CITY OF COVINA

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX A

DWR STANDARDIZED SUBMITTAL TABLES

Submittal Table 2-1 Retail: Public Water Systems			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
CA1910127	City of Covina	8,617	4,858
	Total	8,617	4,858

DWR NOTES:

Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification		
Select One	**Type of Plan**	**Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP** (Drop Down List)
☑	**Individual UWMP**	
	If Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance, select name from the drop-down.	
☐	**Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)**	
	If Supplier selected RUWMP, select name from the drop-down.	
NOTES:		

Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification	
Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
☐	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
☑	Supplier is a retail supplier
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
☐	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
☑	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
07/01	
Units of measure used in UWMP (Select from the drop down list).	
Unit	AF
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	
NOTES:	

Submittal Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange Water Code Section 10631(h)
The retail Supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use.
Wholesale Water Supplier Name
Add additional rows as needed
Three Valleys Municipal Water District
Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District
NOTES:

Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected Water Code Section 10631(a)						
Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	34,945	35,071	35,198	35,302	35,407	35,512
NOTES:						

Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water — Actual Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)			
Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	2025 Actual Water Use	
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only use types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		**Potable or Non-Potable** (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Volume (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
Single Family		Potable	2,583
Multi-Family		Potable	920
Commercial		Potable	950
Industrial		Potable	23
Landscape		Potable	80
Other (optional)	Construction Meters	Potable	2
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	300
		Subtotal Potable	4858
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0
		Total	4,858
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.			
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Total Uses for Potable, and Non-Potable Water — Projected
Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	Projected Water Use (Report To the Extent that Records are Available)					
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		**Potable or Non-Potable** (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	**2030 (AF)**	**2035 (AF)**	**2040 (AF)**	**2045 (AF)**	**2050 opt (AF)**
Add additional rows as needed.							
Single Family		Potable	2,828	2,838	2,846	2,855	2,863
Multi-Family		Potable	1,006	1,010	1,013	1,016	1,019
Commercial		Potable	1,040	1,043	1,046	1,050	1,053
Industrial		Potable	26	26	26	26	26
Landscape		Potable	88	88	88	89	89
Other (optional)	Construction Meters	Potable	2	2	2	2	2
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	329	330	331	332	333
		Subtotal Potable	5,319	5,337	5,352	5,370	5,385
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	5,319	5,337	5,352	5,370	5,385

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 4-3 Retail: Inclusion in Water Use Projections Water Code Section 10631 (a), 10631 (d)(4)(A), and 10631 (d)(4)(B)	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? **Drop down list (y/n)**	Yes
If "Yes" to above, **state the section or page number**, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found. ***Optional*** Suppliers may complete Optional Submittal Table 4-4 R to quantify the expected savings.	Section 4.2.5 and Chapter 8
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? **Drop down list (y/n)**	Yes
Optional If the method for accounting Lower Income Residential Demands has been included, provide page number where this accounting can be found.	
DWR NOTES: Additional guidance is provided in Appendix K.	
NOTES:	

Submittal Table 4-5 Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A)		
Public Water System ID # Reported in Table 2-1 R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
Report submittal status for all five years for each Public Water System as available. Add rows as needed		
	2020	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
DWR NOTES: Suppliers will provide a link to the WUEdata submittals of their Water Loss Audit Reports.		
NOTES:		

Submittal Table 4-6 Retail: Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard
Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(C)

Public Water System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1 R	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System? (y/n) If no, Supplier will not complete this row.	Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss				
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit			State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		
		2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss Drop down list	Number of Units (Connections or Miles corresponding with units selected)	Volume of Total Real Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (AF)	Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	Units for Apparent Water Loss	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (AF)	Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day
Add additional rows as needed.											
CA1910127	Yes	19.8	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	8557	18.527	1.9	6.5	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	8557	188.936	19.7
								Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)			
								Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)			

Water Board's Calculated Water Loss Standards

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) for Water Loss **MUST** remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. The units reported in Submittal Table 2-3 are used in this table's calculations.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 5-1 Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress Water Code Section 10608.40						
☐	Check the box if the Supplier was not an Urban Water Supplier during or before the 2020 UWMP reporting cycle. Proceed to the next table.					
Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target? Drop down list	2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?	Only for suppliers that did not meet the Target in 2020 See DWR NOTES below.	
					Actual 2025 GPCD (From SB X7-7 Compliance Form)	Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025?
No	Individual Target	170	164	Yes		NA
DWR NOTES: **Suppliers calculating a 2025 GPCD** will need to complete and submit SB X 7-7 Compliance Tables to verify the use of SB X7-7 Methodologies. **Suppliers that were part of a merger or consolidation since 2020** see Chapter 5 and Appendix P for guidance.						
NOTES:						

Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped
Water Code Section 10631(4) and 10631(4)(c)

☑	Check the box if the Supplier does not pump groundwater. Proceed to the next table.
☐	Check the box if all or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated. (OPTIONAL)

Groundwater Type **Drop Down List** May use each category multiple times	Potable or Non-Potable (OPTIONAL) **Drop down list**	Location or Basin Name	2021 (AF)	2022 (AF)	2023 (AF)	2024 (AF)	2025 (AF)
Add additional rows as needed							
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Main Basin	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	0	0	0	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES

Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area
Water Code Section 10633(a)

☐	Check the box if there is no wastewater collection system. Proceed to the next table.
	Percentage of 2025 service area served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)
	Percentage of 2025 service area population served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? OPTIONAL **Drop Down List**	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025 (AF)	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number **Drop down list**	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? **Drop Down List**
Add additional rows as needed				
LACSD	Estimated	540	San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant, Place ID 260156	No
LACSD	Estimated	2,160	A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility, Place ID 234156	No
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		2,700		

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area
Water Code Section 10633(b)

☑ **Check the box if no wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area.**
Proceed to the next table.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and Place ID Number **Drop down list**	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area? (OPTIONAL) **Drop down list**	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area (As Reported in Submittal Table 6-2 R) (AF)	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated (AF)	2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater										
				Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area (enter data as applicable)		**Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area** (enter data as applicable)		**Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use** (enter data as applicable)		**Required Discharge for Instream Flow** (enter data as applicable)		**Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment** (enter data as applicable)		
				Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Name of other entity
Add additional rows as needed														
	Total	0	-		0		0		0		0		0	

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
IPR: Indirect Potable Reuse would have the treatment level of its end use requirement in the Level of Treatment drop-down.
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area
Water Code Section 10633 (c),(d),(e)

☑	Check box if recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will only complete the column on "Potential Recycled Water Use" and submit an accompanying narrative on the feasibility of that potential recycled water use.

Name(s) of Facility/ies Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water (OPTIONAL) :	
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL) :	
Volume of Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (OPTIONAL) :	
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL) :	

Use Type **Drop down list**	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Additional Information (as needed)	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)	**Potential Recycled Water Use**	
									Volume	Narrative page number (OPTIONAL)
Add additional rows as needed										
		Subtotal Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.
Potential recycled water use: a description of the feasibility of these uses must be included in the narrative.
Multiple Producers: If you have multiple recycled water producers, submit a separate table for each.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-5 Retail: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual
Water Code Section 10633(e)

☑ Check the box if recycled water was not used in 2025 nor previously projected for use in 2020.
Proceed to the next table.

Use Type Drop Down list	2020 Projection for 2025 (AF)	2025 Actual Use (AF)
Add additional rows as needed		
Total	0	0

DWR NOTES:

Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3

Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use
Water Code Section 10633(f)

☑	Check the box if the Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.
Section 6.2.5	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP

Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
		Total (AF)	0
		Unit Conversion to AF	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) MUST remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
The unit conversion to Acre Feet addresses the Water Code's requirement that this value be provided in acre-feet.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs **Water Code Section 10631(f)**							
☑	Check the box if there are no expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Proceed to the next table.						
☐	Check the box if some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.						
Section 6.2.10	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP						
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Additional Description (as needed)	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type **Drop Down List**	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (This may be a range) (AF)
	Drop Down List (yes/no)	If Yes, Supplier Name					
Add additional rows as needed							
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.							
NOTES:							

Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual
Water Code Section 10631(b)

Water Supply		2025		
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Description (as needed)	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Actual Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)
Add additional rows as needed				
Purchased or Imported Water	Three Valleys Municipal Water District	Potable	7	
Purchased or Imported Water	Covina Valley Water Company	Potable	4,851	
		Subtotal Potable	4,858	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0
		Total	4,858	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
Total Entitlement: e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected
Water Code Section 10631 (b)

Water Supply			Projected Water Supply (Report to the Extent Practicable)									
			2030		2035		2040		2045		2050 (opt)	
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Detail on Water Supply	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)
Add additional rows as needed												
Purchased or Imported Water	Three Valleys Municipal Water District	Potable	150		150		150		150		150	
Purchased or Imported Water	Covina Valley Water Company	Potable	5,169		5,187		5,202		5,220		5,235	
		Subtotal Potable	5,319	0	5,337	0	5,352	0	5,370	0	5,385	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	5,319	0	5,337	0	5,352	0	5,370	0	5,385	0

DWR NOTES:

Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

Total Entitlement: e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.

NOTES:

Optional Submittal Table O-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - SINGLE DELIVERY PRODUCT - TOTAL UTILITY APPROACH

Water Delivery Product drop down list (If delivering more than one type of product recommend using Table O-1C)	Retail Potable Deliveries	**Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control**		
Start Date of Reporting Period	7/1/2024	**Sum of All Water Management Processes**	**Non-Consequential Hydropower**	
End Date of Reporting Period	6/30/2025			
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	No			
Units of Measure for Water	AF	**Total Utility** See DWR NOTES	**Hydropower**	**Net Utility**
Volume of Water Entering Process		4,858		4,858
Energy Consumed (kWh)				-
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		-	-	-

DWR NOTES:

Total Utility: The volume of water entered in the "Total Utility" column should equal the volume of water entering the distribution system (excluding recycled water); in most cases, this is the total volume calculated in UWMP Table 4-1: 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water. Note if recycled water is included in your Submittal Table 4-1, you must exclude it from your volume in this table.

Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy

0 kWh

Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)

Combination of Estimates and Metered Data

Data Quality Narrative:

The total energy consumed was identified based on Southern California Edison (SCE) billing records. Although the total energy consumed includes electricity usage for general administration (which is not an identified water management process), general administration energy use is considered to be negligible compared to overall water system use and has not been netted out.

Narrative:

The total energy consumption includes energy associated with operating groundwater production wells and booster pumps to deliver water in the distribution system. Energy consumption is associated with operating groundwater water treatment. Energy consumption is also associated with plant lighting and air conditioning, and operating the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system and chlorination injection pumps.

NOTES:

Optional Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)

Year Type	Base Year If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2024-2025, use 2025	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		☐ Check the box if quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. **Location:** [insert location from UWMP]	
		Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available (AF)	**% of Average Supply**
Average Year	2020	5106	100%
Single-Dry Year	2018	5247	102.8%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2012	5677	111.2%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2013	6075	119.0%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2014	6058	118.6%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2015	5396	105.7%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2016	4633	90.7%

DWR NOTES: Supplier may use multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If a Supplier uses multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R, in the "Note" section of each submittal table, state that multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each submittal table. **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG**) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table reports the units of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635 (a)					
	2030 (AF)	**2035 (AF)**	**2040 (AF)**	**2045 (AF)**	**2050 (AF)**
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 R)	5,319	5,337	5,352	5,370	5,385
Use totals (autofill from Submittal Table 4-2 R)	5,319	5,337	5,352	5,370	5,385
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES:					

Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)					
	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
Supply totals	5,466	5,484	5,500	5,518	5,534
Use totals	5,466	5,484	5,500	5,518	5,534
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES					

Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison
Water Code Section 10635(a)

		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
First year	Supply totals	5,914	5,934	5,951	5,971	5,987
	Use totals	5,914	5,934	5,951	5,971	5,987
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Second year	Supply totals	6,328	6,350	6,368	6,389	6,407
	Use totals	6,328	6,350	6,368	6,389	6,407
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Third year	Supply totals	6,311	6,332	6,350	6,371	6,389
	Use totals	6,311	6,332	6,350	6,371	6,389
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fourth year	Supply totals	5,621	5,640	5,656	5,675	5,691
	Use totals	5,621	5,640	5,656	5,675	5,691
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fifth year	Supply totals	4,826	4,843	4,856	4,873	4,886
	Use totals	4,826	4,843	4,856	4,873	4,886
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)	
2026	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	5,504
Total Supplies (AF)	5,677
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	173
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2027	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	6,000
Total Supplies (AF)	6,075
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	75
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	
2028	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	6,092
Total Supplies (AF)	6,058
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(34)
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	34
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0
2029	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	5,524
Total Supplies (AF)	5,396
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(128)
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	128
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0
2030	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	4,826
Total Supplies (AF)	4,633
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(193)
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	193
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	
NOTES:	

Submittal Table 8-1: Cross-reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels
Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(B)

☐	Check the box if the Supplier uses the Standard six levels of water shortage. Proceed to the next table.

Standard Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range	Suppliers Shortage Levels	Percent Shortage Range
1	Up to 10%	1	Up to 10%
2	Up to 20%	2	Up to 25%
3	Up to 30%	3	Up to 40%
4	Up to 40%	3	Up to 40%
5	Up to 50%	4	Up to 50%
6	>50%	4	50%

NOTES:

Submittal Table 8-2 Retail: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(A),(C) and (E)				
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)	
Add additional rows as needed				
1	Transfers	Volume	0	Not applicable (see Notes)
2	Transfers	Volume	0	Not applicable (see Notes)
3	Transfers	Volume	0	Not applicable (see Notes)
4	Transfers	Volume	0	Not applicable (see Notes)
5	Transfers	Volume	0	Not applicable (see Notes)
6	Transfers	Volume	0	Not applicable (see Notes)
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.				
NOTES: The City will consider increased purchases from CVWC using existing facilities to address increased demands. As noted on Table 8-3, the City plans to implement demand reduction measures in the event water supplies from existing sources are not sufficient to meet anticipated demands.				

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions
Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B),(D), and (E)

Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)

Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions Drop down list These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? For Retail Suppliers Only Drop Down List
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)		
Add additional rows as needed					
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 500 AFY		Yes
1	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 500 AFY	Limit on Watering Duration to no more than 15 minutes per day per station	Yes
1	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 500 AFY		Yes
1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 500 AFY		Yes
1	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 500 AFY		Yes
1	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 500 AFY		Yes
1	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 500 AFY		Yes
1	CII - Lodging establishment must offer opt out of linen service	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 500 AFY		Yes
1	Other	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 500 AFY	No installation of Single Pass Cooling Systems	Yes
1	Other	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 500 AFY	No installation of non-recirculating water systems in commercial car wash and laundry systems	Yes
1	CII - Other CII restriction or prohibition	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 500 AFY	Restaurants required to use water conserving dish wash spray valves	Yes
1	Other	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 500 AFY	Commercial car wash systems must have installed operational recirculating water systems	Yes
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 500 AFY	Must repair within 72 hours of notification by the City	Yes
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 500 AFY		Yes
2	Other	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 1 plus all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 1,001 AFY	All actions under Shortage Level 1	Yes
2	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific days	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 1 plus all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 1,001 AFY	Limit landscape irrigation to two days per week	Yes
2	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 1 plus all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 1,001 AFY	Must repair within 48 hours of notification by the City	Yes
2	Other water feature or swimming pool restriction	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 1 plus all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 1,001 AFY	Filling or refilling ornamental lakes or ponds is prohibited	Yes
2	Other - Prohibit vehicle washing except at facilities using recycled or recirculating water	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 1 plus all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 1,001 AFY		Yes
3	Other	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 2 plus all Shortage Level 3 actions is up to 1,501 AFY	All actions under Shortage Level 2	Yes
3	Landscape - Prohibit all landscape irrigation	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 2 plus all Shortage Level 3 actions is up to 1,501 AFY		Yes
3	Other	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 2 plus all Shortage Level 3 actions is up to 1,501 AFY	No new potable water service will be provided, no new temporary meters or permanent meters will be provided, and no statements of immediate ability to serve or provide potable water service, such as will-serve letters, certificates, or letters of availability, will be issued	Yes
4	Other	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 3 plus all Shortage Level 4 actions is up to 2,002 AFY	All actions under Shortage Level 3	Yes
5	Other	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 4 plus all Shortage Level 5 actions is up to 2,502 AFY	All actions under Shortage Level 4	Yes
5	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 4 plus all Shortage Level 5 actions is up to 2,502 AFY	Must repair within 24 hours of notification by the City	Yes
6	Other	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 5 plus all Shortage Level 6 actions is greater than 2,502 AFY	All actions under Shortage Level 5	Yes

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties Water Code Section 10621(b) and 10642		
City Name	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
Add additional rows as needed		
Covina	Yes	Yes
West Covina	Yes	Yes
County Name **Drop Down List**	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
Add additional rows as needed		
Los Angeles County	Yes	Yes
NOTES:		

CITY OF COVINA

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX B

COMPLETED PLAN CHECKLIST

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	1	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and overview	n/a	Chapter 1 Lay Description
x	x	1	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the Supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a Supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Plan preparation	n/a	Beginning of each Chapter
x	x	2.1	Section 2.1	10620(b)	Every person that becomes a Supplier shall adopt UWMP within one year after it has become a Supplier.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.1
x	n/a	2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report the Public Water Systems number, volume of delivered water, and number of connections that are included in this UWMP.	Plan preparation	2-1	Sections 2.1 and 2.5
x	x	2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report if this UWMP is an individual UWMP and whether the Supplier belongs to a regional UWMP or regional alliance.	Plan preparation	2-2	Sections 2.2 and 2.5
x	x	2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report whether the data is in fiscal or calendar years and the units of measure used for reporting water volumes.	Plan preparation	2-3	Sections 2.3 and 2.5
x	x	2.4	Section 2.4	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.4
x	x	2.4	Section 2.4.2	10620(d)(3)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other Suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.4.2
x	n/a	2.4	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Retail Suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their Wholesale Supplier(s)—if any—with water use projections from that source.	Plan preparation	2-4 R	Sections 2.4.1 and 2.5
n/a	x	2.4	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Wholesale Suppliers will provide their Suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the Wholesale Supplier to the Supplier during various water year types.	Plan preparation	2-4 W	n/a
x	x	3	Chapter 3.0	10631(a)	Describe the Supplier service area.	System description	n/a	Section 3.1 and 3.2
x	x	3.3	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area.	System description	n/a	Section 3.3
x	x	3.4	Section 3.4.1	10631(a)	Provide the current and projected service area populations for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System description	3-1	Sections 3.4 and 3.6
x	x	3.4	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the Supplier's water management planning.	System description	n/a	Section 3.4.2
x	x	3.5	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area… include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the Supplier's water management planning. Describe the land uses within the service area.	System description and baselines	n/a	Section 3.5
x	Optional	4.2	Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System water use	4-1 and 4-2	Sections 4.2 and 4.4
x	Optional	4.3	Section 4.3.1	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update.	System water use	4-5	Sections 4.3 and 4.4
x	n/a	4.3	Section 4.3.2	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail Suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System water use	4-6	Sections 4.3 and 4.4
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the Supplier.	System water use	4-3	Sections 4.2.5.5 and 4.4
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2.5.3
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System water use	4-3	Sections 4.2.5.3 and 9.1
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)(ii)	To the extent that a Supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water Supplier shall… Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2.5.3
x	x	4.2	Section 4.2.5.6	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System water use	n/a	Section 4.2.5.6
n/a	x	5.1	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale Suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their Retail Suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and targets	n/a	n/a
x	n/a	5.2	Section 5.2	10608.4	Retail Suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. Reporting requirements will vary depending on whether the Supplier: - Was considered an urban retail water supplier in 2020, - Met its 2020 target in 2020, or - Was part of a merger or consolidation since 2020. Chapter 5 Subsections 5.2.1, 5.2.2, and 5.2.3 address each of these situations.	Baselines and targets	5-1	Sections 5.2 and 5.3
x	x	6.1	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System supplies	n/a	Sections 6.1 and 6.2
x	x	6.1	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, including changes in supply due to climate change.	System supplies	n/a	Sections 6.1, 6.2, 7.1, and 7.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(C)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the Supplier. If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	Water supplies and recycled water	6-1	Sections 6.2.2 and 6.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the Supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the Supplier has the legal right to pump.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… (include) information as to whether DWR has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin…	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	Section 6.2.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… describe efforts by the Supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	Section 6.2.2

x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2.	10631(b)(4)(C)	If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System supplies	6-9	Section 6.2.2
x	x	6.1	Section 6.1	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System supplies	6-8 and 6-9	Section 6.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.7
x	n/a	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the Supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-2	Sections 6.2.5 and 6.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-3	Sections 6.2.5 and 6.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Sections 6.2.5 and 6.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Sections 6.2.5 and 6.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the Supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and describe the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4 and 6-5	Sections 6.2.5 and 6.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions that may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-6	Sections 6.2.5 and 6.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	n/a	Sections 6.2.5 and 6.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System supplies	6-7	Section 6.2.6
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.10	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water Supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years.	System supplies	6-7	Sections 6.2.10 and 6.4
x	x	6.3	Section 6.3 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a Supplier can readily obtain.	System suppliers, energy intensity	O-1A, O-1B, O-1C, and O-2	Section 6.3
x		7.1	Section 7.1	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the Supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.2
x	x	7.2	Section 7.2	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-2, 7-3, and 7-4	Sections 7.3 and 7.4
x	x	7.2	Section 7.2.3	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.2.3
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.3
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive years.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.3
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.3
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-5	Section 7.3
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.3
x	x	8	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Chapter 8
x	x	8	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide an analysis of water supply reliability (from Guidebook Chapter 7) in the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Chapter 8
x	x	8.2	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the Supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.2
x	x	8.2	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the Supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.2
x	x	8.3	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% shortage, and greater than 50% shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.3
x	x	8.3	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing WSCP that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-1	Sections 8.3 and 8.14
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with WSCPs that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Sections 8.4.1 and 8.14
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-3	Sections 8.4.2 and 8.14
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Section 8.4.3
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to State-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water shortage contingency planning	Table 8-3	Section 8.4.4
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2 and 8-3	Sections 8.4.7 and 8.14
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The UWMP shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water shortage contingency plan	n/a	Section 8.4.6
x	x	8.5	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.5
x	x	8.5	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(B), 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.5
x	n/a	8.6	Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail Supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.6

x	x	8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the Supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.7
x	x	8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will declare a water shortage emergency per Water Code Chapter 3, *Water Shortage Emergencies* .	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.7
x	x	8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.7
x	x	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.8
x	x	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.8
x	n/a	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail Suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3, *Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought* .	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.8
x	n/a	8.9	Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail Suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data are collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.9
x	x	8.10	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the WSCP to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.10
x	n/a	8.11	Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.11
x	x	8.12	Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the WSCP to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 days after adoption of the plan.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Sections 8.12 and 10.6
x	n/a	9.1	Sections 9.1	10631(e)(1)	Retail Suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand management measures	n/a	Section 9.1.1
n/a	x	9.2	Sections 9.2	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale Suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and Supplier assistance program.	Demand management measures	n/a	n/a
x	n/a	10	Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail Suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Sections 10.3 and 10.4
x	x	10.2	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the Supplier provides water that the Supplier will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Section 10.2
x	x	10.4	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water Supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to DWR by July 1, 202 6.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.5
x	x	10.2	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier made the UWMP and WSCP available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the UWMP and WSCP.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Sections 10.2, 10.3, and 10.4
x	x	10.2	Section 10.2.2	10642	The Supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Section 10.3
x	x	10.3	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP and WSCP has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Sections 10.4 and 10.9
x	x	10.4	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.5.3
x	x	10.4	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.5.4
x	x	10.4	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The UWMP, or amendments to the UWMP, submitted to DWR shall be submitted electronically.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Sections 10.5 and 10.9
x	x	10.7	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the WSCP to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.9
x	x	10.5	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its UWMP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.6
x	x	10.5	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its WSCP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.6
x	x	10.6	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If Supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.7

CITY OF COVINA

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX C

DEMONSTRATION OF REDUCED IMPORTED WATER RELIANCE

DEMONSTRATION OF CONSISTENCY WITH THE DELTA PLAN FOR PARTICIPANTS IN COVERED ACTIONS (2015 THROUGH 2050) CITY OF COVINA

Introduction

Pursuant to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), an urban water supplier that anticipates participating in or receiving water from a proposed project (or "covered action") such as a multi-year water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) should provide information in their 2015, 2020, and 2025 Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) for use in demonstrating consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1, "*Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance"*. In addition, pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 23, § 5003:

> *(c)(1) Water suppliers that have done all of the following are contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance and are therefore consistent with this policy:*
>
> > *(A) Completed a current Urban or Agricultural Water Management Plan (Plan) which has been reviewed by the California Department of Water Resources for compliance with the applicable requirements of Water Code Division 6, Parts 2.55, 2.6, and 2.8;*
> >
> > *(B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta; and*
> >
> > *(C) Included in the Plan, commencing in 2015, the expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance. The expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance shall be reported in the Plan as the reduction in the amount of water used, or in the percentage of water used, from the Delta watershed. For the purposes of reporting, water*

efficiency is considered a new source of water supply, consistent with Water Code section 1011(a).

The City of Covina (the City) is a member sub-agency of Three Valleys Municipal Water District, which in turn is a member agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). As noted in MWD's 2025 Regional UWMP, Appendix 10 (provided as Attachment 1 below), "... Metropolitan and its members as well as their customers are measurably reducing reliance on the Delta and improving regional self-reliance, both as an amount of water used and as a percentage of water used."

In addition, MWD's 2025 Regional UWMP indicates "...in accordance with UMWP requirements, Metropolitan's member agencies and their customers (many of them, retail agencies) also report demands and supplies for their service areas in their respective UWMPs. The data reported by those agencies are not additive to the regional totals shown in Metropolitan's UWMP; rather, their reporting represents subtotals of the regional total and should be considered as such for the purposes of determining reduced reliance on the Delta…While the demands that Metropolitan's member agencies and their customers report in their UWMPs are a good reflection of the demands in their respective service areas, they do not adequately represent each water supplier's contributions to reduced reliance on the Delta. In order to calculate and report their reliance on water supplies from the Delta watershed, water suppliers that receive water from the Delta through other regional or wholesale water suppliers would need to determine the amount of Delta water that they receive from the regional or wholesale supplier. Two specific pieces of information are needed to accomplish this: first is the quantity of demands on the regional or wholesale water supplier that accurately reflect a supplier's contributions to reduced reliance on the Delta, and second is the quantity of a supplier's demands on the regional or wholesale water supplier that are met by supplies from the Delta watershed…For water suppliers that make investments in regional projects or programs it may be infeasible to quantify their demands on the regional or wholesale water supplier in a way that accurately reflects their individual contributions to reduced reliance on the

Delta." Nonetheless, the City has taken proactive measures to help reduce regional reliance on imported water supplies and is discussed in the following sections.

Reduced Reliance Calculation Tables

Pursuant to DWR guidance, Tables C-1 through C-4 were prepared to show the potential reduction of reliance on imported water supplies for the City. The City has used these tables to demonstrate its reduced regional reliance on imported water supplies, but not specifically Delta Watershed supplies. For each of the tables, a "Baseline year" was selected. Water demands during subsequent years (from 2015 through 2050 in five-year increments) were compared to water demands during the Baseline year. Table C-1 considers the population and service area water demands, and a demand in gallons per capita per day (GPCD) water use rate was calculated for each of the years following the Baseline year. The calculated reduction in GPCD from the Baseline year was then translated to an estimated amount of water saved as a result of water conservation measures. Table C-2 references the estimated amount of water saved from Table C-1 and shows the City's water demand without water use efficiency in effect.

A method of showing reduced regional reliance on imported water supplies is to show increased regional self-reliance. Table C-3 lists water supply sources that contribute to regional self-reliance, including water use efficiency (from Table C-1 and C-2) and groundwater recharge activities. Regional self-reliance is expressed both in terms of acre feet (AF) and as a percentage.

The calculation of reduced regional reliance on imported water supplies is shown on Table C-4. Table C-4 also shows the percent change in imported water supplies relative to the City's total supply. A negative percent change of imported water supplies indicates the City has reduced regional reliance on imported water supplies.

Since the Baseline year, the City has decreased its reduced regional reliance on imported water supplies in 2015, 2020, 2025 and anticipates doing so through 2050.

The City has reduced regional reliance on imported water supplies through the following:

- The demand in GPCD for the "Baseline year" was compared to the GPCDs in subsequent years (from 2015 through 2050, in five-year increments). The reduced GPCD multiplied by the populations in these subsequent years is indicative of the potential reduced regional reliance on imported water supplies and is included in Table C-1.
- To the extent the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster (Main Basin Watermaster) has, or plans to, use recycled water to replenish the Main Basin, the City's proportional share (up to the total replenishment water obligation) will be included on Table C-1.

These categories of reduced regional reliance on imported water supplies are discussed below. The sum of the increased regional self-reliance and the sum of the reduced regional reliance on imported water resulting from these categories is reflected on Table C-3 and Table C-4, respectively, and is reflective of the City's overall reduced reliance.

Reduced GPCD

Section 6.2.2 of the 2025 UWMP describes the management of the Main Basin. The City relies on groundwater produced from the Main Basin, which is adjudicated and managed by the Main Basin Watermaster. To the extent the City historically (baseline during 2010) has produced groundwater in excess of its water rights, it has paid assessments to the Main Basin Watermaster which are then used to purchase untreated imported water from the Three Valleys Municipal Water District, which is in turn purchased water from MWD. The untreated imported water subsequently is delivered to replenish the Main Basin and to supplement local storm water replenishment. In addition, the City can purchase treated imported water directly from MWD.

Chapter 9 of the 2025 UWMP describes the Demand Management Measures which the City has implemented to reduce the amount water used by its customers. In addition, Chapter 6 of the 2025 UWMP describes the groundwater basin management measures implemented by the Main Basin Watermaster. Collectively these actions translate to a reduction in the GPCD usage rate which is described further in Chapter 5 of the 2025 UWMP. These actions directly impact total water demands, and consequently, the quantity of imported water which may be required. Absent the proactive measures taken by the City, it is anticipated there may have been a greater demand on imported water.

Pursuant to DWR guidance, reduced reliance on imported water supplies can be demonstrated by first selecting a “Baseline” water demand, represented by total potable water demands during 2009. Table C-1 summarizes the “Baseline” water usage by the City in 2009 (assuming demand reduction efforts had not been implemented); actual water usage in 2015, 2020, and 2025; and projected water usage through 2050 in five-year increments. Furthermore, it is assumed that as of 2009 the City was already exceeding its water rights and was required to fund the purchase of untreated imported water. Table C-2 demonstrates that if water conservation measures had not been implemented by the City, there may have been a greater reliance on untreated imported water supplies during subsequent years as compared to the Baseline year. However, as discussed below and shown in Table C-1, the reduced water demands have resulted in reduced regional reliance on imported water supplies as compared to the Baseline year.

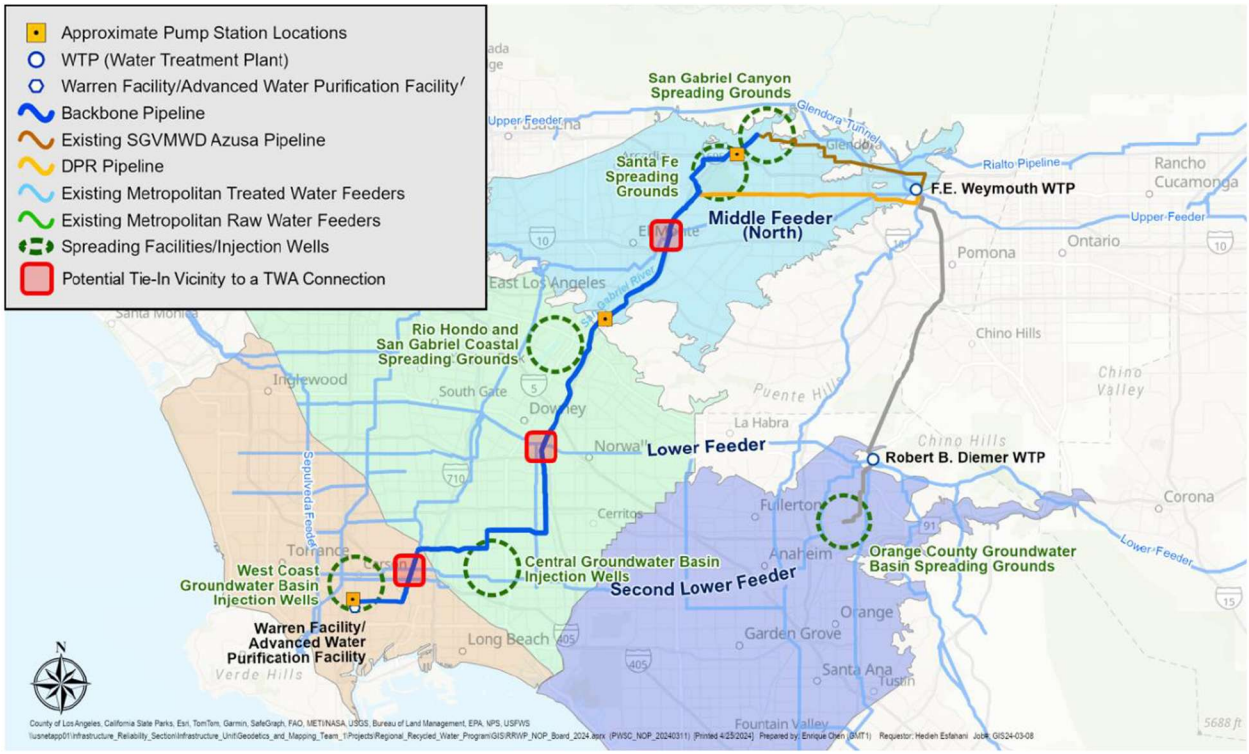
The City’s potable water demand during 2009, along with the corresponding service area population, were used to determine the Baseline GPCD. Subsequently, the actual demands for 2015, 2020, and 2025 were compared to the calculated population to obtain the recent GPCD which includes the water conservations measures which have been implemented (those demand management measures are described in Chapter 9 of the 2025 UWMP). The “Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance" are also provided in Table C-3. The differences between the Baseline GPCD and the 2015, 2020, and 2025 GPCDs are effectively considered a demonstration of the reduced regional

reliance on imported water supplies with the understanding that any potential increased demand by the City resulting from increased population could have been required from imported water supplies, absent the City's new water supplies which contribute to self-reliance. A similar methodology is used for the projected potable water demands (2025 UWMP Table 4-2) and populations (2025 UWMP Table 3-1).

Recycled Water for Groundwater Replenishment

The City may be involved in a regional program to deliver recycled water to replenish the Main Basin. MWD is developing its "Pure Water Southern California" (Pure Water) project. MWD is partnering with the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD) to investigate the viability of providing up to 150 million gallons per day (MGD) (approximately 168,000 AFY) of advanced treated wastewater from LACSD's A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility (formerly Joint Water Pollution Control Plant) located in Carson, California (Carson Plant). The Pure Water project would deliver purified water from the Carson Plant through up to 60 miles of transmission pipelines to groundwater basins within MWD's service area, including the including the Central, West Coast, Main San Gabriel, and Orange County Basins. The purified water would be used in various locations within MWD's service area for groundwater recharge, groundwater storage, and industrial facilities. In addition, purified water could potentially be treated further at two of MWD's existing water treatment plants for direct potable reuse. The locations of the proposed pipeline alignments are provided in the figure below.

Regional Recycled Water Program Location



Source: https://www.mwdh2o.com/building-local-supplies/pure-water-southern-california/

MWD began construction of a $17 million small-scale demonstration plant (0.5 MGD) in late 2017 which was completed in October 2019. The results of the demonstration plant will allow MWD and others to determine whether expansion to a full-scale plant is beneficial. Once approved the full-scale plant, associated pipelines and ancillary facilities would take approximately 11 years to construct at an estimated cost of over $3 billion.

Pursuant to MWD's "*Regional Recycled Water Program Conceptual Planning Studies Report*", February 2019, the proposed Pure Water project would potentially provide 60,000 to 80,000 AFY to replenish the Main Basin. A portion of the replenished recycled water may be designated as Replacement Water (see Section 6.2.2 of the 2025 UWMP) and will offset all State Water Project water (on an AF for AF basis) which historically has been used to replenish the Main Basin groundwater supplies and is essential to sound basin management. Furthermore, some of the replenished recycled water may be used

for general Basin benefit which will result in higher groundwater levels and potentially enable the Operating Safe Yield to be established at a higher amount than had no deliveries occurred. For the Main Basin, MWD has entered into a letter of intent with Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District for at least 35,000 AFY, with San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District for at least 6,000 AFY, and with Three Valleys Municipal Water District for at least 6,500 AFY, and will potentially provide up to 60,000 to 80,000 AFY, collectively.

For the purposes of this Plan and to illustrate the anticipated benefits the Pure Water project will have for reduced regional reliance on imported water supplies, it is assumed 20,000 AFY from the Pure Water project will be replenished in the Main Basin commencing in the year 2035 and up to 40,000 AFY will be replenished commencing in the year 2040 and thereafter. The recharged water hypothetically assigned to the City is based on projected groundwater use less the City's share of the Main Basin's Operating Safe Yield. The balance is production in excess of water rights and subject to replenishment; 50 percent of that amount is assumed to be delivered from the Pure Water project in 2035 and 100 percent in 2040 and thereafter. Because SWP water deliveries will be offset through the Pure Water project, Table C-3 includes 50 percent of the City's Replacement Water requirement in 2035 (under Advanced Water Technologies) and all of the Replacement Water requirement in 2040 and thereafter.

The decrease in GPCD compared to the Baseline year has resulted in an overall decrease in reliance on water supplies from imported water supplies. As shown in Table C-4, the percentage of water supplies from imported water supplies relative to the City's total supply has decreased, and is projected to decrease, from the percentage in the Baseline year.

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

In addition, as the wholesale provider, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California has included a detailed discussion regarding measurable reduction in Delta

reliance in Appendix 10 of its 2025 Regional Urban Water Management Plan. That discussion is included by reference and also included in Attachment 1 of this Plan.

Table C-1: Optional Calculation of Water Use Efficiency -To be completed if Water Supplier does not specifically estimate Water Use Efficiency as a supply

Service Area Water Use Efficiency Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2009)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	6,588	4,633	5,106	4,858	5,319	5,337	5,352	5,370	5,385
Non-Potable Water Demands									
Potable Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	6,588	4,633	5,106	4,858	5,319	5,337	5,352	5,370	5,385

Total Service Area Population	Baseline (2009)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Population	31,910	29,589	29,287	34,945	35,071	35,198	35,302	35,407	35,512

Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2009)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)	184	140	156	124	135	135	135	135	135
Change in Per Capita Water Use from Baseline (GPCD)		(45)	(29)	(60)	(49)	(49)	(49)	(49)	(49)
Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline		1,476	940	2,356	1,922	1,930	1,936	1,940	1,947

Table C-2: Calculation of Service Area Water Demands Without Water Use Efficiency

Total Service Area Water Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2009)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	6,588	4,633	5,106	4,858	5,319	5,337	5,352	5,370	5,385
Reported Water Use Efficiency or Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline		1,476	940	2,356	1,922	1,930	1,936	1,940	1,947
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	6,588	6,109	6,046	7,215	7,241	7,267	7,288	7,310	7,332

Table C-3: Calculation of Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance

Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2009)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Water Use Efficiency	-	1,476	940	2,356	1,922	1,930	1,936	1,940	1,947
Water Recycling									
Stormwater Capture and Use									
Advanced Water Technologies									
Conjunctive Use Projects									
Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Projects									
Other Programs and Projects the Contribute to Regional Self-Reliance									
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	-	1,476	940	2,356	1,922	1,930	1,936	1,940	1,947

Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2009)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	6,588	6,109	6,046	7,215	7,241	7,267	7,288	7,310	7,332

Change in Regional Self Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2009)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	-	1,476	940	2,356	1,922	1,930	1,936	1,940	1,947
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		1,476	940	2,356	1,922	1,930	1,936	1,940	1,947

Percent Change in Regional Self Reliance (As Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2009)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	0.0%	24.2%	15.6%	32.7%	26.5%	26.6%	26.6%	26.5%	26.6%
Change in Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		24.2%	15.6%	32.7%	26.5%	26.6%	26.6%	26.5%	26.6%

Table C-4: Calculation of Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2009)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
CVP/SWP Contract Supplies									
Delta/Delta Tributary Diversions									
Transfers and Exchanges									
Other Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Treated)[1]	481	467	-	7	150	150	150	150	150
Total Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	481	467	-	7	150	150	150	150	150

Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2009)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	6,588	6,109	6,046	7,215	7,241	7,267	7,288	7,310	7,332

Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2009)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	481	467	-	7	150	150	150	150	150
Change in Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		(14)	(481)	(474)	(331)	(331)	(331)	(331)	(331)

Percent Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (As a Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2009)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Percent of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	7.3%	7.6%	0.0%	0.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%
Change in Percent of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		0.3%	-7.3%	-7.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.2%	-5.3%

[1] Represents treated imported water from Three Valleys Municipal Water District.

Attachment 1

Appendix 10

QUANTIFYING REGIONAL SELF-RELIANCE AND REDUCED RELIANCE ON WATER SUPPLIES FROM THE DELTA WATERSHED

Appendix 10
METROPOLITAN'S
REDUCED DELTA RELIANCE REPORTING

A.10.1 Background

Under the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, state and local public agencies proposing a covered action in the Delta,[1] prior to initiating the implementation of that action, must prepare a written certification of consistency with detailed findings as to whether the covered action is consistent with applicable Delta Plan policies and submit that certification to the Delta Stewardship Council.[2] Anyone may appeal a certification of consistency, and if the Delta Stewardship Council grants the appeal, the covered action may not be implemented until the agency proposing the covered action submits a revised certification of consistency, and either no appeal is filed, or the Delta Stewardship Council denies the subsequent appeal.[3]

An urban water supplier that anticipates participating in or receiving water from a proposed covered action such as a multi-year water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Delta should provide information in their 2015 and subsequent Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) that can then be used in the covered action process to demonstrate consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1, Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance (WR P1).[4]

WR P1 details what is needed for a covered action to demonstrate consistency with reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance. WR P1 subsection (a) states that:

(a) Water shall not be exported from, transferred through, or used in the Delta if all of the following apply:

(1) One or more water suppliers that would receive water as a result of the export, transfer, or use have failed to adequately contribute to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance consistent with all of the requirements listed in paragraph (1) of subsection (c);

(2) That failure has significantly caused the need for the export, transfer, or use; and

(3) The export, transfer, or use would have a significant adverse environmental impact in the Delta.

WR P1 subsection (c)(1) further defines what adequately contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta means in terms of (a)(1) above.

[1] Water Code, § 85057.5; Cal. Code Regs. tit. 23, § 5001.
[2] Water Code, § 85225; Delta Plan, App. D.
[3] Water Code, §§ 85225.10-85225.25; Delta Plan, App. D.
[4] Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 5003.

(c)(1) Water suppliers that have done all the following are contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance and are therefore consistent with this policy:

(A) Completed a current Urban or Agricultural Water Management Plan (Plan) which has been reviewed by the California Department of Water Resources for compliance with the applicable requirements of Water Code Division 6, Parts 2.55, 2.6, and 2.8;

(B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta; and

(C) Included in the Plan, commencing in 2015, the expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance. The expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance shall be reported in the Plan as the reduction in the amount of water used, or in the percentage of water used, from the Delta watershed. For the purposes of reporting, water efficiency is considered a new source of water supply, consistent with Water Code section 1011(a).

The analysis and documentation provided below include all of the elements described in WR P1(c)(1) that need to be included in a water supplier's UWMP to support a certification of consistency for a future covered action.

A.10.2 Summary of Expected Outcomes for Reduced Reliance on the Delta

As stated in WR P1(c)(1)(C), the policy requires that, commencing in 2015, UWMPs include expected outcomes for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improved regional self-reliance. WR P1 further states that those outcomes shall be reported in the UWMP as the reduction in the amount of water used, or in the percentage of water used, from the Delta.

The expected outcomes for Metropolitan's Delta reliance and regional self-reliance were developed using the approach and guidance described in Appendix C of DWR's Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2025 (Guidebook Appendix C) issued in 2025.

The data used in this analysis represent the total regional efforts of Metropolitan and its member agencies and their customers (many of them, retail agencies) and were developed in conjunction with Metropolitan's member agencies as part of the UWMP coordination process as described in Chapter 5 of Metropolitan's UWMP. In accordance with UWMP requirements, Metropolitan's member agencies and their customers (many of them, retail agencies) also report demands and supplies for their service areas in their respective UWMPs. The data reported by those agencies are not additive to the regional totals shown in Metropolitan's UWMP; rather, their reporting represents subtotals of the regional total and should be considered as such for the purposes of determining reduced reliance on the Delta.

While the demands that Metropolitan's member agencies and their customers report in their UWMPs are a good reflection of the demands in their respective service areas, they do not adequately represent each water supplier's contributions to reduced reliance on the Delta. In order to calculate and report their reliance on water supplies from the Delta watershed, water suppliers that receive water from the Delta through other regional or wholesale water suppliers would need to determine the amount of Delta water that they receive from the regional or wholesale supplier. Two specific pieces of information are needed to accomplish this: first is the quantity of demands on the regional or wholesale water supplier that accurately reflect a supplier's contributions to reduced reliance on the Delta, and second is the quantity of a supplier's demands on the regional or wholesale water supplier that are met by supplies from the Delta watershed.

For water suppliers that make investments in regional projects or programs it may be infeasible to quantify their demands on the regional or wholesale water supplier in a way that accurately reflects their individual contributions to reduced reliance on the Delta. Due to the extensive, long-standing and successful implementation of regional demand management and local resource incentive programs in Metropolitan's service area, this infeasibility holds true for Metropolitan's members as well as their customers. For Metropolitan's service area, reduced reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed can only be accurately accounted at the regional level, as is demonstrated in this analysis.

The following provides a summary of the near-term (2030) and long-term (2050) expected outcomes for Metropolitan's Delta reliance and regional self-reliance. The results show that as a region, Metropolitan and its members as well as their customers are measurably reducing reliance on the Delta and improving regional self-reliance, both as an amount of water used and as a percentage of water used.

Expected Outcomes for Regional Self-Reliance

- Near-term (2030) – Normal water year regional self-reliance is expected to increase by 601 TAF from the 2010 baseline; this represents an increase of almost 20 percent of 2030 normal water year retail demands (Table A.10-2).
- Long-term (2050) – Normal water year regional self-reliance is expected to increase by more than 1.02 MAF from the 2010 baseline, this represents an increase of more than 20 percent of 2050 normal water year retail demands (Table A.10-2).

Expected Outcomes for Reduced Reliance on Supplies from the Delta Watershed

- Near-term (2030) – Normal water year reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed decreased by 466 TAF from the 2010 baseline, this represents a decrease of more than 6 percent of 2030 normal water year retail demands (Table A.10-3).
- Long-term (2050) – Normal water year reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed decreased by 537 TAF from the 2010 baseline, this represents a decrease of just over 9 percent of 2050 normal water year retail demands (Table A.10-3).

A10.3 Demonstration of Reduced Reliance on the Delta

The methodology used to determine Metropolitan's reduced Delta reliance and improved regional self-reliance is consistent with the approach detailed in DWR's UWMP Guidebook Appendix C, including the use of narrative justifications for the accounting of supplies and

the documentation of specific data sources. Some of the key assumptions underlying Metropolitan's demonstration of reduced reliance include:

- All data were obtained from the current 2025 UWMP or previously adopted UWMPs and represent average or normal water year conditions.
- All analyses were conducted at the service area level, and all data reflect the total contributions of Metropolitan and its members as well as their customers.
- No projects or programs that are described in the UWMPs as "Projects Under Development" were included in the accounting of supplies.

Baseline and Expected Outcomes

In order to calculate the expected outcomes for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improved regional self-reliance, a baseline is needed to compare against. This analysis uses a normal water year representation of 2010 as the baseline, which is consistent with the approach described in the Guidebook Appendix C. Data for the 2010 baseline were taken from Metropolitan's 2005 UWMP as the UWMPs generally do not provide normal water year data for the year that they are adopted (i.e., 2005 UWMP forecasts begin in 2010, 2010 UWMP forecasts begin in 2015, and so on).

Consistent with the 2010 baseline data approach, the expected outcomes for reduced Delta reliance and improved regional self-reliance for 2015, 2020, and 2025 were taken from Metropolitan's 2010, 2015, and 2020 UWMPs respectively. Expected outcomes for 2030-2050 are from the current 2025 UWMP. Documentation of the specific data sources and assumptions are included in the discussions below.

Service Area Demands Without Water Use Efficiency

In alignment with the Guidebook Appendix C, this analysis uses normal water year demands, rather than normal water year supplies to calculate expected outcomes in terms of the percentage of water used. Using normal water year demands serves as a proxy for the amount of supplies that would be used in a normal water year, which helps alleviate issues associated with how supply capability is presented to fulfill requirements of the Act versus how supplies might be accounted for to demonstrate consistency with WR P1.

Because WR P1 considers water use efficiency savings a source of water supply, water suppliers such as Metropolitan that explicitly calculate and report water use efficiency savings in their UWMP will need to make an adjustment to properly reflect normal water year demands in the calculation of reduced reliance. As explained in the Guidebook Appendix C, water use efficiency savings must be added back to the normal year demands to represent demands without water use efficiency savings accounted for; otherwise the effect of water use efficiency savings on regional self-reliance would be overestimated. Table A.10-1 shows the results of this adjustment for Metropolitan. Supporting narratives and documentation for all of the data shown in Table A.10-1 are provided below.

Table A.10-1
Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For

Total Service Area Water Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	4,628,000	4,563,000	4,163,000	3,763,000	3,798,000	3,879,000	3,920,000	3,945,000	3,972,000
Reported Water Use Efficiency	865,000	936,000	1,056,000	1,162,000	1,171,000	1,223,000	1,289,000	1,357,000	1,419,000
Service Area Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	**5,493,000**	**5,499,000**	**5,219,000**	**4,925,000**	**4,969,000**	**5,102,000**	**5,209,000**	**5,302,000**	**5,391,000**

Service Area Demands without Water Use Efficiency

The service area demands shown in Table A.10-1 represent the total retail water demands for Metropolitan's service area and include municipal and industrial demands, agricultural demands, seawater barrier demands, and storage replenishment demands. These demand types and the modeling methodologies used to calculate them are described in Chapter 2.2 and Appendix 1 of Metropolitan's UWMP.

Water Use Efficiency

The water use efficiency numbers shown in Table A.10-1 represent the total water use efficiency savings (conservation) for Metropolitan's region, including savings from active, code-based, price-effect and pre-1990 sources. These sources of water use efficiency and the methodologies used to calculate them are described in Chapter 2.2, Chapter 3.4, Chapter 3.7 and Appendix 1 of Metropolitan's UWMP.

The demand and water use efficiency data shown in Table A.10-1 were collected from the following sources:

- Baseline (2010) values – Metropolitan's 2005 UWMP, Table 2-6: Metropolitan Regional Water Demand Average Year
- 2015 values – Metropolitan's 2010 UWMP, Table 2-8: Metropolitan Regional Water Demands Average Year
- 2020 values – Metropolitan's 2015 UWMP, Table 2-3: Metropolitan Regional Water Demands Average Year
- 2025 values – Metropolitan's 2020 UWMP, Table 2-3: Metropolitan Regional Water Demands Normal Water Year
- 2030-2050 values – Metropolitan's 2025 UWMP, Table 2-1: Metropolitan Regional Water Demands Normal Water Year

Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance

For a covered action to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan, WR P1 subsection (c)(1)(C) states that water suppliers must report the expected outcomes for measurable improvement in regional self-reliance. Table A.10-2 shows expected outcomes for supplies contributing to regional self-reliance both in amount and as a percentage. The numbers shown in Table A.10-2 represent efforts to improve regional self-reliance for Metropolitan's entire service area and include the total contributions of Metropolitan and its members as

well as their customers. Supporting narratives and documentation for the all of the data shown in Table A.10-2 are provided below.

The results shown in Table A.10-2 demonstrate that Metropolitan's service area is measurably improving its regional self-reliance. In the near-term (2030), the expected outcome for normal water year regional self-reliance increases by 601 TAF from the 2010 baseline; this represents an increase of almost 20 percent of 2030 normal water year retail demands. In the long-term (2050), normal water year regional self-reliance is expected to increase by more than 1.0 MAF from the 2010 baseline; this represents an increase of 20 percent of 2050 normal water year retail demands.

Table A.10-2
Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance

Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Water Use Efficiency	865,000	936,000	1,056,000	1,162,000	1,171,000	1,223,000	1,289,000	1,357,000	1,419,000
Water Recycling	316,000	348,000	436,000	550,000	520,000	608,000	641,000	648,000	656,000
Stormwater Capture and Use	100,000	103,000	110,000	80,000	76,000	73,000	70,000	71,000	72,000
Advanced Water Technologies	111,000	101,000	194,000	194,000	200,000	215,000	218,000	220,000	222,000
Conjunctive Use Projects	1,416,000	1,429,000	1,303,000	1,255,000	1,222,000	1,239,000	1,244,000	1,243,000	1,242,000
Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Projects	252,000	224,000	261,000	257,000	97,000	96,000	96,000	95,000	94,000
Other Programs and Projects that Contribute to Regional Self-Reliance	875,000	1,250,000	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	**3,935,000**	**4,391,000**	**4,560,000**	**4,748,000**	**4,536,000**	**4,704,000**	**4,808,000**	**4,884,000**	**4,955,000**

Service Area Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Service Area Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	5,493,000	5,499,000	5,219,000	4,925,000	4,969,000	5,102,000	5,209,000	5,302,000	5,391,000

Change in Regional Self Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	3,935,000	4,391,000	4,560,000	4,748,000	4,536,000	4,704,000	4,808,000	4,884,000	4,955,000
Change in Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	**NA**	**456,000**	**625,000**	**813,000**	**601,000**	**769,000**	**873,000**	**949,000**	**1,020,000**

Percent Change in Regional Self Reliance (As Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Percent of Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	71.6%	79.9%	87.4%	96.4%	91.3%	92.2%	92.3%	92.1%	91.9%
Change in Percent of Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	**NA**	**8.2%**	**15.7%**	**24.8%**	**0**	**20.6%**	**20.7%**	**20.5%**	**0**

Water Use Efficiency

The water use efficiency information shown in Table A.10-2 is taken directly from Table A.10-1 above.

Water Recycling

The water recycling values shown in Table A.10-2 reflect the total recycled water production in Metropolitan's service area as described in Chapter 3.5 and Appendix 2 of Metropolitan's UWMP.

Stormwater Capture and Use

The stormwater capture and use data shown in Table A.10-2 include supplies from local surface water production as described in Chapter 1.4 and Appendix 2 of Metropolitan's UWMP.

These values do not include production from regional storage reservoirs; storage in these reservoirs is comprised of previously stored water from sources already reflected in

Tables A.10-2 and A.10-3. These regional storage resources are generally used to provide additional regional self-reliance in dry years, which is not reflected in this normal water year analysis. The regional storage reservoirs and their yields are described in Chapter 3.6, Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 of Metropolitan's UWMP.

The stormwater capture and use values shown in Table A.10-2 also do not include stormwater capture that is used to recharge local groundwater basins. Stormwater capture for groundwater recharge supports production of groundwater in the region, and for the purposes of this analysis that production is already captured in Table A.10-2 under conjunctive use projects.

Advanced Water Technologies

The advanced water technologies data shown in Table A.10-2 include total groundwater recovery and seawater desalination production in Metropolitan's service area as described in Chapter 3.5 and Appendix 2 of Metropolitan's UWMP.

Conjunctive Use Projects

The values for conjunctive use projects shown in Table A.10-2 represent total groundwater production in the region as described in Chapter 1.4 and Appendix 2 of Metropolitan's UWMP.

The conjunctive use projects numbers shown in Table A.10-2 do not include production from regional groundwater conjunctive use programs. As described in the stormwater capture and use discussion above, these regional storage programs rely on previously stored water from sources already reflected in Tables A.10-2 and A.10-3 and are generally used to provide additional regional self-reliance in dry years. The regional groundwater conjunctive use programs and their yields are described in Chapter 3.6 and Appendix 3.

Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Programs

The data for local and regional water supply and storage programs shown in Table A.10-2 include supplies from the Los Angeles Aqueduct. This supply is described in Chapter 1.4 and Appendix 2 of Metropolitan's UWMP.

The local and regional supply numbers shown in Table A.10-2, except for "Other Programs and Projects that Contribute to Regional Self-Reliance" which is discussed below, were obtained from the following sources:

- Baseline (2010) values – Metropolitan's 2005 UWMP, Table 2-6: Metropolitan Regional Water Demand Average Year
- 2015 values – Metropolitan's 2010 UWMP, Table 2-8: Metropolitan Regional Water Demands Average Year
- 2020 values – Metropolitan's 2015 UWMP, Table 2-3: Metropolitan Regional Water Demands Average Year
- 2025 values – Metropolitan's 2020 UWMP, Table 2-3: Metropolitan Regional Water Demands Normal Water Year
- 2030-2050 values – Metropolitan's 2025 UWMP, Table 2-1: Metropolitan Regional Water Demands Normal Water Year

Other Programs and Projects that Contribute to Regional Self-Reliance

Other programs and projects that contribute to regional self-reliance shown in Table A.10-2 include current programs from the Colorado River Aqueduct. Colorado River supplies include Metropolitan's basic Colorado River apportionment, as well as supplies that result from existing and committed programs, including those from the IID-MWD Conservation Program, the implementation of the Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA), related agreements, and the exchange agreement with SDCWA. Colorado River Aqueduct supplies and programs are described in Chapter 3.1 and Appendix 3 of Metropolitan's UWMP.

The values shown in Table A.10-2 for other programs and projects that contribute to regional self-reliance come from the following sources:

- Baseline (2010) values – Metropolitan's 2005 UWMP, Table A.3-7: Maximum Expected Colorado River Aqueduct Deliveries Year 2010 (Average Year)
- 2015 values – Metropolitan's 2010 UWMP, Table A.3-7: Maximum Expected Colorado River Aqueduct Deliveries Year 2015 (Average Year)
- 2020 values – Metropolitan's 2015 UWMP, Table A.3-7: Maximum Expected Colorado River Aqueduct Deliveries Year 2020 (Average Year)
- 2025 values – Metropolitan's 2020 UWMP, Table A.3-7: Maximum Expected Colorado River Aqueduct Deliveries Year 2025 (Normal Water Year)
- 2030-2050 values – Metropolitan's 2025 UWMP, Table A.3-7: Maximum Expected Colorado River Aqueduct Deliveries Years 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050 (Normal Water Year)

Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

In order for a covered action to demonstrate consistency with the Delta Plan, WR P1 subsection (c)(1)(C) requires that water suppliers report the expected outcomes for measurable reductions in supplies from the Delta watershed either as an amount or as a percentage. This analysis provides both calculations. Based on the methodology described in Guidebook Appendix C, and consistent with the approach of this analysis in not including projects under development, this accounting does not include any supplies from potential future covered actions. Table A.10-3 shows the expected outcomes for reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed for Metropolitan's service area. Supporting narratives and documentation for the all of the data shown in Table A.10-3 are provided below.

The results shown in Table A.10-3 demonstrate that Metropolitan's service area is measurably reducing its Delta reliance. In the near-term (2030), the expected outcome for normal water year reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed decreased by 466 TAF from the 2010 baseline; this represents a decrease of 6 percent of 2030 normal water year retail demands. In the long-term (2050), normal water year reliance on supplies from the Delta watershed decreased by 537 TAF from the 2010 baseline; this represents a decrease of just over 9 percent of 2050 normal water year retail demands.

Table A.10-3
Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
CVP/SWP Contract Supplies	1,472,000	1,029,000	984,000	1,133,000	949,000	924,000	901,000	877,000	877,000
Delta/Delta Tributary Diversions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and Exchanges of Supplies from the Delta Watershed	20,000	44,000	91,000	58,000	77,000	77,000	78,000	78,000	78,000
Other Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	**1,492,000**	**1,073,000**	**1,075,000**	**1,191,000**	**1,026,000**	**1,001,000**	**979,000**	**955,000**	**955,000**

Service Area Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Service Area Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	5,493,000	5,499,000	5,219,000	4,925,000	4,969,000	5,102,000	5,209,000	5,302,000	5,391,000

Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	1,492,000	1,073,000	1,075,000	1,191,000	1,026,000	1,001,000	979,000	955,000	955,000
Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed	**NA**	**(419,000)**	**(417,000)**	**(301,000)**	**(466,000)**	**(491,000)**	**(513,000)**	**(537,000)**	**(537,000)**

Percent Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (As a Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2010)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Percent of Supplies from the Delta Watershed	27.2%	19.5%	20.6%	24.2%	20.6%	19.6%	18.8%	18.0%	17.7%
Change in Percent of Supplies from the Delta Watershed	**NA**	**-7.6%**	**-6.6%**	**-3.0%**	**-6.5%**	**-7.5%**	**-8.4%**	**-9.1%**	**-9.4%**

CVP/SWP Contract Supplies

The CVP/SWP contract supplies shown in Table A.10-3 include Metropolitan's SWP Table A and Article 21 supplies. These supplies are described in Chapter 3.2 and Appendix 3 of Metropolitan's UWMP.

The values shown in Table A.10-3 do not include Desert Water Agency/Coachella Valley Water District SWP contract supplies. These supplies are exchanged with Desert Water Agency and Coachella Valley Water District for an equal amount of Colorado River water, which is reflected in the Colorado River Aqueduct supplies shown in Table A.10-2. In addition, Desert Water Agency and Coachella Valley Water District should include their SWP contract supplies in their own accountings of reduced reliance. Additional information on these exchange agreements can be found in Chapter 3.2 and Appendix 3 of Metropolitan's UWMP.

These values also do not include supplies from San Luis Carryover storage or Central Valley storage programs because storage in these programs comprises previously stored water from sources already reflected in Table A.10-3. These storage programs are generally used to provide additional regional self-reliance in dry years, which is not reflected in this normal water year analysis. The Central Valley storage projects and their yields are described in Chapter 3.3, and Appendix 3. San Luis Carryover storage is described in Chapter 3.2 and Appendix 3.

Transfers and Exchanges of Supplies from the Delta Watershed

The transfers and exchanges of supplies from the Delta watershed shown in Table A.10-3 include supplies from the San Bernardino Valley MWD Program, Yuba River Accord Purchase Program, the San Gabriel Valley MWD Program, Irvine Ranch Water District Storage and Exchange Program, and other generic SWP and Central Valley transfers and exchanges. These programs are described in Chapter 3.2 and Appendix 3 of Metropolitan's UWMP.

Supplies from the Delta Watershed shown in Table A.10-3 are from the following sources:

- Baseline (2010) values – Metropolitan's 2005 UWMP, Table A.3-7: California Aqueduct Program Capabilities Year 2010 (Average Year)
- 2015 values – Metropolitan's 2010 UWMP, Table A.3-7: California Aqueduct Program Capabilities Year 2015 (Average Year)
- 2020 values – Metropolitan's 2015 UWMP, Table A.3-7: California Aqueduct Program Capabilities Year 2020 (Average Year)
- 2025 values – Metropolitan's 2020 UWMP, Table A.3-7: California Aqueduct Program Capabilities Year 2025 (Normal Water Year)
- 2030-2050 values – Metropolitan's 2025 UWMP, Table A.3-7: California Aqueduct Program Capabilities Years 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050 (Normal Water Year)

A.10.4 UWMP Implementation

In addition to the analysis and documentation described above, WR P1 subsection (c)(1)(B) requires that all programs and projects included in the UWMP that are locally cost-effective and technically feasible, which reduce reliance on the Delta, are identified, evaluated, and implemented consistent with the implementation schedule. WR P1 (c)(1)(B) states that:

> *(B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta*[.]

In accordance with Water Code Chapter 10631(f), water suppliers must already include in their UWMP a detailed description of expected future projects and programs that they may implement to increase the amount of water supply available to them in normal and single-dry water years and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive years. The UWMP description must also identify specific projects, include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project, and include an estimate regarding the implementation timeline for each project or program.

Chapter 3 of Metropolitan's UWMP summarizes the implementation plan and continued progress in developing a diversified water portfolio to meet the region's water needs.

Water Use Efficiency

The water use efficiency numbers used in this analysis include the total water use efficiency savings (conservation) for the service area, including savings from active, code-based, price-effect and pre-1990 savings. The specific water use efficiency programs and their implementation are described in Chapter 3.4 of Metropolitan's UWMP.

Water Recycling

The water recycling values used in this analysis reflect the total recycled water production in Metropolitan's service area. Water recycling programs and implementation are discussed in Chapter 3.5 of Metropolitan's UWMP. In addition, individual project-level details are provided in Appendix 5.

Stormwater Capture and Use

The stormwater capture and use data used in this analysis include supplies from local surface water production. Local surface water production and its implementation are discussed in Appendix 2 of Metropolitan's UWMP.

Advanced Water Technologies

The advanced water technologies data used in this analysis include total groundwater recovery and seawater desalination production in Metropolitan's service. Groundwater recovery and seawater desalination programs and implementation are described in Chapter 3.5 of Metropolitan's UWMP. In addition, individual project-level details are provided in Appendix 5.

Conjunctive Use Projects

The values for conjunctive use projects used in this analysis represent total groundwater production in the region. Groundwater production and its implementation are discussed in Appendix 2 of Metropolitan's UWMP.

Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Programs

The data for local and regional water supply and storage programs shown in this analysis include supplies from the Los Angeles Aqueduct. This program and its implementation are described in Appendix 2 of Metropolitan's UWMP.

Other Programs and Projects that Contribute to Regional Self-Reliance

Other programs and projects that contribute to regional self-reliance used in this analysis include current programs from the Colorado River Aqueduct. Colorado River supplies include Metropolitan's basic Colorado River apportionment, as well as supplies that result from existing and committed programs, including those from the IID-MWD Conservation Program, the implementation of the Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA), related agreements, and the exchange agreement with SDCWA. Colorado River Aqueduct programs and their implementation are described in Chapter 3.1 and Appendix 3 of Metropolitan's UWMP.

CVP/SWP Contract Supplies

The CVP/SWP contract supplies shown in this analysis include Metropolitan's SWP Table A and Article 21 supplies. These supplies and their implementation are described in Chapter 3.2 and Appendix 3 of Metropolitan's UWMP.

Transfers and Exchanges of Supplies from the Delta Watershed

The transfers and exchanges of supplies from the Delta watershed shown in this analysis include supplies from the San Bernardino Valley MWD Program, Yuba River Accord Purchase Program, the San Gabriel Valley MWD Program, Irvine Ranch Water District Storage and Exchange Program, and other generic SWP and Central Valley transfers and exchanges. These programs and their implementation are described in Chapter 3.2 and Appendix 3 of Metropolitan's UWMP.

CITY OF COVINA

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX D

NOTIFICATION LETTERS AND NOTICES OF PUBLIC HEARING

CITY OF COVINA

125 East College Street ● Covina, California 91723-2199
www.covinaca.gov

January 29, 2026

City of West Covina
Attn: City Clerk
1444 West Garvey Avenue South
West Covina, CA 91790

SUBJECT: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear City Clerk,

The City of Covina is currently in the process of reviewing its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the upcoming 2025 Update. The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires every urban water supplier, which provides water directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, to prepare and adopt an UWMP and periodically update that plan at least once every five years. The UWMP is a planning document and a source document to direct urban water suppliers to evaluate and compare their water supply and reliability to their existing water conservation efforts. The City of Covina is currently in the process of preparing the 2025 UWMP Update.

As an urban water supplier, the City of Covina is required pursuant to Section 10620(d)(3) of the California Water Code to coordinate with water management agencies, relevant public agencies, and other water suppliers regarding the preparation of the UWMP. Pursuant to Section 10621(b) of the California Water Code, the City of Covina will be reviewing the UWMP and will make amendments or changes, as appropriate. The City of Covina invites you to submit comments in anticipation of the development of our 2025 UWMP Update. Please provide written comments within the next 30 days to the City of Covina.

Sincerely,

CITY OF COVINA

Michael N. Melinte
Water Utility Superintendent

CITY OF COVINA

125 East College Street ● Covina, California 91723-2199
www.covinaca.gov

January 29, 2026

City of Covina
Attn: City Clerk
125 E College Street
Covina, CA 91723

SUBJECT: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear City Clerk,

The City of Covina is currently in the process of reviewing its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the upcoming 2025 Update. The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires every urban water supplier, which provides water directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, to prepare and adopt an UWMP and periodically update that plan at least once every five years. The UWMP is a planning document and a source document to direct urban water suppliers to evaluate and compare their water supply and reliability to their existing water conservation efforts. The City of Covina is currently in the process of preparing the 2025 UWMP Update.

As an urban water supplier, the City of Covina is required pursuant to Section 10620(d)(3) of the California Water Code to coordinate with water management agencies, relevant public agencies, and other water suppliers regarding the preparation of the UWMP. Pursuant to Section 10621(b) of the California Water Code, the City of Covina will be reviewing the UWMP and will make amendments or changes, as appropriate. The City of Covina invites you to submit comments in anticipation of the development of our 2025 UWMP Update. Please provide written comments within the next 30 days to the City of Covina.

Sincerely,

CITY OF COVINA

Michael N. Melinte
Water Utility Superintendent

CITY OF COVINA

125 East College Street ● Covina, California 91723-2199
www.covinaca.gov

January 29, 2026

Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District
Attn: Tom Love
248 E. Foothill Blvd Suite 200
Monrovia, CA 91016

SUBJECT: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Mr. Tom Love,

The City of Covina is currently in the process of reviewing its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the upcoming 2025 Update. The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires every urban water supplier, which provides water directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, to prepare and adopt an UWMP and periodically update that plan at least once every five years. The UWMP is a planning document and a source document to direct urban water suppliers to evaluate and compare their water supply and reliability to their existing water conservation efforts. The City of Covina is currently in the process of preparing the 2025 UWMP Update.

As an urban water supplier, the City of Covina is required pursuant to Section 10620(d)(3) of the California Water Code to coordinate with water management agencies, relevant public agencies, and other water suppliers regarding the preparation of the UWMP. Pursuant to Section 10621(b) of the California Water Code, the City of Covina will be reviewing the UWMP and will make amendments or changes, as appropriate. The City of Covina invites you to submit comments in anticipation of the development of our 2025 UWMP Update. Please provide written comments within the next 30 days to the City of Covina.

Sincerely,

CITY OF COVINA

Michael N. Melinte
Water Utility Superintendent

CITY OF COVINA

125 East College Street ● Covina, California 91723-2199
www.covinaca.gov

January 29, 2026

County of Los Angeles
Attn: Registrar – Recorder / County Clerk
12400 Imperial Highway
Norwalk, CA 90650

SUBJECT: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Registrar – Recorder / County Clerk,

The City of Covina is currently in the process of reviewing its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the upcoming 2025 Update. The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires every urban water supplier, which provides water directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, to prepare and adopt an UWMP and periodically update that plan at least once every five years. The UWMP is a planning document and a source document to direct urban water suppliers to evaluate and compare their water supply and reliability to their existing water conservation efforts. The City of Covina is currently in the process of preparing the 2025 UWMP Update.

As an urban water supplier, the City of Covina is required pursuant to Section 10620(d)(3) of the California Water Code to coordinate with water management agencies, relevant public agencies, and other water suppliers regarding the preparation of the UWMP. Pursuant to Section 10621(b) of the California Water Code, the City of Covina will be reviewing the UWMP and will make amendments or changes, as appropriate. The City of Covina invites you to submit comments in anticipation of the development of our 2025 UWMP Update. Please provide written comments within the next 30 days to the City of Covina.

Sincerely,

CITY OF COVINA

Michael N. Melinte
Water Utility Superintendent

CITY OF COVINA

125 East College Street ● Covina, California 91723-2199
www.covinaca.gov

January 29, 2026

Covina Valley Water Company
Attn: David Michalko
3009 Virginia Ave.
West Covina, CA 91791

SUBJECT: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Mr. David Michalko,

The City of Covina is currently in the process of reviewing its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the upcoming 2025 Update. The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires every urban water supplier, which provides water directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, to prepare and adopt an UWMP and periodically update that plan at least once every five years. The UWMP is a planning document and a source document to direct urban water suppliers to evaluate and compare their water supply and reliability to their existing water conservation efforts. The City of Covina is currently in the process of preparing the 2025 UWMP Update.

As an urban water supplier, the City of Covina is required pursuant to Section 10620(d)(3) of the California Water Code to coordinate with water management agencies, relevant public agencies, and other water suppliers regarding the preparation of the UWMP. Pursuant to Section 10621(b) of the California Water Code, the City of Covina will be reviewing the UWMP and will make amendments or changes, as appropriate. The City of Covina invites you to submit comments in anticipation of the development of our 2025 UWMP Update. Please provide written comments within the next 30 days to the City of Covina.

Sincerely,

CITY OF COVINA

Michael N. Melinte
Water Utility Superintendent

CITY OF COVINA

125 East College Street ● Covina, California 91723-2199
www.covinaca.gov

January 29, 2026

Golden State Water Company - San Dimas District
Attn: Patrick Scanlon
1920 West Corporate Way
Anaheim, CA 92804

SUBJECT: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Patrick Scanlon,

The City of Covina is currently in the process of reviewing its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the upcoming 2025 Update. The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires every urban water supplier, which provides water directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, to prepare and adopt an UWMP and periodically update that plan at least once every five years. The UWMP is a planning document and a source document to direct urban water suppliers to evaluate and compare their water supply and reliability to their existing water conservation efforts. The City of Covina is currently in the process of preparing the 2025 UWMP Update.

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Sincerely,

CITY OF COVINA

Michael N. Melinte
Water Utility Superintendent

CITY OF COVINA

125 East College Street ● Covina, California 91723-2199
www.covinaca.gov

January 29, 2026

Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster
Attn: Ms. Kelly Gardner
725 North Azusa Avenue
Azusa, CA 91702

SUBJECT: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Ms. Kelly Gardner,

The City of Covina is currently in the process of reviewing its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the upcoming 2025 Update. The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires every urban water supplier, which provides water directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, to prepare and adopt an UWMP and periodically update that plan at least once every five years. The UWMP is a planning document and a source document to direct urban water suppliers to evaluate and compare their water supply and reliability to their existing water conservation efforts. The City of Covina is currently in the process of preparing the 2025 UWMP Update.

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Sincerely,

CITY OF COVINA

Michael N. Melinte
Water Utility Superintendent

CITY OF COVINA

125 East College Street ● Covina, California 91723-2199
www.covinaca.gov

January 29, 2026

Suburban Water Systems
Attn: Craig Gott
1325 N. Grand Avenue, Suite 100
Covina, CA 91724

SUBJECT: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Mr. Craig Gott,

The City of Covina is currently in the process of reviewing its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the upcoming 2025 Update. The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires every urban water supplier, which provides water directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, to prepare and adopt an UWMP and periodically update that plan at least once every five years. The UWMP is a planning document and a source document to direct urban water suppliers to evaluate and compare their water supply and reliability to their existing water conservation efforts. The City of Covina is currently in the process of preparing the 2025 UWMP Update.

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Sincerely,

CITY OF COVINA

Michael N. Melinte
Water Utility Superintendent

CITY OF COVINA

125 East College Street ● Covina, California 91723-2199
www.covinaca.gov

January 29, 2026

Three Valleys Municipal Water District
Attn: Matthew Litchfield
1021 East Miramar Avenue
Claremont, CA 91711

SUBJECT: 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Update

Dear Mr. Matthew Litchfield,

The City of Covina is currently in the process of reviewing its Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) for the upcoming 2025 Update. The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires every urban water supplier, which provides water directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, to prepare and adopt an UWMP and periodically update that plan at least once every five years. The UWMP is a planning document and a source document to direct urban water suppliers to evaluate and compare their water supply and reliability to their existing water conservation efforts. The City of Covina is currently in the process of preparing the 2025 UWMP Update.

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Sincerely,

CITY OF COVINA

Michael N. Melinte
Water Utility Superintendent

CITY OF COVINA

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX E

CLIMATE CHANGE CONSIDERATIONS (CAL- ADAPT DATA)

Annual Averages

Explore projected changes in annual average Maximum Temperature, Minimum Temperature and Precipitation through end of this century for California.

EXPLORE DATA
ABOUT THE TOOL
RESOURCES
HELP

Main Basin Area.kml

Change Location

Projected changes in **Annual Average Precipitation** under a **Medium Emissions (RCP 4.5) Scenario**.

MODELED HISTORICAL
Baseline (1961-1990)
Change Period

30 YEAR AVG
20.1 inch

30 YEAR RANGE
5.5–45.5 inch

Learn More

FUTURE PROJECTIONS
Mid-Century (2035-2064)
Change Period

30 YEAR AVG
18.6 inch

30 YEAR RANGE
5.3–34.7 inch

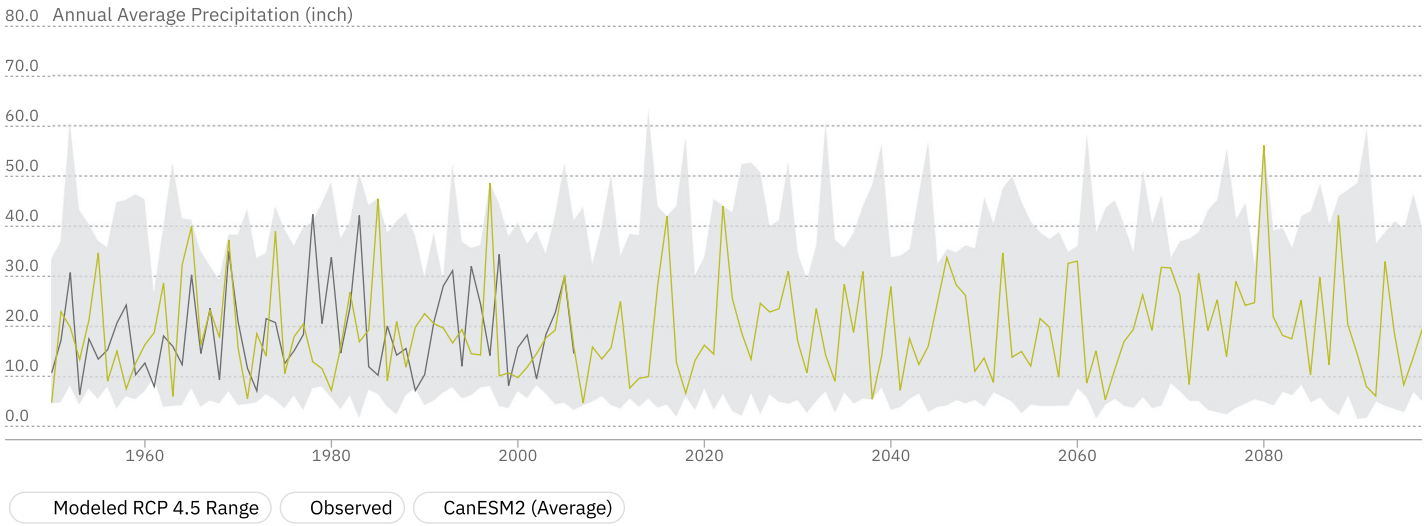
Learn More

FUTURE PROJECTIONS
End-Century (2070-2099)
Change Period

30 YEAR AVG
21.7 inch

30 YEAR RANGE
6.1–56.2 inch

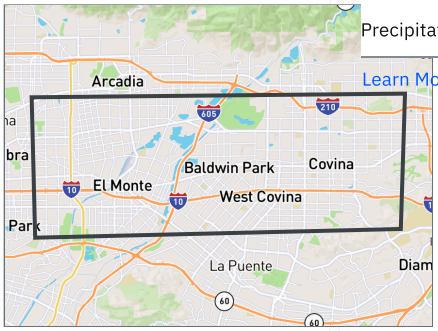
Learn More



Source: Cal-Adapt. Data: LOCA Downscaled CMIP5 Climate Projections (Scripps Institution of Oceanography), Gridded Observed Meteorological Data (University of Colorado Boulder), LOCA Derived Products (Geospatial Innovation Facility).

Explain Chart ⓘ Download Chart Share

SELECT LOCATION



Learn More ⓘ

SELECT CLIMATE VARIABLE

Precipitation

Learn More ⓘ

SELECT SCENARIO

- ○ Medium (RCP 4.5)
- ○ High (RCP 8.5)

Learn More ⓘ

SELECT MODELS

1 Select...

CanESM2

Learn More ⓘ

About the Tool

Overall temperatures are projected to rise substantially throughout this century. These projections differ depending on the time of year and the type of measurement (highs vs. lows), all of which have different potential effects to the state's ecosystem health, agricultural production, water use and availability, and energy demand. On average, the projections show little change in total annual precipitation in California. Furthermore, among several models, precipitation projections do not show a consistent trend during the next century. The Mediterranean seasonal precipitation pattern is expected to continue, with most precipitation falling during winter from North Pacific storms. However, even modest changes would have a significant impact because California ecosystems are conditioned to historical precipitation levels and water resources are nearly fully utilized.

With this tool you can explore projections of annually averaged maximum temperature, minimum temperature and precipitation. These climate projections have been downscaled from global climate models from the CMIP5 archive, using the Localized Constructed Analogs (LOCA) statistical technique developed by Scripps Institution Of Oceanography. LOCA is a statistical downscaling technique that uses past history to add improved fine-scale detail to global climate models.

Data Sources

The following list of datasets were used to create this tool. Download data visualized in the charts by clicking the Download Chart button. For more download options follow the links below.

LOCA Downscaled CMIP5 Climate Projections

Scripps Institution of Oceanography

Daily climate projections for California at a resolution of 1/16° (about 6 km, or 3.7 miles) generated to support climate change impact studies for California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment. The data, derived from 32 coarse-resolution (~100 km) global climate models from the CMIP5 archive, were bias corrected and downscaled using the Localized Constructed Analogues (LOCA) statistical

method. The data cover 1950-2005 for the historical period and 2006-2100 (some models stop in 2099) for two future climate projections. Details are described in Pierce et al., 2018.

Download dataset:

- Cal-Adapt Data Download Tool
- Cal-Adapt Data Server - loca (netcdf)

References:

- LOCA Statistical Downscaling (link)
- Pierce et al. (2018). Climate, drought, and sea level rise scenarios for California's fourth climate change assessment. California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment, California Energy Commission. Publication Number: CNRA-CEC-2018-006. (link)



Gridded Observed Meteorological Data

University of Colorado Boulder

Historical observed daily temperature data from approximately 20,000 NOAA Cooperative Observer (COOP) stations form the basis of this gridded dataset from 1950–2013 at a spatial resolution of 1/16° (approximately 6 km). Observation-based meteorological data sets offer insights into changes to the hydro-climatic system by diagnosing spatio-temporal characteristics and providing a historical baseline for future projections. Details are described in Livneh et al., 2015.

Download dataset:

- Cal-Adapt Data Download Tool
- Cal-Adapt Data Server - livneh (netcdf)
- NOAA (netcdf)

References:

- Water and Climate Research Group, CIRES (link)
- Livneh et al. (2015). A spatially comprehensive, hydrometeorological data set for Mexico, the U.S., and Southern Canada 1950–2013. Scientific Data, 2(1). doi:10.1038/sdata.2015.42 (link)



LOCA Derived Products

Geospatial Innovation Facility

Datasets created from LOCA downscaled CMIP5 climate projections for Cal-Adapt tools. These currently include the modeled annual variability envelope (maximum and minimum from range of annual average values from all 32 GCMs); precalculated data tables of extreme heat counts for California counties and census tracts for 4 priority models and 2 scenarios.

Download dataset:

- Cal-Adapt Data Download Tool
- Extreme heat data for California counties and census tracts (csv)

References:

- Thomas, N., Mukhtyar, S., Galey, B., Kelly, M. (University of California Berkeley). 2018. Cal-Adapt: Linking Climate Science with Energy Sector Resilience and Practitioner Need. California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment, California Energy Commission. Publication Number: CCCA4-CEC-2018-015. (link)

Resources

California Adaptation Clearinghouse

The Adaptation Clearinghouse is the State of California's consolidated searchable database of resources for local, regional and statewide climate adaptation planning and decision-making.

VIEW RESOURCE

California's 4th Climate Change Assessment

California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment advances actionable science that serves the growing needs of state and local-level decision-makers from a variety of sectors.

VIEW RESOURCE

Related Cal-Adapt Tools



Maps of Projected Change

Maps depicting long-term (30 years) changes in annual average temperature and precipitation.

EXPLORE

Help

Get Started

An introduction to climate data, models, and projections.

LEARN MORE

FAQs

Frequently asked questions about Cal-Adapt's tools and data.

LEARN MORE

Cal-Adapt has been developed by the Geospatial Innovation Facility at the University of California, Berkeley with funding and advisory oversight by the California Energy Commission and the California Strategic Growth Council.

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State of California, Gavin Newsom, Governor.

Annual Averages

Explore projected changes in annual average Maximum Temperature, Minimum Temperature and Precipitation through end of this century for California.

EXPLORE DATA
ABOUT THE TOOL
RESOURCES
HELP

Main Basin Area.kml

Change Location

Projected changes in **Annual Average Maximum Temperature** under a **Medium Emissions (RCP 4.5) Scenario**.

MODELED HISTORICAL
Baseline (1961-1990)
Change Period

30 YEAR AVG	30 YEAR RANGE
78.3 °F	75.2–81.4 °F

Learn More

FUTURE PROJECTIONS
Mid-Century (2035-2064)
Change Period

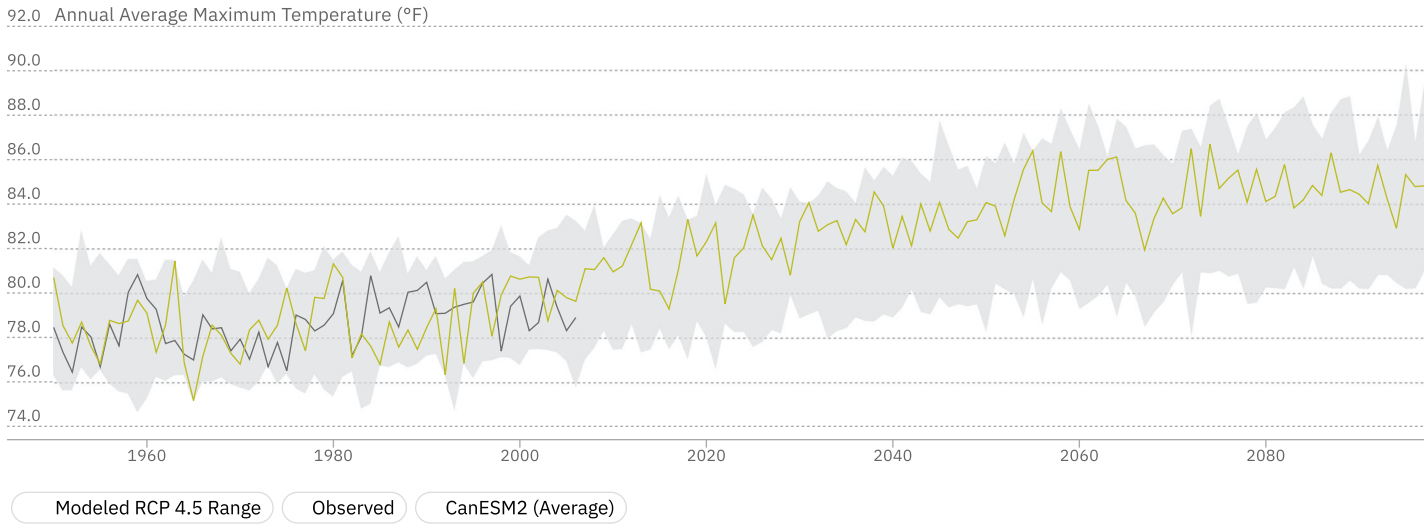
30 YEAR AVG	30 YEAR RANGE
83.9 °F	82.0–86.4 °F

Learn More

FUTURE PROJECTIONS
End-Century (2070-2099)
Change Period

30 YEAR AVG	30 YEAR RANGE
84.7 °F	82.9–86.7 °F

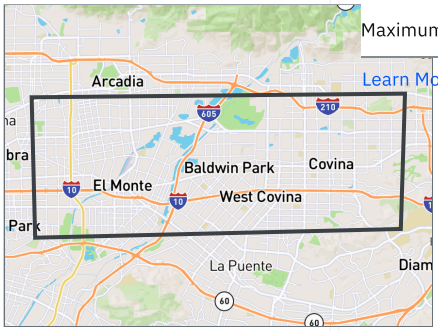
Learn More



Source: Cal-Adapt. Data: LOCA Downscaled CMIP5 Climate Projections (Scripps Institution of Oceanography), Gridded Observed Meteorological Data (University of Colorado Boulder), LOCA Derived Products (Geospatial Innovation Facility).

Explain Chart ⓘ Download Chart Share

SELECT LOCATION



Learn More ⓘ

SELECT CLIMATE VARIABLE

Maximum Temperature

Learn More ⓘ

SELECT SCENARIO

- Medium (RCP 4.5)
- High (RCP 8.5)

Learn More ⓘ

SELECT MODELS

1 Select...

CanESM2

Learn More ⓘ

About the Tool

Overall temperatures are projected to rise substantially throughout this century. These projections differ depending on the time of year and the type of measurement (highs vs. lows), all of which have different potential effects to the state's ecosystem health, agricultural production, water use and availability, and energy demand. On average, the projections show little change in total annual precipitation in California. Furthermore, among several models, precipitation projections do not show a consistent trend during the next century. The Mediterranean seasonal precipitation pattern is expected to continue, with most precipitation falling during winter from North Pacific storms. However, even modest changes would have a significant impact because California ecosystems are conditioned to historical precipitation levels and water resources are nearly fully utilized.

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References:

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Download dataset:

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Geospatial Innovation Facility

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Download dataset:

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References:

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Maps depicting long-term (30 years) changes in annual average temperature and precipitation.

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FAQs

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State of California, Gavin Newsom, Governor.

CITY OF COVINA

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX F

LONG BEACH JUDGMENT

Superior Court of the State of California
For the County of Los Angeles

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF LONG BEACH, et al.,
Plaintiffs

vs.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY, et al.,
Defendants

No. 722647

SETTLEMENT DOCUMENTS

STIPULATION FOR JUDGMENT
JUDGMENT
MAP OF WHITTIER NARROWS
ENGINEERING APPENDIX
REIMBURSEMENT CONTRACT

Approved by Joint Negotiating Committees July 6, 1964.

EXHIBIT NO. 7

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF LONG BEACH, a municipal corporation; CENTRAL BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, a municipal water district; and CITY OF COMPTON, a municipal corporation,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY, a corporation; AZUSA AGRICULTURAL WATER COMPANY, a corporation; AZUSA VALLEY WATER COMPANY, a corporation; CALIFORNIA WATER & TELEPHONE COMPANY, a corporation; THE COLUMBIA LAND AND WATER COMPANY, a corporation; COVINA IRRIGATING COMPANY, a corporation; CROSS WATER COMPANY, a corporation; DUARTE WATER COMPANY, a corporation; EAST PASADENA WATER CO. LTD., a corporation; GLENDORA IRRIGATING COMPANY, a corporation; SAN DIMAS WATER COMPANY, a corporation; SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER COMPANY, a corporation; SUBURBAN WATER SYSTEMS, a corporation; SUNNY SLOPE WATER CO., a corporation; VALLECITO WATER CO., a corporation; CITY OF ALHAMBRA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF ARCADIA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF AZUSA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF COVINA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF EL MONTE, a municipal corporation; CITY OF GLENDORA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF MONROVIA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF MONTEREY PARK, a municipal corporation; CITY OF SOUTH PASADENA, a municipal corporation; BALDWIN PARK COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, a county water district; and SAN GABRIEL COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, a county water district,

Defendants,

UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER

NO. 722,647

STIPULATION FOR JUDGMENT

DISTRICT, a municipal water district, and CALIFORNIA DOMESTIC WATER COMPANY, a corporation,

Intervenors.

Plaintiffs Central Basin Municipal Water District, a municipal water district (herein sometimes referred to as Central Municipal); City of Long Beach, a municipal corporation, acting by and through the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Long Beach; and City of Compton, a municipal corporation; and defendants City of Alhambra, a municipal corporation; City of Arcadia, a municipal corporation; City of Azusa, a municipal corporation; Azusa Agricultural Water Company, a corporation, sued herein as DOE 1; Azusa Valley Water Company, a corporation, for itself and as successor by merger to Azusa Irrigating Company, a corporation; Baldwin Park County Water District, a county water district; California Water and Telephone Company, a corporation; Columbia Land and Water Company, a corporation; City of Covina, a municipal corporation; Covina Irrigating Company, a corporation; Cross Water Company, a corporation, sued herein as DOE 2; Duarte Water Company (formerly Duarte Domestic Water Company), a corporation; East Pasadena Water Company, Ltd., a corporation, for itself and as successor by merger to California-Michigan Land and Water Company, a corporation; City of El Monte, a municipal corporation; City of Glendora, a municipal corporation; Glendora Irrigating Company, a corporation; City of Monrovia, a municipal corporation; City of Monterey Park, a municipal corporation; San Dimas Water Company, a corporation, sued herein as DOE 3; San Gabriel County Water District, a county water district; San Gabriel Valley Water Company, a corporation; Southern California Water Company, a corporation; City of South Pasadena, a municipal corporation; Suburban Water Systems, a corporation; Sunny Slope Water Company, a corporation; and Vallecito Water Company, a corporation; and

intervening defendant Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, a municipal water district (herein sometimes referred to as Upper District); and intervening defendant California Domestic Water Company, a corporation; stipulate and agree as follows:

1. A Judgment in the form attached hereto as Exhibit I may be made and entered by the Court in the above-entitled action.

2. The following facts, considerations and objectives, among others, provide the basis for this Stipulation for Judgment:

(a) By their complaint plaintiffs seek a determination of the rights of the defendants, other than Upper District, in and to the waters of the San Gabriel River System and further seek to restrain defendants, other than Upper District, from an alleged interference with the rights of plaintiffs and persons represented by Central Municipal in and to said waters.

(b) At the present time, and for some time prior to the commencement of this action, the water supply of the San Gabriel River System has been inadequate to supply the diversions and extractions of both plaintiffs and defendants other than Central Municipal and Upper District but including the persons represented by Central Municipal and by Upper District, and as a result said diversions and extractions have exceeded, and still exceed, the natural replenishment of the water supply of the San Gabriel River System.

(c) The parties recognize and agree that the natural outflow from the San Gabriel Valley

to the Lower Area as defined in the Judgment has varied, and will vary from year to year, depending on the amount of precedent rainfall and other conditions.

(d) The parties recognize and agree that there is a need for a declaration of rights and a physical solution for the problems resulting from the inadequate and varying water supplies of the San Gabriel River System.

(e) The parties agree that the physical solution contained in said Judgment will bring about a fair division of the water of the San Gabriel River System as between plaintiffs and defendants other than Central Municipal and Upper District but including the persons represented by Central Municipal and by Upper District.

(f) The parties recognize that it may be necessary for defendants or some of them to use supplemental water in order to comply with the obligations imposed under said physical solution.

(g) Defendant Upper District is now a member unit of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, which will be supplied with water from sources in northern California under an existing contract with the State of California. Certain of the defendants not within the area of defendant Upper District are within the area of San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, which district also has contracted with the State of California for delivery of water from sources in northern California. It is anticipated that the

importation of this water will augment the natural supply of ground water within Upper Area as defined in the Judgment. Defendant Upper District intends to replenish the San Gabriel Valley with supplemental supplies.

3. The parties hereto hereby waive any and all Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and any and all notice of the making or entry herein of the attached form of Judgment, and all rights of appeal, if any, from such Judgment.

4. Plaintiffs and defendants agree that during the period prior to entry of the attached form of Judgment, they will cooperate in endeavoring to collect such information as the Watermaster would obtain if the attached form of Judgment had been entered and the Watermaster had been appointed by the Court pursuant to paragraph 6 of the Judgment, which information is herein referred to as "said information." To that end, the parties hereto hereby agree that promptly following the complete execution of this stipulation by all parties, Upper District and Central Municipal shall each notify the other in writing as to the identity of the person who it expects will be nominated as the representative of Upper Area Parties or Lower Area Parties, as the case may be, under paragraph 6 of the Judgment. Upon receiving such notice, Upper District and Central Municipal shall each instruct its designated nominee that until the attached form of Judgment is entered and the Watermaster has been appointed pursuant to paragraph 6 of the Judgment he shall in cooperation with the other designated nominee do all things reasonably necessary to obtain such of said information as is available from the parties hereto or any public agency.

5. Judgment shall not be rendered pursuant hereto unless and until the execution of this stipulation by Central Basin Municipal Water District and by Upper San Gabriel Valley

Municipal Water District shall have been validated by a decree or decrees rendered in a proceeding or proceedings instituted in a court of competent jurisdiction of the State of California, and either such decree or decrees shall have become final or both of said Districts shall have further stipulated that said Judgment shall be rendered.

6. This stipulation may be executed in counterparts (each counterpart being an exact copy or duplicate of the original) and all counterparts collectively shall be considered as constituting one complete Stipulation for Judgment.

DATED: _____, 1964.

Attorneys (for the respective party listed opposite and to the right of the respective attorneys listed below)	Signature of Stipulating Party and Its Designation of Mailing Address
Leonard Putnam City Attorney Clifford E. Hayes Principal Deputy City Attorney City of Long Beach	Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Long Beach
By _____	By _____ Its _____ President
	By _____ Its _____ Secretary
Burris & Lagerlof Stanley C. Lagerlof H. Jess Senecal Jack T. Swafford	1800 East Wardlow Road Long Beach 7, California
By _____	

Burris & Lagerlof
Stanley C. Lagerlof
H. Jess Senecal
Jack T. Swafford

By _____

Central Basin Municipal Water District

By _____

Its President

By _____

Its Secretary

7439 East Florence Avenue
Downey, California

Lloyd A. Bulloch
City Attorney
City of Compton

_____

City of Compton

By _____

Its Mayor

205 South Willowbrook Avenue
Compton, California

Burris & Lagerlof
Stanley C. Lagerlof
H. Jess Senecal
Jack T. Swafford

By _____

Don D. Bercu
City Attorney
City of Alhambra

_____

City of Alhambra

By _____

Its Mayor

City Hall
111 South First Street
Alhambra, California

Taylor & Smith

By _____

James A. Nicklin
City Attorney
City of Arcadia

_____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

City of Arcadia

By _____

Its Mayor

City Hall
Arcadia, California

Harry C. Williams
City Attorney
City of Azusa

_____

Taylor & Smith

By _____

City of Azusa

By _____

Its Mayor

City Hall
213 East Foothill Boulevard
Azusa, California

Taylor & Smith

By _____

Azusa Agricultural Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

18352 East Foothill Boulevard
Azusa, California

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

Azusa Valley Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

P. O. Box "W"
Azusa, California

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock & Mann

By _____

Baldwin Park County Water District

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

14521 East Ramona Boulevard
Baldwin Park, California

Bacigalupi, Elkus & Salinger

By _____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock & Mann

By _____

California Water & Telephone Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

300 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California

Allard, Shelton & O'Connor

By _____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock & Mann

By _____

Columbia Land & Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

P. O. Box 296
San Dimas, California

Allard, Shelton & O'Connor

By _____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock & Mann

By _____

Kerckhoff & Kerckhoff

By _____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock & Mann

By _____

George C. Gillette

_____

Henry W. Shatford
Shatford & Shatford

By _____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock & Mann

By _____

City of Covina

By _____

Its Mayor

City Hall
Covina, California

Covina Irrigating Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

146 East College Street
Covina, California

Cross Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

15825 East Main Street
La Puente, California

Duarte Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

1101 South Oak Avenue
Duarte, California

Gray & Maddox

By _____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

James A. Nicklin
City Attorney
City of El Monte

_____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

Leonard A. Shelton
City Attorney
City of Glendora

_____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

East Pasadena Water Company, Ltd.

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

269 South Rosemead
Pasadena, California

City of El Monte

By _____

Its Mayor

City Hall
El Monte, California

City of Glendora

By _____

Its Mayor

City Hall
Glendora, California

Allard, Shelton & O'Connor

By _____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

Glendora Irrigating Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

224 North Michigan Avenue
Glendora, California

Homer H. Bell
City Attorney
City of Monrovia

_____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

City of Monrovia

By _____

Its Mayor

City Hall
Monrovia, California

Charles R. Martin
City Attorney
City of Monterey Park

_____

Taylor & Smith

By _____

City of Monterey Park

By _____

Its Mayor

City Hall
320 West Newmark Avenue
Monterey Park, California

Allard, Shelton & O'Connor

By _____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock & Mann

By _____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock & Mann

By _____

J. E. Skelton

_____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock & Mann

By _____

San Dimas Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

P. O. Box 181
San Dimas, California

San Gabriel County Water District

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

8229 East Las Tunas Drive
San Gabriel, California

San Gabriel Valley Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

11142 Garvey Avenue
El Monte, California

O'Melveny & Myers

By _____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

Charles R. Martin
City Attorney
City of South Pasadena

_____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

Frank E. Gray

_____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

Hahn & Hahn

By _____

Southern California Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

11911 South Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles 44, California

City of South Pasadena

By _____

Its Mayor

825 Mission Street
South Pasadena, California

Suburban Water Systems

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

16340 East Maplegrove Street
La Puente, California

Sunny Slope Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

1040 El Campo Drive
Pasadena, California

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

Vallecito Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

749 South Ninth Avenue
City of Industry, California

Stearns, Gross and Moore

By _____

California Domestic Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

P. O. Box 1026, Perry Annex
Whittier, California

Ralph B. Helm

_____

Upper San Gabriel Valley
Municipal Water District

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

11229 East Valley Boulevard
El Monte, California

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF LONG BEACH, a municipal corporation; CENTRAL BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, a municipal water district; and CITY OF COMPTON, a municipal corporation,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

NO. 722,647

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY, a corporation; AZUSA AGRICULTURAL WATER COMPANY, a corporation; AZUSA VALLEY WATER COMPANY, a corporation; CALIFORNIA WATER & TELEPHONE COMPANY, a corporation; THE COLUMBIA LAND AND WATER COMPANY, a corporation; COVINA IRRIGATING COMPANY, a corporation; CROSS WATER COMPANY, a corporation; DUARTE WATER COMPANY, a corporation; EAST PASADENA WATER CO. LTD., a corporation; GLENDORA IRRIGATING COMPANY, a corporation; SAN DIMAS WATER COMPANY, a corporation; SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER COMPANY, a corporation; SUBURBAN WATER SYSTEMS, a corporation; SUNNY SLOPE WATER CO., a corporation; VALLECITO WATER CO., a corporation; CITY OF ALHAMBRA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF ARCADIA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF AZUSA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF COVINA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF EL MONTE, a municipal corporation; CITY OF GLENDORA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF MONROVIA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF MONTEREY PARK, a municipal corporation; CITY OF SOUTH PASADENA, a municipal corporation; BALDWIN PARK COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, a county water district; and SAN GABRIEL COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, a county water district,

Defendants,

UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER

JUDGMENT

DISTRICT, a municipal water district, and CALIFORNIA DOMESTIC WATER COMPANY, a corporation,

Intervenors.

The original complaint herein was filed by Plaintiffs on May 12, 1959, and an amended complaint was filed herein on June 8, 1961. Each Defendant in this action filed an answer to the amended complaint denying the material allegations therein. On _____, 1964, and _____, 1964, respectively, Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, a municipal water district, and California Domestic Water Company, a corporation, intervened in the action as Defendants. On _____, 1964, there was filed herein a Stipulation for Judgment signed by all of the parties to this action.

After due examination and consideration of the pleadings, said Stipulation for Judgment and other documents and papers on file herein, it appears to the Court that:

(a) In bringing and maintaining this action, plaintiff Central Basin Municipal Water District, a municipal water district, has done so as a representative of and for the benefit of all owners of water rights within, all owners of land within, and all inhabitants of, the district, except to the extent that defendant California Domestic Water Company is representing itself.

(b) In intervening in this action, defendant Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, a municipal water district, has done so as representative of and for the benefit of all owners of water rights within, all owners of land within, and all inhabitants of, the district, except to the extent that other Defendants who are within the district are representing themselves.

(c) There is a need for a physical solution to the complex water problems which have given rise to this action.

(d) The physical solution embodied in this Judgment is a feasible, equitable and just resolution of the issues presented by the amended complaint and answers thereto on file herein, and it will bring about a fair division of the water supply of the San Gabriel River System between Upper Area and Lower Area, as those terms are hereinafter defined.

(e) On the basis of the Stipulation for Judgment filed herein and the consent of all Plaintiffs and Defendants it is in the interests of justice and in furtherance of the water policy of the State of California to proceed without trial and to make and enter this Judgment.

Now, therefore, it is hereby ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:

JURISDICTION 1. The Court has jurisdiction of the subject matter of this action and of the Upper Area Parties and Lower Area Parties, as those terms are hereinafter defined.

EXHIBITS 2. The following Exhibits marked A and B, are attached to this Judgment and made a part hereof:

(a) Exhibit A -- Map entitled "Rio Hondo and San Gabriel River in Vicinity of Whittier Narrows Dam".

(b) Exhibit B -- Engineering Appendix.

DEFINITIONS 3. As used in this Judgment, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned to them:

(a) Central Municipal -- Central Basin Municipal Water District.

(b) Upper District -- Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District.

(c) Lower Area Parties -- the Plaintiffs, and

all persons, firms and corporations, public or private, who are represented by Central Municipal.

(d) Upper Area Parties -- the Defendants, and all persons, firms and corporations, public or private, who are represented by Upper District.

(e) Upper Area -- the area (exclusive of the Raymond Basin and the portion of San Gabriel Mountains tributary thereto) wherein surface and subsurface waters are tributary to Whittier Narrows upstream from the common boundary of Upper District and Central Municipal through Whittier Narrows.

(f) Lower Area -- the area which lies downstream from the common boundary of Central Municipal and Upper District through Whittier Narrows and which is included within the incorporated limits of the Plaintiffs.

(g) Whittier Narrows -- a gap between Merced Hills and Puente Hills shown on Exhibit A.

(h) Montebello Forebay -- the area designated as such on Exhibit A.

(i) Export to Lower Area -- water diverted from surface streams in Upper Area or pumped or developed from underground sources in Upper Area, and in either case conveyed by conduit through Whittier Narrows.

(j) Subsurface Flow -- all water which passes as ground water through Whittier Narrows at the "narrowest section" as shown on Exhibit A.

(k) Surface Flow -- all water other than Export to Lower Area and Subsurface Flow, which passes from Upper Area to Lower Area through Whittier Narrows.

(l) Usable Water -- all Surface Flow, Subsurface Flow and Export to Lower Area, but excluding:

(1) that portion of Surface Flow, if any, which crosses the southerly boundary of Montebello Forebay as surface runoff less the amount of Surface Flow which has been caused to flow out of Montebello Forebay as surface runoff by any spreading of water in Montebello Forebay by or on behalf of Lower Area Parties, or any of them;

(2) water imported by or on behalf of Lower Area Parties from outside of the watershed of the San Gabriel River System;

(3) Reclaimed Water, as defined in subparagraph (o) herein, provided, however, that Reclaimed Water (other than that reclaimed by or on behalf of Lower Area Parties) which is percolated and commingled with ground water in Upper Area shall be deemed Subsurface Flow, Surface Flow, or Export to Lower Area as the case may be, when and if it passes through Whittier Narrows;

(4) that portion, if any, of Export to Lower Area which in any Water Year after September 30, 1966, exceeds 23,395 acre-feet;

(5) Make-up Water, as defined in subpara-

graph (m) herein; and

(6) any water whether flowing on the surface or beneath the surface of the ground which has passed any of the points of surface measurement in Whittier Narrows shown on Exhibit B and prior to its passing from Upper Area to Lower Area is intercepted and returned upstream by conduit or otherwise so that it could again pass any such points of measurement.

(m) Make-up Water -- water of usable quality for ground water recharge required to be delivered to Lower Area under terms of paragraph 5 of this Judgment.

(n) Water Year -- October 1 through the following September 30.

(o) Reclaimed Water -- water reclaimed from sewage generated in the watershed of the San Gabriel River System above Whittier Narrows.

DECLARATION OF RIGHT

4. Lower Area Parties have rights in the water supply of the San Gabriel River System. The nature and extent of such rights is not known; however, Lower Area Parties and all other persons downstream from Whittier Narrows who receive water from the San Gabriel River System or have rights in and to such water, shall have, as against Upper Area Parties and all other pumpers of water in the San Gabriel Valley, a right to receive from Upper Area an average annual usable supply of ninety-eight thousand four hundred fifteen (98,415) acre-feet of water over a long-term period of normal rainfall derived as set forth in Exhibit B, consisting

of Surface Flow, Subsurface Flow, Export to Lower Area and Make-up Water. If in the future a court of competent jurisdiction shall decree that any person downstream from Whittier Narrows within Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District who is not bound by this Judgment, shall have, as against Upper Area Parties and substantially all other pumpers in the San Gabriel Valley, a right to receive from Upper Area a stated amount of usable supply consisting of Surface Flow, Subsurface Flow, Export to Lower Area or Make-up Water, which right arose out of and is based upon the ownership of land or the production of water downstream from Whittier Narrows and within Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District, then and in that event the stated amount of such right so decreed shall not increase the declared rights as set forth in this paragraph 4.

PHYSICAL SOLUTION

5. In recognition of the complexities of annual supply and demand and variations in the components thereof, the Court hereby declares the following physical solution to be a fair and equitable basis for satisfaction of the declared right set forth in paragraph 4 hereof. Compliance with this paragraph 5 shall constitute full and complete satisfaction of said declared right.

AVERAGE ANNUAL ENTITLEMENT

(a) It is determined that the amount of Lower Area average annual entitlement to Usable Water is ninety-eight thousand four hundred fifteen (98,415) acre-feet.

BASIS OF ANNUAL ENTITLEMENT

(b) The outflow of water from Upper Area through Whittier Narrows to Lower Area has

varied from year to year and will vary from year to year in the future depending on changing conditions of supply and demand; and as to any Water Year, the average annual rainfall for the San Gabriel Valley during the ten (10) consecutive Water Years ending with that Water Year, is a reasonable basis for determining the entitlement of Lower Area to Usable Water for such Water Year.

DETERMINATION OF RAINFALL

(c) The rainfall in each Water Year for the San Gabriel Valley shall be determined by application of the procedures described in Exhibit B.

RAINFALL ADJUSTMENT TABLE

(d) The quantity of water which Lower Area is entitled to receive in any Water Year (hereinafter called Lower Area Annual Entitlement) shall be determined in accordance with the following table, except that no determination of Lower Area Annual Entitlement shall be made for the last year of any Long-term Accounting Period as hereinafter defined.

TABLE A

LOWER AREA ANNUAL ENTITLEMENT
BASED ON 10-YEAR AVERAGE RAINFALL
FOR SAN GABRIEL VALLEY

(In Acre-feet)

Inches of Rainfall	0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
14	64,200	64,900	65,700	66,500	67,200	68,000	68,700	69,500	70,300	71,100
15	71,800	72,600	73,400	74,100	74,900	75,600	76,400	77,200	77,900	78,700
16	79,500	80,200	81,000	81,800	82,600	83,300	84,000	84,800	85,600	86,400
17	87,100	87,900	88,700	89,400	90,200	91,000	91,500	92,500	93,200	94,000
18	94,800	95,300	96,200	96,900	97,600	98,300	98,800	99,500	100,100	100,800
19	101,400	102,000	102,700	103,300	103,900	104,500	105,100	105,700	106,300	107,000
20	107,600	108,200	108,800	109,400	110,100	110,700	111,300	111,900	112,500	113,100
21	113,700	114,300	115,000	115,600	116,200	116,800	117,400	118,100	118,600	119,300
22	119,900	120,400	121,000	121,600	122,200	122,700	123,300	123,900	124,400	125,000
23	125,500	126,100	126,700	127,200	127,800	128,400	128,900	129,500	130,100	130,600
24	131,200	131,700	132,200	132,700	133,100	133,700	134,100	134,700	135,100	135,600

DETERMINATION OF ACCRUED DEBIT OR CREDIT

(e) The difference between the aggregate of water entitlements determined as provided in this Judgment and the aggregate of Usable Water and delivered Make-up Water shall be computed as of the end of each Water Year. Any excess of water entitlements over the quantity of Usable Water and Make-up Water received by Lower Area after September 30, 1963, is hereinafter referred to as Accrued Debit of Upper Area. Any excess of Usable Water and Make-up Water received by Lower Area after September 30, 1963, over water entitlements, is hereinafter referred to as Accrued Credit of Upper Area.

ACCRUED DEBIT

(f) If at the end of any Water Year it is determined pursuant to subparagraph (e) of this paragraph 5 that there is an Accrued Debit of Upper Area, then Upper District shall cause Make-up Water to be delivered to Lower Area during the following Water Year in an amount not less than the sum of (1) one-third of such Accrued Debit of Upper Area, and (2) that portion, if any, of such Accrued Debit of Upper Area over 25,000 acre-feet which remains after deducting said one-third. If Upper District shall fail to deliver Make-up Water as next above provided and Plaintiffs shall have diligently pursued their legal and equitable remedies to cause Upper District to so deliver, and either: (1) it shall be finally determined that Upper District is not obligated to so deliver, or (2) it shall appear that Upper District will not thereafter deliver Make-up Water, then Defendants and any successor or successors in interest by title to a Defendant's water right in Upper Area shall be obligated to so deliver Make-up Water. The provisions of this paragraph are subject to the provisions of paragraph 5(h) below.

ACCRUED CREDIT

(g) If at the end of any Water Year it is determined pursuant to subparagraph (e) of this paragraph 5 that there is an Accrued Credit of Upper Area, then there shall be no obligation to deliver Make-up Water to Lower Area during the following Water Year.

LONG-TERM ACCOUNTING

(h) Following September 30, 1963, a Long-term Accounting shall be made from time to time but not sooner than at the end of 15 Water Years, nor later than 25 Water Years after September 30, 1963, or after the last such accounting, whichever is later. A Long-term Accounting shall be made sooner than said 25-year period whenever the average annual rainfall in the San Gabriel Valley for a period of 15 Water Years or more after September 30, 1963, or after the last such accounting, whichever is later, is at least 18 inches but not more than 19 inches.

In making such Long-term Accounting for any such period (herein called Long-term Accounting Period), the aggregate of all Usable Water and Make-up Water received by Lower Area during such period shall be determined and (a) there shall be deducted from said aggregate the amount of Make-up Water, if any, delivered during such period by reason of the existence of an Accrued Debit of Upper Area at the end of the immediately preceding Long-term Accounting Period, or (b) there shall be added to said aggregate the amount of any Accrued Credit of Upper Area determined to exist at the end of the immediately preceding Long-term Accounting Period. The net aggregate amount of Usable Water and Make-up Water so computed shall be compared to the result to be obtained by (1) multiplying the 98,415 acre-feet of water to be received by

Lower Area as its average annual usable supply by the number of Water Years in the Long-term Accounting Period, and (2) adjusting the product by the percentage by which the average annual rainfall (to the nearest one hundredth of an inch) for the Long-term Accounting Period involved exceeds or is less than 18.52 inches. (i.e.:

98,415 x (number of Water Years in Period) x $\left(\frac{\text{average rainfall for the Period}}{18.52}\right)$.)

If as a result of such comparison it is determined that there is a deficiency in the net aggregate amount of Usable Water and Make-up Water received during the Long-term Accounting Period, then such deficiency shall be compensated in the following Water Year by delivery of Make-up Water to Lower Area in the manner and by the means provided herein. If it is determined as a result of such comparison that there is an excess of net aggregate Usable Water and Make-up Water received, then the amount of such excess shall be carried forward as an Accrued Credit of Upper Area.

MAKE-UP WATER DELIVERY

(i) Make-up Water which Defendants are obligated to deliver through Upper District may be delivered by any one or more of the following means:

SURFACE FLOW DELIVERY

(1) By causing water other than Reclaimed Water to flow on the surface into Montebello Forebay by any means and from any source, provided that such deliveries shall

be at such rates or flows and at such times as may be scheduled by the Watermaster.

RECLAIMED WATER CREDIT

(2) By paying to Central Municipal for the benefit of all Lower Area Parties the total amount or any portion of the total amount which Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District or any Plaintiff shall have expended in reclaiming water or for the purchase of Reclaimed Water in the preceding Water Year, and which water when so reclaimed or purchased shall have been passed through Whittier Narrows to Lower Area. Upon written request made by Upper District not later than three months after the end of a Water Year, Central Municipal shall give a written notice to Upper Distric and the Watermaster of the total number of acre-feet of such Reclaimed Water so reclaimed or purchased during the preceding Water Year and of the cost per acre-foot therefor at the existing Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant for reclamation of waste water, and at any future additions thereto, and payment therefor at said cost, or costs, may be made not later than one year after receipt of such written notice. Such payment shall be made for the total production of Reclaimed Water from the existing plant in the preceding Water Year before Upper District shall be entitled to make payment for all, or any portion of,

Reclaimed Water produced in that year by any future addition to that plant. Such payment by Upper District on behalf of Defendants shall be deemed a delivery of Make-up Water equal to the quantity of Reclaimed Water for which the expenditure of a like sum would have paid at the cost, or costs, per acre-foot so paid for such Reclaimed Water. In no event, however, shall any payment by Upper District under this subparagraph (i)(2) be deemed a delivery of Make-up Water in excess of 14,735 acre-feet in any Water Year during which the amount of Make-up Water required to be furnished by Upper Area is available to it at ground water replenishment rates for delivery to Lower Area, except with the prior written consent of Plaintiffs.

DIRECT DELIVERY

(3) By delivering, or causing to be delivered, water to any of Lower Area Parties with consent of Plaintiffs for use in Lower Area.

WATER RIGHTS BOUND

(j) It is further determined and adjudicated that the obligations provided above in subparagraphs (f) and (h) of this paragraph 5 for each Defendant shall constitute and be a servitude upon the existing water rights of each Defendant in and to the water supply of the San Gabriel River System upstream from Lower Area and shall run with and forever bind said water rights for the benefit of the water

rights of Lower Area Parties.

TRANSFER OF WATER RIGHTS

(k) If any Defendant, other than Upper District, shall desire to transfer all or any of its said water rights to a person, firm or corporation, public or private, who or which is not then bound by this Judgment as a Defendant, such Defendant shall as a condition to being discharged as hereinafter provided cause such transferee to appear in this action and file a valid and effective express assumption of the obligations imposed upon such Defendant under this Judgment as to such transferred water rights. Such appearance and assumption of obligations shall include the filing of a designation of the address to which shall be mailed all notices, requests, objections, reports and other papers permitted or required by the terms of this Judgment.

If any Defendant shall have transferred all of its said water rights and each transferee not theretofore bound by this Judgment as a Defendant shall have appeared in this action and filed a valid and effective express assumption of the obligations imposed upon such Defendant under this Judgment as to such transferred water rights, such transferring Defendant shall thereupon be discharged from all obligations hereunder. If any Defendant other than Upper District shall cease to own any rights in and to the water supply of the San Gabriel River System upstream from Lower Area, and shall have caused the appearance

and assumption provided for in the third preceding sentence with respect to each voluntary transfer, then upon application to this Court and after notice and hearing such Defendant shall thereupon be relieved and discharged from all further obligations hereunder. Any such discharge of any Defendant hereunder shall not impair the aggregate rights of Lower Area Parties or the responsibility hereunder of the remaining Defendants or any of the successors.

WATERMASTER PROVISIONS

WATERMASTER APPOINTMENT

6. A Watermaster comprised of three persons to be nominated as hereinafter provided shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of and until further order of this Court. One shall be a representative of Upper Area Parties nominated by and through Upper District, one shall be a representative of Lower Area Parties nominated by and through Central Municipal, and one shall be jointly nominated by Upper District and Central Municipal. If a dispute arises in choosing the joint appointee, the Court shall make the appointment. If Central Municipal or Upper District shall at any time or times nominate a substitute appointee in place of the appointee last appointed to represent Lower Area Parties, in the case of Central Municipal, or to represent Upper Area Parties, in the case of Upper District, or if Central Municipal and Upper District shall at any time or times jointly nominate a substitute appointee in place of the joint appointee last appointed,

such substitute appointee shall be appointed by the Court in lieu of such last appointee or joint appointee. Each such nomination shall be made in writing, served upon the other parties to this action and filed with the Court. The Watermaster when so appointed shall administer and enforce the provisions of this Judgment and the instructions and subsequent orders of this Court.

POWERS AND DUTIES

7. The Watermaster shall have the following powers and duties and shall take all steps necessary to make the following determinations for each Water Year promptly after the end of such Water Year:

(a) the amount of Surface Flow,

(b) the amount of Subsurface Flow,

(c) the amount of Export to Lower Area,

(d) the amount of water which passed as Surface Flow or Subsurface Flow across the boundary between Upper Area and Lower Area through Whittier Narrows and which was imported by or on behalf of Lower Area Parties from outside of the watershed of the San Gabriel River System above Whittier Narrows,

(e) the amount and quality of Reclaimed Water reclaimed by or on behalf of Lower Area,

(f) the total amount of Make-up Water delivered to Lower Area, together with the respective amounts delivered by each method specified in paragraph 5 of this Judgment,

(g) the amount of Usable Water received by Lower Area,

(h) the amount of local storm inflow, originating in Lower Area, to the channel of

each of Rio Hondo and San Gabriel River within Montebello Forebay,

(i) the surface outflow from Montebello Forebay in the channel of each of the Rio Hondo and San Gabriel River,

(j) the number of inches of depth of average rainfall in the San Gabriel Valley,

(k) the average annual rainfall in the San Gabriel Valley for the ten consecutive Water Years just ended,

(l) Lower Area Annual Entitlement or the entitlement for the Long-term Accounting Period, determined pursuant to subparagraph (d) or (h), respectively, of paragraph 5 of this Judgment,

(m) Accrued Debit of Upper Area, if any, or Accrued Credit of Upper Area, if any, as it exists at the end of such Water Year, and

(n) the amount, if any, of Make-up Water which Upper District is obligated to deliver during the following Water Year.

DETERMINATIONS TO BE BASED ON EXHIBIT B

8. Each of the above required determinations shall be based on and conform to the procedures specified in this Judgment and in Exhibit B insofar as said exhibit provides a procedure.

REPORTS MEASUREMENTS AND DATA

9. The Watermaster shall report to the Court and to each party in writing at the same time and not more than five months after the end of each Water Year the determinations required by paragraph 7 above.

The Watermaster shall cause to be installed and maintained in good working order such measuring

devices in Whittier Narrows and elsewhere as are necessary or required and not otherwise available for the making of the determinations required by paragraph 7 above.

The Watermaster shall collect and assemble from each of the parties, and the parties shall make available to the Watermaster, such records, reports and other data as may reasonably be required in the making of the determinations required of the Watermaster under paragraph 7 above. All records, reports and data received, maintained or compiled by the Watermaster shall be open to inspection by any party or its representative.

OBJECTIONS

10. Any party who objects to any determination made by the Watermaster pursuant to paragraph 7 above, may make such objection in writing to the Watermaster within thirty (30) days after the Watermaster gives the required written notice of such determination. Within thirty (30) days after expiration of the time within which objection may be made to such determination, the Watermaster shall consider all objections thereto and shall amend, modify or affirm the determination and give notice thereof at the same time to all parties and shall file a copy of such final determination with the Court. If the Watermaster denies any objection in whole or in part, the party whose objection was so denied may within thirty (30) days after service of the final determination upon it, make written objection to such denial by filing its objections with the Court after first mailing a copy of such objections to the

Watermaster and to each party, and such party shall bring its objections on for hearing before the Court upon notice and motion and at such time as the Court may direct. If the Watermaster shall change or modify any determination, then any party may within fifteen (15) days after service of such final determination upon it object to such change or modification by following the procedure prescribed above in the case of a denial of an objection to the first determination. If objection to a final determination is filed with the Court as herein provided and brought on for hearing, then such final determination may be confirmed or modified in whole or in part as the Court may deem proper.

CHANGE IN METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

11. If the Watermaster shall deem it advisable to make a change in the method of making any measurement required under the terms of this Judgment, the Watermaster shall notify all parties of such proposed change, and if within sixty (60) days of such notification no party shall file written objections to such change with the Watermaster, the Watermaster may put such proposed change into effect. If, however, any party files its written objection to the proposed change, it shall by notice of motion filed not later than fifteen (15) days after the expiration of said 60-day period and served on the Watermaster and all parties bring its objection on for hearing before the Court at such time as the Court may direct, and the Court shall rule on whether the Watermaster may make such proposed change.

BUDGET

12. In addition to the above-specified administrative powers and duties, the Watermaster shall prepare a tentative budget for each Water Year, stating the estimated expense for discharging the duties of the Watermaster set forth in this Judgment. The Watermaster shall mail a copy of the tentative budget to each of the parties at the same time at least sixty (60) days before the beginning of each Water Year. However, with respect to the first Water Year following the entry of this Judgment, the tentative budget shall be mailed not later than one hundred and twenty (120) days from the entry of this Judgment. If any party has an objection to a tentative budget, or any suggestions with respect thereto, that party shall present the same in writing to the Watermaster within fifteen (15) days after service of the tentative budget upon it. If no objections are received, the tentative budget shall become the final budget. If objections to the tentative budget are received, the Watermaster shall, within fifteen (15) days after the expiration of the time for presenting objections, consider all such objections, prepare a final budget, and mail a copy thereof to each party, together with a statement of the amount assessed, if any, to each party, computed as provided in paragraph 13. If the Watermaster denies any objection in whole or in part, the party whose objection was so denied may, within fifteen (15) days after service of the final budget upon it, make written objection to such denial by filing

its objections with the Court after first mailing a copy of such objections to each party, and such party shall bring its objections on for hearing before the Court upon notice and motion and at such time as the Court may direct. If the Watermaster makes a change in the tentative budget, then any party may within fifteen (15) days after service of the final budget upon it object to any such change by following the procedure prescribed above in the case of a denial of an objection to the tentative budget. If objection to the final budget is filed with the Court as herein provided and brought on for hearing, then such final budget may be confirmed or adjusted in whole or part as the Court may deem proper.

FEES AND EXPENSES

13. The fees, compensation and expenses of the Watermaster hereunder shall be borne by the parties in the following proportions: 50% by Upper District, 41.2% by Central Municipal, 7.125% by the City of Long Beach, and 1.675% by the City of Compton, or such other division among the Plaintiffs as they may agree upon in writing and file with the Watermaster.

Payment of the amount assessed to a party, whether or not subject to adjustment by the Court as provided in paragraph 12, shall be paid on or prior to the beginning of the Water Year to which the final budget and statement of assessed costs is applicable. If such payment by any party is not made on or before said date, the Watermaster shall add a penalty of 5% thereof to such party's

statement. Payment required of any party hereunder may be enforced by execution issued out of this Court, or as may be provided by order hereinafter made by this Court. All such payments and penalties received by the Watermaster shall be expended by him for the administration of this Judgment. Any money remaining at the end of any Water Year shall be available for use in the following Water Year.

SUCCESSOR OF UPPER DISTRICT

14. If a public agency or district shall be formed hereafter which shall include the present area of Upper District and shall have ability equal to or greater than that which Upper District now has to perform the obligations under this Judgment, and shall appear in this action and file a valid and effective assumption of such obligations, then Upper District upon application to this Court, and after notice and hearing, shall thereupon be relieved and discharged from all further obligations hereunder.

CONTINUING JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

15. Full jurisdiction, power and authority is retained and reserved by the Court for the purpose of enabling the Court upon application of any party by motion and upon at least thirty (30) days notice thereof, and after hearing thereon (i) to make such further or supplemental orders or directions as may be necessary or appropriate for the construction, enforcement or carrying out of this Judgment, and (ii) to modify, amend or amplify any of the provisions of this Judgment whenever substantial developments affecting the physical, hydrological or other conditions dealt

with herein may, in the Court's opinion, justify or require such modification, amendment or amplification.

If at any time Plaintiffs and at least two-thirds of the Defendants including any two of the cities of Alhambra, Azusa and Monterey Park, shall file with the Court a written stipulation (i) that henceforth in determining any one or more of the component parts of Usable Water received by Lower Area in any Water Year, the Watermaster shall not use the method specified in this Judgment but shall use instead a new, different or altered method as specified and described in such stipulation, and (ii) that such new, different or altered method or methods shall be applied to redetermine the average annual amount of Usable Surface Flow, Subsurface Flow and Export to Lower Area which Lower Area received each Water Year during the period October 1, 1934 to September 30, 1959, referred to as the base period, and that on the basis of such redetermination the Court may modify paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Judgment to establish a new and different water entitlement and yearly adjustment thereto which shall thereafter control, then and in that event, after hearing pursuant to motion and notice to all parties, held at such time as the Court may direct, the Court may deny the motion or it may grant it and (a) approve the future use of the stipulated new, different or altered method or methods, by the Watermaster, and (b) by use of the stipulated new, different or altered method or

methods, redetermine the average annual amount of Usable Surface Flow, Subsurface Flow and Export to Lower Area received each Water Year during the base period, and on the basis thereof modify paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Judgment to provide for a new and different water entitlement and yearly adjustment thereto, which modifications shall be effective and control commencing with the Water Year following the entry of the order so modifying paragraphs 4 and 5.

REPORT OF TRANSFER OF WATER RIGHTS

16. Every transfer of any of those water rights of Defendants which are the subject of Paragraph 5(j) of this Judgment, whether such transfer is voluntary or involuntary, shall be reported promptly in writing by the transferor to the Watermaster; and the Watermaster shall give prompt written notice of such transfer to each party and to each transferee involved in every other transfer of any of those water rights. Such report by the transferor and notice by the Watermaster shall contain the following information as to each such transfer:

(a) The identity of the transferor;

(b) The identity of the transferee;

(c) The effective date of the transfer;

(d) A brief description of the document by which such transfer is made, and the recording data, if any;

(e) A statement as to whether the transfer was voluntary or involuntary;

(f) A statement whether or not after such transfer the transferor still has or

claims to have any of the water rights which are the subject of Paragraph 5(j) of this Judgment.

NOTICES

17. All notices, requests, objections, reports and other papers permitted or required by the terms of this Judgment shall be given or made by written document and shall be served by mail on each party and on each transferee of water rights who has appeared and filed the assumption of obligations required by paragraph 5(k) of this Judgment, and where required or appropriate, on the Watermaster. For all purposes of this paragraph the mailing address of each party shall be that set forth below its signature to the Stipulation for Judgment, and the mailing address of each transferee of water rights shall be that set forth in the appearance and assumption of obligations required by paragraph 5(k) of this Judgment, until changed as provided below. No further notice of any kind as to any matter arising hereunder, including notice to attorneys of record for any party or such transferee, need be given, made or served.

If any party or any such transferee of water rights shall desire to change its designation of mailing address, it shall file a written notice of such change with the clerk of this court and shall serve a copy thereof by mail on the Watermaster. Upon the receipt of any such notice the Watermaster shall promptly give written notice thereof to each party and to each transferee of water rights.

EFFECTIVE DATE

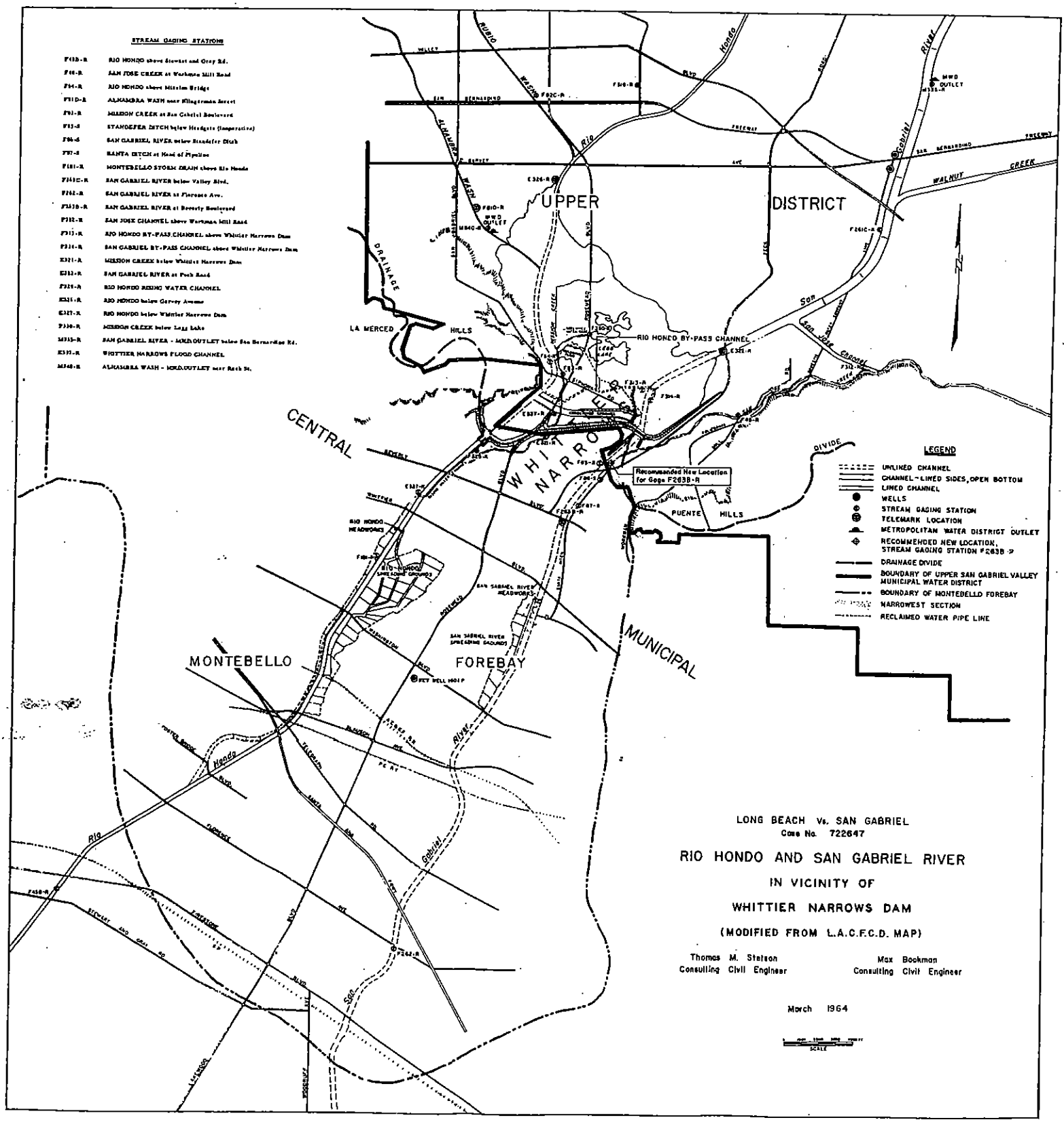
18. The rights decreed and the obligations imposed by this Judgment shall be effective October 1, 1963, and shall accrue from that date.

COSTS

19. None of the parties shall recover any costs from any other party.

Dated: _____, 1964.

_____
Judge



LONG BEACH Vs. SAN GABRIEL
Case No. 722647

RIO HONDO AND SAN GABRIEL RIVER
IN VICINITY OF
WHITTIER NARROWS DAM
(MODIFIED FROM L.A.C.F.C.D. MAP)

Thomas M. Stetson
Consulting Civil Engineer

Max Bookman
Consulting Civil Engineer

March 1964

EXHIBIT A

LONG BEACH v. SAN GABRIEL

ENGINEERING APPENDIX

EXHIBIT B

ENGINEERING APPENDIX

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ENGINEERING APPENDIX

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to the declaration of rights contained in paragraph 4 of the Judgment and the physical solution contained in paragraph 5 of the Judgment, the purpose of this exhibit is to establish the basis for calculations and measurements to provide for operation of the Judgment in the future.

Unless otherwise provided in this exhibit, all terms used herein are used in the same sense as defined or used in the Judgment.

The derivation of the Lower Area average annual entitlement is based upon the data presented herein covering the base period. However, if a more accurate method of determining Subsurface Flow is developed at some future time, it will be acceptable for use in carrying out the terms of this Judgment so long as it can also apply to the base period and to the years over which the Judgment shall have operated to that time.

I. DERIVATION OF LOWER AREA AVERAGE ANNUAL ENTITLEMENT

The Lower Area average annual entitlement is stipulated in paragraph 5 (a) of the Judgment to be 98,415 acre-feet. It was derived from three components of water supply over the base period, October 1, 1934, through September 30, 1959. Said components were: (1) Usable Surface Flow, (2) Subsurface Flow, and (3) Export to Lower Area.

A. Usable Surface Flow

For the base period, Usable Surface Flow was calculated as that portion of Surface Flow which percolated

in Montebello Forebay, less the calculated amounts of Lower Area Replenishment Water (hereby defined as water imported from outside of the watershed of the San Gabriel River system by or on behalf of Lower Area Parties for replenishment of Montebello Forebay and passing from Upper Area to Lower Area), and less one-half of the Raymond Basin sewage discharged in Upper Area from the Tri-City Sewage Treatment Plant.

Table 1 presents the calculation of Usable Surface Flow during the base period. The average annual quantity was calculated to be 51,620 acre-feet. Its derivation is summarized in the following tabulation.

		Average annual quantity in acre-feet
1. Surface Flow		108,560
2. Montebello Forebay surface outflow	45,000	
3. Local storm inflow within Montebello Forebay	1,660	
4. Portion of Surface Flow leaving Montebello Forebay (2 minus 3)		43,340
5. Surface Flow percolated in Montebello Forebay (1 minus 4)		65,220
6. Lower Area Replenishment Water (Colorado River water) passing through Whittier Narrows	11,870	
7. One-half of Raymond Basin sewage discharged in Upper Area	1,730	
8. Usable Surface Flow (5 minus 6 minus 7)		51,620

TABLE 1

CALCULATION OF USABLE SURFACE FLOW

DURING BASE PERIOD

(Acre-Feet)

	Surface Flow						Montebello Forebay surface outflow								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Water Year	Rio Hondo F-64	Mission Creek F-83	Rio Hondo Bypass F-313	Sycamore Canyon	San Gabriel River at maximum rising water	Total (2+3+4+5+6)	Rio Hondo F-45	San Gabriel River F-262	Subtotal (8+9)	Montebello Storm Drain F-181	Outflow of Surface Flow (10-11)	Surface Flow percolated in Montebello Forebay (7-12)	Colorado River water passing Whittier Narrows	One-half of Raymond Basin sewage discharged in Upper Area	Usable Surface Flow (13-14-15)
1934-35	29,230	9,140	0	390	22,410	61,170	6,000	4,700	10,700	1,650	9,050	52,120		2,650	49,470
36	20,700	9,810	0	70	16,140	46,720	4,220	1,750	5,970	890	5,080	41,640		2,735	38,905
37	50,900	10,840	0	260	47,750	109,750	26,870	21,000	47,870	2,170	45,700	64,050		2,865	61,185
38	209,330	14,700	0	510	109,120	333,660	172,100	60,000	232,100	2,050	230,050	103,610		2,960	100,650
39	30,650	16,330	0	200	38,380	85,560	9,540	2,540	12,080	980	11,100	74,460		2,970	71,490
1939-40	27,660	16,210	0	110	29,510	73,490	4,850	1,900	6,750	890	5,860	67,630		2,985	64,645
41	130,650	18,120	0	1,070	112,440	262,280	93,260	75,780	169,040	4,090	164,950	97,330		3,205	94,125
42	28,810	18,740	0	80	43,770	91,400	6,730	13,570	20,300	960	19,340	72,060		3,140	68,920
43	59,470	17,410	0	150	222,670	299,700	41,910	186,420	228,330	2,580	225,750	73,950		3,235	70,715
44	51,390	18,850	0	220	121,420	191,880	26,820	79,930	106,750	2,390	104,360	87,520		3,545	83,975
1944-45	32,300	18,020	0	70	57,130	107,520	8,460	26,110	34,570	770	33,800	73,720		3,490	70,230
46	43,160	15,630	0	70	51,580	110,440	11,280	16,480	27,760	870	26,890	83,550		3,635	79,915
47	48,410	14,230	0	110	56,790	119,540	16,030	27,650	43,680	1,350	42,330	77,210		3,785	73,425
48	25,370	12,670	0	20	20,970	59,030	3,510	0	3,510	910	2,600	56,430		2,065	54,365
49	11,100	10,640	0	40	13,590	35,370	1,490	0	1,490	860	630	34,740		0	34,740
1949-50	12,280	8,780	0	110	11,780	32,950	2,840	0	2,840	1,240	1,600	31,350		0	31,350
51	7,880	6,700	0	0	8,420	23,000	780	0	780	890	-110	23,110		0	23,110
52	34,570	6,090	0	530	56,800	97,990	26,040	24,250	50,290	3,330	46,960	51,030		0	51,030
53	16,120	6,210	0	50	22,350	44,730	3,450	980	4,430	1,430	3,000	41,730		0	41,730
54	23,390	3,580	7,230	100	18,130	52,430	10,760	3,790	14,550	2,190	12,360	40,070	15,690	0	24,380
1954-55	11,350	3,100	9,730	70	14,630	38,880	8,000	1,000	9,000	1,210	7,790	31,090	23,130	0	7,960
56	16,180	2,310	14,990	150	28,930	62,560	14,540	10,360	24,900	2,110	22,790	39,770	42,870	0	-3,100
57	16,840	1,840	20,400	50	22,220	61,350	4,640	1,390	6,030	1,120	4,910	56,440	51,870	0	4,570
58	119,320	2,660	15,300	540	91,320	229,140	30,260	23,960	54,220	3,250	50,970	178,170	103,900	0	74,270
1958-59	39,800	3,920	0	10	39,790	83,520	3,900	3,130	7,030	1,230	5,800	77,720	59,390	0	18,330
TOTALS	1,096,860	266,530	67,650	4,980	1,278,040	2,714,060	538,280	586,690	1,124,970	41,410	1,083,560	1,630,500	296,850	43,265	1,290,385
Averages	43,870	10,660	2,710	200	51,120	108,560	21,530	23,470	45,000	1,660	43,340	65,220	11,870	1,730	51,620

B. Subsurface Flow

The State of California, Department of Water Resources, published in April 1962, Appendix B, "Safe Yield Determinations", of Bulletin No. 104, a report entitled "Planned Utilization of the Ground Water Basins of the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles County". That report included estimates of the seasonal Subsurface Flow through Whittier Narrows for each Water Year during the period 1934-35 through 1956-57. By applying the same methods of computation, the estimates have been extended through the Water Year 1958-59 and a 25-year average of 28,400 acre-feet derived.

Table 2 sets out the Subsurface Flow for each Water Year in the base period and the average annual Subsurface Flow during the base period.

TABLE 2

SUBSURFACE FLOW
DURING BASE PERIOD

Water Year	Acre-Feet
1934-35	33,500
36	33,500
37	31,100
38	25,600
39	25,000
1939-40	23,900
41	23,300
42	21,800
43	21,900
44	23,700
1944-45	23,500
46	23,100
47	22,400
48	25,700
49	30,300
1949-50	34,000
51	32,800
52	32,100
53	32,800
54	33,200
1954-55	33,600
56	32,200
57	32,600
58	30,500
1958-59	27,800
TOTAL	709,900
Average	28,400

C. Export to Lower Area

During the base period there were a number of water producers or water service agencies which produced water by surface diversions or wells in Upper Area and exported it to Lower Area. At the present time, and for the past several years, all such water has been pumped from wells in Upper Area.

There are four water service agencies which currently so export water. They are the Rincon Ditch Company, California Domestic Water Company, Suburban Water Systems, and the City of Whittier.

Table 3 sets forth Export to Lower Area for each Water Year during the base period and the average annual Export to Lower Area during the base period.

TABLE 3

EXPORT TO LOWER AREA
DURING BASE PERIOD

Water Year	Acre-Feet
1934-35	15,049
35-36	21,644
36-37	22,668
37-38	25,151
38-39	27,532
1939-40	22,566
40-41	24,191
41-42	27,514
42-43	30,484
43-44	31,182
1944-45	25,953
45-46	27,456
46-47	29,877
47-48	30,165
48-49	25,515
1949-50	18,363
50-51	21,651
51-52	16,302
52-53	18,141
53-54	18,360
1954-55	18,796
55-56	20,728
56-57	19,686
57-58	22,031
58-59	23,881
TOTAL	584,886
Average	23,395

D. Derivation of Lower Area Average Annual Entitlement

Table 4 presents the derivation of the Lower Area average annual entitlement.

TABLE 4

LOWER AREA AVERAGE ANNUAL ENTITLEMENT

(In acre-feet for base period)

Usable Surface Flow (Table 1)	51,620
Subsurface Flow (Table 2)	28,400
Export to Lower Area (Table 3)	23,395
Sub-total	103,415
Stipulated deduction	5,000
Lower Area average annual entitlement	98,415

II. DETERMINATION OF FUTURE LOWER AREA ANNUAL ENTITLEMENT

In determining a future Lower Area Annual Entitlement, as set forth in paragraph 5 (d) of the Judgment, the annual rainfall for San Gabriel Valley shall be determined in accordance with procedures set forth below, which are those presently utilized by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. The 90-year (1872-73 through 1961-62) average rainfall for San Gabriel Valley has been calculated by said District to be eighteen and fifty-two one-hundredths (18.52) inches. For purposes of this Judgment, this quantity shall be the long-term average annual rainfall for San Gabriel Valley and shall not be subject to change.

The arithmetic average of the annual rainfall recorded at the four precipitation stations listed below shall constitute the rainfall for San Gabriel Valley for the respective Water Year.

Station No.	Location
95	114 East First Street, San Dimas
102C	19711 East Valley Blvd., Walnut
108C	119 South Hoyt Avenue, El Monte
610B	City Hall, Pasadena

Table 5 presents the annual rainfall for San Gabriel Valley for the Water Years 1954-55 through 1962-63.

TABLE 5

ANNUAL RAINFALL FOR SAN GABRIEL VALLEY

Water Year	Rainfall, Inches
1954-55	13.9
56	16.7
57	13.7
58	30.2
59	8.5
1959-60	10.6
61	5.9
62	22.4
63	12.3

The average rainfall in inches for the ten (10) consecutive Water Years ending with the year for which entitlement is being calculated shall be used as the basis for determining Lower Area Annual Entitlement.

Lower Area Annual Entitlements have been computed for 10-year average rainfall in increments of one-tenth (0.1) inch between fourteen (14) and twenty-five (25) inches and are set forth in Table A in paragraph 5 (d) of the Judgment. The following outlines the procedure for determining Lower Area Annual Entitlement from Table A:

(1) Derive the 10-year average rainfall for San Gabriel Valley to the nearest one-tenth (0.1) inch;

(2) Enter Table A in left-hand column at whole number of inches of rainfall; and

(3) Read horizontally to the vertical column representing the appropriate tenth of an inch of rainfall to obtain the quantity of Lower Area Annual Entitlement in acre-feet.

III. FUTURE MEASUREMENTS

It will be necessary to maintain records of measurement of stream flow, flow in pipelines, rainfall and depth to ground water at a number of locations. The purpose of this Part III is to locate and identify those measurement stations and to specify the manner in which the measurements are to be used in the future operation of the Judgment. The line through Whittier Narrows shown on Exhibit A as "narrowest section" is the line at which accounting shall be made of the water to be received in the future by Lower Area Parties. The Watermaster shall, insofar as practicable, utilize measurement data available from existing sources. When such data are not available the Watermaster may make such measurements as may be necessary or reasonably required for the purposes of this Judgment. The Watermaster is hereby authorized to re-establish, rebuild or replace measuring stations whenever necessary for the operation of this Judgment.

A. Surface Water Measurements and Calculations.

There may be several categories of water flowing on the surface through Whittier Narrows. Among them may be local stream flow, Lower Area Replenishment Water, Reclaimed Water and Make-up Water. The Watermaster shall have the responsibility of determining the quantities of each category of water flowing through Whittier Narrows in the future.

The approximate locations of stream measuring stations in and near Whittier Narrows are shown on Exhibit A. The surface

water measurements and calculations shall include the following:

1. Measurements of Surface Flow.
   a. Rio Hondo above Mission Bridge, Station F64-R.
   b. Mission Creek at San Gabriel Boulevard, Station F83-R.
   c. Rio Hondo By-pass Channel, Station F313-R.
   d. Whittier Narrows Flood Channel, Station E337-R.
   e. Calculation of Sycamore Canyon runoff based on annual rainfall to nearest inch at Station 170-C as shown on Table 6.
   f. San Gabriel River near Parkway Bridge. This is to be a new station to replace the existing station on San Gabriel River at Beverly Boulevard, Station F263B-R.
   g. The portion of Reclaimed Water from Whittier Narrows Reclamation Plant diverted to Rio Hondo.
2. Measurement of local storm inflow to the channel of each of the Rio Hondo and San Gabriel River within Montebello Forebay.
   a. Montebello storm drain, Station F181-R.
   b. Calculation of unmeasured local storm inflow.
3. Measurements of diversions to spreading grounds Montebello Forebay.
4. Measurement of surface outflow from Montebello Forebay in the channel of each of Rio Hondo and

San Gabriel River.

a. Rio Hondo above Stewart and Gray Road, Station F45B-R.

b. San Gabriel River at Florence Avenue, Station F262-R.

5. Measurement of Lower Area Replenishment Water imported to Upper Area from outside the watershed of the San Gabriel River system.

a. Rio Hondo By-pass Channel, Station F313-R.

b. San Gabriel By-pass Channel, Station F314-R.

c. San Gabriel River MWD Outlet, Station M335-R.

d. Alhambra Wash MWD Outlet, Station M340-R.

e. Any other measuring point or points in Upper Area at which such replenishment water is released.

6. Measurement of total Reclaimed Water from Whittier Narrows Reclamation Plant reclaimed by or on behalf of Lower Area Parties.

In the event that any of the aforementioned gaging stations are inoperative for any reason and for any period of time the Watermaster shall estimate the quantity that would have been measured at the station had it been operative. The estimate shall be based on correlation to nearby operative measuring stations or on other reasonable engineering methods.

TABLE 6

RAINFALL - RUNOFF RELATIONSHIP OF SYCAMORE CANYON*

Annual rainfall, in inches at Precipitation Station No. 170-C	Estimated runoff in acre-feet
6	5
7	10
8	15
9	25
10	35
11	45
12	60
13	75
14	90
15	105
16	125
17	145
18	170
19	200
20	240
21	275
22	315
23	355
24	400
25	445
26	490
27	535
28	580
29	630
30	685

Extrapolate for rainfall values in excess of 30 inches.

* Located on Westerly side of Whittier Narrows, upstream from dam and downstream from stream gaging Station F64-R. Approximate drainage area is 2.77 square miles.

B. Subsurface Flow

The determination of Subsurface Flow involves certain measurements and procedures which are set forth in this section. In connection with a recent comprehensive study made by the State of California, Department of Water Resources, for Bulletin No. 104, "Planned Utilization of the Ground Water Basins of the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles County", estimates were made of Subsurface Flow through Whittier Narrows. The State concluded that a reasonable method of determining Subsurface Flow was by the transmissibility method, which is based on Darcy's Law applied

at the location shown on Exhibit A as "narrowest section". Darcy's Law states that $Q = PIA$, in which

Q = Subsurface Flow

P = Permeability, in gallons per day per square foot under unit hydraulic gradient

I = Slope of water table

A = Cross-sectional area

Under this Judgment calculations shall be made by the Watermaster for the spring and fall of each year and because of slight variations due to the nature of the data available, Subsurface Flow for any one year will be equal to the tri-annual average of the quantities calculated for the three years ending with the year of calculation. In this manner, annual Subsurface Flow shall be based on the average of six calculations, the first of which shall be the spring of 1962.

The elevation of the ground surface at the "narrowest section" of Whittier Narrows is deemed to be 208 feet above sea level, and the width of the section is deemed to be 7,900 feet. Water levels fluctuate at Whittier Narrows and the cross-sectional area of the ground water at Whittier Narrows will vary with fluctuations in ground water elevation.

It should be noted that $T = PD$, where T = transmissibility in gallons per day per foot of width under unit hydraulic gradient and D = saturated depth in feet. Therefore $PA = TW$ and $Q = PAI = TWI$. The product TW (or PA) for the entire cross-sectional area was determined to be 4,739.5 x 1,000,000 gallons per day, or 7,333.6 cfs. The actual slope of the water table, I, would then be applied to the calculated quantity of TW (or PA).

The average permeability of the material to a depth of 100 feet below the ground surface has been determined to be equal to 2,000 gallons per day per square foot, which is

equal to .003095 cubic feet per second per square foot. This represents the average permeability in the zone of water level fluctuation.

In order to correct for the unsaturated depth, the equation $Q = TWI$ is modified to $Q = (TW - C)I$ where

$C = P_1Wd$,

C = The flow which would occur in the unsaturated section if it were saturated, in cubic feet per second under unit hydraulic gradient.

P_1 = Average permeability for a distance of 100 feet below the ground surface.

W = The cross-sectional width, or 7,900 feet.

d = The distance from the water surface to the top of the ground, or 208 feet minus ground water elevation.

Utilizing the values of permeability shown above, then

C = 24.45 d, in cubic feet per second, for values of "d" to a depth of 100 feet below the ground surface.

The "effective transmissibility" is equal to the total transmissibility times the width at the narrowest section minus C, or,

$Tw_e = TW - C$

$Tw_e = 7,334 - C$, in cubic feet per second.

Subsurface Flow is equal to the effective transmissibility times the average slope of the water table. The formula derived from the foregoing, may be stated as follows:

$Q = 724\ I\ [7,334 - 24.45\ (208 - E)]$

Where: Q = Subsurface Flow in acre-feet per year,

I = Average adjusted slope of ground water surface at narrowest section, and

E = Ground water elevation of the water surface in feet above sea level at the narrowest cross-section.

The detailed steps to be carried out by the Watermaster are as follows:

(1) Ground water level contour maps in the vicinity of Whittier Narrows are drawn on the basis of water level measurements.

(2) A line representing the narrowest cross-section is drawn on the ground water contour maps.

(3) This line is subdivided into four equal lengths.

(4) The average slope of the water table at each of the three points within the narrowest section is determined along a line perpendicular to the ground water contours in the manner heretofore used by the State of California, Department of Water Resources.

(5) Adjustment is made to the ground water slope at each of the three points so that it is perpendicular to the narrowest section by:

(a) measuring the angle, in degrees, between the line representing the narrowest cross-section and the tangent to the flow line at the narrowest cross-section,

(b) applying the sine of that angle to the previously determined slope to determine the adjusted slope, and

(c) obtaining an average of the three adjusted slopes to represent the average slope through the narrowest cross-section.

(6) The elevation of the water surface at the narrowest cross-section is determined by interpolating between the ground water contours.

(7) The distance to the ground water surface is computed from the top of the ground by the formula: $d = 208 - E$, where E represents the average water level elevation of the narrowest cross-section, in feet.

(8) The correction factors for the transmissibility for the area from the top of ground to the water surface is computed by the formula $C = 24.45\ d$, in cubic feet per second.

(9) The effective transmissibility is computed by the formula $Tw_e = 7,334 - C$, in cubic feet per second.

(10) Subsurface Flow is computed by multiplying the effective transmissibility by the average adjusted slope.

(11) The computed Subsurface Flow, in cubic feet per second, is converted to acre-feet per year by multiplying it by 724.

The selected wells within the vicinity of Whittier Narrows which have been used for drawing the ground water contours are as follows:

Location No.	State No.
2927B	2S 11W 06M01S
2927D	06K01S
2928	07B01S
2936	06A01S
2936A	1S 11W 31J03S
2938A	2S 11W 07H1S
2938D	05N05S
2939	08N01S
2939B	18B01S
2939G	07R01S
2947C	-
2947F	05L01S
2947N	05P01S
2948	05N04S
2948E	08B02S
2948F	08L03S
2957H	-

The Watermaster shall obtain measurements of ground water elevations in the spring and fall of each year when they are at their approximate high and low levels, respectively. Such measurements may be made at, but need not be limited to, all of the above listed wells.

C. Export to Lower Area

If present measuring devices on existing conduits are inadequate, the Watermaster shall install or cause to be installed adequate measuring devices to determine the amount of Export to Lower Area.

IV. ACCOUNTING

Utilizing the appropriate measurements described in the previous portion of this Exhibit B, the Watermaster shall maintain accounts for the determination of Lower Area Annual Entitlement, the annual amount of Usable Water, Make-up Water to be delivered, Make-up Water received, the annual total amount of Usable Water and Make-up Water, the accumulated Lower Area Annual Entitlements, the accumulated amounts of Usable Water and Make-up Water received subsequent to September 30, 1963, Accrued Debit of Upper Area or Accrued Credit of Upper Area, and records necessary for accomplishing the Long-term Accounting.

In maintaining the accounting records listed above, the Watermaster shall establish the necessary accounting procedures to accomplish the recordation of data and required calculations for accomplishment of the provisions set forth in paragraph 5 of the Judgment.

A. Components of Usable Water

1. Surface Flow. Surface Flow shall be measured as set forth in Part III.A. of this exhibit to include all water other than Export to Lower Area and Subsurface Flow which passes from Upper Area to Lower Area through Whittier Narrows. When the new station to be constructed on the San Gabriel River near Parkway Bridge is completed, it shall replace the gaging station on the San Gabriel River at Beverly Boulevard, Station F263B-R. Until such new station is in operation, Surface Flow as measured at Station F263B-R shall be increased by the amount of Surface Flow which has percolated or been diverted between Station F263B-R and the point of maximum rising water. The Watermaster shall determine the quantity so percolated or diverted based upon available measurements by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District.

2. Subsurface Flow. Subsurface Flow shall be calculated in accordance with the procedures heretofore set forth.

3. Export to Lower Area. The Watermaster shall reduce to acre-feet the meter readings on each of the conduits transporting through Whittier Narrows water diverted from surface streams in Upper Area or pumped or developed from underground sources in Upper Area. These quantities shall be used to determine Export to Lower Area except that after September 30, 1966, Export to Lower Area used for determination of Usable Water shall not exceed 23,395 acre-feet per year. (Paragraph 3(1) of this Judgment.)

B. Calculation of Usable Water

After determining the amounts of Surface Flow, Subsurface Flow and Export to Lower Area during a Water Year, as provided above, the Watermaster, in order to determine the extent to which such water constitutes the receipt of Usable Water by Lower Area during such Water Year, shall deduct from the total of such amounts, the following:

1. Lower Area Replenishment Water. An amount equal to the total quantity of Lower Area Replenishment Water released in Upper Area in each Water Year subsequent to September 30, 1963, less such amount, if any, as the Watermaster determines to be lost due to evaporation or transpiration prior to the receipt of such water in Lower Area;

2. Reclaimed Water. An amount equal to the total quantity of Reclaimed Water which is reclaimed by or on behalf of Lower Area Parties;

3. Make-up Water. An amount equal to the quantity of Make-up Water delivered to Lower Area during such Water Year, calculated as hereafter provided, to the extent included in

Surface Flow or Export to Lower Area;

4. Paragraph 3(1)(6) Water. An amount equal to the quantity of any water which falls within the scope of paragraph 3(1)(6) of the Judgment; and

5. Unusable Surface Flow. An amount equal to the quantity of Unusable Surface Flow, which is determined by deducting from the total outflow as measured at Stations F45B-R and F262-R: (1) Local Storm Outflow and (2) the portion of Surface Flow which has been caused to pass said stations by reason of any spreading of water in Montebello Forebay by or on behalf of Lower Area Parties.

Local Storm Outflow is a portion of local storm inflow originating in Montebello Forebay upstream from said measuring stations, the amount of which outflow is to be determined as hereinafter provided. When actual measurements of local storm inflow are not available, the amount thereof discharging to the channels of Rio Hondo or San Gabriel River within Montebello Forebay upstream from stations F45B-R and F262-R shall be estimated by correlation with the local storm inflow measured at Montebello Storm Drain, Station F181-R. Such quantities shall be estimated on the basis of the individual drainage areas of storm drain projects and the runoff per unit area determined from the Montebello Storm Drain, Station F181-R, during the particular time interval under consideration. When water is flowing out of Montebello Forebay on the surface in the Rio Hondo or San Gabriel River channels, the Watermaster shall determine Local Storm Outflow as follows:

a. Local Storm Outflow from Rio Hondo. When outflow occurs at Station F45B-R, all local storm inflow, both measured and estimated, which enters the Rio Hondo channel between that station and Upper Area shall constitute Local Storm Outflow from Rio Hondo, but the amount thereof shall not exceed the amount of

outflow at Station F45B-R for such periods.

b. Local Storm Outflow from San Gabriel River. At such times as local storm inflow does not join Surface Flow in San Gabriel River, the portion of such local storm inflow passing Station F262-R shall constitute Local Storm Outflow. In addition, at such times as Surface Flow in the San Gabriel River commingles with the local storm inflow, then the Watermaster shall determine Local Storm Outflow as follows:

(1) Calculate the total amount of local storm inflow to the San Gabriel River during such times, but such amount to be used in the determination of Local Storm Outflow shall not exceed the amount of San Gabriel River outflow passing Station F262-R during such periods.

(2) Calculate the Local Storm Outflow passing Station F262-R during such times, which calculation shall be based on the Surface Flow and local storm inflow to the San Gabriel River channel, giving appropriate weight to the quantities involved and the distance the respective quantities of water traverse Montebello Forebay in said channel.

(3) These two calculations shall then be averaged arithmetically and the resulting amount shall be Local Storm Outflow from San Gabriel River.

C. Determination and Delivery of Make-up Water

1. By Additions to Surface Flow (paragraph 5(i)(1) of Judgment). The determination of the amount of Make-up Water which is delivered to Lower Area as an addition to Surface Flow shall be based upon (a) measurements of Make-up Water at the

delivery outlet of such water upstream from Whittier Narrows, (b) measurements of water consisting in whole or in part of Make-up Water passing the applicable stations listed in Part III.A.1. of this Exhibit B, and (c) such deductions from the measurements of Make-up Water at said stations so listed as are necessary to take into account (i) the amount of any water other than Make-up Water included in the measurements at said stations so listed, (ii) any losses due to evaporation or transpiration of Make-up Water after such measurement and prior to its receipt in Lower Area, and (iii) any percolation of Make-up Water after such measurement and prior to the time it reaches the "narrowest section" in Whittier Narrows.

As changing conditions may require, the Watermaster shall change the points of measurement of Make-up Water in order to obtain those measurements necessary to determine the amount of Make-up Water delivered to Lower Area Parties by means of increasing Surface Flow.

2. By Payment for Reclaimed Water (paragraph 5(i)(2) of the Judgment). The Watermaster shall determine (a) the quantity of Reclaimed Water reclaimed at the Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant as it existed October 1, 1963, and which when so reclaimed shall have been passed through Whittier Narrows, and (b) the quantity, if any, of Reclaimed Water reclaimed at any future additions to said plant after September 30, 1963, and which when so reclaimed shall have been passed through Whittier Narrows. Such quantities shall be ascertained from the records of Los Angeles County Flood Control District.

Upon being advised that a payment has been made by Upper District or Defendants to Central Municipal pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 5(i)(2) of the Judgment, the Watermaster shall credit Upper Area Parties with the delivery of Make-up Water computed according to said paragraph of the

Judgment.

3. By Deliveries to a Lower Area Party (paragraph 5(i)(3) of the Judgment). Any Make-up Water delivered directly to a Lower Area Party with the consent of Plaintiffs shall be metered and the meter records reduced to acre-feet per year. Upon being advised that a Lower Area Party has received a direct delivery of Make-up Water pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 5(i)(3) of the Judgment, the Watermaster shall credit Upper Area Parties with delivery of such Make-up Water in the Water Year in which it was so delivered.

D. Long-term Accounting

The Watermaster shall maintain a record of the annual rainfall in the San Gabriel Valley, including a running average of such rainfall, so that the Watermaster will be informed when a Long-term Accounting shall be carried out as specified in paragraph 5(h) of the Judgment, and shall thereafter perform the necessary calculations for accomplishment of the adjustment, if any, between the aggregate amount of water received compared to the aggregate entitlement for the period.

E. Water Usable for Ground Water Replenishment

With respect to any delivery of Make-up Water the Watermaster shall determine the suitability of such water for ground water replenishment. The Watermaster shall gather, insofar as readily available from public and private agencies, data relating to the quality of all categories of water, Surface Flow, Subsurface Flow, Export to Lower Area, Reclaimed Water, Lower Area Replenishment Water and Make-up Water.

REIMBURSEMENT CONTRACT

LONG BEACH v. SAN GABRIEL

d.

REIMBURSEMENT CONTRACT

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ed.

REIMBURSEMENT CONTRACT

THIS CONTRACT is made by and between UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, herein called "Upper District", and the cities of ALHAMBRA, ARCADIA, AZUSA, COVINA, EL MONTE, GLENDORA, MONTEREY PARK, MONROVIA, SOUTH PASADENA, and WHITTIER; BALDWIN PARK COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, and SAN GABRIEL COUNTY WATER DISTRICT; AZUSA AGRICULTURAL WATER COMPANY, AZUSA VALLEY WATER COMPANY, CALIFORNIA DOMESTIC WATER COMPANY, CALIFORNIA WATER & TELEPHONE COMPANY, COLUMBIA LAND AND WATER COMPANY, COVINA IRRIGATING COMPANY, CROSS WATER COMPANY, DUARTE WATER COMPANY, EAST PASADENA WATER COMPANY, LTD., GLENDORA IRRIGATING COMPANY, SAN DIMAS WATER COMPANY, SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER COMPANY, SUBURBAN WATER SYSTEMS, SUNNYSLOPE WATER COMPANY, and VALLECITO WATER COMPANY, corporations, herein collectively called "Pumpers."

ed.

RECITALS

1. The Action. In the matter of Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Long Beach, et al. v. San Gabriel Valley Water Company, et al., (L. A. Superior Court No. 722,647) the water rights of substantially all major water producers in the main San Gabriel Valley are sought to be restricted.

2. Judgment. The parties named above, except City

of Whittier, are concurrently executing a Stipulation that a Judgment substantially in the form annexed hereto shall be rendered and it is anticipated that such Judgment will be rendered in the action.

3. Public Interest in Settlement. It is in the best interests of the Pumpers and in the best interests of the water users and taxpayers within the corporate boundaries of those Pumpers which are public agencies, of the consumers of those Pumpers which are utilities or mutual water companies, and of all residents and taxpayers of Upper District, that said action be settled and disposed of in accordance with the terms of said judgment in order to preserve the water supplies within Upper Area.

DEFINITIONS

1. "Contract Costs" -- All costs hereafter paid by Upper District:

ed.

(a) In providing Make-up Water under the terms of the judgment. In computing such cost of providing Make-up Water, any cost which Upper District shall pay which it would have paid even though it had not provided Make-up Water shall be excluded; and particularly but not exclusively, no amount which shall be paid to The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California as a condition to any past or future annexation shall be

deemed a cost of providing Make-up Water. Such costs may include interest paid by Upper District upon money borrowed for advancements made by it or interest which would have been received by the District, but which it lost by reason of making such advancements.

(b) In complying with the terms of said judgment.

(c) In keeping the records, making the determinations and collecting the moneys required by the later provisions of this contract.

2. "Assessable Pumpage" -- The amount of ground water produced in the applicable calendar year by or on behalf of any Pumper by pumping or extraction thereof from the Upper Area, including ground water produced under rights hereafter acquired from any source.

ed.

3. Common Terms With Judgment -- All terms specially defined in said judgment are used herein in the sense in which they are therein defined, and said special definitions are incorporated herein by this reference.

OPERATIVE PROVISIONS

1. Consideration for Execution. The great majority of the defendants in the action are situated in whole or in part within Upper District and pump water therein. Certain defendants, including the Cities of Alhambra, Azusa and

Monterey Park, as well as the City of Whittier which is not a defendant, lie outside Upper District. Execution of this agreement by all parties to it is essential to induce each party hereto to execute this agreement, and likewise, execution of the Stipulation for Judgment by all defendants in the action is necessary to induce each party hereto to execute this contract. Each party executes this contract in consideration of its execution by the other parties, and in consideration of the execution of the Stipulation by the parties thereto. Moreover, by this contract each party other than City of Whittier waives its right to cross-complain in the action so as to bring City of Whittier into the action as a party.

2. Intervention by Upper District. In consideration of the execution of this contract by Pumpers and to contribute to the physical solution of providing adequate water for its inhabitants, Upper District has intervened as a defendant in the action and agrees to execute the stipulation for said judgment.

3. Administration. Upper District shall administer the provisions of Paragraphs 6 through 9, below, as to all Pumpers, including additional parties hereto mentioned in Paragraph 16.

4. Covenant to Reimburse. Each Pumper hereby agrees to pay to Upper District such Pumper's share of Contract

Costs allocated and determined as provided below.

5. Allocation of Costs Among Pumpers. Pumpers agree among themselves, each for the benefit of all other Pumpers, to share and participate in the payment of any sums due Upper District hereunder in such proportion as the Assessable Pumpage of each Pumper bears to the total Assessable Pumpage of all Pumpers for the applicable period covered by any assessment as hereinafter provided, subject to the provisions of Paragraph 9 below.

6. Reports by Pumpers. Pumpers shall file under penalty of perjury the reports hereinafter specified in the form provided by Upper District, as follows:

(a) Time and Procedure for Filing. Each year, on or before March 1, each Pumper shall file with Upper District a written report of its extractions of water from Upper Area for the preceding calendar year containing the information set forth in subparagraph (b) of this paragraph.

ed.

(b) Contents of the Report. Such annual reports to Upper District shall set forth:

(1) The name and address of the Pumper; and

(2) The number of acre feet of water which was pumped or extracted from Upper Area by or on behalf of the Pumper during

the calendar year covered.

(c) Determination in Lieu of Report. In the event any Pumper fails to so file such report, Upper District may make a determination of the Assessable Pumpage of such Pumper, which determination shall be final and binding.

7. Notice of Assessment. On or before June 1 of each year, Upper District shall serve a Notice of Assessment on each Pumper covering the preceding calendar year which will contain a statement of:

(a) The amount of Assessable Pumpage by each Pumper;

(b) A detailed statement of Contract Costs during the preceding calendar year, if any; and

(c) A statement of the amount of such Contract Costs which are assessable to and payable by the Pumper to whom such notice is sent.

ed.

8. Payment--Delinquency and Default. All assessments herein provided for shall be due and payable on the following July 31. In the event of nonpayment of any assessment, Upper District may bring an action and shall have the right to recover such assessment, together with interest thereon at the rate of 7% per annum from the date of delinquency and costs of suit, including any reasonable attorneys' fees incurred.

If, after due diligence, Upper District is unable to collect a Pumper's allocated cost, such uncollectible amount (including interest, costs and attorneys' fees) shall be prorated among and paid by the other Pumpers in the same proportions as they paid assessments for the year or years in question. Said proration shall be billed and payable with the next succeeding assessment.

9. Redetermination of Assessable Pumpage. Any Pumper may at any time within 90 days after receipt of any Notice of Assessment request a redetermination of the Assessable Pumpage of such Pumper or of any other Pumper or Pumpers reflected in such notice. Such request shall be addressed in writing to Upper District and shall set forth the basis of the requesting Pumper's belief that such data are incorrect. Upon the receipt of any request, the following procedures shall be undertaken by Upper District:

ed.

(a) Notice of Request for Redetermination. Upper District shall forthwith notify in writing any Pumper whose Assessable Pumpage has been questioned, of the fact of such request and the name of the requesting Pumper. Notice shall further be sent to all Pumpers that procedures will be undertaken pursuant to this paragraph, and shall state briefly the issues to be determined.

(b) Availability of Records. Subsequent to such notice, the records of the Pumper whose Assessable Pumpage is subject to a request for redetermination shall be made available at reasonable hours and upon reasonable demand to Upper District, insofar as such records are relevant to a determination of the Assessable Pumpage of the Pumper during the period involved.

(c) Investigation and Notice of Hearing. Upper District shall conduct an investigation and shall by written decision served on all Pumpers redetermine or affirm such Assessable Pumpage. Upper District may at its option set a date for hearing. In such event, at least ten days' notice in writing of said hearing date shall be given to all Pumpers.

ed.

(d) Conduct of Hearing and Decision. If hearing be held, Upper District shall not be bound therein by strict rules of evidence, but may rely on any evidence which it deems of probative value. Any Pumper may present evidence and arguments thereat. The written decision of Upper District, with or without such hearing, shall be served on all Pumpers and shall be conclusive for purposes of this contract, unless said issue is submitted

to a court of competent jurisdiction within 90 days from notice of such decision.

(e) Reallocation of Contract Costs. If Assessable Pumpage is modified by any such decision, Contract Costs shall be reallocated in accordance therewith. Said reallocation shall be billed and payable with the next succeeding assessment.

10. Water Rights Unaffected. This contract relates solely to the equitable allocation of Contract Costs and does not involve or constitute an admission or agreement as to the water rights of any Pumper. Execution of this contract shall not prevent any party hereto from bringing or maintaining any action or proceeding to determine rights to pump, extract or store water, or to limit or curtail any pumping, extraction or storage of water in or from Upper Area or elsewhere, except as limited by Paragraphs 1 and 16 of the Operative Provisions hereof.

ed.

11. Changed Conditions. It is recognized that conditions in Upper Area may hereafter change to such an extent that it may become equitable to modify either the total obligation of Pumpers to Upper District hereunder or the allocation of Contract Costs. While this contract is entered into to assure Upper District of reimbursement of an amount up to its entire Contract Costs, it is not intended hereby, and this contract shall not be deemed, to prevent Upper District

from modifying and reducing such obligation or from applying other relief which may reduce the burden on Pumpers. Without limitation upon the power of Upper District to otherwise reduce the aggregate amount payable under this contract, the following specific instances of changed conditions are contemplated:

(a) Allocation of Portion of Burden to Taxes. It may at some future date appear equitable and fair to allocate all or a portion of Contract Costs to ad valorem taxes or other revenues of Upper District. In such event, Upper District may, in the discretion of its Board of Directors, allocate all or a portion of Contract Costs to such revenue sources and the remainder, if any, thereof, shall be payable under the terms of this contract.

(b) Imposition of Pump Tax. If Upper District should acquire and exercise the right to levy a tax upon the pumping or extraction of ground water, then the aggregate of such tax shall be credited proportionally amongst Pumpers with respect to Assessable Pumpage within Upper District.

(c) Adjudication of Rights. If all or substantially all of the water rights within Upper Area shall be adjudicated (including the rights of all Pumpers), and its natural and safe yield

determined, then this contract shall be deemed modified to the extent that Assessable Pumpage shall include only that amount of water produced over and above the safe yield portion of adjudicated rights owned by any Pumper; provided that this subparagraph (c) shall not apply to any year in which the aggregate of all Assessable Pumpage as so modified is less than 25,000 acre feet.

12. Effective Date. This contract shall be effective ten (10) days after notice in writing of execution thereof by all parties, which notice shall be given to all Pumpers by Upper District, but shall cease and terminate on July 1, 1966, unless by said date (a) this contract shall have been validated as provided below, and (b) the Judgment shall have been rendered.

ed.

13. Validation. Within four months after this contract becomes effective, a proceeding or proceedings shall be instituted by Upper District in a court of competent jurisdiction by an appropriate action or actions for determination of the validity of this contract.

14. Term. The term of this contract shall commence upon its effective date and continue so long as the Judgment, as entered or as modified, shall remain in effect, subject, however, to the provisions of Paragraph 12 above.

15. Notices. Any notice to be served upon any party hereunder may be served either personally or by mail. If served by mail, such notice shall be mailed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, by certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, or by registered mail, and shall be addressed to the party to be served at its address as set forth below, or (in the case of Upper District) at such other address as it may have last specified in writing to the Pumper or Pumpers involved for the service of notices hereunder, or (in the case of a Pumper) at such other address as it may have last specified in writing to Upper District for the service of notices hereunder. Any notice so served by mail shall be deemed to have been served upon the first business day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) after such mailing.

ed.

16. Additional Parties. In addition to Pumpers and their successors and assigns referred to in Paragraph 17 below, any other person or entity who or which shall pump or extract water in or from Upper Area (herein referred to as an "additional party"), may become a party to this contract, provided (a) Upper District shall give its written consent thereto, and (b) no Pumper or additional party shall serve upon Upper District its written objection thereto. If Upper District shall give its written consent to execution of this contract by an applying additional party, it shall

then give written notice of such application and consent by Upper District to each Pumper and each additional party, and if within thirty (30) days after such notice no Pumper or additional party shall have served upon Upper District its written objection to execution of this contract by the applying additional party, such additional party's application shall be deemed to have been accepted and it may become a party to this contract by delivery to Upper District of a duly executed instrument in writing stating that such person or entity joins in and becomes a party to this contract.

Any additional party so joining shall become bound by all obligations of this contract, becoming due or which should be performed within the terms of this contract on and after the ensuing January 1. Such obligations include the duty to make the report of extractions during the preceding calendar year (i.e., the year in which the contract is executed) required by Paragraph 6, and to make the payment based upon such extractions as required by Paragraph 5, provided, however, that such additional party shall have no liability under Paragraph 8 with respect to any nonpayments of an assessment based upon extractions by a Pumper or other additional party prior to the year in which such additional party joins in this contract.

ed.

As to each Pumper who executes this contract after it becomes effective, Upper District agrees that for a

period of 90 days after giving its said written consent, it will bring no action against such additional party to limit or define its rights to pump water in or from Upper Area. Further, if more than one such Pumper shall become a party to this agreement at the same time as any other pumper, each will execute and shall be deemed to have executed this contract and to have joined therein in consideration of the joinder in this contract by the other or others concurrently joining in this contract.

Any such additional party shall be deemed a Pumper for all purposes of this agreement.

17. Successors and Assigns. This contract shall inure to the benefit of and bind the successors in ownership of the water rights of the parties. If any Pumper shall sell or transfer or agree to sell or transfer its water rights in Upper Area or any part of such water rights, such Pumper shall require as a condition of any such sale, transfer or agreement that the purchaser or transferee, if not already a party to this contract, shall execute this contract and become a party thereto. Upon a full transfer of such rights by a Pumper and assumption by the assignee as above provided, the assigning Pumper shall be discharged of obligation hereunder. If such Pumper fails to obtain such assumption (except in cases of a transfer under order of court or by operation of law) the assigning Pumper shall

ed.

remain bound by the contract and production of water by said assignee by the exercise of the right assigned shall be treated as production by such Pumper.

18. Execution in Counterparts. This contract may be executed in counterparts (each counterpart being an exact copy or duplicate of the original) and all counterparts collectively shall be considered as constituting one complete contract.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this contract is executed by the undersigned by its duly authorized officer.

Dated: _____.

_____

By _____

(SEAL)

By _____

ed.

CITY OF COVINA

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX G

MAIN BASIN JUDGMENT

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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, Plaintiff, vs. City of Alhambra, et al, Defendants	Case No.: 924128 **AMENDED JUDGMENT** (And Exhibits Thereto)

HONORABLE MAUREEN DUFFY-LEWIS

Assigned Judge Presiding

DEPARTMENT 38

June 21, 2012

(This version includes prior Amendments and updated Exhibits through June 21, 2012.)

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"B" – Boundaries of Relevant Watershed

"C" – Table Showing Base Annual Diversion Rights of Certain Diverters

"D" – Table Showing Prescriptive Pumping Rights and Pumper's Share of Each Pumper

"E" – Table Showing Production Rights of Each Integrated Producer

"F" – Table Showing Special Category Rights

"G" – Table Showing Non-consumptive Users

"H" – Watermaster Operating Criteria

"J" – Puente Narrows Agreement

"K" – Overlying Rights

(Exhibit "K" Includes - Nature of Overlying Right, Description of Overlying Lands To Which Overlying Rights Are Appurtenant, Producers Entitled To Exercise Overlying Rights and Their Respective Consumptive Use Portions, and Map of Overlying Lands.)

"L" – List of Producers and Other Parties and Their Designees (June 2012) (New)

"M" – Watermaster Members, Officers, and Staff, Including Calendar Year 2012 (New)

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SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, Plaintiff, vs. City of Alhambra, et al, Defendant	Case No.: 924128 **AMENDED JUDGMENT** Hearing: June 21, 2012 Department 38, 9:30 A.M.

The Petition of the MAIN SAN GABRIEL BASIN WATERMASTER for this AMENDED JUDGMENT herein, came on regularly for hearing in this Court before the **HONORABLE MAUREEN DUFFY-LEWIS**, ASSIGNED JUDGE PRESIDING, on June 21, 2012; Frederic A. Fudacz appeared as attorney for Watermaster - Petitioner; and good cause appearing, the following **ORDER** and **AMENDED JUDGMENT** are, hereby, made:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Pleadings, Parties, and Jurisdiction. The complaint herein was filed on January 2, 1968, seeking an adjudication of water rights. By amendment of said complaint and dismissals of certain parties, said adjudication was limited to the Main San Gabriel Basin and its Relevant Watershed. Substantially all defendants and the cross-defendant have appeared herein, certain defaults have been entered, and other defendants dismissed. By the pleadings herein and by

Order of this Court, the issues have been made those of a full inter se adjudication of water rights as between each and all of the parties. This Court has jurisdiction of the subject matter of this action and of the parties herein.

2. Stipulation for Entry of Judgment. A substantial majority of the parties, by number and by quantity of rights herein Adjudicated, Stipulated for entry of a Judgment in substantially the form of the original Judgment herein.

3. Lis Pendens. (New) A Lis Pendens was recorded August 20, 1970, as Document 2650, in Official Records of Los Angeles County, California, in Book M 3554, Page 866.

4. Findings and Conclusions. (Prior Judgment Section 3) Trial was had before the Court, sitting without a jury, John Shea, Judge Presiding, commencing on October 30, 1972, and Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law have been entered herein.

5. Judgment. (New) Judgment (and Exhibits Thereto), Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law (and Exhibits Thereto), Order Appointing Watermaster, and Initial Watermaster Order were signed and filed December 29, 1972, and Judgment was entered January 4, 1973, in Book 6791, Page 197.

6. Intervention After Judgment. (New) Certain defendants have, pursuant to the Judgment herein and the Court's continuing jurisdiction, intervened and appeared herein after entry of Judgment.

7. Amendments of Judgment. (New) The original Judgment herein was previously amended on March 29 1979, by: (1) adding definition (r [1]) thereto, (2) amending definition (bb) therein, (3) adding Exhibit "K" thereto, (4) adding Sections 14.5 and 16.5 thereto, and (5) amending Sections 37(b), 37(c), 37(d), and Section 47 therein; it was again amended on December 21, 1979, by amending Section 38(c) thereof; again amended on February 21, 1980, by amending Section 24 thereof; again amended on September 12, 1980, by amending Sections 35(a), 37(a), and 38(a); again amended on December 22, 1987, by adding Section 37(e) thereto; amended again on July 22, 1988 by amending Section 37(e) thereof and Ordering an Amended Judgment herein; again amended on January 29, 1991, by amending Sections 10(j), 40, and by adding Sections 40(a), 40(b), 40(c), 40(d), 40(e) and 40(f); again amended on April 2, 1991, by

amending Sections 10(ff), 10(jj), and 34(h); again amended on February 24, 1992, by amending Section 40(b); again amending Appendices in 2000; and again on June 21, 2012 by amending Sections 10(ff), 26, 29(d), 34(b), 34(c), 34(g), 34(h), 34(j), 36, 42, 44, 45, 46(a), 47, 50, 54, Exhibit H Sections 2, 3(d), 4; adding Sections 34(p), 34(q), 34(r); and deleting Section 53 entirely.

8. Transfers. (New) Since the entry of Judgment herein there have been numerous transfers of Adjudicated water rights. To the date hereof, said transfers are reflected in Exhibits "C", "D", and "E".

9. Producers and Their Designees. (New) The current status of Producers and their Designees is shown on Exhibit "L".

10. Definitions. (Prior Judgment Section 4) As used in this Judgment, the following terms shall have the meanings herein set forth:

(a) Base Annual Diversion Right – The average annual quantity of water which a Diverter is herein found to have the right to Divert for Direct Use.

(b) Direct Use – Beneficial use of water other than for spreading or Ground Water recharge.

(c) Divert or Diverting – To take waters of any surface stream within the Relevant Watershed.

(d) Diverter – Any party who Diverts.

(e) Elevation – Feet above mean sea level.

(f) Fiscal Year – A period July 1 through June 30, following.

g) Ground Water – Water beneath the surface of the ground and within the zone of saturation.

(h) Ground Water Basin – An interconnected permeable geologic formation capable of storing a substantial Ground Water supply.

(i) Integrated Producer – Any party that is both a Pumper and a Diverter, and has elected to have its rights adjudicated under the optional formula provided in Section 18 of this Judgment.

(j) In-Lieu Water Cost – The differential between a particular Producer's cost of Watermaster directed produced, treated, blended, substituted, or Supplemental Water delivered or substituted to, for, or taken by, such Producer in-lieu of his cost of otherwise normally Producing a like amount of Ground Water from the Basin. (Amended 1/29/91)

(k) Key Well – Baldwin Park Key Well, being elsewhere designated as State Well No. 1S/10W-7R2, or Los Angeles County Flood Control District Well No. 3030-F. Said well has a ground surface Elevation of 386.7.

(l) Long Beach Case – Los Angeles Superior Court Civil Action No. 722647, entitled, "Long Beach, et al., v. San Gabriel Valley Water Company, et al."

(m) Main San Gabriel Basin or Basin – The Ground Water Basin underlying the area shown as such on Exhibit "A".

(n) Make-Up Obligation – The total cost of meeting the obligation of the Basin to the area at or below Whittier Narrows, pursuant to the Judgment in the Long Beach Case.

(o) Minimal Producer – Any party whose Production in any Fiscal Year does not exceed five (5) acre-feet. (Prior to June 21, 2012)

(p) Natural Safe Yield – The quantity of natural water supply which can be extracted annually from the Basin under conditions of long term average annual supply, net of the requirement to meet downstream rights as determined in the Long Beach Case (exclusive of Pumped export), and under cultural conditions as of a particular year.

(q) Operating Safe Yield – The quantity of water which the Watermaster determines hereunder may be Pumped from the Basin in a particular Fiscal Year, free of the Replacement Water Assessment under the Physical Solution herein.

(r) Overdraft – A condition wherein the total annual Production from the Basin exceeds the Natural Safe Yield thereof.

(s) Overlying Rights – (Prior Judgment Section 4(r)[1]) The right to Produce water from the Basin for use on Overlying Lands, which rights are exercisable only on specifically defined Overlying Lands and which cannot be separately conveyed or

transferred apart therefrom.

(t) Physical Solution – (Prior Judgment Section 4(s)) The Court decreed method of managing the waters of the Basin so as to achieve the maximum utilization of the Basin and its water supply, consistent with the rights herein declared.

(u) Prescriptive Pumping Right – (Prior Judgment Section 4(t)) The highest continuous extractions of water by a Pumper from the Basin for beneficial use in any five (5) consecutive years after commencement of Overdraft and prior to filing of this action, as to which there has been no cessation of use by that Pumper during any subsequent period of five (5) consecutive years, prior to the said filing of this action.

(v) Produce or Producing – (Prior Judgment Section 4(u)) To Pump or Divert Water.

(w) Producer – (Prior Judgment Section 4(v)) A party who Produces water.

(x) Production – (Prior Judgment Section 4(w)) The annual quantity of water Produced, stated in acre feet.

(y) Pump or Pumping – (Prior Judgment Section 4(x)) To extract Ground Water from the Basin by Pumping or any other method.

(z) Pumper – (Prior Judgment Section 4(y)) Any party who Pumps water.

(aa) Pumper's Share – (Prior Judgment Section 4(z)) A Pumper's right to a percentage of the entire Natural Safe Yield, Operating Safe Yield and appurtenant Ground Water storage.

(bb) Relevant Watershed – (Prior Judgment Section 4(aa)) That portion of the San Gabriel River watershed tributary to Whittier Narrows which is shown as such on Exhibit "A", and the exterior boundaries of which are described in Exhibit "B".

(cc) Replacement Water – (Prior Judgment Section 4(bb)) Water purchased by Watermaster to replace: (1) Production in excess of a Pumper's Share of Operating Safe Yield; (2) The consumptive use portion resulting from the exercise of an Overlying Right; and (3) Production in excess of a Diverter's right to Divert for Direct Use.

(dd) Responsible Agency – (Prior Judgment Section 4(cc)) The municipal water

district which is the normal and appropriate source from whom Watermaster shall purchase Supplemental Water for replacement purposes under the Physical Solution, being one of the following:

(1) Upper District – Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, a member public agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD).

(2) San Gabriel District – San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, which has a direct contract with the State of California for State Project Water.

(3) Three Valleys District – Three Valleys Municipal Water District, formerly, "Pomona Valley Municipal Water District", a member public agency of MWD.

(ee) Stored Water – (Prior Judgment Section 4(dd)) Supplemental Water stored in the Basin pursuant to a contract with Watermaster as authorized by Section 34(n).

(ff) Supplemental Water – (Prior Judgment Section 4(ee)) Nontributary water imported through a Responsible Agency and reclaimed water or water obtained from other available sources when water is not available in a timely fashion from a Responsible Agency. (Amended 6/21/12)

(gg) Transporting Parties – (Prior Judgment Section 4(ff)) Any party presently transporting water (i.e., during the 12 months immediately preceding the making of the findings herein) from the Relevant Watershed or Basin to an area outside thereof, and any party presently or hereafter having an interest in lands or having a service area outside the Basin or Relevant Watershed contiguous to lands in which it has an interest or a service area within the Basin or Relevant Watershed. Division by a road, highway, or easement shall not interrupt contiguity. Said term shall also include the City of Sierra Madre, or any party supplying water thereto, so long as the corporate limits of said City are included within one of the Responsible Agencies and if said City, in order to supply water to its corporate area from the Basin, becomes a party to this action bound by this Judgment.

(hh) Water Level – (Prior Judgment Section 4(gg)) The measured Elevation of water in the Key Well, corrected for any temporary effects of mounding caused by replenishment or local depressions caused by Pumping.

(ii) Year – (Prior Judgment Section 4(hh)) A calendar year, unless the context clearly indicates a contrary meaning.

(jj) Reclaimed Water – Water which, as a result of treatment of waste, is suitable for a direct beneficial use or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur. (Amended 4/2/91)

11. Exhibits. (Prior Judgment Section 5) The following exhibits are attached to this Judgment and incorporated herein by this reference:

Exhibit "A" – Map entitled, "San Gabriel River Watershed Tributary to Whittier Narrows", showing the boundaries and relevant geologic and hydrologic features in the portion of the watershed of the San Gabriel River lying upstream from Whittier Narrows.

Exhibit "B" – Boundaries of Relevant Watershed.

Exhibit "C" – Table Showing Base Annual Diversion Rights of Certain Diverters.

Exhibit "D" – Table Showing Prescriptive Pumping Rights and Pumper's Share of Each Pumper.

Exhibit "E" – Table Showing Production Rights of Each Integrated Producer.

Exhibit "F" – Table Showing Special Category Rights.

Exhibit "G" – Table Showing Non-consumptive Users.

Exhibit "H" – Watermaster Operating Criteria.

Exhibit "J" – Puente Narrows Agreement.

Exhibit "K" – Overlying Rights, Nature of Overlying Right, Description of Overlying Lands to which Overlying Rights are Appurtenant, Producers Entitled to Exercise Overlying Rights and their Respective Consumptive Use Portions, and Map of Overlying Lands.

Exhibit "L" – (New) List of Producers And Their Designees, as of June 2012.

Exhibit "M" – (New) Watermaster Members, Officers and Staff, Including

Calendar Year 2012.

II. DECREE

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY DECLARED, ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:

A. DECLARATION OF HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS

12. Basin as Common Source of Supply. (Prior Judgment Section 6) The area shown on Exhibit "A" as Main San Gabriel Basin overlies a Ground Water basin. The Relevant Watershed is the watershed area within which rights are herein adjudicated. The waters of the Basin and Relevant Watershed constitute a common source of natural water supply to the parties herein.

13. Determination of Natural Safe Yield. (Prior Judgment Section 7) The Natural Safe Yield of the Main San Gabriel Basin is found and declared to be one hundred fifty-two thousand seven-hundred (152,700) acre-feet under Calendar Year 1967 cultural conditions.

14. Existence of Overdraft. (Prior Judgment Section 8) In each and every Calendar year commencing with 1953, the Basin has been and is in Overdraft.

B. DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

15. Prescription. (Prior Judgment Section 9) The use of water by each and all parties and their predecessors in interest has an open, notorious, hostile, adverse, under claim of right, and with notice of said overdraft continuously from January 1, 1953 to January 4, 1973. The rights of each party herein declared are prescriptive in nature. The following aggregate consequences of said prescription within the Basin and Relevant Watershed are hereby declared:

(a) Prior Prescription. Diversions within the Relevant Watershed have created rights for direct consumptive use within the Basin, as declared and determined in Sections 16 and 18 hereof, which are of equal priority inter se, but which are prior and paramount to Pumping Rights in the Basin.

(b) Mutual Prescription. The aggregate Prescriptive Pumping Rights of the parties who are Pumpers now exceed, and for many years prior to filing of this action, have exceeded, the Natural Safe Yield of the Basin. By reason of said condition, all

rights of said Pumpers are declared to be mutually prescriptive and of equal priority, inter se.

(c) Common Ownership of Safe Yield and Incidents Thereto. By reason of said Overdraft and mutual Prescription, the entire Natural Safe Yield of the Basin, the Operating Safe Yield thereof and the appurtenant rights to Ground Water storage capacity of the Basin are owned by Pumpers in undivided Pumpers' Shares as hereinafter individually declared, subject to the control of Watermaster, pursuant to the Physical Solution herein decreed. Nothing herein shall be deemed in derogation of the rights to spread water pursuant to rights set forth in Exhibit "G".

16. Surface Rights. (Prior Judgment Section 10) Certain of the aforesaid prior and paramount prescriptive water rights of Diverters to Divert for Direct Use stream flow within the Relevant Watershed are hereby declared and found in terms of Base Annual Diversion Right as set forth in Exhibit "C". Each Diverter shown on Exhibit "C" shall be entitled to Divert for Direct Use up to two hundred percent (200%) of said Base Annual Diversion Right in any one (1) Fiscal Year; provided that the aggregate quantities of water Diverted in any consecutive ten (10) Fiscal Year period shall not exceed ten (10) times such Diverter's Base Annual Diversion Right.

17. Ground Water Rights. (Prior Judgment Section 11) The Prescriptive Pumping Right of each Pumper, who is not an Integrated Producer, and his Pumper's Share are declared as set forth in Exhibit "D".

18. Optional Integrated Production Rights. (Prior Judgment Section 12) Those parties listed on Exhibit "E" have elected to be treated as Integrated Producers. Integrated Production Rights have two (2) historical components:

(1) a fixed component based upon historic Diversions for Direct Use; and

(2) a mutually prescriptive Pumper's Share component based upon Pumping during the period 1953 through 1967.

Assessment and other Watermaster regulation of the rights of such parties shall relate to and be based upon each such component. So far as future exercise of such rights is concerned,

however, the gross quantity of the aggregate right in any Fiscal Year may be exercised, in the sole discretion of such party, by either Diversion or Pumping or any combination or apportionment thereof; provided, that for Assessment purposes the first water Produced in any Fiscal Year (other than "Carry-over", under Section 49 hereof) shall be deemed an exercise of the Diversion Component, and any Production over said quantity shall be deemed Pumped water, regardless of the actual method of Production.

19. Special Category Rights. (Prior Judgment Section 13) The parties listed on Exhibit "F" have water rights in the Relevant Watershed which are not ordinary Production rights. The nature of each such right is as described in Exhibit "F".

20. Non-consumptive Practices. (Prior Judgment Section 14) Certain Producers have engaged in Water Diversion and spreading practices which have caused such Diversions to have a non-consumptive or beneficial impact upon the aggregate water supply available in the Basin. Said parties, and a statement of the nature of their rights, uses and practices, are set forth in Exhibit "G". The Physical Solution decreed herein, and particularly its provisions for Assessments, shall not apply to such non-consumptive uses. Watermaster may require reports on the operations of said parties.

21. Overlying Rights. (Prior Judgment Section 14.5) Producers listed in Exhibit "K" hereto were not parties herein at the time of the original entry of Judgment herein. They have exercised in good faith Overlying Rights to Produce water from the Basin during the periods subsequent to the entry of Judgment herein and have by self-help initiated or maintained appurtenant Overlying Rights. Such rights are exercisable without quantitative limit only on specifically described Overlying Land and cannot be separately conveyed or transferred apart therefrom. As to such rights and their exercise, the owners thereof shall become parties to this action and be subject to Watermaster Replacement Water assessments under Section 45(b) hereof, sufficient to purchase Replenishment Water to offset the net consumptive use of such Production and practices. In addition, the gross amount of such Production for such overlying use shall be subject to Watermaster Administration Assessments under Section 45(a) hereof and the consumptive use portion of such Production for overlying use shall be subject to

Watermaster's In-Lieu Water Cost Assessments under Section 45(d) hereof. The Producers presently entitled to exercise Overlying Rights, a description of the Overlying Land to which Overlying Rights are appurtenant, the nature of use and the consumptive use portion thereof are set forth in Exhibit "K" hereto. Watermaster may require reports and make inspections of the operations of said parties for purposes of verifying the uses set forth in said Exhibit "K", and, in the event of a material change, to redetermine the net amount of consumptive use by such parties as changed, in the exercise of such Overlying Rights.

Annually, during the first two (2) weeks of June in each calendar year, such Overlying Rights Producers shall submit to Watermaster a verified statement as to the nature of the then current uses of said Overlying Rights on said Overlying Lands for the next ensuing Fiscal Year, whereupon Watermaster shall either affirm the prior determination or redetermine the net amount of the consumptive use portion of the exercise of such Overlying Right by said Overlying Rights Producer.

C. INJUNCTION

22. Injunction Against Unauthorized Production. (Prior Judgment Section 15) Effective July 1, 1973, each and every party, its officers, agents, employees, successors and assigns, to whom rights to waters of the Basin or Relevant Watershed have been declared and decreed herein is **ENJOINED AND RESTRAINED** from Producing water for Direct Use from the Basin or the Relevant Watershed except pursuant to rights and Pumpers' Shares herein decreed or which may hereafter be acquired by transfer pursuant to Section 55, or under the provisions of the Physical Solution in this Judgment and the Court's continuing jurisdiction, provided that no party is enjoined from Producing up to five (5) acre feet per Fiscal Year.

23. Injunction re Non-consumptive Uses. (Prior Judgment Section 16) Each party listed in Exhibit "G", its officers, agents, employees, successors and assigns, is **ENJOINED AND RESTRAINED** from materially changing said non-consumptive method of use.

24. Injunction re Change in Overlying Use Without Notice Thereof to Watermaster. (Prior Judgment Section 16.5) Each party listed in Exhibit "K", its officers, agents, employees, successors and assigns, is **ENJOINED AND RESTRAINED** from materially changing said

overlying uses at any time without first notifying Watermaster of the intended change of use, in which event Watermaster shall promptly redetermine the consumptive use portion thereof to be effective after such change.

25. Injunction Against Unauthorized Recharge. (Prior Judgment Section 17) Each party, its officers, agents, employees, successors and assigns, is **ENJOINED AND RESTRAINED** from spreading, injecting or otherwise recharging water in the Basin except pursuant to: (a) an adjudicated non-consumptive use, or (b) consent and approval of or Cyclic Storage Agreement with Watermaster, or (c) subsequent order of this Court.

26. Injunction Against Transportation from Basin or Relevant Watershed. (Prior Judgment Section 18) Except upon further order of Court and except as provided in section 34(r) herein, all parties, other than Transporting Parties and MWD in its exercise of its Special Category Rights, to the extent authorized therein, are **ENJOINED AND RESTRAINED** from transporting water hereafter Produced from the Relevant Watershed or Basin outside the areas thereof. For purposes of this Section, water supplied through a city water system which lies chiefly within the Basin shall be deemed entirely used within the Basin. Transporting Parties are entitled to continue to transport water to the extent that any Production of water by any such party does not violate the injunctive revisions contained in Section 22 hereof; provided that said water shall be used within the present service areas or corporate or other boundaries and additions thereto so long as such additions are contiguous to the then existing service area or corporate or other boundaries; except that a maximum of ten percent (10%) of use in any Fiscal Year may be outside said then existing service areas or corporate or other boundaries. Notwithstanding the foregoing and without in any way changing or limiting the Transporting Parties' entitlement to transport water as set forth herein, any party may enter into an agreement with Watermaster to store Supplemental Water and export said stored Supplemental Water under specific terms and conditions approved by Watermaster. Such storage and export shall be subject to (1) a determination by Watermaster that no material injury to the Basin or parties will result therefrom; (2) execution of an agreement with Watermaster setting forth the terms and conditions upon which water may be stored in or exported from the Basin; and (3) compliance

with Watermaster Rules and Regulations respecting Basin storage and export. (Amended 6/21/12)

D. CONTINUING JURISDICTION

27. Jurisdiction Reserved. (Prior Judgment Section 19) Full jurisdiction, power and authority are retained by and reserved to the Court for purposes of enabling the Court upon application of any party or of the Watermaster, by motion and upon at least thirty (30) days notice thereof, and after hearing thereon, to make such further or supplemental orders or directions as may be necessary or appropriate for interim operation before the Physical Solution is fully operative, or for interpretation, enforcement or carrying out of this Judgment, and to modify, amend or amplify any of the provisions of this Judgment or to add to the provisions thereof consistent with the rights herein decreed. Provided, that nothing in this paragraph shall authorize:

(1) modification or amendment of the quantities specified in the declared rights of any party;

(2) modification or amendment of the manner of exercise of the Base Annual Diversion Right or Integrated Production Right of any party; or

(3) the imposition of an injunction prohibiting transportation outside the Relevant Watershed or Basin as against any Transporting Party transporting in accordance with the provisions of this Judgment or against MWD as to its Special Category Rights.

E. WATERMASTER

28. Watermaster to Administer Judgment. (Prior Judgment Section 20) A Watermaster comprised of nine (9) persons, to be nominated as hereinafter provided and appointed by the Court, shall administer and enforce the provisions of this Judgment and any subsequent instructions or orders of the Court thereunder.

29. Qualification, Nomination and Appointment. (Prior Judgment Section 21) The nine (9) member Watermaster shall be composed of six (6) Producer representatives and three (3) public representatives qualified, nominated and appointed as follows:

(a) Qualification. Any adult citizen of the State of California shall be eligible to serve as Watermaster; provided, however, that no officer, director, employee or agent of Upper District or San Gabriel District shall be qualified as a Producer member of Watermaster.

(b) Nomination of Producer Representatives. A meeting of all parties shall be held at the regular meeting of Watermaster in November of each year, at the offices of Watermaster. Nomination of the six (6) Producer representatives shall be by cumulative voting, in person or by proxy, with each Producer entitled to one (1) vote for each one hundred (100) acre-feet, or portion thereof, of Base Annual Diversion Right or Prescriptive Pumping Right or Integrated Production Right.

(c) Nomination of Public Representatives. On or before the regular meeting of Watermaster in November of each year, the three (3) public representatives shall be nominated by the boards of directors of Upper District (which shall select two [2]) and San Gabriel District (which shall select one [1]). Said nominees shall be members of the board of directors of said public districts.

(d) Appointment. All Watermaster nominations shall be promptly certified to the Court, which will in ordinary course confirm the same by an appropriate order appointing said Watermaster; provided, however, that the Court at all times reserves the right and power to refuse to appoint, or to remove, any member of Watermaster. Notwithstanding section 27 herein, Watermaster nominations may be promptly certified by the Court upon 10 calendar days' notice thereof, plus the time prescribed by statute for service by mail, e-mail or other electronic means. (Amended 6/21/12)

30. Term and Vacancies. (Prior Judgment Section 22) Each member of Watermaster shall serve for a one (1) year term commencing on January 1, following his appointment, or until his successor is appointed. In the event of a vacancy on Watermaster, a successor shall be nominated at a special meeting to be called by Watermaster within ninety (90) days (in the case of a Producer representative) or by action of the appropriate district board of directors (in the case of a public representative).

31. Quorum. (Prior Judgment Section 23) Five (5) members of the Watermaster shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of affairs of the Watermaster. Action by the affirmative vote of five (5) members shall constitute action by Watermaster, except that the affirmative vote of six (6) members shall be required:

(a) to approve the purchase, spreading or injection of water for Ground Water recharge, or

(b) to enter in any Agreement pursuant to Section 34 (n) hereof.

32. Compensation. (Prior Judgment Section 24) Each Watermaster member shall receive compensation of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) per day for each day's attendance at meetings of Watermaster or for each day's service rendered as a Watermaster member at the request of Watermaster, together with any expenses incurred in the performance of his duties required or authorized by Watermaster. No member of the Watermaster shall be employed by or compensated for professional services rendered by him to Watermaster, other than the compensation herein provided, and any authorized travel or related expense.

33. Organization. (Prior Judgment Section 25) At its first meeting in each year, Watermaster shall elect a chairman and a vice chairman from its membership. It shall also select a secretary, a treasurer and such assistant secretaries and assistant treasurers as may be appropriate, any of whom may, but need not be, members of Watermaster.

(a) Minutes. Minutes of all Watermaster meetings shall be kept, which shall reflect all actions taken by Watermaster. Draft copies thereof shall be furnished to any party who files a request therefor in writing with Watermaster. Said draft copies of minutes shall constitute notice of any Watermaster action therein reported; failure to request copies thereof shall constitute waiver of notice.

(b) Regular Meetings. Watermaster shall hold regular meetings at places and times to be specified in Watermaster's rules and regulations to be adopted by Watermaster. Notice of the scheduled or regular meetings of Watermaster and of any changes in the time or place thereof shall be mailed to all parties who shall have filed a request therefor in writing with Watermaster.

(c) Special Meetings. Special meetings of Watermaster may be called at any time by the chairman or vice chairman or by any three (3) members of Watermaster by written notice delivered personally or mailed to each member of Watermaster and to each party requesting notice, at least twenty-four (24) hours before the time of each such meeting in the case of personal delivery, and forty-eight (48) hours prior to such meeting in the case of mail. The calling notice shall specify the time and place of the special meeting and the business to be transacted at such meeting. No other business shall be considered at such meeting.

(d) Adjournments. Any meeting of Watermaster may be adjourned to a time and place specified in the order of adjournment. Less than a quorum may so adjourn from time to time. A copy of the order or notice of adjournment shall be conspicuously posted on or near the door of the place where the meeting was held within twenty-four (24) hours after adoption of the order of adjournment.

34. Powers and Duties. (Prior Judgment Section 26) Subject to the continuing supervision and control of the Court, Watermaster shall have and may exercise the following express powers, and shall perform the following duties, together with any specific powers, authority and duties granted or imposed elsewhere in this Judgment or hereafter ordered or authorized by the Court in the exercise of its continuing jurisdiction.

(a) Rules and Regulations. To make and adopt any and all appropriate rules and regulations for conduct of Watermaster affairs. A copy of said rules and regulations and any amendments thereof shall be mailed to all parties.

(b) Acquisition of Facilities. To purchase, own, lease, acquire and hold, as trustee for the benefit of the Parties, all necessary personal property and equipment, and such limited real property such as office quarters, monitoring wells, the key well, and other facilities necessary to fulfill Watermaster's basin management responsibilities under this Judgment. (Amended 6/21/12)

(c) Employment of Experts and Agents. To employ such administrative personnel, engineering, geologic, accounting, legal, public policy education or other

specialized services (but not including registered lobbyists) and consulting assistants as may be deemed appropriate in the carrying out of its powers and to require appropriate bonds from all officers and employees handling Watermaster funds. (Amended 6/21/12)

(d) Measuring Devices, etc. To cause parties, pursuant to uniform rules, to install and maintain in good operating condition, at the cost of each party, such necessary measuring devices or meters as may be appropriate; and to inspect and test any such measuring device as may be necessary.

(e) Assessments. To levy and collect all Assessments specified in the Physical Solution.

(f) Investment of Funds. To hold and invest any and all funds which Watermaster may possess in investments authorized from time to time for public agencies in the State of California.

(g) Borrowing. To borrow in anticipation of receipt of Assessment proceeds an amount not to exceed the annual amount of Assessments levied but uncollected, or in accordance with the provisions of Sections 45 and 46 hereto. Upon approval by the Watermaster at its regularly scheduled public meeting, when necessary to secure Supplemental Water, Watermaster may borrow funds in excess of the annual amount of Assessments levied but uncollected. Prior to borrowing funds, Watermaster shall meet and confer with Responsible Agencies and seek their input. Watermaster shall adopt Rules and Regulations specifying: (i) how debt repayment will be allocated among the Parties; (ii) that Watermaster obtain prior approval of the Court before incurring debt that exceeds the total of one year's levied Assessments; and (iii) such other matters as Watermaster deems appropriate for Rules and Regulations respecting the purchase of Supplemental Water using debt. (Amended 6/21/12)

(h) Purchase of and Recharge with Supplemental Water. To purchase Supplemental Water and to introduce the same into the Basin, including Reclaimed Water, for replenishment, Replacement Water, and cyclic storage purposes in the Basin subject to the affirmative vote of six (6) members of Watermaster, provided, the

California Department of Public Health and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board have approved such Reclaimed Water for said uses, Watermaster has given prior notice to all parties of its intention to use said Reclaimed Water for such purposes, held noticed hearings thereon, and approves such uses. Reclaimed Water used by Watermaster as Supplemental Water for said purposes shall not be a violation of Sections 3(b) or 3(c) of Exhibit "H" hereto. (Amended 4/2/91 and 6/21/12)

(i) Contracts. To enter into contracts for the performance of any administrative powers herein granted, subject to approval of the Court.

(j) Cooperation with Existing Agencies. To act jointly or cooperate with agencies of the United States and the State of California or any political subdivision, municipality or district to the end that the purposes of the Physical Solution may be fully and economically carried out. (Amended 6/21/12)

(k) Assumption of Make-Up Obligation. Watermaster shall assume the Make-Up Obligation for and on behalf of the Basin.

(m) Water Quality. Water quality in the Basin shall be a concern of Watermaster, and all reasonable steps shall be taken to assist and encourage appropriate regulatory agencies to enforce reasonable water quality regulations affecting the Basin, including regulation of solid and liquid waste disposal.

(n) Cyclic Storage Agreements. To enter into appropriate contracts, to be approved by the Court, for utilization of Ground Water storage capacity of the Basin for cyclic or regulatory storage of Supplemental Water by parties and non-parties, for subsequent recovery or Watermaster credit by the storing entity, pursuant to uniform rules and conditions, which shall include provision for:

(1) Watermaster control of all spreading or injection and extraction scheduling and procedures for such stored water;

(2) calculation by Watermaster of any special costs, damages or burdens resulting from such operations;

(3) determination by Watermaster of, and accounting for, all losses in

stored water, assuming that such stored water floats on top of the Ground Water supplies, and accounting for all losses of water which otherwise would have replenished the Basin, with priorities being established as between two or more such contractors giving preference to parties over non-parties; and

(4) payment to Watermaster for the benefit of the parties hereto of all special costs, damages or burdens incurred (without any charge, rent, assessment or expense as to parties hereto by reason of the adjudicated proprietary character of said storage rights, nor credit or offset for benefits resulting from such storage); provided, that no party shall have any direct interest in or control over such contracts or the operation thereof by reason of the adjudicated right of such party, the Watermaster having sole custody and control of all Ground Water storage rights in the Basin pursuant to the Physical Solution herein, and subject to review of the Court.

(o) Notice List. Maintain a current list of party designees to receive notice hereunder, in accordance with Section 54 hereof.

(p) Authority to Sue. To prosecute litigation, engage in dispute resolution and file amicus curiae briefs in the furtherance of Watermaster's responsibilities under this Judgment. (Amended 6/21/12)

(q) Public Policy Education. To perform public policy education activities in furtherance of Watermaster's responsibilities under this Judgment. (Amended 6/21/12)

(r) Export Agreements. Watermaster may fix terms and conditions under which parties and non-parties may store Supplemental Water in and export said stored Supplemental Water from the Basin. (Amended 6/21/12)

35. Policy Decisions – Procedure. (Prior Judgment Section 27) It is contemplated that Watermaster will exercise discretion in making policy decisions relating to Basin management under the Physical Solution decreed herein. In order to assure full participation and opportunity to be heard for those affected, no policy decision shall be made by Watermaster until thirty (30) days after the question involved has been raised for discussion at a Watermaster

meeting and noted in the draft of minutes thereof.

36. Reports. (Prior Judgment Section 28) Watermaster shall annually file with the Court and mail to the parties a report of all Watermaster activities during the preceding year, including an audited statement of all accounts and financial activities of Watermaster, summary reports of Diversions and Pumping, and all other pertinent information. To the extent practical, said report shall be mailed to all parties on or before November 1. The tables set forth in Exhibits C, D, E, K, L and M are listed for reference purposes only. Future updates to those exhibits shall be set forth in the Watermaster annual report. In lieu of mailing the annual report, Watermaster in its discretion may post the report on its website, mail or e-mail a notice of availability to the parties, and/or provide a hard copy of the report upon request. If a party does not have a valid e-mail address or internet access, that party shall identify an alternative method of service to be approved by Watermaster in its sole discretion. (Amended 6/21/12)

37. Review Procedures. (Prior Judgment Section 29) Any action, decision, rule or procedure of Watermaster (other than a decision establishing Operating Safe Yield, see Section 43(c)) shall be subject to review by the Court on its own motion or on timely motion for an Order to Show Cause by any party, as follows:

(a) Effective Date of Watermaster Action. Any order, decision or action of Watermaster shall be deemed to have occurred on the date that written notice thereof is mailed. Mailing of draft copies of Watermaster minutes to the parties requesting the same shall constitute notice to all such parties.

(b) Notice of Motion. Any party may, by a regularly noticed motion, petition the Court for review of said Watermaster's action or decision. Notice of such motion shall be mailed to Watermaster and all parties. Unless so ordered by the Court, such petition shall not operate to stay the effect of such Watermaster action.

(c) Time for Motion. Notice of motion to review any Watermaster action or decision shall be served and filed within ninety (90) days after such Watermaster action or decision.

(d) De Novo Nature of Proceeding. Upon filing of such motion for hearing, the

Court shall notify the parties of a date for taking evidence and argument, and shall review de novo the question at issue on the date designated. The Watermaster decision or action shall have no evidentiary weight in such proceeding.

(e) Decision. The decision of the Court in such proceeding shall be an appealable Supplemental Order in this case. When the same is final, it shall be binding upon the Watermaster and the parties.

F. PHYSICAL SOLUTION

38. Purpose and Objective. (Prior Judgment Section 30) Consistent with the California Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court, the Court hereby adopts and Orders the parties to comply with this Physical Solution. The purpose and objective of these provisions is to provide a legal and practical means for accomplishing the most economic, long term, conjunctive utilization of surface, Ground Water, Supplemental Water and Ground Water storage capacity to meet the needs and requirements of the water users dependent upon the Basin and Relevant Watershed, while preserving existing equities.

39. Need for Flexibility. (Prior Judgment Section 31) In order that Watermaster may be free to utilize both existing and new and developing technological, social and economic concepts for the fullest benefit of all those dependent upon the Basin, it is essential that the Physical Solution hereunder provide for maximum flexibility and adaptability. To that end, the Court has retained continuing jurisdiction to supplement the broad discretion herein granted to the Watermaster.

40. Watermaster Control. (Prior Judgment Section 32) In order to develop an adequate and effective program of Basin management, it is essential that Watermaster have broad discretion in the making of Basin management decisions within the ambit hereinafter set forth. The maintenance, improvement, and control of the water quality and quantity of the Basin, withdrawal and replenishment of supplies of the Basin and Relevant Watershed, and the utilization of the water resources thereof, must be subject to procedures established by Watermaster in implementation of the provisions of this Judgment. Both the quantity and quality of said water resource are thereby preserved and its beneficial utilization maximized.

(Amended 1/29/91)

(a) Watermaster shall develop an adequate and effective program of Basin management. The maintenance, improvement, and control of the water quality and quantity of the Basin, withdrawal and replenishment of supplies of the Basin and Relevant Watershed, and the utilization of the water resources thereof, must be subject to procedures established by Watermaster in implementation of the Physical Solution provisions of this Judgment. All Watermaster programs and procedures shall be adopted only after a duly noticed public hearing pursuant to Section 37 and 40 of the Amended Judgment herein. (Amended 1/29/91)

(b) Watermaster shall have the power to control pumping in the Basin by water Producers therein for Basin cleanup and water quality control so that specific well production can be directed as to a lesser amount, to total cessation, as to an increased amount, and even to require pumping in a new location in the Basin. Watermaster's right to regulate pumping activities of Producers shall be subordinate to any conflicting Basin cleanup plan established by the EPA or other public governmental agency with responsibility for ground water management or clean up, whether existing at the time of this Judgment or subsequent hereto. (Amended 2/24/92)

(c) Watermaster may act individually or participate with others to carry on technical and other necessary investigations of all kinds and collect data necessary to carry out the herein stated purposes. It may engage in contractual relations with the EPA or other agencies in furtherance of the clean up of the Basin and enter into contracts with agencies of the United States, the State of California, or any political subdivision, municipality, or district thereof, to the extent allowed under the applicable federal or state statutes. Any cooperative agreement between the Watermaster and EPA shall require the approval of the appropriate Agency(s) of the State of California. (Amended 1/29/91)

(d) For the regulation and control of pumping activity in the Basin, Watermaster shall adopt Rules and Regulations and programs to promote, manage and accomplish

clean up of the Basin and its waters, including, but not limited to, measures to confine, move, and remove contaminants and pollutants. Such Rules and Regulations and programs shall be adopted only after a duly Noticed Public Hearing by Watermaster and shall be subject to Court review pursuant to Section 37 of the Amended Judgment herein. (Amended 1/29/91)

(e) Watermaster shall determine whether funds from local, regional, state or federal agencies are available for regulating pumping and the various costs associated with, or arising from such activities. If no public funds are available from local, regional, state, or federal agencies, the costs shall be obtained and paid by way of an In-Lieu Assessment by Watermaster pursuant to Section 10(j) of the Amended Judgment herein. Provided such In-Lieu Assessments become necessary, the costs shall be borne by all Basin Producers. (Amended 1/29/91)

(f) Watermaster is a Court empowered entity with limited powers, created pursuant to the Court's Physical Solution Jurisdiction under Article X, Section 2 of the California Constitution. None of the powers granted herein to Watermaster shall be construed as designating Watermaster a political subdivision of the State of California or authorizing Watermaster to act as "lead agency" to administer the federal Superfund for clean up of the Basin. (Amended 1/29/91)

41. General Pattern of Contemplated Operations. (Prior Judgment Section 33) In general outline (subject to the specific provisions hereafter and to Watermaster Operating Criteria set forth in Exhibit "H"), Watermaster will determine annually the Operating Safe Yield of the Basin and will notify each Pumper of his share thereof, stated in acre feet per Fiscal Year. Thereafter, no party may Produce in any Fiscal Year an amount in excess of the sum of his Diversion Right, if any, plus his Pumper's Share of such Operating Safe Yield, or his Integrated Production Right, or the terms of any Cyclic Storage Agreement, without being subject to Assessment for the purpose of purchasing Replacement Water. In establishing the Operating Safe Yield, Watermaster shall follow all physical, economic, and other relevant parameters provided in the Watermaster Operating Criteria. Watermaster shall have Assessment powers to

raise funds essential to implement the management plan in any of the several special circumstances herein described in more detail.

42. Basin Operating Criteria. (Prior Judgment Section 34) Until further order of the Court, Watermaster shall recharge Replacement Water in accordance with the Watermaster Operating Criteria and, insofar as practicable, to maintain the water level at the Key Well above Elevation two hundred (200). (Amended 6/21/12)

43. Determination of Operating Safe Yield. (Prior Judgment Section 35) Watermaster shall annually determine the Operating Safe Yield applicable to the succeeding Fiscal Year and estimate the same for the next succeeding four (4) Fiscal Years. In making such determination, Watermaster shall be governed in the exercise of its discretion by the Watermaster Operating Criteria. The procedures with reference to said determination shall be as follows:

(a) Preliminary Determination. On or before Watermaster's first meeting in April of each year, Watermaster shall make a Preliminary Determination of the Operating Safe Yield of the Basin for each of the succeeding five Fiscal Years. Said determination shall be made in the form of a report containing a summary statement of the considerations, calculations and factors used by Watermaster in arriving at said Operating Safe Yield.

(b) Notice and Hearing. A copy of said Preliminary Determination and report shall be mailed to each Pumper and Integrated Producer at least ten (10) days prior to a hearing to be held at Watermaster's regular meeting in May, of each year, at which time objections or suggested corrections or modifications of said determinations shall be considered. Said hearing shall be held pursuant to procedures adopted by Watermaster.

(c) Watermaster Determination and Review Thereof. Within thirty (30) days after completion of said hearing, Watermaster shall mail to each Pumper and Integrated Producer a final report and determination of said Operating Safe Yield for each such Fiscal Year, together with a statement of the Producer's entitlement in each such Fiscal Year stated in acre-feet. Any affected party, within thirty (30) days of mailing of notice

of said Watermaster determination, may, by a regularly noticed motion, petition the Court for an Order to Show Cause for review of said Watermaster finding, and thereupon the Court shall hear such objections and settle such dispute. Unless so ordered by the Court, such petition shall not operate to stay the effect of said report and determination. In the absence of such review proceedings, the Watermaster determination shall be final.

44. Reports of Pumping and Diversion. (Prior Judgment Section 36) Each party shall file with the Watermaster quarterly, on or before the last day of January, April, July and October, a report on a form to be prescribed by Watermaster showing the total Pumping and Diversion (separately for Direct Use and for non-consumptive use, if any) of such party during the preceding calendar quarter.

45. Assessments – Purpose. (Prior Judgment Section 37)

(a) Statement of Authority and Need for Flexibility: Watermaster shall have the power to levy and collect Assessments from the parties (other than non-consumptive users, or Production under Special Category Rights or Cyclic Storage Agreements) based upon Production during the preceding Fiscal Year. Assessments on Minimal Producers will apply only to (1) existing parties who become Minimal Producers in the future; and (2) Minimal Producers who intervene after June 21, 2012. Because Supplemental Water may not be available for extended periods of time, Watermaster requires flexibility with respect to the procedures for purchasing Supplemental Water supplies, as and when those supplies become available. This Judgment is a Physical Solution entered pursuant to California Constitution Article X, Section 2, which recognizes that the timing and amount of Watermaster Assessments for Replacement Water costs must be determined in light of this uncertainty. This Judgment therefore grants Watermaster the flexibility and discretion necessary to purchase and pre-purchase Supplemental Water and levy assessments in an appropriate and equitable manner and amount to maximize the opportunities to secure necessary Supplemental Waters in the best interest of the parties and the long-term sustainability of the Basin. In accordance with Rules and Regulations adopted by Watermaster, to further enhance flexibility, Watermaster may borrow money

from any available fund maintained by it for purposes other than Replacement Water purchases, or use accrued funds, to purchase Supplemental Water. (Amended 6/21/12)

(b) Authorized Assessments: Said Assessments may be for one or more of the following purposes:

(1) Watermaster Administration Costs. (Former Section 45(a)) Within thirty (30) days after completion of the hearing on the Preliminary Determination of the Operating Safe Yield of the Basin and Watermaster's determination thereof, pursuant to Section 43 hereof, Watermaster shall adopt a proposed budget for the succeeding Fiscal Year and shall mail a copy thereof to each party, together with a statement of the level of Administration Assessment levied by Watermaster which will be collected for purposes of raising funds for said budget. Said Assessment shall be uniformly applicable to each acre-foot of Production. (Amended 6/21/12)

(2) Replacement Water Costs. (Former Section 45(b)) Replacement Water Assessments shall be collected from each party on account of such party's Production in excess of its Diversion Rights, Pumper's Share or Integrated Production Right, and on account of the consumptive use portion of Overlying Rights, computed at the applicable rate established by Watermaster consistent with the Watermaster Operating Criteria, and other relevant factors, including the projected cost and availability of Supplemental Water supplies. Subject to Rules and Regulations adopted by Watermaster, Watermaster Replacement Water Assessment rates may be in an amount calculated to allow Watermaster to purchase more than one acre-foot of Supplemental Water for each acre-foot of excess Production to which such Assessment applies, when such purchases are necessary to secure Supplemental Water supplies for the benefit of the Basin and parties. (Amended 6/21/12)

(3) Make-Up Obligation. (Former Section 45(c)) An Assessment shall be collected equally on account of each acre-foot of Production, which does not

bear a Replacement Assessment hereunder, to pay all necessary costs of Administration and satisfaction of the Make-Up Obligation. Such Assessment shall not be applicable to water Production for an Overlying Right.

(4) In-Lieu Water Cost. (Former Section 45(d)) Watermaster may levy an Assessment against all Pumping to pay reimbursement for In-Lieu Water Costs except that such Assessment shall not be applicable to the non-consumptive use portion of an Overlying Right.

(5) Basin Water Quality Improvement. (Former Section 45(e)) For purposes of testing, protecting or improving the water quality in the Basin, Watermaster may, after a noticed hearing thereon, fix terms and conditions under which it may waive all or any part of its Assessments on such ground water Production and if such Production, in addition to his other Production, does not exceed such Producer's Share or entitlement for that Fiscal Year, such stated Production shall be allowed to be carried over for a part of such Producer's next Fiscal Year's Producer's Share or entitlement. In connection therewith, Watermaster may also waive the provisions of Section 25, 26 and 57 hereof, relating to Injunction Against Unauthorized Recharge, Injunction Against Transportation From Basin or Relevant Watershed, and Intervention After Judgment, respectively. Nothing in this Judgment is intended to allow an increase in any Producer's annual entitlement nor to prevent Watermaster, after hearing thereon, from entering into contracts to encourage, assist and accomplish the clean up and improvement of degraded water quality in the Basin by non-parties herein. Such contracts may include the exemption of the Production of such Basin water therefor from Watermaster Assessments and, in connection therewith, the waiver of the provisions of Judgment Sections 25, 26, and 57 hereof.

(6) Export and Storage. Watermaster shall levy an assessment to account for costs, burdens or losses incurred in connection with such exported or stored

water, including a fee for storage administration. Such storage or export shall be subject to (1) a determination by Watermaster that no material injury to the Basin or parties will result therefrom; (2) execution of an agreement with Watermaster setting forth the terms and conditions upon which water may be stored in or exported from the Basin; and (3) compliance with Watermaster Rules and Regulations respecting Basin storage and export. (Amended 6/21/12)

(7) Water Resource Development Assessment. Watermaster may levy an Assessment on all Pumping, as determined through Rules and Regulations to be adopted by the Watermaster, to support the purchase, financing, and/or development of new or additional Supplemental Water sources, in cooperation with one or more Responsible Agencies as appropriate. (Amended 6/21/12)

46. Assessments – Procedure. (Prior Judgment Section 38) Assessments herein provided for shall be levied and collected as follows:

(a) Levy and Notice of Assessment. Within thirty (30) days of Watermaster's annual determination of Operating Safe Yield of the Basin for each Fiscal Year and succeeding four (4) Fiscal Years, and at such other time[s] of the year as determined by Watermaster, Watermaster shall levy applicable Administration Assessments, Replacement Water Assessments, Make-Up Water Assessments, In-Lieu Water Assessments, and Water Resource Development Assessments, if any. Watermaster shall give written notice of all applicable Assessments to each party on or before August 15, of each year, and at such other time[s] as determined by Watermaster. To provide flexibility and maximize the opportunity to secure Replacement Water supplies when available, in accordance with criteria set forth in the Watermaster Rules and Regulations, Watermaster may levy supplemental assessments as necessary to create sufficient funds to purchase and pre-purchase such Replacement Water supplies for the benefit of the Basin and parties. (Amended 6/21/12)

(b) Payment. Each Assessment shall be payable, and each party is Ordered to pay the same, on or before September 20, following such Assessment, subject to the

rights reserved in Section 37 hereof.

(c) Delinquency. Any Assessment which becomes delinquent after January 1, 1980, shall bear interest at the annual prime rate plus one percent (1%) in effect on the first business day of August of each year. Said prime interest rate shall be that fixed by the Bank of America NT&SA for its preferred borrowing customers on said date. Said prime interest rate plus one percent (1%) shall be applicable to any said delinquent Assessment from the due date thereof until paid. Provided, however, in no event shall any said delinquent Assessment bear interest at a rate of less than ten percent (10%) per annum. Such delinquent Assessment and interest may be collected in a Show Cause proceeding herein or any other legal proceeding instituted by Watermaster, and in such proceeding the Court may allow Watermaster its reasonable costs of collection, including attorney's fees.

47. Availability of Supplemental Water from Responsible Agencies. (Prior Judgment Section 39) If any Responsible Agency shall, for any reason, be unable to deliver Supplemental Water to Watermaster in a timely fashion when needed, Watermaster may (1) collect funds at an appropriate level and hold them in trust, together with interest accrued thereon, for purchase of such water when available; (2) purchase water from the remaining Responsible Agencies which are the most beneficial and appropriate sources observing all legal and contractual constraints on the availability of such water; or (3) purchase Supplemental Water from any other available source. Watermaster shall consult with the Responsible Agencies involved and in good faith shall determine the appropriate source of Supplemental Water under such circumstances. Should Watermaster arrange to purchase Supplemental Water from a source not involving a Responsible Agency, Watermaster shall provide the Responsible Agencies an opportunity to provide said Supplemental Water or comparable water supplies on comparable terms. (Amended 6/21/12)

48. Accumulation of Replacement Water Assessment Proceeds. (Prior Judgment Section 40) In order to minimize fluctuation in Assessments and to give Watermaster flexibility in Basin management, Watermaster may make reasonable accumulations of Replacement Water

Assessments. Such moneys and any interest accrued thereon shall only be used for the purchase of Replacement Water.

49. Carry-over of Unused Rights. (Prior Judgment Section 41) Any Pumper's Share of Operating Safe Yield, and the Production right of any Integrated Producer, which is not Produced in a given Fiscal Year may be carried over and accumulated for one Fiscal Year, pursuant to reasonable rules and procedures for notice and accounting which shall be adopted by Watermaster. The first water Produced in the succeeding Fiscal Year shall be deemed Produced pursuant to such Carry-over Rights.

50. Minimal Producers. (Prior Judgment Section 42) In the interest of Justice, Minimal Producers who initiated production on or before June 21, 2012, are exempted from the operation of this Physical Solution, so long as such party's annual Production does not exceed five (5) acre-feet. Watermaster may require, and Minimal Producers shall furnish, specific periodic reports. In addition, Watermaster may conduct such investigation of future operations of any Minimal Producer as may be appropriate. As of June 21, 2012, there shall be no new Minimal Producers, and any new Producer shall be subject to all provisions of the Judgment. (Amended 6/21/12)

51. Effective Date. (Prior Judgment Section 43) The effective date for commencing accounting and operation under this Physical Solution, other than for Replacement Water Assessments, shall be July 1, 1972. The first Assessment for Replacement Water shall be payable on September 20, 1974, on account of Fiscal Year 1973-74 Production.

G. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

52. Puente Narrows Flow. (Prior Judgment Section 44) The Puente Basin is tributary to the Main San Gabriel Basin. All Producers within said Puente Basin have been dismissed herein, based upon the Puente Narrows Agreement (Exhibit "J"), whereby Puente Basin Water Agency agreed not to interfere with surface inflow and to assure continuance of historic subsurface contribution of water to Main San Gabriel Basin. The Court declares said Agreement to be reasonable and fair and in full satisfaction of claims by Main San Gabriel Basin for natural water from Puente Basin.

53. Deleted Section (Amended 6/21/12)

54. Service Upon and Delivery to Parties of Various Papers. (Prior Judgment Section 46) Service of the Judgment on those parties who have executed the Stipulation for Judgment shall be made by first class mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the Designee and at the address designated for that purpose in the executed and filed counterpart of the Stipulation for Judgment, or in any substitute designation filed with the Court.

Each party who has not heretofore made such a designation shall, within thirty (30) days after the Judgment shall have been served upon that party, file with the Court, with proof of service of a copy thereof upon Watermaster, a written designation of the person to whom and the address at which all future notices, determinations, requests, demands, objections, reports and other papers and processes to be served upon that party or delivered to that party are to be so served or delivered.

A later substitute designation filed and served in the same manner by any party shall be effective from the date of filing as to the then future notices, determinations, requests, demands, objections, reports and other papers and processes to be served upon or delivered to that party.

Delivery to or service upon any party by Watermaster, by any other party, or by the Court, of any item required to be served upon or delivered to a party under or pursuant to the Judgment may be made by deposit thereof (or by copy thereof) in the mail, first class, postage prepaid, addressed to the Designee of the party and at the address shown in the latest designation filed by that party. In lieu of mailing any item required to be served under this Judgment, Watermaster may serve such item by electronic service, which may include posting the document to Watermaster's website, sending an e-mail of the document to that party, or sending a notice of availability to that party indicating the document's availability for viewing on the Watermaster website. If a party does not have a valid e-mail address or internet access, that party shall identify an alternative method of service to be approved by Watermaster in its sole discretion.

Any party desiring to be relieved of receiving notices of Watermaster activity may file a waiver of notice on a form to be provided by Watermaster. Thereafter such party shall be

removed from the active party service list and not receive any notices required under this Judgment. The parties have a duty to keep Watermaster informed of their current e-mail and mailing addresses. If mail or e-mail is returned undeliverable to Watermaster for an incorrect address, Watermaster in its sole discretion may remove that party from the active party service list. (Amended 6/21/12)

55. Assignment, Transfer, etc., of Rights. (Prior Judgment Section 47) Any rights Adjudicated herein except Overlying Rights, may be assigned, transferred, licensed or leased by the owners thereof; provided however, that no such assignment shall be complete until the appropriate notice procedures established by Watermaster have been complied with. No water Produced pursuant to rights assigned, transferred, licensed, or leased may be transported outside the Relevant Watershed except by:

(1) a Transporting Party, or

(2) a successor in interest immediate or mediate to a water system on lands or portion thereof, theretofore served by such a Transporting Party, for use by such successor in accordance with limitations applicable to Transporting Parties, or

(3) a successor in interest to the Special Category rights of MWD.

The transfer and use of Overlying Rights shall be limited, as provided in Section 21 hereof, as exercisable only on the specifically defined Overlying Lands and they cannot be separately conveyed or transferred apart therefrom.

56. Abandonment of Rights. (Prior Judgment Section 48) It is in the interest of reasonable beneficial use of the Basin and its water supply that no party be encouraged to take and use more water in any Fiscal Year than is actually required. Failure to Produce all of the water to which a party is entitled hereunder shall not, in and of itself, be deemed or constitute an abandonment of such party's right, in whole or in part. Abandonment and extinction of any right herein Adjudicated shall be accomplished only by:

(1) a written election by the party, filed in this case, or

(2) upon noticed motion of Watermaster, and after hearing.

In either case, such abandonment shall be confirmed by express subsequent order of this

Court.

57. Intervention After Judgment. (Prior Judgment Section 49) Any person who is not a party or successor to a party and who proposes to Produce water from the Basin or Relevant Watershed, may seek to become a party to this Judgment through a Stipulation For Intervention entered into with Watermaster. Watermaster may execute said Stipulation on behalf of the other parties herein but such Stipulation shall not preclude a party from opposing such Intervention at the time of the Court hearing thereon. Said Stipulation For Intervention must thereupon be filed with the Court, which will consider an order confirming said Intervention following thirty (30) days' notice to the parties. Thereafter, if approved by the Court, such Intervenor shall be a party bound by this Judgment and entitled to the rights and privileges accorded under the Physical Solution herein.

58. Judgment Binding on Successors, etc. (Prior Judgment Section 50) Subject to specific provisions hereinbefore contained, this Judgment and all provisions thereof are applicable to and binding upon and inure to the benefit of not only the parties to this action, but as well to their respective heirs, executors, administrators, successors, assigns, lessees, licensees and to the agents, employees and attorneys in fact of any such persons.

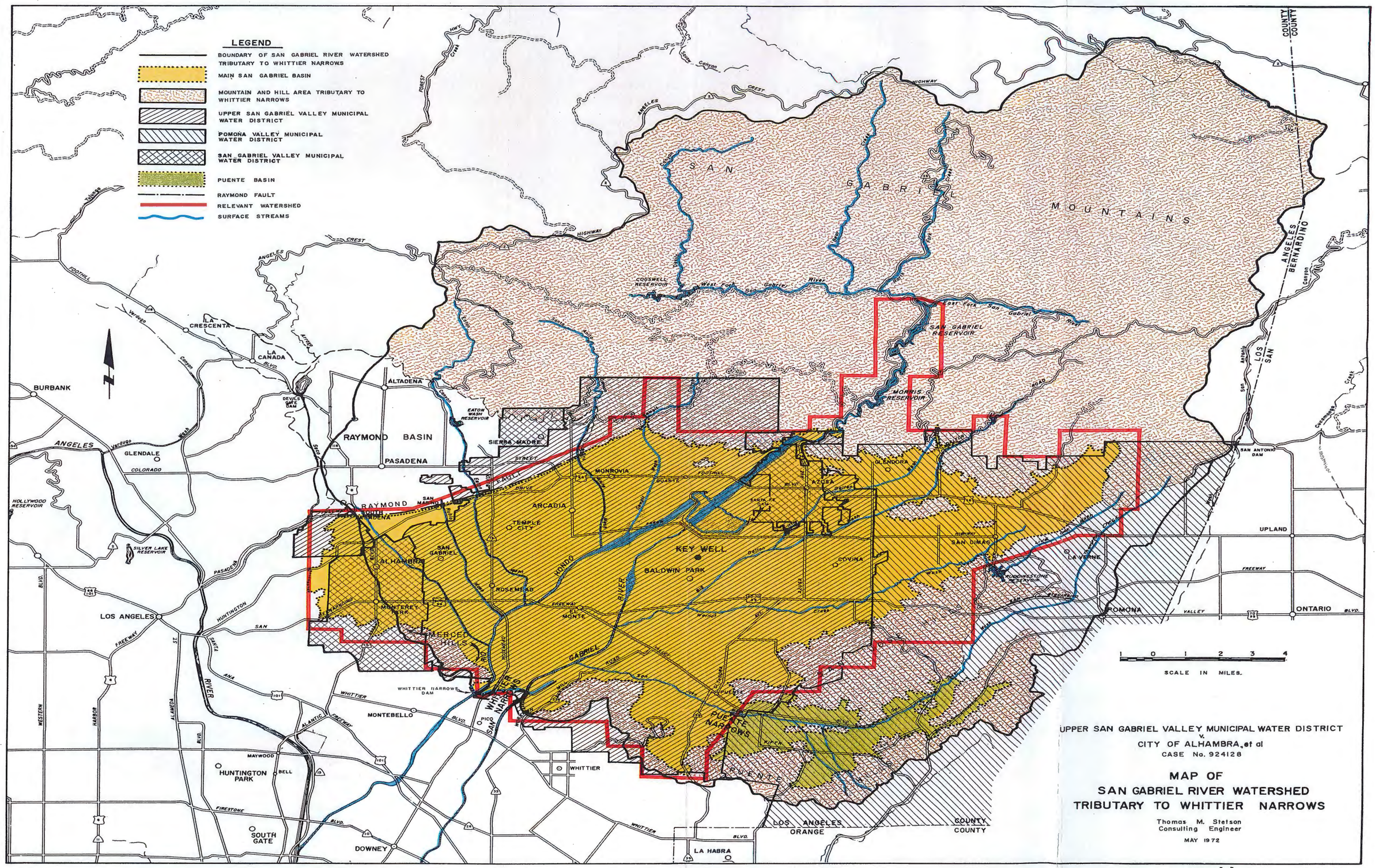
59. Water Rights Permits. (Prior Judgment Section 51) Nothing herein shall be construed as affecting the relative rights and priorities between MWD and San Gabriel Valley Protective Association under State Water Rights Permits Nos. 7174 and 7175, respectively.

60. Costs. (Prior Judgment Section 52) No party shall recover any costs in this proceeding from any other party.

61. Entry of Judgment. (New) The Clerk shall enter this Judgment.

DATED: June 21, 2012

s/ Maureen Duffy-Lewis
Maureen Duffy-Lewis, Judge
Specially Assigned



UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
v.
CITY OF ALHAMBRA, et al
CASE No. 924128

MAP OF SAN GABRIEL RIVER WATERSHED TRIBUTARY TO WHITTIER NARROWS

Thomas M. Stetson
Consulting Engineer

MAY 1972

EXHIBIT "A"

EXHIBIT "B"

BOUNDARIES OF RELEVANT WATERSHED

The following described property is located in Los Angeles County, State of California:

Beginning at the Southwest corner of Section 14, Township 1 North, Range 11 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian;

Thence Northerly along the West line of said Section 14 to the Northwest corner of the South half of said Section 14;

Thence Easterly along the North line of the South half of Section 14 to the East line of said Section 14;

Thence Northerly along the East line of said Section 14, Township 1 North, Range 11 West and continuing Northerly along the East line of Section 11 to the Northeast corner of said Section 11;

Thence Easterly along the North line of Section 12 to the Northeast corner of said Section 12;

Thence Southerly along the East line of said Section 12 and continuing Southerly along the East line of Section 13 to the Southeast corner of said Section 13, said corner being also the Southwest corner of Section 18, Township 1 North, Range 10 West;

Thence Easterly along the South line of Sections 18, 17, 16 and 15 of said Township 1 North, Range 10 West to the Southwest corner of Section 14;

Thence Northerly along the West line of Section 14 to the Northwest corner of the South half of Section 14;

Thence Easterly along the North line of the South half of Section 14 to the East line of said section;

Thence Northerly along the East line of said Section 14, and continuing Northerly along the West line of Section 12 of said Township 1 North, Range 10 West to the North line of said Section 12;

Thence Easterly along the North line of said Section 12, to the Northeast corner of said Section 12, said corner being also the Southwest corner of Section 6, Township 1 North, Range 9 West;

Thence Northerly along the West line of said Section 6 and continuing Northerly along West line of Sections 31 and 30, Township 2 North, Range 9 West to the Westerly prolongation of the North line of said Section 30;

Thence Easterly along said Westerly prolongation of the North line of said Section 30 and continuing Easterly along the North line of Section 29 to the Northeast corner of said Section 29;

Thence Southerly along the East line of said Section 29 and continuing Southerly along the East line of Section 32, Township 2 North, Range 9 West, and thence continuing Southerly along the East line of Section 5, Township 1 North, Range 9 West to the Southeast corner of said Section 5;

Thence Westerly along the South line of said Section 5 to the Southwest corner of said Section 5, said point being also the Northwest corner of Section 8;

Thence Southerly along the West line of said Section 8 and continuing Southerly along the West line of Section 17, to the Southwest corner of said Section 17, said corner being also the Northwest corner of Section 20;

Thence Easterly along the North line of Sections 20 and 21 to the Northwest corner of Section 22, said corner being also the Southwest corner of Section 15;

Thence Northerly along the West line of said Section 15 to the Northwest corner of the South half of said Section 15;

Thence Easterly along the North line of said South half of Section 15 to the Northeast corner of said South half of Section 15;

Thence Southerly along the East line of Section 15 and continuing Southerly along the East line of Section 22 to the Southeast corner of said Section 22, said point being also the Southwest corner of Section 23;

Thence Easterly along the South line of Sections 23 and 24 to the East line of the West half of said Section 24;

Thence Northerly along said East line of the West half of Section 24 to the North line thereof;

Thence Easterly along said North line of Section 24 to the Northeast corner thereof, said point also being the Northwest corner of Section 19, Township 1 North, Range 8 West;

Thence continuing Easterly along the North line of Section 19 and Section 20 of said Township 1 North, Range 8 West to the Northeast corner of said Section 20;

Thence Southerly along the East line of Sections 20, 29 and 32 of said Township 1 North, Range 8 West to the Southeast corner of said Section 32;

Thence Westerly along the South line of Section 32 to the Northwest corner of the East half of Section 5, Township 1 South, Range 8 West;

Thence Southerly along the West line of the East half of said Section 5 to the South line of said Section 5;

Thence West to the East line of the Northerly prolongation of Range 9 West;

EXHIBIT "C"

TABLE SHOWING BASE ANNUAL DIVERSION RIGHTS OF CERTAIN DIVERTERS AS OF JUNE 21, 2012

DIVERTER	BASE ANNUAL DIVERSION RIGHT (ACRE-FEET)
Covell, Ralph	2.12
(Successor to Rittenhouse, Catherine and Rittenhouse, James)[1]	
(Transferred to Aqua Capital Management LP)[2]	-2.12
	0.00
Maddock, A. G.	3.40
(Transferred to San Gabriel Valley Water Company)[2]	-3.40
	0.00
Rittenhouse, Catherine	**0.00**
(Transferred to Covell, Ralph)[1]	
Rittenhouse, James	**0.00**
(Transferred to Covell, Ralph)[1]	
Ruebhausen, Arline	18.34
(Held in common with Ruebhausen, Victor)	
(Transferred to City of Glendora)[2]	-18.34
	0.00
Ruebhausen, Victor	--
(See Ruebhausen, Arline)	
TOTAL	**0.00**

1/ Permanent transfer of rights as recorded at entry of Judgment.
2/ Permanent transfer of rights after entry of Judgment.
3/ Intervenor after Judgment.

EXHIBIT "D"

TABLE SHOWING RIGHTS AND PUMPER'S SHARE OF EACH PUMPER AS OF JUNE 21, 2012

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
6W Farms, Inc.	1,217.40	0.61599
(Formerly Woodland Farms, Inc.)		
(Transferred to:		
Miller Brewing Company	-919.50	-0.46526
Richard J. Woodland)[2]	-297.90	-0.15073
	0.00	**0.00000**
Adams Ranch Mutual Water Company	**100.00**	**0.05060**
A & E Plastik Pak Co., Inc.	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Transferred to Industry Properties, Ltd.)[1]		
Alhambra, City of	**8,812.05**	**4.45876**
Amarillo Mutual Water Company	**709.00**	**0.35874**
American Sheds, Inc.[3]		
(Successor to Southwestern Portland Cement Company)[2]	742.00	0.37544
(Transferred to USA Waste of California, Inc.)[2]	-742.00	-0.37544
	0.00	**0.00000**
Anchor Plating Co., Inc.[3]		
(Successor to Bodger & Sons, DBA Bodger Seeds Ltd.)[2]	10.00	0.00506
(Transferred to Crown City Plating Co.)[2]	-10.00	-0.00506
	0.00	**0.00000**
Anderson Family Marital Trust[3]		
(Successor to Anderson, Ray L. and Helen T.)[2]	50.16	0.02538
(Transferred to:		
Brondino, Jeanne	-25.08	-0.01269
Heinrich, Carolyn)[2]	-25.08	-0.01269
	0.00	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Anderson, Ray[3]		
(Successor to Covina Valley Unified School District)[2]	50.16	0.02538
(Transferred to Anderson, Ray L. and Helen T.)[2]	-50.16	-0.02538
	0.00	**0.00000**
Anderson, Ray L. and Helen T.[3]		
(Successor to Anderson, Ray)[2]	50.16	0.02538
(Transferred to Anderson Family Marital Trust)[2]	-50.16	-0.02538
	0.00	**0.00000**
Andrade, Macario and Consuelo; and Andrade, Robert and Jayne[3]		
(Successor to J. F. Isbell Estate, Inc.)[2]	8.36	0.00423
(Transferred to Susan Andrade)[2]	-8.36	-0.00423
	0.00	**0.00000**
Andrade, Susan[3]		
(Successor to Andrade, Macario and Consuelo; and Andrade, Robert and Jayne)[2]	8.36	0.00423
	8.36	**0.00423**
Arcadia, City of	9,252.00	4.68137
(Successor to First National Finance Corporation)[2]	60.90	0.03081
(Transferred to City of Monrovia)[2]	-951.00	-0.48119
	8,361.90	**4.23099**
Associated Southern Investment Company	16.50	0.00335
(Transferred to Southern California Edison Company)[2]	-16.50	-0.00335
	0.00	**0.00000**
AZ-Two, Inc.[3]	--	--
(See Southdown, Inc.)		
Azusa Associates, LLC[3]		
(Successor to Snyder, Esther)[2]	18.51	0.00937
(Transferred to Aqua Capital Management LP)[2]	-18.51	-0.00937
	0.00	**0.00000**
Azusa-Western Inc.	742.00	0.37544
(Transferred to Southwestern Portland Cement Co.)[2]	-742.00	-0.37544
	0.00	**0.00000**
Bahnsen & Beckman Ind., Inc.	840.50	0.42528
(Transferred to Woodland, Richard)[2]	-840.50	-0.42528
	0.00	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Bahnsen, Betty M.	441.90	0.22359
(Transferred to Dawes, Mary Kay)[2]	-441.90	-0.22359
	0.00	**0.00000**
Baldwin Park County Water District	--	--
(See Valley County Water District)		
Bandel Family Trust[3]		
(Successor to Garnier, Camille A, Deceased,	16.70	0.00845
Estate of)[2]	**16.70**	**0.00845**
Banks, Gale C. and Vicki Lynn[3]		
(Successor to Doyle, Mr. and Mrs.; and	50.00	0.02530
Madruga, Mr. and Mrs.)[2]	**50.00**	**0.02530**
Base Line Water Company	430.20	0.21767
(Transferred to Hughes Development Corporation)[2]	-430.20	-0.21767
	0.00	**0.00000**
Beverly Acres Mutual Water Company	--	--
(See Beverly Acres Mutual Water Users Association)		
Beverly Acres Mutual Water Users Association	93.00	0.04706
(Formerly Beverly Acres Mutual Water Company)		
(Transferred to:		
San Gabriel Valley Water Company;	-50.00	-0.02530
Nicholson Trust)[2]	-43.00	-0.02176
	0.00	**0.00000**
Birenbaum, Max	6.00	0.00304
(Held in common with Birenbaum, Sylvia; Schneiderman, Alan; Schneiderman, Lydia; Wigodsky, Bernard; Wigodsky, Estera)		
(Transferred to City of Whittier)[2]	-6.00	-0.00304
	0.00	**0.00000**
Birenbaum, Sylvia	--	--
(See Birenbaum, Max)		
Blue Diamond Concrete Materials Div., The Flintkote Company	1,399.33	0.70804
(Transferred to Sully-Miller Contracting Co.)[2]	-1,399.33	-0.70804
	0.00	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Bodger & Sons DBA Bodger Seeds Ltd.	10.00	0.00506
(Transferred to Anchor Plating Co., Inc.)[2]	-10.00	-0.00506
	0.00	**0.00000**
Botello Water Company	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Brezina, Raymond W. and Susan W. Trust 2001[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Brondino, Jeanne[3]		
(Successor to Anderson Family Marital Trust)[2]	25.08	0.01269
	25.08	**0.01269**
Burbank Development Company	50.85	0.02563
(Transferred to Wright, Darrell A., Wright, Merle M. &	-50.85	-0.02563
Carlson, Jeanne W.)[2]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Cadway, Inc.[3]		
(Successor to:		
Corcoran, Jack S. and R. L.	100.00	0.05060
Corcoran, Jack S. and R. L.	100.00	0.05060
Corcoran, Jack S. and R. L.	273.50	0.13839
Corcoran, Jack S. and R. L.	30.00	0.01518
Garnier, Janus	203.00	0.10272
Sloan Ranches	129.60	0.06558
Corcoran, Jack S. and R.L.)[2]	243.50	0.12320
(Transferred to:		
California Domestic Water Company	-243.50	-0.12321
California Domestic Water Company	-129.60	-0.06558
California Domestic Water Company)[2]	-63.30	-0.03203
	643.20	**0.32545**
Cal Fin	118.10	0.05976
(Transferred to Suburban Water Systems)[2]	-118.10	-0.05976
	0.00	**0.00000**
California-American Water Company	**7,868.70**	**3.98144**
(San Marino System)		
California Country Club[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Formerly CCC Management)		

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
California Domestic Water Company	11,024.82	5.57839
(Successor to:		
Cantrill Mutual Water Company[1]	42.50	0.02150
Industry Properties, Ltd.[2]	73.50	0.03719
Modern Accent Corporation[2]	256.86	0.12997
Fisher, Russell[2]	19.00	0.00961
Graveline, George Wayne and Alexis June, Trust[2]	216.60	0.10959
Cadway, Inc.[2]	243.50	0.12321
Cadway, Inc.[2]	129.60	0.06558
Cadway, Inc.[2])	63.30	0.03203
	12,069.68	**6.10707**
California Materials Company	**0.00**	**0.00000**
CalMat	--	--
(Formerly Conrock Company)		
(See Vulcan Materials Company)		
Cantrill Mutual Water Company	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Transferred to California Domestic Water Company)[1]		
Canyon Water Company[3]		
(Successor to McIntyre, William)[2]	1.00	0.00051
	1.00	**0.00051**
Canyon Water & Development Corporation[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
CCC Management[3]	--	--
(See California Country Club)		
Cedar Avenue Mutual Water Company	121.10	0.06127
(Transferred to San Gabriel Valley Water Company)[2]	-121.10	-0.06127
	0.00	**0.00000**
CEMEX California Aggregates, Inc.[3]	--	--
(Formerly Southdown)		
Champion Mutual Water Company	**147.68**	**0.07472**
Chevron U.S.A.	**2.00**	**0.00101**
(Formerly Standard Oil of California)		
Chronis, Christine[3]	--	--
(See Polopolus, et al.)		

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Clayton Manufacturing Company	511.80	0.25896
(Transferred to City of Glendora)[2]	-511.80	-0.25896
	0.00	**0.00000**
Coiner, James W., dba Coiner Nursery[3]	--	--
Collison, E. O.	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Comby, Erma M.	--	--
(See Wilmott, Erma M.)		
Conrock Company	--	--
(See CalMat)		
(Formerly Consolidated Rock Products Co.)		
Consolidated Rock Products Co.	--	--
(See Conrock Company)		
Corcoran, Jack S.	747.00	0.37797
(Held in common with Corcoran, R. L.)		
(Transferred to:		
Cadway, Inc.	-100.00	-0.05060
Cadway, Inc.	-100.00	-0.05060
Cadway, Inc.	-273.50	-0.13839
Cadway, Inc.	-30.00	-0.01518
Cadway, Inc.)[2]	-243.50	-0.12320
	0.00	**0.00000**
Corcoran, R. L.	--	--
(See Corcoran, Jack S.)		
County Sanitation District No. 18 of Los Angeles County	**4.50**	**0.00228**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Covell, et al.	111.05	0.05619
(Successor to Rittenhouse, Catherine and Rittenhouse, James)[1]		
(Held in common with Tate, Phillip G. and Sieglinde A.; Goedert, Lillian E.; Goedert, Marion W.; Lakin, Kendall R.; Lakin, Kelly R.; Snyder, Harry; Snyder, Esther)		
(Transferred to:		
Lakin, Kelly R.	-9.26	-0.00468
Goedert, Lillian E.	-9.26	-0.00468
Tate, Phillip G. and Sieglinde A.	-57.83	-0.02926
Snyder, Esther	-18.51	-0.00937
Aqua Capital Management LP)[2]	-16.19	-0.00820
	0.00	**0.00000**
Covina, City of	2,507.89	1.26895
(Transferred to:		
Covina Irrigating Company	-1,734.00	-0.87737
Covina Irrigating Company)[2]	-300.00	-0.15179
	473.89	**0.23979**
Covina-Valley Unified School District	50.16	0.02538
(Transferred to Anderson, Ray)[2]	-50.16	-0.02538
	0.00	**0.00000**
Crevolin, A. J.	**2.25**	**0.00114**
Crocker National Bank, Executor of the Estate of A. V. Handorf	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Transferred to Modern Accent Corp.)[1]		
Cross Water Company	1,103.00	0.05581
(Transferred to Industry Waterworks System, City of)[2]	-1,103.00	-0.05581
	0.00	**0.00000**
Crown City Plating Company	190.00	0.09614
(Successor to Anchor Plating Co., Inc.)[2]	10.00	0.00506
(Transferred to Valencia Heights Water Company)[2]	-200.00	-0.10120
	0.00	**0.00000**
Davidson Optronics, Inc.	22.00	0.01113
(Transferred to Covina Irrigating Company)[2]	-22.00	-0.01113
	0.00	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Dawes, Mary Kay[3] (Successor to Bahnsen, Betty M.)[2]	**441.90**	**0.22359**
Del Rio Mutual Water Company	**199.00**	**0.10069**
Denton, Kathryn W., Trustee for San Jose Ranch Company	185.50	0.09386
(Transferred to White, June G., Trustee of the June G. White share of the Garnier Trust)[2]	-185.50	-0.09386
	0.00	**0.00000**
Doyle, Mr. and Mrs.; and Madruga, Mr. and Mrs.[3]		
(Successor to Sawpit Farms, Limited)[2]	50.00	0.02530
(Transferred to Banks, Gale C. and Vicki Lynn)[2]	-50.00	-0.02530
	0.00	**0.00000**
Driftwood Dairy	**163.80**	**0.08288**
Duhalde, L. (Transferred to El Monte Union High School District)[1]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Dunning, George (Held in common with Dunning, Vera H.)		
(Successor to Vera H. Dunning)[2]	324.00	0.16394
(Transferred to Dunning Trust, George A. V.)[2]	-324.00	-0.16394
	0.00	**0.00000**
Dunning Trust, George A. V.[3]		
(Successor to Dunning, George)[2]	324.00	0.16394
(Transferred to Loyola Marymount University)[2]	-324.00	-0.16394
	0.00	**0.00000**
Dunning, Vera H.	324.00	0.16394
(See Dunning, George)		
(Transferred to Dunning, George)[2]	-324.00	-0.16394
	0.00	**0.00000**
Durfee Property, LLC[3]		
(Successor to Texaco, Inc.)[2]	50.00	0.02530
(Transferred to San Gabriel Valley Water Company)[2]	-50.00	-0.02530
	0.00	**0.00000**
East Pasadena Water Company, Ltd.	**1,407.69**	**0.71227**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Eckis, Rollin[3]		
(Successor to Sawpit Farms, Limited)[2]	123.00	0.06224
(Transferred to City of Monrovia)[2]	-123.00	-0.06224
	0.00	**0.00000**
El Encanto Properties	33.40	0.01690
(Transferred to La Puente Valley	-33.40	-0.01690
County Water District)[2]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
El Monte, City of	2,784.23	1.40878
(Successor to W. E. Hall Company)[2]	0.20	0.00010
	2,784.43	**1.40888**
El Monte Cemetery Association	**18.50**	**0.00936**
El Monte Union High School District	9.80	0.00496
(Successor to Duhalde, L.)[1]	6.40	0.00324
(Transferred to City of Whittier)[2]	-16.20	-0.00820
	0.00	**0.00000**
Everett, Mrs. Alda B.	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Held in common with Everett, W.B., Executor of the Estate of I. Worth Everett)		
Everett, W.B., Executor of the Estate of I. Worth Everett	--	--
(See Everett, Mrs. Alda B.)		
Faix, Incorporated	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Successor to Frank F. Pellissier & Sons, Inc.)[1]		
(Transferred to Faix, Ltd.)[1]		
Faix, Ltd.	6,490.00	3.28384
(Successor to Faix, Incorporated)[1]		
(Transferred to Pellissier Irrevocable QTIP Trust, et al,	-6,490.00	-3.28384
Laurence R., Co-tenancy of)[2]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
First National Finance Corporation	60.90	0.03081
(Transferred to City of Arcadia)[2]	-60.90	-0.03081
	0.00	**0.00000**
Fisher, Russell	19.00	0.00961
(Held in common with Hauch, Edward and Warren, Clyde)		
(Transferred to California Domestic Water Company)[2]	-19.00	-0.00961
	0.00	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Fox Family Trust Michael Edward Fox and Crystal Marie Fox, Trustees[3]		
(Successor to Maggiore, Valarie; Fox, Crystal; and Kirklen, Jeffery)[2]	**145.83**	**0.07378**
Frank F. Pellissier & Sons, Inc.	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Transferred to Faix, Incorporated)[1]		
Fruit Street Water Company	207.00	0.10474
(Transferred to:		
Gifford, Brooks, Jr.,	-101.29	-0.05125
City of La Verne)[2]	-105.71	-0.05349
	0.00	**0.00000**
Garnier, Anton C. and Anita, Family Trust[3]		
(Successor to:		
South Covina Water Service	203.00	0.10271
Garnier, Camille A., Deceased, Estate of	8.30	0.00420
Garnier, Janus)[2]	3.00	0.00152
	214.30	**0.10843**
Garnier, Camille A., Deceased, Estate of[3]		
(Successor to South Covina Water Service)[2]	83.30	0.04215
(Transferred to:		
The Ruth Elaine Ailor Garnier Trust	-41.70	-0.02110
The George Wayne and Alexis June Graveline Trust	-8.30	-0.00420
The Anton C. and Anita Garnier Family Trust	-8.30	-0.00420
Janus Garnier	-8.30	-0.00420
The Bandel Family Trust)[2]	-16.70	-0.00845
	0.00	**0.00000**
Garnier, Janus[3]		
(Successor to :		
Garnier, Camille A. Deceased, Estate of	8.30	0.00420
South Covina Water Service)[2]	203.00	0.10272
(Transferred to:		
George Wayne and Alexis June Graveline Trust	-5.30	-0.00268
The Anton C. and Anita Garnier Family Trust	-3.00	-0.00152
Cadway, Inc.)[2]	-203.00	-0.10272
	0.00	**0.00000**
Garnier, Ruth Elaine Ailor, Trust[3]		
(Successor to Garnier, Camille A. Deceased,	41.70	0.02110
Estate of)[2]	**41.70**	**0.02110**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Gates, James Richard[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Gifford, Brooks, Jr.[3]		
(Successor to:		
Fruit Street Water Company,	101.29	0.05125
Mission Gardens Mutual Water Company)[2]	96.96	0.04906
(Transferred to City of Whittier)[2]	-198.25	-0.10031
	0.00	**0.00000**
Gilkerson, Frank B.	--	--
(Formerly part of Covell, et al.)		
(Transferred interest in Covell, et al. to Jobe, Darr)[2]		
Glendora Unified High School District	99.00	0.05009
(Transferred to City of Glendora)[2]	-99.00	-0.05009
	0.00	**0.00000**
Goedert, Lillian E.		
(See Covell, et al.)		
(Successor to Covell, et al.)[2]	9.26	0.00468
(Transferred to Covina Irrigating Co.)[2]	-7.00	-0.00354
	2.26	**0.00114**
Goedert, Marion W.	--	--
(See Covell, et al.)		
Golden State Water Company,	**5,773.00**	**2.92105**
San Gabriel Valley District		
(Formerly Southern California Water Company)		
Graham, William	--	--
(Formerly part of Covell, et al.)		
(Transferred interest in Covell et al. to Jobe, Darr)[2]		
Graveline, George Wayne and Alexis June, Trust[3]		
(Successor to:		
South Covina Water Service	203.00	0.10271
Garnier, Camille A., Deceased, Estate of	8.30	0.00420
Garnier, Janus)[2]	5.30	0.00268
(Transferred to California Domestic Water Company)[2]	-216.60	-0.10959
	0.00	**0.00000**
Green, Walter	**71.70**	**0.03628**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Grizzle, Lissa B.	184.00	0.09310
(Held in common with Grizzle, Mervin A.; Wilson, Harold R.; Wilson, Sarah C.)		
(Transferred to City of Whittier)[2]	-184.00	-0.09310
	0.00	**0.00000**
Grizzle, Mervin A.	--	--
(See Grizzle, Lissa B.)		
Hansen, Alice	**0.75**	**0.00038**
Hanson Aggregates West, Inc. [3]		
(Successor to:		
Livingston-Graham, Inc.	1,824.40	0.92312
Sully-Miller Contracting Company)[2]	489.77	0.24782
	2,314.17	**1.17094**
Hartley, David[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Hauch, Edward	--	--
(See Fisher, Russell)		
Heinrich, Carolyn[3]		
(Successor to Anderson Family Marital Trust)[2]	25.08	0.01269
	25.08	**0.01269**
Hemlock Mutual Water Company	**166.00**	**0.08399**
Hollenbeck Street Water Company	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Transferred to Suburban Water Systems)[1]		
Hughes Development Corporation[3]		
(Successor to Base Line Water Company)[2]	430.20	0.21767
(Transferred to:		
San Gabriel County Water District	-400.00	-0.20239
San Gabriel County Water District)[2]	-30.20	-0.01528
	0.00	**0.00000**
Hunter, Lloyd F.[3]		
(Successor to Wade, R.)[2]	4.40	0.00223
(Transferred to Covina Irrigating Company)[2]	-4.40	-0.00223
	0.00	**0.00000**
Hydro-Conduit Corporation	**0.00**	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Industry Waterworks System, City of[3]		
(Successor to Cross Water Company)[2]	1,103.00	0.55810
	1,103.00	**0.55810**
Industry Properties, Ltd.		
(Successor to A & E Plastik Pak Co., Inc.)[1]	73.50	0.03719
(Transferred to California Domestic Water Co.)[2]	-73.50	-0.03719
	0.00	**0.00000**
Irwindale, City of[3]		
(Successor to United Concrete Pipe Corporation)[2]	376.00	0.19025
	376.00	**0.19025**
J. F. Isbell Estate, Inc.	8.36	0.00423
(Transferred to Andrade, Macario and	-8.36	-0.00423
Consuelo; and Andrade, Robert and Jayne)[2]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Jerris, Helen[3]	--	--
(See Polopolus, et al.)		
Jobe, Darr[3]	--	--
(Formerly part of Covell, et al.)		
(Successor to:		
Gilkerson, Frank B. interest in Covell et al.		
Graham, William interest in Covell et al.)[2]		
(Transferred interest in Covell et al. to Tate, Phillip G. and Sieglinde A.)[2]		
Kirklen Family Trust[3]	375.00	0.18974
(Formerly Kirklen, Dawn L.)		
(Held in common with Kirklen, William R.)		
(Successor to San Dimas-La Verne	62.50	0.03162
Recreational Facilities Authority)[2]		
(Transferred to		
Maggiore, Valarie; Fox, Crystal; and Kirklen, Jeffery)[2]	-437.50	-0.22136
	0.00	**0.00000**
Kirklen, Dawn L.	--	--
(See Kirklen Family Trust)		
Kirklen, Jeffery[3]	**145.84**	**0.07379**
(Successor to Maggiore, Valarie; Fox, Crystal; and Kirklen, Jeffery)[2]		
Kirklen, William R.	--	--
(See Kirklen, Dawn L.)		

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Kiyan Farms	30.00	0.01518
(Formerly Kiyan, Hideo)		
(Transferred to West Covina Venture, Ltd.)[2]	-30.00	-0.01518
	0.00	**0.00000**
Kiyan, Hideo	--	--
(See Kiyan Farms)		
(Held in common with Kiyan, Hiro)		
Kiyan, Hiro	--	--
(See Kiyan, Hideo)		
Knight, Kathryn M.[3]		
(Successor to Knight, William)[2]	227.88	0.11530
(Transferred to Knight, William)[2]	-227.88	-0.11530
	0.00	**0.00000**
Knight, William	227.88	0.11530
(Transferred to Knight, Kathryn M.)[2]	-227.88	-0.11530
(Successor to Knight, Kathryn M.)[2]	227.88	0.11530
	227.88	**0.11530**
Lakin, Kelly R.[3]		
(See Covell, et al.)		
(Successor to Covell, et al.)[2]	9.26	0.00468
(Transferred to:		
Covina Irrigating Co.	-6.03	-0.00305
Covina Irrigating Co.)[2]	-3.23	-0.00163
	0.00	**0.00000**
Lakin, Kendall R.[3]	--	--
(See Covell, et al.)		
Landeros, John	**0.75**	**0.00038**
La Grande Source Water Company	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Transferred to Suburban Water Systems)[1]		
Lang, Frank	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Transferred to San Dimas-La Verne Recreational Facilities Authority)[1]		
La Puente Cooperative Water Co.	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Transferred to Suburban Water Systems)[1]		

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
La Puente Valley County Water District	1,097.00	0.55507
(Successor to El Encanto Properties)[2]	33.40	0.01690
	1,130.40	**0.57197**
La Verne, City of	250.00	0.12650
(Successor to Fruit Street Water Co.)[2]	105.71	0.05349
(Transferred to Covina Irrigating Co.)[2]	-355.71	-0.17999
	0.00	**0.00000**
Lee, Paul M. and Ruth A.; Nasmyth, Virginia; Nasmyth, John[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Little John Dairy	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Livingston-Graham, Inc.	1,824.40	0.92312
(Transferred to Hanson Aggregates West, Inc.)[2]	-1,824.40	-0.92312
	0.00	**0.00000**
Los Flores Mutual Water Company	26.60	0.01346
(Transferred to City of Monterey Park)[2]	-26.60	-0.01346
	0.00	**0.00000**
Loucks, David	**3.00**	**0.00152**
Lovelady, June G., Trustee[3]		
(Successor to White, June G., Trustee of the June G. White Share of the Garnier Trust)[2]	185.50	0.09386
	185.50	**0.09386**
Loyola Marymount University[3]		
(Successor to George A.V. Dunning Trust)[2]	324.00	0.16394
(Transferred to City of Glendora)[2]	-324.00	-0.16394
	0.00	**0.00000**
Maggiore, Valarie[3]		
(Successor to Maggiore, Valarie; Fox, Crystal; and Kirklen, Jeffrey)[2]	**145.83**	**0.07379**
Maggiore, Valarie; Fox, Crystal; and Kirklen, Jeffery[3]		
(Successor to Kirklen Family Trust)[2]	437.50	0.22136
(Transferred to:		
(Maggiore, Valarie;	-145.83	-0.07379
Kirklen, Jeffrey;	-145.84	-0.07379
Fox Family Trust, Michael Edward Fox and Crystal Marie Fox, Trustees)[2]	-145.83	-0.07378
	0.00	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Manning Bros. Rock & Sand Co.	328.00	0.16596
(Transferred to Conrock Company)[2]	-328.00	-0.16596
	0.00	**0.00000**
Maple Water Company	118.50	0.05996
(Transferred to Southwest Water Co.)[2]	-118.50	-0.05996
	0.00	**0.00000**
Martinez, Frances Mercy	**0.75**	**0.00038**
(Held in common with Martinez, Jaime)		
Martinez, Jaime	--	--
(See Martinez, Frances Mercy)		
Massey-Ferguson Company	**0.00**	**0.00000**
McIntyre, William[3]		
(Successor to West Covina Venture, Ltd.)[2]	30.00	0.01518
(Transferred to Canyon Water Company)[2]	-1.00	-0.00051
	29.00	**0.01467**
Miller Brewing Company	111.01	0.05617
(Successor to:		
Maechtlen, Estate of J.J.	151.50	0.07666
Phillips, Alice B., et al.	50.00	0.02530
South Covina Water Service	300.00	0.15180
Woodland Farms	919.50	0.46526
Woodland, Richard)[2]	840.50	0.42528
(Transferred to Miller Breweries West, L.P.)[2]	-2,372.51	-1.20047
	0.00	**0.00000**
Miller Breweries West, L.P.[3]		
(Successor to Miller Brewing Company)[2]	2,372.51	1.20047
(Transferred to MillerCoors LLC)[2]	-2,372.51	-1.20047
	0.00	**0.00000**
MillerCoors LLC[3]		
(Successor to Miller Breweries West, L.P.)[2]	**2,372.51**	**1.20047**
Mission Gardens Mutual Water Company	96.96	0.04906
(Transferred to Gifford, Brooks, Jr.)[2]	-96.96	-0.04906
	0.00	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Modern Accent Corporation		
(Successor to Crocker National Bank,	256.86	0.12997
Executor of the Estate of A. V. Handorf)[1]		
(Transferred to California Domestic Water Co.)[2]	-256.86	-0.12997
	0.00	**0.00000**
Monterey Park, City of	6,677.48	3.37870
(Successor to Los Flores Mutual Water Co.)[2]	26.60	0.01346
	6,704.08	**3.39216**
Munoz, Ralph E.[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Murphy Ranch Mutual Water Company	223.23	0.11295
(Transferred to Southwest Suburban Water)[2]	-223.23	-0.11295
	0.00	**0.00000**
Namimatsu Farms	196.00	0.09917
(Transferred to California Cities Water Co.)[2]	-196.00	-0.09917
	0.00	**0.00000**
Nick Tomovich & Sons	**0.02**	**0.00001**
Nicholson Trust[3]		
(Successor to Beverly Acres	43.00	0.02176
Mutual Water Users Association)[2]		
(Transferred to:		
Nicholson Family Trust	-7.00	-0.00354
Nicholson Trust, Helene S.)[2]	-12.00	-0.00607
	24.00	**0.01215**
Nicholson Family Trust[3]		
(Successor to Nicholson Trust)[2]	7.00	0.00354
	7.00	**0.00354**
Nicholson Trust, Helene S.[3]		
(Successor to Nicholson Trust)[2]	12.00	0.00607
(Transferred to San Gabriel Valley Water Co.)[2]	-12.00	-0.00607
	0.00	**0.00000**
New Owl Rock Products[3]		
(Successor to Owl Rock Products Co.)[2]	715.60	0.36208
(Transferred to Robertson's Ready Mix, Ltd.)[2]	-715.60	-0.36208
	0.00	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
No. 17 Walnut Place Mutual Water Co.	21.50	0.01088
(Transferred to San Gabriel Valley Water Co.)[2]	-21.50	-0.01088
	0.00	**0.00000**
Orange Production Credit Association[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Owl Rock Products Co.	715.60	0.36208
(Transferred to New Owl Rock Products)[2]	-715.60	-0.36208
	0.00	**0.00000**
Pacific Rock & Gravel Co.	408.00	0.20644
(Transferred to:	-208.00	-0.10524
City of Whittier,	-200.00	-0.10120
Rose Hills Memorial Park Association)[2]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Park Water Company	184.01	0.09311
(Transferred to Valley County Water District)[2]	-184.01	-0.09311
	0.00	**0.00000**
Parton Family Trust[3]	46.20	0.02338
(Formerly Via, H., Trust of)[2]		
(Transferred to San Gabriel Valley Water Company)[2]	-46.20	-0.02338
	0.00	**0.00000**
Pellissier Irrevocable QTIP Trust, et al, Laurence R., Co-tenancy of[3]		
(Successor to Faix, Ltd)[2]	6,490.00	3.28384
	6,490.00	**3.28384**
Penn, Margaret[3]	--	--
(See Polopolus, et al.)		
Pico County Water District	**0.75**	**0.00038**
Polopolus, John[3]	--	--
(See Polopolus, et al.)		
Polopolus, et al.[3]		
(Successor to Polopolus, Steve)[2]	22.50	0.01138
(Held in common with Chronis, Christine;	**22.50**	**0.01138**
Jerris, Helen; Penn, Margaret; Polopolus, John)		
Polopolus, Steve	22.50	0.01138
(Transferred to Polopolus, et al.)[2]	-22.50	-0.01138
	0.00	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Rados, Alexander (Held in common with Rados, Stephen and Rados, Walter)	**43.00**	**0.02176**
Rados, Stephen (See Rados, Alexander)	--	--
Rados, Walter (See Rados, Alexander)	--	--
Richwood Mutual Water Company	192.60	0.09745
(Transferred to San Gabriel Valley Water Company)[2]	-192.60	-0.09745
	0.00	**0.00000**
Rincon Ditch Company	628.00	0.31776
(Transferred to Workman Mill Investment Company)[2]	-628.00	-0.31776
	0.00	**0.00000**
Rincon Irrigation Company	314.00	0.15888
(Transferred to Workman Mill Investment Company)[2]	-314.00	-0.15888
	0.00	**0.00000**
Rio Hondo Memorial Foundation, The[3] (Formerly Rose Hills Foundation, The) (See Rose Hills Foundation, The)	--	--
Rittenhouse, Catherine (Transferred to Covell, Ralph)[1]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Rittenhouse, James (Transferred to Covell, Ralph)[1]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Robertson's Ready Mix, Ltd.[3]		
(Successor to New Owl Rock Products)[2]	715.60	0.36208
(Transferred to San Gabriel County Water District)[2]	-715.60	-0.36208
	0.00	**0.00000**
Rose Hills Memorial Park Association (See Rose Hills Foundation, The)	--	--

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Rose Hills Foundation, The[3]		
(Formerly Rose Hills Memorial Park Association)		
(See Rio Hondo Memorial Foundation, The)		
(Formerly Rio Hondo Memorial Foundation, The)	594.00	0.30055
(Successor to Pacific Rock & Gravel Co.)[2]	200.00	0.10120
(Transferred to:		
Workman Mill Investment Co.	-594.00	-0.30055
Workman Mill Investment Co.)[2]	-200.00	-0.10120
	0.00	**0.00000**
Rosemead Development, Ltd.[3]		
(Successor to Thompson, Earl W.)[2]	1.00	0.00051
	1.00	**0.00051**
Rurban Homes Mutual Water Company	**217.76**	**0.11018**
Ruth, Roy	**0.75**	**0.00038**
San Dimas Golf Inc. DBA Via Verde County Club[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
San Dimas-La Verne Recreational Facilities Authority		
(Successor to Lang, Frank)[1]	62.50	0.03162
(Transferred to Kirklen, Dawn L. and William R.)[2]	-62.50	-0.03162
	0.00	**0.00000**
San Gabriel Country Club	**286.10**	**0.14476**
San Gabriel County Water District	4,250.00	2.15044
(Successor to:		
Hughes Development Corporation	400.00	0.20239
Hughes Development Corporation	30.20	0.01528
Robertson's Ready Mix, Ltd.)[2]	715.60	0.36208
	5,395.80	**2.73019**
San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Sawpit Farms, Limited	173.00	0.08754
(Transferred to:		
Eckis, Rolin	-123.00	-0.06224
Doyle and Madruga)[2]	-50.00	-0.02530
	0.00	**0.00000**
Schneiderman, Alan	--	--
(See Birenbaum, Max)		

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Schneiderman, Lydia	--	--
(See Birenbaum, Max)		
Security Pacific National Bank,	38.70	0.01958
Co-trustee for the Estate of Winston F. Stoody		
(See Stoody, Virginia A.)		
(Transferred to City of Whittier)[2]	-38.70	-0.01958
	0.00	**0.00000**
Sierra La Verne Country Club[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Sierra Madre, City of	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Sloan Ranches	129.60	0.06558
(Transferred to Cadway, Inc.)[2]	-129.60	-0.06558
	0.00	**0.00000**
Smith, Charles[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Snyder, Esther[3]		
(Successor to Covell, et al)[2]	18.51	0.00937
(Transfered to Azusa Associates, LLC)[2]	-18.51	-0.00937
	0.00	**0.00000**
Snyder, Harry	--	--
(See Covell, et al.)		
Sonoco Products Company	**311.60**	**0.15766**
South Covina Water Service	992.30	0.50209
(Transferred to:		
Miller Brewing Company	-300.00	-0.15180
Anton C. and Anita Garnier Family Trust	-203.00	-0.10271
The George Wayne and Alexis June Graveline Trust	-203.00	-0.10271
The Estate of Camille A. Garnier, Deceased	-83.30	-0.04215
Garnier, Janus)[2]	-203.00	-0.10272
	0.00	**0.00000**
Southdown, Inc.[3]	--	--
(Formerly AZ-Two, Inc.)		
(See CEMEX California Aggregates, Inc.)		
Southern California Edison Company	155.25	0.07855
(Successor to Associated		
Southern Investment Company)[2]	16.50	0.00835
	171.75	**0.08690**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Southern California Water Company, San Gabriel Valley District (See Golden State Water Company, San Gabriel Valley District)	--	--
South Pasadena, City of	**3,567.70**	**1.80520**
Southwest Suburban Water (See Suburban Water Systems)	--	--
Southwest Water Company [3] (Successor to Maple Water Company)[2]	118.50	0.05996
	118.50	**0.05996**
Southwestern Portland Cement Company[3] (Successor to Azusa Western, Inc.)[2]	742.00	0.37544
(Transferred to American Sheds, Inc.)[2]	-742.00	-0.37544
	0.00	**0.00000**
Speedway 605, Inc.[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Standard Oil Company of California (See Chevron U.S.A.)	--	--
Sterling Mutual Water Company	**120.00**	**0.06072**
Stoody, Virginia A., Co-trustee for the	--	--
Stoody, Winston F., Estate of (See Security Pacific National Bank, Co-trustee)	--	--
Suburban Water Systems (Formerly Southwest Suburban Water)	20,462.47	10.35370
(Successor to:		
Hollenbeck Street Water Company[1]	646.39	0.32706
La Grande Source Water Company[1]	1,078.00	0.54545
La Puente Cooperative Water Co.[1]	1,210.90	0.61270
Valencia Valley Water Company[1]	651.50	0.32965
Victoria Mutual Water Company[1]	469.60	0.23761
Cal Fin[2]	118.10	0.05976
Murphy Ranch Mutual Water Co.[2])	223.23	0.11295
	24,860.19	**12.57888**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Sully-Miller Contracting Company[3]		
(Successor to Blue Diamond Concrete	1,399.33	0.70804
Materials Div., The Flintkote Company)[2]		
(Transferred to:		
United Rock Products Corporation	-909.56	-0.46022
Hanson Aggregates West, Inc.)[2]	-489.77	-0.24782
	0.00	**0.00000**
Sunny Slope Water Company	**2,228.72**	**1.12770**
Tate, Phillip G. and Sieglinde A.[3]	**57.83**	**0.02926**
(See Covell,et al.)		
(Successor to Jobe, Darr interest in Covell, et al.)[2]		
(Successor to Covell, et al.)[2]		
Taylor Herb Garden	6.00	0.00304
(Transferred to Covina Irrigating Company)[2]	-6.00	-0.00304
	0.00	**0.00000**
Texaco, Inc. (Chevron U.S.A., Inc.)	50.00	0.02530
(Transferred to Durfee Property, LLC)[2]	-50.00	-0.02530
	0.00	**0.00000**
Thompson, Earl W.	1.00	0.00051
(Held in common with Thompson, Mary)		
(Transferred to Rosemead Development, Ltd.)[2]	-1.00	-0.00051
	0.00	**0.00000**
Thompson, Mary	--	--
(See Thompson, Earl W.)		
Tran, Hieu[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Tyler Nursery	**3.21**	**0.00162**
United Concrete Pipe Corporation	376.00	0.19025
(Transferred to Irwindale, City of)[2]	-376.00	-0.19025
	0.00	**0.00000**
United Rock Products Corporation[3]		
(Successor to:		
Sully Miller Contracting Company)[2]	909.56	0.46022
	909.56	**0.46022**
USA Waste of California, Inc.[3]		
(Successor to American Sheds, Inc.)[2]	742.00	0.37544
(Transferred to Aqua Capital Management LP)[2]	-742.00	-0.37544
	0.00	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
U.S. Pipe & Foundry Company[3]	--	--
(See United Concrete Pipe Corporation)		
Valencia Heights Water Company	861.00	0.43565
(Successor to Crown City Plating Company)[2]	200.00	0.10120
	1,061.00	**0.53685**
Valencia Valley Water Company	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Transferred to Suburban Water Systems)[1]		
Vallecito Water Company	2,867.00	1.45066
(Transferred to San Gabriel Valley	-2,867.00	-1.45066
Water Company)[2]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Valley County Water District	5,775.00	2.92206
(Formerly Baldwin Park County Water District)		
(Successor to Park Water Company)[2]	184.01	0.09311
	5,959.01	**3.01517**
Valley Crating Company	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Valley View Mutual Water Company	**616.00**	**0.31169**
Via, H.	--	--
(See Via, H., Trust of)		
Via, H., Trust of	--	--
(Formerly Via, H.)		
(See Parton Family Trust)		
Victoria Mutual Water Company		
(Transferred to Suburban Water Systems)[1]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Vietnamese American Buddhist Temple Congregation[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Vulcan Materials Company		
(Formerly CalMat)		
(Successor to Manning Bros. Rock & Sand Co.)[2]	1,793.35	0.90740
	1,793.35	**0.90740**
Wade, R.	4.40	0.00223
(Transferred to Hunter, Lloyd F.)[2]	-4.40	-0.00223
	0.00	**0.00000**
Ward Duck Company	--	--
(See Woodland Farms, Inc.)		

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Warren, Clyde	--	--
(See Fisher, Russell)		
W. E. Hall Company	0.20	0.00010
(Transferred to City of El Monte)[2]	-0.20	-0.00010
	0.00	**0.00000**
West Covina Venture, Ltd.[3]		
(Successor to Kiyan Farms)[2]	30.00	0.01518
(Transferred to McIntyre, William)[2]	-30.00	-0.01518
	0.00	**0.00000**
White, June G., Trustee of the		
June G. White Share of the Garnier Trust[3]		
(Successor to Denton, Kathryn W.,	185.50	0.09386
Trustee for the San Jose Ranch Company)[2]		
(Transferred to Lovelady, June G., Trustee)[2]	-185.50	-0.09386
	0.00	**0.00000**
Whittier, City of	7,620.23	3.85572
(Successor to:		
Grizzle, Lissa B.	184.00	0.09310
Pacific Rock and Gravel Co.	208.00	0.10524
Security Pacific National Bank,		
Co-trustee for the Estate of Winston F. Stoody	38.70	0.01958
El Monte Union High School District	16.20	0.00820
Gifford, Brooks, Jr.	198.25	0.10031
Birenbaum, Max)[2]	6.00	0.00304
	8,271.38	**4.18519**
Wigodsky, Bernard	--	--
(See Birenbaum, Max)		
Wigodsky, Estera	--	--
(See Birenbaum, Max)		
Wilmott, Erma M.	**0.75**	**0.00038**
(Formerly Comby, Erma M.)		
Wilson, Harold R.	--	--
(See Grizzle, Lissa B.)		
Wilson, Sarah C.	--	--
(See Grizzle, Lissa B.)		

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Woodland Farms, Inc.	--	--
(See 6W Farms, Inc.)		
(Formerly Ward Duck Company)		
Woodland, Frederick G.[3]	--	--
Woodland, Richard[3]		
(Successor to Bahnsen & Beckman Ind., Inc.)[2]	840.50	0.42528
(Transferred to Miller Brewing Company)[2]	-840.50	-0.42528
(Successor to 6W Farms, Inc.)[2]	297.90	0.15073
(Transferred to Aqua Capital Management LP)[2]	-297.90	-0.15073
	0.00	**0.00000**
Workman Mill Investment Company[3]		
(Successor to:		
Rincon Ditch Company	628.00	0.31776
Rincon Irrigation Company	314.00	0.15888
Rose Hills Memorial Park Association	594.00	0.30055
Rose Hills Foundation, The)[2]	200.00	0.10120
	1,736.00	**0.87839**
Wright, Darrell A., Wright, Merle M. & Carlson, Jeanne W.[3]		
(Successor to Burbank Development Co.)[2]	50.65	0.02563
(Transferred to San Gabriel Valley Water Company)[2]	-50.65	-0.02563
	0.00	**0.00000**
Totals for Exhibit "D"	**129,765.87**	**65.65953**
Totals for Exhibit "E"	**67,868.56**	**34.34047**
GRAND TOTALS	**197,634.43**	**100.00000**

1/ Permanent transfer of rights as recorded at entry of Judgment.
2/ Permanent transfer of rights after entry of Judgment.
3/ Intervenor after Judgment.

EXHIBIT "E"

TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTION RIGHT OF EACH INTEGRATED PRODUCER AS OF JUNE 21, 2012

INTEGRATED PRODUCER	DIVERSION COMPONENT ACRE-FEET	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING COMPONENT ACRE-FEET	PUMPING COMPONENT SHARE %
Aqua Capital Management LP[3]			
(Successor to:			
Covell, Ralph	2.12	0.00	0.00000
Covell et al.	0.00	16.19	0.00820
Azusa Associates, LLC	0.00	18.51	0.00937
USA Waste of California, Inc.	0.00	742.00	0.37544
Richard Woodland)[2]	0.00	297.90	0.15073
	2.12	**1,074.60**	**0.54374**
Azusa, City of	0.00	3,655.99	1.84988
(Successor to Monrovia Nursery Company)[2]	363.00	0.00	0.00000
	363.00	**3,655.99**	**1.84988**
Azusa Agricultural Water Company	1,000.00	1,732.20	0.87647
(Transferred to:			
Azusa Valley Water Company	-830.00	-1,437.73	-0.72747
Azusa Valley Water Company)[2]	-170.00	-294.47	-0.14900
	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Azusa Foot-Hill Citrus Company	718.50	0.00	0.00000
(Transferred to Monrovia Nursery Company)[2]	-718.50		
	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Azusa Valley Water Company	2,422.00	8,274.00	4.18652
(Successor to:			
Azusa Agricultural Water Company	830.00	1,437.73	0.72747
Azusa Agricultural Water Company)[2]	170.00	294.47	0.14900
	3,422.00	**10,006.20**	**5.06299**
Brierly, Susan K.[3]			
(Successor to Monrovia Nursery Company)[2]	24.00	0.00	0.00000
(Transferred to Miles R. Rosedale)[2]	-8.00		
	16.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
California-American Water Company (Duarte System)	**1,672.00**	**3,649.00**	**1.84634**

INTEGRATED PRODUCER	DIVERSION COMPONENT ACRE-FEET	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING COMPONENT ACRE-FEET	PUMPING COMPONENT SHARE %
California Cities Water Company (See Southern California Water Company, San Dimas District)	--	--	--
Covina Irrigating Company	2,514.00	4,140.00	2.09478
(Successor to:			
City of Covina		1,734.00	0.87737
City of Covina		300.00	0.15179
Taylor Herb Garden		6.00	0.00304
La Verne, City of		355.71	0.17999
Davidson Optronics, Inc.		22.00	0.01113
Goedert, Lillian		7.00	0.00354
Lakin, Kelly R.		6.03	0.00305
Hunter, Lloyd F.		4.40	0.00223
Lakin, Kelly R.)[2]		3.23	0.00163
	2,514.00	**6,578.37**	**3.32855**
CV Glendora 3 Site, LLC)[3]			
(Successor to:			
Rosedale, Miles R.	184.00	0.00	0.00000
Monrovia Nursery Company)[2]	10.00	0.00	0.00000
	194.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
DeFalco, John and Carole[3]			
(Successor to Nickowitz, at al.)[2]	1.49	0.00	0.00000
	1.49	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Glendora, City of	17.00	8,258.00	4.17842
(Successor to:			
Maechtlen, Estate of J. J.		150.00	0.07590
Maechtlen, Trust of P. A.		50.00	0.02530
Ruebhausen, Arline	18.34		
Glendora Unified High School District		99.00	0.05009
Loyola Marymount University		324.00	0.16394
Clayton Manufacturing Company)[2]		511.80	0.25896
	35.34	**9,392.80**	**4.75261**
Golden State Water Company, San Dimas District[3]	500.00	3,242.53	1.64067
(Formerly California Cities Water Company)			
(Successor to Namimatsu Farms)[2]		196.00	0.09917
	500.00	**3,438.53**	**1.73984**

INTEGRATED PRODUCER	DIVERSION COMPONENT ACRE-FEET	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING COMPONENT ACRE-FEET	PUMPING COMPONENT SHARE %
JUH#1[3]			
(Successor to Monrovia Nursery Company)[2]	48.00	0.00	0.00000
(Transferred to Miles R. Rosedale)[2]	-16.00		
	32.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Los Angeles, County of	**310.00**	**3,721.30**	**1.88292**
Maechtlen, Estate of J. J., Trustee for the Estate of P.A. Maechtlen	0.00	301.50	0.15256
(Transferred to:			
City of Glendora		-150.00	-0.07590
Miller Brewing Company)[2]		-151.50	-0.07666
	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Maechtlen, Trust of J. J.[3]	1.49	0.00	0.00000
(Transferred to Otting, David;	-1.49	0.00	0.00000
Otting, Larry; and Webster, Scott)[2]			
(Successor to Otting, David;	1.49	0.00	0.00000
Otting, Larry; and Webster, Scott)[2]			
(Transferred to Nikowitz, et al)[2]	-1.49	0.00	0.00000
	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Maechtlen, Trust of P. A.[3]	0.50	100.50	0.05085
(Transferred to:			
City of Glendora		-50.00	-0.02530
Alice B. Phillips, et al.)[2]	-0.50	-50.50	-0.02555
	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
The Metropolitan Water District of of Southern California	**9.59**	**165.00**	**0.08349**
Monrovia, City of	1,098.00	5,042.22	2.55129
(Successor to:			
Eckis, Rollin		123.00	0.06224
City of Arcadia)[2]		951.00	0.48119
	1,098.00	**6,116.22**	**3.09472**

INTEGRATED PRODUCER	DIVERSION COMPONENT ACRE-FEET	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING COMPONENT ACRE-FEET	PUMPING COMPONENT SHARE %
Monrovia Nursery Company	239.50	0.00	0.00000
(Successor to Azusa Foothill	718.50	0.00	0.00000
Citrus Company)[2]			
(Transferred:			
City of Azusa	-363.00	0.00	0.00000
Brierly, Susan K.	-24.00	0.00	0.00000
Rosedale, Miles R.	-191.00	0.00	0.00000
VanLandingham, Richard	-21.00	0.00	0.00000
JUH#1	-48.00	0.00	0.00000
Rosedale, Lance	-32.00	0.00	0.00000
CV Glendora 3 Site, LLC)[2]	-10.00	0.00	0.00000
	269.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Nikowitz, et al[3]			
(Successor to Maechtlen, Trust of J. J.)[2]	1.49	0.00	0.00000
(Held in common with Nikowitz, Sheryl M. and Walter P.; Pellegrino, Mark and Roxanne; Verdegem, Thomas and Sandra B.)			
(Transferred to DeFalco, John and Carole)[2]	-1.49	0.00	0.00000
	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Otting, David; Otting, Larry; and Webster, Scott[3]			
(Successor to Maechtlen, Trust of J. J.)[2]	1.49	0.00	0.00000
(Transferred to Maechtlen, Trust of J. J.)[2]	-1.49	0.00	0.00000
	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Phillips, Alice B., et al.[3]			
(Successor to Maechtlen, Trust of P. A.)[2]	0.50	50.50	0.02555
(Transferred to Miller Brewing Co.)[2]		-50.00	-0.02530
	0.50	**0.50**	**0.00025**
Rosedale, Lance[3]			
(Successor to Monrovia Nursery Company)[2]	**32.00**	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Rosedale, Miles R.[3]			
(Successor to Monrovia Nursery Company)[2]	191.00	0.00	0.00000
(Transferred to CV Glendora 3 Site, LLC)[2]	-184.00	0.00	0.00000
(Successor to:			
Susan K. Brierly	8.00	0.00	0.00000
JUH#1)[2]	16.00	0.00	0.00000
	31.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**

INTEGRATED PRODUCER	DIVERSION COMPONENT ACRE-FEET	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING COMPONENT ACRE-FEET	PUMPING COMPONENT SHARE %
San Gabriel Valley Water Company	0.00	16,659.00	8.42920
(Successor to:			
Vallecito Water Co.		2,867.00	1.45066
No. 17 Walnut Place Mutual Water Co.		21.50	0.01088
Cedar Avenue Mutual Water Company		121.10	0.06127
Beverly Acres Mutual Water Users Association		50.00	0.02530
Richwood Mutual Water Company		192.60	0.09745
Nicholson Trust, Helene S.		12.00	0.00607
Durfee Property, LLC		50.00	0.02530
Wright, Darrell A., Wright, Merle M. and Carlson, Jeanne W.		50.65	0.02563
Parton Family Trust		46.20	0.02338
Maddock, A.G.)[2]	3.40		
	3.40	**20,070.05**	**10.15514**
VanLandingham, Richard[3]			
(Successor to Monrovia Nursery Company)[2]	**21.00**	**0.00**	**0.00000**
TOTAL	**10,526.44**	**67,868.56**	**34.34047**

1/ Permanent transfer of rights as recorded at entry of Judgment.
2/ Permanent transfer of rights after entry of Judgment.
3/ Intervenor after Judgment.

EXHIBIT "F"

TABLE SHOWING
SPECIAL CATEGORY RIGHTS

PARTY	NATURE OF RIGHT
*The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California *Transferred to the San Gabriel Valley Protective Association 05/07/1996.	Morris Reservoir Storage and Withdrawal (a) A right to divert, store and use San Gabriel River Water, pursuant to Permit No. 7174. (b) Prior and paramount right to divert 72 acre-feet annually to offset Morris Reservoir evaporation and seepage losses and to provide the water supply necessary for presently existing incidental Morris Dam facilities.
Los Angeles County Flood Control District (now Los Angeles County Department of Public Works)	Puddingstone Reservoir Prior Prescriptive right to divert water from San Dimas Wash for storage in Puddingstone Reservoir in quantities sufficient to offset annual evaporation and seepage losses of the reservoir at approximate elevation 942.

EXHIBIT "G"

TABLE SHOWING
NON-CONSUMPTIVE USERS

PARTY	NATURE OF RIGHT
Covina Irrigating Company Azusa Valley Water Company Azusa Agricultural Water Co. Azusa Foot-Hill Citrus Co. Monrovia Nursery	"Committee-of-Nine" Spreading Right To continue to divert water from the San Gabriel River pursuant to the 1888 Settlement, and to spread in spreading grounds within the Basin all water thus diverted without the right to recapture water in excess of said parties' rights as adjudicated in exhibit "E".
California-American Water Company (Duarte System)	Spreading Right To continue to divert water from the San Gabriel River pursuant to the 1888 Settlement, and to continue to divert water from Fish Canyon and to spread said waters in its spreading grounds in the Basin without the right to recapture water in excess of said party's rights as adjudicated in Exhibit "E".
City of Glendora	Spreading Right To continue to spread the water of Big and Little Dalton Washes, pursuant to License No. 2592 without the right to recapture water in excess of said party's rights as adjudicated in Exhibit "E".
San Gabriel Valley Protective Association	Spreading Right To continue to spread San Gabriel River water pursuant to License Nos. 9991 and 12,209, without the right to recapture said water.
Golden State Water Company (formerly *California Cities Water Company*)	Spreading Right To continue to spread waters from San Dimas Wash without the right to recapture water in excess of said party's rights as adjudicated in Exhibit "E".
Los Angeles County Flood Control District	Temporary storage of storm flow for regulatory purposes; Spreading and conservation for general benefit in streambeds, reservoirs and spreading grounds without the right to recapture said water. Maintenance and operation of dams and other flood control works.

EXHIBIT "H"

WATERMASTER OPERATING CRITERIA

1. **Basin Storage Capacity.** The highest water level at the end of a water year during the past 40 years was reached at the Key Well on September 30, 1944 (elevation 316). The State of California, Department of Water Resources, estimates that as of that date, the quantity of fresh water in storage in the Basin was approximately 8,600,000 acre-feet. It is also estimated by said Department that by September 30, 1960, the quantity of fresh water in storage had decreased to approximately 7,900,000 acre-feet (elevation 237 at the Key Well).

The lowest water level at the end of a water year during the past 40 years was reached at the Key Well on September 30, 1965 (elevation 209). It is estimated that the quantity of fresh water in storage in the Basin on that date was approximately 7,700,000 acre-feet.

Thus, the maximum utilization of Basin storage was approximately 900,000 acre-feet, occurring between September 30, 1944, and September 30, 1965 (between elevations 316 and 209 at the Key Well). This is not to say that more than 900,000 acre-feet of storage space below the September 30, 1944 water levels cannot be utilized. However, it demonstrates that pumpers have deepened their wells and lowered their pumps so that such 900,000 acre-feet of storage can be safely and economically utilized.

The storage capacity of the Basin between elevations of 200 and 250 at the Key Well represents a usable volume of approximately 400,000 acre-feet of water.

2. **Operating Safe Yield and Spreading.** Watermaster in determining Operating Safe Yield and the importation of Replacement Water shall be guided by water level elevations in the Basin. He shall give recognition to, and base his operations on, the following general objectives insofar as practicable and subject to Section 47 of the Judgment (Amended 6/21/12):

(a) The replenishment of ground water from sources of supplemental water should not cause excessively high levels of ground water and such replenishment should not cause undue waste of local water supplies.

(b) Certain areas within the Basin are not at the present time capable of being recharged with supplemental water. Efforts should be made to provide protection to such areas from excessive ground water lowering either through the "in lieu" provisions of the

Judgment or by other means.

(c) Watermaster shall consider and evaluate the long-term consequences on ground water quality, as well as quantity, in determining and establishing Operating Safe Yield. Recognition shall be given to the enhancement of ground water quality insofar as practicable, especially in the area immediately upstream of Whittier Narrows where degradation of water quality may occur when water levels at the Key Well are maintained at or below elevation 200.

(d) Watermaster shall take into consideration the comparative costs of supplemental and Make-up Water in determining the savings on a present value basis of temporary or permanent lowering or raising of water levels and other economic data and analyses indicating both the short-term and long-term propriety of adjusting Operating Safe Yield in order to derive optimum water levels during any period. Watermaster shall utilize the provisions in the Long Beach Judgment which will result in the least cost of delivering Make-up Water.

3. **Replacement Water -- Sources and Recharge Criteria.** The following criteria shall control purchase of Replacement Water and Recharge of the Basin by Watermaster.

(a) **Responsible Agency From Which to Purchase.** Watermaster, in determining the Responsible Agency from which to purchase supplemental water for replacement purposes, shall be governed by the following:

(1) **Place of Use of Water** which is used primarily within the Basin or by cities within San Gabriel District in areas within or outside the Basin shall control in determining the Responsible Agency. For purposes of this subparagraph, water supplied through a municipal water system which lies chiefly within the Basin shall be deemed entirely used within the Basin; and

(2) **Place of production of water** shall control in determining the Responsible Agency as to water exported from the Basin, except as to use within San Gabriel District.

Any Responsible Agency may, at the request of Watermaster, waive its right to act as the source for such supplemental water, in which case Watermaster shall be free to purchase such water from the

remaining Responsible Agencies which are the most beneficial and appropriate sources; provided, however, that a Responsible Agency shall not authorize any sale of water in violation of the California Constitution.

(b) **Water Quality.** Watermaster shall purchase the best quality of supplemental water available for replenishment of the Basin, pursuant to subsection (a) hereof.

(c) **Reclaimed Water.** It is recognized that the technology and economic and physical necessity for utilization of reclaimed water is increasing. The purchase of reclaimed water in accordance with the Long Beach Judgment to satisfy the Make-up Obligation is expressly authorized. At the same time, water quality problems involved in the reuse of water within the Basin pose serious questions of increased costs and other problems to the pumpers, their customers and all water users. Accordingly, Watermaster is authorized to gather information, make and review studies, and make recommendations on the feasibility of the use of reclaimed water for replacement purposes; provided that no reclaimed water shall be recharged in the Basin by Watermaster without the prior approval of the court, after notice to all parties and hearing thereon.

(d) **Purchased Water Plan.** On or before November 1 of each year, Watermaster shall prepare and distribute to the Responsible Agencies a three-year projection of its Supplemental Water purchases from each agency. Watermaster shall, to the extent feasible, coordinate the tentative schedule for delivery and payment of those purchases with each agency. (Amended 6/21/12)

4. **Replacement Assessment Rates.** The Replacement Assessment rates may be in an amount calculated to allow Watermaster to purchase more than one acre-foot of Supplemental Water for each acre-foot of excess Production to which such Assessment applies, when such purchases are prudent in order to secure necessary Supplemental Water supplies for the benefit of the Basin and parties. In accordance with Rules and Regulations adopted by Watermaster, to the extent Watermaster purchases more than one acre-foot of Supplemental Water for each acre-foot of excess Production to which such Assessment applies, a credit shall be issued to the affected Producers at the time such excess water is purchased. (Amended 6/21/12)

EXHIBIT "J"

PUENTE NARROWS AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into as of the 8th day of May, 1972, by and between PUENTE BASIN WATER AGENCY, herein called "Puente Agency", and UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, herein called "Upper District".

A. RECITALS

1. Puente Agency. Puente Agency is a joint powers agency composed of Walnut Valley Water District, herein called "Walnut District", and Rowland Area County Water District, herein called "Rowland District". Puente Agency is formed for the purpose of developing and implementing a ground water basin management program for Puente Basin. Pursuant to said purpose, said Agency is acting as a representative of its member districts and of the water users and water right claimants therein in the defense and maintenance of their water rights within Puente Basin.

2. Upper District. Upper District is a municipal water district overlying a major portion of the Main San Gabriel Basin. Upper District is plaintiff in the San Gabriel Basin Case, wherein it seeks to adjudicate rights and implement a basin management plan for the Main San Gabriel Basin.

3. Puente Basin is a ground water basin tributary to the Main San Gabriel Basin. Said area was included within the scope of the San Gabriel Basin Case and substantially

all water rights claimants within Puente Basin were joined as defendants therein. The surface contribution to the Main San Gabriel Basin from Puente Basin is by way of the paved flood control channel of San Jose Creek, which passes through Puente Basin from the Pomona Valley area. Subsurface outflow is relatively limited and moves from the Puente Basin to the Main San Gabriel Basin through Puente Narrows.

4. Intent of Agreement. Puente Agency is prepared to assure Upper District that no activity within Puente Basin will hereafter be undertaken which will (1) interfere with surface flows in San Jose Creek, or (2) impair the subsurface flow from Puente Basin to the Main San Gabriel Basin. Walnut District and Rowland District, by operation of law and by express assumption endorsed hereon, assume the covenants of this agreement as a joint and several obligation. Based upon such assurances and the covenants hereinafter contained in support thereof, Upper District consents to the dismissal of all Puente Basin parties from the San Gabriel Basin Case. By reason of said dismissals, Puente Agency will be free to formulate a separate water management program for Puente Basin.

B. DEFINITIONS AND EXHIBITS

5. Definitions. As used in this Agreement, the following terms shall have the meanings herein set forth:

(a) Annual or Year refers to the fiscal year July 1 through June 30.

(b) Base Underflow. The underflow through

Puente Narrows which Puente Agency agrees to maintain, and on which accrued debits and credits shall be calculated.

(c) Make-up Payment. Make-up payments shall be an amount of money payable to the Watermaster appointed in the San Gabriel Basin Case, sufficient to allow said Watermaster to purchase replacement water on account of any accumulated deficit as provided in Paragraph 9 hereof.

(d) Puente Narrows. The subsurface geologic constriction at the downstream boundary of Puente Basin, located as shown on Appendix "B".

(e) Main San Gabriel Basin, the ground water basin shown and defined as such in Exhibit "A" to the Judgment in the San Gabriel Basin Case.

(f) San Gabriel Basin Case. Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District v. City of Alhambra, et al., L. A. Sup. Ct. No. 924128, filed January 2, 1968.

6. Appendices. Attached hereto and by this reference made a part hereof are the following appendices:

"A" -- Location Map of Puente Basin, showing major geographic, geologic, and hydrologic features.

"B" -- Map of Cross-Section Through Puente Narrows, showing major physical features and location of key wells.

"C" -- Engineering Criteria, being a description of a method of measurement of subsurface outflow to be utilized for Watermaster purposes.

C. COVENANTS

7. Watermaster. There is hereby created a two member Watermaster service to which each of the parties to this agreement shall select one consulting engineer. The respective representatives on said Watermaster shall serve at the pleasure of the governing body of each appointing party and each party shall bear its own Watermaster expense.

a. Organization. Watermaster shall perform the duties specified herein on an informal basis, by unanimous agreement. In the event the two representatives are unable to agree upon any finding or decision, they shall select a third member to act, pursuant to the applicable laws of the State of California. Thereafter, until said issue is resolved, said three shall sit formally as a board of arbitration. Upon resolution of the issue in dispute, the third member shall cease to function further.

b. Availability of Information. Each party hereto shall, for itself and its residents and water users, use its best efforts to furnish all appropriate information to the Watermaster in order that the required determination can be made.

c. Cooperation With Other Watermasters. Watermaster hereunder shall cooperate and coordinate activities with the Watermasters appointed in the San Gabriel Basin Case and in Long Beach v. San Gabriel Valley Water Company, et al.

d. Determination of Underflow. Watermaster shall annually determine the amount of underflow from Puente Basin to the San Gabriel Basin, pursuant to Engineering Criteria.

e. Perpetual Accounting. Watermaster shall maintain a perpetual account of accumulated base underflow, accumulated subsurface flow, any deficiencies by reason of interference with surface flows, and the offsetting credit for any make-up payments. Said account shall annually show the accumulated credit or debit in the obligation of Puente Agency to Upper District.

f. Report. Watermaster findings shall be incorporated in a brief written report to be filed with the parties and with the Watermaster in the San Gabriel Basin Case. Said report shall contain a statement of the perpetual account heretofore specified.

8. Base Underflow. On the basis of a study and review of historic underflow from Puente Basin to the Main San Gabriel Basin, adjusted for the effect of the paved flood control channel and other relevant considerations, it is

mutually agreed by the parties that the base underflow is and shall be 580 acre feet per year, calculated pursuant to Engineering Criteria.

9. Puente Agency's Obligation. Puente Agency covenants, agrees and assumes the following obligation hereunder:

a. Noninterference with Surface Flow. Neither Puente Agency nor any persons or entities within the corporate boundaries of Walnut District or Rowland District will divert or otherwise interfere with or utilize natural surface runoff now or hereafter flowing in the storm channel of San Jose Creek; provided, however, that this covenant shall not prevent the use, under Watermaster supervision, of said storm channel by the Puente Agency or Walnut District or Rowland District for transmission within Puente Agency of supplemental or reclaimed water owned by said entities and introduced into said channel solely for transmission purposes. In the event any unauthorized use of surface flow in said channel is made contrary to the covenant herein provided, Puente Agency shall compensate Upper District by utilizing any accumulated credit or by make-up payment in the same manner as is provided for deficiencies in subsurface outflow from Puente Basin.

b. Subsurface Outflow. To the extent that

the accumulated subsurface outflow falls below the accumulated base underflow and the result thereof is an accumulated deficit in the Watermaster's annual accounting, Puente Agency agrees to provide make-up payments during the next year in an amount not less than one-third of the accumulated deficit.

c. Purchase of Reclaimed Water. To the extent that Puente Agency or Walnut District or Rowland District may hereafter purchase reclaimed water from the facilities of Sanitation District 21 of Los Angeles County, such purchaser shall use its best efforts to obtain waters originating within San Gabriel River Watershed.

10. Puente Basin Parties Dismissal. In consideration of the assumption of the obligation hereinabove provided by Puente Agency, Upper District consents to entry of dismissals as to all Puente Basin parties in San Gabriel Basin Case. This agreement shall be submitted for specific approval by the Court and a finding that it shall operate as full satisfaction of any and all claims by the parties within Main San Gabriel Basin against Puente Basin parties by reason of historic surface and subsurface flow.

Exhibit "J"

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed as of the day and date first above written.

Approved as to form:
CLAYSON, STARK, ROTHROCK & MANN

By _____
Attorneys for Puente Agency

PUENTE BASIN AGENCY

By _____
EDMOND M. BIEDERMAN
President

Approved as to form:

By _____
Attorney for Upper District

UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY
MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

By _____
Howard H. Hawkins
President

The foregoing agreement is approved and accepted, and the same is acknowledged as the joint and several obligation of the undersigned.

Approved as to form:

_____
Attorney for Walnut District

WALNUT VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

By _____
J. P. BOURDET
Vice President

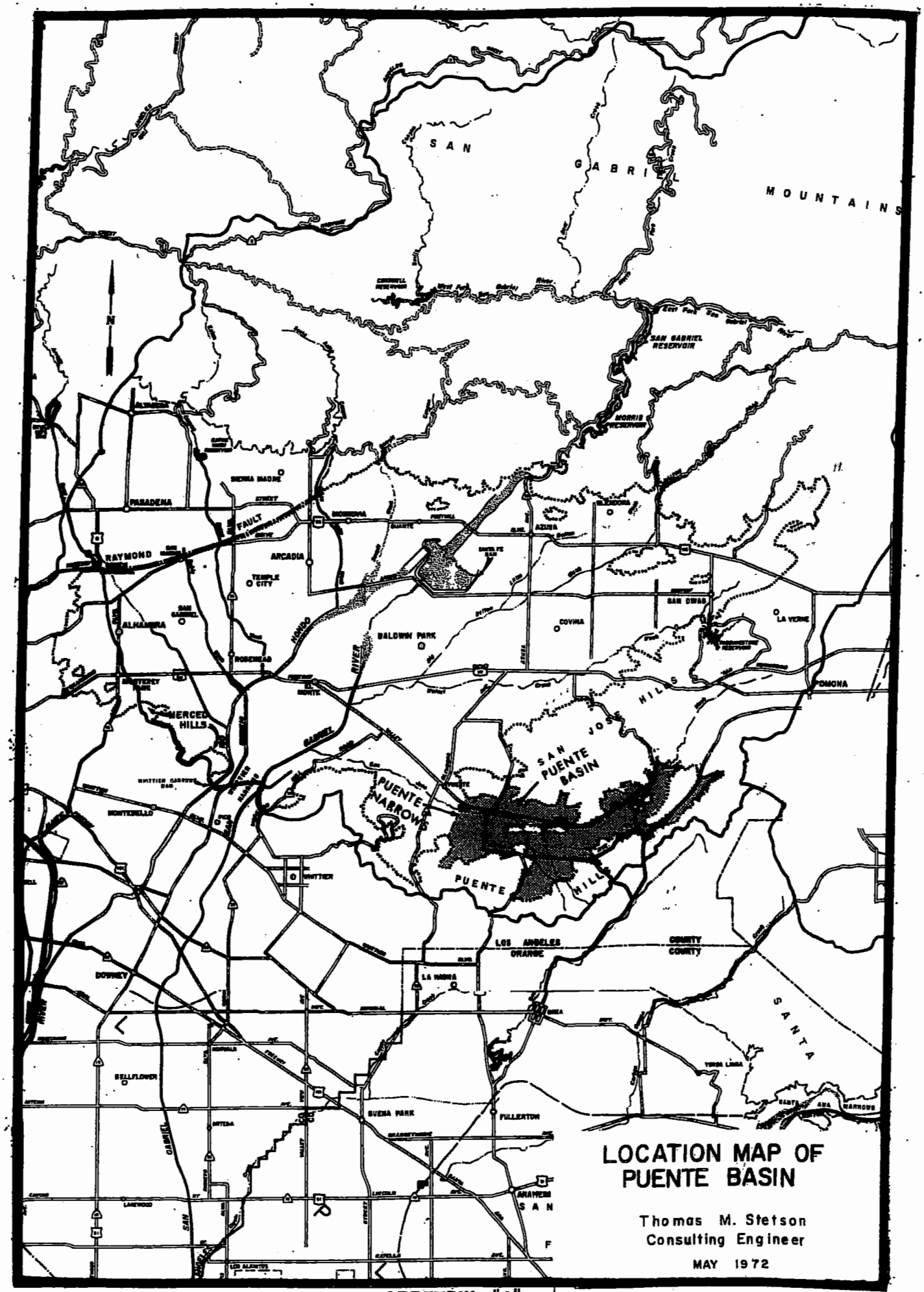
Approved as to form:

_____
Attorneys for Rowland District

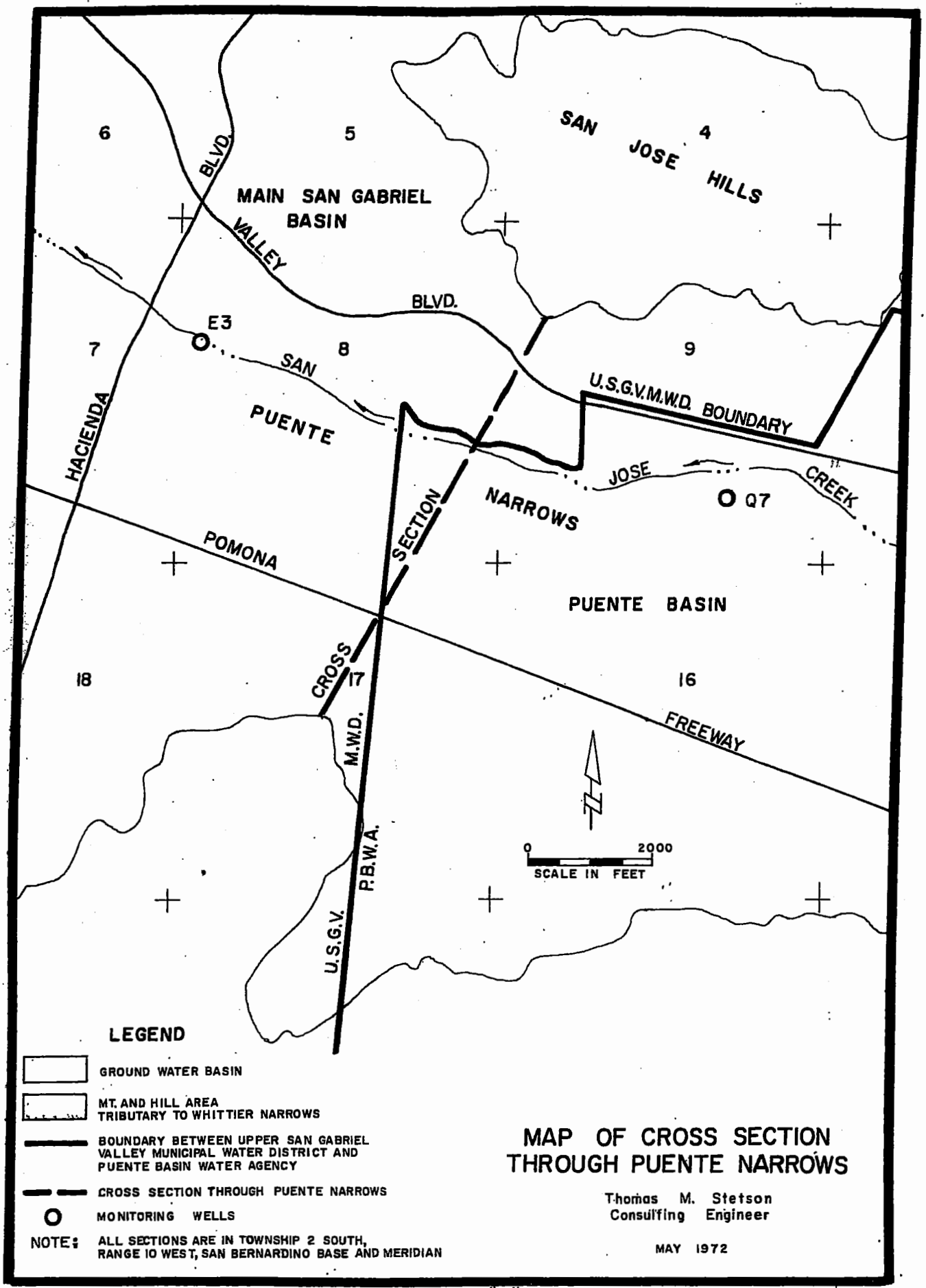
ROWLAND AREA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

By _____
President
Wm. A. Simmons

Exhibit "J"



APPENDIX "A"
EXHIBIT "J"



MAP OF CROSS SECTION THROUGH PUENTE NARROWS

Thomas M. Stetson
Consulting Engineer

MAY 1972

APPENDIX "B"
EXHIBIT "J"

ENGINEERING CRITERIA

APPENDIX "C"

1. Monitoring Wells. The wells designated as State Wells No. 2S/10W-9Q7 and 2S/10W-8E3 and Los Angeles County Flood Control District Nos. 3079M and 3048B, respectively, shall be used to measure applicable ground water elevations. In the event either monitoring well should fail or become unrepresentative, a substitute well shall be selected or drilled by Watermaster. The cost of drilling a replacement well shall be the obligation of the Puente Agency.

2. Measurement. Each monitoring well shall be measured and the ground water elevation determined semi-annually on or about April 1 and October 1 of each year. Prior to each measurement, the pump shall be turned off for a sufficient period to insure that the water table has recovered to a static or near equilibrium condition.

3. Hydraulic Gradient. The hydraulic gradient, or slope of the water surface through Puente Narrows, shall be calculated between the monitoring wells as the difference in water surface elevation divided by the distance, approximately 9,000 feet, between the wells. The hydraulic gradient shall be determined for the spring and fall and the average hydraulic gradient calculated for the year.

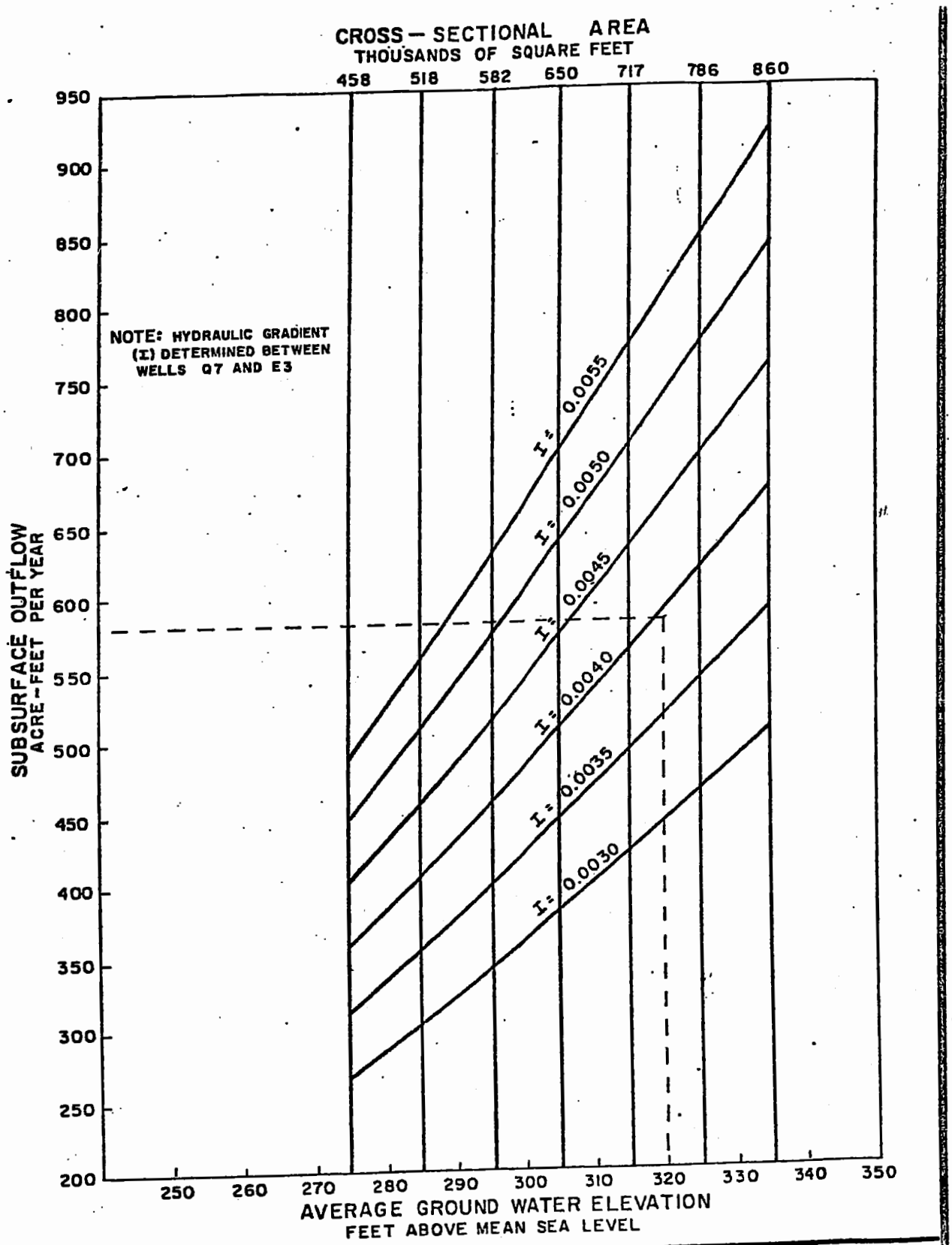
4. Ground Water Elevation at Puente Narrows Cross Section. The ground water elevation at the Puente Narrows

cross section midway between the monitoring wells shall be the average of the ground water elevation at the two wells. This shall be determined for the spring and fall and the average annual ground water elevation calculated for the year.

5. Determination of Underflow. The chart attached is a photo-reduction of a full scale chart on file with the Watermaster. By applying the appropriate average annual hydraulic gradient (I) to the average annual ground water elevation at the Puente Narrows cross section (involving the appropriate cross-sectional area [A]), it is possible to read on the vertical scale the annual acre feet of underflow.

APPENDIX "C"

Exhibit "J"



RELATIONSHIP OF AVERAGE GROUND WATER ELEVATION AT PUENTE NARROWS AND APPLICABLE CROSS-SECTIONAL AREA WITH SUBSURFACE OUTFLOW THROUGH PUENTE NARROWS FOR VARIOUS HYDRAULIC GRADIENTS

Thomas M. Stetson
Consulting Engineer
MAY 1972

EXHIBIT "J"

EXHIBIT "K"

OVERLYING RIGHTS

I. NATURE OF OVERLYING RIGHT

An "Overlying Right" is the right to Produce water from the Main San Gabriel Basin for use on the overlying lands hereinafter described. Such rights are exercisable without quantitative limit only on said overlying land and cannot be separately conveyed or transferred apart therefrom. The exerciser of such right is assessable by Watermaster as provided in Paragraph 21 of the Amended Judgment herein (prior Paragraph 14.5 of the Judgment herein) and is subject to the other provisions of said Paragraph.

II. OVERLYING LANDS (Description)

The overlying lands to which Overlying Rights are appurtenant are described as follows:

> "Those portions of Lots 1 and 2 of the lands formerly owned by W.A. Church, in the Rancho San Francisquito, in the City of Irwindale, County of Los Angeles, State of California, as shown on recorder's filed map No. 509, in the office of the County Recorder of said County, lying northeasterly of the northeasterly line and its southeasterly prolongation of Tract 1888, as shown on map recorded in Book 21 page 183 of Maps, in the office of the County Recorder of said County.
>
> "EXCEPT the portions thereof lying northerly and northwesterly of the center line of Arrow Highway described 'Sixth' and the center line of Live Oak Avenue described 'Third' in a final decree of condemnation, a certified copy of which was recorded August 18, 1933 as Instrument No. 354, in Book 12289, Page 277, Official Records.
>
> "ALSO EXCEPT that portion of said land described in the final decree of condemnation entered in Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. 805008, a certified copy of which was recorded September 21, 1964, as Instrument No. 3730 in Book D-2634, Page 648, Official Records."

III. PRODUCERS ENTITLED TO EXERCISE OVERLYING RIGHTS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE CONSUMPTIVE USE PORTIONS

The persons entitled to exercise Overlying Rights are both the owners of Overlying Rights and persons and entities licensed by such owners to exercise such Overlying Rights. The persons entitled to exercise Overlying Rights and their respective Consumptive Use portions are as follows:

OWNER PRODUCERS	**CONSUMPTIVE USE PORTION**
BROOKS GIFFORD, SR. BROOKS GIFFORD, JR. PAUL MNOIAN JOHN MGRDICHIAN J. EARL GARRETT	3.5 acre-feet per year
Present User: Nu-Way Industries	

PRODUCERS UNDER LICENSE

A.	WILLIAM C. THOMAS and EVELYN F. THOMAS, husband and wife, and MALCOLM K. GATHERER and JACQUELINE GATHERER, husband and wife, doing business by and through B & B REDI-I-MIX CONCRETE, INC., a corporation	45.6 acre-feet per year
B.	PRE-STRESS CRANE RIGGING & TRUCK CO., INC., a corporation	1.0 acre-foot per year
	Present Users: Pre-Stress Crane Rigging & Truck Co., Inc., a corporation	
	TOTAL	50.1 acre-feet per year

IV. ANNUAL GROSS AMOUNT OF PRODUCTION FROM WHICH CONSUMPTIVE USE PORTIONS WERE DERIVED 183.65 acre-feet

EXHIBIT "K"

CONSUMPTIVE USE PORTIONS OF PRODUCERS WITH OVERLYING RIGHTS AS OF JUNE 30, 2013

OVERLYING PRODUCER	CONSUMPTIVE USE PORTION (ACRE-FEET)
1. Mnoian-Gifford Interests	
Owner Producers	
Paul Mnoian[3]	
Brooks Gifford, Sr.[3]	
Brooks Gifford, Jr.[3]	
John Mgrdichian[3]	
J. Earl Garrett[3]	
Present User: Nu-Way Industries	**3.5**
Producers Under License	
William C. Thomas[3]	
Evelyn F. Thomas[3]	
Malcolm K. Gatherer[3]	
Jacqueline Gatherer[3]	
Present User: B & B Red-I-Mix Concrete, Inc.	45.6
Pre-Stress Crane Rigging and Truck, Co., Inc.[3]	1.0
	50.1
2. Attalla, Phillip Y. and Mary L.[3]	**29.9**
3. Citrus Valley Medical Center, Queen of the Valley Campus.[3] (Formerly Queen of the Valley Hospital.[3])	**4.5**
4. S.L.S & N. Inc.[3]	--
TOTAL	**84.5**

1/ Permanent transfer of rights as recorded within Exhibits "C", "D", and "E" of Judgment.

2/ Permanent transfer of rights after entry of Judgment.

3/ Intervenor after Judgment.

EXHIBIT "L"

LIST OF PRODUCERS AND THEIR DESIGNEES
June 21, 2012

PRODUCER	DESIGNEE
Adams Ranch Mutual Water Company	Domenic T. Cimarusti
Alhambra, City of	Mary Chavez
Amarillo Mutual Water Company	John Holzinger
Anderson Family Marital Trust	Carolyn Heinrich
Andrade, Susan	Susan Andrade
Aqua Capital Management LP	David L. Penrice
Arcadia, City of	Tom Tait
Azusa, City of	Chet Anderson
Azusa Agricultural Water Company	Chet Anderson
Azusa Valley Water Company	Chet Anderson
Bandel Family Trust	Candace Garnier Bandel
Banks, Gale C. and Vicki L.	Gale and Vicki Banks
Brezina Trust 2001, Raymond W. and Susan W.	Raymond W. Brezina
Brierly, Susan K.	Reiner Kruger
Brondino, Jeanne	Jeanne Brondino
Cadway, Inc.	James M. Byerrum
California-American Water Company (Duarte System)	Todd Brown
California-American Water Company (San Marino System)	Todd Brown
California Domestic Water Company	James M. Byerrum
Canyon Water Company	William McIntyre
Canyon Water & Development Corporation	Chet Anderson
Champion Mutual Water Company	Bryan P. Hellein
Chevron U.S.A.	Leon F. Drozd, Esq.
Citrus Valley Medical Center, Queen of the Valley Campus	Gregory J. Landers
Coiner, James W., dba Coiner Nursery	James W. Coiner
County Sanitation District No. 18	Raymond Tremblay
Covina, City of	Daryl Parrish
Covina Irrigating Company	David D. De Jesus
Crevolin, A. J.	A. J. Crevolin
CV Glendora 3 Site, LLC	Bill McReynolds
Dawes, Mary Kay	Mary Kay Partridge
DeFalco, John and Carole	John and Carole DeFalco
Del Rio Mutual Water Company	Dario Herrera
Driftwood Dairy	David Trenkenschuh

PRODUCER	DESIGNEE
East Pasadena Water Company	Lawrence M. Morales
El Monte, City of	Rene Bobadilla
El Monte Cemetery Association	Todd Brown
Fox Family Trust Michael Edward Fox and Crystal Marie Fox, Trustees	Michael and Crystal Fox
Garnier Family Trust, Anton C. and Anita	Anton C. and Anita Garnier
Garnier, Ruth Elaine Ailor Trust	Renee Garnier Poivre
Gates, James Richard	James Richard Gates
Glendora, City of	Steve Patton
Golden State Water Company - San Dimas District	Patrick Scanlon
Golden State Water Company - San Gabriel Valley District	Benjamin Lewis, Jr.
Green, Walter	Dr. Walter Green
Hanson Aggregates West, Inc.	Michael Rogers
Heinrich, Carolyn	Carolyn Heinrich
Hemlock Mutual Water Company	Robert McClung
Industry Waterworks Systems, City of	Gregory B. Galindo
Irwindale, City of	Sol Benudiz
JUH #1	Reiner Kruger
Kirklen, Jeffery B.	Jeffery B. Kirklen
Knight, William J.	William J. Knight
Landeros, John	John Landeros
La Puente Valley County Water District	Gregory B. Galindo
Lovelady, June G., Trustee	June G. Lovelady
Los Angeles, County of	Robert Maycumber
Loucks, David	David Loucks
Maddock, A.G.	S. Joellen Maddock
Maggiore, Valarie	Valarie Maggiore
McIntyre, William	William McIntyre
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Lorraine Aoys
Miller Coors LLC	Jeffrey D. Arbour
Monrovia, City of	Ron Bow
Monrovia Nursery	Reiner Kruger
Monterey Park, City of	Elias Saykali
Munoz, Ralph	Ralph Munoz
Nicholson Trust, The	M. L. Whitehead
Nicholson Family Trust, The	M. L. Whitehead

PRODUCER	DESIGNEE
Parton Family Trust	Vernal O. and Marverna Parton
Pellissier Irrevocable QTIP Trust, et al, Laurence R., Co-tenancy of	James M. Byerrum
Pico County Water District	Mark Grajeda
Polopolus, et. Al	Helen Gaskins
Rados Brothers	Alexander S. Rados
Rosedale, Lance	Reiner Kruger
Rosedale, Miles R.	Reiner Kruger
Rosemead Development LTD.	John W. Lloyd
Rurban Homes Mutual Water Company	George W. Bucey
Ruth, Roy	Roy Ruth
San Gabriel Country Club	Eddie Villanueva
San Gabriel County Water District	Barbara A. Carrera
San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District	Darin Kasamoto
San Gabriel Valley Water Company	Michael L. Whitehead
Sierra La Verne Country Club	Donald Johnson
Sierra Madre, City of	Bruce Inman
Sonoco Products Company	Khaleda Hamid
South Pasadena, City of	Marcelino Aguilar
Southern California Edison Company	Jorge A. Rosa, Jr.
Southwest Water Company	Richard J. Rich
Sterling Mutual Water Company	Joy Ann Burt
Suburban Water Systems	Michael Quinn
Sunny Slope Water Company	Ken Tcheng
Tate, Phillip G. and Sieglinde A.	Phillip Tate
Three Valleys Municipal Water District	Richard W. Hansen
Tomovich, Nick and Sons	Nick Tomovich
Hieu Tran	Hieu Tran
Tyler Nursery	Fumiko Kishi
USA Waste of California, Inc.	Joseph J. Cassin
United Rock Products Corporation	Russ Caruso
Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District	Steven P. O'Neill
Valencia Heights Water Company	P. David Michalko
Valley County Water District	Lynda A. Noriega
Valley View Mutual Water Company	Sukie Madrid
VanLandingham, Richard	Reiner Kruger
Vietnamese American Buddhist Temple Congregation	Thích Viên Ly
Vulcan Materials Company	Robert W. Bowcock

PRODUCER	DESIGNEE
Whittier, City of	Daniel Wall
Wilmott, Erma M.	Erma M. Wilmott
Woodland, Richard	Richard J. Woodland
Workman Mill Investment Company	Bruce A. Lazenby

EXHIBIT "M"

WATERMASTER MEMBERS

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1973

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member), Chairman
LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Vice Chairman
RICHARD L. ROWLAND (Producer Member), Secretary
BOYD KERN (Public Member), Treasurer
WALKER HANNON (Producer Member)
HOWARD H. HAWKINS (Public Member)
M.E. MOSLEY (Producer Member)
CONRAD T. REIBOLD (Public Member)
HARRY C. WILLS (Producer Member)

STAFF

Carl Fossette, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1974

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member), Chairman
LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Vice Chairman
RICHARD L. ROWLAND (Producer Member), Secretary
BOYD KERN (Public Member), Treasurer
WALKER HANNON (Producer Member)
BURTON E. JONES (Public Member)
M.E. MOSLEY (Producer Member)
CONRAD T. REIBOLD (Public Member)
HARRY C. WILLS (Producer Member)

STAFF

Carl Fossette, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1975

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member), Chairman

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

HARRY C. WILLS (Producer Member), Secretary

BOYD KERN (Public Member), Treasurer

WALKER HANNON (Producer Member)

BURTON E. JONES (Public Member)

D.J. LAUGHLIN (Producer Member)

M.E. MOSLEY (Producer Member)

CONRAD T. REIBOLD (Public Member)

STAFF

Carl Fossette, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1976

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member), Chairman

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

HARRY C. WILLS (Producer Member), Secretary

BOYD KERN (Public Member), Treasurer

WALKER HANNON (Producer Member)

BURTON E. JONES (Public Member)

D.J. LAUGHLIN (Producer Member)

M.E. MOSLEY (Producer Member)

CONRAD T. REIBOLD (Public Member)

STAFF

Jane M. Bray, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1977

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member), Chairman

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

HARRY C. WILLS (Producer Member), Secretary

CONRAD T. REIBOLD (Public Member), Treasurer

WALKER HANNON (Producer Member)

BURTON E. JONES (Public Member)

BOYD KERN (Public Member)

D.J. LAUGHLIN (Producer Member)

R.H. NICHOLSON, JR. (Producer Member)

STAFF

Jane M. Bray, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1978

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member), Chairman

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

D.J. LAUGHLIN (Producer Member), Secretary

CONRAD T. REIBOLD (Public Member), Treasurer

WALKER HANNON (Producer Member)

BURTON E. JONES (Public Member)

L.E. MOELLER (Producer Member)

R.H. NICHOLSON, JR. (Producer Member)

WILLIAM M. WHITESIDE (Public Member)

STAFF

Jane M. Bray, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1979

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

R.H. NICHOLSON, JR. (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

WILLIAM M. WHITESIDE (Public Member), Secretary

CONRAD T. REIBOLD (Public Member), Treasurer

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member)

ROBERT G. BERLIEN (Producer Member)*

ANTON C. GARNIER (Producer Member)

D.J. LAUGHLIN (Producer Member)**

TRAVIS L. MANNING (Public Member)

L.E. MOELLER (Producer Member)

STAFF

Jane M. Bray, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

* Elected March 1979 to replace D.J. Laughlin, following his resignation.
** Resigned from Watermaster in February 1979.

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1980

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

R.H. NICHOLSON, JR. (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

WILLIAM M. WHITESIDE (Public Member), Secretary

CONRAD T. REIBOLD (Public Member), Treasurer

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member)

ROBERT G. BERLIEN (Producer Member)

ANTON C. GARNIER (Producer Member)

TRAVIS L. MANNING (Public Member)

L.E. MOELLER (Producer Member)

STAFF

Jane M. Bray, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1981

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

R.H. NICHOLSON, JR. (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

WILLIAM M. WHITESIDE (Public Member), Secretary

CONRAD T. REIBOLD (Public Member), Treasurer

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member)

ROBERT G. BERLIEN (Producer Member)

ANTON C. GARNIER (Producer Member)

TRAVIS L. MANNING (Public Member)

L.E. MOELLER (Producer Member)

STAFF

Jane M. Bray, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1982

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

R.H. NICHOLSON, JR. (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

WILLIAM M. WHITESIDE (Public Member), Secretary

CONRAD T. REIBOLD (Public Member), Treasurer

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member)

ROBERT G. BERLIEN (Producer Member)

ANTON C. GARNIER (Producer Member)

L.E. MOELLER (Producer Member)

ALFRED F. WITTIG (Public Member)

STAFF

Jane M. Bray, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1983

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

R.H. NICHOLSON, JR. (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

ROBERT G. BERLIEN (Producer Member), Secretary

CONRAD T. REIBOLD (Public Member), Treasurer

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member)

DONALD F. CLARK (Public Member)

ANTON C. GARNIER (Producer Member)

L.E. MOELLER (Producer Member)

ALFRED F. WITTIG (Public Member)

STAFF

Jane M. Bray, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1984

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

R.H. NICHOLSON, JR. (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

ROBERT G. BERLIEN (Producer Member), Secretary

CONRAD T. REIBOLD (Public Member), Treasurer

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member)

DONALD F. CLARK (Public Member)

ANTON C. GARNIER (Producer Member)

L.E. MOELLER (Producer Member)

ALFRED F. WITTIG (Public Member)

STAFF

Jane M. Bray, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1985

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

R.H. NICHOLSON, JR. (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

ROBERT G. BERLIEN (Producer Member), Secretary

CONRAD T. REIBOLD (Public Member), Treasurer

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member)

DONALD F. CLARK (Public Member)

ANTON C. GARNIER (Producer Member)

L.E. MOELLER (Producer Member)

ALFRED F. WITTIG (Public Member)

STAFF

Jane M. Bray, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1986

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R.H. NICHOLSON, JR. (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

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CONRAD T. REIBOLD (Public Member), Treasurer

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member)

DONALD F. CLARK (Public Member)

L.E. MOELLER (Producer Member)

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member)

ALFRED F. WITTIG (Public Member)

STAFF

Jane M. Bray, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1987

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EDWARD R. HECK (Producer Member)

JOHN E. MAULDING (Public Member)

STAFF

Robert G. Berlien, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1988

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

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ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member)

GERALD J. BLACK (Producer Member)

DONALD F. CLARK (Public Member)

EDWARD R. HECK (Producer Member)

JOHN E. MAULDING (Public Member)

STAFF

Robert G. Berlien, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1989

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

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GERALD J. BLACK (Producer Member), Secretary

ALFRED F. WITTIG (Public Member), Treasurer

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member)*

DONALD F. CLARK (Public Member)

EDWARD R. HECK (Producer Member)

BURTON E. JONES (Public Member)

NELS PALM (Producer Member)**

THOMAS E. SHOLLENBERGER (Producer Member)

STAFF

Robert G. Berlien, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

* DECEASED APRIL 25, 1989

** Appointed August 24, 1989, for the balance of the calendar year term, to replace deceased member, Robert T. Balch.

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1990

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GERALD J. BLACK (Producer Member), Secretary

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DONALD F. CLARK (Public Member)

EDWARD R. HECK (Producer Member)

BURTON E. JONES (Public Member)

NELS PALM (Producer Member)

THOMAS E. SHOLLENBERGER (Producer Member)

STAFF

Robert G. Berlien, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1991

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

GERALD J. BLACK (Producer Member), Secretary

NELS PALM (Producer Member), Treasurer

ROYALL K. BROWN (Public Member)

MARVIN JOE CICHY (Public Member)

EDWARD R. HECK (Producer Member)

C. ROBER KEISER (Public Member)

ANDREW A. KRUEGER (Producer Member)

STAFF

John E. Maulding, Executive Officer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1992

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

GERALD J. BLACK (Producer Member), Secretary

NELS PALM (Producer Member), Treasurer

ROYALL K. BROWN (Public Member)

RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member)

BURTON E. JONES (Public Member)

C. ROBER KEISER (Public Member)

ANDREW A. KRUEGER (Producer Member)

STAFF

John E. Maulding, Executive Officer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1993

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

GERALD J. BLACK (Producer Member), Secretary

NELS PALM (Producer Member), Treasurer

RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member)

MARVIN JOE CICHY (Public Member)

FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)

ANDREW A. KRUEGER (Producer Member)

LEROY E. MOELLER (Public Member)

STAFF

John E. Maulding, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney (Effective February 1993)
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney (Retired January 1993)
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1994

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman******

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member), Secretary***

STANLEY D. YARBROUGH (Producer Member), Treasurer

GERALD J. BLACK (Producer Member)*

MARVIN JOE CICHY (Public Member)

FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)

MANNY J. MAGANA (Producer Member)

P. GEOFFREY NUNN (Producer Member)*******

LEROY E. MOELLER (Public Member)

MICHAEL L. WHITEHEAD (Producer Member)**

STAFF

John E. Maulding, Executive Officer****
Carol Williams, Executive Officer*****
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

*	Mr. Black resigned from Watermaster on February 4, 1994
**	Mr. Whitehead was nominated to Watermaster on March 2, 1994
***	Mr. Cantwell was elected as Watermaster Secretary on May 4, 1994
****	Mr. Maulding passed away on March 13, 1994
*****	Ms. Williams was appointed Executive Officer on August 3, 1994
******	Mr. Magoffin resigned from Watermaster on August 3, 1994
*******	Mr. Nunn was nominated to Watermaster on August 8, 1994

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1995

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Chairman
RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member), Vice Chairman
MANNY J. MAGANA (Producer Member), Secretary
MICHAEL L. WHITEHEAD (Producer Member), Treasurer
JUDITH L. ALMOND (Producer Member)
ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member)
MARVIN JOE CICHY (Public Member)
FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)
LEROY E. MOELLER (Public Member)

STAFF

Carol Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1996

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Chairman
RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member), Vice Chairman
MANNY J. MAGANA (Producer Member), Secretary
MICHAEL L. WHITEHEAD (Producer Member), Treasurer
JUDITH L. ALMOND (Producer Member)
ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member)
MARVIN JOE CICHY (Public Member)
FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)
LEROY E. MOELLER (Public Member)

STAFF

Carol Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1997

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Chairman

RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

MANNY J. MAGANA (Producer Member), Secretary

MICHAEL L. WHITEHEAD (Producer Member), Treasurer

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FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)

LEROY E. MOELLER (Public Member)

STAFF

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Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1998

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Chairman

RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

MANNY J. MAGANA (Producer Member), Secretary

MICHAEL L. WHITEHEAD (Producer Member), Treasurer

JUDITH L. ALMOND (Producer Member)

ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member)

MARVIN JOE CICHY (Public Member)

FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)

LEROY E. MOELLER (Public Member)

STAFF

Carol Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1999

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Chairman

RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

MANNY J. MAGANA (Producer Member), Secretary

MICHAEL L. WHITEHEAD (Producer Member), Treasurer

ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member)

MARVIN JOE CICHY (Public Member)

FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)

JAMES B. GALLAGHER (Producer Member)

LEROY E. MOELLER (Public Member)

STAFF

Carol Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2000

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Chairman

RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

MANNY J. MAGANA (Producer Member), Secretary

MICHAEL L. WHITEHEAD (Producer Member), Treasurer

ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member)

MARVIN JOE CICHY (Public Member)

FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)

JAMES B. GALLAGHER (Producer Member)

LEROY E. MOELLER (Public Member)

STAFF

Carol Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2001

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Chairman
RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member), Vice Chairman
MANNY J. MAGANA (Producer Member), Secretary
MICHAEL L. WHITEHEAD (Producer Member), Treasurer
ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member)
MARVIN JOE CICHY (Public Member)
FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)
JAMES B. GALLAGHER (Producer Member)
LEROY E. MOELLER (Public Member)

STAFF

Carol Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2002

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Chairman
RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member), Vice Chairman
MANNY J. MAGANA (Producer Member), Secretary
MICHAEL L. WHITEHEAD (Producer Member), Treasurer
ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member)
MARVIN JOE CICHY (Public Member)
FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)
JAMES B. GALLAGHER (Producer Member)
CAROL A. MONTANO (Public Member)

STAFF

Carol Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2003

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Chairman
RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member), Vice Chairman
JAMES B. GALLAGHER (Producer Member), Secretary
ROBERT W. NICHOLSON (Producer Member), Treasurer
ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member)
ALFONSO CONTRERAS (Public Member)
FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)
THOMAS LOVE (Public Member)
CHARLES SHAW (Producer Member)

STAFF

Carol Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2004

PAUL S. CARVER (Producer Member), Chairman
JAMES B. GALLAGHER (Producer Member), Vice Chairman
ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member), Secretary
ROBERT W. NICHOLSON (Producer Member), Treasurer
RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member)
ALFONSO CONTRERAS (Public Member)
FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)
THOMAS LOVE (Public Member)
CHARLES E. SHAW (Producer Member)

STAFF

Carol Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2005

PAUL S. CARVER (Producer Member), Chairman
JAMES B. GALLAGHER (Producer Member), Vice Chairman
ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member), Secretary
ROBERT W. NICHOLSON (Producer Member), Treasurer
RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member)
ALFONSO CONTRERAS (Public Member)
LEON M.N. GARCIA (Public Member)
THOMAS LOVE (Public Member)
CHARLES E. SHAW (Producer Member)

STAFF

Carol Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2006

PAUL S. CARVER (Producer Member), Chairman
JAMES B. GALLAGHER (Producer Member), Vice Chairman
ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member), Secretary
ROBERT W. NICHOLSON (Producer Member), Treasurer
RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member)
ALFONSO CONTRERAS (Public Member)
LEON M.N. GARCIA (Public Member)
THOMAS LOVE (Public Member)
CHARLES E. SHAW (Producer Member)

STAFF

Carol Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2009

JAMES M. BYERRUM (Producer Member), Chairman

PAT MALLOY (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

DAN ARRIGHI (Producer Member), Secretary

CHARLES E. SHAW (Producer Member), Treasurer

ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member)

ED CHAVEZ (Public Member)

ALFONSO CONTRERAS (Public Member)

THOMAS LOVE (Public Member)

MICHAEL O. QUINN (Producer Member)

STAFF

Carol Thomas Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2010

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DAN ARRIGHI (Producer Member), Secretary

CHARLES E. SHAW (Producer Member), Treasurer

ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member)

ED CHAVEZ (Public Member)

ALFONSO CONTRERAS (Public Member)

THOMAS LOVE (Public Member)

MICHAEL O. QUINN (Producer Member)

STAFF

Carol Thomas Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2011

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PAT MALLOY (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

DAN ARRIGHI (Producer Member), Secretary

CHARLES E. SHAW (Producer Member), Treasurer

CHET ANDERSON (Producer Member)

ED CHAVEZ (Public Member)

THOMAS LOVE (Public Member)

MICHAEL O. QUINN (Producer Member)

CHARLES TREVINO (Public Member)

STAFF

Carol Thomas Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer*
Stephen B. Johnson, Engineer**

* Thomas M. Stetson passed away 4/14/2011
** Stephen B. Johnson replaced Mr. Stetson

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2012

JAMES M. BYERRUM (Producer Member), Chairman

PAT MALLOY (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

DAN ARRIGHI (Producer Member), Secretary

DAVID MICHALKO (Producer Member), Treasurer

CHET ANDERSON (Producer Member)

ED CHAVEZ (Public Member)

THOMAS LOVE (Public Member)

MICHAEL O. QUINN (Producer Member)

CHARLES TREVINO (Public Member)

STAFF

Carol Thomas Williams, Executive Officer *
Anthony C. Zampiello, Executive Officer**
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Stephen B. Johnson, Engineer

* Carol Thomas Williams resigned on 5/12/12
** Anthony C. Zampiello appointed to Executive Officer 9/26/12

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2013

JAMES M. BYERRUM (Producer Member), Chairman

DAVID MICHALKO (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

DAN ARRIGHI (Producer Member), Secretary

RICHARD RICH (Producer Member), Treasurer

CHET ANDERSON (Producer Member)

ANTHONY R. FELLOW (Public Member)

GARRY HOFER (Producer Member)

THOMAS LOVE (Public Member)

CHARLES TREVINO (Public Member)

STAFF

Anthony C. Zampiello, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Stephen B. Johnson, Engineer

CITY OF COVINA

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX H

CHAPTER 13.06 – WATER CONSERVATION

CHAPTER 13.06
WATER CONSERVATION

§ 13.06.010. Purpose and intent.

A. The purpose of this chapter is to establish a water conservation and supply shortage program that will reduce water consumption within the city of Covina's jurisdiction through conservation and education, enable effective water supply planning, assure reasonable and beneficial use of water, prevent waste of water, maximize the efficient use of water within the city of Covina to avoid and minimize the effect and hardship of water shortage to the greatest extent possible. The provisions of this chapter also provide the city of Covina the means to adjust, set and enforce any new conditions as a functional response to any new or added water supply shortage regulations ordered at the local, state or federal government level.

B. This chapter establishes permanent water conservations standards intended to alter behavior related to water use efficiency at all times and further establishes four levels of water supply shortage response actions to be implemented during times of declared water shortage or declared water shortage emergency, with increasing restrictions on water use in response to worsening drought or emergency conditions and decreasing supplies. The city of Covina reserves the right to enhance or modify these standards as needed to mirror updated guidance from local, state, or federal government regulations.

(Ord. 22-10 § 1, 2022; Ord. 09-1973 § 1, 2009)

§ 13.06.020. Definitions.

The following words and phrases whenever used in this chapter shall have the meaning defined by this section:

A. "Person" means any natural person or persons, corporation, public or private entity, governmental agency or institution, including all agencies and departments of the city of Covina or any other user of water provided by the city of Covina.

B. "Landscape irrigation system" means an irrigation system with pipes, hoses, tubing, spray heads, or sprinkling devices that are operated by hand or through an automated system.

C. "Large landscaped areas" means a lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area, or combination thereof, equal to or greater than one acre of irrigable land.

D. "Single-pass cooling systems" means equipment where water is circulated only once to cool equipment before being disposed.

E. "Potable water" means water which is suitable for drinking.

F. "Recycled water" means the reclamation and reuse of nonpotable water for beneficial use as defined in Title 22 CFR.

(Ord. 22-10 § 1, 2022; Ord. 09-1973 § 1, 2009)

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§ 13.06.030. Application.

A. The provisions of this chapter apply to any person in the use of potable water provided by the city of Covina.

B. The provisions of this chapter do not apply to the following:

1. Uses of water necessary to protect public health and safety or for essential government services, such as police, fire and other similar emergency services.

2. The use of recycled water, with the exception of CMC § 13.06.040(A).

3. The use of water by commercial nurseries and commercial growers to sustain plants, trees, shrubs, crops or other vegetation intended for commercial sale.

(Ord. 22-10 § 1, 2022; Ord. 09-1973 § 1, 2009)

§ 13.06.040. Permanent water conservation requirements – Prohibition against waste.

The following water conservation requirements are effective at all times and are permanent. Violations of this section shall be considered waste and an unreasonable use of water.

A. Limits on Watering Hours. Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is prohibited between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time on any day, except by use of hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing, shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.

B. Limit on Watering Duration. Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated areas with potable water using a landscape irrigation system or water device that is not continuously attended is limited to no more than 15 minutes watering per day per station. This subsection does not apply to landscape irrigation systems that exclusively use very low-flow, drip-type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than two gallons of water per hour and weather-based controllers or stream rotor sprinklers that meet a 70 percent efficiency standard.

C. No Excessive Water Flow or Runoff. Watering or irrigating lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area in a manner that causes or allows excessive water flow or runoff onto an adjoining sidewalk, driveway, street, alley, gutter or ditch is prohibited.

D. No Washing Down Hard or Paved Surfaces. Washing down hard or paved surfaces, including but not limited to sidewalks, walkways, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios or alleys, is prohibited except when necessary to alleviate safety or sanitary hazards, and then only by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive, self-closing shut-off device, a low-volume, high-pressure cleaning machine equipped to recycle any water used, or a low-volume, high-pressure water broom.

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E. Obligation to Fix Leaks, Breaks, or Malfunctions. Excessive use, loss or escape of water through breaks, leaks or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system for any period of time after such escape of water should have reasonably been discovered and corrected, and in no event more than five days of receiving notice from the city, is prohibited.

F. Recirculating Water Required for Water Fountains and Decorative Water Features. Operating a water fountain or other decorative water feature that does not use recirculated water is prohibited.

G. Limits on Washing Vehicles. Using water to wash or clean a vehicle, including but not limited to any automobile, truck, van, bus, motorcycle, boat or trailer, whether motorized or not, is prohibited, except by the use of a hand-held bucket or similar container or a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing, shut-off nozzle or device. This subsection does not apply to any commercial car washing facility.

H. Drinking Water Served Upon Request Only. Eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to a restaurant, hotel, cafe, cafeteria, bar, or other public place where food or drinks are sold, served, or offered for sale, are prohibited from providing drinking water to any person unless expressly requested. This subsection does not apply to permanently installed public drinking fountains.

I. Commercial Lodging Establishments Must Provide Guests Option to Decline Daily Linen Services. Hotels, motels and other commercial lodging establishments must provide customers the option of not having towels and linen laundered daily. Commercial lodging establishments must prominently display notice of this option in each bathroom using clear and easily understood language.

J. No Installation of Single-Pass Cooling Systems. Installation of single-pass cooling systems is prohibited in buildings requesting new or increased capacity water service.

K. No Installation of Nonrecirculating Water Systems in Commercial Car Wash and Laundry Facilities. Installation of nonrecirculating water systems is prohibited in new commercial conveyor car wash and new commercial laundry systems.

L. Restaurants Required to Use Water-Conserving Dish Wash Spray Valves. Food preparation establishments, such as restaurants or cafes, are prohibited from using non-water-conserving dish wash spray valves.

M. Commercial Car Wash Systems. Effective on January 1, 2011, all commercial conveyor car wash systems must have installed operational recirculating water systems, or must have secured a waiver from this requirement from the city.

(Ord. 22-10 § 1, 2022; Ord. 09-1973 § 1, 2009)

§ 13.06.050. Level 1 water supply shortage.

A. A Level 1 water supply shortage exists when the city manager or designee thereof determines that due to drought or other water supply conditions, a water supply shortage or threatened water supply shortage exists and a consumer demand

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reduction is necessary to make more efficient use of water and appropriately respond to existing water conditions.

B. In addition to the prohibited uses of water identified in CMC § 13.06.040, the following water conservation requirements shall be in effect during a declared Level 1 water supply shortage:

1. Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to three days per week on a schedule established and posted by the director of public works. During the months of November through March, watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to no more than one day per week on a schedule established and posted by the director of public works. Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated areas with potable water using a landscape irrigation system or water device that is not continuously attended is limited to no more than 15 minutes per day per station. This subsection does not apply to landscape irrigation zones that exclusively use very low-flow drip irrigation systems when no emitter uses more than two gallons of water per hour. This subsection also does not apply to watering or irrigating by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing, shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.

2. All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system must be repaired within 72 hours of notification by the city unless other arrangements are made with the city. Whenever possible, the water user must immediately isolate or valve off any part of their distribution system or irrigation system for the express purpose of eliminating water waste until permanent repair can be made.

(Ord. 22-10 § 1, 2022; Ord. 09-1973 § 1, 2009)

§ 13.06.060. Level 2 water supply shortage.

A. A Level 2 water supply shortage exists when the city manager or designee thereof determines that due to drought or other water supply conditions, a water supply shortage or threatened water supply shortage exists and a consumer demand reduction is necessary to make more efficient use of water and appropriately respond to existing water conditions.

B. In addition to the prohibited uses of water identified in CMC § 13.06.040 and 13.06.050, the following additional water conservation requirements shall be in effect during a declared Level 2 water supply shortage:

1. Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to two days per week on a schedule established and posted by the director of public works. During the months of November through March, watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to no more than one day per week on a schedule established and posted by the director of public works. Watering or irrigating of lawn,

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landscape, or other vegetated areas with potable water using a landscape irrigation system or water device that is not continuously attended is limited to no more than 10 minutes per day per station. This subsection does not apply to landscape irrigation zones that exclusively use very low-flow drip irrigation systems when no emitter uses more than two gallons of water per hour. This subsection also does not apply to watering or irrigating by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing, shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.

2. All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system must be repaired within 48 hours of notification by the city unless other arrangements are made with the city. Whenever possible, the water user must immediately isolate or valve off any part of their distribution system or irrigation system for the express purpose of eliminating water waste until permanent repair can be made.

3. Filling or refilling ornamental lakes or ponds is prohibited except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life; provided, that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of supply shortage level.

4. Using water to wash or clean a vehicle, including but not limited to any automobile, truck, van, bus, motorcycle, boat or trailer, whether motorized or not, is prohibited except by the use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing, shut-off nozzle or device, by high-pressure/low-volume wash systems, or at a commercial car washing facility that utilizes a recirculating water system to capture or reuse water.

(Ord. 22-10 § 1, 2022; Ord. 15-2039 § 1, 2015; Ord. 09-1973 § 1, 2009)

§ 13.06.070. Level 3 water supply shortage – Emergency conditions.

A. A Level 3 water supply shortage condition is also referred to as an "emergency" condition. A Level 3 condition exists when the city manager or designee thereof declares a water shortage emergency and notifies residents and businesses that a significant reduction in consumer demand is necessary to maintain sufficient water supplies for public health and safety. During a Level 3 water supply shortage condition, the director of public works will implement the mandatory Level 3 conservation measures identified in this section.

B. In addition to the prohibited uses of water identified in CMC § 13.06.040, 13.06.050, and 13.06.060, the following additional water conservation requirements shall be in effect during a declared Level 3 water supply shortage emergency:

1. Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area with potable water is limited to one day per week on a schedule established and posted by the director of public works. Watering or irrigating of lawn, landscape, or other

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vegetated areas with potable water using a landscape irrigation system or water device that is not continuously attended is limited to no more than eight minutes per day per station. This subsection does not apply to landscape irrigation zones that exclusively use very low-flow drip irrigation systems when no emitter uses more than two gallons of water per hour. This subsection also does not apply to watering or irrigating by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing, shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system. Any irrigation system shall apply water at a weekly volume not to exceed that consistent with the one-day watering restriction.

2. All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system must be repaired within 48 hours of notification by the city unless other arrangements are made with the city. Whenever possible, the water user must immediately isolate or valve off any part of their distribution system or irrigation system for the express purpose of eliminating water waste until permanent repair can be made.

3. Filling or refilling ornamental lakes or ponds is prohibited except to the extent needed to sustain aquatic life; provided, that such animals are of significant value and have been actively managed within the water feature prior to declaration of supply shortage level.

4. Using water to wash or clean a vehicle, including but not limited to any automobile, truck, van, bus, motorcycle, boat or trailer, whether motorized or not, is prohibited except by the use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing, shut-off nozzle or device, by high-pressure/low-volume wash systems, or at a commercial car washing facility that utilizes a recirculating water system to capture or reuse water.

(Ord. 22-10 § 1, 2022; Ord. 09-1973 § 1, 2009)

§ 13.06.080. Level 4 water supply shortage – Emergency conditions.

A. A Level 4 water supply shortage condition is also referred to as "emergency" condition. A Level 4 condition exists when the city manager or designee thereof declares a water shortage emergency and notifies residents and businesses that a significant reduction in consumer demand is necessary to maintain sufficient water supplies for public health and safety. During a Level 4 water supply shortage condition, the director of public works will implement the mandatory Level 4 conservation measures identified in this section.

B. In addition to the prohibited uses of water identified in CMC § 13.06.040, 13.06.050, 13.06.060, and 13.06.070, the following additional water conservation requirements shall be in effect during a declared Level 4 water supply shortage emergency:

1. Watering or irrigating lawn, landscape, or other vegetated area with potable

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water is prohibited. This restriction shall not apply to the following categories of use, if they are necessary to support health of trees or other perennials or the ability to recover after restrictions are lifted, unless the director of public works has determined that recycled water is available and may be applied to the use:

a. Maintenance of vegetation, including trees and shrubs, that are watered using a hand-held bucket or similar container or a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing shut-off nozzle or device.

b. Maintenance of existing landscape necessary for fire protection.

c. Maintenance of existing landscape for soil erosion control.

d. Maintenance of plant materials identified to be rare or essential to the well-being of protected species.

e. Maintenance of landscape within active public parks and playing fields, provided that such irrigation does not exceed one day per week according to the schedule and time restrictions established in CMC § 13.06.040(A) and 13.06.070(B)(1).

f. Actively irrigated environmental mitigation projects.

2. All leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution system must be repaired within 24 hours of notification by the city unless other arrangements are made with the city. Whenever possible, the water user must immediately isolate or valve off any part of their distribution system or irrigation system for the express purpose of eliminating water waste until permanent repair can be made.

3. During a Level 4 water supply shortage emergency, no new potable water service will be provided, no new temporary meters or permanent meters will be provided, and no statements of immediate ability to service or provide potable water service, such as will serve letters, certificates, or letters of availability, will be issued, except under the following circumstances:

a. A valid, unexpired building permit has been issued for the project; or

b. The project is necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare; or

c. The applicant provides substantial evidence of an enforceable commitment that water demands for the project will be offset prior to the provision of a new water meter(s) to the satisfaction of the director of public works.

This subsection does not preclude the resetting or turn-on of meters to provide continuation of water service or the restoration of service that has been interrupted for a period of six months or less.

4. The director of public works, in his or her sole discretion, may discontinue

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service to consumers who willfully violate provisions of this section.

5. During a Level 4 water supply shortage emergency, the city will suspend consideration of annexations to its service area. This subsection does not apply to boundary corrections and annexations that will not result in any increased use of water.

(Ord. 22-10 § 1, 2022)

§ 13.06.090. Procedures for notification of water supply shortage.

The existence of a Level 1, Level 2, Level 3 or Level 4 water supply shortage condition will take effect on the tenth day after the date the shortage is declared. Declaration may be made by the director of public works via citywide notice, such as a posting on the city website, or comparable notification. Within five days following the declaration of the shortage level, the director of public works or designee thereof must publish a notice of the declaration of water supply shortage in a newspaper used for publication of official notices, post the notice in the same location and manner as other official notices of the city are posted, and use whatever means are reasonably available, including but not limited to the city's website, the emergency telephone notification system, and regular billing statements, to notify customers of the shortage declaration.

(Ord. 22-10 § 1, 2022; Ord. 09-1973 § 1, 2009; Formerly 13.06.080)

§ 13.06.100. Hardship waiver.

A. If, due to unique circumstances, a specific requirement of this chapter would result in undue hardship to a person using water or to property upon which water is used, that is disproportionate to the impacts to water users generally or to similar property or classes of water users, the person or property owner may apply for a waiver to the requirements as provided in this section.

B. The waiver may be granted or conditionally granted only upon a written finding of the existence of facts demonstrating an undue hardship to a person using water or to property upon which water is used, that is disproportionate to the impacts to water users generally or to similar property or classes of water use due to specific and unique circumstances of the user or the user's property.

1. Application for waiver must be on a form prescribed by the city and accompanied by a nonrefundable processing fee in an amount set by resolution of the Covina city council.

2. The application must be accompanied by photographs, maps, drawings, and other information, including a written statement of the applicant.

3. An application for waiver will be denied unless the director of public works finds, based on the information provided in the application, supporting documents, or such additional information as may be requested, and on water use information for the property as shown by the records of the city, all of the following:

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a. The waiver does not constitute a grant of special privilege inconsistent with the limitations upon other residents and businesses;

b. Because of special circumstances applicable to the property or its use, the strict application of this chapter would have a disproportionate impact on the property or use that exceeds the impacts to residents and businesses generally;

c. The authorizing of such waiver will not be of substantial detriment to adjacent properties, and will not materially affect the ability of the city to effectuate the purpose of this chapter and will not be detrimental to the public interest; and

d. The condition or situation of the subject property or the intended use of the property for which the waiver is sought is not common, recurrent, or general in nature.

4. The director of public works or designee thereof must act upon any completed application no later than 10 days after submittal and may approve, conditionally approve, modify, or deny the waiver. The applicant requesting the waiver must be promptly notified in writing of any action taken. Unless specified otherwise at the time a waiver is approved, the waiver will apply to the subject property or use during the period of the mandatory water supply shortage condition. The decision of the director of public works may be appealed as provided within the water utility's approved rules and regulations.

(Ord. 22-10 § 1, 2022; Ord. 09-1973 § 1, 2009; Formerly 13.06.090)

§ 13.06.110. Penalties and violations.

A. At the sole discretion of the city, any violation of this chapter may be prosecuted as a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 30 days or by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by both.

B. At the sole discretion of the city, in lieu of prosecution as a misdemeanor, any violation of this chapter may result in a penalty being assessed to a person's water utility bill, as follows:

1. First Violation. The city will issue a written warning and deliver a copy of the ordinance codified in this chapter either by mail or by hand delivery to the property.

2. Second Violation. A second violation within the preceding 12 calendar months is punishable by the levying of an assessment of $100.00 upon the responsible person's water bill.

3. Third Violation. A third violation within the preceding 12 calendar months is punishable by the levying of a noncompliance assessment of $200.00 upon the responsible person's water bill.

4. Fourth and Subsequent Violations. A fourth and any subsequent violation is

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punishable by the levying of a noncompliance assessment of $400.00 upon the responsible person's water bill.

5. Water Flow Restrictor. In addition to or in place of any noncompliance assessments, the city, in its sole discretion, may install a water flow restrictor device of approximately one gallon per minute capacity for services up to one-and-one-half-inch size and comparatively sized restrictors for larger services 48 hours after written notice of intent to install a flow restrictor is issued.

6. Discontinuing Service. In addition to or in place of any noncompliance assessments and/or the installation of a water flow restrictor, the city may, in its sole discretion, disconnect a customer's water service for willful violations of mandatory conservation measures contained within this chapter.

C. A person or entity that violates any of the provisions of this chapter is responsible for payment of the city's charges for installing and/or removing any flow restricting device and for disconnecting and/or reconnecting service per the city's schedule of charges then in effect. The charge for installing and/or removing any flow restricting device must be paid to the city before the device is removed. Nonpayment will be subject to the same remedies as nonpayment of basic water rates.

D. Each day that a violation of this chapter occurs is a separate offense.

E. A consumer may appeal a notice of violation or violation penalty assessment by filing a written appeal as prescribed within the water utility's approved rules and regulations.

(Ord. 22-10 § 1, 2022; Ord. 09-1973 § 1, 2009; Formerly 13.06.100)

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CITY OF COVINA

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX I

CITY OF COVINA'S HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

November 26, 2019 | Hazard Mitigation Plan















Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1c.

Q: Does the plan identify who represented each jurisdiction? (At a minimum, it must identify the jurisdiction represented and the person's position or title and agency within the jurisdiction.) (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Credits** below.

Credits

Special Thanks

Hazard Mitigation Planning Team:

Agency	*Name*	*Department*	*Position*
City of Covina	Dave Foster	Covina Police Department	Police Lieutenant
	Steve Pivovaroff	Public Works	Manager
	Mike Hillman	Covina Police Department	Emergency Operations Consultant
	Lisa Evans	Parks and Recreation	Manager
	Brian Lee	Community Development	Director
	Angel Carillo	Administration	City Manager's Office
	John Curley	Covina Police Department	Chief of Police
	Joanna Espinosa	Human Resources	Human Resources Analyst
	Geoff Cobbett	Elected	City Treasurer
	Raymond Navera, Chair	Covina Police Department	Management Analyst
	Chris Marcarello	Public Works	Director
	David Povero	Covina Police Department	Police Captain
	Brian Saeki	Administration	City Manager
	Ric Walczak	Covina Police Department	Captain
Los Angeles County	Diana Manzano-Garcia	Los Angeles County Area Coordinators	Area D Coordinator
	Mike Inman	Los Angeles County Fire Department	Assistant Fire Chief
	Steve Cabrera	Los Angeles County Fire Department	Battalion Chief
Emergency Planning Consultants	Carolyn J. Harshman	Consultant	President

Acknowledgements

City of Covina

- ✓ John King, Mayor
- ✓ Victor Linares, Mayor Pro Tem
- ✓ Walter Allen, Council Member
- ✓ Jorge A. Marquez, Council Member
- ✓ Patricia Cortez, Council Member

Point of Contact

To request information or provide comments regarding this mitigation plan, please contact:

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Emergency Planning Consultants

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Mapping

The maps in this plan were provided by the City of Covina, County of Los Angeles, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), or were acquired from public Internet sources. Care was taken in the creation of the maps contained in this Plan, however they are provided "as is". The City of Covina cannot accept any responsibility for any errors, omissions or positional accuracy, and therefore, there are no warranties that accompany these products (the maps). Although information from land surveys may have been used in the creation of these products, in no way does this product represent or constitute a land survey. Users are cautioned to field verify information on this product before making any decisions.

Mandated Content

In an effort to assist the readers and reviewers of this document, the jurisdiction has inserted "markers" emphasizing mandated content as identified in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law – 390). Following is a sample marker:

EXAMPLE

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1a.
Q Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared (with a narrative description, meeting minutes, sign-in sheets, or another method)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))
A:

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Part I: PLANNING PROCESS

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | A1b.

Q: Does the plan list the jurisdiction(s) participating in the plan that are seeking approval? (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Introduction** below.

Introduction

The Hazard Mitigation Plan (Mitigation Plan) was prepared in response to Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). DMA 2000 (also known as Public Law 106-390) requires state and local governments to prepare mitigation plans to document their mitigation planning process, and identify hazards, potential losses, mitigation needs, goals, and strategies. This type of planning supplements the City's comprehensive land use planning and emergency management planning programs. This document is a federally mandated update to the City of Covina 2012 Hazard Mitigation Plan and ensures continuing eligibility for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding.

DMA 2000 was designed to establish a national program for pre-disaster mitigation, streamline disaster relief at the federal and state levels, and control federal disaster assistance costs. Congress believed these requirements would produce the following benefits:

- ✓ Reduce loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster costs.
- ✓ Prioritize hazard mitigation at the local level with increased emphasis on planning and public involvement, assessing risks, implementing loss reduction measures, and ensuring critical facilities/services survive a disaster.
- ✓ Promote education and economic incentives to form community-based partnerships and leverage non-federal resources to commit to and implement long-term hazard mitigation activities.

The following FEMA definitions are used throughout this plan (Source: FEMA, 2002, *Getting Started, Building Support for Mitigation Planning*, FEMA 386-1):

Hazard Mitigation – "Any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards".

Planning – "The act or process of making or carrying out plans; specifically, the establishment of goals, policies, and procedures for a social or economic unit."

Planning Approach

The four-step planning approach outlined in the FEMA publication, *Developing the Mitigation Plan: Identifying Mitigation Actions and Implementing Strategies* (FEMA 386-3) was used to develop this plan:

- ✓ **Develop mitigation goals and objectives -** The risk assessment (hazard characteristics, inventory, and findings), along with municipal policy documents, were utilized to develop mitigation goals and objectives.
- ✓ **Identify and prioritize mitigation actions -** Based on the risk assessment, goals and objectives, existing literature/resources, and input from participating entities, mitigation activities were identified for each hazard. Activities were 1) qualitatively evaluated against the goals and objectives, and other criteria; 2) identified as high, medium, or low priority; and 3) presented in a series of hazard-specific tables.
- ✓ **Prepare implementation strategy -** Generally, high priority activities are recommended for implementation first. However, based on community needs and goals, project costs, and available funding, some medium or low priority activities may be implemented before some high priority items.
- ✓ **Document mitigation planning process -** The mitigation planning process is documented throughout this plan.

Hazard Land Use Policy in California

Planning for hazards should be an integral element of any City's land use planning program. All California cities and counties have General Plans (also known as Comprehensive Plans) and the implementing ordinances that are required to comply with the statewide land use planning regulations.

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

Planning for hazards requires a thorough understanding of the various hazards facing the City and region as a whole. Additionally, it's important to take an inventory of the structures and contents of various City holdings. These inventories should include the compendium of hazards facing the City, the built environment at risk, the personal property that may be damaged by hazard events and most of all, the people who live in the shadow of these hazards. Such an analysis is found in this hazard mitigation plan.

State and Federal Partners in Hazard Mitigation

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

Some of the key agencies include:

- ✓ California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) is responsible for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and the administration of federal funds after a major disaster declaration;
- ✓ Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC) gathers information about earthquakes, integrates information on earthquake phenomena, and communicates this to end-users and the general public to increase earthquake awareness, reduce economic losses, and save lives.

- ✓ California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) is responsible for all aspects of wildland fire protection on private and state properties, and administers forest practices regulations, including landslide mitigation, on non-federal lands.
- ✓ California Division of Mines and Geology (DMG) is responsible for geologic hazard characterization, public education, and the development of partnerships aimed at reducing risk.
- ✓ California Division of Water Resources (DWR) plans, designs, constructs, operates, and maintains the State Water Project; regulates dams; provides flood protection and assists in emergency management. It also educates the public, serves local water needs by providing technical assistance
- ✓ FEMA provides hazard mitigation guidance, resource materials, and educational materials to support implementation of the capitalized DMA 2000.
- ✓ United States Census Bureau (USCB) provides demographic data on the populations affected by natural disasters.
- ✓ United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides data on matters pertaining to land management.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A3

Q: Does the Plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage? (Requirement §201.6(b)(1))

A: See **Stakeholders** below.

Stakeholders

A Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (Planning Team) consisting of department representatives from City of Covina staff worked with Emergency Planning Consultants to create the updated Plan. ***The Planning Team served as the primary stakeholders throughout the planning process. The general public and external agencies served as secondary stakeholders with an opportunity to contribute to the plan during the Plan Writing Phase of the planning process.***

As required by DMA 2000, the Planning Team involved the "general public" by making the Second Draft Plan available online during the plan writing phase. The Plan was posted on the City's website on _____along with a request to forward any comments to the Planning Team Chair Raymond Navera. In addition, a hard copy of the Second Draft Plan was available to the public at City Hall and the Police Department's reception counter. The public was encouraged to provide input to the Plan via various social media methods, cable TV, and Covina Today (quarterly newsletter).

Also, external agencies (including utility providers, special districts and adjoining jurisdictions) were invited to provide input to the Second Draft Plan via an email invitation.

Website Screenshots – _____– Landing Page and Access to Plan

Hazard Mitigation Legislation

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

In 1974, Congress enacted the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act, commonly referred to as the Stafford Act. In 1988, Congress established the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) via Section 404 of the Stafford Act. Regulations regarding HMGP implementation based on the DMA 2000 were initially changed by an Interim Final Rule (44 CFR Part 206, Subpart N) published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002. A second Interim Final Rule was issued on October 1, 2002.

The HMGP helps states and local governments implement long-term hazard mitigation measures for natural hazards by providing federal funding following a federal disaster declaration. Eligible applicants include state and local agencies, Indian tribes or other tribal organizations, and certain nonprofit organizations.

In California, the HMGP is administered by Cal OES. Examples of typical HMGP projects include:

- ✓ Property acquisition and relocation projects
- ✓ Structural retrofitting to minimize damages from earthquake, flood, high wind, wildfire, or other natural hazards
- ✓ Elevation of flood-prone structures
- ✓ Vegetative management programs, such as:
  - o Brush control and maintenance
  - o Fuel break lines in shrubbery
  - o Fire-resistant vegetation in potential wildland fire areas

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM) was authorized by §203 of the Stafford Act, 42 United States Code, as amended by §102 of the DMA 2000. Funding is provided through the National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund to help state and local governments (including tribal governments) implement cost-effective hazard mitigation activities that complement a comprehensive mitigation program.

> **"Floods and hurricanes** happen. The hazard itself is not the disaster **– it's our habits, it's how we build** and live in those **areas…that's the disaster."**
>
> Craig Fugate, Former FEMA Administrator

In Fiscal Year 2009, two types of grants (planning and competitive) were offered under the PDM Program. Planning grants allocate funds to each state for Mitigation Plan development. Competitive grants distribute funds to states, local governments, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments via a competitive application process. FEMA reviews and ranks the submittals based on pre-determined criteria. The minimum eligibility requirements for competitive grants include participation in good standing in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and a FEMA-approved Mitigation Plan.
(Source: http://www.fema.gov/fima/pdm.shtm)

Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program was created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act (NFIRA) of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 4101). Financial support is provided through the National Flood Insurance Fund to help states and communities implement measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the NFIP.

Three types of grants are available under FMA: planning, project, and technical assistance. Planning grants are available to states and communities to prepare Flood Mitigation Plans. NFIP-participating communities with approved Flood Mitigation Plans can apply for project grants to implement measures to reduce flood losses. Technical assistance grants in the amount of 10 percent of the project grant are available to the state for program administration. Communities that receive planning and/or project grants must participate in the NFIP. Examples of eligible projects include elevation, acquisition, and relocation of NFIP-insured structures. (Source: http://www.fema.gov/fima/fma.shtm)

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C2

Q: Does the Plan address each jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))

A: See **NFIP Participation** below.

National Flood Insurance Program

Established in 1968, the NFIP provides federally-backed flood insurance to homeowners, renters, and businesses in communities that adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage. The City of Covina adopted a floodplain management ordinance and has Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) that show floodways, 100- year flood zones, and 500-year flood zones. The Community Development Director is designated as floodplain administrator.

NFIP Participation

The City of Covina participates in NFIP and the FEMA FIRM maps for the City were last updated September 26, 2008. According to the City of Covina's General Plan (2000), and the FIA mapping system, the entire community is classified as "Zone C," which indicates "areas of minimal flooding." (Technically, Zone C means that a 100-year flood would be contained within existing channels.) Under the voluntary Federal National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), the FIA offers low-cost flood insurance to property owners in SFHA-applicable communities in exchange for the local governments committing to administer various Federally-approved flood plain management measures. The Zone C classification that is applied to Covina and many other places therefore means that Federal flood insurance is available, though the cities need not comply with FIA regulations.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B4

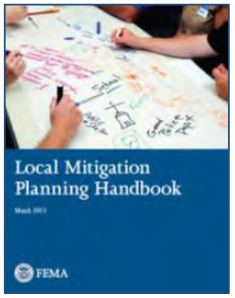
Q: Does the Plan address NFIP insured structures within the jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Repetitive Loss Properties** below.

Repetitive Loss Properties

Repetitive Loss Properties (RLPs) are most susceptible to flood damages; therefore, they have been the focus of flood hazard mitigation programs. Unlike a Countywide program, the Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) for repetitive loss properties involves highly diversified property profiles, drainage issues, and property owner's interest. It also requires public involvement processes unique to each RLP area. The objective of an FMP is to provide specific potential mitigation measures and activities to best address the problems and needs of communities with repetitive loss properties. A repetitive loss property is one for which two or more claims of $1,000 or more have been paid by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) within any given ten-year period. According to FEMA resources, there are no Repetitive Loss Properties (RLPs) within the City of Covina.

State and Federal Guidance in Hazard Mitigation



While local jurisdictions have primary responsibility for developing and implementing hazard mitigation strategies, they are not alone. Various state and federal partners and resources can help local agencies with mitigation planning.

The Mitigation Plan was prepared in accordance with the following regulations and guidance documents:

- ✓ DMA 2000 (Public Law 106-390, October 10, 2000)
- ✓ 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206, Mitigation Planning and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Interim Final Rule, October 1, 2002
- ✓ 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206, Mitigation Planning and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Interim Final Rule, February 26, 2002
- ✓ How-To Guide for Using HAZUS-MH for Risk Assessment, (FEMA 433), February 2004
- ✓ Mitigation Planning "How-to" Series (FEMA 386-1 through 9 available at: http://www.fema.gov/fima/planhowto.shtm)
- ✓ Getting Started: Building Support for Mitigation Planning (FEMA 386-1)
- ✓ Understanding Your Risks: Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses (FEMA 386-2)
- ✓ Developing the Mitigation Plan: Identifying Mitigation Actions and Implementing Strategies (FEMA 386-3)
- ✓ Bringing the Plan to Life: Implementing the Mitigation Plan (FEMA 386-4)
- ✓ Using Benefit-Cost Review in Mitigation Planning (FEMA 386-5)
- ✓ Integrating Historic Property and Cultural Resource Considerations into Mitigation Planning (FEMA 386-6)
- ✓ Integrating Manmade Hazards into Mitigation Planning (FEMA 386-7)
- ✓ Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Planning (FEMA 386-8)

- ✓ Using the Mitigation Plan to Prepare Successful Mitigation Projects (FEMA 386-9)
- ✓ State and Local Plan Interim Criteria Under the DMA 2000, July 11, 2002, FEMA
- ✓ Mitigation Planning Workshop for Local Governments-Instructor Guide, July 2002, FEMA
- ✓ Report on Costs and Benefits of Natural Hazard Mitigation, Document #294, FEMA
- ✓ LHMP Development Guide – Appendix A - Resource, Document, and Tool List for Local Mitigation Planning, December 2, 2003, Cal OES
- ✓ Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide (FEMA 2011)
- ✓ Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (FEMA 2013)

How is the Plan Organized?

The structure of the plan enables the reader to use a section of interest to them and allows the City to review and update sections when new data is available. The ease of incorporating new data into the plan will result in a Mitigation Plan that remains current and relevant.

Following is a description of each section of the plan:

Part I: Planning Process

Introduction

Describes the background and purpose of developing a mitigation plan.

Planning Process

Describes the mitigation planning process including: stakeholders and integration of existing data and plans.

Part II: Risk Assessment

Community Profile

Summarizes the history, geography, demographics, and socioeconomics of the City.

Risk Assessment

This section provides information on hazard identification, vulnerability and risk associated with hazards in the City.

Hazard-Specific Analysis

Describes the hazards posing a significant threat to the City including:

Earthquake | Landslide | Wildfire | Flood | Dam Inundation | Windstorm

Each Hazard-Specific Analysis includes information on previous occurrences, local conditions, hazard assessment, and local impacts.

Part III: Mitigation Strategies

Mitigation Strategies

Documents the goals, community capabilities, and priority setting methods supporting the Plan. Also highlights the Mitigation Actions Matrix: 1) goals met; 2) identification, assignment, timing, and funding of mitigation activities; 3) benefit/cost/priorities; 4) plan implementation method; and 5) activity status.

Plan Maintenance

Establishes tools and guidelines for maintaining and implementing the Mitigation Plan.

Part IV: Appendix

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

General Hazard Overviews

Generalized subject matter information discussing the science and background associated with the identified hazards.

Attachments

FEMA Letter of Approval
City Council Staff Report
City Council Resolution
Planning Team sign-in sheets and agendas
Web postings and notices

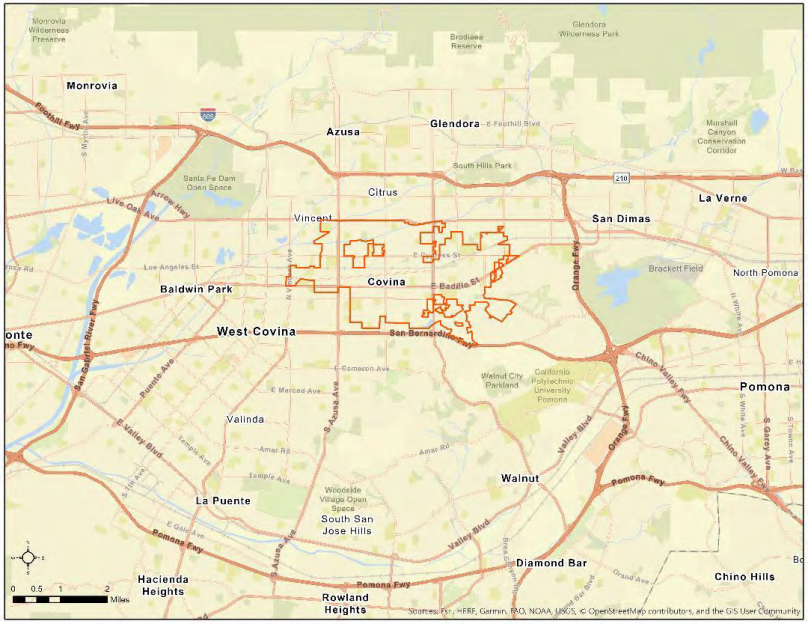
Plan Adoption and Approval

As per DMA 2000 and supporting Federal regulations, the Mitigation Plan is required to be adopted by the City Council and approved by FEMA. See the **Planning Process Section** for details.

Who Does the Mitigation Plan Affect?

This plan provides a framework for planning for natural hazards. The resources and background information in the plan are applicable City-wide and to City-owned facilities outside of the City boundaries, and the goals and recommendations provide groundwork for local mitigation plans and partnerships. **Map: City of Covina Regional Location** shows the regional proximity of the City to its adjoining communities.

Map: City of Covina Regional Location
(Source: City of Covina GIS)



Planning Process

Throughout the project, the City followed its traditional approach to developing policy documents which included preparation of a First Draft Plan for internal review by the City's authors (Hazard Mitigation Planning Team) who served as the primary stakeholders. Following revisions to the First Draft Plan, a Second Draft Plan was shared with the secondary stakeholders - general public, local community groups, and external agencies (utilities, special districts, adjoining jurisdictions). This step took place during the plan writing phase. The comments gathered from the secondary stakeholders were incorporated into a Third Draft Plan which was submitted to Cal OES and FEMA. Next, the Planning Team completed any mandated amendments to satisfy input from Cal OES and FEMA.

Following receipt of FEMA's "Approval Pending Adoption", the Final Draft Plan was posted as per jurisdictional practices in advance of the City Council meeting. Any questions or comments gathered in advance of the City Council meeting were incorporated into the City Council Staff Report. Following consideration and adoption by the City Council, proof of the Plan's adoption was forwarded to FEMA along with a request for final approval. The planning process described above is portrayed below in a timeline:

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1a.

Q: Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared (with a narrative description, meeting minutes, sign-in sheets, or another method)?

A: See **Planning Phases Timeline** and **Plan Methodology** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A3

Q: Does the Plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage? (Requirement §201.6(b)(1))

A: See **Planning Phases Timeline** below.

Table: Planning Phases Timeline

PLANNING PHASES TIMELINE				
Plan Writing Phase (First & Second Draft Plan)	Plan Review Phase (Third & Final Draft Plan)	Plan Adoption Phase (Final Draft Plan)	Plan Approval Phase (Final Plan)	Plan Implementation Phase
• Planning Team input – research, meetings, writing, review of First Draft Plan • Incorporate input from the Planning Team into Second Draft Plan • Invite public, local community groups, and external agencies to comment and contribute to the Second Draft Plan • Incorporate and document gathered input into the Third Draft Plan	• Third Draft Plan sent to Cal OES and FEMA for "Approval Pending Adoption" • Address any mandated revisions identified by Cal OES and FEMA into Final Draft Plan	• Post public notice of City Council meeting along with posting of Final Draft Plan • Present Final Draft Plan to the City Council • City Council Adopted Plan • Submit Proof of Adoption to FEMA with request for final approval	• Receive FEMA final approval • Incorporate FEMA approval into the Final Plan	• Conduct quarterly Planning Team meetings • Integrate mitigation action items into budget, CIP and other funding and strategic documents

Plan Methodology

The Planning Team discussed knowledge of natural hazards and past historical events, as well as planning and zoning codes, ordinances, and recent planning decisions.

The rest of this section describes the mitigation planning process including 1) Planning Team involvement, 2) public and external agency involvement; and 3) integration of existing data and plans.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1a.

Q: Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared (with a narrative description, meeting minutes, sign-in sheets, or another method)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Table: Planning Team Involvement and Level of Participation** below.

Planning Team Involvement

The Planning Team consisted of representatives from City of Covina departments related to hazard mitigation processes. The Chair of the Planning Team (Raymond Navera, Management Analyst, Covina Police Department) sent an email to the department heads requesting names of representatives to serve on the Planning Team. The Planning Team members served as primary stakeholders throughout the planning process. Next the Planning Team Chair sent an email to the identified representatives describing the nature of the Mitigation Plan and the need for their participation and attendance at three Planning Team Meetings.

Citizens and businesses ("the public") along with external agencies served as secondary stakeholders in the planning process. The Planning Team was responsible for the following tasks:

- ✓ Confirming planning goals
- ✓ Prepare timeline for plan update
- ✓ Ensure plan meets DMA 2000 requirements
- ✓ Organize and solicit involvement of public and external agencies
- ✓ Analyze existing data and reports
- ✓ Update hazard information
- ✓ Review HAZUS loss projection estimates
- ✓ Update status of Mitigation Action Items
- ✓ Develop new Mitigation Action Items
- ✓ Participate in Planning Team meetings and City Council public meeting
- ✓ Provide existing resources including maps and data

The Planning Team, with assistance from Emergency Planning Consultants, identified and profiled hazards; determined hazard rankings; estimated potential exposure or losses; evaluated development trends and specific risks; and developed mitigation goals and action items (see Mitigation Strategies section).

Table: Planning Team Meeting Dates and Content

	Meeting #1 June 10, 2019	Meeting #2 July 8, 2019	Meeting #3 August 12, 2019	Meeting #4 September 30, 2019
Hazard Identification and Ranking	X			
Update and Development New Mitigation Action Items		X		
Update and Develop New Mitigation Action Items			X	
Review First Draft Plan				X

Table: Planning Team Level of Participation

Name	Research and Writing of Plan	Planning Team Meeting 6/10/19	Planning Team Meeting 7/8/19	Planning Team Meeting 8/10/19	Planning Team Meeting 9/30/19	Planning Team Comment on First Draft Plan	Review and input from general public and external agencies of the Second Draft Plan	Submit Third Draft Plan to Cal OES/FEMA for Approval Pending Adoption	Post Final Draft Plan in advance of City Council Public Meeting	Present Final Draft Plan to City Council at Public Meeting for Plan Adoption	Submit Proof of Adoption and Request for FEMA for Final Approval	Receive FEMA Final Approval. Issue Final Plan
City of Covina												
Dave Foster		X	X	X	X							
Steve Pivovaroff		X	X	X	X							
Mike Hillman		X	X	X	X							
Diana Manzano-Garcia		X	X	X								
Mike Inman		X	X	X	X							
Lisa Evans		X	X									
Brian Lee		X	X	X								
Angel Carillo		X		X								
John Curley		X	X	X								
Joanna Espinosa		X	X	X	X							
Geoff Cobbett		X	X	X								
Raymond Navera, Chair		X	X		X							
Chris Marcarello			X									
David Povero			X	X	X							
Brian Saeki			X	X	X							
Steve Cabrera				X								
Ric Walczak				X	X							
Emergency Planning Consultants												
Carolyn J. Harshman	X	X	X	X	X							

Table: Planning Team Timeline

	May 2019	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January 2020	February	March	April
Research and Hazard Analysis	X											
Planning Team Meeting #1		X										
Planning Team Meeting #2			X									
Planning Team Meeting #3				X								
Distribute First Draft Plan					X							
Planning Team Meeting #4					X							
Distribute Second Draft Plan						X						
Gather Input on Second Draft Plan – Public, Staff, External Agencies						X						
Submit Third Draft Plan to Cal OES and FEMA for Approval Pending Adoption						X						
Complete Mandated Revisions to the Plan							X	X	X	X	X	
City Council Public Meeting for Adoption												X
Submit Final Draft Plan to FEMA for Final Approval												X

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A2a.

Q: Does the plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local, and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as other interested parties to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement §201.6(b)(2))

A: See **Secondary Stakeholder Involvement** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A2b.

Q: Does the plan identify how the stakeholders were invited to participate in the process? (Requirement §201.6(b)(2))

A: See **Secondary Stakeholder Involvement** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A3

Q: Does the Plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage? (Requirement §201.6(b)(1))

A: See **General Public and External Agency Input and Table** below.

General Public and External Agency Input

In addition to the Planning Team, the secondary stakeholders also provided information, expertise, and other resources during plan writing phase. The secondary stakeholders included: general public, local community groups, and external agencies (e.g. utilities, special districts, adjoining jurisdictions, etc.).

Following review and input by the Planning Team of the First Draft Plan, a Second Draft Plan incorporating any revisions was made available to the secondary stakeholders as identified above. The gathered input from the secondary stakeholders was directed to the Chair of the Planning Team who reviewed the input and incorporated it as appropriate into the Third Draft Plan. Following is a specific accounting of comments received from the review of the Second Draft Plan by the secondary stakeholders:

Table: General Public and External Agency Input

Date Informed	Agency, Name, Title	Date & Information Gathered	How Information was Addressed
General Public			
External Agencies			

Local community group members and external agencies listed below were invited via email and provided with an electronic link to the City's website. Following is the email distributed along with the invitation to comments:

Table: Email Distribution List

Following receipt of FEMA's "Approval Pending Adoption" and in advance of the City Council public meeting, the general public (via public noticing) and external agencies (via email) were informed of the web posting of the Final Draft Plan and encouraged to attend the public meeting. Gathered comments on the Plan during the posting period were noted in the City Council Staff Report and added to the Final Plan.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C1a.

Q: Does the plan document each jurisdiction's existing authorities, policies, programs and resources? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3))

A: See **Capability Assessment – Existing Processes and Programs** below.

Capability Assessment – Existing Processes and Programs

The City will incorporate mitigation planning as an integral component of daily operations. This will be accomplished by the Planning Team working with their respective departments to integrate mitigation strategies into the planning documents and operational guidelines within the City. In addition to the Capability Assessment below, the Planning Team will strive to identify additional policies, programs, practices, and procedures that could be created or modified to address mitigation activities.

Table: Capability Assessment - Existing Processes and Programs

Resource Type	Resource Name	Ability to Support Mitigation
Personnel	City Manager	The City Council appoints a full-time, professional City Manager who acts as the Chief Administrative Officer for City operations and municipal services, implementing City Council Policy. The City Manager also functions as the Executive Director of the Successor Agency to the Covina Redevelopment Agency. The City Manager oversees all departments of the City and advises the City Council on matters affecting the City.
Personnel	City Clerk	Day-to-day operations of the City Clerk's Office are directed by the Chief Deputy City Clerk. The City Clerk's Office is the custodian of the official Seal of the City of Covina and serves as a neutral liaison between residents and government by ensuring transparent processes with professionalism, integrity, and accountability.
Personnel	Community Development	The Community Development Department works to improve the quality of life of Covina's residents and the appearance of the City. They strive to abate blight and decay by promoting the safe and orderly development and revitalization of the community using acceptable planning strategies, and code enforcement practices
Personnel	City Attorney	The office of the City Attorney serves as legal counsel to the City of Covina. The City Attorney cannot provide legal advice to the public in civil, criminal, or family law matters.
Personnel	Fire Department	The Los Angeles County Fire Department serves the City of Covina by staffing 3 fire stations providing fire and emergency medical services in addition to regional all risk services: • Fire • Emergency Medical Services • Hazardous Materials • Urban Search and Rescue • Swift water rescue • Helicopter services - Victim transport, Water dropping capabilities, large animal rescue, Hoist operations, cargo transport due to earthquake. • Wildland fire
Personnel	Housing Division	ABx1 26 was enacted in late June 2011 effectively dissolving all California Redevelopment Agencies as well as terminating the source of the related twenty percent set-aside funding which was used to assist City housing programs. The Covina Housing Authority assumed the housing functions and assets of the dissolved Covina Redevelopment Agency. With the dissolution of the Covina Redevelopment Agency, there is no longer funding for qualifying housing related activities.
Appointed Commission	Planning Commission	The Planning Commission is established by State Government Code 65100 and its organization is provided by Covina Municipal Code Section 2.28.010; and is composed of five members. Each member shall be a resident of the City. Duties include, but are not limited to, the conduct of hearings relating to variances, conditional

Resource Type	Resource Name	Ability to Support Mitigation
		use permits, zoning regulations, the review of the General Plan, the conduct of studies, and other duties as required or authorized.
Personnel	Police Department	The Covina Police Department has a long and colorful history beginning with the incorporation of the City of Covina in 1901. The Covina Police Department has transformed itself many times over the years to meet the growing needs of the community. Even today those changes continue as the department expands the use of technology throughout the department. The Covina Police Department, as with any other police department, is organized to ensure the most efficient use of available personnel to complete the department mission.
Personnel	Administrative Services	The Human Resources Division provides the following services: • Personnel administration • Recruitment and selection • Employee-employer relations • Classification and salary plan • Maintenance of personnel records • Employee benefits administration • Employee Development • Workers Compensation • Public Liability • General Insurance The Finance Division is responsible for the administration of the City's fiscal condition, services, and resources. Major service systems include financial reporting, budgeting, accounting, cashiering, business licensing and utility billing. In addition, the department provides staff support to the City Treasurer through specified department employees deputized to act on behalf of the Treasurer. The significant department tasks are as follows: preparing annual and periodic financial reports and analysis; preparation of the annual budget; controlling expenditures for budgetary accounts; investing idle funds; receipting and disbursing funds; maintaining internal control over financial transactions and resources; issuing business licenses and parking permits; acting as trustee for the special assessment bond transactions; and providing centralized accounts receivable processing and control. The department coordinates and controls the City's decentralized purchasing functions. The department also provides the above-mentioned services to the Covina Redevelopment Agency.
Personnel	Public Works Department	To promote and protect the health, safety and welfare of the people of Covina by developing and operating safe, efficient, and high-quality infrastructure systems and public services. The Public Works Department is comprised of eight divisions: Administration, Engineering, Environmental Services, Equipment Maintenance,

Resource Type	Resource Name	Ability to Support Mitigation
		Park Maintenance, Street & Sewer Maintenance, Transportation, and Water Utility.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A4

Q: Does the Plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? (Requirement §201.6(b)(3))

A: See **Use of Existing Data** below.

Use of Existing Data

The Planning Team gathered and reviewed existing data and plans during plan writing and specifically noted as "sources". Numerous electronic and hard copy documents were used to support the planning process:

City of Covina General Plan and Elements
https://covinaca.gov/
Applicable Incorporation: Land Use map, Community Profile section – geography, environmental, population, housing, transportation and demographic data.

County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (2014)
www.lacoa.org
Applicable Incorporation: Information about hazards in the County contributed to the hazard-specific sections in the City's Mitigation Plan.

California State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2013)
www.caloes.ca.gov
Applicable Incorporation: Used to identify hazards posing greatest hazard to State.

HAZUS Maps and Reports
Created by Emergency Planning Consultants
Applicable Incorporation: Numerous HAZUS results have been included for earthquake scenarios to determine specific risk to City of Covina.

California Department of Finance
www.dof.ca.gov/
Applicable Incorporation: Community Profile section – demographic and population data

FEMA "How To" Mitigation Series (386-1 to 386-9)
www.fema.gov/media
Applicable Incorporation: Mitigation Measures Categories and 4-Step Planning Process are quoted in the Executive Summary.

National Flood Insurance Program
www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program
Applicable Incorporation: Used to confirm there are no repetitive loss properties within the City

Local Flood Insurance Rate Maps
www.msc.fema.gov
Applicable Incorporation: Provided by FEMA and included in Flood Hazard section.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)
www.fire.ca.gov
Applicable Incorporation: Wildland fire hazard mapping

California Department of Conservation
www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs
Applicable Incorporation: Seismic hazards mapping

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
www.usgs.gov
Applicable Incorporation: Earthquake records and statistics

Q&A | ELEMENT E: PLAN ADOPTION | E1

Q: Does the Plan include documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))

A: See **Plan Adoption Process** below.

Plan Adoption Process

Adoption of the plan by the local governing body demonstrates the City's commitment to meeting mitigation goals and objectives. Governing body approval legitimizes the plan and authorizes responsible agencies to execute their responsibilities.

The City Council must adopt the Mitigation Plan before the Plan can be approved by FEMA.

In preparation for the public meeting with the City Council, the Planning Team prepared a Staff Report including an overview of the Planning Process, Risk Assessment, Mitigation Goals, and Mitigation Actions. The staff presentation concluded with a summary of the input received during the public review of the document in advance of the City Council meeting. The meeting participants were encouraged to present their views and make suggestions on possible mitigation actions.

The City Council heard the item on _____. The City Council voted _____ to adopt the updated Mitigation Plan. The Resolution of adoption by the City Council is in the **Appendix**.

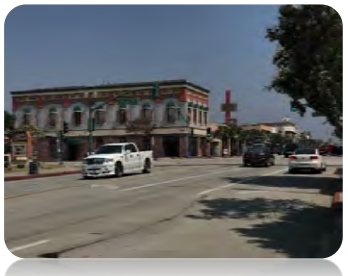
Plan Approval

FEMA approved the Plan on _____. A copy of the FEMA Letter of Approval is in the **Appendix**.

Part II: RISK ASSESSMENT

Community Profile

Geography and the Environment



Covina was founded in 1884 when Joseph Swift Phillips recorded the first tract map. The area was originally settled for various agricultural purposes which included grape vineyards, coffee, family orchards, barley strawberries and corn. By 1906 Covina had become the largest shipper of oranges in Los Angeles County. The rise of the citrus industry was the foundation of tremendous growth that the City experienced after the turn of the century. Covina was incorporated as a General Law City in 1901.

The City of Covina is an area of approximately 7 square miles and is located in eastern Los Angeles County. While the incorporated territory is seven square miles, there are four noncontiguous pockets that make up a three-square mile sphere of influence/unincorporated area of Los Angeles County that may be annexed in the future.

The terrain of the planning area is generally flat, though it contains a hilly enclave in the southeastern sector (Covina Hills).

The nearest major river is San Gabriel River. This river does not have any potential impact on the City of Covina. Normally this river channel is dry and only carries a significant water flow during a major rainstorm. The river channel is part of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. The channel does not pose any significant threat since its nearest proximity to the City is five miles away. Additional waterways are discussed in the Flood Hazard-Specific Section.

Climate

According to the National Weather Service, the City has a moderate climate, including dry summers with an average temperature of about 73°F and cool, wet winters with an average temperature of 60°F. The average annual rainfall for the region is between 14-18 inches.

As the State of California and the Los Angeles region has undergone a several-year drought, rainfall has been much lower in the City. However, rainfall totals should increase as the City is expected to be in an El Niño year for 2019.

Furthermore, actual rainfall in the Southern California region tends to fall in large amounts during sporadic and often heavy storms rather than consistently over storms at somewhat regular intervals. In short rainfall in Southern California might be characterized as feast or famine within a single year.

Population and Demographics

From 2000 to 2017, the City has experienced an average growth rate of 0.32 percent annually. Similarly, the population of Los Angeles County experienced a growth rate of 0.40 percent per year.

According to the American Community Survey (2017), the demographic makeup of the City is as follows:

Table: City of Covina Demographics
(Source: American Community Survey, 2010-2017)

Racial/Ethnic Group	2010	2017	Change	Change %
White	25,735	26,191	+ 456	1.8%
Black	2,863	2,708	- 155	-5.4%
American Indian or Alaska Native	608	1,122	+ 514	84.5%
Asian or Pacific Islander	5,832	7,551	+ 1,719	29.5%
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	282	62	- 220	-78.0%
Other	14,225	14,093	- 132	-0.9%
Hispanic	23,296	27,223	+ 3,927	16.9%
Total	47,533	48,601	+ 1,068	2.2%

Housing and Community Development

Table: City of Covina Housing
(Source: American Community Survey, 2017)

2017	Number	Percent %
Housing Type:		
1-unit, detached	8, 767	57.7%
1-unit, attached	1, 442	9.5%
2-4 Units	957	6.3%
5+ Units	3, 563	23.5%
Mobile homes/Other	464	3.0%
Housing Statistics:		
Total Occupied Housing Units	15, 193	100.0%
Owner-Occupied Housing	9, 256	56.7%
Renter-Occupied	6, 599	43.3%
Average Household Size:		3.17
Median Home Price:		$441,100

Employment and Industry

The predominant employment industries for Covina residents are Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance (23.1%), Retail Trade (12.8%), and Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services (9.8%).

Table: City of Covina Industry
(Source: American Community Survey, 2017)

Industry	2017	
	Number	Percent %
Total employed population	23,125	100%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	44	0.2%
Construction	1,028	4.4%
Manufacturing	1,963	8.5%
Wholesale Trade	1,130	4.9%
Retail Trade	2,952	12.8%
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	1,726	7.5%
Information	425	1.8%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	1,711	7.4%

Industry	2017	
	Number	Percent %
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	2,304	10%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	5,349	23.1%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	2,268	9.8%
Other services, except public administration	1,016	4.4%
Public administration	1,209	5.2%

Table: City of Covina Occupation
(Source: American Community Survey, 2017)

Occupation	2017	
	Number	Percent
Civilian employed population (16 years and over)	23,125	100.0 %
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	7,994	34.6%
Service occupations	3,840	16.6%
Sales and office occupations	7,004	30.3%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	1,684	7.3%
Production, transportation, and material moving	2,603	11.3%

Transportation and Commuting Patterns

Covina is well-situated in the heart of the East San Gabriel Valley, with six major freeways or expressways in the region. To the north, the City is serviced by the Foothill Freeway, Interstate 210, which runs east to west and is approximately three miles north of the City. The San Bernardino Freeway, Interstate 10, runs east to west approximately a quarter mile south of the City. The I-10 includes a carpool lane and bus way from Los Angeles to El Monte. The Orange Freeway (Interstate 57), the Pomona Freeway, Interstate 60, and the Chino Expressway, the 71, are found east of Covina, and the San Gabriel River Freeway (605) is located to the west of the City. The freeways provide excellent access to all of Southern California, and to the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, and to major destinations in the U.S. southwest. As daily transit rises, there is an increased risk that a natural hazard event will disrupt the travel plans of residents across the region, as well as local, regional and national commercial traffic.

The City of Covina meets its public transportation needs through a mixture of regional transit systems. MTA and Foothill Transit provide bus service to the City of Covina and to the Los Angeles County metropolitan area. In addition to this service, the Southern California Railroad Authority provides Metrolink passenger train transportation for Covina residents on the Los Angeles – San Bernardino line, also used by the Union Pacific Railroad. Bus lines from the cities of Azusa, Glendora and West Covina also serve commuters at the Covina Metrolink station.



Risk Assessment

What is a Risk Assessment?

Conducting a risk assessment can provide information regarding: the location of hazards; the value of existing land and property in hazard locations; and an analysis of risk to life, property, and the environment that may result from natural hazard events. Specifically, the five levels of a risk assessment are as follows:

1. *Hazard Identification*
2. *Profiling Hazard Events*
3. *Vulnerability Assessment/Inventory of Existing Assets*
4. *Risk Analysis*
5. *Assessing Vulnerability/Analyzing Development Trends*

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B1a.

Q: Does the plan include a general **description** of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

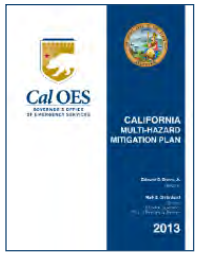
A: See **Hazard Identification** below.

1) Hazard Identification

This section is the description of the geographic extent, potential intensity, and the probability of occurrence of a given hazard. Maps are used in this plan to display hazard identification data. ***The City of Covina utilized the categorization of hazards as identified in California's State Hazard Mitigation Plan, including: Earthquakes, Floods, Levee Failures, Wildfires, Landslides and Earth Movements, Tsunami, Climate-related hazards, Volcanoes, and Other Hazards (including Drought)***.

Next, the Planning Team reviewed existing documents to determine which of these hazards posed the most significant threat to the City. In other words, which hazard would likely result in a local declaration of emergency.







The geographic extent of each of the identified hazards was identified by the Planning Team utilizing maps and data contained in the City's General. In addition, numerous internet resources and the County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan served as valuable resources. Utilizing the Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) ranking technique, the Planning Team concluded the following hazards posed a significant threat against the City:

Earthquake | Landslide | Wildfire | Flood | Dam Inundation | Windstorm

The hazard ranking system is described in **Table: Calculated Priority Risk Index**, while the actual ranking is shown in **Table: Calculated Priority Risk Index Ranking for City of Covina**.

Table: Calculated Priority Risk Index
(Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency)

CPRI Category	Degree of Risk			Assigned Weighting Factor
	Level ID	Description	Index Value	
Probability	Unlikely	Extremely rare with no documented history of occurrences or events. Annual probability of less than 1 in 1,000 years.	1	45%
	Possibly	Rare occurrences. Annual probability of between 1 in 100 years and 1 in 1,000 years.	2	
	Likely	Occasional occurrences with at least 2 or more documented historic events. Annual probability of between 1 in 10 years and 1 in 100 years.	3	
	Highly Likely	Frequent events with a well-documented history of occurrence. Annual probability of greater than 1 every year.	4	
Magnitude/ Severity	Negligible	Negligible property damages (less than 5% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure. Injuries or illnesses are treatable with first aid and there are no deaths. Negligible loss of quality of life. Shut down of critical public facilities for less than 24 hours.	1	30%
	Limited	Slight property damage (greater than 5% and less than 25% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries or illnesses do not result in permanent disability, and there are no deaths. Moderate loss of quality of life. Shut down of critical public facilities for more than 1 day and less than 1 week.	2	
	Critical	Moderate property damage (greater than 25% and less than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries or illnesses result in permanent disability and at least 1 death. Shut down of critical public facilities for more than 1 week and less than 1 month.	3	
	Catastrophic	Severe property damage (greater than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries and illnesses result in permanent disability and multiple deaths. Shut down of critical public facilities for more than 1 month.	4	
Warning Time	> 24 hours	Population will receive greater than 24 hours of warning.	1	15%
	12–24 hours	Population will receive between 12-24 hours of warning.	2	
	6-12 hours	Population will receive between 6-12 hours of warning.	3	
	< 6 hours	Population will receive less than 6 hours of warning.	4	
Duration	< 6 hours	Disaster event will last less than 6 hours	1	10%
	< 24 hours	Disaster event will last less than 6-24 hours	2	
	< 1 week	Disaster event will last between 24 hours and 1 week.	3	
	> 1 week	Disaster event will last more than 1 week	4	

Table: Calculated Priority Risk Index Ranking for City of Covina

Hazard	Probability	Weighted 45% (x.45)	Magnitude Severity	Weighted 30% (x.3)	Warning Time	Weighted 15% (x.15)	Duration	Weighted 10% (x.1)	CPRI Total
Earthquake – Southern San Andreas M7.8	3	1.35	4	1.2	4	0.6	1	0.1	3.25
Earthquake – Sierra Madre M7.2	3	1.35	3	0.9	4	0.6	1	0.1	2.95
Windstorm	4	1.8	2	0.6	2	0.3	1	0.1	2.80
Wildfire	3	1.35	2	0.6	3	0.45	2	0.2	2.60
Earthquake – San Jose M6.7	2	0.9	3	0.9	4	0.6	1	0.1	2.50
Dam Inundation	1	0.45	4	1.2	4	0.6	1	0.1	2.35
Landslide	2	0.9	2	0.6	4	0.6	1	0.1	2.20
Flood	2	0.9	2	0.6	2	0.3	2	0.2	2.00

2) Profiling Hazard Events

This process describes the causes and characteristics of each hazard and what part of the City's facilities, infrastructure, and environment may be vulnerable to each specific hazard. A profile of each hazard discussed in this plan is provided in the City-Specific Hazard Analysis. **Table: Vulnerability: Location, Extent, and Probability for City of Covina** indicates a generalized perspective of the community's vulnerability of the various hazards according to extent (or degree), location, and probability.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B1b.

Q: Does the plan provide rationale for the omission of any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))
A: See **Table: Vulnerability: Location, Extent, and Probability for City of Covina** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B1c.

Q: Does the plan include a description of the **location** for all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))
A: See **Table: Vulnerability: Location, Extent, and Probability for City of Covina** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B1d.

Q: Does the plan include a description of the **extent** for all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))
A: See **Table: Vulnerability: Location, Extent, and Probability for City of Covina** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B2a.

Q: Does the plan include information on **previous occurrences** of hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))
A: See **Table: Vulnerability: Location, Extent, and Probability for City of Covina** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B2b.

Q: Does the plan include information on the **probability** of future hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))
A: See **Table: Vulnerability: Location, Extent, and Probability for City of Covina** below.

Table: Vulnerability: Location, Extent, and Probability for City of Covina

Hazard	Location (Where)	Extent (How Big an Event)	Probability (Frequency of an Event of Disaster Proportions) *	Most Recent Occurrence
Earthquake	Entire Project Area	The Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC) in 2007 concluded that there is a 99.7% probability that an earthquake of M6.7 or greater will hit California within 30 years.[1]	Possibly	Northridge Earthquake – January 1994
Flood	Entire Project Area, low lying areas with poor drainage	Urban flooding to streets and underpasses from heavy rains.	Possibly	January - February 2017
Wildfire	Walnut Creek Area	CAL FIRE has identified the entire project area to be within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ).	Likely	Colby 2014
Dam Inundation	Entire Project Area	Water depth inundation between (10-40 feet)	Unlikely	None
Landslide	Northeastern and Southeastern hillside portions of the City	Earthquake-induced and rain-induced landslide events possibly impacting dozens of structures.	Likely	Unknown
Windstorm	Entire Project Area	35-50 mile per hour or greater wind gusts.	Likely	October 2018

* Probability is defined as: Unlikely = 1:1,000 years, Possibly = 1:100-1:1,000 years, Likely = 1:10-1:100 years, Highly Likely = 1:1 year

[1] Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast

3) Vulnerability Assessment/Inventory of Existing Assets

A Vulnerability Assessment in its simplest form is a simultaneous look at the geographical location of hazards and an inventory of the underlying land uses (populations, structures, etc.). Facilities that provide critical and essential services following a major emergency are of particular concern

because these locations house staff and equipment necessary to provide important public safety, emergency response, and/or disaster recovery functions.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3b.

Q: Is there a description of each identified hazard's overall **vulnerability** (structures, systems, populations, or other community assets defined by the community that are identified as being susceptible to damage and loss from hazard events) for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Critical Facilities** below.

Critical Facilities

FEMA separates critical buildings and facilities into the five categories shown below based on their loss potential. All of the following elements are considered critical facilities:

Essential Facilities are essential to the health and welfare of the whole population and are especially important following hazard events. Essential facilities include hospitals and other medical facilities, police and fire stations, emergency operations centers and evacuation shelters, and schools.

Transportation Systems include airways – airports, heliports; highways – bridges, tunnels, roadbeds, overpasses, transfer centers; railways – trackage, tunnels, bridges, rail yards, depots; and waterways – canals, locks, seaports, ferries, harbors, drydocks, piers.

Lifeline Utility Systems such as potable water, wastewater, oil, natural gas, electric power and communication systems.

High Potential Loss Facilities are facilities that would have a high loss associated with them, such as nuclear power plants, dams, and military installations.

Hazardous Material Facilities include facilities housing industrial/hazardous materials, such as corrosives, explosives, flammable materials, radioactive materials, and toxins.

Table: Impacts to Critical Facilities illustrates the hazards with potential to impact critical facilities owned by or providing services to the City of Covina.

Table: Impacts to Critical Facilities

Name of Facility	Earthquake	Landslide	Wildfire	Flood	Dam Inundation	Windstorm
City Facilities	X			X	X	X
City Hall Grounds/Jailhouse Museum – 125 East College Street	X			X	X	X
Covina Public Library – 234 North Second Avenue	X			X	X	X
Fire Station 152 – 807 West Cypress Street	X			X	X	X
Fire Station 153 – 1577 East Cypress Street	X			X	X	X
Fire Station 154 – 444 North Citrus Avenue	X			X	X	X
Police Station – 444 North Citrus Avenue	X			X	X	X
Public Works Yard – 534 North Barranca Ave (Fueling City Vehicles)	X			X	X	X
McGill Transitional House – 1104 West McGill St	X			X	X	X
Jalapa Lift Station – 700 Jalapa Drive (Sewer Lift Station for 9 homes)	X			X	X	X
Senior Center at Kelby Park – 815 N. Barranca Avenue	X			X	X	X
Water Utility Facilities	X				X	X
Grand Avenue Pump Station – Grand Avenue & East Hurst Street	X				X	X
Holt Avenue Pump Station – 1401 East Holt Avenue	X				X	X
Charter Oak Water Reservoir – 701 North Sunflower Avenue	X	X	X		X	X
Cypress Water Reservoir – 1051 East Cypress Street	X				X	X
Forestdale Reservoir – 285 North Forestdale Avenue	X				X	X
Rancho La Merced Reservoir – 2081 Rancho La Merced Drive	X	X	X		X	X
Rancho Simi Reservoir – 502 Rancho Simi Drive	X	X	X		X	X
Roycove Water Reservoir – 3001 North Roycove Drive	X	X	X		X	X

4) Risk Analysis

Estimating potential losses involves assessing the damage, injuries, and financial costs likely to be sustained in a geographic area over a given period of time. This level of analysis involves using mathematical models. The two measurable components of risk analysis are magnitude of the harm that may result and the likelihood of the harm occurring. Describing vulnerability in terms of dollar losses provides the community and the state with a common framework in which to measure the effects of hazards on assets. For each hazard where data was available, quantitative estimates for potential losses have been included in the hazard assessment. Data was not available to make vulnerability determinations in terms of dollar losses for all of the identified hazards. The **Mitigation Actions Matrix** includes an action item to conduct such an assessment in the future.

5) Assessing Vulnerability/ Analyzing Development Trends

This step provides a general description of City facilities and contents in relation to the identified hazards so that mitigation options can be considered in land use planning and future land use decisions. This Mitigation Plan provides comprehensive description of the character of the City of Covina in the **Community Profile Section**. This description includes the geography and environment, population and demographics, land use and development, housing and community development, employment and industry, and transportation and commuting patterns. Analyzing these components of the City of Covina can help in identifying potential problem areas and can serve as a guide for incorporating the goals and ideas contained in this mitigation plan into other community development plans.

Hazard assessments are subject to the availability of hazard-specific data. Gathering data for a hazard assessment requires a commitment of resources on the part of participating organizations and agencies. Each hazard-specific section of the plan includes a section on hazard identification using data and information from City, County, state, or federal sources.

Regardless of the data available for hazard assessments, there are numerous strategies the City can take to reduce risk. These strategies are described in the action items detailed in the Mitigation Actions Matrix in the **Mitigation Strategies Section**. Mitigation strategies can further reduce disruption to critical services, reduce the risk to human life, and alleviate damage to personal and public property and infrastructure.

Land and Development

The City of Covina General Plan provides the framework for the growth and development of the City. This Plan is one of the City's most important tools in addressing environmental challenges including transportation and air quality; growth management; conservation of natural resources; clean water and open spaces.

According to the City of Covina General Plan (2000), Covina's Land Use Plan is comprised of nine land use categories, the primary ones of which are three residential, two commercial, and one industrial designations. In addition, the following classifications have been included: school, park, and open space. Categories have been selected and applied in a manner that best meets existing and future local conditions, circumstances, and needs. The respective land use category permitted uses and development intensities are described below and followed by a table listing both land use and population build-out figures.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3a.

Q: Is there a description of each hazard's **impacts** on each jurisdiction (what happens to structures, infrastructure, people, environment, etc.)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See **Impacts to Types of Land Uses** below.

Impacts to Types of Land Uses

City of Covina's General Plan identifies primarily residential land uses with other land uses consisting of commercial, office/light industrial, mixed-use, and public facilities.

Table: Impacts to Existing and Future Land Uses in the City of Covina
(Source: EPC Analysis Based on City of Covina General Plan, 2000)

Category of Land Use Designation	Acres	Earthquake	Landslide	Wildfire	Flood	Dam Inundation	Windstorm
Residential	2,241	X	X	X	X	X	X
Commercial	548	X		X	X	X	X
Industrial	210	X			X	X	X
School	360	X			X	X	X
Park	63	X	X	X	X	X	X
Open Space	39	X		X	X	X	X
Public Streets	1,017	X	X	X	X	X	X

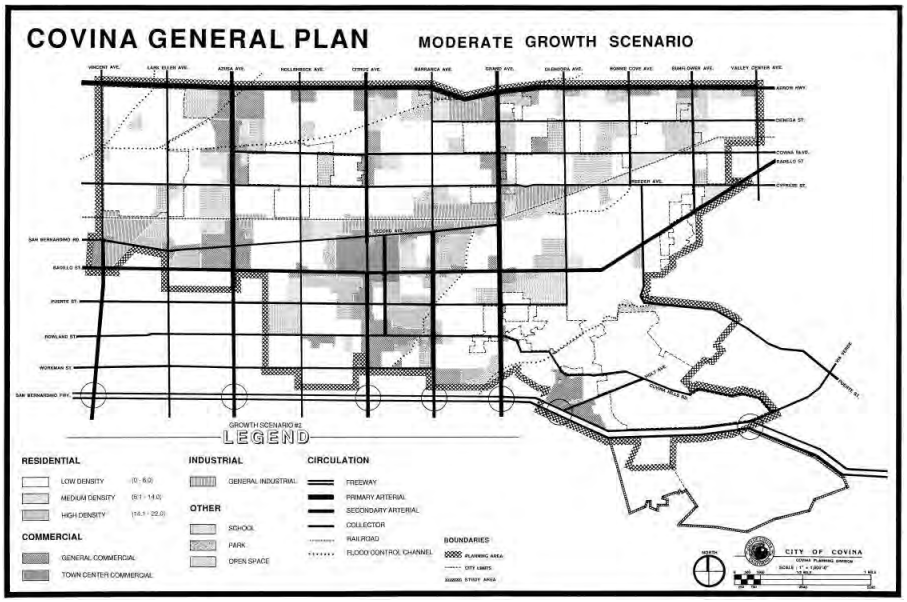
Q&A | ELEMENT D: MITIGATION STRATEGY | D1

Q: Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))
A: See **Changes in Development** below

Changes in Development

Since the adoption of the 2012 Plan, there have been no significant alterations to the development pattern of the City in the hazard prone areas. This conclusion was reached after a thorough review of the General Plan and discussion with the Planning Team. Furthermore, the Planning Team concluded the overall vulnerability to identified hazards remained the same.

Map: Land Use Map
(Source: City of Covina General Plan, 2000)



Earthquake Hazards

Previous Occurrences of Earthquakes in the City of Covina

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B2a.

Q: Does the plan include information on **previous occurrences** of hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Previous Occurrences of Earthquakes in the City of Covina** below.

The City has never been significantly impacted by an earthquake (defined as an event greater that magnitude 6.5 in the immediate vicinity).

Previous Occurrences of Earthquakes in Los Angeles County

Southern California has a history of powerful and relatively frequent earthquakes, dating back to the powerful magnitude 8.0+ 1857 San Andreas Earthquake which did substantial damage to the relatively few buildings that existed at the time.

Paleoseismological research indicates that large magnitude (M8.0+) earthquakes occur on the San Andreas Fault at intervals between 45 and 332 years with an average interval of 140 years. Other lesser faults have also caused very damaging earthquakes since 1857. Notable earthquakes include the 1933 Long Beach Earthquake, the 1971 San Fernando Earthquake, the 1987 Whittier Earthquake and the 1994 Northridge Earthquake.

Scientists have stated that such devastating shaking should be considered the norm near any large thrust earthquake. Recent reports from scientists of the U.S. Geological Survey and the Southern California Earthquake Center say that the Los Angeles Area could expect one earthquake every year of magnitude 5.0 or more for the foreseeable future.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B1a.

Q: Does the plan include a general **description** of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3b.

Q: Is there a description of each identified hazard's overall **vulnerability** (structures, systems, populations, or other community assets defined by the community that are identified as being susceptible to damage and loss from hazard events) for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

Major active fault zones are located southwest and northeast of the City. There are no major earthquake faults within the City, however two dormant faults pass through the community. This means that Covina could experience ground shaking and ground lurching hazards from movement along active faults in adjacent or distant areas but faces limited susceptibility to ground rupture, a phenomenon that occurs only immediately around the active faults. And because

Covina is predominantly flat and geologically stable, most ground failure problems, namely liquefaction, settlement, and subsidence, have not been identified in the past and appear unlikely to occur in the future. However, in the topographically-varied Covina Hills area, where many homes were developed on fill, landslides or mudslides may take place.

Earthquake faults posing the greatest threat to the City would originate from the following faults:

San Andreas Fault Zone

This fault zone extends from the Gulf of California northward to the Cape Mendocino area where it continues northward along the ocean floor. The total length of the San Andreas Fault Zone is approximately 750 miles. The activity of the fault has been recorded during historic events, including the 1906 (M8.0) event in San Francisco and the 1857 (M7.9) event between Cholame and San Bernardino, where at least 250 miles of surface rupture occurred. These seismic events are among the most significant earthquakes in California history. Geologic evidence suggests that the San Andreas Fault has a 50 percent chance of producing a magnitude 7.5 to 8.5 quake (comparable to the great San Francisco earthquake of 1906) within the next 30 years.

Sierra Madre Fault Zone

This fault zone is a series of moderate angle, north-dipping, reverse faults (thrust faults). Movement along these frontal faults has resulted in the uplift of the San Gabriel Mountains. According to the Southern California Earthquake Data Center, rupture on the Sierra Madre fault zone (theoretically) could be limited to one segment at a time, it has recently been suggested that a large event on the San Andreas fault to the north (like that of 1857) could cause simultaneous rupture on reverse faults south of the San Gabriel Mountains – the Sierra Madre fault zone being a prime example of such. Whether this could rupture multiple Sierra Madre fault zone segments simultaneously is unknown. Seismic activity on the Sierra Madre Fault is expected to have a maximum magnitude of 7.2.

Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone

This fault zone consists of a right-lateral, local reverse slip associated with fault steps. It is 75 kilometers in length with a slip rate of .6 millimeters per year. The communities nearest to this fault are Culver City, Inglewood, Gardena, Compton, Signal Hill, Long Beach, Seal Beach, Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, and Costa Mesa. It most recently ruptured in 1933 with a magnitude of 6.4. This fault has a probable magnitude of 6.0-7.4. According to the Earthquake Data Center, Surface trace is discontinuous in the Los Angeles Basin, but the fault zone can easily be noted there by the existence of a chain of low hills extending from Culver City to Signal Hill. South of Signal Hill, it roughly parallels the coastline until just south of Newport Bay, where it heads offshore, and becomes the Newport-Inglewood - Rose Canyon fault zone.

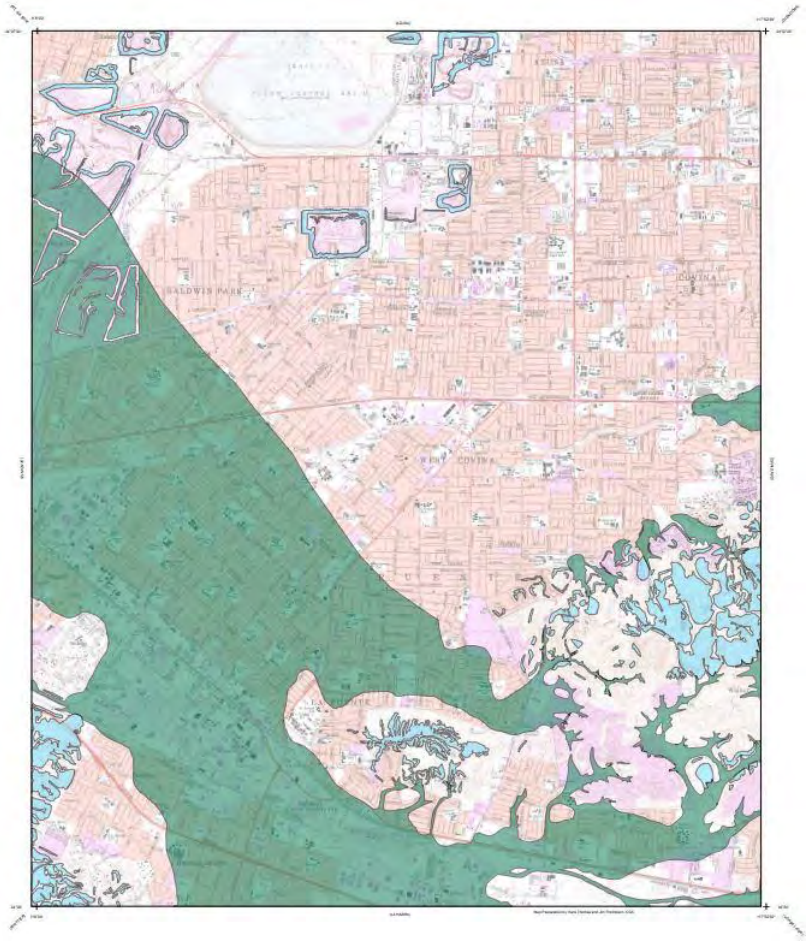
San Jose Fault Zone

The San Jose Fault measures roughly 18 kilometers and it is closest to the communities of Claremont, La Verne, and Pomona. The last significant earthquake occurred on February 28, 1990 with a magnitude of 5.4. It has a slip rate of .2-2.0 millimeters per year, with probable magnitudes of 6.0-6.5.

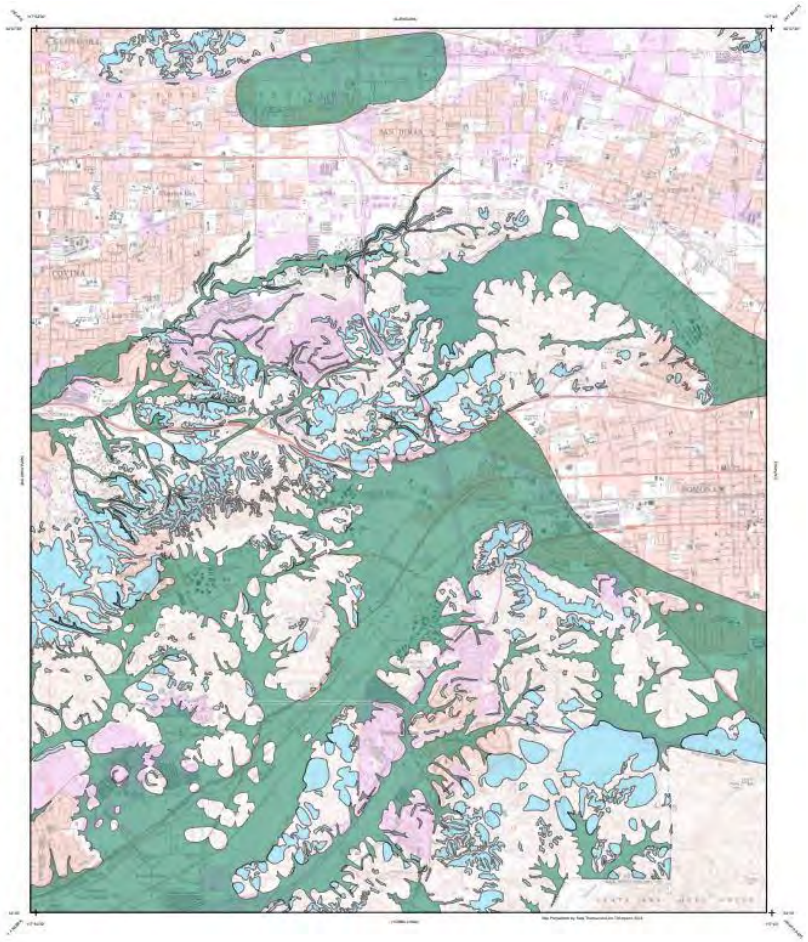
Map: Local Faults
(Source: State of California Department of Conservation)



Map: Liquefaction and Earthquake Landslide-Induced Areas in the City of Covina – Baldwin Park Quadrangle
(Source: California Geological Survey, California Department of Conservation, 1999)
Note: Liquefaction Zones are shown in green Earthquake-induced landslide zones are shown in blue



Map: Liquefaction and Earthquake Landslide-Induced Areas in the City of Covina – San Dimas Quadrangle
(Source: California Geological Survey, California Department of Conservation, 1999)
Note: Liquefaction Zones are shown in green Earthquake-induced landslide zones are shown in blue



Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3a.

Q: Is there a description of each hazard's **impacts** on each jurisdiction (what happens to structures, infrastructure, people, environment, etc.)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impact of Earthquakes in the City of Covina** below.

Impact of Earthquakes in the City of Covina

Based on the risk assessment, it is evident that earthquakes will continue to have potentially devastating economic impacts to certain areas of the City. Impacts that are not quantified, but can be anticipated in future events, include:

- ✓ Injury and loss of life;
- ✓ Commercial and residential structural damage;
- ✓ Disruption of and damage to public infrastructure;
- ✓ Secondary health hazards e.g. mold and mildew;
- ✓ Damage to roads/bridges resulting in loss of mobility;
- ✓ Significant economic impact (jobs, sales, tax revenue) upon the community;
- ✓ Negative impact on commercial and residential property values; and
- ✓ Significant disruption to students and teachers as temporary facilities and relocations would likely be needed.

Earthquake-Induced Landslides

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

Liquefaction

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which the strength and stiffness of a soil is reduced by earthquake shaking or other events. Liquefaction occurs in saturated soils, which are soils in which the space between individual soil particles is completely filled with water. This water exerts a pressure on the soil particles that influences how tightly the particles themselves are pressed together. Prior to an earthquake, the water pressure is relatively low. However, earthquake shaking can cause the water pressure to increase to the point where the soil particles can readily move with respect to each other. Because liquefaction only occurs in saturated soil, its effects are most commonly observed in low lying areas. Typically, liquefaction is associated with shallow groundwater, which is less than 50 feet beneath the earth's surface.

Structures and Building Code

The built environment is susceptible to damage from earthquakes. Buildings that collapse can trap and bury people. Lives are at risk, and the cost to clean up the damages is great. In most California communities, including the City of Covina, many buildings were built before 1993 when building codes were not as strict. In addition, retrofitting is not required except under certain conditions and can be expensive. Therefore, the number of buildings at risk remains high. The California Seismic Safety Commission makes annual reports on the progress of the retrofitting of

unreinforced masonry buildings. According to the City of Covina General Plan (2000), all URM buildings within the City have been identified and upgraded to meet current requirements.

Implementation of earthquake mitigation policy most often takes place at the local government level. The City of Covina Planning Department enforces building codes pertaining to earthquake hazards.

Additionally, the City has implemented basic building requirements that are above and beyond what the State demands for hazard mitigation. Newly constructed buildings in Covina that are built in an area subject to Earthquake-induced landslide or liquefaction are typically built with extra foundation support. Such support is found in the post-tension reinforced concrete foundation; this same technique is used by coastal cities to prevent home destruction during cases of liquefaction.

Generally, these codes seek to discourage development in areas that could be prone to flooding, landslide, wildfire and/or seismic hazards; and where development is permitted, that the applicable construction standards are met. Developers in hazard-prone areas may be required to retain a qualified professional engineer to evaluate level of risk on the site and recommend appropriate mitigation measures.

HAZUS-MH



Exposure

The data in this section was generated by Emergency Planning Consultants using the Hazards United States – Multi Hazard (HAZUS-MH) software program. Please see **Attachments – HAZUS** for complete reports. Once the location and size of a hypothetical earthquake are identified, HAZUS-MH estimates the intensity of the ground shaking, the number of buildings damaged, the number of casualties, the amount of damage to transportation systems and utilities, the number of people displaced from their homes, and the estimated cost of repair and clean up. It's important to note that the "project are" is based on Census Tracts not jurisdictional boundaries.

Building Inventory

HAZUS estimates approximately 92% of the building stock within the City of Covina is residential housing consisting of wood frame construction.

Critical Facility Inventory

HAZUS breaks critical facilities into two (2) groups: essential facilities and high potential loss facilities (HPL). Essential facilities include hospitals, medical clinics, schools, fire stations, police stations and emergency operations facilities. High potential loss facilities include dams, levees, military installations, nuclear power plants and hazardous material sites.

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

Within HAZUS, the lifeline inventory is divided between transportation and utility lifeline systems. Transportation systems include highways, railways, light rail, bus, ports, ferry and airports. Utility systems include potable water, wastewater, natural gas, crude & refined oil, electric power and communications.

Casualties

HAZUS estimates the number of people that will be injured and killed by the earthquake. The casualties are broken down into four (4) severity levels that describe the extent of the injuries. The levels are described as follows:

- ✓ **Severity Level 1:** Injuries will require medical attention, but hospitalization is not needed.
- ✓ **Severity Level 2:** Injuries will require hospitalization, but are not considered life-threatening
- ✓ **Severity Level 3:** Injuries will require hospitalization and can become life threatening if not promptly treated.
- ✓ **Severity Level 4:** Victims are killed by the earthquake.

The casualty estimates are provided for three (3) times of day: 2:00 AM, 2:00 PM and 5:00 PM. These times represent the periods of the day that different sectors of the community are at their peak occupancy loads. The 2:00 AM estimate considers that the residential occupancy load is maximum, the 2:00 PM estimate considers that the educational, commercial and industrial sector loads are maximum and 5:00 PM represents peak commute time.

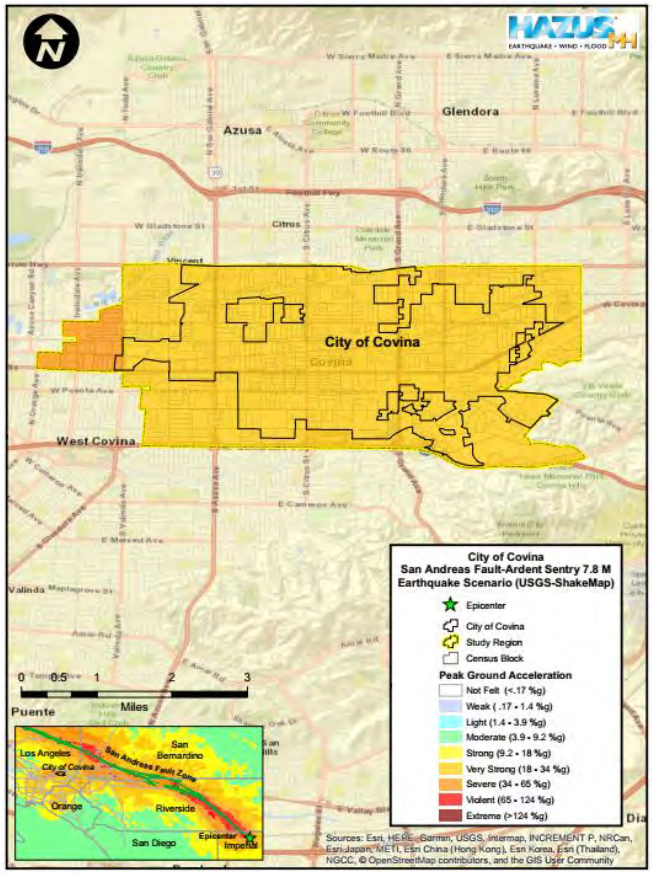
Building-Related Losses

Building losses are broken into two categories: direct building losses and business interruption losses. The direct building losses are the estimated costs to repair or replace the damage caused to the building and its contents. The business interruption losses are the losses associated with inability to operate a business because of the damage sustained during the earthquake. Business interruption losses also include the temporary living expenses for those people displaced from their homes because of the earthquake.

HAZUS Earthquake Event Summary Results

Southern San Andreas M7.8 Earthquake Scenario

Map: Shake Intensity Map – Southern San Andreas M7.8
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants)



Building Damage

Table: Expected Building Damage Southern San Andreas M7.8

Damage Extent	None	Slight	Moderate	Extensive	Complete
Total	9,664	8,421	3,496	947	908

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Damage

Table: Expected Utility System Pipeline Damage – Southern San Andreas M7.8

System	Total Pipelines (Length km)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	406	4,699	1,175
Wastewater	243	2,360	590
Natural Gas	162	809	202
Oil	0	0	0

Table: Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance – Southern San Andreas M7.8

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	27,569	27,556	27,554	27,548	27,186	0
Electric Power		0	0	0	0	0

Shelter Requirement

HAZUS estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 972 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 756 people (out of a total population of 86,275) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

Casualties

The table below represents a summary of casualties estimated for San Andreas M7.8 earthquake scenario.

Table: Casualty Estimates – Southern San Andreas M7.8

Time	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
2 AM	232	56	7	13
2 PM	933	281	46	90
5 PM	580	181	38	55

*
Level 1: Injuries will require medical attention but hospitalization is not needed.
Level 2: Will require hospitalization but are not considered life-threatening.
Level 3: Will require hospitalization and can become life threatening if not promptly treated.
Level 4: Victims are killed by earthquake.

Economic Losses

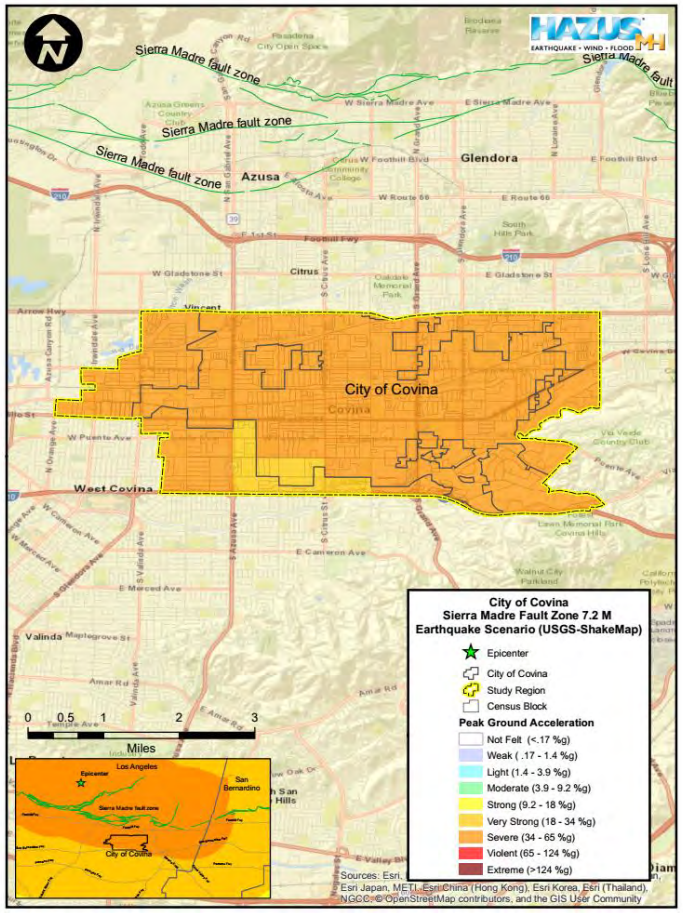
The total economic loss estimated for the Southern San Andreas M7.8 earthquake scenario is **$1.43 billion dollars** which includes building and lifeline related losses based on the region's available inventory. The following tables provide more detailed information about these losses.

Table: Economic Losses ($ Dollars) – Southern San Andreas M7.8

Category	Estimated Loss ($)
Income	$237,211,600
Capital Stock	$1,143,853,500
Transportation Systems	$5,060,000
Utility Systems	$40,910,000
TOTAL	$1,427,035,100

Sierra Madre M7.2 Earthquake Scenario

Map: Shake Intensity Map – Sierra Madre M7.2
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants)



Building Damage

Table: Expected Building Damage Sierra Madre M7.2

Damage Extent	None	Slight	Moderate	Extensive	Complete
Total	7,890	9,218	4,806	1,109	414

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Damage

Table: Expected Utility System Pipeline Damage – Sierra Madre M7.2

System	Total Pipelines (Length km)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	406	284	71
Wastewater	243	143	36
Natural Gas	162	49	12
Oil	0	0	0

Table: Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance – Sierra Madre M7.2

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	27,569	9,364	0	0	0	0
Electric Power		1,105	596	199	32	2

Shelter Requirement

HAZUS estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 780 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 601 people (out of a total population of 86,275) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

Casualties

The table below represents a summary of casualties estimated for Sierra Madre M7.2 earthquake scenario.

Table: Casualty Estimates – Sierra Madre M7.2

Time	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
2 AM	163	31	3	5
2 PM	464	120	18	35
5 PM	303	79	14	22

*
Level 1: Injuries will require medical attention but hospitalization is not needed.
Level 2: Will require hospitalization but are not considered life-threatening.
Level 3: Will require hospitalization and can become life threatening if not promptly treated.
Level 4: Victims are killed by earthquake.

Economic Losses

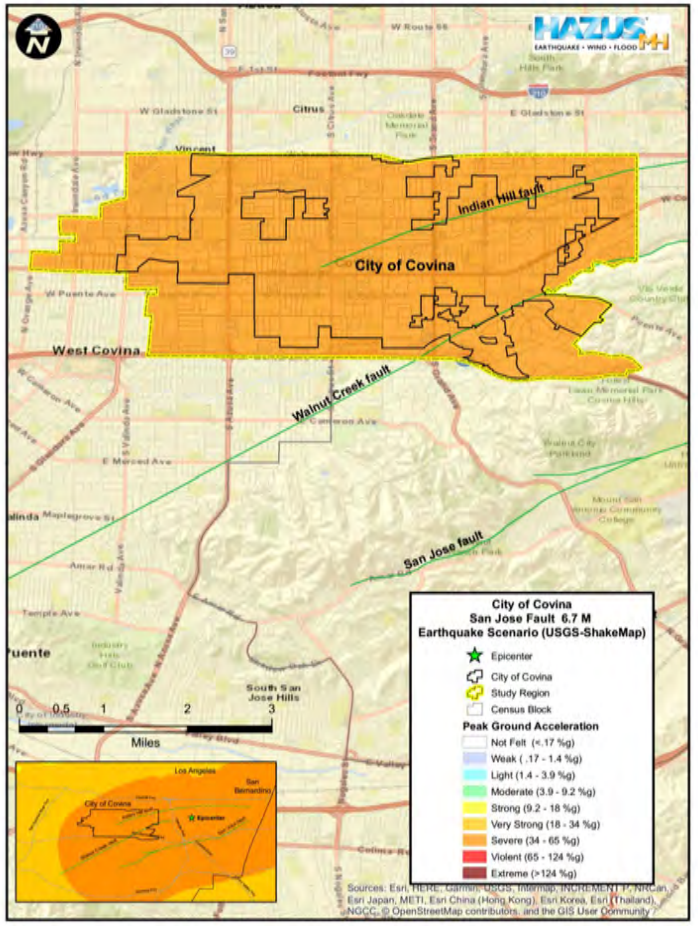
The total economic loss estimated for the Sierra Madre M7.2 earthquake scenario is **$1.2 million dollars** which includes building and lifeline related losses based on the region's available inventory. The following tables provide more detailed information about these losses.

Table: Economic Losses ($ Dollars) – Sierra Madre M7.2

Category	Estimated Loss ($)
Income	$181,422,300
Capital Stock	$965,317,200
Transportation Systems	$2,510,000
Utility Systems	$2,140,000
TOTAL	$1,151,389,500

San Jose M6.7 Earthquake Scenario

Map: Shake Intensity Map – San Jose M6.7
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants)



Building Damage

Table: Expected Building Damage San Jose M6.7

Damage Extent	None	Slight	Moderate	Extensive	Complete
Total	5,966	9,338	6,041	1,476	614

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Damage

Table: Expected Utility System Pipeline Damage – San Jose M6.7

System	Total Pipelines (Length km)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	406	354	88
Wastewater	243	178	44
Natural Gas	162	61	15
Oil	0	0	0

Table: Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance – San Jose M6.7

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	27,569	13,418	873	0	0	0
Electric Power		15,794	9,288	3,528	629	23

Shelter Requirement

HAZUS estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 1,186 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 907 people (out of a total population of 86,275) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

Casualties

The table below represents a summary of casualties estimated for San Jose M6.7 earthquake scenario.

Table: Casualty Estimates – San Jose M6.7

Time	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
2 AM	229	46	5	9
2 PM	669	182	29	56
5 PM	435	119	22	34

*
Level 1: Injuries will require medical attention but hospitalization is not needed.
Level 2: Will require hospitalization but are not considered life-threatening.
Level 3: Will require hospitalization and can become life threatening if not promptly treated.
Level 4: Victims are killed by earthquake.

Economic Losses

The total economic loss estimated for the San Jose M6.7 earthquake scenario is **$1.6 million dollars** which includes building and lifeline related losses based on the region's available inventory. The following tables provide more detailed information about these losses.

Table: Economic Losses ($ Dollars) – San Jose M6.7

Category	Estimated Loss ($)
Income	$252,017,400
Capital Stock	$1,343,562,600
Transportation Systems	$2,960,000
Utility Systems	$2,670,000
TOTAL	$1,601,210,000

Landslide Hazards

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B2a.

Q: Does the plan include information on **previous occurrences** of hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Previous Occurrences of Landslides in the City of Covina** below.

Previous Occurrences of Landslides in the City of Covina

According to the City of Covina General Plan (2000), there have been no documented cases of major landslides within the City. Since the writing of the General Plan, no significant landslides have been reported.

Previous Occurrences of Landslides in Los Angeles County

1928 St. Francis Dam

Cost, $672.1 million (2000 Dollars). The dam, located in Los Angeles County, gave way on March 12, and its waters swept through the Santa Clara Valley toward the Pacific Ocean, about 54 miles away. Sixty-five miles of valley was devastated, and over 500 people were killed.

1956 Portuguese Bend

Cost, $14.6 million (2000 Dollars). California Highway 14, Palos Verdes Hills. Land use on the Palos Verdes Peninsula consists mostly of single-family homes built on large lots, many of which have panoramic ocean views. All of the houses were constructed with individual septic systems, generally consisting of septic tanks and seepage pits. Landslides have been active here for thousands of years, but recent landslide activity has been attributed in part to human activity. The Portuguese Bend Landslide began its modern movement in August 1956, when displacement was noticed at its northeast margin. Movement gradually extended down slope so that the entire eastern edge of the slide mass was moving within 6 weeks. By the summer of 1957, the entire slide mass was sliding towards the sea.

1958-1971 Pacific Palisades

Cost, $29.1 million (2000 Dollars). California Highway 1 and house damaged.

1961 Mulholland Cut

Cost, $41.5 million (2000 Dollars). On Interstate 405, 11 miles north of Santa Monica, Los Angeles County.

1963 Baldwin Hills Dam

Cost, $50 million (1963 Dollars). On December 14, the 650-foot-long by 155-foot-high earth fill dam gave way and sent 360 million gallons of water in a fifty-foot-high wall cascading onto the community below, killing five persons.

1969 Glendora

Cost, $26.9 million (2000 Dollars). Los Angeles County, 175 houses damaged, mainly by debris flows.

1969 Seventh Ave., Los Angeles County

Cost, $14.6 million (2000 Dollars). California Highway 60.

1970 Princess Park

Cost, $29.1 million (2000 Dollars). California Highway 14, ten miles north of Newhall, near Saugus, northern Los Angeles County.

1971 Upper and Lower Van Norman Dams, San Fernando

Cost, $302.4 million (2000 Dollars). Earthquake-induced landslides. Damage due to the February 9, 1971, M7.5 San Fernando, Earthquake.
The earthquake of February 9 severely damaged the Upper and Lower Van Norman Dams.

1971 Juvenile Hall, San Fernando

Cost, $266.6 million (2000 Dollars). Landslides caused by the February 9, 1971, San Fernando earthquake. In addition to damaging the San Fernando Juvenile Hall, this 1.2 km-long slide damaged trunk lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, San Fernando Boulevard, Interstate Highway 5, the Sylmar electrical converter station, and several pipelines and canals.

1977-1980 Monterey Park, Repetto Hills, Los Angeles County

Cost, $14.6 million (2000 Dollars). 100 houses damaged in 1980 due to debris flows.

1978 Bluebird Canyon Orange County

Cost, $52.7 million (2000 Dollars). October 2, 60 houses destroyed or damaged. Unusually heavy rains in March of 1978 may have contributed to initiation of the landslide. Although the 1978 slide area was approximately 3.5 acres, it is suspected to be a portion of a larger, ancient landslide.

1979 Big Rock, California, Los Angeles County

Cost, $1.08 billion (2000 Dollars). California Highway 1 rockslide.

1980 Southern California Slides

Cost, $1.1 billion in damage (2000 Dollars). Heavy winter rainfall in 1979-90 caused damage in six Southern California counties. In 1980, the rainstorm started on February 8. A sequence of 5 days of continuous rain and 7 inches of precipitation had occurred by February 14. Slope failures were beginning to develop by February 15 and then very high-intensity rainfall occurred on February 16. As much as eight inches of rain fell in a six-hour period in many locations. Records and personal observations in the field on February 16 and 17 showed that the mountains and slopes literally fell apart on those two days.

1983 San Clemente, Orange County

Cost, $65 million (2000 Dollars). California Highway 1. Litigation at that time involved approximately $43.7 million (2000 Dollars?).

1983 Big Rock Mesa

Cost, $706 million (2000 Dollars) in legal claims, condemnation of 13 houses, and 300 more threatened rockslide caused by rainfall.

1978-1980 San Diego County

Experienced major damage from storms in 1978, 1979, and 1979-80, as did neighboring areas of Los Angeles and Orange County. One hundred and twenty landslides were reported to have occurred in San Diego County during these 2 years. Rainfall for the rainy seasons of 78-79 and 79-80 was 14.82 and 15.61 inches (37.6 and 39.6 cm) respectively, compared to a 125-year average (1850-1975) of 9.71 inches (24.7 cm). Significant landslides occurred in the Friars Formation, a unit that was noted as slide-prone in the Seismic Safety Study for the City of San Diego. Of the nine landslides that caused damage in excess of $1 million, seven occurred in the Friars Formation, and two in the Santiago Formation in the northern part of San Diego County.

1994 Northridge Earthquake Landslides

As a result of the M6.7 Northridge Earthquake, more than 11,000 landslides occurred over an area of 10,000 km^2. Most were in the Santa Susana Mountains and in mountains north of the Santa Clara River Valley. Destroyed dozens of homes, blocked roads, and damaged oil-field infrastructure. Caused deaths from Coccidioidomycosis (valley fever) the spore of which was released from the soil and blown toward the coastal populated areas. The spore was released from the soil by the landslide activity.



March 1995 Los Angeles and Ventura Counties

Above normal rainfall triggered damaging debris flows, deep-seated landslides, and flooding. Several deep-seated landslides were triggered by the storms, the most notable was the La Conchita landslide, which in combination with a local debris flow, destroyed or badly damaged 11 to 12 homes in the small town of La Conchita, about 20 km west of Ventura. There also was widespread debris-flow and flood damage to homes, commercial buildings, and roads and highways in areas along the Malibu coast that had been devastated by wildfire two years before.

January 2005 Ventura County

On January 10, 2005, a landslide once again struck the community of La Conchita, killing ten people and destroying or seriously damaging 36 houses.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B1a.

Q: Does the plan include a general **description** of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3b.

Q: Is there a description of each identified hazard's overall **vulnerability** (structures, systems, populations, or other community assets defined by the community that are identified as being susceptible to damage and loss from hazard events) for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

According to the City of Covina General Plan (2000), although there have been no documented cases of major landslides (the community being predominantly flat), the problem is believed to have the potential for occurring in certain sections of the Covina Hills area. This district, which is comprised of generally large-lot single-family homes and one business park, tends to be hilly and has many fill slopes. However, the City will continue to follow appropriate development standards and practices in Covina Hills to prevent possible problems. Also, where slope-denuding fires strike, the community will maintain reasonable replanting efforts to stabilize bare hillsides during subsequent rainstorms. These obviations are particularly applicable to mudslides, which tend to be triggered as a result of a combination of fire and heavy rain, as opposed to geologic and slope instability alone, and therefore could be more difficult to foresee. But all in all, City officials believe that communitywide risks associated with landslide hazards are not unreasonable.

See **Liquefaction and Earthquake-Induced Landslides** map in the **Earthquake Hazard-Specific Section.**

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3a.

Q: Is there a description of each hazard's **impacts** on each jurisdiction (what happens to structures, infrastructure, people, environment, etc.)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impacts of Landslides in the City of Covina** below.

Impacts of Landslides in the City of Covina

Based on the risk assessment, it is evident that landslides continue to have potentially devastating economic impact to certain areas of the City.

Impacts that are not quantified, but can be anticipated in future events, include:

- ✓ Injury and loss of life
- ✓ Commercial and residential structural damage
- ✓ Disruption of and damage to public infrastructure
- ✓ Secondary health hazards e.g. mold and mildew
- ✓ Damage to roads/bridges resulting in loss of mobility
- ✓ Significant economic impact (jobs, sales, tax revenue) upon the community
- ✓ Negative impact on commercial and residential property values
- ✓ Significant disruption to students and teachers as temporary facilities and relocations would likely be needed

Wildfire Hazards

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B2a.

Q: Does the plan include information on **previous occurrences** of hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Previous Occurrences of Wildfire in the City of Covina** below.

Previous Occurrences of Wildfire in the City of Covina

The City of Covina is located along the edge of the Covina Hills/ Walnut Creek which is considered to be a Severe Fire Hazard Zone according to the Los Angeles County Fire Department. Fortunately, the City of Covina has lost neither structures nor life due to wildfires. Although outside the project area, the closest wildfire in recent history for Covina was the Colby Fire in 2014.

Previous Occurrences of Wildfire in Los Angeles County

Due to its weather, topography, and native vegetation, the majority of Los Angeles County is at risk from wildland fires. The extended droughts characteristic of California's Mediterranean climate result in large areas of dry vegetation that provide fuel for wildland fires. Furthermore, the native vegetation typically has a high oil content that makes it highly flammable. The area is also intermittently impacted by Santa Ana winds, the hot, dry winds that blow across southern California in the spring and late fall.

The most recent significant wildfire event to impact the County of Los Angeles was the Station Fire in 2009. The Station Fire destroyed 209 structures and burned a total of 160,577 acres within Los Angeles County. According to the United States Forest Service, the Station Fire was the 10th largest in modern California history, and the largest wildfire in Los Angeles County to date.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B1a.

Q: Does the plan include a general **description** of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3b.

Q: Is there a description of each identified hazard's overall **vulnerability** (structures, systems, populations, or other community assets defined by the community that are identified as being susceptible to damage and loss from hazard events) for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

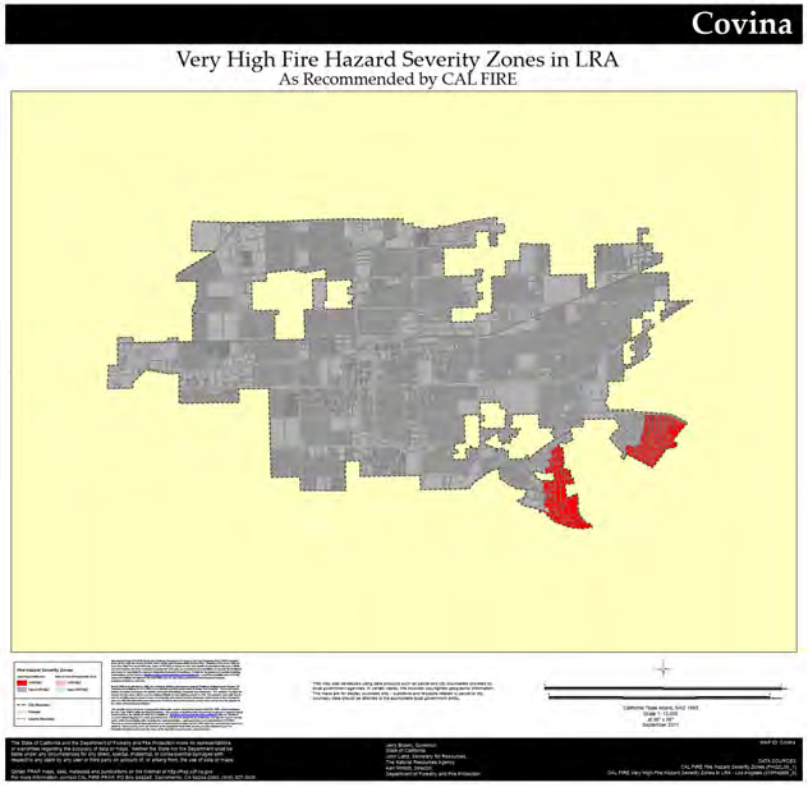
Fire hazards of concern in the City are those associated with structures and brush, as well as earthquake induced fires. Fire potential is typically greatest in the months of August, September, and October, when dry vegetation, combined with offshore dry Santa Ana winds, create a high potential for spontaneous fires. The hillsides and steep slopes facilitate rapid fire spread.

According to the City of Covina General Plan (2000), the City could be affected by two types of fires. The first area of discussion focuses on urban fires, which are fires that take place in the built environment of the generally flatter portions of the community. The second topic presents what are classified as wild land fires, they being likely to occur in the very low density, hillside areas of southeast Covina (or Covina Hills). Because Covina is predominantly flat and built-out, urban or structure-oriented fires are of greatest concern.

In addition, wild land fires pose a hazard in Covina Hills because of the area's moderate to steep slopes, large quantities of uncultivated, combustible plant materials, particularly in relation to nearby structures, and many buildings with wood-shake roofs and that lack fire sprinkler systems. Although the City has not experienced major wild land fires in recent decades, a fire in Covina Hills can occur at any time of the year as a result of lightning, spontaneous combustion, or arson.

Fire is typically most likely to occur during the summer through fall "dry season." However, potential fire hazards are at least somewhat precluded by the facts that the City Fire Department maintains adequate personnel, equipment, and inter-agency agreements to handle most wild land fires, that water for fighting fires in Covina Hills is available via strategically placed hydrants, and that the City follows appropriate development standards, building codes, public education efforts, and activities related to trimming and clearing overgrown plant materials. Although both classifications of blazes pose different degrees of risk to the community, the City of Covina believes that neither risk is unreasonable relative to surrounding jurisdictions.

Map: Covina Fire Severity Zone
(Source: CAL FIRE Fire Severity Zones)



Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3a.

Q: Is there a description of each hazard's **impacts** on each jurisdiction (what happens to structures, infrastructure, people, environment, etc.)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impact of Wildfire in the City of Covina** below.

Impact of Wildfire in the City of Covina

Wildfires and their impacts vary by location and severity of any given wildfire event and will likely only affect certain areas of the county during specific times. Based on the risk assessment, it is evident that wildfires will have a potentially devastating economic impact to certain areas of the City.

Impacts that are not quantified, but which may be anticipated in future events include:

- ✓ Injury and loss of life
- ✓ Commercial and residential structural damage
- ✓ Disruption of and damage to public infrastructure
- ✓ Secondary health hazards e.g. mold and mildew
- ✓ Damage to roads/bridges resulting in loss of mobility
- ✓ Significant economic impact (jobs, sales, tax revenue) upon the community
- ✓ Negative impact on commercial and residential property values
- ✓ Significant disruption to students and teachers as temporary facilities and relocations would likely be needed

Flood Hazards

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B2a.

Q: Does the plan include information on **previous occurrences** of hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Previous Occurrences of Flood in the City of Covina** below.

Previous Occurrences of Flooding in the City of Covina

The City experiences occasional urban flooding issues in localized area. Since the creation of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District in 1915, Covina has experienced only infrequent damage as a result of riverine flooding. There are no significant flooding events recorded since 1973, although the City was affected by the urban flooding during the 1990's El Ninos. The City, anticipating possible flooding issues, implemented an aggressive sandbagging campaign. No significant damage has been reported to the City.

Previous Occurrences of Flooding in Los Angeles County

Los Angeles County records reveal since 1861, the Los Angeles River has flooded 30 times, on average once every 6.1 years. But averages are deceiving, for the Los Angeles basin goes through periods of drought and then periods of above average rainfall. Between 1889 and 1891 the river flooded every year, from 1941 to 1945, the river flooded 5 times. Conversely, from 1896 to 1914, and again from 1944 to 1969, a period of 25 years, the river did not have serious floods.

Average annual precipitation in Los Angeles County ranges from 13 inches on the coast to approximately 40 inches on the highest point of the Peninsular Mountain Range that transects the County. Several factors determine the severity of floods, including rainfall intensity and duration. A large amount of rainfall over a short time span can result in flash flood conditions. A sudden thunderstorm or heavy rain, dam failure, or sudden spills can cause flash flooding. The National Weather Service's definition of a flash flood is a flood occurring in a watershed where the time of travel of the peak of flow from one end of the watershed to the other is less than six hours.

The towering mountains that give the Los Angeles region its spectacular views also wring a great deal of rain out of the storm clouds that pass through. Because the mountains are so steep, the rainwater moves rapidly down the slopes and across the coastal plains on its way to the ocean.

Naturally, this rainfall moves rapidly downstream, often with severe consequences for anything in its path. In extreme cases, flood-generated debris flows will roar down a canyon at speeds near 40 miles per hour with a wall of mud, debris and water, tens of feet high. Flooding occurs when climate, geology, and hydrology combine to create conditions where water flows outside of its usual course.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B1a.

Q: Does the plan include a general **description** of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3b.

Q: Is there a description of each identified hazard's overall **vulnerability** (structures, systems, populations, or other community assets defined by the community that are identified as being susceptible to damage and loss from hazard events) for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

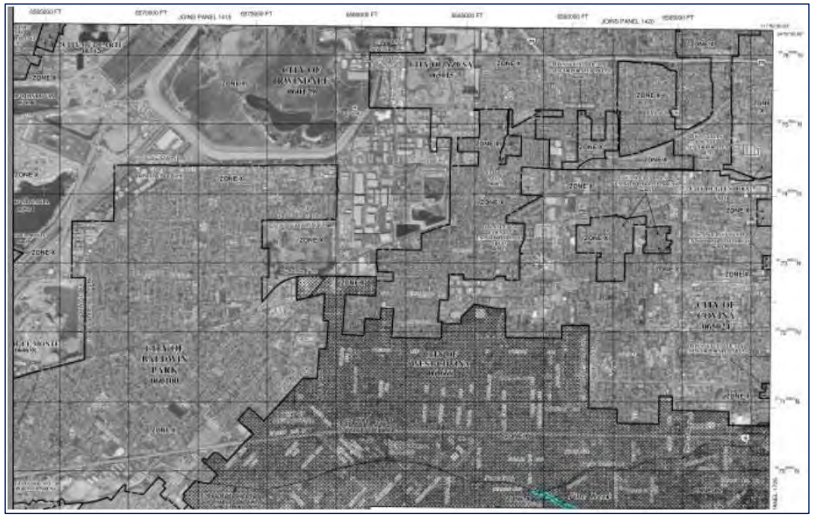
The City of Covina is adjacent to the San Gabriel River, has various washes transverses the city, namely Walnut Creek, and is downstream of Puddingstone Dam, San Dimas Dam, and Morris Dam. Flooding poses a threat to life and safety and can cause severe damage to public and private property. The Covina Hills area, especially property that abuts Walnut Creek, faces the most common and recurring flood threat. The northwest section of the City is sometimes slow to drain after an unusually heavy rainfall. Additionally, a flooding threat is posed by Dalton Creek, Big Dalton Creek, Charter Oak Creek, and San Dimas Wash.

National Flood Insurance Program

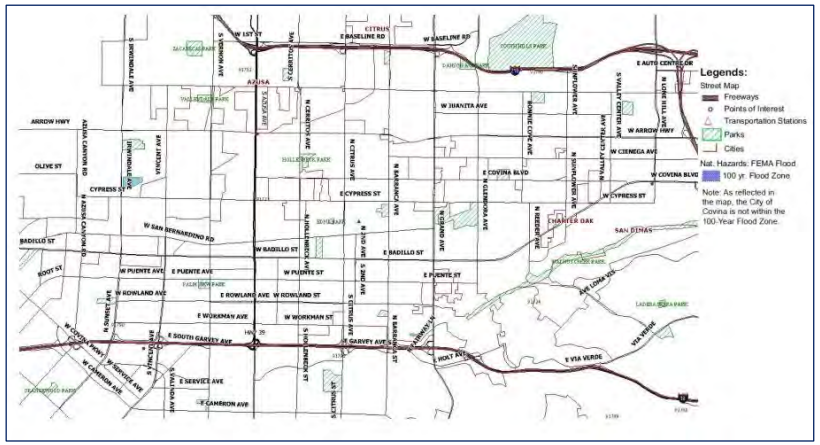
The City participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Created by Congress in 1968, the NFIP makes flood insurance available in communities that enact minimum floodplain management rules consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations §60.3.

Map: Flood Insurance Rate Map

(Source: FEMA, NFIP)



Map: Flood Hazard Areas
(Source: City of Covina Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2005)



Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3a.

Q: Is there a description of each hazard's **impacts** on each jurisdiction (what happens to structures, infrastructure, people, environment, etc.)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impact of Flooding in the City of Covina** below.

Impact of Flooding in the City of Covina

Floods and their impacts vary by location and severity of any given flood event, and likely only affect certain areas of the County during specific times. Based on the risk assessment, it is evident that floods will continue to have devastating economic impact to certain areas of the City.

Impact that is not quantified, but anticipated in future events includes:

- ✓ Injury and loss of life;
- ✓ Commercial and residential structural damage;
- ✓ Disruption of and damage to public infrastructure;
- ✓ Secondary health hazards e.g. mold and mildew
- ✓ Damage to roads/bridges resulting in loss of mobility
- ✓ Significant economic impact (jobs, sales, tax revenue) upon the community
- ✓ Negative impact on commercial and residential property values and
- ✓ Significant disruption to students and teachers as temporary facilities and relocations would likely be needed.

Dam Failure Hazards

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B2a.

Q: Does the plan include information on **previous occurrences** of hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Previous Occurrences of Dam Failure in the City of Covina** below.

Previous Occurrences of Dam Failure in the City of Covina

The City of Covina has not been affected by dam failures in recent history.

Previous Occurrences of Dam Failure in Los Angeles County

There are a total of 103 dams in Los Angeles County, owned by 23 agencies or organizations, ranging from the Federal government to Home Owner Associations. These dams hold billions of gallons of water in reservoirs. Releases of water from the major reservoirs are designed to protect Southern California from flood waters and to store domestic water. Seismic activity can compromise the dam structures, and the resultant flooding could cause catastrophic flooding. Following the 1971 Sylmar earthquake the Lower Van Norman Dam showed signs of structural compromise, and tens of thousands of persons had to be evacuated until the dam could be drained. The dam has never been refilled.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B1a.

Q: Does the plan include a general **description** of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3b.

Q: Is there a description of each identified hazard's overall **vulnerability** (structures, systems, populations, or other community assets defined by the community that are identified as being susceptible to damage and loss from hazard events) for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

In any urban environment, loss of life and damage to structures, roads, and utilities may result from a dam failure. Economic losses can also result from a lowered tax base and lack of utility profits. These effects would certainly accompany the failure of one of the major dams in the City of Covina. There are a total of 3 dams or impacting reservoirs in the City of Covina holding millions (or billions) of gallons of water. Because dam failure can have severe consequences, FEMA requires that all dam owners develop Emergency Action Plans (EAP) for warning, evacuation, and post-flood actions. Although there may be coordination with county officials in the development of the EAP, the responsibility for developing potential flood inundation maps and facilitation of emergency response is the responsibility of the dam owner.

Table: Dams Near City of Covina
(Source: Department of Public Works – LA County)

Name of Facility	Owner	Primary Purpose
San Dimas Reservoir	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Flood Control
Morris Reservoir	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Flood Control
Puddingstone Reservoir	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Flood Control

San Dimas Reservoir

San Dimas Reservoir is a concrete gravity dam in Los Angeles County, California. The dam and its flood control basin/reservoir are in the San Gabriel Mountains and within the Angeles National Forest. The dam is currently operated by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. The dam controls flooding from San Dimas Creek, a major San Gabriel Mountains drainage and tributary of the San Gabriel River. As a flood control facility, the San Dimas Reservoir is dry for most of the year, only storing water after significant winter storms. The regulation provided by the dam allows for the efficient diversion of floodwaters from San Dimas Wash to Puddingstone Reservoir, which protects the San Dimas area of the San Gabriel Valley.





Morris Reservoir

Morris Reservoir is located in the San Gabriel Mountains, within the Angeles National Forest, in Los Angeles County, California. It is impounded by Morris Dam, which was completed in 1935. Morris Dam is a gravity dam rising 245 feet above the San Gabriel River stream bed.

Puddingstone Reservoir

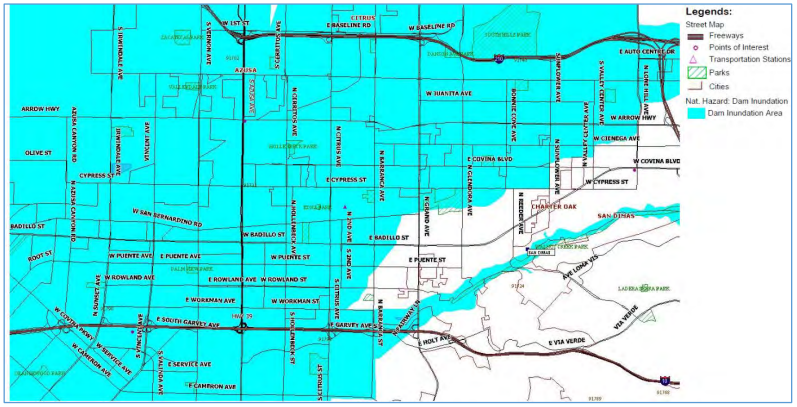


Puddingstone Reservoir is a 250-acre artificial lake northeast of the interchange between the Orange Freeway (State Route 57) and the San Bernardino Freeway (Interstate 10) in Los Angeles County, California, United States.

Historically, Puddingstone Reservoir, besides acting as a flood control basin, also provided water to the local citrus growers. Water was pumped to a smaller reservoir further north, which was used for irrigation purposes. It was soon used for recreation as well, with fishing, boating, and swimming allowed along selected beach areas. Los Angeles County established Frank G. Bonelli Regional Park at the site.

Map: Puddingstone Dam Inundation Map below shows the potential flood inundation areas in the event of a catastrophic dam failure at Puddingstone Dam.

Map: Puddingstone Dam Inundation Map
(Source: City of Covina Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2005)



Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3a.

Q: Is there a description of each hazard's **impacts** on each jurisdiction (what happens to structures, infrastructure, people, environment, etc.)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impact of Dam Failure in the City of Covina** below.

Impacts of Dam Failure in the City of Covina

Based on the risk assessment, it is evident that dam failures will continue to have potentially devastating economic impacts to certain areas of the City.

Impacts that are not quantified, but can be anticipated in future events, include:

- ✓ Injury and loss of life
- ✓ Commercial and residential structural damage
- ✓ Disruption of and damage to public infrastructure
- ✓ Secondary health hazards e.g. mold and mildew
- ✓ Damage to roads/bridges resulting in loss of mobility
- ✓ Significant economic impact (jobs, sales, tax revenue) upon the community
- ✓ Negative impact on commercial and residential property values
- ✓ Significant disruption to students and teachers as temporary facilities and relocations are needed

Windstorm Hazards

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B2a.

Q: Does the plan include information on **previous occurrences** of hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Previous Occurrences of Windstorms in the City of Covina** below.

Previous Occurrences of Windstorms in the City of Covina

Covina has been subject to damage from windstorms in the past. Prior to the development of the area, the rural community and surrounding agricultural areas were more susceptible to windstorm damage as is recounted in the following excerpts from diaries and newspaper accounts.

1898 - Windstorm causes 5% November crop damage. Wind fallen fruit (navel oranges) rushed to packing house to be shipped before they spoil.

1916 - Heavy windstorms in Upland and Riverside blew so much sand toward Covina the sun was obscured and fruit fell from the trees.

1916- Present: Since 1916, although the City has been occasionally impacted by windstorms (e.g. power outage, downed trees). According to the Planning Team, such events took place in 2012 and 2018.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B1a.

Q: Does the plan include a general **description** of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3b.

Q: Is there a description of each identified hazard's overall **vulnerability** (structures, systems, populations, or other community assets defined by the community that are identified as being susceptible to damage and loss from hazard events) for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

Santa Ana winds commonly occur between October and February, with December having the highest frequency of events. Summer events are rare. Wind speeds are typically north to east at 35 knots through and below passes, and canyons with gusts to 50 knots. Stronger Santa Ana winds has gusts greater than 60 knots over widespread areas, and gusts greater than 100 knots in favored areas. Frequently, the strongest winds in the basin occur during the night and morning hours due to the absence of a sea breeze. The sea breeze which typically blows onshore daily, can moderate the Santa Ana winds during the late morning and afternoon hours. Santa Ana winds are an important forecast challenge because of the high fire danger associated with them. Also, unusually high surf conditions on the northeast side of the Channel Islands normally accompany a Santa Ana event.

Santa Ana wind conditions results in two general disaster conditions. The most common is fire fanned by the high winds. Other forms of disaster would be direct building damage, damage to utilities and infrastructure as a result of the high winds.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3a.

Q: Is there a description of each hazard's **impacts** on each jurisdiction (what happens to structures, infrastructure, people, environment, etc.)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See **Impact of Windstorms in the City of Covina** below.

Impacts of Windstorms in the City of Covina

Based on the risk assessment, it is evident that Windstorms continue to have potentially devastating economic impact to certain areas of the City.

Impacts that is not quantified, but can be anticipated in future events, include:

- ✓ Injury and loss of life
- ✓ Commercial and residential structural damage
- ✓ Disruption of and damage to public infrastructure
- ✓ Secondary Health hazards e.g. mold and mildew
- ✓ Damage to roads/bridges resulting in loss of mobility
- ✓ Significant economic impact (jobs, sales, tax revenue) upon the community
- ✓ Negative impact on commercial and residential property values
- ✓ Significant disruption to students and teachers as temporary facilities and relocations would likely be needed.

PART III: MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Mitigation Strategies

Overview of Mitigation Strategy

As the cost of damage from natural disasters continues to increase nationwide, the City of Covina recognizes the importance of identifying effective ways to reduce vulnerability to disasters. Mitigation Plans assist communities in reducing risk from natural hazards by identifying resources, information and strategies for risk reduction, while helping to guide and coordinate mitigation activities throughout the City.

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

The resources and information within the Mitigation Plan:

1. Establish a basis for coordination and collaboration among agencies and the public in the City of Covina;
2. Identify and prioritize future mitigation projects; and
3. Assist in meeting the requirements of federal assistance programs

The Mitigation Plan is integrated with other City plans including the City of Covina Emergency Operations Plan, General Plan as well as department-specific standard operating procedures.

Mitigation Measure Categories

Following is FEMA's list of mitigation categories. The activities identified by the Planning Team are consistent with the six broad categories of mitigation actions outlined in FEMA publication 386-3 *Developing the Mitigation Plan: Identifying Mitigation Actions and Implementing Strategies*.

- ✓ **Prevention:** Government administrative or regulatory actions or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. These actions also include public activities to reduce hazard losses. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.
- ✓ **Property Protection:** Actions that involve modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard, or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
- ✓ **Public Education and Awareness:** Actions to inform and educate citizens, property owners, and elected officials about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them.

  Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education programs.
- ✓ **Natural Resource Protection:** Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include sediment and

erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.

- ✓ **Emergency Services:** Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and protection of critical facilities.
- ✓ **Structural Projects:** Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C3

Q: Does the Plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i))

A: See **Goals** below.

Goals

In the 2012 HMP, the Planning Team identified the overall goal of avoiding or reducing long-term vulnerabilities to hazards. The Team agreed to maintain the overall goal as well as the five mitigation goals identified below.

The goals are based on the risk assessment and Planning Team input, and represents a long-term vision for hazard reduction or enhanced mitigation capabilities. They are compatible with community needs and goals expressed in other planning documents prepared by the City.

Each goal is supported by mitigation action items. The Planning Team developed these action items through its knowledge of the local area, risk assessment, review of past efforts, identification of mitigation activities, and qualitative analysis.

The five mitigation goals and descriptions are listed below.

FEMA defines Goals as general guidelines that explain what you want to achieve. They are usually broad policy-type statements, long-term, and represent global visions.

FEMA defines Mitigation Activities as specific actions that help you achieve your goals and objectives.

Protect Life and Property

Implement activities that assist in protecting lives by making homes, businesses, infrastructure, critical facilities, and other property more resistant to losses from natural, human-caused, and technological hazards.

Improve hazard assessment information to make recommendations for avoiding new development in high hazard areas and encouraging preventative measures for existing development in areas vulnerable to natural, human-caused, and technological hazards.

Enhance Public Awareness

Develop and implement education and outreach programs to increase public awareness of the risks associated with natural, human-caused, and technological hazards.

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

Preserve Natural Systems

Support management and land use planning practices with hazard mitigation to protect life.

Preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance natural systems to serve hazard mitigation functions.

Encourage Partnerships and Implementation

Strengthen communication and coordinate participation with public agencies, citizens, non-profit organizations, business, and industry to support implementation.

Encourage leadership within the City and public organizations to prioritize and implement local and regional hazard mitigation activities.

Strengthen Emergency Services

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

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

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

The Planning Team also developed hazard-specific mitigation goals, which appear in the **Mitigation Strategies Section**.

How are the Mitigation Action Items Organized?

The action items are a listing of activities in which City agencies and citizens can be engaged to reduce risk. Each action item includes an estimate of the timeline for implementation.

The action items are organized within the following **Mitigation Actions Matrix**, which lists all of the multi-hazard (actions that reduce risks for more than one specific hazard) and hazard-specific action items included in the mitigation plan. Data collection and research and the public participation process resulted in the development of these action items. The Matrix includes the following information for each action item:

Funding Source

The action items can be funded through a variety of sources, possibly including: operating budget/general fund, development fees, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), other Grants, private funding, Capital Improvement Plan, and other funding opportunities.

Coordinating Organization

The Mitigation Actions Matrix assigns primary responsibility for each of the action items. The hierarchies of the assignments vary – some are positions, others departments, and other committees. The primary responsibility for implementing the action items falls to the entity shown

as the "Coordinating Organization". The coordinating organization is the agency with regulatory responsibility to address hazards, or that is willing and able to organize resources, find appropriate funding, or oversee activity implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Coordinating organizations may include local, County, or regional agencies that are capable of or responsible for implementing activities and programs.

Plan Goals Addressed

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

The plan goals are organized into the following five areas:

- ✓ Protect Life and Property
- ✓ Enhance Public Awareness
- ✓ Preserve Natural Systems
- ✓ Encourage Partnerships and Implementation
- ✓ Strengthen Emergency Services

Planning Mechanism

It's important that each action item be implemented. Perhaps the best way to ensure implementation is through integration with one or many of the City's existing "planning mechanisms" including the General Plan, Capital Improvement Program, General Fund and Grants. Opportunities for integration will be simple and easy in cases where the action item is already compatible with the content of the planning mechanism. As an example, if the action item calls for the creation of a floodplain ordinance and the same action is already identified in the General Plan's policies, then the General Plan will assist in implementation. On the contrary, if preparation of a floodplain ordinance is not already included in the General Plan policies then the item will need to be added during the next update to the General Plan. The General Plan was last updated in 2000 and was used as a resource throughout the Mitigation Plan.

The Capital Improvement Program, depending on the budgetary environment, is updated every 5 years. The CIP includes infrastructure projects built and owned by the City. As such, the CIP is an excellent medium for funding and implementing action items from the Mitigation Plan. The Mitigation Actions Matrix includes several items from the existing CIP. The authors of the CIP served on the Planning Team and are already looking to funding addition Mitigation Plan action items in future CIPs.

The General Fund is the budget document that guides all of the City's expenditures and is updated on an annual basis. Although primarily a funding mechanism, it also includes descriptions and details associated with tasks and projects.

Grants come from a wide variety of sources – some annually and other triggered by events like disasters. Whatever the source, the Town uses the General Fund to identify successful grants as funding sources.

Building and Infrastructure

This addresses the issue of whether or not a particular action item results in the reduction of the effects of hazards on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

Comments

The purpose of the "Comments" is to capture the notes and status of the various action items. Since Planning Team members frequently change between plan updates and annual reviews, the Comments provide a sort of history to help in tracking the progress and status of each action. Comments are expressed in terms of Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, Deferred, and Notes.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5a.

Q: Does the plan explain how the mitigation actions and projects will be prioritized (including cost benefit review)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv)); (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii))

A: See **Benefit/Cost Ratings** and **Priority Rating** below.

Benefit/Cost Ratings

The benefits of proposed projects were weighed against estimated costs as part of the project prioritization process. The benefit/cost analysis was not of the detailed variety required by FEMA for project grant eligibility under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant program. A less formal approach was used because some projects may not be implemented for up to 10 years, and associated costs and benefits could change dramatically in that time. Therefore, a review of the apparent benefits versus the apparent cost of each project was performed. Parameters were established for assigning subjective ratings (high, medium, and low) to the costs and benefits of these projects.

Cost ratings were defined as follows:

High: Existing jurisdictional funding will not cover the cost of the action item so other sources of revenue would be required.

Medium: The action item could be funded through existing jurisdictional funding but would require budget modifications.

Low: The action item could be funded under existing jurisdictional funding.

Benefit ratings were defined as follows:

High: The action item will provide short-term and long-term impacts on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Medium: The action item will have long-term impacts on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Low: The action item will have only short-term impacts on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Priority Rating

Going beyond rating "benefit and cost" as used in the 2012 HMP, the Planning Team adopted the following process for rating the "priority" of each mitigation action item. Designations of "High", "Medium", and "Low" priority have been assigned to each action item using the following criteria:

Does the Action:
- ☐ solve the problem?
- ☐ address Vulnerability Assessment?
- ☐ reduce the exposure or vulnerability to the highest priority hazard?
- ☐ address multiple hazards?
- ☐ benefits equal or exceed costs?
- ☐ implement a goal, policy, or project identified in the General Plan or Capital Improvement Plan?

Can the Action:
- ☐ be implemented with existing funds?
- ☐ be implemented by existing state or federal grant programs?
- ☐ be completed within the 5-year life cycle of the LHMP?
- ☐ be implemented with currently available technologies?

Will the Action:
- ☐ be accepted by the community?
- ☐ be supported by community leaders?
- ☐ adversely impact segments of the population or neighborhoods?
- ☐ require a change in local ordinances or zoning laws?
- ☐ positive or neutral impact on the environment?
- ☐ comply with all local, state and federal environmental laws and regulations?

Is there:
- ☐ sufficient staffing to undertake the project?
- ☐ existing authority to undertake the project?

As mitigation action items were updated or written the Planning Team, representatives were provided worksheets for each of their assigned action items. Answers to the criteria above determined the priority according to the following scale.

- 1-6 = Low priority
- 7-12 = Medium priority
- 13-18 = High priority

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C1b.

Q: Does the plan document each jurisdiction's ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)) c

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C4a.

Q: Does the plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range (different alternatives) of specific mitigation actions and projects to reduce the impacts from hazards? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C4b.

Q: Does the plan identify mitigation actions for every hazard posing a threat to each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C4c.

Q: Do the identified mitigation actions and projects have an emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5a.

Q: Does the plan explain how the mitigation actions and projects will be prioritized (including cost benefit review)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv)); (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5b.

Q: Does the plan identify the position, office, department, or agency responsible for implementing and administering the action/project, potential funding sources and expected timeframes for completion? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv)); (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT D. MITIGATION STRATEGY | D1

Q: Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT D. MITIGATION STRATEGY | D2

Q: Was the plan revised to reflect progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT D. MITIGATION STRATEGY | D3

Q: Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** below.

Mitigation Actions Matrix

Following is **Table: Mitigation Actions Matrix** which identifies the existing and future mitigation activities developed by the Planning Team.

Table: Mitigation Actions Matrix

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Funding Source: GF = General Fund, GR = Grants)	Timeline	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF-General Fund, GR - Grant	Plan Goals Addressed					Priority: L– Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	2019 Comments and Status: Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, Postponed, and Notes
					Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services					
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Action Items														
MH-1 Continue to integrate the goals and action items from the Hazard Mitigation Plan into existing regulatory documents and programs.	Planning Team	GF	Ongoing	GF	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	M	Y	Revised
MH-2 Identify and pursue funding opportunities to develop and implement mitigation activities.	Planning Team	GF	Ongoing	GF	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	H	Y	Revised
MH-3 Establish a formal role for the City's Hazard Mitigation Planning Team to develop a sustainable process for implementing, monitoring, and evaluating citywide mitigation activities.	Planning Team	GF	Ongoing	GF	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	L		Revised
MH-6 Conduct inventory of City-owned at-risk buildings and infrastructure and prioritize mitigation projects.	Public Works	GF, GR		GF, GR	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	L	Y	Completed

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Funding Source: GF = General Fund, GR = Grants)	Timeline	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF-General Fund, GR - Grant	Plan Goals Addressed					Priority: L– Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	2019 Comments and Status: Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, Postponed, and Notes
					Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services					
MH-7 Continue to strengthen emergency services preparedness.	Police Department	GF, GR	Ongoing	GF, GR	X	X	X	X	X	M	M	L		Revised
MH-9 Develop hazard mitigation materials for distribution at City Hall and Chamber of Commerce websites.	City Public Information	GF	Ongoing	GF	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	L	Y	Revised
MH-10 Encourage purchase of hazard insurance for home and business owners.	Planning Team, Public Information	GF	Ongoing	GF	X	X	X	X	X	M	H	L	Y	Revised – moved from EQ
MH-11 Develop better warning and notification systems.	Public Works Department, Police Department	GF, GR	Ongoing	GF, GR	X	X	X	X	X	M	H	M	Y	Revised – moved from FLD
MH-12 Enhance outreach and education programs aimed at mitigating wildfire and post-earthquake induced hazards and reducing or preventing exposure of stakeholders.	LACFD, Planning Team coordinating with the LACFD	GF	Ongoing	GF	X	X	X	X	X	M	M	L	Y	Revised – moved from WF
MH-13 Enhance existing shared EOC/Multi-Use Room capabilities with improvements to building, technology, communications, and power sources.	Emergency Management Coordinator	GR	2 years	GR	X	X	X	X	X	H	M	M	Y	New

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Funding Source: GF = General Fund, GR = Grants)	Timeline	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF-General Fund, GR - Grant	Plan Goals Addressed					Priority: L– Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	2019 Comments and Status: Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, Postponed, and Notes
					Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services					
Once complete, the shared facility will become the "ALTERNATE" EOC														
MH-14 The City will complete, review, amend and distribute the "all Hazards", City of Covina 2019 Emergency Operations Plan to all Covina employees as required by law.	Police Department	GF	Complete	GF	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	L	Y	New Completed and approved - February 2019
MH-15 The City has placed a high priority on Emergency Preparedness and training employees in the Standardized Emergency Management System.	Police Department Emergency Management Coordinator	GF	Ongoing	GF	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	L	Y	New ICS-100 training for all City employees; EOC and Incident Management System training all employees; seven TTXs conducted 2019

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Funding Source: GF = General Fund, GR = Grants)	Timeline	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF-General Fund, GR - Grant	Plan Goals Addressed					Priority: L– Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	2019 Comments and Status: Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, Postponed, and Notes
					Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services					
MH-16 The City will continue to support the LACoFD Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training and team building to ensure Informational Community Emergency Preparedness is propagated throughout the community	LACoFD, Police Department, Public Information, Emergency Management Coordinator	GF	Ongoing	GP	X	X	X	X	X	H	L	L	N	New 2019 – Initial Covina CERT training complete with on-going recruitment
MH-17 The City through the Emergency Management Coordinator and other Directors will continue identifying funding sources to support Recovery efforts following a catastrophic disaster (earthquakes).	Emergency Management Coordinator, Fiscal Operations Department	GF GR	Ongoing	GP	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	L	N	New
MH-18 The City will continue to maintain evacuation routes that comprise major roads or the Circulation Element – defined as primary-arterial, secondary arterial and collector streets.	Public Works Department, Police Department	GF	Ongoing	GP GF GR	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	L	N	Revised

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Funding Source: GF = General Fund, GR = Grants)	Timeline	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF-General Fund, GR - Grant	Plan Goals Addressed					Priority: L– Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	2019 Comments and Status: Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, Postponed, and Notes
					Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services					
	Emergency Management Coordinator													
MH-19 The City will continue to maintain and improve Public and Private Street Design Standards through adherence to the Covina Subdivision Ordinance, Zoning Ordinance and Design Guidelines (established in the circulation Element)	Public Works Department Community Development Department	GF	Ongoing	GP GF	X	X	X	X	X	L	L	L	N	Revised
MH-20 The City will continue to update the Zoning Text and Map as required by State law so as to conform to the General Plan land use distribution, policy orientation, program framework and building intensity provisions as they relate to HAZMAT waste.	Community Development Department Public Works Department	GF	Ongoing	GF GP	X	X	X	X	X	M	M	L	Y	Revised
MH-21 The City will ensure consistency is maintained between the revised Safety Element Plan and other germane plans to include the Redevelopment Project, Emergency Plan, Park System Master	Community Development Department Public Works Department	GF	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	L	Y	Revised

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Funding Source: GF = General Fund, GR = Grants)	Timeline	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF-General Fund, GR - Grant	Plan Goals Addressed					Priority: L– Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	2019 Comments and Status: Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, Postponed, and Notes
					Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services					
Plan, Subdivision Ordinance and Capital Improvement Program														
Earthquake Mitigation Action Items														
EQ-1 Integrate new earthquake hazard mapping data for the City of Covina and improve hazard analysis.	Community Development Department, Public Works Department	GF, GR	Ongoing	GF, GR	X	X	X	X	X	L	H	L	Y	Revised
EQ-2 Identify funding sources for structural and non-structural retrofitting of vulnerable City-owned structures.	Planning Team	GR	Ongoing	GR	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	H	Y	Revised
EQ-3 Building Codes will be reviewed, implemented and enforced to ensure applicable structural standards are followed.	Community Development Department Public Works Department	GF	Ongoing	GP GR	X	X	X	X	X	M	H	L	Y	Revised
EQ-4 Identify and conduct soils, geologic and structural studies to verify structural adequacy for existing and improved buildings.	Community Development Department	GR	Ongoing	GP GR	X	X	X	X	X	M	M	H	Y	Postponed

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Funding Source: GF = General Fund, GR = Grants)	Timeline	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF-General Fund, GR - Grant	Plan Goals Addressed					Priority: L– Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	2019 Comments and Status: Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, Postponed, and Notes
					Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services					
EQ-5 Encourage and enhance seismic retrofitting of older, unreinforced buildings through Code Enforcement Structural Studies and Evaluations.	Community Development Department	GR	Ongoing	GP CIP GR	X	X	X	X	X	M	M	H	Y	Postponed
EQ-6 Request Los Angeles County Flood Control District to commit and secure funding to seismically reinforce the Frank G. Bonelli Puddingstone Dam.	Community Development Department	GR	Ongoing	GP CIP GR	X	X	X	X	X	M	M	H	Y	Postponed
EQ-7 Continue to monitor two potentially active/dormant faults and take appropriate investigative actions when movement is detected	Community Development Department/ Public Works Department	GR	Ongoing	GP GR	X	X	X	X	X	M	M	M	N	Postponed
EQ-8 If seismic conditions become active (due to fault activity) the City will immediately take appropriate action from a building construction standpoint.	Community Development Department/ Public Works Department	GF GP	Ongoing	GP GF GR	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	H	Y	Postponed
EQ-9 Continue to monitor various grading and construction standards to ensure structural integrity and ground	Community Development Department/	GF GR	Ongoing	GP GR	X	X	X	X	X	M	H	H	Y	Postponed

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Funding Source: GF = General Fund, GR = Grants)	Timeline	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF-General Fund, GR - Grant	Plan Goals Addressed					Priority: L– Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	2019 Comments and Status: Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, Postponed, and Notes
					Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services					
stability regarding local geologic and soil conditions.	Public Works Department													
EQ-10 The City will monitor the community for incidents of liquefaction, settlement or subsidence, will investigate hazards and require special studies to accommodate enhanced construction.	Community Development Department/ Public Works Department	GR	Ongoing	GP GR	X	X	X	X	X	M	M	H	Y	Postponed
EQ-11 The City will continue to replant hillsides as a result of post fire and heavy rains in a reasonable fashion with appropriate materials.	Community Development Department/ Public Works Department	GR	Ongoing	GR GP	X	X	X	X	X	M	M	M	Y	Postponed
EQ-12 the City will continue to promote Earthquake preparedness through the Covina Emergency Plan, Social Media, community events and preparedness materials via CERT programs.	Police Department/ Emergency Preparedness Coordinator	GF	Ongoing	GF	X	X	X	X	X	M	M	L	N	Revised
Flood Mitigation Action Items														
FLD-1 Continue to enforce Storm Water Regulations.	Community Development Department,	GF	Ongoing	GF	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	L	Y	Revised

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Funding Source: GF = General Fund, GR = Grants)	Timeline	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF-General Fund, GR - Grant	Plan Goals Addressed					Priority: L– Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	2019 Comments and Status: Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, Postponed, and Notes
					Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services					
	Public Works Department													
FLD-3 Update and map flood-prone areas of the City.	Police Department, Public Works Department	GF, GR	1-3 years	GF, GR	X	X	X	X	X	M	M	M	Y	Revised
FLD-4 Identify and fund surface water drainage obstructions in all areas of the City.	Public Works Department	GF, GR	6 months	GF, GR	X	X	X	X	X	M	H	M	H	Revised
FLD-5 Maintain compliance with and understanding of NFIP regulations.	Public Works Department	GF	Ongoing	GF	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	L	Y	Revised
FLD-6 The City will continue to support Los Angeles County efforts to sustain the Flood Control Infrastructure impacting the community.	Public Works Department	GR	Ongoing	GP GR	X	X	X	X	X	M	M	L	Y	Revised
FLD-7 The City will continue to improve areas around the Walnut Creek to mitigate minor flooding and ponding due to outdated/insufficient infrastructure.	Public Works Department	GF GR	Ongoing	GP GF GR	X	X	X	X	X	M	M	H	Y	Revised
FLD-8 The City will continue to impose Flood-Control/Systems-Related	Public Works Department	GF GR	Ongoing	GP GF GR	X	X	X	X	X	M	M	M	Y	Revised

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Funding Source: GF = General Fund, GR = Grants)	Timeline	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF-General Fund, GR - Grant	Plan Goals Addressed					Priority: L– Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	2019 Comments and Status: Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, Postponed, and Notes
					Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services					
conditions to mitigate flooding hazards within the community.														
FLD-9 The City will continue to request the Los Angeles County Flood Control District to provide a permanent solution to Puddingstone Dam/Covina flooding during winter months, e.g., lowering the reservoir water level.	Community Development Department	GF	Ongoing	GP	X	X	X	X	X	M	M	M	Y	Revised
FLD-10 The City will continue to address “Short Term” solutions to mitigating the effects of Walnut Creek flooding and erosion by prohibiting habitable structures in and around the affected area(s).	Police Department/ Community Development Department/ Public Works Department	GF	Ongoing	GP GF GR	X	X	X	X	X	M	M	M	Y	Revised
FLD-11 The City will continue to address “Long Term” solutions to potential flooding in the Walnut Creek area by monitoring, investigating and making recommendations for improvement to the Los Angeles County Flood Control District.	Community Development Department/ Public Works Department	GR	Ongoing	GR	X	X	X	X	X	M	M	M	Y	Revised

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Funding Source: GF = General Fund, GR = Grants)	Timeline	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF-General Fund, GR - Grant	Plan Goals Addressed					Priority: L– Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	2019 Comments and Status: Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, Postponed, and Notes
					Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services					
FLD-12 The City will continue to ensure applicable Uniform Building Codes are enforced for "ALL" developments, including public/private schools, hospitals, mobile home parks etc.	Community Development Department	GF	Ongoing	GP GF	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	M	Y	Revised
FLD-12 The City will continue to strive to ensure applicable codes, standards and/or provisions are appropriately followed regarding Zoning Ordinances and Design Guidelines throughout the community.	Community Development Department	GF	Ongoing	GP GF	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	M	Y	Revised
Wildfire Mitigation Action Items														
WF-1 Provide information to those residents whose properties abut the Severe Fire Hazard Zone. To date, efforts have included mailers on defensible space, SFHZ map at Building Counter, and roofing information.	LACoFD, Planning Team, Public Information	GF, GR	Ongoing	GF, GR	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	M	Y	Revised
WF-2 The City will further review and where necessary Change the Uniform Building and Fire Code to include enhancement of fire-resistant materials	LACoFD Community Development Department	GF	Ongoing	GP GF	X	X	X	X	X	M	M	L	Y	Revised

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Funding Source: GF = General Fund, GR = Grants)	Timeline	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF-General Fund, GR - Grant	Plan Goals Addressed					Priority: L– Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	2019 Comments and Status: Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, Postponed, and Notes
					Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services					
and fire sprinkler systems within the community.														
WF-3 The City, as required by law will revise the Uniform Building Code and Uniform Fire Code to meet the building requirements of the Zoning Ordinance and Design Guidelines.	Community Development Department	GF	Ongoing	GP GF	X	X	X	X	X	M	L	L	Y	Revised
WF-4 LACoFD will continue to inspect buildings of all uses and types to ensure adherence to Department Codes and Standards (especially HAZMAT)	LACoFD Community Development Department	GF	Ongoing	GP GF	X	X	X	X	X	L	M	L	Y	Revised
WF-5 The City and LACoFD will continue weed abatement efforts to include LACoFD involvement in community awareness and the City Public Works Department involved in assisting with area clearance.	LACoFD Planning Team Public Information Public Works Department	GF GR	Ongoing	GP	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	L	N	New
WF-6 The City through Code Enforcement and in conjunction with LACoFD will actively conduct "fire suppression" inspections as an essential public safety measure.	Community Development Department LACoFD	GF	Ongoing	GP	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	L	Y	Revised

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Funding Source: GF = General Fund, GR = Grants)	Timeline	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF-General Fund, GR - Grant	Plan Goals Addressed					Priority: L– Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	2019 Comments and Status: Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, Postponed, and Notes
					Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services					
WF-7 The City will continue to manage and coordinate the Neighborhood Preservation Program focused on Building Safety in collaboration with community residents, merchants, and property owners.	Community Development Department	GF	Ongoing	GP	X	X	X	X	X	M	M	L	Y	Revised
WF-8 The City in collaboration with LACoFD will continue to evaluate Water Infrastructure Availability and Pressures in support of support firefighting	LACoFD Public Works	GF	Ongoing	GF	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	L	N	Revised
WF-9 the City in conjunction with LACoFD will continue fire prevention education through public awareness campaigns, Social Media and CERT Programs	Community Development Department Public Information LACoFD	GF	Ongoing	GP	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	L	N	New CERT Training ongoing
Landslide Mitigation Action Items														
LND-1 Improve knowledge and understanding of landslide areas and vulnerability and risk to life and property in hazard areas.	Community Development Department, Public Information	GF, GR	Ongoing	GF, GR	X	X	X	X	X	H	M	M	Y	Revised

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Funding Source: GF = General Fund, GR = Grants)	Timeline	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF-General Fund, GR - Grant	Plan Goals Addressed					Priority: L– Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	2019 Comments and Status: Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, Postponed, and Notes
					Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services					
LND-2 Encourage construction and subdivision design to reduce risk and impacts from development in steep slope areas. Enforce the Hillside Development Standard.	Public Works Department, Community Development Department	GF	Ongoing	GF	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	L	Y	Revised
Dam Failure Mitigation Action Items														
DAM-1 Acquire copies of dam inundation maps from California Division of Dam Safety.	Police Department	GF	1 year	GF	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	L	Y	Revised
DAM-2 Continue to work with the Army Corps of Engineers on gathering information on the status of upstream dams and improving emergency notification methods.	Police Department	GF	Ongoing	GF	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	L	Y	New
Windstorm Mitigation Action Items														
WND-1 Conduct public awareness campaign to provide information on protection of life and property before, during, and after a windstorm.	City of Covina Emergency Services, Planning Team	GF	Ongoing	GF	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	L	Y	Revised
WND-2 Continue to encourage installation of wind resistant utility	Community Development	GF	Ongoing	GF	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	L	Y	Revised

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Funding Source: GF = General Fund, GR = Grants)	Timeline	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, GF-General Fund, GR - Grant	Plan Goals Addressed					Priority: L– Low, M-Medium, H-High	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action Item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	2019 Comments and Status: Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, Postponed, and Notes
					Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services					
equipment in compliance with applicable codes.	Department, Public Works Department, Emergency Services Offices													

Plan Maintenance

The plan maintenance process includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating the Plan annually and producing a plan update every five years. This section describes how the City will integrate public participation throughout the plan maintenance process.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A6a.

Q: Does the plan identify how, when, and by whom the plan will be **monitored** (how will implementation be tracked) over time? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i))
A: See **Method and Scheduling of Plan Implementation** below.

Method and Scheduling of Plan Implementation

The Planning Team that was involved in research and writing of the Plan will also be responsible for implementation. The Planning Team will be led by the Planning Team Chair (Raymond Navera, Management Analyst, City of Covina Police Department) who will be referred to as the Local Mitigation Officer.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Monitoring	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
Evaluating					X
Internal Planning Team Evaluation	X	X	X	X	X
Cal OES and FEMA Evaluation					X
Updating					X

Monitoring and Implementing the Plan

Plan Adoption

The City Council will be responsible for adopting the Mitigation Plan. This governing body has the authority to promote sound public policy regarding hazards. Once the plan has been adopted, the Local Mitigation Officer will be responsible for submitting it to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer at California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES). Cal OES will then submit the plan to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for review and approval. This review will address the requirements set forth in 44 C.F.R. Section 201.6 (Local Mitigation Plans). Upon acceptance by FEMA, City of Covina will gain eligibility for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds.

Local Mitigation Officer

Under the direction of the Local Mitigation Officer, the Planning Team will take responsibility for plan maintenance and implementation. The Local Mitigation Officer will facilitate the Planning Team meetings and will assign tasks such as updating and presenting the Plan to the members of the Planning Team. Plan implementation and evaluation will be a shared responsibility among all of the Planning Team members. The Local Mitigation Officer will coordinate with City leadership to ensure funding and support for 5-year updates to Plan as required by FEMA.

The Planning Team will be responsible for coordinating implementation of plan action items and undertaking the formal review process. The Local Mitigation Officer will be authorized to make changes in assignments to the current Planning Team.

The Planning Team will meet no less than quarterly to review the status of the mitigation action items. Meeting dates will be scheduled once the final Planning Team has been established. These meetings will provide an opportunity to discuss the progress of the action items and maintain the partnerships that are essential for the sustainability of the mitigation plan.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C6a.

Q: Does the plan identify the local planning mechanisms where hazard mitigation information and/or actions may be incorporated? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii))

A: See **Implementation through Existing Program** below.

Implementation through Existing Programs

The City of Covina addresses statewide planning goals and legislative requirements through its General Plan, its Capital Improvement Plan, and the State's Building and Safety Codes. The Mitigation Plan provides a series of recommendations - many of which are closely related to the goals and objectives of existing planning programs. The City of Covina will incorporate hazard information and implement recommended mitigation action items through existing programs and procedures.

The City of Covina's Building Official is responsible for adhering to the State of California's Building and Safety Codes. In addition, the Planning Team will work with other agencies at the state level to review, develop and ensure the adopted Building and Safety Codes are adequate to mitigate or present damage by hazards. This is to ensure that life-safety criteria are met for new construction.

Some of the goals and action items in the Mitigation Plan will be achieved through activities recommended in the CIP. Various City departments develop the CIP and review it on an annual basis. Upon annual review of the CIP, the Planning Team will work with the City departments to identify areas that the Mitigation Plan action items are consistent with CIP goals and integrate them where appropriate.

Upon FEMA approval, the Planning Team will begin the process of incorporating existing planning mechanisms at the City level. The meetings of the Planning Team will provide an opportunity for Planning Team members to report back on the progress made on the integration of mitigation planning elements into City planning documents and procedures.

Upon FEMA approval, the Planning Team will begin the process of incorporating risk information and mitigation action items into existing planning mechanisms including the General Plan, Capital Improvement Program, and other planning mechanisms (see Mitigation Action Matrix for links between individual action items and associated planning mechanism). The meetings of the Planning Team will provide an opportunity for Planning Team members to report back on the progress made on the integration of mitigation planning elements into City planning documents and procedures.

Specifically, the Planning Team will utilize the updates of the following documents to implement the Mitigation Plan:

- ✓ Risk Assessment, Community Profile, Planning Process (stakeholders) – General Plan Land Use Element, City's Emergency Operations Plan
- ✓ Community Profile – General Plan Housing Element
- ✓ Risk Assessment, Hazard-Specific Sections, General Hazard Overviews – General Plan Safety Element
- ✓ Mitigation Actions Matrix – Annual Budget, Capital Improvement Program

It's important to note that since the approval and adoption of the 2012 Hazard Mitigation Plan, the only document that was updated was the Annual Budget. Although the Annual Budget did provide funding for a few of the mitigation action items, those items were not specifically identified as coming from the 2012 Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Economic Analysis of Mitigation Projects

FEMA's approach to identify the costs and benefits associated with hazard mitigation strategies, measures, or projects fall into two general categories: benefit/cost analysis and cost-effectiveness analysis.

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

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

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

The "benefit", "cost", and overall "priority" of each mitigation action item was included in the Mitigation Actions Matrix located in Part III: Mitigation Strategies. A more technical assessment will be required in the event grant funding is pursued through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidelines are discussed below.

FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidelines

The Stafford Act authorizes the President to establish a program to provide technical and financial assistance to state and local governments to assist in the implementation of hazard mitigation measures that are cost effective and designed to substantially reduce injuries, loss of life, hardship, or the risk of future damage and destruction of property. To evaluate proposed hazard mitigation projects prior to funding FEMA requires a Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) to validate cost effectiveness. BCA is the method by which the future benefits of a mitigation project are estimated and compared to its cost. The end result is a benefit-cost ratio (BCR), which is derived from a project's total net benefits divided by its total project cost. The BCR is a numerical expression of the cost effectiveness of a project. A project is considered to be cost effective when the BCR is

1.0 or greater, indicating the benefits of a prospective hazard mitigation project are sufficient to justify the costs.

Although the preparation of a BCA is a technical process, FEMA has developed software, written materials, and training to support the effort and assist with estimating the expected future benefits over the useful life of a retrofit project. It is imperative to conduct a BCA early in the project development process to ensure the likelihood of meeting the cost-effective eligibility requirement in the Stafford Act.

The BCA program consists of guidelines, methodologies and software modules for a range of major natural hazards including:

- ✓ Flood (Riverine, Coastal Zone A, Coastal Zone V)
- ✓ Hurricane Wind
- ✓ Hurricane Safe Room
- ✓ Damage-Frequency Assessment
- ✓ Tornado Safe Room
- ✓ Earthquake
- ✓ Wildfire

The BCA program provides up to date program data, up to date default and standard values, user manuals and training. Overall, the program makes it easier for users and evaluators to conduct and review BCAs and to address multiple buildings and hazards in a single BCA module run.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A6a.

Q: Does the plan identify how, when, and by whom the plan will be **monitored** (how will implementation be tracked) over time? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i))

A: See **Evaluating and Updating the Plan** below.

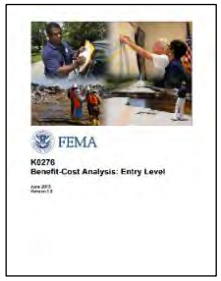
Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A6c.

Q: Does the plan identify how, when, and by whom the plan will be **updated** during the 5-year cycle? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i))

A: See **Evaluating and Updating the Plan** below.

Evaluating and Updating the Plan

The Planning Team will be responsible for coordinating implementation of plan by monitoring the progress of the mitigation action items and documenting progress notes for each item. It will be up to the Local Mitigation Officer to hold either a live meeting versus tasking the coordinating agencies with status updates on their own assigned mitigation action items. The monitoring meetings will take place no less than quarterly. These meetings will provide an opportunity to discuss the progress of the action items and maintain the partnerships that are essential for the sustainability of the mitigation plan. See the **Quarterly Implementation Report** discussed below which will be a valuable tool for the Planning Team to measure the success of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The focus of the quarterly meetings will be on the progress and changes to the Mitigation Action Items.



Quarterly Implementation Report

The Quarterly Implementation Report is the same as the Mitigation Action Matrix but with a column added to the far right to track the quarterly status of each Action Item. Upon approval and adoption of the Plan, the entire Quarterly Implementation Report will be added to the Appendix of the Plan. Following is a view of the Quarterly Implementation Report:

Insert quarterly matrix sample here once plan is complete

An equally part of the monitoring process is the need to maintain a strategic planning process which needs to include funding and organizational support. In that light, at least one year in advance of the FEMA-mandated 5-year submission of an update, the Local Mitigation Officer will convene the Planning Team to discuss funding and timing of the update planning process. On the fifth year of the planning cycles, the Planning Team will broaden its scope to include discussions and research on all of the sections within the Plan with particular attention given go goal achievement and public participation.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A6b.

Q: Does the plan identify how, when, and by whom the plan will be **evaluated** (assessing the effectiveness of the plan at achieving stated purpose and goals) over time? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i))

A: See **Evaluation** below.

Evaluation

At the conclusion of the 4th Quarterly Report meeting each year, the Local Mitigation Officer will lead a discussion with the Planning Team on the success (or failure) of the Mitigation Plan to meet the Plan Goals. The results of that discussion will be added to the 4th Quarterly Report and inclusion in the 5-year update to the Plan. Efforts will be made immediately by the Local Mitigation Officer to address any failed Plan Goals.

Formal Update Process

The Mitigation Plan will be monitored on a quarterly basis to determine the effectiveness of mitigation action items and to reflect changes in land development or programs that may affect mitigation actions or their priorities. The evaluation process includes a firm schedule and timeline, and identifies the agencies and organizations participating in plan evaluation. The Local Mitigation Officer or designee will be responsible for contacting the Planning Team members and organizing the quarterly meeting. Planning Team members will also be responsible for participating in the formal update to the Plan every fifth year of the planning cycle.

The Planning Team will review the goals and mitigation action items to determine their relevance to changing situations in the City, as well as changes in State or Federal policy, and to ensure they are addressing current and expected conditions. The Planning Team will also review the Plan's **Risk Assessment** portion of the Plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified, given any new available data. The **coordinating organizations** responsible for the various action items will report on the status of their projects, including the success of various

implementation processes, difficulties encountered, success of coordination efforts, and which strategies should be revised. Amending will be made to the Mitigation Actions Matrix and other sections in the Plan as deemed necessary by the Planning Team.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A5

Q: Is there discussion of how the community(ies) will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii))

A: See **Continued Public Involvement** below.

Continued Public Involvement

The City of Covina is dedicated to involving the public directly in the continual review and updates to the Mitigation Plan. Copies of the plan will be catalogued and made available at City Hall and at all City operated public libraries. The existence and location of these copies will be publicized in City newsletters and on the City website. This site will also contain an email address and phone number where people can direct their comments and concerns. A public meeting will also be held after each evaluation or when deemed necessary by the Planning Team. The meetings will provide the public a forum in which they can express their concerns, opinions, or ideas about the Plan.

The Local Mitigation Officer will be responsible for using City resources to publicize the annual public meetings and maintain public involvement through the public access channel, web page, and newspapers.

PART IV: APPENDIX

General Hazard Overviews

Earthquake Hazards

Measuring and Describing Earthquakes

An earthquake is a sudden motion or trembling that is caused by a release of strain accumulated within or along the edge of the Earth's tectonic plates. The effects of an earthquake can be felt far beyond the site of its occurrence. They usually occur without warning and, after just a few seconds, can cause massive damage and extensive casualties. Common effects of earthquakes are ground motion and shaking, surface fault ruptures, and ground failure. Ground motion is the vibration or shaking of the ground during an earthquake. When a fault ruptures, seismic waves radiate, causing the ground to vibrate. The severity of the vibration increases with the amount of energy released and decreases with distance from the causative fault or epicenter. Soft soils can further amplify ground motions. The severity of these effects is dependent on the amount of energy released from the fault or epicenter. One way to express an earthquake's severity is to compare its acceleration to the normal acceleration due to gravity. The acceleration due to gravity is often called "g". A ground motion with a peak ground acceleration of 100%g is very severe. Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) is a measure of the strength of ground motion. PGA is used to project the risk of damage from future earthquakes by showing earthquake ground motions that have a specified probability (10%, 5%, or 2%) of being exceeded in 50 years. These ground motion values are used for reference in construction design for earthquake resistance. The ground motion values can also be used to assess relative hazard between sites, when making economic and safety decisions.

When a fault ruptures, seismic waves radiate, causing the ground to vibrate. The severity of the vibration increases with the amount of energy released and decreases with distance from the causative fault or epicenter.

Another tool used to describe earthquake intensity is the Magnitude Scale. The Magnitude Scale is sometimes referred to as the Richter Scale. The two are similar but not exactly the same. The Magnitude Scale was devised as a means of rating earthquake strength and is an indirect measure of seismic energy released. The Scale is logarithmic with each one-point increase corresponding to a 10-fold increase in the amplitude of the seismic shock waves generated by the earthquake. In terms of actual energy released, however, each one-point increase on the Richter scale corresponds to about a 32-fold increase in energy released. Therefore, a Magnitude 7 (M7) earthquake is 100 times (10 X 10) more powerful than a M5 earthquake and releases 1,024 times (32 X 32) the energy.

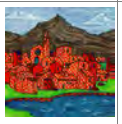
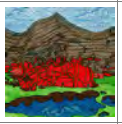
An earthquake generates different types of seismic shock waves that travel outward from the focus or point of rupture on a fault. Seismic waves that travel through the earth's crust are called body waves and are divided into primary (P) and secondary (S) waves. Because P waves move faster (1.7 times) than S waves, they arrive at the seismograph first. By measuring the time delay between arrival of the P and S waves and knowing the distance to the epicenter, seismologists can compute the magnitude for the earthquake.

The duration of an earthquake is related to its magnitude but not in a perfectly strict sense. There are two ways to think about the duration of an earthquake. The first is the length of time it takes for the fault to rupture and the second is the length of time shaking is felt at any given point (e.g. when someone says, "I felt it shake for 10 seconds" they are making a statement about the duration of shaking). (Source: www.usgs.gov)

The Modified Mercalli Scale (MMI) is another means for rating earthquakes, but one that attempts to quantify intensity of ground shaking. Intensity under this scale is a function of distance from the epicenter (the closer to the epicenter the greater the intensity), ground acceleration, duration of ground shaking, and degree of structural damage. The Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale below rates the level of severity of an earthquake by the amount of damage and perceived shaking.

Table: Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

	MMI Value	Description of Shaking Severity	Summary Damage Description Used on 1995 Maps	Full Description
	I	N/A	N/A	Not Felt
	II	N/A	N/A	Felt by persons at rest, on upper floors, or favorably placed.
	III	N/A	N/A	Felt indoors. Hanging objects swing. Vibration like passing of light trucks. Duration estimated. May not be recognized as an earthquake.
	IV	N/A	N/A	Hanging objects swing. Vibration like passing of heavy trucks; or sensation of a jolt like a heavy ball striking the walls. Standing motorcars rock. Windows, dishes, doors rattle. In the upper range of IV, wooden walls and frame creak.
	V	Light	Pictures Move	Felt outdoors; direction estimated. Sleepers wakened. Liquids disturbed, some spilled. Small unstable objects displaced or upset. Doors swing, close, open. Shutters, pictures move. Pendulum clock stop, start, change rate.

	MMI Value	Description of Shaking Severity	Summary Damage Description Used on 1995 Maps	Full Description
	VI	Moderate	Objects Fall	Felt by all. Many frightened and run outdoors. Persons walk unsteadily. Windows, dishes, glassware broken. Knickknacks, books, etc., off shelves. Pictures off walls. Furniture moved or overturned. Weak plaster and masonry D cracked.
	VII	Strong	Nonstructural Damage	Difficult to stand. Noticed by drivers of motorcars. Hanging objects quiver. Furniture broken. Damage to masonry, including cracks. Weak chimneys broken at roofline. Fall of plaster, loose bricks, stones, tiles, cornices. Some cracks in masonry C. Small slides and caving in along sand or gravel banks. Concrete irrigation ditches damaged.
	VIII	Very Strong	Moderate Damage	Steering of motorcars affected. Damage to masonry C, partial collapse. Some damage to masonry B; none to masonry A. Fall of stucco and some masonry walls. Twisting, fall of chimneys, factory stacks, monuments, towers, and elevated tanks. Frame houses moved on foundations if not bolted down; loose panel walls thrown out. Cracks in wet ground and on steep slopes.
	IX	Violent	Heavy damage	General panic. Damage to masonry buildings ranges from collapse to serious damage unless modern design. Wood-frame structures rack, and, if not bolted, shifted off foundations. Underground pipes broken.
	X	Very Violent	Extreme Damage	Most masonry and frame structures destroyed with their foundations. Some well-built wooden structures and bridges destroyed. Serious damage to dams, dikes, embankments. Large landslides. Water thrown on banks of canals, rivers, lakes, etc. Sand and mud shifted horizontally on beaches and flat land.
	XI	N/A	N/A	Rails bent greatly. Underground pipelines completely out of services.
	XII	N/A	N/A	Damage nearly total. Large rock masses displaced. Lines of sight and level distorted. Objects thrown into air.

Earthquake Related Hazards

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

Ground Shaking

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

Seismic activity along nearby or more distant fault zones are likely to cause ground shaking within the City limits.

Earthquake-Induced Landslide Potential

Generally, these types of failures consist of rock falls, disrupted soil slides, rock slides, soil lateral spreads, soil slumps, soil block slides, and soil avalanches. Areas having the potential for earthquake-induced landslides generally occur in areas of previous landslide movement, or where local topographic, geological, geotechnical, and subsurface water conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements.

Liquefaction

Liquefaction occurs when ground shaking causes wet granular soils to change from a solid state to a liquid state. This results in the loss of soil strength and the soil's ability to support weight. Buildings and their occupants are at risk when the ground can no longer support these structures. Liquefaction generally occurs during significant earthquake activity, and structures located on soils such as silt or sand may experience significant damage during an earthquake due to the instability of structural foundations and the moving earth. Many communities in Southern California are built on ancient river bottoms and have sandy soil. In some cases, the soil may be subject to liquefaction, depending on the depth of the water table.

Landslide Hazards

Hazard Characteristics

Landslides are a serious geologic hazard in almost every state in America. Nationally, landslides cause 25 to 50 deaths each year. The best estimate of direct and indirect costs of landslide damage in the United States range between $1 and $2 billion annually. As a seismically active region, California has a significant number of locations impacted by landslides. Some landslides result in private property damage; other landslides impact transportation corridors, fuel and energy conduits, and communication facilities. They can also pose a serious threat to human life.

Landslides can be broken down into two categories: 1) rapidly moving (generally known as debris flows), and; 2) slow moving. Rapidly moving landslides or debris flows present the greatest risk to human life, and people living in or traveling through areas prone to rapidly moving landslides, are at increased risk of serious injury. Slow moving landslides can cause significant property damage but are less likely to result in serious human injuries.

The primary effects of mudslides/landslides include: abrupt depression and lateral displacement of hillside surfaces over distances of up to several hundreds of feet, disruption of surface drainage, blockage of flood control channels and roadways, displacement or destruction of improvements such as roadways, buildings, and water wells.

Historic Southern California Landslides

1956 Portuguese Bend

Cost, $14.6 million (2000 Dollars) California Highway 14, Palos Verdes Hills. Land use on the Palos Verdes Peninsula consists mostly of single-family homes built on large lots, many of which have panoramic ocean views. All of the houses were constructed with individual septic systems, generally consisting of septic tanks and seepage pits. Landslides have been active here for thousands of years, but recent landslide activity has been attributed in part to human activity. The Portuguese Bend Landslide began its modern movement in August 1956, when displacement was noticed at its northeast margin. Movement gradually extended downslope so that the entire eastern edge of the slide mass was moving within 6 weeks. By the summer of 1957, the entire slide mass was sliding towards the sea.

1958-1971 Pacific Palisades

Cost, $29.1 million (2000 Dollars) California Highway 1 and house damaged.

1961 Mulholland Cut

Cost, $41.5 million (2000 Dollars) On Interstate 405, 11 miles north of Santa Monica, Los Angeles County.

1969 Glendora

Cost, $26.9 million (2000 Dollars) Los Angeles County, 175 houses damaged, mainly by debris flows.

1969 Seventh Ave., Los Angeles County

Cost, $14.6 million (2000 Dollars) California Highway 60.

1970 Princess Park

Cost, $29.1 million (2000 Dollars) California Highway 14, ten miles north of Newhall, near Saugus, northern Los Angeles County.

1971 Upper and Lower Van Norman Dams, San Fernando

Cost, $302.4 million (2000 Dollars) Earthquake-induced landslides. Damage due to the February 9, 1971, Magnitude 7.5 San Fernando, Earthquake.
The earthquake of February 9 severely damaged the Upper and Lower Van Norman Dams.

1971 Juvenile Hall, San Fernando

Cost, $266.6 million (2000 Dollars) Landslides caused by the February 9, 1971, San Fernando earthquake. In addition to damaging the San Fernando Juvenile Hall, this 1.2 km-long slide damaged trunk lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, San Fernando Boulevard, Interstate Highway 5, the Sylmar electrical converter station, and several pipelines and canals.

1977-1980 Monterey Park, Repetto Hills, Los Angeles County

Cost, $14.6 million (2000 Dollars) 100 houses damaged in 1980 due to debris flows.

1978 Bluebird Canyon Orange County

Cost, $52.7 million (2000 Dollars) October 2, 60 houses destroyed or damaged. Unusually heavy rains in March of 1978 may have contributed to initiation of the landslide. Although the 1978 slide area was approximately 3.5 acres, it is suspected to be a portion of a larger, ancient landslide.

1979 Big Rock, California, Los Angeles County

Cost, $1.08 billion (2000 Dollars) California Highway 1 rockslide.

1980 Southern California Slides

Cost, $1.1 billion in damage (2000 Dollars) Heavy winter rainfall in 1979-90 caused damage in six Southern California counties. In 1980, the rainstorm started on February 8. A sequence of 5 days of continuous rain and 7 inches of precipitation had occurred by February 14. Slope failures were beginning to develop by February 15 and then very high-intensity rainfall occurred on February 16. As much as eight inches of rain fell in a six-hour period in many locations. Records and personal observations in the field on February 16 and 17 showed that the mountains and slopes literally fell apart on those two days.

1983 San Clemente, Orange County

Cost, $65 million (2000 Dollars), California Highway 1. Litigation at that time involved approximately $43.7 million (2000).

1983 Big Rock Mesa



Cost, $706 million (2000 Dollars) in legal claims condemnation of 13 houses, and 300 more threatened rockslide caused by rainfall.

1978-1980 San Diego County

Experienced major damage from storms in 1978, 1979, and 1979-80, as did neighboring areas of Los Angeles and Orange County. One hundred and twenty landslides were reported to have occurred in San Diego County during these 2 years. Rainfall for the rainy seasons of 78-79 and 79-80 was 14.82 and 15.61 inches (37.6 and 39.6 cm) respectively, compared to a 125-year average (1850-1975) of 9.71 inches (24.7 cm). Significant landslides occurred in the Friars Formation, a unit that was noted as slide-prone in the Seismic Safety Study for the City of San Diego. Of the nine landslides that caused damage in excess of $1 million, seven occurred in the Friars Formation, and two in the Santiago Formation in the northern part of San Diego County.

1994 Northridge Earthquake Landslides

As a result of the Magnitude 6.7 Northridge Earthquake, more than 11,000 landslides occurred over an area of 10,000 km^2. Most were in the Santa Susana Mountains and in mountains north of the Santa Clara River Valley. Destroyed dozens of homes, blocked roads, and damaged oil-field infrastructure. Caused deaths from Coccidioidomycosis (valley fever) the spore of which was released from the soil and blown toward the coastal populated areas. The spore was released from the soil by the landslide activity.

March 1995 Los Angeles and Ventura Counties



Above normal rainfall triggered damaging debris flows, deep-seated landslides, and flooding. Several deep-seated landslides were triggered by the storms, the most notable was the La Conchita landslide, which in combination with a local debris flow, destroyed or badly damaged 11 to 12 homes in the small town of La Conchita, about 20 km west of Ventura. There also was widespread debris-flow and flood damage to homes, commercial buildings, and roads and highways in areas along the Malibu coast that had been devastated by wildfire two years before.

January 2005 Ventura County

On January 10, 2005, a landslide once again struck the community of La Conchita, killing ten people and destroying or seriously damaging 36 houses.

Landslide Characteristics

What is a landslide?

"A landslide is defined as, the movement of a mass of rock, debris, or earth movement down a slope. Landslides are a type of "mass wasting" which denotes any down slope movement of soil and rock under the direct influence of gravity. The term "landslide" encompasses events such as rock falls, topples, slides, spreads, and flows.

Landslides are initiated by rainfall, earthquakes, volcanic activity, changes in groundwater, disturbance and change of a slope by human-caused construction activities, or any combination of these factors. Landslides also occur underwater, causing tidal waves and damage to coastal areas. These landslides are called submarine landslides."

The size of a landslide usually depends on the geology and the initial cause of the landslide. Landslides vary greatly in their volume of rock and soil, the length, width, and depth of the area affected, frequency of occurrence, and speed of movement. Some characteristics that determine the type of landslide are slope of the hillside, moisture content, and the nature of the underlying materials. Landslides are given different names, depending on the type of failure, and their composition and characteristics.

Slides move in contact with the underlying surface. These movements include rotational slides where sliding material moves along a curved surface and translational slides where movement occurs along a flat surface. These slides are generally slow moving and can be deep. Slumps are small rotational slides that are generally shallow. Slow-moving landslides occur on relatively gentle slopes and cause significant property damage but are far less likely to result in serious injuries than rapidly moving landslides.

What is a Debris Flow?

A debris or mud flow is a river of rock, earth and other materials, including vegetation that is saturated with water. This high percentage of water gives the debris flow a very rapid rate of movement down a slope. Debris flows move with speeds greater than 20 miles per hour, and often move much faster. This high rate of speed makes debris flows extremely dangerous to people and property in its path.

Areas Particularly Susceptible to Landslides

Locations at risk from landslides or debris flows include areas with one or more of the following conditions:

- ✓ On or close to steep hills
- ✓ Steep road-cuts or excavations
- ✓ Existing landslides or places of known historic landslides (such sites often have tilted power lines, trees tilted in various directions, cracks in the ground, and irregular-surfaced ground)
- ✓ Steep areas where surface runoff is channeled, such as below culverts, V-shaped valleys, canyon bottoms, and steep stream channels
- ✓ Fan-shaped areas of sediment and boulder accumulation at the outlets of canyons
- ✓ Canyon areas below hillside and mountains that recently (within 1-6 years) were subjected to a wildland fire

Excavation and Grading

Slope excavation is common in the development of home sites or roads on sloping terrain. Grading these slopes results in slopes that are steeper than the pre-existing natural slopes. Since slope steepness is a major factor in landslides, these steeper slopes are at an increased risk for landslides.

The added weight of fill placed on slopes also results in an increased landslide hazard. Small landslides are common along roads, in either the road cut or the road fill. Landslides occurring below new construction sites are indicators of the potential impacts stemming from excavation.

Drainage and Groundwater Alterations

Water flowing through or above ground, is often the trigger for landslides. Any activity that increases the amount of water flowing into landslide-prone slopes increases landslide hazards. Broken or leaking water or sewer lines can be especially problematic, as does water retention facilities that direct water onto slopes. However, even lawn irrigation in landslide prone locations results in damaging landslides. Ineffective storm water management and excess runoff also cause erosion and increase the risk of landslide hazards. Drainage is affected, naturally by the geology and topography of an area. Development that results in an increase in impervious surface impairs the ability of the land to absorb water and redirects water to other areas. Channels, streams, ponding, and erosion on slopes indicate potential slope problems.

Road and driveway drains, gutters, downspouts, and other constructed drainage facilities concentrates and accelerates flow. Ground saturation and concentrated velocity flow are major causes of slope problems and triggers landslides.

Changes in Vegetation

Removing vegetation from very steep slopes increases landslide hazards. Areas that experience wildfire and land clearing for development may have long periods of increased landslide hazard. Also, certain types of ground cover require constant watering to remain green. Changing away from native ground cover plants increases the risk of landslide.

Wildfire Hazards

Description

A wildfire is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels and exposing or possibly consuming structures. They often begin unnoticed and spread quickly. Naturally occurring and non-native species of grasses, brush, and trees fuel wildfires. A wildland fire is a wildfire in an area in which development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, power lines and similar facilities. A wildland/urban interface fire is a wildfire in a geographical area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with wildland or vegetative fuels.



People start more than 80 percent of wildfires, usually as debris burns, arson, or carelessness. Lightning strikes are the next leading cause of wildfires. Wildfire behavior is based on three primary factors: fuel, topography, and weather. The type, and amount of fuel, as well as its burning qualities and level of moisture affect wildfire potential and behavior. The continuity of fuels, expressed in both horizontal and vertical components is also a determinant of wildfire potential and behavior. Topography is important because it affects the movement of air (and thus the fire) over the ground surface. The slope and shape of terrain can change the speed at which the fire travels, and the ability of firefighters to reach and extinguish the fire. Weather affects the probability of wildfire and has a significant effect on its behavior. Temperature, humidity and wind (both short and long term) affect the severity and duration of wildfires. Much of Los Angeles County's topography, consisting of semi-arid plains and rolling highlands, when fueled by shrub overgrowth, occasional Santa Ana winds and high temperatures, creates an ever-present threat of wildland fire. Extreme weather conditions such as high temperature, low humidity, and/or winds of extraordinary force may cause an ordinary fire to expand into one of massive proportions.

For thousands of years, fires have been a natural part of the ecosystem in Southern California. However, wildfires present a substantial hazard to life and property in communities built within or adjacent to hillsides and mountainous areas. There is a huge potential for losses due to wildland/urban interface fires in Southern California.

Wildfire Threat

In urban areas, the effectiveness of fire protection efforts is based upon several factors, including the age of structures, efficiency of circulation routes that ultimately affect response times and availability of water resources to combat fires. In wildland areas, taking the proper precautions, such as the use of fire resistant building materials, a pro-active fire Prevention inspection program, and the development of defensible space around structures where combustible vegetation is controlled, can protect developed lands from fires and, therefore, reduce the potential loss of life and property.

Other factors contribute to the severity of fires including weather and winds. Specifically, winds commonly referred to as Santa Ana winds, which occur during fire season (typically from June to the first significant rain in November) are particularly significant. Such "fire weather" is

characterized by several days of hot dry weather and high winds, resulting in low fuel moisture in vegetation.

California experiences large, destructive wildland fires almost every year, and Los Angeles County is no exception as highlighted in **Table: Top 20 Largest California Wildfires**. Wildland fires have occurred within the County, particularly in the fall of the year, ranging from small, localized fires to disastrous fires covering thousands of acres. The most severe fire protection problem in the area is wildland fire during Santa Ana wind conditions.

Table: Top 20 Largest California Wildfires
(Source: CAL FIRE, 2019)

	FIRE NAME *(CAUSE)*	DATE	COUNTY	*ACRES*	STRUCTURES	DEATHS
1	**MENDOCINO COMPLEX** *(Under Investigation)*	July 2018	Colusa County, Lake County, Mendocino County & Glenn County	**459,123**	280	1
2	**THOMAS** *(Under Investigation)*	December 2017	Ventura & Santa Barbara	**281,893**	1,063	2
3	**CEDAR** *(Human Related)*	October 2003	San Diego	**273,246**	2,820	15
4	**RUSH** *(Lightning)*	August 2012	Lassen	**271,911 CA / 43,666 NV**	0	0
5	**RIM** *(Human Related)*	August 2013	Tuolumne	**257,314**	112	0
6	**ZACA** *(Human Related)*	July 2007	Santa Barbara	**240,207**	1	0
7	**CARR** *(Human Related)*	July 2018	Shasta County, Trinity County	**229,651**	1,614	8
8	**MATILIJA** *(Undetermined)*	September 1932	Ventura	**220,000**	0	0
9	**WITCH** *(Powerlines)*	October 2007	San Diego	**197,990**	1,650	2
10	**KLAMATH THEATER COMPLEX** *(Lightning)*	June 2008	Siskiyou	**192,038**	0	2
11	**MARBLE CONE** *(Lightning)*	July 1977	Monterey	**177,866**	0	0
12	**LAGUNA (POWERLINES)**	September 1970	San Diego	**175,425**	382	5
13	**BASIN COMPLEX** *(Lightning)*	June 2008	Monterey	**162,818**	58	0
14	**DAY FIRE** *(Human Related)*	September 2006	Ventura	**162,702**	11	0
15	**STATION** *(Human Related)*	August 2009	Los Angeles	**160,557**	209	2
16	**CAMP FIRE (Under Investigation)**	November 2018	Butte	**153,336**	18,804	85
17	**ROUGH** *(Lightning)*	July 2015	Fresno	**151,623**	4	0
18	**McNALLY** *(Human Related)*	July 2002	Tulare	**150,696**	17	0
19	**STANISLAUS COMPLEX** *(Lightning)*	August 1987	Tuolumne	**145,980**	28	1
20	**BIG BAR COMPLEX** *(Lightning)*	August 1999	Trinity	**140,948**	0	0

*There is no doubt that there were fires with significant acreage burned in years prior to 1932, but those records are less reliable, and this list is meant to give an overview of the large fires in more recent times.
**This list does not include fire jurisdiction. These are the Top 20 regardless of whether they were state, federal, or local responsibility.

2/19/2019

The 2003 Southern California Fires

The fall of 2003 marked the most destructive wildfire season in California history. In a ten-day period, 12 separate fires raged across Southern California in Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino, San Diego and Ventura counties. The massive "Cedar Fire" in San Diego County alone consumed 2,800 homes and burned over a quarter of a million acres.

In October 2003, Southern California experienced the most devastating wildland fire disaster in state history. According to the Governor's Blue-Ribbon Panel Fire Commission Report (2004), over 739,597 acres burned; 3,631 homes, 36 commercial properties, and 1,169 outbuildings were destroyed; 246 people were injured; and 24 people died, including one firefighter. At the height of the siege, 15,631 personnel were assigned to fight the fires.

The 2007 Southern California Fires

In late October 2007, Southern California experienced an unusually severe fire weather event characterized by intense, dry, gusty Santa Ana winds. This weather event drove a series of destructive wildfires that took a devastating toll on people, property, natural resources, and infrastructure. Although some fires burned into early November, the heaviest damage occurred during the first three days of the siege when the winds were the strongest.



According to CAL FIRE, during this siege, 17 people lost their lives, ten were killed by the fires outright, three were killed while evacuating, four died from other fire siege related causes, and 140 firefighters, and an unknown number of civilians were injured. A total of 3,069 homes and other buildings were destroyed, and hundreds more were damaged. Hundreds of thousands of people were evacuated at the height of the siege. The fires burned over half a million acres, including populated areas, wildlife habitat and watershed. Portions of the electrical power distribution network, telecommunications systems, and even some community water sources were destroyed. Governor Schwarzenegger proclaimed a state of emergency in seven counties before the end of the first day. President Bush quickly declared a major disaster. While the total impact of the 2007 fire siege was less than the disastrous fires of 2003, it was unquestionably one of the most devastating wildfire events in the history of California.

The 2009 Station Fire



The 2009 Station Fire was the largest wildfire in the history of Los Angeles County. The fire ignited in the Angeles National Forest on August 26, 2009. The blaze threatened 12,000 structures in the nearby communities of La Cañada Flintridge, Pasadena, Glendale, Acton, La Crescenta, Juniper Hills, Littlerock and Altadena. On September 3, 2009, officials announced that the Station Fire was caused by arson. The fire burned 160,577 acres, destroyed 209 structures, and killed two firefighters.

The 2017 Southern California Fires

California's wetter-than-normal winter in 2016-2017 proved to be a double-edged sword. While frequent storms helped eradicate the state's five-year drought, the wet weather allowed abundant vegetation to grow and subsequently serve as fuel for wildfires in the spring and summer. In December, Southern California faced multiple simultaneous fires which included: The Creek Fire (over 15,600 acres and 60 residences destroyed), Rye Fire (over 6,000 acres and six structures destroyed) and Lilac Fire (4,100 acres and 157 structures destroyed).

Fire Name	County	Acres Burned	Home Lost
Creek	Los Angeles	15,600	60
Fye	Los Angeles	6,000	6
Lilac	San Diego	4,100	157
Source: CAL FIRE			

Wildfire Characteristics

There are three categories of wildland/urban interface fire: The classic wildland/urban interface exists where well-defined urban and suburban development presses up against open expanses of wildland areas; the mixed wildland/urban interface is characterized by isolated homes, subdivisions, and small communities situated predominantly in wildland settings. The occluded wildland/urban interface exists where islands of wildland vegetation occur inside a largely urbanized area. Certain conditions must be present for significant interface fires to occur. The most common conditions include: hot, dry and windy weather; the inability of fire protection forces to contain or suppress the fire; the occurrence of multiple fires that overwhelm committed resources; and a large fuel load (dense vegetation). Once a fire has started, several conditions influence its behavior, including fuel topography, weather, drought, and development.

Southern California has two distinct areas of risk for wildland fire. The foothills and lower mountain areas are most often covered with scrub brush or chaparral. The higher elevations of mountains also have heavily forested terrain. The lower elevations covered with chaparral create one type of exposure.

The higher elevations of Southern California's mountains are typically heavily forested. The magnitude of fires is the result of three primary factors: (1) severe drought, accompanied by storms that produce thousands of lightning strikes and windy conditions; (2) an infestation of bark beetles that has killed thousands of mature trees; and (3) the effects of wildfire suppression over the past century that has led to buildup of brush and small diameter trees in the forests.

The Interface

One challenge Southern California faces regarding the wildfire hazard is from the increasing number of houses being built on the urban/wildland interface. Every year the growing population expands further into the hills and mountains, including forest lands. The increased "interface" between urban/suburban areas, and the open spaces created by this expansion, produces a significant increase in threats to life and property from fires, and pushes existing fire protection systems beyond original or current design and capability. Property owners in the interface are not aware of the problems and fire hazards or risks on their own property. Furthermore, human activities increase the incidence of fire ignition and potential damage.

Fuel

Fuel is the material that feeds a fire and is a key factor in wildfire behavior. Fuel is classified by volume and by type. Volume is described in terms of "fuel loading," or the amount of available vegetative fuel.

The type of fuel also influences wildfire. Chaparral is a primary fuel of Southern California wildfires. Chaparral habitat ranges in elevation from near sea level to over 5,000 feet in Southern California. Chaparral communities experience long dry summers and receive most of their annual precipitation from winter rains. Although chaparral is often considered as a single species, there are two distinct types; hard chaparral and soft chaparral. Within these two types are dozens of different plants, each with its own particular characteristics.

An important element in understanding the danger of wildfire is the availability of diverse fuels in the landscape, such as natural vegetation, manmade structures and combustible materials. A house surrounded by brushy growth rather than cleared space allows for greater continuity of fuel

and increases the fire's ability to spread. After decades of fire suppression "dog-hair" thickets have accumulated, which enable high intensity fires to flare and spread rapidly.

Topography

Topography influences the movement of air, thereby directing a fire course. For example, if the percentage of uphill slope doubles, the rate of spread in wildfire will likely double. Gulches and canyons can funnel air and act as chimneys, which intensify fire behavior and cause the fire to spread faster. Solar heating of dry, south-facing slopes produces up slope drafts that can complicate fire behavior. Unfortunately, hillsides with hazardous topographic characteristics are also desirable residential areas in many communities. This underscores the need for wildfire hazard mitigation and increased education and outreach to homeowners living in interface areas.

Weather

Weather patterns combined with certain geographic locations can create a favorable climate for wildfire activity. Areas where annual precipitation is less than 30 inches per year are extremely fire susceptible. High-risk areas in Southern California share a hot, dry season in late summer and early fall when high temperatures and low humidity favor fire activity. The so-called "Santa Ana" winds, which are heated by compression as they flow down to Southern California from Utah, create a particularly high risk, as they can rapidly spread what might otherwise be a small fire.

Drought

Recent concerns about the effects of climate change, particularly drought, are contributing to concerns about wildfire vulnerability. The term 'drought' is applied to a period in which an unusual scarcity of rain causes a serious hydrological imbalance. Unusually dry winters, or significantly less rainfall than normal, can lead to relatively drier conditions and leave reservoirs and water tables lower. Drought leads to problems with irrigation and contributes to additional fires, or increased difficulty in fighting fires.

Development

Growth and development in scrubland and forested areas is increasing the number of human-caused structures in Southern California interface areas. Wildfire affects development, yet development can also influence wildfire. Owners often prefer homes that are private with scenic views, nestled in vegetation, and use natural materials. A private setting is usually far from public roads, or hidden behind a narrow, curving driveway. These conditions, however, make evacuation and firefighting difficult. The scenic views found along mountain ridges can also mean areas of dangerous topography. Natural vegetation contributes to scenic beauty, but it may also provide a ready trail of fuel leading a fire directly to the combustible fuels of the home itself.

Flood Hazards

Flood Terminology

Floodplain

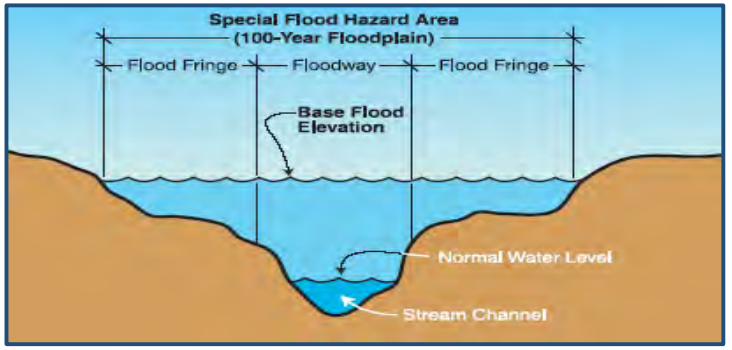
A floodplain is a land area adjacent to a river, stream, lake, estuary, or other water body that is subject to flooding. This area, if left undisturbed, acts to store excess flood water. The floodplain is made up of two sections: the floodway and the flood fringe.

100-Year Flood

The 100-year flooding event is the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in magnitude in any given year. Contrary to popular belief, it is not a flood occurring once every 100 years. The 100-year floodplain is the area adjoining a river, stream, or watercourse covered by water in the event of a 100-year flood. Schematic: Floodplain and Floodway shows the relationship of the floodplain and the floodway.

The 100-year flooding event is the flood having a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in magnitude in any given year. Contrary to popular belief, it is not a flood occurring once every 100 years.

Figure: Floodplain and Floodway
(Source: FEMA How-To-Guide Assessing Hazards)



Floodway

The floodway is one of two main sections that make up the floodplain. Floodways are defined for regulatory purposes. Unlike floodplains, floodways do not reflect a recognizable geologic feature. For NFIP purposes, floodways are defined as the channel of a river or stream, and the overbank areas adjacent to the channel. The floodway carries the bulk of the flood water downstream and is usually the area where water velocities and forces are the greatest. NFIP regulations require that the floodway be kept open and free from development or other structures that would obstruct or divert flood flows onto other properties.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE)

The term "Base Flood Elevation" refers to the elevation (normally measured in feet above sea level) that the base flood is expected to reach. Base flood elevations can be set at levels other than the 100-year flood. Some communities use higher frequency flood events as their base flood elevation for certain activities, while using lower frequency events for others. For example, for the purpose of storm water management, a 25-year flood event might serve as the base flood elevation; while the 500-year flood event serves as base flood elevation for the tie down of mobile homes. The regulations of the NFIP focus on development in the 100-year floodplain.

Types of Flooding

Two types of flooding can affect the City of Covina: slow-rise or flash flooding. Slow-rise floods in Covina may be preceded by a warning period of hours or days. Evacuation and sandbagging for slow-rise floods have often effectively lessened flood related damage. Conversely, flash floods are most difficult to prepare for, due to extremely limited, if any, advance warning and preparation time. Unlike most of California, the areas of Los Angeles County that are subject to slow-rise flooding are not associated with overflowing rivers, aqueducts, canals or lakes. Slow-rise flooding in Covina is usually the result of one or a combination of the following factors: extremely heavy rainfall, saturated soil, area recently burned in wild fires with inadequate new ground cover growth, or heavy rainfall with runoff from melting mountain snow.

Urban Flooding

As land is converted from fields or woodlands to roads and parking lots, it loses its ability to absorb rainfall. Urbanization of a watershed changes the hydrologic systems of the basin. Heavy rainfall collects and flows faster on impervious concrete and asphalt surfaces. The water moves from the clouds, to the ground, and into streams at a much faster rate in urban areas. Adding these elements to the hydrological systems can result in flood waters that rise very rapidly and peak with violent force.

The City of Covina has a high concentration of impermeable surfaces that either collect water, or concentrate the flow of water in unnatural channels. During periods of urban flooding, streets can become swift moving rivers and basements can fill with water. Storm drains often back up with vegetative debris causing additional, localized flooding. Drainage systems within the City of Covina have been updated and it is anticipated that they would be fully functional in an emergency.

Riverine Flooding

Riverine flooding is the overbank flooding of rivers and streams. The natural processes of riverine flooding add sediment and nutrients to fertile floodplain areas. Flooding in large river systems typically results from large-scale weather systems that generate prolonged rainfall over a wide geographic area, causing flooding in hundreds of smaller streams, which then drain into the major rivers. Shallow area flooding is a special type of riverine flooding. FEMA defines shallow flood hazards as areas that are inundated by the 100-year flood with flood depths of only one to three feet. These areas are generally flooded by low velocity sheet flows of water.

Definitions of FEMA Flood Zone Designations

Flood zones are geographic areas that the FEMA has defined according to varying levels of flood risk. These zones are depicted on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or Flood Hazard Boundary Map. Each zone reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

Moderate to Low Risk Areas

In communities that participate in the NFIP, flood insurance is available to all property owners and renters in these zones:

ZONE	DESCRIPTION
B and X (shaded)	Area of moderate flood hazard, usually the area between the limits of the 100-year and 500-year floods. B Zones are also used to designate base floodplains of lesser hazards, such as areas protected by levees from 100-year flood, or shallow flooding areas with average depths of less than one foot or drainage areas less than 1 square mile.
C and X (unshaded)	Area of minimal flood hazard, usually depicted on FIRMs as above the 500-year flood level. Zone C may have ponding and local drainage problems that don't warrant a detailed study or designation as base floodplain. Zone X is the area determined to be outside the 500-year flood and protected by levee from 100-year flood.

High Risk Areas

In communities that participate in the NFIP, mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply to all of these zones:

ZONE	DESCRIPTION
A	Areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding and a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Because detailed analyses are not performed for such areas; no depths or base flood elevations are shown within these zones.
AE	The base floodplain where base flood elevations are provided. AE Zones are now used on new format FIRMs instead of A1-A30 Zones.
A1-30	These are known as numbered A Zones (e.g., A7 or A14). This is the base floodplain where the FIRM shows a BFE (old format).
AH	Areas with a 1% annual chance of shallow flooding, usually in the form of a pond, with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within these zones.
AO	River or stream flood hazard areas, and areas with a 1% or greater chance of shallow flooding each year, usually in the form of sheet flow, with an average depth ranging from 1 to 3 feet. These areas have a 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Average flood depths derived from detailed analyses are shown within these zones.

ZONE	DESCRIPTION
AR	Areas with a temporarily increased flood risk due to the building or restoration of a flood control system (such as a levee or a dam). Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements will apply, but rates will not exceed the rates for unnumbered A zones if the structure is built or restored in compliance with Zone AR floodplain management regulations.
A99	Areas with a 1% annual chance of flooding that will be protected by a Federal flood control system where construction has reached specified legal requirements. No depths or base flood elevations are shown within these zones.

Undetermined Risk Areas

ZONE	DESCRIPTION
D	Areas with possible but undetermined flood hazards. No flood hazard analysis has been conducted. Flood insurance rates are commensurate with the uncertainty of the flood risk.

Dam Failure Hazards

Hazard Characteristics

Definition

Dams are man-made structures built for a variety of uses including flood protection, power, agriculture, water supply, and recreation. When dams are constructed for flood protection, they usually are engineered to withstand a flood with a computed risk of occurrence. For example, a dam may be designed to contain a flood at a location on a stream that has a certain probability of occurring in any one year. If a larger flood occurs, then that structure will be overtopped. Overtopping is the primary cause of earthen dam failure in the United States.

Failed dams can create floods that are catastrophic to life and property as a result of the tremendous energy of the released water. A catastrophic dam failure could easily overwhelm local response capabilities and require mass evacuations to save lives. Dams typically are constructed of earth, rock, concrete, or mine tailings. Two factors that influence the potential severity of a full or partial dam failure are the amount of water impounded and the density, type, and value of development and infrastructure located downstream.

Dam failures can result from any one or a combination of the following causes:

- ✓ Prolonged periods of rainfall and flooding, resulting in excess overtopping flows
- ✓ Earthquake
- ✓ Inadequate spillway capacity, resulting in excess overtopping flows
- ✓ Internal erosion caused by embankment or foundation leakage or piping
- ✓ Improper design
- ✓ Improper maintenance
- ✓ Negligent operation
- ✓ Failure of upstream dams on the same waterway

Since 1929, the State of California is responsible for overseeing dams to safeguard life and property (California Department of Resources, 1995). This legislation was prompted by the 1928 failure of St. Francis Dam. In 1965, the law was amended to include off stream storage reservoirs due to the 1963 failure of Baldwin Hill Reservoir. In 1973, Senate Bill 896 was enacted to require dam owners, under the direction of Cal OES, to show the possible inundation path in the event of a dam failure.

Governmental assistance could be required and continued for an extended period. These efforts are 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.

Windstorm Hazards

Hazard Characteristics



Santa Ana wind conditions results in two general disaster conditions. The most common is fire fanned by the high winds. This was the situation in 1993 in Laguna Beach when a massive fire destroyed a number of homes in the surrounding hills. Wind driven flames again caused the destruction of more than 3,000 homes in Southern California in October of 2003. Other forms of disaster would be direct building damage, damage to utilities and infrastructure as a result of the high winds. This has occurred in the past few years in many southland communities including Los Angeles County.

Santa Ana winds commonly occur between October and February, with December having the highest frequency of events. Summer events are rare. Wind speeds are typically north to east at 35 knots through and below passes, and canyons with gusts to 50 knots. Stronger Santa Ana winds has gusts greater than 60 knots over widespread areas, and gusts greater than 100 knots in favored areas. Frequently, the strongest winds in the basin occur during the night and morning hours due to the absence of a sea breeze. The sea breeze which typically blows onshore daily, can moderate the Santa Ana winds during the late morning and afternoon hours. Santa Ana winds are an important forecast challenge because of the high fire danger associated with them. Also, unusually high surf conditions on the northeast side of the Channel Islands normally accompany a Santa Ana event.

The Beaufort Scale below, coined and developed by Sir Francis Beaufort in 1805, illustrates the effect that varying wind speed can have on sea swells and structures:

Table: Beaufort Scale
(Source : NOAA Storm Center)

Beaufort Force	Speed (mph)	Wind Description - State of Sea - Effects on Land
0	Less 1	Calm - Mirror-like - Smoke rises vertically
1	1-3	Light - Air Ripples look like scales; No crests of foam - Smoke drift shows direction of wind, but wind vanes do not
2	4-7	Light Breeze - Small but pronounced wavelets; Crests do not break - Wind vanes move; Leaves rustle; You can feel wind on the face
3	8-12	Gentle Breeze - Large Wavelets; Crests break; Glassy foam; A few whitecaps - Leaves and small twigs move constantly; Small, light flags are extended
4	13-18	Moderate Breeze - Longer waves; Whitecaps - Wind lifts dust and loose paper; Small branches move
5	19-24	Fresh Breeze - Moderate, long waves; Many whitecaps; Some spray - Small trees with leaves begin to move

Beaufort Force	Speed (mph)	Wind Description - State of Sea - Effects on Land
6	25-31	Strong Breeze - Some large waves; Crests of white foam; Spray - Large branches move; Telegraph wires whistle; Hard to hold umbrellas
7	32-38	Near Gale - White foam from breaking waves blows in streaks with the wind - Whole trees move; Resistance felt walking into wind
8	39-46	Gale - Waves high and moderately long; Crests break into spin drift, blowing foam in well-marked streaks - Twigs and small branches break off trees; Difficult to walk
9	47-54	Strong Gale - High waves with wave crests that tumble; Dense streaks of foam in wind; Poor visibility from spray - Slight structural damage
10	55-63	Storm - Very high waves with long, curling crests; Sea surface appears white from blowing foam; Heavy tumbling of sea; Poor visibility - Trees broken or uprooted; Considerable structural damage
11	64-73	Violent Storm - Waves high enough to hide small and medium sized ships; Sea covered with patches of white foam; Edges of wave crests blown into froth; Poor visibility - Seldom experienced inland; Considerable structural damage
12	>74	Hurricane - Sea white with spray. Foam and spray render visibility almost non-existent - Widespread damage. Very rarely experienced on land.

Santa Ana Winds and Tornado-Like Wind Activity

Based on local history, most incidents of high wind in the City of Covina are the result of the Santa Ana and El Niño related wind conditions. While high impact wind incidents are not frequent in the area, significant wind events and sporadic tornado activity have been known to negatively impact the City. In addition, the City is increasingly concerned with “global warming” ramifications and potential increases in wind related events.

What are Santa Ana Winds?

“Santa Ana winds are generally defined as warm, dry winds that blow from the east or northeast (offshore). These winds occur below the passes and canyons of the coastal ranges of Southern California and in the Los Angeles and Orange County basins. Santa Ana winds often blow with exceptional speed in the Santa Ana Canyon (the canyon from which it derives its name). Forecasters at the National Weather Service offices in Oxnard and San Diego usually place speed minimums on these winds and reserve the use of "Santa Ana" for winds greater than 25 knots.” These winds accelerate to speeds of 35 knots as they move through canyons and passes, with gusts to 50 or even 60 knots.

“The complex topography of Southern California combined with various atmospheric conditions create numerous scenarios that may cause widespread or isolated Santa Ana events. Commonly, Santa Ana winds develop when a region of high pressure builds over the Great Basin (the high plateau east of the Sierra Mountains and west of the Rocky Mountains including most of Nevada and Utah). Clockwise circulation around the center of this high-pressure area forces air downslope from the high plateau. The air warms as it descends toward the California coast at the rate of five degrees F per 1,000 feet due to compressional heating. Thus, compressional heating provides the primary source of warming. The air is dry since it originated in the desert, and it dries out even more as it is heated.”

These regional winds typically occur from October to March, and, according to most accounts are named either for the Santa Ana River Valley where they originate, or for the Santa Ana Canyon, southeast of Los Angeles, where they pick up speed.

What are Tornados?

Tornadoes are spawned when there is warm, moist air near the ground, cool air aloft, and winds that speed up and change direction. An obstruction, such as a house, in the path of the wind causes it to change direction. This change increases pressure on parts of the house, and the combination of increased pressures and fluctuating wind speeds creates stresses that frequently cause structural failures.

In order to measure the intensity and wind strength of a tornado, Dr. T. Theodore Fujita developed the Fujita Tornado Damage Scale. This scale compares the estimated wind velocity with the corresponding amount of suspected damage. The scale measures six classifications of tornadoes with increasing magnitude from an "F0" tornado to a "F6+" tornado.

Table: Fujita Tornado Damage Scale
(Source: NOAA Storm Prediction Center)

Scale	Wind Estimated (mph)	Typical Damage
F0	< 73	Light damage. Some damage to chimneys and TV antennas; breaks twigs off trees; pushes over shallow-rooted trees.
F1	73-112	Moderate damage. Peels surface off roofs; windows broken; light trailer houses pushed or overturned; some trees uprooted or snapped; moving automobiles pushed off the road. 74 mph is the beginning of hurricane wind speed.
F2	113-157	Considerable damage. Roofs torn off frame houses leaving strong upright walls; weak buildings in rural areas demolished; trailer houses destroyed; large trees snapped or uprooted; railroad boxcars pushed over; light object missiles generated; cars blown off highway.
F3	158-206	Severe damage. Roofs and some walls torn off frame houses; some rural buildings completely demolished; trains overturned; steel-framed hangar-warehouse-type structures torn; cars lifted off the ground; most trees in a forest uprooted snapped, or leveled.
F4	207-260	Devastating damage. Whole frame houses leveled, leaving piles of debris; steel structures badly damaged; trees debarked by small flying debris; cars and trains thrown some distances or rolled considerable distances; large missiles generated.
F5	261-318	Incredible damage. Whole frame houses tossed off foundations; steel-reinforced concrete structures badly damaged; automobile-sized missiles generated; trees debarked; incredible phenomena can occur.
F6-F12	319 to sonic	Inconceivable damage. Should a tornado with the maximum wind speed in excess of F5 occur, the extent and types of damage may not be conceived. A number of missiles such as iceboxes, water heaters, storage tanks, automobiles, etc. will create serious secondary damage on structures.

Microbursts



Unlike tornados, microbursts are strong, damaging winds which strike the ground and often give the impression a tornado has struck. They frequently occur during intense thunderstorms. The origin of a microburst is downward moving air from a thunderstorm's core. But unlike a tornado, they affect only a rather small area. University of Chicago storm researcher Dr. Ted Fujita first coined the term "downburst" to describe strong, downdraft winds flowing out of a thunderstorm cell that he believed were responsible for the crash of Eastern Airlines Flight 66 in June of 1975.

A downburst is a straight-direction surface wind in excess of 39 mph caused by a small-scale, strong downdraft from the base of convective thundershowers and thunderstorms. In later investigations into the phenomena he defined two sub-categories of downbursts: the larger macrobursts and small microbursts.

Macrobursts are downbursts with winds up to 117 mph which spread across a path greater than 2.5 miles wide at the surface and which last from five to 30 minutes. The microburst, on the other hand is confined to an even smaller area, less than 2.5 miles in diameter from the initial point of downdraft impact. An intense microburst can result in damaging winds near 270 km/hr (170 mph) and often last for less than five minutes.

Downbursts of all sizes descend from the upper regions of severe thunderstorms when the air accelerates downward through either exceptionally strong evaporative cooling or by very heavy rain which drags dry air down with it. When the rapidly descending air strikes the ground, it spreads outward in all directions, like a fast-running faucet stream hitting the sink bottom.

When the microburst wind hits an object on the ground such as a house, garage or tree, it can flatten the buildings, and strip limbs and branches from the tree. After striking the ground, the powerful outward running gust can wreak further havoc along its path. Damage associated with a microburst is often mistaken for the work of a tornado, particularly directly under the microburst. However, damage patterns away from the impact area are characteristic of straight-line winds rather than the twisted pattern of tornado damage."

Tornados, like those that occur every year in the Midwest and Southeast parts of the United States, are a rare phenomenon in most of California, with most tornado-like activity coming from micro-bursts.

What is Susceptible to Windstorms?

Life and Property

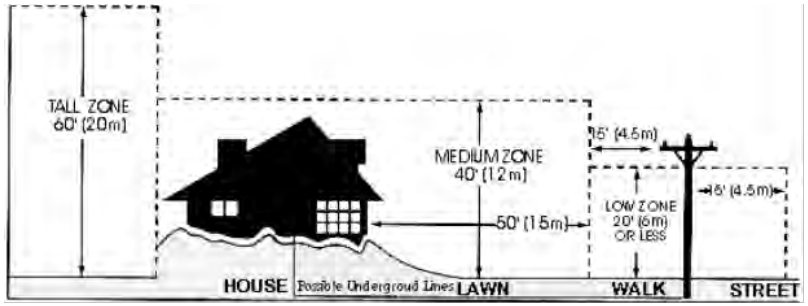
Based on the history of the region, windstorm events can be expected, perhaps annually, across widespread areas of the region which can be adversely impacted during a windstorm event. This can result in the involvement of City emergency response personnel during a wide-ranging windstorm or microburst tornadic activity. Both residential and commercial structures with weak reinforcement are susceptible to damage. Wind pressure creates a direct and frontal assault on

a structure, pushing walls, doors, and windows inward. Conversely, passing currents creates lift suction forces that pull building components and surfaces outward. With extreme wind forces, the roof or entire building can fail causing considerable damage.

Debris carried along by extreme winds can directly contribute to loss of life and indirectly to the failure of protective building envelopes, siding, or walls. When severe windstorms strike a City, downed trees, power lines, and damaged property can be major hindrances to emergency response and disaster recovery.

Utilities

Historically, falling trees are the major cause of power outages in the region. Windstorms such as strong microbursts and Santa Ana Wind conditions cause flying debris and downed utility lines. For example, tree limbs breaking in winds of only 45 mph can be thrown over 75 feet, overhead power lines are damaged, even in relatively minor windstorm events. Falling trees bring electric power lines down to the pavement, creating the possibility of lethal electric shock.



Infrastructure

Windstorms damage buildings, power lines, and other property, and infrastructure, due to falling trees and branches. During wet winters, saturated soils cause trees to become less stable and more vulnerable to uprooting from high winds.

Increased Fire Threat

Perhaps the greatest danger from windstorm activity in Southern California comes from the combination of the Santa Ana winds with the major fires that occur every few years in the urban/wildland interface. With the Santa Ana winds driving the flames, the speed and reach of the flames is even greater than in times of calm wind conditions.

Transportation

Windstorm activity impacts local transportation in addition to the problems caused by downed trees and electrical wires blocking streets and highways. During periods of extremely strong Santa Ana winds, major highways can be temporarily closed to truck and recreational vehicle traffic. However, typically these disruptions are not long lasting, nor do they carry a severe long term economic impact on the region.

Attachments

FEMA Letter of Approval

City Council Staff Report

City Council Resolution

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1a.

Q: Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared (with a narrative description, meeting minutes, sign-in sheets, or another method)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Sign-In Sheets** below.

Planning Team Sign-In Sheets

City of Covina
Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Meeting #1
June 10, 2019

Name	Department
CAROLYN HARSHMAN	EMERGENCY PLANNING CONSULTANTS
DAVE FOSTER	COVINA POLICE DEPARTMENT
Steve Pivovaroff	Public Works
MIKE HILLMANN	COVINA P.D
Diana Manzano-Garcia	Area D
Mike Inman	LA Co. Fire
Lisa Evans	Parks & Recreation
BRIAN LEE	COMM. DEVELOPMENT
Angel Carrillo	City Managers Office
JOHN CURLEY	POLICE CHIEF
JOANNA ESPINOSA	Human Resources
Geoff Corbett	Police Volunteer
Raymond Ravera	Police

Emergency Planning Consultants

City of Covina
Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Meeting #2
July 8, 2019

Name	Department
CAROLYN HARSHMAN	EMERGENCY PLANNING CONSULTANTS
Chris Marcarello	City PW
Dave Foster	City PD
Steve Pivovaroff	City Public Works
MIKE HILLMANN	City PD
Diana Manzano-Garcia	Area D
GEOFF CORBETT	POLICE VOLUNTEER
Mike Inman	L.A.Co. F.D.
JOANNA Espinosa	HR
DAVID RIVERA	PD
RAY NAVERA	PD
BRIAN LEE	COMM. DEVEL.
Lisa Evans	Parks & Recreation
RYAN SAEKI	Admin

Emergency Planning Consultants

City of Covina
Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Meeting #2
July 8, 2019

Name	Department
JOHN CURLEY	CHIEF OF POLICE, COVINA P.D

City of Covina
Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Meeting #3
August 12, 2019

Name	Department
CAROLYN HARSHMAN	EMERGENCY PLANNING CONSULTANTS
MIKE HILLMANN	COVINA PD.
DALE FOSTER	COVINA PD
Diana Manzano-Garcia	Area D
Geoff Corbett	City Treasurer / Police volunteer
Angel Carrillo	Administration
Joanna Espinosa	HR
JOHN CURLEY	COVINA P.D
Brian Sztekl	City of Covina
STEVE CABRERA	LACO FD
DAVID POVERO	COV.NA P.D
Ric Walczak	COVINA PD
BRIAN LEE	COMM. DEVEL.
Steve Pivovaroff	Public Works

Emergency Planning Consultants

City of Covina
Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Meeting #4
September 30, 2019

Name	Department
CAROLYN HARSHMAN	EMERGENCY PLANNING CONSULTANTS
DALE FOSTER	CPD
M. Hillmann	Contractor - CPD - EM
Steve Pivovaroff	PW
Joanna Espinosa	HR
JOHN CURLEY	P.D.
Brian Sztekl	Admin
Mike Inman	LA Co Fire
DAVID POVERO	PD
Ric Walczak	PD.
Ray Navera	P.D.

Planning Team Agendas

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1a.

Q: Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared (with a narrative description, meeting minutes, sign-in sheets, or another method)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Planning Team Agendas** below.

Agenda

City of Covina

Planning Team Meeting #1

1. **Examine the purpose hazard mitigation.**
2. **Discuss the concepts and terms related to hazard mitigation planning.**
3. **Review the project schedule and public involvement during the plan writing phase.**
4. **Discuss initial results of Hazard Analysis and Rank Hazards.**
5. **Gather Updated Community Profile Data**
    a. **History, Geography, Land Use, Demographics, CIP**

Agenda

City of Covina

Planning Team Meeting #2

1. **Review examples of hazard mitigation activities.**
2. **Update Existing and Develop New Hazard Mitigation Action Items.**
    a. **Action Item**
    b. **Goals Achieved**
    c. **Coordinating Agency**
    d. **Timeline**
    e. **Funding Source**
    f. **Planning Mechanisms**
    g. **Benefit, Cost, and Priority Ranking**
    h. **Does action item apply to existing or future buildings or infrastructure?**

Agenda

City of Covina

Planning Team Meeting #3

1. **Continue to Develop Additional Mitigation Action Items - Review County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (Attachment: Mitigation Action Ideas).**

Agenda

City of Covina

Planning Team Meeting #4

1. **Discuss First Draft Plan (distributed one week in advance of Planning Team Meeting #4.**
3. **Discuss Strategy for Distributing Second Draft Plan to External Agencies and General Public. Also, discuss sending to City Council as a consent agenda (information item) in advance of submission to Cal OES/FEMA for formal review. Upon return of Approval Pending Adoption, updated Plan will be set for a public meeting with the City Council for Plan adoption.**

Web Postings and Notices

HAZUS: Southern San Andreas M7.8

HAZUS EARTHQUAKE · WIND · FLOOD · TSUNAMI

FEMA

RiskMAP
Increasing Resilience Together

Hazus: Earthquake Global Risk Report

Region Name:	Covina2
Earthquake Scenario:	M7.8-Ardent Sentry 2015 Scenario v1
Print Date:	August 24, 2019

Disclaimer:
This version of Hazus utilizes 2010 Census Data.
Totals only reflect data for those census tracts/blocks included in the user's study region.

The estimates of social and economic impacts contained in this report were produced using Hazus loss estimation methodology software which is based on current scientific and engineering knowledge. There are uncertainties inherent in any loss estimation technique. Therefore, there may be significant differences between the modeled results contained in this report and the actual social and economic losses following a specific earthquake. These results can be improved by using enhanced inventory, geotechnical, and observed ground motion data.

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General Description of the Region

Hazus-MH is a regional earthquake loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Institute of Building Sciences. The primary purpose of Hazus is to provide a methodology and software application to develop multi-hazard losses at a regional scale. These loss estimates would be used primarily by local, state and regional officials to plan and stimulate efforts to reduce risks from multi-hazards and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

The earthquake loss estimates provided in this report was based on a region that includes 1 county(ies) from the following state(s):

California

Note:
Appendix A contains a complete listing of the counties contained in the region.

The geographical size of the region is 12.20 square miles and contains 17 census tracts. There are over 27 thousand households in the region which has a total population of 86,275 people (2010 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by Total Region and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 23 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 9,648 (millions of dollars). Approximately 92.00 % of the buildings (and 81.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 1,396 and 65 (millions of dollars) , respectively.

Building and Lifeline Inventory

Building Inventory

Hazus estimates that there are 23 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 9,648 (millions of dollars) . Appendix B provides a general distribution of the building value by Total Region and County.

In terms of building construction types found in the region, wood frame construction makes up 87% of the building inventory. The remaining percentage is distributed between the other general building types.

Critical Facility Inventory

Hazus breaks critical facilities into two (2) groups: essential facilities and high potential loss facilities (HPL). Essential facilities include hospitals, medical clinics, schools, fire stations, police stations and emergency operations facilities. High potential loss facilities include dams, levees, military installations, nuclear power plants and hazardous material sites.

For essential facilities, there are 3 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 423 beds. There are 46 schools, 0 fire stations, 1 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to high potential loss facilities (HPL), there are no dams identified within the inventory. The inventory also includes 3 hazardous material sites, no military installations and no nuclear power plants.

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

Within Hazus, the lifeline inventory is divided between transportation and utility lifeline systems. There are seven (7) transportation systems that include highways, railways, light rail, bus, ports, ferry and airports. There are six (6) utility systems that include potable water, wastewater, natural gas, crude & refined oil, electric power and communications. The lifeline inventory data are provided in Tables 1 and 2.

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 1,461.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 89.48 miles of highways, 23 bridges, 810.89 miles of pipes.

Table 1: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory

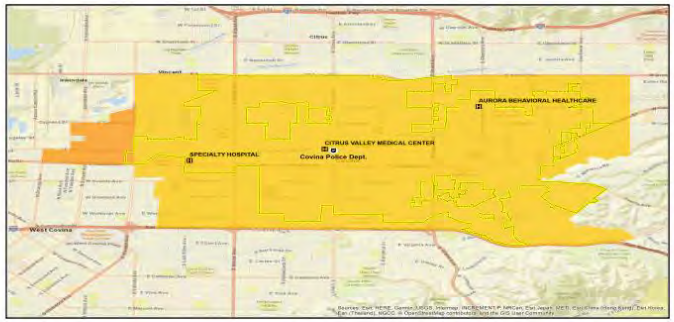
System	Component	# Locations/ # Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Highway	Bridges	23	16.8777
	Segments	94	1295.2135
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		**1312.0912**
Railways	Bridges	0	0.0000
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Segments	17	54.2769
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		**54.2769**
Light Rail	Bridges	0	0.0000
	Facilities	1	2.6630
	Segments	3	26.0506
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		**28.7136**
Bus	Facilities	1	1.2862
	Subtotal		**1.2862**
Ferry	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		**0.0000**
Port	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		**0.0000**
Airport	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Runways	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		**0.0000**
	Total		**1,396.40**

Table 2: Utility System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# Locations / Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Potable Water	Distribution Lines	NA	13.0558
	Facilities	1	39.2940
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		52.3498
Waste Water	Distribution Lines	NA	7.8335
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		7.8335
Natural Gas	Distribution Lines	NA	5.2223
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		5.2223
Oil Systems	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Electrical Power	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Communication	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
	Total		65.40

Earthquake Scenario

Hazus uses the following set of information to define the earthquake parameters used for the earthquake loss estimate provided in this report.



Scenario Name	M7.8-Ardent Sentry 2015 Scenario v1
Type of Earthquake	
Fault Name	NA
Historical Epicenter ID #	NA
Probabilistic Return Period	NA
Longitude of Epicenter	0.00
Latitude of Epicenter	0.00
Earthquake Magnitude	7.80
Depth (km)	0.00
Rupture Length (Km)	0.00
Rupture Orientation (degrees)	0.00
Attenuation Function	

Direct Earthquake Damage

Building Damage

Hazus estimates that about 5,351 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 23.00 % of the buildings in the region. There are an estimated 907 buildings that will be damaged beyond repair. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 5 of the Hazus technical manual. Table 3 below summarizes the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 4 below summarizes the expected damage by general building type.

Damage Categories by General Occupancy Type

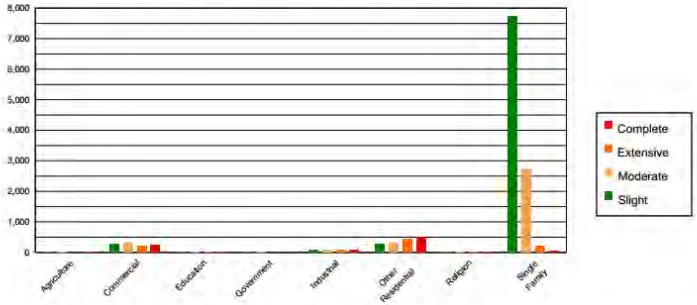


Table 3: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Agriculture	8.29	0.09	7.13	0.08	5.76	0.16	3.34	0.35	3.48	0.38
Commercial	284.11	2.94	262.58	3.12	307.02	8.78	217.29	22.94	233.00	25.67
Education	19.37	0.20	15.22	0.18	11.54	0.33	6.11	0.65	5.75	0.63
Government	4.98	0.05	4.01	0.05	4.27	0.12	3.34	0.35	3.40	0.37
Industrial	67.49	0.70	68.43	0.81	90.25	2.58	67.36	7.11	73.47	8.09
Other Residential	312.46	3.23	282.12	3.35	297.96	8.52	428.73	45.27	519.73	57.25
Religion	33.48	0.35	28.56	0.34	26.26	0.75	18.51	1.95	19.19	2.11
Single Family	8933.78	92.44	7752.83	92.07	2753.31	78.75	202.33	21.36	49.74	5.48
Total	9,664		8,421		3,496		947		908	

Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Building Type (All Design Levels)

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Wood	9243.99	95.65	8052.23	95.62	2854.84	81.65	222.45	23.49	88.08	9.70
Steel	36.87	0.38	41.62	0.49	92.27	2.64	117.63	12.42	116.86	12.87
Concrete	82.11	0.85	82.54	0.98	77.51	2.22	53.84	5.68	64.76	7.13
Precast	69.75	0.72	72.08	0.86	108.26	3.10	59.49	6.28	47.34	5.21
RM	215.26	2.23	129.51	1.54	156.29	4.47	80.30	8.48	58.86	6.48
URM	13.09	0.14	15.19	0.18	22.11	0.63	18.67	1.97	38.55	4.25
MH	2.90	0.03	27.72	0.33	185.08	5.29	394.65	41.67	493.30	54.34
Total	9,664		8,421		3,496		947		908	

*Note:
RM Reinforced Masonry
URM Unreinforced Masonry
MH Manufactured Housing

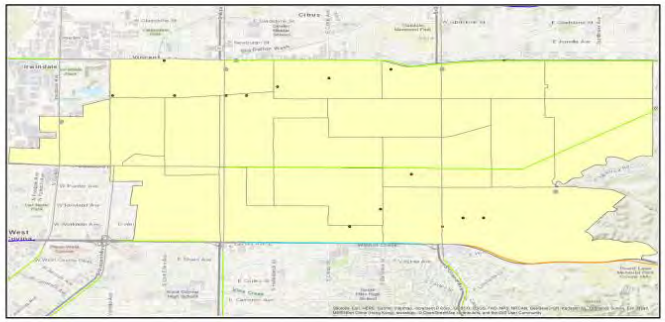
Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 423 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 270 hospital beds (64.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 95.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 100.00% will be operational.

Table 5: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate Damage > 50%	Complete Damage > 50%	With Functionality > 50% on day 1
Hospitals	3	0	0	3
Schools	46	0	0	21
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	1	0	0	0
FireStations	0	0	0	0

Transportation Lifeline Damage



HAZUS FEMA

Table 6: Expected Damage to the Transportation Systems

System	Component	Number of Locations				
		Locations/ Segments	With at Least Mod. Damage	With Complete Damage	With Functionality > 50 % After Day 1	With Functionality > 50 % After Day 7
Highway	Segments	94	0	0	85	85
	Bridges	23	4	1	19	21
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	17	0	0	8	8
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Light Rail	Segments	3	0	0	3	3
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	1	0	0	1	1
Bus	Facilities	1	0	0	1	1
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
	Runways	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6 provides damage estimates for the transportation system.

Note: Roadway segments, railroad tracks and light rail tracks are assumed to be damaged by ground failure only. If ground failure maps are not provided, damage estimates to these components will not be computed.

Tables 7-9 provide information on the damage to the utility lifeline systems. Table 7 provides damage to the utility system facilities. Table 8 provides estimates on the number of leaks and breaks by the pipelines of the utility systems. For electric power and potable water, Hazus performs a simplified system performance analysis. Table 9 provides a summary of the system performance information.

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Table 7 : Expected Utility System Facility Damage

System	# of Locations				
	Total #	With at Least Moderate Damage	With Complete Damage	with Functionality > 50 % After Day 1	with Functionality > 50 % After Day 7
Potable Water	1	0	0	0	1
Waste Water	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8 : Expected Utility System Pipeline Damage (Site Specific)

System	Total Pipelines Length (miles)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	406	4699	1175
Waste Water	243	2360	590
Natural Gas	162	809	202
Oil	0	0	0

Table 9: Expected Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	27,569	27,556	27,554	27,548	27,186	0
Electric Power		0	0	0	0	0

Induced Earthquake Damage

Fire Following Earthquake

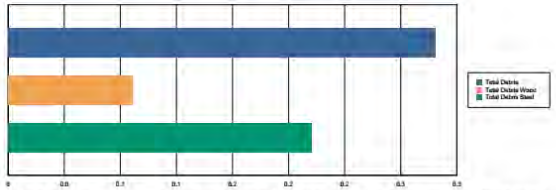
Fires often occur after an earthquake. Because of the number of fires and the lack of water to fight the fires, they can often burn out of control. Hazus uses a Monte Carlo simulation model to estimate the number of ignitions and the amount of burnt area. For this scenario, the model estimates that there will be 1 ignitions that will burn about 0.00 sq. mi 0.00 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 1 people and burn about 0 (millions of dollars) of building value.

Debris Generation

Hazus estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the earthquake. The model breaks the debris into two general categories: a) Brick/Wood and b) Reinforced Concrete/Steel. This distinction is made because of the different types of material handling equipment required to handle the debris.

The model estimates that a total of 305,000 tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Brick/Wood comprises 29.00% of the total, with the remainder being Reinforced Concrete/Steel. If the debris tonnage is converted to an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 12,200 truckloads (@25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the earthquake.

Earthquake Debris (millions of tons)



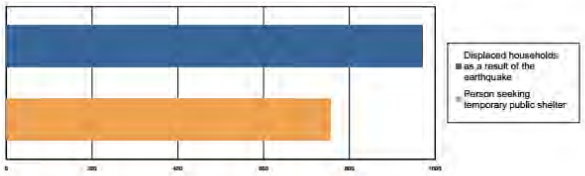
Brick/ Wood	Reinforced Concrete/Steel	Total Debris	Truck Load
0.09	0.22	0.31	12,200 (@25 tons/truck)

Social Impact

Shelter Requirement

Hazus estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 972 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 756 people (out of a total population of 86,275) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

Displaced Households/ Persons Seeking Short Term Public Shelter



Displaced households as a result of the earthquake	Persons seeking temporary public shelter
972	756

Casualties

Hazus estimates the number of people that will be injured and killed by the earthquake. The casualties are broken down into four (4) severity levels that describe the extent of the injuries. The levels are described as follows:

- Severity Level 1: Injuries will require medical attention but hospitalization is not needed.
- Severity Level 2: Injuries will require hospitalization but are not considered life-threatening.
- Severity Level 3: Injuries will require hospitalization and can become life threatening if not promptly treated.
- Severity Level 4: Victims are killed by the earthquake.

The casualty estimates are provided for three (3) times of day: 2:00 AM, 2:00 PM and 5:00 PM. These times represent the periods of the day that different sectors of the community are at their peak occupancy loads. The 2:00 AM estimate considers that the residential occupancy load is maximum, the 2:00 PM estimate considers that the educational, commercial and industrial sector loads are maximum and 5:00 PM represents peak commute time.

Table 10 provides a summary of the casualties estimated for this earthquake

Table 10: Casualty Estimates

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
2 AM	Commercial	10.15	3.09	0.51	1.01
	Commuting	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.02
	Educational	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Hotels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Industrial	12.88	3.80	0.59	1.15
	Other-Residential	152.48	41.39	5.15	9.80
	Single Family	56.95	8.04	0.60	1.12
	Total	**232**	**56**	**7**	**13**
2 PM	Commercial	587.33	178.54	29.54	58.07
	Commuting	0.18	0.66	0.60	0.14
	Educational	207.07	63.39	10.76	21.06
	Hotels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Industrial	94.91	27.91	4.32	8.39
	Other-Residential	31.62	8.65	1.11	2.07
	Single Family	11.92	1.70	0.14	0.23
	Total	**933**	**281**	**46**	**90**
5 PM	Commercial	412.50	124.94	20.75	40.21
	Commuting	3.41	12.45	11.44	2.70
	Educational	26.16	8.02	1.36	2.67
	Hotels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Industrial	59.32	17.44	2.70	5.25
	Other-Residential	57.01	15.54	1.98	3.69
	Single Family	21.78	3.11	0.25	0.42
	Total	**580**	**181**	**38**	**55**

Economic Loss

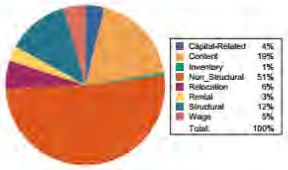
The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 1,427.04 (millions of dollars), which includes building and lifeline related losses based on the region's available inventory. The following three sections provide more detailed information about these losses.

Building-Related Losses

The building losses are broken into two categories: direct building losses and business interruption losses. The direct building losses are the estimated costs to repair or replace the damage caused to the building and its contents. The business interruption losses are the losses associated with inability to operate a business because of the damage sustained during the earthquake. Business interruption losses also include the temporary living expenses for those people displaced from their homes because of the earthquake.

The total building-related losses were 1,381.07 (millions of dollars); 17 % of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. By far, the largest loss was sustained by the residential occupancies which made up over 43 % of the total loss. Table 11 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

Earthquake Losses by Loss Type ($ millions)



Earthquake Losses by Occupancy Type ($ millions)

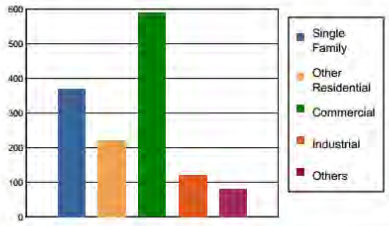


Table 11: Building-Related Economic Loss Estimates
(Millions of dollars)

Category	Area	Single Family	Other Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
Income Losses							
	Wage	0.0000	2.6604	55.8095	1.6871	1.8346	62.1916
	Capital-Related	0.0000	1.1300	49.2718	1.1163	0.5299	52.0480
	Rental	6.2356	9.5308	24.9888	0.6704	1.0123	42.4379
	Relocation	22.3650	9.3964	36.6809	3.2853	8.8065	80.5341
	Subtotal	**28.6006**	**22.7176**	**166.7510**	**6.9591**	**12.1833**	**237.2116**
Capital Stock Losses							
	Structural	43.8956	28.5432	72.2140	15.3355	11.8999	171.8882
	Non_Structural	226.1766	139.9790	241.4842	57.0947	39.5329	704.2674
	Content	70.8021	30.3470	106.8001	35.6606	16.9337	260.5435
	Inventory	0.0000	0.0000	1.9926	5.0932	0.0686	7.1544
	Subtotal	**340.8743**	**198.8692**	**422.4909**	**113.1840**	**68.4351**	**1143.8535**
	Total	**369.47**	**221.59**	**589.24**	**120.14**	**80.62**	**1381.07**

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Losses

For the transportation and utility lifeline systems, Hazus computes the direct repair cost for each component only. There are no losses computed by Hazus for business interruption due to lifeline outages. Tables 12 & 13 provide a detailed breakdown in the expected lifeline losses.

Table 12: Transportation System Economic Losses
(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Highway	Segments	1295.2135	0.0000	0.00
	Bridges	16.8777	4.3911	26.02
	Tunnels	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**1312.0912**	**4.3911**	
Railways	Segments	54.2769	0.0000	0.00
	Bridges	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Tunnels	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**54.2769**	**0.0000**	
Light Rail	Segments	26.0506	0.0000	0.00
	Bridges	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Tunnels	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	2.6630	0.6707	25.19
	Subtotal	**28.7136**	**0.6707**	
Bus	Facilities	1.2862	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**1.2862**	**0.0000**	
Ferry	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Port	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Airport	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Runways	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
	Total	**1,396.37**	**5.06**	

Table 13: Utility System Economic Losses

(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Potable Water	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	39.2940	5.5025	14.00
	Distribution Lines	13.0558	21.1455	161.96
	Subtotal	**52.3498**	**26.6480**	
Waste Water	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Distribution Lines	7.8335	10.6219	135.60
	Subtotal	**7.8335**	**10.6219**	
Natural Gas	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Distribution Lines	5.2223	3.6390	69.68
	Subtotal	**5.2223**	**3.6390**	
Oil Systems	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Electrical Power	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Communication	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
	Total	**65.41**	**40.91**	

Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

Los Angeles,CA

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
California					
	Los Angeles	86,275	7,796	1,852	9,648
Total Region		86,275	7,796	1,852	9,648

RiskMAP
Increasing Resilience Together

Hazus: Earthquake Global Risk Report

Region Name: Covina2

Earthquake Scenario: M7.2-Sierra Madre v11

Print Date: August 25, 2019

Disclaimer:
This version of Hazus utilizes 2010 Census Data.
Totals only reflect data for those census tracts/blocks included in the user's study region.

The estimates of social and economic impacts contained in this report were produced using Hazus loss estimation methodology software which is based on current scientific and engineering knowledge. There are uncertainties inherent in any loss estimation technique. Therefore, there may be significant differences between the modeled results contained in this report and the actual social and economic losses following a specific earthquake. These results can be improved by using enhanced inventory, geotechnical, and observed ground motion data.

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General Description of the Region

Hazus-MH is a regional earthquake loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Institute of Building Sciences. The primary purpose of Hazus is to provide a methodology and software application to develop multi-hazard losses at a regional scale. These loss estimates would be used primarily by local, state and regional officials to plan and stimulate efforts to reduce risks from multi-hazards and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

The earthquake loss estimates provided in this report was based on a region that includes 1 county(ies) from the following state(s):

California

Note:
Appendix A contains a complete listing of the counties contained in the region.

The geographical size of the region is 12.20 square miles and contains 17 census tracts. There are over 27 thousand households in the region which has a total population of 86,275 people (2010 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by Total Region and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 23 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 9,648 (millions of dollars). Approximately 92.00 % of the buildings (and 81.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 1,396 and 65 (millions of dollars) , respectively.

Building and Lifeline Inventory

Building Inventory

Hazus estimates that there are 23 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 9,648 (millions of dollars) . Appendix B provides a general distribution of the building value by Total Region and County.

In terms of building construction types found in the region, wood frame construction makes up 87% of the building inventory. The remaining percentage is distributed between the other general building types.

Critical Facility Inventory

Hazus breaks critical facilities into two (2) groups: essential facilities and high potential loss facilities (HPL). Essential facilities include hospitals, medical clinics, schools, fire stations, police stations and emergency operations facilities. High potential loss facilities include dams, levees, military installations, nuclear power plants and hazardous material sites.

For essential facilities, there are 3 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 423 beds. There are 46 schools, 0 fire stations, 1 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to high potential loss facilities (HPL), there are no dams identified within the inventory. The inventory also includes 3 hazardous material sites, no military installations and no nuclear power plants.

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

Within Hazus, the lifeline inventory is divided between transportation and utility lifeline systems. There are seven (7) transportation systems that include highways, railways, light rail, bus, ports, ferry and airports. There are six (6) utility systems that include potable water, wastewater, natural gas, crude & refined oil, electric power and communications. The lifeline inventory data are provided in Tables 1 and 2.

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 1,461.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 89.48 miles of highways, 23 bridges, 810.89 miles of pipes.

Table 1: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory

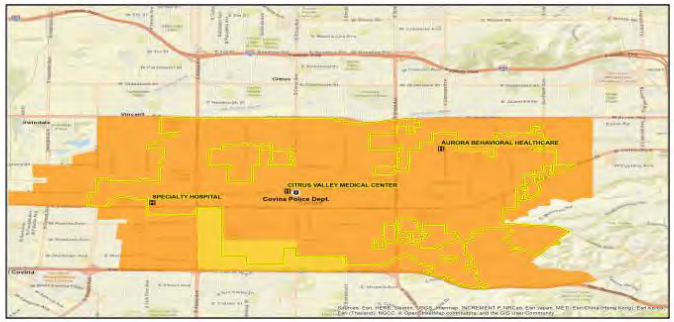
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	Tunnels	0	0.0000
		Subtotal	**1312.0912**
Railways	Bridges	0	0.0000
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Segments	17	54.2769
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
		Subtotal	**54.2769**
Light Rail	Bridges	0	0.0000
	Facilities	1	2.6630
	Segments	3	26.0506
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
		Subtotal	**28.7136**
Bus	Facilities	1	1.2862
		Subtotal	**1.2862**
Ferry	Facilities	0	0.0000
		Subtotal	**0.0000**
Port	Facilities	0	0.0000
		Subtotal	**0.0000**
Airport	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Runways	0	0.0000
		Subtotal	**0.0000**
		Total	**1,396.40**

Table 2: Utility System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# Locations / Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Potable Water	Distribution Lines	NA	13.0558
	Facilities	1	39.2940
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		52.3498
Waste Water	Distribution Lines	NA	7.8335
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		7.8335
Natural Gas	Distribution Lines	NA	5.2223
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		5.2223
Oil Systems	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Electrical Power	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Communication	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
	Total		65.40

Earthquake Scenario

Hazus uses the following set of information to define the earthquake parameters used for the earthquake loss estimate provided in this report.



Scenario Name	M7.2-Sierra Madre v11
Type of Earthquake	
Fault Name	NA
Historical Epicenter ID #	NA
Probabilistic Return Period	NA
Longitude of Epicenter	0.00
Latitude of Epicenter	0.00
Earthquake Magnitude	7.16
Depth (km)	0.00
Rupture Length (Km)	0.00
Rupture Orientation (degrees)	0.00
Attenuation Function	

Direct Earthquake Damage

Building Damage

Hazus estimates that about 6,328 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 27.00 % of the buildings in the region. There are an estimated 413 buildings that will be damaged beyond repair. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 5 of the Hazus technical manual. Table 3 below summarizes the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 4 below summarizes the expected damage by general building type.

Damage Categories by General Occupancy Type

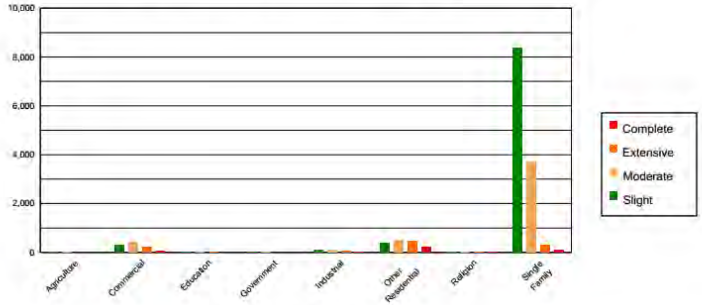


Table 3: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Agriculture	7.26	0.09	8.09	0.09	7.64	0.16	3.51	0.32	1.50	0.36
Commercial	288.50	3.66	318.67	3.46	406.45	8.46	213.60	19.27	76.79	18.56
Education	17.33	0.22	17.13	0.19	15.15	0.32	6.44	0.58	1.95	0.47
Government	5.04	0.06	5.00	0.05	5.65	0.12	3.15	0.28	1.16	0.28
Industrial	68.58	0.87	82.70	0.90	119.63	2.49	68.79	6.20	27.30	6.60
Other Residential	274.01	3.47	378.17	4.10	505.79	10.52	468.30	42.24	214.73	51.90
Religion	32.00	0.41	33.74	0.37	35.07	0.73	18.49	1.67	6.70	1.62
Single Family	7196.89	91.22	8374.44	90.85	3710.70	77.21	326.35	29.44	83.62	20.21
Total	7,890		9,218		4,806		1,109		414	

Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Building Type (All Design Levels)

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Wood	7452.09	94.45	8714.31	94.54	3865.95	80.44	336.78	30.38	92.46	22.34
Steel	62.97	0.80	75.13	0.82	141.02	2.93	91.55	8.26	34.57	8.35
Concrete	81.75	1.04	96.02	1.04	101.97	2.12	59.22	5.34	21.81	5.27
Precast	63.84	0.81	76.85	0.83	124.87	2.60	68.65	6.19	22.72	5.49
RM	196.72	2.49	138.67	1.50	185.32	3.86	98.07	8.85	21.44	5.18
URM	13.26	0.17	20.25	0.22	33.42	0.70	23.14	2.09	17.54	4.24
MH	18.98	0.24	96.70	1.05	353.53	7.36	431.21	38.90	203.23	49.12
Total	7,890		9,218		4,806		1,109		414	

*Note:
RM Reinforced Masonry
URM Unreinforced Masonry
MH Manufactured Housing

Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 423 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 220 hospital beds (52.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 92.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 100.00% will be operational.

Table 5: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate Damage > 50%	Complete Damage > 50%	With Functionality > 50% on day 1
Hospitals	3	0	0	2
Schools	46	0	0	0
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	1	0	0	0
FireStations	0	0	0	0

Transportation Lifeline Damage

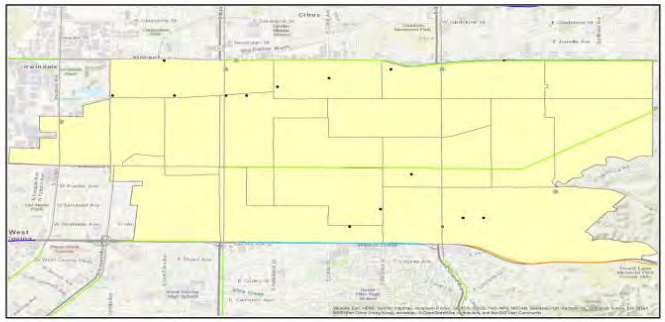


Table 6: Expected Damage to the Transportation Systems

System	Component	Number of Locations				
		Locations/ Segments	With at Least Mod. Damage	With Complete Damage	With Functionality > 50 % After Day 1	With Functionality > 50 % After Day 7
Highway	Segments	94	0	0	85	85
	Bridges	23	0	0	23	23
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	17	0	0	8	8
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Light Rail	Segments	3	0	0	3	3
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	1	0	0	1	1
Bus	Facilities	1	0	0	1	1
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
	Runways	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6 provides damage estimates for the transportation system.

Note: Roadway segments, railroad tracks and light rail tracks are assumed to be damaged by ground failure only. If ground failure maps are not provided, damage estimates to these components will not be computed.

Tables 7-9 provide information on the damage to the utility lifeline systems. Table 7 provides damage to the utility system facilities. Table 8 provides estimates on the number of leaks and breaks by the pipelines of the utility systems. For electric power and potable water, Hazus performs a simplified system performance analysis. Table 9 provides a summary of the system performance information.

Table 7 : Expected Utility System Facility Damage

System	# of Locations				
	Total #	With at Least Moderate Damage	With Complete Damage	with Functionality > 50 % After Day 1	with Functionality > 50 % After Day 7
Potable Water	1	0	0	1	1
Waste Water	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8 : Expected Utility System Pipeline Damage (Site Specific)

System	Total Pipelines Length (miles)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	406	284	71
Waste Water	243	143	36
Natural Gas	162	49	12
Oil	0	0	0

Table 9: Expected Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	27,569	9,364	0	0	0	0
Electric Power		1,105	596	199	32	2

Induced Earthquake Damage

Fire Following Earthquake

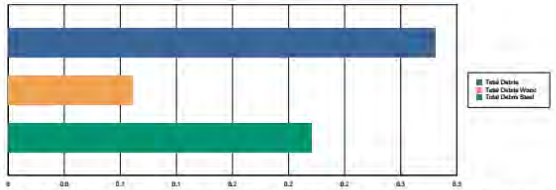
Fires often occur after an earthquake. Because of the number of fires and the lack of water to fight the fires, they can often burn out of control. Hazus uses a Monte Carlo simulation model to estimate the number of ignitions and the amount of burnt area. For this scenario, the model estimates that there will be 1 ignitions that will burn about 0.00 sq. mi 0.00 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 1 people and burn about 0 (millions of dollars) of building value.

Debris Generation

Hazus estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the earthquake. The model breaks the debris into two general categories: a) Brick/Wood and b) Reinforced Concrete/Steel. This distinction is made because of the different types of material handling equipment required to handle the debris.

The model estimates that a total of 305,000 tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Brick/Wood comprises 29.00% of the total, with the remainder being Reinforced Concrete/Steel. If the debris tonnage is converted to an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 12,200 truckloads (@25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the earthquake.

Earthquake Debris (millions of tons)



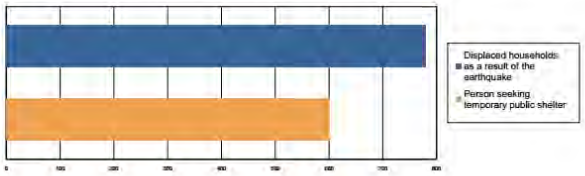
Brick/ Wood	Reinforced Concrete/Steel	Total Debris	Truck Load
0.09	0.22	0.31	12,200 (@25 tons/truck)

Social Impact

Shelter Requirement

Hazus estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 780 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 601 people (out of a total population of 86,275) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

Displaced Households/ Persons Seeking Short Term Public Shelter



Displaced households as a result of the earthquake	Persons seeking temporary public shelter
780	601

Casualties

Hazus estimates the number of people that will be injured and killed by the earthquake. The casualties are broken down into four (4) severity levels that describe the extent of the injuries. The levels are described as follows:

- Severity Level 1: Injuries will require medical attention but hospitalization is not needed.
- Severity Level 2: Injuries will require hospitalization but are not considered life-threatening.
- Severity Level 3: Injuries will require hospitalization and can become life threatening if not promptly treated.
- Severity Level 4: Victims are killed by the earthquake.

The casualty estimates are provided for three (3) times of day: 2:00 AM, 2:00 PM and 5:00 PM. These times represent the periods of the day that different sectors of the community are at their peak occupancy loads. The 2:00 AM estimate considers that the residential occupancy load is maximum, the 2:00 PM estimate considers that the educational, commercial and industrial sector loads are maximum and 5:00 PM represents peak commute time.

Table 10 provides a summary of the casualties estimated for this earthquake

Table 10: Casualty Estimates

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
2 AM	Commercial	5.02	1.34	0.21	0.41
	Commuting	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
	Educational	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Hotels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Industrial	6.33	1.65	0.24	0.47
	Other-Residential	79.88	18.07	1.93	3.63
	Single Family	72.22	9.60	0.43	0.75
	Total	**163**	**31**	**3**	**5**
2 PM	Commercial	289.62	76.98	11.97	23.51
	Commuting	0.04	0.18	0.16	0.04
	Educational	95.77	24.83	3.87	7.57
	Hotels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Industrial	46.61	12.09	1.78	3.45
	Other-Residential	16.35	3.72	0.41	0.76
	Single Family	15.14	2.04	0.11	0.16
	Total	**464**	**120**	**18**	**35**
5 PM	Commercial	203.06	53.86	8.41	16.30
	Commuting	0.82	3.48	2.99	0.72
	Educational	11.97	3.09	0.48	0.94
	Hotels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Industrial	29.13	7.56	1.11	2.16
	Other-Residential	29.83	6.79	0.75	1.38
	Single Family	27.79	3.75	0.20	0.29
	Total	**303**	**79**	**14**	**22**

Economic Loss

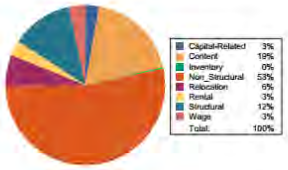
The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 1,151.38 (millions of dollars), which includes building and lifeline related losses based on the region's available inventory. The following three sections provide more detailed information about these losses.

Building-Related Losses

The building losses are broken into two categories: direct building losses and business interruption losses. The direct building losses are the estimated costs to repair or replace the damage caused to the building and its contents. The business interruption losses are the losses associated with inability to operate a business because of the damage sustained during the earthquake. Business interruption losses also include the temporary living expenses for those people displaced from their homes because of the earthquake.

The total building-related losses were 1,146.74 (millions of dollars); 16.% of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. By far, the largest loss was sustained by the residential occupancies which made up over 59 % of the total loss. Table 11 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

Earthquake Losses by Loss Type ($ millions)



Earthquake Losses by Occupancy Type ($ millions)

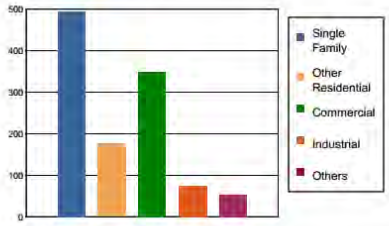


Table 11: Building-Related Economic Loss Estimates
(Millions of dollars)

Category	Area	Single Family	Other Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
Income Losses							
	Wage	0.0000	1.7188	35.3343	1.2818	1.3090	39.6439
	Capital-Related	0.0000	0.7299	30.8673	0.7592	0.3759	32.7323
	Rental	8.6874	7.5929	17.3900	0.5032	0.6822	34.8557
	Relocation	31.5281	7.7885	26.0212	2.6848	6.1678	74.1904
	Subtotal	**40.2155**	**17.8301**	**109.6128**	**5.2290**	**8.5349**	**181.4223**
Capital Stock Losses							
	Structural	59.2534	20.5840	43.4800	10.1870	7.8198	141.3242
	Non_Structural	301.6726	112.0083	134.3972	34.0366	25.0820	607.1967
	Content	93.8678	25.6799	60.0116	21.8979	11.1210	212.5782
	Inventory	0.0000	0.0000	1.1546	3.0139	0.0496	4.2181
	Subtotal	**454.7938**	**158.2722**	**239.0434**	**69.1354**	**44.0724**	**965.3172**
	Total	**495.01**	**176.10**	**348.66**	**74.36**	**52.61**	**1146.74**

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Losses

For the transportation and utility lifeline systems, Hazus computes the direct repair cost for each component only. There are no losses computed by Hazus for business interruption due to lifeline outages. Tables 12 & 13 provide a detailed breakdown in the expected lifeline losses.

Table 12: Transportation System Economic Losses
(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Highway	Segments	1295.2135	0.0000	0.00
	Bridges	16.8777	1.3089	7.76
	Tunnels	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**1312.0912**	**1.3089**	
Railways	Segments	54.2769	0.0000	0.00
	Bridges	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Tunnels	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**54.2769**	**0.0000**	
Light Rail	Segments	26.0506	0.0000	0.00
	Bridges	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Tunnels	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	2.6630	0.8336	31.30
	Subtotal	**28.7136**	**0.8336**	
Bus	Facilities	1.2862	0.3625	28.18
	Subtotal	**1.2862**	**0.3625**	
Ferry	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Port	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Airport	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Runways	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
	Total	**1,396.37**	**2.51**	

Table 13: Utility System Economic Losses

(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Potable Water	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	39.2940	0.0000	0.00
	Distribution Lines	13.0558	1.2768	9.78
	Subtotal	**52.3498**	**1.2768**	
Waste Water	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Distribution Lines	7.8335	0.6414	8.19
	Subtotal	**7.8335**	**0.6414**	
Natural Gas	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Distribution Lines	5.2223	0.2197	4.21
	Subtotal	**5.2223**	**0.2197**	
Oil Systems	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Electrical Power	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Communication	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
	Total	**65.41**	**2.14**	

Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

Los Angeles,CA

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
California					
	Los Angeles	86,275	7,796	1,852	9,648
Total Region		**86,275**	**7,796**	**1,852**	**9,648**

RiskMAP
Increasing Resilience Together

Hazus: Earthquake Global Risk Report

Region Name: Covina2

Earthquake Scenario: M6.7-San Jose v10

Print Date: August 25, 2019

Disclaimer:
This version of Hazus utilizes 2010 Census Data.
Totals only reflect data for those census tracts/blocks included in the user's study region.

The estimates of social and economic impacts contained in this report were produced using Hazus loss estimation methodology software which is based on current scientific and engineering knowledge. There are uncertainties inherent in any loss estimation technique. Therefore, there may be significant differences between the modeled results contained in this report and the actual social and economic losses following a specific earthquake. These results can be improved by using enhanced inventory, geotechnical, and observed ground motion data.

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General Description of the Region

Hazus-MH is a regional earthquake loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Institute of Building Sciences. The primary purpose of Hazus is to provide a methodology and software application to develop multi-hazard losses at a regional scale. These loss estimates would be used primarily by local, state and regional officials to plan and stimulate efforts to reduce risks from multi-hazards and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

The earthquake loss estimates provided in this report was based on a region that includes 1 county(ies) from the following state(s):

California

Note:
Appendix A contains a complete listing of the counties contained in the region.

The geographical size of the region is 12.20 square miles and contains 17 census tracts. There are over 27 thousand households in the region which has a total population of 86,275 people (2010 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by Total Region and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 23 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 9,648 (millions of dollars). Approximately 92.00 % of the buildings (and 81.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 1,396 and 65 (millions of dollars) , respectively.

Building and Lifeline Inventory

Building Inventory

Hazus estimates that there are 23 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 9,648 (millions of dollars) . Appendix B provides a general distribution of the building value by Total Region and County.

In terms of building construction types found in the region, wood frame construction makes up 87% of the building inventory. The remaining percentage is distributed between the other general building types.

Critical Facility Inventory

Hazus breaks critical facilities into two (2) groups: essential facilities and high potential loss facilities (HPL). Essential facilities include hospitals, medical clinics, schools, fire stations, police stations and emergency operations facilities. High potential loss facilities include dams, levees, military installations, nuclear power plants and hazardous material sites.

For essential facilities, there are 3 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 423 beds. There are 46 schools, 0 fire stations, 1 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to high potential loss facilities (HPL), there are no dams identified within the inventory. The inventory also includes 3 hazardous material sites, no military installations and no nuclear power plants.

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

Within Hazus, the lifeline inventory is divided between transportation and utility lifeline systems. There are seven (7) transportation systems that include highways, railways, light rail, bus, ports, ferry and airports. There are six (6) utility systems that include potable water, wastewater, natural gas, crude & refined oil, electric power and communications. The lifeline inventory data are provided in Tables 1 and 2.

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 1,461.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 89.48 miles of highways, 23 bridges, 810.89 miles of pipes.

Table 1: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory

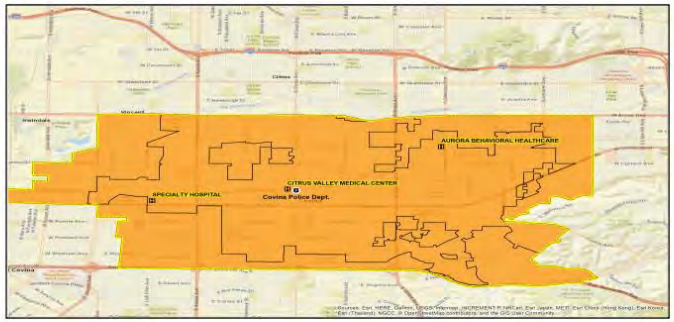
System	Component	# Locations/ # Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Highway	Bridges	23	16.8777
	Segments	94	1295.2135
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		**1312.0912**
Railways	Bridges	0	0.0000
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Segments	17	54.2769
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		**54.2769**
Light Rail	Bridges	0	0.0000
	Facilities	1	2.6630
	Segments	3	26.0506
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		**28.7136**
Bus	Facilities	1	1.2862
	Subtotal		**1.2862**
Ferry	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		**0.0000**
Port	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		**0.0000**
Airport	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Runways	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		**0.0000**
	Total		**1,396.40**

Table 2: Utility System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# Locations / Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Potable Water	Distribution Lines	NA	13.0558
	Facilities	1	39.2940
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		52.3498
Waste Water	Distribution Lines	NA	7.8335
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		7.8335
Natural Gas	Distribution Lines	NA	5.2223
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		5.2223
Oil Systems	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Electrical Power	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Communication	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
	Total		65.40

Earthquake Scenario

Hazus uses the following set of information to define the earthquake parameters used for the earthquake loss estimate provided in this report.



Scenario Name	M6.7-San Jose v10
Type of Earthquake	
Fault Name	NA
Historical Epicenter ID #	NA
Probabilistic Return Period	NA
Longitude of Epicenter	0.00
Latitude of Epicenter	0.00
Earthquake Magnitude	6.66
Depth (km)	0.00
Rupture Length (Km)	0.00
Rupture Orientation (degrees)	0.00
Attenuation Function	

Direct Earthquake Damage

Building Damage

Hazus estimates that about 8,131 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 35.00 % of the buildings in the region. There are an estimated 613 buildings that will be damaged beyond repair. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 5 of the Hazus technical manual. Table 3 below summarizes the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 4 below summarizes the expected damage by general building type.

Damage Categories by General Occupancy Type

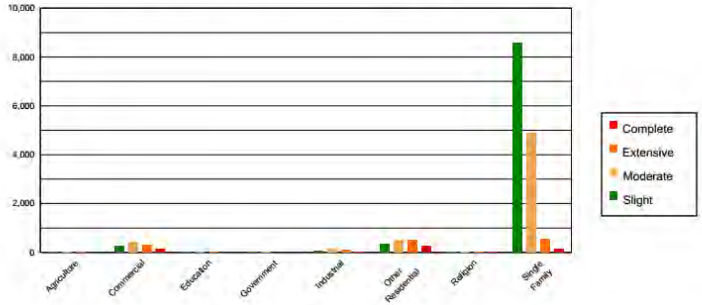


Table 3: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Agriculture	5.00	0.08	7.62	0.08	8.58	0.14	4.51	0.31	2.30	0.37
Commercial	172.99	2.90	272.33	2.92	436.32	7.22	289.01	19.57	133.36	21.72
Education	12.59	0.21	16.58	0.18	17.32	0.29	8.44	0.57	3.07	0.50
Government	3.05	0.05	4.38	0.05	6.15	0.10	4.30	0.29	2.12	0.35
Industrial	42.16	0.71	69.93	0.75	124.73	2.06	87.26	5.91	42.91	6.99
Other Residential	191.10	3.20	364.30	3.90	525.10	8.69	496.80	33.65	263.71	42.96
Religion	20.62	0.35	30.66	0.33	38.78	0.64	24.59	1.67	11.34	1.85
Single Family	5518.88	92.50	8572.09	91.80	4884.41	80.85	561.52	38.03	155.11	25.27
Total	5,966		9,338		6,041		1,476		614	

Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Building Type (All Design Levels)

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Wood	5701.28	95.56	8915.92	95.48	5095.32	84.34	580.36	39.31	168.70	27.48
Steel	39.54	0.66	61.20	0.66	140.29	2.32	111.76	7.57	52.45	8.54
Concrete	49.91	0.84	84.09	0.90	110.98	1.84	78.66	5.33	37.11	6.05
Precast	34.96	0.59	60.71	0.65	127.53	2.11	91.79	6.22	41.93	6.83
RM	120.79	2.02	121.78	1.30	208.44	3.45	144.22	9.77	44.99	7.33
URM	6.27	0.11	14.43	0.15	32.40	0.54	27.84	1.89	26.67	4.34
MH	13.63	0.23	79.75	0.85	326.43	5.40	441.80	29.92	242.05	39.43
Total	5,966		9,338		6,041		1,476		614	

*Note:
RM Reinforced Masonry
URM Unreinforced Masonry
MH Manufactured Housing

Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had 423 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 187 hospital beds (44.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 89.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 99.00% will be operational.

Table 5: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate Damage > 50%	Complete Damage > 50%	With Functionality > 50% on day 1
Hospitals	3	0	0	0
Schools	46	0	0	0
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	1	0	0	0
FireStations	0	0	0	0

Transportation Lifeline Damage

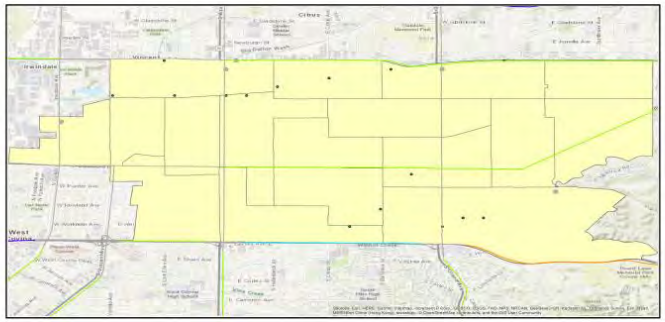


Table 6: Expected Damage to the Transportation Systems

System	Component	Number of Locations				
		Locations/ Segments	With at Least Mod. Damage	With Complete Damage	With Functionality > 50 % After Day 1	With Functionality > 50 % After Day 7
Highway	Segments	94	0	0	85	85
	Bridges	23	0	0	23	23
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	17	0	0	8	8
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Light Rail	Segments	3	0	0	3	3
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	1	1	0	1	1
Bus	Facilities	1	1	0	1	1
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
	Runways	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6 provides damage estimates for the transportation system.

Note: Roadway segments, railroad tracks and light rail tracks are assumed to be damaged by ground failure only. If ground failure maps are not provided, damage estimates to these components will not be computed.

Tables 7-9 provide information on the damage to the utility lifeline systems. Table 7 provides damage to the utility system facilities. Table 8 provides estimates on the number of leaks and breaks by the pipelines of the utility systems. For electric power and potable water, Hazus performs a simplified system performance analysis. Table 9 provides a summary of the system performance information.

Table 7 : Expected Utility System Facility Damage

System	# of Locations				
	Total #	With at Least Moderate Damage	With Complete Damage	with Functionality > 50 % After Day 1	with Functionality > 50 % After Day 7
Potable Water	1	0	0	1	1
Waste Water	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8 : Expected Utility System Pipeline Damage (Site Specific)

System	Total Pipelines Length (miles)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	406	354	88
Waste Water	243	178	44
Natural Gas	162	61	15
Oil	0	0	0

Table 9: Expected Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	27,569	13,418	873	0	0	0
Electric Power		15,794	9,288	3,528	629	23

Induced Earthquake Damage

Fire Following Earthquake

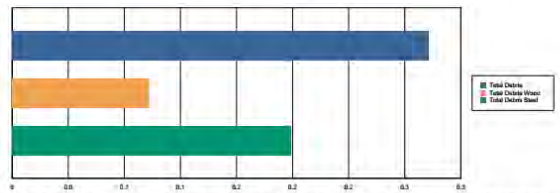
Fires often occur after an earthquake. Because of the number of fires and the lack of water to fight the fires, they can often burn out of control. Hazus uses a Monte Carlo simulation model to estimate the number of ignitions and the amount of burnt area. For this scenario, the model estimates that there will be 2 ignitions that will burn about 0.00 sq. mi 0.00 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 1 people and burn about 0 (millions of dollars) of building value.

Debris Generation

Hazus estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the earthquake. The model breaks the debris into two general categories: a) Brick/Wood and b) Reinforced Concrete/Steel. This distinction is made because of the different types of material handling equipment required to handle the debris.

The model estimates that a total of 297,000 tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Brick/Wood comprises 33.00% of the total, with the remainder being Reinforced Concrete/Steel. If the debris tonnage is converted to an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 11,880 truckloads (@25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the earthquake.

Earthquake Debris (millions of tons)



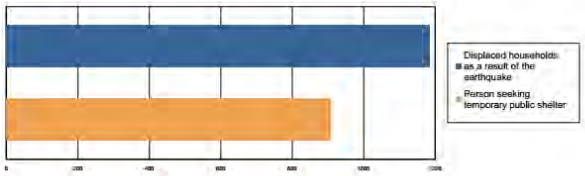
Brick/ Wood	Reinforced Concrete/Steel	Total Debris	Truck Load
0.10	0.20	0.30	11,880 (@25 tons/truck)

Social Impact

Shelter Requirement

Hazus estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 1,186 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 907 people (out of a total population of 86,275) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

Displaced Households/ Persons Seeking Short Term Public Shelter



Displaced households as a result of the earthquake	Persons seeking temporary public shelter
1,186	907

Casualties

Hazus estimates the number of people that will be injured and killed by the earthquake. The casualties are broken down into four (4) severity levels that describe the extent of the injuries. The levels are described as follows:

- Severity Level 1: Injuries will require medical attention but hospitalization is not needed.
- Severity Level 2: Injuries will require hospitalization but are not considered life-threatening.
- Severity Level 3: Injuries will require hospitalization and can become life threatening if not promptly treated.
- Severity Level 4: Victims are killed by the earthquake.

The casualty estimates are provided for three (3) times of day: 2:00 AM, 2:00 PM and 5:00 PM. These times represent the periods of the day that different sectors of the community are at their peak occupancy loads. The 2:00 AM estimate considers that the residential occupancy load is maximum, the 2:00 PM estimate considers that the educational, commercial and industrial sector loads are maximum and 5:00 PM represents peak commute time.

Table 10 provides a summary of the casualties estimated for this earthquake

Table 10: Casualty Estimates

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
2 AM	Commercial	7.19	2.01	0.32	0.64
	Commuting	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01
	Educational	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Hotels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Industrial	9.07	2.50	0.38	0.75
	Other-Residential	109.09	26.25	3.07	5.85
	Single Family	103.46	15.36	0.77	1.34
	Total	**229**	**46**	**5**	**9**
2 PM	Commercial	415.98	116.11	18.63	36.61
	Commuting	0.07	0.29	0.25	0.06
	Educational	141.41	38.90	6.30	12.31
	Hotels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Industrial	66.82	18.38	2.83	5.50
	Other-Residential	22.69	5.50	0.67	1.23
	Single Family	21.87	3.28	0.19	0.28
	Total	**669**	**182**	**29**	**56**
5 PM	Commercial	292.30	81.37	13.10	25.41
	Commuting	1.24	5.23	4.50	1.09
	Educational	18.80	5.21	0.85	1.66
	Hotels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Industrial	41.76	11.49	1.77	3.44
	Other-Residential	41.09	9.94	1.20	2.22
	Single Family	40.14	6.02	0.35	0.52
	Total	**435**	**119**	**22**	**34**

Economic Loss

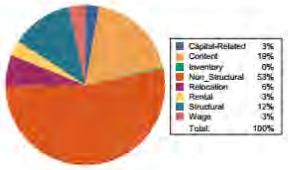
The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 1,601.21 (millions of dollars), which includes building and lifeline related losses based on the region's available inventory. The following three sections provide more detailed information about these losses.

Building-Related Losses

The building losses are broken into two categories: direct building losses and business interruption losses. The direct building losses are the estimated costs to repair or replace the damage caused to the building and its contents. The business interruption losses are the losses associated with inability to operate a business because of the damage sustained during the earthquake. Business interruption losses also include the temporary living expenses for those people displaced from their homes because of the earthquake.

The total building-related losses were 1,595.58 (millions of dollars); 16.% of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. By far, the largest loss was sustained by the residential occupancies which made up over 58 % of the total loss. Table 11 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

Earthquake Losses by Loss Type ($ millions)



Earthquake Losses by Occupancy Type ($ millions)

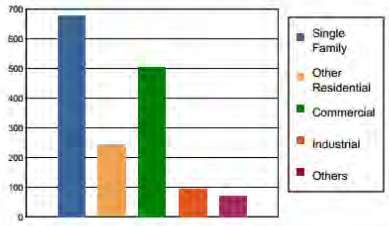


Table 11: Building-Related Economic Loss Estimates
(Millions of dollars)

Category	Area	Single Family	Other Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
Income Losses							
	Wage	0.0000	3.0158	49.0665	1.5737	1.7097	55.3657
	Capital-Related	0.0000	1.2807	43.0530	0.9301	0.4996	45.7634
	Rental	12.3594	10.8911	23.8355	0.6038	0.9154	48.6052
	Relocation	45.0848	10.0342	35.6701	3.2020	8.2920	102.2831
	Subtotal	**57.4442**	**25.2218**	**151.6251**	**6.3096**	**11.4167**	**252.0174**
Capital Stock Losses							
	Structural	83.1903	27.5056	62.5060	12.7168	10.6333	196.5520
	Non_Structural	411.0465	154.9219	200.1063	44.2035	34.8910	845.1692
	Content	125.8512	36.0101	90.2324	28.5347	15.6015	296.2299
	Inventory	0.0000	0.0000	1.6403	3.9033	0.0679	5.6115
	Subtotal	**620.0880**	**218.4376**	**354.4850**	**89.3583**	**61.1937**	**1343.5626**
	Total	**677.53**	**243.66**	**506.11**	**95.67**	**72.61**	**1595.58**

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Losses

For the transportation and utility lifeline systems, Hazus computes the direct repair cost for each component only. There are no losses computed by Hazus for business interruption due to lifeline outages. Tables 12 & 13 provide a detailed breakdown in the expected lifeline losses.

Table 12: Transportation System Economic Losses
(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Highway	Segments	1295.2135	0.0000	0.00
	Bridges	16.8777	1.3637	8.08
	Tunnels	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**1312.0912**	**1.3637**	
Railways	Segments	54.2769	0.0000	0.00
	Bridges	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Tunnels	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**54.2769**	**0.0000**	
Light Rail	Segments	26.0506	0.0000	0.00
	Bridges	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Tunnels	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	2.6630	1.0297	38.67
	Subtotal	**28.7136**	**1.0297**	
Bus	Facilities	1.2862	0.5686	44.21
	Subtotal	**1.2862**	**0.5686**	
Ferry	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Port	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Airport	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Runways	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
	Total	**1,396.37**	**2.96**	

Table 13: Utility System Economic Losses

(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Potable Water	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	39.2940	0.0000	0.00
	Distribution Lines	13.0558	1.5922	12.20
	Subtotal	**52.3498**	**1.5922**	
Waste Water	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Distribution Lines	7.8335	0.7998	10.21
	Subtotal	**7.8335**	**0.7998**	
Natural Gas	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Distribution Lines	5.2223	0.2740	5.25
	Subtotal	**5.2223**	**0.2740**	
Oil Systems	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Electrical Power	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Communication	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
	Total	**65.41**	**2.67**	

Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

Los Angeles,CA

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
California					
	Los Angeles	86,275	7,796	1,852	9,648
Total Region		86,275	7,796	1,852	9,648

Hazus: Flood Global Risk Report

Region Name: CovinaFlood

Flood Scenario: 100yr

Print Date: Wednesday, September 11, 2019

Disclaimer:
This version of Hazus utilizes 2010 Census Data.
Totals only reflect data for those census tracts/blocks included in the user's study region.

The estimates of social and economic impacts contained in this report were produced using Hazus loss estimation methodology software which is based on current scientific and engineering knowledge. There are uncertainties inherent in any loss estimation technique. Therefore, there may be significant differences between the modeled results contained in this report and the actual social and economic losses following a specific Flood. These results can be improved by using enhanced inventory data and flood hazard information.

RiskMAP
Increasing Resilience Together

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General Description of the Region

Hazus is a regional multi-hazard loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS). The primary purpose of Hazus is to provide a methodology and software application to develop multi-hazard losses at a regional scale. These loss estimates would be used primarily by local, state and regional officials to plan and stimulate efforts to reduce risks from multi-hazards and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

The flood loss estimates provided in this report were based on a region that included 1 county(ies) from the following state(s):

- California

Note:
Appendix A contains a complete listing of the counties contained in the region.

The geographical size of the region is approximately 17 square miles and contains 1,300 census blocks. The region contains over 31 thousand households and has a total population of 96,723 people (2010 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by State and County for the study region is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 27,020 buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 11,128 million dollars. Approximately 92.22% of the buildings (and 82.07% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

Building Inventory

General Building Stock

Hazus estimates that there are 27,020 buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 11,128 million dollars. Table 1 and Table 2 present the relative distribution of the value with respect to the general occupancies by Study Region and Scenario respectively. Appendix B provides a general distribution of the building value by State and County.

Table 1
Building Exposure by Occupancy Type for the Study Region

Occupancy	Exposure ($1000)	Percent of Total
Residential	9,132,715	82.1%
Commercial	1,395,088	12.5%
Industrial	315,559	2.8%
Agricultural	10,214	0.1%
Religion	148,125	1.3%
Government	22,030	0.2%
Education	104,450	0.9%
Total	**11,128,181**	**100%**

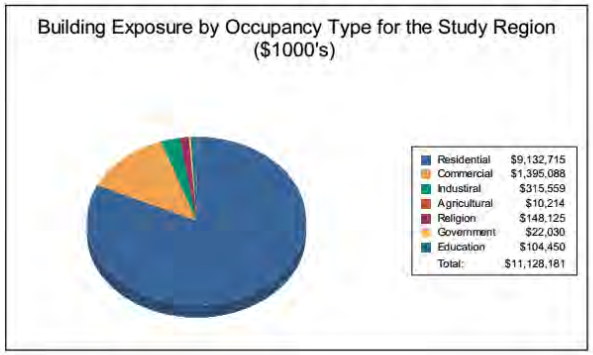
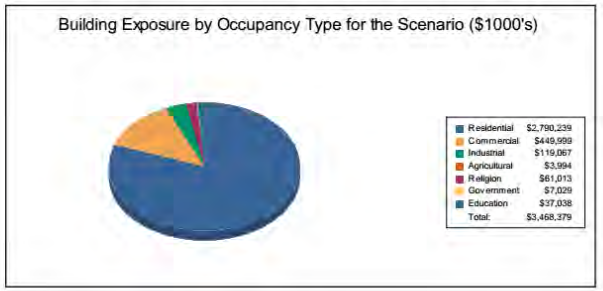


Table 2
Building Exposure by Occupancy Type for the Scenario

Occupancy	Exposure ($1000)	Percent of Total
Residential	2,790,239	80.4%
Commercial	449,999	13.0%
Industrial	119,067	3.4%
Agricultural	3,994	0.1%
Religion	61,013	1.8%
Government	7,029	0.2%
Education	37,038	1.1%
Total	**3,468,379**	**100%**



Essential Facility Inventory

For essential facilities, there are 3 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of 423 beds. There are 47 schools, no fire stations, 1 police station and no emergency operation centers.

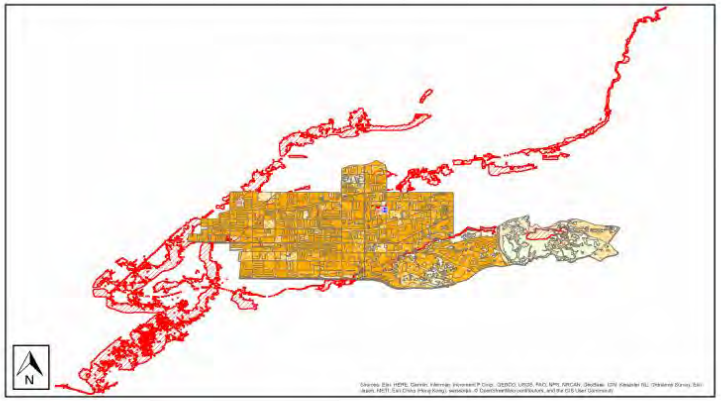
Flood Scenario Parameters

Hazus used the following set of information to define the flood parameters for the flood loss estimate provided in this report.

Study Region Name:	CovinaFlood
Scenario Name:	100yr
Return Period Analyzed:	100
Analysis Options Analyzed:	No What-Ifs

Study Region Overview Map

Illustrating scenario flood extent, as well as exposed essential facilities and total exposure



Building Damage

General Building Stock Damage

Hazus estimates that about 1,091 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 55% of the total number of buildings in the scenario. There are an estimated 227 buildings that will be completely destroyed. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in the Hazus Flood Technical Manual. Table 3 below summarizes the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 4 summarizes the expected damage by general building type.

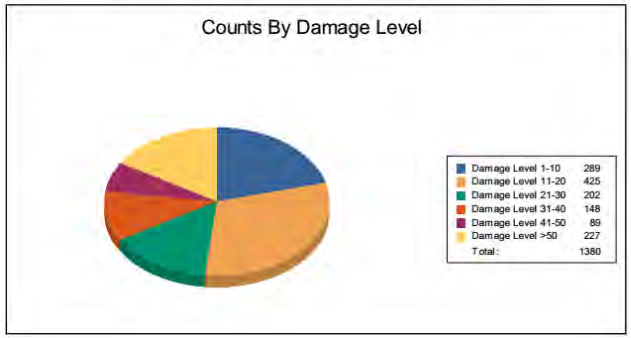
Total Economic Loss (1 dot = $300K) Overview Map



HAZUS
EARTHQUAKE - WIND - FLOOD - TSUNAMI

Table 3: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

Occupancy	1-10		11-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		>50	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential	287	21	425	31	202	15	148	11	89	6	227	16
Total	**289**		**425**		**202**		**148**		**89**		**227**	



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Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Building Type

Building Type	1-10		11-20		21-30		31-40		41-50		>50	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Concrete	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ManufHousing	2	3	2	3	2	3	0	0	4	5	69	87
Masonry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	285	22	423	33	200	15	148	11	85	7	158	12

Essential Facility Damage

Before the flood analyzed in this scenario, the region had 423 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the scenario flood event, the model estimates that 423 hospital beds are available in the region.

Table 5: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities

		# Facilities		
Classification	Total	At Least Moderate	At Least Substantial	Loss of Use
Emergency Operation Centers	0	0	0	0
Fire Stations	0	0	0	0
Hospitals	3	1	0	0
Police Stations	1	0	0	0
Schools	47	2	0	2

If this report displays all zeros or is blank, two possibilities can explain this.

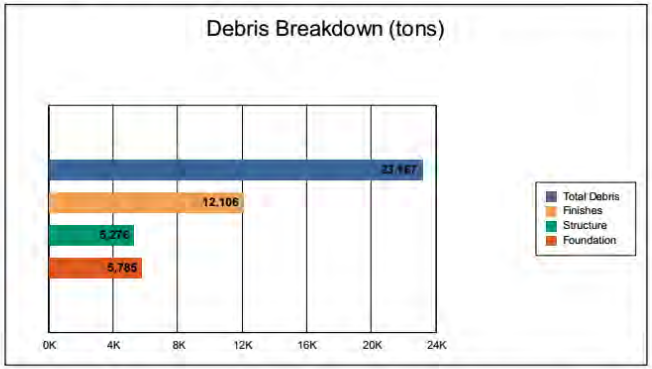
(1) None of your facilities were flooded. This can be checked by mapping the inventory data on the depth grid.

(2) The analysis was not run. This can be tested by checking the run box on the Analysis Menu and seeing if a message box asks you to replace the existing results.

Induced Flood Damage

Debris Generation

Hazus estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the flood. The model breaks debris into three general categories: 1) Finishes (dry wall, insulation, etc.), 2) Structural (wood, brick, etc.) and 3) Foundations (concrete slab, concrete block, rebar, etc.). This distinction is made because of the different types of material handling equipment required to handle the debris.

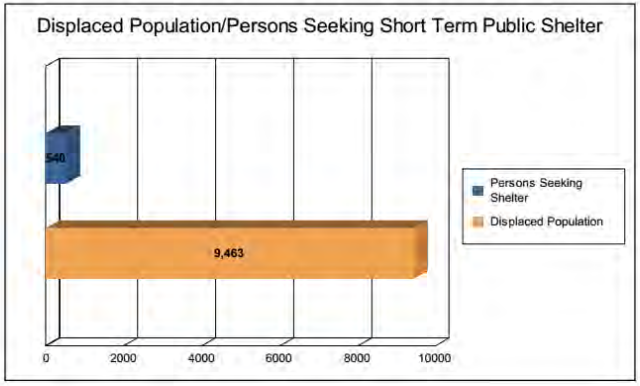


The model estimates that a total of 23,167 tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Finishes comprises 52% of the total, Structure comprises 23% of the total, and Foundation comprises 25%. If the debris tonnage is converted into an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 927 truckloads (@25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the flood.

Social Impact

Shelter Requirements

Hazus estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the flood and the associated potential evacuation. Hazus also estimates those displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 3,154 households (or 9,463 of people) will be displaced due to the flood. Displacement includes households evacuated from within or very near to the inundated area. Of these, 540 people (out of a total population of 96,723) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.



Economic Loss

The total economic loss estimated for the flood is 552.52 million dollars, which represents 15.93 % of the total replacement value of the scenario buildings.

Building-Related Losses

The building losses are broken into two categories: direct building losses and business interruption losses. The direct building losses are the estimated costs to repair or replace the damage caused to the building and its contents. The business interruption losses are the losses associated with inability to operate a business because of the damage sustained during the flood. Business interruption losses also include the temporary living expenses for those people displaced from their homes because of the flood.

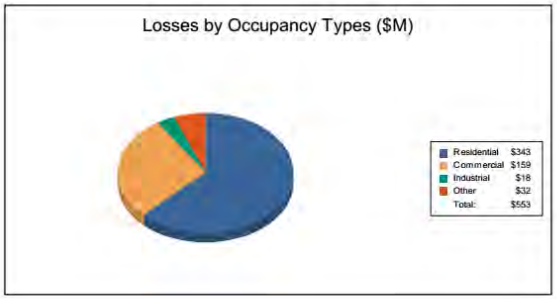
The total building-related losses were 385.80 million dollars. 30% of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. The residential occupancies made up 62.14% of the total loss. Table 6 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

HAZUS
EARTHQUAKE - WIND - FLOOD - TSUNAMI

Table 6: Building-Related Economic Loss Estimates

(Millions of dollars)

Category	Area	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
Building Loss						
	Building	180.43	21.88	4.65	2.32	209.27
	Content	99.59	51.51	10.64	12.43	174.18
	Inventory	0.00	1.10	1.17	0.07	2.35
	Subtotal	**280.02**	**74.49**	**16.46**	**14.82**	**385.80**
Business Interruption						
	Income	0.16	33.75	0.33	4.05	38.29
	Relocation	45.94	10.69	0.47	1.84	58.94
	Rental Income	16.80	7.93	0.09	0.18	25.00
	Wage	0.40	31.99	0.58	11.53	44.50
	Subtotal	**63.30**	**84.36**	**1.47**	**17.60**	**166.72**
ALL	**Total**	**343.32**	**158.85**	**17.93**	**32.42**	**552.52**



HAZUS
EARTHQUAKE - WIND - FLOOD - TSUNAMI

Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

California
- Los Angeles

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

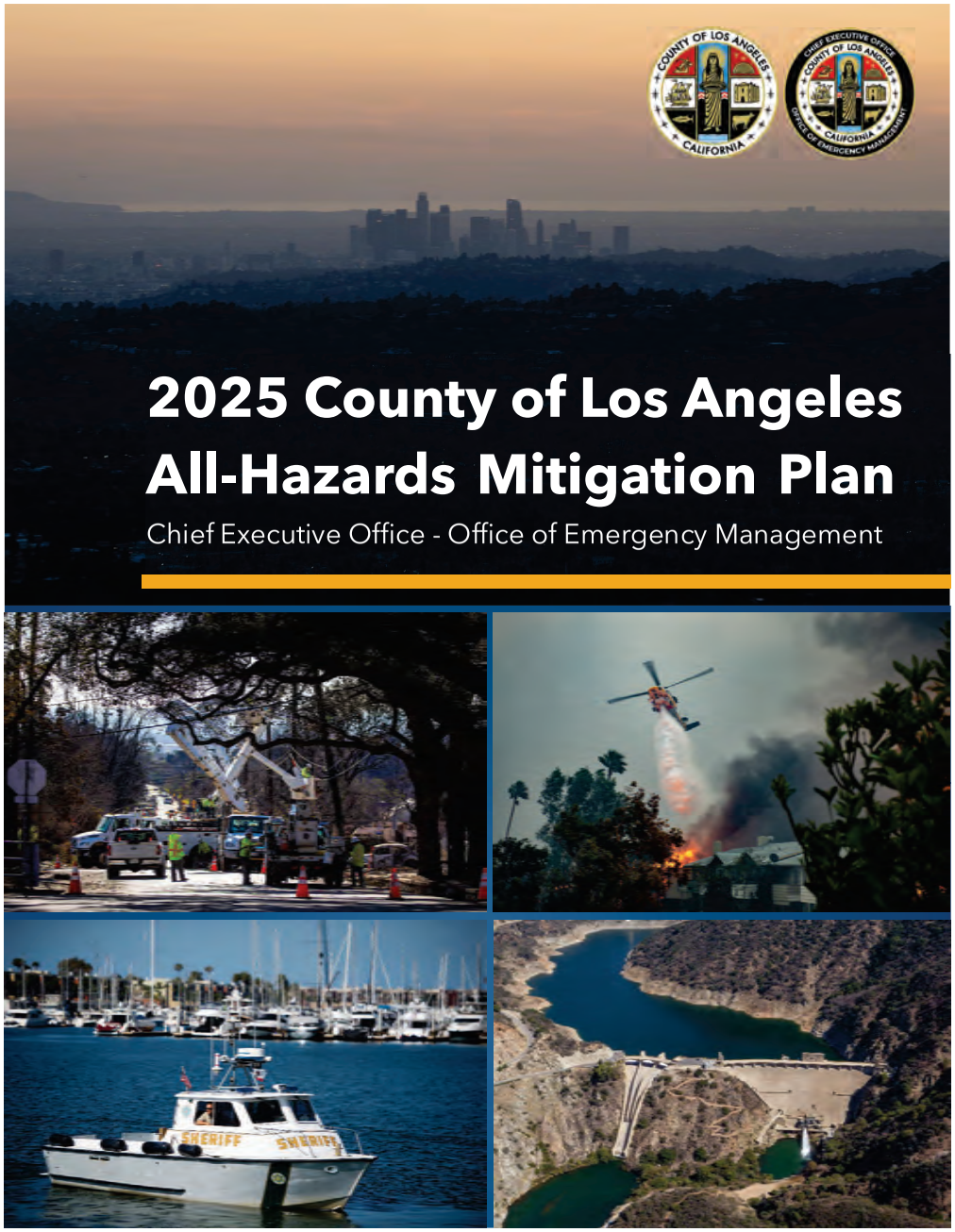
	Population	Building Value (thousands of dollars)		
		Residential	Non-Residential	Total
California				
Los Angeles	96,723	9,132,715	1,995,466	11,128,181
Total	**96,723**	**9,132,715**	**1,995,466**	**11,128,181**
Total Study Region	**96,723**	**9,132,715**	**1,995,466**	**11,128,181**

CITY OF COVINA

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX J

LOS ANGELES COUNTY ALL-HAZARDS MITIGATION PLAN



Acknowledgement

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors gratefully acknowledges the following agencies/jurisdictions who contributed to the development of this plan.

County Departments

Aging and Disabilities
Chief Executive Office
Chief Sustainability Office
Beaches and Harbors
Economic Opportunity
Health Services
Human Resources
Parks and Recreation
Public Health
Public Social Services
Public Works
Regional Planning
Fire (LACoFD)
Internal Services
Sheriff (LASD)

Disaster Management Area Coordinators

State of California

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)
California State Council on Developmental Disabilities (SCCD)

External Partners

Access Services
Alzheimer's Association
Catholic Charities
City of Beverly Hills
City of Long Beach
Disability Community Resource Center
Eastern Los Angeles Regional Center
Emergency Network Los Angeles
Habitat for Humanity
Harbor Regional Center
Lanterman Regional Center
Los Angeles County Office of Education
Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority
Los Angeles Regional Food Bank
Neighborhood Legal Services of Los Angeles County
Puente Hills Habitat Preservation Authority
South Central Los Angeles Regional Center
Westside Regional Center

Cover Photo Credits: Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office, Countywide Communications Branch; Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

Letter of Promulgation

To: Residents, Officials, and Employees of Los Angeles County

Preservation of life and property is an inherent responsibility of local, state, and federal government. The County of Los Angeles produced this updated 2025 All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) to delineate mitigation responsibilities of County departments and describe mitigation support to communities.

While no plan can guarantee prevention of death and destruction, a well-developed AHMP can guide mitigation efforts aimed at decreasing the amount of loss experienced after an emergency. The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires that local jurisdictions have an updated mitigation plan in order to be eligible for mitigation project activities. The intent of the 2025 AHMP also ensures that mitigation actions are based on sound planning processes that account for the risks and capabilities of communities within Los Angeles County of Mitigation plans are strategic and policy level documents, forming the foundation of a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses.

The AHMP should be reviewed on an annual basis and approved every five years. The AHMP conforms to the requirements set forth the by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES). The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors gives its full support to the 2025 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan and urges all residents, officials, and employees to collectively share in our commitment to hazard mitigation.

This letter promulgates the 2025 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan which becomes effective upon approval by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

Kathryn Barger

Kathryn Barger, Chair
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors

9/9/25
Date

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1 Introduction, Purpose, and Scope

1.1 Purpose

The 2025 All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) was developed in collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders representing County Departments and other external stakeholders from cities, local utilities, non-governmental organizations, and state agencies. The purpose of this AHMP is to form the strategic-level foundation for hazard mitigation efforts undertaken by the County of Los Angeles. The 2025 AHMP is an update to the 2020 version of the plan and seeks to maintain the County's continuing commitment to hazard mitigation as a critical step in reducing hazard risks, making communities safer, and building countywide resilience.

1.2 Scope

Hazard mitigation is defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) as "any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards." This AHMP identifies and profiles hazards, analyzes the people and critical infrastructure at risk, and provides a series of mitigation strategies aimed at reducing hazard risk. The plan also describes actions to integrate vulnerable communities including people with Access and Functional Needs (AFN) into hazard mitigation planning and other efforts. The AHMP is intended to function as a strategic plan for hazard mitigation and, while not an emergency plan, complements the Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan. This plan contains mitigation strategies for County-owned facilities or other areas under the jurisdiction of the County of Los Angeles. Hazard mitigation strategies for incorporated cities within Los Angeles County may be found in that city's hazard mitigation plan.

1.3 Legal Authority and Requirements

Historically local hazard mitigation planning has been driven by federal law. The Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 with new requirements for hazard mitigation. The DMA of 2000 emphasized the need for state, tribal, and local entities to closely coordinate on hazard mitigation efforts and formed the legal basis for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) current mitigation plan requirements in order to utilize Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs. This plan was prepared

pursuant to the requirements set forth in the DMA of 2000 and other FEMA hazard mitigation policy guidance.

1.4 Plan Organization

The AHMP is organized into nine (9) sections, excluding the Appendices, including:

1. **Introduction:** Discusses the purpose, scope, and legal authority of the plan.
2. **Planning Process:** Describes the planning process that was undertaken by the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee to create this updated 2025 AHMP.
3. **Community Profile:** Overviews the unique geographic, climatic, environmental, and socioeconomic factors that make up Los Angeles County and their implications for hazard mitigation planning.
4. **Climate Change:** Outlines the impacts of climate change in Los Angeles County and potential mitigation and adaptation measures.
5. **Integrating AFN into Hazard Mitigation:** Discusses strategies for integrating people with Access and Functional Needs (AFN) into prevention and hazard mitigation efforts.
6. **Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment:** Identifies and profiles nine (9) natural and four (4) human-caused hazards that may impact Los Angeles County including: wildfire, earthquake, extreme heat, drought, flooding, dam failure, land movement, tsunami, severe wind and tornado, mass violence, cybersecurity incidents, transportation incidents, and public health emergencies.
7. **Mitigation Strategy:** Delineates the overall strategy for the County's hazard mitigation efforts including goals and objectives, existing mitigation capabilities, and an analysis of mitigation actions.
8. **Plan Maintenance:** Outlines how the plan will be maintained annually ahead of the next full plan update in five years.
9. **Plan Adoption:** Discusses updates to the plan and implementation following plan adoption.

Following these sections, there are an additional six (6) appendices with supporting materials such as hazard maps, meeting minutes from planning meetings, and information about the public engagement efforts during the planning process.

2 Planning Process

2.1 Overview of the Planning Process

The 2025 Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) update builds upon the robust all-hazard planning framework established by the 2020 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, while incorporating new methodologies, stakeholder engagement, and compliance requirements. The planning process for this update emphasized inclusivity, transparency, and the integration of emerging climate adaptation considerations.

This planning process followed a structured, phased approach aligned with FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (2022), 44 CFR requirements, and guidance from the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES). This approach began with project initiation where the scope, timeline, and stakeholders were defined. Stakeholder and public engagement were prioritized to ensure representation from diverse groups, including historically underrepresented communities and climate-vulnerable populations.

Data collection and analysis leveraged updated hazard, climate, and vulnerability data from local, state, and federal sources, providing a foundation for enhanced risk and vulnerability assessments. Hazard profiles were updated to include climate projections and cascading impact scenarios. Mitigation strategies were revised and prioritized with a renewed focus on climate resilience and nature-based solutions. Strategies were also developed incorporating people with access and functional needs throughout each component of the AHMP. Finally, methods for monitoring and evaluation of mitigation efforts were defined in the plan maintenance and implementation strategy. Table 2-1 provides a timeline of the major plan update tasks and milestones over the planning process.

Table 2-1 AMHP Planning Timeline

Date	Tasks	People Involved
February 2025	Reviewed the 2020 AHMP and identified components that require update.	OEM AHMP Project Team
	Collected and reviewed existing documents, including the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) along with resources for people with access and functional needs and people experiencing homelessness.	OEM AHMP Project Team

Date	Tasks	People Involved
February 2025	Met with state Hazard Mitigation Planning Team.	OEM AHMP Project Team, Cal OES Mitigation Division
	Identified the initial list of stakeholders and ensured organizations that work with and represent people with access and functional needs were engaged in the planning process. External stakeholders include neighboring communities, local and regional agencies, and others.	OEM AHMP Project Team
	Conducted 2025 AHMP Kickoff Meetings with internal stakeholders.	OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, Cal OES Mitigation Division
	Determined hazards to be profiled including both natural (i.e., wildland fire, earthquake, etc.) and human-caused (i.e., cybersecurity, terrorism, etc.).	OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, External Stakeholder Group
	Drafted initial sections of the 2025 AHMP.	OEM AHMP Project Team
	Shared drafts of initial sections with internal and external stakeholders for their review.	OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, External Stakeholder Group, Cal OES Mitigation Division
	Met with internal and external stakeholders to obtain feedback on draft plan elements.	OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, External Stakeholder Group, Cal OES Mitigation Division

Date	Tasks	People Involved
March 2025	Developed the Public Outreach Engagement Plan to collect feedback from the public on the public draft of the 2025 AHMP.	OEM AHMP Project Team, Cal OES Mitigation Division
	Drafted subsequent sections of the 2025 AHMP including updating existing mitigation actions and developing new mitigation actions as needed.	OEM AHMP Project Team
	Shared drafts of the subsequent sections with internal and external stakeholders for their review.	OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, External Stakeholder Group, Cal OES Mitigation Division
	Met with internal and external stakeholders to obtain feedback on subsequent draft plan elements.	OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, External Stakeholder Group, Cal OES Mitigation Division
April/May 2025	Drafted final sections of the 2025 AHMP and produced a Final Draft AHMP.	OEM AHMP Project Team
	Shared Final Draft of the AHMP with internal and external stakeholders for their review.	OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, External Stakeholder Group, Cal OES Mitigation Division
	Met with internal and external stakeholders to obtain feedback on subsequent Final Draft AHMP.	OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, External Stakeholder Group, Cal OES Mitigation Division
	Produced Final AHMP.	OEM AHMP Project Team

2.2 Stakeholder Engagement

Inclusive stakeholder involvement was essential to the planning process. The County ensured broad representation and participation, consistent with the "Whole Community Approach" outlined in the 2023 Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OAEOP). Key stakeholders that comprised the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee included:

- County departments such as, but not limited to, Public Works, Public Health, and Regional Planning.
- Cities within the operational area (OA) and neighboring communities through Disaster Management Area Coordinators (DMACs) and city representation.
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including environmental and disability advocacy groups.
- Special District partners managing critical infrastructure.
- Representatives of academia and school districts.
- Community representatives from Access and Functional Needs (AFN) populations and historically underrepresented populations.

Regular meetings, workshops, and focus groups were held to gather input and refine mitigation strategies. Stakeholders were contacted and invited to participate in the 2025 AHMP planning process through email (please see email template in Appendix B-3). Stakeholder feedback was documented and incorporated into the plan, ensuring diverse perspectives informed the process. Tables 2-2 and 2-3 includes a list of representatives of each agency that contributed to the planning process.

Table 2-2 Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee – Internal Stakeholder Group

Department/ Agency	Name	Title	Planning Contribution
Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management (OEM AHMP Project Team)	Michael Morin	Emergency Management Coordinator	Functioned as lead planners, led planning meetings, drafted plan, reviewed mitigation actions submitted by departments.
	Matthew Topoozian	Emergency Management Coordinator	

Department/ Agency	Name	Title	Planning Contribution
	Karen Haro	Emergency Management Coordinator	
	Girma Wollela	Emergency Management Coordinator	
Los Angeles County Department of Aging and Disabilities	Mike Tsao	Administrative Deputy	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
	Henry Lopez	Program Manager	
	Carin Anderson	Administrative Services Manager	
	Keilah Kelso	Administrative Services Manager	
Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office – Anti-Racism, Diversity, and Inclusion Initiative	Cesar Sanchez	Senior Analyst	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office – Homeless Initiative	Onnie Williams III	Principal Analyst	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office	Matthew Gosner	Climate Resilience Officer	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.

Department/ Agency	Name	Title	Planning Contribution
Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors	Katharine de la Cruz	Administrative Services Manager	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
	Vanessa Huerta	Safety Officer	
Los Angeles County Department of Economic Opportunity	Maritza Dubie	Human Services Administrator	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles County Department of Health Services	Elaine Forsyth	Senior Nursing Instructor	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
	Isabel Sanchez	Disaster Services Specialist	
Los Angeles County Department of Human Resources	Kevin Halbritter	Deputy Compliance Officer	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation	Ramon Bernal	Disaster Services Analyst	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	Elizabeth Rubin	Epidemiologist	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services	Manuel Gutierrez	Disaster Services Analyst	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.

Department/ Agency	Name	Title	Planning Contribution
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Joseph Marble	Disaster Services Analyst	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
	Loni Eazell	Disaster Services Specialist	
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning	Thuy Hua	Supervising Planner	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
	Edgar De La Torre	Principal Regional Planner	
Los Angeles County Fire Department	Nick Duvally	Deputy Fire Chief	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles County Internal Services Department	Juan-Raul Cardenas	GIS Analyst	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	Jordan Kennedy	Sergeant	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.

Table 2-3 Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee – External Stakeholder Group

Department/Agency	Planning Contribution
Access Services	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Alzheimer's Association California	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Catholic Charities	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.

Department/Agency	Planning Contribution
City of Beverly Hills Emergency Management Division	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
City of Long Beach Disaster Preparedness & Emergency Communications	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
City of Los Angeles Emergency Management Department	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Disability Community Resource Center	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area A	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area B	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area C	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area D	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area E	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area F	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area G	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area H	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Eastern Los Angeles Regional Center	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Emergency Network Los Angeles	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Habitat for Humanity	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.

Department/Agency	Planning Contribution
Harbor Regional Center	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Lanterman Regional Center	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles County Office of Education	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles Regional Food Bank	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Neighborhood Legal Services of Los Angeles County	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Puente Hills Habitat Preservation Authority	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
South Central Los Angeles Regional Center	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Westside Regional Center	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.

2.3 Public Involvement and Outreach

Public outreach efforts aimed to foster transparency, inclusivity, and fortify public trust. The County engaged the public during the planning process through multiple media formats to share information and collect feedback taking into account language and other access and functional needs. A rolling outreach strategy was used to ensure that as each section was drafted and reviewed by planning stakeholders, it was concurrently made available for public commentary. To accomplish this, each section was posted to the Los Angeles County Hazard Mitigation Program website as it was completed by the planning team. A survey designed to gauge community perceptions of hazard risks and mitigation priorities was used on the website (Appendix D). This approach ensured that the public was a key partner in every step of the planning process and had a voice as

each section was being developed by the planning team. A social media campaign using all LA County OEM social media channels was initiated to direct the public to the survey.

To address equity, targeted outreach efforts focused on engaging historically underrepresented communities and AFN populations, using multilingual and accessible materials and culturally appropriate techniques. Aside from public outreach, stakeholders that work with or represent people with access and functional needs, people experiencing homelessness, and a diverse array of cultural groups were targeted to participate in the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee. These measures ensured that the public had meaningful opportunities to participate in shaping the plan.

2.4 Review and Incorporation of Existing Plans and Reports

The planning process included a comprehensive review of existing documents and protocols to ensure consistency and alignment. The 2020 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan served as the foundational document for this update. Additionally, key concepts from the 2023 Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OAEOP), such as Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and disaster management areas, were integrated. The Los Angeles County Climate Vulnerability Assessment provided valuable insights into climate risks and social sensitivity, while local Climate Action Plans ensured alignment with municipal climate adaptation initiatives. Furthermore, the 2021 UASI THIRA (Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment) provided critical data for identifying evolving threats and capability targets, enhancing the accuracy and relevance of the plan. The demographic data from the 2020 U.S. Census was utilized to ensure an accurate representation of Los Angeles County's population, now estimated at over 10 million residents. The demographic breakdown includes 48% Hispanic or Latino, 26% White, 15% Asian, 8% African American, and 3% other, with over 40% speaking a language other than English at home, emphasizing the need for multilingual and culturally appropriate outreach.

Table 2-4 Existing Plans, Maps, and Reports

Plan, Map, or Report	Information to be Incorporated into the 2025 Updated AHMP
Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (2023)	Used to inform Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and Section 7: Mitigation Strategy
Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan (2024)	Safety element mitigation policies used to inform Section 7 – Mitigation Strategy
Los Angeles County Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan (2021)	Used to inform Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and Section 7: Mitigation Strategy for elements related to flood hazards
County of Los Angeles Floodplain Management Plan Progress Report from (2024)	Used to inform Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and Section 7: Mitigation Strategy for elements related to flood hazards
County of Los Angeles Repetitive Loss Area Analysis Progress Report (2021)	Used to inform Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and Section 7: Mitigation Strategy for elements related to flood hazards
Los Angeles County 2045 Climate Action Plan (2024)	Used to inform Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, Section 7: Mitigation Strategy, and Section 4: Climate Change for elements related to hazard risk posed by climate change
Los Angeles County Fire Department Fire Plan (2023)	Used to inform Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and Section 7: Mitigation Strategy for elements related to wildland fire hazards
Our County: Los Angeles Countywide Sustainability Plan (2019)	Used to inform Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, Section 7: Mitigation Strategy, and Section 4: Climate Change for elements related to hazard risk posed by climate change
Los Angeles County Homeless Initiative Strategy Plan (2022)	Used to inform vulnerable populations information across all sections of the plan.
Disability Among Adults in Los Angeles County (2019)	Used to inform vulnerable populations information across all sections of the plan.
Southern California Earthquake Data Center's Earthquake Catalogs (Current as of 2025)	Historical seismic information used in Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment.

Plan, Map, or Report	Information to be Incorporated into the 2025 Updated AHMP
Maritime Tsunami Response Playbooks: Background Information and Guidance for Response and Hazard Mitigation Use (2016)	Historical tsunami information used in Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment.
FEMA Flood Insurance Study, Los Angeles County, California (2020)	Historical flood information used in Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment.
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS): Rainfall and Landslides in Southern California (2015)	Historical landslide information used in Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment.
Burn Scar Information and Maps	Historical fire information used in Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment.

3 Community Profile

3.1 Los Angeles County Overview



Los Angeles County is the most populous county in the United States, encompassing a diverse array of communities, landscapes, and infrastructure. According to the most recent census data, Los Angeles County has a population of approximately 10 million residents of which more than 1 million reside in unincorporated areas. The County's demographics, geographic features, and economic activities present both unique opportunities and significant challenges for hazard mitigation planning. This updated community profile integrates insights from the 2023 Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OAEOP) and reflects changes in population trends, infrastructure development, and climate risks.

The County Operational Area (OA) consists of all political subdivisions within the geographical boundaries of Los Angeles County. It encompasses five supervisorial districts, eight Disaster Management Areas (DMAs), 88 incorporated cities, 80 school districts, and approximately 142 special districts.

3.2 Geography and Land Use



Spanning over 4,000 square miles, Los Angeles County features diverse terrain, including coastal plains, valleys, mountains, islands, and deserts. The County's varied geography includes multiple microclimates that influence its exposure to natural hazards, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, wildfires, floods, and landslides. Urban areas, particularly the City of Los Angeles and its surrounding metropolitan region, are densely populated and heavily developed. In contrast, rural and unincorporated areas often face unique vulnerabilities due to limited infrastructure and resources. Rural areas include the Angeles and Los Padres National Forests, which have small communities, campgrounds, and day use areas. There are also two islands within the County, Santa Catalina and San Clemente. The County also includes a significant amount of Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas where residential and commercial development meets underdeveloped wildland with vegetative fuels. Land use within the County is equally diverse, with a mix of residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and open spaces. Recent urban development in densely populated areas has increased impervious surfaces like concrete and asphalt, which retain heat and create urban heat islands (UHI) that are much hotter than nearby rural areas. This phenomenon elevates temperatures, especially in low-income communities lacking green spaces for cooling. Additionally, urbanization affects stormwater management by reducing natural drainage and exacerbating flooding risks in low-lying areas.

These trends underscore the need for sustainable planning strategies, such as promoting green infrastructure, enhancing stormwater systems, and mitigating heat islands through tree planting and reflective materials. The County's diverse land use must be carefully managed to reduce vulnerabilities while supporting economic growth and environmental sustainability.

3.3 Social Vulnerability

Social vulnerability is a crucial component to Los Angeles County's hazard mitigation planning. The County is home to a diverse population with disparities in income, housing stability, and access to resources. The Los Angeles County Anti-Racism, Diversity, and Inclusion (ARDI) Initiative created a comprehensive Equity Explorer, which is a geospatial tool that explores multiple equity data points across Los Angeles County. The ARDI Equity Explorer includes various layers that visualize social equity, economic opportunity, housing and homelessness, health, justice, built environment, and disaster recovery data. The public can access this data at ceo.lacounty.gov/ardi/tools. Maps created using data from the ARDI Equity Explorer are in Appendix A-8.

The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) defines social vulnerability as a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters to human caused threats. The CDC's Social Vulnerability Index (Figure 3.1) is designed to identify and quantify communities experiencing social vulnerability.

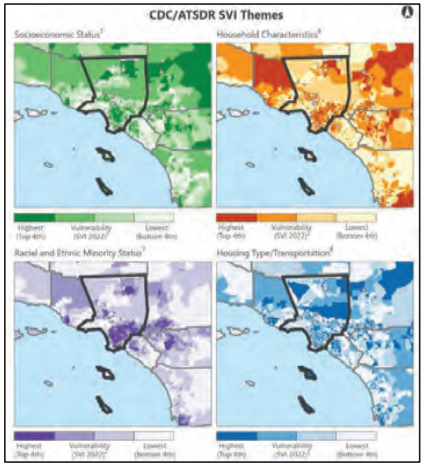


Figure 3.1 CDC Social Vulnerability Index (CDC 2022)

The most recent CDC Social Vulnerability Index score from 2022 for Los Angeles County indicated a high level of vulnerability across four themes: socioeconomic status, household characteristics, racial and ethnic minority status, and housing type/transportation.

Vulnerable populations identified for Los Angeles County that will be considered in the AHMP include:

- **Low-Income Residents**: Individuals living below or near the poverty line are often disproportionately affected by disasters due to limited financial resources for emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.

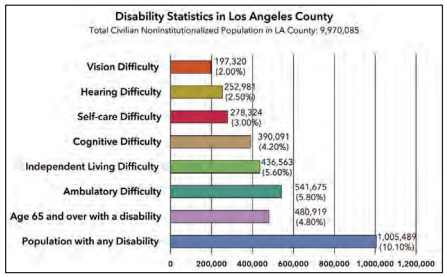


Figure 3.2 Disability Statistics in Los Angeles County (OAEOP 2023)

- **People with Access and Functional Needs (AFN)**: Individuals with Access and Functional needs have increased challenges in preparedness, evacuation, sheltering, accessing emergency services and recovery. Access and Functional Needs include but are not limited to people who have any combination in varying degree of: physical disabilities, intellectual disabilities, developmental disabilities, mental health-related issues, visual impairments, hearing impairments/deaf, mobility impairments, or chronic conditions. AFN also include older adults, infants and children, people living in institutionalized settings, people living below the poverty line or experiencing homelessness, people with limited English proficiency or are non-English speakers, or people who are transportation disadvantaged.



Figure 3. 3 Breakdown of Language at Home in Los Angeles County (OAEOP 2023)

- **People Experiencing Homelessness (PEH)**: With an estimated over 75,000 individuals experiencing homelessness, this population is particularly at risk during extreme weather events and other disasters.
- **Immigration Status**: Fear of engaging with government services based on immigration status can prevent residents from accessing critical resources.

- **Limited English Proficiency:** Over 40% of residents speak a language other than English at home, highlighting the need for multilingual and culturally appropriate outreach efforts. Language accessibility is critical to ensure all residents and visitors can obtain information and services during a disaster. See Figure 3.3 for a breakdown of languages spoken at home in Los Angeles County not including American Sign Language.

The figure below highlights certain variables in Los Angeles County that may increase vulnerability to emergencies and disasters. To address these vulnerabilities, the County's mitigation planning includes equitable strategies designed to reduce risk and enhance resilience among these populations. Targeted outreach, improved access to resources, preparedness education events, and collaboration with community organizations are integral to these efforts.

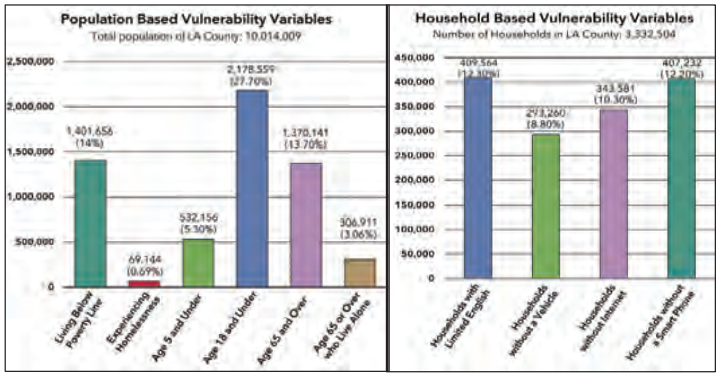


Figure 3.4 Los Angeles County Vulnerability Variables (OAEOP 2023)

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) maintains the National Risk Index, a mapping tool that assesses 18 possible hazards a jurisdiction is susceptible to in combination with the amount of loss that could result from those hazards. Los Angeles County ranks as the community with the most risk in the United States according to the FEMA National Risk Index. According to the National Risk Index, hazards with the highest risk for Los Angeles County include earthquake, wildfires, extreme heat, flooding, high winds, and landslides.

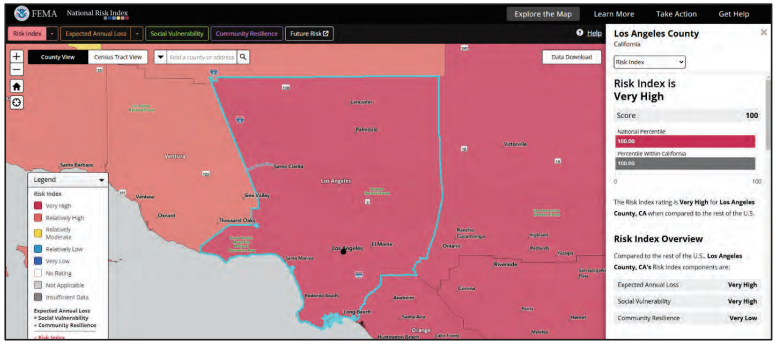


Figure 3.5 FEMA National Risk Index (2025)

3.4 Economy and Critical Infrastructure

Los Angeles County is a global economic hub, hosting industries such as entertainment, technology, manufacturing, and international trade. The Port of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach collectively form one of the world's busiest trade gateways, underscoring the importance of protecting critical infrastructure from hazards including those exacerbated by climate change. Critical facilities provide services and functions essential to a community, especially during and after a disaster. Common types of critical facilities include but are not limited to fire stations, police stations, hospitals, schools, and utilities. Critical facilities may also include places that can be used for sheltering, cooling centers, staging purposes, or other large public gathering spots such as community centers and libraries. Critical facilities include those operated by non-governmental and business partners vital for redevelopment or

economic security. When these are affected by a disaster, the County provides businesses and workers impacted by the disaster with vital information and resources. This allows them to maneuver effectively through disaster response toward recovery using its network of job centers and business hubs.

Other critical infrastructure includes the facilities and industries that enable all facets of society to function, including but not limited to the following community lifelines:

- **Safety and Security**: The myriad of local law enforcement, fire and rescue, emergency management, schools, and other government services that maintain public safety and security.
- **Communications:** The interconnected network of infrastructure owners and operators of communications systems such as internet, telephone, cellular and other communications towers, cable, satellite, and more.
- **Transportation Networks**: The County's extensive network of roadways, highways, railways, transit systems, and airports is essential for daily operations and disaster response.
- **Energy Systems**: Power generation facilities, energy distribution networks, and pipelines are vulnerable to multiple types of hazards and threats.
- **Water and Wastewater Systems**: Drought conditions and aging infrastructure at the over 220 different water agencies in Los Angeles County pose risks to water availability and quality.
- **Healthcare Facilities**: Over 100 hospitals and numerous clinics serve the County, requiring robust contingency plans to maintain operations during disasters.
- **Food and Shelter:** The vast system of food production (i.e., agriculture), distribution, and retail along with community housing or sheltering.

3.5 Climate and Environmental Conditions

Los Angeles County faces escalating risks from climate change, significantly impacting its environment, economy, and communities. These challenges include rising temperatures, prolonged droughts, more frequent and severe extreme weather events, and their cascading effects. These risks highlight the critical need for adaptive planning to protect vulnerable populations, infrastructure, and natural resources. Key climate-

related considerations referenced in the Los Angeles County Climate Action Plan that will be addressed in this AHMP include, but are not limited to:

- **Extreme Weather Events:** Extreme temperatures in the Los Angeles region are expected to increase. Both dry and wet extremes are projected to intensify, leading to longer dry periods than historically experienced. These dry periods are expected to be followed by significantly wetter conditions, including atmospheric rivers bringing more intense rainfall. This pattern may result in increased water scarcity, mudslides, and flooding.
- **Sea-Level Rise**: Coastal communities are at heightened risk of flooding and erosion, threatening homes, businesses, and critical infrastructure. Sea level rise can exacerbate the impacts of high tides, storm surges, and heavy precipitation, and can lead to increased coastal flooding and shoreline erosion.
- **Increasing Wildfire Risk**: Climate change has intensified wildfire seasons, particularly in the County's mountainous, wildland urban interface (WUI), and new and undeveloped regions. Wildfires are projected to increase in frequency and intensity including in some areas not historically impacted by wildfire.

In response, the County has prioritized integrating climate adaptation strategies into its hazard mitigation planning, as outlined in the Climate Vulnerability Assessment and the OAEOP.

3.6 Regional Collaboration and Planning Efforts

Los Angeles County's size and complexity necessitates collaboration with numerous jurisdictions, agencies, and community organizations. The County is designated as the Operational Area Coordinator and functions as an intermediate level in the State of California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). In accordance with SEMS, the County serves as the communications and coordination link between local governments within Los Angeles County and the state government. Partnerships with academic institutions, non-profits, and private sector stakeholders support data collection, public engagement, and innovative mitigation strategies. Additionally, the County has also adopted Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) as the primary emergency management coordination structure. ESFs group function-specific stakeholders who will coordinate throughout all phases of emergency management,

including function-specific mitigation activities. For more information on regional emergency management collaboration and planning, reference the OAEOP.

3.7 Implications for Hazard Mitigation Planning

Understanding the community is a critical aspect in hazard mitigation planning. This community profile will inform key considerations in subsequent sections of the AHMP including but not limited to the following:

- **Targeted Outreach:** Include vulnerable populations and the business community in the planning process through equitable public outreach.
- **Infrastructure Resilience:** Prioritize the protection of critical infrastructure, including ports and transportation networks, energy systems, and water and wastewater systems, among others.
- **Climate Adaptation:** Develop strategies to mitigate the impacts of climate change, focusing on urban heat islands, sea-level rise, and wildfire risks.
- **Regional Coordination:** Strengthen direct collaboration within the OA between the County, local jurisdictions, special districts, unified school districts, the business community and cross-sector non-governmental partners to enhance awareness, preparedness, and response capabilities.
- **Transparent & Open Communication:** Ensure communications are accessible, and clear to advance public trust and safety. Develop dashboards to demonstrate progress.

4 Climate Change

4.1 Climate Change Overview

Climate change refers to the changing effect of the Earth's climate system over time, including changes in temperature, precipitation, and wind patterns. Climate change had significant impacts on Los Angeles County, affecting various aspects of life, environment, infrastructure, and sustainable development, and presents increasing risks from amplified hazards and changing baselines (e.g., sea level) into the future. The rate of climate change has significantly accelerated over the last three decades and trends continues. This plan addresses the effects of climate change related to disasters within the County and strategies to mitigate risks, focusing on preparedness, resilience and equity.

Climate change contributes to more frequent and intense disasters, such as floods, wildfires, drought and excessive heat. Rising temperatures and changing weather patterns pose health risks, like heat-related illnesses, respiratory issues, and the spread of diseases. Hazard mitigation efforts aim to reduce the impacts and effects of greater hazards due to climate change. The economic impact of climate change has been substantial, affecting industries such as agriculture, tourism, and insurance with increasing risks due to accelerating climate changes.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions are the main driver of climate change, which causes increased frequency, duration, and severity of extreme weather and climate-related disasters. Climate change exacerbates air pollution, leading to poor air quality and health issues. GHG emissions from residential buildings, commercial and institutional facilities, manufacturing industries and construction, energy industries, oil and natural gas systems. transportation, fossil energy, wildfires and other sources contribute to increased particulate matter and other pollutants in the air.

4.2 Integrating Climate Change into Hazard Profiles

Integrating climate change into hazard profiles involves assessing the current and future impacts of climate change on various hazards and incorporating this information into planning and mitigation strategies. This section highlights how climate change relates to these hazards and how the county is addressing climate change through hazard mitigation efforts which help protect the county's residents and economies from the adverse effects of climate changes and climate-amplified events.

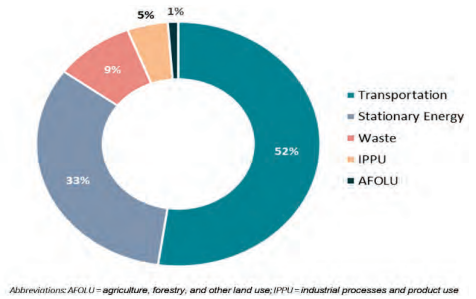


Figure 4.1 Sources of GHG Emissions from within Los Angeles County (LA County 2024; 2045 Climate Action Plan)

4.2.1 Extreme Heat

Increasing temperatures and high heat events is one of the most conspicuous results of and a direct correlation between GHG pollution and climate change. Excessive temperatures in the Los Angeles region are expected to increase significantly more very hot days and warm nights. In addition to increasing baseline temperatures and extreme heat due to climate change, heat islands exacerbate temperatures and high heat events. As development occurs and darker paved surfaces replace open land and vegetation, these areas become warmer forming an "island" of heat. Los Angeles County experiences more frequent and excessive heat due to climate change. This is currently a major risk and with unmitigated GHG emissions increasing heat will lead to even greater health issues, increased energy demand for cooling, and other strains on infrastructure.

4.2.2 Flooding

Flooding in Los Angeles County occurs due to extreme rainfall events causing flash floods, riverine flooding, and increased surface water. Coastal areas in Los Angeles County are vulnerable to sea- level rise (SLR), which exacerbates coastal hazards like floods, storm surges, and chronic erosion. Other related hazards include flooding near

the mouths of streams and channels, landslides, and seawater well intrusion. SLR exacerbates the impacts of high tides, storm surges, and heavy precipitation flooding, and continued SLR will lead to more life safety concerns and increased damage to property and infrastructure.

4.2.3 Drought

Prolonged droughts have become more common, affecting the water supply, agriculture, and ecosystems of Los Angeles County. Dry and wet extremes are projected to increase and are likely to cause drier periods than what the region has historically experienced.

Southern California projected to get drier, while Northern California will increase in temperature. This will result in loss of snowpack within the Sierra Nevada Mountain range, meaning less water for all Californians including farmers, residents, and utilities. The State Water Resource Control Board proclaimed several water conservation emergency regulations due to severe drought conditions that requires commercial, industrial, and residential conservation efforts. Proclamations include:

- **January 4, 2022:** State Water Board adopted the prohibited wasteful water uses emergency regulation
- **May 24, 2022:** the State Water Board adopted the emergency regulation to ban decorative grass watering like non-functional turf irrigation
- **December 7, 2022:** the State Water Board readopted the prohibited wasteful water uses emergency regulation,
- **May 26, 2023:** the State Water Board readopted the emergency regulation to ban decorative grass watering.

4.2.4 Wildfire

A wildfire is an unplanned and uncontrolled fire in an area of combustible vegetation. These fires can easily spread beyond the natural areas primarily involving and have a potential to cause damages outside of the perimeter. Wildfire probability depends on local weather conditions, outdoor activities and any preceding conditions (e.g., lots of rain leading to vegetation growth and then drying conditions), and a potential ignition (e.g., lightning strike, arson, debris burning, electrical equipment failure, car tailpipe, etc.). The frequency and intensity of wildfires has increased driven by higher

temperatures, lower precipitation, lower relative humidity, and prolonged droughts. These events have caused loss of life, destroy and/or damage to property, infrastructure, the environment and pose greater risks due to historical development patterns. The timeline of major wildfire events and acreage burned in Los Angeles County is listed at Section 6.2 of the plan.

4.3 Climate Mitigation Strategies

Los Angeles County is actively addressing climate change and implementing hazard mitigation strategies to reduce its impacts and build long-term resilience. The County faces increasing risks from excessive heat, wildfires, droughts, floods, and sea-level rise, all of which threaten communities, infrastructure, and natural resources.

To address many of these challenges, the County has developed comprehensive climate plans and strategies that integrate climate adaptation, sustainable land use, emergency preparedness, and environmental conservation. By enforcing building codes, investing in green infrastructure, and strengthening community preparedness, Los Angeles County aims to minimize risks and enhance disaster resilience. These efforts align with state and federal climate policies and are designed to protect both current and future generations while encouraging a more sustainable and livable environment for all.

4.3.1 Climate Resilience Plans and Actions

- **Los Angeles County 2045 Climate Action Plan (2045 CAP):** Establishes aggressive targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve carbon neutrality by 2045.
- **Water Conservation & Drought Resilience Measures:** Implements mandatory water restrictions, promotes rainwater harvesting, and expands groundwater recharge and water recycling projects.
- **Wildfire Mitigation & Vegetation Management Programs:** Enforces Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) codes, increases forest management techniques, aligned with Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) principles and practices of our native indigenous communities, and strengthens fire-resistant building and landscape requirements.

- **Green Infrastructure & Urban Cooling Initiatives:** Expands tree planting aligned with TEK principles and practices, investigates removing hard (paved) surfaces, and planting groundcover, utilizes and promotes public cooling centers and home heat preparedness, and encourages the use of reflective "cool" roofing and surfaces to mitigate the urban heat island (UHI) effect.
- **Heat Action Plan:** Develops strategies to reduce the adverse health impacts of excessive heat through public shade structures, cooling centers, building codes, and increased public awareness campaigns for all susceptible to extreme heat.

These strategic actions reflect Los Angeles County's commitment to tackling climate change. By integrating proactive policies, indigenous-informed practices, community-driven solutions, and resilient infrastructure, Los Angeles County, is not only mitigating current risks but also preparing for a future where communities can thrive in an ever-changing dynamic environment.

4.4 Climate Change Conclusion

Through proactive policies and community engagement, Los Angeles County strives to navigate the complexities of a changing climate and safeguard its people, environment, infrastructure and economies. This approach helps minimize the risks and impacts associated with climate-related hazards. Addressing climate change in hazard mitigation help enhance safer, healthier, and more sustainable communities.

5 Integrating Access and Functional Needs (AFN) into Hazard Mitigation

5.1 AFN Introduction

Modern hazard mitigation planning increasingly recognizes that resilient communities must address the needs of all residents –including those with access and functional needs (AFN). Historically, individuals with disabilities (i.e. including but not limited to, youth, those economically depressed, pregnant, etc.), chronic health conditions, language barriers, or transportation disadvantages have been underrepresented in emergency planning. As evidenced by the best practices for stakeholder inclusion and further supported by national preparedness frameworks, integrating AFN considerations leads to plans that are more inclusive and effective. By proactively engaging AFN populations and support agencies in every phase, from preparedness through recovery, a hazard mitigation plan can reduce losses, improve evacuation and sheltering outcomes, and build trust between emergency management agencies and the communities they serve.

5.2 Inclusion of AFN and Vulnerable Populations in Planning

A major component of effective mitigation planning is a "whole community" approach. Incorporating AFN voices into the planning process is crucial because these stakeholders offer real-world insights into the challenges they face during emergencies. Key steps to this process include, but are not limited to:

- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Ensure that representatives from disability advocacy groups, community-based organizations, and service providers (such as local health departments and transportation agencies) are engaged early in the planning process. Their firsthand experiences help identify practical barriers that might otherwise be overlooked.
- **Public Participation:** Incorporating public stakeholders through meetings, surveys, and other outreach to capture the diverse needs of AFN populations. This input is vital to overcoming historical marginalization and ensuring that mitigation actions are relevant and equitable to the entire population.
- **Ongoing Interagency Collaboration:** Develop a hazard mitigation planning advisory committee and interagency working groups that include AFN stakeholders. These groups can guide both the planning process and the review of existing plans, ensuring that AFN issues are fully integrated from the outset.

5.2.1 Integrating AFN into the Overall AHMP

Integrating AFN considerations is not a stand-alone task; it must be interlaced throughout the entire hazard mitigation planning process. This includes:

- **Risk Assessments:** Incorporate AFN data into all risk assessments to ensure that the specific vulnerabilities of these populations are reflected in hazard maps and vulnerability index data.
- **Mitigation Strategy Development:** Ensure that every mitigation action is examined for its impact on AFN populations. For example, when planning for flood control or wildfire prevention projects, review how these projects can be improved to meet the needs of people with access and functional needs.
- **Plan Review and Update:** Ensure planning processes include regular AFN review and updates. Includes but not limited to:
    - Surveys of community needs
    - Consultations with AFN advisory groups
    - Integration of new technological or infrastructural solutions
- **Funding and Resource Allocation:** Clearly identify funding streams and resource commitments for AFN-specific projects. This could involve targeted grants from federal programs (e.g., Hazard Mitigation Assistance), state funding dedicated to accessible infrastructure improvements, and local resources such as the Productivity Investment Fund that can be accessed to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of County operations.

5.3 Assessment of AFN Needs

Understanding the specific needs of AFN populations requires both quantitative and qualitative approaches:

- **Data Collection and Risk Assessment:** Use existing resources, community surveys, outreach and risk assessments to help identify the number and types of individuals with AFN at the local community level. Evaluate the regional geographic distribution, vulnerabilities, and specific requirements before and after emergencies.

- **Frameworks for Analysis:** Adopt structured methodologies such as C-MIST (Communication, Maintaining Health, Independence, Support, Safety, and Transportation) to assess/ document AFN requirements.



- **C-MIST Explanation**
    - **Communication**: Individuals with hearing, vision, cognitive, or speech limitations may require alternative communication methods to receive or express information during emergencies.
    - **Medical / Health Needs**: People with complex medical conditions rely on medications, medical equipment, or specialized care to maintain their health and prevent complications.
    - **Independence**: Those who use mobility devices, assistive technology, or service animals need uninterrupted access to maintain their independence and daily functions.
    - **Supervision & Safety**: Some individuals require continuous support for safety, comfort, or emotional well-being, including those with memory issues, psychiatric conditions, or intellectual disabilities.
    - **Transportation**: Individuals without personal transportation or with mobility limitations need accessible and reliable options, especially in emergencies and evacuations.
- **Integrating Vulnerability Assessments:** Leverage tools from local climate vulnerability assessments and hazard mitigation plan reviews to identify areas where AFN populations overlap with high-risk zones (e.g., flood plains,

wildfire-prone areas). This integration helps prioritize mitigation actions in regions where vulnerable populations are most exposed.

5.4 Coordination with AFN Support Agencies

Effective mitigation planning requires robust coordination with both governmental and nongovernmental agencies that serve AFN populations. Best practices include:

- **Formal Partnerships:** Establish relationships and partnerships with agencies such as public health departments, social services, transportation authorities, community-based organizations, and disability advocacy organizations. These partnerships ensure that there is clear, ongoing communication and that roles and responsibilities are delineated before, during, and after disasters.
- **Joint Training and Exercises:** Conduct regular joint meetings, and exercises that include AFN components and identify additional resources to support the needs of the AFN community. These actions will help prepare all stakeholders to work together during a crisis and help identify gaps in current plans.
- **Outreach and Information Dissemination:** Ensure that all information, both pre-incident preparedness messages, response measures and post-incident recovery plans are accessible to all audiences. This includes using multiple languages, various communication formats (e.g., large-print, audio, sign-language, and digital formats), and culturally appropriate messaging to reach all segments of the community.

5.5 AFN Conclusion

A hazard mitigation plan builds a foundation for a resilient, inclusive community. By ensuring that AFN and other vulnerable populations are included in every phase of planning, from initial stakeholder engagement to the development of tailored mitigation actions and coordinated response strategies, communities can minimize disaster impacts and foster long-term resilience. Drawing on best practices from national frameworks and local planning guides, and by implementing ADA-compliant shelter operations, emergency managers can create a plan that truly serves every member of the community. This inclusive approach not only saves lives and property during disasters but also strengthens community trust and the overall effectiveness of emergency management efforts.

6 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

6.1 Hazard Identification Overview

The hazard identification and risk assessment process provide a foundation for Los Angeles County's hazard mitigation planning efforts by identifying, profiling, and assessing the risks associated with natural, technological, and human-caused hazards. This section builds on the framework established in the 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan, incorporating insights from the 2023 Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OAEOP), the 2024 Los Angeles Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), the Los Angeles County Climate Vulnerability Assessment, the State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) National Risk Index.

Based on these sources hazards were included and addressed in the 2025 AHMP according to their frequency, severity and impact to Los Angeles County, see below Table 6-1. Hazards that did not meet the threshold of moderate risk will not be prioritized within the plan. Additionally, three new natural hazards (Extreme Heat, Drought, and Severe Wind/Tornado) and four human-caused hazards (Mass Violence, Cyber Incidents, Transportation Incidents, and Public Health Emergencies) are included in the 2025 AHMP.

Table 6-1 Hazard Inclusion/ Omission

Hazard	Comment
Earthquake	Hazard is included in the plan due to its high frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Wildfire	Hazard is included in the plan due to its high frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Heat Wave	Hazard is included in the plan due to its high frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Tornado	Hazard is included in the plan due to its high frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. Tornado is incorporated with the Severe Wind/ Tornado hazard profile.
Land Movement	Hazard is included in the plan due to its high frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.

Hazard	Comment
Lightning	Hazard is included in the plan due to its high frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. Lightening is incorporated with the Wildfire and Flooding hazard profiles.
Flooding	Hazard is included in the plan due to its frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. The Flooding hazard profile incorporates both Riverine and Coastal Flooding.
Drought	Hazard is included in the plan due to its frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Strong Wind	Hazard is included in the plan due to its frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. Strong Wind is incorporated with the Severe Wind and Tornado hazard profile.
Tsunami	Hazard is included in the plan due to its frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Winter Weather	Hazard is omitted from the plan due to its minimal frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Hail	Hazard is omitted from the plan due to its minimal frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Avalanche	Hazard is omitted from the plan due to its minimal frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Cold Wave	Hazard is omitted from the plan due to its lack of frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Hurricane	Hazard is omitted from the plan due to its lack of frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Ice Storm	Hazard is omitted from the plan due to its lack of frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Volcanic Activity	Hazard is omitted from the plan due to its lack of frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.

Los Angeles County faces a wide range of hazards due to its geographic diversity, population density, and economic significance. The following hazards were identified and prioritized from the previously mentioned sources based on historical occurrences, potential impacts, and future risks:

1. Wildfire
2. Earthquake
3. Extreme Heat
4. Drought
5. Flooding
6. Dam Failure
7. Land Movement
8. Tsunami
9. Severe Wind and Tornado
10. Mass Violence
11. Cybersecurity Incidents
12. Transportation Incidents
13. Public Health Emergencies

Among these hazards, six were identified to be potentially exacerbated by climate change including wildfire, extreme heat, drought, flooding, land movement, and severe wind and tornadoes. Additional human-caused hazards were included based on the 2024 THIRA including mass violence, cybersecurity incidents, transportation incidents, and public health emergencies. The results of the public Personal Disaster Impact Survey validated that these hazards are of significant concern to county residents. A risk assessment table comparing hazards to critical infrastructure is in Appendix C.

Table 6-2 Changes in Development and Vulnerability

Hazard	Change (Increase/ Decrease)	Reason
Earthquake	No Change	While new construction adheres to modern seismic codes aging infrastructure in high seismic zones remain vulnerable. Continued population growth in older neighborhoods with limited

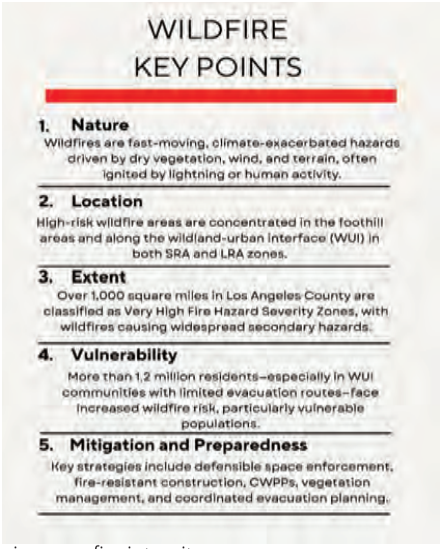
Hazard	Change (Increase/ Decrease)	Reason
		retrofitting increases overall exposure.
Wildfire (Lightning)	Increase in Vulnerability	Urban expansion into Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) areas has increased the number of homes at risk. Post 2020 development in high fire severity zones has continued, though defensible space regulations and new fire-safe planning are improving resilience for new builds.
Extreme Heat	Increase in Vulnerability	Population density, urban heat islands, and development in inland valleys increases exposure. Older multi-family units without air conditioning remain a concern. More outdoor workers and people experiencing homelessness (PEH) add to vulnerable population.
Land Movement	Stable to Slight Increase	Most new development avoids known landslide-prone areas due to zoning and geotechnical review. However, climate-driven precipitation variability and wildfires continue to destabilize slopes in developed areas.
Flooding (Lightning)	Increase in Vulnerability	New impervious surfaces from development increase stormwater runoff. Older flood control infrastructure is strained under heavier, more frequent rain events.

Hazard	Change (Increase/ Decrease)	Reason
Drought	Increase in Vulnerability	Continued population growth and water demand in arid and semi-arid zones has outpaced gains in conservation. Agricultural vulnerability persists in high desert areas.
Severe Wind and Tornado	Increase in Vulnerability	Los Angeles County is experiencing more frequent and intense wind events, including tornadoes. As urban development expands, tree canopies and overhead utilities in densely developed areas continue to contribute to cascading hazards. In response, efforts are underway to underground utility lines in high-risk areas.
Tsunami	Stable	Revised tsunami inundation maps have refined the at-risk zones. New developments in coastal areas are largely outside the updated hazard areas or comply with stricter coastal building codes.
Dam Failure	Stable/ Slight Increase	While no new major dams have been constructed in recent years, downstream development continues to increase population and critical infrastructure exposure within inundation zones.



6.2 Wildfire

6.2.1 Nature



Wildfires are fast-moving, uncontrolled fires that consume vegetation and rapidly spread, often threatening lives, structures, and infrastructure. These fires can be ignited by natural causes, such as lightning, or human activities, including unattended campfires, downed power lines, and arson. The increasing frequency, duration, and intensity of wildfires in Los Angeles County are possibly linked to the changing climate, with hotter temperatures, prolonged droughts, and reduced humidity levels making the region highly susceptible to fires.

Factors Influencing Wildfire Behavior

- **Topography**: Fires spread more rapidly on steep slopes and are often driven by the Santa Ana winds.
- **Fuel Load**: Dense, dry vegetation and high tree mortality increase fire intensity.
- **Weather Conditions**: High temperatures, strong winds, and low humidity elevate fire risk, with the changing climate contributing to a lengthened fire season.

Wildfires also create secondary hazards such as poor air quality, landslides, flooding, and debris flows–especially in areas with recent burn scars where vegetation loss increases soil instability.

6.2.2 Location

Los Angeles County is one of the most wildfire-prone regions in the United States. Based on the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) maps, significant wildfire risk exists in the Santa Monica Mountains, San Gabriel Mountains, Palos Verdes Hills, and Puente Hills. The 2024 THIRA and Los Angeles County Climate Vulnerability Assessment identify an increasing risk to communities located in or near these high-risk areas.

Los Angeles County has three primary wildfire management zones:

- **Federal Responsibility Areas (FRAs):** Lands administered or controlled by the federal government where federal agencies have administrative and protection responsibility for wildfires.
- **State Responsibility Areas (SRAs):** Wildland areas where CAL FIRE is responsible for suppression efforts.
- **Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs):** Developed regions where local agencies, such as Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD), provide fire protection.

For a better visual representation of this Wildfire Hazard within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A. Included in Appendix A are several Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps for reference.

6.2.3 Extent

According to CAL FIRE's Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) maps, Los Angeles County contains:

- 386.06 square miles (8.11%) classified as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) in Local Responsibility Areas, LRAs.
- 625.01 square miles (13.13%) classified as Very High (FHSZ) in State Responsibility Areas, SRAs.

Wildfires pose a significant threat not only through the immediate damage they cause to lives, property, and natural resources, but also through the secondary hazards that continue after the flames are extinguished.

In the aftermath of a fire, communities often face increased risks of flash floods, debris flows, and degraded air quality. These post-fire impacts can compound the initial destruction, placing additional strain on infrastructure, health systems, and recovery efforts.

6.2.4 History

Los Angeles County has experienced numerous devastating wildfires in recent decades, including:

- **Canyon Fire (1968) –** Burned 22,000 acres, destroyed 147 homes, and led to mass evacuations.
- **Old Topanga Fire (1993) –** Consumed 16,516 acres, destroying 388 structures and causing three fatalities.
- **Sayre Fire (2008) –** Destroyed 489 structures, including over 600 mobile homes.
- **Station Fire (2009) –** The largest fire in Los Angeles County history, burning 160,577 acres, destroying 209 structures, and causing two firefighter fatalities.
- **Woolsey Fire (2018) –** Burned 96,949 acres, destroyed 1,643 structures, and resulted in three fatalities.
- **Bobcat Fire (2020) –** Scorched 115,796 acres, destroying 171 structures and damaging numerous infrastructures in the Angeles National Forest.
- **Palisades Fire (2025) –** Resulted in significant destruction and loss of life, burning 23,707 acres, destroyed approximately 6,833 structures, and causing 12 civilian fatalities.
- **Eaton Fire (2025) –** Resulted in significant destruction and loss of life, burning 14,021 acres, destroying approximately 9,418 structures, and causing 17 civilian fatalities.

These fires highlight the increasing frequency and intensity of wildfires, emphasizing the urgent need for stronger mitigation and preparedness efforts.

The Los Angeles County area has experienced federally declared wildfires and are shown in the table below. There have been no state proclamations for wildfires in the last five years.

Federally Declared Wildfire/Fire Management Assistance Declaration in Los Angeles County from 1/1/2020 to 3/28/2025

Date	Incident Name	No.	Category
1/8/2025	California Wildfires and Winds	4856	Federal Declaration
1/8/2025	California Eaton Fire	5550	Fire Management Assistance Declaration
1/8/2025	California Hurst Fire	5551	Fire Management Assistance Declaration
1/7/2025	California Palisades Fire	5549	Fire Management Assistance Declaration
12/10/2024	California Franklin Fire	5548	Fire Management Assistance Declaration
9/11/2024	California Bridge Fire	5537	Fire Management Assistance Declaration
10/16/2020	California Wildfires	4569	Federal Declaration
9/13/2020	California Bobcat Fire	5374	Fire Management Assistance Declaration

6.2.5 Probability

With several guaranteed wildfires each year, the probability of wildfire ignition in Los Angeles County is gradually increasing, driven largely by climate change. There is a 100% chance of a fire occurring each year within the geographic planning area. Historically, wildfires occurred between June and November, but recent years have shown a year-round fire season due to hotter, drier conditions and more intense weather variability.

Longer dry periods, reduced humidity, and increased temperatures, coupled with historic drought and vegetation die-off, have created critically dry fuel beds. These events make even small ignition sources capable of generating major wildfires.

Santa Ana winds continue to serve as a major accelerant, contributing to rapid fire spread and severe fire behavior. When combined with urban encroachment into fire-prone areas, these conditions elevate both the frequency and destructiveness of wildfires.

Projections from the 2024 THIRA and the LA County Climate Vulnerability Assessment confirm that wildfire probability will continue to rise unless significant fuel reduction, land use planning, and climate adaptation strategies are implemented across all jurisdictions.

The 2024 THIRA estimates that:

- Over 1.2 million residents live in high-risk wildfire zones.
- Communities near the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) are at the greatest risk, especially those with limited evacuation routes, and the Access and Functional Needs community.
- Vulnerable populations, including seniors, low-income households, and people with disabilities, face heightened challenges during evacuations.

6.2.6 Vulnerability

Los Angeles County faces high wildfire vulnerability due to its extensive Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), with over 1.2 million residents that live in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZs). These communities are particularly susceptible because many homes lack defensible space, fire-resistant construction, or adequate emergency access.

Vulnerable populations including (but not limited to): seniors, individuals with disabilities, low-income households, and those dependent on electrical medical equipment, face significant evacuation and health risks during wildfire events, especially in WUI communities with limited ingress/egress and high fuel loads.

SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT BREAKDOWN		
Supervisorial District	**Population in High-Risk Wildfire Zones**	**Percentage of District Population**
District 1	**150,000**	**12%**
District 2	**75,000**	**6%**
District 3	**425,000**	**30%**
District 4	**250,000**	**20%**
District 5	**500,000**	**32%**

Contextual Overview

Very High FHSZ in LRA jurisdiction includes dense hillside residential areas under local fire authority responsibility. These are some of the most vulnerable communities due to terrain, vegetation, and constrained emergency access.

Critical infrastructure is also at risk, with wildfire exposure threatening fire stations, law enforcement facilities, hospitals, utilities, transportation corridors, and emergency communication systems. Disruption to these essential services during wildfire events can compound vulnerabilities and delay response and recovery. For a better understanding of critical infrastructure at risk please see Appendix C.

Total Facilities Affected:

- **Very High LRA**: 120
- **High SRA**: 8
- **Very High SRA**: 76

With the continued expansion of developments into fire-prone areas has significantly increased wildfire risk. Many homes in the WUI lack proper defensible space and fire-resistant building materials, making them particularly vulnerable. Additionally, limited evacuation routes in some WUI communities create challenges for emergency response and evacuations. Stricter zoning laws, building regulations, and vegetation management policies are the best practices to reduce risk.

Department/ Agency	Very High FHSZ (LRA)	High FHSZ (SRA)	Very High FHSZ (SRA)
Animal Care and Control	1	0	1
Fire Department	39	1	14
Health Services	1	0	0
Library	7	1	2
LACMA / NHM	1	0	0
Office of Education	3	0	3
Other County Offices	0	0	0
Parks & Recreation	13	1	12
Public Health	52	4	41
Public Works	0	0	0
Sheriff's Department	3	1	3

Wildfires threaten essential infrastructure, including:

- **Transportation**: Damage to roads and bridges affects evacuation and emergency response.
- **Utilities**: Power lines, gas pipelines, and water infrastructure, including dams, are vulnerable to fire damage.
- **Emergency Services**: Public safety and healthcare facilities near wildfire-prone areas face operational disruptions.
- **Public Services**: Parks, libraries, schools, and other public areas could be lost or damaged.

New emerging patterns suggest that climate change may be influencing wildfire risks in Los Angeles County through:

- **Extending fire seasons:** Historically, peak fire season occurred from June to November, but fires are now starting and burning year-round.
- **Increasing fuel dryness:** Higher temperatures and prolonged droughts reduce vegetation moisture levels, making fires more intense.
- **Raising fire frequency:** Hotter, drier conditions contribute to more frequent ignitions, particularly in WUI areas.

Extent of Exposure

- **Total Area Exposed**: 243.72 sq mi
- **Supervisorial Districts (SD) Impacted**:
    - **SD3**: 117.95 sq mi (27.29%)
    - **SD5**: 95.61 sq mi (3.36%)
    - **SD1**: 16.23 sq mi (4.60%)
    - **SD4**: 9.10 sq mi (4.27%)
    - **SD2**: 4.83 sq mi (1.33%)

For a better visual representation of this Wildfire Hazard within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for several Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps.

6.2.7 Impacts

Impacts for past fires vary depending on scope and severity, including the January 2025 fires, including the Palisades and Eaton Fires, resulted in widespread destruction across Los Angeles County, burning over 37,000 acres and destroying more than 16,000 structures combined, with nearly 30 civilian fatalities. These events caused cascading impacts such as prolonged power outages, degraded water pressure affecting firefighting and residential supply, and overwhelmed emergency services. Transportation routes and communications infrastructure were disrupted. Communities, especially in the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), experienced major economic losses due to the destruction of homes, businesses, and public facilities. Post-fire hazards like debris flows and landslides further compounded recovery challenges, with water infrastructure contamination and sedimentation requiring emergency remediation. The scope and severity of these fires underscore the increasing vulnerability of critical infrastructure and the urgent need for enhanced mitigation strategies across high-risk zones.

Problem Statement

Many hillside communities within LRA Very High FHSZ zones face critical access and water supply issues during fires. These areas often include aging structures and narrow roads, complicating firefighting and evacuation. Investments in defensible space, local code enforcement, and community wildfire protection planning are vital to saving lives and minimizing losses.

6.2.8 Mitigation and Preparedness

Los Angeles County is implementing a multi-agency approach to mitigate wildfire risks.

Key strategies include:

- **Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs):** Strengthening fire prevention measures in high-risk areas.
- **Community Preparedness:** Educating residents on wildfire readiness through outreach campaigns, emergency alert systems, and neighborhood preparedness programs.
- **Defensible Space Requirements:** Enforcing brush clearance around structures.
- **Enhanced Building Codes:** Promoting fire-resistant materials for new developments.
- **Vegetation Management:** Reducing fuel loads through prescribed burns and hazardous tree removal.
- **Evacuation Planning:** Improving coordination between OEM, LASD, LACoFD, and other jurisdictions to ensure clear evacuation policies and procedures.

Additional details on the County's proactive and ongoing efforts to reduce wildfire risk, including long-term planning, infrastructure hardening, and community-based initiatives, is located in the dedicated section titled "Mitigation Strategies."

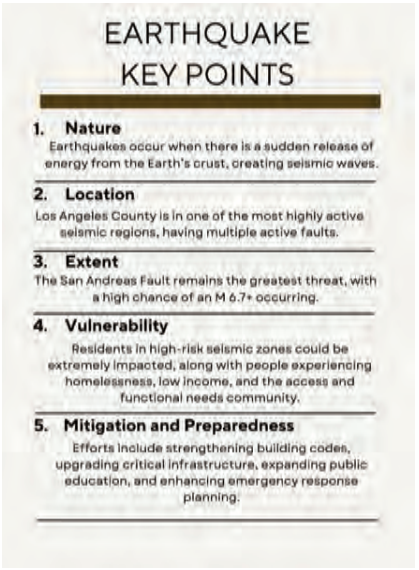
6.2.9 Summary

Wildfires remain one of the most significant hazards in Los Angeles County, posing risks to life, property, and critical infrastructure. The expansion of development into WUI areas, increasing fire severity due to climate change, and ongoing challenges with evacuation and mitigation require proactive, coordinated efforts across agencies. Strengthening fire prevention policies, improving emergency response coordination, and integrating climate adaptation measures are essential to enhancing wildfire resilience for Los Angeles County.



6.3 Earthquake

6.3.1 Nature



Earthquakes occur due to the sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust, generating seismic waves that cause ground shaking. These events, often triggered by movement along fault lines, vary in intensity depending on factors such as magnitude, depth, and proximity to populated areas. In addition to the initial shaking, secondary hazards such as surface faulting, liquefaction, landslides, tsunamis, and aftershocks can worsen the damage. Los Angeles County, located in a highly active seismic region, faces significant risks from these natural events, necessitating extensive mitigation efforts and preparedness planning.

- The most common effects of earthquakes include violent shaking, structural damage, and disruptions to infrastructure.
- Secondary effects can include, but are not limited to, utilities outages, traffic congestion and transportation systems being impassable, and an increase of fire risks, from broken gas and water lines.

- Earthquakes occur with little to no warning, making preparedness essential for minimizing loss of life and property.

6.3.2 Location

Los Angeles County is one of the most seismically active regions in the United States, with multiple active fault systems capable of generating destructive earthquakes.

Major faults include:

- San Andreas Fault – Capable of M 8.0+
- Newport-Inglewood Fault – M 7.4
- Malibu Coast Fault System – M 6.7
- San Fernando Fault – M 6.6
- Santa Monica Fault – M 7.0
- Whittier Fault – M 7.2
- Sierra Madre Fault – M 6.0-7.0

For a better visual representation of this Earthquake Hazard within LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for earthquake fault maps.

6.3.3 Extent

According to US Geological Survey, there are two types of earthquake measurements, magnitude (Mw) and intensity (i). Magnitude is a measure of the energy released at the source of the earthquake. Intensity scale help measure impact on people and structures.

Earthquake impact is based on magnitude scale is as follows:

- Great–Mw > 8,
- Major–Mw = 7.0 – 7.9
- Strong–Mw = 6.0 – 6.9
- Moderate–Mw = 5.0 – 5.9
- Light–Mw = 4.0 – 4.9
- Minor–Mw = 3.0 – 3.9
- Micro–Mw < 3

Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale is from I to XII, which refers I, as not felt and XII as extreme.

Figure 6.3.1 Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

CIIM Intensity	People's Reaction	Furnishings	Built Environment	Natural Environment
I	Not felt			Changes in level and clarity of well water are occasionally associated with great earthquakes at distances beyond which the earthquakes felt by people.
II	Felt by a few.	Delicately suspended objects may swing.		
III	Felt by several; vibration like passing of truck.	Hanging objects may swing appreciably.		
IV	Felt by many; sensation like heavy body striking building.	Dishes rattle.	Walls creak; window rattle.	
V	Felt by nearly all; frightens a few.	Pictures swing out of place; small objects move; a few objects fall from shelves within the community.	A few instances of cracked plaster and cracked windows with the community.	Trees and bushes shaken noticeably.
VI	Frightens many; people move unsteadily.	Many objects fall from shelves.	A few instances of fallen plaster, broken windows, and damaged chimneys within the community.	Some fall of tree limbs and tops, isolated rockfalls and landslides, and isolated liquefaction.
VII	Frightens most; some lose balance.	Heavy furniture overturned.	Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction, but considerable in some poorly built or badly designed structures; weak chimneys broken at roof line, fall of unbraced parapets.	Tree damage, rockfalls, landslides, and liquefaction are more severe and widespread wiht increasing intensity.
VIII	Many find it difficult to stand.	Very heavy furniture moves conspicuously.	Damage slight in buildings designed to be earthquake resistant, but severe in some poorly built structures. Widespread fall of chimneys and monuments.	
IX	Some forcibly thrown to the ground.		Damage considerable in some buildings designed to be earthquake resistant; buildings shift off foundations if not bolted to them.	
X			Most ordinary masonry structures collapse; damage moderate to severe in many buildings designed to be earthquake resistant.	

Over 75% of unincorporated Los Angeles County is at risk for severe to extreme shaking in a future earthquake.

The region's dense urban environment, combined with aging infrastructure, increases the likelihood of extensive damage and prolonged recovery times.

Faults running beneath critical infrastructure corridors, including freeways and power grids, pose a significant threat to public safety and economic stability of the planning area.

6.3.4 History

Los Angeles County has a long history of destructive earthquakes, with some of the earliest recorded events dating back to the early 19th century. The San Juan Capistrano Earthquake of 1812 (M 7.5) was among the first to be documented, causing the collapse of Mission San Juan Capistrano and resulting in 40 fatalities. Over the years, the county has experienced numerous significant quakes, including the devastating 1857 Fort Tejon Earthquake (M 7.9), the 1971 San Fernando Earthquake (M 6.6), and the infamous 1994 Northridge Earthquake (M 6.7), which caused billions in damages and led to widespread infrastructure failures. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for earthquakes in the last five years.

Major Earthquakes in Los Angeles County (1812 – Present)

Date	Magnitude	Name / Location	Notable Impact
December 8, 1812	7.5	San Juan Capistrano Earthquake	Destroyed Mission San Juan Capistrano, killed 40 people.
December 21, 1812	7.1	West Ventura Earthquake	Caused significant shaking in Southern California.
January 9, 1857	7.9	Fort Tejon Earthquake	Largest earthquake on the San Andreas Fault; ruptured 225 miles.
July 21, 1952	7.5	Kern County Earthquake	Strong shaking felt in Los Angeles; major damage to Bakersfield.
February 9, 1971	6.6	San Fernando Earthquake	65 deaths, $553 million in damages, collapse of Veterans Hospital.
October 1, 1987	5.9	Whittier Narrows Earthquake	8 deaths, 200 injuries, $358 million in damages.
February 28, 1990	5.7	Upland Earthquake	30 injuries, $12.7 million in damages.

June 28, 1991	5.6	Sierra Madre Earthquake	1 death, 100+ injuries, $40 million in damages.
January 17, 1994	6.7	Northridge Earthquake	57 deaths, 8,700 injuries, $40 billion in damages, freeways collapsed.
July 29, 2008	5.5	Chino Hills Earthquake	8 injuries, minor structural damage.
March 28, 2014	5.1	La Habra Earthquake	Few injuries, $10 million in damages.
July 6, 2019	7.1	Ridgecrest Earthquake	Widespread damage in Southern California, infrastructure impacts.

6.3.5 Probability

Trends in Seismic Activity

Over 163 earthquakes of M 5.0 or greater have been recorded in Southern California since 1812.

The San Andreas Fault remains the greatest seismic hazard, with a 59% chance of an M 6.7+ event in the next 30 years.

Future Earthquake Occurrence

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) estimates the following probabilities for a major earthquake in Los Angeles County in the next 30 years:

- 60% chance of an M 6.7+ earthquake
- 46% chance of an M 7.0+ earthquake
- 31% chance of an M 7.5+ earthquake

6.3.6 Vulnerability

The county's vulnerability to earthquakes extends beyond physical infrastructure, affecting its residents and essential services. Older buildings, particularly unreinforced masonry and soft-story structures, are at high risk of collapse, posing significant

dangers to residents and businesses. Seismic retrofitting, early warning systems, and stricter building codes have improved resilience, but vulnerabilities remain in older structures and critical infrastructure.

Critical Infrastructure at Risk

- **Highways, bridges, and transportation routes:** A major earthquake could severely disrupt mobility, shipment of goods and services while also delaying emergency response and evacuations. Major highways such as, but not limited to the I-5, I-10, US-101, CA-60, CA-14, I-405, I-710, and I-105 could be impacted.
- **Energy grids and water system:** Disruptions could leave millions without power and clean water.
- **Hospitals and emergency services:** 325 hospitals and 1,299 fire stations in the Los Angeles County could suffer functional impairments.
- **Unreinforced masonry and soft-story buildings:** Many older structures are highly susceptible to collapse during strong ground shaking.

County Specific Critical Facilities Affected:

- Fire Department: 314 facilities (93.18%)
- Public Works: 201 facilities (87.39%)
- Health Services: 56 facilities (85.71%)
- Public Health: 37 facilities (92.50%)
- Libraries: 78 branches (89.66%)
- Parks: 179 (97.79%)
- Education: 70 (85.37%)

Los Angeles County lies at the intersection of multiple major fault lines, including the San Andreas Fault. According to the hazard matrix, the risk of violent ground shaking is prevalent countywide, particularly in urban centers and regions with critical infrastructure. The potential consequences of violent seismic shaking include widespread structural damage, disruption of services, economic losses, and human casualties.

Populations at Risk

- The THIRA estimates over 2 million residents could be significantly impacted in a major seismic event, particularly those in high-risk seismic zones.

- People Experiencing Homelessness (PEH) populations: 75,000+ unhoused individuals in Los Angeles County live in areas at risk of violent shaking.
- Low-income and individuals with access and functional needs (AFN): For more details on impacted population please see Section 5.

Extent of Exposure

- **Total Area Exposed**: 3,041.91 sq mi
- **Supervisorial Districts (SD) Impacted**:
  - **SD5**: 1,950.78 sq mi (69.50%)
  - **SD3**: 379.41 sq mi (87.99%)
  - **SD1**: 349.17 sq mi (98.95%)
  - **SD2**: 362.95 sq mi (99.99%)
  - **SD4**: 210.92 sq mi (99.10%)

6.3.7 Impacts

Los Angeles County has a long history of experiencing damaging earthquakes due to its location along multiple active fault systems, including the San Andreas, Newport-Inglewood, and Whittier faults. Historic earthquakes such as the 1971 San Fernando (M6.6) and 1994 Northridge (M6.7) events caused catastrophic losses. The San Fernando earthquake resulted in 65 deaths, the collapse of hospital structures, and over $550 million in damages, while the Northridge earthquake caused 57 deaths, more than 8,700 injuries, and an estimated $40 billion in economic losses, including widespread infrastructure failures such as collapsed freeways and damaged utility systems.

Impacts from future major seismic events are projected to be even more severe due to population density, aging infrastructure, and increasing development in seismically vulnerable areas. Over 75% of unincorporated Los Angeles County is at risk of severe to extreme ground shaking. Current estimates suggest that a large-magnitude earthquake could displace up to 2.2 million people, injure or kill thousands, and result in over $200 billion in combined economic losses, including $113 billion in property damage and $68 billion in business interruptions.

The County's critical systems; power, water, transportation, healthcare, and communications, are especially vulnerable. A major earthquake could impair up to 325 hospitals and 1,299 fire stations and disrupt critical infrastructure for millions. Populations with heightened vulnerability include the 75,000+ people experiencing homelessness, those with access and functional needs, and residents of older, unreinforced masonry and soft-story structures.

Without sufficient mitigation, a future earthquake could result in cascading failures across multiple sectors and prolong the County's recovery for years. These risks highlight the urgency for continued investment in seismic retrofitting, stricter enforcement of building codes, expanding statewide early warning systems, and equitable preparedness programs targeting at-risk vulnerable populations.

- **Casualties and injuries:** Depending on the time of day and location, thousands could be injured or killed in a severe earthquake.
- **Economic disruption:** A significant earthquake could halt business operations, damage supply chains, and force thousands into unemployment.
- **Housing displacement:** An estimated 2.2 million residents could be displaced, with tens of thousands requiring emergency sheltering.

Economic Impact

A major earthquake in Los Angeles County could result in over $200 billion in economic losses, with a total of $118 trillion-dollar exposure. Losses can include:

- $68 billion in business interruptions
- $51 billion in lost economic activity
- $113 billion in property damages

Problem Statement

The pervasive exposure of Los Angeles County to violent earthquake shaking presents a systemic threat to public safety, economic stability, and essential services. Nearly all major departments and infrastructure elements are located within high-shaking hazard zones. The extensive reach across all five Supervisorial Districts (SD) amplifies the challenge, highlighting the urgent need for retrofitting, public education, preparedness programs, and resilient design policies. Failure to address this hazard could lead to catastrophic loss of life and functionality in the event of a major seismic event.

6.3.8 Mitigation and Preparedness

Efforts to reduce earthquake risks in Los Angeles County include strengthening building codes, enhancing emergency preparedness, and retrofitting vulnerable structures.

Key efforts to mitigate earthquake risks include:

- Strengthening building codes and enforcing retrofitting laws
- Upgrading critical infrastructure
- Expanding public education and early warning systems
- Enhancing emergency response planning

By proactively implementing these measures, Los Angeles County aims to reduce casualties, infrastructure damage, and economic losses in future seismic events.

Seismic Retrofitting Programs

- **Soft story retrofit program**: Mandates seismic upgrades for older apartment buildings.
- **Non-ductile concrete building retrofits**: Strengthens older commercial and residential structures.
- **Hospitals and emergency facilities retrofitting**: Ensures critical services remain operational post-earthquake.

Policy and Regulatory Measures

- Assembly Bill (AB) 1857: Strengthens building standards for multi-story structures.
- AB 2681: Requires cities and counties to inventory vulnerable buildings.
- Updated California Building Code (CBC): Enforces stricter seismic design criteria for new construction.
- Public Education: Teaching to Drop, Cover and Hold On; the household preparedness checklist, educate residents on emergency response, retrofitting, and disaster preparedness.
- Early Warning/ ShakeAlert System: Provides real-time earthquake early warnings to residents via mobile alerts and public messaging.
- Public earthquake drills: Annual Great California ShakeOut encourages preparedness.

6.3.9 Summary

Los Angeles County remains at high risk for devastating earthquakes, with scientific projections indicating a strong likelihood of a significant seismic event in the coming decades. The region has experienced numerous historic earthquakes, and the potential for future large-scale disasters remains ever-present. While advances in engineering, emergency preparedness, and mitigation efforts have improved resilience, challenges persist, particularly regarding aging infrastructure and vulnerable communities. Continued investments in retrofitting, public education, and early warning systems will be critical in minimizing casualties, economic losses, and recovery challenges in future earthquakes.



6.4 Extreme Heat

6.4.1 Nature

Extreme heat refers to prolonged periods of high temperatures, often accompanied by high humidity, posing significant health risks such as heat exhaustion and heat stroke. The urban heat island (UHI) effect, prevalent in densely built areas like Los Angeles County, intensifies these conditions by absorbing and retaining heat. The changing climate conditions through time in the region exacerbate for the rising of daily temperature and for the increasing of extreme heat days in the County. This leads to health issues, increase energy demand, and strain on infrastructure.



6.4.2 Location

Los Angeles County is particularly susceptible to extreme heat due to its diverse geography and urban density. All of Los Angeles County may experience extreme heat, nonetheless inland regions, including the valleys and high desert areas experience

higher temperatures compared to coastal areas. The urban heat island (UHI) effect can increase temperatures in cities and developed areas than the less developed areas. Urban centers with extensive concrete and asphalt surfaces further amplify heat retention, contributing to elevated temperatures and increased UHI effect in the county.

6.4.3 Extent

The severity of heat events in Los Angeles County has been increasing. Projections indicate a significant rise in the frequency and intensity of heat waves, with inland areas potentially experiencing temperatures exceeding 110°F. The urban heat island effect can cause urban areas to be several degrees warmer than their rural counterparts, exacerbating the impact of heat waves. The chart below shows the levels of heat wave impacts used to measure heatwave severity. HeatRisk, an experimental measure developed by the NWS in collaboration with the CDC, classifies heat events by their impact on human health. It ranges from Green (0) which is little or no risk to Magenta (4), which means extreme heat with no overnight relief.

Category	Figure 6.4.1 Risk of Heat-Related Impacts
Green 0	Little to no risk from expected heat.
Yellow 1	Minor - This level of heat affects primarily those individuals extremely sensitive to heat, especially when outdoors without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration.
Orange 2	Moderate - This level of heat affects most individuals sensitive to heat, especially those without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration. Impacts possible in some health systems and in heat-sensitive industries.
Red 3	Major - This level of heat affects anyone without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration. Impacts likely in some health systems, heat-sensitive industries and infrastructure.
Magenta 4	Extreme - This level of rare and/or long-duration extreme heat with little to no overnight relief affects anyone without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration. Impacts likely in most health systems, heat-sensitive industries and infrastructure.

National Weather Service (NWS), 2024

August, being the hottest month of the year that the planning area experiences the Figure 6.4.2 below shows, the average high temperature for August 2024 in Los Angeles County. As shown, the temperature varies by location but remains higher than average monthly temperature.



Figure 6.4.2, Mean Max Temperature for August 2024, National Weather Service

6.4.4 History

Because of the changing climate conditions and the geographical location, Los Angeles County has been experiencing extreme heat waves in the past years. It has a history of extreme heat events, with temperatures frequently reaching 100 degrees or more, especially during the summer months. In some cases, these extreme heat events are record-breaking heat waves surpassing their all-time highs.

Extreme Heat events include:

- **August 2020:** A severe heatwave led to widespread power outages, affecting nearly 500,000 residents.

- **September 2020:** The San Fernando Valley recorded a record high temperature of 121°F.
- **August 2022:** A record-breaking heatwave in late summer exceeded 100°F
- **September 2024:** A severe September heatwave pushed temperatures 10-20°F above normal, hitting 109°F in Long Beach

The History of Extreme heat events highlight the increasing trend of extreme heat occurrences in the region. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for extreme heat in the last five years. Even though there were no declared extreme heat emergencies, the county has issued several heat alerts and taken measures to protect residents from the impacts of heat waves during these periods.

6.4.5 Probability

Extreme heat events are an annual occurrence in Los Angeles County, though severity of such events vary per year based on other conditions, such as El Niño. Climate models project a substantial increase in the likelihood of extreme heat events in Los Angeles County. By mid-century, the county could experience more than five major heat waves annually, with some models suggesting up to tenfold increases in frequency. This heightened probability necessitates proactive mitigation and adaptation strategies.



Figure 6.4.3, Average Temperature 1900-2025, NOAA, NCEI, 2025.

6.4.6 Vulnerability

Extreme heat poses a significant and growing threat to Los Angeles County, where rising temperatures, urban heat islands, and widespread social vulnerability intersect. Those most at risk include the elderly, low-income households lacking air conditioning,

people experiencing homelessness (PEH), individuals with access and functional needs (AFN), and the County's large population of outdoor and non-air-conditioned indoor workers. Infrastructure is also strained; electricity demand spikes during heatwaves, often overwhelming the power grid and triggering outages. Water systems experience increased demand and evaporation losses, while roadways and rail lines are subject to buckling or operational delays. In recent years, Los Angeles County has experienced severe consequences from prolonged heat events, reinforcing the urgent need for heat resilience strategies targeting both people and critical services.

Los Angeles County-Specific Impacts and Data

- 491,600 residents experienced power outages during the August 2020 heatwave.
- 96% of the County's 1,000 miles of high-voltage transmission lines are exposed to moderate to high extreme heat risk.
- 1.7 million residents are considered highly vulnerable due to age, income, disability, or chronic health conditions.
- Over 300,000 outdoor workers are at elevated risk for heat-related illness and injury.
- Thousands of heat-related emergency visits occurred during multi-day heat events in 2020 and 2022; especially in neighborhoods with limited shade and high surface temperatures.
- 50+ cooling centers have been activated across the County during recent heatwaves to support at-risk populations.
- High heat contributes to worsened air quality, increased wildfire smoke exposure, and economic losses due to infrastructure damage, productivity decline, and rising healthcare costs.

6.4.7 Impacts

Los Angeles County has faced significant and growing impacts from extreme heatwaves over the past two decades. In August 2020, a prolonged heatwave caused rolling blackouts affecting nearly 500,000 customers, overwhelmed the state's electrical grid, and forced the activation of emergency conservation protocols. That same summer, the San Fernando Valley hit 121°F, leading to widespread strain on

HVAC systems and increased emergency room visits for heat-related illnesses. The 2022 and 2024 heatwaves brought similar conditions—temperatures over 100°F across the region led to localized transformer failures, asphalt buckling, and strain on water delivery systems due to elevated demand. During these events, outdoor workers, the elderly, and low-income residents without access to cooling systems were among the most affected. Economic activity was disrupted, with reports of business closures, service delays, and increased healthcare costs. In 2024, Long Beach reached a record 109°F, causing a spike in electricity demand and triggering emergency energy alerts across Southern California. Heat-related deaths and hospitalizations have also trended upward, particularly in neighborhoods with low tree canopy and high impervious surfaces. These impacts underscore the need for resilient infrastructure and targeted adaptation strategies to safeguard health and essential services.

6.4.8 Mitigation and Preparedness

The most effective way to reduce the negative impacts of an extreme heat event is to develop a comprehensive heat response plan that has individual strategies to effectively manage heat waves during peak seasons of the year. The plan might include forecasting and monitoring, education and awareness, and heat wave response.

To address extreme heat, Los Angeles County has implemented several measures:

- **Cooling Centers:** Establishment of air-conditioned public spaces where residents can seek relief during heatwaves. These centers are facilities such as libraries, community centers, and senior centers. Residents can locate the nearest cooling center using resources provided by the county. *Additional resources can be found at https://ready.lacounty.gov/heat/*
- **Urban Greening Initiatives:** Programs aimed at increasing green spaces, planting trees, and creating parks to provide shade and reduce ambient temperatures. These efforts help mitigate the urban heat island effect.
- **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Educational initiatives to inform residents about heat risks, prevention strategies, and resources available during extreme heat events. These campaigns emphasize the importance of hydration, recognizing heat-related illness symptoms, and utilizing cooling centers.
- **Building Codes and Regulations:** Incorporation of heat-mitigating designs and materials in new constructions and retrofits, such as cool roofs and reflective

pavements, to reduce heat absorption. These measures aim to lower indoor temperatures and decrease reliance on air conditioning.

These strategies are designed to reduce heat exposure, protect vulnerable populations, and enhance community resilience against extreme heat events.

6.4.9 Summary

Extreme heat poses a growing threat to Los Angeles County, with increasing frequency and intensity of heat waves exacerbated by urban heat island (UHI) effects. Understanding these impacts of extreme heat and taking appropriate precautions, residents of Los Angeles County can protect themselves and their communities from this growing climate hazard. The county has undertaken various mitigation efforts, including the establishment of cooling centers, urban greening projects, public education campaigns, and the implementation of heat-conscious building practices. Ongoing adaptation and proactive planning are essential to safeguard public health, infrastructure, and the environment from the adverse effects of extreme heat.

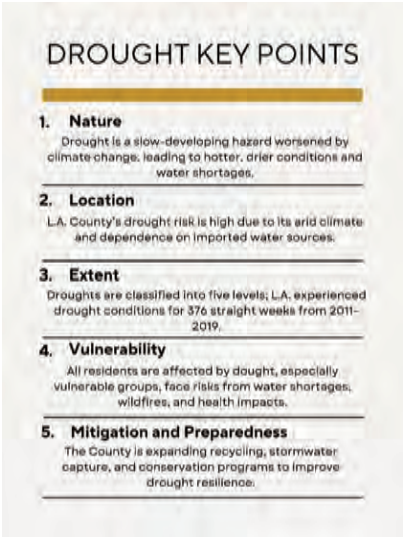


6.5 Drought

6.5.1 Nature

Drought is a prolonged period of below-average precipitation that leads to water shortages, impacting agriculture, ecosystems, and urban water supplies. Unlike other natural disasters, drought develops gradually, making it difficult to predict and mitigate. In Los Angeles County, droughts are a recurring issue due to the region's arid climate and dependence on imported water supplies.

Drought severity is determined by its duration, intensity, geographic extent, and water demand. Climate change is exacerbating these factors, leading to hotter temperatures, reduced precipitation, and increased evaporation rates. Wildfires are also projected to increase in frequency and intensity during drought season.



There are four common classifications of drought:

- **Meteorological Drought**: A prolonged period of below-normal precipitation.

- **Hydrological Drought**: A reduction in surface and groundwater levels due to prolonged precipitation deficits.
- **Agricultural Drought:** A lack of soil moisture that affects crop growth and livestock sustainability.
- **Socioeconomic Drought:** When water shortages impact drinking water supplies, sanitation, public services, and economic activities.

6.5.2 Location

Drought is regional in nature and typically affects the entire Los Angeles County planning area. Given the county's reliance on imported water from the Sierra Nevada snowpack and the Colorado River, reduced availability of these sources significantly increases vulnerability.

6.5.3 Extent

Drought is a recurring natural hazard that can severely impact agriculture, water supply, ecosystems, and communities. To monitor and communicate drought conditions across the United States, the National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC), in partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), produces weekly U.S. Drought Monitor maps. These maps categorize drought conditions into five levels based on intensity, duration, and impact on various sectors, including agriculture, water resources, and public health.

Each drought category reflects a different level of severity, from short-term dry conditions that may slow crop growth, to long-term, widespread water shortages that require emergency response. These classifications help decision-makers, farmers, and water managers respond appropriately to emerging or ongoing drought conditions. See Figure 6.5.1 below for more information.

Drought Categories and Associated Impacts:

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	POSSIBLE IMPACTS
D4	EXCEPTIONAL DROUGHT	• Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses • Critical shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells • Water emergencies and possible mandatory rationing • Severe impacts on ecosystems and wildlife habitats
D3	EXTREME DROUGHT	• Major agricultural losses and pasture failure • Widespread water shortages • Water use restrictions likely enforced • Increased risk of wildfires and heat-related stress
D2	SEVERE DROUGHT	• Crop and pasture losses becoming likely • Water shortages becoming common • Local governments may implement water restrictions • Hydropower generation and irrigation potentially impacted
D1	MODERATE DROUGHT	• Noticeable damage to crops and pastures • Water levels in streams and reservoirs begin to decline • Voluntary water-use restrictions may be requested • Some stress on fish and wildlife populations
D0	ABNORMALLY DRY	• Early signs of drought, with short-term dryness slowing planting and crop growth • If improving lingering water deficits as area recovers from drought • Pastures or vegetation may show signs of delayed recovery

Figure 6.5.1 Drought Categories and Associated Impacts

These classifications not only help guide resources and planning but also raise awareness about the broader consequences of prolonged dryness. Understanding the extent and severity of drought helps ensure timely response and mitigation efforts at local, state, and federal levels.

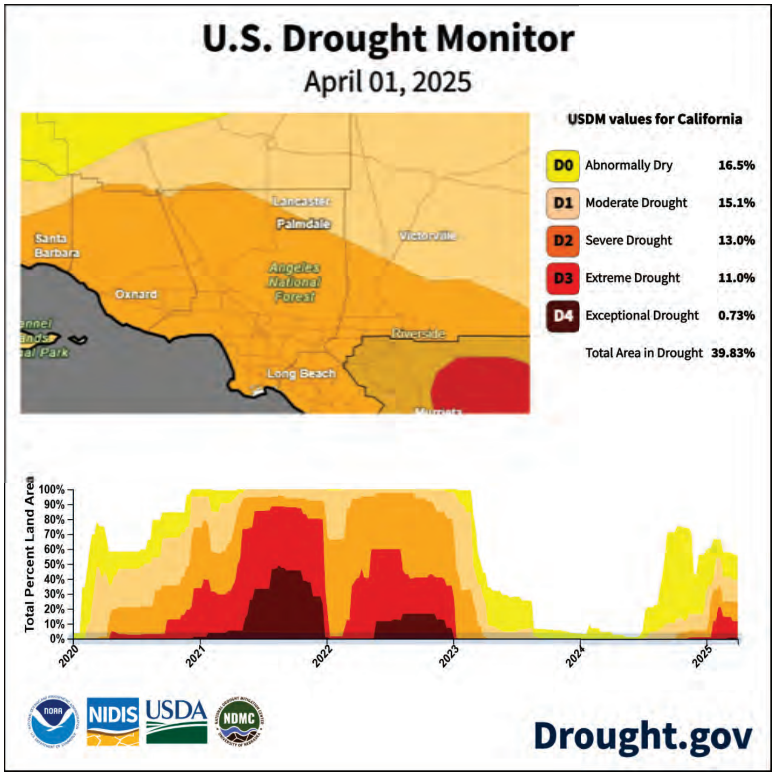


Figure 6.5.2, U.S. Drought Monitor, 2025

6.5.4 History

Los Angeles County has experienced multiple significant droughts, with some lasting several years. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for drought in the last five years.

Notable historical drought periods include:

1. 1917-1921 – A widespread drought affecting most of California.
2. 1976-1977 – One of the driest two-year periods in recorded history.
3. 1987-1992 – A six-year drought that severely impacted water supplies and agriculture.
4. 2007-2009 – A prolonged drought leading to state-imposed water restrictions.
5. 2011-2017 – The most severe drought in modern history, resulting in groundwater depletion and mandatory conservation measures.
6. 2020-2022 – California experienced a significant drought, with Los Angeles County experiencing "abnormally dry" conditions.
7. 2024-2025 – Los Angeles County is continuing to experience abnormally dry conditions, with lower average rainfalls and arid conditions.

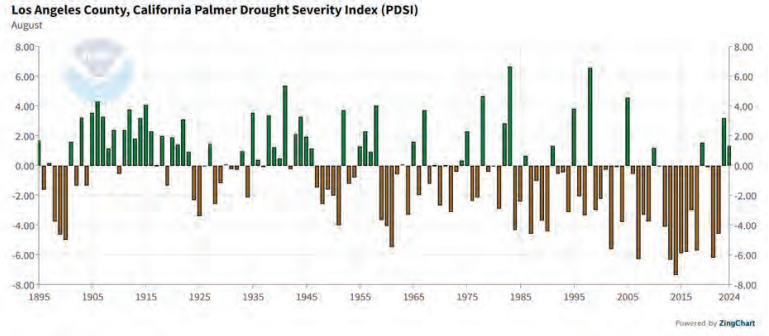


Figure 6.5.3, NOAA Drought Severity Index, 2024

The chart above, the Palmer Drought Severity Index, shows how drought conditions have been changing since 1895. The Palmer Drought Severity Index measures how dry or wet an area is by comparing rainfall and temperature to long-term averages. It gives a number (positive or negative) showing drought severity or excess moisture.

Los Angeles County was in some form of drought for 376 consecutive weeks from December 20, 2011, until March 14, 2019. The State and the County passed several resolutions and regulations at different times to mitigate drought impacts like water

conservation regulations. There were no federally declared drought disasters in the area in the past five years in the planning area.

6.5.5 Probability

Climate scientists predict that Los Angeles County and the rest of Southern California will get drier, while Northern California will get hotter. Rising temperatures contribute to higher evaporation rates and declining snowpack in the Sierra Nevada, a critical source of water for Southern California. The frequency of extreme droughts is expected to increase, reducing available water resources and heightening competition between urban, agricultural, and environmental needs. Long-term droughts have a 100% of occurring every ten-years, with potential for longer and more destructive drought events due to climate change.

6.5.6 Vulnerability

Los Angeles County's 10 million residents face growing vulnerabilities during prolonged droughts, with over 75% of community water systems exhibiting at least one drought-related risk, such as reliance on a single source or aging infrastructure. The County's dependence on imported water—serving over 60% of residents—increases exposure to supply disruptions from reduced Sierra Nevada snowpack and Colorado River allocations. All residents, and visitors of Los Angeles County are affected by water shortages during a prolonged drought conditions.

Vulnerabilities include:

- **Low-income households**, often lacking water-efficient appliances and cooling systems.
- **Agricultural industry** with over 140,000 acres of irrigated farmland in the County is at risk of reduced water allocation and drying pastures for livestock.
- **Wildland-urban interface (WUI) communities**, where over 1 million residents face heightened wildfire risk due to dry vegetation and limited firefighting water supply.
- **Critical infrastructure** operations may be impacted by a range of factors from reduced hydropower availability when reservoir levels decrease to power station cooling challenges.

These vulnerabilities illustrate the far-reaching, cross-sector impacts of drought on the County's economy, environment, and most at-risk communities.

6.5.7 Impacts

Over the past five years, Los Angeles County has experienced intensifying drought conditions marked by rising temperatures, reduced snowpack, and persistent water shortages. By 2022, 75% of the County's community water systems showed at least one drought vulnerability, including reliance on a single water source or aging infrastructure. Public health impacts have also emerged, with 1,113 cases of Valley fever reported in 2020, linked to dry soil and dust exposure. Hydropower reductions during drought periods increased reliance on natural gas, contributing to elevated energy costs for residents. These compounding impacts have strained water supply, health systems, and infrastructure, reinforcing drought as a major and growing hazard for Los Angeles County.

6.5.8 Mitigation and Preparedness

To combat increasing drought risks, Los Angeles County has implemented water conservation policies, infrastructure investments, and emergency response measures. Key strategies include:

Water Management and Conservation

- Expanding water recycling and desalination programs to reduce reliance on imported water.
- Implementing drought-tolerant landscaping initiatives to lower residential and commercial water use.
- Enforcing water efficiency regulations for new developments and upgrading older properties with water-saving strategies.

Infrastructure Improvements

- Enhancing groundwater recharge projects to increase local water storage.
- Upgrading stormwater capture systems to maximize water retention during rainy seasons.
- Developing new water storage facilities to provide additional supply resilience.

Community Preparedness and Public Awareness

- Launching county-wide conservation campaigns to encourage sustainable water use.
- Increasing financial incentives for water-efficient appliances and irrigation systems.
- Strengthening emergency drought response plans to ensure equitable water distribution during crises.

6.5.9 Summary

Drought remains a persistent and growing threat to Los Angeles County's water security and economic stability. Climate change projections indicate more frequent and severe droughts, placing greater strain on water supply systems, public health, and agriculture. By implementing proactive water management strategies, investing in infrastructure resilience, and promoting community awareness, the County can mitigate the long-term impacts of drought and ensure sustainable water resources for future generations.



6.6 Flooding

6.6.1 Nature



Flooding is a persistent and increasingly severe hazard in Los Angeles County, driven by heavy rainfall, storm surge, stormwater drainage, and rising sea levels. The county's complex hydrology, which includes rivers, creeks, and an extensive urban flood control system, is highly susceptible to overflow events when precipitation exceeds drainage capacity. The effects of climate change are exacerbating flood risks by intensifying storms, altering precipitation patterns, and increasing sea levels, leading to greater coastal inundation and inland flash floods.

Unlike other regions that experience seasonal flooding due to snowmelt, flooding in Los Angeles County primarily occurs during winter storms and atmospheric river events, which bring intense rainfall and lightning over short periods.

- The region's high degree of urbanization contributes to flash flooding, as paved surfaces prevent natural absorption of water, leading to rapid runoff and street flooding.

- Burn scars from recent wildfires further compound flood risks by reducing vegetation cover, destabilizing hillsides, and increasing the likelihood of land movement.

Flooding also creates secondary hazards, including erosion, infrastructure damage, water contamination, and transportation disruptions. Stormwater runoff can overwhelm wastewater treatment facilities, leading to hazardous spills. Landslides and mudflows in post-wildfire areas pose additional risks to homes, roads, and critical infrastructure. These compounding threats highlight the urgent need for comprehensive flood mitigation efforts to protect communities, infrastructure, and the environment.

6.6.2 Location

Flood hazards are geographically widespread, with more than 240 square miles of land located within the 100- and 500-year floodplains. Historically significant events, such as the 1938 and 1969 floods, as well as more recent storms in 2023 and 2024, have caused substantial damage to infrastructure, triggered evacuations, and challenged long-term recovery efforts. Socially vulnerable populations, including older adults, individuals with access and functional needs, and low-income households, face disproportionate impacts due to limited financial resources, inadequate insurance coverage, and reduced access to services. The County's flood control system includes concrete river channels, levees, storm drains, debris basins and reservoirs; has helped mitigate some flood risks but remains vulnerable to high-intensity storms that exceed design capacities.

Major Flood-Prone Areas:

- Los Angeles River, San Gabriel River, and Santa Clara River: These major waterways are prone to overflow during extreme storm events, particularly during El Niño years.
- Ballona Creek and Malibu Creek: These urban watersheds experience rapid runoff and flash flooding, especially in developed areas.
- Foothills, Valleys, and Recent Burn Scar Areas: Post-wildfire regions face heightened risk of flash floods and debris flows following storms.
- Antelope Valley: In desert regions, stormwater pools into temporary lakes, causing flooded roadways and infrastructure damage.

- Coastal Communities: Rising sea levels and storm surges threaten beachfront properties, harbors, and businesses.

Urban areas are particularly vulnerable due to impervious surfaces and outdated drainage systems. During intense storms, neighborhoods in Downtown Los Angeles, South LA, and the San Fernando Valley frequently experience street flooding and traffic disruptions, demonstrating the limitations of existing infrastructure in handling modern storm events.

For a better visual representation of this Flooding Hazard within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for flood and inundation maps.

6.6.3 Extent

Los Angeles County faces a significant and evolving flood risk, with impacts ranging from localized urban inundation to widespread riverine flooding and destructive debris flows. Although the County has invested heavily in flood control infrastructure; including an extensive network of dams and debris basins; these systems are increasingly strained and cannot fully eliminate the threat. A growing number of residents are exposed to dangerous flooding each year, a situation made worse by the limitations of aging infrastructure and the complexities of urban hydrology. Intense rainfall events, especially those associated with atmospheric rivers, are occurring more frequently and with greater severity, often overwhelming drainage systems and resulting in severe flooding of streets and neighborhoods. Compounding this risk are burn scars from recent wildfires, which heighten the likelihood of mudslides and debris flows that threaten both life and property. As climate patterns shift and extreme weather events become more common, the flood vulnerability of Los Angeles County continues to deepen across its diverse geography.

Flood severity is typically measured using the 100-year and 500-year flood recurrence intervals, which indicate a 1% and 0.2% annual probability of flooding, respectively. These designations guide floodplain management and mitigation efforts.

Key Flood Hazard Statistics in Los Angeles County:

- 243.32 square miles (5.11%) of land have a 0.2% annual flood probability.
- 4.19 square miles (0.09%) have a 1% annual flood probability.

Key Flood Hazard Statistics for Unincorporated Los Angeles County:

- 64.77 square miles (2.13%) have a 0.2% flood probability.
- 1.23 square miles (0.04%) have a 1% flood probability.

As climate change accelerates sea-level rise and extreme rainfall events, these flood-prone areas may expand, affecting more residents, infrastructure, and businesses.

FLOOD IMPACT ON LAND AREA		
Area	**0.2% Annual Flood Probability**	**1% Annual Flood Probability**
Los Angeles County	243.32 sq. mi. (5.11%)	4.19 sq. mi. (0.09%)
Unincorporated LA County	64.77 sq. mi. (2.13%)	1.23 sq. mi. (0.04%)

6.6.4 History

Los Angeles County has experienced numerous severe flood events, many of which have caused catastrophic damage to infrastructure, property, and human life. Over the decades, climate variability, rapid urbanization, and an aging flood control system have led to repeated flooding disasters. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for earthquakes in the last five years.

Below are some of the most significant historical and recent flood events affecting the region.

Notable Flood and Lightning Events in Los Angeles County:

- **1938 Los Angeles Floods**: One of the deadliest floods in county history, caused by weeks of torrential rainfall, resulting in over 100 deaths, the destruction of thousands of homes, and widespread infrastructure damage, particularly to bridges and roadways.
- **1969 Winter Storms**: Heavy rains led to massive debris flows in the San Gabriel Mountains, severe urban flooding across Los Angeles, and multiple dam breaches, prompting major evacuations.
- **1992-1993 El Niño Floods**: A series of storms triggered landslides, flash flooding, and major coastal erosion, with significant damage to Pacific Coast Highway and residential areas.
- **2017 Winter Storms (DR-4305)**: Record-breaking rainfall led to significant urban flooding, road closures, and mudslides, with severe impacts across multiple communities.

- **October 2021**: Los Angeles County experienced a rare and intense thunderstorm with a significant amount of lightning.
- **September 2022 Hurricane Kay**: A pacific hurricane that caused significant rainfall along with risk of mudflows, coastal flooding, and coastal erosion.
- **January 2023 Atmospheric River Event (DR-4683)**: Heavy rainfall overwhelmed storm drains, causing significant flooding in Hollywood, Baldwin Hills, and low-lying inland areas, leading to evacuations and infrastructure damage.
- **February 2023 Los Angeles Floods (DR-4699)**: A series of intense storms caused widespread flash flooding, freeway closures, and landslides, demonstrating the increasing vulnerability of the county's urban areas to extreme precipitation events.
- **August 2023 Tropical Storm Hilary (DR-4750)**: Several locations in the mountains of Southern California received over 10 inches of rainfall which set daily and/or monthly rainfall records, in many locations in Southern California, including within Los Angeles County. It also created significant threat of flash and riverine flooding prompted the evacuation of numerous vulnerable communities near burn scars in the region.
- **December 2023 Pacific Storm**: Storm surges and extreme coastal flooding led to significant erosion along the coastline, particularly impacting Marina del Rey, Long Beach, and Venice Beach.
- **February - March 2024 Atmospheric River Storm (DR-4769)**: One of the most intense rainfall events in recent history, resulting in severe flash floods, mudslides, and power outages, with many homes and businesses sustaining flood damage.

6.6.5 Probability

Flood recurrence in Los Angeles County is influenced by both natural climate variability and the increasing effects of climate change. Historically, severe flooding is most likely during strong El Niño events, which occur approximately every 2 to 7 years and can persist for several months to multiple years. These events bring elevated precipitation levels and increase the likelihood of both inland and coastal flooding.

As climate change accelerates, the frequency and intensity of flood-generating events are expected to increase, altering traditional recurrence intervals and expanding the areas at risk. There is a 95% chance of a flooding event occurring each year withing Los Angeles County.

Key climate-related drivers include:

- **Sea-Level Rise**: Projected to rise by 6 inches to over 2 feet by 2050, increasing the risk of tidal and storm surge flooding in coastal communities.
- **Atmospheric River Events**: According to the 2024 THIRA, these events are becoming more frequent and intense, leading to elevated flash flood and debris flow risks.
- **El Niño Cycles**: Still expected every 2 to 7 years, but with increased variability and storm intensity that can overwhelm local drainage and flood control systems.

These evolving conditions challenge existing floodplain maps and design assumptions, highlighting the need for adaptive planning, updated risk models, and continued investment in resilient infrastructure and flood mitigation strategies.

6.6.6 Vulnerability

Los Angeles County faces widespread and layered vulnerabilities to flooding, shaped by a combination of environmental exposure and complex social factors. Physical vulnerability is pronounced in areas located within FEMA-designated Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), post-wildfire burn scars, and low-lying urban drainage basins that are prone to flooding. However, the degree of risk is significantly heightened for certain populations who may lack the resources or capacity to prepare for, respond to, and recover from flood events. Socially vulnerable groups, including older adults, individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs (AFN), mobile home residents, people experiencing homelessness, and low-income households; are more likely to reside in structurally vulnerable housing.

According to the 2021 Los Angeles County Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan, more than a quarter of residents living within the 100-year floodplain earn less than $20,000 annually, underscoring the disproportionate economic burden faced by those least able to absorb the costs of recovery. Climate vulnerability data further demonstrates that marginalized communities in flood-exposed areas face elevated risks due to flooding events. The vulnerability landscape is further complicated by a shortage of affordable flood-resilient structures, and an increasing number of residents living in areas newly exposed due to climate-driven changes in precipitation and runoff patterns.

6.6.7 Impacts

Flooding in Los Angeles County leads to a broad range of direct and cascading impacts on people, infrastructure, environment, and the economy. The County's extensive network of critical facilities, including hospitals, fire stations, wastewater treatment plants, schools, and power substations. These areas face recurring exposure within both 100- and 500-year floodplains. Damage to these facilities not only compromises their physical integrity but also threatens their functionality during emergency response operations.

Flooding often disrupts lifeline services such as electricity, potable water, sanitation, and transportation, with rural and unincorporated areas facing the greatest challenges to rapid restoration. Mobile homes, frequently concentrated in low-lying or under-drained neighborhoods, are especially susceptible to flood damage due to construction limitations and inadequate protective measures. Previous flood events have resulted in significant debris flows, road closures, train stoppages, and damage to public and private structures.

Primary Vulnerabilities & Impacts:

- Over 1,470 structures are estimated to be damaged in a 100-year flood event, with total damages exceeding $769.7 million in property losses in unincorporated Los Angeles County.
- Additionally, more than 180 critical facilities are exposed in the 500-year floodplain, while 70 are within the 100-year floodplain, including transportation assets, utilities, emergency services, and hazardous materials facilities.
- A 100-year flood event could displace over a thousand people with many requiring sheltering, support and recovery efforts.
- Approximately 19,563 tons of building-related debris could be generated by a 100-year flood event, with clean-up requiring more than 780 truckloads, posing logistical, environmental, and public health challenges.
- 28.6% of households in the 100-year floodplain are economically disadvantaged, earning under $20,000 per year, limiting their ability to evacuate, recover, or pay for mitigation improvements.
- A large share of flood-prone properties are either uninsured or underinsured. The average flood insurance claim payout is $7,298, which is only about 1% of the 2019

average replacement cost of structures in the floodplain—indicating significant gaps in financial resilience.

- Wildfire burn scars and post-fire hydrophobic soils significantly increase flood and debris flow risks, particularly in foothill and canyon communities. This hazard continues to grow in severity with climate-driven fire seasons.

Estimated Damage to Critical Facilities in Unincorporated Areas from 100-Year Flood

Sector	Number of Facilities Affected	Average % of Total Value Damaged	
		Structure	Content
Safety & Security	1	7.56	10.24
Food, Water & Sheltering	9	6.72	18.73
Health & Medical	0	N/A	N/A
Energy	1	23.90	47.79
Communications	0	N/A	N/A
Transportation	59	1.41	8.86
Hazardous Materials	0	N/A	N/A
Total/Average	**70**	**9.90**	**21.40**

Estimated Damage to Critical Facilities in Unincorporated Areas from 500-Year Flood

Sector	Number of Facilities Affected	Average % of Total Value Damaged	
		Structure	Content
Safety & Security	4	28.39	37.56
Food, Water & Sheltering	41	7.73	27.01
Health & Medical	0	N/A	N/A
Energy	1	23.90	47.79
Communications	2	5.00	16.00
Transportation	107	3.38	19.74
Hazardous Materials	30	10.00	15.00
Total/Average	**185**	**13.07**	**27.18**

Charts Source: LA County Public Works; 2021 County Comprehensive Flood Plan

6.6.8 Mitigation and Preparedness

Los Angeles County's flood mitigation strategy reduces hazard exposure, enhances community resilience, and supports long-term climate adaptation. Grounded in FEMA's National Mitigation Framework, CalOES planning guidance, and local policy, the County implements both structural and non-structural measures to address current and future flood risks. Core actions include regular maintenance and targeted upgrades to

stormwater infrastructure, restoration of floodplains, and integration of flood hazard data into land use planning. The County also prioritizes the protection of critical facilities and vulnerable housing through site retrofits, property acquisition, and elevation programs. Public outreach is conducted through a bilingual, ADA-accessible Program for Public Information, which promotes flood safety awareness, emergency preparedness, and participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

To ensure that mitigation is both data-driven and community-centered, the County utilizes climate projections and FEMA's HAZUS modeling to inform investments, while coordinating with regional partners to align local actions with broader watershed strategies. Key components of the approach include:

- Upgrading culverts, debris basins, and drainage systems to manage increased runoff
- Promoting low-impact development (LID) and incorporating green infrastructure in urban design
- Updating ordinances and the General Plan to discourage development in high-risk areas
- Maintaining inventories of repetitive loss areas and prioritizing resources for the most vulnerable populations

This comprehensive strategy ensures Los Angeles County not only meets federal and state standards but advances flood risk reduction in a way that safeguards people, property, and natural systems for the future.

6.6.9 Summary

Flooding is one of the most persistent and complex natural hazards in Los Angeles County, intensified by climate change, urbanization, and aging infrastructure. The Los Angeles County region experiences a range of flood types, including stormwater runoff, flash flooding, coastal inundation, and post-wildfire debris flows. These events are most common during winter storms and atmospheric river systems. High-density development, extensive paved surfaces, and fire-damaged hillsides contribute to rapid runoff and increased overall flood vulnerability. Areas along (but not limited to) the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Clara Rivers, as well as coastal communities and foothill regions, are particularly at risk.

Los Angeles County's mitigation strategy is proactive and multifaceted. It includes infrastructure upgrades, nature-based solutions, land use policy updates, and public education. Core priorities focus on protecting critical facilities, reducing exposure in high-risk housing, and promoting community resilience. Planning efforts are supported by FEMA's HAZUS risk modeling and local climate projections. Despite progress, more than 750,000 residents remain at risk from major flood events, reinforcing the need for continued investment in comprehensive, flood risk reduction across the county.

6.6.10 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Repetitive Loss (RL)

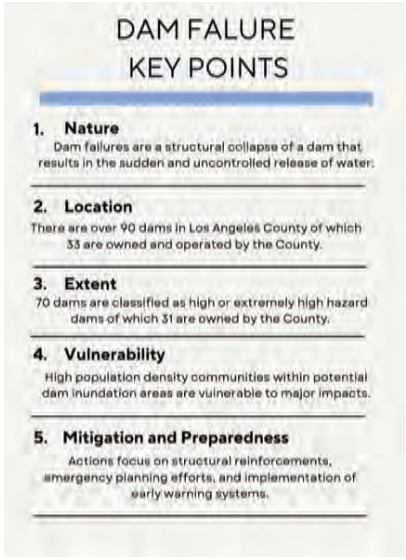
According to the Los Angeles County Public Works, there are 55 Repetitive Loss (RL) properties in 28 RL areas of Unincorporated Los Angeles County as of 2025, and 8 Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (SRLP). A Repetitive Loss (RL) property is any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in any rolling 10-year period since 1978. Updated location information about RL properties in Unincorporated Los Angeles County were not available during the drafting of this plan, but is being finalized and will be included in subsequent hazard mitigation efforts. Data from 2011 showed that 24 RL properties were located in the SFHA. At the time, the Los Angeles County Public Works stated, "the majority of the repetitive losses are associated with localized urban drainage flood problems, even for properties within a FEMA-designated flood zone." The Los Angeles County Public Works oversees RL mitigation projects.



6.7 Dam Failure

6.7.1 Nature

Dam failure refers to the structural collapse of a dam that results in the sudden and uncontrolled release of stored water. Such failures can occur due to age-related deterioration, inadequate spillway capacity, structural damage from seismic activity or flooding, and poor maintenance. The catastrophic release of water from a dam failure has the potential to cause human casualties, significant economic loss, and environmental destruction. This type of disaster is particularly dangerous because it can occur suddenly, leaving little time for evacuation or emergency response efforts.



The magnitude of flooding from dam failure often exceeds the capacity of downstream channels, causing rapid inundation of surrounding areas. This flooding can lead to extensive property damage, erosion, infrastructure destruction, and contamination of water supplies. Additionally, secondary hazards such as landslides and debris flows can be triggered, compounding the disaster's impact. The structural stress on dams may rise as dams age, and climate variability increases the frequency of extreme precipitation events. Planning efforts include both dams and debris basins. To simplify language of the plan both reservoir dams and storm water debris basins will be referred to as dams.

6.7.2 Location

Los Angeles County has over 90 dams regulated by the California Department of Water Resources' Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD). Fifteen (15) of these dams and eighteen (18) debris basins are owned and operated by the Los Angeles County Public Works (PW). In 2017, the California Legislature mandated that all state-jurisdictional dams (excluding those classified as Low Hazard) develop dam breach inundation maps and Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) approved by DSOD and Cal OES.

Many of these dams are located near highly populated areas, increasing the potential for human and economic impacts during a failure event. Seventy (70) dams are classified as High or Extremely High hazard potential dams, meaning their failure could result in significant loss of life and widespread property damage.

The Whittier Narrows Dam, reclassified as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) highest-priority dam safety concern, poses one of the greatest risks due to its potential to flood highly populated areas from Pico Rivera to Long Beach. USACE has determined that an extreme storm event has a 1 in 900 (0.1%) chance of causing catastrophic failure annually. Mitigation actions related to County-owned dams are prioritized based on their hazard level and potential to impact populated areas.

For a better visual representation of this Dam Failure Hazard within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for all the County owned dams and debris basins maps.

6.7.3 Extent

The Federal Guidelines for Inundation Mapping of Flood Risks Associated with Dam Incidents and Failures (FEMA P-946, 2013) categorizes dam hazards into four classifications:

- **Low Hazard**: Minimal damage expected, no loss of life.
- **Significant Hazard**: Potential for property damage and economic disruption.
- **High Hazard**: Likely to result in loss of life and significant damage to critical infrastructure.
- **Extremely High Hazard (DSOD Classification)**: Could cause large-scale fatalities and inundate areas with over 1,000 residents.

Given the population density of Los Angeles County, a dam failure classified as High or Extremely High Hazard would likely cause substantial human casualties, displace entire communities, and inflict severe economic and environmental damage. Table 6-3 and 6-4 below shows a list of dams and debris basins owned by PW along with their hazard classifications. Potential mitigation actions described in this AHMP are only applicable to the dams and debris basins owned by PW and implementation of these actions are the responsibility of the PW Stormwater Engineering Division – Dams Section.

Table 6-3: Los Angeles County PW Dam Hazard Status

Dam Name	Hazard Status	Location
Big Dalton	Extremely High	Glendora, CA
Big Santa Anita	Extremely High	Monrovia, CA
Big Tujunga No. 1	Extremely High	Tujunga, CA
Cogswell	Extremely High	Azusa, CA
Devils Gate	Extremely High	LA Canada Flintridge, CA
Live Oak	Extremely High	La Verne, CA
Morris	Extremely High	Azusa, CA
Pacoima	Extremely High	Pacoima, CA
Puddingstone	Extremely High	San Dimas, CA
Puddingstone Diversion	High	La Verne, CA
San Dimas	Extremely High	La Verne, CA
San Gabriel No. 1	Extremely High	Azusa, CA
Sawpit	Extremely High	Monrovia, CA
Sierra Madre	High	Sierra Madre, CA
Thompson Creek	Extremely High	Claremont, CA

Table 6-4: Los Angeles County PW Debris Basin Hazard Status

Debris Basin Name	Hazard Status	Location
Bailey Debris Basin	High	Sierra Madre, CA
Big Dalton Debris Basin	High	Glendora, CA
Blanchard Debris Basin	High	Tujunga, CA
Brand Debris Basin	High	Glendale, CA
Eaton Wash Debris Basin	Extremely High	Pasadena, CA
La Tuna Debris Basin	Extremely High	Sun Valley, CA
Laguna Regulating Basin	Significant	Alhambra, CA
Little Dalton Debris Basin	Extremely High	Glendora, CA
Lower Sunset Debris Basin	High	Burbank, CA
Morgan Debris Basin	High	Glendora, CA
Rubio Debris Basin	High	Altadena, CA
Santa Anita Debris Basin	Low	Arcadia, CA
Sawpit Debris Basin	Extremely High	Monrovia, CA

Debris Basin Name	Hazard Status	Location
Schoolhouse Debris Basin	High	Los Angeles, CA
Sierra Madre Villa	Extremely High	Sierra Madre, CA
Stevenson Ranch	High	Stevenson Ranch, CA
Stough Debris Basin	Extremely High	Burbank, CA
Wilson Debris Basin	High	Los Angeles, CA

6.7.4 History

Los Angeles County has experienced one of the deadliest dam failures in U.S. history:

- St. Francis Dam Failure (March 12-13, 1928):
  - Released 12.4 billion gallons of water
  - At least 411 fatalities
  - Devastated towns from San Francisquito Canyon to Ventura County
  - Resulted in sweeping changes to California dam safety regulations and the creation of state oversight for civil engineers

While no major dam failures have occurred in recent decades, concerns over aging dam infrastructure, seismic risks, and increasing climate variability have raised alarms about future risks. Studies indicate that many California dams, including those in Los Angeles County, require structural updates to withstand modern hydrological conditions and potential seismic activity. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for dam failure in the last five years.

6.7.5 Dam Coordination

Los Angeles County Public Works coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies to mitigate flood risk hazards to downstream communities from its dams. At the local level, PW works with cities and public agencies during development of Emergency Action Plans (EAP). This provides local stakeholders with the opportunity to review the EAP, provide feedback, and confirm responsibilities and roles during an EAP activation. At request from local jurisdictions, PW may provide tours of its dam facilities, where information on dam safety and the potential hazards associated with dam failures are shared.

At the state level, PW works with the DSOD to meet compliance with state dam safety standards and flood management at all of PW's dams. This includes annual dam

inspections, review, approval, and oversight of dam construction projects, review of dam safety monitoring, and oversight of other dam safety regulatory activities. PW also coordinates with various state agencies, including DSOD, Cal OES, and Caltrans during development of EAPs.

At the federal level, PW works with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to meet compliance with state dam federal standards and flood management at PW's San Gabriel Dam, which is under FERC jurisdiction. This includes annual dam inspections, review, approval, and oversight of dam construction projects, review of dam safety monitoring, EAP coordination, and oversight of other dam safety regulatory activities. PW also coordinates with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) on operations of interconnected dam facilities and emergency response planning for USACE facilities that may be in the pathway of dam failure impacts.

Information Sharing

PW provides critical information to relevant local, state, and federal stakeholders to address hazard mitigation related to dam safety. This includes:

- **Emergency Action Plans (EAPs):** EAPs outline the roles, responsibilities, and procedures to follow in the event of a dam emergency. The EAPs include inundation maps, which show areas that would be affected by a dam failure, helping to identify populations at risk. These plans are shared with stakeholders to ensure a coordinated response. Due to the sensitive nature of information contained within the EAPs, they are confidential and not released to the general public.
- **Inundation Maps:** Inundation maps are critical tools for identifying areas and populations at risk in the event of a dam failure. They also indicate potential impacts on critical infrastructure facilities such as hospitals, schools, and transportation networks. These maps are shared with relevant stakeholders recognized in the EAP and are available to the general public through the DSOD Dam Breach Inundation Map Web Publisher.

6.7.6 Probability

Los Angeles County contains over 90 state-jurisdictional dams, with approximately 70 classified as High or Extremely High Hazard by the California Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD), meaning their failure could result in loss of life and significant property damage.

Although comprehensive failure probabilities are not published for each dam, FEMA and DSOD guidance suggest that the general annual probability of failure for High Hazard dams nationwide ranges from 0.01% to 0.1% (or 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 1,000) depending on maintenance, age, seismic vulnerability, and other site-specific factors.

Applying this range to Los Angeles County:

- The aggregate annual probability of a significant dam failure event in the county—across one or more of the 70 high-risk dams—is estimated at between 0.1% and 0.5% annually, factoring cumulative exposure and different hazard classifications. (Such as earthquake or flood related)
- Climate change, aging infrastructure, and seismic activity in Los Angeles County increase systemic risk across multiple structures simultaneously.

In summary, while the individual likelihood of failure for any one dam is very low, the overall countywide probability of at least one major dam failure event is low but still warrants continued vigilance, maintenance, and emergency planning.

6.7.7 Vulnerability

A catastrophic dam failure in Los Angeles County could have severe consequences for hundreds of thousands of residents. The densely populated nature of the county, combined with the location of several large dams near residential and commercial areas, increases the potential for widespread displacement, loss of life, and economic damage. The 2024 THIRA identifies multiple high-risk zones where dam failure could result in extensive flooding and mass evacuations.

- High-risk dams, among others, pose a significant threat to densely populated communities. A breach in any of these dams could inundate entire neighborhoods, affecting more than 500,000 residents in low-lying areas and floodplains.
- Socially vulnerable populations, including elderly individuals, the AFN community, people experiencing homelessness, low-income communities, and non-English-speaking residents face heightened risks during evacuations and recovery due to limited mobility, financial constraints, and access to resources.
- Educational and healthcare institutions are at risk, with several schools, hospitals, and long-term care facilities located in flood-prone areas. A major dam failure could result in school closures, displacement of students, and disruption of healthcare services.

- Evacuation and emergency sheltering demands would be substantial, requiring the rapid mobilization of resources to support displaced residents. Temporary shelters, emergency medical services, and logistical support would need to be activated to accommodate evacuees.

Los Angeles County relies heavily on dams and reservoirs for water storage, flood control, and supply regulation. Catastrophic dam failure poses an acute threat to life and property, especially in low-lying, highly populated downstream areas.

Extent of Exposure

- **Total Area Exposed**: 490.64 sq mi
- **Supervisorial Districts (SD) Impacted**:
  - **SD5**: 223.88 sq mi (7.97%)
  - **SD1**: 162.25 sq mi (45.98%)
  - **SD2**: 66.57 sq mi (18.32%)
  - **SD3**: 25.76 sq mi (5.97%)
  - **SD4**: 12.17 sq mi (5.72%)
- **Critical Facilities Affected**:
  - Fire Department: 112 (33.22%)
  - Public Works: 92 (40.00%)
  - Health Services: 29 (44.62%)
  - Public Health: 17 (42.50%)
  - Libraries: 30 (34.48%)
  - Parks: 65 (35.50%)
  - Education: 34 (41.46%)

Problem Statement

Dam failure, while rare, can have catastrophic consequences in densely populated downstream areas. With significant portions of critical infrastructure exposed—particularly in SD1 and SD5—planning for emergency evacuations, early warning systems, infrastructure hardening, and downstream development regulation is critical to saving lives and reducing loss.

A failure or breach of a High Hazard Potential Dam (HHPD) in Los Angeles County would result in catastrophic consequences for downstream communities, with the greatest vulnerabilities concentrated in densely populated urban areas. Rapid and massive flooding would likely inundate residential neighborhoods, commercial districts, and industrial zones within minutes to hours, depending on proximity and topography. Critical infrastructure—including hospitals, fire and police stations, schools, and major transportation corridors—would be severely impacted, disrupting emergency services and evacuation routes. Thousands of people, including vulnerable populations such as those with Access and Functional Needs (AFN), elderly residents, and low-income households, would face immediate life-threatening conditions, displacement, and limited access to medical care or shelter. Economic losses would be compounded by damage to utilities, including power substations and water systems, potentially leaving large swaths of the region without essential services. The sheer scale of devastation from a dam failure, especially at facilities such as Whittier Narrows or Castaic Dam, underscores the critical importance of continued risk reduction, early warning systems, and dam rehabilitation efforts.

6.7.8 Data Limitations

A limitation of this AHMP is that planning efforts only covered PW-owned dams in Los Angeles County. Future mitigation planning should include other dam owners and operators in Los Angeles County such as the US Army Corps of Engineers. The data on high-hazard dams reviewed during the 2025 AHMP planning process was generally suitable for the analysis required. Future opportunities for obtaining additional data to be considered in the next update to the plan should:

- Incorporate more current information as it becomes available.
- Assess any new or updated EAPs for dams owned by Los Angeles County.
- Identify and review more current structural or condition assessment data to inform future risk assessments.
- Involve other dam owners within Los Angeles County in future planning efforts.

6.7.9 Impacts

A dam failure in Los Angeles County would have catastrophic and immediate consequences for life, property, and critical infrastructure, particularly in the densely populated downstream areas. The sudden release of impounded water from a High or Extremely High Hazard dam could inundate neighborhoods within minutes, allowing little to no time for evacuation. More than 500,000 residents live within identified dam inundation zones, many of whom are in socially vulnerable populations—including

individuals with limited mobility, low-income households, and people experiencing homelessness—making rapid evacuation and sheltering especially challenging. County-owned high hazard potential dams and their locations are listed in Table 6-3. Inundation maps for County-owned high hazard potential dams are listed in Appendix A-7.

Critical infrastructure is also at significant risk. Hospitals, fire stations, law enforcement facilities, emergency operations centers, schools, and wastewater treatment plants located in downstream zones may be damaged or rendered inoperable, severely disrupting emergency response and life-sustaining services. Major transportation routes such as interstates, rail lines, and arterial roads could be submerged or washed out, impeding rescue and recovery efforts. Additionally, power substations, water distribution networks, and telecommunications infrastructure could suffer cascading failures, contributing to widespread outages and prolonged recovery periods.

The economic consequences of dam failure would be immense. Beyond property damage, business operations in inundated areas would halt, leading to loss of employment, tax revenue, and economic activity. Industrial zones (especially those near major flood control reservoirs or channels) could potentially release hazardous materials if overwhelmed, posing secondary environmental and public health hazards. Debris accumulation, sedimentation, and contamination could severely impact ecosystems, water quality, and flood control infrastructure downstream, complicating both emergency cleanup and long-term environmental recovery.

Given the scale of potential impacts, dam failure is considered a stable low-probability but high-consequence hazard in Los Angeles County, requiring continued investment in structural mitigation, emergency preparedness, and public awareness to reduce the severity of its effects.

6.7.10 High Hazard Potential Dams Goals

Goal 1: Enhance resilience across dam/debris basin infrastructure, including high-hazard potential dams, and other critical facilities within dam inundation zones.

Goal 2: Encourage structural reinforcement or retrofits for aging and vulnerable dams.

Goal 3: Ensure all dams/ debris basins have updated Emergency Action Plans (where applicable) and updated dam inundation mapping consistent with state standards.

6.7.11 Mitigation and Preparedness

Los Angeles County and state agencies have implemented various mitigation efforts to reduce the risks associated with dam failures:

- **Structural Reinforcements:** Upgrading spillways, strengthening earthen dams, and implementing seismic retrofitting measures.
- **Emergency Action Plans (EAPs):** Mandated by DSOD for all High and Extremely High hazard dams to guide evacuation and response efforts.
- **Early Warning Systems:** Improved flood monitoring and automated alert systems to notify at-risk communities in real-time.

6.7.12 High Hazard Potential Dam Prioritization

The risk assessment within the 2025 AHMP considers the county planning area's vulnerability and potential impacts related to HHPDs. Mitigation actions and planning efforts that are related to mitigating long-term vulnerabilities to County-owned HHPDs will automatically be given a HIGH priority as described in the overall mitigation action prioritization criteria in Section 7.6. The County Departments responsible for implementing the associated mitigation actions, along with the priority, potential funding source, and expected time frame are listed in Section 7.8.

6.7.13 Summary

Los Angeles County has 90 state-jurisdictional dams, with 70 classified as High or Extremely High hazard, meaning their failure could result in widespread loss of life and economic devastation. While regulatory oversight has improved dam safety, aging infrastructure, seismic threats, and increased storm intensity remain challenges. Continued investment in retrofits, early warning systems, and emergency planning is essential to mitigating the risk of catastrophic dam failures.



6.8 Land Movement

6.8.1 Nature

Land movement refers to the downward movement of rock, soil, or debris along a slope due to gravity. This process can occur suddenly or gradually over time, depending on contributing factors such as soil composition, slope stability, and external triggers. Land movement encompass a variety of movement types including mudflows, rockfalls, debris flows, land slumps, land subsidence, and soil movement. In Los Angeles County, the diverse topography and geological formations make certain areas more prone to land movement, particularly during periods of intense precipitation, seismic activity, or human land-use modifications.



Climate change exacerbates land movement by increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as heavy rainfall and flooding, which can lead to accelerated erosion and heightened landslide risks.

Land movement often occur in conjunction with other natural hazards, exacerbating their impact. Some of the primary contributing factors include:

- **Seismic Activity**: Earthquakes can destabilize slopes, leading to land movement and rockfalls. The force of seismic shaking can cause sudden failures, particularly in areas with pre-existing instability.
- **Heavy Rainfall and Flooding**: The likelihood of land movement increases after successive storms. Prolonged or intense rainfall saturates soil, reducing its cohesion and triggering slope failures.
- **Coastal Erosion**: Waves and storm surge erode coastal cliffs, leading to instability and eventual collapse, particularly in areas such as County beaches and coastal communities, many of which have previously experienced significant erosion.
- **Wildfires**: Loss of vegetation due to fires reduces the soil's ability to retain moisture, making slopes more susceptible to erosion and land movement during subsequent rain events.
- **Burn Scars**: Wildfire burn scars significantly elevate the risk of land movement by stripping the land of stabilizing vegetation. Areas affected by major fires such as the Woolsey Fire (2018), Bobcat Fire (2020), Bridge Fire (2024), Eaton Fire (2025), and Palisades Fire (2025) have shown increased susceptibility to land movement due to reduced soil stability and rapid runoff during rainstorms.

6.8.2 Location

Los Angeles County is home to multiple regions susceptible to land movement due to steep slopes, unstable geology, and weather patterns. The California Geological Survey (CGS) Landslide Susceptibility Map highlights high-risk areas. For a better visual representation of the Land Movement Hazard within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for maps that show areas that are susceptible to land movement and recent burn scars.

Potential land movement areas include (but are not limited to):

- Santa Monica Mountains
- San Gabriel Mountains
- Sierra Pelona Mountains
- Baldwin Hills
- Puente Hills
- Palos Verdes Hills

These areas are particularly vulnerable due to their steep terrains, weak rock formations, and history of slope movement. Additionally, human activities such as grading, excavation, and construction in these regions can further destabilize the ground, increasing the likelihood of land movement. Areas impacted by past wildfires, known as burn scars, are also highly susceptible to land movement, as the loss of vegetation reduces soil stability and increases erosion risks during heavy rains. This is particularly concerning in wildfire-prone areas such as the Santa Monica Mountains and the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, where post-fire land movement have historically caused significant damage.

6.8.3 Extent

The extent of land movement in Los Angeles is significant and varied, influenced by its unique geological setting. According to the 2011 CGS Landslide Susceptibility Map, approximately 750 square miles (15.75%) of Los Angeles County fall within high-risk landslide zones. The highest concentrations of deep-seated landslide susceptibility are distributed as follows:

Table 6-5 Landslide Susceptibility Map

Area	High-Risk Landslide Zones (sq. miles)	Percentage of Total Land Area
Los Angeles County	750.02	15.75%
Unincorporated Areas	577.63	18.99%
Supervisorial District 1	17.29	7.02%
Supervisorial District 2	2.73	1.68%
Supervisorial District 3	114.61	26.58%
Supervisorial District 4	105.12	23.89%
Supervisorial District 5	509.31	18.14%

6.8.4 History

Land movement have historically caused significant damage in Los Angeles County, often resulting in property destruction, infrastructure damage, and road closures. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for dam failure in the last five years. Some of the most notable events include:

- **1956 – Portuguese Bend Landslide**: A massive landslide on the Palos Verdes Peninsula began in 1956 and remains active today. The movement of land has displaced homes and infrastructure, highlighting the region's ongoing geologic instability.
- **1994 – Northridge Earthquake-Induced Land movement**: The earthquake triggered more than 11,000 moving events, primarily in the Santa Susana Mountains and San Gabriel Mountains, causing extensive road and structural damage.
- **March 1995 – Pacific Palisades Landslide**: Heavy rains weakened the coastal bluffs, leading to a 300-foot-wide collapse that buried part of the Pacific Coast Highway under 30 feet of debris.
- **March 2005 – Sunset Mesa Landslide**: A slope failure near Malibu caused over 20,000 cubic yards of debris to block roadways and damage property.
- **July 2023 – Peartree Lane Land Movement (Rolling Hills Estates)**: A sudden slope failure resulted in the displacement of 12 homes, which were red-tagged due to structural instability.
- **September 2024 – Accelerated Land Movement in Rancho Palos Verdes**: A significant increase in land movement, with certain areas shifting up to four inches per week toward the ocean, threatening roads and over 250 residential properties.

6.8.5 Types of Land Movement

Debris Flow/ Mudflow/ Soil Movement

Debris flow involves the rapid movement of a dense mixture of water, soil, rock, and organic material down a slope. This process can have significant impacts on landscapes, ecosystems, and human infrastructure.

Debris flows are characterized by their fluid-like behavior and ability to transport large objects, such as boulders and trees. They can travel at high speeds making them highly destructive. The composition of a debris flow can vary, but it typically includes:

- **Water**: A crucial component that facilitates movement.
- **Soil and Rock**: These provide the bulk of the material in a debris flow.
- **Organic Material**: Includes vegetation and other natural debris that get caught in the flow.

Mudflows are rapid movements of water-saturated earth materials that can cause significant damage to both natural environments and human settlements. Mudflows are characterized by their fluid-like motion, which occurs when soil, rocks, and debris become saturated with water. This saturation reduces the friction between particles, allowing the mass to move downhill under the influence of gravity. Key characteristics include:

- **Speed and Volume:** Mud flows can travel at speeds up to 35 miles per hour and can carry large volumes of material, including rocks, trees, and even vehicles.
- **Consistency:** The consistency of a mud flow can vary from a thick, viscous slurry to a watery flow. This depends on the proportion of water to solid materials.
- **Path:** Mud flows typically follow existing drainage patterns, such as river channels and valleys, but can also carve new paths, leading to unpredictable and widespread damage.

Soil movement is a natural process that significantly impacts the environment and human activities. It involves the displacement of soil particles due to various natural and human caused factors. Key characteristics include:

- **Landslides:** Often occurring in hilly areas, landslides involve the downward movement of rock and soil. They can be sudden and fast-moving, making them particularly dangerous.
- **Soil Creep:** This is a slow and gradual movement of soil down a slope, often unnoticed until significant damage occurs.
- **Soil Liquefaction:** During an earthquake, saturated soil can temporarily lose its strength and behave like a liquid, causing structures to sink or tilt.

Causes

In Los Angeles County, several factors contribute to the occurrence of debris flows/mudflows/ soil movement:

- **Heavy Rainfall and Storm Events:** Intense and prolonged rainfall, often associated with storms, can saturate the soil, reducing its stability and triggering debris flows.

The region's Mediterranean climate, with wet winters and dry summers, creates conditions conducive to such events.

- **Wildfires:** Los Angeles County frequently experiences wildfires, which can burn and destabilize vegetation that normally helps hold soil in place. The loss of vegetation increases the risk of soil erosion and, consequently, debris flows during subsequent rainfalls.
- **Steep Terrain:** The county's mountainous terrain, including areas like County mountainous areas, is particularly prone to debris flow. The steep slopes facilitate the rapid movement of debris downhill.
- **Soil Composition:** Certain soil types, such as clay-rich soils, can become highly unstable when saturated with water, making them more susceptible to debris flow.
- **Human Activity:** Urban development, road construction, and deforestation can alter natural landscapes and exacerbate conditions that lead to debris flow.
- **Seismic Activity:** Los Angeles County is situated in a highly active seismic zone, making it prone to earthquakes. Seismic activity can lead to soil liquefaction, landslides, and ground shaking, all contributing to soil displacement.

Land Subsidence

Land subsidence is a gradual settling or sudden sinking of the Earth's surface due to various natural and human-induced factors. This hazard can have significant impacts on the environment, infrastructure, and communities.

A reduction in land elevation is one of the most noticeable features of land subsidence, leading to significant changes in the landscape. This phenomenon can occur due to natural processes, such as the dissolution of limestone, as well as human activities like the excessive extraction of groundwater, oil, or natural gas. Furthermore, land subsidence increases the risk of flooding because the lower elevation can lead to poor drainage and water accumulation. As the ground sinks, it often results in the formation of depressions, fissures, and sinkholes, which can dramatically alter the geography and infrastructure of the area.

- **Depressions:** Are sunken or low-lying areas on the Earth’s surface, often formed by natural or man-made processes.
- **Fissures:** Are a long, narrow crack or linear opening in the Earth’s crust.
- **Sinkholes:** Are holes in the ground causes by the collapse or sinking of surface material into an underlying void.

Causes

- **Groundwater Extraction:** One of the primary causes of land subsidence in Los Angeles County is the excessive extraction of groundwater. As water is pumped out of underground aquifers, the ground above can sink or settle, leading to subsidence.
- **Oil and Gas Extraction:** The removal of oil and natural gas from beneath the earth's surface also contributes to land subsidence. This extraction can create voids and reduce pressure in subterranean layers, causing the ground to sink.
- **Natural Soil Compaction:** Over time, natural processes such as soil compaction can lead to gradual subsidence. In areas with loose or unconsolidated soils, the weight of overlying materials compacts the ground, resulting in a lowering of the land surface.

Rock Falls

Rock falls are a natural geological phenomenon where rock fragments break free from a steep slope or cliff and tumble downward. These events can range from small pebbles dislodging to massive boulders crashing down with significant force and impact.

Rock falls are characterized by:

- **Speed and Suddenness:** Rock falls occur quickly and without much warning, making them particularly dangerous.
- **Varied Sizes:** The size of the falling material can range from small pebbles to large boulders, impacting the severity of the event.
- **Path Predictability:** While the initial trigger point is often identifiable, the path of descent can be unpredictable due to varying terrain and obstacles.

Causes

The primary causes of rock falls include:

- **Weathering and Erosion:** Over time, weathering processes such as freeze-thaw cycles, chemical weathering, and the action of water can weaken rock structures. Erosion can undermine the base of slopes, making rocks more susceptible to falling.
- **Seismic Activity:** Los Angeles County is located in a seismically active region. Earthquakes can dislodge rocks from cliffs and steep slopes, triggering rock falls.

- **Heavy Rainfall:** Intense or prolonged rainfall can saturate the ground, increasing the weight and pressure on rock faces. This saturation can lead to the loosening and collapse of rocks.
- **Human Activity:** Construction, mining, and other human activities can destabilize rock formations. The vibrations from heavy machinery and blasting can initiate rock falls.

6.8.6 Probability

Landslides and other land movement events happen in Los Angeles County fairly often, especially after heavy rain or in areas that recently had wildfires or are prone to sliding.

- Small landslides (like debris flows) are most likely during years with heavy rain, especially El Niño years. These happen every 2 to 7 years; there is 14% to 50% chance each year during those cycles.
- In high-risk zones (like steep mountain slopes with a history of movement), probability is 1–2% chance per year, especially following multi-year wet periods or major wildfires.
- Some areas of the County have been experiencing continuous sliding.

6.8.7 Vulnerability

Land movement pose risks to life, property, and essential infrastructure. The 2024 THIRA projects that approximately 1.2 million residents in Los Angeles County could be directly or indirectly affected by land movement. The most at-risk populations include:

- Residents of hillside and canyon communities such as Malibu, Topanga, and the Palos Verdes Peninsula.
- Homeowners in coastal bluff areas that are facing erosion-driven slope failures.
- Communities in wildfire burn scar areas, where the loss of vegetation increases landslide probability during heavy rains.
- The Access and Functional Needs (AFN) community who may face challenges in evacuating or leaving landslide-prone areas.

Contextual Overview

Los Angeles County's diverse topography includes many hillside communities susceptible to deep-seated landslides, especially after wildfire or heavy rain. These hazards can isolate communities, damage property, and disrupt lifelines.

Extent of Exposure

- **Total Area Exposed**: 284.57 sq mi
- **Supervisorial Districts (SD) Impacted**:
  - **SD5**: 151.96 sq mi (5.41%)
  - **SD3**: 90.23 sq mi (20.93%)
  - **SD4**: 25.94 sq mi (12.20%)
  - **SD1**: 13.77 sq mi (3.90%)
  - **SD2**: 2.68 sq mi (0.74%)
- **Critical Facilities Affected**:
  - Fire Department: 41 (12.17%)
  - Public Works: 32 (13.91%)
  - Health Services: 12 (18.46%)
  - Public Health: 4 (10.00%)
  - Libraries: 9 (10.34%)
  - Parks: 27 (14.92%)
  - Education: 8 (9.76%)

Problem Statement

Landslides pose a serious risk to hillside communities and access routes, especially in areas recovering from wildfire. Current development and road infrastructure may not be resilient against slope failure. Mitigation actions should include slope stabilization, targeted buyouts or relocations, and early warning systems.

6.8.8 Impacts

Los Angeles County's diverse landscape and dense population make it highly susceptible to the effects of land movement, affecting critical infrastructure and raising significant economic, social, and safety concerns.

Transportation Networks

Los Angeles County's extensive transportation network is vital for daily commutes, goods transport, and emergency services. Land movement can severely impact these systems:

- **Road Damage**: Causes closures, hazardous driving conditions and costly repairs, as seen annually on Pacific Coast Highway (PCH), and many other local roads.
- **Bridge Compromise**: Affects structural integrity, necessitating closures and expensive reconstructions.
- **Public Transit Disruptions**: Impacts train tracks and bus routes, leading to delays and service interruptions.
- **Rail Systems:** Track misalignment can cause delays and potential derailments, affecting both passenger and freight lines.

Water Supply Systems

The county's water delivery system is complex and vulnerable to land movement:

- **Compromised Pipelines**: Leads to ruptures or leaks, disrupting supply and requiring major repairs.
- **Reservoir Impact**: Landslides can affect water quality and storage capacity.

Energy Infrastructure

Land movement poses risks to Los Angeles County's energy infrastructure, including:

- **Electrical Grid Vulnerabilities:** Land movement can damage power lines and substations, causing outages.
- **Gas Pipeline Risks:** Soil shifts can result in gas leaks or explosions, endangering safety.

Communication Systems

Reliable communication is critical, and land movement can disrupt:

- **Telecommunication Towers:** Structural damage can impair cellular and internet services.
- **Underground Cables:** Earth shifts can damage cables, affecting connectivity.

Emergency Services Facilities

- **Hospitals and Fire Stations:** Essential for emergency response, but structural damage could impede operations, underscoring the need for resilient construction and strategic planning.

Economic Impacts

- **Infrastructure Damage:** Leads to costly repairs and maintenance of roads, bridges, and buildings.
- **Property Loss:** Homeowners face financial losses due to property damage or devaluation.

Environmental Impacts

- **Ecosystem Disruption:** Soil movement can lead to habitat loss and affect local flora and fauna.
- **Increased Pollution:** Erosion can result in sediment runoff, degrading water quality in rivers and oceans.

For a better visual representation of the Land Movement Hazard within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for maps that show areas that are susceptible to land movement and recent burn scars.

6.8.9 Mitigation Strategies

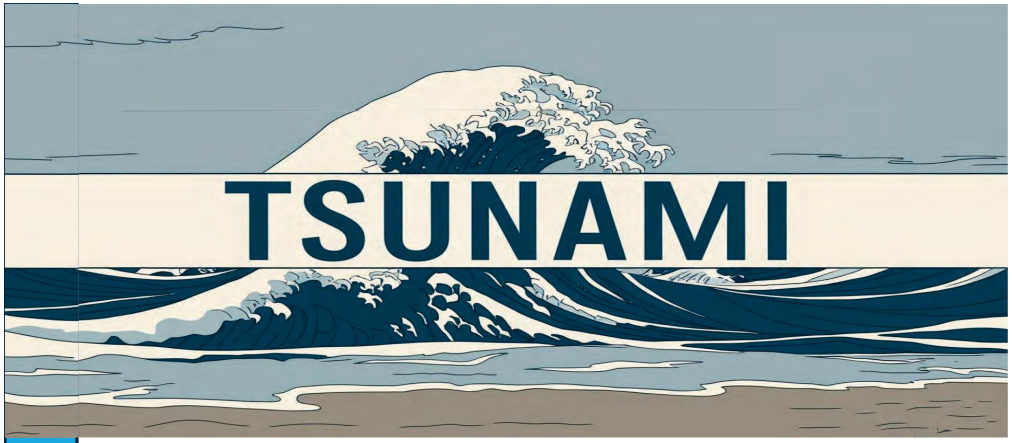
To reduce the impact of land movement, Los Angeles County has implemented several mitigation and preparedness strategies, including:

- **Land Use and Development Regulations:** Restricting development in high-risk landslide zones to prevent new structures from being built on unstable terrain.
- **Infrastructure Resilience:** Reinforcing existing infrastructure through slope stabilization projects, retaining walls, and improved drainage systems.

- **Stabilization Regulations:** Implementing stricter grading and excavation regulations to minimize the destabilization of slopes.
- **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Enhancing landslide early notifications by monitoring potential movement areas and precipitation thresholds.
- **Evacuation Planning:** Developing evacuation plans for at-risk communities, ensuring residents receive timely alerts and clear guidance.
- **Public Education:** Conducting public education campaigns to inform residents about recognizing landslide warning signs and preparedness measures.
- **Operational Area Coordination**: Increasing coordination across state, federal, and Office of Emergency Management officials with local jurisdictions to improve forecasting and response efforts.

6.8.10 Summary

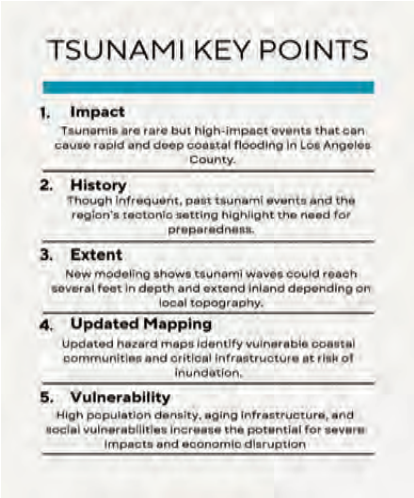
Land movement remains a significant hazard in Los Angeles County, particularly in steep and coastal regions. The Palos Verdes Peninsula, Santa Monica Mountains, and San Gabriel Mountains are among the most vulnerable areas, with climate change and human activities exacerbating risks. By implementing land-use regulations, infrastructure reinforcements, and emergency response improvements, the County can enhance resilience and reduce losses in the future. Local governments and communities must actively monitor and manage contributing factors to effectively mitigate the impacts of land subsidence.



6.9 Tsunami

6.9.1 Nature

This section characterizes tsunamis as high-energy, long-wavelength ocean waves generated primarily by significant offshore seismic events (such as subduction zone earthquakes), submarine landslides, or volcanic eruptions. In the context of Los Angeles County, tsunamis represent a relatively infrequent but potentially high-impact hazard that could produce rapid coastal inundation and surge impacts.



Characteristics:

- Triggered mainly by distant, large-magnitude seismic events.
- Features long wavelengths and prolonged arrival times.
- Capable of producing rapid, deep inundation along low-lying coastal areas.
- In summary, tsunamis are dynamic natural phenomena with the potential to cause sudden coastal flooding and damage if a triggering event occurs.

6.9.2 Location

The updated tsunami hazard profile focuses on the coastal areas of Los Angeles County. The new zone map–developed using enhanced modeling techniques and updated coastal geomorphology data–highlights areas along the Pacific shoreline that are at risk. These include regions adjacent to the Los Angeles Basin, parts of Long Beach, Santa Monica Bay, and other low-elevation coastal zones.

For a better visual representation of Tsunami Inundation zones within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for a "Tsunami Inundation Area" map.

Important Details:

- Coastal segments from the western margins of the Los Angeles Basin extending to the border with Orange County.

Overall, the coastal areas of Los Angeles County, containing our communities and infrastructure, face heightened exposure.

6.9.3 Extent

Using the latest hydrodynamic and inundation modeling, the updated tsunami inundation (zone) map provides a refined view of the extent of potential flooding. The map illustrates how tsunami waves could propagate inland, showing revised boundaries that account for current sea-level conditions and future sea-level rise projections.

Highlights:

- Inundation depths and reach have been recalculated, with some areas potentially experiencing water levels up to several feet in depth.
- The inland reach of flooding varies by local topography, with flat, low-lying areas showing the greatest potential for impacts. Impacted areas include, but are not limited to, Long Beach, The ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles, Marina del Rey, Venice and Santa Monica.
- Critical infrastructure within the updated zones has been identified to prioritize mitigation and evacuation routes for planning.

In essence, the extent of tsunami impacts is now mapped more precisely, offering local decision-makers a clearer view of potential flooding depths and distances inland.

6.9.4 History

Historically, significant tsunami events in the Los Angeles region are rare, though distant seismic events (for example: the 1960 Chilean tsunami, or the most recent 2022 Tonga tsunami) have been known to produce measurable impacts. Historical records combined with geological studies indicate that while tsunamis have occurred in the past, their frequency is low compared to other hazards. However, the region's proximity to major tectonic boundaries necessitates ongoing vigilance.

Historical Context:

- Past events have been sporadic but can serve as valuable lessons for preparedness.
- Historical inundation records and sediment studies confirm that tsunamis have reached the Los Angeles coast in prehistory.
- Lessons learned from past minor events underscore the importance of maintaining updated hazard maps.

Thus, while historical tsunami events are infrequent, they provide a critical context for understanding future risks and guiding preparedness measures. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for tsunami in the last five years.

6.9.5 Probability

The probability of a tsunami affecting Los Angeles County is generally low when compared to more frequent hazards like earthquakes or floods. Nevertheless, the potential for a distance source tsunami generated by a distant, large seismic event remains a realistic risk. Updated probabilistic assessments—incorporating recent seismic data and tsunami modeling indicate that while the overall likelihood is low, the consequences in the event of a tsunami can be severe.

Probability Considerations:

- Low annual probability but high consequence if an event occurs; Los Angeles County has about a 2% annual chance.
- Distance source events from subduction zones across the ocean contribute most to the risk.
- Continuous monitoring and updated modeling are essential to reassess the risk over time.
- In summary, the probability of a tsunami remains low, but due to the potential for high-impact outcomes, it warrants continuous study and preparedness.

6.9.6 Vulnerability

Coastal vulnerability in Los Angeles County is significantly influenced by factors such as urban density, low-elevation terrain, aging infrastructure, and socio-economic conditions. The updated tsunami zone map now better delineates areas where these vulnerabilities are most pronounced, highlighting communities that may have limited evacuation routes and fewer resources to recover from rapid inundation. About 75,000 people live in parts of Los Angeles County that could be flooded by a tsunami. Many people also work in these coastal areas, and around 660 unhoused individuals live there, making them especially at risk because they may not have easy access to shelter or transportation.

Tourism adds even more people to these areas, especially during busy weekends or holidays. Places like Santa Monica can see up to 300,000 visitors a day during peak times. This makes evacuating harder if a tsunami warning is issued. Roads near the coast can quickly become crowded, and visitors may not know the best way to leave. Traffic could slow down emergency plans, so it's important to have clear signs, early warnings, and good traffic control to help people get to safety quickly.

Factors:

- High population density in low-lying coastal areas.
- Critical infrastructure (e.g., hospitals, utilities, ports and shipping, transportation networks) located within the inundation zones.
- Socio-economic and language barriers that may hinder effective emergency response.
- Limited natural barriers in some coastal segments.
- Vulnerable communities include those with high population densities and critical infrastructure near the coast.

Ultimately, the vulnerability of the region is compounded by both physical exposures and social factors, underscoring the need for targeted mitigation efforts.

Contextual Overview

Coastal communities in Los Angeles County, including ports and tourist zones, are at risk from tsunamis. These rare but highly destructive events can inundate coastal infrastructure with little warning.

Extent of Exposure

- **Total Area Exposed**: 32.89 sq mi
- **Supervisorial Districts (SD) Impacted**:
  - **SD4**: 15.83 sq mi (7.43%)
  - **SD3**: 12.59 sq mi (2.92%)
  - **SD2**: 2.03 sq mi (0.56%)
- **Critical Facilities Affected**:
  - Fire Department: 16 (4.75%)
  - Public Works: 9 (3.91%)
  - Health Services: 3 (4.62%)
  - Public Health: 1 (2.50%)
  - Libraries: 5 (5.75%)
  - Parks: 13 (7.26%)
  - Education: 3 (3.66%)

Problem Statement

Tsunamis can cause rapid and catastrophic coastal flooding. With critical coastal infrastructure and residential areas exposed, especially in SD4 and SD3, there is a need for robust evacuation planning, vertical evacuation shelters, and community outreach to enhance preparedness and reduce vulnerability.

6.9.7 Impacts

Should a tsunami occur, the potential impacts on Los Angeles County could be extensive. Parts of Los Angeles County that could be impacted by a Tsunami are Marina Del Rey, Port of Los Angeles, Port of Long Beach, and other beach communities in low lying areas. The updated impact assessments reflect possible scenarios ranging from significant property damage to loss of life and long-term economic disruption. The new zone map aids in quantifying these impacts by providing detailed inundation depths and spatial extents, thereby allowing for better risk communication and planning.

Potential Impacts:

- Severe flooding of coastal infrastructure and residential areas.
- Disruption of transportation, utility services, and emergency response operations.
- Economic losses in key sectors such as tourism, shipping, and local commerce.
- Social impacts including displacement, loss of livelihoods, and challenges in emergency sheltering.

In short, the potential impacts of a tsunami are far-reaching, necessitating robust mitigation, evacuation, and recovery planning to minimize harm.

For a better visual representation of Tsunami Inundation zones within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for a "Tsunami Inundation Area" map.

6.9.8 Summary

The updated tsunami section for the 2025 AHMP incorporates the latest scientific findings and mapping techniques to provide a more precise understanding of tsunami risks in Los Angeles County. By integrating an updated inundation zone map, the revision clarifies the spatial extent of potential flooding and highlights the vulnerabilities in coastal communities. This comprehensive update is designed to guide decision-makers in enhancing preparedness, targeting mitigation strategies, and strengthening community resilience.

Key Takeaways:

- **Nature:** Tsunamis are infrequent but high-energy events capable of rapid coastal inundation.
- **Location & Extent:** The updated zone map identifies vulnerable coastal areas with revised inland flood extents.
- **History & Probability:** Historical events are rare; however, distance events remain a realistic risk.
- **Vulnerability & Impacts:** High population density and critical infrastructure in coastal zones amplify risk, with potential for severe economic and social disruption.

This updated section is intended to serve as a critical tool for policymakers, emergency managers, and community stakeholders as they work together to reduce the long-term risks associated with tsunamis and enhance overall regional resilience.



6.10 Severe Wind and Tornado

6.10.1 Nature

Severe wind and tornadoes pose significant threats to life, property, and infrastructure, though they differ in frequency and intensity within Los Angeles County. Severe wind events, particularly Santa Ana winds, are a recurring natural hazard that can cause widespread damage, including downed power lines, tree falls, and structural damage. These winds originate from high-pressure systems over the Great Basin, funneling dry and warm air through mountain passes into the coastal and valley regions at high speeds. Additionally, storm-driven winds, microbursts, straight-line winds and gust fronts associated with severe weather can create hazardous conditions, often leading to transportation disruptions, fire hazards, and prolonged power outages.



Tornadoes, while relatively rare in the region, have been recorded and can cause localized but intense damage. These violent windstorms form when unstable atmospheric conditions produce rotating updrafts, resulting in a funnel cloud that contacts the ground.

6.10.2 Location

Severe wind events affect the entire Los Angeles County planning area, with the strongest occurrences in canyon passes, valleys, and coastal regions. The Santa Ana winds are most intense in the fall and winter months, particularly impacting areas in the Valley, and foothill communities of the County. Storm-driven winds, on the other hand, can impact any part of the county and vary in intensity based on weather patterns. These winds can reach speeds of 60 to 80 mph, sometimes exceeding those thresholds, leading to significant damage.

Tornadoes are more sporadic in occurrence and can develop in various parts of the county, particularly in lowland areas where severe thunderstorms have the potential to form rotating systems.

6.10.3 Extent

Winds and breezes are common occurrences in LA County. As wind speeds increase so does the potential for a catastrophic event. Hot dry winds can reach high speeds as they descend from the inland desert regions, creating not only critical wind events but also extremely dangerous fire conditions and contributing to the spread of wildfires. The winds are classified in the Beaufort Wind Scale, see Figure 6.10.1 below. Beaufort wind scale is an empirical scale that relates wind speed to observed conditions at sea or land. It uses numerical scale from 1-12 to describe wind force based on visual observations of the effects of the wind and gives quantitative measures of the wind. For example, o is described as 'calm' a sea like a mirror while 12 described as hurricane force with devastating conditions.

Tornadoes are classified using the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale Figure 6.10.2. The Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale is specifically used to rate the intensity of tornados based on the damage they cause (damage indicators) such as building types, and trees. It ranges from EF-0 to EF-5, with increasing numbers indicate stronger tornados and more severe damage. While tornadoes in the region typically do not exceed EF-1

intensity, they can still produce damaging winds above 100 mph, capable of tearing roofs off buildings, uprooting trees, and overturning vehicles.

Beaufort Wind Scale:

Force	Wind (Knots)	WMO Classification	Appearance of Wind Effects	
			On the Water	On Land
0	Less than 1	Calm	Sea surface smooth and mirror-like	Calm, smoke rises vertically
1	1-3	Light Air	Scaly ripples, no foam crests	Smoke drift indicates wind direction, still wind vanes
2	4-6	Light Breeze	Small wavelets, crests glassy, no breaking	Wind felt on face, leaves rustle, vanes begin to move
3	7-10	Gentle Breeze	Large wavelets, crests begin to break, scattered whitecaps	Leaves and small twigs constantly moving, light flags extended
4	11-16	Moderate Breeze	Small waves 1-4 ft. becoming longer, numerous whitecaps	Dust, leaves, and loose paper lifted, small tree branches move
5	17-21	Fresh Breeze	Moderate waves 4-8 ft taking longer form, many whitecaps, some spray	Small trees in leaf begin to sway
6	22-27	Strong Breeze	Larger waves 8-13 ft, whitecaps common, more spray	Larger tree branches moving, whistling in wires
7	28-33	Near Gale	Sea heaps up, waves 13-19 ft, white foam streaks off breakers	Whole trees moving, resistance felt walking against wind

8	34-40	Gale	Moderately high (18-25 ft) waves of greater length, edges of crests begin to break into spindrift, foam blown in streaks	Twigs breaking off trees, generally impedes progress
9	41-47	Strong Gale	High waves (23-32 ft), sea begins to roll, dense streaks of foam, spray may reduce visibility	Slight structural damage occurs, slate blows off roofs
10	48-55	Storm	Very high waves (29-41 ft) with overhanging crests, sea white with densely blown foam, heavy rolling, lowered visibility	Seldom experienced on land, trees broken or uprooted, "considerable structural damage"
11	56-63	Violent Storm	Exceptionally high (37-52 ft) waves, foam patches cover sea, visibility more reduced	
12	64+	Hurricane	Air filled with foam, waves over 45 ft, sea completely white with driving spray, visibility greatly reduced	

Figure 6.10.1 Beaufort Wind Scale

Enhanced Fujita Scale:

THE ENHANCED FUJITA SCALE (EF SCALE)		
EF RATING	**3 Second Gust (MPH)**	**DAMAGE**
EF 0	65-85 MPH	Light: Branches broken, minor roof damage
EF 1	86-110 MPH	Moderate: Roofs damaged; trees uprooted
EF 2	111-135 MPH	Considerable: Roofs torn off, large trees down
EF 3	136-165 MPH	Severe: Homes destroyed; cars lifted
EF 4	166-200 MPH	Devastating: Houses leveled; debris airborne
EF 5	Over 200 MPH	Incredible: Homes swept away; total destruction

Figure 6.10.2 Enhanced Fujita Scale

6.10.4 History

Los Angeles County has experienced multiple severe wind events and occasional tornadoes in recent history which caused destructions, and wildfires. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for Severe Wind & Tornadoes in the last five years. Some notable incidents include:

- **November-December 2011:** A wind event caused more than $35 million in damages and severely impacted several foothill communities and unincorporated areas.
- **December 2019:** An EF-0 tornado touched down in South Los Angeles, causing minor roof damage and downing power lines.
- **January 2021:** A severe windstorm impacted the region, leading to damage across multiple communities and emergency response efforts to clear roadways.
- **September 2021:** An EF-0 tornado developed near the community Lake of Los Angeles; %no damage was reported.

- **April 2023:** An EF-0 tornado recorded in Cerritos causing tree damage.
- **March 2023 (DR# 4699):** An EF-1 tornado struck Montebello, one of the strongest tornadoes recorded in the area, causing significant damage to commercial structures and vehicles.
- **May 2023:** An EF-0 tornado occurred near the communities of Carson and Compton damaging buildings and vehicles.
- **August 2023 (DR# 4750):** Tropical Storm Hillary impacting Los Angeles County.
- **February 2024**: Strong winds impacting across Eastern Santa Monica Mountain and Santa Clarita Valley.
- **March 2024**: Strong winds impacting areas around San Gabriel Valley.
- **January 2025 (DR# 4856):** A severe windstorm impacted the region, leading to a Potentially Dangerous Situation (PDS), red flag conditions. Several fires broke out in the area, which exhibited extreme fire behavior, causing widespread destruction.
- **March 2025 (DR# 4856):** As part of a storm event, an EF-0 tornado struck Pico Rivera, California, at 3:15am, with wind speeds reaching up to 85 mph.

6.10.5 Probability

Severe wind events are a regular occurrence in Los Angeles County, with a high probability, 99% chance recurring annually. Santa Ana winds are particularly common during the cooler months, and climate patterns suggest that extreme wind events may become more frequent due to changing weather dynamics. Because wind events and tornados are localized in nature, probability vary from one area to another and is difficult to determine percentage of happening in one area. Tornadoes remain a low-probability hazard, 10% chance, in the planning area; however, given past occurrences, they cannot be ruled out entirely. Atmospheric conditions capable of producing tornadoes may arise during severe thunderstorms, particularly in winter storm systems that generate strong wind shear. While the likelihood of an EF-2 or stronger tornado is minimal, the potential for localized damage remains. The Santa Ana winds occur ten to twenty-five times annually and can last for several days, posing a recurring threat of damage and disruption in Los Angeles County.

6.10.6 Vulnerability

Severe wind and tornadoes can be extensive, affecting both infrastructure and public safety. High-wind events pose a risk to critical infrastructure, particularly power lines, communication systems, and transportation networks. Buildings, especially older structures and mobile homes, are vulnerable to wind-related damage, including roof failures, window breakage, and structural collapse.

In addition to physical damage, severe wind events can cause significant economic disruptions. Prolonged power outages impact businesses, healthcare facilities, and emergency response services. Road closures and debris blockages hinder mobility and commerce, while wind-driven wildfires, a secondary hazard of Santa Ana winds, can lead to devastating losses.

Public safety is also a major concern, with risks of flying debris, vehicle accidents, overturned vehicles, and respiratory issues caused by airborne dust and pollutants stirred up by high winds.

Severe wind and tornado events disproportionately impact certain populations and infrastructure in Los Angeles County due to both geographic exposure and socioeconomic vulnerabilities. These hazards can disrupt critical services, exacerbate existing inequalities, and significantly damage structures not built to withstand extreme wind conditions.

Vulnerable Populations

Out of the county's estimated 10.2 million residents, the following populations are considered especially vulnerable:

- Older Adults (65+): Approx. 1.6 million residents (15.5%)—more likely to suffer injury or health complications during wind-related power outages and evacuation events.
- Access and Functional Needs (AFN) Populations: Estimated 1.7 million individuals (17%) including those with disabilities, limited mobility, or communication barriers.
- Low-Income Households: Over 13% of households fall below the poverty line and may lack the resources for structural mitigation or relocation during prolonged outages.

- People Experiencing Homelessness (PEH): Over 75,000 individuals (2024 LAHSA count), at direct risk from falling debris and lack of shelter during windstorms.
- Mobile Home Residents: Approximately 98,000 units countywide, concentrated in inland valleys and foothill communities that are highly exposed to Santa Ana winds.
- Children Under Age 5: Around 600,000 countywide, vulnerable to respiratory complications from airborne particulates and debris stirred by strong winds.
- Economic Impact: Business disruptions, increased insurance claims, and the costs of emergency response and recovery add financial burdens to local communities.

Critical Infrastructure at Risk

Severe wind and tornado events can cause widespread cascading failures in vital systems, including:

- Power Infrastructure: Los Angeles County contains over 20,000 miles of overhead power lines vulnerable to high-wind damage and fire ignition.
- Medical Facilities: Over 350 licensed hospitals and health clinics, many reliant on uninterrupted power and access for vulnerable patient populations.
- Transportation Corridors: Major highways (I-5, I-10, US-101) and over 3,100 bridges, particularly in canyon and foothill areas, are susceptible to obstruction by fallen trees and debris.
- Communication Towers: Over 800 critical telecom sites serve the county's emergency communications and can be disrupted by high wind gusts.
- Schools: Approximately 2,300 public K–12 schools and 100+ college campuses face operational disruptions from power outages or infrastructure damage during events.

6.10.7 Impacts

Severe wind and tornado events pose significant threats to critical infrastructure, public safety, and community operations in Los Angeles County. High winds, such as those during Santa Ana events, regularly damage power lines, uproot trees, and disable

transportation corridors. A notable example occurred in January 2025, when widespread windstorms caused power outages for more than 200,000 customers, including approximately 127,000 Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) customers and over 52,000 Southern California Edison (SCE) customers. During this same period, wildfires exacerbated by the strong winds impacted several medical facilities, disrupting critical health services and requiring the emergency relocation of patients.

Tornadoes, while rare, have also demonstrated destructive capacity in localized areas. In March 2025, an EF-0 tornado touched down in Pico Rivera, downing power lines and trees and obstructing roadways, highlighting the potential for tornadic activity to impact urban communities. These hazards not only endanger life and property but also threaten economic continuity and the functioning of emergency services, particularly in vulnerable neighborhoods and areas with aging infrastructure.

6.10.8 Mitigation and Preparedness

Efforts to mitigate the effects of severe wind and tornadoes should focus on improving structural resilience, enhancing early warnings and alerts, and increasing public awareness of such events.

Severe Wind and Tornado Mitigation

- Strengthening building codes to require wind-resistant design features. Promoting the use of wind-resistant materials and construction techniques in new developments.
- Conducting regular tree-trimming and vegetation management to reduce infrastructure damage risks.
- Retrofitting and reinforcing critical infrastructure, such as power lines and utility systems, to withstand high-wind conditions.
- Implementing public education campaigns on windstorm preparedness and safety measures.
- Leveraging early warning alerting and preparedness messaging, as well as integrating emergency messaging with local broadcast and mobile networks.

6.10.9 Summary

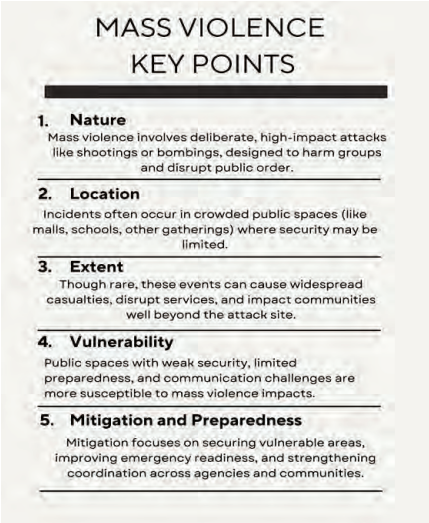
Severe wind and tornadoes, though differing in frequency, remain potential hazards for Los Angeles County. Santa Ana winds and storm-driven gusts regularly impact the region, causing damage to infrastructure and increasing wildfire risks. While tornadoes are rare, their occasional occurrence necessitates preparedness and mitigation efforts. By implementing stronger building codes, reinforcing critical infrastructure, and enhancing preparedness and public awareness, the county can reduce its vulnerability to these hazards, helps to better protect its residents from potential hazards of severe winds and tornado and improve community resilience.



6.11 Mass Violence

6.11.1 Nature

This section outlines the defining characteristics of mass violence, which includes intentional, high-impact incidents such as terrorism, active shooter events, vehicle-rammings, and other coordinated attacks. Understanding the nature of these events is critical for developing effective mitigation strategies.



- Mass violence includes both targeted attacks (e.g., ideologically motivated terrorism) and opportunistic acts (e.g., active shooters or violent assaults in public spaces).
- These incidents are characterized by their low warning time, high lethality, and potential to incite widespread fear and panic.

- Acts of mass violence may be perpetrated by individuals, small groups, or well-organized networks, and can involve firearms, explosives, vehicles, or biological agents.
- These attacks often aim to disrupt societal functions, damage infrastructure, or exploit vulnerabilities in soft targets such as schools, places of worship, or entertainment venues.

In summary, the nature of mass violence lies in its deliberate intent to inflict harm on groups and disrupt public order, making strong mitigation measures essential for protecting life and property of Los Angeles County.

6.11.2 Extent

The potential extent of mass violence is characterized by its ability to cause widespread disruption and significant loss of life and property.



- Events can result in many casualties and severe physical and psychological impacts.
- Mass violence can disrupt essential services, strain emergency response systems, and create cascading socioeconomic effects.
- The overall disruption may extend far beyond the immediate scene, affecting broader community resilience.

In essence, while these events may be rare, their extensive impacts necessitate comprehensive planning and resilient infrastructure.

6.11.3 History

Historical data illustrates that mass violence has evolved over time, with earlier events shaping current mitigation strategies and more recent incidents underscoring emerging vulnerabilities. Previous mitigation and other plans referenced events such as large-scale terrorist attacks and active shooter incidents.

- Recent events in the last five years include high-profile active shooter incidents at schools, public transportation hubs, and commercial centers, as well as vehicle-ramming attacks in urban areas.

Overall, the historical trend shows that while frequency remains low, the severity of mass violence incidents has escalated, necessitating continual updates to mitigation strategies.

6.11.4 Location

Mass violence incidents tend to occur in areas where people naturally congregate, including urban centers, transportation hubs, educational and religious institutions, shopping centers, and public events and venues.

- Public spaces such as transit stations, stadiums, malls and other locations where large number of people assemble, are considered higher-risk areas.
- Critical infrastructure location, like government buildings and commercial center, are often targeted.
- Certain events may also occur in areas lacking adequate physical security or surveillance.

Thus, identifying and securing high-density locations is a key focus for mitigating the effects of mass violence.

6.11.5 Probability

The probability of mass violence incidents is difficult to predict precisely; however, the potential for occurrence is recognized as a persistent low-frequency, high-impact risk that requires constant vigilance.

- Such incidents are statistically rare yet present a disproportionate risk due to their catastrophic consequences.
- Threat assessments and intelligence reports indicate that evolving tactics may increase probability over time.
- Continuous monitoring and updated threat analyses (e.g., via THIRA processes) are essential in quantifying risk levels.

In summary, while mass violence events are not common, their inherent unpredictability and high severity demand that communities prepare as if an incident could occur at any time.

6.11.6 Vulnerability

Mass violence depends on a variety of factors, including physical infrastructure design, public awareness, security preparedness, and interagency coordination.

- Critical vulnerabilities include open public spaces with minimal physical barriers or limited or ineffective safety / security protocols in place.
- Gaps in training and preparedness among first responders can exacerbate the situation during an active incident.
- Social vulnerabilities—such as communication gaps or lack of multilingual emergency information—may hinder rapid response and community resilience.

Thus, reducing vulnerability involves investing in infrastructure hardening, robust security measures, regular training exercises, and effective public communication strategies.

6.11.7 Impacts

The impacts of mass violence events are multifaceted, life safety, community stability, and the local economy.

- Immediate impacts include fatalities, injuries, and trauma among affected populations.
- Secondary impacts may encompass prolonged disruption of local services, economic downturns, and lasting psychological effects on communities.
- Long-term consequences can involve extensive resource allocation for recovery and mitigation, further straining public systems.

Mass violence inflicts immediate harm and often triggers a chain of secondary impacts that complicate community recovery and strain long-term resilience efforts.

6.11.8 Summary

In conclusion, mitigating the hazards of mass violence requires an integrated, multi-layered approach that spans prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. Communities must implement measures to secure high-risk locations, upgrade physical and digital security, enhance interagency coordination, and continuously update training and threat assessments.

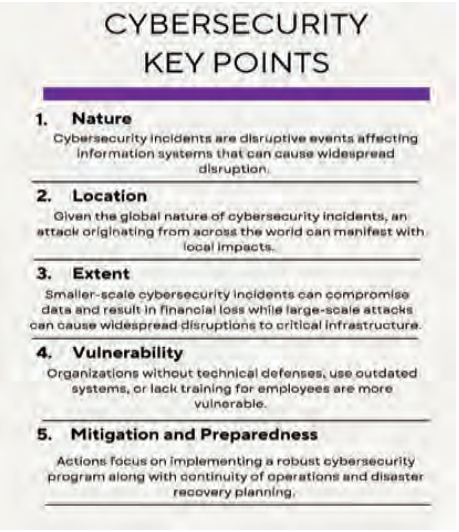
- Mitigation strategies include physical security enhancements (e.g., barriers and surveillance), regular active shooter drills, improved emergency communication systems, and coordinated law enforcement and public health responses.
- Investment in resilience-building measures and community outreach helps to ensure that, in the event of an incident, communities can recover quickly and effectively.

This section underscores that while mass violence events are rare, their potential for high impact demands rigorous preparedness and adaptive mitigation strategies to safeguard lives and maintain community functionality.



6.12 Cybersecurity Incidents

6.12.1 Nature



Cybersecurity incidents refer to disruptive events affecting digital networks and systems. These events involve the unauthorized electronic or physical access of information systems that jeopardizes or disrupts the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of information. Cyber incidents can range from minor targeted data breaches to large-scale ransomware attacks and distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) events that compromise critical infrastructure. Common types of cybersecurity incidents include, but are not limited to:

- **Data Breaches:** The compromise, unauthorized disclosure, or unauthorized acquisition of information.

- **Malware:** Malicious hardware, firmware, or software that is intentionally included or inserted in a system for a harmful purpose.
- **Ransomware:** A type of malicious software designed to lock access to a system until a ransom payment is received. Note that ransom payment is not a guarantee that system access will be restored by the threat actor.
- **Denial of Service (DoS):** An attack meant to shut down a machine or network, rendering it inaccessible to its intended users.
- **Distributed Denial of Service (DDos):** A DoS attack that uses numerous hosts to perform the attack.
- **Insider Threats:** When an insider (e.g., an employee or vendor) uses their authorized access, wittingly or unwittingly, to do harm to an organization.
- **Phishing Attacks:** The fraudulent practice of sending emails purporting to be from reputable senders in order to induce individuals to reveal information or download malware by clicking on a link.

Key characteristics of a cybersecurity incident include:

Rapid Onset: Impacts to operations can occur suddenly and evolve quickly.

- **Sophistication:** Can be highly sophisticated with state or non-state actors involved.
- **Hybrid Attacks:** May involve both cyber and physical components due to interdependencies.
- **Non-Malicious Incidents:** Technological failures that cause similar impacts to cybersecurity incidents may also occur due to non-malicious reasons such as a software or hardware issue.

Understanding the inherent digital nature and complex characteristics of these incidents is critical to developing effective prevention and mitigation strategies.

6.12.2 Location

Unlike traditional hazards that have a physical geographic footprint, cybersecurity incidents are inherently transboundary. However, their effects manifest locally through the disruption of critical services and systems and necessitate regionally coordinated preparedness and response efforts.

Jurisdictional Relevance:

- Impact local government networks and county infrastructure.
- Affect public and private sector systems within Los Angeles County.
- Disrupt critical infrastructure such as utilities and cause cascading impacts.
- Involve cyber nodes that, while globally distributed, converge on regional networks.

Critical Sectors Impacted:

- Hospitals and healthcare facilities.
- Financial, banking, or payroll systems.
- Transportation providers and systems.
- Utilities such as electricity, gas, and water.
- Emergency response and public safety agencies.

6.12.3 Extent

The extent of cybersecurity incidents is measured not only by the volume of compromised data or financial loss but also by the potential disruption to essential services and critical infrastructure.

Scope of Impacts:

- Rapid spread across interconnected digital systems.
- Potential for cascading failures that disrupt multiple sectors.
- Economic losses that may run into millions of dollars.

Measurable Factors:

- Number of systems compromised.
- Downtime of critical infrastructure and services.
- Financial costs from remediation and lost productivity.

The extensive reach of cybersecurity incidents–both in terms of economic impact and service disruption–highlights the need for robust digital defenses, continuity of operations planning, backup systems and redundancies, disaster recovery strategies, and regional cyber response coordination.

6.12.4 History

Historically, cybersecurity incidents have evolved from isolated breaches to coordinated attacks that leverage global networks. Early cybersecurity incidents focused on data theft and vandalism. More recent attacks have grown increasingly sophisticated and targeted critical infrastructure or use complex ransomware. Cyber threat actors include state-sponsored groups along with non-state groups such as criminal enterprises and terrorist organizations. Recent years have seen cybersecurity incidents affecting large corporations, public entities including local governments, and critical infrastructure sectors. Previous major cybersecurity incidents have included:

- **2024 Los Angeles County Superior Court Ransomware Attack:** Resulted in the shutdown of nearly every court system, a multi-day closure of the court, and cascading impacts to operations.
- **2024 Hospital Group Attack:** A major hospital company experienced an attack that caused IT and phone system outages and disrupted patient care at several Los Angeles County hospitals.
- **2024 Telecommunication Industry Attacks**: A series of attacks against telecommunications providers in the United States resulted in compromised customer data.
- **2023 City Attack:** A cybersecurity incident at a city within Los Angeles County caused city IT systems to be taken offline.
- **2022 Aviation Industry Attacks:** A series of cybersecurity incidents targeting the airports and airlines caused transportation system disruptions.

The historical progression from rudimentary attacks to highly coordinated cybersecurity incidents underscores the growing importance of proactive risk management in the digital realm.

6.12.5 Probability

The probability of cybersecurity incidents occurring is increasing as digital interconnectivity expands and as attackers continue to innovate their methods.

Risk Trends:

- Rapid expansion of the Internet of Things (IoT), the network of internet-connected devices ranging from smart refrigerators to autonomous vehicles, has added new attack vectors to the threat landscape.
- Increasing sophistication of cybercriminal methods including zero-day exploits, a previously unknown cybersecurity vulnerability.
- Growing frequency of reported incidents nationally and globally.

Contributing Factors:

- Inadequate cybersecurity measures in legacy systems still being used by organizations.
- Underinvestment in cyber defense infrastructure or cybersecurity expertise.
- Greater digital reliance in everyday operations without proper continuity of operations planning.

Given current trends and technological developments, the likelihood of cybersecurity incidents remains high, necessitating ongoing vigilance and enhanced preparedness measures. As cybersecurity incidents continue to increase in frequency, the potential for an incident to cause cascading and widespread impacts to critical infrastructure increases as well.

6.12.6 Vulnerability

Vulnerability in the context of cybersecurity refers to the susceptibility of digital systems to attack. This is influenced by both technological and organizational factors including, but not limited to: outdated software or use of legacy systems, insufficient patch management, inadequate segmentation and defense-in-depth strategies, and lack of cybersecurity training among personnel. Organizational challenges also contribute to cybersecurity vulnerability including, but not limited to: budget constraints, gaps in coordination, and rapid technology adoption without corresponding security protocols.

According to the 2024 Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), over 616,000 people may be affected by a large-scale cybersecurity incident with cascading impacts to utilities. Over 123,000 of those impacted in the THIRA scenario are estimated to have access and functional needs and over 77,000 people are

estimated to have limited English proficiency. Depending on the utilities affected by the incident, a widespread amount of the population could be without utility service for an extended period. Addressing these vulnerabilities is essential to reduce the risk and potential disruption of cybersecurity incidents, calling for both technical upgrades and improved interagency coordination.

6.12.7 Impacts

The impacts of cybersecurity incidents are multifaceted, affecting economic stability, public safety, and critical infrastructure operations.

Direct Impacts:

- Disruption of critical services (e.g., healthcare, emergency response, transportation, etc.).
- Extended duration Continuity of Government or Continuity of Operations event.
- Financial losses due to ransom payments, remediation costs, and potential legal fees.
- Loss, compromise, or unauthorized release of sensitive data.

Indirect impacts:

- Erosion of public trust in digital services and affected institutions.
- Cascading effects on physical infrastructure (e.g., power grid, water systems, wastewater, etc.).
- Long-term economic repercussions from reduced competitiveness.
- The significant impacts—both direct and cascading—of cybersecurity incidents necessitate comprehensive mitigation and recovery strategies that address both technical and socioeconomic dimensions.

6.12.8 Summary

In summary, cybersecurity incidents represent an evolving and critical threat that intersects with multiple aspects of community resilience and safety.

Key Takeaways:

- Cyber incidents are dynamic, sophisticated, and far-reaching in impact
- They affect local systems despite their global nature

- Historical trends and increasing digital dependency heighten both probability and vulnerability
- Impacts extend beyond financial loss to include service disruption and cascading infrastructure failures

Cybersecurity incidents demand a proactive, coordinated response that integrates robust technical defenses with cross-sector planning and recovery efforts. By understanding the nature, scope, and potential consequences of these incidents, communities can build more resilient digital and physical infrastructures to safeguard against this growing threat.



6.13 Transportation Incidents

6.13.1 Nature

This section describes the inherent characteristics of transportation incidents that can disrupt the continuous flow of people, goods, and emergency services across Los Angeles County. Transportation incidents can be triggered by a variety of factors including natural events, human error, and deliberate acts. Other characteristics include:

- **Affected Modes of Transportation:** Incidents can involve any mode of transportation such as multi-vehicle collisions, hazardous material spills, rail derailments, aviation incidents, and maritime disruptions.
- **Cascading Impacts:** Disruptions to the transportation system often have the potential to trigger cascading failures due to the interconnected design of highways, rail networks, airports, and seaports.
- **Contributing Factors:** Incidents may be influenced by both predictable factors (e.g., rush-hour congestion) and unpredictable occurrences (e.g., extreme weather or infrastructure failure).

6.13.2 Location

The county's network encompasses highways, rail, airports, ports, and local roads that are critical to regional mobility and commerce.

- **Freeways:** Los Angeles County boasts an extensive freeway system with over 1,200 miles of high-capacity roads including corridors such as I-5, I-405, I-10, I-710, and I-210.
- **Major Transportation Hubs:** The County is home to three commercial airports including Los Angeles International Airport (LAX), Long Beach Municipal Airport (LGB), and the Hollywood Burbank Airport (BUR) along with several general aviation airports. The County owns and operates Brackett Field Airport, Compton/Woodley Airport, San Gabriel Valley Airport, General William J. Fox Airfield, and Whiteman Airport. The Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, which are two of the busiest ports in the United States and vital for national and international trade, are also in Los Angeles County. Additionally, Los Angeles Union Station serves as the largest passenger rail station on the west coast.
- **Other Transportation Networks:** The county includes robust passenger rail, bus, and paratransit systems, along with freight rail systems, emerging mobility options such as taxis and rideshare services, and enhanced bicycle networks. This comprehensive network is the backbone for daily commuting, freight movement, and emergency response across the region.

6.13.3 Extent

The scope of transportation incidents spans multiple modes of travel and can have widespread consequences across the county's integrated infrastructure. Road incidents may include multi-vehicle collisions, hazardous material spills, and roadway fires impacting multiple vehicles with potential delays in emergency responses.

- Rail disruptions can impede commuter and freight services, impacting both local transit and regional connectivity.
- Air and maritime incidents—such as delays at major airports or disruptions at port facilities—can significantly affect commerce, supply chains, and public safety.
- Cascading effects across interconnected transportation modes may exacerbate congestion and strain additional infrastructure systems such as power, water, and emergency communications.

The extensive and interdependent nature of these networks means that an incident in one area can quickly influence multiple transportation systems.

6.13.4 History

Los Angeles County has a long record of transportation-related incidents that have disrupted mobility and commerce.

- **2024 Vincent Thomas Bridge Fire:** A semi-truck carrying lithium-ion batteries overturned and caught fire, causing the bridge to be closed for several days.
- **2023 I-10 Freeway Fire:** A fire in a pallet yard below the I-10 freeway in Downtown Los Angeles caused an eight-day closure for repairs and major cascading disruptions.
- **2020 Delta Air Lines Flight 89 Fuel Drop:** Shortly after takeoff from LAX, a Boeing 777 encountered engine problems and conducted a fuel dump over populated areas, injuring over 50 people on the ground.
- **2008 Chatsworth Metrolink Derailment:** A Metrolink passenger train collided with a Union Pacific freight train injuring over 130 people and causing 25 deaths.
- **2007 Newhall Pass Tunnel Fire:** A multi-vehicle collision involving over 30 vehicles caused a fire within the tunnel injuring 10 people and causing 3 deaths.

The historical record reinforces the need to learn from previous events to enhance future preparedness and resilience.

6.13.5 Probability

The likelihood of transportation incidents in Los Angeles County remains elevated due to several converging factors including, but not limited to:

- High daily traffic volumes on freeways and arterials increase the risk of multi-vehicle accidents and congestion-related incidents.
- Aging infrastructure—including bridges, road surfaces, and rail systems—creates a persistent risk of failure, particularly under extreme weather conditions and during peak usage periods.
- The county's role as a major hub for freight and commuter traffic means that even minor incidents can escalate rapidly into larger disruptions.
- The frequent movement of hazardous materials and the increasing reliance on just-in-time delivery systems further elevate the risk of incidents with potentially severe consequences.

Together, these factors contribute to a consistently high probability of transportation incidents impacting the region.

6.13.6 Vulnerability

The vulnerability of Los Angeles County's transportation system is compounded by its interdependent design and its critical role in the regional economy.

- Limited redundancy in key corridors means that a disruption on one freeway or rail line can quickly overload alternate routes.
- Aging and overburdened infrastructure is less resilient to extreme events, leading to longer recovery times after incidents.
- The county's economic dependence on uninterrupted transportation for daily commuting and commercial freight increases exposure to significant losses during disruptions.
- Complex interdependencies between transportation systems, emergency services, and other critical sectors make the network highly sensitive to cascading failures.

This systemic vulnerability calls for coordinated, multi-agency efforts to bolster resilience and implement proactive mitigation measures.

6.13.7 Impacts

Transportation incidents can produce both immediate and long-lasting effects on public safety, commerce, and overall quality of life.

1. **Traffic and Mobility:** Disruptions can lead to severe congestion affecting hundreds of thousands of commuters and freight vehicles, delaying emergency services and disrupting daily operations.
2. **Economic Loss:** Interruptions in the movement of goods and people can result in substantial financial losses, impacting local businesses and the broader regional economy.
3. **Public Safety:** Extended delays in emergency response and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) transport times.
4. **Cascading Disruptions:** An incident in one mode (e.g., a major highway closure) can ripple through the transportation network, affecting rail, air, and maritime operations simultaneously and complicating recovery efforts.

These impacts highlight the critical need for robust mitigation strategies to manage both direct and indirect consequences of transportation incidents.

6.13.8 Summary

Los Angeles County's transportation network is among the most extensive and complex in the nation, serving millions of residents and underpinning a vital economic ecosystem. The diverse transportation modes, while facilitating mobility and commerce, also create vulnerabilities due to overlapping infrastructure and high traffic volumes.

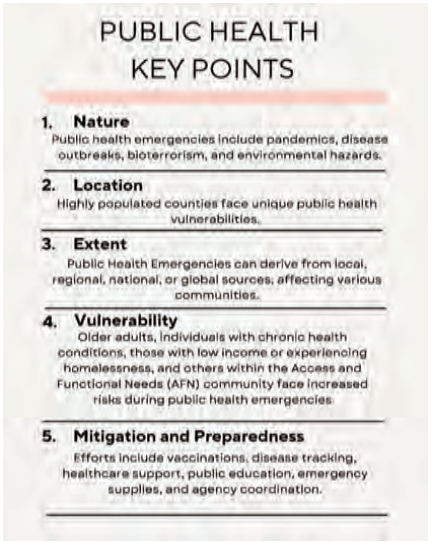
- Aging infrastructure, coupled with the continuous movement of hazardous materials and the increasing pressures of daily usage, contributes to a high probability of incidents.
- Historical data demonstrate that even localized incidents can have far-reaching impacts, including prolonged traffic congestion, economic disruptions, and public safety challenges.

In conclusion, mitigating transportation incident risks in Los Angeles County requires an integrated, countywide approach that combines infrastructure upgrades, enhanced emergency response, and proactive maintenance strategies. Addressing these challenges is essential to safeguard public safety, ensure economic stability, and maintain the region's critical mobility infrastructure.



6.14 Public Health Emergencies

6.14.1 Nature



Public health emergencies in Los Angeles County encompass a broad spectrum of potential hazards, including infectious disease outbreaks, environmental health hazards, and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) hazards. Given the county's diverse population, urban density, and economic significance, public health hazards require a coordinated response among government agencies, healthcare institutions, and community partners.

Public health emergencies refer to incidents that pose a significant threat to the health of a population. These include, but are not limited to:

- Pandemics (e.g., COVID-19, Influenza)
- Bioterrorism (e.g., Anthrax, Smallpox, botulism)

- Vector-borne diseases (e.g., West Nile Virus, Zika)
- Foodborne and waterborne illnesses
- Chemical and radiological exposure
- Climate-related health threats (e.g., extreme heat, poor air quality, wildfires)

The County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health (DPH) and the Emergency Medical Services Agency (EMS) collaborate to monitor threats, prevent outbreaks, and mitigate impacts when emergencies arise.

6.14.2 Location and Extent

Los Angeles County, home to over 9.7 million residents, is the most populous county in the United States. Its diverse geography (i.e., urban, coastal, mountainous, and rural) and demography lead to a range of public health vulnerabilities.

Public health emergencies can originate from local, regional, national, or global sources, impacting specific neighborhoods or the entire county. The extent of public health threats varies based on:

- The nature of the threat, such as transmission dynamics or availability of medical countermeasures.
- Population density (higher risks in urban centers for communicable diseases)
- Access to healthcare infrastructure
- Environmental conditions (air pollution, extreme heat events)

6.14.3 History

Public health emergencies in Los Angeles County have included:

- 2022 Monkeypox Outbreak
  - Approximately 2,500 cases were reported in Los Angeles County.
- COVID-19 Pandemic (2020–Present)
  - Over 3 million cases, 450,000 hospitalizations, and 45,000 deaths reported in the county alone.
- 2018 Hepatitis A Outbreak
  - Primarily affecting unhoused populations, requiring mass vaccination efforts.
- 2016-2017 West Nile Virus Outbreaks
  - Multiple cases of mosquito-borne infections leading to severe illness and fatalities.

- 2015-2016 Zika Virus Outbreak
  - No cases of local mosquito-borne transmission, but there were 122 cases reported in the County, with 121 being travel-related.
- 2015 Meningococcal Disease Cluster
  - An outbreak among men who have sex with men (MSM) led to a targeted vaccination campaign.
- 2009 H1N1 Influenza Pandemic
  - Thousands of hospitalizations; schools and businesses affected.

6.14.4 Probability and Emerging Risks

The 2024 Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) identifies that pandemics and bioterrorism remain high-probability threats. Future public health risks also include:

- Emergence of infectious diseases driven by global travel and climate change.
- Increased incidence of heat-related illnesses amid rising temperatures.
- Increased prevalence of respiratory diseases due to declining air quality.
- Rise of antimicrobial-resistant infections due to overuse of antibiotics.

The County of Los Angeles DPH continually assesses health threats and updates preparedness plans to address evolving concerns.

6.14.5 Vulnerability and Systemic Impacts

Certain populations in Los Angeles County may be disproportionately affected by public health emergencies:

- At-risk populations may be different for different hazards before, during, and after an emergency. It is important to assess each hazard in turn to identify those who may be disproportionately affected to improve preparedness and response efforts.

Public health emergencies strain the healthcare system, disrupt economic activity, and create mental health burdens. The 2024 THIRA report noted that:

- Healthcare infrastructure overload is a major concern during pandemics.
- Potential economic loss from business closures during a prolonged public health crisis could exceed billions of dollars.

6.14.6 Mitigation Strategies and Preparedness Efforts

Los Angeles County employs several mitigation and preparedness strategies:

- Mass Vaccination Campaigns
  - Annual flu shots, COVID-19 vaccinations, and outbreak-specific immunization efforts.
- Points-of-Dispensing (POD) sites
  - Disease Surveillance & Early Warning Systems
- Syndromic surveillance for emerging threats.
  - Targeted sampling surveillance.
- Healthcare Infrastructure Strengthening
  - Expanding hospital capacity for medical surge, and emergency medical resources.
- Community Outreach & Public Health Education
  - Disseminating critical information in multiple languages.
- Emergency Stockpiles (Strategic National Stockpile(SNS))
  - Deployment of antibiotics, antivirals, and personal protective equipment (PPE) in crisis situations.
- Coordination with Federal & State Agencies
  - Collaboration with FEMA, CDC, and the California Department of Public Health to enhance response capabilities.
- Anthrax Threat Simulations
  - The County of Los Angeles Metro system assessed as a high-risk area for bioterrorism response.

6.14.7 Summary

Public health emergencies pose significant challenges to Los Angeles County, impacting healthcare systems, vulnerable populations, and economic stability. While the COVID-19 pandemic provided a major stress test for response efforts, ongoing preparedness, surveillance, and mitigation strategies aim to protect residents from future threats.

Key Takeaways:

- Los Angeles County faces diverse health threats, including pandemics, bioterrorism, and climate-related illnesses.

- Vulnerable populations may suffer disproportionate impacts during public health crises.
- Preparedness efforts focus on surveillance, vaccination, emergency response, and coordination with federal and state partners.
- Future threats include emerging infectious diseases, heat-related illnesses, and antimicrobial resistance.

By continuing investments in public health preparedness, Los Angeles County aims to reduce risks and strengthen resilience against future health emergencies.

7 Mitigation Strategy

7.1 Mitigation Strategy Overview

The Mitigation Strategy section of the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) presents Los Angeles County's strategic blueprint for reducing risks and vulnerabilities posed over the long term associated with the hazards identified in the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment section. The strategies identified in this section drive mitigation activities based on existing capabilities while also identifying areas of potential future investment to build resilience across communities, critical facilities, and other infrastructure within Los Angeles County.

7.2 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

Mitigation goals are the long-term vision that the County hopes to achieve by implementing the various mitigation strategies described in this AHMP, as well as the broad guidelines that have shaped mitigation strategy development.

- **Goal 1: Protect life, property, infrastructure, the environment, and the economy through equitable mitigation strategies aimed at reducing risks of natural and human-caused hazards.**
    - Objective 1-1: Integrate vulnerable populations, including people with Access and Functional Needs (AFN), into the implementation of any potential mitigation actions.
    - Objective 1-2: Implement mitigation strategies that enhance resilience to disaster impacts across residential areas, commercial areas, infrastructure, high-hazard potential dams, and other critical facilities.
    - Objective 1-3: Inform strategic investments in climate adaptation, development, and redevelopment that are centered in equity and resilience.
- **Goal 2: Enhance community-wide partnerships in hazard mitigation across all levels of government, the private sector, and the public.**
    - Objective 2-1: Build a culture of disaster resilience and awareness of local hazards through public engagement, education, and outreach.
    - Objective 2-2: Strengthen direct coordination among Los Angeles County Operational Area partners to unify efforts for mitigation activities.
    - Objective 2-3: Utilize a whole community approach to address disparities in outcomes posed by the hazards identified in this AHMP.
- **Goal 3: Enhance planning, response, and recovery through hazard identification, assessment, mitigation, and resilience activities.**

  - Objective 3-1: Establish and maintain coordination between hazard mitigation activities and other emergency management functions.
  - Objective 3-2: Integrate hazard mitigation activities into preparedness for future large-scale planned events within Los Angeles County.
- **Goal 4: Ensure eligibility for FEMA grant funding to maximize equitable investment in hazard mitigation actions.**
  - Objective 4-1: Continue to meet all requirements for existing hazard mitigation grant programs used by the County.
  - Objective 4-2: Expand the County's ability to participate in grant programs not currently utilized by the County.

7.2.1 Changes in Mitigation Goals

The AHMP Advisory Committee reviewed the 2020 AHMP goals and updated them to reflect the most current County concerns and priorities. Therefore, the 2025 AHMP has introduced new goals and objectives to build a more resilient community. Table 7-1 (below) compares the 2025 AHMP goals with previous 2020 AHMP goals; all other goals above are new goals and objectives developed by the AHMP Advisory Committee.

Mitigation priorities change through time depending on the type of disaster impacting Los Angeles County, vulnerability, the strategies implemented, as well as other needs of the community. Priorities are also made based on current countywide Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) studies, National Risk Index Assessment, State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) and other local plans and guides. The previous 2020 AHMP integrated hazard data into several operational plans including but not limited to the General Plan, Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OAEOP), amongst others. Addressing these changes will help to address Los Angeles County hazard priorities and to have mitigation strategies focused on the hazards that impact the region at most. The plan also added additional hazards and addressed a larger vulnerable population.

Table 7-1 Mitigation Goal Updates

Goals Addressed in 2020 AHMP	Goals for 2025-2030 Planning Period	Changes
Build a culture and practice disaster resilience	Goal 2 (see above).	Goal expanded; previous goal integrated as an objective under Goal 2 in the current AHMP.
Better plan for, respond to, and recover from, hazards and disasters including climate change, drought, earthquake, dam failure, flood, landslide, tsunami, and wildfire that affect Los Angeles County.	Goal 3 (see above).	Previous goal replaced with new goal.
More successfully adapt to hazards and disasters including climate change, drought, earthquake, dam failure, flood, landslide, tsunami, and wildfire that affect Los Angeles County.	Goal 1 (see above).	Previous goal replaced with new goal.

7.3 Existing Mitigation Capabilities

The mitigation strategies developed as part of this AHMP seek to maximize existing mitigation capabilities identified as currently available within the Los Angeles County Operational Area. These existing capabilities have been updated to reflect changes in human, technical, financial, legal, regulatory, education, and outreach resources since the 2020 AHMP.

7.3.1 Authorities, Policies, and Legal/Regulatory Resources

There are several existing authorities, policies, and other legal or regulatory resources applicable to hazard mitigation efforts in Los Angeles County. From the County Code of Ordinances to completed plans, these form the cornerstone of hazard mitigation activities by providing a foundation rooted in data, research, planning, Technical Ecological Knowledge (TEK) provided by our state and locally recognized indigenous communities, and elected officials' authority. The County aims to expand and improve upon these identified capabilities by adopting this AHMP, once approved, into the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan. This action will contribute to the County's ability to be considered for an additional cost-share on Public Assistance projects through the California Disaster Assistance Act. Table 7-2 provides an overview of existing capabilities related to authorities, policies, and legal/regulatory resources.

Table 7-2 Authorities, Policies, and Legal/Regulatory Resources

Authority, Policy, or Resource	Description	Hazards Addressed	Potential to Affect Development
Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (2023)	Establishes the coordinated emergency management system within the Los Angeles County Operational Area to prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of large-scale emergencies regardless of cause, location, or complexity.	All-Hazard	No
Los Angeles County General Plan (2024)	Provides the policy framework for how and where the unincorporated County will grow through the year 2035.	All-Hazard	Yes
Los Angeles County Comprehensive Floodplain	Reviews existing floodplain management programs in the County and recommends enhancements to them through 35	Flood Land Movement	Yes

Authority, Policy, or Resource	Description	Hazards Addressed	Potential to Affect Development
Management Plan (2021)	mitigation actions. This plan is currently being reviewed and updated with completion targeted for early 2026.		
Los Angeles County Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan Repetitive Loss Area Analysis (2021)	Analyzes Repetitive Los Areas within Los Angeles County and fulfills Community Rating System requirements.	Flood Land Movement	Yes
County of Los Angeles Floodplain Management Plan Progress Report (2024)	Provides an annual update on the implementation of the action plan identified in the Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan and on the implementation and evaluation of outreach projects.	Flood Land Movement	Yes
County of Los Angeles Repetitive Loss Area Analysis Progress Report (2023)	Provide an annual update on the implementation of the action plan identified in the Repetitive Loss Area Analysis to ensure there is a continuing and responsive planning process.	Flood	Yes
Los Angeles County Fire Plan (2023)	Describes the wildfire environment, history, and pre-fire management strategies to enhance the protection of lives, property, and natural resources from wildland fire.	Wildfire	Yes

Authority, Policy, or Resource	Description	Hazards Addressed	Potential to Affect Development
Los Angeles County 2045 Climate Action Plan (2024)	Delineates the County's path toward meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement and achieving carbon neutrality for unincorporated Los Angeles County.	Wildfire Extreme Heat Drought Flooding	Yes
Our County: Los Angeles Countywide Sustainability Plan (2019)	Outlines how local governments and stakeholders can enhance the well-being of all County communities while adapting to climate change and reducing damage to the natural environment, particularly focusing on communities disproportionately burdened by pollution.	Wildfire Extreme Heat Drought Flooding	Yes
Los Angeles County Floodplain Management Ordinance	Aims to minimize public and private losses resulting from flood conditions via uniformly applied regulations in flood prone, mudflow, or flood related erosion areas.	Flood Land Movement	Yes
Los Angeles County Code – Title 32: Fire Code	To build a new structure (or an addition equal to or greater than 50% of existing square footage), the Los Angeles County Fire Code requires review of its location, type of construction, topography, slope, amount and arrangement of vegetation, and overall site	Wildfire	Yes

Authority, Policy, or Resource	Description	Hazards Addressed	Potential to Affect Development
	settings—in order to create defensible space necessary for effective fire protection of homes in High Fire Severity Zones.		
Los Angeles County Code – Title 22: Planning and Zoning	Establishes the regulations governing land use and development and defines zoning for unincorporated Los Angeles County. Includes the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (Chapter 22.104), the Residential Design Standards Ordinance, and the Hillside Design Guidelines. These include requirements for development in Hillside Management Areas, which are defined as areas with 25% or greater natural slopes. The guidelines include specific and measurable design techniques that can be applied to residential, commercial, industrial, and other types of projects.	Wildfire Earthquake Land Movement	Yes
Los Angeles County Code – Title 31: Green Building Standards Code	Enhances the design and construction of buildings via building concepts with positive (or reduced negative) environmental impacts, and encourages sustainable construction practices	Extreme Heat Drought	Yes

Authority, Policy, or Resource	Description	Hazards Addressed	Potential to Affect Development
	across planning and design, energy efficiency, water conservation, material and resource efficiency, and environmental air quality.		
Los Angeles County Brush Clearance Program	Legally declares both improved and unimproved properties a public nuisance, and where necessary, requires the clearance of hazardous vegetation thereby creating defensible space for effective fire protection of property, life, and the environment. The Brush Clearance Program is a joint effort between the County of Los Angeles Fire Department and the County of Los Angeles Department of Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures, Weed Hazard, and Pest Abatement Bureau (Weed Abatement Division).	Wildfire	Yes
Los Angeles County Code – Title 26: Building Code	Provides minimum standards to regulate the design, construction, installation, quality of materials, use, occupancy, location, and maintenance of all buildings, structures, grading, and certain equipment. Regulates construction	Earthquake Wildfire	Yes

Authority, Policy, or Resource	Description	Hazards Addressed	Potential to Affect Development
	near a known active earthquake fault (Chapter 1, Section 113), the materials and construction methods for construction in a Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Fire Area (Chapter 7A), structural design as it relates to earthquake hazards (Chapter 16, Section 1613), repair of certain buildings in High Earthquake Damage Areas (Chapter 94), earthquake hazard reduction for concrete tilt-up buildings (Chapter 95) and unreinforced masonry buildings (Chapter 96), among others. The Building Code also includes provisions for emergency housing during a proclaimed emergency.		

7.3.2 Human and Technical Resources

Existing human and technical resources across County Departments enable the County to plan, manage, conduct, and execute its wide range of hazard mitigation activities. The resources below represent a high degree of expertise in all facets of hazard mitigation available to support mitigation activities. The County aims to expand and improve upon these identified capabilities by expanding potential hazard training opportunities available to the Los Angeles County Operational Area. Additionally, as various special events are scheduled in Los Angeles County over the next five years, the County should seek to expand coordination and technical resources related to mass violence, cyber, and other special event-related hazards.

Table 7-3 provides an overview of existing capabilities related to human and technical resources.

Table 7-3 Human and Technical Resources

Resource	Department/Agency	Principal Activities Related to Hazard Mitigation
Emergency Management Coordinator(s)	Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management	• Maintains and updates the Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan and Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. • Coordinates local response and recovery activities in the Emergency Operation Center and in the field. • Works closely with local, state, and federal partners to support planning, training, exercise, public information, and resource coordination.
Engineer(s), Building Inspector(s), Code Enforcement Officer(s), Fire Marshalls, and Other Technical Staff	Los Angeles County Public Works and Fire Department	• Oversees the effective, efficient, fair, and safe enforcement of County of Los Angeles Building and Fire Codes.
Engineer(s), Construction Project Managers, and Other Technical Staff	Los Angeles County Public Works	• Provides direct (or contract) civil, structural, and mechanical engineering services, including contract, project, and construction management.
Engineer(s), Project	Los Angeles County Public Works	• Maintains and operates a wide range of local equipment and facilities and assists members of the public by

Resource	Department/Agency	Principal Activities Related to Hazard Mitigation
Manager(s), Equipment Operators, Maintenance and Construction Staff, and Other Technical Staff		providing sufficient clean fresh water, reliable sewer services, street maintenance, storm drainage systems, street cleaning, streetlights, and traffic signals.
Floodplain Administrator	Los Angeles County Public Works	• Enforces the floodplain management ordinance ensuring that development proposals do not increase flood risk and that new developments are not located below the 100-year flood level. In addition, the floodplain administrator is responsible for planning and managing flood risk reduction projects throughout Los Angeles County.
Planner(s), Engineer(s), and Technical Staff	Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning	• Develops and maintains the Los Angeles County General Plan, including the Safety Element. • Develops area plans based on the Los Angeles County General Plan to provide more specific guidance for the development of more specific areas. • Reviews proposed development, capital improvements, and other physical projects involving property for consistency and conformity with the Los Angeles County General Plan. • Anticipates and acts on the need for applicable new plans, policies, and code changes.

Resource	Department/Agency	Principal Activities Related to Hazard Mitigation
		• Applies the approved plans, policies, code provisions, and other regulations to proposed land uses.
Procurement Services Manager	Los Angeles County Internal Services Department	• Provides a full range of municipal financial services and administers several licensing measures.
Comptroller Personnel	Los Angeles County Auditor – Controller	• Provides financial and grant services.
County Counsel Personnel	Los Angeles County Counsel	• Provides legal services for the County.
Fire Department Personnel	Los Angeles County Fire Department	• Provides fire protection services including response, fire prevention, and mitigation activities for the County.
Sheriff's Department Personnel	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	• Provides law enforcement services in the County.

7.3.3 Financial Resources and Programs

There are many existing financial resources, grant programs, and other funding mechanisms that enable current and future hazard mitigation activities. Sources for these resources and programs vary widely from local funding out of the County's General Fund to state and federal programs that aim to help local jurisdictions accomplish their hazard mitigation goals. The amount of funding available is variable and project-specific for many of these programs. Similarly, grant awards are based on the specific projects that are identified as the basis for the grant application. Table 7-4 provides an overview of existing capabilities related to financial resources and programs.

Table 7-4 Financial Resources and Programs

Resource or Program	Administrator	Purpose
General Fund	Chief Executive Office	Program operations and specific projects.
General Obligation Bonds	Auditor - Controller	General obligation bonds are appropriately used for the construction and/or acquisition of improvements to real property broadly available to residents and visitors. Such facilities include but are not limited to: libraries, hospitals, parks, public safety facilities, and cultural and educational facilities.
Special Tax and Revenue Bonds	Controller	Revenue bonds are used to finance capital projects that: 1. Have an identified budgetary stream for repayment (e.g., specified fees, tax receipts); 2. Generate project revenue but rely on a broader pledge of general fund revenues to reduce borrowing costs; or 3. Finance the acquisition and installation of equipment for the local jurisdiction's general governmental purposes.
Vegetation Management Program	Cal FIRE	Cost-sharing program between Cal FIRE and private landowners, which focuses on the use of prescribed fire and/or mechanical means, for addressing wildland fire fuel hazards and other resource management issues on State Responsibility Area (SRA) lands.
Wildfire Emergency and Mitigation Funds	Cal FIRE	Administers funding from FEMA, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Forest Service for

Resource or Program	Administrator	Purpose
		certain types of wildfire emergency and mitigation funding.
California Residential Mitigation Program	California Earthquake Authority	Created by the California Earthquake Authority and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, "Earthquake Brace + Bolt: Funds to Strengthen Your Foundation" is the first incentive program offered by the California Residential Mitigation Program.
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreement	Center for Disease Control and Prevention	Funds are intended to upgrade state and local public health jurisdictions' preparedness and response to bioterrorism, outbreaks of infectious diseases, and other public health threats and emergencies.
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	FEMA	Administered by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), HMGP supports pre- and post-disaster mitigation plans and projects available to California communities after a presidentially declared disaster has occurred in California.
Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program	FEMA	Available annually as a nationally competitive Cal OES grant, the PDM Grant Program supports pre-disaster mitigation plans and projects.
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant Program	FEMA	Available annually as a nationally competitive Cal OES grant, the PDM Grant Program supports pre-disaster mitigation plans and projects.
Homeland Security	FEMA	Builds and sustains preparedness technical assistance activities in support of the four

Resource or Program	Administrator	Purpose
Preparedness Technical Assistance Program		homeland security mission areas (i.e., prevention, protection, response, recovery) and homeland security program management.
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program	FEMA/U.S. Fire Administration	Provides equipment, protective gear, emergency vehicles, training, and other resources needed to protect the public and emergency personnel from fire and related hazards. Available to fire departments and nonaffiliated emergency medical services providers.
Land and Water Conservation Funds	U.S. Department of the Interior	Supports the protection of federal public lands and waters and voluntary conservation on private land.
Community Action for a Renewed Environment	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Offers means by which communities may organize/take action to reduce toxic pollution (e.g., in stormwater, etc.) through financial and technical assistance. Communities create partnerships that implement solutions to reduce releases of toxic pollutants and that minimize toxic exposures.
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	EPA	A loan program that provides low-cost financing to eligible entities on state and tribal lands for water quality projects, including all types of non-point source, watershed protection or restoration, estuary management projects, and more traditional municipal wastewater treatment projects.

Resource or Program	Administrator	Purpose
Community Block Grant Program Entitlement Communities Grants	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Acquisition of real property, relocation and demolition, rehabilitation of residential and non-residential structures, construction of public facilities and improvements (e.g., water/sewer facilities, streets, neighborhood centers, etc.), and the conversion of school buildings for eligible purposes.
High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD) Grant Program	FEMA	Provides technical, planning, design, and construction assistance in the form of grants for the rehabilitation of eligible high hazard potential dams.
State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program	FEMA	Provides funding to eligible entities to address cybersecurity risks and threats to information systems owned or operated by, or on behalf of, state, local, or tribal governments.

7.3.4 Education and Outreach Resources

Engagement with the communities of Los Angeles County is an important component of mitigation efforts. The County of Los Angeles has multiple methods, formats, and venues to conduct outreach with community members and provide education on the hazard landscape in Los Angeles County. These activities ensure mitigation efforts align with community goals and include community input. Table 7-5 shows a list of existing resources for education and outreach.

Table 7-5 Education and Outreach Resources

Resource or Program	Agencies Potentially Involved	Purpose
Preparedness Fairs	Office of Emergency Management, Fire Department, Sheriff's Department, Public Works, Board of Supervisors	Engage with community members to provide education on hazards found in Los Angeles County and emergency preparedness for homes and businesses.
Personal Disaster Impact Surveys	Office of Emergency Management	Receive input and feedback on the hazard landscape from community members in Los Angeles County to inform the 2025 AHMP.
AHMP Draft Review Surveys	Office of Emergency Management	Receive input and feedback on sections of the AHMP from community members in Los Angeles County.
Homeless Outreach Services Team (HOST)	Sheriff's Department, Homelessness Services Organizations	Conduct outreach to People Experiencing Homelessness in areas prone to wildfires or flooding based on weather conditions.
Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)	Fire Department	Educate community members about disaster preparedness and response in their communities.
Explorer Programs	Fire Department, Sheriff's Department	Educate youth about disaster preparedness and response in their communities.
Youth Climate Commission	Chief Sustainability Office	Educate and obtain input from youth on climate change impacts and mitigation efforts.

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7.3.5 National Flood Insurance Program Participation

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is administered by FEMA and provides affordable flood insurance to participating communities through a network of insurance providers. NFIP regulations must be enforced in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs). Flood insurance is required for structures in SFHAs with federally backed loans (e.g., most mortgages, Small Business Administration (SBA) loans) and FEMA grants along with any structures with SBA loans, regardless of flood zone. Flood insurance is required to be maintained for the life of the federally backed loan and in perpetuity, regardless of change in ownership, in the case of FEMA grants.

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors adopted the County Floodway Ordinance (Los Angeles County Code Title 11, Chapter 11.60) in March 1980. This ordinance included the first County Floodway Maps and paved the way for the County to begin participation in NFIP on behalf of unincorporated residents. The County's participation means that residents (owners and renters) in the unincorporated communities within Los Angeles County are eligible for NFIP flood insurance and Federal flood disaster assistance. The first FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) became effective on December 2, 1980. Since 1980, the County has continued robust participation in NFIP. The FEMA FIRMs were digitized in September 2008 and have been revised over the years by numerous Letters of Map Change and by large-scale Physical Map Revisions for the Ballona Creek watershed and several watersheds in the Santa Monica Mountains (Triunfo Creek, Topanga Canyon and others) in December 2018, the Los Angeles County coastline in April 2021, and the Santa Clara River watershed in June 2021. These maps are available to the public on the Los Angeles County Public Works (PW) website at dpw.lacounty.gov/floodzone.

Los Angeles County also participates in the NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS) program. The CRS program is a voluntary program for communities that engage in community floodplain management activities, which exceed the minimum NFIP standards. CRS communities benefit from a discount on flood insurance rates and improved floodplain management programs. CRS uses a class rating system between 1 and 9 to determine flood insurance premium reductions for residents. As of April 1, 2022, Los Angeles County is a Class 6 CRS community; therefore homeowners and

renters who live in a SFHA can receive up to a 20% discount on their flood insurance policies.

The County's implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations for development in SFHAs are covered in Los Angeles County Building Codes with the most recent update completed in 2023. Title 26, Chapter 1, includes requirements for development within flood hazard areas. Other relevant ordinances include other chapters in Title 26 (Building Code) along with Titles 27 (Electrical Code), Title 28 (Plumbing Code), Title 29 (Mechanical Code), Title 30 (Residential Code), and Title 33 (Existing Building Code). Implementation and enforcement are also covered in the Los Angeles County Subdivision Code (Title 21) and Planning and Zoning Code (Title 22). The NFIP for unincorporated communities is administered by the Department of Public Works (LACPW) Stormwater Engineering Division, which serves as the County's floodplain manager, coordinates with LACPW's Building and Safety and Land Development Divisions and with the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning in their enforcement of the County's floodplain management regulations, and participates in FEMA's Community Assisted Visits, which typically occur on a 5-year cycle.

LACPW continues to enforce NFIP regulations for building permit applications determined by Building and Safety officials to be substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage. Los Angeles County also requires all residential buildings undertaking substantial improvement to have their lowest floor elevated 1 foot above the 100-year flood elevation. Additionally, Los Angeles County conducted a Repetitive Loss Area Analysis in 2020, which serves as a specific plan for reducing damage from flooding in repetitive loss areas.

After an event, Public Works staff assess the unincorporated area buildings within the extent of the event. The assessment will identify the buildings that appear to have damages affecting 50 percent or greater of the building. If such a building is in flood-prone areas identified by FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Maps, County maps (Floodway Maps or Assessor's Maps), or identified by Public Works to be in a Repetitive Loss Area, will undergo further evaluation by Public Works staff on whether the building meets FEMA's definition of substantial improvement/substantial damage (SI/SD). A building that meets FEMA's SI/SD definition will be required to have the entire building upgraded to meet National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) standards (Title 44, Code

of Federal Regulations, Section 60.3). Los Angeles County Code Title 26, Section 110.1 requires the County to enforce as a minimum the current Federal Flood Plain Management Regulations defined in Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 60.3, for buildings, structures, and grading located in whole or in part in flood hazard areas. (Ord. 2013-0048 § 2, 2013; Ord. 2010-0053 § 2, 2010; Ord. 95-0065 § 3 (part), 1995.)

7.4 Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Strategies

Potential mitigation actions were identified for each hazard identified in Section 6 in an effort to ensure as comprehensive a mitigation strategy as possible. Multiple mitigation options were then analyzed against the goals and objectives delineated in this section with a focus on new and existing buildings. A combination of new and ongoing mitigation actions aimed at reducing the effects of the identified hazards were compiled into the list of mitigation actions in the following subsection. This list includes a wide range of potential types of mitigation actions, including:

- Local Plans and Regulations.
- Structure and Infrastructure Projects.
- Natural Systems Protection.
- Education and Awareness Programs.

A notable update to the 2025 AHMP was the integration of human-caused threats and corresponding potential mitigation actions. The AHMP Planning Team also reviewed FEMA's Mitigation Ideas document to incorporate national best practices in the list of potential mitigation actions.

7.4.1 Mitigation Strategies

01	*Title:* **Support and Expand Countywide Vegetation Management and Fire Prevention Efforts**
Source: Los Angeles County Fire Department	
Type: Natural Systems Protection	
Description: Conduct passive protection measures such as creating defensible space buffers around residential and non-residential structures through the removal of flammable vegetation, managing and/or reducing hazardous fuels, creating firebreaks, fire-resistive landscaping and construction, and clearing dead vegetation, among others. Engage indigenous communities to inform vegetation management and fire prevention practices aligned with Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK).	*Hazard:* **Wildfire** *Hazard:* ***Severe Wind/Tornado***

02	*Title:* **Enhance Community Engagement in Wildfire Protection and Prevention**
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning	
Type: Education and Awareness Programs	
Description: Engage residents and businesses in high fire risk communities to educate them on community-focused mitigation and risk reduction strategies, emergency preparedness and evacuation readiness, and opportunities to get involved in fire safety-related community initiatives. Engage indigenous communities to inform protection and prevention practices aligned with Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK).	*Hazard:* **Wildfire** *Hazard:* ***Severe Wind/Tornado***

03	*Title:* **Perform Post-Fire Flooding, Debris Flow, and Mud Flow Risk Assessments and Mitigation Activities**
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	
Type: Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
Description: Following a wildfire, assess burn scar for significant mud and debris flow risks to produce mud and debris flow phase maps for first responding agencies to prepare for potential evacuations. Recommend mitigation strategies to prevent mud and debris flow impacts.	*Hazard:* **Wildfire** *Hazard:* ***Flooding***

04	*Title:* **Strengthen Operational Continuity Capabilities for Critical Facilities**
Source: Los Angeles County Department Public Health, among others.	
Type: Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
Description: Conduct robust continuity planning to ensure the continued performance of essential functions in the event critical facilities are impacted by various hazards. Build capabilities that support operational continuity such as alternate or uninterrupted power supply, workforce development and cross-training, emergency communications, and data backup or failover hardware.	*Hazard:* **Wildfire** *Hazard:* ***Extreme Heat*** *Hazard:* ***Severe Wind/Tornado*** *Hazard:* **Cyber Incidents**

05	*Title:* **Incorporate Hazards in Local Planning, Land Use, and Development Codes**
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and Regional Planning	
Type: Local Planning and Regulations	
Description: Develop, maintain, and leverage opportunities to strengthen relevant ordinances that govern land use, building codes, and development in high-risk hazard areas. Incorporate mitigation actions in community planning such as Community Wildfire Plans, Flood Management Plans, and the County General Plan, among many others.	*Hazard:* **Wildfire** *Hazard:* **Earthquake** *Hazard:* ***Land Movement*** *Hazard:* ***Severe Wind/Tornado*** *Hazard:* ***Flooding***

06	*Title:* **Increase Public Awareness of Climate Change Effects on Local Hazards**
Source: Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office	
Type: Education and Awareness Programs	
Description: Engage with communities on ways climate change impacts various natural hazards along with mitigation actions and available resources for climate adaptation and resilience. Efforts should focus on how communities can take action or support existing County programs including funding available to the public. Public engagement efforts should be accessible, ensure people with Access and Functional Needs are included in outreach, and use materials with multiple language options.	*Hazard:* **Wildfire** *Hazard:* **Extreme Heat** *Hazard:* **Drought** *Hazard:* ***Land Movement*** *Hazard:* ***Severe Wind/Tornado*** *Hazard:* **Flooding**

07	*Title:* **Expand Stormwater Management, Drainage, and Outlet Planning**	
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works		
Type: Local Planning and Regulations		
Description: Continue robust stormwater management programs. Conduct studies to inform measures to improve outlet and drainage planning and prevent flood damage to communities in high-risk areas. These efforts should also prevent flood damage to County-maintained roadways, including evacuation egress and emergency services ingress, while supporting potential groundwater recharge.		*Hazard:* **Flooding** *Hazard:* **Drought** *Hazard:* **Transportation Incident**

08	*Title:* **Construct and Maintain Localized Flood Control Improvements**	
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works		
Type: Structural and Infrastructure Projects		
Description: Maintain existing flood control mechanisms by drainage system maintenance, sediment and debris clearance, and other actions. Leverage opportunities to construct flood control improvements.		*Hazard:* **Flooding**

09	*Title:* **Preserve Floodplains as Public Use Open Spaces**	
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, among others.		
Type: Natural Systems Protections		
Description: Preserve and expand public use open spaces that capture stormwater with the aim of reducing localized flooding while also providing green space and recreational opportunities to communities. Prioritize floodplains and watersheds in County-owned public use open spaces near flood risk areas. Use stormwater best management practices in projects involving open spaces to support natural water collection and conservation. Incorporate floodplain preservation into future park improvements.		*Hazard:* **Flooding**

10	*Title:* **Harden Critical Facilities and Infrastructure from Seismic Damage**	
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works		
Type: Structure and Infrastructure Projects		
Description: Conduct seismic assessments to prioritize retrofitting and other seismic mitigation actions such as bracing or seismic shutoff valves. Efforts should focus on critical facilities for community lifelines such as hospitals, public safety facilities, utility sites, high-hazard potential dams, and transportation assets (i.e., bridges, roadways, airports, and others).		*Hazard:* **Earthquake** *Hazard:* ***Land Movement*** *Hazard:* **Dam Failure**

11	*Title:* **Prevent Impacts to the Transportation System**
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	
Type: Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
Description: Hazard impacts to the transportation system in Los Angeles County have far-reaching potential for cascading effects across multiple lifelines. Mitigation activities for multiple hazards should focus on preventing or lessening impacts to transportation. Activities may include stabilization efforts along County-maintained roads, reinforcing transportation assets, or other seismic mitigation actions.	*Hazard:* **Earthquake** *Hazard:* ***Land Movement*** *Hazard:* **Transportation Incident**

12	*Title:* **Continue Efforts to Enhance Dam Safety and Reduce Long-Term Vulnerabilities with High Hazard Potential Dams**
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	
Type: Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
Description: Upgrade infrastructure to ensure the long-term integrity and safe operation of County-owned dam facilities. Potential actions could include strengthening of dams, sediment management activities, regular inspections, continuous maintenance, integrating advanced technologies, and emergency preparedness efforts.	*Hazard:* **Earthquake** *Hazard:* **Dam Failure**

13	*Title:* **Assess Water Resilience in Los Angeles County**
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	
Type: Local Planning and Regulations	
Description: Conduct assessments and studies to monitor the water supply and develop recommendations for other water systems. Identify potential secondary water sources or other contingency measures for ensuring water system resilience during drought conditions.	*Hazard:* **Drought**

14	*Title:* **Expand Drought-Tolerant Landscaping and Design**
Source: Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office and Department of Regional Planning	
Type: Natural Systems Protection	
Description: Integrate drought mitigation into landscaping and design measures undertaken by the County. Prioritize native and drought-tolerant plants when selecting landscaping designs. Use permeable materials for pavers, driveways, walkways, and roadways to reduce runoff and promote groundwater recharge that incorporate indigenous- informed practices aligned with Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK).	*Hazard:* **Drought**

15	*Title:* **Address Urban Heat Islands by Investing in Green Infrastructure and Cooling Strategies**
Source: Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office, Department of Regional Planning, Department of Economic Opportunity, Department of Public Health, and Department of Public Works, among others.	
Type: Local Planning and Regulations	
Description: Increase shade cover provided by vegetation such as planting native and drought-tolerant trees along with smaller plants such as shrubs, grasses, and groundcover. Increase the tree canopy in County parks and open concrete or asphalt spaces in the public right of way or County-owned parking lots. Conduct assessments to identify communities considered urban heat islands that are at highest need for an increase in tree canopy or other heat mitigation activities. Advance cooling strategies such as constructing shade structures, installing splash pads, operating cooling centers, modernizing air conditioning systems, and expanding the availability of cool roofing infrastructure that reflects heat away from buildings. Ensure mitigation actions address heat impacts faced by people with Access and Functional Needs. Many of these actions have a secondary benefit mitigating the effects of climate change by promoting carbon sequestration, the capture and storage of CO2 from the atmosphere. Additionally, increasing green space and shade cover in urban areas can advance environmental justice.	*Hazard:* ***Extreme* Heat**

16	*Title:* **Increase Coastal Resilience, Prevent Erosion, and Protect Shorelines**
Source: Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office and Department of Beaches and Harbors	
Type: Natural Systems Protection	
Description: Conduct activities to replace sediment lost due to erosion or coastal storms. Assess the need for other sediment protection measures such as planting certain types of vegetation. Consider activities that prevent wind from blowing sand off beaches and impacts from storm surge in high-risk areas. These actions help protect coastal roadways and other infrastructure along with ensuring recreation opportunities remain for residents and visitors.	*Hazard:* **Flooding** *Hazard:* **Tsunami**

17	*Title:* **Conduct Multi-Discipline Training and Exercise Programs**
Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and Office of Emergency Management	
Type: Education and Awareness Programs	
Description: Identify opportunities for joint training and exercises for mass violence and cyber incident response across disciplines of law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services, medical examiner, private sector, and others. Each training and exercise should include mass violence rescue and evacuation techniques for AFN populations.	*Hazard:* **Mass Violence** *Hazard:* **Cyber Incidents**

18	*Title:* **Strengthen Partnerships and Coordination Among Local Agencies**	
Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and Office of Emergency Management		
Type: Education and Awareness Programs		
Description: Expand collaborative agreements with other agencies to share resources during large-scale emergencies. Strengthen partnerships with local agencies for resource sharing. Enhance response capabilities during major incidents.		*Hazard:* **Mass Violence** *Hazard:* **Cyber Incidents**

19	*Title:* **Incorporate Mass Violence Prevention and Mitigation Efforts into Special Event Planning**	
Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and Office of Emergency Management		
Type: Education and Awareness Programs		
Description: Use physical security measures such as bollards, water-filled barricades, vehicle barriers, and others. Identify mitigation measures for upcoming special events such as the World Cup, Super Bowl, and Olympics. Conduct special event training on topics such as crowd management, sporting event safety, and stadium evacuation. Incorporate Family Assistance Center readiness into special event planning.		*Hazard:* **Mass Violence**

20	*Title:* **Extreme Heat Risk Education and Safety Outreach for Residents and Vulnerable Workers**	
Source: Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office, Department of Economic Opportunity, Department of Public Health, and Department of Public Works		
Type: Education and Awareness Programs		
Description: Implement outreach and education to workers in low-wage and high hazard industries in LA County that are disproportionately impacted by extreme heat. Partner with organizations providing services to people with Access and Functional Needs on heat response strategies. Expand awareness of cooling centers and other heat respite options for unhoused populations. Increase workforce development opportunities to expand the availability of green infrastructure.		*Hazard:* ***Extreme* Heat**

21	*Title:* **Increase Field Response and Coordination Capabilities**	
Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and Office of Emergency Management		
Type: Education and Awareness Programs		
Description: Enhance field coordination capabilities at large-scale planned events and no-notice incidents such as wildfires, mass violence, and others. Potential actions could include investments in new redundant communications systems, response vehicles, alert and warning capabilities, and other field operations equipment.		*Hazard:* **Wildfire** *Hazard:* **Mass Violence**

22	*Title:* **Strengthen Public Health Prevention and Preparedness Measures**
Source: Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management, Department of Public Health, Department of Health Services, and Fire Department	
Type: Education and Awareness Programs	
Description: Continue and expand mass vaccination and immunization efforts. Coordinate healthcare surge preparedness and response efforts. Conduct disease surveillance, monitor early warning systems, and coordinate outbreak response. Educate communities and businesses about health implications related to wildfire recovery and hazardous materials. Liaise with health system partners to understand hospital surge capacity within the County. Maintain and deploy emergency stockpiles. Incorporate potential climate change-related infectious disease implications into public health preparedness planning.	*Hazard:* **Public Health Emergencies**

7.5 Status of Previous Mitigation Efforts

Table 7-6 below shows the status of mitigation strategies described in the 2020 AHMP. Departments have made significant progress on some of these mitigation strategies, partially but not fully completing some of these efforts. As such, each strategy from the 2020 AHMP have been rolled into the mitigation strategies described in this section.

Table 7-6 Status of Mitigation Efforts

2020 AHMP Strategy	Status	2025 AHMP Strategy
Red Flag Warning Public Outreach	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Enhance Community Engagement in Wildfire Protection and Prevention

2020 AHMP Strategy	Status	2025 AHMP Strategy
Vegetation Management Program	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Support and Expand Countywide Vegetation Management and Fire Prevention Efforts
Fireproof Coating of Critical Facilities	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Enhance Community Engagement in Wildfire Protection and Prevention
Auxiliary Power for Critical Facilities	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Strengthen Operational Continuity Capabilities for Critical Facilities
Earthquake-Resistant Ductile Iron Pipes Replacement	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Harden Critical Facilities and Infrastructure from Seismic Damage
Watershed Ecosystem Restoration	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Preserve Floodplains as Public Use Open Spaces
Green Streets / Living Streets	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Expand Drought-Tolerant Landscaping and Design
Coordinated Data Collection and Database Systems	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Strengthen Partnerships and Resource Coordination Among Local Agencies
Brush Clearance Program	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Support and Expand Countywide Vegetation Management and Fire Prevention Efforts
Wildland Urban-Interface Ordinance	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Incorporate Hazards in Local Planning, Land Use, and Development Codes
Urban Forest Management Plan	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Address Urban Heat Islands by Investing in Green Infrastructure and Cooling Strategies

2020 AHMP Strategy	Status	2025 AHMP Strategy
Community Wildfire Protection Plans	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Incorporate Hazards in Local Planning, Land Use, and Development Codes
Pre-Disaster Professional Support	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Strengthen Operational Continuity Capabilities for Critical Facilities
Fuel Trailer Project	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Strengthen Operational Continuity Capabilities for Critical Facilities

7.6 Prioritization and Implementation of Mitigation Actions

Potential mitigation actions were prioritized using the FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) score and information from the 2024 Los Angeles Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), which both address hazards by frequency, severity, and impact. Both the NRI and THIRA follow established processes and use a standardized risk assessment methodology. The NRI incorporates multiple variables including physical impacts posed by hazards in addition to social vulnerability data that communicates risks specific to a certain community. Table 7-7 provides an overview of the NRI results for Los Angeles County across 18 hazards. Hazards rated as Relatively Low, Not Applicable, or No Rating were not included in this AHMP as they are uncommon in frequency in Los Angeles County; all other hazards are covered in this plan.

Table 7-7 FEMA National Risk Index Hazards

Hazard	NRI Score (out of 100.0)	Score Description	Covered in Plan?
Earthquake	100.0	Very High	Yes | Section 6.3
Wildfire	99.9	Very High	Yes | Section 6.2
Extreme Heat	98.4	Relatively High	Yes | Section 6.4
Tornado	97.6	Relatively High	Yes | Section 6.10

Hazard	NRI Score (out of 100.0)	Score Description	Covered in Plan?
Landslide	96.3	Relatively High	Yes | Section 6.8
Lightning	95.0	Relatively High	Yes | Section 6.2/ 6.6
Riverine Flooding	90.8	Relatively Moderate	Yes | Section 6.6
Drought	73.8	Relatively Moderate	Yes | Section 6.5
Strong Wind	73.5	Relatively Moderate	Yes | Section 6.10
Tsunami	63.5	Relatively Moderate	Yes | Section 6.10
Winter Weather	48.6	Relatively Low	Not Prioritized
Hail	48.1	Relatively Low	Not Prioritized
Coastal Flooding	43.3	Very Low	Not Prioritized
Avalanche	33.7	Very Low	Not Prioritized
Cold Wave	0.0	No Rating	Not Prioritized
Hurricane	N/A	Not Applicable	Not Prioritized
Ice Storm	N/A	Not Applicable	Not Prioritized
Volcanic Activity	N/A	Not Applicable	Not Prioritized

The THIRA is a process that communities undertake to assess risk and set capability targets to focus their preparedness efforts and strengthen response and recovery capabilities. There are three primary focuses of the THIRA: threat and hazard identification, impacts analyses that include the specific demographics of the community, and a description of existing response and recovery capabilities. The 2024 Los Angeles/Long Beach THIRA was reviewed as part of this hazard mitigation planning effort and all threats and hazards identified were included as part of this AHMP. Additionally, the THIRA's identification of several human-caused threats with potential to impact Los Angeles County influenced the decision to include such threats in this AHMP. Table 7-8 shows a crosswalk of the hazards and threats identified in the THIRA and their corresponding sections in this AHMP.

Table 7-8 2024 THIRA and 2025 AHMP Crosswalk

2024 THIRA Hazard/Threat Name	2025 AHMP Hazard/Threat Name	Covered in Plan?
Biological Attack	Public Health Emergencies	Yes | Section 6.14
Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack	Mass Violence	Yes | Section 6.11
Cyber Attack	Cyber Incident	Yes | Section 6.12
Earthquake	Earthquake	Yes | Section 6.3
Flood	Flooding	Yes | Section 6.6
Pandemic – Human	Public Health Emergencies	Yes | Section 6.14
Radiological Attack	Public Health Emergencies	Yes | Section 6.14
Transportation Accident	Transportation Incident	Yes | Section 6.13
Wildfire	Wildfire	Yes | Section 6.2

Additional criteria used to prioritize potential mitigation actions also included the following components:

- Actions that prioritize equity and integrate vulnerable populations, including people with AFN.
- Potential benefits of the action to prevent a major hazard.
- Actions that have social support to build a culture and practice of resilience.
- Cost of the action versus the potential benefit to prevent a major hazard.
- Availability of funding and actions that support grant requirements.
- Political support to remedy or prevent a major health or safety hazard.
- Actions that are technically, legally, environmentally, and economically feasible.
- Actions that the County has the administrative capabilities to implement.
- Actions that are related to mitigating long-term vulnerabilities to County-owned High Hazard Potential Dams will automatically be given a HIGH priority.

7.6.1 Priority Levels

- **High-Priority Mitigation Actions:** are essential and require immediate attention to address critical risks and safeguard life, property, or essential systems.

- **Medium-Priority Mitigation Actions:** are important but less urgent, supporting overall risk reduction and resilience goals while allowing for planned implementation.
- **Low-Priority Mitigation Actions:** address lower-risk concerns or long-term objectives and can be deferred without immediate impact to safety or core functions.

7.6.2 Changes in Criteria

The 2014 Los Angeles County AHMP's Mitigation Action Matrix was prioritized using the Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Environmental, and Economic (STAPLEE) method, which FEMA had recommended as a prioritization procedure in the early to mid-2000s. The 2020 AHMP replaced the use of STAPLEE with a more streamlined prioritization process that included the following:

- To remedy or prevent a major health/safety hazard, a mitigation project must have political support.
- To build a culture and practice of disaster resilience, a mitigation project must have social support.
- To meet FEMA HMA grant criteria, a mitigation project must be technically, legally, environmentally, and economically feasible and the jurisdiction must have the administrative capabilities to implement it.

This prioritization method used in the 2020 AHMP has been adapted and incorporated into the prioritization criteria described previously in Section 7.6.

7.7 Integration with Other Plans

The County of Los Angeles ensures that mitigation is a countywide effort with multiple departments contributing to critical activities that reduce hazard risks. These actions are captured in other discipline-specific plans in addition to the AHMP, including those listed in Table 7-9.

Table 7-9 AHMP Integration with Other Plans

Plan	Authored By	Hazard(s)	Covered in Plan?
Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Flood	Yes
Repetitive Loss Area Analysis Report	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Flood	Yes
Climate Action Plan	Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning	Wildfire Extreme Heat Flooding Drought	Yes
Sustainability Plan	Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office	Wildfire Extreme Heat Flooding Drought	Yes
County Fire Plan	Los Angeles County Fire Department	Wildfire	Yes

7.8 Mitigation Action Plan

Table 7-10 represents a Mitigation Action Plan to reduce risks of the hazards identified in this AHMP. Notably, many County departments include discipline-specific mitigation actions within other related plans mentioned in the above section. Some actions that mitigate risk of natural hazards that are covered elsewhere may not be explicitly listed or may be referred to in general terms while specific details are available in other related plans.

Table 7-10 Mitigation Action Plan

Action No.	Priority	Hazard	Action Name	Potential Funding Source	Expected Time Frame	Lead Agencies
01	HIGH	**Wildfire** ***Severe Wind/Tornado***	Support and Expand Countywide Vegetation Management and Fire Prevention Efforts	HMGP	Annual	LACoFD, PW
02	HIGH	**Wildfire** ***Severe Wind/Tornado***	Enhance Community Engagement in Wildfire Protection and Prevention	HMGP	Quarterly	LACoFD, DRP, OEM, LASD
03	HIGH	**Wildfire** ***Flooding***	Perform Post-Fire Flooding, Debris Flow, and Mud Flow Risk Assessments and Mitigation Activities	HMGP, FMA	Annual	PW, LACoFD, OEM
04	HIGH	**Wildfire** ***Extreme Heat***		UASI, SHSP	Annual	OEM, PW, DPH,

Action No.	Priority	Hazard	Action Name	Potential Funding Source	Expected Time Frame	Lead Agencies
		Severe Wind/Tornado	Strengthen Operational Continuity Capabilities for Critical Facilities			LACoFD, LASD, ISD
		Cyber Incidents				
05	HIGH	**Wildfire**	Incorporate Hazards in Local Planning, Land Use, and Development Codes	HMGP, FMA	1-3 Years	DRP, PW
		Earthquake				
		Land Movement				
		Severe Wind/Tornado				
		Flooding				
06	MEDIUM	**Wildfire**	Increase Public Awareness of Climate Change Effects on Local Hazards	FMA, Prop 4	Annual	DRP, CSO, CEO
		Extreme Heat				
		Drought				
		Land Movement				
		Severe Wind/Tornado				
		Flooding				

Action No.	Priority	Hazard	Action Name	Potential Funding Source	Expected Time Frame	Lead Agencies
07	HIGH	**Flooding**	Expand Stormwater Management, Drainage, and Outlet Planning	FMA	1-5 Years	PW
		Drought				
		Transportation Incident				
08	HIGH	***Flooding***	Construct and Maintain Localized Flood Control Improvements	FMA	1-5 Years	PW
09	MEDIUM	***Flooding***	Preserve Floodplains as Public Use Open Spaces	FMA, Prop 4	1-5 Years	PW, DRP, DPR
10	HIGH	**Earthquake**	Harden Critical Facilities and Infrastructure from Seismic Damage	HMGP	1-5 Years	PW, ISD
		Land Movement				
		Dam Failure				
11	MEDIUM	**Earthquake**	Prevent Impacts to the Transportation System	HMGP	1-5 Years	PW, LASD
		Land Movement				
		Transportation Incident				

Action No.	Priority	Hazard	Action Name	Potential Funding Source	Expected Time Frame	Lead Agencies
12	HIGH	Earthquake Dam Failure	Conduct Seismic Strengthening at County-Owned Dams	FMA, HHPD	1-5 Years	PW
13	MEDIUM	Drought	Assess Water Resilience in Los Angeles County	Prop 4	1-5 Years	PW, DRP
14	MEDIUM	Drought	Expand Drought-Tolerant Landscaping and Design	Prop 4	1-5 Years	DPR, DRP, PW, CSO
15	HIGH	Extreme Heat	Address Urban Heat Islands by Investing in Green Infrastructure and Cooling Strategies	Prop 4	1-5 Years	CSO, DRP, DEO, DPH, PW, DPR
16	HIGH	Flooding Tsunami	Increase Coastal Resilience, Prevent Erosion, and Protect Shorelines	FMA, Prop 4	1-5 Years	CSO, DBH, PW
17	HIGH	Mass Violence Cyber Incidents	Conduct Multi-Discipline Training and Exercise Programs	UASI, SHSP	1-5 Years	LASD, OEM, LACoFD
18	MEDIUM	Mass Violence Cyber Incidents	Strengthen Partnerships and Resource Coordination Among Local Agencies	UASI, SHSP	1-5 Years	LASD, OEM, LACoFD

Action No.	Priority	Hazard	Action Name	Potential Funding Source	Expected Time Frame	Lead Agencies
19	MEDIUM	Mass Violence	Incorporate Mass Violence Prevention and Mitigation Efforts into Special Event Planning	UASI, SHSP	1-5 Years	LASD, OEM, LACoFD
20	HIGH	Extreme Heat	Extreme Heat Risk Education and Safety Outreach for Residents and Vulnerable Workers	Prop 4	1-5 Years	CSO, DEO, DPH, PW, DAD
21	HIGH	Public Health Emergencies	Strengthen Robust Public Health Prevention and Preparedness Measures	UASI, SHSP, PHEP, HPP	1-5 Years	DPH, OEM, DHS, LACoFD
22	MEDIUM	Wildfire Mass Violence	Increase Field Response and Coordination Capabilities	UASI, SHSP	1-5 Years	LASD, OEM, LACoFD

Agency Key:
CEO = Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office
CSO = Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office
DAD=Los Angeles Department of Aging and Disabilities
DBH = Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors
DEO = Los Angeles County Department of Economic Opportunity
DHS = Los Angeles County Department of Health Services
DPH = Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
DPR = Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation
PW = Los Angeles County Public Works
DRP = Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
ISD = Los Angeles County Internal Services Department
LACoFD = Los Angeles County Fire Department.
LASD = Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
OEM = Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office - Office of Emergency Management

Grant Program Key:
FMA = Flood Mitigation Assistance
HMGP = Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HPP = Hospital Preparedness Program
PHEP = Public Health Emergency Preparedness
SHSP = State Homeland Security Program
UASI = Urban Area Security Initiative

8 Plan Maintenance

8.1 Community Participation in Plan Maintenance

The Hazard Mitigation Plan will be reviewed regularly, acknowledging the dynamic nature of hazard landscapes and the evolving understanding of risks. Stakeholders' engagement will be prioritized throughout the development and monitoring process, fostering transparency and accountability.

To maintain transparency and community involvement, the County has outlined several measures for continued public participation:

- **Public Access to Hazard Mitigation Documents:** A copy of the 2025 AHMP will be maintained on the Los Angeles County Hazard Mitigation Program website along with contact information. Los Angeles County OEM will notify the public of any changes or updates, including mitigation projects identified in the plan as they are implemented, via social media, and traditional local media channels.
- **Annual Public Engagement Opportunities:** Los Angeles County OEM will endeavor to hold multiple in-person public engagement opportunities for hazard mitigation to keep the public informed of progress on hazard mitigation projects, obtain ongoing public feedback, and educate the public about the County's hazard mitigation efforts.
- **Online Portal:** A Los Angeles County Hazard Mitigation Program website will be established to provide the public with more information on hazard mitigation and project updates. This portal will serve as a mechanism to obtain continuous public feedback as projects are implemented and offers access to mitigation resources.
- **Standing Advisory Committee:** The Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will be expanded to a standing status and will meet at least once per year or more often as determined necessary to support hazard mitigation projects. The standing Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will be comprised of representatives from diverse community groups to provide ongoing input and oversight of hazard mitigation efforts. The standing Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will also serve as an important forum for future updates of the AHMP.

These activities ensure that the community remains informed and actively engaged in the plan's implementation and maintenance.

8.2 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Maintenance

To ensure the continued effectiveness of this All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP), effective monitoring and evaluation will be conducted throughout the plan implementation period. Regular assessments will monitor progress and evaluate the achievements of the intended outcomes. Performance metrics will be developed to quantify the impact of each mitigation action, allowing for data driven adjustments and refinements.

The plan will be reviewed annually to assess progress on mitigation actions. Annual review will include the following elements:

- **Annual Review Worksheets:** Every year, LA County OEM will email each member of the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee an Annual Review Worksheet to complete. As shown in Appendix E, the Annual Review Worksheet reflects the FEMA Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Tool and includes the following sections: planning process, hazard profile, risk assessment, and mitigation strategy. Each member of the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will email completed worksheets back to LA County OEM to review. LA County OEM will summarize these findings and email them out to the committee. Additionally, the findings from the review worksheets will be presented to the full Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee at its next regular meeting.
- **Mitigation Progress Project Reports:** Mitigation actions will be monitored and updated using the Mitigation Project Progress Report. During each annual review, each department or agency currently administering a mitigation project will submit a progress report to LA County OEM. For projects that are being funded by a FEMA mitigation grant, FEMA quarterly reports may be used as the preferred reporting tool. As shown in Appendix E, the progress report will discuss the current status of the mitigation project, including any changes made to the project, identify implementation problems, and describe appropriate strategies to overcome them.
- **Post-Incident Mitigation Review:** Following a major disaster event impacting Los Angeles County, a post-disaster review will be initiated by LA County OEM to evaluate the need to update the AHMP based on the circumstances of the disaster and incorporate any specific mitigation actions required due to the incident. If LA County OEM finds that an update to the AHMP is needed, the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will be convened to begin drafting the update.

8.3 Criteria for Updating the Hazard Mitigation Plan

The All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (AHMP) is required to be updated every five years in compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) and FEMA guidance (44 CFR § 201.6). The update process is not merely an administrative requirement but a critical mechanism to evaluate the plan's effectiveness in reducing risk and guiding mitigation strategies.

1. Review of Past Actions and Effectiveness

The update process begins with a thorough review of the mitigation actions outlined in the previous plan. This includes:

- Evaluating the implementation status of each action (completed, in progress, not started).
- Assessing the impact and effectiveness of completed actions in reducing hazard risk.
- Determining if the objectives are still relevant or require modification based on new data or circumstances.

2. Integration of New Data and Changing Conditions

- Hazard profiles and risk assessments are updated with new hazard event data, climate science, and changes in development or land use.
- Demographic shifts and infrastructure changes are reviewed to reassess vulnerability.
- Technological advancements or improved modeling tools (e.g., Hazus, National Risk Index) are incorporated to refine risk analysis.

3. Community and Stakeholder Input

The update process must actively include community participation to maintain transparency and ensure the plan reflects local priorities. This includes:

- Public workshops and surveys.
- Targeted outreach to vulnerable populations including those with Access and Functional Needs (AFN).
- Feedback from County departments, cities, NGOs, and regional partners.

4. Performance Evaluation and Metrics

To ensure effectiveness, the plan maintenance strategy includes:

- Annual progress reports that monitor implementation progress and identify barriers.
- Metrics to evaluate the reduction of risk or exposure over time.
- Documentation of lessons learned from real events and exercises to inform changes.

5. Revision of Goals, Objectives, and Actions

Based on the evaluation findings, the plan's goals and mitigation actions are revised to improve alignment with current capabilities, risk levels, and funding opportunities. Each updated action includes:

- Clear responsibilities.
- Realistic timelines.
- Evaluation metrics to measure future success.

8.4 Plan Update

The 2025 LHMP includes an updated methodology for future revisions, ensuring compliance with federal and state guidelines. A full plan update will occur every five years.

- **2030 AHMP Update Kickoff:** LA County OEM will convene the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee for a meeting to review the worksheet findings and endeavor to begin the process of updating the AHMP in approximately November 2028. The planning process should begin a minimum of 18 months prior to the plan's expiration. LA County OEM, in consultation with the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee, will develop a work plan for the update, conduct

research and review relevant documentation, determine hazards to be included in the 2030 AHMP, and begin the process to draft an updated AHMP.

- **Plan Submission and Adoption:** Once updated, the plan is submitted to Cal OES and FEMA for review. Upon conditional approval, it must be adopted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and participating jurisdictions to maintain eligibility for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grants.

8.5 Integration with Other Plans

Los Angeles County is committed to ensuring that hazard mitigation planning is not a standalone effort, but a fully integrated component of broader County planning initiatives. By strategically weaving the goals, objectives, and actions of the All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (AHMP) into a variety of local and regional plans such as the General Plan, Capital Improvement Plans, Climate Action and Adaptation Plans, and departmental strategic plans; the County promotes a more cohesive and effective approach to building long-term resilience. This integration is achieved through ongoing collaboration with County departments, cities, and regional agencies to align land use, infrastructure development, and emergency preparedness efforts with identified hazard risks. Embedding hazard mitigation principles into existing policies and planning mechanisms ensures that they become an inherent part of decision-making processes, project funding prioritization, and long-term investment strategies ultimately reducing vulnerabilities and enhancing the resilience of communities across Los Angeles County.

The Los Angeles County AHMP will be shared across all jurisdictions within the operational area. Those jurisdictions will have the opportunity to incorporate the 2025 AHMP into their established planning process. The Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will assess the plan at a yearly basis, acknowledging the dynamic nature of hazard landscapes and the evolving understanding of risks. The OEM Hazard Mitigation Program will make the AHMP available for all county departments to incorporate into departmental planning efforts, and other relevant documents produced by Los Angeles County departments.

9 Plan Adoption

9.1 Plan Adoption Overview

Plan Adoption addressed Element F of the Local Mitigation Plan Regulation Checklist under single jurisdiction plan requirement.

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors officially adopted the 2025 All Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) through a formal resolution on September 9, 2025. A scanned copy of the resolution is included in Appendix F. The Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) will retain the resolution for its records, while copies will be submitted to both Cal OES and FEMA.

This Plan adoption completes the mitigation planning process and department agencies, stakeholders, and community's commitment to the goals and actions. It also recognizes the current planning process and acknowledges changes from the past five years and validates the priorities for hazard mitigation actions. It makes the community eligible for certain FEMA assistance that can fund some mitigation actions.

After being adopted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, the 2025 AHMP transitions into the implementation phase. The success of the plan hinges on the integrating its mitigation strategies and actions into the local plans and policies. The mitigation action items collectively establish a robust framework to guide the County's hazard mitigation strategies over the next five years. To ensure these strategies are effective, actionable and well aligned with the county's long term resilience goals, the Planning Advisory Committee has set clear objectives. Their prioritized approach focuses on seamlessly blending mitigation actions with current policies, plans, and emphasizing collaboration and coherence throughout.

Appendices

CITY OF COVINA

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX K

WATER RATE SHEET

City of Covina Water Rates

Monthly Service Charges ($/meter size)

Line	Meter Size	Current	Feb 21, 2021	Jan 1, 2022	Jan 1, 2023	Jan 1, 2024	Jan 1, 2025
1	5/8" and 3/4"	$35.78	$36.22	$37.67	$39.18	$40.75	$42.38
2	1"	$55.80	$56.74	$59.01	$61.38	$63.84	$66.40
3	1-1/2"	$89.15	$103.65	$107.80	$112.12	$116.61	$121.28
4	2"	$147.70	$162.30	$168.80	$175.56	$182.59	$189.90
5	3"	$276.95	$349.95	$363.95	$378.51	$393.66	$409.41
6	4"	$461.55	$622.64	$647.55	$673.46	$700.40	$728.42
7	6"	$923.13	$1,376.19	$1,431.24	$1,488.49	$1,548.03	$1,609.96

Monthly Fire Line Service Charges ($/line size)

Line	Fire Line Size	Current	Feb 21, 2021	Jan 1, 2022	Jan 1, 2023	Jan 1, 2024	Jan 1, 2025
1	2"	$21.71	$20.09	$20.90	$21.74	$22.61	$23.52
2	3"	$63.09	$45.24	$47.05	$48.94	$50.90	$52.94
3	4"	$134.46	$88.60	$92.15	$95.84	$99.68	$103.67
4	6"	$241.80	$244.24	$254.01	$264.18	$274.75	$285.74
5	8"	$241.80	$512.69	$533.20	$554.53	$576.72	$599.79
6	10"	$241.80	$916.49	$953.15	$991.28	$1,030.94	$1,072.18

Consumption Rates ($/CCF)

Line	Customer Class	Monthly Tiers (CCF)	Current	Feb 21, 2021	Jan 1, 2022	Jan 1, 2023	Jan 1, 2024	Jan 1, 2025
1	Single Family							
2	Tier 1	0-14 CCF	$2.71	$2.86	$2.98	$3.10	$3.23	$3.36
3	Tier 2	15+ CCF*	$3.02	$3.36	$3.50	$3.64	$3.79	$3.95
4	Multi-Family							
5	Uniform Rate		$2.89**	$2.99	$3.11	$3.24	$3.37	$3.51
6	Commercial/Institutional		$3.16	$3.01	$3.14	$3.27	$3.41	$3.55
7	Industrial/Manufacturing		$2.74	$3.01	$3.14	$3.27	$3.41	$3.55
8	Irrigation/Landscaping		$3.16	$3.05	$3.18	$3.31	$3.45	$3.59
9	City/Miscellaneous		$2.75	$3.01	$3.14	$3.27	$3.41	$3.55
10	Construction		$2.37	$3.10	$3.23	$3.36	$3.50	$3.64

* Previous Single Family first tier was 0-16 CCF and second tier was for use greater than 16 CCF

** Current Multi-Family rate is shown as the blended rate of the two-tiered rates

CITY OF COVINA

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX L

RESOLUTION ADOPTING 2025 PLAN AND WSCP