No. 8 incurred damage to ten of its water tank facilities. Additionally, there were seven (7) water line breaks in the distribution system in the western part of the City. The Southern California Water Company incurred damage to five (5) of its eight (8) water tanks.

- Water services were disrupted to some parts of Simi Valley. Based on the number of residents living in the affected areas (areas east of Tapo Canyon and other isolated areas) it is estimated that 10,000 residential dwellings were without normal water service for periods of time ranging up to four (4) days after the event.

- Telephone services to residents were disrupted for several days after the event. While the telephone system did not fail, there were system slow downs which made usage inefficient. In the first few hours after the event, Pacific Bell restricted Simi Valley to local calls only.

Injuries

The Simi Valley Hospital reported that 420 patients received medical treatment as a result of injuries incurred during the earthquake. There were no deaths directly attributed to the earthquake, although a few residents suffered fatal heart attacks shortly after the earthquake.

Displaced Persons

Between 3,000 and 4,000 persons were displaced by the earthquake. Most individuals secured alternative lodging through family, local motels, housing vouchers and the Red Cross shelter.

C. Assessing Vulnerability

Identifying Assets: Damage to Vital Public Services, Systems and Facilities

Bed Loss in Hospitals

Simi Valley has one major medical facility. Public service agencies and volunteer personnel would be used to assist in the care of the injured.

Several of the acute care hospitals in Ventura County are expected to be lost due to structural damage. This will impair the number of beds available and create the need for several field hospitals. Most of the subscribing hospitals to the Ventura County Health Care Agency will be controlled by the Agency as to the availability of beds and transfer of patients.

Although a percentage of the remaining beds could be made available by discharging or transferring non-emergency patients, it will probably be necessary to receive an immediate influx of emergency medical aid and/or export some of the seriously injured to out-of-county facilities.

Communications

System failure, overloads, loss of electrical power and possible failure of some alternate power systems will affect telephone systems. Immediately after the event, numerous failures will occur coupled with saturation overloads. This will disable up to 80% of the telephone system for one day. In light of the expected situation, emergency planners should not plan on the use of telephone systems for the first few days after the event.

Radio systems are expected to be 40 to 75% effective; microwave systems, 30% effective or less.

Dam and Flood Control Channels

Because of the current design and construction practices and ongoing programs of review and modification, catastrophic dam failure is considered unlikely. Many flood control channels are expected to suffer damage.

Electrical Power

Major power plants are expected to sustain some damage due to liquefaction. Up to 60% of the system load may be interrupted immediately following the initial shock. According to representatives of Southern California Edison Company, the electrical power will not be rerouted and will be lost for an undefined period of time. Much of the imported power is expected to be lost. In some areas of greatest shaking it should be anticipated that some of the distribution lines, both underground and surface, will be damaged. Much of the affected area may have service restored in days; damaged areas with underground distribution may require a longer time. Loss of Southern California Edison transmission lines is possible.

Fire Operations

Although total collapse of fire stations is not expected, possible disruption of utilities, twisted doors and loss of power can create major problems. Numerous fires due to disruption of power and natural gas networks can be expected. Many connections to major water sources may be out and storage facilities would have to be relied on; water supply could vary from little or none to inadequate. First response from fire personnel is expected to be assessment of the area to establish response and recovery needs. Operations may take days because of the disruption of transportation routes for fire department personnel and equipment.

Secondary responses by the Fire Service after assessment will be placed upon diversion of resources to accomplish search and rescue of trapped persons. Major problems the Fire Service should expect are loss of power and water, jammed doors, restricted mobility due to debris, possible loss of primary dispatch capability and delays in reaching maximum effectiveness due to personnel shortages.

Highways and Bridges

Damage to freeway systems is expected to be major. Any inner surface transportation routes could be subject to delays and detours. A major portion of surface streets in the vicinity of freeways will be blocked due to collapsed overpasses.

Natural Gas

Damage to natural gas facilities will consist primarily of (a) some isolated breaks in major transmission lines, and (b) numerous breaks in mains and individual service connections within the distribution systems, particularly in the areas of intense ground shaking. These many leaks in the distribution system will affect a major portion of the urban areas, resulting in a loss of service for extended periods. Fires should be expected at the sites of a small percentage of ruptures both in the transmission lines and the distribution system. Transmission pipelines serving the valley floor are most vulnerable to damage.

Petroleum Fuels

There are three subsurface pipelines located in Simi Valley. Pipeline breakage is possible in areas where liquefaction potential is present. There is a possibility of fire and or a hazardous material release where pipeline failures occur.

Railroads

It is expected that 21 of the 59 route segments serving the Southern California region could be unavailable for post earthquake service; the 21 segments include all major connections with northern California. The post earthquake capacity to serve both the Los Angeles and Ventura County areas would be very small probably no more than one train a day. This is a dramatic loss from the number of trains per day that can currently enter the area. Many railroad bridges are susceptible to damage because of age, design and construction. Some lines could be blocked because of damage to freeway overpass structures.

Sanitation Systems

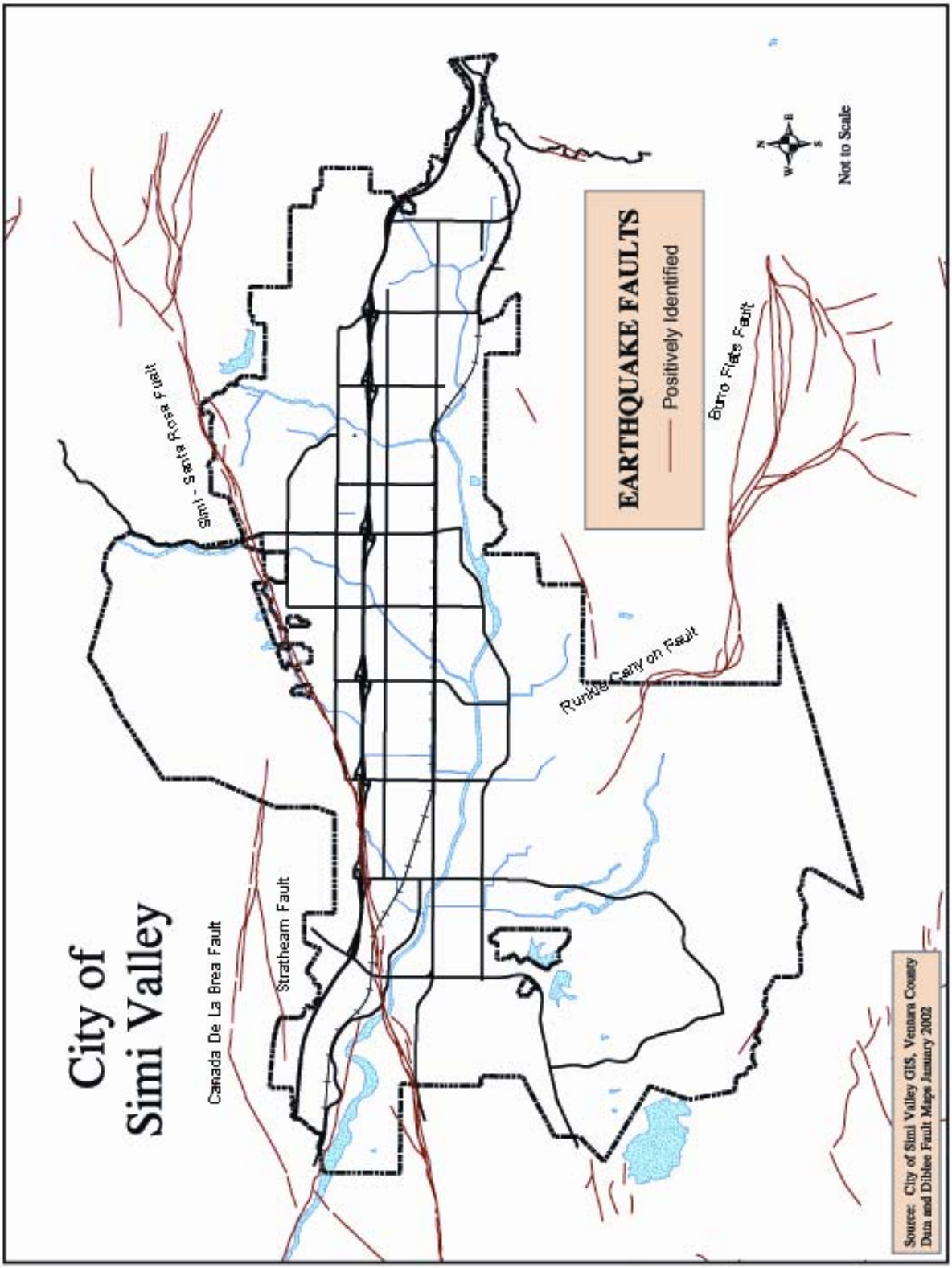
The wastewater treatment facility could be out of service from 4 to 6 months depending on the damage caused by liquefaction. There is a limited volume of storage available in the wastewater treatment plants; if the treatment train cannot be restored before storage is exceeded, the wastewater will require discharge with emergency chlorination to reduce health hazards. Overflow of sewage through manholes and from ponds may occur due to breakage in mains. As a result, there will be a danger of excessive collection of explosive gas in sewer mains, and flow of untreated sewage in some street gutters. Many house sewer connections will break and plug.

Water Supply

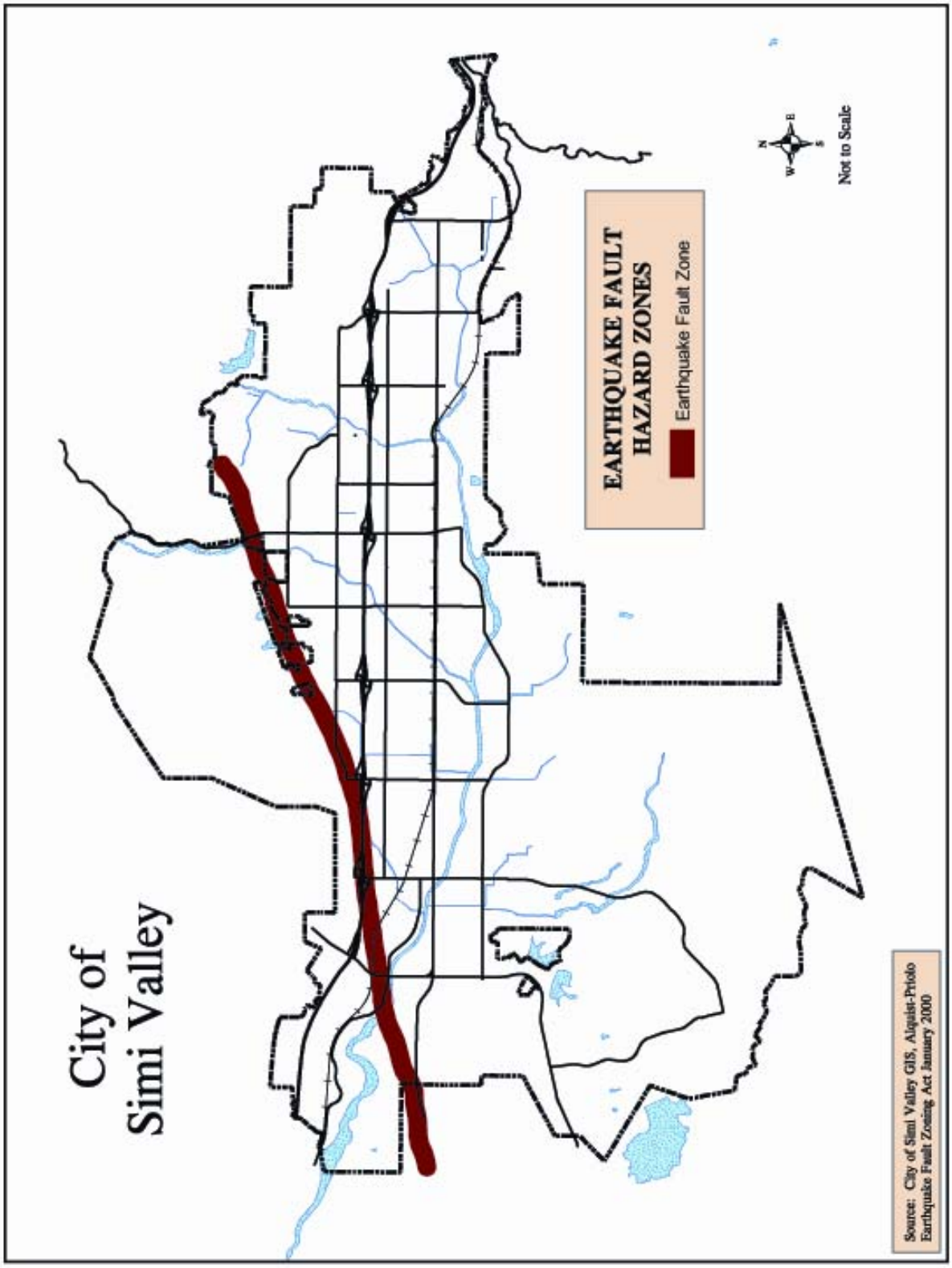
The City receives water from the Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD). Two supply pipes enter the City on the east side of the City. The water mains directly supply water to the City system at several points. The water is then pumped into City water tanks where it then gravity feeds into the water grid system citywide.

Pipeline breaks anywhere along that system, or tank failures obviously results in disruptions to water users. Water system failures are expected at various parts of the City following a moderate earthquake.

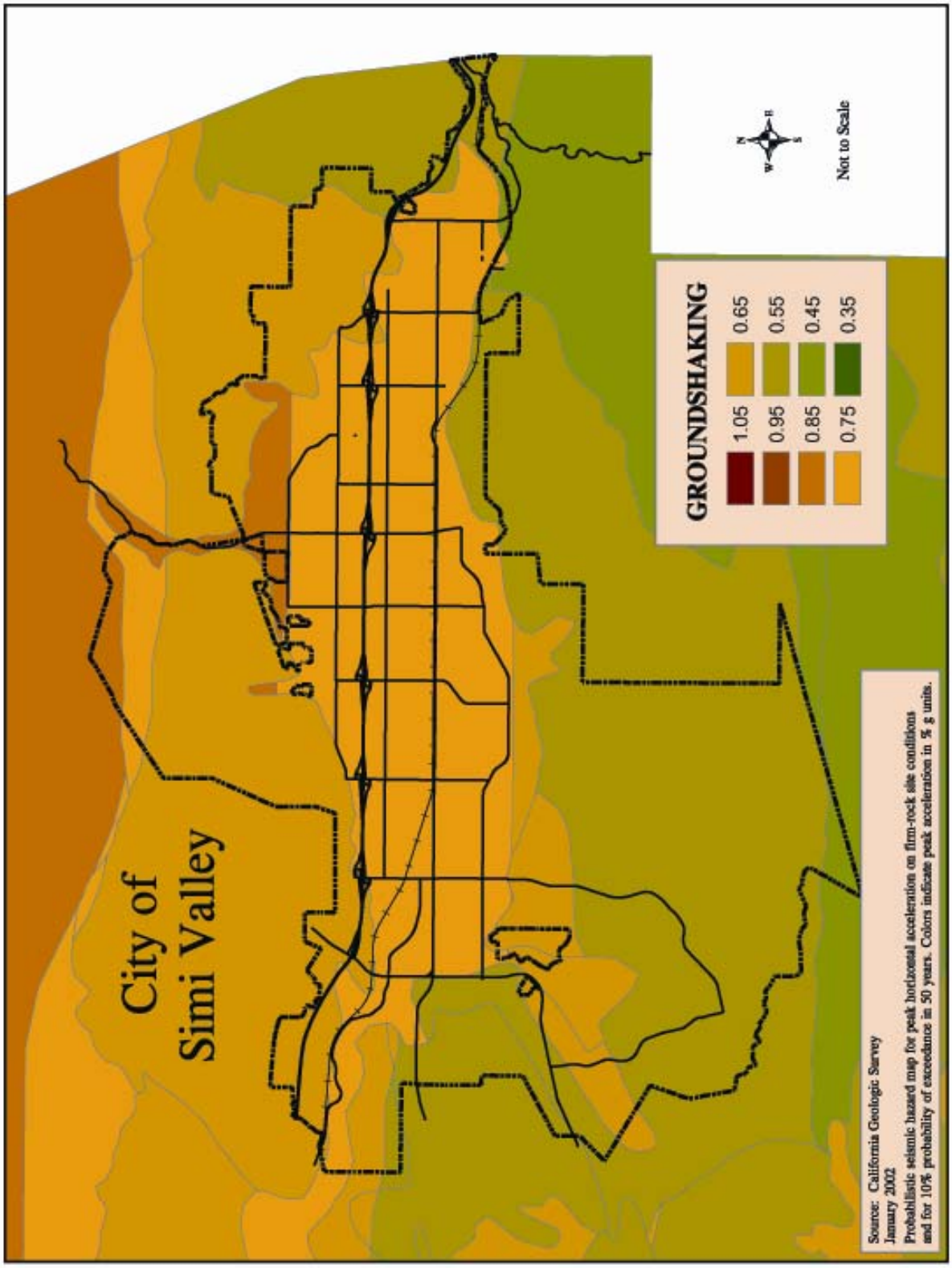
Map 1


City of
Simi Valley
Canada De La Brea Fault
Stratheam Fault
Simi - Santa Rosa Fault
Runkle Canyon Fault
Burro Flats Fault
EARTHQUAKE FAULTS
Positively Identified
Not to Scale
Source: City of Simi Valley GIS, Ventura County
Data and Dibblee Fault Maps January 2002

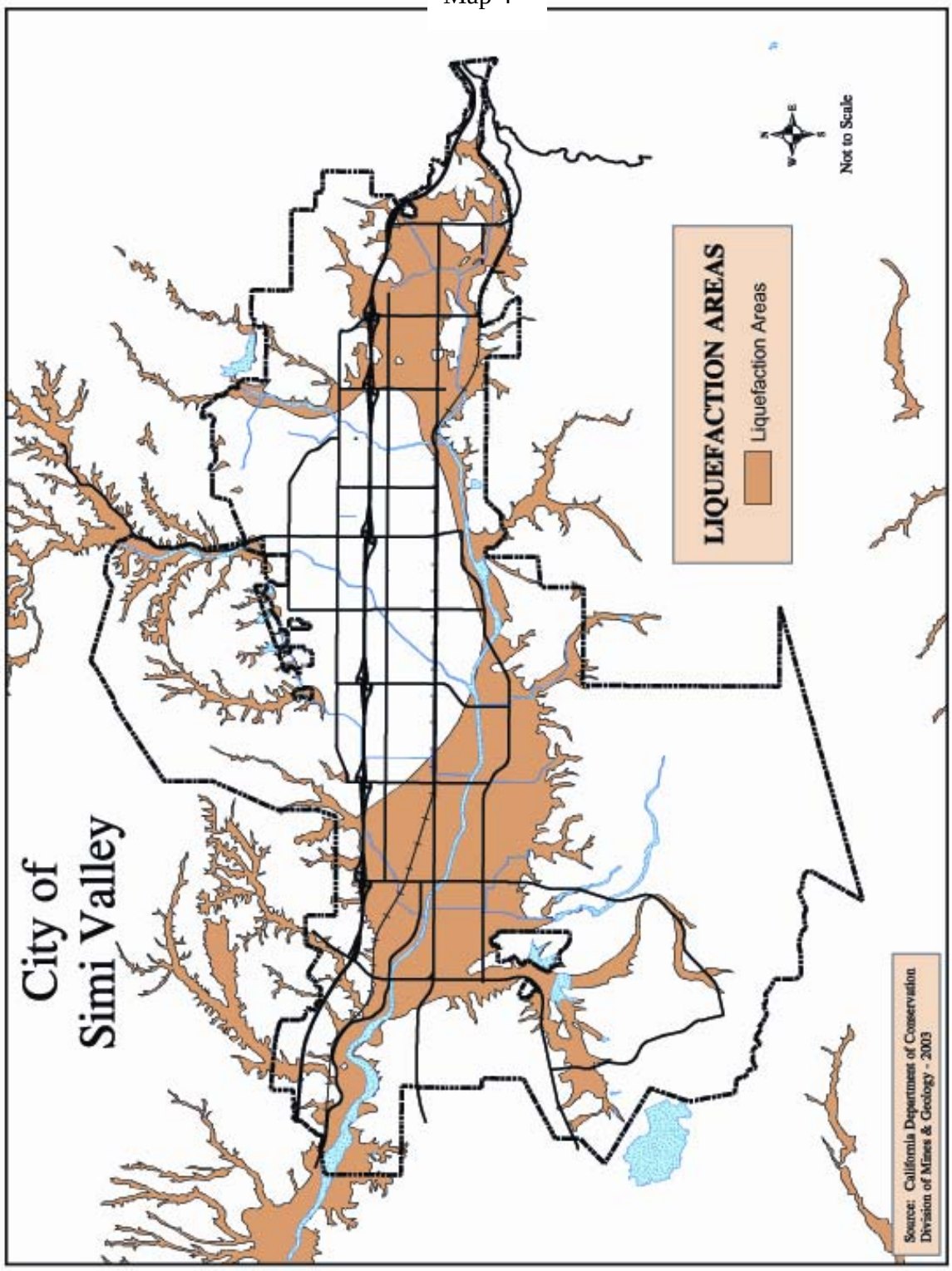
Map 2


City of
Simi Valley
EARTHQUAKE FAULT
HAZARD ZONES
Earthquake Fault Zone
N
W
E
S
Not to Scale
Source: City of Simi Valley GIS, Alquist-Priolo
Earthquake Fault Zoning Act January 2000

Map 3


City of
Simi Valley
GROUNDSHAKING
1.05
0.95
0.85
0.75
0.65
0.55
0.45
0.35
N
W
E
S
Not to Scale
Source: California Geologic Survey
January 2002
Probabilistic seismic hazard map for peak horizontal acceleration on firm-rock site conditions
and for 10% probability of exceedance in 50 years. Colors indicate peak acceleration in % g units.

Map 4


City of
Simi Valley
LIQUEFACTION AREAS
Liquefaction Areas
Not to Scale
Source: California Department of Conservation
Division of Mines & Geology - 2003

2. Flooding

A. Identification and Description

The primary effect of flooding is the threat to life and property. People and animals may drown; structures and their contents may be washed away or destroyed; roads, bridges, and railroad tracks may be washed out; and crops may be destroyed. The amount of damage caused by a flood depends on the depth of inundation, the velocity of flow, the duration of the flood, the debris production of the watershed, and the erodibility of the bed and banks of the watercourse.

The severe erosion which results from fast-moving flood waters causes much of the property damage from floods. Serious damage can also be caused by the floating debris and sediment carried by floodwaters. Floating debris (including parts of buildings, trees, etc.) can obstruct the flood flow, resulting in increased flood heights and overflow areas. Debris can also damage structures and bridges, and can damage or plug flood control channels. Mineral and organic debris and sediment deposited on land create a serious cleanup problem and health hazard, and can destroy crops and croplands. Floods may also create health hazards due to the discharge of raw sewage from damaged septic tank leach fields, sewer lines, and sewage treatment plants, and due to flammable, explosive, or toxic materials being transported by flood waters. In addition, vital public service may be disrupted. These actions may overtax local agencies, and additional personnel and resources may be required. It is anticipated that existing mutual aid resources would be used, as necessary, to augment local resources.

The City of Simi Valley is located in a valley formed by the Santa Susana Mountains to the north and east and the Simi Hills to the south. The natural elevation is lower in the west end of the valley such that a westerly flowing drainage pattern has developed. Arroyo Simi and its major tributaries that drain the watersheds of Tapo Canyon, Las Llajas Canyon, Sycamore Canyon, Meier Canyon, and Alamos Canyon drain Simi Valley. Arroyo Simi and its tributaries have exposed much of the developed areas of Simi Valley to flooding and flood control measures have sought to minimize this exposure.

B. Profile of Previous Events

FEBRUARY 1992 FLOODS

During the time period from February 10 - 14, 1992, the City of Simi Valley experienced significant runoff and flooding from winter storm activity.

Damage

- Numerous flooded streets.
- Damage to the Arroyo Simi, including rip-rap destruction and bank erosion.
- Erosion/damage to soil amendment site at the Public Services Center.

- Damage to Darrah Street storm outfall pipe.
- Water mains were undermined on Mine Road.
- Washout of Crinklaw Lane.

Impact

The primary effect of this incident was the disruption of transportation routes throughout the City.

MARCH 1995 FLOODS

During the period of time between February 13 and March 14, 1995, the City of Simi Valley experienced significant storm runoff from the adjacent watershed.

Damage

- Runoff flows through the Arroyo Simi resulted in the partial collapse and washout of the rip-rap protection on the north bank of the Arroyo Simi and erosion of the side slope along the Water Quality Control Plant fence line.
- Sewer line protective structures were exposed and partially undermined where the lines cross under the Arroyo Simi.
- An 8" water main was exposed and damaged along Tapo Canyon Road/South of Bennett Road.

Impact

The primary effect of this incident was the disruption of transportation routes throughout the City.

MARCH 1998 FLOOD

During the time period from March 3-5, 1998, the City of Simi Valley experienced significant runoff and flooding from winter storm activity. The storms were the result of an “El Nino” condition in the Pacific Ocean.

Damage

- Numerous flooded streets.
- Damage to Royal Avenue, Mead Avenue, and Alamo Street.
- Significant debris removal operations.

Impact

The primary effect of this incident was the disruption of transportation routes throughout the City.

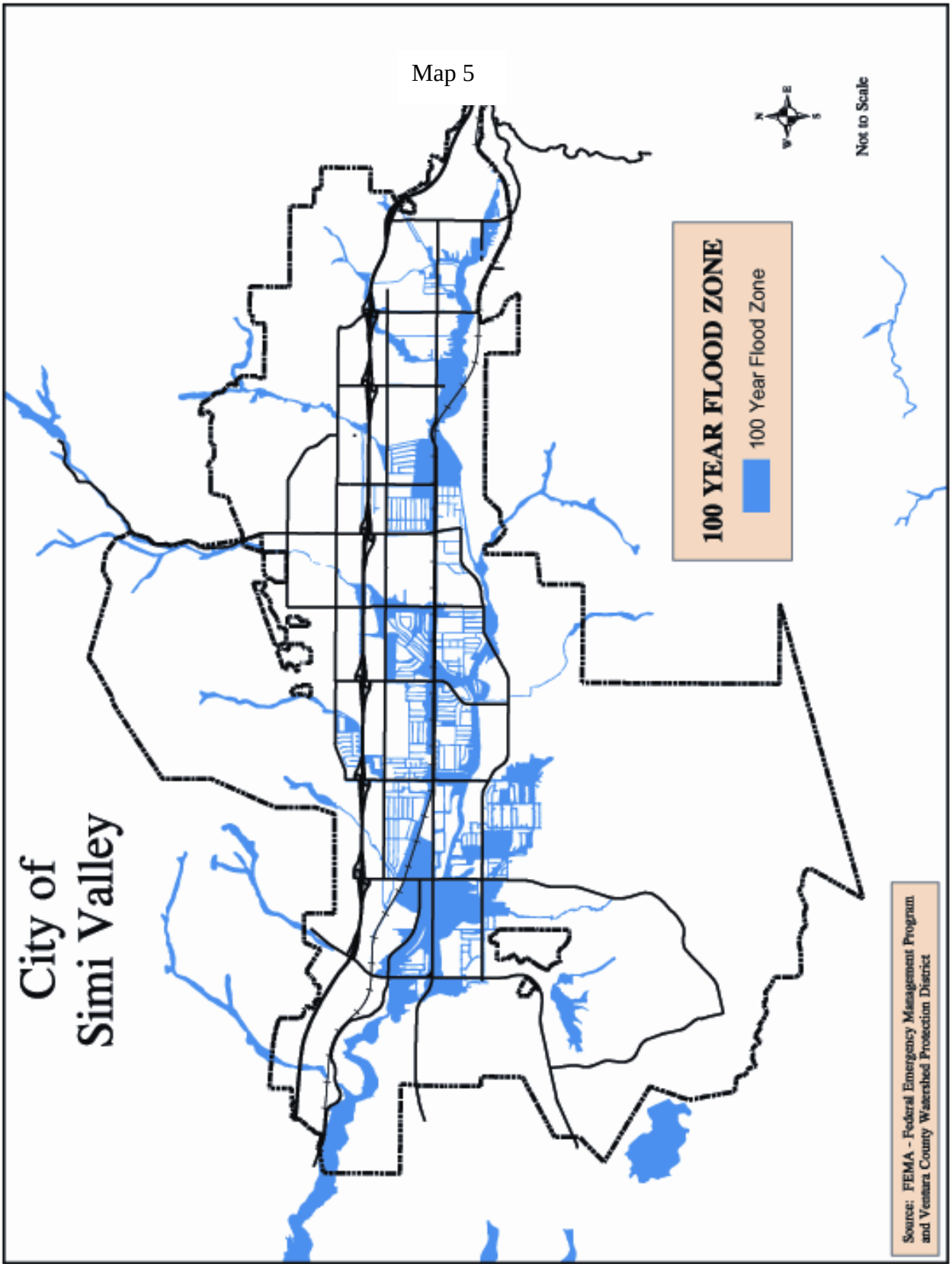
C. Assessing Vulnerability

Identifying Assets: Damage to Vital Public Services, Systems and Facilities

Protection from major flooding is provided by the overall flood control system on Arroyo Simi and its tributaries. At present capacities some of the flood control facilities would not adequately contain the runoff from a 100 year flood. Given either of these two flooding alternatives, critical facilities, namely schools and transportation routes, could be disrupted, or their operational efficiency jeopardized. Such circumstances could be critical in an emergency situation.

If waterway banks erode then critical facilities such as the Water Quality Control Plant could be jeopardized.

Map 5


City of
Simi Valley
100 YEAR FLOOD ZONE
100 Year Flood Zone
Not to Scale
Source: FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Program
and Ventura County Watershed Protection District

3. Wildland Fires

A. Identification and Description

Rugged hills and mountains surrounding the City are covered mostly with grasses, brush, and scattered oaks. The climate in this area is generally referred to as "Mediterranean" with rainfall concentrated during the cool winter months. The rains usually cease sometime in May and resume in November. The summer drought causes vegetation to become extremely dry. Hillside areas of the City therefore become hazardous fire areas.

A regional weather phenomenon, the "Santa Ana" winds, can aggravate an already hazardous fire situation. When a low pressure trough develops off the coast and high pressure settles over the Great Basin of Nevada and Utah and over the deserts of eastern California and Arizona, the normal westerly wind flow is reversed and air pours in from the deserts to the north and east. The desert "Santa Ana" winds arrive as seasonally warm, dry, and charged with static electricity. The extreme dryness, often 5 percent or less relative humidity, further desiccates the vegetation. Finally, "Santa Ana Winds" tend to be downslope winds, causing fires to move very fast downwind and downhill, creating very difficult fire fighting conditions.

Other factors also increase the fire hazard. Dense vegetation growth and large accumulations of dead plant material in areas that have not been burned for many years increase the wildfire hazard. Steep terrain compounds the wildfire risk because fires will normally burn much faster uphill. Rugged terrain will also hinder fire suppression attempts by hampering the mobility and effectiveness of firefighters and equipment.

Wildfires are ignited 90 percent of the time by human action. Over one-third of all wildland fires originate alongside roads and highways, probably as a result of cigarettes or matches being thrown from passing automobiles. Despite rising penalties, approximately 22 percent of all fires recorded statewide result from the act of arson.

Other causes of wildfires include the following: Approximately 23 percent of all the wildfires that burn over 5,000 acres are caused by power line failure. Wildfires can be ignited by sparks from off-road vehicles, construction equipment, and other power-driven equipment used in industry, agriculture, and recreation. In developed areas, wildfires can start from children playing with matches, bonfires, rubbish burning, sparks from chimneys, and fireworks. Natural causes, primarily lightning, are now relatively minor causes of local fires.

Responsible public agencies in California and Ventura County have developed elaborate systems for fighting brush fires. When weather conditions become severe, all fire fighting personnel are put on alert. When a fire starts, all available personnel are rushed to the scene to keep the fire from developing into a major blaze. If the fire does get out of control and more than the County's own resources are required, mutual aid agreements are in effect with neighboring cities, counties, and State and Federal agencies (i.e., California Office of Emergency Services and U.S. Forest Service).

Effects of the Wildfires

Wildfires generally have the most impact on the natural environment. Although some ecosystems are dependent upon recurrent fire to survive, these communities are unique. Watershed, wildlife, and recreation areas are lost due to wildfire. After the fire has been extinguished, the burned land is laid bare of its protective vegetation cover and is susceptible to excessive run-off and erosion. The fire will often destroy the root systems of shrubs and grasses that aid in stabilizing slope material. When the winter rains come, the possibility of severe landslides and debris/mud flows is greatly increased.

Public utilities are often strained by the impacts of wildfire. Water reserves are depleted, power lines are downed, telephone service can be disrupted, roads can be blocked, etc. Flood control facilities may be inadequate to handle an increase in storm runoff, sediment and debris from barren, burned-over hillsides.

Large wildfires occur in the Simi Valley area every 2 to 5 years. Fires in the hilly areas surrounding the valley have occurred frequently according to records dating back to 1897. Many of these fires have resulted in significant property losses and have proven disruptive to both life and commerce. The number and frequency of fires in the Santa Susana Knolls area demonstrates the importance of the human proximity element in fires. The large Clampett Fire in 1970 that began in Newhall and spread into the Simi Hills area resulted from industrial activities. In general, wildfire hazard exists in the vegetated hillside and canyon areas surrounding the city. The high wildfire hazard area is shown on **Map 6**, Wildfire Hazard Map. Hillside developments within natural brush areas are particularly susceptible to destruction by wildfires.

The only existing critical structures located in the high wildfire hazard zone are Edison Company distribution lines. Oil production and storage facilities are also located in areas susceptible to high fire hazards. Numerous residential areas are, however, in and adjacent to the hazard wildfire area and could be exposed to wildfires and related damage.

The seriousness of a wildfire is dependent upon the conditions present at the time of fire occurrence. The most hazardous fire conditions exist during periods of low humidity and elevated temperatures when dry, strong Santa Ana winds push the wildfire down slope into the developed portions of the City.

Chamise chaparral, which is common on the south flank of Simi Valley, is the plant with the most significant fire fuel potential. Chamise contains a large percentage of volatile oils which ignite with great vigor. Fires in overgrown chamise areas are characteristically very hot and burn intensely. Chamise is a root-sprouter and this capability allows the community to reestablish itself such that in the span of four years few signs of the original burn can be seen. Coastal sage scrub is the most common vegetation type found in Simi Valley. It is a somewhat lesser fire hazard than chamise chaparral; however, it does present a substantial hazard because it too can renew itself in a short time interval after a burn (within three years). Grassland areas can be found in scattered locations throughout Simi Valley. The major fire risk associated with grassy areas involves the fuse potential such areas provide for larger, more damaging chaparral and sagebrush fires.

The integration of five fire determinants (human proximity, vegetation, access, slope, wind direction) has delineated four natural fire hazard potential zones in the City. High risk equates to areas lying to the immediate west of developed areas; chaparral or dense sage scrub cover; very steep (40%) slope; and somewhat limited access. Medium risk equates to areas fronting developments and back country; sage scrub and less developed chaparral cover; moderate (20% - 40%) slope; and somewhat limited access. Low risk equates to areas in the vicinity of developed property; grassland and less developed sage scrub cover; level to gentle (0-20%) slope; and available access. Nil risk equates to developed areas; cultivated urban cover; flat slope; and available urban access.

In general, fire is not a major problem in the flat, developed areas of Simi Valley. However, fire is a major problem in the fringe-urban and hill areas that surround the valley. The south flank of Simi Valley has a greater risk exposure to fire. This increased risk is due primarily to the predominance of north-facing slopes that are characteristically more-thickly vegetated than those of a more southern aspect. Within the south flank of Simi Valley, the highest fire risk areas are located in the hilly regions southwest of Santa Susana Knolls. All major determinants of fire risk point to this area as being the most critical within the Simi Valley area.

The major risk involving loss of life or property lies in those developed areas along the interface between the valley and the hills. Here, property damage is not an uncommon occurrence. These interface and transitional areas are constantly vulnerable. As developments extend more and more into the foothill areas, the situation becomes increasingly acute.

B. Profile of Previous Events

Simi Fire

The Simi Fire started on Saturday, October 25, 2003, at approximately 2:15 p.m. as a spot fire from the Verdale Incident, was pushed by a strong Santa Ana wind condition and established itself on the south side of the Santa Clara River.

By 2:50 p.m. on October 25, 2003, there were reports of fire activity at Grimes Canyon Road and the rock quarry (Guiberson area.) At 2:58 p.m., a helicopter reported 300 acres doubling every 15 minutes; no structures threatened but some oil equipment was on fire. The Fire Chiefs of both Los Angeles and Ventura Counties agreed to make the Simi Fire a separate incident from the Verdale Fire. This was to allow a better span of control and continued focus and support on each incident. Within minutes from this report, additional resources, including air tankers and engine strike teams, were requested. By 4:21 p.m., fire was reported moving into the Happy Camp area of Moorpark.

The fire quickly spread in a southwesterly direction and grew rapidly in size, burning over 40,000 acres in the first 12 hours of the fire. By 11:00 a.m. on Sunday, the fire had consumed 79,000 acres and it continued to grow to 92,000 acres by 11:00 am on Monday. By the end of the incident, the fire will have directly threatened 6,800 homes. The fire did burned 108,204 acres, destroying 25 homes and damaging many other buildings.

The rapid rate of spread made perimeter control operations almost impossible during the early hours of the incident and structure protection took precedence over any other operational objective. As a result, perimeter control was compromised during the early portion of the fire. All engines were assigned to branches as soon as they checked in and were given a briefing and communications plan. The Santa Ana weather pattern, with winds blowing in excess of 50 miles per hour, was the primary factor influencing fire spread.

Initial incident objectives were to attempt to keep the fire south of Highway 126, east of Grimes Canyon (Highway 23), north of Tierra Rejada Road/Highway 118, and west of Tapo Canyon and the Los Angeles county line. Santa Ana winds were predicted to remain for the next two days. If the fire were to continue to run, it would probably reach westward to Santa Paula. The cities of Simi Valley and Moorpark were assets at risk. If the fire was to get past Rocky Peak to the east, fire history showed that the fire would probably spread through the Santa Susana Pass and into Box, Woolsey, or other canyons, and threaten the City of Los Angeles (Chatsworth, West Hills, Calabasas), and eventually Malibu to the south, threatening another 10,000 homes.

Topography also presented a serious challenge to the suppression effort. As the fire spread in an easterly direction, it burned into an area of steep and rugged terrain with limited access and few roads. Construction of an indirect line was required as all other suppression options were limited. A complex firing operation, involving ground and aerial resources ultimately resulted in control of the fire.

At 1200 hours, the Incident Command Post (ICP) was relocated to the Arroyo Vista Community Park in Moorpark. At the 1200 planning meeting, it was reported the Piru Fire had blown out to the west and was hitting the city of Filmore, and the Piru incident was requesting additional resources. The command teams of the Verdale, Piru and Simi fires coordinated and shared resources, effectively operating as an area command. All of the other fires in the south part of the state were experiencing extreme spread rates and were competing for scarce resources. New fires were breaking in Riverside and San Diego Counties. The fire jumped Tierra Rejada Road at 1245 hours, and threatened the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library.

On October 27 at 0500, the fire jumped Highway 118 at the Santa Susana Pass Road. Personnel worked with helicopters during the morning hours and stopped the fire from spreading south of the railroad tunnel. This was a significant milestone in the fire.

During the day, the fire reached the vicinity of Saticoy to the southwest and was well established in the Rocky Peak area of Simi Valley. The fire size was now approximately 80,000 acres. NE winds were predicted to continue to blow, with a weakening on Tuesday, October 28, and a shift to an on-shore flow on Wednesday.

By Tuesday, October 28, the fire was no longer a threat to Simi Valley although it continued to burn in Los Angeles County. The incident began major demobilization efforts on Saturday, November 1, 2004.

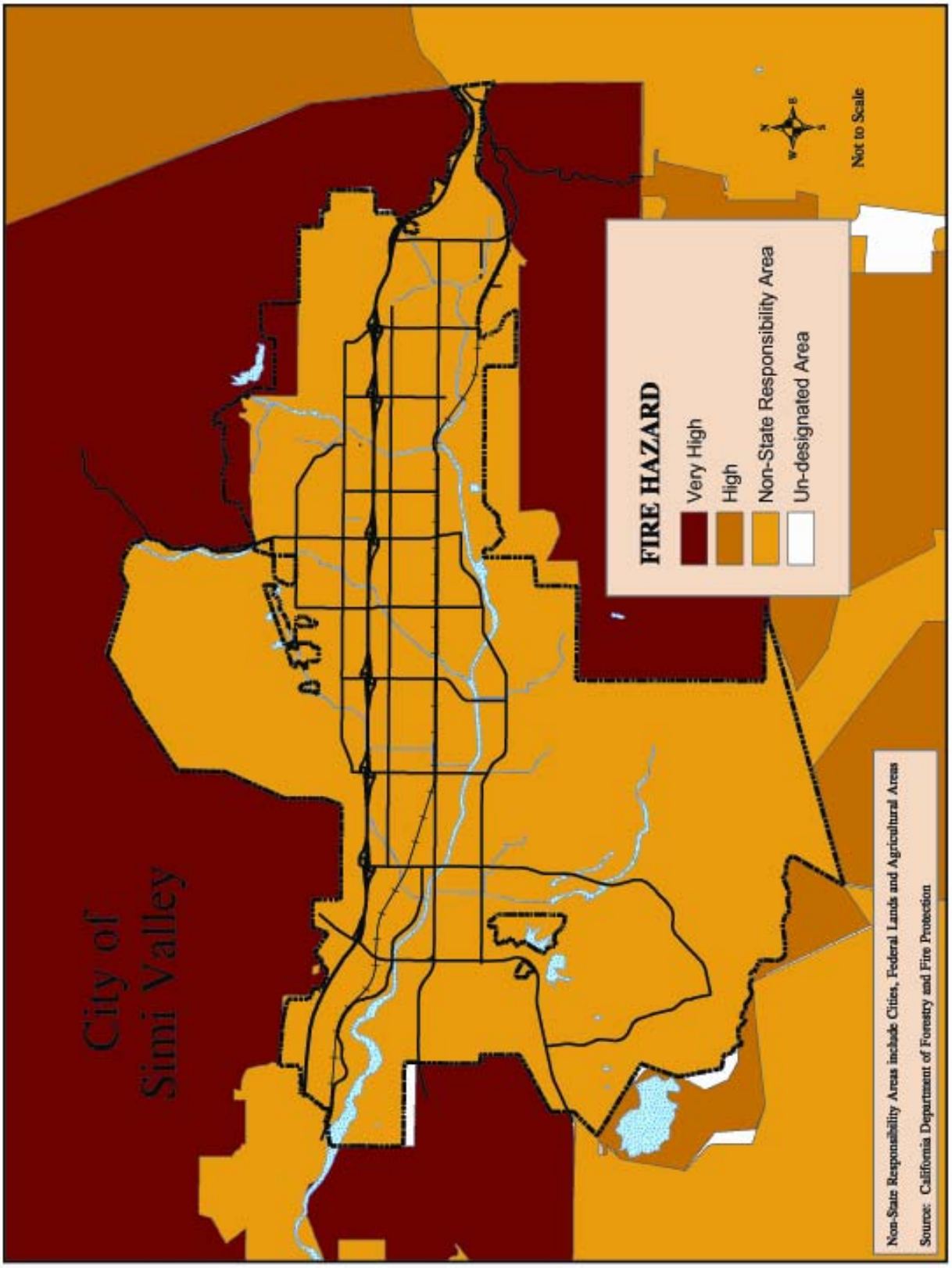
C. Assessing Vulnerability

Identifying Assets: Damage to Vital Public Services, Systems and Facilities

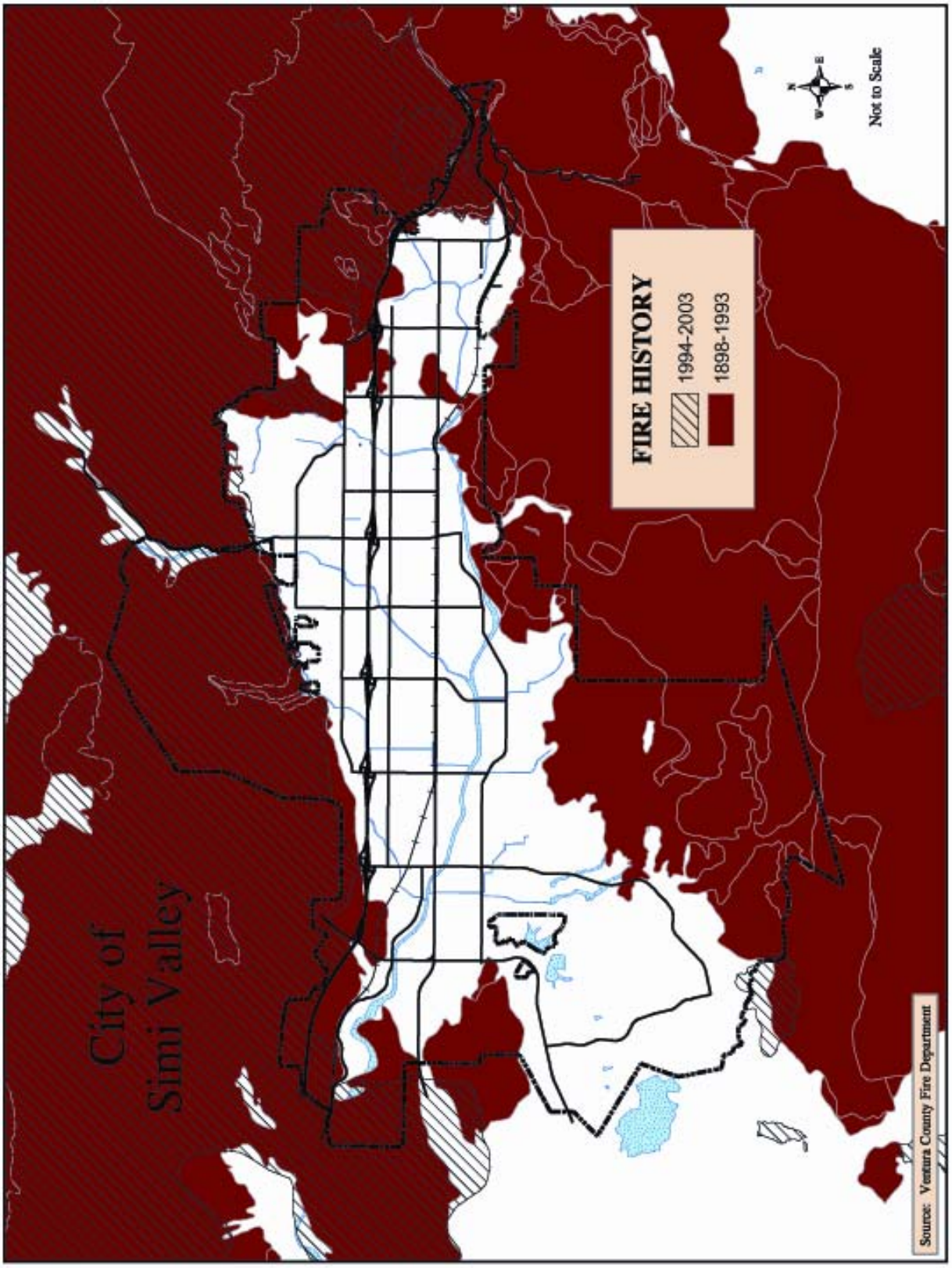
Wildfires in Simi Valley generally do not directly threaten facilities in the developed parts of the City. However, there are Southern California Edison Company power lines that cross through the wildland areas supplying electricity to the City. Traditionally, Edison makes adjustments to the power transmission routing during fires, therefore outages in the City are not common, even during large fires.

The 118 Highway is traditionally subject to closure for fires that burn through the Rocky Peak area. The highway has been closed for up to one full day, two times for fires since 1993. As Los Angeles bound commuters have increased over the last twenty years, this has become a significant event. Motorists seeking to go to Los Angeles must divert to the 101 Freeway in Thousand Oaks.

Map 6


City of
Simi Valley
FIRE HAZARD
Very High
High
Non-State Responsibility Area
Un-designated Area
Not to Scale
Non-State Responsibility Areas include Cities, Federal Lands and Agricultural Areas
Source: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Map 7


City of
Simi Valley
FIRE HISTORY
1994-2003
1898-1993
Not to Scale
Source: Ventura County Fire Department

4. URBAN FIRE (Structural Conflagration)

A. Identification and Description

The risk of life or property loss from fires in urban settings is influenced by a variety of factors. Some factors include building construction materials, the type of occupancy and the type of items stored within the structure, fire response time, the availability of adequate fire flows of water and adequate emergency ingress and egress. The following paragraphs discuss the various factors that influence the urban fire hazard.

Potential high loss of life may result in hotels, nursing homes, theaters, libraries, etc. where large groups of people tend to gather. Businesses, factories and shopping areas may suffer a large property or monetary loss due to a major fire. Other areas may also have the potential for high, fire-related losses. Hillside and canyon areas are also high fire hazard areas due to the following factors:

- Structures in the hillside/canyon areas are frequently located adjacent to or within grassland, chaparral, or coastal sage scrub plant communities that can create an extreme fire hazard, particularly in late summer and early fall months.
- Hillside/canyon development is frequently located away from the urban center areas where fire protection services are located. Therefore, fire station response times to these outlying areas can be longer than optimal.
- Access to hillside/canyon areas is frequently along steep, narrow, or winding roads that can hinder Fire District access. This can seriously affect response time due to the increase in time it takes heavy apparatus to climb steep streets.
- Hillside locations often have marginal or inadequate fire flow capabilities that can hinder fire protection efforts.

Inadequate fire flow (water available to fight a fire) can also hamper the Fire District's success in suppressing a fire. Peak fire flows must be included when determining the peak load water supply requirements for the City.

Residential neighborhoods with large concentrations of houses with wood shingle or shake roofs are at a greater fire risk than neighborhoods where the majority of the residences utilize fire retardant roofing material.

A regional weather phenomenon, the "Santa Ana" winds, can aggravate an already hazardous fire situation. The Santa Ana winds can contribute to the spotting or spread of structure fires from one structure to those downwind. The subsequent structural conflagration would result in possible injuries and displacement of people.

The Ventura County Fire Protection District provides fire suppression and prevention services within Simi Valley. Twenty members of the Ventura County Fire Protection District are assigned to Simi Valley for any one shift.

B. Profile of Previous Events

Simi Valley has not experienced this hazard.

C. Assessing Vulnerability

Identifying Assets: Damage to Vital Public Services, Systems and Facilities

A structural conflagration will produce varying levels of damage or disruption to critical facilities. Facilities located within 500 feet of the wildland interface are vulnerable. This includes two fires stations (Station 44 and 43). The Simi Valley Hospital is also located in an area near the wildland interface (though great than 500 feet) and among many mature trees and older construction homes.

Edison Company transformers and power lines, telephone company switches, and television cables lines are also subject to loss during these incidents.

5. Landslides/Debris Flows

A. Identification and Description

Landslides represent only one step in the continuous, natural erosion process. They demonstrate in a dramatic way the tendency of natural processes to seek a condition of equilibrium. The steep slopes of mountainous and hillside terrains are not in a state of equilibrium, and various erosion processes act to gradually reduce them to a base level. Landsliding is an important agent in this cycle. The areas around Simi Valley subject to sliding are shown in **Map 8 on page 62.**

Four types of landslides commonly encountered include block glides, acute failures, mudflows and rock falls. A description of each follows:

Block Glides

Block glides are the largest, most impressive types of slide. The basal failure plane is controlled by planar zones of weakness such at bedding planes, joint planes, or formational contacts. Block glides typically occur in layered rocks of sedimentary or metamorphic origin where lateral support is removed by erosion or grading.

Acute Failures

Acute failures are common in massive, unstructured material with relatively little resistance to shearing. These materials include thick sections of clayey soil, and poorly compacted artificial fills. The zone of failure typically describes an arc rather than a plane. Small acute failures, called slumps are common along steep banked streams, where the stream has cut through an existing soil zone.

Debris flows

Debris flows involve very rapid downslope movement of saturated soil. They originate in hillside areas where the soil horizon is well developed, but the soil has poor drainage characteristics. Large debris flows may have the energy to uproot trees and to carry along boulders several feet in diameter. Because of the speed with which they move, debris flows can be quite destructive, especially along the bottoms and at the mouths of canyons.

The most potentially damaging landslide event is posed by debris flows following fires. There are six canyons that can produce significant debris flows **(Map 9, Page 63).**

Rockfalls

Rockfalls are cascades down steep slopes, much like in avalanche of loose rock, disturbing more material as it passes, becoming more widespread, until it reaches the bottom of the slope. Rockfalls are prevalent where natural slope gradients exceed 50%, and where natural weathering produces angular fragments of material with little soil cover.

All types of landslides are geologic hazards which can be triggered by earthquake, heavy rains, or by grading on a construction project. The prime ingredients are a triggering force, an unstable earth mass, and down slope movement. Landsliding is basically controlled by three factors; the rock type or geologic formation; the amount of rainfall, influencing the strength of a potential failure surface and adding to the weight of the unstable mass; and topographic slope.

The appraisal of landslide risk in Simi Valley takes into account the general relationships discussed above but is based primarily on empirical relationships. Detailed mapping by the California Division of Mines and Geology includes the delineation of many of the large and moderate size landslides. They are significant not only as individual areas of instability, but also as indicators of the stability of the particular geologic units involved given the topography and rainfall characteristics of that part of the City.

These evaluations are based primarily on natural conditions, and do not include an adjustment for an effective change in rainfall that may accompany development. Such a change may occur due to the removal of impervious soils and increased irrigation of crops or landscaping.

B. Profile of Previous Events

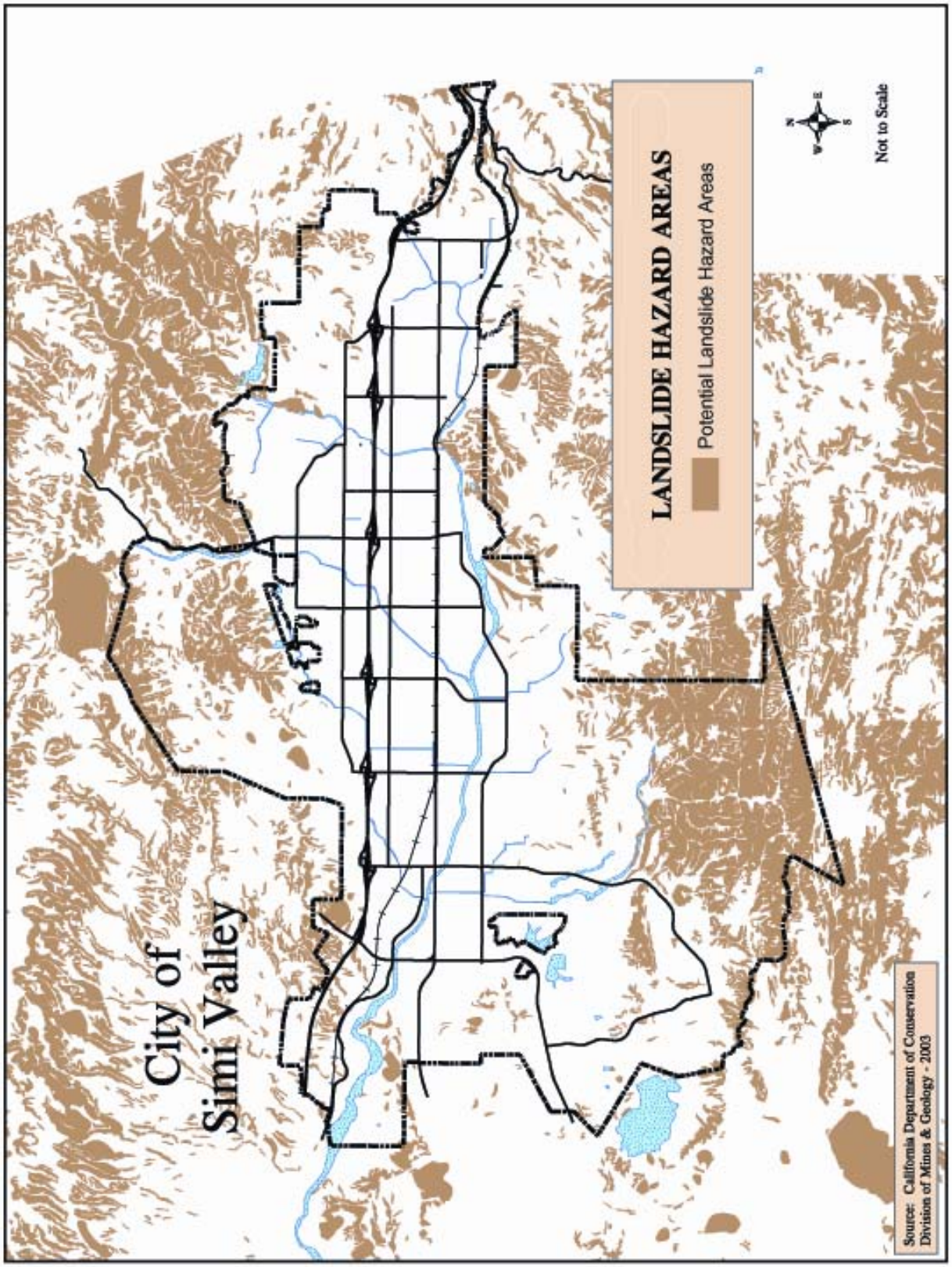
The City has never experienced his hazard.

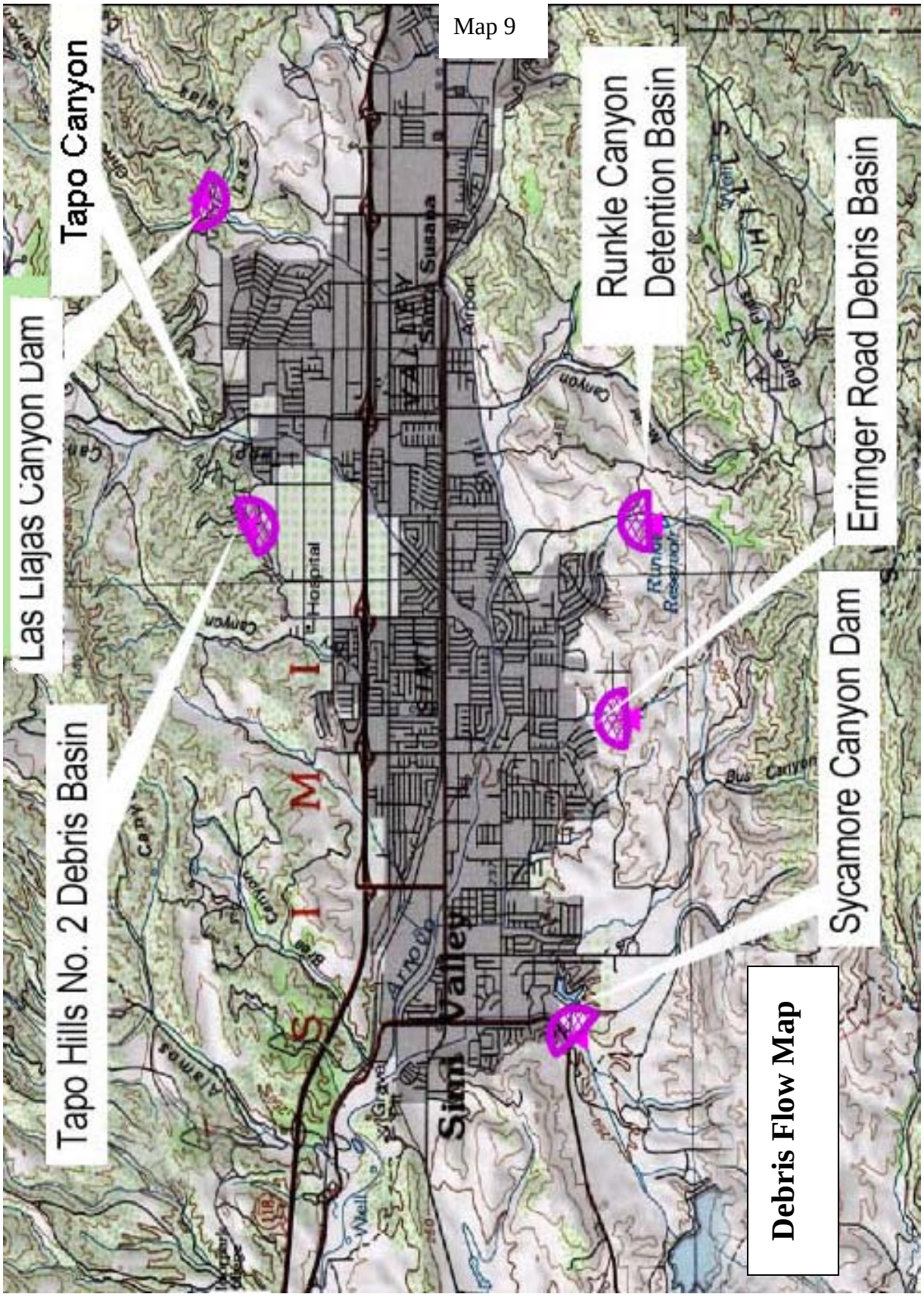
C. Assessing Vulnerability

Identifying Assets: Damage to Vital Public Services, Systems and Facilities

The primary critical facility at risk by this hazard are flood control channels that may become blocked with debris. If this occurs, significant flooding would occur in the areas adjacent to the blockage. The Simi Valley Hospital could potentially be affected by a blockage on the Tapo Hills No. 2 debris basin. Transportation routes would also be obstructed by this hazard. This could result in the delay of public safety responses and the impedance of evacuation routes.

Map 8


City of
Simi Valley
LANDSLIDE HAZARD AREAS
Potential Landslide Hazard Areas
Not to Scale
Source: California Department of Conservation
Division of Mines & Geology - 2003


Map 9
Tapo Canyon
Las Llajas Canyon Dam
Tapo Hills No. 2 Debris Basin
Runkle Canyon Detention Basin
Erringer Road Debris Basin
Sycamore Canyon Dam
Debris Flow Map
Simi Valley
Santa Susana
Hospital
Airport
Runkle Reservoir
Blue Canyon
Arroyo
Canyon
Well
Gravel Pit

6. Dam Failure

A. Identification and Description

Dam failures can result from a number of natural or manmade causes such as earthquakes, erosion of the face or foundation, improper siting, rapidly rising flood waters, and structural/design flaws. There are three general types of dams: earth and rockfill, concrete arch or hydraulic fill, and concrete gravity. Each of these types of dams has different failure characteristics. The earth-rockfill type dam (represented by all four Simi Valley dams) will fail gradually due to erosion of the breach. A flood wave will build gradually to a peak and then decline until the reservoir is empty. In addition to the above characteristics, warning ability is generally determined by the frequency of inspections for structural integrity, the flood wave arrival time (the time it takes for the flood wave to reach its maximum distance of inundation), or the ability to notify persons downstream and their ability to evacuate.

A dam failure would cause loss of life, damage to property, and other ensuing hazards, as well as the displacement of persons residing in the inundation path. Damage to electric transmission lines could also impact life support systems in communities outside the immediate hazard areas. A catastrophic dam failure, depending on size of dam and population downstream, could exceed the response capability of local communities. Damage control and disaster relief support would be required from other local governmental and private organizations, and from the state and federal governments. Mass evacuation of the inundation areas would be essential to save lives, if warning time should permit. Extensive search and rescue operations may be required to assist trapped or injured persons. Emergency medical care, food, and temporary shelter would be required for injured or displaced persons. Identification and burial of many dead persons would pose difficult problems; public health would be a major concern. Many families would be separated, particularly if the failure should occur during working hours.

These and other emergency operations could be seriously hampered by the loss of communications, damage to transportation routes, and the disruption of public utilities and other essential services. Governmental assistance could be required and may continue for an extended period. Actions would be required to remove debris and clear roadways, demolish unsafe structures, assist in reestablishing public services and utilities, and provide continuing care and welfare for the affected population including, as required, temporary housing for displaced persons.

Simi Valley has five dams:

- Wood Ranch Dam (Bard Reservoir)
- Las Llajas Detention Basin
- North Simi Detention Basin
- Runkle Detention Basin
- Sinaloa Lake

The inundation areas for these dams are shown on **Map 10 on page 66.** The Sinaloa Lake is below the minimum size required for the production of an inundation map. The impact area of each inundation area is based upon total fill and total collapse of the respective dam.

B. Profile of Previous Events

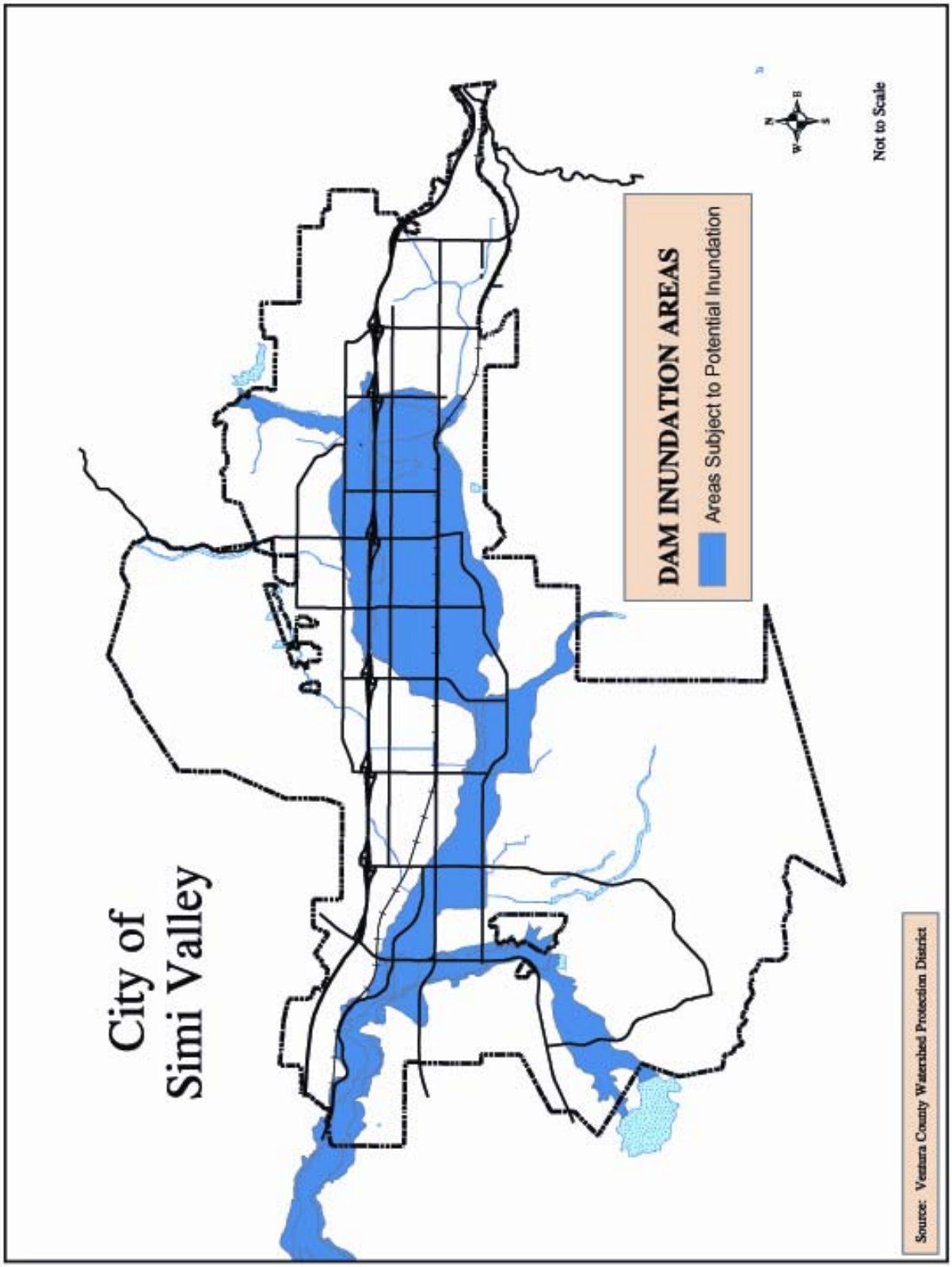
Simi Valley has not experienced this hazard.

C. Assessing Vulnerability

Identifying Assets: Damage to Vital Public Services, Systems and Facilities

A catastrophic dam failure would result in widespread critical facility disruptions. Roads, utilities, flood control channels, schools, and the City's Water Quality Control Plant are all vulnerable to this hazard. The nature of dam failures may well place public safety responders into the inundation area to evacuate the public.

Map 10


City of
Simi Valley
DAM INUNDATION AREAS
Areas Subject to Potential Inundation
Not to Scale
Source: Ventura County Watershed Protection District

7. Hazardous Materials Incidents

A. Identification and Description

Hazardous materials are any substance or combination of substances that because of quantity, concentration, or characteristics may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in death or serious injury, or pose substantial hazards to humans and/or the environment. The production and use of these hazardous materials is a part of our society over which local governments have little control.

Hazardous material incidents differ from other emergency response situations because of the wide diversity of causative factors and the pervasiveness of the potential threat. Circumstances such as the prevailing wind and geographic features in the vicinity of emergency incidents are relevant factors that may greatly increase the hazardous chemical dangers. Incidents may occur at fixed facilities where, most likely, the occupants have filed site-specific emergency response contingency and evacuation plans. However incidents may also occur at any place along any land, water or air transportation routes, and (in event of vessel mishaps, aircraft accidents, misuse of agricultural chemicals and illegal dumping) may occur in unpredictable areas, relatively inaccessible by ground transportation.

In Simi Valley the vast majority of hazardous material incidents are handled prior to their becoming a major disaster. Nevertheless, the emergency organization needs to be flexible and evolutionary in its response to a developing incident. This Plan is designed to accommodate both the large number of relatively routine minor spill incidents and the truly catastrophic hazardous material disaster.

The increasing volume and variety of hazardous materials that are generated, stored, or transported within the City of Simi Valley is a problem of great concern to public officials and the community. A major hazmat accident and/or spill could endanger the health and safety of untold numbers of men, women and children who may be within a mile of the accident scene. A number of freight trains cross through the City hauling various types of hazardous and explosive materials including chlorine gas and LPG natural gas. Several fixed site industrial firms require potentially hazardous materials to operate their businesses. In addition there are numerous underground pipelines that carry flammable and hazardous liquids. Finally, commercial airliners fly over the City en route to the Los Angeles International and Burbank Airports that significantly increases the potential disaster threat.

Simi Valley had its first hazardous chemical emergency involving the evacuation of approximately 11,000 persons on the west end of the City in 1989. The emergency was caused when an accidental storage tank valve ruptured at a fixed facility and released a significant amount of chlorine gas into the atmosphere.

The threat of a major hazardous material incident in Simi Valley exists from four different sources. These are commercial vehicle, rail and air transportation; pipeline; fixed facility; and clandestine dumping.

Transportation
The greatest probability of a major hazmat incident is from a transportation accident. Highway 118 runs the entire east-west diameter of the City. Heavy truck traffic travels on this route each day. Approximately one of every 10 commercial vehicles is carrying hazardous materials. Historically, hazardous material incidents frequently occur on the heaviest traveled streets and at major intersections and freeway interchanges.

The Union Pacific Company maintains a railroad that runs the east-west diameter of the City. Although the odds of occurrence are less for a railroad hazmat incident, the severity is greater because of the numerous rail tanker cars involved and the potential for chemicals and explosive substances being mixed together.

Fixed Facility
The second most likely serious hazmat threat exists from an accidental spill and/or incident at a facility that manufactures, warehouses, and processes toxic chemicals and/or generates hazardous waste materials within or next to City boundaries. Although there are numerous facilities involved with hazardous materials they are less of a threat due to required plant contingency and evacuation plans. Also, the Waters Bill (AB 2185), effective January 1, 1987, strengthened previous emergency plans by levying heavy fines on violators who fail to supply plans and requiring industrial firms to disclose the types of chemicals being manufactured, used, and stocked (Right To Know law).

Pipelines
There are three major underground petroleum pipelines located in Simi Valley. The Unocal 4" product line runs east-west in the northwestern part of Simi Valley then runs along Avenida Simi, then connects with a second 12" Unocal line which runs north-south along Tapo Canyon Road which runs southward out of the City. The Shell Oil product line is used to transport a variety of commodities including refined and unrefined oil products. The Shell Oil line is 4" to 6" and runs east-west mostly along Los Angeles Avenue.

Clandestine Dumping
Clandestine dumping is the criminal act of disposing of toxic materials and hazardous waste on public or private property. As the costs and restrictions increase for legitimate hazardous waste disposal sites, it can be anticipated that illegal dumping of hazardous materials will increase proportionately.

B. Profile of Previous Events

The City experienced a significant chlorine gas release in January 1989. A business on Easy Street operated a chlorine gas tank for industrial purposes. The tank developed a leak that resulted in the response of the Ventura County Hazardous Materials Response Unit. In an effort to secure the leak, the tank valve was broken, resulting in the release of all of the tank's contents.

The leak was large enough to produce a large chlorine gas cloud that began to move to the south towards a residential tract. The Police Department ordered an evacuation of approximately

12,000 persons, and closed all schools (two elementary schools, one Junior High School and one High School) and public facilities in an area approximately two miles south of the release point.

The cloud eventually dissipated and there were no reports of injury. There were significant disruptions to commerce, transportation routes and the public during the eight hour event. The City's Emergency Operation Center was activated to support the field response and a Red Cross shelter was opened at Simi Valley High school.

C. Assessing Vulnerability

Identifying Assets: Damage to Vital Public Services, Systems and Facilities

Hazardous materials releases can occur in a wide variety of locations in the City. Areas located along roadways, railways and industrial areas are vulnerable to this hazard.

Schools, the Police Station, all five fire stations, City Hall, the Public Services Center, utility companies, and transportation routes are all vulnerable to temporary disruptions during hazardous materials releases.

Part 4

Mitigation Strategy

Part 4 – Mitigation Strategy

Background

Simi Valley's hazard mitigation strategy describes actions that are guided by a vision of a safe and resilient community. The community has developed and grown in the dynamic environment of flood, fire, earthquake, and other hazardous events. California's history of natural disasters has led to numerous laws, regulations, programs, and policies aimed at protecting infrastructure, housing, businesses, government, and the public.

This mitigation strategy was developed with extensive input from many elements of the City. As objectives and goals are attained, the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team will develop new goals and objectives through a review and approval process.

The Simi Valley Hazard Mitigation Strategy is the City's blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the Plan's Risk Assessment, based on existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing "mitigation tools."

Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Composition

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team was comprised of representatives from various agencies and City departments shown in Table 5.1 (next page).

Table 4.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team	
Agency	**Name**
City of Simi Valley/City Manager's Office	Laura Behjan Dan Paranick
City of Simi Valley/Office of Emergency Services	Randy White Bruce Wilson
City of Simi Valley/Police	Lt. Ron Chambers
City of Simi Valley/Administrative Services	Barbara Mathews
City of Simi Valley/Community Services	Gina Summey
City of Simi Valley/Environmental Services *Includes: Planning Division and Building and Safety Division*	Sam Freed Eric Chen Ernest Muro
City of Simi Valley Public Works *Includes: Sanitation and Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8*	Ron Fuchiwaki Joe Deakin
City of Simi Valley GIS Unit	Aaron Russell
Community Emergency Response Team	Gary Bright
Ventura County Fire Protection District	Batt. Chief Dave Chovanec
Simi Valley Unified School District	Lowell Shultze Mel Roop
Rancho Simi Recreation and Parks District	Rick Johnson

Strategy Development Criteria

The Simi Valley Hazard Mitigation Strategy was developed based on four main factors:

1. **Risk assessment findings (hazard identification and loss/exposure estimates).**

2. **Existing mitigation/disaster preparedness programs, policies and projects.**

3. **Innovative hazard mitigation concepts developed through the hazard mitigation planning process.**

4. **Consideration of implementation issues such as prioritization of actions, identification of responsible departments, timeframes, and existing and potential resources.**

Organization

The mitigation strategy is organized into three conceptual levels as shown in Table 5.2:

Table 4.2	**Mitigation Strategy Organization**
Strategy Levels	**Description**
Goals	Represent the policy level priorities that the community seeks to achieve to reduce its vulnerability to disasters.
Objectives	Support goals and represent the various strategies to be used to accomplish the goals.
Actions	Support objectives and are the various direct actions that elected officials, staff and the community seek to undertake, as resources permit, to accomplish objectives.

The goals, objectives, and actions were developed to represent a vision of long-term hazard reduction or enhancement of capabilities.

Strategy Development Process

The City's Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (HMPT) developed the hazard mitigation strategy, based on the criteria above. The ***Risk Assessment*** (Criterion #1) was completed by City staff and provided the basis for the strategy. The HMPT conducted a comprehensive review of existing policies, programs, projects, documents, plans, and ordinances to define the City's ***existing mitigation/disaster preparedness posture*** (Criterion #2). The criterion of including ***innovative hazard mitigation concepts*** (Criterion #3) was accomplished by considering community inputs and through its own planning process.

The ***Implementation Consideration*** (Criterion #4) included two distinct elements, "*Action Administration*" and "*Action Prioritization*." Action Administration required the HMPT to define, for each action, the Department/Agency that would be responsible for completing the Actions; the timeline for completing them and identifying the actual or potential funding sources and other resources for the Actions.

The *Action Prioritization* element was based on several criteria. A set of evaluation criteria was developed in order to determine which of the mitigation Actions were best suited to address the identified problems within the current framework of mitigation programs and policies within the community. The evaluation criteria shown in **Table 5.3** were used to select and prioritize alternatives for this Plan.

Table 4.3 Selection of Alternatives (Feasible Mitigation Strategies)
1. The cost of the measure must be less than the cost of repetitive repairs that would be necessary if the measure were not implemented (Benefit-Cost Analysis). 2. The measure must be acceptable to those participating and/or primarily impacted. 3. Higher priority is given to measures that can be implemented within existing budget parameters. 4. Actions are evaluated to determine if existing staff can implement them in a reasonable period of time. 5. Actions are evaluated to determine if they require administrative or policy direction to implement.

Simi Valley Hazard Mitigation Goals

The City of Simi Valley's Hazard Mitigation Goals, Objectives, and related potential Actions are shown in **Table 5.4.** For each goal, one or more objectives have been identified that provide strategies to attain the goal. Where appropriate, the City has identified a range of specific actions to achieve the objective and goal.

Table 4.4	**Simi Valley Hazard Mitigation Goals**
Goal 1	**Promote disaster-resistant existing and future development**
Goal 2	**Increase public understanding, support, and demand for effective hazard mitigation**
Goal 3	**Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage and losses from Earthquakes and other Geologic Hazards**
Goal 4	**Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage and losses from Wildfires/Structure Fires**
Goal 5	**Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage and losses from Flooding**
Goal 6	**Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage and losses from Dam Failures**
Goal 7	**Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage and losses from Hazardous Materials Releases**
Goal 8	**Enhance the City's ability to rapidly and effectively respond to disasters**

Mitigation Strategy

Goal 1: Promote disaster resistant existing and future development.

Goal 1: Promote disaster resistant existing and future development.	
Objective 1.A: Encourage and facilitate the development or updating of general plans and zoning codes to limit development in hazard areas.	
Action 1.A.1	Modify the City's General Plan as necessary to address improvements to the Safety Element.
Action 1.A.2	Modify the City's zoning ordinance as necessary to address development in hazard areas and reflect changes in the General Plan.
Objective 1.B: Encourage and facilitate the adoption of building codes that protect renovated existing assets and new development in hazard areas.	
Action 1.B.1	Modify local building codes to address development issues in hazard areas.
Action 1.B.2	Actively participate in the State- and Nation-wide building code development groups to ensure that development issues in hazard areas are properly addressed.
Action 1.B.3	Require site-specific studies to evaluate specific hazards in hazard-prone areas and identify alternative site design criteria to mitigate hazards to the maximum extent possible.
Objective 1.C: Encourage consistency between general plan, zoning codes, and building codes.	
Action 1.C.1	Review General Plan, Zoning Codes, Fire Codes, Subdivision Ordinance, and Building Codes for consistency.
Action 1.C.2	Establish hazard mitigation training for development staff on development procedures and zoning and building code interpretation.
Objective 1.D: Address identified data limitations regarding the lack of information about new development and build-out potential in hazard areas.	
Action 1.D.1	Update databases/Geographic Information System (GIS), with particular attention to maintaining hazard overlay layers.
Objective 1.E: Actively pursue grant funding for citywide hazard mitigation.	
Action 1.E.1	Apply for hazard mitigation grant funding as it becomes available.

Goal 2: Promote public understanding, support and demand for hazard mitigation.	
Objective 2.A: Educate the public to increase awareness of all hazards and opportunities for mitigation actions.	
Action 2.A.1	Assist local mobile home parks with their community preparedness plans.
Action 2.A.2	Develop and conduct a variety of community workshops to educate about earthquake preparedness and the benefits of retrofitting buildings for improved seismic performance.
Action 2.A.3	Increase awareness among at-risk populations of emerging earthquake damage mitigation techniques.
Action 2.A.4	Develop a program that identifies the needs of senior citizens and assists them to meet those needs.
Action 2.A.5	Utilize "The Rancho Simi Reporter" to provide disaster preparedness and mitigation information.
Objective 2.B: Promote partnerships among federal, state, county and local governments to identify, prioritize, and implement mitigation actions.	
Action 2.B.1	Maintain communications with FEMA, State OES, County OES and other Southern California Cities to address hazard mitigation issues.
Objective 2.C: Promote hazard mitigation in the business community.	
Action 2.C.1	Explore potential hazard mitigation programs with the Chamber of Commerce, e.g., Street Fair, workshops, website information, etc.
Action 2.C.2	Utilize the fire department's fire prevention inspection program to educate business owners and managers regarding hazard mitigation.
Objective 2.D: Discourage activities that exacerbate hazardous conditions.	
Action 2.D.1	Explore ways to develop programs and public service announcements on local government cable channel that demonstrate and encourage hazard correction and disaster preparedness.
Objective 2.E: Increase awareness hazard mitigation principles among local officials.	
Action 2.E.1	When appropriate, issue hazard-related news releases.

Goal 2: Promote public understanding, support and demand for hazard mitigation.	
Action 2.E.2	When appropriate, conduct meetings with various City departments to share information and innovations in hazard mitigation.
Action 2.E.3	Coordinate hazard mitigation activities with local utilities, water suppliers and critical facilities within the city.
Objective 2.F: Assure adequate infrastructure is in-place for emergencies.	
Action 2.F.1	Promote the establishment and maintenance of: safe and effective evacuation routes; ample peak-load water supply; adequate road widths; and safe clearances around buildings.
Action 2.F.2	Explore non-traditional public and private mutual aid resources.

Goal 3: Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage and losses from earthquakes and other geologic hazards.	
Objective 3.A: Develop a comprehensive approach to reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to earthquakes.	
Action 3.A.1	Promote the upgrade of buildings to provide acceptable performance during an earthquake and adopt cost-effective mitigation techniques for both structural and non-structural elements.
Action 3.A.2	Conduct a seismic safety survey/assessment of city facilities to ensure that heavy furniture and equipment are properly secured.
Action 3.A.3	Encourage Caltrans to undertake mitigation efforts to ensure Highway 118 over-and under-crossings are capable of withstanding seismic events.
Action 3.A.4	Encourage the Simi Valley Hospital to undertake mitigation efforts to ensure that they are capable of withstanding seismic events.
Objective 3.B: Protect existing assets with the highest relative vulnerability to the effects of earthquakes.	
Action 3.B.1	Evaluate whether mitigation measures are necessary to harden municipal utilities against seismic events and implement reasonable mitigation measures, if necessary.
Action 3.B.2	Periodically review the structural safety of buildings to be used for care and shelter of evacuees and upgrade, if necessary.
Objective 3.C: Acquire and maintain information about the vulnerability of assets from earthquakes (e.g., data on structure/building types, reinforcements, etc.).	
Action 3.C.1	Obtain information necessary to evaluate the seismic risk to government buildings and critical facilities.
Action 3.C.2	Obtain data on multi-unit buildings whose construction could potentially result in poor seismic performance.
Objective 3.D: Establish and maintain closer working relationships with federal, state agencies, local governments and special districts.	
Action 3.D.1	Work with the federal and state government to identify potential funding sources for economic and non-economic incentives for property owners to implement mitigation strategies.
Objective 3.E: Encourage other organizations to incorporate hazard mitigation activities.	
Action 3.E.1	Periodically evaluate the seismic risk to schools and implement mitigation measures, if necessary.

Goal 3: Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage and losses from earthquakes and other geologic hazards.	
Action 3.E.2	Encourage utility companies to evaluate the seismic risk to their high-pressure transmission pipelines and encourage the development of a risk reduction strategy and the implementation of mitigation measures, such as automatic shut off valves, if necessary.

Goal 4: Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage and losses from wildfires/structure fires.	
Objective 4.A: Develop a comprehensive approach to reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to wildfires.	
Action 4.A.1	As appropriate, require the equipping of proposed commercial structures in high hazard areas with automatic fire sprinkler systems.
Action 4.A.2	Ensure that street widths, paving and grades can accommodate emergency vehicles and evacuees simultaneously.
Action 4.A.3	Ensure the open space around structures is sufficient to promote fire safety.
Action 4.A.4	Ensure the space separating buildings is consistent with the standards of fire-safety practices.
Action 4.A.5	In the review of applications for new development, recommend mitigation measures for the project, as appropriate.
Objective 4.B: Prevent the loss of life in wildland fires through public education.	
Action 4.B.1	Develop and promote public education programs in wildland fire safety and survival for all residents adjacent to wildland areas.
Objective 4.C: Prevent wildland-caused structural conflagration.	
Action 4.C.1	Pursue State and Federal funding for the elimination of combustible roofs and siding on existing homes and structures.
Objective 4.D: Identify data needed to provide emergency wildfire information.	
Action 4.D.1	Work with the Ventura County Fire Protection District to establish procedures that will enable the City to acquire near real-time data on wildfires to improve the EOC's response to an emergency.
Objective 4.E: Develop a comprehensive approach for reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to post-fire debris flow.	
Action 4.E.1	Identify potential debris flow areas based upon historical data and GIS mapping.
Action 4.E.2	Implement a program to physically mitigate potential debris flows. For example, place k-rail, water bars, and sand bags in hazard areas.
Action 4.E.3	Implement a public information program that keeps impacted residents aware of debris flow hazards.
Action 4.E.4	Make post-fire debris flow maps available to the public as soon as they become available after a fire.
4.E.5	Coordinate actions with local, state and federal agencies including California Department of Forestry, US Forest Service, CA OES, USGS, and FEMA.

Goal 5: Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage and losses from Floods.	
Objective 5.A: Ensure new development is properly located and conditioned to avoid flooding.	
Action 5.A.1	Update the Master Plan of Drainage, as funding permits.
Action 5.A.2	Limit uses in floodways to those tolerant of occasional flooding, including but not limited to agriculture, outdoor recreation and natural resource areas.
Objective 5.B: Protect existing development from the effects of floods within the 100-year floodplain.	
Action 5.B.1	Encourage the Watershed Protection District to maintain flood control channels and storm drains, in accordance with habitat preservation policies, through periodic dredging, repair, de-silting, and clearing to prevent any loss in their effective use.
Action 5.B.2	Discourage the disruption of natural flowage patterns and encourage the use of natural drainage ways in new development.
Action 5.B.3	Pursue available grant funds for flood control projects.
Action 5.B.4	Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program and requirements to review applications for conformance with NFIP standards.
Objective 5.C: Minimize repetitive losses caused by flooding.	
Action 5.C.1	Maintain databases of property flooding and damage to further identify and define local hazard areas and to monitor floodplain management, as funding is available.
Objective 5.D: Request assistance from State and Federal governments, as necessary, to enable the City to maintain compliance with the National Flood insurance Program (NFIP) requirements.	
Action 5.D.1	Submit Letters of Map Revision (LOMRs)/ Letters of Map Amendment (LOMAs) to FEMA within a prescribed period of time upon completion of drainage improvements or flood-proofing.
Action 5.D.2	Evaluate the benefits of updating flood layers in GIS upon FEMA approval of LOMRs/LOMAs.

Goal 6: Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage and losses from Dam Failure.	
Objective 6.A: Develop a comprehensive approach for reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to dam failure.	
Action 6.A.1	Discourage new residential development within the Wood Ranch Lake inundation area.
Action 6.A.2	Review and revise the Dam Failure Response Plan, as necessary.
Action 6.A.3	Periodically conduct dam failure exercises with Emergency Operations Center Staff.
Action 6.A.4	Update emergency planning documents when dam operators revise dam inundation maps.
Action 6.A.5	Regularly update emergency notification procedures with dam operators.

Goal 7: Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage and losses from Hazardous Materials Releases.	
Objective 7.A: Develop a comprehensive approach to enhance the City's ability to respond to hazardous materials releases.	
Action 7.A.1	Encourage the County, State and Federal hazardous materials regulators to continue enforcing hazardous materials regulations.
Action 7.A.2	Conduct hazardous materials incident emergency exercises.
Action 7.A.3	Introduce hazardous materials plume modeling software into the EOC.
Action 7.A.4	Develop a program to make residents aware of effective "Shelter in Place" techniques.
Action 7.A.5	Collect information on all businesses regarding their use, handling, storage, and transportation of hazardous materials and their generation and disposal of hazardous wastes.
Objective 7.B: Maintain first responders' ability to safely and effectively respond to hazardous materials incidents.	
Action 7.B.1	Increase field personnel's awareness of hazardous materials incidents and the proper response.
Action 7.B.2	Invite rail freight companies to conduct freight train accident response training with City field responders.

Goal 8: Enhance the City's ability to rapidly and effectively respond to disasters.	
Objective 8.A: Develop a comprehensive approach to enhance the City's ability to respond to disasters	
Action 8.A.1	Encourage liaison agencies to develop emergency response plans and participate in City emergency exercises.
Action 8.A.2	Keep the City's Multi-Hazard Functional Plan updated.
Action 8.A.3	As funding permits, enhance the use of information technologies in the Emergency Operations Center.
Action 8.A.4	Review all non-profiled hazards (train accidents, aircraft crashes, drought, extreme heat, civil disturbance, terrorism, extreme pollution, power failure) regularly and update or develop procedures to effectively respond to them.
Action 8.A.5	Continue to train residents in the Community Emergency Response Team Program.
Objective 8.B: Develop a program to enhance the disaster response skills of City employees.	
Action 8.B.1	As resources permit, develop a disaster response orientation for City employees.
Action 8.B.2	As resources permit, develop a publication for employees that describe their responsibilities following a disaster.
Objective 8.C: Prevent, monitor, and respond to local emergencies by maintaining an up-to-date city geographic information system (GIS).	
Action 8.C.1	Identify data layers for hazard mitigation applicable to the City of Simi Valley.
Action 8.C.2	Make GIS available to Emergency Services personnel during an emergency.
Action 8.C.3	Ensure GIS resources are adequate to maintain critical databases.
Objective 8.D: Enhance the Police Department's ability to effectively function in disasters.	
Action 8.D.1	Seek grants to conduct a variety of training programs (classroom and field drills) for police personnel, including terrorism response, the Incident Command System, use of interoperability communications systems and other appropriate topics.
Action 8.D.2	Seek funding for the purchase and installation of equipment needed to facilitate interoperability among two-way radio systems utilized by Ventura County agencies.
Action 8.D.3	Seek funding for telephone circuits between SVPD, VC Sheriff and LA Sheriff Dispatch Centers.
Action 8.D.4	Seek funding for installation of repeater stations.
Action 8.D.5	Seek to maintain Police Department staffing levels adequate for disaster response operations.
Action	Complete Police Department Emergency Response Playbooks for critical locations: power grids,

Goal 8: Enhance the City's ability to rapidly and effectively respond to disasters.	
8.D.6	water supply, communications systems, medical facilities, etc.
Action 8.D.7	Seek funding for anti-terrorism security enhancements to the Police facility.
Action 8.D.8	Seek Department of Homeland Security grants to equip field personnel for terrorism incidents.
Objective 8.E: Enhance the Response Capabilities of the City's Disaster Service Worker Platoon.	
Action 8.E.1	As funding permits, identify training and equipment needs of the Disaster Service Worker Platoon.
Objective 8.F: Continue to Implement all Current Hazard Mitigation Program and Projects.	
8.F.1	Review all current hazard mitigation activities and seek to continue their implementation.
8.F.2	Review all current hazard mitigation activities and, as necessary, develop better ways to implement them.

Implementation of Action Items

Table 5.5 summarizes the implementation measures for each hazard mitigation action. The table lists each action and then assigns a responsible agency or department, shows a priority rating, establishes a timeline for completion, shows potential funding sources and other necessary resources.

Table 4.5 Implementation of Action Items

Action Item No.	Description	Lead	Timelin e (Years)	Potential Funding	Cost	Priority Rating
Action 1.A.1	Modify the City's General Plan as necessary to address improvements to the Safety Element.	ESD	2-4	GF	$30,000	1
Action 1.A.2	Modify the City's zoning ordinance as necessary to address development in hazard areas and reflect changes in the General Plan.	ESD	2-4	GF/EF	EC	2
Action 1.B.1	Modify local building codes to address development issues in hazard areas.	ESD	2-4	GF/EF	EC	1
Action 1.B.2	Actively participate in the state and national building code development groups to ensure that development issues in hazard areas are properly addressed.	ESD	2-4	GF	EC	3
Action 1.B.3	Require site-specific studies to evaluate specific hazards in hazard-prone areas and identify alternative site design criteria to mitigate hazards to the maximum extent possible.	ESD	1	GF/EF	EC	1
Action 1.C.1	Review General Plan, Zoning Codes, Fire Codes, Subdivision Ordinance, and Building Codes for consistency.	ESD	2-4	GF	EC	2
Action 1.C.2	Establish hazard mitigation training for development staff on development procedures and zoning and building code interpretation.	ESD	2-4	GF	$2,500	3
Action 1.D.1	Update databases/Geographic Information System (GIS), with particular attention to maintaining hazard overlay layers.	OES/ASD	1	GF/EF	$10,000	1
Action 1.E.1	Apply for hazard mitigation grant funding as it becomes available.	OES	1-5	GF/EF	EC	1
Action 2.A.1	Assist local mobile home parks with their community preparedness plans.	OES	1	GF/EF	EC	1

Lead
CM –City Manager
OES- Office of Emergency Services
PD - Simi Valley Police Dept.
PW – Public Works Dept.
ASD – Admin. Service Department
ESD – Environmental Services Dept.
CS- Community Services Dept.
VCFD- Ventura County Fire Dept.
SVUSD – Simi Valley Unified Schools Dist.
RSRPD – Rancho Simi Recreation and Parks

Timeline
1 - One Year or Less
2 - 4 Years
5+ - Five or more years
1 – 5 - Continuous

Funding
GF - General Fund
EF - Enterprise Fund
HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
DHS – Dept. Of Homeland Security
VCFPD – VTA County Fire Funds
RSRPD – Rancho Simi Recreation and Parks Funds
SVUSD – Simi Valley Unified Schools Dist. Funds

Cost
EC – Existing Cost
TBD – To be Determined

Priority
1 – Highest Priority
2 – Medium Priority
3 – Lowest Priority

Table 4.5 Implementation of Action Items

Action Item No.	Description	Lead	Timeline (Years)	Potential Funding	Cost	Priority Rating
Action 2.A.2	Develop and conduct a variety of community workshops to educate about earthquake preparedness and the benefits of retrofitting buildings for improved seismic performance.	OES	2-4	GF	$2,500	2
Action 2.A.3	Increase awareness among at-risk populations of emerging earthquake damage mitigation techniques.	OES	2-4	GF	EC	2
Action 2.A.4	Develop a program that identifies the needs of senior citizens and assists them to meet those needs.	OES	2-4	GF	EC	2
Action 2.A.5	Utilize "The Rancho Simi Reporter" to provide disaster preparedness and mitigation information.	RSRPD	1	RSRPD	EC	1
Action 2.B.1	Maintain communications with FEMA, State OES, County OES and other Southern California Cities to address hazard mitigation issues.	OES	1	GF/EF	EC	1
Action 2.C.1	Explore potential hazard mitigation programs with the Chamber of Commerce, e.g., Street Fair, workshops, website information, etc.	OES	2-4	GF/ HMGP	$2,500	2
Action 2.C.2	Utilize the fire prevention inspection program to educate business owners and managers regarding hazard mitigation.	VCFD	1	VCFPD	EC	1
Action 2.D.1	Explore ways to develop programs and public service announcements on local government cable channel that demonstrate and encourage hazard correction and disaster preparedness.	OES	2-4	GF/DHS	$5,000	3
Action 2.E.1	When appropriate, issue hazard-related news releases.	OES	1	GF/EF	EC	3
Action 2.E.2	When appropriate, conduct meetings with various City departments to share information and innovations in hazard mitigation.	OES	2-4	GF/EF	EC	3

Lead
CM –City Manager
OES- Office of Emergency Services
PD - Simi Valley Police Dept.
PW – Public Works Dept.
ASD – Admin. Service Department
ESD – Environmental Services Dept.
CS- Community Services Dept.
VCFD- Ventura County Fire Dept.
SVUSD – Simi Valley Unified Schools Dist.
RSRPD – Rancho Simi Recreation and Parks

Timeline
1 - One Year or Less
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Funding
GF - General Fund
EF - Enterprise Fund
HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
DHS – Dept. Of Homeland Security
VCFPD – VTA County Fire Funds
RSRPD – Rancho Simi Recreation and Parks Funds
SVUSD – Simi Valley Unified Schools Dist. Funds

Cost
EC – Existing Cost
TBD – To be Determined

Priority
1 – Highest Priority
2 – Medium Priority
3 – Lowest Priority

Table 4.5 Implementation of Action Items

Action Item No.	Description	Lead	Timelin e (Years)	Potential Funding	Cost	Priority Rating
Action 2.E.3	Coordinate hazard mitigation activities with local utilities, water suppliers and critical facilities within the city.	OES	2-4	GF/EF	EC	2
Action 2.F.1	Promote the establishment and maintenance of: safe and effective evacuation routes; ample peak-load water supply; adequate road widths; and safe clearances around buildings.	PW/ESD PD	2-4	GF/EF	EC	1
Action 2.F.2	Explore non-traditional public and private mutual aid resources.	OES	1-5	GF/EF	EC	3
Action 3.A.1	Promote the upgrade of buildings to provide acceptable performance during an earthquake and adopt cost-effective mitigation techniques for both structural and non-structural elements.	ESD	1-5	GF/EF	EC	3
Action 3.A.2	Conduct a seismic safety survey/assessment of city facilities to ensure that heavy furniture and equipment are properly secured.	CM	2-4	GF/EF	EC	2
Action 3.A.3	Encourage Caltrans to undertake mitigation efforts to ensure Highway 118 over-and under-crossings are capable of withstanding seismic events.	CM/OES PW	2-4	GF	EC	1
Action 3.A.4	Encourage the Simi Valley Hospital to undertake mitigation efforts to ensure that they are capable of withstanding seismic events.	OES/CM	2-4	GF	EC	2
Action 3.B.1	Evaluate whether mitigation measures are necessary to harden municipal facilities against seismic events and implement reasonable mitigation measures, if necessary.	PW	1-5	GF/HMGP	TBD	2
Action 3.B.2	Periodically review the structural safety of buildings to be used for care and shelter of evacuees and upgrade, if necessary.	RSRPD	2-4	RSRPD	EC	3

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Timeline
1 - One Year or Less
2 - 4 Years
5+ - Five or more years
1 – 5 - Continuous

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Cost
EC – Existing Cost
TBD – To be Determined

Priority
1 – Highest Priority
2 – Medium Priority
3 – Lowest Priority

Table 4.5 Implementation of Action Items

Action Item No.	Description	Lead	Timeline (Years)	Potential Funding	Cost	Priority Rating
Action 3.C.1	Obtain information necessary to evaluate the seismic risk to government buildings and critical facilities.	PW	1-5	GF/EF/ HMGP	EC	2
Action 3.C.2	Obtain data on multi-unit buildings whose construction could potentially result in poor seismic performance.	ESD	5+	GF/ HMGP	$30,000	2
Action 3.D.1	Work with the federal and state government to identify potential funding sources for economic and non-economic incentives for property owners to implement mitigation strategies.	CM	5+	GF/EF/ HMGP	TBD	2
Action 3.E.1	Periodically evaluate the seismic risk to schools and implement mitigation measures, if necessary.	SVUSD	2-4	SVUSD	TBD	1
Action 3.E.2	Encourage utility companies to evaluate the seismic risk to their high-pressure transmission pipelines and encourage the development of a risk reduction strategy and the implementation of mitigation measures, such as automatic shut off valves, if necessary.	OES	1-5	GF	EC	2
Action 4.A.1	As appropriate, require the equipping of proposed commercial structures in high hazard areas with automatic fire sprinkler systems.	VCFD	1	VCFPD	EC	1
Action 4.A.2	Ensure that street widths, paving and grades can accommodate emergency vehicles and evacuees simultaneously.	ESD, VCFD	1	GF/ VCFPD	EC	1
Action 4.A.3	Ensure the open space around structures is sufficient to promote fire safety.	ESD, VCFD	1	GF	EC	1
Action 4.A.4	Ensure the space separating buildings is consistent with the standards of fire-safety practices.	ESD, VCFD	1	GF	EC	1

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Table 4.5 Implementation of Action Items

Action Item No.	Description	Lead	Timeline (Years)	Potential Funding	Cost	Priority Rating
Action 4.A.5	In the review of applications for new development, recommend mitigation measures for the project, as appropriate.	ESD, VCFD	1	GF/EF	EC	1
Action 4.B.1	Develop and promote public education programs in wildland fire safety and survival for all residents adjacent to wildland areas.	VCFD	1	VCFPD	EC	3
Action 4.C.1	Pursue State and federal funding for the elimination of combustible roofs and siding on existing homes and structures.	ESD	1 -5	HMGP	EC	3
Action 4. D.1	Work with the Ventura County Fire Protection District to establish procedures that will enable the City to acquire near real-time data on wildfires to improve the EOC's response to an emergency.	OES	2-4	HMGP/ GF	$5,000	2
Action 4.E.1	Identify potential debris flow areas based upon historical data and GIS mapping.	PW	2-4	GF	EC	3
Action 4.E.2	Implement a program to physically mitigate potential debris flows. For example, place k-rail, water bars, and sand bags in hazard areas.	PW	2-4	GF	EC	3
Action 4.E.3	Implement a public information program that keeps impacted residents aware of debris flow hazards.	OES	2-4	GF	EC	3
Action 4.E.4	Make post-fire debris flow maps available to the public as soon as they become available after a fire.	OES	2-4	GF	EC	3
Action 4.E.5	Coordinate actions with local, state and federal agencies including California Department of Forestry, US Forest Service, CA OES, USGS, and FEMA.	CM	1	GF	EC	1
Actions 5.A.1	Update the Master Plan of Drainage, as funding permits.	PW	5+	HMGP GF/EF	$500,000	1

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Table 4.5 Implementation of Action Items

Action Item No.	Description	Lead	Timeline (Years)	Potential Funding	Cost	Priority Rating
Actions 5.A.2	Limit uses in floodways to those tolerant of occasional flooding, including but not limited to agriculture, outdoor recreation and natural resource areas.	ESD	1	GF	EC	1
Action 5.B.1	Encourage the Watershed Protection District to maintain flood control channels and storm drains, in accordance with habitat preservation policies, through periodic dredging, repair, de-silting, and clearing to prevent any loss in their effective use.	PW	1	GF	EC	1
Action 5.B.2	Discourage the disruption of natural flowage patterns and encourage the use of natural drainage ways in new development.	ESD/PW	1	GF	EC	1
Action 5.B.3	Pursue available grant funds for flood control projects.	PW	1 -5	HMGP	EC	3
Action 5.B.4	Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program and requirements to review applications for conformance with NFIP standards.	ESD/PW	1	GF	EC	1
Action 5.C.1	Maintain databases of property flooding and damage to further identify and define local hazard areas and to monitor floodplain management, as funding is available.	OES	5+	HMGP	$5,000	3
Action 5.D.1	Submit Letters of Map Revision (LOMRs)/ Letters of Map Amendment (LOMAs) to FEMA within a prescribed period of time upon completion of drainage improvements or flood-proofing.	ESD/PW	1	GF	EC	1
Action 5.D.2	Evaluate the benefits of updating flood layers in GIS upon FEMA approval of LOMRs/LOMAs.	ISD	2-4	GF HMGP	EC	2
Action 6.A.1	Discourage new residential development within the Wood Ranch Dam inundation area.	ESD	1	GF	EC	1

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Table 4.5 Implementation of Action Items

Action Item No.	Description	Lead	Timelin e (Years)	Potential Funding	Cost	Priority Rating
Action 6.A.2	Review and revise the Dam Failure Response Plan, as necessary.	OES	2-4	GF HMGP	EC	1
Action 6.A.3	Periodically conduct dam failure exercises with Emergency Operations Center Staff.	OES	2-4	GF	EC	3
Action 6.A.4	Update emergency planning documents when dam operators revise dam inundation maps.	ASD/OES	2-4	GF HMGP	EC	1
Action 6.A.5	Regularly update emergency notification procedures with dam operators.	OES	1	GF	EC	1
Action 7.A.1	Encourage the County, State and Federal hazardous materials regulators to continue enforcing hazardous materials regulations.	VCFD/PW	1	GF	EC	1
Action 7.A.2	Conduct hazardous materials incident emergency exercises.	OES	2-4	GF	EC	2
Action 7.A.3	Introduce hazardous materials plume modeling software into the EOC.	OES	2-4	GF	$2,000	3
Action 7.A.4	Develop a program to make residents aware of effective “Shelter in Place” techniques.	OES	1	GF	EC	1
7.A.5	Collect information on all businesses regarding their use, handling, storage, and transportation of hazardous materials and their generation and disposal of hazardous wastes.	PW	2-4	GF	EC	1
Action 7.B.1	Increase field personnel’s awareness of hazardous materials incidents and the proper response.	SVPD, VCFD	2-4	GF	EC	1

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Table 4.5 Implementation of Action Items

Action Item No.	Description	Lead	Timeline (Years)	Potential Funding	Cost	Priority Rating
Action 7.B.2	Invite rail freight companies to conduct freight train accident response training with City field responders.	OES	2-4	GF	EC	2
Action 8.A.1	Encourage liaison agencies to develop emergency response plans and participate in City emergency exercises.	OES	2-4	GF	EC	3
Action 8.A.2	Keep the City's Multi-Hazard Functional Plan updated.	OES	2-4	GF	EC	1
Action 8.A.3	As funding permits, enhance the use of information technologies in the Emergency Operations Center.	OES/ASD	2-4	GF DHS	$25,000	1
Action 8.A.4	Review all non-profiled hazards (train accidents, aircraft crashes, drought, extreme heat, civil disturbance, terrorism, extreme pollution, power failure) regularly and update or develop procedures to effectively respond to them.	OES	2-4	GF	EC	3
Action 8.A.5	Continue to train residents in the Community Emergency Response Team Program.	OES/VCFD	1	GF/ VCFD	EC	1
Action 8.B.1	As resources permit, develop a disaster response orientation for City employees.	OES/ASD	2-4	GF	EC	2
Action 8.B.2	As resources permit, develop a publication for employees that describe their responsibilities following a disaster.	OES	2-4	GF	1,500	2
Action 8.C.1	Identify data layers for hazard mitigation applicable to the City of Simi Valley.	OES	1	GF	EC	1
Action 8.C.2	Make GIS available to Emergency Services personnel during an emergency.	OES/ASD	2-4	GF/DHS	$10,000	1

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Table 4.5 Implementation of Action Items

Action Item No.	Description	Lead	Timeline (Years)	Potential Funding	Cost	Priority Rating
Action 8.C.3	Ensure GIS resources adequate to maintain critical databases.	ASD	2-4	GF/EF	TBD	2
Action 8.D.1	Seek grants to conduct a variety of training programs (classroom and field drills) for police personnel, including terrorism response, the Incident Command System, use of interoperability communications systems and other appropriate topics.	PD	2-4	DHS	EC	1
Action 8.D.2	Seek funding for the purchase and installation of equipment needed to facilitate interoperability among two-way radio systems utilized by Ventura County agencies.	ASD	2-4	DHS/ HMGP	TBD	1
Action 8.D.3	Seek funding for telephone circuits between SVPD, VC Sheriff and LA Sheriff Dispatch Centers.	ASD	2-4	DHS	TBD	1
Action 8.D.4	Seek funding for installation of repeater stations.	ASD	2-4	DHS/ HMGP	TBD	1
Action 8.D.5	Seek to maintain Police Department staffing levels adequate for disaster response operations.	PD	5+	GF	TBD	1
Action 8.D.6	Complete Police Department Emergency Response Playbooks for critical locations: power grids, water supply, communications systems, medical facilities, etc.	PD	1	DHS/ GF	EC	1
Action 8.D.7	Seek funding for anti-terrorism security enhancements to the Police facility.	PD	5+	DHS	EC	2
Action 8.D.8	Seek Department of Homeland Security grants to equip field personnel for terrorism incidents.	PD	1	DHS	EC	1

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Table 4.5	**Implementation of Action Items**					
Action Item No.	**Description**	**Lead**	**Timelin e (Years)**	**Potential Funding**	**Cost**	**Priority Rating**
Action 8.E.1	Identify training and equipment needs of the Disaster Service Worker Platoon.	OES	1	GF/ DHS	EC	1
Action 8.F.1	Review all current hazard mitigation activities and seek to continue their implementation.	All Agencies	2-4	GF/EF	EC	1
Action 8.F.2	Review all current hazard mitigation activities and, as necessary, develop better ways to implement them.	All Agencies	2-4	GF/EF	EC	1

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Part 5

Plan Maintenance Procedures

Part 5 - Plan Maintenance Procedures

Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

The Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan is a living document that reflects the City's ongoing hazard mitigation activities. The process of monitoring, evaluating, and updating the Plan will be critical to the effectiveness of hazard mitigation.

The City's Emergency Services Coordinator in the City's Office of Emergency Services (OES) is responsible for maintaining, evaluating, and updating the Plan. The City's Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (HMPT) will play a pivotal role in providing input, direction, and guidance. The Emergency Services Coordinator will review and recommend for approval any Plan updates proposed by the HMPT. The Plan will be updated at least every five years.

Recommendation for Plan revisions will be based on the following criteria:

- Accomplishment of Actions, Objectives and Goals.
- Changes in federal or state laws.
- Advances in knowledge or understanding of hazards.
- Hazard events, including federally declared disasters.
- Performance of mitigation projects during hazard events.

To facilitate the exchange of hazard mitigation information, the HMPT will meet at least annually to review the progress made towards the Plan's goals and objectives. The HMPT will review each goal and objective to determine their relevance to changing situations in the City, as well as changes in state or federal policy, and to ensure that they are addressing current and expected conditions. The HMPT will also review the risk assessment portion of the Plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified. The parties responsible for the various implementation actions will report on the status of their projects and will include which implementation processes worked well, any difficulties encountered, how coordination efforts were proceeding, and which strategies should be revised.

Implementation through Existing Programs

Simi Valley currently utilizes comprehensive land use planning, capital improvements planning, and building codes to guide and control development. After the City and Boards officially adopt the Hazard Mitigation Plan, these existing mechanisms will have hazard mitigation strategies integrated into them. The Emergency Services Coordinator will conduct periodic reviews of the City's comprehensive plans and land use policies, analyze any Plan amendments, and provide technical assistance to incorporate hazard mitigation strategies.

The Building and Safety Division is responsible for administering the building codes in the City. After the adoption of the Mitigation Plan, they will work with the State Building Code Office to

make sure that the City adopts, and is enforcing, the minimum standards established in the new Building Code. This is to ensure that life/safety criteria are met for new construction. The capital improvement planning that occurs in the future will also contribute to the goals in the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Within two years of the formal adoption of the Mitigation Plan, the mitigation strategy will be incorporated into existing planning mechanisms, whenever feasible.

Continued Public Involvement

Simi Valley is dedicated to involving the public directly in the continual reshaping and updating of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The HMPT members are responsible for the annual review and update of the Plan. Although they represent the public to some extent, the public will be able to directly comment on and provide feedback about the Plan.

Copies of the Plan will be kept at the Simi Valley Library, at the Police Station and on the City's Hazard Mitigation website. The existence and location of these copies will be publicized at least 30 days prior to the annual meeting of the HMPT. Public input will be included on the agenda of each meeting.

This site will also contain an email address and phone number that people can direct their comments or concerns.

A public meeting will also be held after each annual HMPT meeting. This meeting will provide the public a forum for which they can express concerns, opinions, or ideas about the Plan. The City's Office of Emergency Services will publicize and host this meeting.

Part 6

Appendices

Appendices Contents

Appendix No.	Name
1	FEMA Hazard Mitigation Plan Crosswalk
2.1 2.2 2.3	Hazard Mitigation Planning Press Releases
3	Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Input Form
4	Public Comment Summary Table
5	Public Survey Form
6	Project Timeline
7	FEMA Recovery Times Article
8	City Council Resolution # Adopting Plan

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

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

SCORING SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example

Assessing Vulnerability: Overview

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

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan include an **overall summary** description of the jurisdiction's **vulnerability** to each hazard?				
B. Does the plan address the **impact** of each hazard on the jurisdiction?				
		SUMMARY SCORE		

May 25, 2004 State OES

Appendix 1

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

Jurisdiction:

Local Mitigation Plan Review and Approval Status

Jurisdiction:	Title of Plan:	Date of Plan:
Local Point of Contact:	Address:	
Title:		
Agency:		
Phone Number:	E-Mail:	

State Reviewer:	Title:	Date:

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

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

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

July 14, 2004 FEMA / OES Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk 1

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

Jurisdiction:

LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW SUMMARY

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

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

SCORING SYSTEM

Please check one of the following for each requirement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN APPROVAL STATUS

PLAN NOT APPROVED ☐

PLAN APPROVED ☐

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

See Reviewer's Comments

July 14, 2004 FEMA / OES Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk 2

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

Jurisdiction:

PREREQUISITE(S)

Adoption by the Local Governing Body

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

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

Multi-Jurisdictional Plan Adoption

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

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

Multi-Jurisdictional Planning Participation

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

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

July 14, 2004 FEMA / OES Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk 3

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

Jurisdiction:

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

Documentation of the Planning Process

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

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

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

July 14, 2004 FEMA / OES Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk 4

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

Jurisdiction:

Local Capabilities Assessment (Optional, Additional State OES Requested Information)

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

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan provide a description of the human, technical and financial resources available within this jurisdiction to engage in a mitigation planning process and to develop a local hazard mitigation plan? (These resources are described in Section 2.2 of the OES LHMP Development Guide).		***Note: This section is optional. A "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from being approved by FEMA.***		
B. Does the plan list local mitigation funding sources (taxes, fees, assessments or fines) which affect or promote mitigation within the reporting jurisdiction?		***Note: This section is optional. A "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from being approved by FEMA.***		
C. Does the plan list local ordinances which affect or promote disaster mitigation, preparedness, response or recovery within the reporting jurisdiction?		***Note: This section is optional. A "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from being approved by FEMA.***		
D. Does the plan describe the details of ongoing mitigation projects and programs within the reporting jurisdiction?		***Note: This section is optional. A "Needs Improvement" score on this requirement will not preclude the plan from being approved by FEMA.***		

July 14, 2004 FEMA / OES Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk 5

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

Jurisdiction:

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

Identifying Hazards

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

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

Profiling Hazards

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

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

July 14, 2004 FEMA / OES Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk 6

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

Jurisdiction:

Assessing Vulnerability: Overview

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

Element	Location in the Plan (section or annex and page #)	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE N	SCORE S
A. Does the plan include an **overall summary** description of the jurisdiction's **vulnerability** to each hazard?				
B. Does the plan address the **impact** of each hazard on the jurisdiction?				
		SUMMARY SCORE		

Assessing Vulnerability: Identifying Structures

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

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

Assessing Vulnerability: Estimating Potential Losses

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

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

July 14, 2004 FEMA / OES Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk 7

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

Jurisdiction:

Assessing Vulnerability: Analyzing Development Trends

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

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

Multi-Jurisdictional Risk Assessment

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

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

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

Local Hazard Mitigation Goals

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

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

July 14, 2004 FEMA / OES Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk 8

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

Jurisdiction:

Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions

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

Element	Location in thePlan	Reviewer's Comments	SCORE	
			N	S
A. Does the plan identify and analyze a **comprehensive range** of specific mitigation actions and projects for each hazard?				
B Do the identified actions and projects address reducing the effects of hazards on **new** buildings and infrastructure?				
C. Do the identified actions and projects address reducing the effects of hazards on **existing** buildings and infrastructure?				
		SUMMARY SCORE		

Implementation of Mitigation Actions

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

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

July 14, 2004 FEMA / OES Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk 9

Appendix 1

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

Jurisdiction:

Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Actions

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

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

PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCESS

Monitoring, Evaluating, and Updating the Plan

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

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

July 14, 2004 FEMA / OES Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk 10

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

Jurisdiction:

Incorporation into Existing Planning Mechanisms

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

			N	S
A. Does the plan identify other local planning mechanisms available for incorporating the requirements of the mitigation plan?				
B. Does the plan include a process by which the local government will incorporate the requirements in other plans, when appropriate?				
		SUMMARY SCORE		

Continued Public Involvement

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

			N	S
A. Does the plan explain how **continued public participation** will be obtained? (For example, will there be public notices, an on-going mitigation plan committee, or annual review meetings with stakeholders?)				
		SUMMARY SCORE		

July 14, 2004 FEMA / OES Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk 11

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

Jurisdiction:

Matrix A: Profiling Hazards

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

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

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

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

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

Jurisdiction:

Matrix B: Assessing Vulnerability

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

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

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

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

Legend:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

July 14, 2004 FEMA / OES Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Crosswalk 13

Jurisdiction:

Matrix C: Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Actions

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

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

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

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

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE **CONTACT:** Randy White
Emergency Services Coordinator
(805) 583-6982

CITY LAUNCHES DISASTER PLANNING EFFORT

The City of Simi Valley is coordinating the development of a plan to identify risks posed by natural and manmade disasters and ways to minimize the damage from those disasters. Known as the Local Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, a group made up of local agency representatives will set out to complete the Plan by October 26, 2004. The planning process encourages public participation and includes a number of public meetings and a website to gather input.

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) established hazard mitigation planning requirements for local governments. DMA 2000 is intended to make communities across the nation more "disaster resistant" by encouraging pre-disaster planning and mitigation efforts.

The first public meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, August 18, 2004 at the Simi Valley Police Station. The meeting will start at 6:30 pm. "Public input into this process is very important and residents are encouraged to attend the meetings, make comments and ask questions," said City Manager Mike Sedell. In the meetings, the City will provide a briefing on known local hazards and the existing emergency response capabilities. Residents will be able to offer suggestions on what hazards to include in the Plan as well as what they think the community should do to minimize the effects of disasters.

The City has also established a hazard mitigation website at www.simivalley.org. The site includes background information on local hazards, the hazard mitigation planning process and includes a survey form for public input.

Planning efforts will focus on potential impacts of natural disasters such as earthquakes, fires and floods as well as manmade hazards such as hazardous materials releases, and terrorism.

For more information, you may contact Emergency Services Coordinator Randy White at (805) 583-6982 or rwhite@simivalley.org

# # #

___s/Mike Sedell_____
Mike Sedell
City Manager

Appendix 2.2

September 17, 2004

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Randy White
Emergency Services Coordinator
(805) 583-6982
rwhite@simivalley.org

Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft Available for Review

The City of Simi Valley has posted a draft of the Simi Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan on its website at www.simivalley.org . The City is coordinating the development of the Plan to identify risks posed by potential disasters and to identify ways to minimize the damage from them. The Plan is being produced in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 that intends to make communities across the nation more "disaster resistant" by encouraging pre-disaster mitigation efforts. Copies of the draft Plan are also available at the Simi Valley Police Station.

The City is seeking public input throughout the planning process that began in August 2004. Residents may review and make comments on the Plan until October 5, 2004. The City will then complete the final draft of the Plan for City Council review on October 25, 2004. Planning efforts focus on potential impacts of natural disasters such as earthquakes, fires and floods as well as manmade hazards such as hazardous materials releases. Comments should be directed to Emergency Services Coordinator Randy White at rwhite@simivalley.org or (805) 583-6982.

Two public meetings have also been set for the draft phase of the planning process. In addition to a briefing on the Plan from officials, residents will be able to offer suggestions on what actions the community should take to minimize the effects of disasters. The meetings are set for Wednesday, September 22, 2004 and Wednesday, September 29, 2004, at 6:30 p.m. at the Simi Valley Police Station.

# # #

___s/Mike Sedell_____
Mike Sedell
City Manager

Appendix 2.3

October 11, 2004

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE **CONTACT:** Randy White
Emergency Services Coordinator
(805) 583-6982

Final Draft of City's Hazard Mitigation Plan Available for Review

The City of Simi Valley has posted the final draft of the Simi Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan on its website at www.simivalley.org. The City is developing the Plan to identify risks posed by potential disasters, such as earthquakes and floods, and to identify ways to minimize the damage from them.

The Plan is being produced in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 that intends to make communities across the nation more "disaster resistant" by encouraging pre-disaster mitigation efforts. Copies of the draft Plan are also available at the Simi Valley Police Station at 3901 Alamo Street.

The City Council will review the Plan on October 25, 2004. Comments on the Final Draft should be directed to Emergency Services Coordinator Randy White at rwhite@simivalley.org or (805) 583-6982.

# # #

s/Mike Sedell
Mike Sedell
City Manager

Appendix 3.1

Simi Valley
Multi-Hazard Functional Plan

Planning Team Worksheets

Completed by Agency/Dept._____

Please complete this worksheet electronically.
The MS Word file will be emailed to you

August 17, 2004

Appendix 3.2

1. Hazard Identification

This will be completed by the City of Simi Valley. Members of the Planning team are encouraged to comment on the inclusion or exclusion of hazards.

Summary of Potential Hazard-Related Exposure/Loss in Simi Valley

				Residential		***Commercial***		***Critical Facilities***
	Hazard Type	Exposed Population	No. Residential Structures	Potential Loss for Residential Structures (x $1,000)	No. Commercial Structures	Potential Loss for Commercial Structures (x $1,000)	No. Critical Facilities	Potential Loss fro Critical Facilities (x $1,000)
Natural Hazards	Earthquake							
	Flood							
	Wild Fire							
	Residential Fire							
	Landslide/Debris Flow							
	Extreme Heat							
	Drought							
Manmade Hazards	Train Derailment							
	Civil Disturbance							
	Dam Failure							
	Terrorism							
	Pollution							
	Extended Power Failure							
	Airline Crash							
	Hazardous Materials Release							

Comments

Agency/Dept.Name: _____

Appendix 3.3

2. Capabilities Assessment

Please describe capabilities in each one of the tables. The Capability Assessment portion of the mitigation plan identifies to following capabilities as they relate to hazard mitigation:

- Human
- Administrative
- Technical
- Legal
- Fiscal

A. Human/Administrative/Technical Table

List and describe existing departments and staff and their responsibilities related to hazard mitigation planning and implementation.

Specific resources to review include those involving technical personnel such as planners/engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices, engineers trained in construction practices related to building and infrastructure, planners and engineers with an understanding of natural or manmade hazards, floodplain managers, surveyors, personnel with GIS skills and scientists familiar with hazards in the community.

Agency/Dept Name:		
Department/Unit	**Staff Titles (if appropriate, with hazard mit. responsibility)**	**Hazard Mitigation Responsibilities**
Example: Superintendent's Office	*Asst. Superintendent*	*Provides the leadership and supervision that implements the policies and decisions of the Board of Education.*
Example: Engineering Dept.	*Senior Engineer*	*Sewer Reinforcement Project Coordinator*

Appendix 3.4

B. Legal and Regulatory Table

List the legal and regulatory capabilities, including ordinances, codes, and plans of the City/District.

Regulatory Tools (ordinances, codes, plans)	Local Authority (Y/N)
A. *Example: City Multi-Hazard Functional Plan*	Y
B. *Example: Uniform Building Code*	Y
C.	
D.	
E.	
F.	
G.	
H.	
I.	
J.	
K.	
L.	
M.	
N.	
O.	
P.	
Q.	
R.	
S.	
T.	
U.	
V.	
W.	
X.	
Y.	
Z.	
AA.	
BB.	
CC.	
DD.	
EE.	

Appendix 3.5

C. Fiscal Resources Table

List specific financial and budgetary tools available to the City/District.

Table 5.4-4 shows specific financial and budgetary tools available to the city/district 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
A. *Example: Community Development Block Grants*
B. **Homeland Security Grants**
C.
D.
E.
F.
G.
H.
I.
J.
K.
L.

Appendix 3.6

3. Goals, Objectives, and Mitigation Actions

Mitigation goals, objectives and proposed actions are listed in this section. The Hazard Mitigation Plan must contain a comprehensive strategy. The strategy must contain three levels: **Goals, Objectives and Actions**. The **Goals** are the broad statements of the Mitigation Strategy, such as ***"Save Lives and Reduce Injuries."*** In general, the Plan should have no more than ten goals.

For each Goal there must be **Objectives** that support the accomplishment of the goal. For the Goal of ***"Save Lives and Reduce Injuries,"*** there may be a range of objectives such as ***"Ensure that all local codes and standards ensure the protection of life."*** and ***"Ensure that all structures in the City meet minimum standards for life safety."***

For each Objective there should be a range of proposed **Actions** that support the accomplishment of the Objective. Continuing the example above, Actions for the Objective ***"Ensure all local codes and standards ensure the protection of life"*** might include ***"Review local codes and make necessary amendments"*** and ***"Establish a Life Safety Committee to review all new codes."***

A. Goals

Please complete a list of Hazard Mitigation Goals. You may include as many as you wish. Remember that Goals are broad strategy statements based on the known hazards.

	Hazard Mitigation Goals
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Appendix 3.7

B. Objectives and Tasks

Please identify specific objectives and tasks for each of your goals listed above.

Example:

Goal 1: Save Lives and Reduce Injuries	
Objectives	Tasks
• Ensure that all local codes and standards ensure the protection of life	• Review local codes and make necessary amendments • Establish a Life Safety Committee to review all new codes

Goal 1: Assign to whichever goal this fits into.	
Objectives	Tasks
1.1	
1.2	
1.3	

Appendix 3.8

3. Task Implementation

For each Task identified above, please complete the implementation table.

Goal No.	Objective No.	Task Description	Project Manager	Proposed Completion Date (1 yr, 2-4 yrs, 5+ yrs)	Funding Source

Appendix 4.1

Appendix 4	Public Comments Summary		
	Hazard Assessment	**Local Capabilities Assessment**	**Mitigation Programs**
1.	I believe Simi Valley should prepare for the effects of a terrorist attack in Los Angeles that would cause a massive movement of LA residents to Simi Valley. We need to prepare for an outflow of Americans from La county and the overwhelming of our transportation system.		
2.	Liquefaction, high winds, West Nile Virus, Africanized Honey Bees, Failure of telecommunications, power surge, power failure, interruption of utilities, Rocketdyne nitrogen gas pipeline, evacuation, radiological incidents, biological incidents, detours, "fire safe" communities, 100 feet defensible set-back from open space areas (1-7-04 CA Blue Ribbon Fire Commission 400 feet needed.	Has every member of the family read the survey? Has every member of the family acquired the disaster preparedness information? In what medium did you acquire the disaster preparedness information? How much time do you spend on emergency preparedness? Do all family members care about be prepared? Have you been trained in First Aid within the past year, 5 years, 10 years, other? Have you been trained in cardio pulmonary resuscitation or AED? Has any other family member been trained in CPR, AED, or first aid?	Use butterfly screws (not finishing nails on second story structures for new development. Prohibit development in areas subject to natural hazards; A real flood hazard library (not city departments info everywhere); A complete and accurate Multi-Hazard Functional Plan; An Arroyo Simi flood alarm warning system; Flood Alarm warning system for all local dams; Fire safety plans for (not mitigation plans only) for new development adjacent to canyons, open space areas. (Big Sky Golf Course); Program to help seniors have emergency supplies on hand; Adhering to strict building codes for new development in areas of liquefaction and near faults; Compact soils to FEMA specifications for new development; Include FEMA FIRM's in City Safety Element; Update 1986 Dam failure Response Plan; Update 1988 General Plan; A mobile EOC trailer.
3.	[No comment.]	[No comment.]	Don't automatically place the financial burden of this federally mandated program on local taxes; The MH Mitigation Plan should be interfaced with the State's mandated elements, the Gernal Plan and any specific plans, and the EIR process. A stand alone mitigation plan collects dust if not integrated, not enforced and not funded; Include consistent mapping with other plans to minimize confusion and debate regarding location and severity of individual hazards; The plan should be readable, simple, and understandable by non-governmental but interested citizens.

Appendix 4	**Public Comments Summary**		
	Hazard Assessment	**Local Capabilities Assessment**	**Mitigation Programs**
4.	Heat emergency; Valley fever outbreaks after earthquakes; West Nile Virus; Air quality emergency.	[No comment.]	Include preparedness info in water bill or property tax mailings.
5.	[No comment.]	Everyone should have made sure they keep their gas tanks full. When on half, fill up. When an emergency happens, you won't have time to stop for gas. Make sure you have cash handy. In an emergency [you] may not be able to use a credit or debit card, or go to a bank	[No comment.]
6.	I would like to mention the need for our community to evacuate this valley in the case of a major event or emergency. Our community is landlocked and there is 6 ways to get in or out of the valley. In a city with a population of 120,000 [with 6 outlets] If a mass evacuation was necessary and immediate for our entire valley, my concern is that the city has made necessary planning agendas to better prepare citizens to evacuate in an orderly and safe manner, so that every citizen can expect to safely exit our valley.	Community awareness is absolutely necessary in preparing for the community to survive a significant event. Neighbors helping neighbors provides confidence and helps to restore normalcy. People respond to 'fun' events and this helps in promoting the need to be prepared. Have more activities like the Street Fair, in providing the awareness of what the emergency crews actually do when responding to our community needs. This promotes more volunteerism and community involvement. It also provides children with the same confidence that they would see in their parents, which is so important in overcoming such an event.	I strongly believe that a CRISIS BEREAVEMENT TEAM is essential to the City of Simi Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan. This team would be activated in the event of a major event, resulting in loss of life to more than just a few citizens and families here in our community. It could be activated at a moments' notice and be initiated prior to the arrival of the Red Cross or FEMA organizations that would come to assist our community depending on the enormity of the event
7.	[No comment.]	[No comment.]	1. Do not automatically place the financial burden of this federally mandated program on local taxes. 2. The MH Mitigation Plan should be interfaced with the State's mandated elements; the General Plan and any specific plans and the EIR process. A stand alone mitigation plan collects dust if not integrated, not enforced and not funded. 3. Include consistent mapping with other plans to minimize confusion and debate regarding location and severity of individual hazards. 4. The Plan should be readable, simple and understandable by non-governmental, but interested citizens.
8.	[No comment.]	As a teacher, I am required to attend to all students in my care during any type of disaster. My primary concern is being qualified enough to administer first aid and assess injuries. I strongly feel that teachers should be supplied with triage, first aid and current CPR training.	[No comment.]

Appendix 4	**Public Comments Summary**		
	Hazard Assessment	**Local Capabilities Assessment**	**Mitigation Programs**
9.	[No comment.]	Funding in triage training and CPR training.	[No comment.]
10.	[No comment.]	Funding for school staff. CPR and First Aid training as all teachers are required to stay with and tend to students during disaster/hazard situations.	[No comment.]

Appendix 5.1

Simi Valley

Hazard Mitigation Survey

2004

Individual or Organization (Circle one)	Individual	Organization
Name		
Telephone Number		
Date Completed		

Directions: Please complete the survey and return to the Simi Valley Office of Emergency Services by October 1, 2004. You may drop it off at the Police Department, mail it to the address below, or fax it to the number listed below.

The information collected from this survey will be compiled and used to develop the Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Mailing Address: Simi Valley Police Department
Emergency Services Unit
3901 Alamo Street
Simi Valley, CA 93065

FAX: (805) 583-6201

Questions: Contact Randy White at (805) 583-6982 or rwhite@simivalley.org

1 of 4

Appendix 5.2

Simi Valley Disaster Mitigation Survey - 2004

A. Hazard Assessment

How concerned are you about the following hazards affecting Simi Valley? If you believe other hazards should be included, list them at the bottom. ***(Check the corresponding box for each hazard, including any of your write-in hazards.)***

Hazard	Very Concerned	Concerned	Somewhat Concerned	Not Concerned
Civil Unrest	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hazardous Material Release	☐	☐	☐	☐
Earthquake	☐	☐	☐	☐
Flood	☐	☐	☐	☐
Landslide / Debris Flow	☐	☐	☐	☐
Wildfire	☐	☐	☐	☐
Urban Fire	☐	☐	☐	☐
National Security Emergency	☐	☐	☐	☐
Dam Failure	☐	☐	☐	☐
Transportation Accident (e.g., airline crash, train crash)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Terrorism	☐	☐	☐	☐

Are there any other hazards that you believe the community should plan for? (Optional)

2 of 4

Appendix 5.3

Simi Valley Disaster Mitigation Survey - 2004

B. Local Capabilities Assessment

In the following list of activities, check the box that applies to you. (***Please check one answer for each preparedness activity***) This information will be used to assess the community's level of disaster preparedness.

	Have Done	Plan To Do	Not Done	Unable To Do
A. Acquired information on disaster preparedness?	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. Talked with members in your household/organization about what to do in case of a disaster?	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. Developed a "Family/organization Emergency Plan" to decide what everyone would do in the event of a disaster?	☐	☐	☐	☐
D. Prepared a "Disaster Supply Kit" (Stored extra food, batteries, water, or other emergency supplies)?	☐	☐	☐	☐
E. Been trained in First Aid?	☐	☐	☐	☐
F. Completed Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Are there any other issues regarding community disaster response capabilities that you believe are important?

3 of 4

Appendix 5.4

Simi Valley Disaster Mitigation Survey - 2004

C. Mitigation Programs

In the following statements, check the box that best describes your opinion. (***Please check one answer for each statement***). This information will be used to assess community beliefs on developing hazard mitigation programs and strategies.

Statements	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure
A. I/We support a regulatory approach to reducing hazards.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
B. I/We support a mix of both regulatory and non-regulatory approaches to reducing hazards.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
C. I/We support policies to require hazard mitigation measures before developing in areas subject to natural hazards	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
D. I/We support the use of local tax dollars to reduce risks and losses from disasters.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
E. I/We support steps to safeguard the local economy following a disaster event.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
F. I/We support improving the disaster preparedness of local schools.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
G. I/We support the use of local tax dollars to improve disaster preparedness of local schools.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
H. I/We support the use of local tax dollars to train and equip volunteer disaster response teams.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
I. I/We support a local inventory of at-risk buildings and infrastructure.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
J. I/We would be willing to make our home/building more disaster-resistant .	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
K. I/We support the development of more community disaster preparedness education programs.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Are there any mitigation strategies and programs that you believe should be included in the Hazard Mitigation Plan?

4 of 4

Appendix 6

Simi Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan Development Project 2004

ID	Task Name	Start	End	Duration
1	Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Mtg.	8/3/2004	8/3/2004	1d
2	Letters Inviting Agency Participation	8/4/2004	8/4/2004	1d
3	Press Release Announcing Process	8/6/2004	8/6/2004	1d
4	Hazmit Web Page Goes Live	8/6/2004	10/26/2004	58d
5	OES Prepares Proposed Plan Draft	8/9/2004	8/16/2004	6d
6	Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Mtg.	8/17/2004	8/17/2004	1d
7	Public Workshop "Pre-Draft"	8/18/2004	8/18/2004	1d
8	Public and Agency Input To Draft Period	8/18/2004	9/3/2004	13d
9	Project Presentation to Neighborhood Councils Joint Chairs Mtg	9/7/2004	9/7/2004	1d
10	Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Mtg. - Assess Inputs for Draft Plan	9/7/2004	9/7/2004	1d
11	OES Prepares Draft Plan	9/7/2004	9/14/2004	6d
12	Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Mtg. - Review Final Draft Plan	9/14/2004	9/14/2004	1d
13	OES Completes Final Draft Plan	9/14/2004	9/16/2004	3d
14	Final Draft Plan Available to Public	9/17/2004	9/17/2004	1d
15	Public Review and Comment Period for Draft Plan	9/17/2004	10/1/2004	11d
16	Public Workshop "Draft Phase"	9/22/2004	9/22/2004	1d
17	Public Workshop "Draft Phase"	9/29/2004	9/29/2004	1d
18	Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Mtg. - Assess Inputs for Final Plan	10/5/2004	10/5/2004	1d
19	OES Completes Final Plan	10/5/2004	10/7/2004	3d
20	Final Plan Available for Public Review	10/8/2004	10/25/2004	12d
21	Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Mtg. - Review Implementation Measures	10/12/2004	10/12/2004	1d
22	Public Workshop - Review Final Plan and Implementation Measures	10/13/2004	10/13/2004	1d
23	Submit Plan and Staff Report (City, Schools, Recreation and Parks)	10/13/2004	10/13/2004	1d
24	City Council Adoption of Plan	10/25/2004	10/25/2004	1d
25	Submit to State OES	10/26/2004	10/26/2004	1d

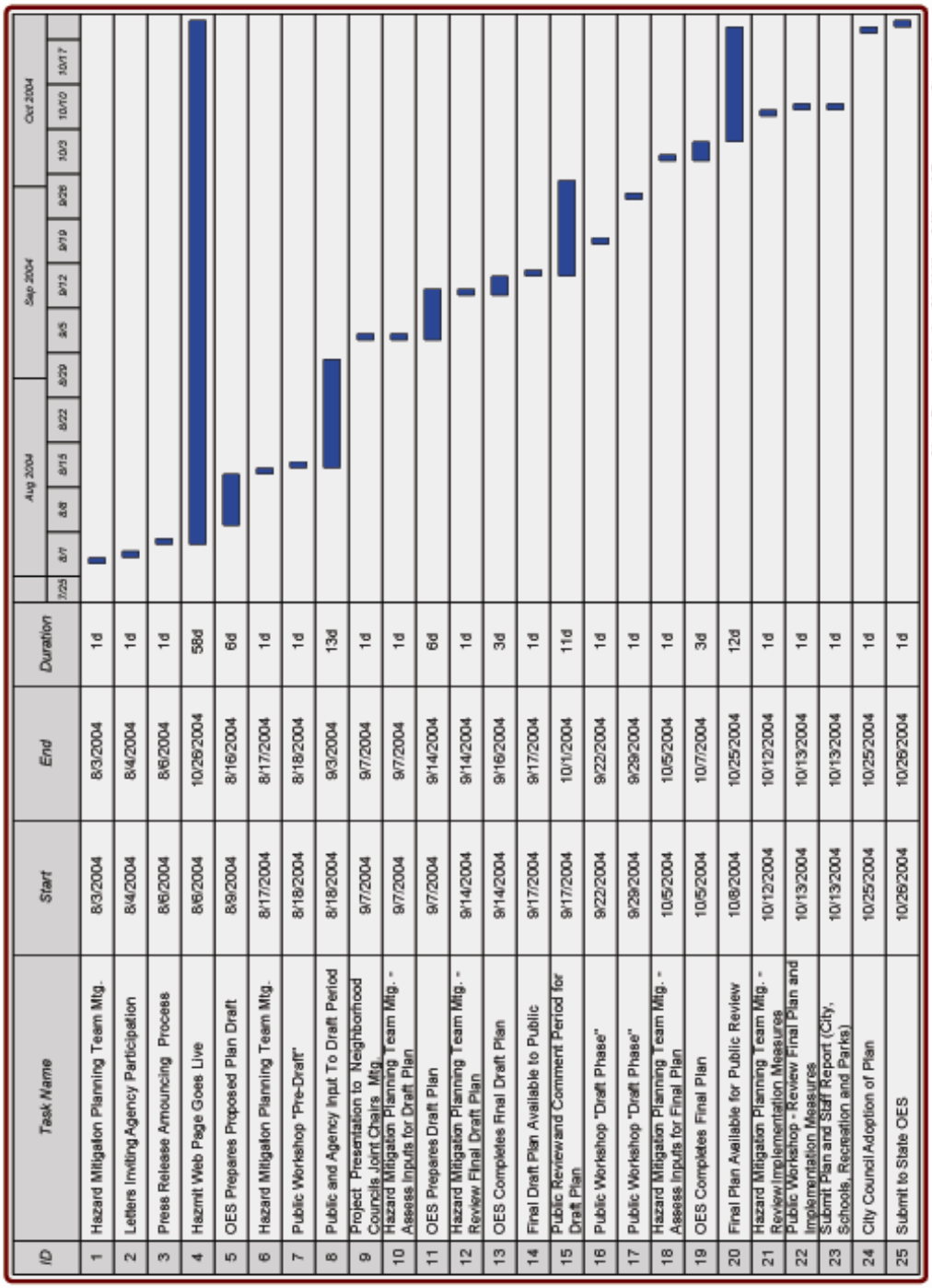

Chart Prepared by the Simi Valley Office of Emergency Services
8/3/04

Appendix 7

Recovery Times

FEMA

CALIFORNIA
Dec. 30, 2003
Vol. 2

Published by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security/FEMA and the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

City building official Gaddis Farmer, right, tells a FEMA representative about the strict building requirements that helped save communities in the city's urban-wildland interface. FEMA photo by Michael Raphael

Simi Valley
Building to Ward Off Fire

Set in a valley between hilly and mountainous brush-covered wildlands, the city of Simi Valley faces multiple risks from natural hazards, including wildfires, earthquakes and floods. Because Simi Valley addresses problems before they happen, the city experienced few problems from wildfires that destroyed 3,600 homes and ravaged more than 739,000 acres in Southern California in October.

No homes in Simi Valley's planned developments near the urban-wildland interface were damaged or destroyed. That's because the city maintains strict control over new construction of homes built near wildlands, requring mitigation measures in all new construction. The mitigation measures are fireproof roofing, siding and eaves; dual-pane windows and spark arrestors; and expansive irrigated green space that must be maintained between developments and wildlands.

Since the wildfires, city officials have focused attention on the Simi Hills where erosion control measures, including sandbags and K-bars (concrete barriers) used to direct water flows from hills above home developments, have been placed in advance of rains. Hills have been reseeded, and other mitigation measures taken. The city used its geographic information system (GIS) to identify homeowners most at risk and provided those in flood-prone areas with information about precautions they should take. In Simi Valley, readiness is a priority.

APPLY NOW FOR DISASTER AID

State and federal disaster officials are urging residents and business owners who suffered damages from the recent wildfires in five disaster-declared counties – Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and Ventura – to register for assistance by the Jan.9 deadline.

"We want to get as many wildfire survivors as possible registered so that they can get the help that they need to get back on their feet," said State Coordinating Officer Dallas Jones of the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services.

Federal Coordinating Officer William Carwile, III of the Federal Emergency Management Agency added that fire victims should not wait for insurance settlements before registering for assistance to cover uninsured or underinsured losses.

"Apply now to protect your ability to get help if you find out later that you need it," said Carwile.

To register, homeowners, renters and business owners should call FEMA's toll-free line at **800-621-FEMA (3362)**. The TTY number is 800-462-7585.

Apply by Phone
800.621.FEMA (3362)
TTY: 800.462.7585

8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Mon. through Sat.,
until Jan. 9

Appendix 8
RESOLUTION NO.

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIMI VALLEY AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8 ADOPTING THE CITY OF SIMI VALLEY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN AS REQUIRED BY THE DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2000 (P.L. 106-390)

WHEREAS, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-390) requires that the City of Simi Valley and the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 produce and adopt a compliant Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan by November 1, 2004 to remain eligible for certain disaster recovery grants.

WHEREAS, the Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Planning Team worked, with input from community members, local businesses, civic organizations and other local agencies, to develop a compliant Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan; and

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIMI VALLEY AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8 DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The City Council/Board of Directors finds and determines that the City of Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan dated October 25, 2004 meets the needs of the City/District and complies with the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-390).

SECTION 2. The City Council/Board of Directors hereby adopts the City of Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, dated October 25, 2004(Exhibit A) that is on file in the Office of the City Clerk.

Appendix 8

SECTION 3. The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this resolution and shall cause a certified resolution to be filed in the Office of the City Clerk.

PASSED and ADOPTED

Attest:

_____
Alice K. Redondo
Assistant City Clerk

_____
Bill Davis, Mayor of the City of
Simi Valley, California

Approved as to Form:

_____
David H. Hirsch, City Attorney

Approved as to Content:

_____
Mike Sedell, City Manager

_____
Mark E. Layhew, Chief
Police Department