

September 10, 2023 | Hazard Mitigation Plan





Credits

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-a.

Q: Does the plan document how the plan was prepared, including the schedule or time frame and activities that made up the plan’s development, as well as who was involved? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Hazard Mitigation Planning Team** below.

Hazard Mitigation Planning Team:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Department/Division</i>	<i>Position</i>
City of Monterey Park		
Chris Thompson, Chair	Fire Department	Battalion Chief - Emergency Manager
Robert Aguirre	Recreation and Community Services Department	Recreation and Community Services Director
Inez Alvarez	City Manager’s Office	Interim City Manager
Tony Antich	Public Works Department	Former Interim Public Works Director
Ron Bow	City Manager’s Office	Former City Manager
Beth Chow	Planning Division	Interim Planning Manager
Diana Garcia	Library Department	Librarian
Martha Garcia	Management Services Division	Director of Management Services
Matt Hallock	Fire Department	Fire Chief
Shawn Igoe	Public Works Department	Public Works Director
Gustavo Jimenez	Police Department	Police Captain
Ziad Mazboudi	Engineering Division	Interim Engineer Manager
George Noriega	Water Utility Division	Water Operations Supervisor
Jessica Serrano	Community Development Department	Director of Community Development
Christine Tomikawa	Human Resource and Risk Management Department	Human Resources and Risk Management Director
Joseph Torres	Economic Development Department	Economic Development Manager
Scott Wiese	Police Department	Police Chief
Emergency Planning Consultants		
Carolyn J. Harshman	Emergency Planning Consultants	President/Principal Planner
Jill Caputi	Independent Contractor	Research and HAZUS Analyst



Acknowledgements

City of Monterey Park

- ✓ Jose Sanchez, Mayor
- ✓ Thomas Wong, Mayor Pro Tem
- ✓ Vinh T. Ngo, Council Member, District 5
- ✓ Yvonne You, Council Member, District 2
- ✓ Henry Lo, Council Member, District 4

Point of Contact

To request information or provide comments regarding this mitigation plan, please contact:

Name and Position Title	Chris Thompson, Battalion Chief – Emergency Management
Email	LHMP@montereypark.ca.gov
Mailing Address	320 W. Newmark Avenue, Monterey Park, CA 91754
Telephone Number	626-307-1270

Consulting Services

Emergency Planning Consultants

- ✓ Principal Planner: Carolyn J. Harshman, MPA, CEM
- ✓ Research Analyst and HAZUS: Jill Caputi, MS

3665 Ethan Allen Avenue
 San Diego, California 92117
 Phone: 858-922-6964
 epc@pacbell.net
 www.carolynharshman.com

Mapping

The maps in this plan were provided by the City of Monterey Park, County of Los Angeles, California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), 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 Monterey Park 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 | A1-a.

Q Does the plan document how the plan was prepared, including the schedule or time frame and activities that made up the plan’s development, as well as who was involved? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))

A:



Table of Contents

CREDITS.....	2
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	5
PART I: PLANNING PROCESS	6
INTRODUCTION	6
PLANNING PROCESS.....	9
PART II: RISK ASSESSMENT	30
CITY PROFILE.....	30
RISK ASSESSMENT	44
EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS	60
URBAN FLOOD HAZARDS.....	69
DAM FAILURE HAZARDS	78
WILDFIRE HAZARDS	83
WINDSTORM HAZARDS.....	91
LANDSLIDE HAZARDS	93
UTILITY RELATED HAZARDS	97
PART III: MITIGATION STRATEGIES	105
MITIGATION STRATEGIES	105
Mitigation Actions Matrix	113
PLAN MAINTENANCE.....	127
PLAN REVIEW, ADOPTION AND APPROVAL	133
ATTACHMENTS	135
Web Posting and Notifications	135
Secondary Stakeholders Involvement	136



Part I: PLANNING PROCESS

Introduction

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-b.

Q: Does the plan list the jurisdiction(s) participating in the plan that seek approval, and describe how they participated in the planning process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Introduction** below.

The Hazard Mitigation Plan (Mitigation Plan) was prepared in response to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). DMA 2000 (also known as Public Law 106-390) since 2005 has required state and local governments (including special districts and joint powers authorities) 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. The City's last Hazard Mitigation Plan was approved by FEMA in 2008.

Since the five years of eligibility has lapsed, this Hazard Mitigation Plan is considered "new" by FEMA and Cal OES. Once the new plan is adopted by the City Council and approved by FEMA, the City will regain its eligibility for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and other mitigation-related funding for a period of five years.

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.
- ✓ **Prepare implementation strategy** - Generally, high priority activities are recommended for implementation first. However, based on organizational 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.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A2-a.

Q: Does the plan identify all stakeholders involved or given an opportunity to be involved in the planning process, and how each stakeholder was presented with this opportunity? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(2))

A: See **Stakeholder Involvement** below.

Stakeholder Involvement

A Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (Planning Team) consisting of the City of Monterey Park staff, worked with Emergency Planning Consultants to create the new hazard mitigation plan. **The Planning Team served as the primary stakeholders throughout the planning process.**

As required by DMA 2000, the Planning Team involved “the public”. The general public and external agencies were invited to contribute to the plan during the plan writing phase. In addition, the Second Draft Plan was announced in the Monterey Park Cascades newspaper and posted on the City’s website on [REDACTED]. External agencies were emailed information about the availability of the plan on the City’s website on [REDACTED]. See **Attachments**.

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.

Q&A | ELEMENT C: Mitigation Strategy | C2-a.

Q: Does the plan contain a narrative description or a table/list of their participation activities? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))

A: See **National Flood Insurance Program** 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 Monterey Park 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 City Engineer is designated as floodplain administrator.

NFIP Participation

The City of Monterey Park participates in NFIP, and the FEMA FIRM maps for the City were last updated in 2008. These studies and maps represent flood risk at the point in time when FEMA completed the studies and does not incorporate planning for floodplain changes in the future due to new development. Although FEMA is considering changing that policy, it is optional for local communities. According to FEMA, the City of Monterey Park is designated a No Special Flood Hazard Area (NSFHA). A Non-Special Flood Hazard Area (NSFHA) is an area that is in a moderate- to low-risk flood zone (Zones B, C, X Pre- and Post-FIRM). The City is located within flood Zone X.

The NSFHA is not in any immediate danger from flooding caused by overflowing rivers or hard rains. However, it is important to note that structures within a NSFHA are still at risk. In fact, over 20% of all flood insurance claims come from areas outside of mapped high-risk flood zones.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-c.

Q: Does the Plan address NFIP-insured structures within each jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement 44 CFR § 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, none of the properties within the City of Monterey Park are designated as Repetitive Loss Property (RLPs).



Planning Process

Throughout the project, the Planning Team served as the primary stakeholders while also making a concerted effort to gather information from the general public and external agencies. The hazard mitigation strategies contained in this plan were developed through an extensive planning process involving the City of Monterey Park staff, general public, and external agencies.

Following review and input by the Planning Team to the First Draft Plan, next (still during the Plan Writing Phase), the Second Draft Plan was shared with the general public and external agencies. The general public and external agencies served as the secondary stakeholders. Next, the comments gathered from the secondary stakeholders were incorporated into a Third Draft Plan which was submitted to Cal OES and FEMA along with a request for a determination of “approvable pending adoption”.

Next, the Planning Team completed amendments to the Plan to reflect mandated input by Cal OES and FEMA. The Final Draft Plan was then posted in advance of Monterey Park’s City Council public meeting. Any comments gathered were included in the staff report to the City Council. Following adoption by the City Council, proof of adoption was forwarded to FEMA with a request for approval. The FEMA Letter of Approval was included in the Final Plan. The planning process described above is portrayed below in a progression:

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-a.

Q: Does the plan document how the plan was prepared, including the schedule or time frame and activities that made up the plan’s development, as well as who was involved? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Plan Methodology and Planning Phases Progression** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A2-a.

Q: Does the plan identify all stakeholders involved or given an opportunity to be involved in the planning process, and how each stakeholder was presented with this opportunity? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(b)(2))

A: See **Planning Phases Progression** below.



Figure: Planning Phases Progression

PLANNING PHASES PROGRESSION				
Plan Writing Phase (First & Second Draft Plan)	Plan Review Phase (Third Draft Plan)	Plan Adoption Phase (Final Draft Plan)	Plan Approval Phase (Final Plan)	Plan Implementation Phase
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Team input – research, meetings, writing, review of First Draft Plan • Incorporate input from the Planning Team into Second Draft Plan • Invite public and external agencies via email and web posting to review, comment, and contribute to the Second Draft Plan • Incorporate input into the Third Draft Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third Draft Plan sent to Cal OES and FEMA for “approvable pending adoption” • Address any mandated revisions identified by Cal OES and FEMA into Final Draft Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post public notice of City Council meeting along with the Final Draft Plan • Final Draft Plan distributed to City Council in advance of meeting • Present Final Draft Plan to City Council for adoption • City Council adopts Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit Proof of Adoption to FEMA with request for final approval • Receive FEMA Letter of Approval • Incorporate FEMA approval and City Council resolution into the Final Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct annual Planning Team meeting • Integrate mitigation action items into budget and other funding and strategic documents



Plan Methodology

The Planning Team discussed knowledge of hazards and past historical events, as well as building codes and facilities maintenance plans.

The rest of this section describes the mitigation planning process including 1) Planning Team involvement, 2) general public and external agency involvement; and 3) integration of existing data and plans.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1-a.

Q: Does the plan document how the plan was prepared, including the schedule or time frame and activities that made up the plan’s development, as well as who was involved? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Planning Team Involvement** below.

Planning Team Involvement

The Planning Team consisted of representatives from different City departments with a role in hazard mitigation processes. The Planning Team served as the primary stakeholders throughout the planning process. The general public and external agencies served as



secondary stakeholders in the planning process. The Planning Team was responsible for the following tasks:

- ✓ Develop planning goals,
- ✓ Prepare timeline,
- ✓ Ensure plan meets DMA 2000 requirements,
- ✓ Organize and solicit involvement of public and external agencies,
- ✓ Analyze existing resources including data, maps, and reports,
- ✓ Research hazard information,
- ✓ Review HAZUS loss projection estimates,
- ✓ Develop mitigation action items,
- ✓ Participate in Planning Team and City Council meetings, and

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.

Table: Planning Team Level of Participation

Name	Research and Writing of Plan	Planning Team Meeting 1: November 28, 2022	Planning Team Meeting 2: December 12, 2022	Planning Team Meeting 3: January 9, 2023	Planning Team Meeting 4: March 6, 2023	Planning Team Meeting 5: June 26, 2023	Planning Team Comment on First Draft Plan	Distribute Second Draft Plan to General Public and External Agencies	Incorporate Input from Public, and External Agencies into the Third Draft Plan	Submit Third Draft Plan to Cal OES/FEMA for Approvable Pending Adoption	Post Final Draft Plan in Advance of City Council Meeting	Present Final Draft Plan to City Council at Public Meeting for Plan Adoption	Submit Proof of Adoption to FEMA for Final Approval	Incorporate FEMA Approval into Final Plan
Planning Team														
Chris Thompson, Chair	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Robert Aguirre	X	X	X	X		X	X							
Inez Alvarez	X	X	X	X	X									
Tony Antich					X									
Ron Bow	X	X	X		X									
Beth Chow					X	X	X							
Diana Garcia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Martha Garcia	X	X	X	X		X	X							



Name	Research and Writing of Plan	Planning Team Meeting 1: November 28, 2022	Planning Team Meeting 2: December 12, 2022	Planning Team Meeting 3: January 9, 2023	Planning Team Meeting 4: March 6, 2023	Planning Team Meeting 5: June 26, 2023	Planning Team Comment on First Draft Plan	Distribute Second Draft Plan to General Public and External Agencies	Incorporate Input from Public, and External Agencies into the Third Draft Plan	Submit Third Draft Plan to Cal OES/FEMA for Approvable Pending Adoption	Post Final Draft Plan in Advance of City Council Meeting	Present Final Draft Plan to City Council at Public Meeting for Plan Adoption	Submit Proof of Adoption to FEMA for Final Approval	Incorporate FEMA Approval into Final Plan
Matt Hallock	X	X	X		X	X	X							
Shawn Igoe	X	X	X	X	X									
Gustavo Jimenez	X	X	X	X	X									
Ziad Mazboudi	X		X	X	X									
George Noriega						X	X							
Jessica Serrano	X	X	X	X		X	X							
Christine Tomikawa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Joseph Torres	X	X	X	X	X									
Scott Wiese	X	X												
Emergency Planning Consultants														
Carolyn Harshman	X	X	X	X	X	X		X						
Jill Caputi	X													



Table: Planning Team Timeline

Tasks	October 2022	November	December	January 2023	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January 2024
Research																
Research for Risk Assessment	X	X														
Prepare HAZUS	X	X														
Plan Writing																
First Draft, Second Draft, Third Draft, Final Draft, Final	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Planning Team Meetings																
Meeting #1 HMP Overview and Initial Hazard Assessment		X														
Meeting #2 Develop Mitigation Action Items			X													
Meeting #3 Develop Mitigation Action Items				X												
Meeting #4 Discuss Changes in FEMA Regulations						X										
Meeting #5 Review First Draft Plan									X							
Community Outreach (Review Second Draft Plan)																
Seek General Public and External Agencies Input to Second Draft Plan												X				
Approval and Adoption of Plan																
Submit Third Draft Plan to Cal OES and FEMA. Complete Mandated Revisions.												X	X	X	X	
Receive FEMA's Approvable Pending Adoption															X	
Post and Participate in City Council Meeting to Adopt the Final Draft Plan, Submit Proof of Adoption to FEMA																X
Receive FEMA Final Approval																X
Incorporate FEMA Final Approval into Final Plan																X



Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe how the existing capabilities of each participant are available to support the mitigation strategy? Does this include a discussion of the existing building codes and land use and development ordinances or regulations? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3))

A: See **Capability Assessment – Existing Processes and Programs** below.

Capability Assessment – Existing Processes and Programs

The City of Monterey Park 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 the City of Monterey Park’s operational guidelines.

The Capability Assessment below includes a full range of the City of Monterey Park’s policies, programs, practices, and procedures that could be created or modified to address mitigation activities. In addition, the Assessment lists the “community lifelines” that are critical in supporting the City’s day-to-day operations. No doubt, several of the City’s capabilities are also considered community lifelines (e.g., Safety and Security includes law enforcement, fire services, search and rescue, government services, and community safety). FEMA defines Community Lifelines as:

- The most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function.
- Lifelines are the integrated network of assets, services, and capabilities that are used day-to-day to support the recurring needs of the community.
- When disrupted, decisive intervention (e.g., rapid service re-establishment or employment of contingency response solutions) is required to stabilize the incident.



As indicated above, the Community Lifelines are:

- Safety and Security
- Food, Water, and Shelter
- Health and Medical
- Energy (Power and Fuel)
- Communications
- Transportation
- Hazardous Materials

Capabilities

The City will incorporate mitigation planning as an integral component of daily operations. This will be accomplished by the Planning Team members with their respective departments to integrate mitigation strategies into their planning documents and operational guidelines. FEMA identifies four types of capabilities: Planning and Regulatory, Administrative and Technical, Financial, and Education and Outreach. Following are explanations drawn from “Beyond The Basics” a website developed as part of a multi-year research study funded by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Coastal Resilience Center and led by the Center for



Sustainable Community Design within the Institute for the Environment at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the Institute for Sustainable Coastal Communities at Texas A&M University. This excellent resource ties FEMA regulations together with best practices in hazard mitigation.

Planning and Regulatory

Planning and regulatory capabilities are based on the implementation of ordinances, policies, local laws and State statutes, and plans and programs that relate to guiding and managing growth and development. Examples of planning capabilities that can either enable or inhibit mitigation include comprehensive land use plans, capital improvements programs, transportation plans, small area development plans, disaster recovery and reconstruction plans, and emergency preparedness and response plans. Plans describe specific actions or policies that support community goals and drive decisions. Likewise, examples of regulatory capabilities include the enforcement of zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, and building codes that regulate how and where land is developed and structures are built. Planning and regulatory capabilities refer not only to the current plans and regulations, but also to the community's ability to change and improve those plans and regulations as needed.

Administrative and Technical

Administrative and technical capability refers to the community's staff and their skills and tools that can be used for mitigation planning and to implement specific mitigation actions. It also refers to the ability to access and coordinate these resources effectively. Think about the types of personnel employed by each jurisdiction, the public and private sector resources that may be accessed to implement mitigation activities in your community, and the level of knowledge and technical expertise from all of these sources. These include engineers, planners, emergency managers, GIS analysts, building inspectors, grant writers, floodplain managers, and more. For jurisdictions with limited staff resources, capacity should also be considered; while staff members may have specific skills, they may not have the time to devote to additional work tasks.

The planning team can identify resources available through other government entities, such as counties or special districts, which may be able to provide technical assistance to communities with limited resources. For example, a small town may turn to county planners, engineers, or a regional planning agency to support its mitigation planning efforts and provide assistance. For large jurisdictions, reviewing administrative and technical capabilities may involve targeting specific staff in various departments that have the expertise and are available to support hazard mitigation initiatives. The degree of intergovernmental coordination among departments also affects administrative capability.

Financial

Financial capabilities are the resources that a jurisdiction has access to or is eligible to use to fund mitigation actions. The costs associated with implementing mitigation activities vary. Some mitigation actions, such as building assessment or outreach efforts, require little to no costs other than staff time and existing operating budgets. Other actions, such as the acquisition of flood-prone properties, could require a substantial monetary commitment from local, state, and federal funding sources. Some local governments may have access to a recurring source of revenue beyond property, sales, and income taxes, such as stormwater utility or development impact fees. These communities may be able to use the funds to support local mitigation efforts independently or as the local match or cost-share often required for grant funding.



Education and Outreach

This type of capability refers to education and outreach programs and methods already in place that could be used to implement mitigation activities and communicate hazard-related information. Examples include fire safety programs that the Fire Department delivers to students at local schools; and participation in community programs, such as Firewise and StormReady.

The table below includes a broad range of capabilities within the City of Monterey Park to successfully accomplish mitigation.

Table: Capability Assessment - Existing Processes and Programs
 (Source: City of Monterey Park Website, 2023)

Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
City of Monterey Park Departments					
X	X			City Attorney	The City Attorney acts as the city's general legal counsel. In this capacity, the city attorney advises the city council and staff on all legal matters relating to the operation of the municipal government, and is responsible for the preparation of various resolutions, ordinances, and agreements. The general legal counsel services of the city attorney are provided via contract with a legal private firm of Hensley Law Group.
X	X		X	City Clerk's Office	The City Clerk's Office is responsible for maintaining an accurate record of city council proceedings, maintaining official city records and conducting municipal elections in accordance with federal and state laws. The city clerk administers the oath of office to all elected officials, city commissioners and key employees.
X	X	X	X	City Council	<p>Under the Council-Manager form of government, the Monterey Park City Council is responsible for the legislative functions of the City, which includes establishing policies and priorities, developing an overall vision, and approving annual spending plans for the City.</p> <p>The activities provide the resources and support needed by the City Council to carry out the legislative and fiduciary responsibilities and establish City policies based on information provided by staff, advisory boards and commissions, and the community. The City Council has identified the following core strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a fiscally healthy and financially sound municipal government. • Provide a safe, well-maintained community that affords a good quality of life. • Create a civil, fair, and democratic community which maintains a well balance for its residents and businesses. • Ensure a responsive and transparent municipal government that facilitates opportunities for community involvement in decision-making. • Seek and support solutions to regional issues such as public health,



Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					housing/homelessness, economic growth, job creation, and environmental sustainability that promote intergovernmental relationships and public-private partnerships.
X	X	X	X	City Manager's Office	<p>Under the initiative adopted by the voters of Monterey Park in 1948, the City Manager serves as the chief executive officer of the city under the direction of the City Council. In this capacity, the City Manager provides the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall direction and coordination of city operations. • Continual monitoring and evaluation of services and programming to ensure their relevance to the needs of the community. • Oversees an aggressive program of resource development that results in measurable increases in the productivity of city operations each year. • Procurement of available grant funds to achieve special projects. • New commercial and industrial development that expands the economic base of the city.
		X		City Treasurer	The City Treasurer evaluates investment options and investing City funds using the criteria of safety, liquidity, and yields. Also reviews the City's investment policy and internal controls over investment and treasury functions to ensure the proper segregation of duties and asset safeguarding. Submits monthly and annual investment reports.
X	X	X	X	Community Development Department	<p>The Community Development Department maintains the city's physical environment through the effective and efficient use of the city's legislative mandates, including maintaining the General Plan, zoning, building, and property maintenance codes, which provide a solid foundation for an excellent quality of life for the residents of Monterey Park. The Community Development Department is comprised of the Building & Safety and Planning Divisions.</p> <p>This Department is also responsible for providing services that promote the community's short and long term development interests in maintaining Monterey Park's traditionally high standards of development in residential, commercial, and industrial areas, as well as providing staff assistance to the Design Review Board, Planning Commission and City Council.</p>
X	X		X	Economic Development Division	The Economic Development Division is responsible for encouraging business investment opportunities and job creation, expanding the City's tax base, supporting business attraction and retention activities, and assisting business building efforts through innovative and implementable



Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					<p>approaches that advance inclusion, diversity, and accessibility.</p> <p>The Economic Development Division serves several functions. In keeping with our responsibility to market the City and attract, assist, and retain businesses, we:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help business owners navigate the business creation process. • Conduct outreach within the business community to identify the needs and concerns of local business owners. • Identify and create programs to assist local businesses. • Locate underused commercial properties and work with owners and leasing agents to help them find the right tenants. • Market and promote the City at networking events like the International Council of Shopping Centers conference to attract high-profile tenants. • Manage the lease and sale of City-owned properties. • Act as liaison to the Business Improvement District.
	X	X	X	Finance Department	<p>The Finance Department is the core of the city's financial operations. It provides centralized financial planning, budgeting, investing, debt management, general ledger, grant accounting, accounts payable, payroll, audits, and financial reporting. In addition, the department establishes and maintains the city's administrative policies and procedures for internal controls.</p> <p>The department maintains the city's IT management function. Current applications, including accounting, assessment, budgeting, licensing, utility billing, and financial planning, are all on a PC-based network. In addition to assisting city departments in purchasing services and goods, Finance maintains the city's telephone system. The department maintains a public service counter and serves as the central revenue collection point for the city, including utility billing, various users' fee, business license, utility tax, transient occupancy tax, and franchise tax.</p>
X	X		X	Fire Department	<p>The Fire Department serves the community with fire protection, hazardous materials response, disaster preparedness, and emergency medical services. Maintains the Emergency Operations Center.</p> <p>For the past few years, the Fire Department has been moving towards a community-centered metric driven organization committed to providing quality emergency, preventative, and risk reduction activities to the community. Personnel have become more proactive towards risk identification, public education, safety education, increased Community Emergency Response Teams ("CERT") training, and fire investigation</p>



Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					<p>activities.</p> <p>Moving in this direction, and through the hard work and efforts of the fire personnel, the City has achieved a Public Protection Classification (PPC) rating of a Class 1 by the Insurance Services Offices (ISO). Out of 33,000 fire departments in the United States, Monterey Park is one of 132 agencies that has achieved this designation.</p>
	X	X		Human Resources and Risk Management Department	<p>The Human Resources Division is committed to attracting and retaining a qualified, diverse, and safe workforce committed to providing excellent customer service. The City of Monterey Park offers an excellent opportunity for highly motivated individuals to pursue promotional advancement, obtain specialized training and excel in achieving personal goals.</p> <p>The Risk Management Division serves to protect the personnel and physical assets of the city from injury and loss. Risk Management manages the city's insurance and loss control programs, including worker's compensation, property insurance general / auto liability, long term disability and unemployment insurance. This is an internal insurance program providing oversight of claims administration, procurement of required insurance coverage and the development, coordination and implementation of safety and loss-prevention programs.</p>
	X		X	Library	<p>The mission of the Monterey Park Bruggemeyer Library is to create opportunities for learners of all ages and backgrounds, to foster community connections, and to advance all aspects of literacy in Monterey Park.</p>
X			X	Police Department	<p>The Monterey Park Police Department is a full service police agency. Our 75 sworn police officers and 44 civilian personnel represent a diverse workforce that is supported by over 80 community volunteers through the police reserves, emergency communications, citizen patrol, explorer programs, and other civilian volunteers.</p> <p>We take pride in our ability to prevent crime, interact with the community, and apprehend criminals. Our department personnel strives to provide the finest police service to our community. We view the community as our partner in fighting crime and seek the community's input and assistance through programs such as Neighborhood Watch, Business Watch, Citizen Patrol, and the Citizen's Academy.</p>
	X		X	Recreation and Community Services Department	<p>The Recreation and Community Services Department is responsible for the development, implementation, coordination, and delivery of recreational and leisure time activities. The programs are to promote the</p>



Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					<p>well-being and enjoyment of life for the city's residents through the fulfillment of their recreational, cultural, social, and educational needs.</p> <p>In addition to the recreational activities, the department operates the city's Dial-A-Ride service, Volunteer Programs, Cable TV (MPK-TV), and coordinates the monthly publication of the Cascades newspaper.</p>
X	X	X	X	Public Works Department	<p>The Public Works Department is responsible for providing and maintaining the City's infrastructure in a manner that ensures the health, safety, and welfare of the City's residents and visitors. This includes the planning, design, construction, repair and maintenance of City vehicles and equipment, and operations of public land in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parks Roadways Sidewalks Sewers and storm drains Public buildings and structures Water production Storage and delivery facilities Department Divisions <p>The Public Works Department consists of the following divisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Transportation Engineering Street Maintenance Services Parks Water Utility
City of Monterey Park Boards and Commissions					
	X	X	X	Business Improvement District Advisory Committee	<p>The Business Improvement District Advisory Committee (BIDAC's) primary responsibility is making recommendations to the City Council on the expenditure of BID funds and the operation of the Business Improvement District, which exists to enhance and promote the District area through activities like the Lunar Festival, identification signage, sidewalk, and right-of-way cleaning as well as public improvement and promotional activities.</p> <p>The Business Improvement District (BID) encompasses the central Downtown area extending from Garvey Avenue from Ramona Avenue to Nicholson Avenue, and on Garfield Avenue from south of Newmark Avenue to Emerson Avenue.</p> <p>The committee consists of 5 seats. Members serving on the Business Improvement District Advisory Committee must own or operate a business within the business improvement district. This board is subject</p>



Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					to the Monterey Park Conflict of Interest Code.
	X		X	Commission on Aging	The Commission on Aging consists of ten members who advise the city council regarding the problems and services relating to the senior citizens of Monterey Park. The commission also serves as liaison to other agencies and commissions on matters relating to senior programs. Members on this commission must be a Monterey Park resident.
			X	Community Participation Commission	This commission will seek out and publicize artistic, cultural, and historic exhibits, performances and opportunities that would bring the community together and involve the city's youth in community activities. The commission also conducts an Annual Hollywood Bowl Trip, and co-hosts the Summer Movies in the Park. Members on this commission must be a Monterey Park resident.
X	X		X	Design Review Board	<p>The Board is created to advise the Planning Commission or City Council regarding high quality design standards in building and development projects in order to conserve and maintain the aesthetic value of the community, to encourage the most appropriate use of land, and to maintain a proper relationship between the taxable value of real property and the cost of providing municipal services.</p> <p>Members of the Design Review Board may either be residents of the city or persons maintaining a business license in the city and it is recommended members have a background as an architect, planner, landscape architect, civil engineer building contractor, or a practicing licensed electrician</p>
	X	X	X	Economic Development Advisory Commission	<p>The Economic Development Advisory Commission consists of five members. Each member shall be either a resident of the city and operate a business or have operated a business or an individual operating a business or had business experience or have a background in finance, economics or development.</p> <p>It is the responsibility of the Commission to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor implementation of the most current Economic Development Strategic Plan adopted by the City Council; the Economic Development Advisory Commission is currently working on public outreach on the 2010 Monterey Park Economic Development Strategic Plan. • Recommend updates or amendments to the Economic Development Strategic Plan as deemed necessary. • Provide the City Council with reports on progress towards meeting economic and community development goals as identified in the Economic Development Strategic Plan.



Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act in an advisory capacity to the City Council on the needs of local businesses, and the availability of economic development opportunities and resources
X			X	Environmental Commission	<p>The Environmental Commission seeks to be a focal point for information to guide city leaders on environmental issues and promote environmental awareness in the community.</p> <p>At their meeting of March 2, 2005, the City Council unanimously approved Ordinance 2029 to create the Environmental Commission that would assist the City in preserving its natural resources and the sustainability of the community. The ordinance sets forth the Commission's responsibilities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serve in advisory capacity to the City Council on related issues. Assist in issues that are deemed necessary for the environmental integrity of the City of Monterey Park. Monitor legislative activities. Develop and implement policies and procedures. Advocate and promote programs to increase awareness of the environment. Investigate funding to implement programs to benefit the community.
		X	X	Library Board of Trustees	<p>The Library Board of Trustees is an administrative board appointed by the City Council. The Library Board of Trustees has a fiduciary responsibility for the library, and each board member is asked to reveal any potential conflicts of interest. The five members are each limited to two terms of three years for a total of six years. The board governs under the Monterey Park Municipal Code, the State of California Education Code, and the Brown Act and is subject to the Monterey Park Conflict of Interest Code.</p>
	X		X	Personnel Board	<p>The Personnel Board is comprised of three members who may advise on any matter of personnel administration such as standardization of hours of work, attendance and leave regulations, vacations, holidays, and working conditions; may advise regarding personnel rules and regulations such as revision and maintenance of position classification plans, formulation of standards and qualifications of each class, employee; and participate in appeal hearings.</p>
X	X		X	Planning Commission	<p>The Planning Commission is a quasi-judicial body consisting of five members who advise the council on policies and legislation relating to the regulation of growth, development, and environmental conditions affecting the city. The commission investigates and makes recommendations on zone changes, specific plan revisions, subdivision</p>



Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					maps, and decides on zone variances and conditional use permits, subject to appeal to the City Council. Members on this commission must be a resident of Monterey Park. This commission is subject to the Conflict of Interest Code.
X			X	Recreation and Parks Commission	The Recreation and Parks Commission will consist of five members plus ex officio member(s) as approved by the city manager or its designee. Regular members cannot hold any paid office or employment in the city government. The commission advises the city council on all matters pertaining to parks, parkways and recreation. Further, they coordinate city recreation programs with those offered by other governmental agencies and voluntary organizations.
X			X	Traffic Commission	<p>The Traffic Commission reviews traffic issues and recommends any needed changes. Issues range from traffic safety matters to parking restrictions that may be the result of a citizen's request or a staff recommendation. The commission also makes recommendations to the city council for installation of stop signs and amendments to the municipal code for traffic related items that may ease traffic congestion and help facilitate transportation throughout the city.</p> <p>The commission consists of five members. Each of the five council members shall nominate one member who serves at the pleasure of the city council. Members on this commission must be a resident of Monterey Park.</p>
City of Monterey Park Plans and Policies					
X	X	X	X	Capital Improvement Program	<p>The Capital Improvement Program budget consists of two activities, Street Construction and Community Capital Improvement. The City's Capital Improvement Program is a five-year program designed according to the City's strategic planning, Water, Sewer, and Park Improvement Master Plans. This five-year Capital Improvement Program is updated following the completion of the City's Long Term Financial Planning process in midyear.</p> <p>During the budget process, the capital improvement projects are again adjusted to reflect realistic and reliable funding sources.</p>
	X	X	X	General Fund	General Fund is the main operating fund of the City and pays for the majority of the police, fire, building, zoning, public works, park maintenance, recreation, and library services. It is our practice to conservatively estimate all revenues included in the budget to avoid over committing to future service expansions.
X	X		X	Zoning Ordinance	The City's Zoning Ordinance, which is part of the Municipal Code, divides the city into areas, called zoning districts, and establishes regulations for each district with respect to permitted uses, allowable



Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					<p>density, building height, development character, etc. The zoning ordinance consists of a map that delineates the zone district boundaries, plus text that explains the purposes of each district, specifies permitted and conditional uses, and establishes development and performance standards.</p> <p>The zoning ordinance serves as the primary implementation tool for the Land Use Element and the goals and policies it contains. Under California law, the zoning ordinance must be consistent with the General Plan.</p>
X	X		X	Building Code	The city adopts the California Building Code every three years.
X	X	X	X	General Plan	The Monterey Park General Plan serves as the blueprint for planning and development in the City and indicates the community's vision for the future. Of particular importance to the HMP is the Safety and Community Services Element which outlines the hazards posing significant threats as well as goals and policies to manage the threats. Also important is the Housing Element containing demographics and information about present and future housing opportunities.
X	X	X	X	Emergency Operations Plan	The City of Monterey Park maintains an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that documents City policies for responding to major emergencies that threaten life, safety, and property. The plan establishes a chain of command and outlines the responsibilities of various City departments in the event of an emergency.
City of Monterey Park Community Lifelines (External)					
X			X	Metro	Metro is unique among the nation's transportation agencies. They serve as transportation planner and coordinator, designer, builder, and operator for the country's largest, most populous county. More than 10 million people – nearly one-fourth of California's residents – live, work and play within our 1,433-square-mile service area.
X			X	Caltrans	Caltrans manages more than 50,000 miles of California's highway and freeway lanes, provides inter-city rail services, permits more than 400 public-use airports and special-use hospital heliports, and works with local agencies. Caltrans carries out its mission with six primary programs: Aeronautics, Highway Transportation, Mass Transportation, Transportation Planning, Administration and the Equipment Service Center.
X	X		X	Ware Disposal and Athens Services	Contracted provider of residential waste collection and recycling services and non-exclusive franchise contracts for commercial waste collection and recycling services.
X	X	X	X	County of Los Angeles	Provides a range of county-wide services including public health, transportation, animal control, courts, public records, property



Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
					assessments, flood control, etc.
X	X	X	X	Adjoining Jurisdictions	Los Angeles County City of Rosemead City of Alhambra City of Los Angeles City of San Gabriel
			X	School Districts	Alhambra Unified School District Garvey Elementary School District Montebello Unified School District Los Angeles Unified School District
	X		X	American Red Cross	American Red Cross volunteers and staff work to deliver vital services – from providing relief and support to those in crisis, to helping others be prepared to respond in emergencies.
X	X		X	Southern California Edison	Provides the power grid to the Los Angeles region including generation systems, transmission systems, and distribution systems. Also, has power to initiate a Public Safety Power Shutoff.
				Safety and Security	
	X		X	Los Angeles Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement (Police Stations, Law Enforcement, Site Security, Correctional Facilities)
	X		X	Los Angeles County Fire Department	Fire Services (Fire Stations and Firefighting Resources)
				Los Angeles County Fire Department	Search and Rescue
				Food, Water, Shelter	
				Food (Commercial Food Distribution, Commercial Food Supply Chain, Food Distribution Programs (e.g., Food Banks)	None
				Agriculture (Animals and Agriculture)	None
X	X		X	Water (Drinking Water Utilities (intake, treatment, storage, and distribution), Wastewater Systems, Commercial Water Supply Chain)	Water and Wastewater – see Public Works Department above. Garvey Reservoir is owned by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.
			X	Shelter (Housing (e.g., homes, shelters), Commercial Facilities)	Housing – See General Plan – Housing Element above. Commercial Facilities (Hotels) – Courtyard by Marriott, 555 N. Atlantic, Monterey Park CA – (855)399-



Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
				(e.g., hotels)	5795 Lincoln Plaza Hotel, 123 S. Lincoln, Monterey Park CA (626) 571-8818 Baymont by Wyndham 434 Potrero Grande Dr., Monterey Park CA (323) 614-0603 Comfort Inn, Monterey Park 588 S. Atlantic Blvd., Monterey Park CA (626) 308-9600 Kings Lodge, Monterey Park 340 S. Garfield Ave., Monterey Park CA (626) 572-0404 Montel 6, Monterey Park 340 S Garfield Ave, Monterey Park CA (323) 263-9888
				Health and Medical	
X	X		X	Medical Care (Hospitals, Dialysis, Pharmacies, Long-Term Care Facilities, VA Health System, Veterinary Services, Home Care)	Hospitals - Garfield Hospital, 525 N Garfield Ave., Monterey Park CA (626) 573-2222 Monterey Park Hospital, 900 S. Atlantic Blvd., Monterey Park CA (626) 570-9000 Convalescent Hospitals - Monterey Park Convalescent Hospital 4160N. Garfield Ave, Monterey Park CA (626) 280-0280 Heritage Manor Nursing Home, 610 N Garfield Ave. Monterey Park CA – (626) 573-3141
			X	Patient Movement (Emergency Medical Services)	City of Monterey Park Fire Department
				Fatality Management (Mortuary and Post-Mortuary Services)	None
X	X		X	Public Health (Epidemiological Surveillance, Laboratory, Clinical Guidance, Assessment / Interventions / Treatments, Human Services, Behavior Health)	Public Health – see Los Angeles County above.
	X		X	Medical Supply Chain (Blood / Blood Products, Manufacturing of pharmaceutical, device, medical gases, Distribution, Critical	Blood / Blood Products – See American Red Cross above.



Capability Type				Capability Name	Capability Description and Ability to Support Mitigation
Planning and Regulatory	Administrative and Technical	Financial	Education and Outreach		
				Clinical Research, Sterilization, Raw Materials)	
				Energy	
X	X		X	Power Grid (Generation Systems, Transmission Systems, Distribution Systems)	Power Grid – See Southern California Edison above.
				Communications	
				Alerts, Warnings, and Messages (Local Alert, Warning Ability, Access to IPAWS including WEA, EAS, NWR, and NAWAS Terminals)	Managed through City EOC
				911 and Dispatch (Public Safety Answering Points, Dispatch)	Managed through City EOC
				Transportation	
				Highway / Roadway / Motor Vehicle (Roads, Bridges)	See Caltrans above. See County of Los Angeles above.
				Mass Transit (Bus, Rail, Ferry)	See Metro above.
				Railway (Freight, Passenger)	See Metro above.

Expanding and Improving on Capabilities

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities – The City builds and maintains its own buildings and infrastructure and regulates all construction within the community as per the International Building Code. Future plans are laid out in the General Plan and Capital Improvement Program. Some of the funding of future construction relies on successful bond measures where plans and justifications are shared with the public. Given the fact this is the first mitigation plan for Monterey Park, the topic of mitigation has been limited to Environmental Impact Reports tied to major development projects. Although hazard mitigation is new, the City is very experienced in adhering to federal and state mandates. Also, departmental protocols are in place that ensure future development projects satisfy “substantial conformance” requirements with the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance.



Administrative and Technical –

Existing capabilities are typical for a medium-sized local government. The City already has grant writing and GIS capabilities along with mutual aid agreements, and a warning/notification system. Grant writing capabilities will continue to be especially important once the mitigation plan is approved by FEMA. That approval will trigger eligibility for a range of federal and state grants. Also, the City Council could task a sub-committee dedicated to land use matters and mitigation plan implementation. The Plan's opportunities for success will be increased by the Council's involvement.

Finance -

All local governments have a broad range of funding sources. Taxation, impact fees, bonds, grants, in-kind donations, and philanthropic donations are included in the spectrum. As such, the City needs to keep these resources in mind for future mitigation activities.

Education and Outreach –

Utilize existing community groups, local citizen groups, and non-profit organizations to support and encourage mitigation as well as home and business mitigation. Enlist the City Manager and Public Information Officer in learning and talking about the Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A4-a.

Q: Does the plan document what existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information were reviewed for the development of the plan, as well as how they were incorporated into the document? (Requirement 44 CFR § 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 Monterey Park Website

<http://www.MontereyPark.ca.gov>

Applicable Incorporation: Department Information for Capability Assessment, City Profile, Budget

City of Monterey Park General Plan 2040

<https://www.montereypark.ca.gov/253/General-Plan>

Applicable Incorporation: Information about hazards contributed to the City Profile, and Hazard-Specific Sections.

County of Los Angeles General Plan (2015)

http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan.pdf

Applicable Incorporation: Information about the planning area and geography.

County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (2019)

http://file.lacounty.gov/SDSInter/lac/1062614_AHMPPublicDraft_Oct1.pdf

Applicable Incorporation: Information about hazards in the County contributed to the hazard-specific sections.



State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan (2018)

https://www.caloes.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/002-2018-SHMP_FINAL_ENTIRE-PLAN.pdf

Applicable Incorporation: Risk Assessment – Hazard Identification.

HAZUS Maps and Reports

Created by Emergency Planning Consultants

Applicable Incorporation: Numerous HAZUS maps and reports have been included in the hazard-specific sections.

National Flood Insurance Program

www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program

Applicable Incorporation: Community status used in the flood section.

Local Flood Insurance Rate Maps

<https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home>

Applicable Incorporation: Used in the Flood hazard section.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

<https://www.fire.ca.gov/>

Applicable Incorporation: Wildland fire hazard map in fire hazard section.

California Department of Conservation

www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs

Applicable Incorporation: Seismic hazards mapping used in earthquake hazard section.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

www.usgs.gov

Applicable Incorporation: Earthquake records and statistics used in earthquake hazard section..

Using HAZUS for Mitigation Planning (2018)

https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_using-hazus-mitigation-planning.pdf

Applicable Incorporation: Used in Risk Assessment in HAZUS Information.

California’s Fourth Climate Change Assessment: Los Angeles Region Report (2019)

<https://www.ioes.ucla.edu/project/los-angeles-regional-climate-assessment/>

Applicable Incorporation: Used in Community Profile - Climate Information.

Weather Spark

<https://weatherspark.com/>

Applicable Incorporation: Weather information used in Community Profile.



Part II: RISK ASSESSMENT

City Profile

The Shoshone (later named Gabrielino) Indians were the first to inhabit Los Angeles County south of the San Gabriel Mountains and beyond, living as hunters and gatherers.

Later in the 1700's, Spanish settlements, first in association with the San Gabriel Mission and later as part of a Spanish Land Grant, established the area incorporating Monterey Park as a defined geographic area. The Land Grant, awarded to Don Antonio Maria Lugo and named Rancho San Antonio, contained nearly 30,000 acres reaching from the present day City of Monterey Park southward to Lynwood. In 1840, one of the Don's sons built the first adobe dwelling on the hills in the areas that would become Monterey Park. Sold to Alessandro Repetto in the late 1860's, the property flourished. Around this time, Richard Garvey's ranch was also improved with groves and gardens. Garvey, a former mail rider for the U.S. Army, had developed his land by bringing in spring water from near the Hondo River and by constructing a 54-foot high dam to form Garvey Lake. Portions of the ranch began to be sold in the late 1800s. In 1906, the first subdivision in the area, Ramona Acres, was developed north of Garvey and east of Garfield Avenues. (Source: Monterey Park website, 2023)

Population 60,380	
Average Household Income \$57,265	
Median Home Value \$720,000	

Monterey Park lies seven miles east of downtown Los Angeles, at the western edge of the San Gabriel Valley. Several freeways connect the City to downtown and destinations throughout Los Angeles County and beyond: the Pomona Freeway (SR-60) on the south, the San Bernardino Freeway (I-10) to the north, and the Long Beach Freeway (I-710) to the west. Regional arterial roads traversing the City include Garvey Avenue, Atlantic Boulevard, and Garfield Avenue. And for people who opt to use transit to get around, the Metro light rail system and bus lines serve Monterey Park directly, as do the Montebello bus lines. The hilly terrain that distinguishes Monterey Park from its neighboring cities creates distinct neighborhoods and districts, including neighborhoods offering panoramic views of downtown and the San Gabriel Valley. These neighborhoods—and Monterey Park as a whole—are largely built out, with development opportunities limited to a few scattered vacant parcels and the redevelopment of aging or underperforming properties. To encourage new housing, new businesses, and

reinvestment, Monterey Park has increased allowable development intensities in its commercial districts and embraced mixed-use developments. This traditionally suburban community offers districts of urban scale living and commerce amid the beloved neighborhoods of single-family homes. The region has transformed but continues to support diverse lifestyle choices for all. (Source: General Plan 2040)

Location, Environment, and Fast Facts

Monterey Park covers an area of 7.73 square miles with a population of approximately 60,380. The City is located six miles east of Los Angeles and is primarily a residential community, with 78% of its land zoned for single and multiple family housing uses. The median home price in Monterey Park is \$720,000. The net taxable property value during the FY 2021-2022 assessment period was \$8.5 billion, representing a 4.8% increase over the previous year.



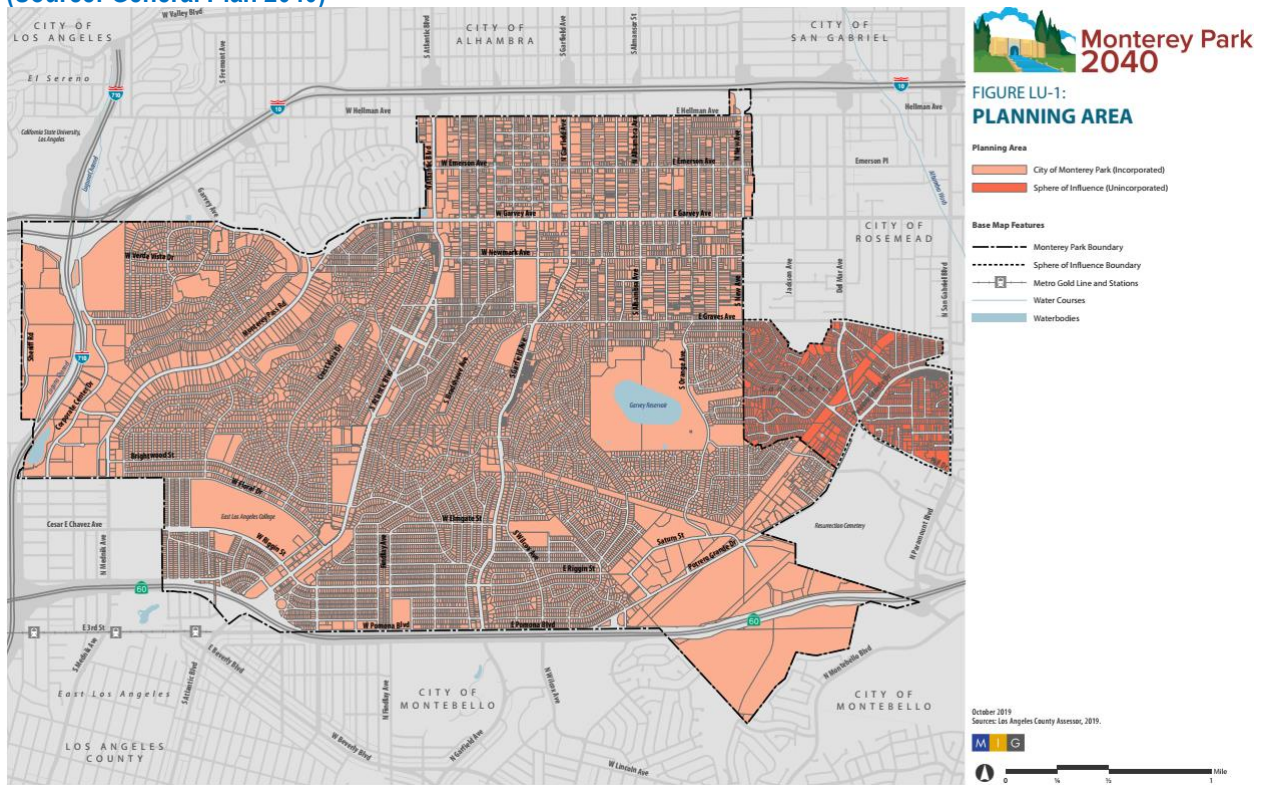


Major businesses include food and drug, auto sales and service, banking, restaurants, hotels, hospitals and medical offices, printing and light manufacturing. (Sour

Housing assistance programs in the City include residential critical maintenance, rental rehabilitation, and first-time homebuyer programs. The City's own Housing Fund, Community Development Block Grant, and Home Fund monies primarily finance these activities. In most cases, public/private partnerships are formed.

Monterey Park shares boundaries with the Cities of Alhambra, Los Angeles, and San Gabriel to the north; City of Rosemead to the east; and the City of Montebello and unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County to the south.

Map: Monterey Park Planning Area
(Source: General Plan 2040)





City Fast Facts

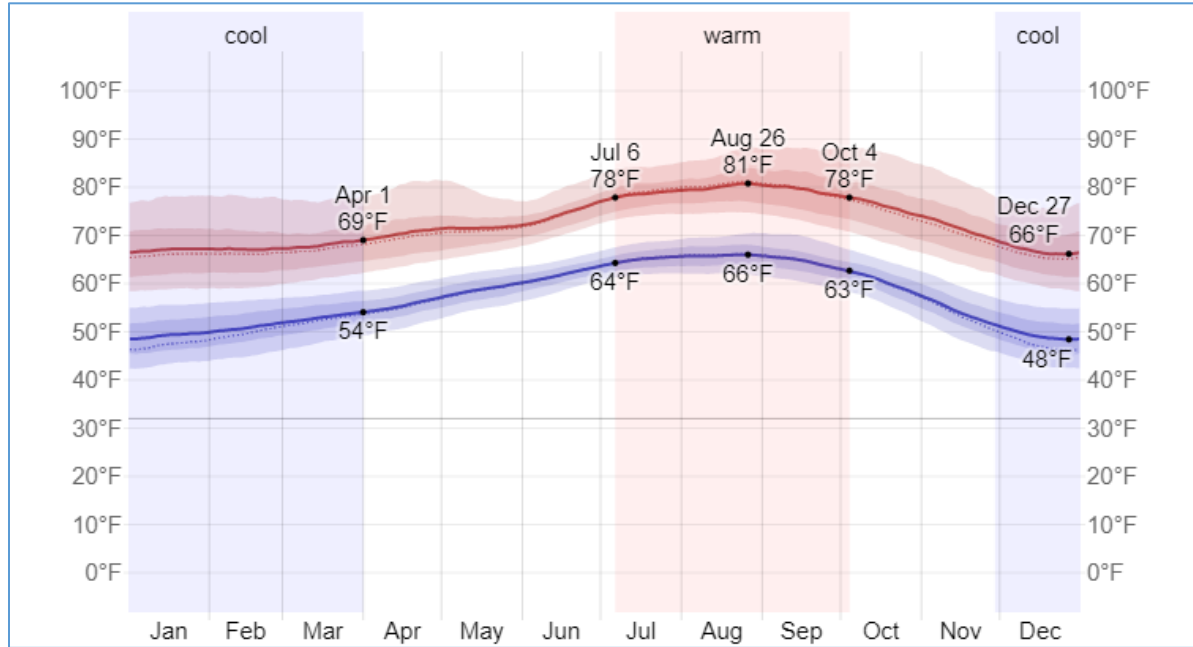
Date of Incorporation: May 29, 1916
Form of Government: Council / Manager
Area: 7.73 Square Miles
Miles of Streets: 119.27
Number of Street Lights: 3,359
Fire Protection:
 Number of Fire Stations: 3
 Number of Sworn Firefighters and Non-Sworn Personnel: 63
Police Protection:
 Number of Stations: 1
 Number of Sworn Police Officers and Non-Sworn Personnel: 113
Municipal Water Department:
 Number of Water Meters: 13,293
 Average Daily Consumption: 6,730,000
 Miles of Water Distribution Lines: 134
 Number of Fire Hydrants: 1,063
 Number of Gate Valves 2,073
Miles of Sewers:
 Sanitary Sewers: 126
 Storm Drains: 12.43
Building Permits Issued: 515
Recreation and Culture:
 Number of Parks & Gardens: 14 (107.64 Acres)
 Number of Pools: 2
 Number of Libraries: 1
 Number of Library Collection Volumes: 104,200
 Number of Library Cardholders: 40,100
Number of Employees:
 Full-Time: 327
 Part-Time: 59
Elected Officials: 7
Population: 60,207

Climate

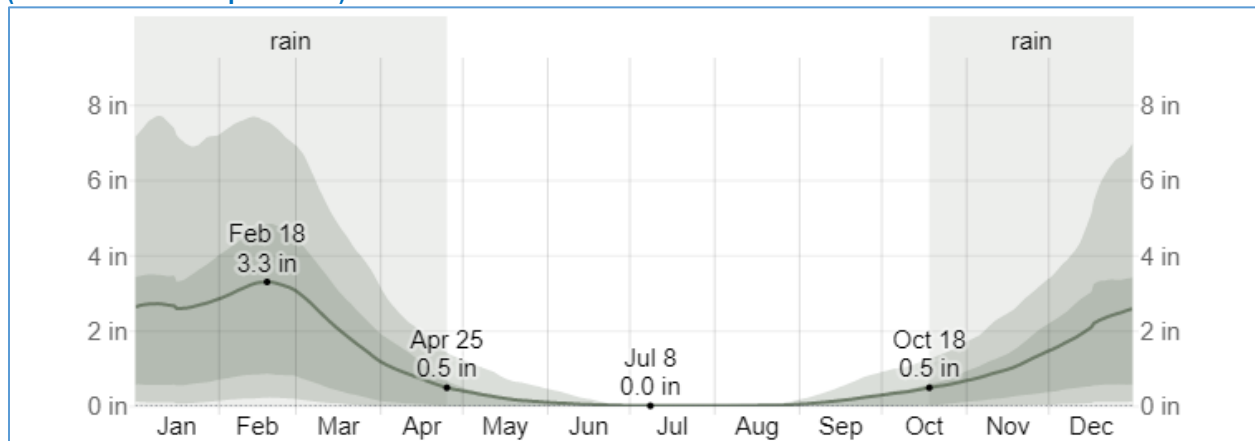
According to the 2022 General Plan, the area's climate is Mediterranean, like the rest of the Southern California region, with moderate temperatures, rainy winters and dry summers, supporting a wide range of imported vegetation.



Graph: Average High and Low Temperature for the City of Monterey Park (Source: Weather Spark 2023)



Graph: Average Monthly Rainfall for the City of Monterey Park (Source: Weather Spark 2023)



Transportation



As identified in the Annual Budget, public transportation services that are available to the community of Monterey Park include a local fixed-route circulator - the Spirit Bus - and regional bus service that is provided by two operators - Los Angeles County Metro Bus and Montebello Bus Lines. Also available to the community are Metrolink commuter trains, local Dial-A-Ride service for



seniors and disabled persons, and regional paratransit service for disabled persons that is provided by Access Services, Inc.

Spirit Bus

The Spirit Bus Service links residential neighborhoods to schools and the commercial and retail areas. The service includes 5 routes that run every 30 to 40 minutes and operates 6 days a week, Monday through Saturday.

Regional Transportation Services

The Metro Bus operates 6 lines in the City: 30/31 (Pico/First Street), 68 (West LA, Montebello Town Center), 70 (LA/El Monte), 170 (Cal State LA, South El Monte Station), 258 (Arizona Ave., Fremont Ave., Alhambra), and 260 (Pasadena, Artesia Blue Line Station).

Commuter Train Service

Commuter train service is provided by Metrolink. The nearest station is located less than half a mile from the city boundary, on Campus Drive at the California State University, Los Angeles (CSULA) campus, adjacent to the Busway Station.

Paratransit Service - Dial A Ride and Access Services

Paratransit service, door-to-door service, is available to senior citizens and disabled persons. Through the Langley Senior Citizen Center, the City operates a local paratransit service (within the City jurisdiction) for residents who are 55 years or older and/or disabled.

Annual Community Events

As identified in the Annual Budget, each year Monterey Park delivers a variety of recreational and leisure time activities to promote the well-being and enjoyment of life for its residents, as well as to light the way for more understanding among residents of its community's multitude of rich cultures.

Monterey Park Birthday – The event is to celebrate the annual birthday of the City of Monterey Park. The event is held in May, featuring a home-town parade and four days of carnival rides, game booths, food, and entertainment.

Cherry Blossom Festival – It is a celebration of the sights, sounds, and tastes of Japanese culture. The two-day event in April features Taiko drumming, martial arts, contemporary Japanese music, crafts, games, and displays.

Spring Egg Hunt – This event provides games, entertainment, and an opportunity to collect some of the over 6,000 plastic eggs with candy and prizes. Eggs are scattered throughout Barnes Park field in designated sections separated by age groups.

Earth Day Festival – This is a joint event with the Cherry Blossom Festival and is held at Barnes Park to celebrate with Bike Ride events, which include the Family Ride and Hill Challenge Ride.

Cinco de Mayo – This Fiesta offers an unforgettable afternoon of Mexican Culture, featuring Mariachi music, Mexican folkloric, and authentic Mexican food.

4th of July – A wide variety of food, spectacular entertainment, fireworks, games, and music are all on tap for Monterey Park's celebration of Independence Day.



Veterans, Military, and Public Safety Recognitions - Ceremonies commence each Memorial Day, Veterans Day, and Patriot Day to recognize and honor those who have served in the armed forces and remember those that have lost their lives.

Monterey Park Community Clean-up Days – Being held throughout the year and in various locations, these free events provide an opportunity for residents to dispose of nonhazardous bulky items and electronic waste.

Farmers Market – Every Thursday night the Monterey Park Farmers Market features the freshest fruits and vegetables, delicious bread, and a number of hot food items, plus entertainment and surprises - a great way to start the weekend.

Monster Mash Halloween Event – Each October the monsters come out to play. This event features carnival games, trick-or-treating, food trucks and live entertainment for all to enjoy.

Holiday Snow Village – Held in early December, this event features over 20 tons of snow, including a play area and two snow sled rides. Bands and choirs from local schools provide entertainment to kick off the holiday season.

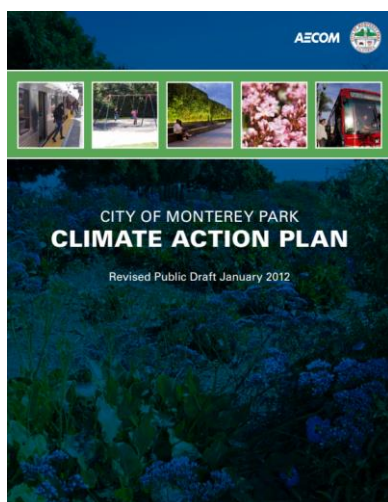
Lunar New Year Festival – Each year the Business Advisory Committee hosts a Lunar New Year celebration by holding street festival along Garvey Avenue. Entertainment, vendors and community organizations are brought together for this two-day event that has attracted over 200,000 people to Monterey Park.

San Gabriel Valley PRIDE – Co-hosted with the Alhambra Teachers Association during LGBTQ Pride Month, this event includes a community march from Mark Keppel High School to a festival at Barnes Park with music, resource booths and giveaways.

Summer Movie Night – Being held throughout the summer months these free events bring the community together to experience movies in various parks throughout the City.

Summer Concerts – Being held during the summer months, these free concerts bring the community together to dance and enjoy live music at the Barnes Park Amphitheater.

Climate Action Plan



The primary purpose of the Climate Action Plan (CAP) is to set forth a comprehensive strategy to address GHG emissions related to land use, transportation, building design, energy use, water demand, and waste generation. A CAP is a city's roadmap to reducing community GHG emissions associated with both existing and future actions and activities. The CAP focuses GHG-reducing efforts to areas that will have the greatest environmental benefit, have the least financial cost (or even savings), and preserve the character of the community.

The CAP provides strategies and programs for government facilities, businesses and residents that can lead to a reduction of GHG emissions from daily activities. The CAP sets goals to reduce GHG emissions produced in the city by 2020, but it will be difficult to meet these goals without your participation.



Daily activities conducted within the city, by residents and businesses, have a toll on the overall environment of the community. Nearly all activities conducted within the city have some form of GHG emission: More than 30% of total GHG emissions in Monterey Park are a result of energy used for commercial and residential buildings.

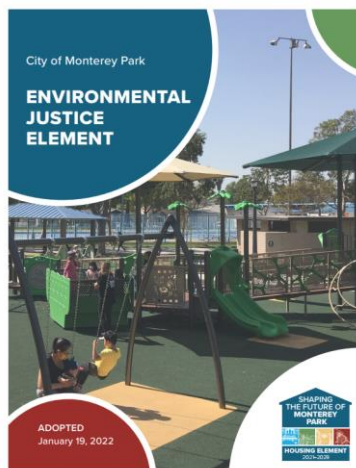
The transportation of goods and people generate approximately 48% of Monterey Park's GHG emissions (264,920 MT CO₂e in 2009). Within Monterey Park, the majority of commute, shopping, and recreational trips are done in private automobiles.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B-1-e.

Q: Does the plan include the probability of future events for each identified hazard? Does the plan describe the effects of future conditions, including climate change (e.g., long-term weather patterns, average temperature and sea levels), on the type, location and range of anticipated intensities of identified hazards?

A: See **Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation, Environmental Justice** below.

Environmental Justice



The City Council approved the City's Environmental Justice Element in January 2022.

The State of California defines “environmental justice” as “the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races, cultures and incomes, and national origins, with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies” (Government Code § 65040.12). Environmental justice includes the following:

- + Availability of a healthy environment for all people;
- + Deterrence, reduction, and elimination of pollution burdens for populations and communities experiencing the adverse effects of that pollution, so that the effects of the pollution are not disproportionately borne by those populations and communities;
- + Implementing technical assistance to populations and communities most impacted by pollution to promote their meaningful participation in all phases of the environmental and land use decision-making process; and
- + The meaningful consideration of recommendations from populations and communities most impacted by pollution into environmental and land use decisions.

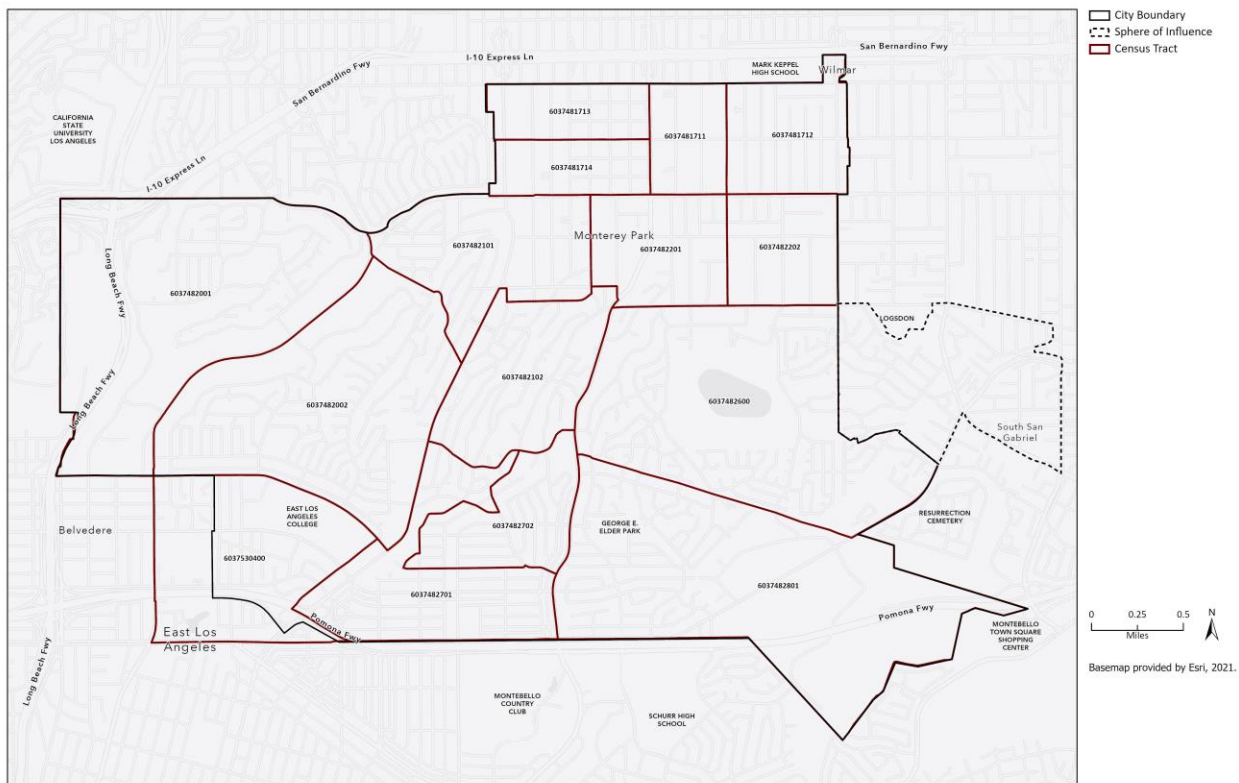
Government Code § 65302 requires the City to identify disadvantaged communities within its planning area. Should a disadvantaged community exist, the City must adopt an environmental justice element or integrate related environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives into other elements of the general plan. Health and Safety Code § 39711 requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to identify disadvantaged communities based upon geographic, socioeconomic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria. They may include, without limitation, areas disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative public health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation; and areas with concentrations of people that are of low income, high



unemployment, low levels of homeownership, high rent burden, sensitive populations, or low levels of educational attainment.

The California Environmental Protection Agency uses CalEnviroScreen to identify disadvantaged communities throughout California. CalEnviroScreen uses a variety of statewide indicators to characterize pollution burden (the average of exposures and environmental effects) and population characteristics (the average of sensitive populations and socioeconomic factors). The model scores each of the indicators using percentiles and combines the scores to determine a CalEnviroScreen score for a given census tract relative to others in the state. Designated disadvantaged communities are those communities that scored within the highest 25 percent of census tracts across California (CalEnviroScreen percentile scores of 75 or higher), in addition to other parameters relating to income status.

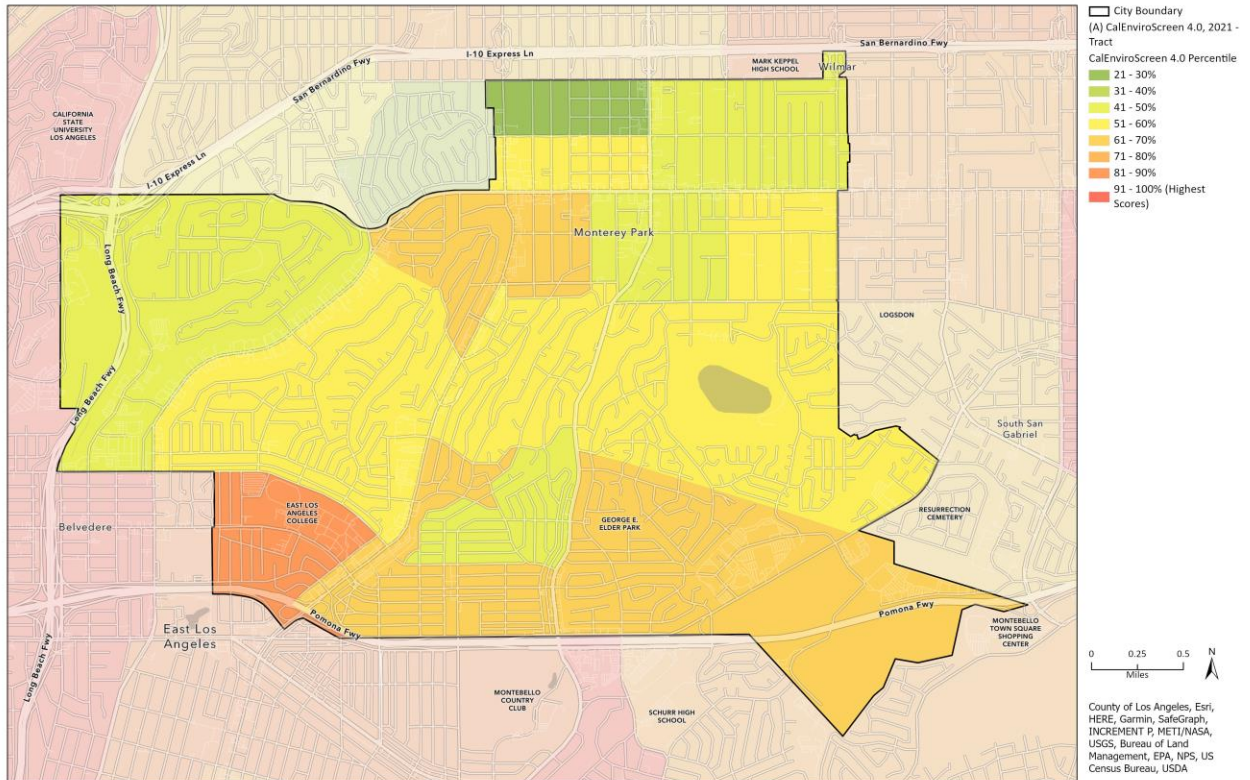
Map: Census Tracts in Monterey Park
 (Source: General Plan – Environmental Justice Element, 2022)



The City of Monterey Park is comprised of fifteen census tracts as depicted on. There is one designated disadvantaged community within the City. This disadvantaged community is identified as Census Tract 6037530400 which includes East Los Angeles College. This community is located along the southwestern edge of the City boundaries adjacent to the community of East Los Angeles and is shaded orange in Map: Disadvantaged Communities below. The census tract boundaries extend outside of City limits. The remainder of the census tracts within Monterey Park are not considered disadvantaged.



Map: CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Percentile Monterey Park (Source: GP – Environmental Justice Element, 2022)





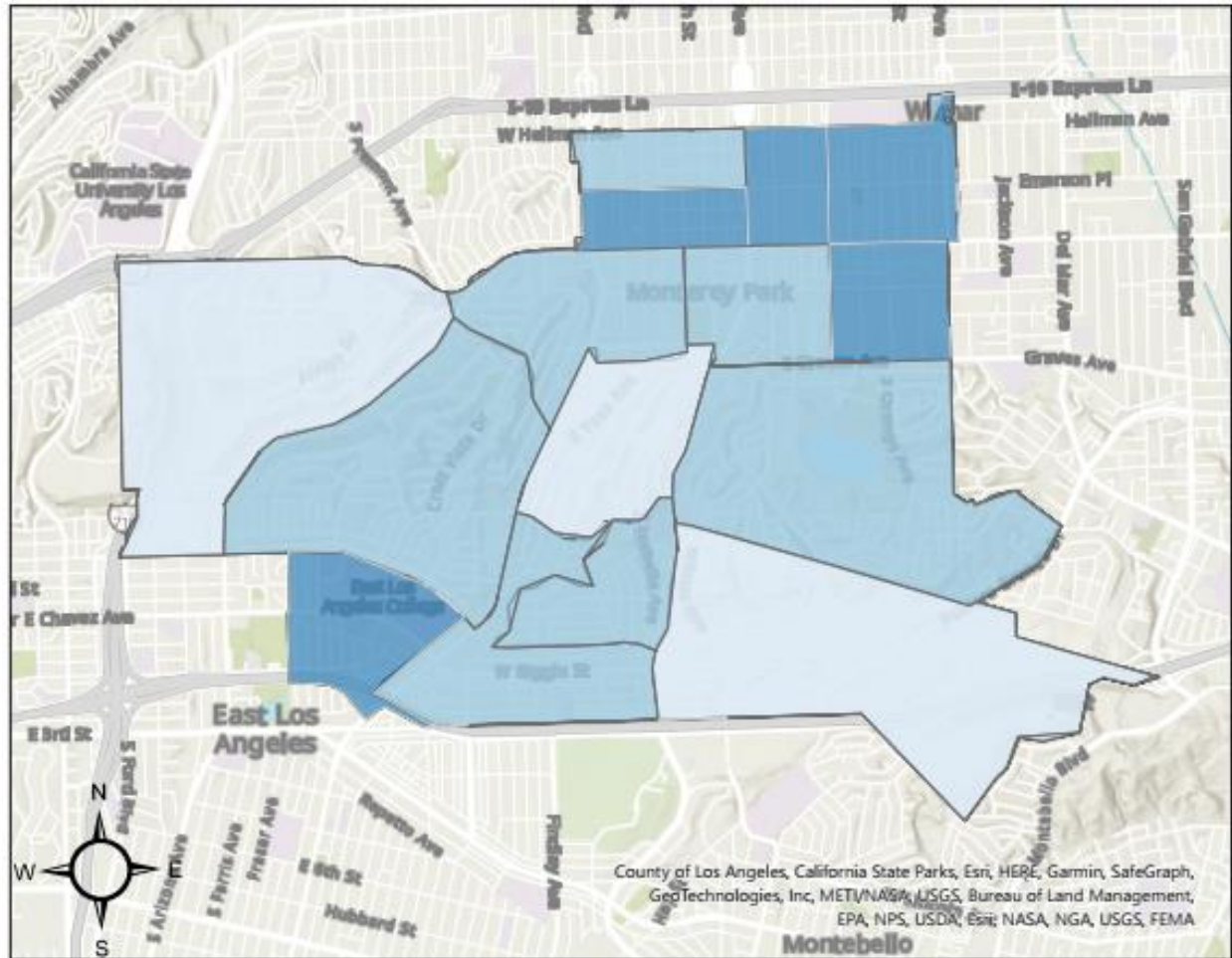
Social Vulnerability

Social vulnerability considerations were included in this plan to identify populations across the City that might be more vulnerable to hazards. Social Vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human caused threats such as toxic chemical spills (CDC/ATSDR, 2020). To better assist emergency planners, the CDC Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (CDC/ATSDR) developed the Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) as a way to depict the social vulnerability of communities, as the census tract level within a specified county. Tracts with a higher SVI will likely need support before, during and after a hazardous event. The SVI can help public health officials and local planners better prepare for and respond to emergency events by displaying what areas of the jurisdiction has a high vulnerability ranking to low vulnerability ranking.

Map: Social Vulnerability Index for Monterey Park depicts the dispersion of socially vulnerable populations within the City of Monterey Park. There are 5 census tracts within the City boundary that have a high SVI and 7 census tracts that have a medium-high SVI. The high SVI rated census tracts area depicted in the darker blue areas on the map. The medium light blue represents the medium-high SVI census tracts. And the lightest blue represents the low-medium SVI census tracts.



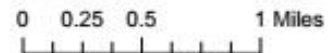
Map: Social Vulnerability Index for Monterey Park
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2023)



Legend

Social Vulnerability Index

- Low-Medium
- Medium-High
- High
- City of Monterey Park Boundary



Identification of Disadvantaged Communities

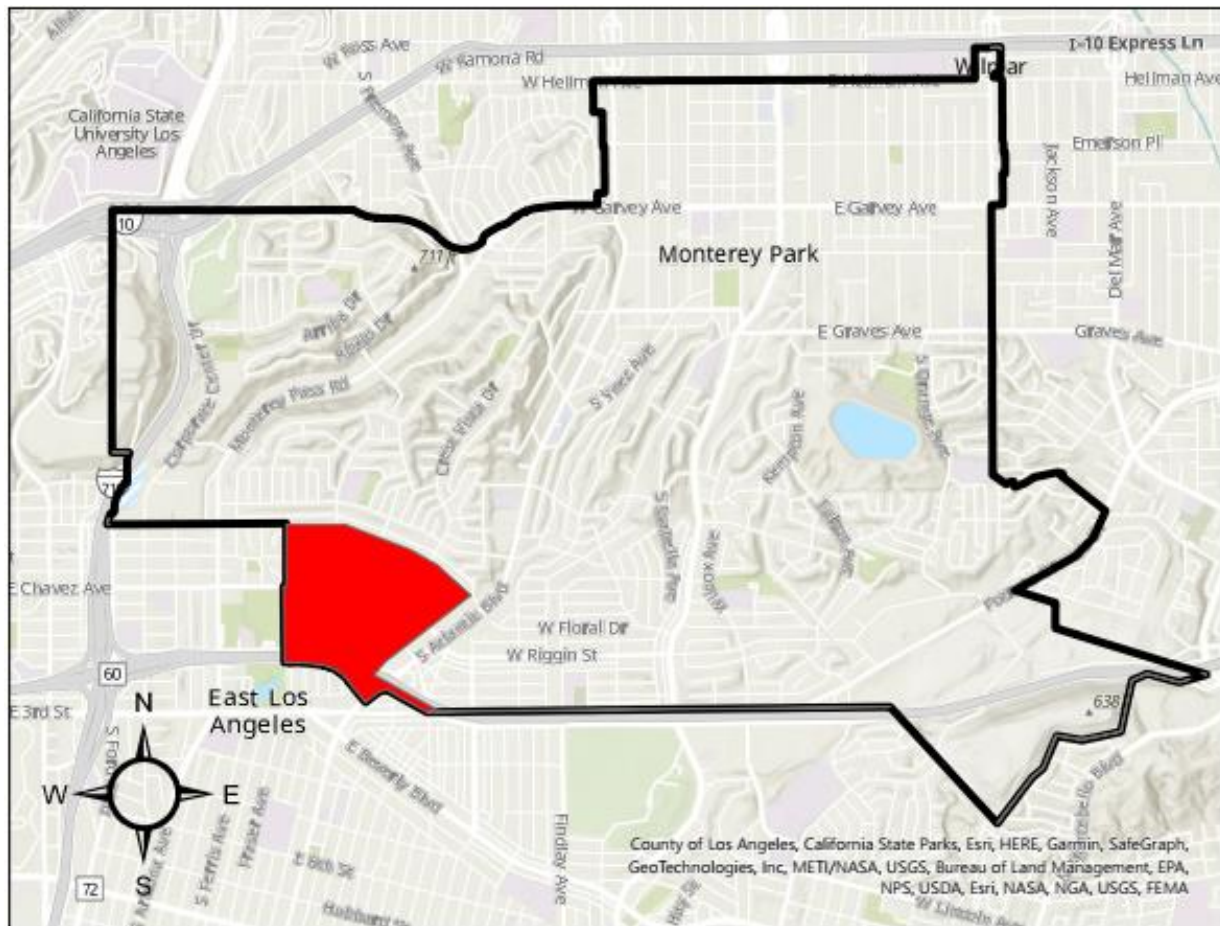
Senate Bill 1000 defines “disadvantaged communities” as areas identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code or as an area that is low-income that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation. To assist in identifying disadvantaged communities, the State has provided a mapping tool called “CalEnviroScreen.” CalEnviroScreen uses several factors, called “indicators” that have been shown to determine whether a community is disadvantaged and disproportionately affected by pollution. Pollution burden indicators measure different types of pollution that



residents may be exposed to, and the proximity of environmental hazards to a community. Population characteristics represent characteristics of the community that can make them more susceptible to environmental hazards.

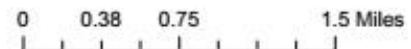
CalEnviroScreen provides an overall percentile score determined by combining weighted individual scores for all the individual indicators analyzed. SB 1000 considers a 75 percent or higher score in this category to be a qualifier for consideration as a disadvantaged community. The overall scores are represented in a statewide map, with red representing the highest percentile range and green representing the lowest. Areas with higher scores generally experience higher pollution burdens and fare less well on a range of health and socioeconomic indicators than areas with low scores. Census tracts in Monterey Park score between 20 and 90 percent overall for pollution, with 1 of the 15 census tracts within the 75 percent or above category.

The majority of the City of Monterey Park is not considered a disadvantaged community based on the CalEnviroScreen scores. There is one census tract that is considered a disadvantaged community in the City of Monterey Park – tract 6037530400. This tract is depicted in red in the SB 535 map below.



Legend

- SB535 Disadvantaged Communities
- Monterey Park Boundary





Climate Vulnerability Assessment

According to “California’s Fourth Climate Change Assessment” developed by the State of California, continued climate change will have a severe impact on California. Increased temperatures, drought, wildfires, and sea level rise are several of the main concerns related to climate change in the Southwest. Other impacts anticipated from climate change include food insecurity, increases in vector-borne diseases, degradation of air quality, reduced ability to enjoy outdoors, and potential economic impacts due to uncertainty and changing conditions.

Climate change disproportionately affects those with existing disadvantages. Low-income communities and communities of color often live in areas with conditions that expose them to more severe hazards, such as higher temperatures and worse air quality. These communities also have fewer financial resources to adapt to these hazards. For instance, low-income populations may reduce air conditioning usage out of concerns about cost. Outdoor workers, individuals with mobility constraints, and sensitive populations such as the very young, elderly, and poor, as well as those with chronic health conditions, are particularly at risk to climate change hazards.

To understand how climate change might affect the city of Monterey Park, the Cal-Adapt tool was used to analyze data. “Cal-Adapt provides a way to explore peer-reviewed data that portrays how climate change might affect California at the state and local level” (cal-adapt.com). Below is a summary of the data reviewed for the City of Monterey Park.

Increased Temperature: Annual temperatures in the City are expected to rise steadily through the end of the century. The City’s Historical average maximum temperature is based on data from 1961-1990, is 78.3°F. Under the medium emissions scenario, the average annual maximum temperature is projected to increase to 83.5°F. Between 2070 and 2099. The annual average maximum temperature under the high-emission scenario is projected to increase to 86.8°F. Between 2070 and 2099.

More Extreme Heat Days: Extreme Heat Days occur when the maximum temperature is above 100.5°F. Historically Monterey City Park has experienced an average of 4 extreme heat days per year. By mid-century, 2025-2064, the annual number of extreme heat days is expected to rise to 13 under medium emission scenarios and 16 under high emission scenarios. By the end of the centuries, 2070 and 2099, the number of extreme heat days is expected to rise to 17 under medium emission scenarios and 34 under high emission scenarios.

Static Annual Precipitation: Historically the City has experienced an annual average of 16.9 inches of precipitation. Annual precipitation is expected to slightly increase during the mid-century. Under the medium emission scenario, it is expected that the annual precipitation will remain steady at 16.7 inches. Under the high emission scenario, it is expected that the annual precipitation will increase to 17.0 inches. By the end of the century annual precipitation is expected to increase to 17.3 inches under the medium emission scenario and 17.1 inches under the high emission scenario.

Longer and more extreme droughts: The City can expect to see an 11.5% increase in average temperature and a 26% decrease in precipitation during drought conditions. This will lead to longer, more extreme droughts by mid-century.

Steady Wildfire Threat: Based on historical data from 1961–1990, Los Angeles County experiences a decadal average loss of 4,436.1 hectares to wildfire. The probability that a



wildfire will occur in any one year over a 10-year period, known as the decadal probability, is projected to remain constant through 2099 under both high-emissions and low emissions scenarios. Under the low-emissions scenario, the decadal average loss to wildfire is expected to increase to 5,719.2 hectares by mid-century and 5662.9 hectares by 2099. Under the high-emissions scenario, the decadal average loss to wildfire is projected to rise to 5,579.7 hectares by 2065 and 5,275.4 hectares by the end of the century.



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*

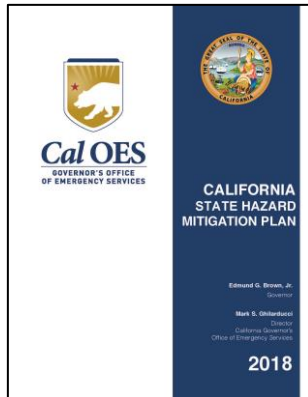
Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

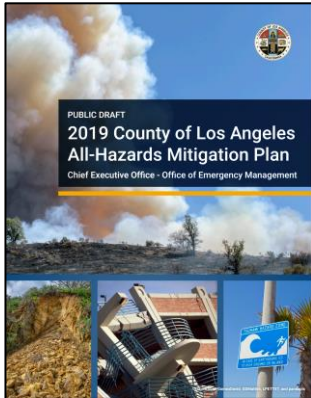
A: See **Hazard Identification** below.

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. To determine the hazard with significant potential to impact the Planning Team examined three resources: California’s 2018 State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2019 County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, and the City’s General Plan 2040.



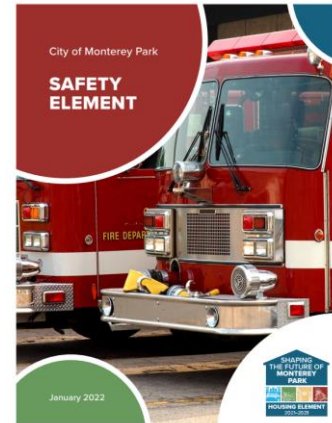
The 2018 State HMP identified hazards posing a threat to communities within the state boundaries. Those hazards include Earthquakes, Floods, Levee Failures, Wildfires, Landslides and Earth Movements, Tsunami, Climate-Related Hazards, Volcanoes, and Other Hazards.



The 2019 County of Los Angeles AHMP identified hazards posing a threat to communities within the county’s boundary. Those hazards include Earthquake, Climate Change, Flood, Dam Failure, Drought, Landslide, Tsunami, and Wildfire.

The City’s General Plan 2040 identified hazards posing a threat to neighborhoods and communities within the city boundaries. The Safety Element establishes City policies relative to the reduction and mitigation of natural and manmade hazards that must be considered in future planning and decision-making.

State law requires every Safety Element to consider the following: a) the identification, mapping, and appraisal of seismic hazards that should be of concern to planning and future development, including areas subject to liquefaction, ground-shaking, surface rupture or seismic sea waves (Government Code Section 65302(f)); b) an appraisal of mudslides, landslides, and slope stability that might occur as a result of seismic disturbance (Government Code Section 65302(f)); and c) the identification of the potential for fires and other natural and manmade disasters and measures designed to reduce the loss of life, injury, and damage to property (Government Code Section 65302(i)). The natural hazards discussed in the Safety Element include: Climate Change, Geologic and Seismic, and Flood Hazards.



Next, the Planning Team reviewed existing documents to determine which of the hazards posed the most significant threat to the project area and its ability to deliver services. 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 2019 County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan.

The following hazards identified in the AHMP that have been omitted from inclusion in Monterey Park’s HMP:

- ✓ Tsunami – Given Monterey Park’s distance from the ocean, the Planning Team recognizes there is no need to address vulnerability to tsunami.

The following hazards identified in the 2019 County of Los Angeles AHMP that have not been omitted from the plan but were not fully profiled or CPR1 ranked due to their low priority and the organization’s limited capability to mitigate.

- ✓ Climate Change – The Planning Team chose to break out what they perceived as climate change impacts into the various Hazard- Specific Sections.
- ✓ Drought – The Planning Team chose to include drought and add extreme heat into a Utility Related Hazard Section.

Based on the reasoning above and discussion by the Planning Team, the following hazards were identified for research and analysis:



Earthquake – Landslide – Urban Flood - Dam Failure – Wildfire – Windstorm – Utility Related

Next, the Planning Team utilized FEMA's Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) ranking technique to quantify the probability, maximum strength, during, and warning time for each of the hazards. 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 the City of Monterey Park**.



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 damage (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 the City of Monterey Park
 (Source: City of Monterey Park Planning Team)

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	Hazard Priority Ranking (H-High, M-Medium, L-Low) *
Earthquake	3	1.35	4	1.20	4	.60	1	.10	3.25	H
Wildfire	3	1.35	3	.90	3	.45	2	.20	2.90	H
Urban Flooding	2	.90	3	.90	3	.45	2	.20	2.45	M
Dam Failure	2	.90	2	.60	4	.60	2	.20	2.30	L
Landslide	2	.90	2	.60	3	.45	1	.10	2.05	L
Windstorm	2	.90	2	.60	3	.45	1	.10	2.05	L
Utility Related	2	.90	1	.30	1	.15	4	.40	1.75	L
*Hazard Priority Ranking High=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 6 or higher Medium=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 5 Low=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 3 or 4 N/A=CPRI score for probability + magnitude/severity (impact) = 2										

2) Profiling Hazard Events

This process describes the causes and characteristics of each hazard and what part of the City of Monterey Park facilities, infrastructure, and environment may be vulnerable to each specific hazard. Although FEMA regulations require profiling of only the hazards prioritized as “high”, the Planning Team chose to profile all of the hazards identified and ranked in the CPRI. As such, each of the identified hazards is discussed in detail in its own hazard-specific analysis contained later in the **Risk Assessment**. **Table: Hazard Profile of Location, Extent, and Probability for the City of Monterey Park** 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: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Table: Hazard Profile of Location, Extent, and Probability for the City of Monterey Park** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-b.

Q: Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Table: Hazard Profile of Location, Extent, and Probability for the City of Monterey Park** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-c.

Q: Does the plan describe the extent for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Table: Hazard Profile of Location, Extent, and Probability for the City of Monterey Park** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-d.

Q: Does the plan include the history of **previous** hazard events for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Table: Hazard Profile of Location, Extent, and Probability for the City of Monterey Park** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-e.

Q: Does the plan include the probability of future events for each identified hazard? Does the plan describe the effects of future conditions, including climate change (e.g., long-term weather patterns, average temperature and sea levels), on the type, location and range of anticipated intensities of identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Table: Hazard Profile of Location, Extent, and Probability for the City of Monterey Park** below.

Table: Hazard Profile of Location, Extent, and Probability for the City of Monterey Park
(Source: General Plan 2040, Planning Team)

Hazard	Location (Where)	Extent (How Big an Event)	Probability (How Often) *	Most Recent Previous Occurrences
Earthquake	Citywide	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. Earthquake would most likely originate from the San Andreas fault.	Likely	The most recent damaging earthquake was the M6.7 Northridge Earthquake in 1994.
Urban Flooding	Localized locations throughout the City.	Blocked storm drains combined with extreme rain events could conceivably result in urban flooding. An overflow or release from a local dam could cause dam inundation.	Possible	On November 12, 2003, at approximately 4:00 pm, Monterey Park experienced heavy rainfall and hail that resulted in more than six inches of floodwater in certain locations within the city.



Hazard	Location (Where)	Extent (How Big an Event)	Probability (How Often) *	Most Recent Previous Occurrences
Dam Failure	Garvey Reservoir	A failure could cause flooded properties to the north and south of Garvey Reservoir.	Possible	None
Landslide	Western portion of project area	Dependent on a broad range of variables including steepness of slope, soil stability, rainfall, vegetation, earthquake.	Possible	2004-2005 winter storms brought the heaviest rainfall in the past 100 years. Over 200 public and private properties suffered slope failures totaling \$6 million in damage.
Utility Related	Citywide	Dependent on a broad range of variables.	Possible	Drought: In 2023 City is enforcing Stage 2 water conservation. Electricity: To date, no PSPS.
Wildfire	Adjoining Communities	The area northwest of the City is designated Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. The area southeast of the City is designated Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zone.	Likely	Homes threatened in 2022. See Wildfire Hazard-Specific Section for details.
Windstorm	North and south hillside areas	30-miles per hour or greater.	Possible	2021. See Windstorm Hazard-Specific Section for details.
* 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				

HAZUS-MH




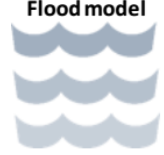


The hazard maps in the Mitigation Plan were generated by Emergency Planning Consultants using FEMA’s Hazards United States – Multi Hazard (HAZUS-MH) software program. Please see **Attachments – HAZUS** for complete reports. Once the location and size of a hypothetical earthquake are identified, HAZUS-MH 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.

As per FEMA’s HAZUS Guidebook, HAZUS is a GIS-based software that can be used to estimate potential damage, economic loss, and social impacts from earthquakes, flooding, tsunami and hurricane wind hazards. The HAZUS software includes nationwide general GIS datasets, and a model for the four natural disasters below. The model results can support the risk assessment piece of mitigation planning.



Graphic: Model Results to Support Risk Assessment for Mitigation Planning
(Source: Using HAZUS for Mitigation Planning, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2018)

 Earthquake model	Estimates damages and losses to buildings, essential facilities, transportation, and utility lifelines from a single scenario or probabilistic earthquake analysis. There are also tools that allow the user to integrate earthquake hazard data generated outside of Hazus into the earthquake model. This model estimates debris generation, shelter requirements, casualties, and fire following an earthquake disaster.
 Flood model	Generates flood hazard data using nationwide hydrological datasets. There are also tools that allow the user to integrate flood hazard data generated outside of Hazus software into the flood model. This model estimates the expected levels of damage to infrastructure and buildings. Debris generation and shelter requirements, as well as agricultural losses, can be calculated with this model.
 Tsunami model	Can produce analyses that have several pre-tsunami and/or post-tsunami applications. Use of the methodology will generate an estimate of the consequences to a county or region of a "scenario tsunami," i.e., a tsunami with a specified inundation depth, velocity, and location. The resulting "loss estimate" generally will describe the scale and extent of damage and disruption that may result from the scenario tsunami.
 Hurricane wind model	Can create the wind hazard data from a historical or real-time event, probabilistic event, or from a user-defined scenario. Estimates of potential damage and economic loss to buildings can then be calculated. The storm surge analysis combines the wind and coastal flood model to simulate storm surge for historical, and manual hurricanes. The model combines the wind and flood losses.

HAZUS is packaged with datasets that include building inventories and infrastructure for the entire United States. Because HAZUS is currently built on GIS technology, the inventory and infrastructure datasets can be mapped and intersected with the hazard information created from the four models.

Following the intersection, HAZUS determines the effects of wind, ground shaking, and water depths on buildings and infrastructure to calculate losses and damages. The outputs and estimates can be used in hazard mitigation planning, emergency response, and planning for recovery and reconstruction.

Losses estimated in HAZUS are based on the accuracy of input data. Basic analysis can be developed using the default data and parameter data provided within HAZUS. Users can conduct more advanced analysis using more accurate data that is specific to the region, hazard, population, etc. User-supplied data improves the accuracy of inventories and/or parameters.

Advanced-level analyses may also incorporate data from third-party studies. The user must determine the appropriate level of analysis to meet the user's needs and resources.

HAZUS analysis can be performed at three different levels:

- A Level 1 basic analysis can be performed simply using the default data provided. This level of analysis is very coarse, and because the results will be subject to a much higher level of uncertainty, this should serve primarily as a baseline for further study. The user will still be able to produce basic maps and results. Limited additional data will be required to complete the flood analysis. Site specific input data produces more accuracy in vulnerability identification and loss estimation amounts. If the data is available, it is



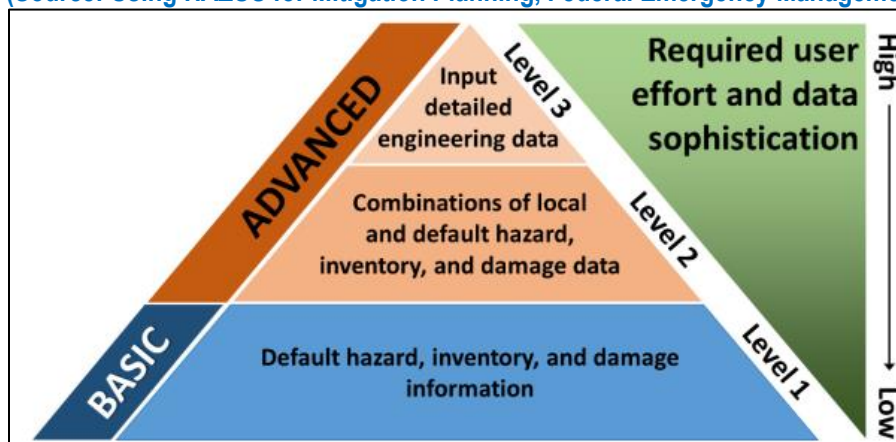
highly recommended that a user integrate site specific data to reduce uncertainty associated with the results of default data. Using a user defined depth grid, in the flood model, against default state data is classified as a level 1 analysis and is the recommendation of HAZUS Program.

- A Level 2 advanced analysis increases the accuracy and precision of an analysis by incorporating user-supplied data relevant to a given hazard. While the data included with the HAZUS software can be utilized to run a basic level one analysis, level two inputs are supplied by local sources and contain a higher level of detail. This can include datasets that model the hazards in more detail, or datasets that increase the accuracy of the inventory information. Incorporating more detailed data will improve the quality of the results. Level 2 is broadly defined as the incorporation of user-defined hazard and updated GBS or site-specific data.
- A Level 3 advanced analysis achieves the highest degree of precision and involves modifying or substituting the model parameters and/or equations, relevant to a given hazard. Users can modify inputs depending on the time and resources available. Keeping track of the data used is suggested so that any relationships between input and results is documented. It is usually done by advanced users experienced with both the hazard and the HAZUS software.

FEMA’s Natural Hazard Risk Assessment Program (NHRAP) encourages users to conduct Level 2 or 3 analyses to improve the accuracy of results and recommends the use of user defined data (e.g., depth grids for all flood analysis) for mitigation planning.

Graphic: HAZUS Analysis Levels

(Source: Using HAZUS for Mitigation Planning, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2018)



HAZUS creates credible estimates for losses and damages; datasets created on the local level typically provide greater detail than the datasets that are packaged with HAZUS (Level 1). Incorporating local datasets into the analysis will improve the results.

HAZUS Outputs

The user plays a major role in selecting the scope and nature of the output of a HAZUS analysis. A variety of maps can be generated for visualizing the extent of the losses. Numerical results may be examined at the level of the census block or tract or may be aggregated by



county or region. There are three main categories of HAZUS outputs: direct physical damage, induced damage, and direct losses. Direct physical damage includes general building stock (GBS), essential facilities, high potential loss facilities, transportation systems, utility systems, and user defined facilities. Induced damage includes building debris, tree debris generation and fire following disaster occurrence. Direct losses include losses for buildings, contents, inventory, income, crop damage, vehicle loss, injuries, casualties, sheltering needs and displaced households.

Graphic: HAZUS Outputs

(Source: Using HAZUS for Mitigation Planning, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2018)

Hazus Capabilities	Earthquake Ground Shaking Ground Failure	Flood Frequency Depth Riverine Coastal Surge	Hurricane Wind Surge	Tsunami Depth Momentum Flux Runup Velocity
Inputs				
Historic	✓		✓	
Deterministic	✓	✓	✓	✓
Probabilistic	✓	✓	✓	
User-supplied	✓	✓	✓	✓
Other supported inputs	Real-time & scenario USGS ShakeMaps	Risk MAP, User-supplied depth grids (ArcGRID, GeoTIFF, IMAGINE), HEC-RAS (.FLT)	Hurrevac, User-supplied wind files (.dat)	NOAA PMEL SIFT, State models
Direct Damage				
General Building Stock	✓	✓	✓	✓
Essential Facilities	✓	✓	✓	
Transportation Systems	✓	✓		
Utility Systems	✓	✓		
User-Defined Facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓
Induced Damage				
Fire Following	✓			
Debris Generation	✓	✓	✓	
Direct Losses				
Cost of Repair	✓	✓	✓	✓
Income Loss	✓	✓	✓	✓
Agricultural		✓		
Casualties	✓			✓
Shelter and/or Evacuation Needs	✓	✓	✓	✓
Average Annualized Loss (AAL)	✓	✓	✓	

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: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.

Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Hazard Proximity to 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: Hazard Proximity to Critical Facilities below illustrates the hazards with potential to impact critical facilities owned by or providing services to the City of Monterey Park.



Table: Hazard Proximity to Critical Facilities

(Source: Planning Team, Emergency Planning Consultants, 2023)

(Note: “X” indicates affirmative to vulnerability, Dam Failure determination was based on California DWR Dam Breach Inundation Web Portal showing property within the boundaries of the inundation area, Urban Flood determination was based on input from Planning Team, Wildfire determination was based on 2 miles of proximity to a VHFHSZ and Map: Monterey Park Wildfire Threat)

City of Monterey Park Critical Facilities	Earthquake	Urban Flood	Dam Failure	Wildfire	Landslide	Windstorm	Utility Related
City Hall and Police Department 320 W. Newmark Avenue # Staff: 179 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: \$16,515,706 Content Value: \$2,198,934	X					X	X
Emergency Operations Center – 911 Center 329 W. Newmark Avenue # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: \$494,421 Content Value: \$81,274	X					X	X
Fire Station #61 (Headquarters) 350 W. Newmark Avenue # Staff: 15 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: \$8,254,467 Content Value: \$566,665	X					X	X
Fire Station #62 2001 S. Garfield # Staff: 6 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: \$719,055 Content Value: \$144,488	X	X				X	X
Fire Station #63 704 Monterey Pass Road # Staff: 3 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: \$995,615 Content Value: \$149,003	X			X	X	X	X
Library 318 S. Ramona Avenue # Staff: 26 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: \$14,103,427 Content Value: \$5,478,144	X					X	X
City Yard 751 S. Alhambra Avenue # Staff: 8 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: \$1,739,505 Content Value: \$231,407	X		X	X		X	X



City of Monterey Park Critical Facilities	Earthquake	Urban Flood	Dam Failure	Wildfire	Landslide	Windstorm	Utility Related
Langley Senior Citizen Center (Shelter) 400 W. Emerson Avenue # Staff: 15 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: \$7,016,720 Content Value: \$458,299	X					X	X
Barnes Park - Gymnasium (Shelter) 350 S. McPherrin Avenue # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: \$3,694,615 Content Value: \$176,095	X					X	X
George Elders Park – Community Center (Shelter) 1950 Wilcox Avenue # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: \$2,832,199 Content Value: \$195,285	X	X				X	X
Water Storage Reservoir 1A 750 S. Russell, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: \$2,629,012 Content Value: \$0	X					X	X
Water Storage Reservoir 2A 750 S. Russell, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: \$2,385,188 Content Value: \$0	X					X	X
Water Storage Reservoir 3 1001 Bradshawe Place, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: \$1,526,158 Content Value: \$0	X					X	X
Water Storage Reservoir 3A 1001 Bradshawe Place, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: \$1,539,705 Content Value: \$0	X					X	X
Water Storage Reservoir 4 746 Ridgecrest Street, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: \$1,483,264 Content Value: \$0	X				X	X	X



City of Monterey Park Critical Facilities	Earthquake	Urban Flood	Dam Failure	Wildfire	Landslide	Windstorm	Utility Related
Water Storage Reservoir 5 1980 Clover Drive, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: \$1,929,146 Content Value: \$0	X		X			X	X
Water Storage Reservoir 5A 1980 Clover Drive, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: \$1,929,146 Content Value: \$0	X		X			X	X
Water Storage Reservoir 6 1140 Highland Drive, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: \$1,184,128 Content Value: \$0	X				X	X	X
Water Storage Reservoir 6A 1140 Highland Drive, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: \$1,184,128 Content Value: \$0	X				X	X	X
Water Storage Reservoir 7 1320 Sombrero Drive, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: \$1,731,603 Content Value: \$0	X				X	X	X
Water Storage Reservoir 8 2167 Arriba Drive, Monterey Park # Staff: 0 # Buildings: 1 Building Value: \$1,900,926 Content Value: \$0	X				X	X	X

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN UPDATE | E1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe the changes in development that have occurred in hazard-prone areas that have increased or decreased each community’s vulnerability since the previous plan was approved?
(Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))

A: See **Changes in Development** below.

Changes in Development

According to the General Plan 2040 Land Use Element, many land use changes are in store for the City over the next 20 years. Whether an increase or decrease in density, all areas will continue to be vulnerable to hazards. The following is a summary of land use changes





identified in the General Plan.

Graphic: Land Use and Urban Design Element Summary
(Source: General Plan 2040)

The Land Use and Urban Design Element proposes a number of big ideas for land use change over time that reflect community goals, address land use challenges, and move the City toward achieving its full potential.



Strategic Development Opportunity. Allow for increased development opportunities along corridors and districts, where access to freeways and arterial roadways optimize economic development potential.

Attract Quality Employment Opportunities. Pursue technology, professional, managerial, and tourism industries that can translate to higher-quality employment opportunities.



Protect Low-Density Residential Neighborhoods. Create buffers between established low-density residential neighborhoods adjacent to higher-intensity development. Identify transition areas where potentially higher building heights will directly abut low-density residential neighborhoods. In the transition areas, integrate design approaches that step down building heights toward the homes, increase building setbacks, and incorporate landscaped buffers to address potential privacy, shade and shadow, noise, and



Pedestrian-Friendly Environments and Outdoor Spaces. Improve streetscape and building frontages—and specifically building store-front transparency—to create vibrant places for the pedestrian experience. Create unique urban public spaces that allow people to socially connect and gather in outdoors spaces. Outdoor dining spaces, comfortable outdoor “living rooms,” flexible courtyards and plazas, and innovative of use of streets and sidewalks create exciting and unique destinations.



Environmentally Friendly Design. Promote sustainable building and site design approaches that minimize resource consumption and protect the environment. Approaches include using green building strategies, creating pedestrian-friendly environments to reduce vehicles trips, and integrating renewable energy approaches to minimize greenhouse gases and to sustain limited resources over the long term.



Build on Tourism and Hospitality. Maximize hospitality uses—such as restaurants and hotels—in key areas of the city. Encourage restaurant and ancillary commercial uses along Corporate Drive to complement long-established professional office uses.



Flexible Zoning Options. Emphasize adjusting implementation tools to ensure that flexible zoning options allow for greater development opportunities for developing places that allow mixed-use development, housing, and emerging business types.





Earthquake Hazards

Hazard Definition

Photo: Whittier Narrows Earthquake Damage 1987
(Source: General Plan - Safety Element)



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.

One 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.

Table: Mercalli Scale and Peak Ground Acceleration Comparison
(Source: USGS)

Modified Mercalli Scale	Perceived Shaking	Potential Structure Damage		Estimated PGA ^a (%g)
		Resistant Buildings	Vulnerable Buildings	
I	Not Felt	None	None	<0.17%
II-III	Weak	None	None	0.17% - 1.4%
IV	Light	None	None	1.4% - 3.9%
V	Moderate	Very Light	Light	3.9% - 9.2%
VI	Strong	Light	Moderate	9.2% - 18%
VII	Very Strong	Moderate	Moderate/Heavy	18% - 34%
VIII	Severe	Moderate/Heavy	Heavy	34% - 65%
IX	Violent	Heavy	Very Heavy	65% - 124%
X - XII	Extreme	Very Heavy	Very Heavy	>124%

a. PGA = peak ground acceleration. Measured in percent of g, where g is the acceleration of gravity
Sources: USGS, 2008; USGS, 2010



Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-d.

Q: Does the plan include the history of previous hazard events for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Previous Occurrences of Earthquakes in the City of Monterey Park** below.

Previous Occurrences of Earthquakes in the City of Monterey Park

According to the General Plan – Safety Element, the Whittier Narrows (1987) and Northridge (1994) earthquakes impacted ridge top locations in the City and locations near the margins of alluvial basins.

Previous Occurrences of Earthquakes in Los Angeles County

According to the County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (2019), significant earthquakes in the county over the past 50 years included the following:

Date	Location	Impact
July 6, 2019	Ridgecrest (M 7.1)	Fires reported as a result of gas leaks. No reported major injuries, deaths or major building damage.
March 28, 2014	La Habra (M 5.1)	Few injuries and \$10 million in damages.
July 29, 2008	Chino Hills (M 5.5)	8 injuries and limited damages.
January 17, 1994	Northridge (M 6.7)	57 deaths, 8,700 injuries and up to \$40 billion in damages.
June 28, 1991	Sierra Madre (M 5.6)	1 death, 100+ injuries and up to \$40 million in damages.
February 28, 1990	Upland (M 5.7)	30 injuries and \$12.7 million in damages.
October 1, 1987	Whitter (M 5.9)	8 deaths, 200 injuries and \$358 million in damages.
February 9, 1971	San Fernando (M 6.6)	58 – 65 deaths, 200 – 2,000 injuries and up to \$553 million in damages.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-b.

Q: Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

According to the General Plan – Safety Element, Monterey Park lies within a geologic region referred to as the Los Angeles Basin. The geology forming the basin is complex, comprised of several mountain ranges and hill formations and intervening valleys. Monterey Park’s distinctive Repetto Hills form part of the San Gabriel Valley’s southern boundary and provide evidence of significant geologic structures. Geologic formations underlying the City consist largely of ancient marine and river deposits characterized by sandy and clay-like soils.

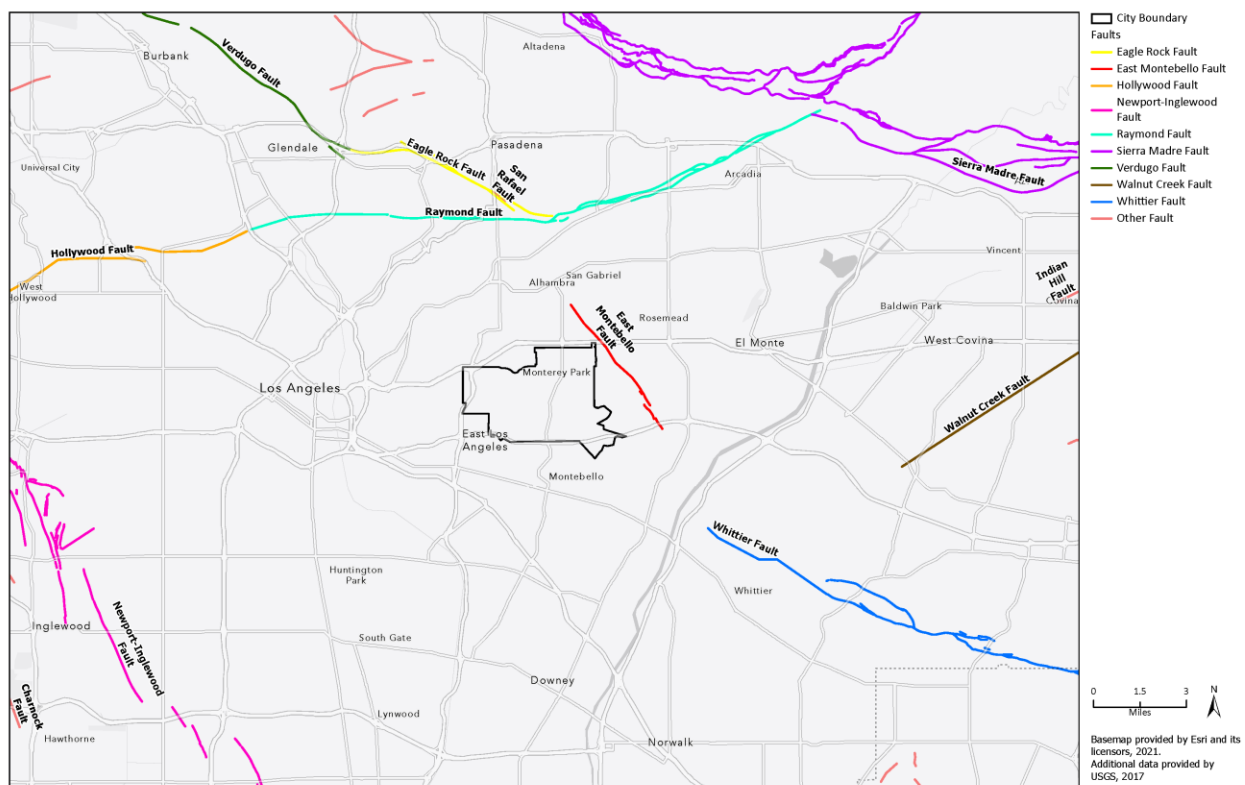
On the level ground in northeast Monterey Park, these soil types do not pose any significant development constraints. In hillside areas, however, the soils can be unstable and susceptible to sliding. Beginning with the first hillside development in the 1920s, builders have encountered



challenges and the need to utilize careful grading and slope stabilization techniques. Despite such efforts, the City has experienced several episodes of slope failure during significant rainstorms and because of earthquakes. Past experiences led the City to implement ever more stringent grading and slope stabilization regulations, so that slope failure no longer represents a significant public safety concern.

According to the General Plan, the region has several active faults and therefore is subject to the risks and hazards associated with earthquakes. **Map: Earthquake Faults** shows the geographic relationship of the City to surrounding active and potentially active faults. No active faults have been identified at the ground surface within City limits, nor have any Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault zones been designated. However, the City overlies several blind thrust faults.

Map: Earthquake Faults
(Source: General Plan-Safety Element)



The faults are referred to as blind because they do not intercept the ground surface and therefore cannot be detected visually. These northwest-dipping low-angle faults have been named the Puente Hills thrust, the Elysian Park thrust, and the East Los Angeles thrust (shallowest to deepest). The faults are capable of movement which could produce substantial ground shaking. major faults in the region include Puente Hills and Elsinore-Elysian Park.

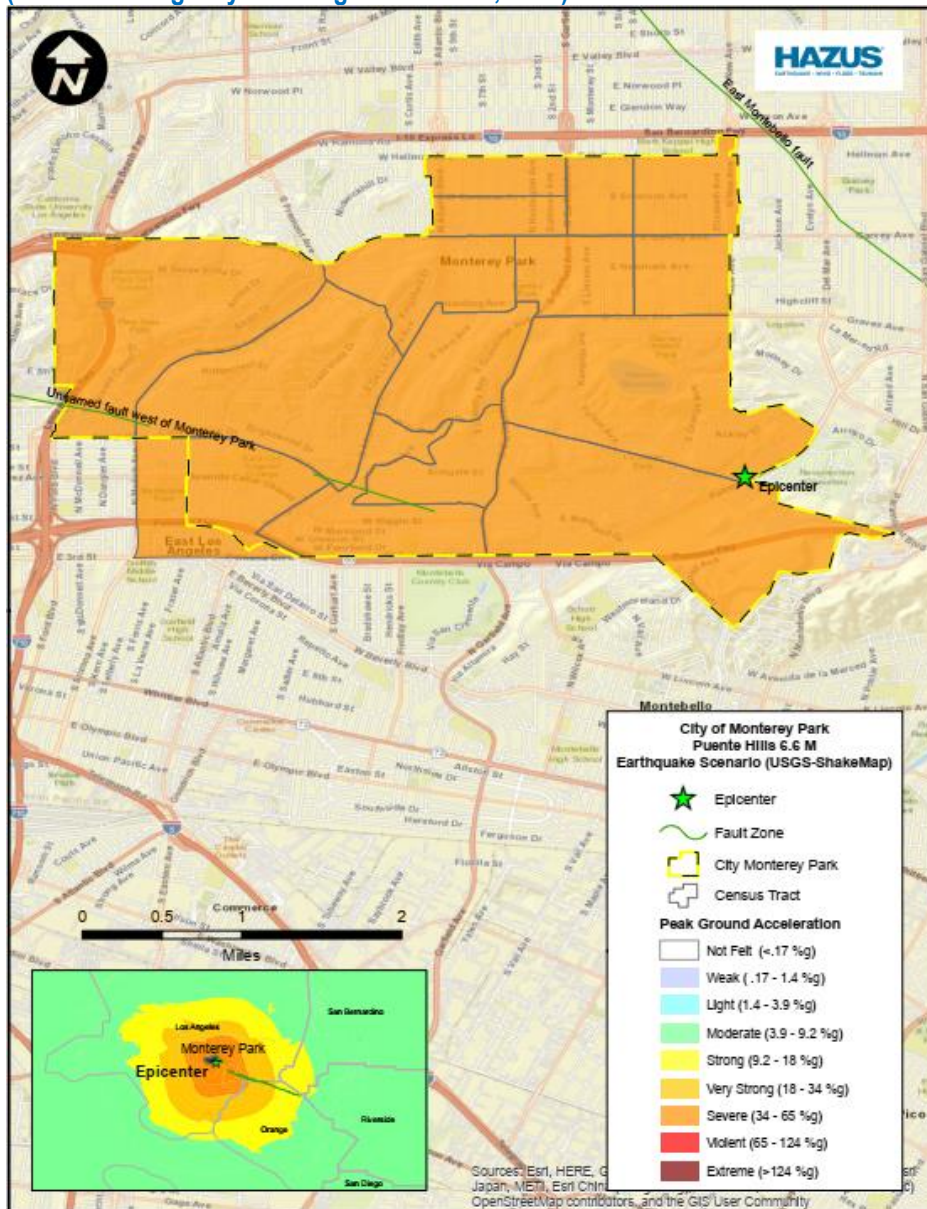
The faults in the Los Angeles Basin are very active and have the potential to cause massive destruction if the City is unprepared. After 1993, building codes were changed to ensure that new construction would be safer in the event of an earthquake. The older buildings in the City have a higher risk of being damaged in an earthquake since they were built prior to the new codes.



Puente Hills Fault

The Puente Hills Fault (also known as the Puente Hills Thrust Fault System) is an active geological fault that is located in the Los Angeles Basin in California. The thrust fault was discovered in 1999 and runs about 40 km (25 mi) in three discrete sections from the Puente Hills region in the southeast to just south of Griffith Park in the northwest. The fault is known as a blind thrust fault, as the fault plane does not extend to the surface. Large earthquakes on the fault are relatively infrequent but computer modeling has indicated that a major event could have substantial impact in the Los Angeles area. The fault is now thought to be responsible for one moderate earthquake in 1987 (known as the 1987 Whittier Narrows earthquake) and another light event that took place in 2010, with the former causing considerable damage and deaths.

Map: HAZUS – Puente Hills M6.6
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2023)

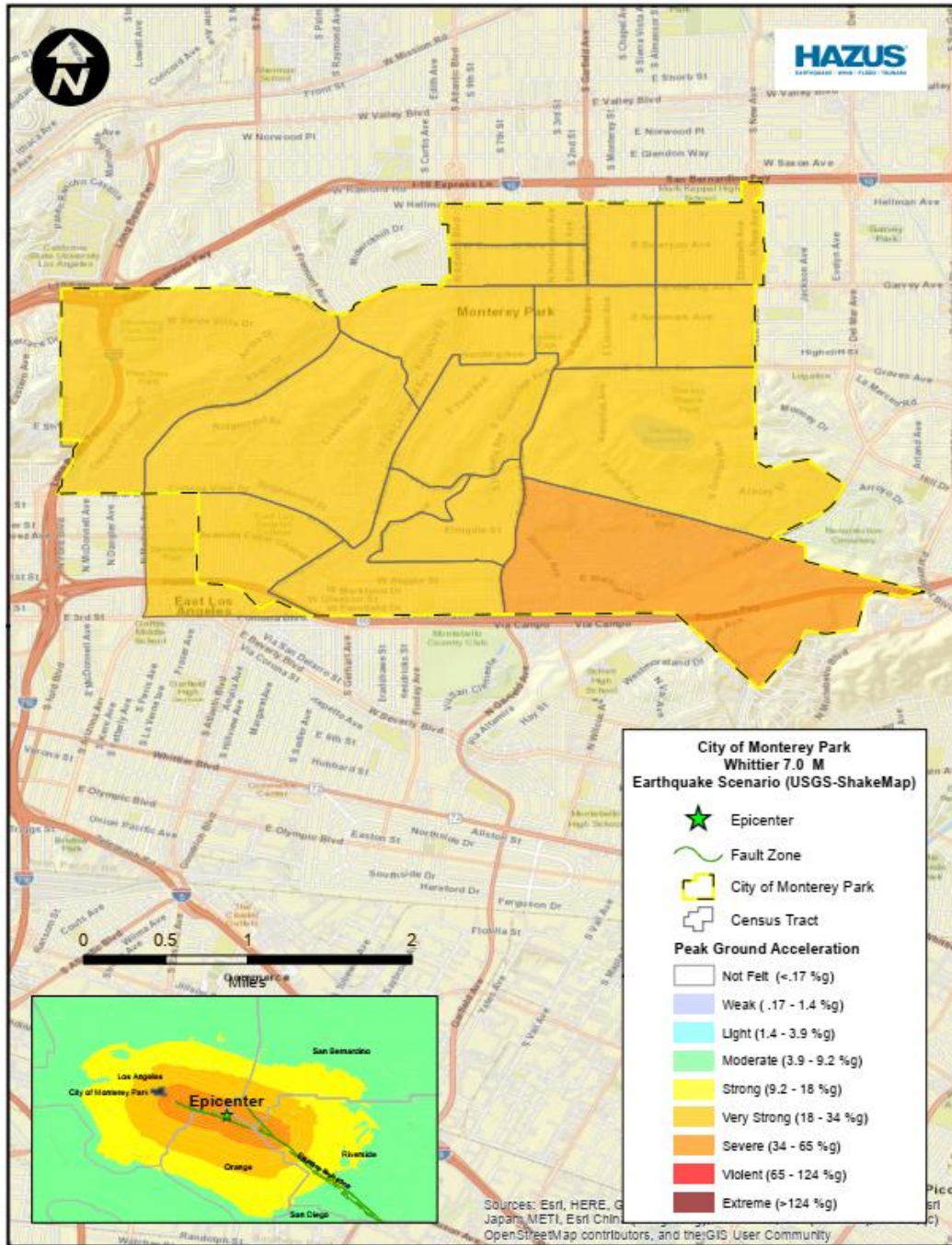




Whittier Fault

The Whittier Fault is a 40-kilometer (25 mi) right-lateral strike-slip fault that runs along the Chino Hills range between the cities of Chino Hills and Whittier. The fault has a slip rate of 2.5 to 3.0 millimeters (0.098 to 0.118 in) per year. It is estimated that this fault could generate a quake of Mw6.0–7.2 on the moment magnitude scale.

Map: HAZUS – Whittier Fault M7.0
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants, 2023)





Earthquake Related Hazards

Ground shaking, landslides, and liquefaction 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.

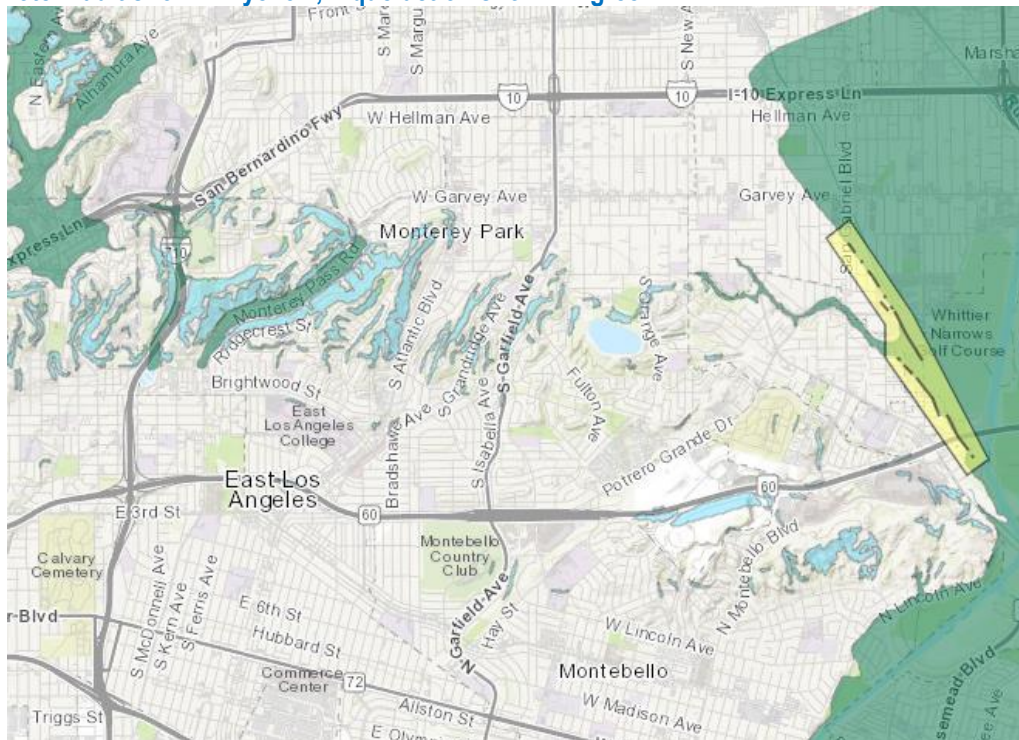
Liquefaction

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.

Map: Liquefaction Areas

(Source: California Department of Conservation – Earthquake Zones of Required Information, 2022)

Note: Fault shown in yellow, Liquefaction shown in green





Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impacts from Earthquakes in Monterey Park** below.

Impact of Earthquakes to Monterey Park

Based on the risk assessment, it is evident that earthquakes will continue to have potentially devastating economic impacts to the City of Monterey Park. 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 citizens as temporary facilities and relocations would likely be needed.

Issues Relating to Earthquakes

Important issues associated with an earthquake include the following:

- ✓ A significant portion of the community is prone to liquefaction.
- ✓ Structures on these soils may experience significant structural damage.
- ✓ It is estimated more than a third of the planning area's building stock was built prior to 1975, when seismic provisions became uniformly applied through building code applications. Many structures may need seismic retrofits in order to withstand a moderate earthquake. Residential retrofit programs, such as Earthquake Brace+Bolt, may be able to assist in the costs of these efforts.
- ✓ Due to limitations in current modeling abilities, the risk to critical facilities in the planning area from the earthquake hazard is likely understated. A more thorough review of the age of critical facilities, codes they were built to, and location on liquefiable soils should be conducted.
- ✓ Damage to transportation systems in the planning area after an earthquake has the potential to significantly disrupt response and recovery efforts and lead to isolation of populations.
- ✓ Earthquakes can cause fires in wooden homes and the collapse of essential buildings such as fire stations.
- ✓ Landslides and tsunamis are major secondary hazards that could have a widespread effect on the county.
- ✓ Citizens are expected to be self-sufficient up to two weeks after a major earthquake without government response agencies, utilities, private-sector services, and infrastructure components. Education programs are currently in place to facilitate development of individual, family, neighborhood, and business earthquake preparedness. It takes individuals, families, and communities working in concert with one another to be prepared for disaster.
- ✓ After a major seismic event, the planning area is likely to experience disruptions in the



flow of goods and services resulting from the destruction of major transportation infrastructure across the broader region.

- ✓ A seismic event can damage communication systems, complicating efforts to coordinate response to the event.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.

Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Summary of Vulnerability to Earthquakes** below.

Summary of Vulnerability to Earthquakes

The following is a summary of vulnerability to earthquakes. All of Monterey Park's 252 staff would be impacted by an earthquake. In addition, all of the City-owned facilities would be impacted by an earthquake including City Hall, Emergency Operations Center, Police Department, Fire Station #61, Fire Station #62, Fire Station #63, Library, City Yard, Langley Senior Citizen Center, Barnes Gym, George Elders Park – Community Center, and Reservoirs 1A, 2A, 3, 3A, 4, 5, 5A, 6, 6A, 7, and 8. Altogether, this includes a total of approximately 22 buildings, and property/contents valued at \$85,467,728. These estimates are based on 2023.

The combination of plate tectonics and associated geology generates earthquakes as a result of the periodic release of tectonic stresses. Los Angeles County's terrain lies in the center of the North American and Pacific tectonic plate activity. There have been earthquakes as a result of this activity in the historic past, and there will continue to be earthquakes in the future of California. Fault ruptures themselves contribute very little to damage unless the structure or system element crosses the active fault; however, liquefaction can occur further from the source of the earthquake. In general, newer construction is more earthquake resistant than older construction due to enforcement of improved building codes. Manufactured buildings are very susceptible to damage because their foundation systems are rarely braced for earthquake motions. Locally generated earthquake motions and associated liquefaction, even from very moderate events, tend to be more damaging to smaller buildings, especially those constructed of unreinforced masonry (URM) and soft story buildings.

Impacts from earthquakes in Monterey Park will vary depending on the fault that the earthquake occurs on, the depth of the earthquake strike, and the intensity of shaking. Should ground shaking be intense, City facilities and critical infrastructure could be damaged or destroyed. Of greater risk than the building is the students and staff who occupy those buildings; injury or loss of life could occur during a significant event. In addition to earthquakes causing structural damage, the City has multiple non-structural components that may be damaged during earthquake shaking. Non-structural components include furnishings and equipment, electrical and mechanical fixtures, and architectural features such as suspended ceilings, partitions, cabinets, and shelves. In general, nonstructural components and building contents become hazards when they slide, break, fall, or tip over during an earthquake. Securing the nonstructural components and building contents will improve safety and security of the facility.

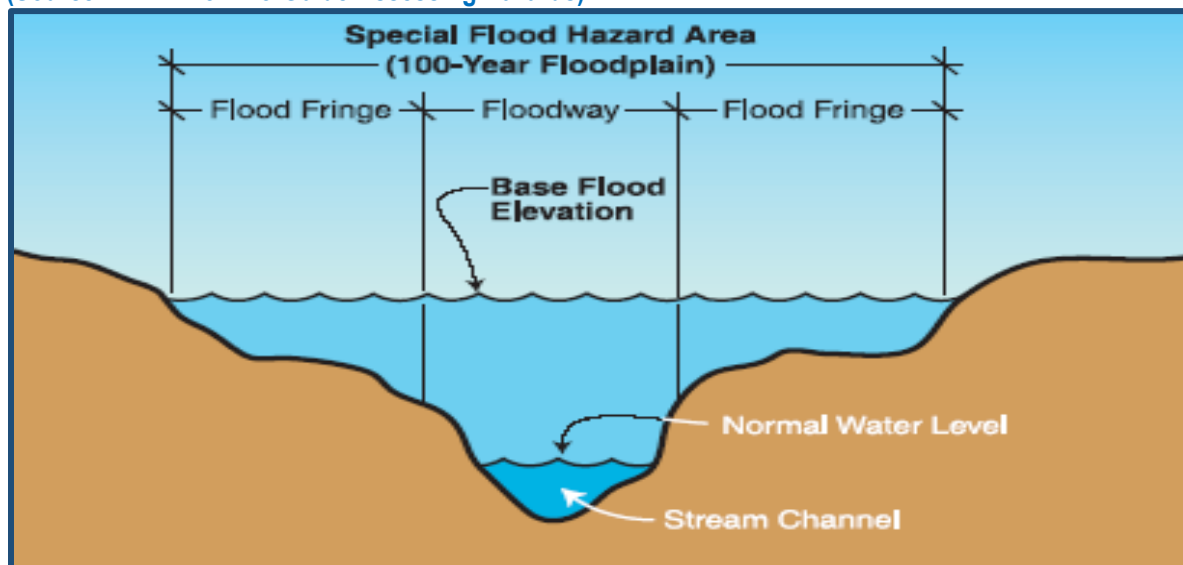


Urban Flood Hazards

Hazard Definition

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. 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.

Figure: Floodplain and Floodway
(Source: FEMA How-To-Guide Assessing Hazards)



Types of Flooding

Two types of flooding primarily affect the region: slow-rise or flash flooding. Slow-rise floods 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.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-d.

Q: Does the plan include the history of previous hazard events for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Previous Occurrences of Flooding in the City of Monterey Park** below.



Previous Occurrences of Flooding in the City of Monterey Park

The City of Monterey Park is susceptible to localized flooding from severe storms and urban run-off. A much greater concern is the widespread flooding that might occur from the catastrophic failure of the Garvey Reservoir (see Dam Failure Hazards Section).

Historic Flooding in Southern California

According to the 2019 County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan, historic flooding records in Los Angeles County show that since 1811, the Los Angeles River has flooded 30 times, on average once every 6.1 years. But averages are deceiving, for the Los Angeles basin goes through periods of drought and then periods of above average rainfall. Between 1889 and 1891, the river flooded every year, 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 bring a great deal of rain out of the storm clouds that pass through. Because the mountains are so steep, the rainwater moves rapidly down the slopes and across the coastal plains on its way to the ocean.

"The Santa Monica, Santa Susana and Verdugo Mountains, which surround three sides of the valley, seldom reach heights above three thousand feet. The western San Gabriel Mountains, in contrast, have elevations of more than seven thousand feet. These higher ridges often trap eastern-moving winter storms. Although downtown Los Angeles averages just fifteen inches of rain a year, some peaks in the San Gabriel Mountains receive more than forty inches of precipitation annually, as much as many locations in the humid eastern United States" (Source: The Los Angeles River: It's Life, Death, and Possible Rebirth, Gumprecht 2001).

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: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-b.

Q: Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

According to the 2022 General Plan-Safety Element, regional drainage improvements adequately protect the City from flooding associated with major storm events. The maintains a Drainage Master Plan and the Public Works staff is aware of identified local drainage issues. The problems are most often present where storm water runoff enters culverts or goes underground into storm sewers. Inadequate maintenance can also contribute to flood hazards in the urban areas.

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.

Almost 75 percent of the area in the City of Monterey Park 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.

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 **National Flood Insurance Program Participation** below.

National Flood Insurance Program Participation

The City of Monterey Park 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.

Flood maps and Flood Insurance Studies (FIS) are often used to identify flood-prone areas. The NFIP was established in 1968 as a means of providing low-cost flood insurance to the nation’s flood-prone communities. The NFIP also reduces flood losses through regulations that focus on building codes and sound floodplain management. In the City of Monterey Park, the



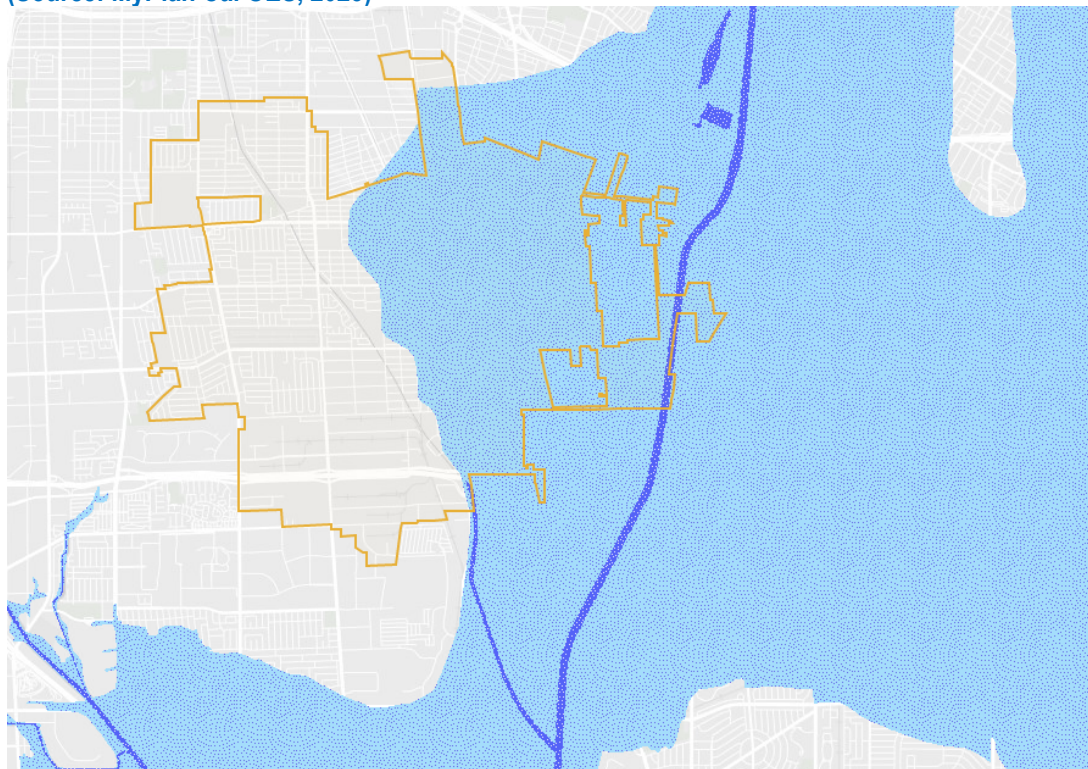
NFIP and related building code regulations went into effect on March 1, 1978. NFIP regulations (44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Chapter 1, Section 60, 3) require that all new construction in floodplains must be elevated at or above base flood level.

The City's Community Number is 065047. The City's current effective map is designated No Specific Flood Hazard Area (NSFHA). The City entered the regular phase of the National Flood Insurance Program on November 30, 1979.

Although it may not be subject to the 100-year flood, floods of greater magnitude could occur here. In addition, certain structures may be damaged by local drainage problems. The entire community is Zone "X" for flood insurance rating purposes.

Below is **Map: MyPlan City of Monterey Park** showing the areas at risk of flooding.

Map: MyPlan City of Monterey Park
(Source: MyPlan Cal OES, 2023)



- 100-Year Floodplains**
FEMA/DWR Awareness/Regional Studies /USACE Comprehensive Study
- 200-Year Floodplains**
USACE Comprehensive Study
- 500-Year Floodplains**
FEMA/Regional Studies/USACE Comprehensive Study



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 do not 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.
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.



ZONE	DESCRIPTION
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.

Atmospheric Rivers

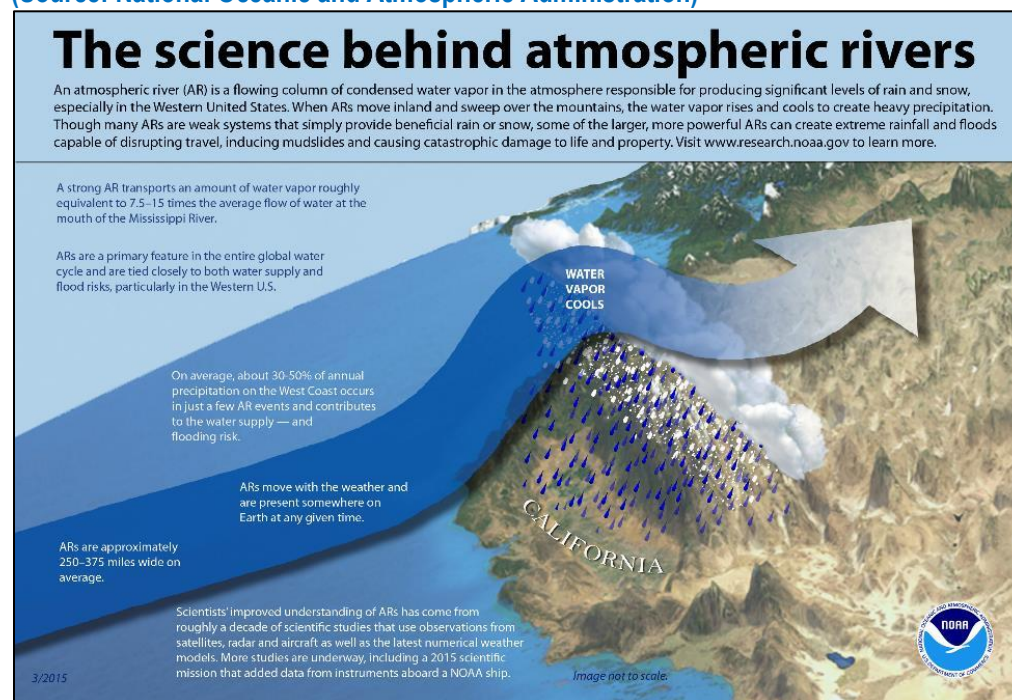
According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), atmospheric rivers are relatively long, narrow regions in the atmosphere – like rivers in the sky – that transport most of the water vapor outside of the tropics. These columns of vapor move with the weather, carrying an amount of water vapor roughly equivalent to the average flow of water at the mouth of the Mississippi River. When the atmospheric rivers make landfall, they often release this water vapor in the form of rain or snow.



Although atmospheric rivers come in many shapes and sizes, those that contain the largest amounts of water vapor and the strongest winds can create extreme rainfall and floods, often by stalling over watersheds vulnerable to flooding. These events can disrupt travel, induce mudslides, and cause catastrophic damage to life and property. A well-known example is the "Pineapple Express," a strong atmospheric river that can bring moisture from the tropics near Hawaii over to the U.S. West Coast.



Graphic: Atmospheric Rivers
 (Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)



While atmospheric rivers are responsible for great quantities of rain that can produce flooding, they also contribute to beneficial increases in snowpack. A series of atmospheric rivers fueled the strong winter storms that battered the U.S. West Coast from western Washington to southern California from December 10–22, 2010, producing 11 to 25 inches of rain in certain areas. These rivers also contributed to the snowpack in the Sierras, which received 75 percent of its annual snow by December 22, the first full day of winter.

NOAA research (e.g., [NOAA Hydrometeorological Testbed](#) and Cal Water) uses satellite, radar, aircraft and other observations, as well as major numerical weather model improvements, to better understand atmospheric rivers and their importance to both weather and climate.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impacts of Urban Flooding in Monterey Park** below.

Impact of Urban Flooding in Monterey Park

Floods and their impacts vary by location and severity of any given flood event, and likely only affect certain areas of the region during specific times. Based on the risk assessment, it is evident that dam inundation and urban floods will continue to have potential economic impacts to the City of Monterey Park. Impacts that are not quantified, but 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 citizens as temporary facilities and relocations would likely be needed.

Issues Relating to Urban Flooding

- ✓ Structures in the planning area built before any regulations existed on floodplain development may be particularly vulnerable to the flood hazard.
- ✓ The accuracy of the existing flood hazard mapping produced by FEMA in reflecting the true flood risk within the planning area is questionable.
- ✓ The extent of the flood-protection currently provided by flood control facilities (dams, etc.) is not known due to the lack of an established national policy on flood protection standards.
- ✓ The risk associated with the flood hazard overlaps the risk associated with other hazards such as earthquake, landslide, and severe weather. This provides an opportunity to seek mitigation alternatives with multiple objectives that can reduce risks from multiple hazards.
- ✓ There is no area-wide degree of consistency in land-use and floodplain management practices.
- ✓ There needs to be a sustained effort to gather historical damage data, such as high-water marks on structures and damage reports, to measure the cost-effectiveness of future mitigation projects.
- ✓ Ongoing flood hazard mitigation will require funding from multiple sources.
- ✓ Coordinated hazard mitigation efforts among jurisdictions affected by flood hazards in the county are recommended.
- ✓ Residents and businesses near the floodplain (channels) should continue to be educated about flood preparedness and the resources available during and after floods.
- ✓ The concept of residual risk should be considered in the design of future capital flood control projects and should be communicated with residents living in the floodplain.
- ✓ The promotion of flood insurance as a means of protecting private property owners from the economic impacts of frequent flood events should continue.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.

Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards?
(Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Summary of Vulnerability to Urban Flooding** below.

Summary of Vulnerability to Urban Flooding

The following is a summary of vulnerability to urban flooding. Many of Monterey Park's staff could be impacted by urban flooding – particularly those with field assignments. At present, City-owned facilities prone to urban flooding include Fire Station #62 and Elders Community



Center. Altogether, this includes a total of approximately 2 buildings, and property/contents valued at \$3,891,027.

Although the existing Los Angeles River channels protect Monterey Park from flooding in the floodplain, excessive rain and blocked or insufficient storm drains can result in damage to buildings and infrastructure. Structures can also be damaged from trees falling as a result of water-saturated soil. Electrical power outages happen, and the interruption of power causes major problems. Loss of power is usually a precursor to closure of schools. The City could be required to reroute traffic or even close access to impacted neighborhoods.

Another concern associated with stormwater flooding includes impacts to infrastructure that provides a means of ingress and egress throughout the City. Ground saturation can result in instability, collapse, or other damage to trees, structures, roadways, and other critical infrastructure. Standing water can cause damage to roads and can also damage building foundations.



Dam Failure Hazards

Hazard Definition

Dam failure results from a number of natural or human causes, including earthquakes, erosion of the face or foundation, rapidly rising flood waters, improper sitting, and structural/design flaws.

Since 1929, the State of California has been 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 located in Los Angeles County. 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.

Dam failure could require governmental assistance to continue over an extended period. These efforts could require the removal of debris and clearing of roadways, demolishing unsafe structures, assisting in reestablishing public services and utilities, and providing continuing care and welfare for the affected population including, as required, temporary housing for displaced persons.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-d.

Q: Does the plan include the history of previous hazard events for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Previous Occurrences of Dam Failure in Monterey Park** below.

Previous Occurrences of Flooding in Monterey Park

There is no history of dam failure impacting the City of Monterey Park.

Historic Dam Failure in Southern California

Since the 19th century, a total of 45 dam failures have occurred in California. The significant dam failures in Southern California are listed below in Table: Dam Failures in Southern California.

Table: Dam Failures in Southern California

(Source: http://cee.engr.ucdavis.edu/faculty/lund/dams/Dam_History_Page/Failures.htm)

Sheffield 1925	Santa Barbara	Earthquake-induced slide
Puddingstone 1926	Pomona	Overtopping during construction
Lake Hemet 1927	Palm Springs	Overtopping
St. Francis 1928	San Francisquito Canyon	Sudden failure at full capacity through foundation, 426 deaths
Cogswell 1934	Monrovia	Breaching of concrete cover
Baldwin Hills 1963	Los Angeles	Leak through embankment turned into washout, 3 deaths



Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-b.

Q: Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions



According to the 2022 General Plan-Safety Element, the possibility of failure of Garvey Reservoir poses a threat to the City of Monterey Park as well as other surrounding communities. Garvey Reservoir, owned by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), stores municipal water supplies for MWD customers. The Laguna Basin is a flood control facility integral to the regional system maintained by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. A major seismic event has the potential result in dam failure or seiche conditions at these facilities. A seiche can occur because of ground vibrations initiating water wave motion. If wave amplitude is high enough, the water may slosh over the shore or barrier containing the water body and flow onto surrounding properties.

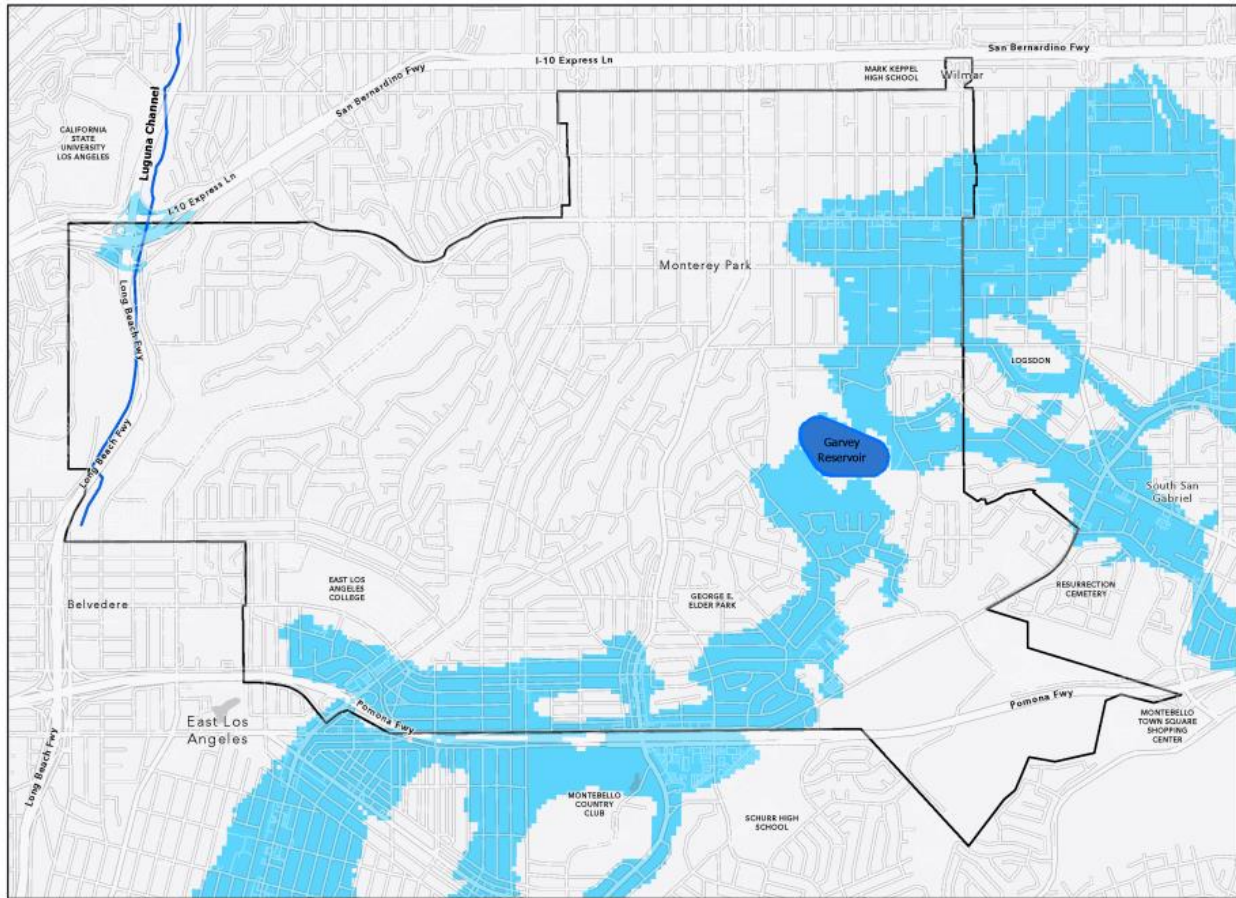
Garvey Reservoir

Map: Inundation Area - Garvey Reservoir and Laguna Basin identifies the flood inundation areas for Garvey Reservoir and the Laguna Basin that would result from dam catastrophic failure. As illustrated for the Laguna Basin, the inundation area is limited to the interchange of Interstate 710 (Long Beach Freeway) and Interstate 10 (San Bernardino Freeway). Thus, private property within the City is not threatened by this hazard.

Garvey Reservoir lies impounded behind a north dam and a south dam. MWD completed a substantial overhaul of the facility in 1999 to address seepage and ensure overall reservoir integrity. The State Department of Conservation, Division of Dam Safety conducts periodic dam inspections to verify the dams' ability to withstand seismic stresses. In the unlikely event of a conjectured catastrophic failure at Garvey Reservoir, properties to the north and south could be flooded. As shown on **Map: Inundation Area - Garvey Reservoir and Laguna Basin**, failure of the north dam would create two flood zones: the first affecting the steep, undeveloped valley immediately east of the reservoir and the second flowing north, impacting properties roughly between Alhambra and New Avenues to Garvey Avenue. The estimated average flood depth is five feet. If the south dam failed, flood waters of average depth six to seven feet would cascade down the slope bank and into the residential neighborhoods below. At the Pomona Freeway, the water would spread laterally along the north side of the freeway before flowing through freeway under crossings.



Map: Inundation Area - Garvey Reservoir and Laguna Basin
(Source: City of Monterey Park General Plan – Safety Element, 2022)



- City Boundary
- Dam Inundation Area
- Reservoir
- Laguna Channel

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impacts of Dam Failure in Monterey Park** below.

Impact of Dam Failure in Monterey Park

Dam failure and their secondary impacts vary by location and severity and will likely have a catastrophic impact on areas in and abutting the identified dam inundation area. Impacts that are not quantified, but anticipated could 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 citizens as temporary facilities and relocations would likely be needed.

Issues Relating to Dam Failure

- ✓ The extent of the flood-protection currently provided by flood control facilities (dams, etc.) is not known due to the lack of an established national policy on flood protection standards.
- ✓ The risk associated with the flood hazard overlaps the risk associated with other hazards such as earthquake, landslide, and severe weather. This provides an opportunity to seek mitigation alternatives with multiple objectives that can reduce risks from multiple hazards.
- ✓ Ongoing dam failure hazard mitigation will require funding from multiple sources.
- ✓ Coordinated hazard mitigation efforts among jurisdictions affected by dam failure hazards in the region are recommended.
- ✓ Residents and businesses located in the dam inundation areas should be educated about notification and preparedness and the resources available during and after an event.
- ✓ The concept of residual risk should be considered in the design of future capital flood control projects and should be communicated with residents living in the potential inundation area.
- ✓ The promotion of flood insurance as a means of protecting private property owners from the economic impacts of a catastrophic event should continue.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.

Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Summary of Vulnerability to Dam Failure** below.

Summary of Vulnerability to Dam Failure

The following is a summary of vulnerability to dam failure. All of Monterey Park's staff could be either indirectly or directly impacted by a dam failure. In addition, some of the City-owned facilities could be directly impacted by dam failure including City Yard, Reservoirs 5 and 5A. Together, this includes a total of approximately 3 structures, and structures/contents valued at \$5,829,204. These estimates are based on 2023.

Dam failure events are infrequent and usually coincide with or follow events such as earthquakes, landslides and excessive rainfall and snowmelt. Although the recent Oroville event in northern California raised public concern about dam failure, the probability of such failures remains low in today's regulatory environment. No recorded failures have occurred on dams that impact the planning area, so no estimate of frequency or probability of future occurrence can be developed based on the historical record.



All dams face a “residual risk” of failure, which represents the risk that conditions may exceed those for which the dam was designed. For example, dams may be designed to withstand a probable maximum precipitation, defined as “theoretically, the greatest depth of precipitation for a given duration that is physically possible over a given storm area at a particular geographical location at a certain time of the year” (Hansen 1982). The chance of occurrence of a precipitation event of a greater magnitude than that represents residual risk for such dams. This in turn represents a theoretical probability of future occurrence for a dam failure event, though the probability of an event exceeding the assumed maximum is not generally calculated as part of dam design.

Warning time is another major factor in survivability. Warning time for dam failure varies depending on the cause of the failure. Events of extreme precipitation or massive snowmelt can be predicted in advance, so evacuations can be planned with sufficient time. In the event of a structural failure due to earthquake, there may be no or limited warning time. The USGS Earthquake Hazards Program has several dam-safety related earthquake programs, including dam-specific earthquake monitoring programs in California to help monitor safety concerns following seismic events.

The process of the dam failure affects warning time. Earthen dams do not tend to fail completely or instantaneously. Once a breach is initiated, discharging water erodes the breach until either the reservoir water is depleted, or the breach resists further erosion. Concrete gravity dams also tend to have a partial breach as one or more monolith sections are forced apart by escaping water. The time of breach formation ranges from a few minutes to a few hours. Also, the number of people to be alerted and evacuated in the event of impending dam failure can vary widely.

Wildfire Hazards

Hazard Definition

Photo: Modoc July Complex Fire
Source: CAL OES



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.

Photo: Modoc July Complex Fire
Source: CAL OES



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.

<p>Q&A ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT B1-d.</p> <p>Q: Does the plan include the history of previous hazard events for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))</p> <p>A: See Previous Hazard Events in Monterey Park below</p>



Previous Hazard Events in Monterey Park

According to the Planning Team, other than mutual aid involvement and ash from regional wildfires, Monterey Park has never been directly impacted by wildfire. However, according to the Chair of the Planning Team, in June 2022, several homes in Monterey Park were threatened by wildfire which required a mutual aid response of 10 engines, a quint, a water tender, and 4 Battalion Chiefs to prevent the spread of a wildfire.

Previous Hazard Events in Los Angeles County

The most recent significant wildfire event to impact Los Angeles County was the Tick Fire in October 2019. The fire burned 4,615 acres in the Canyon County area. The combination of warm and dry Santa Ana winds and critically dry vegetation allowed for significant fire growth. The fire destroyed 23 homes and damaged 40 other residences. During the incident, four firefighter injuries were reported.

According to the NOAA Storm Events Database, some of the counties' most destructive fires have occurred since 2018, including:

Table: Wildfires Impacting Los Angeles County 2018-2023
(Source: NOAA Storm Events Database)

County	Date	Fire	Damage
County of Los Angeles	10/24/2019	The Tick Fire	Burned 4,615 acres in the Canyon County area of Los Angeles county. The fire destroyed 23 homes and damaged 40 other residences. During the incident, four firefighter injuries were reported.
County of Los Angeles	10/10/2019	The Saddle Ridge Fire	Burned 8,799 acres across the foothills of the San Fernando Valley as well as the Santa Clarita Valley and the Los Angeles county mountains. The fire destroyed 19 residences and damaged 88 additional residences. One civilian death was reported (due to cardiac arrest) and eight firefighters were injured.
County of Los Angeles	11/8/2018	The Woolsey Fire	Burned a total of 96,949 acres in Los Angeles and Ventura counties including Thousand Oaks, Agoura Hills, Calabasas, the Santa Monica Mountains, Malibu, and West Hills. A total of 1,643 structures were destroyed and 3 people were killed.
County of Los Angeles	6/4/2018	The Stone Fire	Burned 1,352 acres in the mountains of Los Angeles County.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-b.

Q: Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

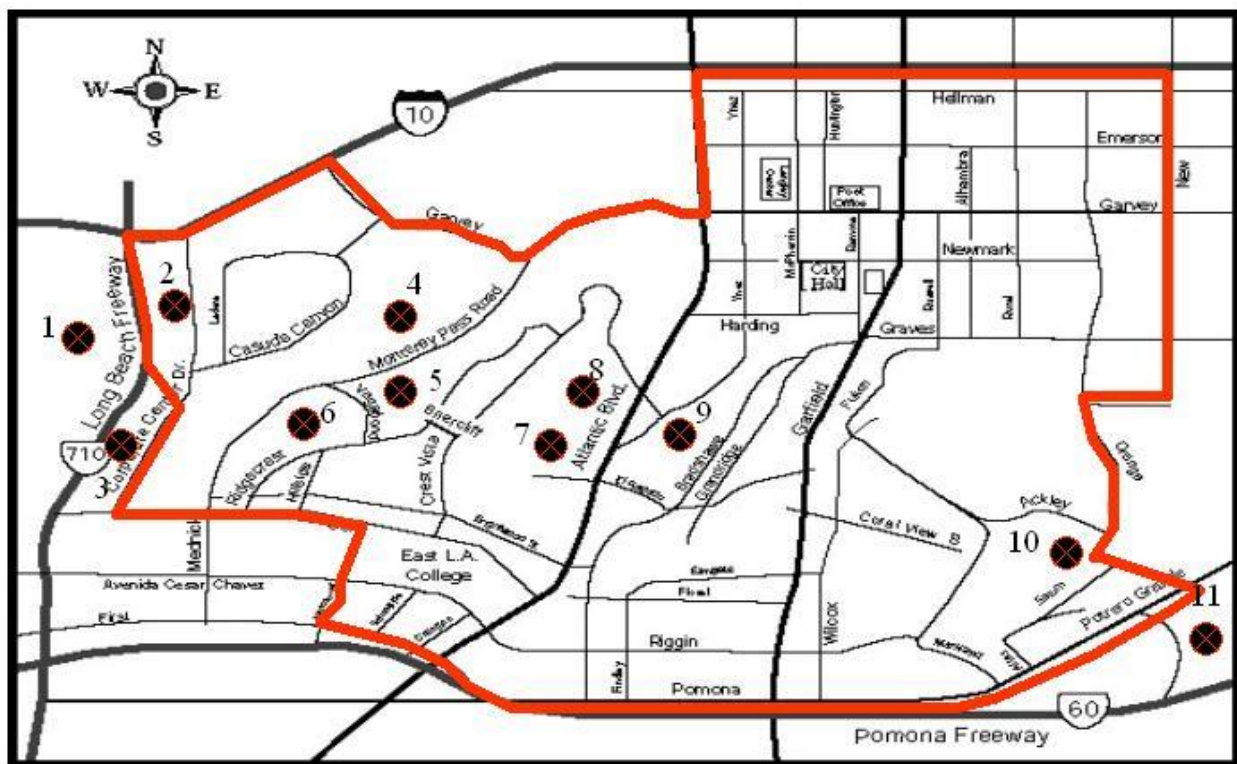


Local Conditions

According to the 2008 Hazard Mitigation Plan and Chair of the Planning Team, the City of Monterey Park hillside community is always under threat of wildfire. Most of the community is near the wildland urban interface. Heavy to thick brush is prevalent in the northwest and southeast hillside neighborhoods.

According to the 2008 HMP and accuracy confirmed by the Chair of the Planning Team in 2023, residential and commercial vulnerability lies within each area identified on **Map: Wildfire Threat to Monterey Park** should a brush fire break out. The areas identified on the map as #s 1, 2 and 3 are commercial areas. Area #1 is populated by numerous Los Angeles County facilities including Los Angeles County Children’s Courthouse, Cybil Brand Institute, and the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Headquarters. The areas identified by #s 2 and 3 are known as our Corporate Center area with numerous commercial structures. The areas identified by #4 through 11 are populated with residential structures.

Map: Wildfire Threat to Monterey Park
(Source: 2008 Monterey Park HMP)



- Monterey Park city boundary
- ⊗ Area encompasses grass and brush covered hillsides

City of Monterey Park



The areas identified on Map: Wildfire Threat to Monterey Park address several areas of both residential and commercial population that would have a severe economic impact in this jurisdiction. The areas identified as #s 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 are areas covered with residential structures. The economic impact of a wildfire in any one of those areas should homes be lost would be in the millions. The economic impact of a fire in the areas identified as #1, 2, and 3 would be markedly different. This area is primarily commercial. Therefore, should a fire break out in any one of these areas and cause structural damage, not only is there the physical damage in dollars but also the economic impact to the businesses. The numerous commercial structures in these areas would equate to tens of millions of dollars in physical damage. The impact of interruption of business would be difficult to quantify.

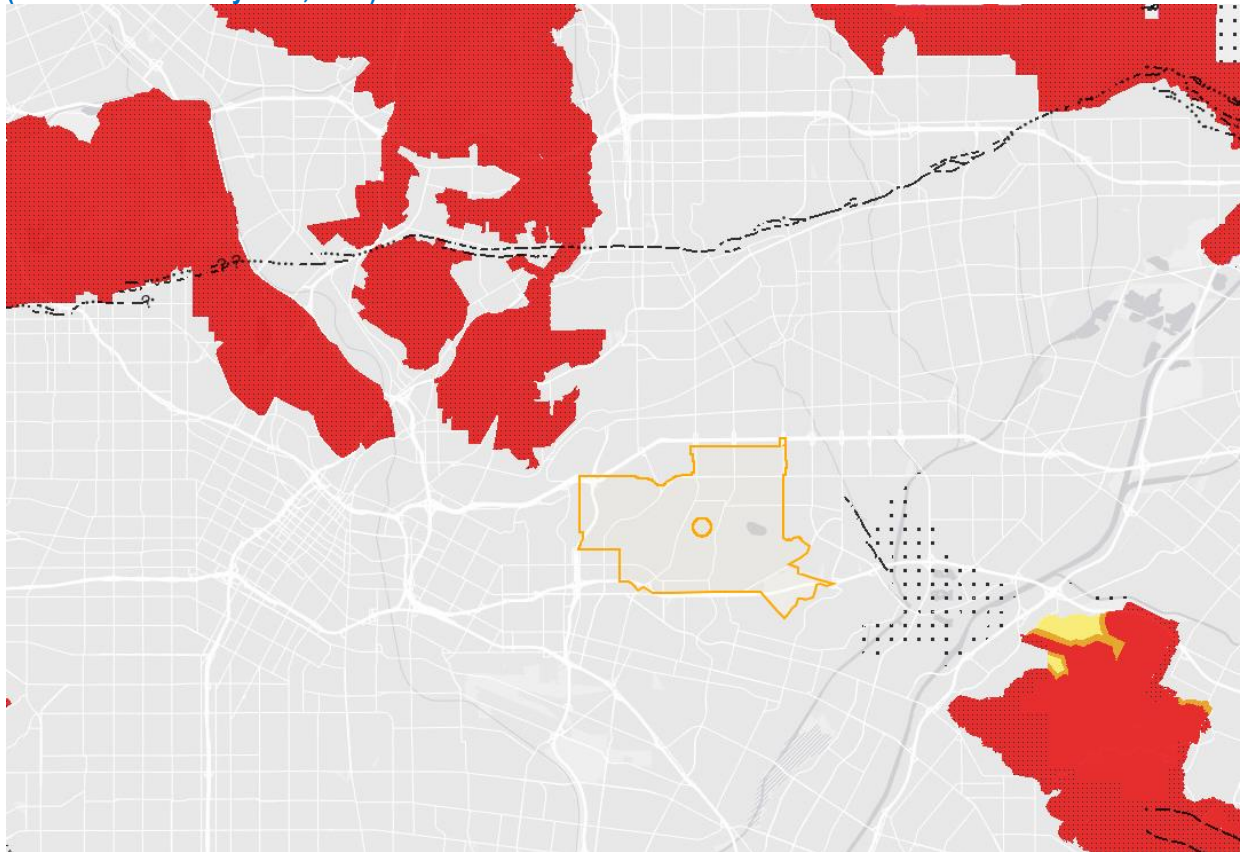
There are three Monterey Park Fire Department fire stations in the City, located on Monterey Pass Road (Station 63), Garfield Avenue (Station 62) and Newmark Avenue (City Hall, Station 61). As of 2013, the MPFD average response time for fire calls is 5.01 minutes, with an average of 4,300 calls per year. There are a variety of emergency call types that range between 5-minute-response times and 20-minute-response times. This level of protection has allowed the City to historically receive a very high rating from the Insurance Services Organization (ISO). The City has currently achieved an ISO rating of Class 1 (on a 1 to 10 scale, with 1 representing the highest rating).

A local meteorological phenomenon, known as the Santa Ana winds, contributes to the high incidence of wildfires in each county. These winds originate during the autumn months in the hot, dry interior deserts to the north and east of Los Angeles County. They often sweep west into the county, bringing extremely dry air and high wind speeds that further desiccate plant communities during the period of the year when the constituent species have extremely low moisture content. The effect of these winds on existing fires is particularly dangerous; the winds can greatly increase the rate at which fires spread.


As shown below in **Map: Fire Hazard Severity Zone** and verified in the General Plan – Safety Element, there are no “very high” or “high” fire hazard severity zones in or near the boundaries of the City of Monterey Park.





Map: Fire Hazard Severity Zones
(Source: Cal OES My Plan, 2023)




State Responsibility Areas (2007), Severity


SRA, Very High 

SRA, High 


SRA, Moderate 

Local Responsibility Areas (2011)

LRA, Recommended Very High 

SRA/LRA Awaiting Zoning 

Federal Responsibility Areas

FRA 



Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impacts of Wildfire on Monterey Park** below.

Impacts of Wildfire on Monterey Park

Wildfires and their impact vary by location and severity of any given wildfire event. Based on the risk assessment, it is evident that wildfires will continue to have potentially devastating economic impacts to Monterey Park in the event a wildfire spreading beyond the wildland urban interface. Impacts that are not quantified, but 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 (e.g., jobs, sales, tax revenue) upon the community
- ✓ Negative impact on commercial and residential property values and
- ✓ Significant disruption to citizens as temporary facilities and relocations would likely be needed.

Issues Relating to Wildfire

Wildfire is an inevitable and normal ecological process in the fire-adapted landscape of Los Angeles County. Nearly 100 years of aggressive fire suppression has contributed to the high wildfire risk of today. Absent fire for many years, wildland areas became overstocked with highly flammable vegetation. At the same time, expansion of homes into rural WUI areas increased the number of homes in high-risk areas. Typically, residential property owners do not maintain forested lands, exacerbating wildfire potential. On public lands, availability of budget for large-scale wildland fuels maintenance is an ongoing issue. Overcrowded conditions degrade overall forest health and degrade the environmental values provided by forest ecosystems. While in a few areas, recent wildfires burned hot enough to damage wildland ecosystems, in general wildland ecosystems have not sustained irrevocable damage. In many cases fires were beneficial. Large, uncontrolled wildfires can cause significant damage to ecosystem services, however life, home and economic losses to residents and communities must be considered along with environmental consequences.

Research shows that home loss in wildland fires is primarily driven by two equally important factors:

1 - The vulnerabilities of buildings that make them prone to ignition are the embers that cause 80 percent of wildland fire home ignitions. The following elements are most vulnerable to embers but can be retrofitted on existing homes to reduce risk of ignition:

- ✓ Non-Class A roofs
- ✓ Roof edges and soffits
- ✓ Combustible plants and materials within 5 feet of house walls
- ✓ Non-WUI approved venting products that allow for ember entry into structures
- ✓ Wooden attachments, such as fences and decks



- ✓ Non-WUI rated windows
- ✓ Siding

2 - The vegetative fuels within 100 feet of structures (the area referred to as defensible space)— Good defensible space, wherein vegetation has been reduced to reduce fire intensity and spread, is critical to reduce ignition.

Outside of the home and the 100-foot defensible space zone, surrounding wildland fuels can play a role in home destruction, as fire and embers can spread from nearby wildland areas into communities. It is in this area that vegetation management can come into play. This refers to actions taken to alter natural vegetation or plant communities that abut communities, usually on the scale of 10’s to 1,000’s of acres. Vegetation management can include prescribed fire, prescribed grazing, timber harvest techniques, invasive plant removal, or mechanical treatment to remove fine fuels, dense stands of fire-prone species, shrubs, and dead and dying vegetation. Fuels are reduced in order to create “community calming zones” or restore ecosystems to fewer flammable conditions. Strategically placed calming zones can reduce near-community fire intensity and spread, provide safe anchors that firefighters can use to stop forward progress of the fire, and supplement and support near-home mitigation strategies. Roadside fuels treatment can support emergency ingress and egress, increasing community and firefighter safety.

Although the patterns of land use, natural plant communities, topography, weather, soils, and geology vary across the landscapes of Los Angeles County, notable patterns are discernible. An approach is needed for deploying existing techniques at the scale of whole communities. Such an approach would be informed by the principles of landscape ecology. It would view the natural lands where fires tend to originate and the built infrastructure of human communities that abut the natural landscapes as a coupled system. Mitigating large-scale loss of life and property can be achieved using relatively well-established techniques of home hardening, defensible space and vegetation management at the scale of whole communities and the natural landscapes that surround them.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.

Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction’s vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Summary of Vulnerability to Wildfire** below.

Summary of Vulnerability to Wildfire

The following is a summary of vulnerability to wildfire. Many of Monterey Park’s staff could be indirectly impacted by wildfire in the event of a spread from the wildland urban interface. In addition, the following City-owned facilities are within 2 miles of a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone including Fire Station #63 and the Reservoirs 4, 6, 6A, 7, and 8. Together, this includes a total of approximately 6 structures with structure/contents valued at \$8,629,152. These estimates are based on 2023.

The wildfire hazard is one of the highest priority hazards in Los Angeles County and is the hazard with the greatest potential for catastrophic loss. High fuel loads throughout the County, along with geographical and topographical features, create the potential for both natural and human-caused fires that can result in loss of life and property. These factors, combined with



natural weather conditions common to the area, including periods of drought, high temperatures, low relative humidity, and periodic winds, can result in frequent and sometimes catastrophic fires. The more urbanized areas within the County are not immune from fire. The dry vegetation and hot and sometimes windy weather, combined with continued growth in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas, results in an increase in the number of ignitions. Any fire, once ignited, has the potential to quickly become a large, out-of-control fire. As development continues throughout the County, especially in these interface areas, the risk and vulnerability to wildfires will likely increase. Potential impacts from wildfire include loss of life and injuries; damage to structures and other improvements, natural and cultural resources, croplands, and timber; and loss of recreational opportunities. Wildfires can cause short-term and long-term disruption to the Monterey Park community. Fires can have devastating effects on watersheds through loss of vegetation and soil erosion, which may impact Monterey Park by changing runoff patterns, increasing sedimentation, reducing natural and reservoir water storage capacity, and degrading water quality. Fires can also affect air quality in Monterey Park; smoke and air pollution from wildfires can be a severe health hazard.

Although the physical damage and casualties arising from wildland-urban interface fires may be severe, it is important to recognize that they also cause significant economic impacts by resulting in a loss of function of buildings and infrastructure. Economic impacts of loss of transportation and utility services may include traffic delays/detours from road and bridge closures and loss of electric power, potable water, and wastewater services. Schools and businesses can be forced to close for extended periods of time. Recently, the threat of wildfire, combined with the potential for high winds, heat, and low humidity, has caused Southern California Edison to initiate Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPSs) which can also significantly impact a community through loss of services, business closures, and other impacts associated with loss of power for an extended period. In addition, catastrophic wildfire can create favorable conditions for other hazards such as flooding, landslides, and erosion during the rainy season.



Windstorm Hazards

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-d.

Q: Does the plan include the history of previous hazard events for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Previous Hazard Events** below.

Previous Hazard Events

Severe windstorms can pose a significant risk to life and property by creating conditions that disrupt essential systems such as public utilities, telecommunications, and transportation routes. High winds can and do occasionally cause tornado-like damage to local homes and businesses in and near the community. High winds can have destructive impact, especially to trees, power lines, and utility services.

According to the Planning Team and the Pasadena Star-News, the most significant high windstorm event impacting Monterey Park occurred on November 30 and December 1, 2021. A fierce 70-mph windstorm pummeled Temple City, Pasadena, Altadena, Arcadia, Sierra Madre, Monrovia, San Marino, Alhambra, San Gabriel, Monterey Park, Rosemead, Azusa, Irwindale, West Covina, Covina, Glendora and other Valley cities. Several of them declared states of emergency, and schools from Pasadena to Glendora were closed. Damage to the public sector from the windstorm was estimated at \$33 million. Specific damage data for Monterey Park is not available.

More recently, in 2023 an EF1 tornado touched down in nearby Montebello. No damage was experienced within Monterey Park.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-b.

Q: Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.



Local Conditions

According to the Planning Team, Monterey Park is at increased risk of windstorm damage – especially from falling trees.

Recent drought conditions have significantly increased the vulnerability of trees due to lack of necessary water. Additionally, eucalyptus trees within Monterey Park are specifically and currently prone to pest infestation. The infected, dying trees are increasingly vulnerable to severe Santa Ana wind conditions.



Historically, high wind conditions have caused injury, death, property damage, and fanned wildfires. Windstorms with significant intensity have been responsible for the sinking of watercraft and the downing of aircraft resulting in the loss of life. The most common wind condition is the Santa Ana Wind. Regionally, this condition has generated winds that have exceeded 100 mph. Wind velocities of up to 111 mph have been generated from the same Santa Ana wind, resulting in the loss of life due to flying debris.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impacts of Windstorms** below.

Impacts of Windstorms

Based on the risk assessment, it is evident that windstorms continue to have the potential to result in significant economic impact to certain areas of Monterey Park.

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 (e.g., jobs, sales, tax revenue) upon the community
- ✓ Negative impact on commercial and residential property values

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.

Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Summary of Vulnerability** below.

Summary of Vulnerability

The following is a summary of vulnerability to windstorms. All of Monterey Park's 252 staff could be impacted by a high wind event. In addition, all of the City-owned facilities could be impacted by severe wind including City Hall, Emergency Operations Center, Police Department, Fire Station #61 (Headquarters), Fire Station #62, Fire Station #63, Library, City Yard, Langley Senior Citizen Center, Barnes Gym, George Elders Community Center, and 11 Reservoirs. Altogether, this includes a total of approximately 22 structures with structure/contents valued at \$85,467,728. These estimates are based on 2023.



Landslide Hazards

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-d.

Q: Does the plan include the history of previous hazard events for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Previous Occurrences of Landslides** below.

Previous Occurrences of Landslides

According to the General Plan – Safety Element, the community was most recently impacted in 2004-2005 when winter storms brought the heaviest rainfall in the last 10 years. Over 200 public and private properties suffered slope failures totaling \$6 million in damage.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-b.

Q: Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

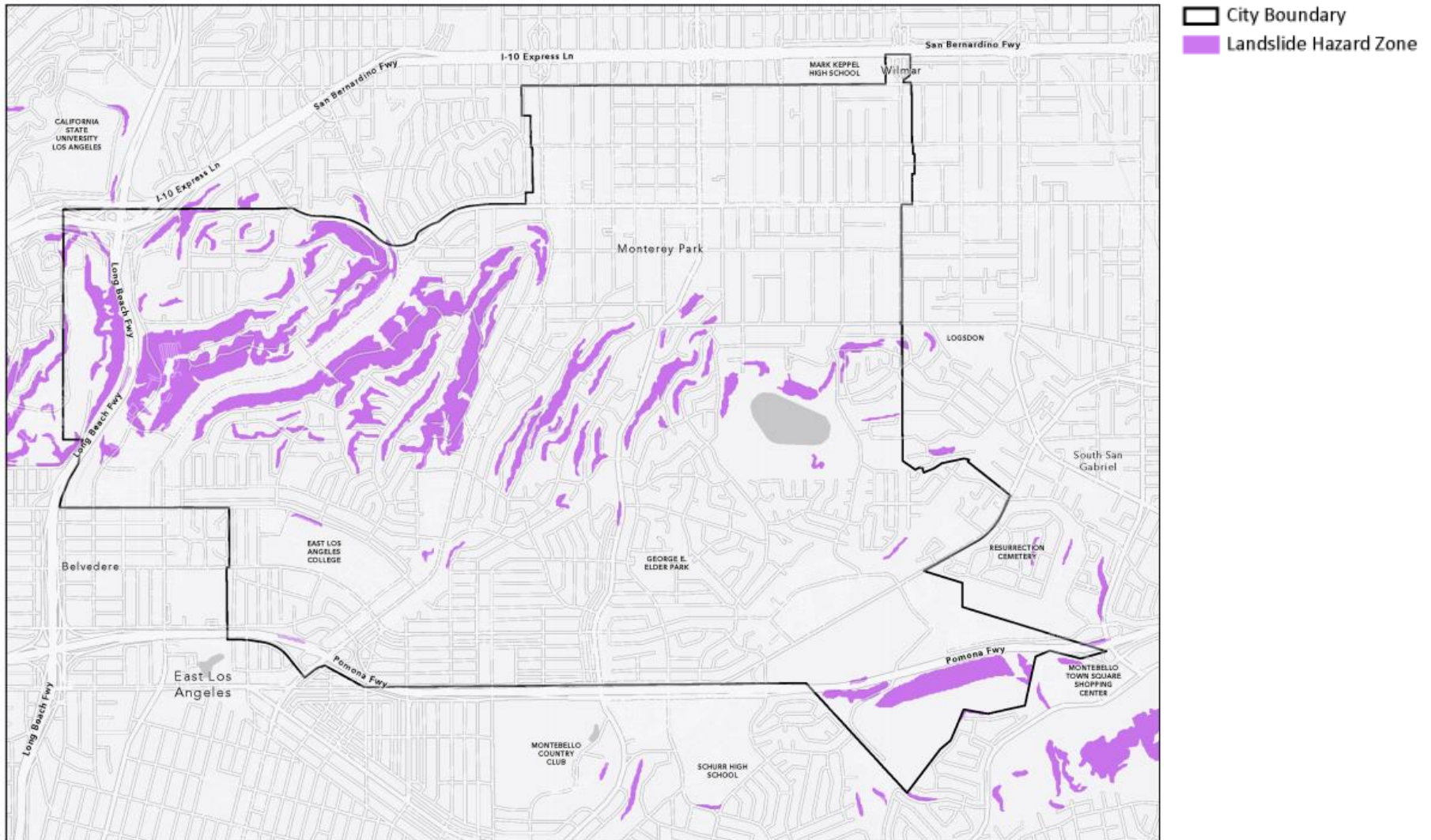
Local Conditions

According to the General Plan – Safety Element, landslides can result from earthquake-related ground shaking or failure of steep slopes due to water saturation or unstable soil conditions. Landslides can overrun structures and other property and cause human injury or death. They can sever utility lines and block roads, thereby hindering rescue operations following an earthquake. The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act requires identification of landslide zones in which the stability of hill slopes must be evaluated. Areas that previously experienced landslide movement and/or local topographic, geological, geotechnical, and groundwater conditions may indicate the potential for future, permanent ground displacements. If confirmed during site geotechnical analyses, site mitigation would be required.

As shown on **Map: Landslide Hazard Areas**, the areas found susceptible to landslides are found across the central area of Monterey Park. Geotechnical analyses were prepared for these developments, and risks associated with landslides were mitigated to reduce their potential impacts.



Map: Landslide Hazard Areas
(Source: General Plan – Safety Element)





Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impacts of Landslides in Monterey Park** below.

Impacts of Landslides on Monterey Park

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 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 (e.g., 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

Issues Relating to Landslides

Important issues associated with landslides in the planning area include the following:

- ✓ An accurate picture of where landslides occurred during previous storms is vital in making intelligent land use planning and mitigation decisions.
- ✓ Landslides may result in isolation of neighborhoods and communities, due to the fact that large portions of the transportation infrastructure are in areas of high and moderate slope instability. Isolation may result in food shortages, loss of power, and severely reduced economic productivity.
- ✓ There are critical facilities in areas of unstable slopes that could result in interruption to utility services, particularly water and power. This creates a need for mitigation and for continuity of operations planning to develop procedures for providing services without access to essential facilities.
- ✓ Landslides may result in loss of water quality to the environment and for drinking purposes, due to increased sediment delivery into surface waterways.
- ✓ There are existing homes in landslide hazard areas throughout the planning area. The degree of vulnerability of these structures depends on the codes and standards the structures were constructed to. Information to this level of detail is not currently available.
- ✓ The impact of climate change on landslides is uncertain. If climate change impacts the timing and intensity of rain event, then the frequency of landslide events may increase.
- ✓ The risk associated with the landslide hazard overlaps the risk associated with other hazards such as earthquake, flood, and wildfire. This provides an opportunity to seek mitigation alternatives with multiple objectives that can reduce risks for multiple hazards.



- ✓ California's Disclosures in Real Property Transactions law requires disclosure if a property is in a landslide hazard area. Such disclosure is dependent upon knowledge by the seller or the seller's real estate agent or the posting of a landslide hazard map at the offices of the County recorder, County assessor, and County planning agency and a notice identifying the location of the map and any changes to it.
- ✓ Future development could lead to more homes in landslide risk areas.
- ✓ Mapping and assessment of landslide hazards are constantly evolving. As new data and science become available, assessments of landslide risk should be reevaluated.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.

Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Summary of Vulnerability** below.

Summary of Vulnerability to Landslides

The following is a summary of vulnerability to landslides. Many of Monterey Park's staff could be either indirectly or directly impacted by landslides. In addition, some of the City-owned facilities could be impacted by landslides including Fire Station #63 and Reservoirs 4, 6, 6A, 7, and 8. Together, this includes a total of approximately 6 structures with structure/contents valued at \$8,628,667. These estimates are based on 2023.

Although landslides are primarily associated with slopes greater than 15 percent, they can also occur in relatively flat areas and as cut-and-fill failures, river bluff failures, lateral spreading landslides, failures associated with quarries, and open-pit mines, as well as within post-fire areas. Landslides may be triggered by both natural- and human-caused activity. In the vulnerable locations, landslides could cause damage to structures, as well as cause transportation issues for the staff and park visitors. Utilities may be impacted, which could cut power or water to the facilities.



Utility Related Hazards

Hazard Definition

Utility providers provide communities with vital services. Because of training and rigorous safety programs, delivery of services is typically very reliable and without incident. However, in certain hazardous circumstances, like an earthquake or high wind, utility providers are impacted just like their customers. In an effort to minimize this vulnerability, power utility providers have developed protocols like Public Safety Power Shutoff while water and gas utility providers encourage the use of emergency shutoff devices. Source supply issues can also arise with utility provides and are discussed in this section.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-d.

Q: Does the plan include the history of previous hazard events for each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Previous Occurrences** below.

Previous Occurrences

Power Failure/Stoppages

Southern California Edison (SCE) provides utility service to Monterey Park. There have been brief power failures but no records of Public Safety Power Shutoff impacting homes and businesses. If severe weather threatens a portion of the electric system, it may be necessary for SCE to turn off electricity in the interest of public safety.



Droughts and Loss of Water Supply

Fortunately, there is no history of severe drought impacting Monterey Park. Even so, the City has embraced state-level requirements to conserve water. At present, the City is enforcing State 2 water conservation standards.

Natural Gas Pipelines

There have been no pipeline incidents that have posed a significant threat to Monterey Park.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area, and does it provide the rationale if omitting any natural hazards that are commonly recognized the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B1-b.

Q: Does the plan include information on the location of each identified hazard? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.



Local Conditions

Power Failure and Stoppages

Power failure is defined as any interruption or loss of electrical service caused by disruption of power transmission caused by accident, sabotage, natural hazards, or equipment failure (also referred to as a loss of power or power outage). A significant power failure is defined as any incident of a long duration, which would require the involvement of the local and/or State emergency management organizations to coordinate provision of food, water, heating, cooling, and shelter. Power failures in the planning area are usually localized and are usually the result of a natural hazard event involving high winds or storms. Electricity throughout the project area is provided by Southern California Edison (SCE).

The massive 2011 Southern California electricity outage brought to light many critical issues surrounding the state's power generation and distribution system, including its dependency on out-of-state resources. Although California has implemented effective energy conservation programs, the state continues to experience both population growth and weather cycles that contribute to a heavy demand for power.

Hydro-generation provides approximately 25% of California's electric power, with the balance coming from fossil fuels, nuclear, and green sources. As experienced in 2000 and 2001, blackouts can occur due to losses in transmission or generation and/or extremely severe temperatures that lead to heavy electric power consumption.

The effects of an energy shortage would affect all occupants of the project area. Perhaps most at risk would be medically challenged individuals with health care equipment reliant on electricity (e.g., oxygen), businesses, emergency service locations, and vulnerable population centers (e.g., schools).

In 2018, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) directed California's three largest energy companies to coordinate to prepare all Californians for the threat of wildfires and power outages during times of extreme weather. To help protect customers and communities during extreme weather events, electric power may now be shut off for reasons of public safety. This new protocol is referred to as Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS).

Drought

Drought is defined as a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more. This deficiency results in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector. Drought should be considered relative to some long-term average condition of balance between precipitation and evapotranspiration (i.e., evaporation + transpiration) in a particular area, a condition often perceived as "normal". It is also related to the timing (e.g., principal season of occurrence, delays in the start of the rainy season, occurrence of rains in relation to principal crop growth stages) and the effectiveness of the rains (e.g., rainfall intensity, number of rainfall events).

Other climatic factors such as high temperature, high wind, and low relative humidity are often associated with it in many regions of the world and can significantly aggravate its severity. Drought should not be viewed as merely a physical phenomenon or natural event. Its impacts on society result from the interplay between a natural event (less precipitation than expected resulting from natural climatic variability) and the demand people place on water supply.



Human beings often exacerbate the impact of drought. Recent droughts in both developing and developed countries and the resulting economic and environmental impacts and personal hardships have underscored the vulnerability of all societies to this natural hazard.

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

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

There are four different ways that drought can be defined:

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

The U.S. Drought Monitor (USDM) is a map that is updated weekly to show the location and intensity of drought across the country. The USDM uses a five-category system (USDM, 2021):

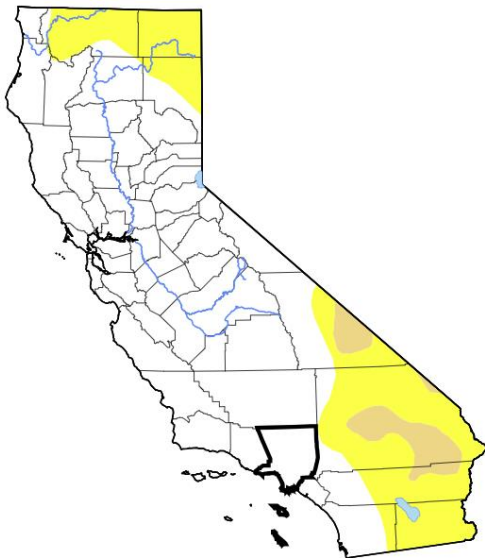
- D0—Abnormally Dry
 - Short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops
 - Some lingering water deficits
 - Pastures or crops not fully recovered
- D1—Moderate Drought
 - Some damage to crops, pastures
 - Some water shortages developing
 - Voluntary water-use restrictions requested
- D2—Severe Drought
 - Crop or pasture loss likely
 - Water shortages common
 - Water restrictions imposed
- D3—Extreme Drought



- Major crop/pasture losses
- Widespread water shortages or restrictions
- D4—Exceptional Drought
 - Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses
 - Shortages of water creating water emergencies

The USDM categories show experts' assessments of conditions related to drought. These experts check variables including temperature, soil moisture, stream flow, water levels in reservoirs and lakes, snow cover, and meltwater runoff. They also check whether areas are showing drought impacts such as water shortages and business interruptions. Associated statistics show what proportion of various geographic areas are in each category of dryness or drought, and how many people are affected. U.S. Drought Monitor data go back to 2000.

U.S. Drought Monitor – Los Angeles County, California
 (Source: Website – U.S. Drought Monitor 6.6.2023)



Map released: Thurs. June 1, 2023

Data valid: May 30, 2023 at 8 a.m. EDT

Intensity

- None
- D0 (Abnormally Dry)
- D1 (Moderate Drought)
- D2 (Severe Drought)
- D3 (Extreme Drought)
- D4 (Exceptional Drought)
- No Data

Week	Date	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4	DSCI
Current	2023-05-30	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Last Week to Current	2023-05-23	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
3 Months Ago to Current	2023-02-28	10.93	89.07	30.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	120
Start of Calendar Year to Current	2022-12-27	0.00	100.00	100.00	73.04	12.60	0.00	286
Start of Water Year to Current	2022-09-27	0.00	100.00	100.00	96.75	26.28	0.04	323
One Year Ago to Current	2022-05-31	0.00	100.00	100.00	96.75	33.86	0.04	331



Additionally, the long-term effects of climate change on regional water resources are unknown, but global water resources are already stressed without climate change. Current stresses on water resources include:

- Growing populations
- Increased competition for available water
- Poor water quality
- Environmental claims
- Uncertain reserved water rights
- Groundwater overdraft
- Aging urban water infrastructure

With a warmer climate, droughts could become more frequent, more severe, and longer lasting. The drought of the late 1980s showed what the impacts might be if climate change leads to a change in the frequency and intensity of droughts across the United States. From 1987 to 1989, losses from drought in the United States totaled \$39 billion (OTA, 1993). More frequent extreme events such as droughts and floods could end up being more cause for concern than the long-term change in temperature and precipitation averages.

Loss of Water Supply

According to the General Plan-Safety Element, the desert-like conditions of Southern California make water a precious resource. Historically, growth throughout the region has been supported by imported water supplies, as local resources often fall far short of meeting urban water demands. Monterey Park represents an anomaly in that the City relies solely upon local groundwater supplies to meet customers' needs. For emergencies, the City can turn to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and the California Water Services Company.

The 2012 *Water Master Plan* provides an assessment of the existing water production and transmission system in Monterey Park. The plan outlines projected demand/supply and identifies existing deficiencies in the City's aging water production and transmission system. The *Water Master Plan* outlines capital improvement programs to address water line maintenance and replacement needs to accommodate a gradual population increase and avoid contamination from volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the future.

Natural Gas Pipelines

There are several major natural gas pipelines that traverse the planning area as shown on **Map: California Natural Gas Utility Service Area**. While pipelines are often thought of as presenting risks to communities, natural hazards can impact the integrity of pipelines. According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, although natural hazards are cited as the cause in fewer than ten percent (10%) of pipeline incidents, the failure of a large-diameter, high-pressure natural gas or hazardous liquid transmission pipeline during an earthquake can significantly complicate a communities' ability to respond and recover from the event. Natural gas is supplied to the planning area by Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas).

In Northern California on September 9, 2010, a 30-inch steel natural gas transmission pipeline owned and operated by PG&E ruptured and exploded in the City of San Bruno residential neighborhood. The blast and ensuing inferno resulted in 8 confirmed deaths, 66 reported



injuries, 34 destroyed structures, and 8 damaged structures. Cal OES has identified preliminary damage estimates at \$15.4 million, including \$2.5 million for debris removal, \$10.2 million for protective measures, \$2.1 million for roads and bridges, and \$0.6 million for utilities and other facilities. Investigations into the cause of the explosion are under way by the National Safety Transportation Board (NSTB), the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), and PG&E. Although it will not be confirmed until official investigations are completed, initial speculation points to the weakening of the 60-year-old pipeline due to corrosion. The day after the explosion, the CPUC asked PG&E to provide a list of its top 100 high-priority projects to upgrade or replace portions of the pipeline for reasons of public safety, as well as information on the status of listed projects. The list was published on September 21, 2010. Although targeted for repair several years ago, the San Bruno pipeline was not on the list.

Virtually all natural gas, which accounts for about 28 percent of energy consumed annually, is transported by transmission pipelines. Although California is a leader in exploring and implementing alternative energy sources such as wind and solar, the expansion of traditional energy sources, such as natural gas, continues. There are natural gas transmission pipelines within the Project Area, as well as adjoining communities.

Map: California Natural Gas Utility Service Area
 (Source: California Energy Commission, Date: 2020)





Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-b.

Q: For each participating jurisdiction, does the plan describe the potential impacts of each of the identified hazards on each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impacts of Utility Related Hazards** below.

Impacts of Utility Related Hazards

Based on the risk assessment, it is evident that utility related hazards will continue to have potentially devastating impacts on the community.

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,
- ✓ Significant economic impact,
- ✓ Negative impact on commercial and residential property values, and
- ✓ Significant disruption to students and teachers as temporary facilities and relocations would likely be needed.

Issues Relating to Utility Related Hazards

Important issues associated with utility related events include the following:

- ✓ A large percentage of the service area could be impacted all at the same time which would significantly impact emergency services capabilities.
- ✓ In the event of a power outage, it may be necessary for the utility provider to assist certain properties with reactivation.
- ✓ In the event of an outage of natural gas or propane, the utility provider may be required to assist customers with reactivation.
- ✓ Transportation systems in the planning area after an outage has the potential to significantly disrupt response and recovery efforts and lead to isolation of populations.
- ✓ Results loss of heating and air conditioning systems can impact comfort and safety levels for building occupants.
- ✓ Infrastructure-related computer systems are vulnerable to power outages.
- ✓ Schools and other educational facilities would be expected to be self-sufficient during outages and may be compromised as to decreased services from government response agencies, utilities, private-sector services, and infrastructure components.
- ✓ Lack of refrigeration would impact storage of onsite medicines, food, and other supplies.
- ✓ The flow of goods and services could result due to impacts to major transportation infrastructure across the broader region.
- ✓ A power outage can compromise or damage communication systems, complicating efforts to coordinate response to the event.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: RISK ASSESSMENT | B2-a.

Q: Does the plan provide an overall summary of each jurisdiction's vulnerability to the identified hazards? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Summary of Vulnerability** below.



Summary of Vulnerability

The following is a summary of vulnerability to utility related events. All of Monterey Park's staff could be impacted by a utility related event. In addition, all of the City-owned facilities would be impacted by a utility related event including City Hall, Emergency Operations Center, Police Department, Fire Station #61 (Headquarters), Fire Station #62, Fire Station #63, Library, City Yard, Langley Senior Citizen Center, Barnes Gym, George Elders Community Center, and Reservoirs ____ . Altogether, this includes a total of approximately ____ staff, __ buildings, and property/contents valued at \$_____ million. These estimates are based on 2023.

Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) can be initiated by SCE for a range of reasons including wildfire, high wind, severe weather, flooding, and earthquake. The power shutoffs are initiated in large areas within the county so property may not even be impacted by the initial event but still impacted by the power shutoff.



PART III: MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Mitigation Strategies

Overview of Mitigation Strategy

As the cost of damage from disasters continues to increase nationwide, the City of Monterey Park 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 at the City of Monterey Park facilities.

The plan provides a set of action items to reduce risk from hazards through education and outreach programs, and to foster the development of partnerships. Further, the plan provides for the implementation of preventative activities.

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 Monterey Park.
2. Identify and prioritize future mitigation projects.
3. Assist in meeting the requirements of federal assistance programs.

The Mitigation Plan is integrated with other City plans including the City of Monterey Park Emergency Operations Plan, General Plan, Capital Improvement Projects, 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 projects, 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-a.
Q: Does the plan include goals to reduce the risk from the hazards identified in the plan? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(i))
A: See Goals below.
Q&A ELEMENT E. PLAN UPDATE E2-a.
Q: Does the plan describe how it was revised due to changes in community priorities? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))
A: See Goals below.

Ensuring Goals Benefit the Whole Community

The following content was gathered from FEMA’s 2023 Local Hazard Mitigation Policy Guidance.

Individuals and groups within your community have differing needs, preferences and strengths. When your most underserved and socially vulnerable residents can participate in and benefit from your plan and your projects, the rest of your community will too. Pick a planning approach in which you set large-scale goals for the entire community, but then use targeted approaches to meet those goals for even the most underserved and socially vulnerable populations.

For example, you could set a goal of making sure that all residents, workers and visitors have the ability to access safe, cool spaces during a heat wave. While the wealthiest residents most likely have access to private homes with air conditioning, lower-income residents may lack such resources. Also, anyone can be affected by storms or other disruptions to cooling systems.

To resolve this disparity and achieve the overarching goal of community resilience to high heat events, your community may decide to create public cooling centers. However, this may not meet the need. These spaces also need to be accessible to those who need them. Consider accessibility to people with disabilities, public transit availability and proximity. Also consider ways to provide travel vouchers, availability of wi-fi and charging stations (including power cords), access to potable water and facilities, and staff cultural or language competencies. It is also important to think about the potential consequences of your plan as it may have unintended impacts on socially vulnerable populations. For instance, while many mitigation measures increase property values and improve neighborhood livability, these effects can contribute to gentrification. Gentrification often displaces low-income residents and disrupts the social fabric of a community. This could decrease the overall resilience of already-at-risk groups. By thinking through potential impacts like these, you can proactively work to address them.



Goals

The Planning Team identified the overall goals to guide the direction of future activities aimed at reducing risk and preventing loss from natural hazards. Also, goals were established based on the risk assessment that represent a long-term vision for hazard reduction and enhanced mitigation capabilities.

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.

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.

Reduce losses and repetitive damages for chronic hazard events while promoting insurance coverage for catastrophic 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.

Public Awareness

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

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

Natural Systems

Balance watershed planning, natural resource management, and land use planning with natural hazard mitigation to protect life, property, and the environment.

Preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance natural systems to serve natural hazard mitigation functions.

Partnerships and Implementation

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

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



Emergency Services

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

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

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

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.

The action items are organized within the following Mitigation Actions Matrix, categorized by hazard. 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:

Lead Department

The Mitigation Actions Matrix assigns primary responsibility for each of the action items. The hierarchies of the assignments vary – some are positions, departments, or committees. The primary responsibility for implementing the action items falls to the entity shown as the “Lead Department”. This department has the regulatory responsibility to address hazards, or is able to organize resources, find appropriate funding, or oversee activity implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Timeline

The mitigation plan will be updated every 5 years according to FEMA regulations. However, there are projects and programs in the Mitigation Actions Matrix that will require more than 5 years to complete.

Funding Source

External Resources could include a range of FEMA mitigation grants perhaps including HMGP, FMA, and BRIC.

Internal Resources could include general fund, capital improvement budgets, impact fees, human capital, in-kind resources, etc.

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

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D3-b.

Q: Does the plan identify the planning mechanisms for each plan participant into which the ideas, information and strategy from the mitigation plan may be integrated? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii))

A: See **Planning Mechanism** below.

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 "internal resources" including the General Plan, Capital Improvement Projects, General Fund, and "external resources" including 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 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 Annual Budget is the 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 others triggered by events like disasters. Whatever the source, the City uses the Annual Budget 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.



Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5-a.

Q: Does the plan describe the criteria used for prioritizing actions? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iv))

A: See **Benefit/Cost Ratings** 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 Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) 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 will be performed in the future as needed. 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 funding within the jurisdiction will not cover the cost of the action item so outside 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 within the assigned lead department.

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.



Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5-a.

Q: Does the plan describe the criteria used for prioritizing actions? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iv))

A: See **Priority Rating** below.

Priority Rating

The Planning Team utilized the following rating tool to establish priorities. Designations of “High”, “Medium”, and “Low” priority have been assigned to all of the 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 Project?

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 | C4-a.

Q: Does the plan include an analysis of a comprehensive range of actions/projects that each jurisdiction considered to reduce the impacts of hazards identified in the risk assessment? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Action Items)** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C4-b.

Q: Does the plan include one or more action(s) per jurisdiction for each of the hazards as identified within the plan's risk assessment? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Action Items)** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5-a.

Q: Does the plan describe the criteria used for prioritizing actions? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Priority, Goals)** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT C: MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5-b.

Q: Does the plan identify the position, office, department, or agency responsible for implementing/administering the identified mitigation actions, as well as potential funding sources and expected time frame? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iii))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Lead Department/Position, Timeline, Funding Source)** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D3-a.

Q: Does the plan describe the process the community will follow to integrate the ideas, information and strategy of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Planning Mechanism)** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT E: PLAN UPDATE | E2-b.

Q: Does the plan include a status update for all mitigation actions identified in the previous mitigation plan? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix (Comments)** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT E: PLAN UPDATE | E2-c.

Q: Does the plan describe how jurisdictions integrated the mitigation plan, when appropriate, into other planning mechanisms? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3))

A: See **Integration into other Planning Mechanisms (Comments)** below.



Mitigation Actions Matrix

Following is **Table: Mitigation Actions Matrix** which identifies the existing and future mitigation activities developed by the Planning Team.

Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department: A-Administration, Planning-Planning Department, CS-Community Services, PW-Public Works, Fire-Fire, Police-Police, Building-Building Safety, PT-Planning Team, IT-Information Technology, CM-City Manager's Office, ED-Economic Development	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Encourage Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Systems	Goal: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Funding Source: AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments 2023
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Action Items														
MH-1 Integrate the goals and action items from the City of Monterey Park Hazard Mitigation Plan into existing regulatory documents and programs, where appropriate.	PT	As Regulatory Updates Occur				X		AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	
MH-2 Identify and pursue funding opportunities to develop and implement local	Fire	Ongoing				X		AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department: A-Administration, Planning-Planning Department, CS-Community Services, PW-Public Works, Fire-Fire, Police-Police, Building-Building Safety, PT-Planning Team, IT-Information Technology, CM-City Manager's Office, ED-Economic Development	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Encourage Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Systems	Goal: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Funding Source: AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments 2023
mitigation activities.														
MH-3 Establish a formal role for the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team to develop a sustainable process for implementing, monitoring, and evaluating citywide mitigation activities.	PT	1-2 years			X			AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	
MH-4 Identify, improve, and sustain collaborative programs focusing on the real estate and insurance industries, public and private sector organizations,	Planning	1-2 years	X	X		X		AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department: A-Administration, Planning-Planning Department, CS-Community Services, PW-Public Works, Fire-Fire, Police-Police, Building-Building Safety, PT-Planning Team, IT-Information Technology, CM-City Manager's Office, ED-Economic Development	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Encourage Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Systems	Goal: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Funding Source: AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments 2023
and individuals to avoid activity that increase risk to natural hazards.														
MH-5 Develop public and private partnerships to foster the mitigation program in the City of Monterey Park.	Planning	1-2 years			X			AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	
MH-6 Develop inventory of at-risk buildings and infrastructure and prioritize mitigation projects.	Planning	1-2 years	X		X			AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	
MH-7 Strengthen emergency services preparedness and response by linking emergency services	Fire	Ongoing					X	AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department: A-Administration, Planning-Planning Department, CS-Community Services, PW-Public Works, Fire-Fire, Police-Police, Building-Building Safety, PT-Planning Team, IT-Information Technology, CM-City Manager's Office, ED-Economic Development	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Encourage Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Systems	Goal: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Funding Source: AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMG-P-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments 2023
with local hazard mitigation programs, and enhancing public education on a regional scale.														
MH-8 Develop, enhance, and implement education programs aimed at mitigating hazards, and reducing the risk to citizens, public agencies, private property owners, businesses, and schools.	Fire, Police	Ongoing	X	X				AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	
MH-9 Use technical knowledge of natural	Planning	Ongoing			X			AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department: A-Administration, Planning-Planning Department, CS-Community Services, PW-Public Works, Fire-Fire, Police-Police, Building-Building Safety, PT-Planning Team, IT-Information Technology, CM-City Manager's Office, ED-Economic Development	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Encourage Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Systems	Goal: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Funding Source: AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments 2023
ecosystems and events to link natural resource management and land use organizations to mitigation activities and technical assistance.														
MH-10 Identify swimming pools that can be used for drafting water for firefighting.	Fire	1-5 years	X	X	X		X	AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	
MH-11 Strengthen (e.g., harden, retrofit) City facilities.	PW	1-5 years	X	X	X		X	AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	
MH-12 Research and seek consultant to develop a Debris Management Plan.	Fire	1-5 years	X	X	X		X	AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	
MH-13 Purchase and	PW	1-2 years	X	X	X		X	CIP,	CIP,	Y	H	H	H	Note: City Hall,



<p>Mitigation Action Item</p>	<p>Lead Department: A-Administration, Planning-Planning Department, CS-Community Services, PW-Public Works, Fire-Fire, Police-Police, Building-Building Safety, PT-Planning Team, IT-Information Technology, CM-City Manager's Office, ED-Economic Development</p>	<p>Timeline</p>	<p>Goal: Protect Life and Property</p>	<p>Goal: Encourage Public Awareness</p>	<p>Goal: Protect Natural Systems</p>	<p>Goal: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation</p>	<p>Goal: Protect Emergency Services</p>	<p>Funding Source: AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds</p>	<p>Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant</p>	<p>Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)</p>	<p>Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High</p>	<p>Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High</p>	<p>Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High</p>	<p>Comments 2023</p>
<p>install fixed generators or other forms of backup power at all City facilities. Priority is Water Treatment Plant and Wells.</p>								<p>HMGP, BRIC</p>	<p>HMGP, BRIC</p>					<p>Police, Fire Stations, and EOC already have backup power.</p>
<p>Earthquake Mitigation Action Items</p>														
<p>EQ-1 Integrate new earthquake hazard mapping data for the City of Monterey Park.</p>	<p>PW</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>X</p>			<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>AB</p>	<p>AB</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>H</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>L</p>	
<p>EQ-2 Identify funding sources for City-owned structural and nonstructural retrofitting of structures that are identified as seismically vulnerable.</p>	<p>PW</p>	<p>1-5 years</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>AB</p>	<p>AB</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>H</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>M</p>	



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department: A-Administration, Planning-Planning Department, CS-Community Services, PW-Public Works, Fire-Fire, Police-Police, Building-Building Safety, PT-Planning Team, IT-Information Technology, CM-City Manager's Office, ED-Economic Development	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Encourage Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Systems	Goal: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Funding Source: AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments 2023
EQ-3 Provide earthquake hazard insurance information at public counters.	Fire	Ongoing	X	X		X		AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	
EQ-4 Conduct seismic strength evaluations of City-owned critical facilities and infrastructure.	PW	1-5 years	X				X	AB	AB	Y	M	H	H	
EQ-5 Encourage reduction of non-structural and structural earthquake hazards in homes, schools, businesses, and government offices.	Fire, ED	Ongoing	X	X	X			AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	
Urban Flood Mitigation Action Items														
UF-1 Seek funding and	PW	5 years	X			X		HMGP,	HMGP,	Y	M	H	H	



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department: A-Administration, Planning-Planning Department, CS-Community Services, PW-Public Works, Fire-Fire, Police-Police, Building-Building Safety, PT-Planning Team, IT-Information Technology, CM-City Manager's Office, ED-Economic Development	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Encourage Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Systems	Goal: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Funding Source: AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments 2023
complete a Drainage Master Plan.								BRIC	BRIC					
Landslide Mitigation Action Items														
LND-1 Improve knowledge of landslide hazard areas and understanding of vulnerability and risk to life and property in hazard-prone areas.	PW	Ongoing	X					AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	
LND-2 Continue to enforce Grading Ordinance.	PW	Ongoing	X	X				AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	
LND-3 Identify safe evacuation routes in landslide areas.	PW, Fire	1 year	X	X				AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	
LND-4 Review local ordinances regarding	Planning	2 years	X	X				AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	



<p>Mitigation Action Item</p>	<p>Lead Department: A-Administration, Planning-Planning Department, CS-Community Services, PW-Public Works, Fire-Fire, Police-Police, Building-Building Safety, PT-Planning Team, IT-Information Technology, CM-City Manager's Office, ED-Economic Development</p>	<p>Timeline</p>	<p>Goal: Protect Life and Property</p>	<p>Goal: Encourage Public Awareness</p>	<p>Goal: Protect Natural Systems</p>	<p>Goal: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation</p>	<p>Goal: Protect Emergency Services</p>	<p>Funding Source: AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds</p>	<p>Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant</p>	<p>Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)</p>	<p>Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High</p>	<p>Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High</p>	<p>Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High</p>	<p>Comments 2023</p>
<p>building and development in landslide prone areas.</p>														
<p>Wildfire Mitigation Action Items</p>														
<p>WF-1 Enhance emergency services to increase the efficiency of wildfire response and recovery activities.</p>	<p>Fire</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>AB</p>	<p>AB</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>H</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>H</p>	
<p>WF-2 Educate personnel on federal cost-share and grant programs, Fire Protection Agreements and other related federal programs so the full array of assistance available to local</p>	<p>Fire</p>	<p>1 year</p>	<p>X</p>			<p>X</p>		<p>AB</p>	<p>AB</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>H</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>H</p>	



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department: A-Administration, Planning-Planning Department, CS-Community Services, PW-Public Works, Fire-Fire, Police-Police, Building-Building Safety, PT-Planning Team, IT-Information Technology, CM-City Manager's Office, ED-Economic Development	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Encourage Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Systems	Goal: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Funding Source: AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments 2023
agencies is understood.														
WF-3 Inventory alternative firefighting water sources and encourage the development of additional sources.	PW	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X	ENT	ENT	Y	H	L	H	
WF-4 Improve access of fire hazard maps to residents and businesses. Include information on importance of following directions during a wildfire evacuation.	Fire	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X	AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	
WF-5 Enhance outreach and education programs aimed at	Fire	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X	AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department: A-Administration, Planning-Planning Department, CS-Community Services, PW-Public Works, Fire-Fire, Police-Police, Building-Building Safety, PT-Planning Team, IT-Information Technology, CM-City Manager's Office, ED-Economic Development	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Encourage Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Systems	Goal: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Funding Source: AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGH-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments 2023
mitigating wildfire hazards.														
WF-6 Encourage hardening of structures against wildfire.	Fire													
WF-7 Continue to promote defensible space practices.	Fire													
WF-8 Continue weed abatement program.	Fire													
Windstorm Mitigation Action Items														
WS-1 Continue public awareness campaign regarding protection of life and property before, during, and after a windstorm.	Fire	Ongoing	X	X										
WS-2 Coordinate with	PW, Fire	Ongoing	X											



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department: A-Administration, Planning-Planning Department, CS-Community Services, PW-Public Works, Fire-Fire, Police-Police, Building-Building Safety, PT-Planning Team, IT-Information Technology, CM-City Manager's Office, ED-Economic Development	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Encourage Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Systems	Goal: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Funding Source: AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMG-P-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments 2023
utilities on awareness program for tree pruning.														
WS-3 Continue with Chipper Day to promote tree trimming.	PW, Fire	Ongoing					X							
Utility Related Mitigation Action Items														
UT-1 Continue to improve knowledge of surface and groundwater issues and understanding of vulnerability and risk to life and property within Monterey Park.	PW	1-2 years	X	X	X	X	X	AB	AB	Y	M	L	H	
UT-2 Prepare a Water Master Plan.	PW	Completed												
UT-3 Continue to	PW, CM	1-3 years												Note: 2023 stage 2



Mitigation Action Item	Lead Department: A-Administration, Planning-Planning Department, CS-Community Services, PW-Public Works, Fire-Fire, Police-Police, Building-Building Safety, PT-Planning Team, IT-Information Technology, CM-City Manager's Office, ED-Economic Development	Timeline	Goal: Protect Life and Property	Goal: Encourage Public Awareness	Goal: Protect Natural Systems	Goal: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation	Goal: Protect Emergency Services	Funding Source: AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds	Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)	Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High	Comments 2023
enforce City's water conservation regulations.														which limits residential watering to 2 days/week
UT-4 Replace and upgrade approximately 15,600 linear feet old and undersized mainlines in the distribution system.	PW	3 years					X							
Dam Failure Mitigation Action Items														
DAM-1 Add link on City's website to DWR Inundation Maps.	Fire	1-2 years	X	X				AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	
DAM-2 Inform property owners in the dam inundation zone of the availability of the DWR Inundation Maps on the	Fire	1-2 years	X	X				AB	AB	Y	H	L	H	



City's website.	<p>Mitigation Action Item</p>
	<p>Lead Department: A-Administration, Planning-Planning Department, CS-Community Services, PW-Public Works, Fire-Fire, Police-Police, Building-Building Safety, PT-Planning Team, IT-Information Technology, CM-City Manager's Office, ED-Economic Development</p>
	<p>Timeline</p>
	<p>Goal: Protect Life and Property</p>
	<p>Goal: Encourage Public Awareness</p>
	<p>Goal: Protect Natural Systems</p>
	<p>Goal: Enhance Partnerships and Implementation</p>
	<p>Goal: Protect Emergency Services</p>
	<p>Funding Source: AB-Annual Budget, CIP-Capital Improvement Project, HMGP-Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, BRIC-Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities, ENT-Enterprise Funds</p>
	<p>Planning Mechanism: GP-General Plan, CIP, AB-Annual Budget, GR-Grant</p>
	<p>Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y) or No (N)</p>
	<p>Benefit: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High</p>
	<p>Cost: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High</p>
	<p>Priority: L-Low, M-Medium, H-High</p>
	<p>Comments 2023</p>



Plan Maintenance

The plan maintenance process includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating the Plan annually and producing a plan revision every five years. This section describes how the City of Monterey Park will integrate public participation throughout the plan maintenance process.

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D2-a.

Q: Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to track the progress/status of the mitigation actions identified within the Mitigation Strategy, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i))

A: See **Local Mitigation Officer, Method and Scheduling of Plan Implementation, Monitoring and Implementing the Plan** below.

Local Mitigation Officer

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 Battalion Chief Chris Thompson who will be referred to as the 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 the City of Monterey Park leadership to ensure funding for 5-year updates to Plan as required by FEMA.

The Planning Team will be responsible for coordinating the 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 annually. 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. The Local Mitigation Officer or designee will be responsible for contacting the Planning Team members and organizing the quarterly meetings.

Plan updates will need to be approved by FEMA every 5 years. However adequate time should be allowed to secure grant funding (if necessary), allow adequate time for a thorough planning process, and time for the formal review by Cal OES and FEMA. All said, if grant funding is going to be needed, the update timeline should begin 3 years prior to the plan’s due date to FEMA.

Method and Scheduling of Plan Implementation

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Monitoring	X	X	X	X	X
Evaluating					
Internal Planning Team Evaluation	X	X	X	X	X
Cal OES and FEMA Evaluation					X
Updating					X



Monitoring and Implementing the Plan

Monitoring the Plan

The Local Mitigation Officer will hold bi-annual meetings with representatives from the coordinating agencies (as identified in the Mitigation Actions Matrix) in order to gather status updates on the mitigation action items. 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 **Annual 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 meeting will be on the progress and changes to the Mitigation Action Items.

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D3-a.

Q: Does the plan describe each community will follow to integrate the ideas, information and strategy of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(ii))

A: See **Integration into Other Planning Mechanisms** below.

Integration into Other Planning Mechanisms

The City of Monterey Park addresses statewide planning goals and legislative requirements through the General Fund, Capital Projects, and Grants. 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 Monterey Park will implement recommended mitigation action items through existing programs and procedures.

The City of Monterey Park is responsible for adhering to the State of California's Building and Safety Codes. In addition, the City of Monterey Park may work with other agencies at the state level to review, develop and ensure 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 strategic and other budget documents. The various departments involved in developing the Plan will review it on an annual basis. Upon annual review, the Planning Team will work with the departments to identify areas that the Mitigation Plan action items are consistent with the strategic and budget documents to ensure the Mitigation Plan goals and action items are implemented in a timely fashion.

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 Fund (Operating Budget and Capital Projects - see Mitigation Actions Matrix for links between individual action items and associated planning mechanism). The quarterly 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 the City of Monterey Park's planning documents and procedures.

Specifically, the Planning Team will utilize the updates of the following documents to implement the Mitigation Plan:



- ✓ Risk Assessment, City Profile, Planning Process (stakeholders) – Emergency Operations Plan, etc.
- ✓ Mitigation Actions Matrix – General Fund, Capital Projects, Grants

Annual Implementation Report

The Annual Implementation Matrix is the same as the Mitigation Actions Matrix but with a column added to track the quarterly status of each Action Item. Upon approval and adoption of the Plan, the Annual Implementation Reports will be added to the Plan's **Attachments**. Following is a view of the Annual Implementation Matrix:

Insert here

An equal 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 (as well as any other departments with responsibilities on the Mitigation Actions Matrix) 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 to goal achievement and public participation.

Economic Analysis of Mitigation Projects

FEMA's approach to identifying 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.

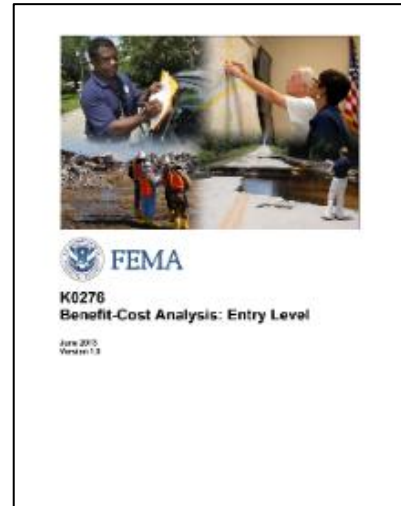
Given federal funding, the Planning Team will use a FEMA-approved benefit/cost analysis approach to identify and prioritize mitigation action items. For other projects and funding sources, the Planning Team will use other approaches to understand the costs and benefits of each action item and develop 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.

Evaluating and Updating the Plan

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D2-b.

Q: Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to evaluate the plan for effectiveness? This process must identify the criteria that will be used to evaluate the information in the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible. (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i))

A: See **Evaluation** below.



Evaluation

As discussed at the beginning of this section, the representatives from the lead departments (as identified in the Mitigation Actions Matrix) will meet twice a year to gather status updates on the mitigation action items. At the conclusion of the Annual Implementation Meeting each year, the Local Mitigation Officer will lead a discussion with the lead departments on the success (or failure) of the Mitigation Plan to be effective and to meet the plan goals. Examples of measuring the plan’s effective will include assessing effectiveness include evaluating whether new hazards have emerged, whether community vulnerability has shifted, and whether stated mitigation strategies are still appropriate for the community’s circumstances. The plan goals are defined in the beginning of the Mitigation Strategies Section and each of the mitigation action items is aligned with a goal or goals.

The results of that discussion will be added to the Evaluation portion of the Annual Implementation 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.

Q&A | ELEMENT D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D2-c.

Q: Does the plan describe the process that will be followed to update the plan, along with when this process will occur and who will be responsible for the process? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(i))

A: See **Formal Update Process** below.

Formal Update Process

As identified above, the Mitigation Action Items will be monitored for status on a bi-annual basis as well as an evaluation of the Plan’s goals. The Local Mitigation Officer or designee will be responsible for contacting the coordinating agency members and organizing the annual meetings which will take place based on the month of the Plan’s approval. Planning Team members will also be responsible for participating in the formal update to the Plan every fifth year of the planning cycle. In the event the City desires to seek grant funding for the update, the application process should begin 2 years in advance of the plan’s expiration. Even without grant funding, the planning process should begin at least 1.5 years ahead of the plan’s expiration.

The Planning Team will begin the update process with a review the goals and mitigation action items to determine their relevance to changing situations within the City of Fontana 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 lead departments 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 D: PLAN MAINTENANCE | D1-a.

Q: Does the plan describe how communities will continue to seek future public participation after the plan has been approved? (Requirement 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(4)(iii))

A: See **Continued Public Involvement** below.

Continued Public Involvement

The City of Monterey Park is dedicated to involving the public directly in the continual review and updates to the Mitigation Plan. Copies of the plan will be made available at the City of Monterey Park City Hall and on the City's website. The existence and location of these copies will be publicized in the City's monthly newsletter "Cascades" and on the website. This site will also contain an email address and phone number where people can direct their comments and concerns. At the discretion of the Local Mitigation Officer, a public meeting may be held after the Annual Implementation Meeting. The meeting would provide the public with a forum in which interested individuals and/or agencies could express their concerns, opinions, or ideas about the plan.

The Local Mitigation Officer will be responsible for using the City of Monterey Park resources to publicize any public meetings and always free to maintain public involvement through the public access channel, web page, and newspapers.



Plan Review, Adoption and Approval

The plan is required to go through a formal review with Cal OES and FEMA. Once the Planning Team has reviewed the First Draft Plan and revisions made, the Second Draft Plan will be made available to the general public and external agencies. The plan will be posted and notices distributed advertising the plan's available for input. See **Planning Process** for details.

Comments gathered on the Second Draft Plan were incorporated into the Third Draft Plan which will be submitted to Cal OES along with a completed FEMA Plan Review Tool. In the event changes are required, Cal OES will update the Plan Review Tool and mandated changes will be incorporated into the Fourth Draft Plan. Once Cal OES deems the plan compliant with the mitigation planning regulations, the document will be forwarded to FEMA for a final review. Upon acceptance by FEMA, an Approvable Pending Adoption notice will be sent to the City requesting that the Final Draft Plan be submitted to the City Council for adoption. Once proof of adoption is forwarded to FEMA, a Letter of Approval will be issued. The Letter of Approval will be entered into the Final Plan.

Q&A | ELEMENT F: PLAN ADOPTION | F1-a.

Q: Does the participant include documentation of adoption? (Requirement 44 CFR § 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 of Monterey Park'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 Hazard Mitigation Plan before the Plan can be approved by FEMA.

The Third Draft Plan was submitted to Cal OES and FEMA for review and approval. FEMA issued an Approvable Pending Adoption notice on [REDACTED] requiring the adoption of the Plan by the City Council. The adoption resolution was submitted to FEMA along with a request for a FEMA Letter of Approval.

In preparation for the public meeting with the City Council, the Planning Team posted the Third Draft Plan on the City's website. Notification of the Plan's availability was also distributed via the mediums utilized during the community outreach phase. Also, the 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. The meeting participants were encouraged to present their views and make suggestions on possible mitigation actions.

The City Council heard the item on [REDACTED]. The City Council voted to adopt the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Resolution of adoption by the City Council is below:



Plan Approval

Upon adoption by the City Council, the resolution was forwarded to FEMA. The FEMA Letter of Approval was issued on [REDACTED]. FEMA issued a Letter of Approval on [REDACTED] and is below:



Attachments

Web Posting and Notifications

City Website

Facebook

X

Instagram



Secondary Stakeholders Involvement

Entity	Name of Recipient	Job Title of Recipient	Email/Mail of Recipient
Jurisdictions			
Alhambra Fire Department	Jeffrey Ragusa	Fire Chief	jragusa@alhambrafire.org
Alhambra Planning Department	Andrew Ho	Director of Community Development	andrewho@cityofalhambra.org
Alhambra School District	Denise R. Jaramillo	Superintendent	djaramillo@alhambra.k12.ca.us
El Monte Planning Department	Betty Donovanik	Community & Economic Development Director	bdonavanik@elmonteca.gov
Los Angeles County Fire Prevention Division	Claudia Soiza	Inspector	Claudia.Soiza@fire.lacounty.gov
Los Angeles County Public Health Department	Kathryn Barger	Board Supervisor	kathryn@bos.lacounty.gov
Los Angeles County Public Works Department	Toan Duong	Supervisor	tduong@dpw.lacounty.gov
Los Angeles County Sheriff	Shawn Kehoe	PIO	skehoe@lasd.org
Montebello Fire Department	Fernando Pelaez	Fire Chief	fpelaez@montebelloca.gov
Montebello Planning Department	Joseph Palombi	Director of Planning	jpalombi@montebelloca.gov
Service Organizations			
American Red Cross	Ryan Chan	Program Manager	Ryan.chan2@Redcross.org
Utilities			
California Public Utilities Commission	Nico Procos	Energy Supervisor	nbp@cpuc.ca.gov
Golden State Water - Planning/Environmental Review, Foothill District	Kyle Snay	Operations Engineer	Kyle.snay@gswater.com
Southern California Gas	Fernando Rojo	Supervisor	Frojo@socalgas.com
Southern California Edison	Patrick Conrad	Supervisor	Patrick.conrad@sce.com
Educational Institutions			
East Los Angeles College	Alberto J. Roman	President	romanaj@elac.edu
Garvey School District	Anita Chu	Superintendent	achu@garvey.k12.ca.us
Los Angeles Unified School District	Alberto Carvalho	Superintendent	superintendent@lausd.net
Rosemead School District	Alejandro Ruvalcaba	Superintendent	aruvalcaba@rosemead.k12.ca.us
Hospitals			



Entity	Name of Recipient	Job Title of Recipient	Email/Mail of Recipient
Garfield Hospital	Nana Deeb	CEO	ndeeb@ahmchealth.com
Monterey Park Hospital	Nana Deeb	CEO	ndeeb@ahmchealth.com
Houses of Worship			
The Church in Monterey Park	Unknown	Unknown	612 N. Alhambra Avenue Monterey Park, CA 91755
United Methodist Church	Unknown	Unknown	333 S. Garfield Avenue Monterey Park, CA 91754
St. Gabriels Episcopal Church	Unknown	Unknown	133 E. Graves Ave. Monterey Park, CA 91755
Chinese Evangelical Free Church	Unknown	Unknown	1111 S. Atlantic Blvd. Monterey Park, CA 91754
Good Shepherd Presbyterian Church	Unknown	Unknown	606 S. Atlantic Boulevard Monterey Park, CA 91754
Cantonese Baptist Church	Unknown	Unknown	119 S. Moore Avenue Monterey Park, CA 91754
Home of Christians	Unknown	Unknown	400 N. Garfield Avenue Monterey Park, CA 91754
St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church	Unknown	Unknown	2009 S. Garfield Avenue Monterey Park, CA 91754
Shepherd of the Hills	Unknown	Unknown	2233 Findlay Avenue Monterey Park, CA 91754
First Molokan Christian Church	Unknown	Unknown	1501 Vagabond Drive Monterey Park, CA 91754
St. Stephen Martyr Catholic Church	Unknown	Unknown	320 W. Garvey Avenue Monterey Park, CA 91754
Faith Lutheran Church - Chinese Faith Church	Unknown	Unknown	115 W. Newmark Avenue Monterey Park, CA 91754
Grace Community Church of Monterey Park	Unknown	Unknown	337 W. Pomona Boulevard Monterey Park, CA 91754
Trinity Church	Unknown	Unknown	1954 S. Garfield Avenue Monterey Park, CA 91754
St. Thomas Aquinas Church	Unknown	Unknown	1501 S. Atlantic Boulevard Monterey Park, CA 91754
Christ Lutheran Church	Unknown	Unknown	417 N. Garfield Avenue



Entity	Name of Recipient	Job Title of Recipient	Email/Mail of Recipient
			Monterey Park, CA 91754
Monterey Park Foursquare Church	Unknown	Unknown	201 S. New Avenue Monterey Park, CA 91755
Los Angeles Family Church	Unknown	Unknown	2301 Findlay Avenue Monterey Park, CA 91754
Church of Jesus Christ Latter-Day Saints	Unknown	Unknown	2316 Hillview Avenue Monterey Park, CA 91754
Monterey Park Prajna Buddhist Mission	Unknown	Unknown	527 S. Atlantic Boulevard Monterey Park, CA 91754
Sky City Christian Reformed Church	Unknown	Unknown	332 N. New Avenue Monterey Park, CA 91755

External Agencies Letter of Invitation

External agencies listed above were invited via email and provided with an electronic link to the City of Monterey Park website posting of the Second Draft Plan. Following is the email distributed to the external agencies. A pdf of the Plan was attached.