

CITY OF LYNWOOD
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
ROOM 395, CITY HALL
LYNWOOD, CALIFORNIA 90012
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT
INITIAL STUDY
and CHECKLIST
(CEQA Guidelines Section 15063)

LEAD CITY AGENCY: City of Lynwood	SPECIFIC PLAN OR SPECIAL DISTRICT: Long Beach Blvd. and Lynwood Transit	DATE: 08-13-2021
---	---	----------------------------

RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Lynwood Planning Division

ENVIRONMENTAL CASE: EA No. 2019-01	RELATED CASES: CUP No. 2020-01, CUP No. 2019-01, TTM 2019-01 and SPR 2019-03
PREVIOUS ACTIONS CASE NO.: N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Does have significant changes from previous actions. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Does NOT have significant changes from previous actions.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

NEW 38,479 SQUARE FOOT SUPERMARKET, 3,981 SQUARE FOOT ATTACHED RETAIL SPACE, AND A DETACHED 890 SQUARE FOOT DRIVE- THROUGH CAFÉ/RESTAURANT.

ENV PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Conditional Use Permits, Tentative Parcel Map, and Site Plan Review to development, maintenance and operation of a new single-story, 38,479 square foot supermarket, 3,981 square foot attached retail space, and a detached 890 square foot drive-through café/restaurant. The project's required entitlement actions include a Conditional Use Permit No. 2019-01 requesting the approval of a full line of alcoholic beverages for off-site consumption in conjunction with the supermarket operations; Conditional Use Permit No. 2020-01 requesting the approval of a drive-through café/restaurant; Tentative Parcel Map No. 2019-01 (82613) proposing the merger of all on-site parcels and the re- subdivide into three (3) parcels of land (Parcel Nos. 1, 2 and 3); and Site Plan Review No. 2019-03 to review the design aspects of the proposed supermarket, attached retail space, and drive-through restaurant.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTINGS:

The subject project site is described as a 164,657 square feet (3.78 acres) location with a 167 parking stall at-grade, fully paved and landscaped adjoining parking lot. The subject site is within the Lynwood Transit Area Specific Plan and the proposed uses are permitted. The associated Environmental Assessment No. 2019-01 consists of an Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration (30-day State Clearing Housing Publication required) to fully address any potential environmental impacts to a less than significant level in compliance with the California Environment Quality Act (CEQA). The subject site is primarily a vacant, undeveloped and paved site with approximately eight (8) single-family dwellings to be removed as part of the overall project site, zoned Transit Village per the Long Beach Boulevard Specific Plan.

The project site is a 164,657 square feet (3.78 acres) site comprised of one (1) lot within the City of Lynwood. The entire site is zoned "Transit Village" per the Long Beach Boulevard Specific Plan, "Corridor Mixed Use I" of the Lynwood Transit Specific Plan, a "Commercial" general plan designation, and frontage on east side of Long Beach Boulevard.

The project site immediately adjacent and south of the Glenn Anderson (105) Freeway. Long Beach is a four (4) to six (6) lane roadway and designated as an "Arterial" according the City of Lynwood's General Plan, fully improved with pavement, curbs, gutters, sidewalks.

Surrounding uses consist of commercial and residential uses. The adjoining property to the north is the Glenn Anderson (105 Freeway, to the south are zoned Commercial (C-2A and P-1) and consists of commercial and retail uses; to the west across Long Beach Boulevard land zoned C-2A consisting of commercial and office uses; and, to the east, zoned R-2 (two-Family Residential) with single- and multi-family residential.

PROJECT LOCATION: 2800 E. Imperial Highway, Lynwood, CA 90262		
LYNWOOD SPECIFIC PLAN AREAS: Long Beach Blvd and Lynwood Transit Specific Plans STATUS: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Does Conform to Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Does NOT Conform to Plan	PLANNING COMMISSION: CITY-WIDE	
EXISTING ZONING: TRANSIT VILLAGE / CORRIDOR MIXED USE I	MAX. DENSITY/INTENSITY ALLOWED BY ZONING: N/A – NOT A RESIDENTIAL PROJECT	River Adjacent: NO
GENERAL PLAN LAND USE: COMMERCIAL	MAX. DENSITY/INTENSITY ALLOWED BY PLAN DESIGNATION: N/A – NOT A RESIDENTIAL PROJECT	
	PROPOSED PROJECT DENSITY: N/A	

Determination (To Be Completed By Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- ☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions on the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☐ I find the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- ☐ I find the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Director of Community Development

(310) 603-0220

Signature

Title

Phone

Evaluation Of Environmental Impacts:

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants based on a project-specific screening analysis).
2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
4. "Mitigated Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of a mitigation measure has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from "Earlier Analyses," as described in (5) below, may be cross-referenced).
5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR, or mitigated negative declaration. Section 15063 (c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
 - a. Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
 - b. Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
 - c. Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
7. Supporting Information Sources: A sources list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
8. This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.
9. The explanation of each issue should identify:
 - a. The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
 - b. The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance.

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AESTHETICS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GREEN HOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC SERVICES
<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	<input type="checkbox"/> RECREATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR QUALITY	<input type="checkbox"/> HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES	<input type="checkbox"/> LAND USE AND PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES
<input type="checkbox"/> CULTURAL RESOURCES	<input type="checkbox"/> MINERAL RESOURCES	<input type="checkbox"/> UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS
<input type="checkbox"/> ENERGY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOISE	<input type="checkbox"/> WILDFIRE
<input type="checkbox"/> GEOLOGY AND SOILS	<input type="checkbox"/> POPULATION AND HOUSING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST (To be completed by the Lead City Agency)

Background

PROPONENT NAME:

Le Architecture (Kevin Lee)

PHONE NUMBER:

(626) 275-6800

APPLICANT ADDRESS:

801 S. Myrte Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

AGENCY REQUIRING CHECKLIST:

City of Lynwood Planning Division

PROPOSAL NAME (if Applicable):**DATE****SUBMITTED:**

08/13/2021

Potentially significant impact	Potentially significant unless mitigation incorporated	Less than significant impact	No impact
--------------------------------	--	------------------------------	-----------

I. AESTHETICS – Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:

a.	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?		✓	
b.	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?			✓
c.	In nonurbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?			✓
d.	Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	✓		

II. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES – In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:

a.	Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to nonagricultural use?			✓
b.	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?			✓
c.	Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?			✓
d.	Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?			✓
e.	Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?			✓

III. AIR QUALITY – Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:

a.	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			✓
b.	Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	✓		
c.	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	✓		
d.	Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?		✓	

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES – Would the project:

a.	Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			✓
b.	Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?			✓
c.	Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?			✓
d.	Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?			✓
e.	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?			✓

	Potentially significant impact	Potentially significant unless mitigation incorporated	Less than significant impact	No impact
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				✓
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?				✓
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?			✓	
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?			✓	
VI. ENERGY – Would the project:				
a. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?			✓	
b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?				✓
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS – Would the project:				
a. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:			✓	
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.			✓	
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			✓	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?				✓
iv) Landslides?				✓
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?				✓
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?			✓	
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?				✓
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				✓
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?				✓
VIII. GREEN HOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – Would the project:				
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?		✓		
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			✓	
IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS – Would the project:				
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			✓	
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			✓	
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?			✓	
d. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?		✓		

	Potentially significant impact	Potentially significant unless mitigation incorporated	Less than significant impact	No impact
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?				✓
f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				✓
g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?			✓	
X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY – Would the project:				
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?			✓	
b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?			✓	
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				✓
i) result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;				✓
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;				✓
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or				✓
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?				✓
d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?				✓
e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?				✓
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING – Would the project:				
a. Physically divide an established community?				✓
b. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?			✓	
XII. MINERAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				✓
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				✓
XIII. NOISE – Would the project:				
a. Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?		✓		
b. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?		✓		
c. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				✓
XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING – Would the project:				
a. Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				✓
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				✓

Potentially significant impact	Potentially significant unless mitigation incorporated	Less than significant impact	No impact
--------------------------------	--	------------------------------	-----------

XV. PUBLIC SERVICES – Would the project:

a. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:			✓	
Fire protection?			✓	
Police protection?			✓	
Schools?				✓
Parks?				✓
Other public facilities?				✓

XVI. RECREATION

a. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				✓
b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?			✓	

XVII. TRANSPORTATION – Would the project:

a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?			✓	
b. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?				✓
c. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				✓
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?				✓

XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES – Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or		✓		
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.		✓		

XIX. UTILITIES & SERVICE SYSTEMS – Would the project:

a. Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?			✓	
b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?			✓	
c. Result in a determination by the waste water treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?			✓	
d. Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?			✓	
e.) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			✓	

XX. WILDFIRE – If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:

a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				✓
--	--	--	--	---

	Potentially significant impact	Potentially significant unless mitigation incorporated	Less than significant impact	No impact
b. Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?				✓
c. Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?				✓
d. Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?				✓
XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
a. Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?				✓
b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)?			✓	
c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?			✓	

Note: Authority cited: Sections 21083, 21083.05, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 65088.4, Gov. Code; Sections 21080, 21083.05, 21095, Pub. Resources Code; *Eureka Citizens for Responsible Govt. v. City of Eureka* (2007) 147 Cal.App.4th 357; *Protect the Historic Amador Waterways v. Amador Water Agency* (2004) 116 Cal.App.4th at 1109; *San Franciscans Upholding the Downtown Plan v. City and County of San Francisco* (2002) 102 Cal.App.4th 656.

DISCUSSION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION (Attach additional sheets if necessary)

The Environmental Impact Assessment includes the use of official City of Lynwood and other government source reference materials related to various environmental impact categories (e.g., Hydrology, Air Quality, Biology, Cultural Resources, etc.). The State of California, Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology - Seismic Hazard Maps and reports, are used to identify potential future significant seismic events; including probable magnitudes, liquefaction, and landslide hazards. Based on applicant information provided in the Master Land Use Application and Environmental Assessment Form, impact evaluations were based on stated facts contained therein, including but not limited to, reference materials indicated above, field investigation of the project site, and any other reliable reference materials known at the time.

Project specific impacts were evaluated based on all relevant facts indicated in the Environmental Assessment Form and expressed through the applicant's project description and supportive materials. Both the Initial Study Checklist and Checklist Explanations, in conjunction with the City of Lynwood's application of CEQA Guidelines, were used to reach reasonable conclusions on environmental impacts as mandated under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project as identified in the project description and that no substantial evidence was found that the project or any of its aspects would cause a significant effect on the environment, thereby qualifying the project for a mitigated negative declaration (Friends of B Street v. City of Hayward (1980) 106 Cal. App. 3d 988).

The project as identified in the project description may cause potentially significant impacts on the environment without mitigation. Therefore, this environmental analysis concludes that a Mitigated Negative Declaration shall be issued to avoid and mitigate all potential adverse impacts on the environment by the imposition of mitigation measures and/or conditions contained and expressed in this document; the environmental case file known as **EA 2019-01** and the associated case(s), **CUP No. 2020-01, CUP No. 2019-01, TTM 2019-01 and SPR 2019-03**. Finally, based on the fact that these impacts can be feasibly mitigated to less than significant, and based on the findings and thresholds for Mandatory Findings of Significance as described in the California Environmental Quality Act, section 15065, the overall project impact(s) on the environment (after mitigation) **will not**:

- * Substantially degrade environmental quality.
- * Substantially reduce fish or wildlife habitat.
- * Cause a fish or wildlife habitat to drop below self sustaining levels.
- * Threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community.
- * Reduce number, or restrict range of a rare, threatened, or endangered species.
- * Eliminate important examples of major periods of California history or prehistory.
- * Achieve short-term goals to the disadvantage of long-term goals.
- * Result in environmental effects that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable.
- * Result in environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

All supporting documents and references are contained in the Environmental Case File referenced above and may be viewed in the Planning Division of Lynwood City Hall.

For City information, addresses and phone numbers: visit the City's website at <http://lynwood.ca.us/> ; Departments ; Community Development ; Building, Safety and Planning or Planning Division, City Hall, 11330 Bullis Road, Lynwood, CA 90262

Public Works Department Information and contact information -<http://lynwood.ca.us/public-works/#> or City's main website under Departments; Public Works.

PREPARED BY:	TITLE:	TELEPHONE NO.:	DATE:
Alfredo Perez	Planning Associate	(310) 603-0220 x249	08/13/2021

Impact?	Explanation	Mitigation Measures
---------	-------------	---------------------

APPENDIX A: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS EXPLANATION TABLE

I. AESTHETICS		
a.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The project site is not located within or near any known scenic vista and adjacent to a freeway. Impacts are less than significant.
b.	NO IMPACT	The project site is in a developed urban area and not located on land or an area containing natural or structurally scenic resources. No impacts are anticipated.
c.	NO IMPACT	The subject site is within an urbanized area and there is a potential for a substantial degradation the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings. The potential for aesthetic significant impacts are non-existent and no impacts are anticipated.
d.	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT UNLESS MITIGATION INCORPORATED	The project proposes a source of light and glare and that could result in a potential negative impact if not mitigated. The use of construction materials with the latest lighting technology will fully address potential impacts and the referenced mitigation measures are recommended in order to reduce any potential impacts to the category to a less than significant level.
I-120. and I-130		
II. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES		
a.	NO IMPACT	The project site is located in a developed urban area, is not used for agricultural uses, and is zoned for manufacturing uses. There is no farmland or agricultural or forest uses on or in proximity to the site. No impact will occur.
b.	NO IMPACT	The project site is located in a developed urban area, is not used for industrial uses and is zoned for manufacturing uses. There is no farmland or agricultural or forest uses on or in proximity to the site. No impact will occur.
c.	NO IMPACT	The project site is located in a developed urban area, is not used for industrial uses and is zoned for manufacturing uses. There is no farmland or agricultural or forest uses on or in proximity to the site. No impact will occur.
d.	NO IMPACT	The project site is located in a developed urban area, is not used for industrial uses and is zoned for manufacturing uses. There is no farmland or agricultural or forest uses on or in proximity to the site. No impact will occur.

Impact?	Explanation	Mitigation Measures
e.	NO IMPACT	The project site is located in a developed urban area, is not used for commercial uses and is zoned for commercial uses. There is no farmland or agricultural or forest uses on or in proximity to the site. No impact will occur.
III. AIR QUALITY		
a.	NO IMPACT	The project will not conflict with or obstruct any air quality plan. The project will not contribute to a reduction in air quality by generating any additional trips to the site. As a result, this category is environmentally no impact.
b.	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT UNLESS MITIGATION INCORPORATED	The project could result in potential significant impacts related to air quality affects of the new project. The project has the potential to to affect air quality due to increased trips to the site and excavation work; however, the impacts would be fully mitigated with implementation of the proposed mitigation measures.
c.	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT UNLESS MITIGATION INCORPORATED	The project may increase pollutant concentrations. The referenced mitigation measures will address these potential impacts to less than significant level.
d.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The construction phase will be closely monitored by the applicant and various city departments and any affects (construction and operational activities) to the public are considered less than significant.
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES		
a.	NO IMPACT	The project site is within an urbanized area and does not contain any known candidate, sensitive, or special status species. No impact will result.
b.	NO IMPACT	The project site does not contain any riparian habitat or other identified sensitive natural communities. No impact will result.
c.	NO IMPACT	The project site does not contain any wetlands. No impact will result.

Impact?		Explanation	Mitigation Measures
d.	NO IMPACT	The project site is not within or near any locations that would affect the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or have any affect upon (established or migratory) native resident, wildlife corridors, or native wildlife nursery locations. No impact will result.	
e.	NO IMPACT	No protected trees or tree preservations policies/ordinances protecting biological resources are affected and no impacts to this category exist. No impacts will result.	
f.	NO IMPACT	The project site is not located in or near the area of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan or other approved habitat conservation plan. No impact will result.	
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES			
a.	NO IMPACT	At this time, the subject site does not contain any historical resources pursuant to §15064.5. No impacts are anticipated.	
b.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The project is not located on a site with any known archaeological resources pursuant to § 15064.5; however, the applicant has agreed to have a Tribal representative present during excavation activities. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant with Tribal Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures.	
c.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The project is not located on a site with any known paleontological resources, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries; however, the applicant has agreed to have a Tribal representative present during excavation activities. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant with Tribal Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures.	
VI. ENERGY			
a.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The projects will result in a minimal increase in the consumption or energy, but have no affects to being wasteful or inefficient use operations. The proposed uses will be new and state-of-the-art and are not anticipated to rise to a significant level. Therefore, impacts will be less than significant.	

Impact?	Explanation	Mitigation Measures
b. NO IMPACT	The proposed use will not conflict with any state or local plan associated with energy resources for both the development and proposed operations. No impact will result.	
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS		
a. LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The project will not result in any significant (directly or indirectly) cause of any potential or substantial adverse effects that include risks of loss, injury or even death. The proposed new supermarket, ancillary retail and detached retail drive-through operations construction will comply the latest in building standards and codes. Any potential impacts are considered less than significant.	
i. LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The site might be subject to strong ground shaking and the project has taken this possibility in account by incorporating seismic measures into the design of the project. The potential impacts are satisfactorily addressed by implementing current building codes reducing potential impacts a less than significant level.	
ii. LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The subject site is located in an area where seismic activity consisting of strong seismic ground shaking should be anticipated and planned accordingly. As such, the subject project is a being developed with a state-of-the-art buildings and impacts associated with this category are considered to be less than significant.	
iii. NO IMPACT	The subject site is not located within a liquefaction zone (Lynwood in general) and the proposed supermarket, ancillary retail and detached retail drive-through operations will be developed to offset any potential impacts that may be disclosed in the future. No impacts are anticipated. (refer to the attached "Local Hazard Mitigation Plan" last updated Dec of 2020)	
iv. NO IMPACT	The subject site is not upon land subject to landslides and no impacts are anticipated.	

	Impact?	Explanation	Mitigation Measures
b.	NO IMPACT	No soil erosion or loss topsoil will result. No impact will result.	
c.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The project site is not located in a liquefaction prone area. Impacts are considered to be less than significant.	
d.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The project site is not located in a area known to have expansive soils. Impacts are considered to be less than significant.	
e.	NO IMPACT	The project will not require service for water and sewer - no impacts will result.	
f.	NO IMPACT	The project will have affect (directly or indirectly) a paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. No impact will result.	

VIII. GREEN HOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

a.	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT UNLESS MITIGATION INCORPORATED	Presently, the City of Lynwood is developing methodologies and inventories for quantifying greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and evaluating various strategies and mitigation measures to determine the most effective course of action to meet the State goals as set forth under AB32. The State of California has required that GHG emissions be reduced to 1990 levels. The construction associated with the project is not expected to significantly increase the emission of GHG during construction and operation phases of the project. To further address any potential significant impacts that may result, mitigation measures are being proposed to further ensure this category does not rise to a level that would potentially negatively affect the environment. As a result, potential impacts will be less than significant.	VIII-10.
----	--	--	-----------------

	Impact?	Explanation	Mitigation Measures
b.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	Presently, the City of Lynwood is developing methodologies and inventories for quantifying greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and evaluating various strategies and mitigation measures to determine the most effective course of action to meet the State goals as set forth under AB32. The State of California has required that GHG emissions be reduced to 1990 levels. The construction associated with the project is not expected to significantly increase the emission of GHG during construction and operation phases of the project. To further address any potential significant impacts that may result, mitigation measures are being proposed to further ensure this category does not rise to a level that would potentially negatively affect the environment. As a result, potential impacts will be less than significant.	

IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

a.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	No hazardous materials are proposed to be routinely transported, used, or disposed of as a part of the project -- refer to attached the supplemental document.	
b.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The project site is not located a Methane Zone and any potential impacts to the category are considered to be less than significant -- refer to attached the supplemental document.	
c.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	Refer to attached the supplemental document describing potential impacts - mitigation measures have been described and recommended for adoption into the final approval to reduce any potential to a less than significant level	
d.	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT UNLESS MITIGATION INCORPORATED	Refer to attached the supplemental document describing potential impacts - mitigation measures have been described and recommended for adoption into the final approval to reduce any potential to a less than significant level	
e.	NO IMPACT	The project site is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of any public airport. No impact will result.	
f.	NO IMPACT	The project site is not located within two miles of any private airstrip. No impact will result.	
g.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The project will not impair the implementation of or interfere with an emergency response or evacuation plan. Construction plans will be reviewed by the	

	Impact?	Explanation	Mitigation Measures
		Building Division as well as the LA County Fire Department. The project will result in less than significant impacts.	
X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY			
a.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The proposed project is not anticipated to violate any water quality or waste discharge requirements. The project does not involve a process that would result in a point source discharge to a receiving water body nor is the project anticipated to create conditions, which may result in soil erosion, sediment runoff or nonpoint sources of contamination. Impacts will be less than significant.	
b.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The project is not anticipated to violate any water quality or waste discharge requirements. Potential impacts associated with this category will be less than significant.	
c.	NO IMPACT	While the existing drainage pattern of the site may change, it will not cause substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site, and the project will be required to comply with Lynwood Municipal Code requirements. No impact will result.	
i.	NO IMPACT	No substantial erosion or siltation is anticipated or will result. No impact will result.	
ii.	NO IMPACT	The site fully paved and no increased rate of surface runoff is anticipated. No impact will result.	
iii.	NO IMPACT	The proposed project is not anticipated to create or contribute to runoff water that would exceed the capacity of any existing or planned stormwater discharge systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. No impact will result.	

	Impact?	Explanation	Mitigation Measures
iv.	NO IMPACT	The existing drainage pattern of the site will not change. No impact will result.	
d.	NO IMPACT	The subject site is not within a 100 year flood zone. No impact will result.	
e.	NO IMPACT	The project does not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. No impact will result.	
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING			
a.	NO IMPACT	The project is in a location that is surrounded by compatible uses. It will not divide an established community. No impact will result.	
b.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The Lynwood Municipal Code requires a filing a review reviewed by the Planning Commission. This review will impose Mitigation Measures to fully address any project aspect that would otherwise conflict with the City of Lynwood Land Use and Planning guidelines and regulations.	
XII. MINERAL RESOURCES			
a.	NO IMPACT	No impacts are anticipated as the site is not located in a known area of mineral resources.	
b.	NO IMPACT	No impacts are anticipated as the site is not located in a known area of mineral resources.	
XIII. NOISE			
a.	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT UNLESS MITIGATION INCORPORATED	Exposure to high levels of noise may occur during the construction & operation phases of the project. The potential impacts will be reduced to less than significant level with the implementation of referenced mitigation measure.	XIII-20.

	Impact?	Explanation	Mitigation Measures
b.	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT UNLESS MITIGATION INCORPORATED	The project is may create significant groundbourne noise for both its construction & operational phases. These potential impacts will be reduced to a less than significant applying XIII-20.	XIII-20.
c.	NO IMPACT	The project is not located within the vicinity or within 2 miles of an airport or private airstrip. No impact will result.	
XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING			
a.	NO IMPACT	The project proposes a new supermarket, ancillary retail and a detached drive-through restaurant and no impacts will result relative to this category.	
b.	NO IMPACT	The project will not displace anyone which would thereby necessitate the construction of housing or any replacement housing. No impact will result.	
XV. PUBLIC SERVICES			
a.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The potential impacts to this overall category of less than significant (refer to the below categories).	
	Fire protection? - LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The Los Angeles County Fire Department will review the project and impose any necessary conditions to address potential fire impacts. The potential impacts are considered less than significant.	
	Police protection? - LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	Policing services will sufficiently provide for the needs of the new proposed operations and the potential impacts are less than significant.	
	Schools? - LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	No impacts to schools are anticipated.	
	Parks? - NO IMPACT	The project does not affect park or recreational uses. No impacts will result.	

	Impact?	Explanation	Mitigation Measures
	Other public facilities? - NO IMPACT	The project does not propose new development reaching a threshold likely to generate any significant demand for other types of public facilities. No impacts will result.	
XVI. RECREATION			
a.	NO IMPACT	The proposed project will not increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks. No impacts will result.	
b.	NO IMPACT	The proposed project does not include recreational facilities onsite. No impacts will result.	
XVII. TRANSPORTATION			
a.	NO IMPACT	The proposed project does not negatively affect programs, plans, resolutions or policies addressing the circulation system (including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities). No impact is anticipated.	
b.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	A traffic study was completed to analyze any potential impacts associated with ingress and egress, traffic trips and the proposed drive-through operation. The proposed project does not conflict or is inconsistent with any CEQA Guidelines delineated in SS 15063.2, Subdivision (b). The referenced traffic study has confirmed that any potential impacts associated with this category are considered less than significant.	
c.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The project is not expected to have any impacts related to hazards due to the project's design features and the like - any impacts are considered less than significant.	
d.	NO IMPACT	The project does not affect emergency access. No impacts will result.	
XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES			
i.	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT UNLESS MITIGATION INCORPORATED	The project site may lie upon a Tribal burial site or Native American settlement. The locals Tribes were notified and one responded. Mitigation Measures have been imposed to reduce impacts to less than significant.	XVIII

	Impact?	Explanation	Mitigation Measures
ii.	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT UNLESS MITIGATION INCORPORATED	The project site may lie upon a Tribal burial site or Native American settlement. The locals Tribes were notified and one responded. Mitigation Measures have been imposed to reduce impacts to less than significant.	XVIII
XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS			
a.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The project is well served by the City's existing infrastructure system and local utility providers and any impacts are considered less than significant.	
b.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	Water resources are not significantly impacted by the proposed supermarket, and other retail uses project. The potential impacts are considered less than significant.	

Impact?	Explanation	Mitigation Measures
---------	-------------	---------------------

c.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	Existing sewer/storm drain lines or potential maintenance problems will not result from the development of a new supermarket, ancillary retail and detached retail drive-through operations. any potential impacts related to this category are considered less than significant.	
d.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The project does not have a significant increase the amount of solid waste going to landfills and will not have a cumulative impact on the City's waste disposal beyond the capacity planned and anticipated by the City's General Plan for this site. Any impacts associated with this category are considered less than significant.	
e.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The project will not impact compliance with state, federal, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Any impacts associated with this category are considered less than significant.	

XX. WILDFIRE

a.	NO IMPACT	The project does not have the potential impairing any adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. No impact will result.	
b.	NO IMPACT	The new supermarket, ancillary retail and detached retail drive-through operations will consist of code-compliant construction and is not expected to be affected by slope, prevailing winds, and other factors or exacerbated by wildfire risks No impact will result.	
c.	NO IMPACT	The project will not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that would exacerbate fire risk or the in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment. No impact will result.	
d.	NO IMPACT	The project will not expose people or structures to significant risks that would include downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. No impact will result.	

Impact?		Explanation	Mitigation Measures
XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE			
a.	NO IMPACT	The proposed project does not have the potential to significantly degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of fish or wildlife species, or threaten to eliminate a plant animal community. The project is located in a developed, urbanized area, will not disrupt or hinder any known habitats, and is not a recognized cultural or historical resource. No impact will result.	
b.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The surrounding properties are not significantly impacted by the project with the implementation of the subject project's Mitigation Measures. Furthermore, there are no known current or future similar projects in the immediate vicinity that, in conjunction with this proposed project, would result in cumulatively significant environmental impacts. Any project impacts that are individually limited but could be cumulatively considerable do not rise to a level that is considered greater than a "less than significant" level.	
c.	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	The project as a whole will not rise to a level that would affect human beings to a level above a "less than significant" level.	

CITY OF LYNWOOD
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, PLANNING DIVISION
LYNWOOD CITY HALL

LYNWOOD, CALIFORNIA 90262
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY ACT

PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

LEAD CITY AGENCY

City of Lynwood

SPECIFIC PLAN OR SPECIAL DISTRICT

Long Beach Blvd. and Lynwood Transit

PROJECT TITLE

EA-2019-01

CASE NO.

CUP No. 2020-01, CUP No. 2019-01, TTM 2019-01 and SPR 2019-03

PROJECT LOCATION

11600 Long Beach Boulevard, Lynwood, CA 90262

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Conditional Use Permits, Tentative Parcel Map, and Site Plan Review to development, maintenance and operation of a new single-story, 38,479 square foot supermarket, 3,981 square foot attached retail space, and a detached 890 square foot drive-through café/restaurant. The project's required entitlement actions include a Conditional Use Permit No. 2019-01 requesting the approval of a full line of alcoholic beverages for off-site consumption in conjunction with the supermarket operations; Conditional Use Permit No. 2020-01 requesting the approval of a drive-through café/restaurant; Tentative Parcel Map No. 2019-01 (82613) proposing the merger of all on-site parcels and the re-subdivide into three (3) parcels of land (Parcel Nos. 1, 2 and 3); and Site Plan Review No. 2019-03 to review the design aspects of the proposed supermarket, attached retail space, and drive-through restaurant.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT IF OTHER THAN CITY AGENCY

Le Architecture (Kevin Lee)
801 S. Myrte Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

FINDING:

The City of Lynwood proposes to adopt an IS/MND for the above-referenced project. The IS/MND is based on the finding that the project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment. The reasons to support such a finding are documented in the Initial Study prepared by the City. (CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

SEE ATTACHED SHEET(S) FOR ANY MITIGATION MEASURES IMPOSED.

Any written comments received during the public review period are attached together with the response of the Lead City Agency. The project decision-maker may adopt the mitigated negative declaration, amend it, or require mitigation or the preparation of an EIR. Any changes made should be supported by substantial evidence in the record and appropriate findings made.

THE INITIAL STUDY PREPARED FOR THIS PROJECT IS ATTACHED.

NAME OF PERSON PREPARING THIS FORM

Alfredo Perez

TITLE

Planning Associate

TELEPHONE NUMBER

(310) 603-0220 x249

ADDRESS

11330 Bullis Road
Lynwood, CA 90262

SIGNATURE (Official)



DATE

08-13-2021

I-120. Aesthetics (Light)

- Environmental impacts to the adjacent public right-of-ways may result due to excessive illumination on the project site. However, the potential impacts will be mitigated to a less than significant level by the following measure:
- The supermarket, retail and proposed retail drive-through shall be designed and installed with light intensity as called out in the project's Photometric Plan.

I-130. Aesthetics (Glare)

- Environmental impacts to adjacent public right-of-ways may result from glare from the proposed project. However, the potential impacts will be mitigated to a less than significant level by the following measure:
- The exterior of the proposed structures shall be constructed of materials such as, but not limited to, high-performance and/or non-reflective materials to minimize glare and reflected heat.

III-10. Air Pollution (Demolition, Grading, and Construction Activities)

- All unpaved demolition and construction areas shall be wetted at least twice daily during excavation and construction, and temporary dust covers shall be used to reduce dust emissions and meet SCAQMD District Rule 403. Wetting could reduce fugitive dust by as much as 50 percent.
 - The construction area shall be kept sufficiently dampened to control dust caused by grading and hauling, and at all times provide reasonable control of dust caused by wind.
 - All clearing, earth moving, or excavation activities shall be discontinued during periods of high winds (i.e., greater than 15 mph), so as to prevent excessive amounts of dust.
 - All dirt/soil loads shall be secured by trimming, watering or other appropriate means to prevent spillage and dust.
 - All dirt/soil materials transported off-site shall be either sufficiently watered or securely covered to prevent excessive amount of dust.
- General contractors shall maintain and operate construction equipment so as to minimize exhaust emissions. Trucks having no current hauling activity shall not idle but be turned off.

VIII-10. Green House Gas Emissions

- The project will result in impacts resulting in increased green house gas emissions; however, the impact can be reduced to a less than significant level through compliance with the following measure(s):
- Only low- and non-VOC-containing paints, sealants, adhesives, and solvents shall be utilized in the construction of the project.

IX- Hazards and Hazardous Materials Mitigation Measures - refer to the attachment

- Refer to the attached Hazards and Hazardous Materials Potential Impacts Description and Mitigation Measures (found at the end of this document)

XIII-20. Increased Noise Levels (Demolition, Grading, and Construction Activities)

- The project shall comply with all applicable City of Lynwood Municipal Codes associated noise and any subsequent resolutions, which prohibit the emission or creation of noise beyond certain levels at adjacent uses unless technically infeasible.
Construction and demolition shall be restricted to the hours of 7:00 am to 6:00 pm Monday through Friday, and 8:00 am to 6:00 pm on Saturday.
Demolition and construction activities shall be scheduled so as to avoid operating several pieces of equipment simultaneously, which causes high noise levels.
The project contractor shall use power construction equipment with state-of-the-art noise shielding and muffling devices.

XVIII Tribal Cultural Resources (Mitigation Measures provided by the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kitz Nation

- MM TCR-1 Prior to the commencement of any ground disturbing activity at the project site, the project applicant shall retain a Native American Monitor approved by the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation – the tribe that consulted on this project pursuant to Assembly Bill A52 (the “Tribe” or the “Consulting Tribe”). A copy of the executed contract shall be submitted to the City of Lynwood Planning and Building Department prior to the issuance of any permit necessary to commence a ground-disturbing activity. The Tribal monitor will only be present on-site during the construction phases that involve ground-disturbing activities. Ground disturbing activities are defined by the Tribe as activities that may include, but are not limited to, pavement removal, potholing or auguring, grubbing, tree removals, boring, grading, excavation, drilling, and trenching, within the project area. The Tribal Monitor will complete daily monitoring logs that will provide descriptions of the day’s activities, including construction activities, locations, soil, and any cultural materials identified. The on-site monitoring shall end when all ground-disturbing activities on the Project Site are completed, or when the Tribal Representatives and Tribal Monitor have indicated that all upcoming ground-disturbing activities at the Project Site have little to no potential for impacting Tribal Cultural Resources. Upon discovery of any Tribal Cultural Resources, construction activities shall cease in the immediate vicinity of the find (not less than the surrounding 100 feet) until the find can be assessed. All Tribal Cultural Resources unearthed by project activities shall be evaluated by the qualified archaeologist and Tribal monitor approved by the Consulting Tribe. If the resources are Native American in origin, the Consulting Tribe will retain it/them in the form and/or manner the Tribe deems appropriate, for educational, cultural and/or historic purposes. If human remains and/or grave goods are discovered or recognized at the Project Site, all ground disturbance shall immediately cease, and the county coroner shall be notified per Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5. Human remains and grave/burial goods shall be treated alike per California Public Resources Code section 5097.98(d)(1) and (2). Work may continue on other parts of the Project Site while evaluation and, if necessary, mitigation takes place (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[f]). If a non-Native American resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to constitute a “historical resource” or “unique archaeological resource,” time allotment and funding sufficient to allow for implementation of avoidance measures, or appropriate mitigation, must be available. The treatment plan established for the resources shall be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f) for historical resources and PRC Sections 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If preservation in place is not feasible, treatment may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. Any historic archaeological material that is not Native American in origin shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or the Fowler Museum, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, it shall be offered to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.



City of Lynwood



Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP)

Last Updated: December 2020



This page is intentionally left blank.



RECORD OF REVIEWS AND REVISIONS

Revision #	Date	Sections Reviewed or Revisions Made	Entered by



This page is intentionally left blank.



CONTENTS

RECORD OF REVIEWS AND REVISIONS	iii
CONTENTS.....	v
SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning	1
1.2 Local Mitigation Planning Requirements.....	1
1.3 Hazard Mitigation Plan Description	2
1.4 Assembly Bill 2140.....	3
1.5 Grant Programs with Mitigation Plan Requirements	3
1.5.1 Stafford Act Grant Programs.....	3
1.5.2 National Flood Insurance Act Grant Programs	4
SECTION 2: PLANNING PROCESS	6
2.1 Plan History	6
2.2 Plan Purpose and Authority	7
2.3 Planning Process Description	7
2.4 Planning Team.....	8
2.4.1 Planning Team Activities.....	8
2.4.2 Other Jurisdictions Agency/Organizational Participation	9
2.5 Community Engagement.....	9
2.6 Incorporation into Other Planning Mechanisms	9
2.7 Review of Existing Plans, Reports, Technical Documents, and Data.....	10
SECTION 3: PLANNING AREA DESCRIPTION.....	12
3.1 Location.....	12
3.2 Geology.....	13
3.3 Climate	13
3.4 History	13
3.5 Government	14
3.6 Economy	14
3.7 Demographics	14
3.8 Land Use.....	15



SECTION 4: CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT AND HAZARD IDENTIFICATION.....	16
4.1 Existing Authorities, Policies, Programs, and Resources	16
4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities	17
4.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities.....	19
4.1.3 Financial Capabilities	20
4.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities	21
4.1.5 National Flood Insurance Program Participation.....	21
4.2 Hazard Identification	22
4.2.1 Hazard Identification and Screening	23
4.2.2 Disaster Proclamation History	24
4.2.3 Disaster Proclamation Process	24
4.2.4 Hazard Risk Rating	25
4.3 Hazard Identification and Risk Profiles	27
4.4 Hazard Characterization and Profiles	28
4.4.1 Climate Change	28
4.4.2 Dam Inundation	34
4.4.3 Drought	37
4.4.4 Earthquake and Seismic Hazards.....	42
4.4.5 Extreme Heat	48
4.4.6 Flood / Flash Flood	51
4.4.7 Pipeline Rupture/Hazardous Material	53
4.4.8 High Winds/Tornados.....	58
SECTION 5: RISK ASSESSMENT	62
5.1 Assets (Services & Facilities).....	62
5.2 Populations and Businesses at Risk.....	62
5.3 Identification of Critical Facilities and Assets	62
5.4 Land Use Trends.....	64
5.5 Cultural and Natural Resources Inventory	64
5.6 Risk Assessment and Potential Loss	64
5.7 Analysis of Potential Loss	67



SECTION 6: MITIGATION STRATEGY	69
6.1 Hazard Mitigation Statement.....	70
6.2 Hazard Mitigation Goals and Objectives	70
6.3 Mitigation Actions/Projects and Implementation Strategy	70
6.3.1 Previous Mitigation Actions/Projects Assessment	71
6.3.2 New Mitigation Actions.....	75
6.3.3 Mitigation Action Plan.....	79
SECTION 7: PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES	86
7.1 Monitoring and Evaluation.....	86
7.2 Plan Update	87
7.3 Continued Public Involvement.....	88
SECTION 8: PLAN APPROVAL AND ADOPTION	90
APPENDICES:	91
APPENDIX A – LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW TOOL	92
APPENDIX B – PLANNING PROCESS DOCUMENTATION.....	108
Project Kickoff Meeting:	109
Planning Meeting #1:	117
Planning Meeting #2:	125
Planning Meeting #3:	132
Planning Meeting #4:	144
APPENDIX C – PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT DOCUMENTATION.....	155
Social Media Campaign (Survey):	156
Survey on City Website:.....	159
Draft HMP for Public Review	180
APPENDIX D – MITIGATION ACTION PRIORITIZATION (STAPLEE)	187
APPENDIX E – ADOPTION INTO THE GENERAL PLAN SAFETY ELEMENT (RESOLUTION) ..	196
APPENDIX F – ACRONYMS.....	200



This page is intentionally left blank.



SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

The City of Lynwood (City) has prepared the 2020 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) in order to assess the natural caused risks to City so as to reduce the potential impact of the hazards by creating mitigation strategies. The 2020 HMP represents the City's commitment to create a safer, more resilient, community by taking actions to reduce risk and by committing resources to lessen the effects of hazards on the people and property of the City.

This plan complies with the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act (2000), Federal Register 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206, which modified the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act by adding a new section, 322 - Mitigation Planning. This law, as of November 1, 2004, requires local governments to develop and submit hazard mitigation plans as a condition of receiving Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and other mitigation project grants. The City's Emergency Preparedness Coordinator has coordinated preparation of the HMP in cooperation with other the City's departments, community stakeholders, partner jurisdictions, agencies and organizations, and members of the public.

This introduction to the HMP provides a brief description of hazard mitigation planning, local mitigation plan requirements, and an outline of the 2020 HMP. There is also an overview of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) programs and grants related to hazard mitigation.

1.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning

Hazard mitigation is any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards. In general, hazard mitigation is work done to minimize the impact of a hazard event before it occurs, with the goal of reducing losses from future disasters. 44 CFR § 201.1(b) describes the purpose of mitigation planning is for local governments to identify the hazards that impact them, to identify actions and activities to reduce losses from those hazards, and to establish a coordinated process to implement the plan, taking advantage of a wide range of resources. For the City, hazard mitigation planning is a process in which the City will:

- Identify and profile hazards that affect the local area;
- Analyze the population and facilities at risk from those hazards;
- Develop a mitigation strategy and actions to lessen or reduce the impact of the profiled hazards;
- Implement the strategy and actions that may involve planning, policy changes, programs, projects, and other activities.

The City's implementation of mitigation actions, which may be short-term or long-term strategies, is the primary objective of the planning process. This type of planning will supplement the City's comprehensive planning and emergency management programs.

1.2 Local Mitigation Planning Requirements

Hazard mitigation planning is governed by the Stafford Act, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000), and by federal regulations implementing the Stafford Act. DMA 2000 revised the Stafford Act to require state, local, and tribal governments to develop and submit to FEMA a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying the natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities of the jurisdiction. Plan approval by FEMA is a prerequisite to receiving federal hazard mitigation grant funds. (See 42 USC § 5165(a).)



To implement the mitigation planning requirements of the Stafford Act, FEMA promulgated 44 CFR Part 201, the federal regulations governing the planning process, plan content, and the process for obtaining approval of the plan from FEMA. The planning requirements set forth in the CFR are identified throughout this plan mirroring the order of the FEMA Regulation Checklist in the Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool.

FEMA has produced a *Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool*, which has been tailored by Region IX as an appendix to the *Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (2013)*, to demonstrate how the mitigation plan meets the regulation in 44 CFR § 201.6 and offers State and FEMA Mitigation Planners an opportunity to provide feedback to the jurisdiction. The Plan Review Tool has a regulation checklist that provides a summary of FEMA's evaluation of whether the plan has addressed all requirements. Local planners can also use the checklist prior to submitting the plan for approval to ensure they have addressed all the requirements. The Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool Regulation Checklist is provided in **Appendix A** of this document.

1.3 Hazard Mitigation Plan Description

The 2020 HMP consists of the sections and appendices described in **Table 1-1**.

Table 1-1: Plan Sections, Appendices, and Descriptions

Section	Description
Section 1: Plan Introduction	Includes an introduction to hazard mitigation planning, lists the HMP planning requirements, provides a description of the plan, and discusses grants related to hazard mitigation.
Section 2: Planning Process	Describes the planning process for the 2020 HMP, including an overview of how the HMP was prepared, identification of the HMP planning team, involvement of outside agencies and communities, the inclusion of related plans, reports and information, and stakeholder and public outreach activities.
Section 3: Community Description	Includes a description of the natural and built out state of the City, including climate, geography, demographics and economic conditions.
Section 4: Capability Assessment	Identifies and evaluates the resources available for hazard mitigation within the City.
Section 5: Risk Assessment	Provides a list of the hazards identified in the 2020 HMP, a profile of each hazard and hazard summary, and a risk assessment of the planning area.
Section 6: Mitigation Strategy	Identifies and evaluates the current, ongoing, and completed mitigation projects and programs in the City and lists mitigation strategies for reducing potential losses.
Section 7: Plan Maintenance Procedures	Describes procedures for updating the HMP to keep it current and for continued public engagement in the planning process.
Section 8: Adoption Resolution	Includes documentation of CalOES and FEMA process, and adoption of the HMP by the City Council.
Appendix A	Contains the FEMA <i>Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool</i> , which documents the City's compliance with the local hazard mitigation plan requirements of 44 CFR Part 201.
Appendix B	Contains documentation of the planning process for the planning team, including meetings, presentations, emails, etc.
Appendix C	Contains documentation of the planning process including meetings, presentations held for the stakeholders and public, and other stakeholder/public outreach efforts.



Section	Description
Appendix D	Contains the mitigation activity prioritization plan.
Appendix E	Adoption into the City General Plan Safety Element (Resolution).
Appendix F	Lists acronyms and abbreviations used in the 2020 HMP.

1.4 Assembly Bill 2140

The California Disaster Assistance Act limits the state share for any eligible project to no more than 75% of total state eligible costs, except that the state share shall be up to 100% of total state eligible costs connected with certain events. AB 2140 prohibits the state share for any eligible project from exceeding 75% of total state eligible costs unless the local agency is located within a city, county, or city and county that has adopted a local hazard mitigation plan in accordance with the federal DMA 2000 as part of the safety element of its general plan, in which case the Legislature may provide for a state share of local costs that exceeds 75% of total state eligible costs.

The California Government Code, Sections 8685.9 and 65302.6, allow for the State Legislature to provide for a state share of local costs that exceeds 75% of total state eligible costs where the local agency is located within a city, county, or city and county that has adopted a local hazard mitigation plan in accordance with the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-390) as part of the safety element of its general plan adopted pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 65302.

By incorporating the HMP by reference into the Public Safety Element of the General Plan, the City will be considered eligible for the increased State share of public assistance reimbursement for disaster recovery projects.

The adoption of the HMP by reference into the Public Safety Element of the General Plan, will allow the City to be eligible for additional disaster recovery funding from the State of California. The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan has been incorporated into the City of Lynwood General Plan Safety Element document, implementation plans, background studies, and is referenced in the City Council Resolution 2021-019 adopted on February 16, 2021 as attached in **Appendix E**.

1.5 Grant Programs with Mitigation Plan Requirements

Currently, five (5) FEMA grant programs provide funding to local entities that have a FEMA- approved local mitigation plan meeting federal hazard mitigation plan requirements. Two (2) of the grant programs are authorized under the Stafford Act. The remaining three (3) programs are authorized under the National Flood Insurance Act and the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act.

1.5.1 Stafford Act Grant Programs

Funding is provided to state, local, and tribal governments that have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan through the following programs.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

The HMGP provides grants to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after declaration of a major disaster. The purpose of the HMGP is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters, and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster. To qualify for HMGP funding, projects must provide a long-term solution to a problem, and the project's potential savings must exceed the cost of implementing the project.



HMGP Funds may be used to protect either public or private property, or to purchase property that has been subjected to, or is in danger of, repetitive damage. The amount of funding available for the HMGP under a particular disaster declaration is limited. Under the program, the federal government may provide a state or tribe with up to 20% of the total disaster grants awarded by FEMA and may provide up to 75% of the cost of projects approved under the program.

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program

The PDM provides funds to state, local, and tribal entities for hazard mitigation planning and mitigation projects before a disaster event. PDM grants are awarded on a nationally competitive basis. The cost benefit of a PDM project must be more than the cost of implementing the project. Funds may be used to protect either public or private property or to purchase property that has been subjected to repetitive damage. In April of 2014, FEMA announced \$112 million in funding available through two (2) Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant programs: Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) and Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM). Congress originally appropriated \$23 million for PDM grants but increased the allotment to \$63 million. The Federal government provides up to 75% of the cost of projects approved under the program.

1.5.2 National Flood Insurance Act Grant Programs

Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program

The goal of the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant Program is to reduce or eliminate flood insurance claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). This program places emphasis on mitigating repetitive loss (RL) properties. The primary source of funding for the FMA program is the National Flood Insurance Fund. Grant funding is available for planning, project, and technical assistance. Project grants are awarded to local entities to apply mitigation measures to reduce flood losses to properties insured under the NFIP. In FY 2020, FMA was funded at \$160 million. The cost-share for this grant is 75% federal and 25% nonfederal.

If a community adopts and enforces a floodplain management ordinance to reduce future flood risk to new construction in floodplains, the Federal Government will make flood insurance available within the community as a financial protection against flood losses. This insurance is designed to provide an insurance alternative to disaster assistance to reduce the escalating costs of repairing damage to buildings and their contents caused by floods. **Table 1-2** summarizes the City's participation in the program:

Table 1-2: NFIP Participation

CID	Community Name	County	Init. Flood Hazard Base Map Identified	Init. Flood Insurance Rate Map Identified	Curr. Eff. Map Date	Re.-Emer. Date	Tribal
060635#	Lynwood, City of	Los Angeles	06/28/1974	04/15/1980	09/26/2008	04/15/1980	No

Repetitive Flood Claims Program

The Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) Program provides funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to residential and non-residential structures insured under the NFIP. Structures considered for mitigation must have had one or more claim payments for flood damages.

There were no properties identified as having repetitive losses from flood damage. However, two (2) recommendations mitigating flood hazards were identified in the "Mitigation Action Identification" table.



Specifically, the following actions are designed to address the potential repetitive loss properties and flooding within the City from sewer system failures.

Continue to develop and execute the City's Storm Emergency Response Plan when known storm events are forecast.



SECTION 2: PLANNING PROCESS

The requirements for documentation of the HMP planning process are described below. This section summarizes the planning area's hazard mitigation planning efforts in 2020. In addition, the section describes public and stakeholder outreach efforts as part of the HMP planning process. The section also summarizes the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, and reports used to develop the HMP.

Documentation of the 2020 HMP planning process for the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team is provided in **Appendix B**, and documentation of the planning process for the Public and Stakeholders is found in **Appendix C**. These appendices document the planning meetings and outreach, and include meeting agendas, presentation, materials and other documentation used to conduct the planning process.

FEMA REGULATION CHECKLIST: PLANNING PROCESS

Documentation of the Planning Process

44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1): The plan shall include documentation of the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.

Elements

A1. Does the Plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1).

A2. Does the Plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as other interests to be involved in the planning process? 44 CFR 201.6(b)(2)

A3. Does the Plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage?

44 CFR 201.6(b)(1) and 201.6(c)(1)

A4. Does the Plan document the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? 44 CFR 201.6(b)(3)

Source: FEMA, *Local Mitigation Planning Handbook Review Tool*, March 2013.

The planning process began with the City establishing the planning area and inviting stakeholder within the planning area to participate in the process. In addition, the City identified the financial and technical resources required to update the HMP. Once all the City Departments' financial and technical resources were identified, the City established the planning team and created a schedule for the process.

2.1 Plan History

The 2020 LHMP is an update to the 2004 Plan which was last updated in 2008.



2.2 Plan Purpose and Authority

The purpose of the Plan is to identify natural hazards that impact the City, assess the vulnerability and risk posed by those hazards to community-wide human and structural assets, develop strategies for mitigation of those identified hazards, present future maintenance procedures for the plan, and document the planning process. The Plan is prepared in compliance with DMA 2000 requirements and represents an update of the 2008 Plan listed in **Section 2.1**.

The City is a General Law City. As such, it is empowered to formally plan and adopt the Plan.

Funding for the development of the Plan was provided by a FEMA Section 404 Hazard Mitigation Grant acquired as a subgrantee through Cal OES. Constant & Associates was retained by the City to provide consulting services in guiding the planning process and Plan development.

2.3 Planning Process Description

The City has prepared the 2020 HMP in order to assess the natural, technological, and human-caused risks to the City and to reduce the potential impact of the hazards by creating mitigation strategies. The 2020 HMP represents the City's commitment to create a safer, more resilient community by taking actions to reduce risk and by committing resources to lessen the effects of hazards on the people and property of the City. The resources and information within the HMP are intended to:

- Identify and evaluate the risks and vulnerabilities to various hazards;
- Assist in the integration of mitigation goals and objectives with other local plans;
- Identify existing mitigation activities and prioritize future projects;
- Meet the requirements of federal mitigation programs;
- Lay the foundation for future HMP updates and regular HMP maintenance;
- Establish a basis for coordination and collaboration among agencies and the public

In addition, the HMP is designed to ensure the long-term values of the community are not compromised in the course of preparing for, responding to or recovering from natural and manmade hazards. The process of updating the hazard mitigation plan included four (4) broad tasks:

1. **Assess risks:** The City's General Plan was reviewed to assure that the hazards identified reflected the best-available assessment of the natural or human-caused risks to the City. A summary of recent events was also compiled to identify any new hazards are present and whether an increase in the frequency or severity of hazards occurred since the 2014 HMP. Other multi-hazard mitigation plans that have been approved by FEMA for neighboring jurisdictions were also reviewed.
2. **Organize resources:** Current resources available for hazard mitigation activities within the city were identified to understand the City and community's collective capabilities to prepare for, respond to, and recover from events. Resources identified includes plans and programs, technical, fiscal, administrative and political, and education and outreach capabilities.
3. **Develop mitigation strategies:** Current hazard mitigation activities (or the lack thereof) were identified and evaluated by the planning team. The evaluation of current activities allowed those activities to be reviewed in relation to the City's hazard risk assessment, which in turn, identified those hazards that required additional or initial mitigation activities. Mitigation options for each hazard were then identified, analyzed, and prioritized. These options or alternatives became the core of the City's action plan.



4. **Implement the and monitor progress:** The HMP will be integrated with City's existing emergency response plans and planning mechanisms, including the Public Safety Element of the General Plan. Emergency preparedness operations will be guided by the HMP, which can also guide and support asset management on project prioritization during the five-year plan period. Additionally, the HMP will inform capital improvement programs and project planning.

2.4 Planning Team

In August 2020, the City formed a hazard mitigation planning team tasked with assisting in the update to the HMP. The team was led by the City's Emergency Services Coordinator and Public Works Director who are responsible for managing the update to the HMP. The hazard mitigation planning team was comprised of staff from various City departments and included the staff/departments contained in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1: Planning Team

Department or Agency	Member Name	Key Role
City of Lynwood, Human Resources Department	Sara Nazir	Risk & Safety Manager
LA County Sheriff's Department	Sgt. Jose Ovalle	Sergeant
LA County Fire Department	Chief Eleni Pappas	Fire Chief
LA County Fire Department	William Gamble	Battalion Chief
City of Lynwood, Community Development	Michelle Ramirez	Director of Community Development
City of Lynwood	Jose Trejo	Deputy Director of Recreation & Community Services
City of Lynwood	Mark Flores	Director of Recreation & Community Services
City of Lynwood	Shanell Shipe	Assistant to the City Manager
City of Lynwood, Finance Department	Delania Whitaker	Senior Management Analyst
City of Lynwood, Public Works	Jennifer Hernandez	Assistant Administrative Analyst
City of Lynwood, Public Works	Tom Fimbres	Administrative Assistant

2.4.1 Planning Team Activities

Four (4) meetings were held with the planning team: Representatives from the City of Lynwood shared the responsibility of chairing the planning team. The Risk and Safety Office also copied documents for review and sent out meeting notices. A full description of planning team activities with documentation is contained in **Appendix B**.

Table 2-2: Planning Activities

Date	Activity	Purpose
1/30/2020	Project Kickoff Meeting	Initiate project, form planning team, describe planning process.
2/27/2020	Planning Team Meeting #1	Review and select hazards. Analyze risks.
4/15/2020	Planning Team Meeting #2	Review capabilities and determine potential losses.
5/28/2020	Planning Team Meeting #3	Review previous mitigation activities. Develop mitigation goals and strategies.
7/16/2020	Planning Team Meeting #4	Review and select mitigation activities. Review final inputs to complete the plan. Discuss review and adoption process.



2.4.2 Other Jurisdictions Agency/Organizational Participation

Neighboring jurisdictions and partner organizations were invited to participate in the planning process.

The screenshot below contains the email sent to the Planning Team, neighboring jurisdictions and other organizations. **Table 2-3** contains the invitees' jurisdictions and positions for the neighboring cities invited.

Table 2-3: Neighboring Jurisdiction Invitations

City/County	Name	Title
Los Angeles County, Office of Emergency Management	Emily Montanez	Program Specialist IV, CEO
City of Downey, Fire Administration Division	Mark Gillaspie	Fire Chief
City of Paramount, Department of Public Safety	Adriana Lopez	Public Safety Director
City of Compton, Fire Department	Ronerick Simpson	Fire Chief
City of South Gate, Police Department	Sergio Camacho	Lieutenant

2.5 Community Engagement

Once the planning process commenced, the City provided public notification through its website, and Facebook and Twitter accounts. Additionally, the City conducted an online survey to solicit input on the hazards that the communities face and the types of mitigation activities the City should undertake. The draft HMP was placed on the City website for public review and comment. Finally, notification of the draft HMP review and adoption by the City Council was advertised as required by the Brown Act.

The public survey input from the thirty-four (34) responders was used to select hazards and rank their affects. Earthquakes and severe storms were ranked as the two (2) top hazards. This input was also used to inform the Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) contained in **Table 4.8**. Finally, survey input was used to select mitigation actions. Input from posting the draft HMP was used to refine the Plan and prepared it for submission for review. **Appendix C** provides documentation of community outreach efforts and public participation.

On October 5, 2020 through October 15, 2020, the City posted a link to the draft HMP on its website and invited public review and comment. Appendix C contains screen shots of the website.

2.6 Incorporation into Other Planning Mechanisms

The HMP planning process provided the City with an opportunity to review and expand on policies contained in the general plan. The City views the general plan and the hazard mitigation plan as complementary documents that work together to reduce risk exposure to the residents of Lynwood. Many of the ongoing recommendations identified in the HMP are programs recommended in the City General Plan Safety Element.

Per California Assembly Bill 2140, the City intends on adopting the hazard mitigation plan in accordance with the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 as part of the safety element of the general plan, adopted pursuant to Section 65302 (g) of the California Government Code. Additional planning mechanisms and processes that the City will incorporate hazard mitigation hazards and risks, plan recommendations, and mitigation actions into include the following documents:



- City Emergency Operations Plan
- Stormwater Management Program (Local wastewater companies)
- General Plan
- Vulnerability Assessment (Climate Adaptation Plan)

Incorporation of action items and processes from the 2020 HMP into various planning documents will be completed as other plans are updated, and when new plans are developed. These efforts may coincide with the Plan Maintenance Method and Schedule activities listed in **Section 7**. Additional action items may be implemented through the creation of new public educational programs, continued interagency coordination, and public input and participation.

2.7 Review of Existing Plans, Reports, Technical Documents, and Data

The review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information (44 CFR §201.6(b)(3)) has been completed, as required by the federal regulations. During the planning process, members of the planning team reviewed and incorporated information from several existing plans, studies, and reports into the 2020 HMP.

Table 2-4: Reference Documents

Referenced Document or Technical Source	Resource Type	Description of Reference and its Use
City of Lynwood General Plan	Comprehensive Plan	Source for history, demographic and development trend data for the unincorporated county.
Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Response Plan	Comprehensive Plan	All hazards emergency response plan.
California Climate Change Center (2006). Our Changing Climate: Assessing the Risks to California. A Summary Report from the California Climate Change Center http://meteora.ucsd.edu/cap/pdffiles/CA_climate_Scenarios.pdf	Technical and Planning Resource	Describes monitoring, analysis, and modeling of climate as well as efforts designed to reduce emissions.
2016 California Building Code of Regulation	Technical and Planning Resource	Sets Statewide building code regulations.
2016 California Fire Code	Technical and Planning Resource	Sets Statewide Fire Code Regulations.
California Building Energy Efficient Standard	Technical and Planning Resource	Designed to reduce wasteful and unnecessary energy consumption in newly constructed and existing buildings.



Referenced Document or Technical Source	Resource Type	Description of Reference and its Use
California Climate Change Center, (2012). Our Changing Climate 2012: Vulnerability & Adaptation to the Increasing Risks from Climate Change in California. A Summary Report on the Third Assessment from the California Climate Change Center http://www.energy.ca.gov/2012publications/CEC-500-2012-007/CEC-500-2012-007.pdf	Technical and Planning Resource	Describes monitoring, analysis, and modeling of climate as well as efforts designed to reduce emissions.
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services http://myhazards.caloes.ca.gov/	Technical and Planning Resource	Provides a tool for the general public to discover hazards in their area (earthquake, flood, fire, and tsunami) and learn steps to reduce personal risk.
California Department of Conservation https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/geo/hazards	Technical and Planning Resource	Identifies significant geologic hazards exist or are likely to exist so that informed land use and emergency response planning decisions can be made.
Federal Emergency Management Agency	Technical and Planning Resource	Resource for HMP guidance (How-To series), floodplain and flooding related NFIP data (mapping, repetitive loss, NFIP statistics), and historic hazard incidents. Used in the risk assessment and mitigation strategy.
HAZUS-MH	Technical Resource	Based data sets within the program were used in the vulnerability analysis.
National Centers for Environmental Information https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/data-access	Technical Resource	Online resource for weather related data and historic hazard event data; used in the risk assessment.
National Integrated Drought Information System (2020) https://www.drought.gov/drought/	Technical Resource	Source for drought related projections and conditions; used in the risk assessment.
National Inventory of Dams (2018) https://www.fema.gov/2018-national-inventory-dams	Technical Resource	Database used in the dam failure hazard profiling; used in the risk assessment.
National Weather Service https://www.weather.gov/	Technical Resource	Source for hazard information, data sets, and historic event records; used in the risk assessment.
United States Geological Survey. (2018). Earthquake Hazards Program. Retrieved from https://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/hazmaps/conterminous/	Technical Data	Source for geological hazard data and incident data; used in the risk assessment.
Western Regional Climate Center https://wrcc.dri.edu/	Website Data	Online resource for climate data used in climate discussion.



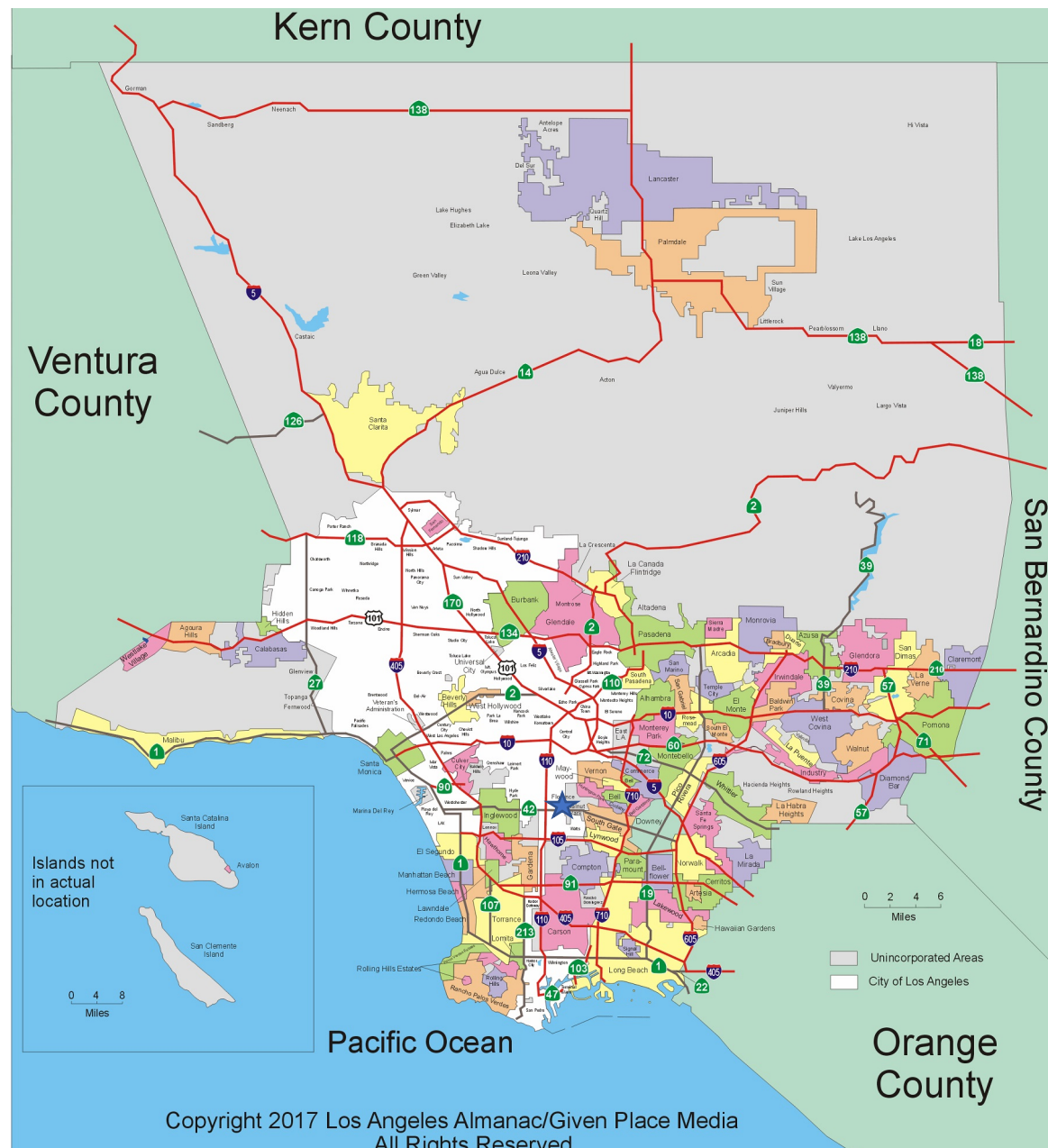
SECTION 3: PLANNING AREA DESCRIPTION

This section describes the geographic characteristics of the City.

3.1 Location

The City has an area of 4.84 square miles, and is situated in south, central Los Angeles County. The City center is located at 33°55'29"N 118°12'7"W. Lynwood is bounded by the City of Southgate to the north and east, the Cities of Compton and Paramount to the south and unincorporated Los Angeles County to the west. It is bordered by unincorporated Los Angeles County to the west and northwest. A location map is provided in **Figure 3.1**.

Figure 3.1: County of Los Angeles Map



Copyright 2017 Los Angeles Almanac/Given Place Media
All Rights Reserved



3.2 Geology

The City is situated within the Los Angeles Basin Geomorphic Province of Southern California. The Central Block of the Los Angeles Basin is bounded, by the Whittier Fault to the east, the Santa Ana Mountains of the Peninsular Ranges Province to the southeast, the Newport-Inglewood Fault to the west and the Santa Monica Fault to the north. Nearby active faults include the Inglewood-Newport Fault approximately four (4) miles to the southwest, the Palos Verdes Fault twelve (12) miles to the southwest and the Whittier Fault twelve (12) miles northeast of the City.

The City is within the alluvial plain of the San Gabriel River, which is comprised primarily of rocks, sand, and soil from the mountains to the north. Lynwood is characterized by level topography with slopes of less than 5%. Ground elevations are approximately 100 feet above sea level to the north and slope south to eighty-five (85) feet above sea level.

3.3 Climate

The Los Angeles metropolitan area has a hot-summer Mediterranean climate (Köppen Csa)¹, with hot, dry summers, and cooler wetter winters. The City experiences significant seasonal variation in monthly rainfall. While the dry-summer and wet-winter pattern characterizes the City's, annual precipitation annually lower than in many Mediterranean climates.

The summer dry season normally runs from June through October, when clear skies, hot temperatures, and very little change in sensible weather. Average high temperatures are in the 80's °F with overnight lows in the lower 60s °F. During this season, there is essentially no rainfall. Both July and August average less than 0.1 of an inch of monthly precipitation. Rainfall can occur in the summer from westward-straying monsoon thunderstorms, but this is unusual. Less common is rain from remnants of dissipating eastern Pacific hurricanes.

The winter wet season normally lasts from November through early May. The average highs range from the upper 60's F to 70°F with cooler overnight lows in the upper 40's and lower 50's °F. While there is an increase in rainfall during winter months, winter days are frequently sunny with mild temperatures. The greatest amount of rain falls during the thirty-one (31) days centered around February 18th, with an average total accumulation of 3.2 inches. Because the rainy season begins in late fall and ends in early to mid-spring, precipitation is measured using the water year instead of the calendar year, to give an accurate picture of each rainy season's precipitation amounts. Each water year begins October 1st and ends the following September 30th.

3.4 History

Lynwood's birthplace was the then Rancho San Antonio. A future mayor of Los Angeles, Don Antonio Lugo, acquired this area in 1810. After being deeded and passed around over the years, the property ultimately was acquired by C. H. Sessions in 1902, who established a dairy and creamery. He named the area after his wife, Miss Lynne Wood.

As an inducement to sell lots, the Lynwood Improvement Co. built several factories and promised work to those who bought property. There was a furniture factory, an overall factory, a glove factory and a leather factory. By 1908, the town included a grocery store and an all-purpose community building

¹ Köppen, W., 1884: The thermal zones of the Earth according to the duration of hot, moderate and cold periods and of the impact of heat on the organic world



housing a church and schoolhouse. Small wood frame homes sprang up on plots of land improved with chicken coops and gardens.

By 1961 Lynwood was deemed an “All-American City,” where thousands of WWII vets and their families could call home. Affordable housing, nearby factory jobs, and big-name stores made Lynwood seem like the ideal place for blue-collar workers to achieve their slice of the American Dream. Lynwood was a pretty typical Los Angeles central city suburb model.

The construction of the Century Freeway (I-105) served to completely transform Lynwood socially, economically, and geographically. The I-105, completed in 1993, marks California’s last completely new freeway as well as the nation’s most expensive road at \$2.2 billion. The freeway, meant to symbolize progress for LA County as a whole, divided the City of Lynwood in two, demolishing homes, crippling property values, and scaring away business.

3.5 Government

The City is a general law city with a Council/Manager form of government. Lynwood has an elected city council composed of a mayor elected every four (4) years and four (4) city council members elected on staggering four-year terms. The City government has the following departments:

- City Clerk
- City Manager
- City Treasurer
- Community Development
- Finance and Administrative Services
- Human Resources & Risk Management
- Information Technology
- Public Works
- Recreation and Community Services

3.6 Economy

The economy of City employs 28,800 people. The largest industries in are manufacturing (5,147 people), retail trade (3,595 people), and health care and social assistance (2,784 people). The highest paying industries are utilities (\$88,125/year), public administration (\$37,574/year), and finance & Insurance (\$36,204/year). The median household income is \$45,839. Males have an average income that is 1.26 times higher than the average income of females, which is \$57,252.

3.7 Demographics

The 2010 United States Census reported that Lynwood had a population of 69,772. The 2020 estimated population was 71,269. Population density was 14,145 people per square mile. The City’s demographic data below is from the United States Census Bureau 2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles:

Table 3-1: City of Lynwood Demographic Data

Census Category	Number	Percentage
Hispanic or Latino	62,168	87.5%
White	1,678	2.4%
Black/African American	5,901	8.3%



Census Category	Number	Percentage
American Indian	247	0.3%
Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	278	0.4%
Asian	513	0.7%
Other	237	0.33%
Total	71,022	100%

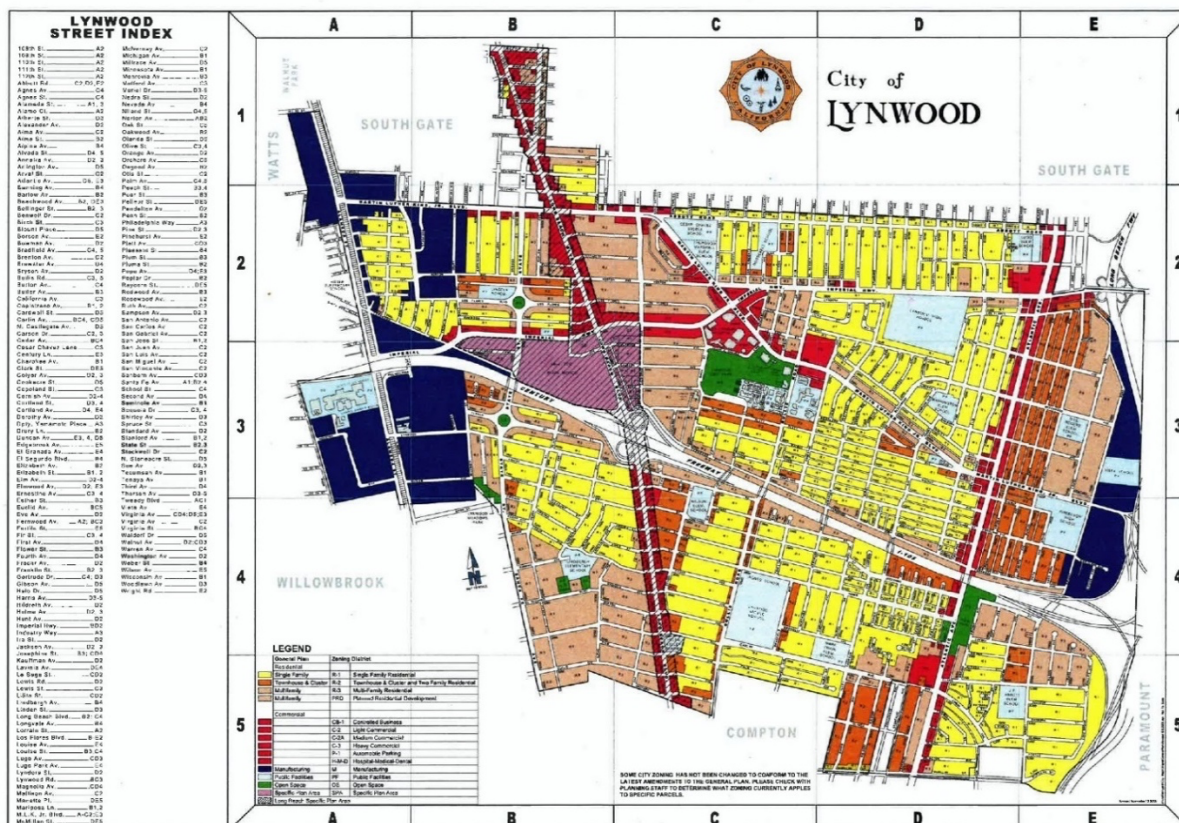
The median age in the City is twenty-nine (29) years old. For residents fifteen (15) and older, the marriage rate is 45%. For families in the City, 58% have children eighteen (18) years of younger. Spanish speakers represent 82% of the population. Households where a language, other than English is spoken, are 84.5%. Foreign born individuals comprise 39% of the residents.

There were 15,333 households with an average family size of 4.46. High school graduates were 54.2% of the City population eighteen (18) years and older. The annual median income is \$45,839 with 22.7% below the national poverty level. The owner-occupied housing rate is 42.4%.

3.8 Land Use

The City is completely developed with the remaining vacant land limited to smaller, scattered parcels. The City contains a mix of residential and multifamily housing types and densities, strip commercial along the major arterials, retail centers, public facilities, and industrial uses near the airport and in the southwest portion of the City. Changes in the demographic characteristics have resulted in a demand for more housing while at the same time, the population has remained relatively constant. **Figure 3.2** provides a description of the zoning in the City.

Figure 3.2: City of Lynwood Zoning





SECTION 4: CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT AND HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

The federal regulations require local mitigation plans to identify goals for reducing long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards in the planning area (Section 201.6(c)(3)(i)).

FEMA REGULATION CHECKLIST: CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3): – The plan must include mitigation strategies based on the jurisdiction's "existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools."

Elements

C1. Does the plan document the jurisdiction's existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3).

C2. Does the Plan address the jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii).

Source: FEMA, *Local Mitigation Planning Handbook Review Tool*, March 2013.

A hazard mitigation plan's primary focus is the mitigation strategy. It represents the efforts selected by the City to reduce or prevent losses resulting from the hazards identified in the risk assessment. The strategy includes mitigation actions and projects to address the risk and vulnerabilities discovered in the risk assessment. The mitigation strategy consists of the following steps:

- Identify and profile hazards and risk within the City;
- Identify projects and activities that can prevent or mitigate damage and injury to the population and buildings;
- Develop a mitigation strategy to implement the mitigation actions;
- Develop an action plan to prioritize, implement, and administer the mitigation actions;
- Implement the HMP mitigation action plan

A capability assessment was conducted of City's authorities, policies, programs, and resources. From the assessment, goals and mitigation actions were developed. The planning team also developed a plan to prioritize, implement, and administer the mitigation actions to reduce risk to existing buildings and new development. This section also includes information regarding Lynwood's implementation of and continued participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

4.1 Existing Authorities, Policies, Programs, and Resources

An assessment of the City's capabilities that contribute to the reduction of long-term vulnerabilities to hazards. The capabilities include authorities and policies, such as legal and regulatory resources, staff,



and fiscal resources, e.g., technical personnel such as planners/engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices, engineers trained in construction practices related to building and infrastructure, planners and engineers with an understanding of natural or human-caused hazards, floodplain managers, surveyors, personnel with GIS skills, and staff with expertise of the hazards in the City. The planning team also considered ways to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs with the goal of integrating hazard mitigation into the day-to-day activities and programs of the City.

Tables 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, and 4-4 summarize the existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources to implement mitigation actions and projects.

4.1.1 Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

These include local ordinances, policies and laws to manage growth and development. Examples include land use plans, capital improvement plans, transportation plans, emergency preparedness and response plans, building codes and zoning ordinances. The City will adopt the approved 2020 LHMP into the Safety Element of the City's General Plan for AB 2140 compliance.

Table 4-1: Local Legal and Regulatory Capabilities

Regulatory Tools (ordinances, plans, codes)	Hazards Addressed	Description	Updated Since 2014
Building Code and Fire Code	All	Provides guidance that complies with the International Building Code, International Fire Code, both recognized for their ability to mitigate hazards. Expansion and Improvement: Building and Fire Codes will be reviewed based on developing trends in identified hazards and mitigation measures that can make them more effective at preventing losses.	2019
Zoning Code	All	The Zoning Code is the main tool to implement the City's General Plan. It sets land use regulations and the zoning map for the City. Mitigation actions outlined in this plan can be adopted in the form of land use/development regulations. Expansion and Improvement: The Zoning Code will be reviewed based on developing trends in identified hazards and measures to mitigate their impact. Zoning Code will consider climate change and methods to address it by land use policies.	2005
General Plan or Specific Plans	Earthquake, Flood, Hazardous Material, Severe Wind	Provides a future vision, policies, and proposed actions to guide residents, decision-makers, staff members, project developers, and businesses in City. The General Plan is a guide to evaluate projects, structure City programs, and decide whether to	General Plan – 2003 Long Beach Boulevard



Regulatory Tools (ordinances, plans, codes)	Hazards Addressed	Description	Updated Since 2014
		<p>pursue new opportunities. City officials will use the Plan as the basis for decision-making and to guide the development of new policies, ordinances, programs, initiatives and capital expenditures.</p> <p>Expansion and Improvement: The LHMP will be informed by reference into the Public Safety Element of the General Plan.</p>	Specific Plan – 2006 Lynwood Transit Area Specific Plan
Site Plan Review Requirements	All	<p>Site Plan Review is an administrative review procedure for certain proposed developments which are considered likely to significantly impact important ecosystems, agricultural lands, surrounding land uses and neighborhoods, and infrastructure needs and demands, and which may be unsafe due to natural hazards.</p> <p>Expansion and Improvement: Site Plan Review Requirements will include consideration of the hazards identified in the LHMP.</p>	2005
Subdivision Ordinance or Regulations	All	<p>Subdivision regulations often specifically prohibit the subdivision and subsequent development of land found to have or be subject to natural hazards. This prohibition often is included in the general design standards of the jurisdiction's subdivision regulations.</p> <p>Expansion and Improvement: Subdivision Ordinance and Regulations will include consideration of the hazards identified in the LHMP. Where possible, subdivision development will include mitigation measures to prevent losses from hazards.</p>	2005
National Flood Insurance Program	All	<p>NFIP makes federally backed flood insurance available to homeowners, renters, and business owners in participating communities. The City will continue to participate in the NFIP program and will make changes accordingly.</p> <p>Expansion and Improvement: The City websites and social media accounts will include information on the value of flood insurance for properties located in flood hazard areas and how to buy the insurance.</p>	Created by Congress in 1968



4.1.2 Administrative and Technical Capabilities

These capabilities include community (including public and private) staff and their skills and tools which can be used for mitigation planning and implementation. This capability includes engineers, planners, emergency managers, GIS analysts, building inspectors, grant writers, and floodplain managers. Small communities may rely on other government entities such as counties or special districts for resources. These capabilities may be used to support mitigation activities. An example would be to create a GIS data base of facilities that may be used as emergency shelters.

Table 4-2: Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Personnel Resources	Hazards Addressed	Relation to Hazard Mitigation	Lead Organization
Community Development Director	Earthquake, Flood, Pipeline Rupture Severe Wind	Oversees the 2019 Building Code, Zone Code, General Plan, and Specific Plans. Able to apply for grants (Grant Writer).	Community Development Department
Building Inspector	Earthquake, Flood, Pipeline Rupture	Issues permits and provides building plan checks and inspections.	Community Development Department
Associate Planner	Climate Change, Drought, Extreme Heat, Flooding	Conducts site plan review for residential, commercial, and manufacturing developments. Processes Conditional Use Permits, Variances, Zone Changes, and General Plan Amendments. Zoning Clearance Approval	Community Development Department
Public Safety Officers	All	Preserves the quality of life throughout the community by enforcing the adopted local codes and ordinances that govern the proper use and maintenance of private properties.	Community Development Department
Planning Commission	All	The Planning Commission is responsible for reviewing proposed residential and commercial development projects, subdivisions, and land use requests on private property, to determine their compliance with applicable City regulations. The Commission has the authority to approve various development projects that comply with City requirements. In addition, the Commission makes recommendations to the City Council with respect to the City's General Plan, Zoning Code, Specific Plans and other matters related to development within the City. The Commission may be responsible for implementing mitigation items pertaining to the Commissions scope.	Community Development Department
City Attorney	All	Reviews and approves resolutions and ordinances.	City Manager's Office



Personnel Resources	Hazards Addressed	Relation to Hazard Mitigation	Lead Organization
Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)	All	Functions as the Metropolitan Planning Organization for six counties: Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura and Imperial. As the designated Metropolitan Planning Organization, the Association of Governments is mandated by the federal government to research and draw up plans for transportation, growth management, hazardous waste management, and air quality.	
South Bay Cities Council of Government	All	Provides a leadership forum for South Bay local governments to act collaboratively and advocate for regional issues with a focus on improving transportation and the environment and strengthening economic development.	

4.1.3 Financial Capabilities

Table 4-3 contains a list of financial capabilities available to the City. Based upon procedures for each resource, these financial capabilities may be used to support mitigation activities. An example would be to develop and submit a CDBG application to create a program to address abandoned structures being reoccupied and repurposed illegally as unlawful drug labs, large capacity residential housing, etc.

Table 4-3: Financial Resources

Financial Resource	Purpose	Lead Organization
Development Impact Fees	Restricted fund	Department Specific
Bonds (Potential Funding)	The City has the ability to bond funds for an Earthquake Safety and Emergency Response (ESER) program to strategically address critical public safety needs in the City. The program could identify seismic improvements and upgrades to City-owned facilities that are needed to help safeguard Lynwood.	City Manager's Office
General Fund	Program operations and specific projects.	Department Specific
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	The CDBG program provides funding for eligible senior activities such as in-home care, art classes, counseling and home delivered meals. The Department of Housing and Urban Development also provides Disaster Recovery Assistance in the form of flexible grants to help cities, counties, and	Community Development Department



Financial Resource	Purpose	Lead Organization
	States recover from Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations.	
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMPG)	Provides support for post-disaster mitigation plans and projects.	FEMA
Pre-Disaster Mitigation grant program (PDM)	Provides support for pre-disaster mitigation plans and projects.	FEMA
Flood Mitigation Assistance grant program (FMA)	Mitigates structures and infrastructure that have been repetitively flooded.	FEMA

4.1.4 Education and Outreach Capabilities

Table 4-4 lists City financial and public outreach capabilities. These capabilities include programs such as fire safety programs, hazard awareness campaigns, public information or communications offices. Education and outreach capabilities can be used to inform the public on current and potential mitigation activities. An example would be to create a City web page that increases awareness about the hazards in Lynwood and specific mitigation actions community members can do in their homes.

Table 4-4: Education and Outreach Resources

Name	Description (Effect on Hazard Mitigation)	Lead Organization
City Website	Public Information portal	Information Technology
City Social Media Accounts	Public Information portal	Information Technology
City CERT (pending development)	Community training to increase neighborhood and City resiliency and emergency response capability	Risk Manager

4.1.5 National Flood Insurance Program Participation

Flooding within the City is caused by localized drainage limitations. Localized drainage flooding generally occurs during storm events in which the amount of precipitation accumulates more rapidly than the storm drain system can accommodate. The amount of water is a function of the size and topography of the contributing watershed, the regional and local climate, and land use characteristics.

Two small areas in the eastern section of the City are in FEMA Flood Zone AH is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the areas of 1-percent annual chance shallow flooding with a constant water-surface elevation (usually areas of ponding) where average depths are between 1 and 3 feet.



The City participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Details of it program are provided below.

Table 4-5: National Flood Insurance Program

CID	Community Name	County	Init FHBM Identified	Init FIRM Identified	Curr Eff Map Date	Reg-Emer Date
060635#	LYNWOOD	LOS ANGELES	06/28/74	04/15/80	9/26/08	04/15/80

Continued NFIP compliance:

The City Municiple Code provides regulatory guidance on continued compliance with the NFIP floodplain management program. Key provisions include that the Director of Public Works is appointed to administer and implement the floodplain management program.

The duties and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator shall include, but not be limited to:

- Permit Review:
 - Use Of Other Base Flood Data: When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Section 15-7 of this Chapter, the Floodplain Administrator shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, in order to administer Section 15-14 of this Chapter. Any such information shall be submitted to the City Council for adoption.
 - Alteration Or Relocation Of Watercourse
 - Provide Certifications For Public Inspection: Obtain and maintain for public inspection and make available as needed:
 - Interpretation Of Boundaries: Make interpretations where needed, as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazards (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions). The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in Section 15-19 of this Chapter.
 - Remedy Violations: Take action to remedy violations of this Chapter as specified in Section 15-8 of this Chapter.
- For AR Zones:
 - Use the adopted Official Map or legal description of those designated developed areas within Zones AR, AR/AH, AR/AO as defined in Section 15-5 of this Chapter (see definition of “area of shallow flooding”) to determine if the proposed project is in a developed area.
 - Determine the base flood elevation to be used for individual projects within developed areas, areas not designated as developed areas, and dual zone areas. (See Section 15-18A of this Chapter.)
 - Require the applicable standard in Section 15-14 of this Chapter.
 - Provide written notification to the permit applicant that the area has been designated as an AR, AR/A1-A30, AR/AE, AR/AH, AR/AO, or AR/A Zone and whether the structure will be elevated or protected to or above the AR base flood elevation. (Code 1972 §12 1/2-14; Ord. #1095, §1; Ord. #1301, §12 1/2-15; Ord. #1485, §§4, 5)

4.2 Hazard Identification

A hazard analysis consists of identifying, screening, and profiling each hazard. The hazard analysis encompasses natural, human-caused, and technological hazards. Natural hazards result from



unexpected or uncontrollable natural events of significant size and destructive power. Human-caused hazards result from human activity and encompass technological hazards. Technological hazards are generally accidental or result from events with unintended consequences (for example, an accidental release of hazardous materials).

The requirements for hazard identification, as stipulated in DMA 2000 and its implementing regulations, are described below.

FEMA REGULATION CHECKLIST: RISK ASSESSMENT

Hazard Identification

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

Elements

B1. Does the Plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect the jurisdiction? Requirement § 201.6(c)(2)(i).

B2. Does the Plan include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events for the jurisdiction? See 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(2)(i).

B3. Is there a description of each identified hazard's impact on the community as well as an overall summary of the community's vulnerability for each jurisdiction? Requirement § 201.6(c)(2)(ii).

B4. Does the Plan address NFIP insured structures within the jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? Requirement § 201.6(c)(2)(ii).

Source: FEMA, *Local Mitigation Planning Handbook Review Tool*, March 2013.

4.2.1 Hazard Identification and Screening

The goal of mitigation is to reduce the future impacts of hazards, including loss of life, property damage, disruption to the local economy, and the expenditure of public and private funds for recovery.

Hazard Identification

A list of all hazards that had the potential to occur in Lynwood was presented to stakeholders in a meeting and to the general public through a survey. The list of hazards was derived from the General Plan, the City of Lynwood Emergency Operations Plan, the 2014 County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, and the California State Hazard Mitigation Plan. Considering the results of the public survey and recommendations from the stakeholders, the planning team decided to include technological and human-caused hazards in the Plan. **Table 4-6** lists the hazards described in the HMP:

Table 4-6: Hazard Identification Table

2020 HMP Hazards
1. Aircraft Accident
2. Climate Change
3. Drought
4. Earthquake and Seismic Hazards



2020 HMP Hazards	
5.	Excess Heat
6.	Flood / Flash Flood
7.	Pipeline Rupture/ Hazardous Material Release
8.	Winter Storm/ High Wind
9.	Dam Inundation

The 2020 HMP lists nine (9) hazards that affect the planning area based on historical information, the presence of the hazard, and the likelihood of future occurrences of the hazard. The hazard profiles serve as the basis of the hazard assessment.

4.2.2 Disaster Proclamation History

The planning team reviewed historical information and more recent past events to identify hazards where an emergency or disaster was proclaimed within the City. There was no history of disaster proclamations for the City.

4.2.3 Disaster Proclamation Process

When there is a condition of extreme peril or potential peril to the safety of persons and property, and the condition is beyond the capability of the local jurisdiction to control effectively, the local governing body (city council, board of supervisors or a person authorized by ordinance) may proclaim that a local emergency exists. The local government may request the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) Director to concur in their proclamation of a local emergency and to provide assistance under the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA).

A copy of the resolution must be provided to the Los Angeles Operational Area as soon as possible for transmission of the resolution to Cal OES. When a county proclaims a local emergency pursuant to Section 8630 of the Government Code, based upon conditions which include both incorporated and unincorporated territory of the county, it is not necessary for the cities to also proclaim the existence of a local emergency independently.

If sufficient conditions occur, the State may proclaim a state of emergency to fully commit state and mutual aid assistance and provide resources to assist local government. Following the proclamation of a state of emergency, the California OES Director may recommend that the Governor request a Presidential declaration of a major disaster under the authority of Public Law 93-288. The Governor's request to the president is submitted through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The table below lists the State and Federal disaster declarations affecting Los Angeles County, which encompass the cities within the County. Disaster proclamations for hazards that are not present in Lynwood (wildland fire, landslides, tsunami, etc.) were excluded from the table:

Table 4-7: Los Angeles County Disaster Proclamation History

Year	Disaster #	Hazard	Declaration
2020 - ?	DR 4482	COVID-19 pandemic	Worldwide novel corona virus pandemic. Ongoing.
2012-2016	Statewide Drought	Drought	This period was one of the driest in California history since record-keeping began. The 2015 prediction of El Niño to bring rains to California raised hopes of ending the drought. The drought led to Governor Jerry Brown's instituting mandatory 25% water restrictions in June 2015.



Year	Disaster #	Hazard	Declaration
2013	Heatwave	Extreme Heat	In late June 2013, an intense heat wave struck the Southwestern United States. Various places in Southern California reached up to 122°F.
2009		H1N1 Swine flu	State
2007-2009	Statewide Drought	Drought	The three (3) years of drought conditions were the 12 th worst drought period in the State's history, and the first drought for which a statewide proclamation of emergency was issued. The drought of 2007–2009 also saw greatly reduced water diversions from the state water project. The summer of 2007 saw some of the worst wildfires in Southern California history.
2006	DR 1646	Winter storms	State
1994	Northridge Earthquake (M 6.7)	Earthquake	\$20B property damage, fifty-seven (57) deaths, up to 125,000 temporary homeless, 82,000 structures damaged or destroyed across Southern California.
1979	DR 609	California Earthquake	State
1971	DR 299	San Fernando Earthquake	State

4.2.4 Hazard Risk Rating

For the 2020 HMP the risk for each hazard was rated using the Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI). The CPRI examines four criteria for each hazard (probability, magnitude/severity, warning time, and duration per **Table 4-8**. For each hazard, an index value is assigned for each CPRI category from 0 to 4 with “0” being the least hazardous and “4” being the most hazardous situation. This value is then assigned a weighting factor and the result is a hazard ranking score (**Table 4.10**). **Table 4.9** is an overall summary of the hazard evaluations for the City.

Table 4-8: Calculated Priority Risk Index

CPRI Category	Degree of Risk Chart			Assigned Weight
	Level ID	Description	Index Value	
Probability	Unlikely	Extremely rare with no documented history of occurrences or events. Annual probability of less than 0.001.	1	45%
	Possible	Rare occurrences with at least one documented or anecdotal historic event. Annual probability of between 0.01 and 0.001.	2	
	Likely	Occasional occurrence with at least two or more documented historic events. Annual probability of between 0.1 and 0.01.	3	
	Highly Likely	Frequent events with a well-documented history of occurrence. Annual probability of greater than 0.1.	4	
Magnitude-Severity	Negligible	Negligible property damages (less than 5% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries or illnesses are treatable with first aid and there	1	30%



CPRI Category	Degree of Risk Chart			Assigned Weight
	Level ID	Description	Index Value	
		are no deaths. Negligible quality of life lost. Shut down of critical facilities for less than 24 hours.		
	Limited	Slight property damages (greater than 5% and less than 25% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries and illnesses do not result in permanent disability and there are no deaths. Moderate quality of life lost. Shut down of critical facilities for more than one (1) day and less than one (1) week.	2	
	Critical	Moderate property damages (greater than 25% and less than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructures). Injuries or illnesses result in permanent disability and at least one death. Shut down of critical facilities for more than one (1) week and less than one (1) month.	3	
	Catastrophic	Severe property damages (greater than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries or illnesses result in permanent disability and multiple deaths. Shut down of critical facilities for more than one (1) month.	4	
Warning Time	< than 6 hours	Population receives less than six (6) hours of warning.	4	15%
	6 to 12 hours	Population receives between six (6) to twelve (12) hours of warning.	3	
	12 to 24 hours	Population receives between twelve (12) to twenty-four (24) hours of warning.	2	
	> than 24 hours	Population receives greater than twenty-four (24) hours of warning.	1	
Duration	< than 6 hours	Disaster event will last less than six (6) hours.	1	10%
	6 to 24 hours	Disaster event will last between six (6) to twenty-four (24) hours.	2	
	24 hours to 1 week	Disaster event will last between twenty-four (24) hours and one (1) week.	3	
	> than 1 week	Disaster event will last more than one (1) week.	4	

The team agreed that any hazards receiving a score of 2.00 or higher would be included in the HMP. Utilizing the ranking technique, the team identified nine (9), eight (8) as hazards to include in the 2020 HMP.



Table 4.9: Hazard Identification and Prioritization Summary

Hazard	Probability (45%)	Magnitude/Severity (30%)	Warning Time (15%)	Duration (10%)	Weighted Score	Risk Level
Climate Change	4	3	1	4	3.05	High
Dam Inundation	1	4	2	3	2.25	Moderate
Drought	4	2	1	4	2.95	Moderate
Earthquake/Seismic	3	4	4	4	3.55	High
Extreme Heat	3	2	2	3	2.55	Moderate
Fire/Wildfire	1	2	4	1	1.75	Low
Flood/Flashflood	2	2	3	3	2.40	Moderate
Pipeline Rupture HAZMAT Release	2	4	4	1	2.80	Moderate
Winter Storm High Winds	4	2	1	3	2.85	Moderate

Table 4.10: Hazard Ranking and Scoring Methodology

Risk Level	Severe	High	Moderate	Low
Rank Score	4	3 – 3.9	2 – 2.9	1 – 1.9

4.3 Hazard Identification and Risk Profiles

The hazards that exist in the City are profiled below. Each hazard profile includes a description of the type, location, extent, previous occurrences, regulatory environment and probability of future events within the description. Maps and graphs are used in this plan to display hazard identification data. Except for the future earthquake probability, which was taken from the third Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast (UCERF3), the probability of future hazard events was calculated based on existing data. Probability was determined by dividing the number of events observed by the number of years on record and multiplying by 100. This gives the percent chance of an event happening in any given year (e.g., three (3) tornados over a 30-year period equates to a 10% chance of a tornado in any given year). The likelihood of future occurrences is categorized into one of the following classifications:

- Highly Likely: Near 100% chance of occurrence in the next year, or happens every year
- Likely: Between 10% and 100% chance of occurrence in the next year, or has a recurrence interval of ten (10) years or less
- Occasional: Between 1% and 10% chance of occurrence in the next year, or has a recurrence interval of eleven (11) to 100 years
- Unlikely: Less than 1% chance of occurrence in the next 100 years, or has a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years

The following hazards are included in the 2020 HMP:

- Climate Change
- Dam Inundation



- Drought
- Earthquake and Seismic Hazards
- Extreme Heat
- Flood/Flash Flood
- Hazardous Material Release
- Winter Storm/High Winds

Wildland fire was not included in the hazards list as the City has no land within the wildland/urban interface.

4.4 Hazard Characterization and Profiles

The requirements for hazard profiles are stipulated in DMA 2000 and its implementing regulations. The hazards that the hazard mitigation team selected for the 2020 HMP have been profiled using federal, state, regional, and local resources that have mapped, documented, or reported on hazards. Both natural and man-made hazards are included. The hazard profiles consist of describing the nature of each hazard, the disaster history of each hazard, locations susceptible to each hazard, the possible extent of each hazard, the regulatory environment, climate change impacts (where applicable) and the probability of future events for each hazard. The geographic extent of each of the identified hazards was identified by utilizing the maps and data contained in the General Plan and other resources. The sources of information used to prepare this section of the HMP are cited as a footnote.

4.4.1 Climate Change

Description

The earth's climate is changing. The State has warmed about two degrees Fahrenheit (2°F) in the last century. Throughout the southwestern United States, heat waves are becoming more common, and snow is melting earlier in spring. In the coming decades, changing climate is likely to decrease the flow of water in the Colorado River, threaten the health of livestock, increase the frequency and intensity of wildfires, and convert some rangelands to desert.

Our climate is changing because the earth is warming. People have increased the amount of carbon dioxide in the air by forty percent (40%) since the late 1700s. Other heat-trapping greenhouse gases are also increasing. These gases have warmed the surface and lower atmosphere of our planet about one degree during the last fifty (50) years. Evaporation increases as the atmosphere warms, which increases humidity, average rainfall, and the frequency of heavy rainstorms in many places, but contributes to drought in others. Greenhouse gases are also changing the world's oceans and ice cover. Carbon dioxide reacts with water to form carbonic acid, so the oceans are becoming more acidic. The surface of the ocean has warmed about one degree during the last eighty (80) years.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) describes climate change as "any significant change in the measures of climate lasting for an extended period of time. In other words, climate change includes major changes in temperature, precipitation, or wind patterns, among other effects, that occur over several decades or longer."

Many people confuse climate change with global warming, the recent and ongoing rise in global average temperatures near Earth's surface. However, global warming represents only one aspect of climate change. The Earth's average temperature has risen by 1.4°F over the past century and is projected to rise another 2°F to 11.5°F over the next hundred years. Rising global temperatures have been accompanied by changes in weather and climate. Many places have seen changes in rainfall resulting in more floods, droughts, or intense rain, as well as more frequent and severe heat waves. The planet's



Oceans and glaciers have also experienced changes including the oceans are warming and becoming more acidic, ice caps are melting, and sea levels are rising. The effects of these indicators include:

- **Greenhouse Gases:** Human activities have increased the emissions of greenhouse gases. As a result of the increase in emissions, average concentrations of heat-trapping gases in the atmosphere are also increasing
- **Weather and Climate:** Average U.S. and global temperatures are increasing, while attributes of weather and climate, such as precipitation, drought and tropical cyclone activity, are changing
- **Oceans:** Average oceanic temperatures are increasing. Sea levels are rising around the world due to thermal expansion and increases from ice melt, and waters are becoming more acidic
- **Snow and Ice:** Glaciers in the U.S. and around the world are generally shrinking, while snowfall and snow cover in the U.S. have decreased overall. The extent of the Arctic Sea ice is declining
- **Health and Society:** Warmer temperatures and later fall frosts allow ragweed plants to produce pollen later into the year, potentially prolonging allergy season. The length of ragweed pollen season has increased at ten (10) out of eleven (11) locations studied in the central U.S. and Canada since 1995. The change becomes more pronounced from south to north
- **Ecosystems:** Many areas are experiencing earlier spring events, such as peak stream runoff and flower blooms. Bird migration patterns are changing, and wildfire zone size has increased

History

Climate change has occurred throughout the history of the planet. Due to variations in the earth's inclination to the sun, volcanic activity and other factors such as asteroid impacts, the amount of solar radiation reaching the earth's surface rises and falls. The temperature of the planet correlates to the amount of solar radiation arriving at the surface and with it the climate.

In relatively recent history, the last glacial period, popularly known as the Ice Age, occurred from c. 110,000 to 12,000 years ago. This most recent glacial period is part of a larger pattern of glacial and interglacial periods known as the Quaternary glaciation (c. 2,588,000 years ago to present).

From this point of view, scientists consider this "ice age" to be merely the latest glaciation event in a much larger ice age, one that dates back over two (2) million years and is still ongoing.

During this last glacial period, there were several changes between glacier advance and retreat.

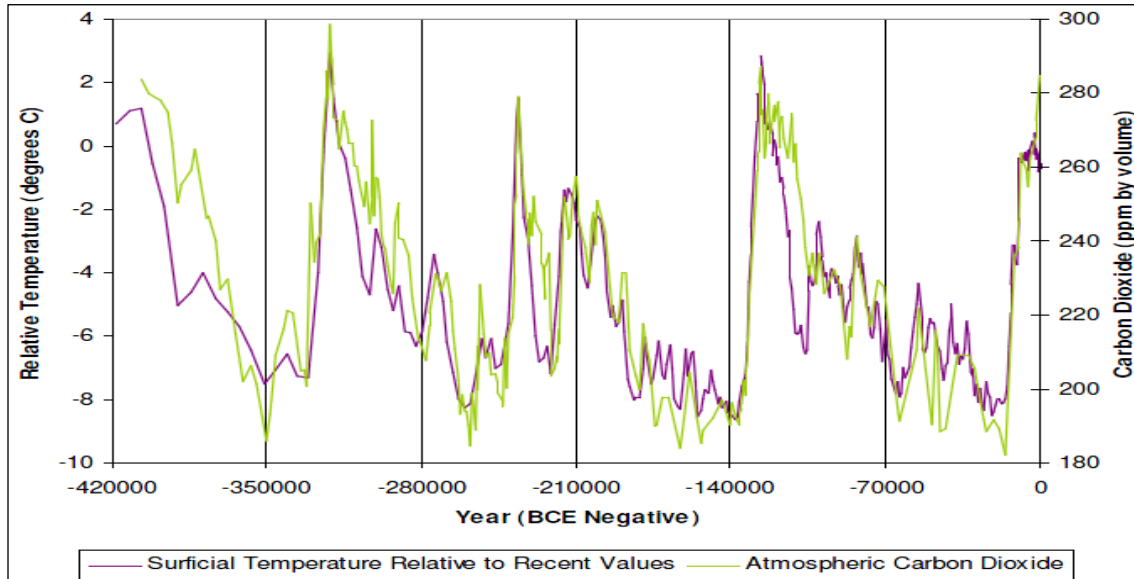
The Last Glacial Maximum, the maximum extent of glaciation within the last glacial period, was approximately 22,000 years ago. While the general pattern of global cooling and glacier advance was similar, local differences in the development of glacier advance and retreat make it difficult to compare the details from continent to continent. Generally, the pattern of temperature variation and glaciation has lagged atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) content. **Figure 4.1** depicts global variations during the past 400,000 years as a correlation between temperature and atmospheric CO₂ content in part per million.²

Climate change is ongoing. While individual impacts of climate change may be seen as discreet events such as drought or excessive heat, climate change is a continuous process.

² Hogg, A.M., 2008, Glacial cycles and carbon dioxide: A conceptual model. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 35, L01701

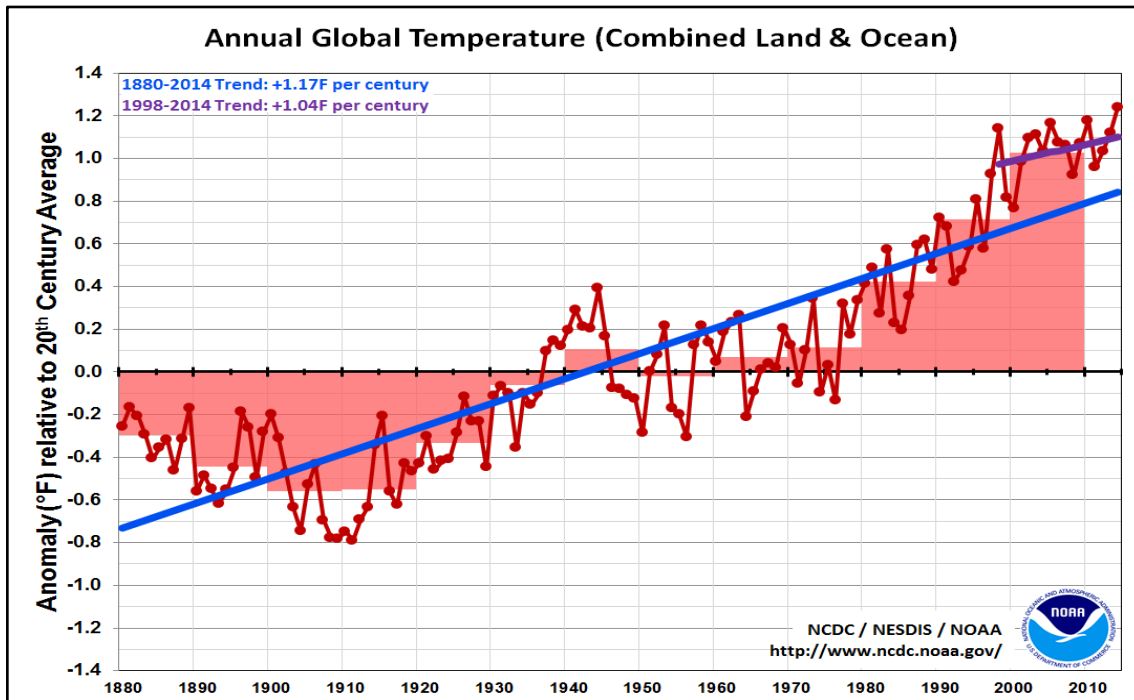


Figure 4.1: Temperature and Atmospheric CO2 Variation Past 400,000 Years



In the last 22,000 years ago, the planet has slowly warmed and the glaciers have retreated to high, northern latitudes and some higher elevation mountainous locations. In the last several decades of this period, human activity has likely led to a rapid increase in atmospheric CO2 and a matching rise in global temperature. The result has been that climate change may be accelerating. **Figure 4.2** provides a graphical depiction of the recent history of temperature rise.³

Figure 4.2: Temperature Rise Since 1880



³ NOAA



Location

Warming and climate change are occurring globally with wide variations based on location and latitude. The polar regions have experienced particularly rapid changes in climate with increased ice melt and more sea-ice free days. Climate change affects the entire planning area.

Extent

Climate change is likely to affect the entire earth's population. More widespread drought and associated crop failure, movement of invasive species, more frequent wildfires, increased energy emergencies, and more intense climate events such as storms and extreme heat will occur throughout the County.

Specific likely impacts on California include:

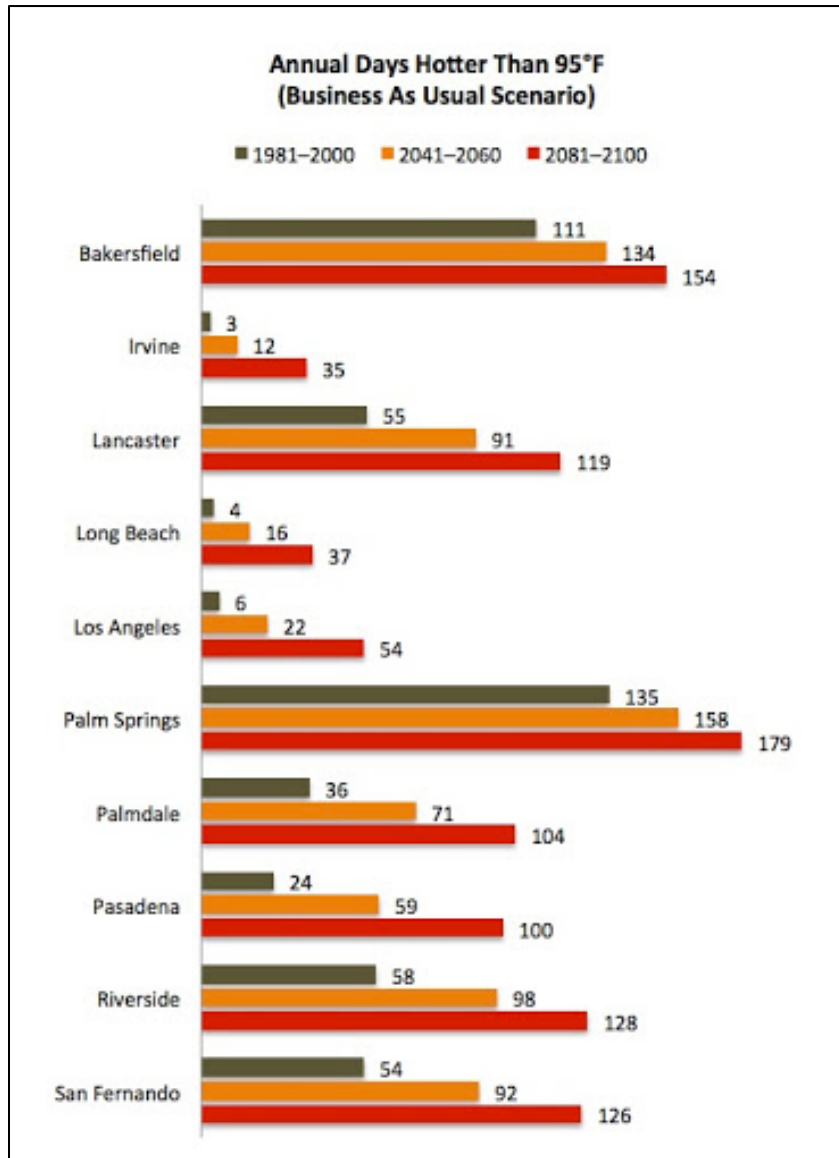
- **Agriculture:** Increasing droughts and higher temperatures are likely to affect California's top agricultural products: cattle, dairy, and vegetables. Hot temperatures threaten cows' health and cause them to eat less, grow more slowly, and produce less milk. Livestock operations could also be impaired by fire, the lack of water, and changes in the landscape from grassland to woody shrubs more typical of a desert. Reduced availability of water would also create challenges for irrigated farms, which account for two-thirds of the water used in the state.
- **Wildfires and Changing Landscapes:** Higher temperatures and drought are likely to increase the severity, frequency, and extent of wildfires, which could harm property, livelihoods, and human health. On average, more than 2% of the land in California has burned per decade since 1984. Wildfire smoke can reduce air quality and increase medical visits for chest pains, respiratory problems, and heart problems. The combination of more fires and drier conditions may expand deserts and otherwise change parts of California's landscape. Many plants and animals living in arid lands are already near the limits of what they can tolerate. A warmer and drier climate would generally extend deserts to higher elevations and expand their geographic ranges. In some cases, native vegetation may persist and delay or prevent expansion of the desert. In other cases, fires or livestock grazing may accelerate the conversion of grassland to desert in response to a changing climate. For similar reasons, some forests may change to desert or grassland.
- **Pests:** Warmer and drier conditions make forests more susceptible to pests. Drought reduces the ability of trees to mount a defense against attacks from pests such as bark beetles, which have infested 100,000s of acres in California. Temperature controls the life cycle and winter mortality rates of many pests. With higher winter temperatures, some pests can persist year-round, and new pests and diseases may become established.
- **Human Health:** Hot days can be unhealthy, even dangerous. Certain people are especially vulnerable, including children, the elderly, the sick, and the poor. High air temperatures can cause heat stroke and dehydration, and affect people's cardiovascular, respiratory, and nervous systems. Higher temperatures are amplified in urban settings where paved and other surfaces tend to store heat. Construction crews may have to increasingly operate on altered time schedules to avoid the heat of the day.
- **Air Quality:** Rising temperatures can increase the formation of ground-level ozone, a key component of smog. Ozone has a variety of health effects, aggravates lung diseases such as asthma, and increases the risk of premature death from heart or lung disease. US EPA and the California Air Resources Board have been working to reduce ozone concentrations. As the climate changes, continued progress toward clean air will be more difficult.



Climate change in Lynwood will affect the entire planning area. While the specific extent of climate change is somewhat uncertain, the City should expect two to three times as many days with temperatures above 95 degrees by 2060 than it currently experiences. Predictions indicate that climate change will continue to produce increasingly harmful effects until after greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere decline.

The figure below depicts the increase in the number of days where temperature exceeds 95 degrees over three time periods. Lynwood can expect results similar as that for Los Angeles.

Figure 4.3: Annual Days Hotter Than 95°F



Source: Los Angeles Regional Collaborative for Climate Action



Regulatory Context

The State of California has stepped into a leadership role in planning for both the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the adaptation to the potential impacts of climate change. Key laws, regulations, and policies helping to reduce GHG emissions include:

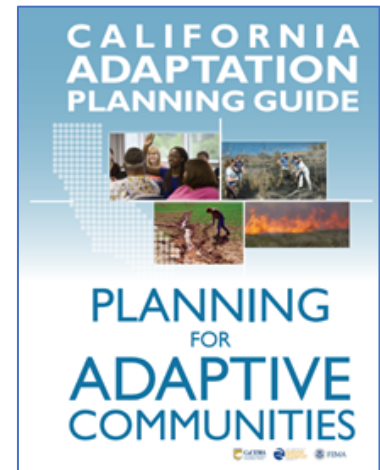
- **The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill [AB] 32 and Senate Bill [SB] 32):** AB 32 is the primary legislation that has driven GHG regulation and analysis in California between 2006 and 2016, by instructing the California Air Resource Board (CARB) to develop and enforce regulations for the reporting and verifying of statewide GHG emissions. The heart of the bill is the requirement that statewide GHG emissions be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020. Based on CARB's calculations of emissions levels, California must reduce GHG emissions by approximately 15% below 2005 levels to achieve this goal. In September 2016, the Governor signed SB 32, which builds upon the statewide targets for 2020 by establishing a longer-term target so that "statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to 40% below the 1990 levels by 2030." The bill further authorized CARB to adopt regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions.
- **California Executive Orders S-3-05 (2005) and B-30-15 (2015):** These two executive orders highlight longer-term GHG emissions reduction targets for the state, though such targets have not yet been adopted by the legislature and signed into law. Specifically, Executive Order (EO) S 3 05 seeks to achieve a reduction of GHG emissions of 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050, consistent with the scientific consensus that developed regions will need to reduce emissions at least 80% below 1990 levels to limit global warming to 2°C. Executive Order B-30-15 seeks to establish an interim target, between the 2020 target established through AB 32 and the long-term targets in EO S-3-05, to achieve a reduction of GHG emissions of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030.
- **CEQA and Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Senate Bill 97):** In 2007, the Natural Resources Agency was directed by the legislature to prepare amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, providing direction to lead agencies on how to analyze and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Senate Bill 379 (2015) Planning and Zoning Law:** This legislation requires that the next revision of a jurisdiction's local hazard mitigation plan on or after January 1, 2017, or, if the local jurisdiction has not adopted a local hazard mitigation plan, beginning on or before January 1, 2022, include a review and update of the safety element to address climate adaptation and resiliency strategies applicable to that city or county. The bill would require the update to include a set of goals, policies, and objectives based on a vulnerability assessment, identifying the risks that climate change poses to the local jurisdiction and the geographic areas at risk from climate change impacts.



California has also prepared programs and guidance for local governments to consider in identifying hazards and adapting to a changing climate.

- California Climate Adaptation Strategy – Executive Order S-13-08: In 2008, the Governor signed EO S-13-08, which directed the California Natural Resources Agency to lead a statewide effort to develop a climate adaptation strategy. Published in 2009, the statewide plan describes climate trends and the potential impacts of climate change on key sectors, and it outlines short- and long-term actions that state and local governments can take to address future climate impacts.
- California Adaptation Planning Guide (APG): Published in 2012, this statewide resource serves as a guide to local governments to identify, evaluate, and plan for the range of unavoidable consequences their community may face in the future due to climate change. The APG includes a step-by-step process for conducting a vulnerability assessment and identifying potential adaptation strategies.

Figure 4.4: California Adaptation Planning Guide



Probability of Future Events

Climate change is an ongoing occurrence. Essentially, it has occurred, is occurring and will continue to occur for several decades, centuries or longer.

4.4.2 Dam Inundation

Description

Dams and reservoirs of jurisdictional size are defined in the California Water Code Sections 6000 through 6008. There are currently more than 1,400 dams of jurisdictional size in California. Approximately 1,250 of these dams are under the jurisdiction of California's Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams. Dams and reservoirs owned by the federal government are not subject to state jurisdiction except as otherwise provided by federal law. In California, there are currently 149 dams owned by federal government agencies such as the United States Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Military.

Los Angeles County leads the state as being the county with the most jurisdictional-size dams, with 100 dams. The county of Sonoma is second behind Los Angeles with sixty-three (63) dams.

The term "dam failure" encompasses a wide variety of circumstances. Situations that would constitute a dam failure vary widely, from developing problems to a partial or catastrophic collapse of the entire dam. Potential causes of a dam failure are numerous and can be attributed to deficiencies in the original design of the dam, the quality of construction, the maintenance of the dam and operation of the appurtenances while the dam is in operation, and acts of nature including precipitation in excess of the design, flood and damage from earthquakes.

Water overtopping the dam crest is a common cause of failure in earth dams. Overtopping will cause erosion and the dam crest and eventual dam breach. Piping of each dam is another common form of failure. Piping is a form of erosion that occurs underground caused by rodent burrowing and the presence of extensive root systems from vegetation growing on and around the dam.



This type of disaster is especially dangerous because it can occur suddenly, providing little warning or evacuation time for the downstream communities. The flows resulting from dam failure generally are much larger than the capacity of the downstream channels and therefore lead to extensive flooding. Flood damage occurs as a result of the momentum of the flood caused by the sediment-laden water flooding over the channel banks and impact debris carried by the flow.

History

Dam failure has not affected the City in the past. Dams within Los Angeles County have failed or had the potential to fail within the past 100 years. Major incidents include:

- March 12, 1928: The St. Frances Dam catastrophically failed, and the resulting in as many as 400 fatalities. The collapse is considered to be one of the worst American civil engineering disasters of the 20th century and remains the second-greatest loss of life due to a disaster in California's history.
- December 14, 1963: The Baldwin Hills Dam inundated the neighborhood of South Los Angeles when the dam suffered a catastrophic failure and flooded the residential neighborhoods surrounding it. It began with signs of lining failure, followed by increasingly serious leakage through the dam at its east abutment. After three (3) hours the dam breached, with a total release of 250 million US gallons resulting in five (5) deaths and the destruction of 277 homes. Vigorous rescue efforts averted a greater loss of life.
- February 9, 1971: The San Fernando region was struck by one of the most devastating earthquakes in California history. With a Richter magnitude of 6.6, it claimed sixty-five (65) lives and caused damage estimated at half a billion dollars. It was California's third worst earthquake in terms of lives lost, only exceeded by San Francisco, 1906 and Long Beach, 1933. The San Fernando quake could have been a catastrophe instead of just a costly disaster. That conclusion arises from its most striking episode: the near-collapse of the lower dam at the Van Norman reservoir. The 1,100-foot dam held 3.6 billion gallons of water, but it was only half full; the water level was 36 feet below the lip. The top thirty (30) feet of the structure crumbled, leaving the water only six feet from the top and fresh chunks of earth falling off with each aftershock. A UCLA study estimated that collapse of the dam could have killed between 71,600 and 123,400 people.

Location

Whittier Narrows Dam poses the greatest dam failure threat to the City. The dam is a flood control and water conservation project constructed and operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District (Corps) at the Whittier Narrows in Montebello, California. Whittier Narrows Dam is a central element of the Los Angeles County Drainage Area (LACDA) flood control system. The Dam and Reservoir serve to collect runoff from uncontrolled drainage areas upstream as well as releases into the San Gabriel River.

The primary purpose of the Dam is flood risk management. Construction of the dam was completed in October 1957. The San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo flow into the Reservoir bringing flows collected from a 554 square mile drainage reservoir. The two river systems flow parallel in the Reservoir, but do not convene. Although there is a significant amount of water released into the San Gabriel River from the Dam, most of the water released from the Dam is through the outlet works into the Rio Hondo. Releases from the Dam outlet works to the Rio Hondo are limited to a maximum of 41,000 cfs.

The Dam no longer meets tolerable-risk guidelines and could fail in the event of a very large, very rare storm, such as the one that devastated California in 1868. Specifically, federal engineers found that the



Whittier Narrows structure could fail if water were to flow over its crest or if seepage eroded the sandy soil underneath.

Whittier Narrows Dam was risk characterized Dam Safety Action Classification 1⁴ (DSAC) by the Corps, due to the combination of loss of life with a very high likelihood of failure only when filled by a rare flood event. The study shows should this rare flood occur, the dam could fail through erosion underneath or even overtopping, putting the very large population downstream (in excess of 1 million people) at risk.

Extent

A failure of the Whittier Narrow Dam will inundate the entire City. See **Figure 4.5** for details.

Regulatory Context

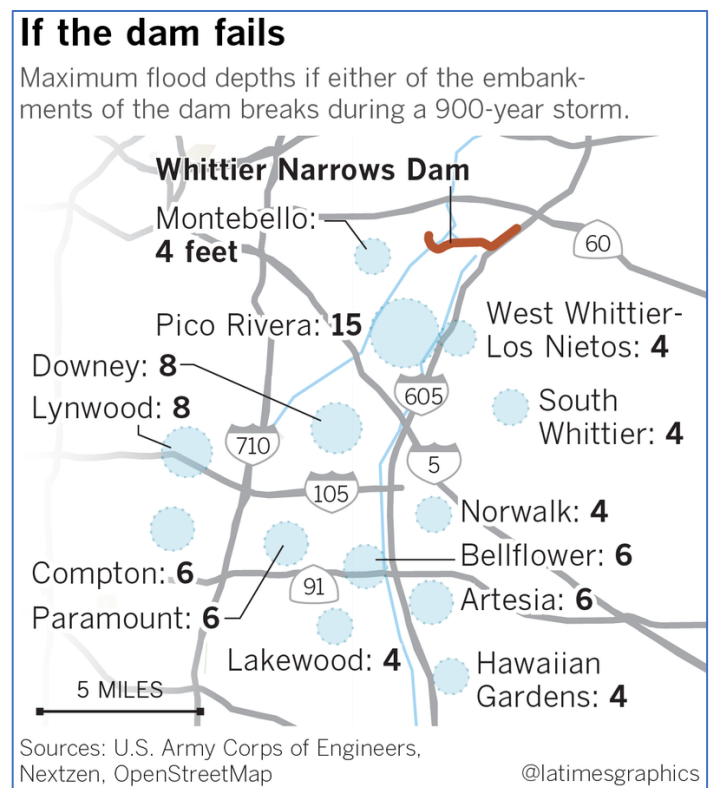
Non-federal dams in California are regulated by the Department of Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams. Applicable statutes are contained in Parts 1 and 2 of Division 3, Dams and Reservoirs, California Water Code.

On June 27, 2017, Senate Bill 92 required emergency action plans (EAP) for all dams that do not have a low downstream hazard potential, as determined by the Department. Senate Bill 854 amended California Water Code section 6161 on June 27, 2018, to clarify requirements for dams with an EAP as of March 1, 2017.

Probability/Magnitude

Dam failure can result from numerous natural or human activities. Earthquakes, internal erosion, improper siting, structural and design flaws, or rising floodwaters can all result in the collapse or failure of a dam. A dam failure may also be a result of the age of the structure or inadequate spillway capacity. The probability of a future dam failure affecting the City is unknown. While possible, it is unlikely that a dam failure event will occur within the next ten years. Event history is less than or equal to 10% likelihood per year.

Figure 4.5: Whittier Narrows Dam Inundation Zone



⁴ https://www.army.mil/article/218441/whittier_narrows_dam_weathers_storm



4.4.3 Drought

Description

Drought is an extended period of years when a region is deficient in its water supply, or consistently receives below average precipitation. Drought patterns in the West are related to large-scale climate patterns in the Pacific oceans, such as the El Niño–Southern Oscillation. As these large-scale ocean climate patterns vary in relation to each other, drought conditions in the U.S. shift from region to region. Drought produces a variety of impacts that span many sectors of the economy including reduced crops, rangeland, and forest productivity; increased fire hazard; reduced water levels; increased livestock and wildlife mortality; and rationing are a few examples of direct impacts. These problems can result in reduced income for farmers and agribusiness, increased prices for food and lumber, unemployment, reduced tax revenues, increased crime, and foreclosures on bank loans to farmers and businesses, and migration. Populations that rely on or are affected by a lack of water or annual rainfall are most directly affected by droughts.

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) tracks water supply conditions across the state. Indicators include the annual snowpack, precipitation, runoff, and reservoir storage. There are ten major hydrologic regions in the state. By tracking the indicators in the hydrologic regions, the DWR can continually monitor drought conditions and forecast potential drought or dry years in the fifty-eight (58) counties across the State.

History

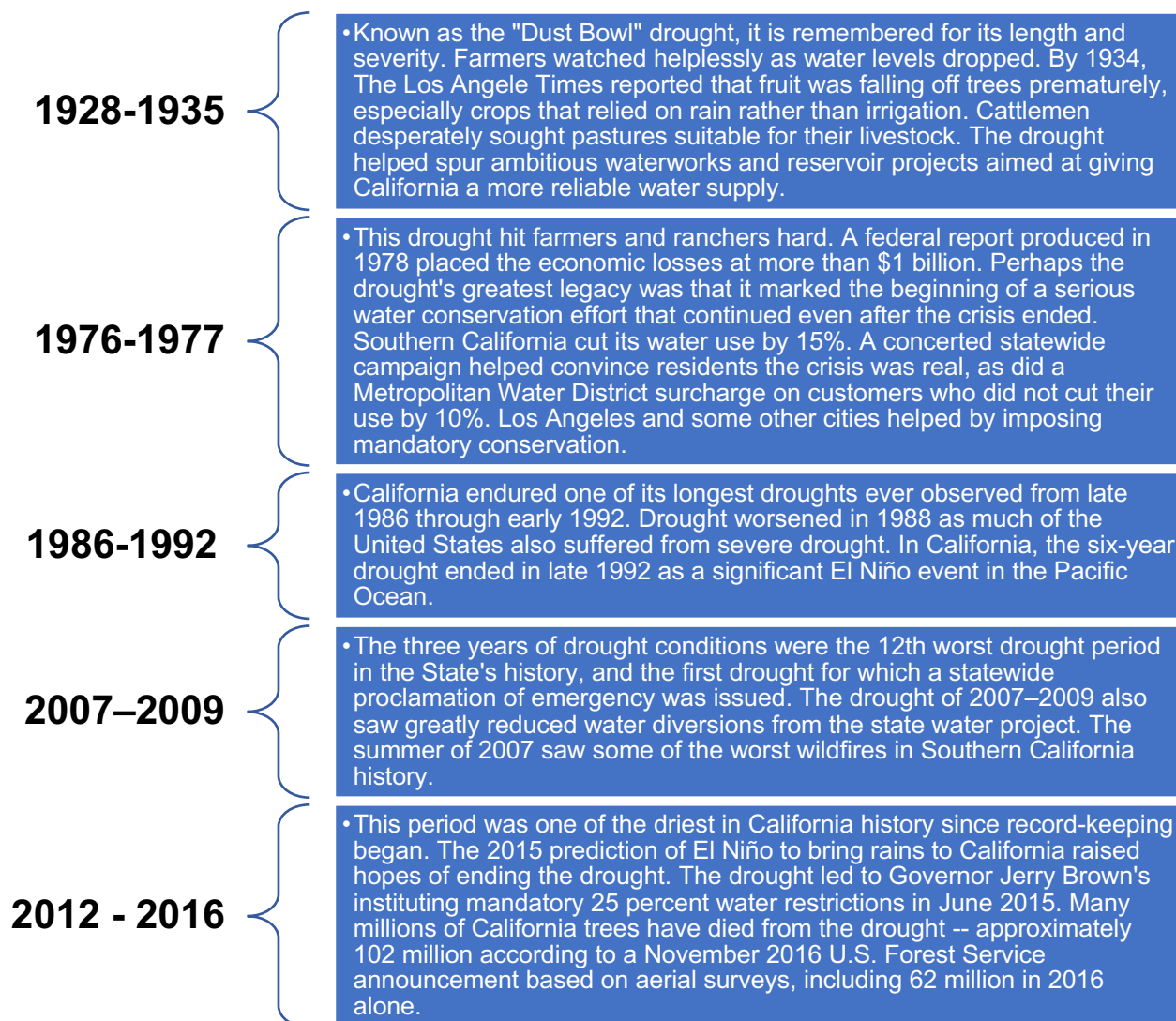
Since record keeping began, California and the western region of the United States have experienced several multi-year drought conditions, which are described briefly in **Figure 4.6**.

Location

When a drought is in effect, the entire region is affected. California experienced an unprecedented drought beginning in 2012 that lasted through 2016, the longest drought in over a century. Reservoirs, groundwater basins and ecosystems were at half-capacity or less. 2014 was the state's third driest in 119 years of record, based on statewide precipitation.



Figure 4.6: History of Droughts in California



Extent

At the height of the most recent drought, over 98% of the state of California was experiencing drought conditions. More than 44% of California was in "exceptional" drought — the worst level of drought. On January 17, 2014 Governor Brown declared a drought state of emergency. In late July 2015, the U.S. Drought Monitor classified 58% of California in "exceptional" drought, the most severe on the U.S. Drought Monitor's five-point scale, and that percentage remained unchanged through September. More than 80% was in "extreme" drought (CA Department of Water Resources). On July 15, 2014, the California State Water Resources Control Board approved an emergency regulation to ensure agencies and state residents increase water conservation allowing local agencies to ask courts to fine water users up to \$500 per day for failure to implement conservation requirements. Unprecedented precipitation during the winter of 2016 – 2017 resulted in significant drought relief throughout the State.

The maps below show the extent of drought nationwide for mid-November 2020, 2015 and 2010.



Figure 4.7: U.S. Drought Monitor - November 17, 2020

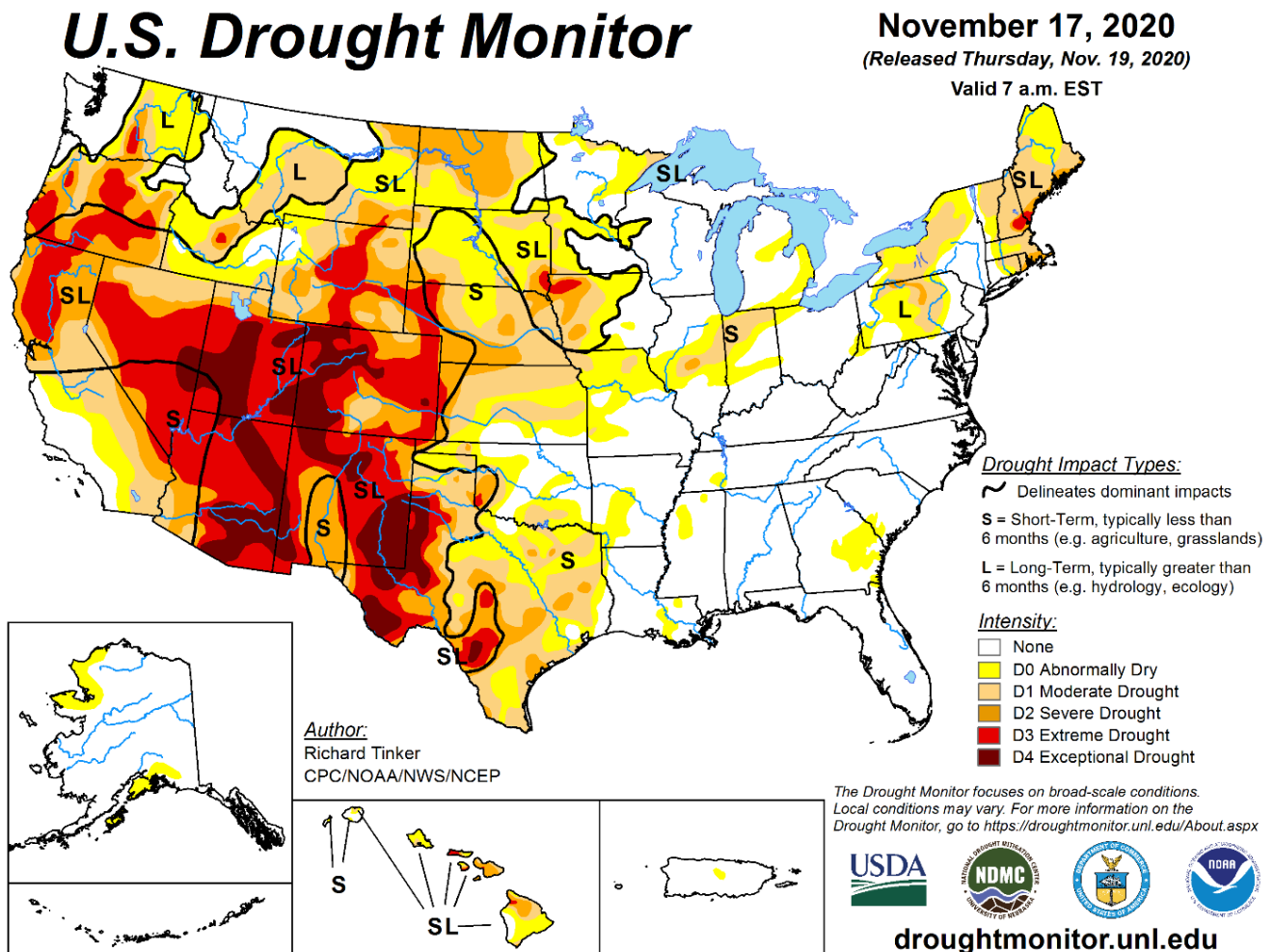




Figure 4.8: U.S. Drought Monitor - November 17, 2015

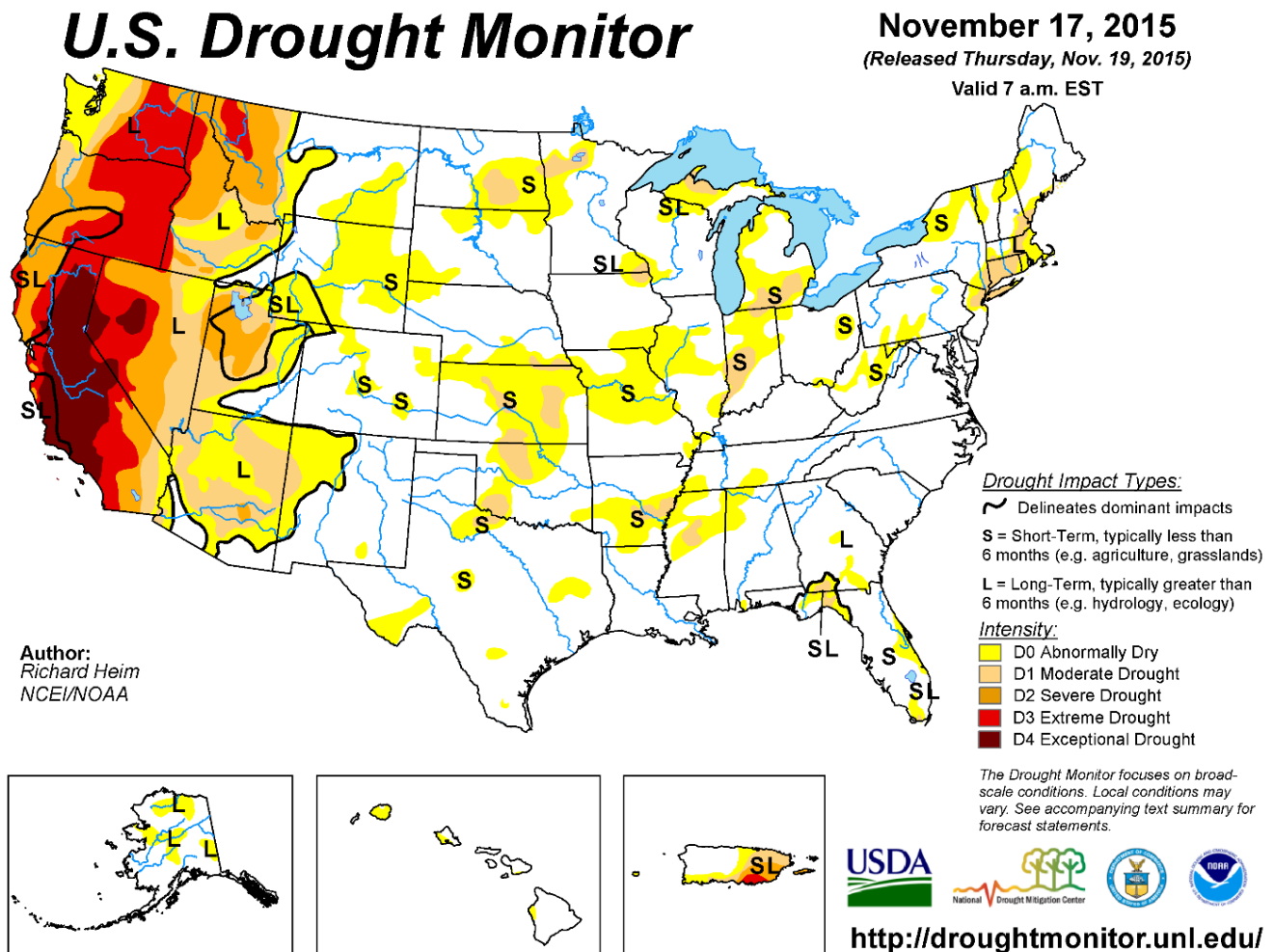
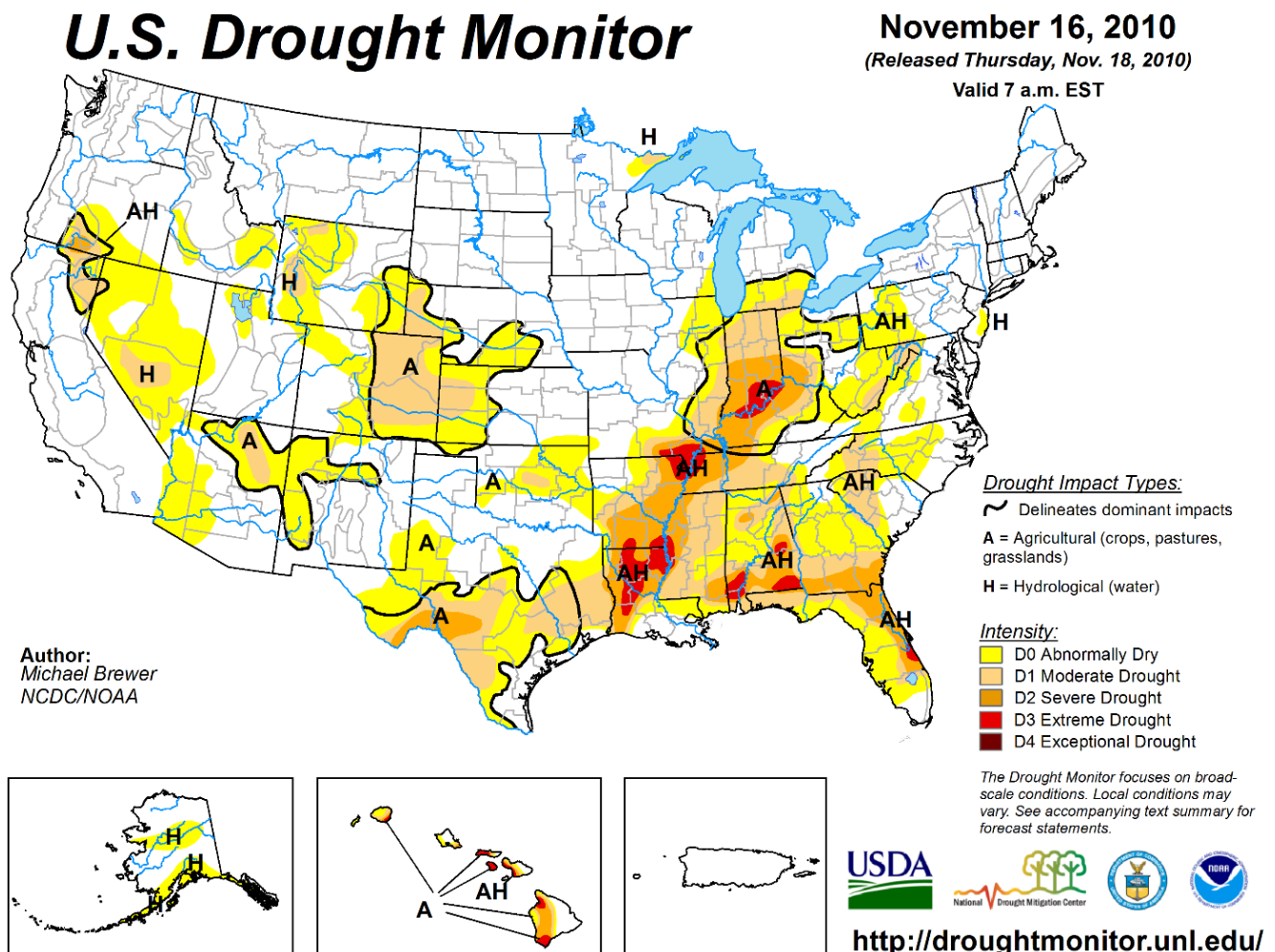




Figure 4.9: U.S. Drought Monitor - November 16, 2010



Impact of Climate Change

Climate change is already having a profound impact on California water resources, as evidenced by changes in snowpack, sea-level, and river flows. These changes are expected to continue in the future and more precipitation will likely fall as rain instead of snow. This potential change in weather patterns will add additional challenges for water supply reliability.

The mountain snowpack provides as much as a third of California's water supply by accumulating snow during wet winters and releasing it slowly during the spring and summer, when need is the greatest. Warmer temperatures will cause snow to melt faster and earlier, making it more difficult to store and use.

By the end of this century, the Sierra snowpack is projected to experience a 48-65% loss from the historical April 1st average. This loss of snowpack means less water will be available for Californians to use.

Climate change is also expected to result in more variable weather patterns throughout California. More variability can lead to longer and more severe droughts. In addition, rising sea-levels will continue to



threaten the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, the heart of the California water supply system and the source of water for 25 million Californians and millions of acres of prime farmland.

Regulatory Context

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Boards) protect water quality and allocate surface water rights. The State Water Board was created by the Legislature in 1967. The mission of the Water Board is to ensure the highest reasonable quality for waters of the State, while allocating those waters to achieve the optimum balance of beneficial uses. The joint authority of water allocation and water quality protection enables the Water Board to provide comprehensive protection for California's waters. Regional Boards are semi-autonomous and have broad responsibilities within the framework of State regulatory guidance. The Department of Water Resources is responsible for the management of water usage including the delivery of water to two-thirds of California's population through the State Water Project.

Probability of Future Occurrences

An extreme multiyear drought as intense as the 2012 - 2016 drought could impact the region with little warning. Combinations of low precipitation and unusually high temperatures could occur over several consecutive years. Intensified by such conditions, extreme wildfires could break out throughout the Los Angeles County, increasing the need for water. Surrounding communities, also in drought conditions, could increase their demand for water supplies relied upon by the planning partnership, causing social and political conflicts. If such conditions persisted for several years, mandatory rationing could impact residents and City businesses.

4.4.4 Earthquake and Seismic Hazards

Descriptions

An earthquake is a sudden motion or trembling caused by a release of energy accumulated within or along the edge of the earth's tectonic plates. The effects of an earthquake can be felt far beyond the epicenter (where the earthquake originates). Earthquakes usually occur without warning and can cause massive damage and extensive casualties in just a few seconds. Ground motion and shaking, surface fault ruptures, and ground failure are common effects of earthquakes. Ground motion is the vibration or shaking of the ground during an earthquake. When a fault ruptures, seismic waves radiate and cause the ground to vibrate. The severity of the vibration increases as the amount of energy released increases and decreases with distance from the fault or epicenter.

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

- **Ground Shaking:** Ground shaking is the motion felt on the earth's surface caused by seismic waves from an 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. Buildings on poorly consolidated and thick soils will typically see more damage than buildings on consolidated soils and bedrock.
- **Amplification:** Soils and soft sedimentary rocks near the earth's surface can modify ground shaking caused by earthquakes. One of these modifications is amplification. Amplification increases the magnitude of the seismic waves generated by the earthquake. The amount of amplification is influenced by the thickness of geologic materials and their physical properties.



Buildings and other structures built on soft and unconsolidated soils can face greater risk. Amplification can also occur in areas with deep sediment-filled basins and ridge tops.

- **Earthquake-Induced Landslides:** Earthquake-induced landslides are secondary earthquake hazards that occur from ground shaking. They can destroy the roads, buildings, utilities, and other critical facilities necessary to respond and recover from an earthquake and are common in areas with steep slopes.
- **Liquefaction:** Liquefaction, a secondary earthquake hazard, occurs when ground shaking causes wet granular soils to change from a solid state to a liquid state. This results in the loss of soil strength and the soil's ability to support weight. Buildings and their occupants are at risk when the ground can no longer support these buildings and structures. Many communities in Southern California are built on ancient river bottoms and have sandy soil. In some cases, this ground may be subject to liquefaction, depending on the depth of the water table. Liquefaction occurs primarily in saturated and loose, fine- to medium-grained soils, in areas where the groundwater table lies within 50 feet of the ground surface.

The Richter scale is often used to rate the strength of an earthquake and is an indirect measure of seismic energy released. The scale is logarithmic, with each one-point increase corresponding to a ten-fold increase in the amplitude of the seismic shock waves generated by the earthquake. However, in actual energy released, each one-point increase on the Richter scale corresponds to about a 32-fold increase in energy released. Therefore, a magnitude (M) 7.0 earthquake is 100 times (10×10) more powerful than an M 5 earthquake and releases 1,024 times (32×32) the energy.

The Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale, as shown in **Table 4-11**, quantifies the intensity of ground shaking. Intensity in this scale is a function of distance from the epicenter (the closer a site is to the epicenter, the greater the intensity at that site), ground acceleration, duration of ground shaking, and degree of structural damage. The MMI rates the severity of an earthquake by the amount of damage and perceived shaking.

Table 4-11: Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

MMI Value	Shaking Severity	Summary Damage	Description
I	Micro	Little to none	Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.
II	Minor	Little to none	Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings. Delicately suspended objects may swing.
III	Minor	Hanging objects move	Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibration similar to the passing of a truck. Duration estimated.
IV	Light	Hanging objects move	Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor cars rocked noticeably.
V	Light	Pictures move	Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop.
VI	Moderate	Objects fall	Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight.



MMI Value	Shaking Severity	Summary Damage	Description
VII	Strong	Nonstructural damage	Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.
VIII	Very strong	Moderate damage	Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned.
X	Very violent	Extreme damage	Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb. Damage great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations.
XI	Very violent	Extreme damage	Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent.
XII	Very violent	Total damage	Few, if any (masonry) structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Rails bent greatly.

Source: United States Geological Survey 2016.

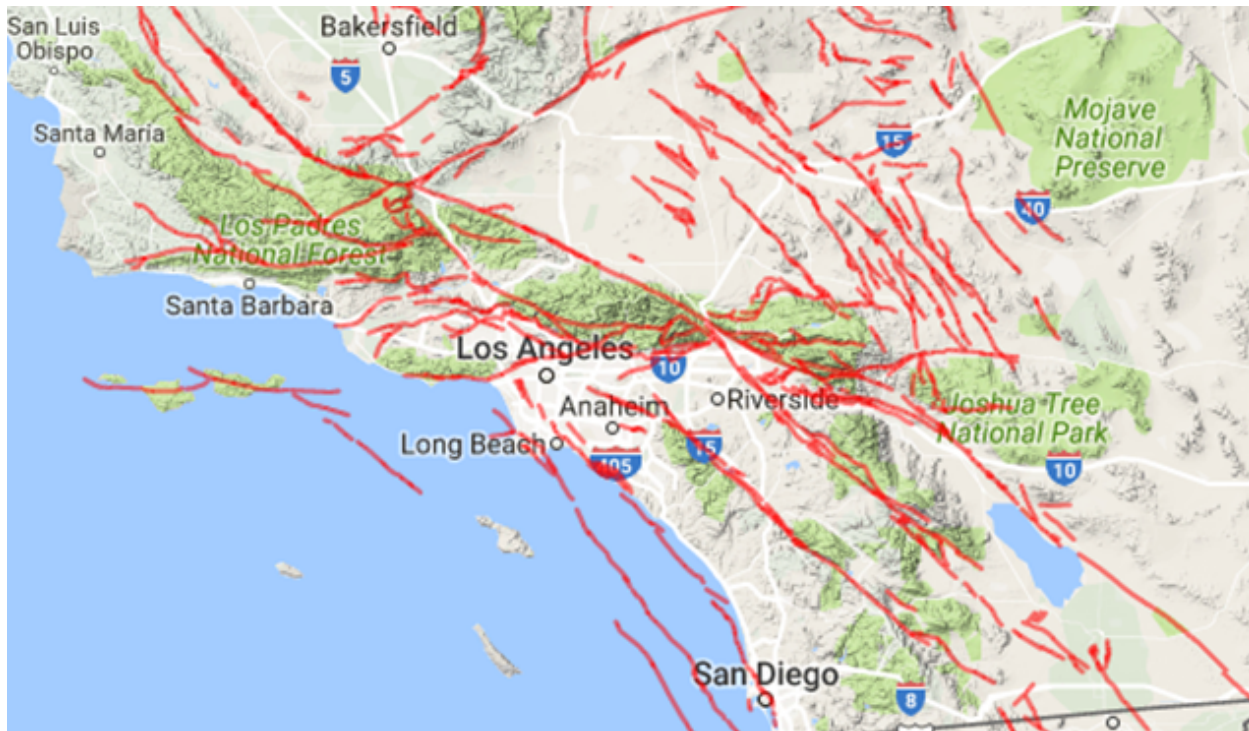
Earthquake faults are indications of past seismic activity. Those that have been active most recently are the most likely to be active in the future. According to the California Geological Survey Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act, an “active” fault is one that has ruptured in the last 11,000 years. Faults that are “potentially active” have been active within the last two million years and are referred to as being in the Quaternary Period.

Location

The City is part of the seismically active Southern California region, probably best known for the 750-mile-long San Andreas Fault, which stretches from the Mexican Border to San Francisco. A map of the major faults in Southern California is provided in **Figure 4.10**. An interactive, detailed map of faults is available from the [Southern California Earthquake Data Center](#). The City is bounded on the southwest by the Palos Verdes Fault and on the west the Newport-Inglewood Fault. Both faults are less than eight (8) miles from the City.



Figure 4.10: Major Southern California Faults



Source: Southern California Earthquake Data Center, 2017.

The City is not subject to liquefaction due to the nature of its geological structure. <http://geohub.lacity.org/datasets/4842ad85584c430481246852280257c2> 9. It is also not susceptible to landslides.

History

The most recent, significant earthquake event affecting Southern California was the January 17, 1994 Northridge Earthquake. At 4:31 A.M. on Monday, January 17, a moderate but very damaging earthquake with a magnitude of 6.7 struck the San Fernando Valley. In the following days and weeks, thousands of aftershocks occurred, causing additional damage to affected structures. Fifty-seven (57) people were killed and more than 1,500 people seriously injured. For days afterward, thousands of homes and businesses were without electricity; tens of thousands had no gas; and nearly 50,000 had little or no water. Approximately 15,000 structures were moderately to severely damaged, which left thousands of people temporarily homeless. 66,500 buildings were inspected. Nearly 4,000 were severely damaged, and over 11,000 were moderately damaged. Several collapsed bridges and overpasses created commuter havoc on the freeway system.

Extensive damage was caused by ground shaking, but earthquake triggered liquefaction and dozens of fires also caused additional severe damage. This extremely strong ground motion in large portions of Los Angeles County resulted in record economic losses. However, the earthquake occurred early in the morning on a holiday. This circumstance considerably reduced the potential effects. Many collapsed buildings were unoccupied, and most businesses were not yet open.

The direct and indirect economic losses ran into the tens of billions of dollars. **Table 4-12** lists earthquakes that have occurred in Southern California since 1900 with a magnitude of 6.5 or greater. The Southern California Earthquake Data Center contains a wealth of information on earthquakes including an extensive list of historical earthquakes with detailed descriptions.



Table 4-12: Southern California Earthquakes above 6.5M since 1900

Magnitude	Name	Location (approx.)	Date	Notes
6.8	San Jacinto	San Jacinto	4/21/1918	
7.1	Lompoc	Lompoc	11/4/1927	Two (2) meter tsunami
6.9	Imperial Valley	Imperial Valley	5/18/1940	
6.6	Fish Creek	Brawley	10/21/1942	
7.5	Kern County	Bakersfield	7/21/1952	\$50 million property damage, twelve (12) deaths
6.5	San Fernando	Sylmar	2/9/1971	\$500M property damage, sixty-five (65) deaths
7.3	Landers	Yucca Valley	5/28/1992	
6.7	Northridge	Northridge	2/17/1994	\$20 billion property damage, fifty-seven (57) deaths, up to 125,000 temporary homeless, 82,000 structures damaged or destroyed
7.1	Hector Mine	Joshua Tree	10/16/1999	
7.2	Sierra el Mayor	Calexico	4/4/2010	

Source: <http://scedc.caltech.edu/significant/chron-index.html>

While smaller in magnitude than the San Andreas Fault, the Newport-Inglewood Fault is closer in proximity to the City and has been the source of several earthquakes in the last seventy (70) years. The largest of these was the 1933 Long Beach earthquake - a magnitude 6.4 earthquake that resulted in 120 deaths, \$50 million in property damage, and the destruction of many unreinforced masonry structures and destruction of school buildings. Other notable earthquakes along the Newport-Inglewood fault line include:

- Signal Hill Earthquake; October 2, 1933; Magnitude 5.4
- Gardena Earthquake; October 22, 1941; Magnitude 5.0
- Torrance Gardena Earthquake; November 14, 1941; Magnitude 5.1
- Newport Beach Earthquake; April 7, 1989; Magnitude 4.7

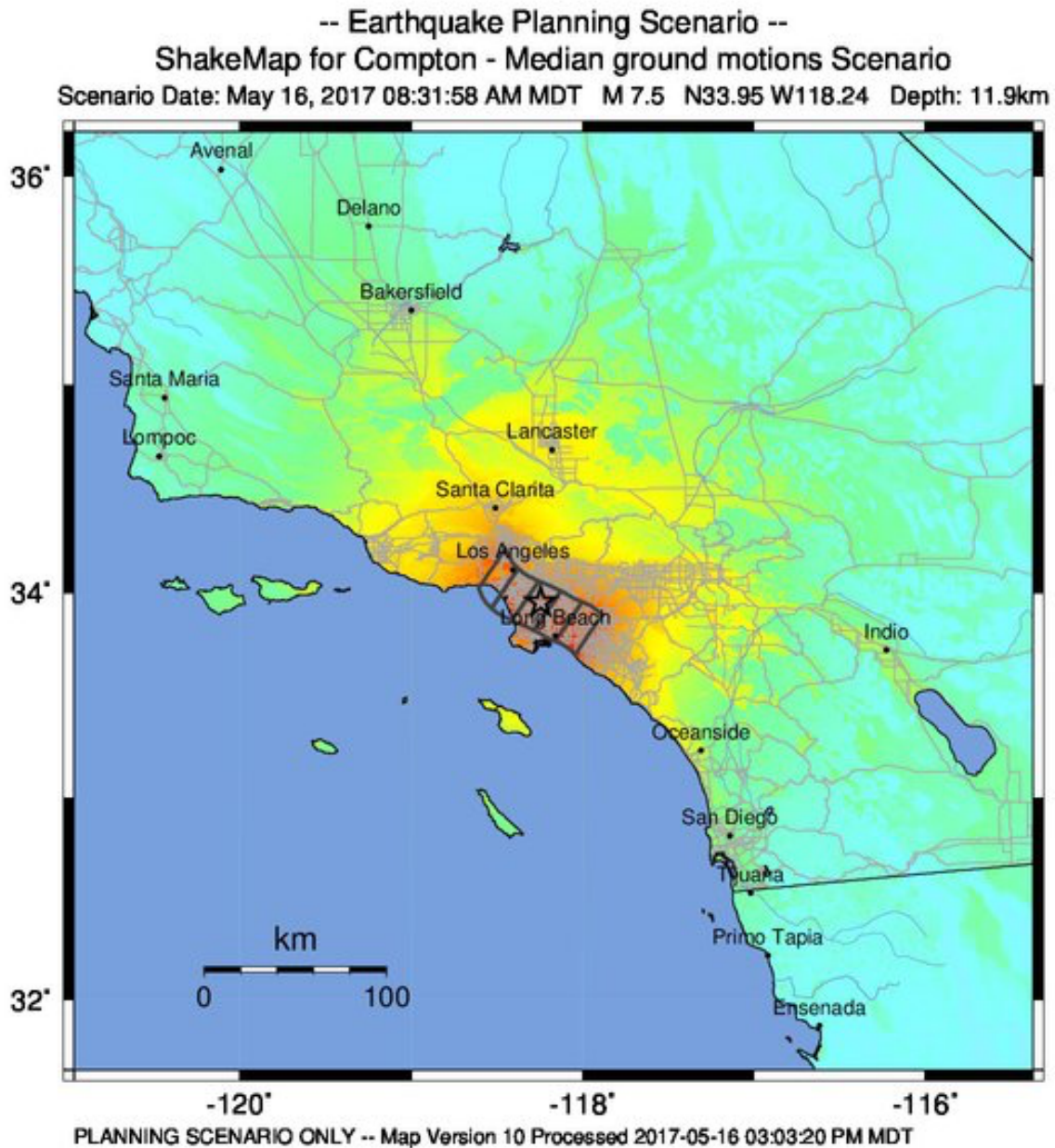
Extent

All of Southern California is subject to major earthquakes. The magnitude of any earthquake is directly related to the length of the rupture of the earthquake producing fault. Length of the fault does not however, predict the measure of ground movement. Ground movement and resulting shaking is determined by the depth of the earthquake hypocenter, directionality of the rupture propagation and amplifying or dampening effects of the geomorphology of soils of the affected region. The relatively small 6.3M earthquake that struck Christchurch, New Zealand in 2011 resulted in severe damage and loss of life due to its very shallow hypocenter. Distance from the fault lessens the potential ground shaking subject to the factors previously cited.

The USGS maintains an Earthquake Scenario Tool that supports modeling an earthquake for a specific area. The tool provides shake maps of ground acceleration. The figure below is a Tool product that predicts ground acceleration for a 7.5M earthquake with an epicenter in Compton (approximately 5 miles from Lynwood) at a depth of 11.9 Km. The map depicts moderately heavy to very heavy damage in the planning area for this scenario.



Figure 4.11: Earthquake Planning Scenario – ShakeMap for Compton



PERCEIVED SHAKING	Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	none	none	none	Very light	Light	Moderate	Mod./Heavy	Heavy	Very Heavy
PEAK ACC.(%g)	<0.05	0.3	2.8	6.2	12	22	40	75	>139
PEAK VEL.(cm/s)	<0.02	0.1	1.4	4.7	9.6	20	41	86	>178
INSTRUMENTAL INTENSITY	I	II-III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+

Scale based upon Worden et al. (2012)



Regulatory Environment

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act was signed into California law on December 22, 1972 to mitigate the hazard of surface faulting to structures for human occupancy. The act in its current form has three (3) main provisions:

1. It directs the State's California Geological Survey agency (then known as the California Division of Mines and Geology) to compile detailed maps of the surface traces of known active faults. These maps include both the best-known location where faults cut the surface and a buffer zone around the known trace(s).
2. It requires property owners (or their real estate agents) to formally and legally disclose that their property lies within the zones defined on those maps before selling the property.
3. It prohibits new construction of houses within these zones unless a comprehensive geologic investigation shows that the fault does not pose a hazard to the proposed structure.

The Act was one of several that changed building codes and practices to improve earthquake safety. These changes are intended to reduce the damage from future earthquakes.

The State provides extensive regulations on earthquake related issues. A key area for regulation is the California Building Standards Commission (CBSC). It is authorized by California Building Standards Law to administer the development, adoption, approval, publication, and implementation of California's building codes.

The California Building Standards Code, Title 24 serves as the basis for the design and construction of buildings in California. Improved safety, sustainability, maintaining consistency, new technology and construction methods, and reliability are paramount to the development of building codes. California's building codes are published in their entirety every three (3) years. Intervening Code Adoption Cycles produce supplement pages half-way (18 months) into each triennial period. Amendments to California's building standards are subject to a lengthy and transparent public participation process throughout each code adoption cycle.

The California Seismic Safety Commission provides an array of regulatory and advisory information regarding seismic safety at: <https://ssc.ca.gov/>

Probability of Future Occurrences

Recent predictions limit the possible maximum earthquake magnitude along the San Andreas Fault system to an 8.0 magnitude earthquake with a 7% probability estimate that such an event could occur in Southern California in the next 30 years; over the same period, there is a 75% chance of a magnitude 7.0 event.

In 2017, seismologists discovered that the Newport-Inglewood and Rose Canyon fault systems are actually one continuous fault zone capable of producing up to a 7.4 magnitude earthquake, which could devastate coastal areas with softer soils and liquefaction potential. However, the chance of a major earthquake along this fault line within the foreseeable future is lower than the San Andreas fault, primarily because the Newport-Inglewood Fault is moving at a much slower rate, approximately one one-hundredth of an inch annually, compared to the San Andreas which is moving at about an inch per year.

4.4.5 Extreme Heat

Description

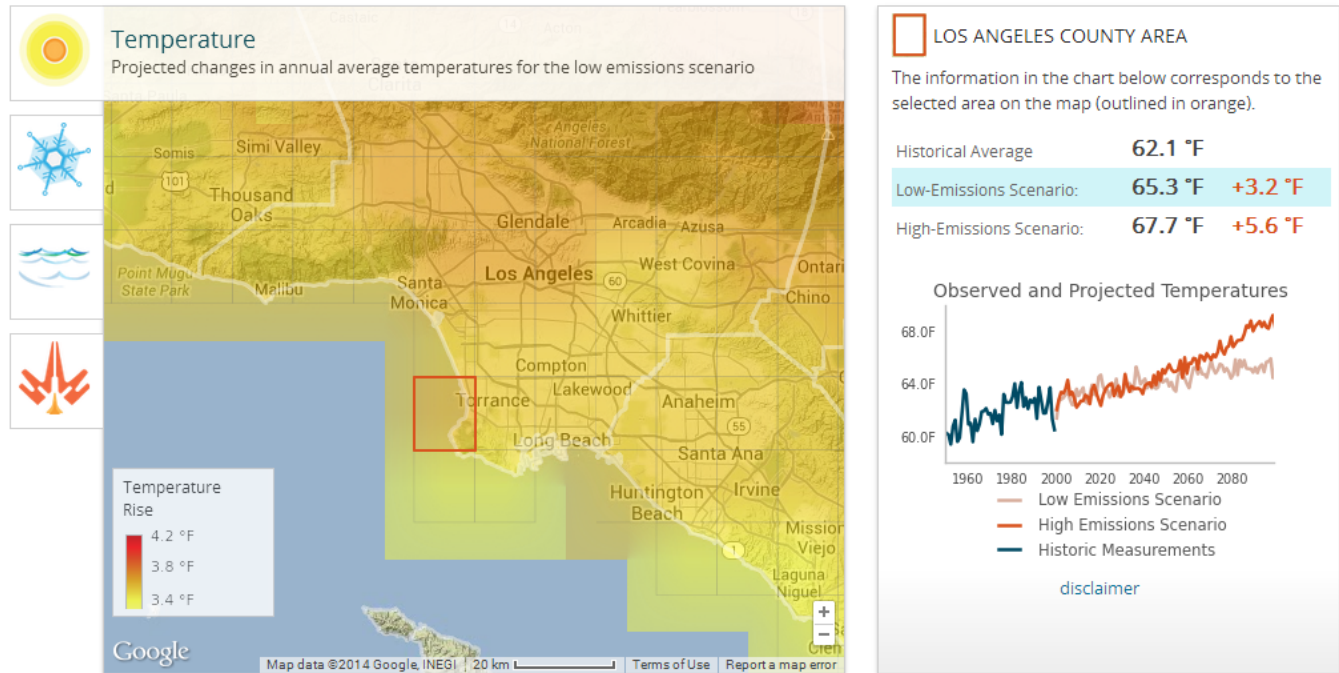
Since the early 20th Century, average surface temperatures worldwide have risen at an average rate of 0.15°F per decade (1.5°F per century). In the U.S. average surface temperatures have risen more quickly



since the late 1970s (0.36 to 0.55°F per decade), with eight of the top ten warmest years on record since 1880. Scientists predict that over the next century, global temperatures will increase between 2.5°F and 10.4°F.

For the City, scientists expect average temperatures to increase between 3.2°F and 5.6°F as shown in Figure 4.7. Along with changes to average annual temperature, climate change is expected to alter seasonal temperatures, where average July temperatures may increase by as much as 7°F. See **Figure 4.12**.

Figure 4.12: Temperature Degrees of Change (1960-2080)



Source: Cal-adapt, 2014.

Climate change, particularly extreme heat events, present serious health risks to California's most vulnerable populations. The effects of extreme heat (over 84°F) on human health are well documented. Increased temperature or extended periods of elevated temperatures can increase heat-related mortality, cardiovascular-related mortality, respiratory mortality, and heart attacks, while increasing hospital admissions and emergency room visits. Extreme heat can also affect a person's ability to thermo-regulate, causing heat stress and sometimes leading to death.

A number of factors contribute to the vulnerability of an individual to extreme heat. Intrinsic factors that contribute to heat-related risk include age (over 65 and infants and children), and medical conditions (cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and mental illness). Extrinsic factors, or those external to an individual, include neighborhoods with high levels of impervious surfaces and low tree cover, housing units that lack air conditioning, or household access to a vehicle. Along with these intrinsic and extrinsic factors such as race and ethnicity, education level, poverty, immigration status, and profession (particularly individuals who work outside, such as farm and construction workers) may contribute to an individual's vulnerability to heat events.



History

Since the 1950s, the greater Los Angeles region has experienced a number of heat waves and reached extreme temperatures. Between 1981 and 2000, Los Angeles experienced, an average of six (6) days per year with temperatures above 95°F.

Significant events include:

- According to the National Weather Service, the longest consecutive heat wave in Downtown Los Angeles lasted for eight (8) days, from August 31st to September 7th in 1955. Over the eight (8) days, temperatures exceeded 100°F on seven (7) of the eight (8) days, and reach a high temperature of 110°F.
- Burbank reached an all-time high of 113°F on September 12, 1971. For nearly four (4) days between September 11th and 14th, the average was about 105°F.
- In late June 2013, an intense heat wave struck the Southwestern United States. Various places in Southern California reached up to 122°F.

Location

The National Weather Service (NWS) issues an Excessive Heat Warning/Advisory when an extreme heat event (a "heat wave") is expected within the next thirty-six (36) hours. These extreme heat events are influenced by weather patterns generally affecting an entire region, though have varying impacts on different locations within a region depending on topography, proximity to coastal wind patterns, and the design of the surrounding environment.

Extreme heat will affect the entire planning area.

Extent

During the 2006 California heat wave, a greater increase in emergency room (ER) visits and hospitalizations for heat-related illnesses occurred in the normally cooler coastal counties (Knowlton et al., 2009; Gershunov et al., 2011). Apparent temperature, a combination of both temperature and humidity, was associated with ER visits during the warm season in California in a recent study (Basu et al., 2012). In addition, relative humidity was associated with ER visits for mental health complaints (Gershunov et al., 2011). While people may be able to acclimatize to warmer summers in general, rare extremes may be beyond their capacity. Additional risks can occur due to micro-environments in homes due to humidity and heat exposures (Basu and Samet, 2002).

Temperatures in most urban areas are significantly higher than in surrounding, less urbanized areas because pavement and building materials absorb sunlight and heat. This phenomenon is known as the urban heat island effect (Imhoff et al., 2010). Daytime temperatures in urban areas are on average 1-6° F higher than in rural areas, while nighttime temperatures can be as much as 22° F higher as the heat is gradually released from buildings and pavement (U.S. EPA, 2008). Pavements cover a third of a typical U.S. city (Akbari et al., 2009), mostly with asphalt, which reflects only ten percent (10%) of the sunlight shining upon it. Building density, design and materials, heat from industrial operations, machinery, air conditioners and vehicles, road pavement, and lack of vegetation all contribute to the creation of heat islands.

Impact of Climate Change

Cal-Adapt projects that urban and rural population centers throughout California will experience an average of forty (40) to fifty (53) extreme heat days by 2050 and an average of forty (40) to ninety-nine (99) days by 2099. This compares to a historical average of four (4) per year.



Populations in cooler areas in California may be at greater risk of heat-related illness because (a) individuals are less acclimatized to heat, (b) people are less aware of the behaviors that can reduce exposure (e.g. reduce activity level or go to an air conditioned location) or reduce physiologic stress (e.g. appropriate hydration), and (c) the built environment is not designed for warmer conditions (e.g. homes, workplaces and institutions are less often equipped with air conditioning or it is inadequate for extreme or prolonged heat events). In addition, communities in these locations, inadequately aware of the risk, may not have plans or capacity for emergency mitigation measures.

Regulatory Context

There are limited regulatory requirements for dealing specifically with occurrences of extreme heat. However, State Building Codes that facilitate the use of energy efficiency features, cool roofs, and porous materials can help to reduce the urban heat island effect which can further exacerbate extreme heat conditions and lead to heat-related public health emergencies.

Probability of Future Occurrences

The City is likely to see a significant increase in the number of days when temperature exceeds the extreme heat threshold of 84°F. Between 1950 and 2011, the average number of extreme heat days was four. Under the lower emissions scenario by 2050, the number of extreme heat days could increase to more than thirty (30) per year, and by the end of the century, the number of extreme heat days could exceed fifty (50) per year. Warmer days will also be accompanied by warmer nights, which could have a significant, negative effect on public health.

4.4.6 Flood / Flash Flood

Description

A flood occurs when the existing channel of a stream, river, canyon, or other watercourse cannot contain excess runoff from rainfall or snowmelt, resulting in overflow onto adjacent lands.

A floodplain is the area adjacent to a watercourse or other body of water that is subject to recurring floods. Floodplains may change over time from natural processes, changes in the characteristics of a watershed, or human activity such as construction of bridges or channels.

River channels change as water moves downstream, acting on the channel banks and on the channel bottom. On the outside of a channel curve, the banks are subject to erosion as the water scours against them. On the inside of a channel curve, the banks receive deposits of sand and sediment transferred from the eroded sites. In areas where flow contains a high-sediment load, the course of a river or stream may shift dramatically during a single flood event.

- Flooding within the City is typically caused by localized drainage limitations. Localized drainage flooding generally occurs during storm events in which the amount of precipitation accumulates more rapidly than the storm drain system can accommodate. The amount of water is a function of the size and topography of the contributing watershed, the regional and local climate, and land use characteristics.
- Eastern portions of the City are next to the Los Angeles River and are within the 100 year floodplain. The southern part of the City lies within FEMA Flood Zone X which is the fifty (50) year floodplain.
- The City lies within the inundation footprint of the Whittier Narrows Dam. The Dam no longer meets tolerable-risk guidelines and could fail in the event of a very large, very rare storm, such as the one that devastated California in 1868. Specifically, federal engineers found that the

[illegible]



Extent

The potential for flooding in the City is generally in response to a series of heavy winter rainstorms, typically occurring in early November through late March. If drainage systems are overwhelmed due to several storms within a short period of time, the lack of capability could result in major roads being blocked, preventing access for many residents and critical response functions.

Impact of Climate Change

Climate change is likely to increase the number and severity of future floods due to changes in the greater impact of increasing numbers and intensity of winter storms.

Regulatory Context

California AB 2140 requires that the HMP be adopted as part of the Health and Safety element of the City's General Plan.

Probability of Future Events

Minor street flooding is likely to occur in any year. Large scale flooding in the southern portion of the City has a two percent (2%) chance of occurring in any year.

4.4.7 Pipeline Rupture/Hazardous Material

Description

Although pipelines are the safest and most reliable way to transport natural gas, crude oil, liquid petroleum products, and chemical products, there is still an inherent risk due to the nature of the hazardous materials. Crude oil is a complex mixture of thousands of different hydrocarbons and varying amounts of other compounds containing sulfur, nitrogen, and oxygen as well as salts, trace metals, and water.

Crude oils can vary from a clear liquid, similar to gasoline, to a thick tar-like material needing to be heated to flow through a pipeline. A petroleum refinery's main job is to split crude oil into its many parts (or fractions) which are then reprocessed into useful products. The type, number, and size of process units required at a particular refinery depends on a variety of factors including the type of crude oil and the products required. The interconnected units making up a refinery are tanks, furnaces, distillation towers (fractionating columns), reactors, heat exchangers, pumps, pipes, fittings, and valves. Products of crude oil refineries include:

- Fuels such as gasoline, diesel fuel, heating oil, kerosene, jet fuel, bunker fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gas
- Petroleum solvents including benzene, toluene, xylene, hexane, and heptane, which are used in paint thinners, dry-cleaning solvents, degreasers, and pesticide solvents
- Lubricating oils produced for a variety of purposes, and insulating, hydraulic, and medicinal oils
- Petroleum wax
- Greases, which are primarily a mixture of various fillers
- Asphalt

These products can be hazardous not only in their final state but as they are being processed and refined. The principal hazards at refineries are fire and explosion. Refineries process a multitude of products with low flash points. Although systems and operating practices are designed to prevent such catastrophes, they can occur. In a refinery, hazardous chemicals can come from many sources and in many forms. In



crude oil, there are not only the components sought for processing, but impurities such as sulfur, vanadium, and arsenic compounds. The oil is split into many component streams that are further altered and refined to produce the final product range. Most, if not all, of these component stream chemicals are inherently hazardous to humans, as are the other chemicals added during processing. Hazards include fire, explosion, toxicity, corrosiveness, and asphyxiation.

Hazardous material releases can occur from industrial facilities at fixed sites or along transportation corridors such as rail and roadways. Past hazardous material releases are contained in the history section. Hazards from releases cause include fire, explosion, toxicity, corrosiveness, and asphyxiation.

History

Although there have been no pipeline failure incidents that have affect communities in the City, several incidents have occurred in the region. Some of the more significant events include:

- San Bruno, California: September 9, 2010, a 30-inch-diameter segment of an intrastate natural gas transmission pipeline known as Line 132, owned and operated by PG&E ruptured in a residential area in San Bruno, California. The rupture occurred at the intersection of Earl Avenue and Glenview Drive. The rupture produced a crater about seventy-two (72) feet long by twenty-six (26) feet wide. PG&E estimated that 47.6 million standard cubic feet of natural gas was released. The released natural gas ignited, resulting in a fire that destroyed thirty-eight (38) homes and damaged seventy (70). Eight (8) people were killed, many were injured, and many more were evacuated from the area.
- Refugio Beach, California: May 19, 2015, a ruptured pipeline along the scenic California coastline leaked more than 100,000 gallons of crude oil, with at least 21,000 gallons dumped into the ocean, creating a nine (9) mile slick before it could be secured, Governor Jerry Brown declared a state of emergency in response to the environmental disaster. The pipeline, owned by Plains All American Pipeline, was shut off about three hours after the spill, but by then the slick stretched nine miles into the water.
- The Aliso Canyon gas leak (also called Porter Ranch gas leak and Porter Ranch gas blowout was a massive natural gas leak that was discovered by SoCal Gas employees on October 23, 2015. Gas was escaping from a well within the Aliso Canyon's underground storage facility in the Santa Susana Mountains near Porter Ranch. On January 6, 2016, Governor Jerry Brown issued a state of emergency. On February 11, 2016, the gas company reported that it had the leak under control. On February 18, 2016, state officials announced that the leak was permanently plugged. An estimated 97,100 ton of methane and 7,300 tons of ethane were released into the atmosphere.

Table 4.13: Major Hazardous Material Releases

Company Date Accident Occurred	Accident Description	Offsite Impact
1/24/2010	Sewage	A blockage in line caused overflow at manhole. Some of the sewage spilled into a catch basin.
6/28/2010	Sewage	Due to unknown reasons sewage released from a manhole and into a storm drain and is unrecoverable.
11/26/2010	Atmosphere	Undetermined
12/06/2010	Sewage	Caller reporting a sewage spill, unknown causes.



Company Date Accident Occurred	Accident Description	Offsite Impact
1/05/2011	Petroleum	Abandoned vehicle was left in the parking lot. The Jiffy Lube personnel moved the vehicle to a catch basin area upon the property after finding the vehicle releasing the products to the parking lot.
10/03/2011	Petroleum	Tanker truck carrying waste oil overturned causing spill of 1,500 gallons crude oil.
04/28/2012	Sewage	A mainline blockage caused the product to escape a manhole and flow into gutter.
07/17/2012	Mineral- presumed PCB	Vandalism caused the release from a ground mounted transformer. The release went to the asphalt and concrete of the pad and surrounding area.
05/08/2013	Petroleum	Transformer failure caused the release to soil within an underground vault.
04/19/2014	Petroleum	Vehicle caught fire which resulted in a release.
11/02/2014	Sewage	An unknown blockage in the city main caused the overflow of a manhole.
02/20/2017	Unknown Oil	Caller reported water from a hose is pushing unknown oil from an unknown source into the sewer system.
06/26/2017	Diesel Fuel	Caller states a truck ran over debris on the highway and ruptured the fuel tank causing the release of material onto the concrete highway.
11/06/2017	Natural Gas	Natural gas released into atmosphere due to a metal container which fell down and hit a gas service riser and broke it. Release unrecoverable, eight (8) people evacuated from commercial area.
11/13/2017	Natural Gas	Caller states a third party struck a 3" plastic service line with an excavator, causing the release. The material released to the atmosphere.
01/13/2018	Ethylene Glycol	Caller states a large amount of antifreeze spilled onto the street.
08/15/2019	Vapor	Unknown amount of natural gas released into the atmosphere due to third party contractor damaging a half inch service line.
09/25/2019	Vapor	Caller stated that during a routine leak inspection survey, SoCal Gas operator discovered a 12% gas rate causing the evacuation of twenty-eight (28) persons from the structure.
12/21/2019	Petroleum	A vehicle struck a tractor trailer, leading to the release.

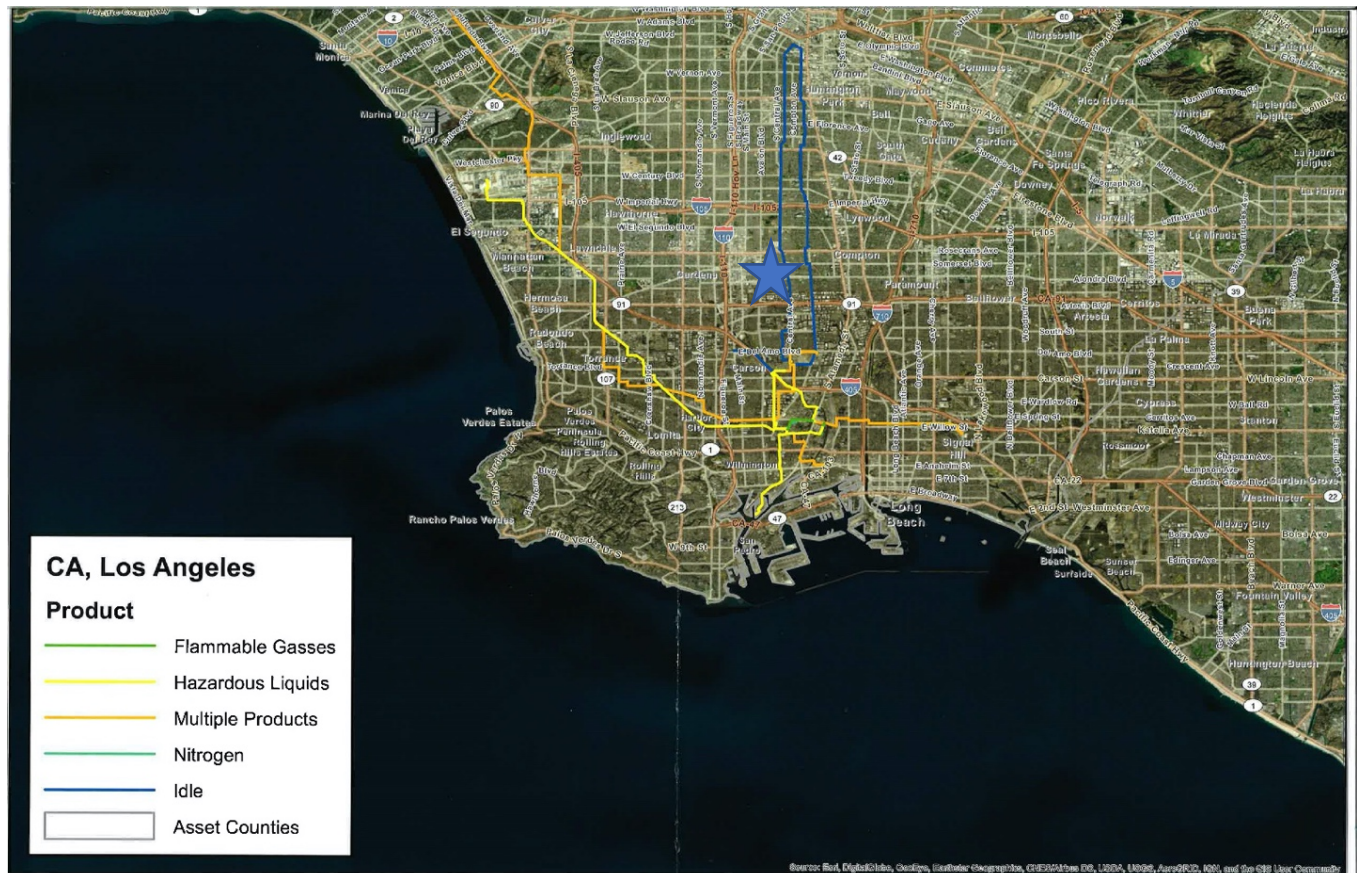
Location

Pipelines owned and operated by Shell Oil run beneath the City's streets. Pipelines are primarily underground, which keeps them away from public contact and accidental damage. Despite safety and efficiency statistics, increases in energy consumption and population growth near pipelines present the potential for a pipeline emergency incident.

While pipelines are generally the safest method of transporting hazardous chemicals, they are not failsafe. Pipeline product releases, whether in the form of a slow leak or violent rupture, are a risk in any community. **Figure 4.14** depicts nearby pipelines.



Figure 4.14: Map of Pipelines



There are numerous industrial facilities in or near the City. The South Bay is home to a large number of industrial sites including refineries and other chemical processing plants. Major operators of the industrial sites include:

- Chevron Refinery
- Space X

Extent

Most fires, explosions, or pipeline spill incidents occurring at a refinery or on a pipeline are isolated to the site. Pipelines running through the City are unlikely to burst or combust; jet fuel pipelines are filled with oxygen-free liquid, and without oxygen, combustion cannot occur. Pipelines are regulated by the Office of the State Fire Marshall Pipeline Safety Division. Pipelines are also monitored by a complex data web called System Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) measuring the flow rate, temperature and pressure. The network transfers real-time data via satellite from the pipelines to a control center where the valves, pumps and motors are remotely operated. If any tampering with the pipeline occurs, an alarm sounds. The ensuing valve reaction is instantaneous, with the alarm system isolating any rupture and setting off a chain reaction that shuts down pipeline pumps and alerts pipeline operators within seconds.

Most jet fuel pipelines run underground, and in populated areas, must be over three feet below the asphalt. The pipes are at least one-inch-thick steel. If the pipe did rupture, valves would cut off and operators would receive an automatic alarm.



Oil spills are considered to be a significant impact along the railways for BSNF and Union Pacific. Small spills can be mitigated and are classified as less than significant. Large oil spills (greater than fifty (50) barrels) may not be completely contained and, therefore, would be considered significant impacts. Significant adverse impacts on biological resources would occur from a major oil spill.

All the industrial facilities have the potential to produce hazardous releases. The details of the type and extent of the potential releases are maintained by the plant operators and the State Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). The facilities are required to notify the County Hazardous Materials Incident Response Team when there is an incident. The County's Board of Supervisors have approved the Hazardous Materials Incident Notification Policy (PDF) detailing when and how this should be done

Regulatory Context

Specific regulatory requirements are defined by:

- Title 49 CFR Part 191: Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline, Annual Reports, Incident Reports, and Safety-Related Condition Reports
- Title 49 CFR Part 192: Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline: Minimum Federal Safety Standards
- Title 49 CFR Part 193: Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities: Federal Safety Standards
- General Order No. 58-A: Standards for Gas Service in the State of California
- General Order No. 58-B: Heating Value Measurement Standard for Gaseous Fuels
- General Order No. 112-F: State of California Rules Governing Design, Construction, Testing, Operation, and Maintenance of Gas Gathering, Transmission, and Distribution Piping Systems

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) ensures that intra-state natural gas and liquid petroleum gas (LPG) pipeline systems are designed, constructed, operated, and maintained according to safety standards set by the CPUC and the federal government. CPUC gas safety engineers are trained and qualified by the federal government. The CPUC enforces natural gas and LPG safety regulations; inspects construction, operation, and maintenance activities; and makes necessary amendments to regulations to protect and promote the safety of the public, the utility employees that work on the gas pipeline systems, and the environment.

The CPUC endorses the system safety approach embodied in the federal government's regulation of Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. State and federal regulators are tasked with ensuring that pipeline and hazardous materials operators have risk management programs in place, that those programs are designed in conformance with state and federal laws and regulations, that the programs are effective in enhancing public safety, the operator's employees' safety, environmental safety, and that the safety of the entire system and operation continues to improve.

The CPUC conducts operation and maintenance compliance inspections, accident investigations, reviews utilities' reports and records, conducts construction inspections, conducts special studies, and takes action in response to complaints and inquiries from the public on issues regarding gas pipeline safety.

The CPUC also conducts audits and inspections of gas facilities owned and operated by mobile home parks and conducts inspections of propane gas pipeline distributions systems.

Intra-state hazardous liquid pipelines are regulated by the Office of the State Fire Marshall (OSFM). Interstate pipelines are regulated by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA).



Probability of Future Events

While safety programs aim to prevent hazardous material releases, accidents occur due to equipment failures or human error. Additionally, a large earthquake could rupture piping and other containment systems and derange controls, causing releases, fires and public health incidents. There is a high probability of future hazardous releases from refineries and chemical plants that could affect the City.

4.4.8 High Winds/Tornados

Description

High Winds: Wind strength depends on differences between the existing high- and low-pressure systems and the distances between them. A steeper pressure gradient resulting from a large pressure difference or short distance between systems causes higher winds.

The climate along California's southern coast is marine Mediterranean. Summers are mild and dry while winters are cool and damp. A dominating factor in the weather of California is the semi-permanent high-pressure area of the northern Pacific Ocean, sometimes called the Pacific high. This pressure center moves northward in summer, holding storm tracks, originating on easterly winds, well to the north. As a result, California receives little or no precipitation during the summer and early autumn.

In the fall, the City may be subject to Santa Ana winds. These winds are strong, extremely dry down-slope winds that originate inland and affect coastal Southern California and northern Baja California. Santa Ana winds are known especially for the hot, dry weather (often the hottest of the year) are infamous for fanning regional wildfires.

Tornados: The NWS describes tornados as a narrow, violently rotating column of air that extends from a thunderstorm to the ground. Because wind is invisible, it is hard to see a tornado unless it forms a condensation funnel made up of water droplets, dust and debris. Tornadoes can be among the most violent phenomena of all atmospheric storms we experience. About 1,200 tornadoes hit the U.S. yearly. Tornado strength is measured on the Fujita Scale.

Exactly how and why tornadoes form is not completely understood. What is known is that most result from supercell thunderstorms. These severe thunderstorms have persistent updrafts that can reach speeds of 100 mph. Within the storm, a strong vertical wind shear causes a horizontally rotating cylinder of air. The updraft lifts the rotating cylinder within the supercell. The rotating cylinder of air narrows, becoming stretched, and spins faster and faster forming a tornado. The rotation within the thunderstorm gives the supercell its classic "hook" appearance which can be seen on radar.

History

Since 1995, the Los Angeles County coast has experienced thirty-six (36) extreme weather events, resulting in nine (9) fatalities, forty-one (41) severe injuries, and damage to private propertyⁱ. Tornado activity has also occurred near the City. Most of the fatalities and deaths were due to heavy rain and flooding. There have been no tornadoes, high winds or winter storms that have resulted in deaths or property loss in Lynwood.

During the same period, the County experienced fifty-five (53) days of winter storms. Minor damage from vegetative debris from winter storms is likely to occur in the City's parks or public spaces with trees and other landscaping.

High wind events in Los Angeles County occur mainly in the Santa Monica and San Gabriel Mountains. While tornadoes have occurred nearby, they have been F-0 events with one exception that occurred in



Long Beach which experienced an F1 tornado that resulted in one injury. **Table 4-13** lists history of tornadoes that have been sighted in nearby jurisdictions.

Table 4-14: Historic Tornadoes Near Lynwood

Date	Force	Deaths	Injured	Distance (miles)
12/12/2014	0	0	0	7
01/19/2010	1	0	0	15
02/19/2005	0	0	0	22
12/29/2004	0	0	0	6 10, 17
04/01/1999	0	0	0	24
02/24/1998	0	0	0	21
01/09/1998	1	0	1	10
12/21/1997	1	0	0	23

Location

All of the City is potentially vulnerable to the effects of high winds and tornadoes. Vegetation, debris, and electrical infrastructure knocked down or blown by severe weather has the potential to cause damage or additional hazards.

Extent

The Fujita Scale is used to categorize tornadoes. **Figure 4-15** lists Fujita scale values with associated affects.

Figure 4-15: Fujita Scale and Affects

Damage f scale		Little Damage	Minor Damage	Roof Gone	Walls Collapse	Blown Down	Blown Away
		f0	f1	f2	f3	f4	f5
Windspeed F scale	17 m/s	32	50	70	92	116	142
	40 mph	73	113	158	207	261	319
To convert f scale into F scale, add the appropriate number							
Weak Outbuilding	-3	f3	f4	f5	f5	f5	f5
Strong Outbuilding	-2	f2	f3	f4	f5	f5	f5
Weak Framehouse	-1	f1	f2	f3	f4	f5	f5
Strong Framehouse	0	F0	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5
Brick Structure	+1	-	f0	f1	f2	f3	f4
Concrete Building	+2	-	-	f0	f1	f2	f3

Fig. 2.4-1 The Fujita tornado scale (F scale) pegged to damage-causing windspeeds. The extent of damage expressed by the damage scale (f scale) varies with both windspeed and the strength of structures.

Source: NOAA



Winds, other than tornado, are measured on the Beufort Scale shown in the figure below.

Table 4-16: Beufort Scale

Force	Wind (Knots)	WMO Classification	Appearance of Wind Effects	
			On the Water	On Land
0	Less than 1	Calm	Sea surface smooth and mirror-like	Calm, smoke rises vertically
1	1-3	Light Air	Scaly ripples, no foam crests	Smoke drift indicates wind direction, still wind vanes
2	4-6	Light Breeze	Small wavelets, crests glassy, no breaking	Wind felt on face, leaves rustle, vanes begin to move
3	7-10	Gentle Breeze	Large wavelets, crests begin to break, scattered whitecaps	Leaves and small twigs constantly moving, light flags extended
4	11-16	Moderate Breeze	Small waves 1-4 ft. becoming longer, numerous whitecaps	Dust, leaves, and loose paper lifted, small tree branches move
5	17-21	Fresh Breeze	Moderate waves 4-8 ft taking longer form, many whitecaps, some spray	Small trees in leaf begin to sway
6	22-27	Strong Breeze	Larger waves 8-13 ft, whitecaps common, more spray	Larger tree branches moving, whistling in wires
7	28-33	Near Gale	Sea heaps up, waves 13-19 ft, white foam streaks off breakers	Whole trees moving, resistance felt walking against wind
8	34-40	Gale	Moderately high (18-25 ft) waves of greater length, edges of crests begin to break into spindrift, foam blown in streaks	Twigs breaking off trees, generally impedes progress
9	41-47	Strong Gale	High waves (23-32 ft), sea begins to roll, dense streaks of foam, spray may reduce visibility	Slight structural damage occurs, slate blows off roofs
10	48-55	Storm	Very high waves (29-41 ft) with overhanging crests, sea white with densely blown foam, heavy rolling, lowered visibility	Seldom experienced on land, trees broken or uprooted, "considerable structural damage"

Source: NOAA

Impact of Climate Change

Warming central Pacific Ocean water has the potential to produce more frequent and longer winter storms originating in the intertropical convergence zone (ITCZ). Pacific Northwest National Laboratory researchers concluded that the number of days on which atmospheric rivers (formed in the ITZC and a major cause of severe winter storms) reach the West Coast each year, could increase by a third this century, if greenhouse gas pollution continues to rise sharply.

Currently, the West Coast is likely to receive rain or snow from atmospheric rivers between twenty-five (25) and forty (40) days each year, the analysis concluded. By century's end, that's expected to rise to between thirty-five (35) and fifty-five (55) days annually. Meanwhile, the number of days each year on



which the atmospheric rivers bring “extreme” amounts of rain and snow to the region could increase by more than a quarter.

Regulatory Environment

There are very few formal regulations that pertain to severe weather events in general.

Probability of Future Occurrences

Based on history, winter storms and high wind events including Santa Ana winds or microburst tornadic activity can be expected, perhaps annually, across widespread areas of Los Angeles County including the City.



SECTION 5: RISK ASSESSMENT

The process of risk assessment combines hazard identification with an understanding of the vulnerability of the infrastructure inventory of the existing (or planned) property development(s) and population(s) exposed to a hazard.

Some assets are relied upon as part of critical response activities, while others are considered essential to the operations and viability of the City. Critical facilities are of particular concern because these facilities provide vital products and services to the general public for public safety, emergency response, and/or disaster recovery functions. The critical facilities have been identified and are illustrated in **Table 5-1**. This step provides a general description of land uses and development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in view of land use planning and future land use decisions. The HMP contains a comprehensive description of the character of the City in Section 4, Community Profile. Analyzing the profile of the City supports identifying potential problem areas and serves as a guide for incorporating the goals and ideas contained in HMP into other community development plans.

5.1 Assets (Services & Facilities)

Community assets can be identified and integrated into the HMP. Identifying assets already available to the community can reduce redundancies as well as optimize/reinforce current assets. In total, the City had an assessed valuation of secured and unsecured property of \$6.59 billion in 2016, up 8.3% from the previous year. Understanding the assets of the community allows planners to analyze the potential values at risk and costs or repair or replacement.

The individual asset inventory includes the identification of:

- **People:** This includes population estimates, visiting population estimates (migrants, national parks or special events) and persons with disabilities and other access or functional needs population.
- **Economy:** Economic drivers include building assets but also include inventory within buildings, downtime and loss of wages. In addition, primary economic sectors (major employers) where their loss would have a significant impact to the community.
- **Built Environment:** Existing structures, infrastructure systems, critical facilities, cultural resources, and future development.
- **Natural Resources:** Critical habitats and areas that provide protective functions.

5.2 Populations and Businesses at Risk

Residential population data for the City was obtained from the State of California Department of Finance E-1 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State - January 1, 2020. The population is estimated to be 71,269.

5.3 Identification of Critical Facilities and Assets

The location and operations of high-risk facilities such as critical infrastructures and key assets in or near Lynwood are a significant concern with respect to a disaster. The planning team used FEMA's "Public Assistance Guide" (FEMA 322) that defines critical facilities as shelters, hospitals EOCs, data centers, utility plants or high hazardous materials facilities, as well as the FEMA Hazard Mitigation Handbook that described three categories of facilities for analysis to revise the list: critical facilities such as City



operations and public safety; high potential loss facilities such as businesses, churches, schools, and facilities with hazardous materials; and critical infrastructure such as streets and bridges, airports, and oil refineries. **Table 5-1** lists the critical facilities for the 2020 HMP.

Table 5-1: Critical Facilities and Assets

Facility Name	Category	Site Purpose
City Hall	Administration	Seat of Government
Red Car Station	Transportation	Light rail Station
Transit/Community Center	Transportation/Community Services	Community Services
Natatorium (Swimming Pool Center)	Parks and Recreation	Sport Center
Fire Station Nr. 1	Public Safety	Fire/EMS Response
Fire Station Nr. 2	Public Safety	Fire/EMS Response
Bateman Hall	Parks and Recreation	Community Services
City Yard	Public Works	Offices/equipment storage/garage
Lynwood City Park	Parks and Recreation	Community Services
Youth Center	Parks and Recreation	Community Services
Well Nr. 5 and Chemical Control Building	Public Works	Municipal Water Service
Well Nr. 5 Water Tower	Public Works	Municipal Water Service
Well Nr. 8, Pump Station, Underground Reservoir	Public Works	Municipal Water Service
Well Nr. 9 and Chemical Control Building	Public Works	Municipal Water Service
Well Nr. 11 and Chemical Control Building	Public Works	Municipal Water Service
Well Nr. 19 and Chemical Control Building	Public Works	Municipal Water Service
Senior Center	Parks and Recreation	Community Services
Ham Park Lucy Avalon Community Center	Parks and Recreation	Community Services
Armory	Public Safety	Storage (Empty)
Adolpho Medina Park	Parks and Recreation	Community Services
Los Amigos Park East	Parks and Recreation	Community Services
Los Amigos Park West	Parks and Recreation	Community Services

Source: Duff & Phelps report dated as of October 23, 2018.



5.4 Land Use Trends

The City of Lynwood is completely developed with the remaining vacant land limited to smaller, scattered parcels. The City contains a mix of residential and multi-family housing types and densities, strip commercial along the major arterials, retail centers, public facilities, and industrial uses in the southwest portion of the City.

Changes in the demographic characteristics have resulted in a demand for more housing while at the same time, the population has remained relatively constant.

While there have been only small changes in the development within the City over the past five years, there has been a change in the amount of resources required for housing. Housing constitutes the single largest monthly expense for most people, and among homeowners, their homes are often their largest financial assets.

Given the high cost of housing in Los Angeles County, many residents spend a sizable portion of their incomes on housing every month and are susceptible to significant housing burden, which is defined as housing expenses totaling 30% or more of monthly income. Housing burden disproportionately affects low income individuals, renters, and communities of color, many of whom in fact experience severe housing burden, meaning that their housing costs total 50% or more of their monthly incomes. According to the 2018 Los Angeles County Community Health Profile for Lynwood, 61 percent of households experience housing as a burden and 30 percent experience housing as a severe burden.

Households and communities that face a significant housing burden, are more susceptible to many hazards, since they have fewer resource to devote to family preparedness. They often have less access mitigation educational material provided on websites and social media. They are particularly susceptible to hazards such as extreme heat.

Land use trends have not substantially changed the City's risks and hazards exposure since the 2008 LHMP. However, the change in severity to potentially extreme draught conditions and extreme heat, driven by climate change, has increased since 2008. This hazard exposure will continue to intensify. Climate change has been added as a stand-alone hazard since the 2008 LHMP. New mitigation activities such as identifying water resources management and conservation opportunities have been included in the new LHMP.

5.5 Cultural and Natural Resources Inventory

The City has several unique historical resources. They include Heritage Park, the Mission Hotel and others.

Biological resources include natural and altered biotic habitats (vegetative communities and corresponding wildlife habitat), as well as associated flora and fauna. The City is highly urbanized and landscaped with mostly non-native species. No rare or endangered plant or animal species have been identified within the City.

There are no significant natural habitats in the City. Wildlife species present in the City are typical of any disturbed, highly urbanized setting and are not considered rare, endangered, or threatened. The City is also devoid of wetland and riparian habitat. The City's most significant plant resources are imported trees and ornamental plants. While these offer only limited biological value, they do contribute to the aesthetic and historical character of the City.

5.6 Risk Assessment and Potential Loss



A risk assessment determines the vulnerability of assets within the City by evaluating the inventory of City owned existing property and the population exposed to a hazard. A quantitative vulnerability assessment is limited to the exposure of people, buildings, and infrastructures to the identified hazards. This risk assessment includes only those hazards that have the ability to cause damage to buildings and infrastructure. More detailed assessments of risk that would include deaths and injuries, and economic losses, are beyond the scope of this plan. **Table 5.2** provides an analysis of potential losses for the City owned infrastructure other than roads and bridges.

Table 5-2: City Owned Infrastructure

Facilities	Impacting Hazards								Values			
	Climate Change	Dam Inundation	Drought	Earthquake Seismic	Extreme Heat	Flood Flash Flood	Pipeline Rupture/HAZMAT	Winter Storm	Facility	Contents	Improvements	Total Value
City Hall	X	X		X		X	X	X	11,885,000	1,321,000	575,000	13,781,000
Red Car Station	X	X		X		X	X	X	141,000		27,000	168,000
Transit/Communit ity Center	X	X		X		X	X	X	5,157,000	359,000	322,000	5,838,000
Natatorium (Swimming Pool Center)	X	X		X		X	X	X	5,548,000	186,000	394,000	6,128,000
Fire Station # 1	X	X		X		X	X	X	2,155,000		116,000	2,271,000
Fire Station # 2	X	X		X		X	X	X	610,000		109,000	719,000
Bateman Hall	X	X		X		X	X	X	4,858,000	319,000	206,000	5,383,000
City Yard	X	X		X		X	X	X	6,928,000	898,000	236,000	8,062,000
Youth Center	X	X		X		X	X	X	1,875,000	117,000	229,000	2,221,000
Lynwood City Park	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	648,000	12,000	2,280,000	2,940,000
Well # 5 & Chemical Control Building	X	X		X		X	X	X	1,459,000		53,000	1,512,000
Well # 5 Water Tower	X	X		X		X	X	X	27,000			27,000
Well # 8, Pump Station, Underground Reservoir	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	3,920,000		50,000	3,970,000
Well # 8 Pump Station	X	X		X		X	X	X	30,000			30,000



Facilities	Impacting Hazards								Values			
	Climate Change	Dam Inundation	Drought	Earthquake Seismic	Extreme Heat	Flood Flash Flood	Pipeline Rupture/HAZMAT	Winter Storm	Facility	Contents	Improvements	Total Value
Well # 9 & Chemical Control Building	X	X		X		X	X	X	594,000		45,000	639,000
Well # 9 Pump Station	X	X		X		X	X	X	30,000			30,000
Well # 11 & Chemical Control Building	X	X		X		X	X	X	599,000		13,000	612,000
Well # 11 Pump Station	X	X		X		X	X	X	31,000			31,000
Well # 19 & Chemical Control Building	X	X		X		X	X	X	817,000		71,000	888,000
Well # 19 Pump Station	X	X		X		X	X	X	31,000			31,000
Senior Center	X	X		X		X	X	X	2,627,000	176,000	122,000	2,925,000
Ham Park Lucy Avalon Community Center	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2,770,000	184,000	944,000	3,898,000
Armory	X	X		X		X	X	X	1,597,000		65,000	1,662,000
Adolpho Medina Park	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	83,000	1,000	575,000	659,000
Los Amigos Park & Los Amigos East	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				127,000
Total									55,059,000	3,581,000	6,594,000	65,234,000

In addition to quantitative loss amounts for infrastructure, vulnerability to high-priority hazards (earthquake and climate change) was analyzed in terms of population demographics and the structural components of the City's building stock.

If a large magnitude earthquake were to occur in the Los Angeles County region during Santa Ana wind conditions, the large number of fire ignitions could result in a massive urban conflagration that could potentially burn from downtown Los Angeles to the Pacific Ocean. Because much of Lynwood's building



stock is wood framed construction, and densely arranged, large areas of the City could burn with catastrophic loss of life and financial losses.

Figure 5.1: Elmwood Avenue, Lynwood, California



In 2008, an earthquake-planning scenario document was released by the USGS and California Geological Survey that hypothesized the occurrence and effects of a 7.8M earthquake on the southern San Andreas Fault. It was created by more than 300 scientists and engineers....A custom HAZUS analysis and 18 special studies were performed to characterize the effects of the earthquake on the built environment. The scenario posited 1,800 deaths and 53,000 injuries requiring emergency room care. Approximately 1,600 fires are ignited, resulting in the destruction of 200 million square feet of the building stock, the equivalent of 133,000 single-family homes. Fire contributed \$87 billion in property and business interruption loss, out of the total \$191 billion in economic loss for the region due to the earthquake.

Climate change will have a significant effect on Lynwood, due in part, to the City's demographics. According to the 2010 U.S. census, over 20 percent of City residents live below the poverty level compared to 15 percent for the U.S. for the same year. Residents of disadvantaged communities typically have less access to air-conditioning or the financial resources to use air-conditioning, if installed. As climate change results in more and longer periods of excess heat, Lynwood's population may be disproportionately exposed to heat related injuries.

5.7 Analysis of Potential Loss

FEMA requires that an estimation of loss be conducted for the identified hazards to include the number of potential structures impacted by the hazards and the total potential costs. The analysis of potential losses calculated in **Table 5-3** used the best data currently available to produce the estimations of loss. These estimates may be used to understand relative risk from hazards and potential losses. There are uncertainties in any loss estimation method, resulting from lack of scientific study and the exact result of



hazard effects on the built environment, and from the use of approximations that are necessary for a comprehensive analysis.

In addition, this assessment does not include analysis of non-City owned facilities, even though they are deemed critical. The City does not have replacement or content values or insured values for critical infrastructure, private businesses, schools and churches. A mitigation action was developed to acquire that information so a complete analysis of critical facilities could be completed to show total potential loss in the City.

A quantitative assessment has been prepared for the critical facilities affected by each hazard assessed and multiplied by a value of percent damage. The percent damage was determined by the geographic area at stake, previous history of damage from the type of hazard, and potential for severity from the hazard profiles.

Table 5-3: Hazard Effects on Critical Facilities Quantitative Assessment

Hazard Type	# of Facilities	Percent Damage	Estimated Replacement Loss	Estimated Content Loss	Estimated Improvement Loss	Total Estimated Loss
Climate Change	25	10	5,505,900	358,100	659,400	6,523,400
Dam Inundation	25	50	27,529,500	1,790,500	3,297,000	32,617,000
Drought	5	10	742,100	30,500	384,900	1,159,400
Earthquake	25	50	27,529,500	1,790,500	3,297,000	32,617,000
Extreme Heat	4	5	167,500	9,850	189,925	380,900
Flood	25	20	11,011,800	716,200	1,318,800	13,046,800
HazMat	25	10	5,505,900	358,100	659,400	6,523,400
High Winds/ Tornado	25	10	5,505,900	358,100	659,400	6,523,400



SECTION 6: MITIGATION STRATEGY

The Federal regulations require local mitigation plans to identify goals for reducing long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards in the planning area (Section 201.6(c)(3)(i)).

FEMA REGULATION CHECKLIST: CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3): – The plan must include mitigation strategies based on the jurisdiction's "existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing tools."

Elements

C1. Does the plan document the jurisdiction's existing authorities, policies, programs and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3).

C2. Does the Plan address the jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(i).

C3. Does the Plan include goals to reduce or avoid long-term vulnerabilities to identified hazards? 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(i).

C4. Does the Plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for the jurisdiction being considered to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? See 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(ii).

C5. Does the Plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including cost-benefit review), implemented, and administered by the jurisdiction? 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iii).

C6. Does the plan describe a process by which local governments will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate?

Source: FEMA, *Local Mitigation Planning Handbook Review Tool*, March 2013.

A hazard mitigation plan's primary focus is the mitigation strategy. It represents the efforts selected by the City to reduce or prevent losses resulting from the hazards identified in the risk assessment. The strategy includes mitigation actions and projects to address the risk and vulnerabilities discovered in the risk assessment. The mitigation strategy consists of the following steps:

- Identify and profile hazards and risk within the City;
- Identify projects and activities that can prevent or mitigate damage and injury to the population and buildings;



- Develop a mitigation strategy to implement the mitigation actions;
- Develop an action plan to prioritize, implement, and administer the mitigation actions;
- Implement the HMP mitigation action plan

A capability assessment was conducted of City of authorities, policies, programs, and resources. Based upon this assessment, and the hazard analysis and risk assessment, goals and mitigation actions were developed. The planning team also developed a process to prioritize, implement, and administer the mitigation actions to reduce risk to existing facilities and new development.

6.1 Hazard Mitigation Statement

The 2020 HMP represents the City's commitment to create a safer, more resilient community by taking actions to reduce risk and by committing resources to lessen the effects of hazards on the people and property of the City.

6.2 Hazard Mitigation Goals and Objectives

Mitigation goals are guidelines that represent what the community wants to accomplish through the mitigation plan. Goals are broad statements that represent a long-term, community-wide vision. The planning team reviewed example goals and objectives from the previous HMP and determined which goals best met the City's objectives for mitigation. The 2020 HMP created a new streamline set of hazard mitigation goals. In addition to the overarching hazard mitigation goals, the City worked with City Planning to develop the strategies in alignment with the City General Plan Safety Element. The goals align with the hazards in the 2003 General Plan and reflect input provided by stakeholders and the public. **Table 6-1** lists the goals for the 2020 HMP.

Table 6-1: Hazard Mitigation Goals

2020 Goals
Goal 1: Protect life, property, and reduce potential injuries from natural, technological, and human-caused hazards including the catastrophic threats posed by the USACE owned Whittier Narrows Dam which is a high hazard dam and a major earthquake
Goal 2: Improve public understanding, support of and the need for hazard mitigation measures
Goal 3: Promote disaster resistance for Lynwood's natural, existing, and future built environment
Goal 4: Strengthen partnerships and collaboration to implement hazard mitigation activities
Goal 5: Enhance the City's ability to effectively and immediately respond to disasters

6.3 Mitigation Actions/Projects and Implementation Strategy

Mitigation actions are specific activities or projects that serve to meet the goals that the community has identified. Mitigation actions and projects are more specific than goals or objectives, and often include a mechanism, such as an assigned timeframe, to measure the success and ensure the actions are accomplished. The planning team conducted a review of the mitigation actions and strategies from the 2008 HMP. With information from the risk analysis, capability assessment, and status of the actions implemented since the 2008 HMP, the planning team integrated outstanding action items with other City planning efforts to develop new mitigation actions and projects to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure. Current mitigation projects identified by the City are included in **Table 6-2**.



The requirements for prioritization of mitigation actions, as provided in the federal regulations implementing the Stafford Act as amended by DMA 2000, are described below.

FEMA REGULATION CHECKLIST: MITIGATION STRATEGY; PLAN REVIEW AND REVISION	
Implementation of Mitigation Actions	
44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iii): The mitigation strategy section shall include “an action plan describing how the actions identified in section (c)(3)(ii) will be prioritized, implemented, and administered by the local jurisdiction.	
Prioritization shall include a special emphasis on the extent to which benefits are maximized according to a cost benefit review of the proposed projects and their associated costs.”	
Element	
C5. Does the Plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including cost-benefit review), implemented, and administered by the jurisdiction? 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(3)(iii)	
Plan Review and Revision	
44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3): “A local jurisdiction must review and revise its plan to reflect...changes in priorities...”	

Based on these criteria, the City prioritized potential mitigation projects and included them in the action plan discussed below in **Table 6-4**. The mitigation action plan developed by the planning team includes the action items that the City intends to implement during the next five (5) years, assuming funding availability. The action plan includes the implementing department, an estimate of the timeline for implementation, and potential funding sources.

6.3.1 Previous Mitigation Actions/Projects Assessment

FEMA REGULATION CHECKLIST: PLAN REVIEW AND REVISION
<u>Progress in Local Mitigation Efforts</u>
44 CFR § 201.6(c)(d)(3): “A local jurisdiction must review and revise its plan to reflect...progress in local mitigation efforts...”
<u>Element</u>
D2. Was the Plan revised to reflect progress in local mitigation efforts? 44 CFR § 201.6(d)(3).
<i>Source: FEMA, Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool, March 2013.</i>

The 2008 HMP contained fifty-nine (59) mitigations actions. Many of the mitigation actions were completed or carried out to some degree or are considered ongoing. Some of the mitigation actions were duplicative, others were better categorized as emergency preparedness or recovery activities, and others were either not addressed during the time period or were not feasible to accomplish. **Table 6-2** provides the status of mitigation actions from the 2008 HMP.



Table 6-2: Mitigation Actions 2008 Status

Number	Activity	Status
MH-1	Integrate the goals and action items from the Lynwood Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan into existing regulatory documents and programs, where appropriate.	Ongoing
MH-2	Identify and pursue funding opportunities to develop and implement local mitigation activities.	Completed
MH-3	Establish a formal role for the Lynwood Disaster Mitigation Advisory Committee to develop a sustainable process for implementing, monitoring, and evaluating citywide mitigation activities.	Incomplete; not applicable
MH-4	Identify, improve, and sustain collaborative programs focusing on the real estate and insurance industries, public and private sector organizations, and individuals to avoid activity that increases risk to natural hazards with a special emphasis in satisfying the needs of the community	Generic; not applicable
MH-5	Develop public and private partnerships to foster natural hazard mitigation program coordination and collaboration in the City of Lynwood.	Ongoing
MH-6	Develop inventories of at-risk public buildings and infrastructure and prioritize mitigation projects.	Complete
MH-7	Strengthen emergency services preparedness and response by linking emergency services with natural hazard mitigation programs and enhancing public education on a citywide level.	Not applicable; emergency services provided by Los Angeles County
MH-8	Develop, enhance, and implement education programs aimed at mitigating natural hazards, and reducing the risk to citizens, public agencies, private property owners, businesses, and schools.	Ongoing; included in 2020 LHMP
MH-9	Use the mitigation plan to help the City's Land Use Plan and meet State Land Use Planning Goal designed to protect life and property from natural disasters and hazards through planning strategies that restrict development in areas of known hazards.	Not applicable; new LHMP will address AB 2140 to adopt the LHMP as part of the General Plan Safety Element
MH-10	Coordinate and integrate natural hazard mitigation activities, where appropriate, with emergency operations plans and procedures.	Ongoing
MH-11	Develop a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) process and review PDA data to identify planning concerns.	Recovery activity; include in Recovery Framework Appendix of EOP
MH-12	Compile a directory of out-of-area contractors to help with repairs/reconstruction so that restoration occurs in a timely manner.	Recovery activity; include in Recovery Framework Appendix of EOP
MH-13	Install and improve back-up power in critical facilities (Public Works Yard).	Incomplete; added to 2020 LHMP
MH-14	Continue underground utility program.	Not applicable; city does not have a program
MH-15	Purchase a complete GIS/GPS setup and provide training on said setup to all pertinent community personnel.	Complete



Number	Activity	Status
MH-16	Develop policy for government to determine what reconstruction criteria should be applied to structures damaged during a disaster.	Recovery activity; include in Recovery Framework Appendix of EOP
MH-17	Develop additional building and reconstruction policies and requirements in the local government building code for post-disaster situations.	Recovery activity; include in Recovery Framework Appendix of EOP
MH-18	Maintain a resource center in the City Hall and Display racks including such documents as; Emergency preparedness guidebook, FEMA's are you ready etc.	Ongoing; include in 2020 LHMP
MH-19	Develop and promote Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) through the Chamber of Commerce to gain business participation.	Incomplete; add to 2020 LHMP
MH-20	Partner with local insurance agencies to hold workshops for property owners to educate about the Flood and Earthquake Insurance Programs and its requirements.	Ongoing; add to 2020 LHMP
MH-21	Assist St. Francis Hospital with Emergency water supply needs.	Ongoing; agreement in place. Include in 2020 LHMP
MH-22	Monitor hazard mitigation implementation by participating organizations through surveys and other reporting methods.	Generic; incomplete
MH-23	Encourage owners of structures in hazardous areas to retrofit and improve their sites.	Generic; incomplete
MH-24	Conduct interim planning to locate, set up, and manage temporary sites where business and government functions can continue their operations during recovery.	Recovery activity; include in Recovery Framework Appendix of EOP
MH-25	Determine temporary protection measures.	Generic; incomplete
MH-26	Inventory alternative firefighting water sources and encourage the development of additional sources.	Complete; not applicable to the City
MH-27	MH-27 Private property owners of un- reinforced masonry structures (URMS) will be retrofitted.	Reword and include in 2020 LHMP
MH-28	Familiarize public officials of requirements regarding public assistance for disaster response.	Recovery activity; include in Recovery Framework Appendix of EOP
MH-29	Develop strategies for debris management for severe storm events.	Complete; City has pre-qualified vendors
MH-30	Enhance emergency services to increase the efficiency of response teams and recovery activities.	Not applicable; emergency services are provided by Los Angeles County; consider item in 2020 LHMP for replacing Fire and Police stations



Number	Activity	Status
MH-31	Continue coordination of the maintenance of emergency transportation routes through communication among the City Public Works Department, neighboring jurisdictions, and CalTrans.	Not applicable; City does not have designated emergency transportation routes
MH-32	Determine what kinds of minor repairs and temporary protection activities (e.g., temporary roofing, protect against loss of life/injury, shoring, protect contents) can be done in the immediate aftermath of a disaster.	Incomplete; generic and difficult to implement
MH-33	Identify water resources management and conservation opportunities.	Ongoing. Add to 2020 LHMP
MH-34	Enhance response capability of City, County Fire, County Sheriff, and emergency medical services personnel to special populations.	Incomplete; EMS is provided by Los Angeles County through a private contractor
MH-35	Conduct routine maintenance of the community's infrastructure will be done to minimize the potential for system failure because of or during a disaster.	Incomplete; generic and difficult to implement
MH-36	Allocate city resources and assistance to mitigation projects when possible	Ongoing
MH-37	Involve private businesses throughout the City in mitigation planning.	Ongoing
MH-38	Identify, improve, and sustain collaborative programs focusing on the real estate and insurance industries, public and private sector organizations, and individuals to avoid activity that increases risk to natural hazards.	Ongoing
MH-39	Educate agency personnel on federal cost-share and grant programs, Fire Protection Agreements, and other related federal programs so the full array of assistance available is understood.	Recovery activity; include in Recovery Framework Appendix of EOP
MH-40	Identify new sources of support such as philanthropic foundations, community foundations, and professional organizations such as the Urban Land Institute or American Planning Association who might be able to provide technical or financial support for recovery planning.	Ongoing
MH-41	Determine costs associated with dumping disaster/construction debris at landfills.	Incomplete; need disaster debris plan
MH-42	Conduct an economic analysis to understand how and under what circumstances investment in rebuilding would be made in a neighborhood or business district.	Recovery activity; include in Recovery Framework Appendix of EOP
MH-43	Promote hazard mitigation as a public value in recognition of its importance to the health, safety, and welfare of the population.	Ongoing; make specific in 2020 LHMP
MH-44	Engage the private sector to contribute to disaster preparedness and loss reduction at the local level.	Ongoing; make specific in 2020 LHMP
MH-45	Conduct a detailed vulnerability assessment in the future in order to accurately identify the extent of damages to vulnerable buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities.	Generic; delete in 2020 LHMP



Number	Activity	Status
EQ-1	Maintain new information as available for earthquake hazard mapping data for the City of Lynwood and improve technical analysis of earthquake hazards.	Incomplete; excellent maps are available from California Geological Survey
EQ-2	Update maps and routes to specific hazards.	Generic; consider HAZUS level II analysis
EQ-3	Identify funding sources for structural and nonstructural retrofitting of structures that are identified as seismically vulnerable.	Generic; need specific activities; not complete
EQ-4	Encourage purchase of earthquake hazard insurance.	Ongoing; include in 2020 LHMP
EQ-5	EQ-5 Encourage seismic strength evaluations of critical facilities owned by the City.	Complete
EQ-6	Encourage reduction of nonstructural and structural earthquake hazards in homes, schools, businesses, and governmental offices.	Ongoing; combine with other education mitigation activities
FLD-1	Enhance data and mapping for floodplain information within the City and identify and map flood-prone areas outside of designated floodplains.	Ongoing; City participates in the NFIP; flooding areas are well defined
FLD-2	Identify surface water drainage obstructions for all parts of the City.	Complete; public works creates flood response plans for heavy rains
FLD-3	Establish a framework to compile and coordinate management plans and data throughout the city.	Generic; incomplete
FLD-4	Adopt flood plain regulations as a condition of enrollment in the National Flood Insurance Program.	N/A; City enrolled in NFIP in 1974
WS-1	Develop and implement programs to keep trees from threatening lives, property, and public infrastructure during windstorm events.	Ongoing
WS-2	Support/encourage electrical utilities to use underground construction methods where possible to reduce power outages from windstorms.	N/A; City/SCE have no plans to move electrical distribution underground
WS-3	Increase public awareness of windstorm mitigation activities.	Generic; include in overall public education activities; ongoing
WS-4	Encourage development and enforcement of wind-resistant building siting and construction codes.	Ongoing

6.3.2 New Mitigation Actions

Mitigation actions are specific activities or projects that serve to meet the goals that the community has identified. Mitigation actions and projects are more specific than goals or objectives, and often include a mechanism, such as an assigned time period, to measure the success and ensure the actions are



accomplished. The planning team conducted a review of the mitigation actions and strategies from the 2009 HMP. With information from the risk assessment, capability assessment, and status of the actions implemented since the 2009 HMP, the planning team developed 31 new mitigation actions and projects to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

Table 6-3 lists the potential mitigation actions developed by the planning team. For each mitigation action, the following information is listed: type of mitigation project; hazard(s) addressed; type of development affected by action; and the source of the mitigation project idea.

Table 6-3: Potential Mitigation Actions 2020

Goal	Action Item #	Action Description	Mitigation Type	Related Hazards	Implementing Organizations
Goal 1: Protect life, property, and reduce potential injuries from natural caused hazards.	1.1	Encourage private property owners of un-reinforced masonry structures to complete seismic retrofits.	Prevention	Seismic	Community Development
	1.2	Encourage seismic strength evaluations of critical facilities in the City to identify building integrity.	Prevention	Seismic	Community Development
	1.3	Evaluate the City and non-City facilities identified as potential shelter sites for structural integrity.	Prevention	All Hazards	Community Development
	1.4	Identify and pursue funding opportunities to develop and implement local mitigation activities.	Preparedness	All Hazards	Human Resources Department
	1.5	Assist St. Francis Hospital with Emergency water supply needs.	Response	Earthquake, Fire, Flood, Drought	Public Works
	1.6	Acquire the latest Emergency Action Plan for the Whittier Narrows Dam. Participate in annual training on dam emergencies.	Preparedness	Dam Inundation	Human Resources Department
	1.7	Develop a program to address abandoned structures being reoccupied and repurposed illegally. Abandoned commercial properties are being utilized as illegal drug labs, large capacity residential housing, etc.	Prevention	Earthquake, Fire	Community Development, Human Resources Department, Fire Department
	1.8	Continue to develop and execute the City's Storm Emergency Response Plan when known storm events are forecast.	Response	Flood	Public Works



Goal	Action Item #	Action Description	Mitigation Type	Related Hazards	Implementing Organizations
Goal 2: Improve public understanding, support and need for hazard mitigation measures.	2.1	Develop a public outreach and awareness program about the hazards in the City and mitigation actions community members can do in their homes.	Public Education	All Hazards	Human Resources Department
	2.2	Increase public awareness of the natural, human-caused, and technological hazards to businesses as a means to reduce the potential damage from each hazard through educational and outreach. Maintain a resource center in the City Hall and display racks. Provide information on the City websites and social media accounts.	Public Education	All Hazards	Human Resources Department
	2.3	Provide information on tools; partnership opportunities, and funding resources for business and philanthropical organizations to assist in implementing mitigation activities.	Emergency Services	All Hazards	Community Development
	2.4	Place more stress on the risks associated with natural and manmade hazards at public awareness campaigns conducted by various City departments.	Public Education	All Hazards	All
	2.5	Partner with local insurance agencies to hold workshops for property owners to educate about the Flood and Earthquake Insurance Programs and its requirements.	Public Education	Earthquake, Flood	Community Development, Human Resources Department
	2.6	Increase public awareness of dam failure hazards and mitigation measures to address them.	Public Education	Dam Inundation	Human Resources Department
Goal 3: Promote disaster resistance for Lynwood's natural, existing, and	3.1	Improve hazard assessment information to make recommendations for avoiding new development in high hazard areas and encouraging preventative measures for existing development in areas	Property Protection	All Hazards	Community Development



Goal	Action Item #	Action Description	Mitigation Type	Related Hazards	Implementing Organizations
future built environment.		vulnerable to natural, man-made, and technological hazards.			
	3.2	Seek to implement codes, standards, and policies that will protect life and property from the impacts of hazards.	Regulatory	All Hazards	Community Development
	3.3	Encourage purchase of earthquake hazard insurance.	Public Education	Earthquake	Community Development
	3.4	Integrate appropriate items from the Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) into the Safety Element of the General Plan and other regulatory documents as appropriate.	Regulatory	All Hazards	Community Development
	3.5	Identify water resources management and conservation opportunities.	Prevention	Climate Change, Drought	Public Works
	3.6	Continue to conduct maintenance on the City's underground reservoir.	Preparedness	Climate Change, Drought	Public Works
	3.7	Develop a disaster debris management plan.	Preparedness	Dam Inundation, Earthquake, Flood, Winter Storm	Human Services Department, Public Works
Goal 4: Strengthen partnerships and collaboration to implement hazard mitigation activities.	4.1	Budget for maintenance of City owned fire stations that are leased to Los Angeles County.	Prevention	All Hazards	Public Works
	4.2	Continue to develop mutual aid agreements and memorandum of understanding with agencies to serve emergency and disaster purposes.	Regulatory	All Hazards	Human Resources Department, City Manager, Finance Department
Goal 5: Enhance the City's ability to	5.1	Maintain cloud storage for vital records and data to allow access, if the City servers are disrupted.	Technology	All Hazards	Information Systems
	5.2	Coordinate with the utility companies and vendors to strengthen, safeguard, or take other appropriate	Prevention	All Hazards	Public Works



Goal	Action Item #	Action Description	Mitigation Type	Related Hazards	Implementing Organizations
effectively and immediately respond to disasters.		measures such as providing supplemental services, to protect and secure high-voltage lines, water, sewer, natural gas and petroleum pipelines, and trunk electrical and telephone conduits from hazards.			
	5.3	Build a cadre of committed, trained, volunteers to augment disaster response and recovery efforts in compliance with the California Disaster Service Worker program guidance, e.g. shelter workers, animal rescue and care, Community Emergency Response Team, communications staff, medical and health, and human services, during and after a disaster.	Emergency Services	All Hazards	Human Resources Department
	5.4	Secure grant funding and initiate buildout of a City EOC. The EOC should be designed as a “warm” facility with pre-staged support equipment such as tables and chairs, laptops, phones, radios, displays, EOPs, forms and office supplies. It should be designed to provide all IT and radio communications connectivity.	Emergency Services	All Hazards	Human Resources Department, Public Works

6.3.3 Mitigation Action Plan

The mitigation action plan developed by the planning team includes the action items that the City intends to implement during the next five years, assuming funding availability. The action plan, shown in **Table 6-4** includes the implementing department, an estimate of the timeline for implementation, and potential funding sources.

The new mitigation actions include a broad range of approaches to hazard mitigation such as retrofitting, code enforcement, development of new regulations, public education, development of redundant facilities, and others. Measures are included to mitigate risks to existing buildings and infrastructure, as well as new buildings and infrastructure. The mitigation action plan assigns primary responsibility for each



of the action items to an implementing department. The implementing department is the controlling department that will assign funding and oversee activity implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

The planning team does not presume the expertise to prescribe which projects will be implemented. The prioritization of projects in the HMP is a means to provide a basis for implementing the mitigation strategies, but all new mitigation actions and projects will be formally prioritized and selected by the implementing department. This will accommodate the project funding, schedule of the department, staff requirements, and ability to integrate the new project into existing and ongoing projects. Departments will take into account the funding source, the cost effectiveness of the project, alternative projects, the compatibility of the new project with ongoing projects, the extent to which the project addresses the risks assessed in Section 4, and the potential of economic and social damage.

Prioritization

The City's 2008 LHMP did not specify general priorities. It addressed three hazards, earthquake, flooding and windstorm.

The 2020 LHMP added the hazards of climate change, dam inundation, drought, extreme heat and pipeline rupture/hazardous material release. The 2020 LHMP delineates overall mitigation objectives and goals, and contains a detailed prioritization of mitigation activities contained in **Appendix D**. Additionally, the 2020 LHMP made an attempt to develop mitigation activities that addressed infrastructure vulnerability and improved community resiliency. Where possible, mitigation activities are concrete physical actions rather than broad, programmatic measures.

To assist with implementing the mitigation action plan, the planning team used the following ranking process to provide a method to prioritize the projects for the Action Plan. Designations of High, Medium, and Low priorities have been assigned to each action item using the following criteria.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Does the action: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Solve the problem?• Address vulnerability assessment?• Reduce the exposure or vulnerability to the highest priority hazard?• Address multiple hazards?• Offer benefits that equal or exceed costs?• Implement a goal, policy, or project identified in the General Plan or Capital Improvement Plan? |
| Can the action: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be implemented with existing funds?• Be implemented by existing state or federal grant programs?• Be completed within the five-year life cycle of the HMP? |
| Will the action: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be implemented with currently available technologies?• Be accepted by the community?• Be supported by community leaders?• Adversely affect segments of the population or neighborhoods?• Require a change in local ordinances or zoning laws?• Result in 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?

Each positive response is equal to one point. 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

Using the criteria above, the planning team employed the STAPLEE method to rank actions in the mitigation action plan. The results are contained in **Appendix D**.

Benefit-Cost Analysis

FEMA provides detailed guidance for analyzing the economic feasibility of mitigation activities. Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) is the method by which the future benefits of a hazard mitigation project are determined and compared to its costs. The end result is a Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR), which is calculated by a project's total benefits divided by its total costs. 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.

FEMA requires a BCA to validate cost effectiveness of proposed hazard mitigation projects prior to funding. There are two (2) drivers behind this requirement: 1) the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) [Circular A-94 Revised](#), "Guidelines and Discount Rates for Benefit-Cost Analysis of Federal Programs," and 2) the [Stafford Act](#).

Conducting BCA for a mitigation activity can assist the City in determining whether a project is worth undertaking now, in order to avoid disaster related damages later. Cost-effectiveness analysis evaluates how to best 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 for comparing alternative projects. Additional information on BCA is available at: <https://www.fema.gov/benefit-cost-analysis>

Funding

The funds required to implement the mitigation action plan will come from a variety of sources including: Federal Hazard Mitigation Grants, City budget, bonds, fees and assessments, and others. Some projects are (or will be) included in capital improvement budgets, while some, especially ongoing projects, are included in department operating budgets.

Prior to beginning a project or when federal funding is involved, the implementing department will use a FEMA approved benefit/cost analysis approach to identify the actual costs and benefits of implementing these mitigation actions. For non-structural projects, implementing departments will use other appropriate methods to weigh the costs and benefits of each action item, and then develop a prioritized list.

Implementation

Mitigation projects were assigned one of three (3) categories as a tentative schedule for implementation; short-range, mid-range, and long-range. Projects that are currently being implemented by various departments are assigned to the ongoing category. Implementation of short-range projects will typically begin within the next three (3) years. Mid-range projects will require some planning and likely require funding beyond what is currently allocated to the various departments in the City's general fund. Projects in the mid-range category will generally begin implementation in the next three (3) to five (5) years. Long range projects will require great planning and funding and will generally begin implementation within five (5) years and beyond.



Table 6-4: Mitigation Action Plan

Action Item #	Priority	Action Description	Timeline	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Implementing Department
1.1	High	Encourage private property owners of un-reinforced masonry structures to complete seismic retrofits.	Long Range	Private property owners	Requires study	Community Development
1.2	High	Encourage seismic strength evaluations of critical facilities in the City to identify building integrity.	Long Range	General fund Capital Improvement Plan		Community Development
1.3	High	Evaluate City and non-City facilities identified as potential shelter sites for structural integrity.	Short Range	General fund		Community Development
1.4	High	Identify and pursue funding opportunities to develop and implement local mitigation activities.	Long Range	General fund, Pre-disaster Mitigation Grants		Human Resources Department
1.5	High	Assist St. Francis Hospital with Emergency water supply needs.	Ongoing	General fund	N/A	Public Works, Recreation and Community Services
1.6	High	Acquire the latest Emergency Action Plan for the Whittier Narrows Dam. Participate in annual training on dam emergencies.	Ongoing	General fund	\$5,000 annually	Human Resources Department
1.7	High	Develop a program to address abandoned structures being reoccupied and repurposed illegally. Abandoned commercial properties are being utilized as illegal drug labs, large capacity residential housing, etc.	Long Range	General Fund, CDBG Funding	Requires development and study	Public Works, Recreation and Community Services, Fire Department
1.8		Continue to develop and execute the City's Storm Emergency Response Plan when known storm events are forecast.	Ongoing	General fund	Varies annually based on weather	Public Works



Action Item #	Priority	Action Description	Timeline	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Implementing Department
2.1	High	Develop a public outreach and awareness program about the hazards in Lynwood and mitigation actions community members can do in their homes.	Ongoing	General fund	\$10,000 annually	Human Resources Department
2.2	High	Increase public awareness of the natural, human-caused, and technological hazards to businesses as a means to reduce the potential damage from each hazard through educational and outreach. Maintain a resource center in the City Hall and display racks. Provide information on the City websites and social media accounts.	Ongoing	General fund	\$10,000 annually	Human Resources Department
2.3	High	Provide information on tools; partnership opportunities, and funding resources for business and philanthropical organizations to assist in implementing mitigation activities.	Ongoing	General fund	\$10,000 annually	Human Resources Department
2.4	High	Place more stress on the risks associated with natural and manmade hazards at public awareness campaigns conducted by various City departments.	Ongoing	General fund	\$10,000 annually	All
2.5	High	Partner with local insurance agencies to hold workshops for property owners to educate about the Flood and Earthquake Insurance Programs and its requirements.	Ongoing	General fund	N/A	Human Resources Department
2.6	High	Increase public awareness of dam failure hazards and mitigation measures to address them.	Medium Range	General fund	\$10,000 annually	Human Resources Department
3.1	High	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, man-made, and technological hazards.	Ongoing	General fund	N/A	Community Development



Action Item #	Priority	Action Description	Timeline	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Implementing Department
3.2	High	Seek to implement codes, standards, and policies that will protect life and property from the impacts of hazards.	Ongoing	General fund	N/A	Community Development
3.3	High	Encourage purchase of earthquake hazard insurance.	Ongoing	General fund	N/A	Human Resources Department, Community Development
3.4	High	Integrate appropriate items from the Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) into the Safety Element of the General Plan and other regulatory documents as appropriate.	Short Range	General fund	N/A	Human Resources Department, Community Development, City Clerk
3.5	High	Identify water resources management and conservation opportunities.	Ongoing	General fund	TBD	Public Works
3.6	High	Continue to conduct maintenance on the City's underground reservoir.	Ongoing	General fund	\$25,000	Public Works
3.7	High	Develop a disaster debris management plan.	Medium Range	PDM Grant	\$30,000	Public Works, Human Resources Department
4.1	High	Budget for maintenance and replacement of City owned fire and police stations that are leased to Los Angeles County.	Long Range	General Fund	Need figure	Public Works
4.2	High	Continue to develop mutual aid agreements and memorandum of understanding with agencies to serve emergency and disaster purposes.	Ongoing	General Fund	N/A	Human Resources Department, City Attorney
5.1	High	Maintain cloud storage for vital records and data to allow access, if City servers are disrupted.	Long Range	General Fund	Need figure	Information Systems
5.2	High	Coordinate with the utility companies and vendors to strengthen, safeguard, or take other appropriate measures such as providing supplemental services, to protect and secure high-voltage lines, water, sewer, natural gas	Ongoing	General Fund	N/A	Public Works



Action Item #	Priority	Action Description	Timeline	Funding Source	Estimated Cost	Implementing Department
		and petroleum pipelines, and trunk electrical and telephone conduits from hazards.				
5.3	High	Build a cadre of committed, trained, volunteers to augment disaster response and recovery efforts in compliance with the California Disaster Service Worker program guidance, e.g. shelter workers, animal rescue and care, Community Emergency Response Team, communications staff, medical and health, and human services, during and after a disaster.	Medium Range	General fund	\$50,000	Human Resources Department
5.4	High	Secure grant funding and initiate buildout of a City EOC. The EOC should be designed as a “warm” facility with pre-staged support equipment such as tables and chairs, laptops, phones, radios, displays, EOPs, forms and office supplies. It should be designed to provide all IT and radio communications connectivity.	Medium Range	HMGP	\$500,000	Human Resources Department, Public Works



SECTION 7: PLAN MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

FEMA REGULATION CHECKLIST: PLANNING PROCESS

Documentation of the Planning Process

44 CFR § 201.6(c)(1): The plan shall include documentation of the planning process used to develop the plan, including how it was prepared, who was involved in the process, and how the public was involved.

Elements

A5. Is there discussion on how the community will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? 44 CFR 201.6(c)(4)(iii)

A6. Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a 5-year cycle)? 44 CFR 201.6(c)(4)(i)

Source: FEMA, *Local Mitigation Planning Handbook Review Tool*, March 2013.

Implementation and maintenance of the plan is critical to the overall success of hazard mitigation planning. This section details the process that the City will use to monitor, update, and evaluate the plan within the five-year cycle of the plan's revision to ensure the HMP remains an active and relevant document. The format of the plan aligns with the regulation checklist and is divided into sections of information. When it is time to maintain or revise the HMP, data can be easily located and incorporated, resulting in an easy method to keep the plan current and relevant.

The planning team represents City staff from each department and other stakeholders that contributed to the development of the 2020 plan. The planning team oversaw the development of the plan, and made recommendations on key elements of the plan, including the maintenance strategy.

It was important to the City that each department be represented in the planning team and given the opportunity to provide input during the plan development. This philosophy will be continued for future plan revisions through evaluations, maintenance, and updates of data, processes, and programs. The planning team will convene annually to perform annual reviews of the HMP and its implementation. The planning team will include representation from residents, citizen groups, and stakeholders within the planning area.

If planning team members can no longer serve on the planning team, the Department Director will assign another staff person to be on the planning team so that every City department is represented.

7.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

The hazard mitigation plan includes a range of action items to reduce losses from hazard events. Together, the action items provide a framework for activities that the City can choose to implement over the next five years. The effectiveness of the plan depends on the incorporation of the action items into existing City plans, policies, and programs. Although the City Manager's Office will have primary department responsibility for the HMP's continual review, coordination, and promotion, plan



implementation and evaluation will be a shared responsibility among all departments and agencies that contributed to the mitigation action plan.

The City Manager and Department Directors will be jointly responsible for the plan's implementation and maintenance through existing City programs. Department Managers will be responsible for implementing mitigation strategies and actions specific to their department operations. The Emergency Preparedness Coordinator will assume the lead responsibility for facilitating plan maintenance and coordinating the planning team.

Each April, the planning team will begin the process of reviewing the HMP and the implementation of mitigation actions to develop an annual progress report. This process can also assist the budget review process by providing information on mitigation projects and activities that have been completed or implemented. The annual progress report process will serve to align annual reviews of the hazard mitigation plan to incorporate information. As updates to the HMP are completed, the public will be made aware of the changes to the HMP and make recommendations or comments.

The planning team will monitor the hazard mitigation strategies during the year and at a meeting held in January of each year, team members will provide information for the evaluation of the progress of the 2020 HMP. This evaluation will include:

- A summary of any hazard events that occurred during the prior year and their impact on the planning area;
- A review of successful mitigation initiatives identified in the 2020 HMP;
- A brief discussion about the targeted strategies that were not completed;
- A re-evaluation of the action plan to determine if the timeline for identified projects needs to be amended, and the reason for the amendment (e.g. funding issues);
- Any recommendations for new projects;
- Any changes in or potential for new funding options (grant opportunities);
- Any impacts of other planning programs or initiatives in the City that involve hazard mitigation

The planning team will write a progress report that will be provided to the City's budget planning team for review and incorporation in the budget process as mitigation projects are completed or implemented. The hazard mitigation plan progress report will also be posted on the City website on the page dedicated to the hazard mitigation plan, provided to the local media through a press release, and presented in the form of a report to the City Council. The planning team will strive to complete the progress report process by March of each year.

7.2 Plan Update

Section 201.6.d.3 of 44CFR requires that local hazard mitigation plans be reviewed, revised as appropriate, and resubmitted for approval in order to remain eligible for benefits awarded under the Disaster Mitigation Act. The City intends to update its hazard mitigation plan on a 5-year cycle.

Based on needs identified by the planning team, the update will, at a minimum, include the following elements:

- The hazard risk assessment will be reviewed and updated using the most recent information and technologies;
- The action plan will be reviewed and revised to account for any initiatives completed, dropped, or changed and to account for changes in the risk assessment;



- Any new City policies identified under other planning mechanisms, as appropriate;
- The draft HMP update will be sent to appropriate agencies and organizations for comment;
- The public will be given an opportunity to comment on the updated version prior to adoption;
- The City Council will adopt the updated plan.

At a minimum of six (6) months prior to the expiration date of the 2020 HMP, the planning team will implement a plan revision schedule to formally update the 2020 plan. The plan will be revised using the latest FEMA hazard mitigation guidance documents, such as the Mitigation Planning Tool and Regulation Checklist to ensure compliance with current hazard mitigation planning regulations.

7.3 Continued Public Involvement

The overall success of the HMP is through implementation of the plan's hazard mitigation strategy and activities to reduce the effects of hazards, protect people and property, and improve the City's efforts to respond to and recover from disasters. Members of the public and the City will ultimately benefit from the implementation of the HMP and must be given the opportunity to provide input to the continuous cycle of HMP planning.

The City will strive to keep the public aware of hazard mitigation projects that take place as a result of the HMP. Public information will be released through press releases, City website announcements, public hearings, council and commission meetings, and the City e-news blast to subscribers.

Projects that mitigate hazards are included in the City's annual budget planning process. City workshops are held, and meetings are convened, and the public is made aware of the planning through City Council meetings, open workshop sessions, and press releases during this time. The budget planning process will serve as an annual opportunity to conduct outreach to the public on updates to the hazard mitigation planning process.

A survey can be developed to gather input on how the community feels about the progress being made on HMP activities. The City will also provide press releases and information about hazard mitigation projects to the public on a regular basis, but at a minimum, the public will be engaged to learn about current HMP activities and given the opportunity to provide comments and information on an annual basis to update and maintain the HMP. The Emergency Preparedness Coordinator will be responsible to ensure the public is included and involved in the annual public plan update and outreach.

When the time comes to begin revising the 2020 HMP, the plan update process will be implemented, which will include continued public involvement and input through attendance at designated public meetings, web postings, through press releases to local media, community fairs and events, and surveys. As part of this effort, a series of public meetings will be held, and public comments will be solicited on the revisions to the HMP according to the five-year cycle. **Table 7-1** summarizes successful public involvement efforts previously conducted by the City, and proposed activities for public involvement and dissemination of information that shall be pursued whenever possible and appropriate.



Table 7-1: Past and proposed continued public involvement activities or opportunities identified by the City

Department	Public Involvement Activity or Opportunity	
	Past	Proposed
Human Resources	LHMP Survey conducted online.	Conduct annual surveys online and at the annual Public Safety Event.
All		Place more emphasis on the risks associated with natural and manmade hazards at public awareness campaigns conducted by various City departments. Consider developing and distributing public education materials for natural hazards.
Human Resources, LASD	City agencies, such as Law Enforcement and Human Resources, and federal and congressional officials have conducted training events such as first aid and CPR, active shooter, school lockdown drills, emergency alert notification, American Red Cross training and smoke alarm distribution, as ways to educate the public and community leaders in responding to circumstances and situations.	<p>Increase public awareness of the natural, human-caused, and technological hazards to businesses as a means to reduce the potential damage from each hazard through educational and outreach.</p> <p>Place more stress on the risks associated with natural and manmade hazards at public awareness campaigns conducted by various City departments. Consider developing and distributing public education materials for natural hazards.</p>
Human Resources		Procure funding and develop a City CERT. Encourage citizens to join the CERT. Employ the CERT and conduct outreach at City events such as the Fall Festival.



SECTION 8: PLAN APPROVAL AND ADOPTION

FEMA REGULATION CHECKLIST: PLAN ADOPTION

Adoption by the Local Governing Body

44 CFR § 201.6(c)(5): The local hazard mitigation plan shall include documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan. 44 CFR §201.6(c)(5)

Element

E1. Does the Plan include documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval?

Source: FEMA, *Local Mitigation Planning Handbook Review Tool*, March 2013.

Per 44 CFR 201.6(d)(1), the City hazard mitigation plan must be submitted to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) for review. The State will then send the plan to the appropriate FEMA Regional Office for formal review and approval. The State will coordinate between the City and FEMA, once the plan is sent to FEMA for the final review and approval. FEMA has the authority to conduct the final review and approve the HMP pending adoption by the City Council.

The 2020 Lynwood HMP meets all requirements on the regulation checklist and was adopted by City Council of the City Council on February 16, 2021. A scanned copy of the resolution is included as **Appendix E**. Accordingly, the City meets the requirements of the Stafford Act, as amended, and 44 CFR § 201.6(c)(5).



APPENDICES:

Appendix	Description
A	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Tool
B	Planning Process Documentation
C	Public Engagement Documentation
D	Mitigation Action Prioritization (Staplee)
E	Adoption into the General Plan Safety Element (Resolution
F	Acronyms



APPENDIX A – LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW TOOL

The *Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Tool* demonstrates how the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan meets the regulation in 44 CFR §201.6 and offers State and FEMA Mitigation Planners an opportunity to provide feedback to the community.

- The **Regulation Checklist** provides a summary of FEMA’s evaluation of whether the plan has addressed all requirements.
- The **Plan Assessment** identifies the plan’s strengths as well as documents areas for future improvement. This section also includes a list of resources for implementation of the plan.
- The **Multi-Jurisdiction Summary Sheet** is a mandatory worksheet for multi-jurisdictional plans that is used to document which jurisdictions are eligible to adopt the plan.
- The **Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Matrix** is a tool for plan reviewers to identify if all components of Element B are met.



1 REGION IX LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW TOOL

Updated 12/4/2019

The *Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Tool* demonstrates how the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan meets the regulation in 44 CFR §201.6 and offers State and FEMA Mitigation Planners an opportunity to provide feedback to the community.

- The **Regulation Checklist** provides a summary of FEMA's evaluation of whether the plan has addressed all requirements.
- The **Plan Assessment** identifies the plan's strengths as well as documents areas for future improvement. This section also includes a list of resources for implementation of the plan.
- The **Multi-Jurisdiction Summary Sheet** is a mandatory worksheet for multi-jurisdictional plans that is used to document which jurisdictions are eligible to adopt the plan.
- The **Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Matrix** is a tool for plan reviewers to identify if all components of Element B are met.

Jurisdiction: City of Lynwood	Title of Plan: City of Lynwood Local Hazard Mitigation Plan	Date of Plan: 2020
Local Point of Contact: Sara Nazir	Address: 11330 Bullis Rd Lynwood, CA 90262	
Title: Risk & Safety Manager		
Agency: Human Resources (City of Lynwood)		
Phone Number: 310-603-0220 x522	E-Mail: snazir@lynwood.ca.us	

State Reviewer: Ana Miscalta Ana.miscalta@caloes.ca.gov 916-823-1567	Title: Emergency Services Coordinator	Date: 11/25/20, 12/18/2020
Date Received at State Agency	11/06/2020, 12/18/2020	
Date Sent to FEMA	12/18/2020	

FEMA Reviewer: Lindsey Robinson Lindsey Robinson	Title: Hazard Mitigation Planner Hazard Mitigation Planner	Date: 1/18/2021 1/27/2021
Date Received in FEMA Region IX	12/18/2020	
Date Not Approved	1/19/2021	
Date Approvable Pending Adoption	1/28/2021	
Date Approved		



SECTION 1: REGULATION CHECKLIST

INSTRUCTIONS: The Regulation Checklist must be completed by FEMA. The purpose of the Checklist is to identify the location of relevant or applicable content in the plan by element/sub-element and to determine if each requirement has been 'Met' or 'Not Met.' The 'Required Revisions' summary at the bottom of each element must be completed by FEMA to provide a clear explanation of the revisions that are required for plan approval. Required revisions must be explained for each plan sub-element that is 'Not Met.' Sub-elements should be referenced in each summary by using the appropriate numbers (A1, B3, etc.), where applicable. Requirements for each Element and sub-element are described in detail in the *Local Plan Review Guide* in Section 4, Regulation Checklist.

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
ELEMENT A. PLANNING PROCESS				
A1. Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared and who was involved in the process for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))	a. Does the plan provide documentation of how the plan was prepared? This documentation must include the schedule or timeframe and activities that made up the plan's development as well as who was involved.	Sec 2 (pp. 7-13); Appendix B (pp. 111-153)	X	
	b. Does the plan list the jurisdiction(s) participating in the plan that are seeking approval?	Sec 1 (pp. 1-5)	X	
	c. Does the plan identify who represented each jurisdiction? (At a minimum, it must identify the jurisdiction represented and the person's position or title and agency within the jurisdiction.)	Sec 2.4 (p. 9)	X	
A2. Does the plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development as well as other interests to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement §201.6(b)(2))	a. Does the plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local, and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as other interested parties to be involved in the planning process?	Sec 2.4.2 (p. 10); Appendix C (pp.182-185)	X	
	b. Does the plan identify how the stakeholders were invited to participate in the process?	Sec 2.5 (p. 10); Appendix C 182-185)	X	



1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
A3. Does the plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage? (Requirement §201.6(b)(1))	a. Does the plan document how the public was given the opportunity to be involved in the planning process?	Sec 2.5 (p. 10); Appendix C (pp.155-181)	X	
	b. Does the plan document how the public's feedback was incorporated into the plan?	Sec 2.5 (p. 10); Appendix C (pp.155-181)	X	
A4. Does the plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? (Requirement §201.6(b)(3))		Sec 2.7 (pp. 11-13)	X	
A5. Is there discussion of how the community(ies) will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii))		Sec 7.3 (pp. 101-102)	X	
A6. Is there a description of the method and schedule for keeping the plan current (monitoring, evaluating and updating the mitigation plan within a 5-year cycle)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i))	a. Does the plan identify how, when, and by whom the plan will be monitored (how will implementation be tracked) over time?	Sec 7.1 (pp. 99-100)	X	
	b. Does the plan identify how, when, and by whom the plan will be evaluated (assessing the effectiveness of the plan at achieving stated purpose and goals) over time?	Sec 7.1 (pp. 99-100)	X	
	c. Does the plan identify how, when, and by whom the plan will be updated during the 5-year cycle?	Sec 7.2 (pp. 100-101)	X	
ELEMENT A: REQUIRED REVISIONS				
ELEMENT B. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT (Reviewer: See Section 4 for assistance with Element B)				
B1. Does the plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction(s)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))	a. Does the plan include a general description of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction?	Sec 4.2 (pp. 28-33)	X	
	b. Does the plan provide rationale for the omission of any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area?	Sec 4.2.4 and 4.3 (pp. 31-34)	X	
	c. Does the plan include a description of the type of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction?	Sec 4.4 <i>subheading of Description</i> (pp. 28-69)	X	



1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
	d. Does the plan include a description of the location for all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction?	Sec 4.4 <i>subheadings of Location and Extent</i> (pp. 28-69)	X	
	e. Does the plan include a description of the extent for all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction?	Sec 4.4 <i>subheadings of Description, Extent, Probability of Future Occurrences</i> (pp. 28-69)	X	
B2. Does the plan include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))	a. Does the plan include information on previous occurrences of hazard events for each jurisdiction?	Sec 4.4 <i>subheading of History</i> (pp. 28-69)	X	
	b. Does the plan include information on the probability of future hazard events for each jurisdiction?	Sec 4.2.4, 4.3, and 4.4 <i>subheading of Probability of Future Occurrences</i> (pp. 28-69)	X	
B3. Is there a description of each identified hazard's impact on the community as well as an overall summary of the community's vulnerability for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))	a. Is there a description of each hazard's impacts on each jurisdiction (what happens to structures, infrastructure, people, environment, etc.)?	Section 4.4 <i>subheadings of Description, History, Location, Extent, Probability of Future Occurrences</i>	X	
	b. Is there a description of each identified hazard's overall vulnerability (structures, systems, populations, or other community assets defined by the community that are identified as being susceptible to damage and loss from hazard events) for each jurisdiction?	Sec 5.6 and 5.7 (pp. 74-78)	X	
B4. Does the plan address NFIP insured structures within the jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(iii))		Sec 1.5.2 (pp. 4-5)	X	
<u>ELEMENT B: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				
<u>ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY</u>				
C1. Does the plan document each jurisdiction's existing authorities, policies, programs and resources and its ability to expand on and	a. Does the plan document each jurisdiction's existing authorities, policies, programs and resources?	Sec 4.1 (pp. 21-28)	X	



1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3))	b. Does the plan document each jurisdiction's ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs?	Sec 4.1.1 (pp. 22-24)	X	
C2. 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))		Sec 1.5.2 (pp. 4-7); Sec 4.1.5 (pp. 27-28)	X	
C3. Does the plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i))		Section 6.2 (pp. 80)	X	
C4. Does the plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects for each jurisdiction being considered to reduce the effects of hazards, with emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))	a. Does the plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range of specific mitigation actions and projects to reduce the impacts from hazards?	Sec 6.3.1 (pp. 81-86), Table 6-2, Table 6-3	X	
	b. Does the plan identify mitigation actions for every hazard posing a threat to each participating jurisdiction?	Sec 6.3.1 (pp.81-86), Table 6-3	X	
	c. Do the identified mitigation actions and projects have an emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure?	Sec 6.3.3 (pp. 90-97)	X	
C5. Does the plan contain an action plan that describes how the actions identified will be prioritized (including cost benefit review), implemented, and administered by each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv)); (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii))	a. Does the plan explain how the mitigation actions will be prioritized (including cost benefit review)?	Sec 6.3.3 (pp. 90-97); Appendix D (pp. 186-192)	X	
	b. Does the plan identify the position, office, department, or agency responsible for implementing and administering the action, potential funding sources and expected timeframes for completion?	Sec 6.3.3 (pp. 90-97), Table 6-4	X	
C6. Does the plan describe a process by which local governments will integrate the requirements of the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms, such as comprehensive or capital improvement plans, when appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii))	a. Does the plan identify the local planning mechanisms where hazard mitigation information and/or actions may be incorporated?	Sec 2.6 (pp. 10-11); Sec 6.3.2 (pp. 86-90); Table 6-3 MA 3.4	X	
	b. Does the plan describe each community's process to integrate the data, information, and hazard mitigation goals and actions into other planning mechanisms?	Sec 2.6 (10-11)	X	



1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)	c. The updated plan must explain how the jurisdiction(s) incorporated the mitigation plan, when appropriate, into other planning mechanisms as a demonstration of progress in local hazard mitigation efforts.	Sec 6.3.3 (pp. 90-97), Table 6-4 Since the plan has not been updated since the 2011 planning requirements were put into place, and this requirements of C6 were not part of the previous planning requirements, the jurisdiction is unable to provide an update for this section.	X	
ELEMENT C: REQUIRED REVISIONS				
ELEMENT D. PLAN REVIEW, EVALUATION, AND IMPLEMENTATION (Applicable to plan updates only)				
D1. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))		Sec 3.8 (pp. 19-21); Sec 5.4 (page 73)	X	
D2. Was the plan revised to reflect progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))		Sec 6.3.1 (pp. 81-86)	X	
D3. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))		Sec 6.3.3 (pp. 90-97)	X	
ELEMENT D: REQUIRED REVISIONS				
ELEMENT E. PLAN ADOPTION				
E1. Does the plan include documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))		Pending APA status by FEMA		X
E2. For multi-jurisdictional plans, has each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan documented formal plan adoption? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))			N/A	
ELEMENT E: REQUIRED REVISIONS FEMA will issue formal approval letter once adoption documentation has been received.				
OPTIONAL: HIGH HAZARD POTENTIAL DAM RISKS (Applicable to jurisdictions interested in becoming sub applicants to FEMA's Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD) Grant Program only)				
HHPD1. Did Element A4 (planning process) describe the incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information for high hazard potential dams?				



1. REGULATION CHECKLIST		Location in Plan (section and/or page number)	Met	Not Met
Regulation (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)				
HHPD2. Did Element B3 (risk assessment) address HHPDs?				
HHPD3. Did Element C3 (mitigation goals) include mitigation goals to reduce long-term vulnerabilities from high hazard potential dams that pose an unacceptable risk to the public?				
HHPD4. Did Element C4-C5 (mitigation actions) address HHPDs prioritize mitigation actions to reduce vulnerabilities from high hazard potential dams that pose an unacceptable risk to the public?				
<u>REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				
ELEMENT F. ADDITIONAL STATE REQUIREMENTS				
(Optional for State Reviewers only; not to be completed by FEMA)				
F1.				
F2.				
<u>ELEMENT F: REQUIRED REVISIONS</u>				



SECTION 2: PLAN ASSESSMENT

A. Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement

This section provides a discussion of the strengths of the plan document and identifies areas where these could be improved beyond minimum requirements.

Element A: Planning Process

Strengths:

- 1) The planning team was creative with its community outreach strategy in developing an online survey in both English and Spanish for residents to provide input on the hazards that most concern them. It's a great tool and hopefully will be strategically used again for plan updates.
- 2) The plan includes a surplus of supporting documentation of the planning process.
- 3) Table 2-4 provides a great summary of the resources used in the plan.
- 4) The plan's description of how the public will be involved in future updates was well detailed, and the table beginning on pg. 102 was very useful and helpful to maintaining transparency in how the planning team involves the public in plan updates.

Opportunities for Improvement:

- 1) Stakeholder/community outreach could further be strengthened by including relevant community organizations in plan development for the next plan update. Certain community advocacy organizations (i.e. for immigrants and/or low-income communities) might be able to provide valuable insight on community vulnerability to hazards and mitigation strategies that best help protect those communities.
- 2) It is understood that there were delays due to COVID, but it is strongly suggested to reach out to neighboring communities and the public at the beginning of the planning process. It appears that neighboring communities were able to review a final draft of the plan, but if contacted toward the beginning they could have provided information such as resources/data or lessons learned from their planning processes.
For the public, it appears that in July the planning team was still waiting for survey responses to come in, however, July is also when the final draft was being developed. Therefore, it seems unlikely that information gained from the survey would impact the direction of the plan.
- 3) It is recommended that the planning team begin the plan update process sooner than six months prior to the mitigation plan's expiration date (while this was an unusual year, the current plan process has lasted a year).
- 4) It is suggested to provide more specifics on how the individual mitigation actions will be reviewed. One way is to develop a form or a template to aid the monitoring and evaluating process of the plan. This guides and standardizes the processes so that when multiple people are providing updates on say mitigation actions, similar information is being collected for each mitigation action.



Element B: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

Strengths:

- 1) The plan made use of best available data and maps, giving readers a clear understanding of hazard location and extent. The dam inundation map was particularly useful because of its accessibility and simplicity.
- 2) The widespread use of infographics to present data to readers in different ways will help keep them engaged.
- 3) The plan presents scientific information and policy context in a simple and straightforward way.
- 4) It's a wise decision to discuss climate change in the plan. Risk is always shifting, and considering how risk might look in the future, rather than just in the past is a smart decision for sound mitigation principles.

Opportunities for Improvement:

- 1) While seeing the drought map for the entire United States provides a level of context, it is suggested to also include California specific maps as these will provide a better view of what is occurring on a local level.
- 2) It is strongly suggested to remove references to winter storms in the High Winds/Tornados hazard profile (winter storm is also noted in Table 5-2). Clarifying that this profile is specific to high winds and tornados will make it easier to follow and will provide a better picture of the hazard to the reader.
The history section also mentions extreme weather events. It is assumed that extreme weather is mentioned because high wind often falls under the larger category of extreme weather, this should be clarified.
- 3) To best capture extent for extreme heat, it is recommended to provide data on how hot days are getting. Information is provided on how many high-heat days have been recorded in recent history, but this does not give a full picture of exactly how hot it's been, and therefore how dangerous this hazard is. For example, you might provide the temperatures of the high-heat days that the plan refers to or provide temperature graphs for the hottest months of the year. This would give readers a better idea of how severe this hazard is.
- 4) The flood hazard profile includes the required information, but very little beyond what is required. It is suggested to expand upon the history of flooding. It is understood that the City has not had any major flood events, but it is unclear as to why the December 24, 2001 event is singled out as the only event specifically mentioned.
It is suggested to include the FEMA flood maps and include this information in the vulnerability analysis. Per [FEMA's map](#) much of Lynwood is in a flood zone.
- 5) It is recommended to provide a more in-depth description of each hazard's potential impacts to the planning area. For example, the plan indicates that flood has the potential to block roads, but does not address potential damage to infrastructure or threats to safety. It is also suggested to create a section or subsection dedicated to impacts as this is something that the City could easily pull out of the LHMP and apply to other plans and to public outreach efforts.



6) What was the process/methodology for the analysis of potential losses? The format of the table is great in that the data is provided in a clear and concise manner, but every single piece of infrastructure falls into the “impacted” category for the hazards of Dam Inundation, Flood, and Pipeline Rupture/Hazmat. It seems there would be a variation for these (and possibly the others) hazards since their reach varies through the City.

Element C: Mitigation Strategy

Strengths:

- 1) The mitigation actions identified in this plan include some robust, infrastructure- and education-focused measures that address high-priority hazards. The Mitigation Action Plan was clearly laid out, with appropriate definitions for priority and timeline.
- 2) The capabilities assessment is comprehensive and presented in an easy-to-read manner.
- 3) It is valuable to see the potential mitigation actions tied to a specific goal.

Opportunities for Improvement:

- 1) More directly address the City’s ability to expand and improve on its capabilities. The purpose of this is to demonstrate that the City has considered whether it will be able to go beyond its current efforts and implement the new actions identified in the mitigation strategy. Keep in mind the opportunity to expand and improve applies to all capabilities, for example, gaining an in-house GIS technician could lead to a more in-depth risk assessment.
- 2) Table 6-3 has a column for Mitigation Type. It is suggested to adjust the column to address type per [FEMA’s Local Mitigation Handbook](#) (p. 6-3), “The primary types of mitigation actions to reduce long-term vulnerability include: local plans and regulations, structure and infrastructure projects, natural systems protection, and education and awareness programs.”
- 3) For Table 6-4, consider carrying over the “related hazards” column (from Table 6-3). Since Table 6-4 is the list of chosen mitigation actions it is likely that Table 6-4 will be provided on its own and having the related hazards included with each mitigation action provides a clearer roadmap of the City’s goals/priorities.
- 4) It is strongly suggested to include at least one mitigation action specific to each hazard identified in the plan.
- 5) A clear prioritization process is presented in the plan; however, every action is a high priority. Consider adjusting the priority ranking process as the goal of prioritization is generally to create categories in hopes of creating a clearer implementation process.
- 6) Consider expanding upon the process to incorporate the LHMP into other planning mechanisms, this could include describing the pieces of the LHMP that are anticipated to be most applicable to the other planning mechanisms, who would likely be responsible for ensuring these pieces are incorporated, or is it expected that it will be a push of LHMP information or a pull from upcoming planning efforts.



Element D: Plan Update, Evaluation, and Implementation (*Plan Updates Only*)

Strengths:

1) The plan's description of how development changes can affect housing security and vulnerability to hazards is such an important inclusion, it was great to see this discussed. This particular link between development and hazard vulnerability is often overlooked.

Opportunities for Improvement:

1) For mitigation actions that have been completed, consider including success stories that provide more details about the projects that have reduced the City's vulnerability to hazards.



B. Resources for Implementing and Updating Your Approved Plan

This resource section is organized into three categories:

- 1) Guidance and Resources
- 2) Training Topics and Courses
- 3) Funding Sources

Guidance and Resources

Local Mitigation Planning Handbook

<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/31598>

Beyond the Basics

<http://mitigationguide.org/>

Mitigation Ideas

<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/30627>

Plan Integration: Linking Local Planning Efforts

<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/108893>

Integrating Disaster Data into Hazard Mitigation Planning

<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/103486>

Integrating Historic Property and Cultural Resource Considerations into Hazard Mitigation Planning

<https://www.fema.gov/ar/media-library/assets/documents/4317>

Community Rating System User Manual

<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/8768>

U.S. Climate Resilient Toolkit

<https://toolkit.climate.gov/>

2014 National Climate Assessment

<http://nca2014.globalchange.gov/>

Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation

http://ipcc-wg2.gov/SREX/images/uploads/SREX-AII_FINAL.pdf

FY15 Hazard Mitigation Assistance Unified Guidance

<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/103279>

Climate Resilient Mitigation Activities for Hazard Mitigation Assistance

<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/110202>

Training

More information at <https://training.fema.gov/emi.aspx> or through your State Training Officer

Mitigation Planning

IS-318 Mitigation Planning for Local and Tribal Communities

<https://training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=is-318>

IS-393 Introduction to Hazard Mitigation

<https://training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=is-393.a>

G-318 Preparing and Reviewing Local Plans

G-393 Mitigation for Emergency Managers

Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Grant Programs



IS-212.b Introduction to Unified HMA
<http://www.training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-212.b>
IS-277 Benefit Cost Analysis Entry Level
<http://www.training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-277>
E-212 HMA: Developing Quality Application Elements
E-213 HMA: Application Review and Evaluation
E-214 HMA: Project Implementation and Programmatic Closeout
E-276 Benefit-Cost Analysis Entry Level

GIS and Hazus-MH

IS-922 Application of GIS for Emergency Management
<http://www.training.fema.gov/is/courseoverview.aspx?code=IS-922>
E-190 ArcGIS for Emergency Managers
E-296 Application of Hazus-MH for Risk Assessment
E-313 Basic Hazus-MH

Floodplain Management

E-273 Managing Floodplain Development through the NFIP
E-278 National Flood Insurance Program/ Community Rating System

Potential Funding Sources

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

POC: FEMA Region IX and State Hazard Mitigation Officer
Website: <https://www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program>

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program

POC: FEMA Region IX and State Hazard Mitigation Officer
Website: <https://www.fema.gov/pre-disaster-mitigation-grant-program>

Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant Program

POC: FEMA Region IX and State Hazard Mitigation Officer
Website: <https://www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-grant-program>

Emergency Management Performance Grant Program

POC: FEMA Region IX
Website: <https://www.fema.gov/emergency-management-performance-grant-program>



SECTION 3:
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL SUMMARY SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: For multi-jurisdictional plans, this summary sheet must be completed by listing each participating jurisdiction that is eligible to adopt the plan.

MULTI-JURISDICTION SUMMARY SHEET					
#	Jurisdiction Name	Jurisdiction Type	Eligible to Adopt the Plan?	Plan POC	Email
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					



SECTION 4:
HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX (OPTIONAL)

INSTRUCTIONS: This matrix can be used by the plan reviewer to help identify if all of the components of Element B have been met. List out natural hazard names that are identified in the plan in the column labeled "Hazards" and put a "Y" or "N" for each component of Element B.



APPENDIX B – PLANNING PROCESS DOCUMENTATION

Appendix B contains documentation of the planning process for the HMP planning team, including meetings, presentations, emails, etc.

Meeting Date	Meeting Title	Meeting Handouts, Presentation Included in HMP
1/30/2020	HMP Kickoff Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invitation • Sign-In Sheet • Meeting Minutes • Presentation (cover only)
2/27/2020	HMP Planning Team Meeting #1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invitation to stakeholders • Sign-In Sheet • Meeting Minutes • Presentation (cover only)
4/15/2020	HMP Planning Team Meeting #2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invitation to stakeholders • Sign-In Sheet (virtual) • Meeting Minutes • Presentation (cover only)
5/28/2020	HMP Planning Team Meeting #3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invitation to stakeholders • Sign-In Sheet (virtual) • Meeting Minutes • Presentation (cover only)
7/16/2020	HMP Planning Team Meeting #4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invitation to stakeholders • Sign-In Sheet (virtual) • Meeting Minutes • Presentation (cover only)



Project Kickoff Meeting:

Invitation:

Wednesday, January 29, 2020 at 2:33:17 PM Pacific Standard Time

Subject: Hazard Mitigation Plan Kickoff Meeting

Date: Wednesday, January 29, 2020 at 12:06:15 PM Pacific Standard Time

From: Sara Nazir <snazir@lynwood.ca.us>

To: Jennifer Hernandez <jhernandez@lynwood.ca.us>, Tom Fimbres <tfimbres@lynwood.ca.us>, Janlia Riley <Janlia@constantassociates.com>, Jim Sims <jim@constantassociates.com>, Scott MacKay <Scott@constantassociates.com>, Mark Flores <mflores@lynwood.ca.us>, Michelle Ramirez <mramirez@lynwood.ca.us>, Jose Trejo <jtrejo@lynwood.ca.us>, Shanell Shipe <sshipe@lynwood.ca.us>, Delania Whitaker <dwhitaker@lynwood.ca.us>, JDAAdams@lasd.org <JDAAdams@lasd.org>, Eleni.Pappas@fire.lacounty.gov <Eleni.Pappas@fire.lacounty.gov>

Dear Lynwood Team,

The City of Lynwood is in the process of updating its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) with the goal of FEMA approval in mid 2020. The purpose of the LHMP is to identify measures that the City can take to reduce the impacts of events such as earthquakes, severe weather and other hazards on City facilities and infrastructure.

We are forming a Planning Team that will meet periodically to review the progress of the plan and to provide informed input. The Project Kickoff Meeting is this Thursday, January 30, at 9AM – 11AM. Please see the Meeting Agenda and read ahead packet attached.

Location:

**City of Lynwood City Hall
HR Conference Room
11330 Bullis Road
Lynwood, CA 90262**

Date: **Thursday, January 30, 2020**

Time: **9:00 AM – 11:00 AM**

Teleconference:

Dial-In: 267-930-4000

Participant Pin: 180-384-561#

Webinar Link: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/7572131376249399563>

I look forward to seeing you at this meeting. Any questions please email me at snazir@lynwood.ca.us.

Thank you.



Janlia Riley

Thursday, January 23, 2020 at 11:15:43 AM Pacific Standard Time

Subject: Lynwood Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting

Date: Wednesday, January 22, 2020 at 5:27:49 PM Pacific Standard Time

From: Sara Nazir

To: JDAdams@lasd.org, Eleni.Pappas@fire.lacounty.gov

CC: Janlia Riley, Shanell Shipe

Priority: High

Hello Lt. Adams and Chief Pappas-

My name is Sara Nazir and I am the Risk Manager for the City of Lynwood. I wanted to request your presence for a few meetings we are having for the City that require participation from the Sherriff's Dept and the Fire Dept.

The two (2) projects the City is currently working on are the following:

- LHMP- Lynwood Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (updating and renewing the existing version)
- MPOD- Working with the LA Public Health- Dispensing medicine for an outbreak for example anthrax

I would like to invite you or a representative from each organization that will be able to help make decisions and provide guidance on the area of expertise in which they specialize.

I will be sending the meeting invites to you shortly, please forward and send to other participants if you think they would like to attend.

You can always call me if you have any questions. I look forward to meeting you and seeing you at one of the meetings.

Thanks

Sara

Sara Nazir M.D., M.P.A.

Risk & Safety Manager

Phone: (310) 603-0220 X522

Snazir@lynwood.ca.us

www.lynwood.ca.us





Sign-In Sheet:

City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Project Kickoff Meeting – Sign-in Sheet



Sign-In Sheet

Project Kickoff Meeting

Location: City of Lynwood City Hall
HR Conference Room
11330 Bullis Road
Lynwood, CA 90262
Date: Thursday, January 30, 2020
Time: 9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

#	Name	Organization/Department	Telephone	Email	Signature
1.	Sara Nazir	City of Lynwood	(310) 603-0220 x522	snazir@lynwood.ca.us	
2.	Lt. John Adams	LA County Sheriff's Department		JDA@lasc.org	
3.	Chief Eleni Pappas	LA County Fire Department	213-332-0118	Eleni.Pappas@fire.lacounty.gov	
4.	Michelle Ramirez	City of Lynwood	Community Development	mramirez@lynwood.ca.us	
5.	Jose Trejo	City of Lynwood		jtrepo@lynwood.ca.us	
6.	John Downs	City of Lynwood		jdowns@lynwood.ca.us	
7.	Mark Flores	City of Lynwood	DIR. OF RECREATION	mflores@lynwood.ca.us	
8.	Shanell Shipe	City of Lynwood	City Manager	sshipe@lynwood.ca.us	



City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Project Kickoff Meeting – Sign-in Sheet



9.	Delania Whitaker	City of Lynwood	Finance	dwhitaker@lynwood.ca.us	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	Lorry Hempe	City of Lynwood		lhemp@lynwood.ca.us	
11.	Jennifer Hernandez	City of Lynwood	<i>[Signature]</i> Public Works	jhernandez@lynwood.ca.us	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	Tom Fimbres	City of Lynwood	PUBLIC WORKS	tfimbres@lynwood.ca.us	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	Jim Sims	Constant Associates	424-320-2586	jim@constantassociates.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	Lee Rosenberg	Constant Associates	424-320-2580	lee@constantassociates.com	✓ REMOTE
15.	Janlia Riley	Constant Associates	424-320-2583	janlia@constantassociates.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
16.	<i>William Gantle</i>	<i>LA Co FD</i>	<i>323-585-5857</i>	<i>william.gantle@fire.lacounty.gov</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
17.					
18.					
19.					
20.					



Meeting Minutes:

City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Project Kickoff Meeting - Agenda



Meeting Minutes

Project Kickoff Meeting

Location: City of Lynwood City Hall
HR Conference Room
11330 Bullis Road
Lynwood, CA 90262

Date: Thursday, January 30, 2020

Time: 9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

Dial-In: 267-930-4000

Participant Pin: 180-384-561#

Webinar Link: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/7572131376249399563>

Table 1. Action Items

#	Item	Due Date	Responsible Party
1	Sara to share IT and Media contacts with CONSTANT	2/27/20	Sara
2	CONSTANT to share data collection forms and checklists	1/31/20	CONSTANT
3	Sara to email departments data collection form and sample data output	1/31/20	CONSTANT
4	CONSTANT will finalize and disseminate the Meeting Minutes	2/5/20	CONSTANT
5	City departments to complete forms and checklists	2/15/20	CONSTANT
6	CONSTANT will share a draft of the LHMP a week ahead of the next meeting	2/20/20	CONSTANT

I. Welcome & Introductions

- a. Jim Sims welcomed the team and introduced the CONSTANT team to include Janlia Riley and Lee Rosenberg
- b. City of Lynwood planning team was joined by: Sara Nazir, Tom Fimbres (Public Works), Shanell Shipe (City Manager), Jennifer Hernandez (Public Works), Chip Gamble (Los Angeles County Fire Department, Local Battalion Chief), Delania Whitaker (Finance), Michelle Ramirez (Community Development), and Chief Eleni Pappas (Los Angeles County Fire Department)
 - i. By teleconference: Mark Flores (Director of Recreation)
- c. Meeting materials included the meeting agenda, presentation handout, and sign-in sheet

II. Purpose of the Meeting

- a. Description of the Project
 - i. Background on the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) process and purpose was covered



City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Project Kickoff Meeting - Agenda



- ii. It was brought to the team that climate change is now required by CalOES/FEMA
- iii. LHMP content, the development process, and FEMA requirements was thoroughly explained to the team
- iv. County of Los Angeles Fire Department is contracted by the city
 - 1. Chip joined the meeting and introduced himself, who has a background in urban search and rescue, they also cover the Downey area
 - 2. Chip was joined by Chief Pappas and shared some of their knowledge and input on the City
- v. It was noted that City council approval of the LHMP can be after FEMA's review of the plan
- vi. The team discussed the possibility that materials, or social media messaging may need to be translated into Spanish for local resident population; the City would provide

b. Review Project Schedule

- i. First draft of LHMP will be shared with the team before the next meeting
- ii. First draft of document will include feedback from the data collection forms to be filled by the City (to be completed no later than May)
- iii. Public outreach component does not have to be in form of meetings as long as there is adequate public input (which can be via website, social media, etc.)

c. Roles and Responsibilities

- i. The role of the City is to provide information and pertinent data needed for the LHMP
- ii. The CONSTANT team will project manage work with the City PM to conduct necessary meetings, gather data, and drafting/finalize the LHMP

III. Next Steps

- a.** Sara to share IT and Media contacts with CONSTANT
- b.** CONSTANT to share data collection forms and checklists
- c.** City departments to complete forms and checklists
- d.** Sara to email departments data collection form and sample data output
- e.** CONSTANT will finalize and disseminate the Meeting Minutes
- f.** CONSTANT will share a draft of the LHMP a week ahead of the next meeting

IV. Questions & Discussion

- a.** Next meeting: Planning Team Meeting #1
 - i. Thursday, February 27, 9 AM – 11 AM
 - ii. Invite DMAC representative to this meeting

V. Adjourn



City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Project Kickoff Meeting - Agenda



Table 2. Meeting Attendees

#	Name	Organization/Department	Telephone	Email
1.	Sara Nazir	City of Lynwood, Risk Management	(310) 603-0220 x522	snazir@lynwood.ca.us
2.	Chief Eleni Pappas	LA County Fire Department	(213) 332-0118	Eleni.Pappas@fire.lacounty.gov
3.	William Gamble	LA County Fire Department	(323) 585-5857	William.Gamble@fire.lacounty.gov
4.	Michelle Ramirez	City of Lynwood, Community Development		mramirez@lynwood.ca.us
5.	Mark Flores	City of Lynwood, Director of Recreation		mflores@lynwood.ca.us
6.	Shanell Shipe	City of Lynwood, City Manager		sshipe@lynwood.ca.us
7.	Delania Whitaker	City of Lynwood, Finance Department		dwhitaker@lynwood.ca.us
8.	Jennifer Hernandez	City of Lynwood, Public Works		jhernandez@lynwood.ca.us
9.	Tom Fimbres	City of Lynwood, Public Works		tfimbres@lynwood.ca.us
10.	Jim Sims	Constant Associates	424-320-2586	jim@constantassociates.com
11.	Lee Rosenberg	Constant Associates	424-320-2580	lee@constantassociates.com
12.	Janlia Riley	Constant Associates	424-320-2583	janlia@constantassociates.com



Presentation (Cover Only):





Planning Meeting #1:

Invitation:

Monday, February 24, 2020 at 8:56:46 AM Pacific Standard Time

Subject: Lynwood- Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting and TO DO Items
Date: Monday, February 24, 2020 at 8:48:55 AM Pacific Standard Time
From: Sara Nazir <snazir@lynwood.ca.us>
To: Jennifer Hernandez <jhernandez@lynwood.ca.us>, Tom Fimbres <tfimbres@lynwood.ca.us>, Mark Flores <mflores@lynwood.ca.us>, Michelle Ramirez <mramirez@lynwood.ca.us>, Jose Trejo <jtrejo@lynwood.ca.us>, Shanell Shipe <sshipe@lynwood.ca.us>, Delania Whitaker <dwhitaker@lynwood.ca.us>, JDAAdams@lasd.org <JDAAdams@lasd.org>, Eleni.Pappas@fire.lacounty.gov <Eleni.Pappas@fire.lacounty.gov>, Gamble, William <William.Gamble@fire.lacounty.gov>, Peter Han <phan@lynwood.ca.us>, JMOvalle@lasd.org <JMOvalle@lasd.org>, dmac <dmac@dmae.ca.gov>
CC: Janlia Riley <Janlia@constantassociates.com>, Jim Sims <Jim@constantassociates.com>, Scott MacKay <Scott@constantassociates.com>
Priority: High
Attachments: LynwoodLHMP2020_PlanningTeamMeeting1_Presentation022720v3.pdf, LynwoodLHMP2020_PlanningTeamMeeting1_SignInSheet022720v1.pdf, LynwoodLHMP2020_PlanningTeamMeeting1_Agenda022720v1.pdf, City of Lynwood_LR121919.docx

Dear Planning Team Members,

The City of Lynwood is in the process of updating its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) with the goal of FEMA approval in mid 2020. The purpose of the LHMP is to identify measures that the City can take to reduce the impacts of events such as earthquakes, severe weather and other hazards on City facilities and infrastructure. We will meet periodically to review the progress of the plan and to provide informed input.

Planning Team Meeting #1 details are below:

Location: City of Lynwood City Hall
HR Conference Room
11330 Bullis Road
Lynwood, CA 90262

Date: Thursday, February 27, 2020

Time: 9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

Dial-In: 267-930-4000

Participant Pin: 180-384-561#

Webinar Link: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/7023885192426299147>

An initial draft of the LHMP is attached. This draft includes much of the required background information, but the critical content concerning hazards to be addressed, selection of mitigation measures, and other substantive matters will be developed with input from the Planning Team. Please take the time to briefly review prior to the meeting. A more targeted discussion of your involvement will happen at the meeting.

Please send an RSVP to myself and we look forward to seeing you there, or receiving any input from you or your department.

Thank you.



Sign-In Sheet:

City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #1 – Sign-in Sheet



Sign-In Sheet

Planning Team Meeting #1

Location: City of Lynwood City Hall
HR Conference Room
11330 Bullis Road
Lynwood, CA 90262
Date: Thursday, February 27, 2020
Time: 9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

#	Name	Organization/Department	Telephone	Email	Signature
1.	Sara Nazir	City of Lynwood	(310) 603-0220 x522	snazir@lynwood.ca.us	
2.	Lt. John Adams	LA County Sheriff's Department		JAdams@lasd.org	
3.	Chief Eleni Pappas	LA County Fire Department	(213) 332-0118	eleni.pappas@fire.lacounty.gov	
4.	William Gamble	LA County Fire Department	(323) 585-5857	william.gamble@fire.lacounty.gov	
5.	Michelle Ramirez	City of Lynwood, Community Development		mramirez@lynwood.ca.us	
6.	Jose Trejo	City of Lynwood		jtrejo@lynwood.ca.us	
7.	John Downs <i>remove</i>	City of Lynwood		jdowns@lynwood.ca.us	

City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
December 2020



City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #1 – Sign-in Sheet



8.	Mark Flores	City of Lynwood, Director of Recreation	310 603 0220 x 319	mflores@lynwood.ca.us	
9.	Shanell Shipe	City of Lynwood, City Manager		sshipe@lynwood.ca.us	
10.	Delania Whitaker	City of Lynwood, Finance Department		dwhitaker@lynwood.ca.us	
11.	Lory Hempe remove	City of Lynwood		lhemp@lynwood.ca.us	
12.	Jennifer Hernandez	City of Lynwood, Public Works	(310) 603-0220 x827	jhernandez@lynwood.ca.us	
13.	Tom Fimbres	City of Lynwood Public Works		tfimbres@lynwood.ca.us	
14.	Jim Sims	Constant Associates	424-320-2586	jim@constantassociates.com	
15.	Lee Rosenberg	Constant Associates	424-320-2580	lee@constantassociates.com	
16.	Janlia Riley	Constant Associates	424-320-2583	janlia@constantassociates.com	
17.	D Asimian	DMAE Am &	562 505-6443	dmae@dmae.ca.gov	
18.	Peter Han	City of Lynwood, Technology	310-603-0220 x294	phan@lynwood.ca.us	
19.					
20.					
21.					



Meeting Minutes:

City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #1 - Minutes



Meeting Minutes

Planning Team Meeting #1

Location: City of Lynwood City Hall
HR Conference Room
11330 Bullis Road
Lynwood, CA 90262

Date: Thursday, February 27, 2020

Time: 9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

Dial-In: 267-930-4000

Participant Pin: 180-384-561#

Webinar Link: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/7023885192426299147>

Table 1. Action Items

#	Item	Due Date	Responsible Party
1	Finalize and disseminate the Meeting Minutes.	3/4/20	CONSTANT
2	Determine next meeting date and time, and send out email and calendar invitations.	3/6/20	Sara
3	Share historical hazards and infrastructure information.	3/6/20	Public Works
4	Discuss homelessness situation with Dave (DMAC).	3/16/20	Sara
5	Research and discuss with other jurisdictions on the homelessness situation for the LHMP.	3/20/20	CONSTANT
6	Gather and share the list of City-owned properties.	3/6/20	Sara
7	Share information on pipelines.	3/16/20	Public Works
8	Send Sara the materials for public outreach to publish on the City's website.	3/16/20	CONSTANT

I. Welcome & Introductions

- Jim Sims welcomed the team and introduced the CONSTANT team to include Janlia Riley and Lee Rosenberg (who was joined via teleconference)
- City of Lynwood planning team was joined by: Sara Nazir, Tom Fimbres (Public Works), Jennifer Hernandez (Public Works), Mark Flores (Director of Recreation), William "Chip" Gamble (Los Angeles County Fire Department), Michelle Ramirez (Community Development), Peter Han (Technology), and Dave Ashman (Area E DMAC)
- Meeting materials included the meeting agenda, presentation handout, and sign-in sheet

II. Descriptions and Purpose of the Meeting

- Plan Development Progress – Some capabilities forms have been received by CONSTANT team from the City and the first draft of the LHMP has been compiled thus far. Specific information will





City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #1 - Minutes



be added to the draft LHMP over the coming weeks and as the City provides more information and details.

- b. The LA County Disaster Proclamations were shared with the team.
 - i. Flooding was mentioned as a historical hazard within the City, particularly in 2002, in which snow was also reported.
 - ii. Public Works department has a map of floods and historical data to be shared.
 - iii. When there is significant rain in the area, the City is at risk of flooding. Therefore, flooding should remain within the LHMP hazards description list.
 - iv. The City did not have a proclamation for previous flooding events.
 - v. The 2002 Civil Unrest was discussed, and the team agreed that it should be added.
 - 1. The LA County issued a proclamation for this event.
- c. The hazard identification, priority, and selection criteria tables were reviewed and explained to the team present.
 - i. There were only three hazards identified in the previous (2008) version of the City's LHMP; Earthquake, Flooding, Windstorm.
 - ii. Based on past incidents and the likelihood of occurrence, new hazards initially suggested for inclusion are: Climate Change, Dam Inundation, Drought, Extreme Heat, Pipeline Rupture / Hazardous Materials Release, and High Winds.
 - iii. Lee reiterated that Climate Change is mandated by CalOES and FEMA.
 - iv. The team agreed that the risk level and rating for Floods should be raised.
 - v. Fire Department and the team discussed the risk of urban fire due to Earthquakes.
 - 1. Urban Fire should be added within the descriptions and as a probability to Earthquake hazard as a second impact.
 - 2. It was mentioned that a regular structural fire would not overwhelm the Fire Department. A conflagration enveloping damaged infrastructure after an earthquake is of concern, along with critical lifeline system concerns such as lack of power and water.
- d. Identify Hazards
 - i. Fire risks will be left out of the table as its own hazard due to the low scoring.
 - ii. The team agreed that Pipeline Rupture is a valid hazard due to the location of Chevron pipelines throughout the City.
 - iii. Pandemic was discussed as an appropriate hazard to include, with educating the public as the primary mitigation activity.
 - 1. It was suggested that the City should develop a Pandemic Plan.
 - 2. The City stated it is working with LA County Department of Public Health on an MPOD plan for anthrax attack, which may be used for other pandemic outbreaks.
 - 3. It was also noted that the current COVID-19 epidemic cannot currently be addressed by prophylaxis medical countermeasures at this time and therefore requires a significantly different type of plan.
 - iv. Aging Infrastructure failure is also a concern to the City, with many vacant structures and aging structures that are at risk.



City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #1 - Minutes



1. Old water towers are potential hazards within the City. The City also noted that aging wastewater lines and natural gas lines require further assessment and inclusion.
 2. There are no bridges owned by the City.
 3. The City will share the list of City-owned properties to determine values associated with hazards.
- v. It was noted that the City does in fact own about 90% of the water and waste water infrastructure, with just the remainder on the eastside of the City supplied by Liberty Utilities.
- vi. The issue of growing homelessness and hazards associated with encampments throughout the City raised the question of how the City can add homelessness as a hazard in the LHMP.
1. Although this topic is a broader concern that perhaps involves other types of programs for the City, the team agrees that there are major hazardous concerns that needs to be addressed, such as contaminated needles, human waste, and public health issues to the public as well as City departments.
 2. CONSTANT will research and discuss this further with other jurisdictions to determine the optimal method for LHMP inclusion.
 3. Sara will also have further discussions with Dave (DMAC Area E).

III. Next Steps

- a. CONSTANT will disseminate the meeting minutes.
- b. Sara will determine the next meeting date with the planning team and send out meeting invitation.
- c. Public Works department to share the historical incident occurrence and infrastructure information.
- d. Sara to discuss Homelessness situation further with Dave.
- e. CONSTANT to research and engage with other jurisdictions on homelessness.
- f. Sara to gather and share list of City-owned properties with values.
- g. Public Works to provide information on pipelines.
- h. CONSTANT to provide the City with materials for public outreach to publish on the City's website.

IV. Questions & Discussion

- a. The next draft of the LHMP to be shared with the planning team after the next meeting.

V. Adjourn



City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #1 - Minutes



Table 2. Meeting Attendees

#	Name	Organization/Department	Telephone	Email
1.	Sara Nazir	City of Lynwood, Risk Management	(310) 603-0220 x522	snazir@lynwood.ca.us
2.	William Gamble	LA County Fire Department	(323) 585-5857	William.Gamble@fire.lacounty.gov
3.	Michelle Ramirez	City of Lynwood, Community Development	-	mramirez@lynwood.ca.us
4.	Mark Flores	City of Lynwood, Director of Recreation	(310) 603-0220 x319	mflores@lynwood.ca.us
5.	Jennifer Hernandez	City of Lynwood, Public Works	(310) 603-0220 x827	jhernandez@lynwood.ca.us
6.	Tom Fimbres	City of Lynwood, Public Works	-	tfimbres@lynwood.ca.us
7.	Peter Han	City of Lynwood, Technology	(310) 603-0220 x294	phan@lynwood.ca.us
8.	Dave Ashman	DMAC Area E	(562) 505-6443	dmac@dmac.ca.gov
9.	Jim Sims	Constant Associates	424-320-2586	jim@constantassociates.com
10.	Lee Rosenberg	Constant Associates	424-320-2580	lee@constantassociates.com
11.	Janlia Riley	Constant Associates	424-320-2583	janlia@constantassociates.com



Presentation (Cover Only):



LYNWOOD CITY HALL 11330 BULLIS ROAD



Planning Team Meeting #1

CITY OF LYNWOOD

LHMP UPDATE PROJECT (2020)

February 27, 2020



Planning Meeting #2:

Invitation:

Subject: LHMP Planning Team Meeting #2 - Thursday April 16th
Date: Saturday, April 11, 2020 at 9:45:05 AM Pacific Daylight Time
From: Sara Nazir <snazir@lynwood.ca.us>
To: Jennifer Hernandez <jhernandez@lynwood.ca.us>, Tom Fimbres <tfimbres@lynwood.ca.us>, Mark Flores <mflores@lynwood.ca.us>, Michelle Ramirez <mramirez@lynwood.ca.us>, Jose Trejo <jtrejo@lynwood.ca.us>, Shanell Shipe <sshipe@lynwood.ca.us>, Delania Whitaker <dwhitaker@lynwood.ca.us>, 'JDAdams@lasd.org' <JDAdams@lasd.org>, 'Eleni.Pappas@fire.lacounty.gov' <Eleni.Pappas@fire.lacounty.gov>, 'Gamble, William' <William.Gamble@fire.lacounty.gov>, Peter Han <phan@lynwood.ca.us>, 'JMOvalle@lasd.org' <JMOvalle@lasd.org>, 'dmac' <dmac@dmae.ca.gov>
CC: Janlia Riley <Janlia@constantassociates.com>, Jim Sims <Jim@constantassociates.com>, Scott MacKay <Scott@constantassociates.com>
Attachments: image001.jpg, LynwoodLHMP2020_PlanningTeamMeeting2_Agenda040220v1.docx, LynwoodLHMP2020_PlanningTeamMeeting2_Presentation040220v1.pptx, LynwoodLHMP2020_PlanningTeamMeeting2_SignInSheet040220v1.doc

Dear Planning Team Members,

I hope you are all well and staying safe. As we navigate through this trying time we still have deadlines and projects to complete that require our attention. We will be having our 2nd planning meeting for the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) on Thursday April 16, 2020. This meeting was rescheduled from the original date of April 2nd 2020. We will be holding this meeting via webinar/teleconference. The information is listed below on how to join and the number to dial in.

LHMP Update Project – Planning Team Meeting #2

Location: (Virtual Meeting)

Date: Thursday, April 16, 2020

Time: 9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

Webinar Link: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/6257690515737228044>

Dial-In #: +1 (415) 930-5229

Access Code: 746-836-763

Audio PIN#: *Your unique PIN will be available after registration.*

--

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks

Sara

Sara Nazir M.D., M.P.A.

Risk & Safety Manager

Phone: (310) 603-0220 X522

Cell: (310) 739-8363

Snazir@lynwood.ca.us

www.lynwood.ca.us



Sign-In Sheet:

City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #2 – Sign-in Sheet



Sign-In Sheet

Planning Team Meeting #2

Location: (Virtual Meeting)

Date: Thursday, April 16, 2020

Time: 9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

Webinar Link: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/6257690515737228044>

Dial-In #: +1 (415) 930-5229

Access Code: 746-836-763

Audio PIN#: Your unique PIN will be available after registration.

#	Name	Organization/Department	Telephone	Email	Attendance
1.	Sara Nazir	City of Lynwood	(310) 603-0220 x522	snazir@lynwood.ca.us	Yes
2.	Lt. John Adams	LA County Sheriff's Department		JDAadams@lasd.org	-
3.	Chief Eleni Pappas	LA County Fire Department	(213) 332-0118	eleni.pappas@fire.lacounty.gov	-
4.	William Gamble	LA County Fire Department	(323) 585-5857	william.gamble@fire.lacounty.gov	-
5.	Michelle Ramirez	City of Lynwood, Community Development		mramirez@lynwood.ca.us	Yes
6.	Jose Trejo	City of Lynwood		jtrejo@lynwood.ca.us	-

City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
December 2020



City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #2 – Sign-in Sheet



7.	Mark Flores	City of Lynwood, Director of Recreation	(310) 603-0220 x319	mflores@lynwood.ca.us	Yes
8.	Shanell Shipe	City of Lynwood, City Manager		sshipe@lynwood.ca.us	-
9.	Delania Whitaker	City of Lynwood, Finance Department		dwhitaker@lynwood.ca.us	-
10.	Jennifer Hernandez	City of Lynwood, Public Works	(310) 603-0220 x827	jhernandez@lynwood.ca.us	-
11.	Tom Fimbres	City of Lynwood Public Works		tfimbres@lynwood.ca.us	-
12.	Peter Han	City of Lynwood, Technology	(310) 603-0220 x294	phan@lynwood.ca.us	-
13.	Dave Ashman	DMAC Area E	(562) 505-6443	dmac@dmac.ca.gov	-
14.	Jim Sims	Constant Associates	424-320-2586	jim@constantassociates.com	Yes
15.	Lee Rosenberg	Constant Associates	424-320-2580	lee@constantassociates.com	Yes
16.	Janlia Riley	Constant Associates	424-320-2583	janlia@constantassociates.com	Yes
17.					
18.					
19.					
20.					
21.					



Minutes:

City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #2 - Minutes



Meeting Minutes

Planning Team Meeting #2

Location: (Virtual Meeting)

Date: Thursday, April 16, 2020

Time: 9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

Webinar Link: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/6257690515737228044>

Dial-In #: +1 (415) 930-5229

Access Code: 746-836-763

Table 1. Action Items

#	Item	Due Date	Responsible Party
1	Finalize and disseminate the Meeting Minutes.	4/22/20	CONSTANT
2	Send "Save the Date"/Calendar invite to Planning Team for next meeting.	4/22/20	Sara
3	Send Sara example mitigation actions/plans.	4/22/20	CONSTANT
4	Share the latest draft LHMP to Planning Team for review/feedback.	4/22/20	Sara
5	Connect with IT department to get the survey information on website and social media (and capture all public outreach efforts).	5/15/20	Sara
6	Follow up on project extension.	5/15/20	Sara
7	Share draft of LHMP with neighboring jurisdictions as part of the planning process.	TBD	Sara

I. Welcome & Introductions

- Format of the meeting was moved to online webinar presentation with Jim Sims leading; joined by CONSTANT team: Janlia Riley and Lee Rosenberg
- City of Lynwood planning team was joined by: Sara Nazir, Mark Flores (Director of Recreation), and Michelle Ramirez (Community Development)
- Meeting materials included the meeting agenda, presentation slide deck, and draft LHMP
 - Sign-in sheet will be filled out according to webinar registrations list

II. Project Update

- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and shift in the workforce, the project had been delayed
- The City has shared some information that will be incorporated along with more information for the next draft





City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #2 - Minutes



III. Previous Mitigation Activities

- a. The 2008 LHMP mitigation activities need to be reviewed and status noted (e.g. completed, in-progress, no longer applicable, or carried over to the 2020 plan), Sara will work with Mark and the respective departments to obtain this information

IV. Identify Hazards, Mitigation Strategy, Goals, and Actions

- a. The new mitigation activities listed are suggestions only and the City should determine which ones to include or add
- b. The group reviewed and agreed upon the mitigation goals
- c. The LHMP needs to contain at least one mitigation activity for each goal. The LHMP also must contain at least one mitigation activity for each hazard.
- d. List of hazards –
 - i. Hazardous Materials will be updated to include the hazardous materials and hazardous cleanup, without addressing homeless issues directly.
 - 1. Sara agreed that this is the right approach and had also consulted with the Area E DMAC
 - ii. The team covered a few mitigation activities in the current draft LHMP and will review these in further detail by individual departments;
 - 1. Goal 1:
 - A. 1.1 – The City is currently constructing two soft story buildings now but no other such buildings exist
 - A. 1.2 – The City will need to identify the responsible departments to estimate costs of seismic strength evaluations
 - The City should also encourage private owners to retrofit critical structures
 - A. 1.3 – There are multiple implementing organizations for City's potential shelters, namely the Community Center, Senior Center, and the Bateman Hall
 - The building names and owners should be listed and included into the action
 - 2. Goal 2:
 - A. 2.1 – Include details of events, such as ongoing annual activities
 - These can be existing events that already occur in the city
 - A. 2.2 – An effective approach that other jurisdictions have implemented include messaging during business license renewal period
 - A. 2.4 – The City should check on whether generators are installed in emergency shelters
 - 3. Goal 3:
 - A. 3.6 – It was confirmed that the City does own several water tanks that are inspected and operated by Public Works
 - 4. The City could be impacted by failure of the Whittier Narrows Dam and therefore should include specific mitigation activities to address that hazard



City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #2 - Minutes



V. Public Outreach

- a. Public meetings and other outreach efforts have been on hold due to COVID-19 activities and concerns taking priority.
- b. Sara will connect with the IT Department in 2-3 weeks post the survey and information on the City's website and social media channels, such as Instagram
 - i. The City will need to document all public outreach efforts
- c. Outreach will also include sharing the LHMP draft with surrounding jurisdictions

VI. Work Left to Do

- a. Data collections and cost estimates will need to be determined for incorporation into the next draft

VII. Next Steps

- a. Jim to send Sara mitigation actions and plans of other jurisdictions as samples
- b. Next Planning Team Meeting (#3) tentatively to be held on Thursday, May 28, at the same time; Sara to send out the meeting "save the date" and calendar invite
- c. Sara sent out a request to obtain an extension for the project due to the unforeseen delays

VIII. Adjourn

Table 2. Meeting Attendees

#	Name	Organization/Department	Telephone	Email
1.	Sara Nazir	City of Lynwood, Risk Management	(310) 603-0220 x522	snazir@lynwood.ca.us
2.	Michelle Ramirez	City of Lynwood, Community Development	-	mramirez@lynwood.ca.us
3.	Mark Flores	City of Lynwood, Director of Recreation	(310) 603-0220 x319	mflores@lynwood.ca.us
4.	Jim Sims	Constant Associates	424-320-2586	jim@constantassociates.com
5.	Lee Rosenberg	Constant Associates	424-320-2580	lee@constantassociates.com
6.	Janlia Riley	Constant Associates	424-320-2583	janlia@constantassociates.com



Presentation (Cover Only):





Planning Meeting #3:

Invitation:

Lynwood LHMP Planning Mtg #3 (28 May)

Sara Nazir <snazir@lynwood.ca.us>

Tue 5/26/2020 10:34 AM

To: Jennifer Hernandez <jhernandez@lynwood.ca.us>; Tom Fimbres <tfimbres@lynwood.ca.us>; Mark Flores <mflores@lynwood.ca.us>; Michelle Ramirez <mramirez@lynwood.ca.us>; Jose Trejo <jtrejo@lynwood.ca.us>; Shanell Shipe <sshipe@lynwood.ca.us>; Delania Whitaker <dwhitaker@lynwood.ca.us>; 'JDAdams@lasd.org' <JDAdams@lasd.org>; 'Eleni.Pappas@fire.lacounty.gov' <Eleni.Pappas@fire.lacounty.gov>; 'Gamble, William' <William.Gamble@fire.lacounty.gov>; Peter Han <phan@lynwood.ca.us>; 'JMOvalle@lasd.org' <JMOvalle@lasd.org>; 'dmac' <dmac@dmae.ca.gov>
Cc: Jim Sims <Jim@constantassociates.com>; MJ Yoon <MJ@constantassociates.com>; Ryan Dufour <Ryan@constantassociates.com>

2 attachments (188 KB)

LynwoodLHMP2020_PlanningTeamMeeting3_Agenda052820v1.docx; LynwoodLHMP2020_PlanningTeamMeeting3_SignInSheet052820v2.doc;

Hi All-

Please see the meeting materials for Thursday's meeting attached for your review.
We will be referencing the past mitigation actions. If you haven't sent me over your revisions or edits for the mitigation actions please do so asap. It would be great to obtain everyone's feedback and suggestions.

Thank you and I look forward to our meeting Thursday.

LHMP Update Project - Planning Team Meeting #3

Location: (Virtual Meeting)

Date: Thursday, May 28, 2020

Time: 9:00am - 11:00am (PDT)

Choose one of the following audio options:

TO USE YOUR COMPUTER'S AUDIO: When the Webinar begins, you will be connected to audio using your computer's microphone and speakers (VoIP). A headset is recommended.

--OR--

TO USE YOUR TELEPHONE: If you prefer to use your phone, you must select "Use Telephone" after joining the webinar and call in using the numbers below.

Webinar link: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/6325239013297438731>

Dial-In #: USA (Toll-free): 1 866 901 6455 / USA: +1 (562) 247-8421

Access Code: 672-242-324

Audio PIN#: Your unique PIN will be available only after registering.

RE: Lynwood- Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting #3

Sara Nazir <snazir@lynwood.ca.us>

Wed 5/27/2020 1:55 PM

To: Jennifer Hernandez <jhernandez@lynwood.ca.us>; Tom Fimbres <tfimbres@lynwood.ca.us>; Janlia Riley <Janlia@constantassociates.com>; Jim Sims <Jim@constantassociates.com>; Mark Flores <mflores@lynwood.ca.us>; Michelle Ramirez <mramirez@lynwood.ca.us>; Jose Trejo <jtrejo@lynwood.ca.us>; Shanell Shipe <sshipe@lynwood.ca.us>; Delania Whitaker <dwhitaker@lynwood.ca.us>; JDAdams@lasd.org <JDAdams@lasd.org>; Eleni.Pappas@fire.lacounty.gov <Eleni.Pappas@fire.lacounty.gov>; Gamble, William <William.Gamble@fire.lacounty.gov>; Peter Han <phan@lynwood.ca.us>; JMOvalle@lasd.org <JMOvalle@lasd.org>; dmac <dmac@dmae.ca.gov>; Lee Rosenberg <lee@constantassociates.com>; MJ Yoon <MJ@constantassociates.com>; Cindy Beard <Cindy@constantassociates.com>; Ryan Dufour <Ryan@constantassociates.com>

Hi All-

Please don't forget our 3rd planning meeting is tomorrow via webinar/teleconference starting at 9am.... Instructions and login is below.... Please try to login in 10 minutes prior to the start time to avoid delays in starting the meeting at 9am.

Thanks

Sara

-----Original Appointment-----

From: Sara Nazir

Sent: Monday, April 27, 2020 11:19 AM

To: Sara Nazir; Jennifer Hernandez; Tom Fimbres; Janlia Riley; Jim Sims; Scott MacKay; Mark Flores; Michelle Ramirez; Jose Trejo; Shanell Shipe; Delania Whitaker; JDAdams@lasd.org; Eleni.Pappas@fire.lacounty.gov; Gamble, William; Peter Han; JMOvalle@lasd.org; dmac; Lee Rosenberg; MJ Yoon; cindy@constantassociates.com; ryan@constantassociates.com

Subject: Lynwood- Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Meeting #3

When: Thursday, May 28, 2020 9:00 AM-11:00 AM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada).

Where: Webinar- Info Below

LHMP Update Project - Planning Team Meeting #3

Location: (Virtual Meeting)

Date: Thursday, May 28, 2020

Time: 9:00am - 11:00am (PDT)

Choose one of the following audio options:

TO USE YOUR COMPUTER'S AUDIO: When the Webinar begins, you will be connected to audio using your computer's microphone and speakers (VoIP). A headset is recommended.



Sign-In Sheet:

City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #3 – Sign-in Sheet



Sign-In Sheet

Planning Team Meeting #3

Location: (Virtual Meeting)

Date: Thursday, May 28, 2020

Time: 9:00 AM – 11:00 AM

Webinar Link: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/6325239013297438731>

Dial-In #: +1 (562) 247-8421 / Toll free: 1 (866) 901 6455

Access Code: 672-242-324

Audio PIN#: Your unique PIN will be available after registration.

#	Name	Organization/Department	Telephone	Email	Attendance
1.	Sara Nazir	City of Lynwood	(310) 603-0220 x522	snazir@lynwood.ca.us	Present
2.	Lt. John Adams	LA County Sheriff's Department		JDAAdams@lasd.org	
3.	Chief Eleni Pappas	LA County Fire Department	(213) 332-0118	eleni.pappas@fire.lacounty.gov	
4.	William Gamble	LA County Fire Department	(323) 585-5857	william.gamble@fire.lacounty.gov	Present
5.	Michelle Ramirez	City of Lynwood, Community Development		mramirez@lynwood.ca.us	Present
6.	Jose Trejo	City of Lynwood		jtrejo@lynwood.ca.us	

City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
December 2020



City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #3 – Sign-in Sheet



7.	Mark Flores	City of Lynwood, Director of Recreation	(310) 603-0220 x319	mflores@lynwood.ca.us	Present
8.	Shanell Shipe	City of Lynwood, City Manager		sshipe@lynwood.ca.us	
9.	Delania Whitaker	City of Lynwood, Finance Department		dwhitaker@lynwood.ca.us	
10.	Jennifer Hernandez	City of Lynwood, Public Works	(310) 603-0220 x827	jhernandez@lynwood.ca.us	Present
11.	Tom Fimbres	City of Lynwood Public Works		tfimbres@lynwood.ca.us	Present
12.	Peter Han	City of Lynwood, Technology	(310) 603-0220 x294	phan@lynwood.ca.us	
13.	Dave Ashman	DMAC Area E	(562) 505-6443	dmac@dmac.ca.gov	
14.	Jim Sims	Constant Associates	(424) 320-2586	jim@constantassociates.com	Present
15.	Lee Rosenberg	Constant Associates	(424) 320-2580	lee@constantassociates.com	Present
16.	Cindy Beard	Constant Associates	(424) 320-2631	cindy@constantassociates.com	
17.	Ryan Dufour	Constant Associates	(424) 320-2588	ryan@constantassociates.com	Present
18.	MJ Yoon	Constant Associates	(424) 226-0170	mj@constantassociates.com	Present
19.					
20.					
21.					



Minutes:

City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #3 - Minutes



Meeting Minutes

Planning Team Meeting #3

Location: (Virtual Meeting)
Date: Thursday, May 28, 2020
Time: 9:00 AM – 11:00 AM
Webinar Link: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/6325239013297438731>
Dial-In #: +1 (562) 247-8421 / Toll free: 1 (866) 901 6455
Access Code: 672-242-324
Audio PIN#: Your unique PIN will be available after registration.

Table 1. Action Items

#	Item	Due Date	Responsible Party
1	Finalize and disseminate the meeting minutes	6/4/2020	CONSTANT
2	Update the current draft LHMP to incorporate new and carryover mitigation measures and action plan, and submit to City for review	6/12/20	CONSTANT
3	Per Action MH-11 (VI m.), contact the Cert Coordinator (Rosemary V.) regarding training	6/10/2020	Sara
4	Per Action MH-21, look into the MLU agreement	6/10/2020	Sara
5	Per Action MH-45, confirm if a seismic survey for city owned buildings has been conducted	6/10/2020	Sara
6	Per Action FLD-1, provide a map of the City that delineates the flood zones	6/10/2020	Sara
7	Per Goal 1.1, confirm if the City has any buildings that are considered soft story buildings	6/10/2020	Michelle
8	Per Goal 4.5, confirm if the City has mutual aid agreements besides those with LA County and DMAC	6/10/2020	Sara
9	Per the Mitigation Action Plans (IX d.), confirm if the City would want to deploy and operate an audible warning system for the dam reservoir in case of flooding	6/10/2020	Michelle
10	Document the planning process, provide screenshots of all relevant information, etc.	Ongoing	CONSTANT
11	Upload flyers and surveys on the City's website for public review	6/10/2020	Sara
12	Coordinate next planning meeting to be held around the end of June – mid July 2020	TBD	CONSTANT/City



City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #3 - Minutes



I. Before the meeting officially started:

- a.** Sara stated that the City of Lynwood partially opened starting today, and she is still pushing to meet the original deadlines, but due to the unusual and unpredictable circumstances (i.e. with regards to COVID-19), many on the Planning Team may not be able to align with the timeline
- b.** Sara stated that the plans should still move forward to meet that deadline, and Jim agreed
- c.** Sara stated that by next week, the flyer and surveys will probably be available on the City's website for the residents to review

II. Welcome & Introductions

- a.** Jim welcomed the group and introduced the CONSTANT Team (Jim, Lee, Ryan, MJ)
- b.** MJ performed a roll call and the participants from the Lynwood side introduced themselves when possible (i.e. had audio access)

III. Review Meeting Materials

- a.** Agenda
- b.** Slide Deck
- c.** Sign-in Sheet (Virtual)

IV. Previous Mitigation Actions (general comments)

- a.** Lee said that the current plan that has 59 mitigation actions and was created in 2008 needs to be updated because it does not fully take into account the current needs of the City
- b.** Sara said that there are no updates on the current mitigation actions, so the Planning Team should start with creating a new mitigation plan with updated actions as it sees fit
- c.** Lee said that CONSTANT will create a document delineating the mitigation actions per emergency preparedness activities and submit it to the City for approval

V. Previous Mitigation Actions (going through the current LHMP plan by number)

- a.** Lee stated that MH-1 through MH-4 are very generic and asked if the City has a Disaster Mitigation Advice Committee
 - i.** Sara stated that the City does not current have one
- b.** Lee stated that MH-5 is generic
- c.** Sara stated that the City per MH-6, the City has inventory of all of public buildings and that the list was sent to Janlia
 - i.** Lee confirmed that CONSTANT has the inventory list
- d.** Lee stated that MH7-8 is generic
- e.** Lee specified that for MH-9, the mitigation should account for the city, not just the county as it is worded in the current LHMP
- f.** Lee said that MH-10 is generic
- g.** Lee specified that for MH-11, FEMA has a PDA, but he does not believe it would be applicable to the City
- h.** Lee stated the MH-12 is not really a mitigation measure
- i.** Lee stated that MH-13 is a good mitigation measure per identifying shelters and facilities that may need back-up power during an emergency
- j.** Lee asked per MH-14 if the City has an Underground Utility Program



City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #3 - Minutes



- i. Sara responded that, to her knowledge, the City does not have one
- k. Lee said that MH-14 is not applicable in this case
- l. Lee asked per MH-15 if the City has a GIS/GPS setup
 - i. Michelle said that the City does not
- m. William asked per Preliminary Damage Assessment (MH-11), if a county program is in place, but not a city one, if it still counted
 - i. Lee responded that it does, but it would be a good mitigation measure if the City also conducted its own training apart from the county
 - ii. Sara responded that the City has been working on this training and had classes set up in both English and Spanish, but due to COVID-19, everything has been postponed
 - iii. William suggested to Sara that she should contact Rosemary V. who is the Cert Coordinator
- n. Lee said the CONSTANT will come back to MH-15 and update it with the GPS capability
- o. Lee said that MH-16 and MH-17 is very generic and is more of a recovery issue
- p. Lee said that MH-18 is fine and the City probably already accounts for this
 - i. Sara confirmed that the City does and that it is fine to add to the new LHMP
- q. Lee said that MH-19 can also be added to the new LHMP
- r. Lee asked per MH-20 if the City needs it
 - i. Sara said that the City is not currently doing this
- s. Lee asked that per MH-21, if St. Francis Hospital is being aided by the City with emergency water supply needs
 - i. Mark confirmed that the private hospital does have an agreement through Public Works to access the City's swimming pool next door in the case of an emergency
 - ii. Lee requested for the MLU agreement
 - iii. Sara confirmed that she will see if she can find the MLU agreement and send it to CONSTANT
- t. Lee said that MH-22 is generic and does not need to be a specific action, but that it can still be included
- u. Lee said that MH-23 is generic, and recommended taking it out
- v. Lee said that MH-24 deals with recovery and is not really a mitigation action
- w. Lee said that MH-25 is generic, and recommended taking it out
- x. Lee said that per MH-26, this deals with the county and not the City, and recommended taking it out
- y. Lee said that MH-27 should be reworded and the City could encourage property owners to retrofit their buildings
- z. William commented that MH-23 and MH-24 are similar, so perhaps they are redundant
 - i. Lee said that the document should be as specific as possible and that MH-23 is not necessary
- aa. Lee said that MH-28 is a recovery issue and not a mitigation action
- bb. Lee asked per MH-29 if the City has debris management for storms



- i. Sara responded that the City does not have anything
- ii. Michelle responded that Public Works does deal with contractors to deal with fallen trees
- iii. Lee responded that MH-29 sounds like it is complete
- cc. Lee said that MH-30 is generic, and recommended taking it out
- dd. Lee said he is not sure what MH-31 means, and recommended taking it out
- ee. Lee said that MH-32 is generic and is only an issue if there are tornados
- ff. Lee asked per MH-33 if CAL Water provides water to the City
 - i. Mark confirmed that it does
 - ii. Michelle further commented that a small portion is covered by the City under Liberty Water
 - iii. Mark said that he believes the MWD is covered by Central Basin
 - iv. Lee said that a better mitigation activity should be under drought situations not multiple hazards, and that it is better to identify water conservation activities for the city
- gg. Lee said that MH-34 is generic and no applicable
 - i. William said that the City does provide a valued service to specific populations of the City (i.e. the disabled) and does not want to negate these areas
 - ii. Lee said that City should enhance outreach and education to the entire community to better understand how to provide support and access to the disabled during an emergency
- hh. Lee said that MH-35 and MH-36 are generic, but good to have as actions since they are discrete enough to give timeframes and estimated costs
 - ii. Lee said that MH-37 needs to include specific programs, and it is difficult to implement without an actionable plan
- jj. Sara asked how MH-38 is different from previous actions dealing with insurance
 - i. Lee responded that they are similar but that the action looks like it came out of an old FEMA planning guide, and recommended taking it out because it is not actionable
- kk. Lee said that MH-39 is not applicable but that it is worth understanding since it can help the City receive grants
 - i. William asked if MH-39 specifically deals with fire station grants since, in the future, these stations may need to be replaced and rebuilt and that grants could help with this
 - ii. Lee responded that grants could possibly be for that, and that the current action can be reworded instead to include researching and investigating plans/items to refurbish and replace existing fire and police stations
- ll. Lee said that MH-40 deals with recovery and should not be included in the mitigation plan
- mm. Lee said that MH-41 is not a mitigation action and is instead a response from Public Works
- nn. Lee said that MH-42 goes back to recovery and is beyond the scope of a mitigation plan
- oo. Lee said that MH-43 is too generic
- pp. Lee said that MH-44 is fine, but too generic
- qq. Lee asked per MH-45, if there has been a seismic survey for city owned buildings conducted
 - i. Sara responded that she is not sure, but that she would follow up and get back to CONSTANT



City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #3 - Minutes



- rr.** Lee said that EQ-1 is available on CA Geological Survey Site, and is not applicable
- ss.** Lee said that the maps need to be updated per EQ-2
 - i. Tom responded that the map routes should remain since there are underground petroleum lines
- tt.** Lee said that EQ-3 is redundant
- uu.** Lee read EQ-4
- vv.** Lee said that EQ-5 and MH-45 are very similar, but the City needs to check if it has a program
- ww.** Lee said that EQ-6 is redundant and covered already
- xx.** Lee asked per FLD-1 if any flood plains have been identified in the city
 - i. Michelle confirmed that there is a flood zone (710 FWY/south of MLK)
 - ii. Sara said that she will forward a map to CONSTANT via email to keep this action
 - iii. Lee said that the action will remain, but that CONSTANT will reword it
- yy.** Lee said that FLD-2 is ongoing with Public Works
- zz.** Lee said that FLD-3 is generic and can be taken out
- aaa.** Lee said that FLD-4 is not applicable
- bbb.** Lee said that WS-1 is ongoing
- ccc.** Lee asked per WS-2 if powerline will be buried under the City at some point
 - i. Michelle responded that this is not a priority
- ddd.** Lee said that WS-3 goes under education in general
- eee.** Lee said that WS-4 is not applicable

VI. New Mitigation Actions (general comments)

- a.** Lee said that CONSTANT will add comprehensive, specific mitigation actions to reduce the effects of hazards, emphasizing buildings and infrastructure
- b.** CONSTANT will include an action plan describing how actions identified will be prioritized, implemented, and administered
- c.** CONSTANT will describe a process for integrating the mitigation plan into other planning mechanisms as appropriate

VII. New Mitigation Actions (going through each New Mitigation Action)

- a.** Lee asked per Goal 1.1 if the City has developed a program to access the City for soft story buildings that may require seismic retrofitting
 - i. Michelle responded that she cannot recall any buildings in the City that fall under that category, but that she will check
 - ii. Lee responded that if this not necessary, it can be taken out
- b.** Lee read Goals 1.2 – 2.3 on the chart
- c.** Sara asked if Goal 2.4 is necessary since it has been previously discussed and that an inventory is already available
 - i. Lee said that CONSTANT will take Goals 2.4 and 2.5 out
- d.** Lee said reviewed Goals 3.1 to 3.6



City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #3 - Minutes



- i. Lee recommended taking Goals 3.2 and 3.5 out because they are generic and not applicable
 - ii. Lee asked per Goal 3.6 if the City's towers are empty and if they will be filled in the future
 - iii. Michelle said that they are monuments to the city, but there are no plans to have them filled
 - iv. Mark responded that there is an underwater reservoir in Lynwood City Park that needs to be accounted for
- e. Lee said that Goals 4.1 to 4.3 are generic and can be taken out
- f. Lee asked per Goal 4.4 if the Southbay Area Emergency Notification System is being used by the City
 - i. Sara responded that the ORS system is used, but that the City recently implemented a texting alert system for residences and employees and that she would send the information to CONSTANT
- g. Lee asked per Goal 4.5 if the City has mutual aid agreements beside those with LA County and DMAC
 - i. Sara responded that she is not sure, but that she would confirm and get back to CONSTANT
- h. Lee said that Goal 5.1 should maintain cloud storage
- i. Lee read Goals 5.2 and 5.3
- j. Lee said that Goal 5.4 can be combined with 5.1
- k. Lee asked per Goal 5.5 if the City has a repeated radio system or if it has its own radio system for the police
 - i. Sara responded that the Police and Fire are both run by the county and not the city
 - ii. Mark responded that the Recreational Department has its own FCC radios for staff communication, but not for the entire city
 - iii. Lee asked if there are antennas and repeaters
 - iv. Mark responded that they do not have antennas and repeaters
- l. Lee recommended omitting Goal 5.5

VIII. Mitigation Action Plans

- a. Jim stated that CONSTANT will make a list that will become the LHMP plan and prioritize timeframes and cost estimates
 - i. Jim reiterated that nothing is binding and that the City has the choice to implement what it deems as fitting
- b. Jim presented a Mitigation Plan Priorities and Cost Table example and stated that a specific one will be made for and presented to the City
 - i. Jim said he is aiming to have the list feature 20-30 (or less) actionable items
- c. Jim asked for the City Planning Team to help with the LHMP plan by including items that may not be included in the list and/or provide specific feedback about the items that are
- d. Jim asked if the city would need to deploy and operate an audible warning system for the dam reservoir in case of flooding
 - i. Sara said that this could be added



City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #3 - Minutes



- ii. Michelle requested examples of specific cities that have implemented this program
- iii. Jim said that Marin County, Pittsburg (CA), and possibly Redondo Beach have all implemented this system
- iv. Jim said that the DMAC would have an update list as reference
- v. Michelle said that she would look into it, but she does not feel the City needs this
- e. Jim asked if the City would need more generators in public facilities that may serve as shelters during an emergency
 - i. Michelle agreed with this
- f. Sara requested a follow up email with a list of these extra mitigation actions to see if the City can apply for specific grants that would help cover the costs incurred
 - i. Lee said that CONSTANT would compile a list and sent it via email
- g. Lee asked if the City operates its wastewater system
 - i. Tom said that he does not believe this to be the case
 - ii. Lee said that other cities have public safety power shut off plans and that the City may want to look into this

IX. Work Left to Do and Next Steps

- a. Jim said that CONSTANT will provide a mitigation plan that includes priorities and estimated costs that are specific to the City
 - i. Jim said that this document will have areas that are blank that the City Planning Team will have to fill in with Sara's help
- b. Jim said that CONSTANT will continue to document the planning process, providing screenshots etc. that can be used as part of the public process for comments
 - i. Sara reiterated that the flyers and surveys will be up on the City's site by next week for public review
- c. Sara said that we could plan for the next meeting to be held around the end of June 2020 or mid July 2020
 - i. Jim said that it depends on how quickly the plan details are filled by the Planning Team and that it could be discussed in the coming weeks
- d. Jim said that once the plan is done, they will be submitted to neighboring jurisdictions for review
- e. Jim said that if final revisions are needed, CONSTANT will make note
- f. Jim said that once everything is finished, the plan will be submitted for OES/FEMA review

X. Adjourn



City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #3 - Minutes



Table 2. Meeting Attendees

#	Name	Organization/ Department	Telephone	Email	Attendance
1.	Sara Nazir	City of Lynwood	(310) 603-0220 x522	snazir@lynwood.ca.us	Present
2.	Lt. John Adams	LA County Sheriff's Department		JAdams@lasd.org	
3.	Chief Eleni Pappas	LA County Fire Department	(213) 332-0118	eleni.pappas@fire.lacounty.gov	
4.	William Gamble	LA County Fire Department	(323) 585-5857	william.gamble@fire.lacounty.gov	Present
5.	Michelle Ramirez	City of Lynwood, Community Development		mramirez@lynwood.ca.us	Present
6.	Jose Trejo	City of Lynwood		jtrejo@lynwood.ca.us	
7.	Mark Flores	City of Lynwood, Director of Recreation	(310) 603-0220 x319	mflores@lynwood.ca.us	Present
8.	Shanell Shipe	City of Lynwood, City Manager		sshipe@lynwood.ca.us	
9.	Delania Whitaker	City of Lynwood, Finance Department		dwhitaker@lynwood.ca.us	
10.	Jennifer Hernandez	City of Lynwood, Public Works	(310) 603-0220 x827	jhernandez@lynwood.ca.us	Present
11.	Tom Fimbres	City of Lynwood Public Works		tfimbres@lynwood.ca.us	Present
12.	Peter Han	City of Lynwood, Technology	(310) 603-0220 x294	phan@lynwood.ca.us	
13.	Dave Ashman	DMAC Area E	(562) 505-6443	dmac@dmac.ca.gov	
14.	Jim Sims	Constant Associates	(424) 320-2586	jim@constantassociates.com	Present
15.	Lee Rosenberg	Constant Associates	(424) 320-2580	lee@constantassociates.com	Present
16.	Cindy Beard	Constant Associates	(424) 320-2631	cindy@constantassociates.com	
17.	Ryan Dufour	Constant Associates	(424) 320-2588	ryan@constantassociates.com	Present
18.	MJ Yoon	Constant Associates	(424) 226-0170	mj@constantassociates.com	Present



Presentation (Cover Only):



Planning Team Meeting #3

CITY OF LYNWOOD

LHMP UPDATE PROJECT (2020)

May 28, 2020



Planning Meeting #4:

Invitation:

LHMP Planning Team Meeting #4 - Thursday July 16th

Sara Nazir <snazir@lynwood.ca.us>

Tue 6/23/2020 10:25 AM

To: Jennifer Hernandez <jhernandez@lynwood.ca.us>; Tom Fimbres <tfimbres@lynwood.ca.us>; Mark Flores <mflores@lynwood.ca.us>; Michelle Ramirez <mramirez@lynwood.ca.us>; Jose Trejo <jtrejo@lynwood.ca.us>; Shanell Shipe <sshipe@lynwood.ca.us>; Delania Whitaker <dwhitaker@lynwood.ca.us>; 'JDAAdams@lasd.org' <JDAAdams@lasd.org>; 'Eleni.Pappas@fire.lacounty.gov' <Eleni.Pappas@fire.lacounty.gov>; 'Gamble, William' <William.Gamble@fire.lacounty.gov>; Peter Han <phan@lynwood.ca.us>; 'JMOvalle@lasd.org' <JMOvalle@lasd.org>; 'dmac' <dmac@dmae.ca.gov>
Cc: Janlia Riley <Janlia@constantassociates.com>; Jim Sims <Jim@constantassociates.com>; Ryan Dufour <Ryan@constantassociates.com>; MJ Yoon <MJ@constantassociates.com>; Evan Koepke <evan@constantassociates.com>

2 attachments (9 MB)

City of Lynwood_LHMP_v4_061320.docx; Lynwood LHMP Gaps.docx;

Dear Planning Team Members,

I hope you are all well and staying safe. As we navigate through this trying time we still have deadlines and projects to complete that require our attention. We will be having our 4th planning meeting for the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) on Thursday July 16, 2020. We will be holding this meeting via webinar/teleconference. The information is listed below on how to join and the number to dial in. Please see attached for the updated draft and also the City's Gap list that needs to be addressed for us to finalize the LHMP.

Attached are :

- Revised LHMP draft per direction and input from the last planning meeting to reflect status of previous mitigation actions, and to provide a recommended set of new mitigation actions. The Constant Associates also incorporated actions related to dam inundation pursuant to comments received from OES on another jurisdiction's LHMP.
- A "gaps" table to assist all of us in reviewing the new material, and to fill in other information needed to complete the draft.

Once we complete the Gaps list we can put together the final draft for public review.

LHMP Update Project - Planning Team Meeting #4

Location: (Virtual Meeting) via GoToWebinar

Date: Thursday, July 16, 2020

Time: 9:00am - 11:00am (PDT)

Choose one of the following **audio options**:

TO USE YOUR COMPUTER'S AUDIO: When the Webinar begins, you will be connected to audio using your computer's microphone and speakers (VoIP). A headset is recommended.

--OR--

TO USE YOUR TELEPHONE: If you prefer to use your phone, you must select "Use Telephone" after joining the webinar and call in using the numbers below.

Webinar link: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/4709701290763656972>

Dial-In #: USA (Toll-free): 1 877 309 2074 / USA: +1 (213) 929-4221

Access Code: 530-278-795

Audio PIN#: Your unique PIN will be available only after registering.

--

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks

Sara

Sara Nazir M.D., M.P.A.

Risk & Safety Manager

Phone: (310) 603-0220 X522

Cell: (310) 739-8363

Snazir@lynwood.ca.us

www.lynwood.ca.us





RE: LHMP Planning Team Mtg #4 (Thu July 16th) Docs & Revised LHMP Draft

Sara Nazir <snazir@lynwood.ca.us>

Thu 7/9/2020 11:55 AM

To: Jennifer Hernandez <jhernandez@lynwood.ca.us>; Tom Fimbres <tfimbres@lynwood.ca.us>; Mark Flores <mflores@lynwood.ca.us>; Michelle Ramirez <mramirez@lynwood.ca.us>; Jose Trejo <jtrejo@lynwood.ca.us>; Delania Whitaker <dwhitaker@lynwood.ca.us>; 'JDAdams@lasd.org' <JDAdams@lasd.org>; 'Eleni.Pappas@fire.lacounty.gov' <Eleni.Pappas@fire.lacounty.gov>; 'Gamble, William' <William.Gamble@fire.lacounty.gov>; Peter Han <phan@lynwood.ca.us>; 'JMOvalle@lasd.org' <JMOvalle@lasd.org>; 'dmac' <dmac@dmae.ca.gov>; Shanell Shipe <sshipe@lynwood.ca.us>
Cc: MJ Yoon <MJ@constantassociates.com>; Jim Sims <Jim@constantassociates.com>; Janlia Riley <Janlia@constantassociates.com>; Lee Rosenberg <lee@constantassociates.com>; Cindy Beard <Cindy@constantassociates.com>; Ryan Dufour <Ryan@constantassociates.com>; Evan Koepeke <evan@constantassociates.com>

Hi All-

I am attaching the meeting materials for our next meeting Thursday July 16th for your review to the calendar invite since the documents are too large to send via email. We will be referencing the past mitigation actions. If you haven't sent me over your revisions or edits for the mitigation actions review or the Gap List please do so asap. It would be great to obtain everyone's feedback and suggestions.

Thank you and I look forward to our meeting Thursday.

LHMP Update Project - Planning Team Meeting #4

Location: (Virtual Meeting) via GoToWebinar

Date: Thursday, July 16, 2020

Time: 9:00am - 11:00am (PDT)

Choose one of the following **audio options**:

TO USE YOUR COMPUTER'S AUDIO: When the Webinar begins, you will be connected to audio using your computer's microphone and speakers (VoIP). A headset is recommended.

--OR--

TO USE YOUR TELEPHONE: If you prefer to use your phone, you must select "Use Telephone" after joining the webinar and call in using the numbers below.

Webinar link: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/4709701290763656972>

Dial-In #: USA (Toll-free): 1 877 309 2074 / USA: +1 (213) 929-4221

Access Code: 530-278-795

Audio PIN#: Your unique PIN will be available only after registering.



Sign-In Sheet:

City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #4 – Sign-in Sheet



Sign-In Sheet

Planning Team Meeting #4

Location: (Virtual Meeting)
Date: Thursday, July 16, 2020
Time: 9:00 AM – 11:00 AM PDT
Webinar Link: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/4709701290763656972>
Dial-In #: +1 (213) 929-4221 / Toll free: 1 877 309 2074
Access Code: 530-278-795
Audio PIN#: Your unique PIN will be available after registration.

#	Name	Organization/Department	Telephone	Email	Attendance
1.	Sara Nazir	City of Lynwood	(310) 603-0220 x522	snazir@lynwood.ca.us	Present
2.	Lt. John Adams	LA County Sheriff's Department		JDAAdams@lasd.org	
3.	Chief Eleni Pappas	LA County Fire Department	(213) 332-0118	eleni.pappas@fire.lacounty.gov	
4.	William Gamble	LA County Fire Department	(323) 585-5857	william.gamble@fire.lacounty.gov	
5.	Michelle Ramirez	City of Lynwood, Community Development		mramirez@lynwood.ca.us	Present
6.	Jose Trejo	City of Lynwood		jtrejo@lynwood.ca.us	



City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #4 – Sign-in Sheet



7.	Mark Flores	City of Lynwood, Director of Recreation	(310) 603-0220 x319	mflores@lynwood.ca.us	
8.	Shanell Shipe	City of Lynwood, City Manager		sshipe@lynwood.ca.us	
9.	Delania Whitaker	City of Lynwood, Finance Department		dwhitaker@lynwood.ca.us	
10.	Jennifer Hernandez	City of Lynwood, Public Works	(310) 603-0220 x827	jhernandez@lynwood.ca.us	
11.	Tom Fimbres	City of Lynwood Public Works		tfimbres@lynwood.ca.us	Present
12.	Peter Han	City of Lynwood, Technology	(310) 603-0220 x294	phan@lynwood.ca.us	
13.	Dave Ashman	DMAC Area E	(562) 505-6443	dmac@dmac.ca.gov	
14.	Jim Sims	Constant Associates	(424) 320-2586	jim@constantassociates.com	Present
15.	Lee Rosenberg	Constant Associates	(424) 320-2580	lee@constantassociates.com	Present
16.	Evan Koepke	Constant Associates	(424) 320-2631	evan@constantassociates.com	Present
17.	Ryan Dufour	Constant Associates	(424) 320-2588	ryan@constantassociates.com	
18.	MJ Yoon	Constant Associates	(424) 226-0170	mj@constantassociates.com	Present



Minutes:

City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #4 - Minutes



Meeting Minutes

Planning Team Meeting #4

Location: (Virtual Meeting)
Date: Thursday, July 16, 2020
Time: 9:00 AM – 11:00 AM PDT
Webinar Link: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/4709701290763656972>
Dial-In #: +1 (213) 929-4221 / Toll free: 1 877 309 2074
Access Code: 530-278-795
Audio PIN#: Your unique PIN will be available after registration.

Table 1. Action Items

#	Item	Due Date	Responsible Party
1	Finalize and disseminate Planning Team Meeting #4 Minutes for review	07/16/2020	CONSTANT
2	Document survey responses on the City's website via screenshots and send	On-going	City of Lynwood (Sara)
3	Edits to MH-9 in the previous mitigation actions: Change "County's" to "City's"	07/24/2020	CONSTANT
4	Reforward email to Lee with the question from William Gamble regarding abandoned buildings (i.e. to be considered in mitigation actions)		City of Lynwood (Sara)
5	Include abandoned buildings in relation to possible fire and public health hazards in the revised LHMP	07/24/2020	CONSTANT
6	In New Mitigation Actions, change the implementing department for Actions 1.1 through 1.3 to "Community Development Department"	07/24/2020	CONSTANT
7	In New Mitigation Actions, change the implementing department for Action 1.4, 1.6, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 2.6, 3.3, 3.4, and 3.7 to "Human Resources Department"	07/24/2020	CONSTANT
8	In New Mitigation Actions, take out "Community Services" Department in the implementing department for Action Item 1.5	07/24/2020	CONSTANT
9	Connect with the City HR to confirm estimated costs in the New Mitigation Measures	07/24/2020	City of Lynwood (Sara)
10	In New Mitigation Actions, change the implementing department from "Public Works" to include All Departments involved in Action Items 3.5 and 3.6	07/24/2020	CONSTANT
11	In New Mitigation Actions, the estimated cost needs to be provided for Action Item #3.6 via Public Works		City of Lynwood (Sara)



City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #4 - Minutes



12	In New Mitigation Actions, the estimated cost needs to be provided for Action Item #4.1		City of Lynwood (Sara)
13	In New Mitigation Actions, Action Item 4.1, confirm that the City is not responsible for the fire stations (i.e. the County is responsible)		City of Lynwood (Tom Fimbres)
14	In New Mitigation Actions, change the implementing department for Action Item 4.2 to HR, the City Manager, and Finance Department	07/24/2020	CONSTANT
15	In New Mitigation Actions, provide the estimated cost for Action Item 5.1	07/24/2020	City of Lynwood (Sara)
16	Add another Action Item in the New Mitigation Actions to account for the EOC (in regards to Action Item 5.3)	07/24/2020	CONSTANT
17	In New Mitigation Actions, change the estimated cost to \$500,000	07/24/2020	CONSTANT
18	Consult with George Comprero (last name?) to see if additional mitigation actions need to be considered in regards to ensuring that the well water is safe and accessible		City of Lynwood (Tom Fimbres)
19	Confirm fire and police station jurisdictions (i.e. City or County in regards to maintenance of buildings)		City of Lynwood (Tom Fimbres)
20	Create a new Gaps List for review	07/24/2020	CONSTANT
22	Provide a revised LHMP draft for review with the edits stated above	07/24/2020	CONSTANT

I. Exchange Before Official Start

- a. Sara stated that she has not viewed the gap list thoroughly yet since the City is still in the process of updating its insurance renewals and receiving the official binding documents
- b. Lee stated that Constant needs a good updated property value list or to confirm that the current data provides a good quantitative assessment
- c. Sara stated she sent the latest assessment to Janlia a while ago
- d. Lee stated that he has a copy of it and that the latest one should be good enough to use to get approval from FEMA

II. Welcome & Introductions

- a. Constant staff and the City members introduced themselves

III. Progress Since Last Meeting

- a. Jim stated that the goal is to prepare all the materials needed for public review so that it can be submitted to FEMA/OAS for approval within the allotted timeframe
- b. Sara asked if the next step would involve sending the revised documents for public review to the neighboring jurisdictions
- c. Jim confirmed that this is the case
- d. Lee stated that the information would be available to the public and neighboring jurisdictions via online (i.e. websites, social media posts), brick-and-mortar buildings such as libraries



City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #4 - Minutes



- e. Sara stated that the City has so far received less than thirty (30) survey responses via the website and that the survey is still active in both Spanish and English
- f. Jim asked for Sara to document the surveys via screen shots for review
- g. Jim stated that since the last planning meeting, CONSTANT has produced a revised draft of the LHMP and the Data Gap Matrix and that some of the gaps have already been filled by the City
- h. Lee stated that during the last meeting, the previous LHMP from 2008 was reviewed and that there were many duplicative and generic mitigation actions that were removed and/or edited in the revised plan
- i. Lee stated that the individual mitigation actions from the previous LHMP were thoroughly reviewed one by one during the last meeting, so it might bode well for the City to skim through the information and address the changes made to the new one as needed
- j. Sara and Michelle agreed to provide input as needed during the presentation while skimming through the details of each mitigation action
- k. Lee stated that for MH-9 of the previous mitigation actions, the County should be changed to the City for clarification
- l. Sara and Michelle agreed
- m. Sara asked if Jim and Lee received the forwarded email from William Gamble if the mitigation actions took into account abandoned buildings and if this needs to be specifically addressed in regards to the City
- n. Lee stated that if fire hazard or public hazards are of concern in relation to the abandoned buildings, then yes, mitigation actions should be considered
- o. Lee stated that he would discuss it with Jim to include the mitigation action
- p. Michelle requested in the new mitigation Action Items 1.1 through 1.3 for the implementing department to be changed to "Community Development Department"
- q. Lee stated that a new study may have to be conducted in order to obtain accurate estimated costs attributed to the new mitigation actions, but that for approval, the document can just address that a new study is required
- r. Michelle stated that she is not sure if the State or the City inspects the schools and hospitals so that the estimated costs would not be available
- s. Lee agreed, but he stated that churches and other organizations might be inspected by the City so that it can help evaluate costs
- t. Lee stated that the City can apply for grants via a notice of intent before submitting formal applications to get grant funding that is allocated in response to the COVID-19 epidemic
- u. Sara stated that for Action Item 1.4, the City does not have an Office of Emergency Services and that the HR department handles that
- v. Lee stated that these changes will be made in the revised new LHMP draft
- w. Michelle stated that there is no Community Services department in regards to Action 1.5
- x. Lee stated that this would be taken out accordingly
- y. Lee stated that for Action Item 1.6, \$5,000 was a best guess and that OES would be changed to HR
- z. Sara stated that a mock training was conducted in El Monte or a city near there that could possibly be used as a reference to estimated costs



City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #4 - Minutes



- aa.** Lee stated that for Action Item 2.1, OES would be changed to HR
- bb.** Lee stated that all of the estimated costs need to be confirmed by the City
- cc.** Sara agreed and stated she would communicate with HR to clarify the budgets
- dd.** Lee stated that all of Action Items 2s relate to public outreach and awareness programs that can address specific events like festivals, business groups, etc.
- ee.** Lee stated that OES would be changed to HR in all of Action Items 3s
- ff.** Lee stated that the details in 3.1 Action Descriptions will be left alone, just in case new hazards are found
- gg.** Michelle stated that the implementing department should not just be Public Works in Action Items 3.5 and 3.6 and should be changed to All Departments
- hh.** Lee stated that the estimated cost for Action Item 3.6 needs to be provided by the City
 - ii.** Sara stated that she would get the estimated cost from Public Works and refer to the budgets from last year
 - jj.** Lee stated that for Action Item 4.1, the estimated cost needs to be provided by the City
- kk.** Sara stated that she would get the estimated cost
 - ll.** Sara stated that the City does not own any of the fire stations or police stations and that the County is responsible
- mm.** Sara stated that she believes the buildings are owned by the City, but that the County is in charge of the maintenance
- nn.** Sara stated that she will get confirmation on if the City or the County is responsible
- oo.** Sara stated that HR and the City Manager are the implementing departments for Action Item 4.2
- pp.** Michelle stated that Finance needs to be added to Action Item 4.2 as well
- qq.** Lee stated that the estimated cost for Action Item 5.1 needs to be provided
- rr.** Lee asked if the City's water is provided by the Metropolitan Water District, DWP, or CalWater
- ss.** Sara and Michelle said that they need to confirm
- tt.** Lee asked if the City has a Cert Program in regards to Action Item 5.3
- uu.** Sara confirmed that the City current does not have one, but that it was planning on starting one this year, but it is being pushed back to the following year due to the pandemic
- vv.** Sara stated that the estimated cost for Action Item 5.3 would be much higher than the \$50,000 currently quoted and that the City will be applying for grants in the hopes that some of the costs incurred would be covered
- ww.** Lee asked if another mitigation action should be added in relation to Action Item 5.3 to identify a facility that can function as an EOC location
- xx.** Sara stated that the City has a space allocated for EOC development, but that the City is in a deficit, so funding is still an issue at the moment
- yy.** Lee stated that another mitigation action should be added to account for the EOC and that the estimated cost would be changed to \$500,000 per Sara's comments
- zz.** Jim stated that the Constant will need help from the City to complete the items in the Data Needs Matrix



City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #4 - Minutes



- aaa.** Sara asked if another meeting would be needed in about 4-6 weeks after the City has time to review the new material provided by Constant with the edits discussed before sending it out to neighboring jurisdictions
- bbb.** Lee stated that Constant would use this meeting's minutes and draft a revised LHMP for review by the City by next week and that another meeting may be unnecessary if the City provides edits via email after review
- ccc.** Sara and Michelle agreed that the changes could be made via email instead of conducting a meeting in the interest of time
- ddd.** Sara stated that she hopes to have the project completed by mid to end of October for public review
- eee.** Sara asked if there is a time limit/deadline imposed for other departments in regards to reviewing the material in time for public review with regards to legality
- fff.** Lee stated that there is no legal restrictions
- ggg.** Tom joined the meeting during this time
- hhh.** Sara asked Tom where the City gets its water per previous discussion before Tom joined the meeting
 - iii.** Tom stated that the City has its own water wells, but a portion of the water comes from Liberty Utilities, and that the City is also hooked up to the MWD waterline if needed
 - jjj.** Lee asked if any other mitigation actions should be considered in order to ensure that the well water is safe and accessible
- kkk.** Tom stated that he would like to review the plan with George Comprero (spelling of last name?) in order to answer Lee's question
 - lll.** Michelle asked Tom who has authority in regards to the police and fire stations
- mmm.** Tom stated that he would confirm
 - nnn.** Sara stated that she would confirm with Public Works which streets would most likely have flooding issues
 - ooo.** Michelle stated that the maps were send during the previous meeting by Jennifer
 - ppp.** Lee confirmed that the flood maps were received
 - qqq.** Lee stated that Constant will create a new gaps list and send it to the City
 - rrr.** Jim stated that Constant will also provide the minutes and revised plans to the City

IV. Adjourn



City of Lynwood
Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Project (2020)
Planning Team Meeting #4 - Minutes



Table 2. Meeting Attendees

#	Name	Organization/ Department	Telephone	Email	Attendance
1.	Sara Nazir	City of Lynwood	(310) 603-0220 x522	snazir@lynwood.ca.us	<i>Present</i>
2.	Michelle Ramirez	City of Lynwood, Community Development		mr Ramirez@lynwood.ca.us	<i>Present</i>
3.	Tom Fimbres	City of Lynwood Public Works		tfimbres@lynwood.ca.us	<i>Present</i>
4.	Jim Sims	Constant Associates	(424) 320-2586	jim@constantassociates.com	<i>Present</i>
5.	Lee Rosenberg	Constant Associates	(424) 320-2580	lee@constantassociates.com	<i>Present</i>
6.	Evan Koepke	Constant Associates	(424) 320-2631	evan@constantassociates.com	<i>Present</i>
7.	MJ Yoon	Constant Associates	(424) 226-0170	mj@constantassociates.com	<i>Present</i>



Presentation (Cover Only):



Planning Team Meeting #4

CITY OF LYNWOOD

LHMP UPDATE PROJECT (2020)

July 16, 2020

Resilience is CONSTANT™



APPENDIX C – PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT DOCUMENTATION

Appendix C contains documentation of stakeholder engagement and outreach. It includes survey format and results, webpage and social media account postings, and public notification material.

Event Date	Event Activity	Documentation
June 3, 2020 – July 28, 2020	Social Media Campaign (for Survey)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posting on City website • Posting on City's Facebook wall • Posting on City's Instagram • Posting through City's Twitter account
June 3, 2020 – July 28, 2020	Survey on City Website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey questions and results (English) • Survey questions and results (Spanish)
October 5, 2020 – October 15, 2020	Draft HMP for Public Review: Posted on City website and sent to the following jurisdictions for review and comment: City of Compton, City of Downey, City of Paramount, City of South Gate, and the Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posting on City website • Posting on City's Facebook wall • Posting on City's Instagram • Posting through City's Twitter account • Emails to neighboring jurisdictions and Operational area • Feedback form (accompanying email to neighboring jurisdictions and Operational area)



Social Media Campaign (Survey):

Posting on City website:

lynwood.ca.us/galleries/local-hazard-mitigation-plan-survey/

The screenshot displays the City of Lynwood website. The main banner features the title "Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Survey" in white text on a dark background. Below the banner, a sidebar on the left contains three articles under the heading "LYNWOOD SPOTLIGHT":

- Assistance for Lynwood Residents Affected by COVID-19**: Accompanied by an image of hands holding a house.
- Lynwood Is Taking Care of Residents**: Accompanied by an image of two people wearing masks and carrying boxes.
- Lynwood Says No to Proposed Los Angeles County Public Safety Budget Increases**: Accompanied by the City of Lynwood logo.

Below the spotlight articles is a link: "See all Spotlight Articles".

The main content area features a large orange and blue banner for the "LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN (LHMP)". The banner includes the text "City Needs Your Feedback" and a circular diagram with numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. Below the banner, there is a section titled "City Needs Your Feedback" with the following text:

The City of Lynwood is updating our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) and we need Lynwood residents to help provide feedback. Over the next few months, the City will re-assess risk posed by natural disasters and review and revise existing strategies as well as develop new ones to protect life and property from future incidents.

Hazards addressed in our plan include: climate change, dam failure, drought, flood, earthquake etc.

To participate in the LHMP planning survey (available in English and Spanish) please click the link below or go to the City website www.lynwood.ca.us

To learn more about hazard mitigation planning, please visit: www.lynwood.ca.us

English Survey Link:
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/6KZC3LR>

Spanish Survey Link:
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/3M3PDQF>

To learn more about the hazard mitigation planning process, please visit the City website at www.lynwood.ca.us

Below this section, there is a reminder to follow the City on social media, with icons for Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube, and the text "Remember to follow the City on the following social media:". Social media handles listed are @mylynwoodca and @lynwoodca.

At the bottom of the page, there are two QR codes and links for the survey:

For the English version of the survey, please click the link below, or scan the QR Code:
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/6KZC3LR>

For the Spanish version of the survey, please click the link below, or scan the QR Code:
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/3M3PDQF>

The sidebar on the left also includes a section titled "FOR YOUR INFORMATION" with the following items:

- Permanent Local Housing Allocation 5-Year Plan and Application for Funding
- Lynwood City Council Public Hearing Notice- August 4, 2020
- PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR IMPERIAL & FERNWOOD 7-ELEVEN / FUELING (GAS) STATION) CARWASH Project
- NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY/INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION For the IMPERIAL & FERNWOOD 7-ELEVEN / FUELING (GAS) STATION) CARWASH Project
- I-710 Corridor Project, Virtual Community Meeting - June 16, 2020
- Dublin Division Meeting - Five-Year Analysis of



Posting on City's Facebook Wall:

facebook.com/mylynwood.ca/posts/10157451220655959

City of Lynwood, CA - Government
July 2 · 🌐

The City of Lynwood is updating its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and we need your feedback.
To take the planning survey, click on the attached links.
Thank you for you participation!
For more info: <http://lynwood.ca.us/.../local-hazard-mitigation-plan.../>
#WeAreLynwood

CITY OF LYWOOD
LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN (LHMP)
City Needs Your Feedback

The City of Lynwood is updating our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) and we need Lynwood residents to help with feedback. Over the next few months, the City will review risk posed by natural disasters and review and revise strategies as well as develop new ones to protect property from future incidents.

Hazards addressed in our plan include: climate change, drought, flood, earthquake etc.

To participate in the LHMP planning survey (available in English and Spanish) please click the link below or visit the City website www.lynwood.ca.us

To learn more about hazard mitigation planning, please visit: www.lynwood.ca.us

English Survey Link:
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/6KZC3LR>
Spanish Survey Link:
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/3M3PDQF>

To learn more about the hazard mitigation planning process, please visit the City website at www.lynwood.ca.us

Remember to follow the City on the following social media:

@mylynwoodca
@mylynwoodca
@mylynwoodca
@mylynwoodca

For the English version of the survey, please click the link below, or scan the QR Code:
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/6KZC3LR>

For the Spanish version of the survey, please click the link below, or scan the QR Code:
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/3M3PDQF>

6

Like Comment Share

Write a comment...



Posting on City's Instagram:



Posting through City's Twitter:





Survey on City Website:

English Survey:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/6KZC3LR>

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Community Survey Questions

1. Residents and businesses in Lynwood face a number of potential hazards. How concerned are you about the following hazards in Lynwood? (Check one for each hazard)

	Not Concerned	Somewhat Concerned	Concerned	Very Concerned	Extremely Concerned
Earthquake	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Severe Storms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drought	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Extreme Heat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strong Winds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tornadoes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Floods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Windstorms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. How prepared is your household to cope with a hazard event? (Check one)

- ☐ Not sure ☐ Adequately prepared
- ☐ Not at all prepared ☐ Well prepared

0 of 9 answered



Community Survey Questions

→ COLLECT RESPONSES → ANALYZE RESULTS → PRESENT RESULTS

RESPONDENTS: 34 of 34

SAVE AS ▼

QUESTION SUMMARIES

INSIGHTS AND DATA TRENDS

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSES

Page 1

Q1

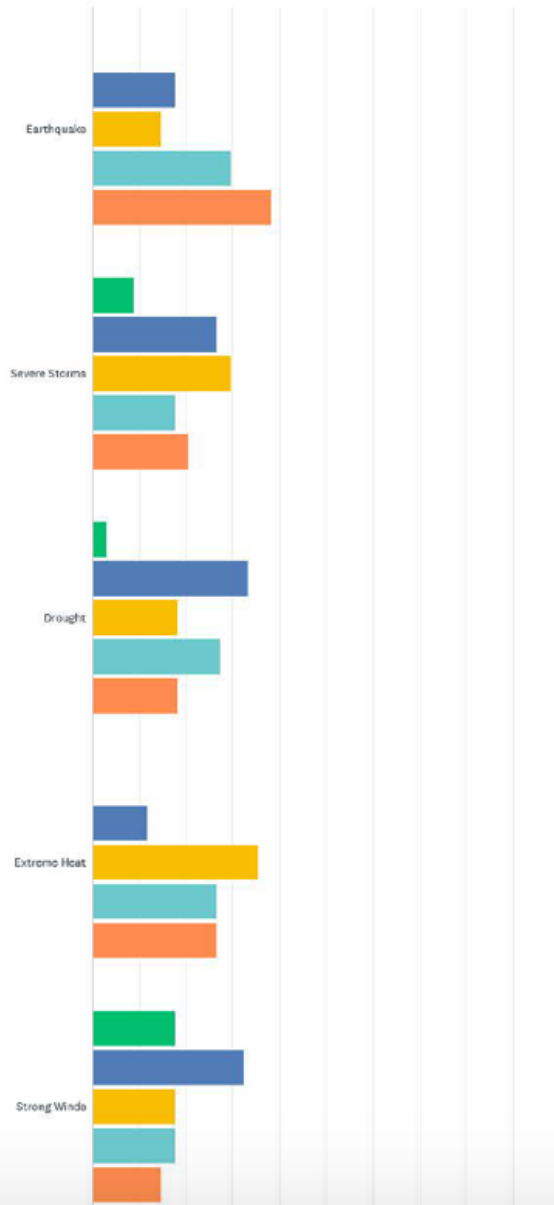


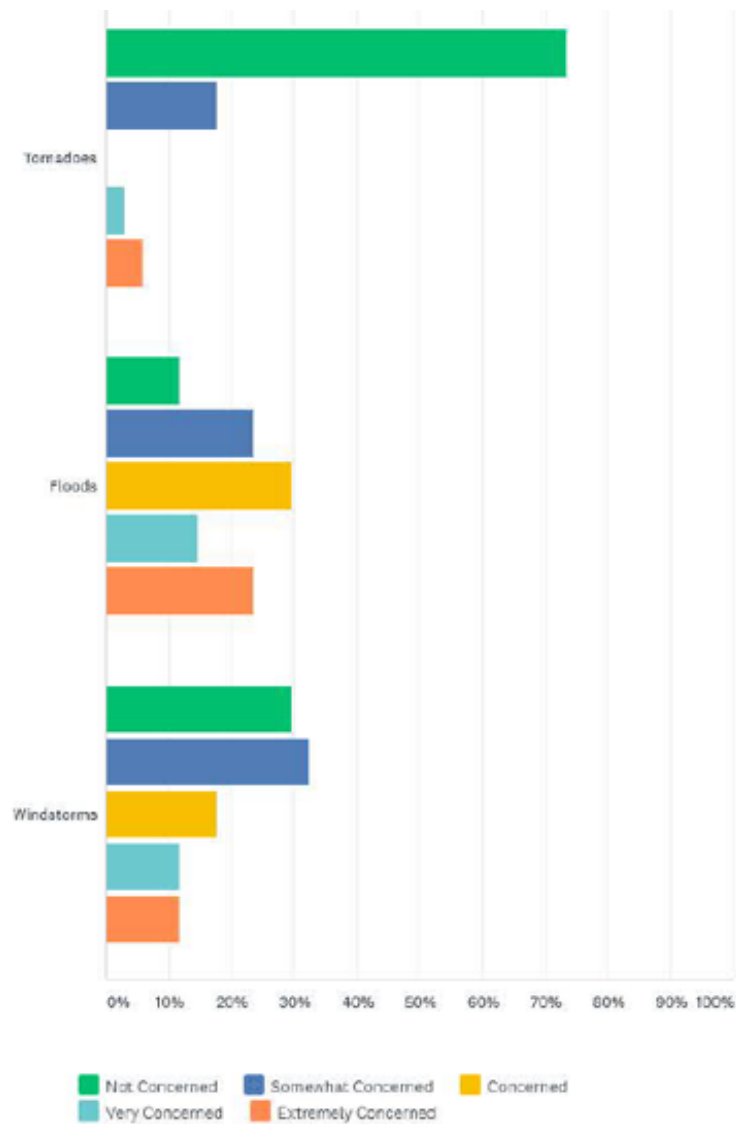
Customize

Save as ▼

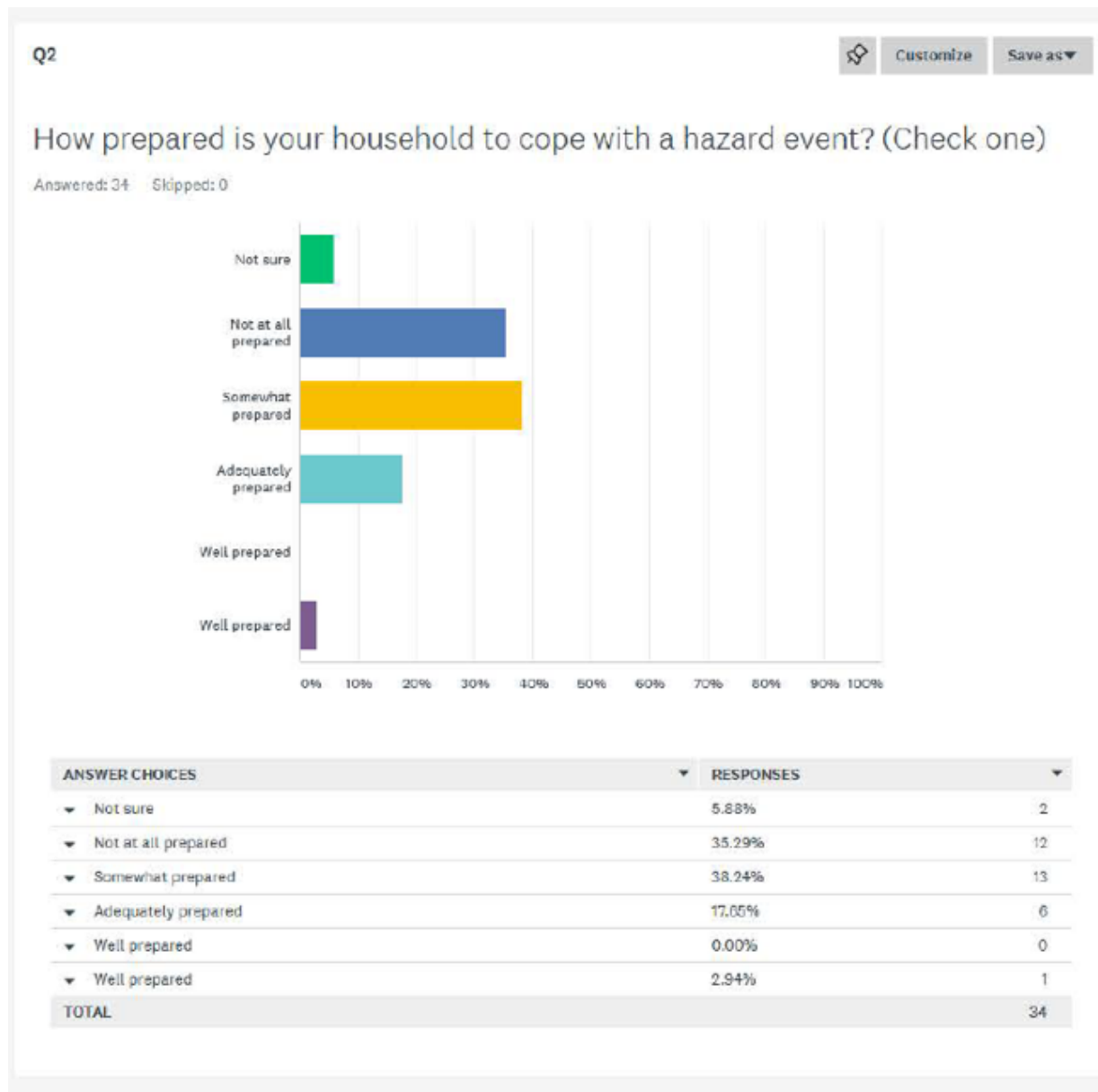
Residents and businesses in Lynwood face a number of potential hazards. How concerned are you about the following hazards in Lynwood? (Check one for each hazard)

Answered: 34 Skipped: 0





	NOT CONCERNED	SOMEWHAT CONCERNED	CONCERNED	VERY CONCERNED	EXTREMELY CONCERNED	TOTAL RESPONDENTS
Earthquake	0.00% 0	17.65% 6	14.71% 5	29.41% 10	38.24% 13	34
Severe Storms	8.82% 3	26.47% 9	29.41% 10	17.65% 6	20.59% 7	34
Drought	3.03% 1	33.33% 11	18.18% 6	27.27% 9	18.18% 6	33
Extreme Heat	0.00% 0	11.76% 4	35.29% 12	26.47% 9	26.47% 9	34
Strong Winds	17.65% 6	32.35% 11	17.65% 6	17.65% 6	14.71% 5	34
Tornadoes	73.53% 25	17.65% 6	0.00% 0	2.94% 1	5.88% 2	34
Floods	11.76% 4	23.53% 8	29.41% 10	14.71% 5	20.59% 7	34
Windstorms	29.41% 10	32.35% 11	17.65% 6	11.76% 4	11.76% 4	34





Q3

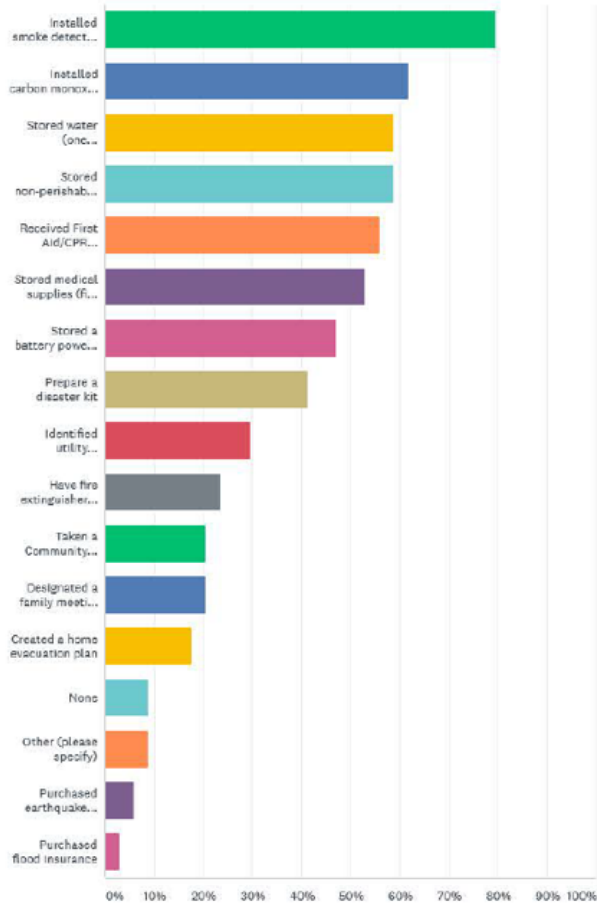


Customize

Save as ▼

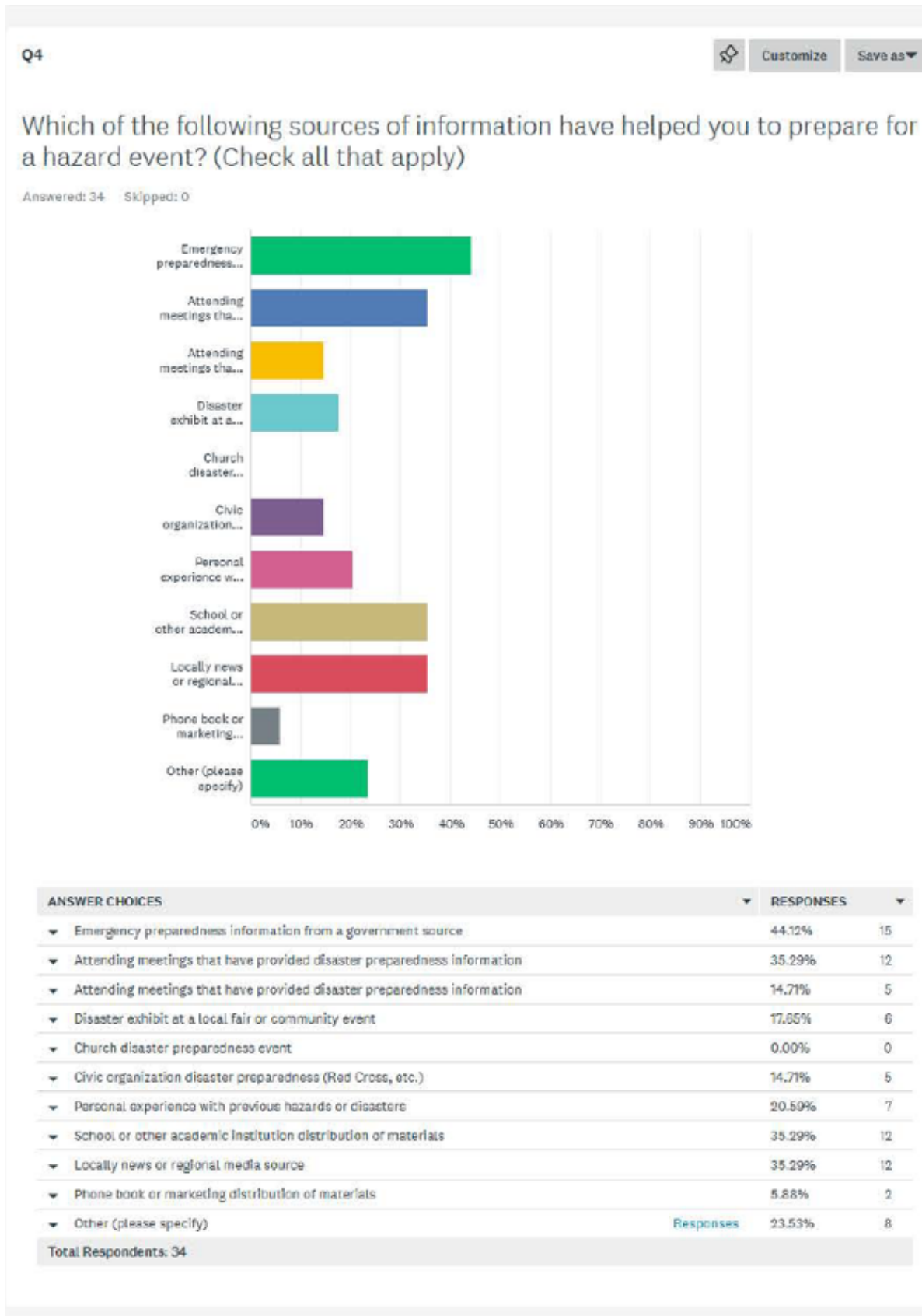
Which of the following actions has your household taken to prepare for hazard events? (Check all that apply)

Answered: 34 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES ▼	RESPONSES ▼
▼ Installed smoke detectors on each level of the house	73.41% 27
▼ Installed carbon monoxide detectors on each level of the house	61.76% 21
▼ Stored water (one gallon/person per day)	58.82% 20
▼ Stored non-perishable food	58.82% 20
▼ Received First Aid/CPR training	55.88% 19
▼ Stored medical supplies (first aid kit, prescription & over the counter meds)	52.94% 18
▼ Stored a battery powered radio, flashlights, and extra batteries	47.06% 16
▼ Prepare a disaster kit	41.18% 14
▼ Identified utility shut-offs / have shut-off tools available	29.41% 10
▼ Have fire extinguishers in appropriate areas of the house	23.53% 8
▼ Taken a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Course	20.50% 7
▼ Designated a family meeting place	20.59% 7
▼ Created a home evacuation plan	17.65% 6
▼ None	8.82% 3
▼ Other (please specify) Responses	8.82% 3
▼ Purchased earthquake insurance	5.88% 2
▼ Purchased flood insurance	2.94% 1

Total Respondents: 34





Q5

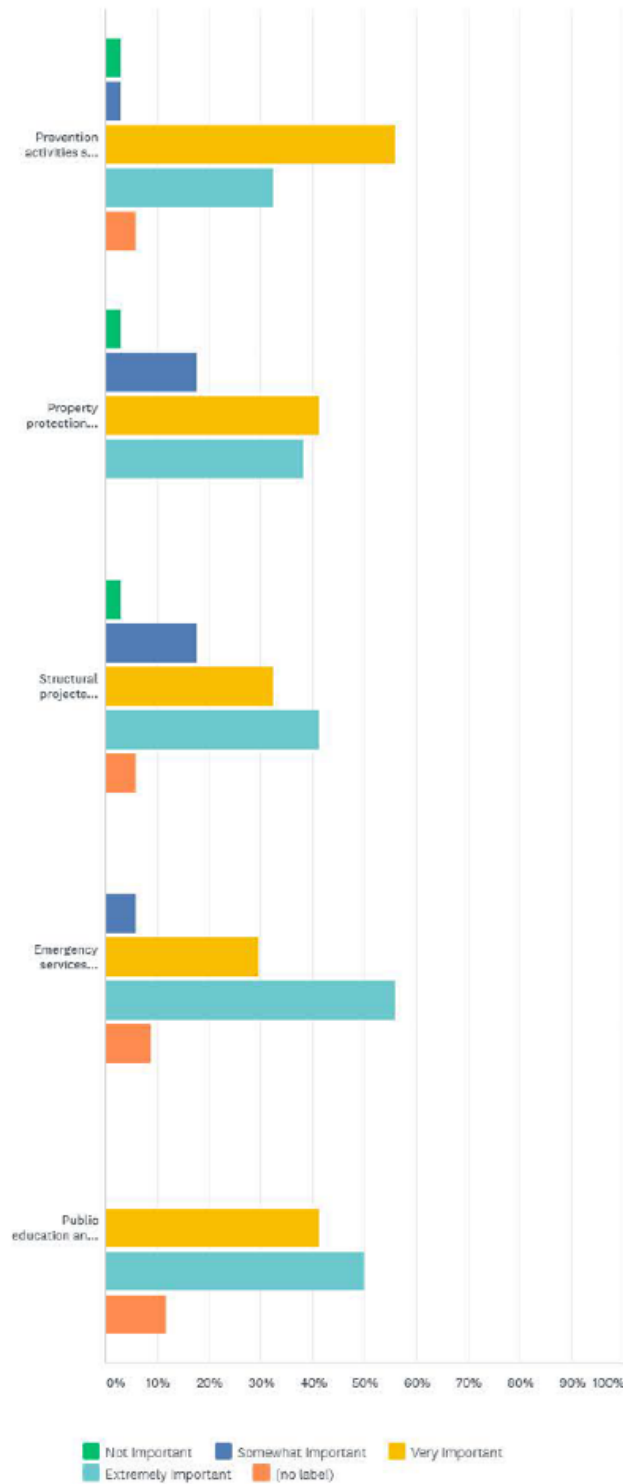


Customize

Save as ▼

How important do you find the following community-wide actions or activities that may reduce the risk of hazards in Lynwood?

Answered: 34 Skipped: 0





	NOT IMPORTANT	SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	VERY IMPORTANT	EXTREMELY IMPORTANT	(NO LABEL)	TOTAL RESPONDENTS
Prevention activities such as administrative or regulatory actions that influence the way land is developed and buildings are built (ex: planning, zoning, & building codes)	2.94% 1	2.94% 1	55.88% 19	32.35% 11	5.98% 2	34
Property protection actions that modify existing buildings to protect them from a hazard or removal from the hazard area, such as acquisition, relocation, elevation, and structural retrofits	2.94% 1	17.65% 6	41.18% 14	33.24% 13	0.00% 0	34
Structural projects intended to lessen hazard impact by modifying the natural progression of the hazard, such as detention/retention basins, retaining walls, storm sewers, and restoration efforts to increase the natural environment's capacity to absorb hazard impacts	2.94% 1	17.65% 6	32.35% 11	41.18% 14	5.98% 2	34
Emergency services actions that protect people and property during and immediately after a hazard event, such as warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency response training, and protection of critical emergency facilities or systems	0.00% 0	5.88% 2	20.41% 10	55.88% 19	8.82% 3	34
Public education and awareness activities to inform community members about hazards and the techniques they can use to protect and prepare their property and themselves, including outreach projects, CERT, school programs, library materials, and safety fair events	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	41.18% 14	50.00% 17	11.76% 4	34

Comments (2)

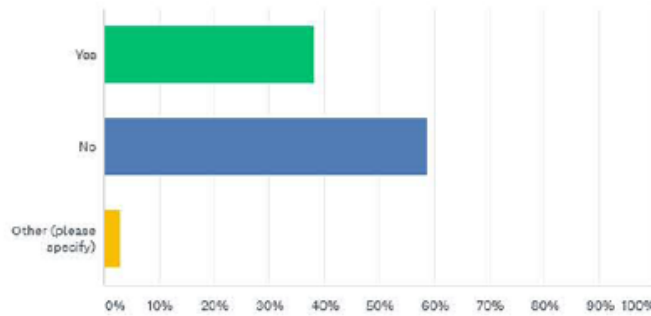


Q6

Customize Save as ▼

Do you or anyone in your household have disabilities and/or access and functional needs and would you be interested in early warning notifications or specialized response to evacuate during disasters?

Answered: 34 Skipped: 0



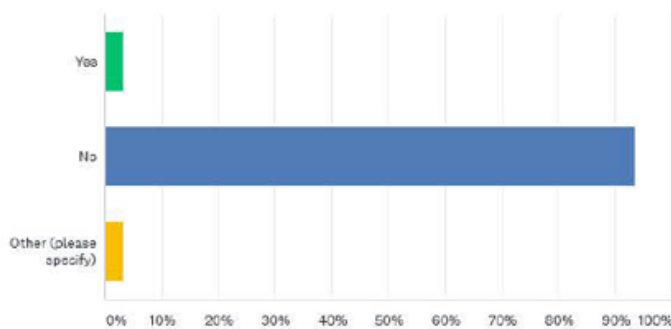
ANSWER CHOICES ▼	RESPONSES ▼	
▼ Yes	38.24%	13
▼ No	58.82%	20
▼ Other (please specify)	Responses 2.94%	1
TOTAL		34

Q7

Customize Save as ▼

If you answered yes to Question 6: do you have a certified service animal that you would be interested in evacuating with you or a household member to a shelter during a disaster?

Answered: 31 Skipped: 3



ANSWER CHOICES ▼	RESPONSES ▼	
▼ Yes	3.23%	1
▼ No	93.55%	29
▼ Other (please specify)	Responses 3.23%	1
TOTAL		31



Q8

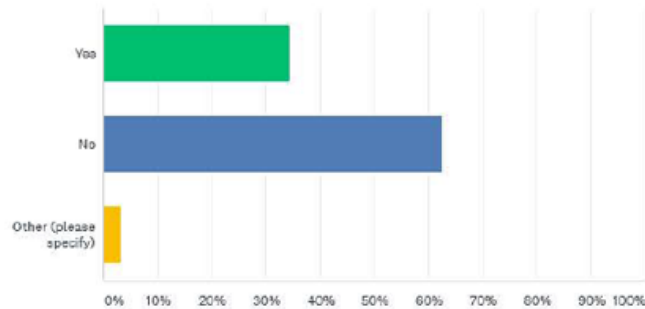


Customize

Save as ▼

If you answered yes to Question 6: would you be interested in more information about Disaster Assistance for people with disabilities and / or access and functional needs?

Answered: 32 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES ▼	RESPONSES ▼	
▼ Yes	34.38%	11
▼ No	62.50%	20
▼ Other (please specify)	Response 3.13%	1
TOTAL		32



Q9 Save as

Additional Comments/Answer Space:

Answered: 3 Skipped: 31

RESPONSES (3) WORD CLOUD TAGS (0) Sentiments: OFF

NEW!
Introducing Sentiment Analysis
Detect the feeling and sentiment behind written responses.
[Watch a demo](#) [Try it!](#)
Premier plan only
[UPGRADE](#)

☐ Apply to selected Filter by tag

Showing 3 responses

☐ Providing emergency preparedness trainings in both English and Spanish for families to attend. Or provide online trainings now that we are limited with in person meetings/trainings.
7/2/2020 9:48 PM [View respondent's answers](#) [Add tags](#)

☐ It would be nice for the city to fix the actual problems that exists now before trying to implement new policies or programs to prevent further damage from occurring. For example, on Eve Ave/Lilita St, every time it rains hard, the street floods having the water rise above the side walk and go into the 4 houses that are in the cul-de-sac of Eve and Lilita. Would be nice to have that drain system fixed!
6/5/2020 10:00 AM [View respondent's answers](#) [Add tags](#)

☐ I took a CERT Class in a nearby City of Oudahy it was well thorough and extremely useful for my family and I
6/4/2020 8:10 AM [View respondent's answers](#) [Add tags](#)



Spanish Survey:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/3M3PDQF>

Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Community Survey Questions Spanish

1. Los residentes y negocios de Lynwood se enfrentan a diversos posibles peligros. ¿Cuánto le preocupan los siguientes peligros en Lynwood? (Marcar una opción por cada peligro)

	No me preocupa	Me preocupa un poco	Me preocupa	Me preocupa mucho	Me preocupa en extremo
Terremoto	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tormentas fuertes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sequía	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Calor extremo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vientos fuertes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tornados	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inundaciones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tormentas de viento	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. ¿Cuán preparada está su familia para lidiar con un evento peligroso? (Marcar una)

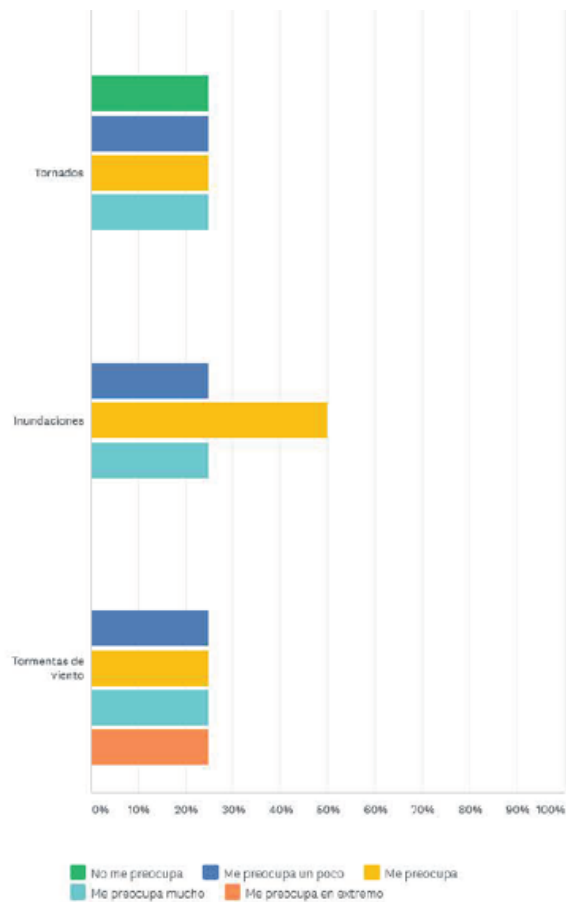
- ☐ No estoy seguro
 ☐ Preparada adecuadamente
- ☐ Para nada preparada
 ☐ Bien preparada

0 of 9 answered



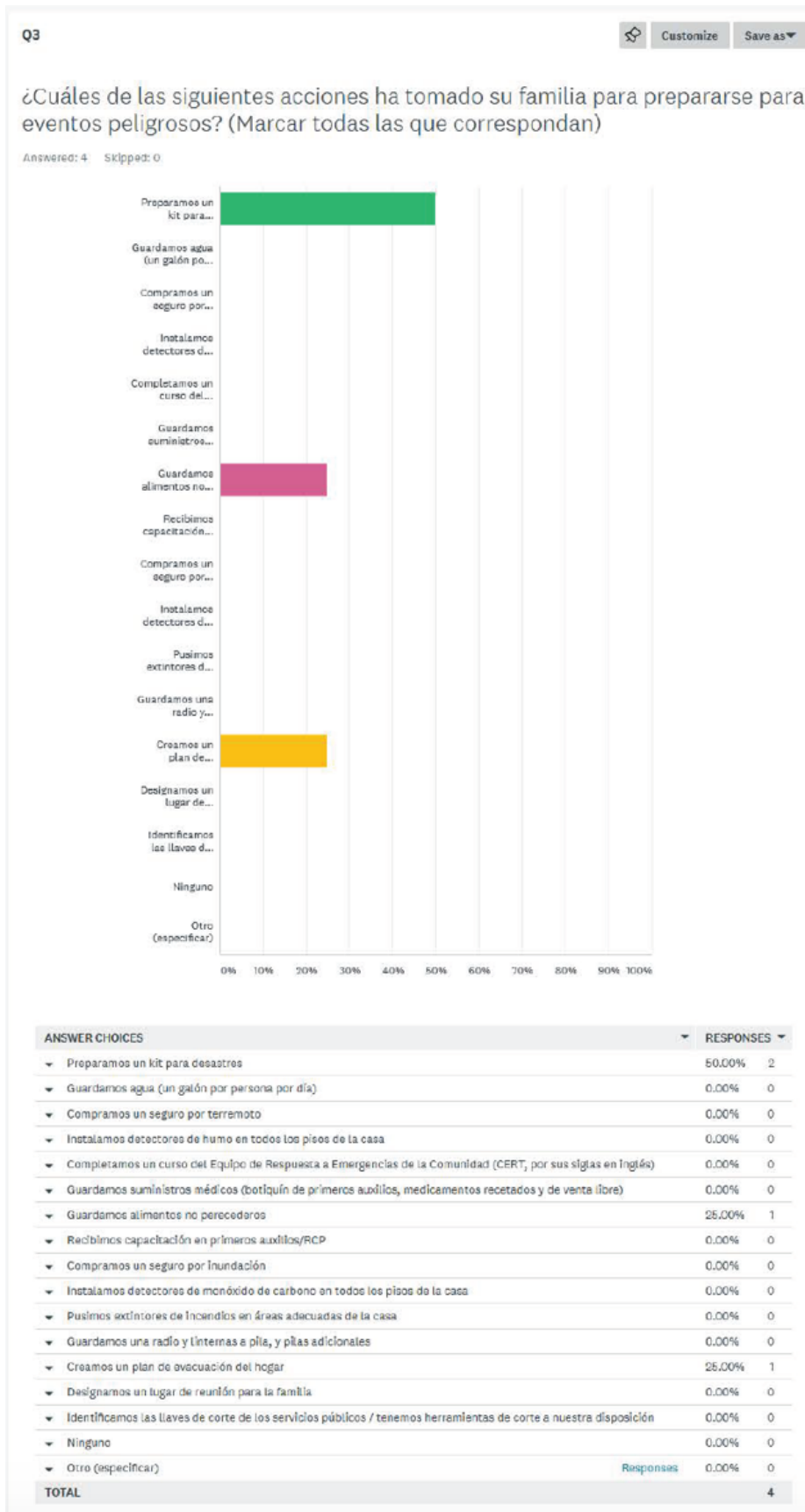
Community Survey Questions Spanish





	NO ME PREOCUPA	ME PREOCUPA UN POCO	ME PREOCUPA	ME PREOCUPA MUCHO	ME PREOCUPA EN EXTREMO	TOTAL RESPONDENTS
Terremoto	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	25.00% 1	75.00% 3	0.00% 0	4
Tormentas fuertes	0.00% 0	25.00% 1	25.00% 1	50.00% 2	0.00% 0	4
Sequía	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	25.00% 1	50.00% 2	25.00% 1	4
Cajor extremo	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	75.00% 3	25.00% 1	4
Vientos fuertes	0.00% 0	25.00% 1	50.00% 2	25.00% 1	0.00% 0	4
Tornados	25.00% 1	25.00% 1	25.00% 1	25.00% 1	0.00% 0	4
Inundaciones	0.00% 0	25.00% 1	50.00% 2	25.00% 1	0.00% 0	4
Tormentas de viento	0.00% 0	25.00% 1	25.00% 1	25.00% 1	25.00% 1	4







Q4

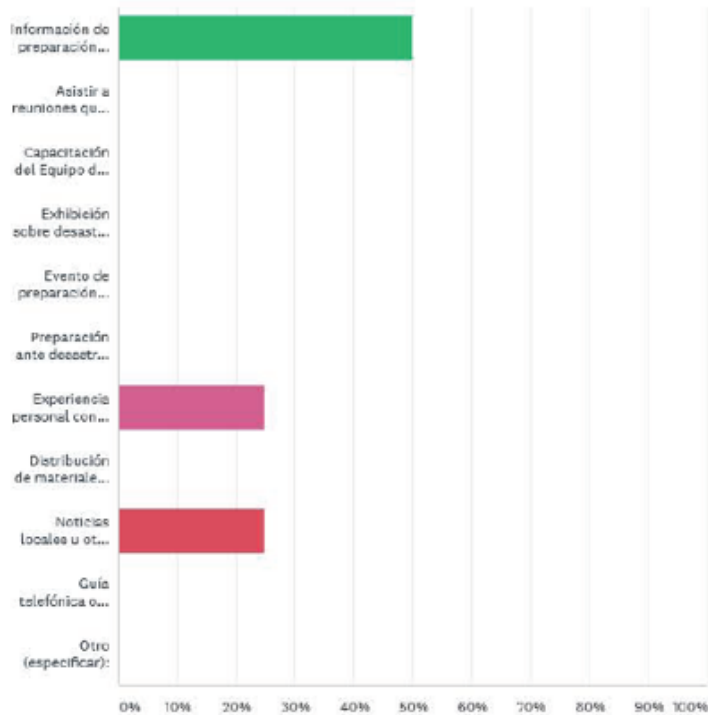


Customize

Save as ▼

¿Cuáles de las siguientes fuentes de información lo han ayudado a prepararse para un evento peligroso? (Marcar todas las que correspondan)

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
▼ Información de preparación ante emergencias de una fuente gubernamental	50.00%	2
▼ Asistir a reuniones que brindaban información de preparación ante desastres	0.00%	0
▼ Capacitación del Equipo de Respuesta a Emergencias de la Comunidad (CERT)	0.00%	0
▼ Exhibición sobre desastres en una feria o evento comunitario local	0.00%	0
▼ Evento de preparación ante desastres de la Iglesia	0.00%	0
▼ Preparación ante desastres de una organización cívica (Cruz Roja, etc.)	0.00%	0
▼ Experiencia personal con peligros o desastres anteriores	25.00%	1
▼ Distribución de materiales de la escuela u otra institución académica	0.00%	0
▼ Noticias locales u otros medios regionales	25.00%	1
▼ Guía telefónica o distribución de materiales de marketing	0.00%	0
▼ Otro (especificar):	Responses 0.00%	0
TOTAL		4



Q5

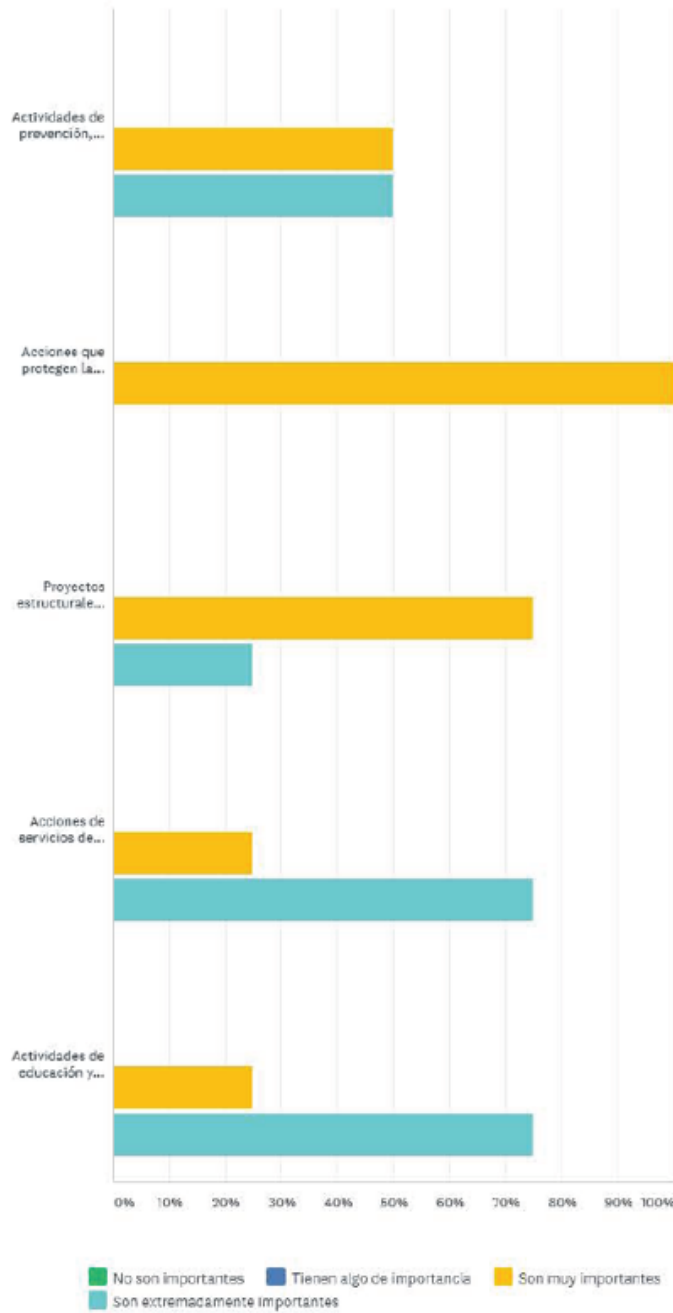


Customize

Save as ▼

¿Cuán importantes cree que son las siguientes acciones o actividades comunitarias que podrían reducir el riesgo de peligros en Lynwood?

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0





	NO SON IMPORTANTES	TIENEN ALGO DE IMPORTANCIA	SON MUY IMPORTANTES	SON EXTREMADAMENTE IMPORTANTES	TOTAL RESPONDENTS
Actividades de prevención, como acciones administrativas o de regulación que influyen la manera en que se desarrolla el terreno y se construyen edificios (por ejemplo, planificación, zonificación y códigos de construcción)	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50.00% 2	50.00% 2	4
Acciones que protegen la propiedad y que modifican edificios existentes para protegerlos contra un peligro o retiro del área de peligro, como adquisición, reubicación, elevación y modificaciones estructurales	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	100.00% 4	0.00% 0	4
Proyectos estructurales que pretenden reducir el impacto del peligro al modificar la progresión natural del peligro, como cuencas de detención/retención, muros de retención, bocas de tormenta y taras de restauración que aumenten la capacidad del ambiente natural de absorber los efectos del peligro	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	75.00% 3	25.00% 1	4
Acciones de servicios de emergencia que protegen a las personas y a la propiedad durante o inmediatamente después de un evento peligroso, como sistemas de advertencia, planificación de evacuación, capacitación de respuesta a emergencias, y protección de instalaciones o sistemas esenciales de emergencias	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	25.00% 1	75.00% 3	4
Actividades de educación y concientización del público para informar a los miembros de la comunidad sobre los peligros y las técnicas que pueden usar para protegerse y prepararse a sí mismos y a su propiedad, incluidos proyectos de extensión, programas escolares de CERT, materiales de biblioteca y eventos de feria de seguridad	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	25.00% 1	75.00% 3	4

Comments (0)



Q6

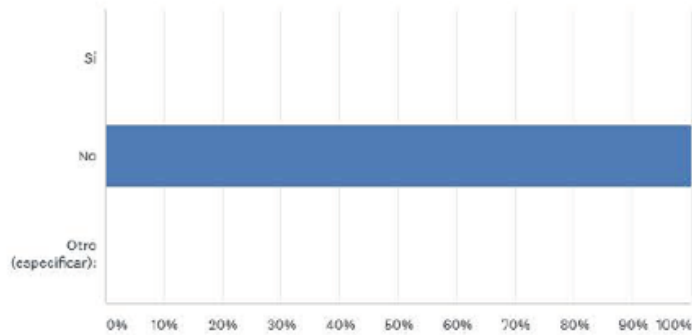


Customize

Save as ▼

¿Usted o alguna persona en su vivienda tiene discapacidades y/o necesidades funcionales y de acceso y estaría interesado en notificaciones de advertencia temprana o respuesta especializada para evacuar durante desastres?

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
▼ Sí	0.00%	0
▼ No	100.00%	4
▼ Otro (especificar):	Responses 0.00%	0
TOTAL		4

Q7

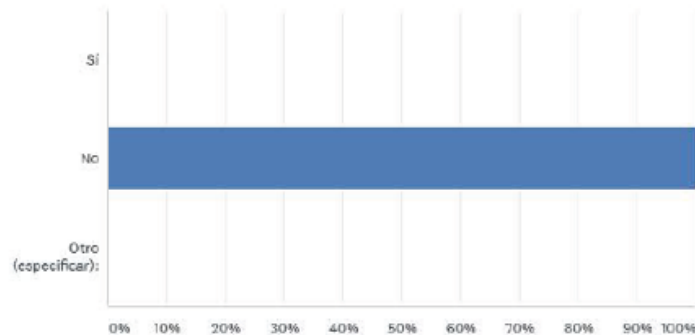


Customize

Save as ▼

Si respondió que sí a la Pregunta 6: ¿tiene un animal de servicio certificado que le interesaría evacuar con usted o con un familiar a un refugio durante un desastre?

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
▼ Sí	0.00%	0
▼ No	100.00%	4
▼ Otro (especificar):	Responses 0.00%	0
TOTAL		4



Q8

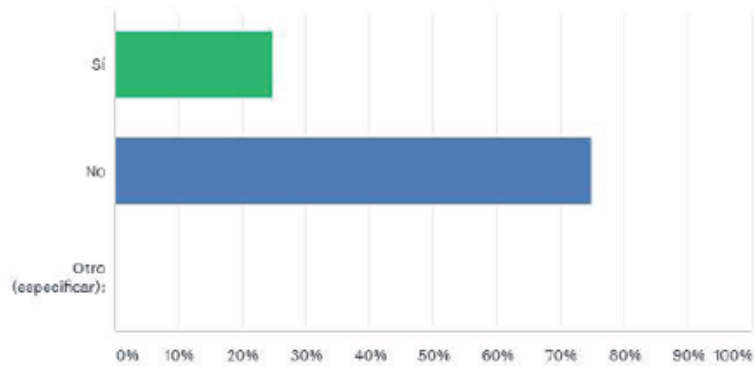


Customize

Save as ▼

Si respondió que sí a la Pregunta 6: ¿le interesaría más información acerca de la Asistencia ante Desastres para personas con discapacidades o con necesidades funcionales o de acceso?

Answered: 4 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
▼ Sí	25.00% 1
▼ No	75.00% 3
▼ Otro (especificar):	Responses 0.00% 0
TOTAL	4

Q9



Save as ▼

Comentarios adicionales/espacio adicional para respuestas:

Answered: 0 Skipped: 4

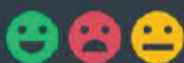
RESPONSES (0)

WORD CLOUD

TAGS (0)



Sentiments: OFF



NEW:

Introducing Sentiment Analysis

Detect the feeling and sentiment behind written responses.



[Watch a demo](#)



Try it!

Premier plan only

UPGRADE



Apply to selected ▼

Filter by tag ▼

Search responses



Showing 0 responses



Draft HMP for Public Review

Posting on City Website:

lynwood.ca.us/2020/10/05/local-hazard-mitigation-plan/

LYNWOOD SPOTLIGHT

- New Water Meters Along Agnes Ave.
- Parks and Other Re-openings Allowed in LA County
- VOTE BY MAIL DROP BOXES
- Voting: What You Need to Know

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

- Public Review and Public Hearing Notice - October 6, 2020
- Public Review and Public Hearing Notice - September 15, 2020
- Public Notice - 15-DAY COMMENT PERIOD PUBLICATION
- Planning Commission Meeting September 8, 2020 - Notice of Cancellation
- Free College Tuition With Los Angeles Community College District
- Planning Commission Agenda - August 11, 2020
- Permanent Local Housing Allocation 5-Year Plan and Application for Funding
- I-710 Corridor Project, Virtual Community Meeting - June 16, 2020

CITY COUNCIL AGENDAS

- AGENDAS October 6, 2020 - Regular Meeting

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN (LHMP)

City Needs Your Feedback

Lynwood has spent the past 9 months updating our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). This Plan identifies and defines actions that make the City and its neighborhoods more resilient to the potential natural and manmade hazards facing Lynwood. By updating the plan and having it approved by FEMA, the City also is eligible to apply for hazard mitigation grant funding.

All comments are welcomed and will be analyzed as we further refine our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan prior to submitting it to the State and FEMA for review.

Please follow the link below, review the Plan and provide your feedback by submitting the included response form. Comments should be submitted by October 15, 2020 via email to snazir@lynwood.ca.us

The Plan and a feedback form are posted on the City's website at www.lynwood.ca.us

Feedback Form URL: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/364H6Q32>

PDF URL: http://lynwood.ca.us/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/City-of-Lynwood-LHMP_PublicReview_10-1-2020.pdf

Remember to follow the City on the following social media:

- @lynwoodca
- @lynwoodca
- @lynwoodca
- @lynwoodca

CITY OF LYNNWOOD LHMP PUBLIC REVIEW

LHMP FEEDBACK FORM SURVEY

October 5, 2020



Posting on City's Facebook wall:

facebook.com/mylynwood.ca/posts/10157698906080959

City of Lynwood, CA - Government
@mylynwood.ca · City Hall

Home About Photos Events More ▾ Like 🔍 ⋮

City of Lynwood, CA - Government
October 15 at 9:30 AM · 🌐

The City of Lynwood has updated its Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

We need your feedback - all comments are welcome as we refine the plan before sending it to the State and FEMA for review.

Deadline is TODAY!

To see the plan and comment, visit: <http://lynwood.ca.us/.../10/05/local-hazard-mitigation-plan/>

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN (LHMP)

City Needs Your Feedback

Lynwood has spent the past 9 months updating our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). This Plan identifies and defines actions that make the City and its neighborhoods more resilient to the potential natural and manmade hazards facing Lynwood. By updating the plan and having it approved by FEMA, the City also is eligible to apply for hazard mitigation grant funding.

All comments are welcomed and will be analyzed as we further refine our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan prior to submitting it to the State and FEMA for review.

Please follow the link below, review the Plan and provide your feedback by submitting the included response form. Comments should be submitted by October 15, 2020 via email to snazir@lynwood.ca.us

The Plan and a feedback form are posted on the City's website at www.lynwood.ca.us

Feedback Form URL: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/R6H6Q32>

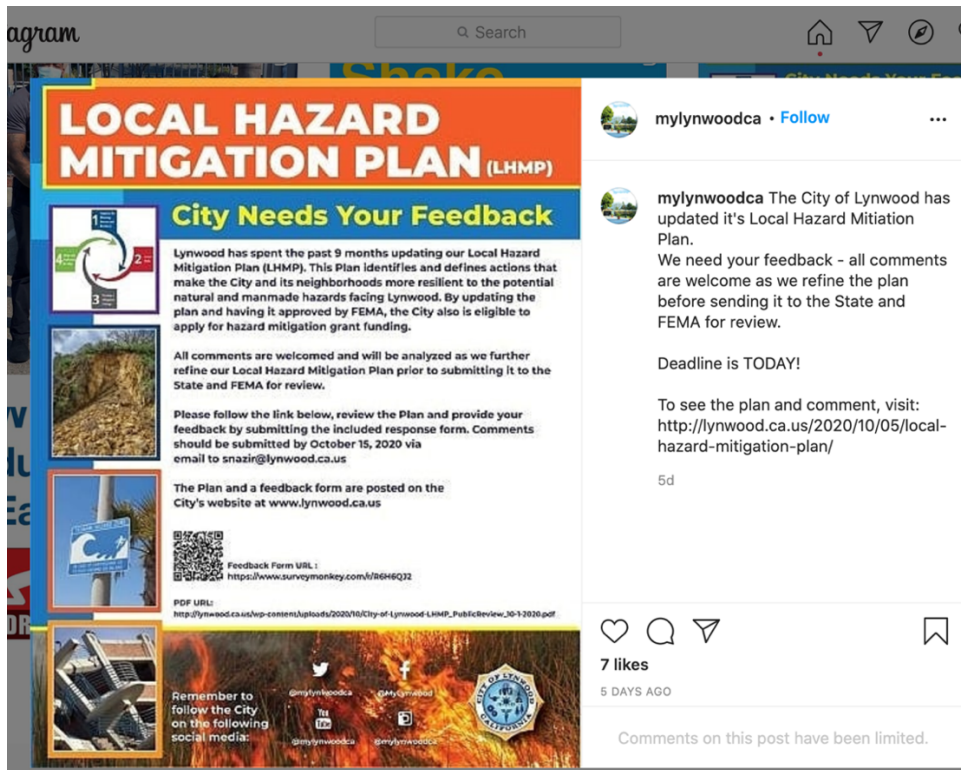
PDF URL: http://lynwood.ca.us/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/City-of-Lynwood-LHMP_PublicReview_10-1-2020.pdf

Remember to follow the City on the following social media:

[@mylynwoodca](#) [@MyLynwood](#)
[lynwoodca](#) [lynwood](#)



Posting on City's Instagram:



Posting through City's Twitter Account:

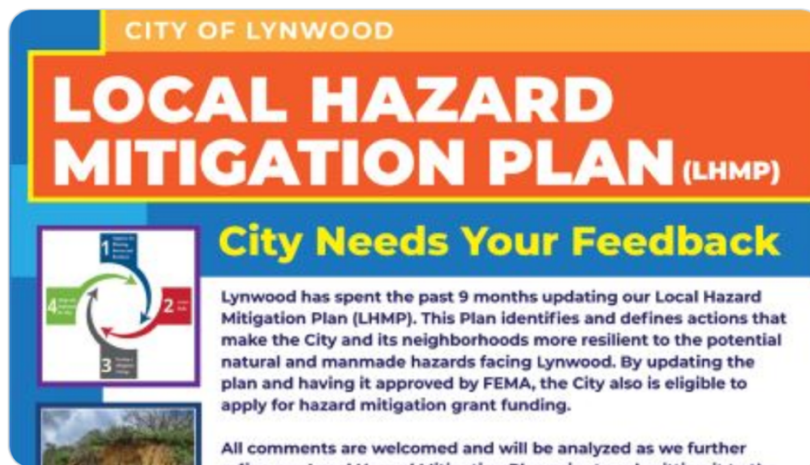


City of Lynwood @MyLynwoodca · Oct 6

The City of Lynwood has updated it's Local Hazard Mitiation Plan. We need your feedback - all comments are welcome as we refine the plan before sending it to the State and FEMA for review.

Deadline is October 15.

To see the plan and comment, visit: lynwood.ca.us/2020/10/05/loc...





Emails to Neighboring Jurisdictions and Operational Area:

City of Lynwood- LHMP Draft Review (neighboring Cities)

6 ✓

SN

Sara Nazir <snazir@lynwood.ca.us>

Mon 10/5/2020 4:31 PM

To: 'Mark.Gillaspie@downeyfire.org'

Cc: Jim Sims; MJ Yoon; Janlia Riley

👍 ↶ ↷ ➡ ...



LHMP feedback form.docx
15 KB

Hi Chief Gillaspie-

I hope this email finds you well and safe. The City of Lynwood has just completed a final draft of the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update in accordance with FEMA guidelines. We are providing an opportunity for our neighboring jurisdictions to review the draft prior to submittal to OES and FEMA. The document is too voluminous to transmit via email; it can be viewed on our City website at <http://lynwood.ca.us/2020/10/05/local-hazard-mitigation-plan/>. Attached is a feedback form if you would like to provide any insight.

All Comments are welcomed and will be analyzed as we further refine our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. Comments should be forwarded to Sara Nazir at snazir@lynwood.ca.us. We would appreciate receiving any comments you may have no later than October 15th.

Thank you in advance

Sara

Sara Nazir

Risk & Safety Manager

Phone: (310) 603-0220 X522

Cell: (310) 739-8363

Snazir@lynwood.ca.us

www.lynwood.ca.us

City of Lynwood- LHMP Draft Review (neighboring Cities)

6 ✓

SN

Sara Nazir <snazir@lynwood.ca.us>

Mon 10/5/2020 4:11 PM

To: 'RSimpson@comptonfire.org'

Cc: Jim Sims; Janlia Riley; MJ Yoon

👍 ↶ ↷ ➡ ...



LHMP feedback form.docx
15 KB

Hi Chief Simpson-

I hope this email finds you well and safe. The City of Lynwood has just completed a final draft of the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update in accordance with FEMA guidelines. We are providing an opportunity for our neighboring jurisdictions to review the draft prior to submittal to OES and FEMA. The document is too voluminous to transmit via email; it can be viewed on our City website at <http://lynwood.ca.us/2020/10/05/local-hazard-mitigation-plan/>. Attached is a feedback form if you would like to provide any insight.

All Comments are welcomed and will be analyzed as we further refine our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. Comments should be forwarded to Sara Nazir at snazir@lynwood.ca.us. We would appreciate receiving any comments you may have no later than October 15th.

Thank you in advance

Sara

Sara Nazir

Risk & Safety Manager

Phone: (310) 603-0220 X522

Cell: (310) 739-8363

Snazir@lynwood.ca.us



City of Lynwood- LHMP Draft Review (neighboring Cities)

6 v

SN

Sara Nazir <snazir@lynwood.ca.us>

Mon 10/5/2020 4:31 PM

To: 'scamacho@sogate.org'

Cc: Jim Sims; Janlia Riley; MJ Yoon



LHMP feedback form.docx

15 KB

Hi Lieutenant Camacho-

I hope this email finds you well and safe. The City of Lynwood has just completed a final draft of the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update in accordance with FEMA guidelines. We are providing an opportunity for our neighboring jurisdictions to review the draft prior to submittal to OES and FEMA. The document is too voluminous to transmit via email; it can be viewed on our City website at <http://lynwood.ca.us/2020/10/05/local-hazard-mitigation-plan/>. Attached is a feedback form if you would like to provide any insight.

All Comments are welcomed and will be analyzed as we further refine our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. Comments should be forwarded to Sara Nazir at snazir@lynwood.ca.us. We would appreciate receiving any comments you may have no later than October 15th.

Thank you in advance
Sara

Sara Nazir

Risk & Safety Manager

Phone: (310) 603-0220 X522

Cell: (310) 739-8363

Snazir@lynwood.ca.us

www.lynwood.ca.us

City of Lynwood- LHMP Draft Review (neighboring Cities)

6 v

SN

Sara Nazir <snazir@lynwood.ca.us>

Mon 10/5/2020 4:30 PM

To: 'ALopez@paramountcity.com'

Cc: Jim Sims; Janlia Riley; MJ Yoon



LHMP feedback form.docx

15 KB

Hi Director Lopez-

I hope this email finds you well and safe. The City of Lynwood has just completed a final draft of the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update in accordance with FEMA guidelines. We are providing an opportunity for our neighboring jurisdictions to review the draft prior to submittal to OES and FEMA. The document is too voluminous to transmit via email; it can be viewed on our City website at <http://lynwood.ca.us/2020/10/05/local-hazard-mitigation-plan/>. Attached is a feedback form if you would like to provide any insight.

All Comments are welcomed and will be analyzed as we further refine our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. Comments should be forwarded to Sara Nazir at snazir@lynwood.ca.us. We would appreciate receiving any comments you may have no later than October 15th.

Thank you in advance
Sara

Sara Nazir

Risk & Safety Manager

Phone: (310) 603-0220 X522

Cell: (310) 739-8363

Snazir@lynwood.ca.us

www.lynwood.ca.us



City of Lynwood- LHMP Draft Review (neighboring Cities)

6



SN

Sara Nazir <snazir@lynwood.ca.us>

Mon 10/5/2020 4:40 PM

To: 'emontanez@ceooem.lacounty.gov'

Cc: Jim Sims; Janlia Riley; MJ Yoon



LHMP feedback form.docx

15 KB

Hi Chief Montanez-

I hope this email finds you well and safe. The City of Lynwood has just completed a final draft of the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan update in accordance with FEMA guidelines. We are providing an opportunity for our neighboring jurisdictions to review the draft prior to submittal to OES and FEMA. The document is too voluminous to transmit via email; it can be viewed on our City website at <http://lynwood.ca.us/2020/10/05/local-hazard-mitigation-plan/>. Attached is a feedback form if you would like to provide any insight.

All Comments are welcomed and will be analyzed as we further refine our Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. Comments should be forwarded to Sara Nazir at snazir@lynwood.ca.us. We would appreciate receiving any comments you may have no later than October 15th.

Thank you in advance

Sara



Feedback Form:

Lynwood Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Feedback

Section 1: Introduction

Section 2: Planning Process

Section 3: Planning Area Description

Section 4: Capabilities, Assessment and Hazards

Section 5: Risk Assessment

Section 6: Mitigation Strategy

Section 7: Plan Maintenance

Section 8: Plan Approval

General Comments

Name (optional)

Contact Info (Email/phone – optional)



APPENDIX D – MITIGATION ACTION PRIORITIZATION (STAPLEE)

The following worksheets were developed to support the planning team evaluate hazard mitigation options using the STAPLEE method. These worksheets follow the FEMA State and Local Mitigation Planning How-To Guide: Developing the Mitigation Plan – Identifying Mitigation Actions and Implementation Strategies published by FEMA in 2003.

STAPLEE Prioritization Tool																								
(Scoring: “+” = 1 point, “-” = -1 point, “n/a” = 0 point, “n/k” = not known)																								
	S Social		T Technical			A Administrative			P Political			L Legal			E Economic				E Environmental					
Mitigation Action	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-Term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT/Waste Sites	Consistent with Comm. Environmental Goals	Consistent with Federal Environmental Laws	Priority Total (net)
1.1 Encourage private property owners of un-reinforced masonry structures to complete seismic retrofits.	+	+	+	+	n/k	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	15
1.2 Encourage seismic strength evaluations of critical facilities in the City to identify building integrity.	+	+	+	+	n/k	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	-	0	0	+	+	+	13
1.3 Evaluate City and non-City facilities identified as potential shelter sites for structural integrity.	+	+	+	+	n/k	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	13



STAPLEE Prioritization Tool																								
(Scoring: “+” = 1 point, “-” = -1 point, “n/a” = 0 point, “n/k” = not known)																								
	S Social		T Technical			A Administrative			P Political			L Legal			E Economic				E Environmental					
Mitigation Action	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-Term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT/Waste Sites	Consistent with Comm. Environmental Goals	Consistent with Federal Environmental Laws	Priority Total (net)
1.4 Identify and pursue funding opportunities to develop and implement local mitigation activities.	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	15
1.5 Assist St. Francis Hospital with emergency water supply needs.	+	+	+	+	n/k	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	14
1.6 Acquire the latest Emergency Action Plan for Whittier Narrows Dam. Participate in annual dam emergency training.	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	16
1.7 Develop a program addressing abandoned structures being illegally reoccupied/repurposed (i.e. used as large capacity residential housing, illegal drug labs, etc.).	+	+	+	+	n/k	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	13



STAPLEE Prioritization Tool (Scoring: “+” = 1 point, “-” = -1 point, “n/a” = 0 point, “n/k” = not known)																								
	S Social		T Technical			A Administrative			P Political			L Legal			E Economic				E Environmental					
Mitigation Action	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-Term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT/Waste Sites	Consistent with Comm. Environmental Goals	Consistent with Federal Environmental Laws	Priority Total (net)
2.1 Develop a public outreach and awareness program about the hazards in City, providing instructions on mitigation actions community members can do at homes.	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	14
2.2 Increase public awareness of the natural, human-caused, and technological hazards to businesses through education and outreach to help reduce the potential damage from each hazard. Maintain a resource center in City Hall and display racks. Provide information on the City websites and social media accounts.	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	14



STAPLEE Prioritization Tool (Scoring: “+” = 1 point, “-” = -1 point, “n/a” = 0 point, “n/k” = not known)																								
	S Social		T Technical			A Administrative			P Political			L Legal			E Economic				E Environmental					
Mitigation Action	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-Term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT/Waste Sites	Consistent with Comm. Environmental Goals	Consistent with Federal Environmental Laws	Priority Total (net)
2.3 Provide information on funding, partnership opportunities, and tools for business and philanthropical organizations to assist in implementing mitigation activities.	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	14
2.4 Place more stress on the risks associated with natural and manmade hazards through public awareness campaigns conducted by various City departments.	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	14
2.5 Partner with local insurance agencies to hold property owner workshops to educate about Flood and Earthquake Insurance Programs and requirements.	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	14



STAPLEE Prioritization Tool																								
(Scoring: “+” = 1 point, “-” = -1 point, “n/a” = 0 point, “n/k” = not known)																								
	S Social		T Technical			A Administrative			P Political			L Legal			E Economic				E Environmental					
Mitigation Action	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-Term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT/Waste Sites	Consistent with Comm. Environmental Goals	Consistent with Federal Environmental Laws	Priority Total (net)
2.6 Increase public awareness of dam failure hazards and mitigation measures.	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	15
3.1 Improve hazard assessment information to recommend avoiding new development in high hazard areas and encouraging preventative measures for existing development in areas vulnerable to natural, man-made, and technological hazards.	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	13
3.2 Seek to implement codes, standards, and policies that will protect life and property from the impacts of hazards.	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	14



STAPLEE Prioritization Tool																								
(Scoring: “+” = 1 point, “-” = -1 point, “n/a” = 0 point, “n/k” = not known)																								
	S Social		T Technical			A Administrative			P Political			L Legal			E Economic				E Environmental					
Mitigation Action	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-Term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT/Waste Sites	Consistent with Comm. Environmental Goals	Consistent with Federal Environmental Laws	Priority Total (net)
3.3 Encourage purchase of earthquake hazard insurance.	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	13
3.4 Integrate appropriate items from the HMP into the Safety Element of the General Plan and other regulatory documents as appropriate.	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	15
3.5 Identify water resources management and conservation opportunities.	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	17
3.6 Continue to conduct maintenance on the City’s underground reservoir.	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	15
3.7 Develop a disaster debris management plan.	+	+	+	+	+	0	-	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	15



STAPLEE Prioritization Tool																								
(Scoring: “+” = 1 point, “-” = -1 point, “n/a” = 0 point, “n/k” = not known)																								
	S Social		T Technical			A Administrative			P Political			L Legal			E Economic				E Environmental					
Mitigation Action	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-Term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT/Waste Sites	Consistent with Comm. Environmental Goals	Consistent with Federal Environmental Laws	Priority Total (net)
4.1 Budget for maintenance and replacement of City owned fire stations leased to Los Angeles County.	+	+	+	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	14
4.2 Continue developing mutual aid agreements and memorandum of understanding with agencies to serve emergency and disaster purposes.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	16
5.1 Maintain cloud storage for vital records and data to allow access if City servers are disrupted.	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	16
5.2 Coordinate with utility companies and vendors to strengthen, safeguard, or take other appropriate measures, such as	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	16



STAPLEE Prioritization Tool																								
(Scoring: “+” = 1 point, “-” = -1 point, “n/a” = 0 point, “n/k” = not known)																								
	S Social		T Technical			A Administrative			P Political			L Legal			E Economic				E Environmental					
Mitigation Action	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-Term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT/Waste Sites	Consistent with Comm. Environmental Goals	Consistent with Federal Environmental Laws	Priority Total (net)
providing supplemental services, to protect and secure high-voltage lines, water, sewer, natural gas and petroleum pipelines, and trunk electrical and telephone conduits from hazards.																								
5.3 Build a cadre of committed, trained, volunteers to augment disaster response and recovery efforts in compliance with the California Disaster Service Worker program guidance.	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	15
5.4 Secure grant funding and initiate buildout of a City EOC. The EOC should be designed as a “warm” facility with pre-staged support	+	+	+	+	+	-	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	-	0	0	0	+	+	+	15



STAPLEE Prioritization Tool																								
(Scoring: “+” = 1 point, “-” = -1 point, “n/a” = 0 point, “n/k” = not known)																								
	S Social		T Technical			A Administrative			P Political			L Legal			E Economic				E Environmental					
Mitigation Action	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-Term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance / Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land / Water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT/Waste Sites	Consistent with Comm. Environmental Goals	Consistent with Federal Environmental Laws	Priority Total (net)
equipment (e.g. tables and chairs, laptops, phones, radios, displays, EOPs, forms, office supplies). It should be designed to provide all IT and radio communications connectivity.																								



APPENDIX E – ADOPTION INTO THE GENERAL PLAN SAFETY ELEMENT (RESOLUTION)

DocuSign Envelope ID: D2771D7B-96F0-47D2-A6EC-2F66A281A283

RESOLUTION NO. 2021.019

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LYNWOOD, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AUTHORIZING AND ADOPTING THE CITY OF LYNWOOD LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN (LHMP)

WHEREAS, the Disaster Mitigation and Cost Reduction Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) was adopted by the Federal government and, among other things, requires authorities to prepare a Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan which will be utilized to protect citizens, critical facilities, infrastructure, private property and the environment from natural hazards through varying means, including increasing public awareness and identifying resources available for risk reduction and loss prevention; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") requires all State and local governments to prepare Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) as a condition to pre- and post-disaster assistance; and

WHEREAS, the California Assembly Bill 2140 (AB 2140) requires a City or County adopt its local hazard mitigation as part of the safety element of its General Plan in order to qualify for disaster reimbursement costs beyond 75 percent; and

WHEREAS, the City of Lynwood is concerned about protecting life and mitigating damage to buildings and infrastructure, and minimizing economic losses from natural disasters before they occur; and

WHEREAS, Federal law and the State of California's requirements for hazard mitigation plans require coverage of only natural hazards, however the City of Lynwood's LHMP includes technological and human-caused hazards; and

WHEREAS, this LHMP was prepared through a process which included a Planning Team consisting of representatives from City departments, Los Angeles County Fire Department and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department as well as public participation review and comments; and

WHEREAS, the California State Office of Emergency Services and FEMA Region IX has reviewed the plan and found it meets the requirements of DMA 2000; and

WHEREAS, formal adoption of the LHMP by the City Council is required before final approval of the plan can be obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and

WHEREAS, formal approval and adoption of the attached LHMP by the City Council of the City of Lynwood is required for the City's grant application to FEMA for pre-mitigation funding.



DocuSign Envelope ID: D2771D7B-96F0-47D2-A6EC-2F66A281A283

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LYWOOD DOES HEREBY FIND, PROCLAIM, ORDER, AND RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Findings and Determinations. The City Council of the City of Lynwood hereby finds and determines that the above recitals are true and correct and have served as the basis, in part, for the findings and actions of the City set forth below.

Section 2. Authorization and Direction

- A. The City Council of the City of Lynwood hereby approves and adopts the attached City of Lynwood Hazard Mitigation Plan that identifies and assesses potential natural hazards to meet the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation and Cost Reduction Act of 2000, as it relates to lessening the impact of future disasters.
- B. The City Council of the City of Lynwood hereby approves and adopts the City of Lynwood Hazard Mitigation Plan as part of the City's General Plan Safety Element in order to qualify for additional State disaster recovery funding.
- C. The City of Lynwood will utilize the City of Lynwood Hazard Mitigation Plan to implement goals and strategies outlined to avert and mitigate damage to property and infrastructure, and engage in assistance from California State Office of Emergency Services and Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- D. The City Council of the City of Lynwood authorizes the City Manager or his/her/their designee to oversee plan implementation, updates, and make minor, non-substance modifications to the plan.

Section 3. California Environmental Quality Act. The City Council hereby finds that adoption of this Resolution is not a "project" under the California Environmental Quality Act, because the Resolution does not involve any commitment to a specific project, which may result in a potentially significant physical impact on the environment, as contemplated by Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 15378(b)(4) and thus not subject to CEQA.

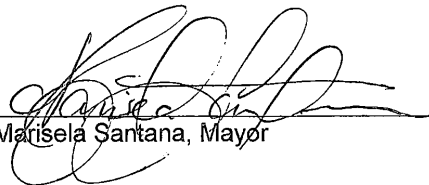
Section 4. The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this resolution and hereafter the same shall be in full force and effect.

(Signatures on Next Page)




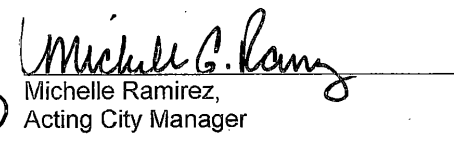
DocuSign Envelope ID: D2771D7B-96F0-47D2-A6EC-2F66A281A283

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 16th day of February 2021.



Marisela Santana, Mayor

ATTEST:

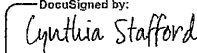

Maria Quinonez,
City Clerk


Michelle Ramirez,
Acting City Manager

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


Noel Tapia,
City Attorney

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:

DocuSigned by:

Cynthia Stafford,
Director of Human Resources and Risk
Management



DocuSign Envelope ID: D2771D7B-96F0-47D2-A6EC-2F66A281A283

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) §
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

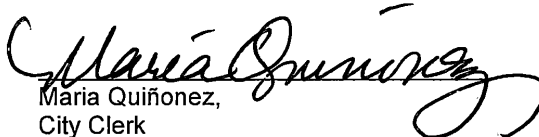
I, the undersigned, City Clerk of the City of Lynwood, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the City Council of said City at its special meeting thereof held in the City Hall of the City on the 16th day of February, 2021 and passed by the following vote:

**AYES: COUNCIL MEMBERS FLORES, SOLACHE, SOTO, MAYOR PRO TEM
 CASANOVA AND MAYOR SANTANA**

NOES: NONE

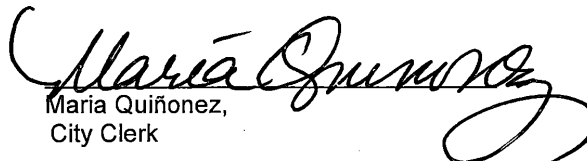
ABSTAIN: NONE

ABSENT: NONE


Maria Quiñonez,
City Clerk

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) §
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

I, the undersigned City Clerk of the City of Lynwood, and Clerk of the City Council of said City, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of **Resolution No. 2021.019** on file in my office and that said resolution was adopted on the date and by the vote therein stated. Dated this 16th day of February, 2021.


Maria Quiñonez,
City Clerk



APPENDIX F – ACRONYMS

Acronym	Meaning
APG	Adaptation Planning Guide
BCA	Benefit-Cost Analysis
BCR	Benefit-Cost Ratio
Cal OES	California Office of Emergency Services
CARB	California Air Resource Board
CBSC	California Building Standards Commission
CDAA	California Disaster Assistance Act
CDBG	Community Development Block Grants
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CPRI	Calculated Priority Risk Index
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
DMA 2000	Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
DTSC	State Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EO	Executive Order
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ER	Emergency Room
F	Fahrenheit
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FMA	Flood Mitigation Assistance
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
ITCZ	Intertropical Convergence Zone
LAX	Los Angeles International Airport
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Plan
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
M	Magnitude
MMI	Modified Mercalli Intensity
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NWS	National Weather Service
OMB	Office of Management and Budget's
OSFM	Office of the State Fire Marshall
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PHMSA	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
RFC	Repetitive Flood Claims
RL	Repetitive Loss
SCADA	System Control and Data Acquisition
SHMO	State Hazard Mitigation Officer
STAPLEE	Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic, and Environmental

3.8 Hazards & Hazardous Materials

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact After Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would the project:				
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			X	
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			X	
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?			X	
d. Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?		X		
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
g. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			X	
h. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?				X

Existing Conditions

The following information is based on:

- Ramboll. 2010. Conceptual Site Model, Proposed Northgate Market Project Area, Lynwood, California. April 5.

- Preliminary Site Assessment Report, Site Location: Garfield Express, 11600 South Long Beach Boulevard, Lynwood, California 90262, prepared by El Capitan Environmental Services, dated March 1997 (the “1997 Preliminary Site Assessment”); and
- Tank Closure Report, Garfield Express, 11600 South Long Beach Boulevard, Lynwood, California, prepared by Fletcher Environmental, dated March 16, 1999 (the “1999 UST Removal report”); and
- Site Conceptual Model Update, Prepared for 11600 Long Beach Boulevard, “Garfield Express” Property, Ross Family Trust, LARWQCB File No. R23001, prepared by Brown and Caldwell, dated August 4, 2006 (the “2006 Site Conceptual Model Update”); and
- Interim Remedial Action Plan, Lynwood Springs Redevelopment Project Area, Lynwood California, prepared by Gannett Fleming, Inc. (Gannett Fleming), dated October 16, 2009 (the “2009 Interim Remedial Action Plan”); and
- Site Investigation Data Report, I-105/Long Beach Boulevard Project Area, 11600 Long Beach Boulevard Project Area, Lynwood, California, prepared by Gannett Fleming, dated July 23, 2010 (the “2010 Site Investigation Data Report”); and
- Underground Storage Tank Closure Report, 11600 Long Beach Boulevard, Lynwood, California, prepared by Gannett Fleming, dated December 31, 2013 (the “2013 UST Removal report”); and
- Review Summary Report – Additional Work, Preliminary Review, prepared by California State Water Resources Control Board (the State WRCB), dated December 2016 (the “2016 Case Closure Review Summary”); and
- Emergency, Abandoned, and Recalcitrant (EAP) Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Site Priority List, Garfield, Express Property (Priority A-1 Site), 11600 South Long Beach Boulevard, Lynwood, CA (UST File No. R-23001), prepared by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB), dated June 29, 2016 (the “2016 Direction to Resume Monitoring”); and
- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment: Proposed Northgate Markets Site, prepared by Tetra Tech, Inc. (Tetra Tech), dated June 30, 2016 (the “2016 Phase I report”); and
- Memorandum, Proposed Northgate Gonzalez Markets Development, Lynwood, CA, Response to Comments & Revised Soil Vapor Survey and SVE Work Plan, prepared by the Department of Toxic Substances Control’s (DTSC’s) Human and Ecological Risk Office (HERO), dated September 5, 2017 (the “2017 Soil Vapor Work Plan Comments”); and
- First Semi-Annual 2017 Groundwater Monitoring Report, Garfield Express, 11600 Long Beach Boulevard, Lynwood, California, prepared by Tetra Tech, dated October 2017 (the “2017 First Semi-Annual Groundwater Monitoring report”); and
- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Northgate Markets Development, Lynwood, California, prepared by Ramboll US Corporation (Ramboll), dated May 24, 2018 (the “2018 Phase I report”); and
- Soil Vapor Survey and SVE Pilot Test Results Report, Proposed Northgate Gonzalez Markets Development Project Site, I-105 Freeway/Long Beach Boulevard, Lynwood, California, prepared by Tetra Tech, dated June 27, 2018 (the “2018 Soil Vapor Survey”); and

- First Semi-Annual 2019 Groundwater Monitoring Report, Garfield Express, 11600 Long Beach Boulevard, Lynwood, California (Case No. R-23001), prepared by Ramboll, dated April 2019 (the “2019 groundwater monitoring report”).
- Ramboll. 2019. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Proposed Northgate Market, Lynwood, California, October 15, 2019.
- Ramboll, 2020. Results of Limited Soil and Soil Vapor Investigation, Proposed Northgate Markets Development, Lynwood, California, June 9.

A review of state and federal agency listings shows that the 11600 Long Beach Boulevard address (one of the site addresses), is listed on the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP): Special Program – CLRRRA Liability Immunity (AB 389). Low-risk properties listed on this database are focused on protecting human health and the environment, and facilitating the redevelopment of the Site back to productive use.

Based on the Phase I ESA, the site and immediate vicinity were historically used for agriculture dating back to the early 1920s. One structure was constructed at the site in the mid to late 1920s, and a second structure was constructed by the late 1930s. The second structure was later demolished by 1970 and replaced by other structures. A gasoline service station operated in the northwestern portion of the site from approximately 1965 through approximately 2013. A dry cleaner operated in the southern portion of the site from the early 1960s through the 2000s. Additions and demolitions were performed at the site in the 1980s and 1990s; the current site buildings have been in their approximate present configuration since at least 1994. The site buildings are known to have been occupied by a coin operated laundry, a theater, a pet shop, florist, a locksmith, cellular phone sales, and various other retail stores; however, a complete list of occupants since the 1940s is not known.

The site is bordered by residential properties to the east. The Wilson Elementary school is located approximately 300 feet to the east of the site. Asbestos containing materials (ACMs) and lead-based paint (LBP) are likely present in some of the building materials found in the existing onsite residential buildings. The commercial property addressed at 11600 Long Beach Boulevard is vacant, with the prior structure having been demolished in 2020.

Would the project:

A. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less Than Significant Impact. Based on criteria established in the **L.A. County CEQA Thresholds Guide**, a project would normally have a significant impact to hazards and hazardous materials if:

The project involved a risk of accidental explosion or release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to oil, pesticides, chemicals, or radiation); or

The project involved the creation of any health hazard or potential health hazard.

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would involve the transport, storage, use and/or disposal of limited quantities of hazardous materials, such as fuels, solvents, degreasers and paints. The use of these materials during Project construction would be short-term and would occur in accordance with standard construction practices, as well as with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Potentially hazardous materials would be contained, stored, and used in accordance with manufacturers’ instructions and handled in compliance with

applicable standards and regulations. Examples of such activities include fueling and servicing construction equipment, and applying paints and other coatings. Proposed Project construction would be temporary, and onsite activities would be governed by existing regulations of several agencies. Construction activities would comply with the relevant sections of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Cleanup and Liability Act (CERCLA), California Hazardous Waste Control Law, and with requirements of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), SCAQMD, and the fire department.

The project proposes a commercial development comprising a grocery store and ancillary retail uses. The construction materials would be stored, handled, and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. These uses would not involve the routine transport, use, or disposal of quantities of hazardous materials that may create a significant hazard to the public or environment.

Development plans for the Project would also be reviewed by the County of Los Angeles Fire Department for hazardous material use, safe handling and storage, as appropriate. The Fire Department would require that conditions of approval be applied to the Project to reduce hazardous material impacts. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the Project would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials and impacts would be less than significant.

B. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Less than Significant Impact After Mitigation. A project would normally have a significant impact to hazards and hazardous materials if: (a) the project involved a risk of accidental explosion or release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to oil, pesticides, chemicals or radiation); or (b) the project involved the creation of any health hazard or potential health hazard. As mentioned previously and described as existing conditions, the former gasoline service station and dry cleaner were located on the 11600 Long Beach Boulevard parcel and surface and near-surface impacts are expected to be limited to this portion of the site (the commercial vacant property along Long Beach Boulevard). Nevertheless, soil vapor at the site is impacted by volatile organic compounds, which require mitigation to prevent the creation of a potential health hazard by development of the Proposed Project.

Construction of the Proposed Project will include demolition of all structures and complete over-excavation and re-compaction of soils to a depth of 3-5 feet bgs for geotechnical purposes. Contaminated soil identified as exceeding screening levels will be excavated, segregated, managed in temporarily stockpiles with appropriate cover, profiled, and transported to a licensed disposal facility through implementation of soil management plan (SMP). Generation of dust during grading/excavation operations will be managed by the grading contractor in accordance with SCAQMD Rule 403. A land use covenant shall be recorded with the Los Angeles County Assessor that restricts certain activities at the Site (*e.g.*, installation of drinking water wells, use of the Site as a day care, *etc.*) and records the location and extent of any impacted soils left “in place”.

All on-Site structures shall be designed and built to include vapor intrusion mitigation systems (VIMS). A soil vapor monitoring well network will be installed following completion of the project build-out.

In addition to the remedial program being implemented by the Proposed Project under oversight by the Department of Toxic Substances Control, a separate remedial program (overseen by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board) is anticipated for the long-term remediation of overall environmental contamination issues. In order to accommodate such future remedial measures (to be implemented through funding secured by non Project-sources), the Proposed Project will include the installation of certain remediation infrastructure during site development.

The extensive mitigation measures described above will be implemented onsite with DTSC oversight. Following completion of remediation/mitigation measures, no significant impacts related to onsite contamination are expected. Thus, the Project would create a Less Than Significant Impact After Mitigation Incorporated.

As discussed under existing conditions, ACMs and lead-based paint (LBP) are present in some of the building materials found in the existing onsite buildings. Any activity that involves cutting, grinding, or drilling during building renovation or demolition, or that involves relocation of underground utilities, could release friable asbestos fibers unless proper precautions are taken. The federal Clean Air Act regulates asbestos as a hazardous air pollutant, which subjects it to regulation by SCAQMD under its Rule 1403. The federal OSHA also regulates asbestos as a potential worker safety hazard. All hazardous building materials, including asbestos, lead-based paint and universal wastes, will be abated in accordance with SCAQMD rules and in accordance with all applicable laws, including guidelines from OSHA. A formal asbestos and lead-based paint abatement program will take place prior to demolition activities. The demolition contractor will make appropriate notifications to the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) and obtain any required permits prior to commencing with abatement and demolition activities. With removal of these hazardous materials prior to demolition, as required, and in accordance with all applicable laws, no significant impacts are expected.

Project implementation would result in a commercial development. The operation of the commercial businesses is not expected to release any hazardous materials as a result of foreseeable upset and accident conditions. It is assumed that the use and storage of such materials would occur in compliance with applicable standards and regulations, and would not pose significant hazards. It is not anticipated that the use of such hazardous materials would create a significant hazard associated with a risk of upset or accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials during Project operations.

Mitigation Measures

HAZARD-1 Response Plan

A DTSC approved Response Plan shall be implemented to address: 1) shallow soil contamination potentially encountered during grading, 2) potential vapor intrusion issues, and 3) accommodation of future remediation needs:

- Contaminated soil identified as exceeding screening levels will be excavated, segregated, managed in temporarily stockpiles with appropriate cover, profiled, and transported to a licensed disposal facility.
- A vapor intrusion mitigation system (VIMS) consisting of a passive sub slab depressurization system (SSD) coupled with a vapor barrier system shall be installed under the proposed residences and the commercial building on-Site. If conditions warrant, as determined by DTSC, the SSD system shall be converted to an active system, which will actively remove vapors from beneath the footprint of structures.
- Certain remediation infrastructure will be installed for the future, long-term remediation of soil and groundwater. Remediation infrastructure to be installed as part of the site development may include free product recovery piping and trenches, soil vapor extraction piping and trenching, injection delivery infrastructure a piping, as well as set aside of a permanent remediation compound location within the development footprint.

HAZARD-2 Interim Remedial Action Plan

Long-term remediation of soil and groundwater is envisioned to be conducted at the site under the oversight of the RWQCB once funding for such cleanup activities are identified. The components of the long-term remedial

approach include free product recovery, vapor extraction, in-situ injection, possible downgradient treatment and implementation of a long-term groundwater monitoring program. Irrespective of whether funds are available for long-term remediation of the site, implementation of the Response Plan under DTSC oversight will sufficiently mitigate the potential hazardous conditions created by the Proposed Project.

C. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

Less than Significant Impact. A project would normally have a significant impact to hazards and hazardous materials if: (a) the project involved a risk of accidental explosion or release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to oil, pesticides, chemicals or radiation); or (b) the project involved the creation of any health hazard or potential health hazard. The Project Site is within one-quarter mile of one existing school, Wilson Elementary School, located at 11700 School Street in Lynwood, California. While the Proposed Project is within approximately one-quarter mile of one existing school, any remaining necessary soil remediation or removal of ACMs, or LBP, will be completed in accordance with all applicable laws and air quality protection regulations (e.g., SCAQMD Rule 1166, Rule 403) and would not result in a potential hazard. In addition, while the Project could involve the use of small quantities of potentially hazardous materials such as fuels, solvents, degreasers and paints during construction, and small amounts of commercially available janitorial and landscaping supplies during operation, such materials would not be used in quantities sufficient to cause a potential hazard.

The limited quantities of hazardous materials, as described above, are not expected to pose a risk to the school in the Project vicinity. Furthermore, occupancy of the proposed commercial development uses would not cause hazardous substance emissions or generate hazardous waste. As such, it is concluded that the Project would result in less than significant impacts at any existing or proposed schools within a one-quarter mile radius of the Site.

D. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

Less Than Significant Impact After Mitigation Incorporated. A significant impact may occur if a project site is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and poses an environmental hazard to surrounding sensitive uses. As described under existing conditions and mentioned previously, the Project at 11600 Long Beach Boulevard parcel is listed on the VCP regulatory database for a cleanup agreement with DTSC. The Site is also listed on the following databases: Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST), Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP), HIST UST, HAZNET, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)-Small and Large Quantity Generator, Drycleaners, Historical Cleaners, Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS). The information from these databases includes lists of properties that contain businesses that handle hazardous materials and/or wastes with no records of releases, properties with relatively minor incidents having little to no threat to human health or the environment, or properties with a history of extensive releases that require remediation efforts in order to get conditions to acceptable levels. As described under existing conditions, the environmental database review showed active DTSC and RWQCB oversight associated with the Site. The shallow soil remediation activities to be implemented during grading for the Proposed Project along with the design and installation of the VIMS will be conducted under DTSC oversight. Following completion of remediation/mitigation measures, no significant impacts related to onsite contamination are expected. Furthermore, the Proposed Project will also involve the installation of remediation infrastructure to facilitate future remediation efforts to address residual soil and groundwater contamination. Thus, the Project would create a Less Than Significant Impact After Mitigation Incorporated.

E. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact. A significant impact may occur if a project were placed within a public airport land use plan area, or within two miles of a public airport, and subject to a safety hazard. The Project Site is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport, nor is it located within an airport hazard area as designated by the EDR database report located in the Ramboll 2019 Phase I ESA. The closest airports are Hawthorne and Long Beach Airports, located approximately 7 miles to the west and south, respectively, and the Los Angeles International Airport located approximately 10 miles to west from the Project Site. Therefore, the Project would not result in an airport-related safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

F. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less Than Significant Impact. A project would normally have a significant impact if a project involved possible interference with an emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. The Project Site is located in an area where adequate circulation and access is provided to facilitate emergency response. The nearest emergency routes include Interstate 105 and Interstate 710, located approximately 0.01 miles to the north and 1.8 miles to the east of the Project Site, respectively.¹ Construction activities are expected to be primarily contained within the Project Site boundaries. However, it is expected that construction fences may encroach into the public right-of-way (e.g., sidewalk and roadways) adjacent to the Project Site. Temporary traffic controls would be provided to direct traffic around any closures as required in the Construction Management Plan. Travel lanes would be maintained in each direction on West Rosecrans Avenue throughout the construction period, and emergency access would not be impeded.

The proposed building configuration would comply with applicable fire codes, including proper emergency exits for residents and patrons. Prior to the issuance of any building permits, a project will be required to develop an emergency response plan in consultation with the Fire Department. The emergency response plan typically includes: mapping of emergency exits, evacuation routes for vehicles and pedestrians, location of nearest hospitals, and fire departments. As such, implementation of the Proposed Project would not impair or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

G. Expose people or structures to, either directly or indirectly, a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

No Impact. The Project Site is in a highly urbanized area and does not contain wildland features. In addition, the Site is not located adjacent to any wildland areas. Therefore, development of the Project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, and no mitigation measures are required.

¹ County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Disaster Route Maps (by City), City of Lynwood, June 25, 2006.



Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation

Historically known as The Gabrielino Tribal Council - San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

August 12, 2021

Dear Alfredo Perez,

Subject: Lamar Billboard Project -- 11600 Long Beach Blvd., Lynwood, CA 90262

The mitigation measures should be specific to TCR for purposes of complying with CEQA therefore please utilize the attached mitigation measures for your project. Thank you

MM TCR-1 Prior to the commencement of any ground disturbing activity at the project site, the project applicant shall retain a Native American Monitor approved by the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation the tribe that consulted on this project pursuant to Assembly Bill A52 (the "Tribe" or the "Consulting Tribe"). A copy of the executed contract shall be submitted to the City of Lynwood Planning and Building Department prior to the issuance of any permit necessary to commence a ground-disturbing activity. The Tribal monitor will only be present on-site during the construction phases that involve ground-disturbing activities. Ground disturbing activities are defined by the Tribe as activities that may include, but are not limited to, pavement removal, potholing or auguring, grubbing, tree removals, boring, grading, excavation, drilling, and trenching, within the project area.

The Tribal Monitor will complete daily monitoring logs that will provide descriptions of the day's activities, including construction activities, locations, soil, and any cultural materials identified. The on-site monitoring shall end when all ground-disturbing activities on the Project Site are completed, or when the Tribal Representatives and Tribal Monitor have indicated that all upcoming ground-disturbing activities at the Project Site have little to no potential for impacting Tribal Cultural Resources. Upon discovery of any Tribal Cultural Resources, construction activities shall cease in the immediate vicinity of the find (not less than the surrounding 100 feet) until the find can be assessed. All Tribal Cultural Resources unearthed by project activities shall be evaluated by the qualified archaeologist and Tribal monitor approved by the Consulting Tribe. If the resources are Native American in origin, the Consulting Tribe will retain it/them in the form and/or manner the Tribe deems appropriate, for educational, cultural and/or historic purposes. If human remains and/or grave goods are discovered or recognized at the Project Site, all ground disturbance shall immediately cease, and the county coroner shall be notified per Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5. Human remains and grave/burial goods shall be treated alike per California Public Resources Code section 5097.98(d)(1) and (2). Work may continue on other parts of the Project Site while evaluation and, if necessary, mitigation takes place (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[f]). If a non-

Native American resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to constitute a "historical resource" or "unique archaeological resource," time allotment and funding sufficient to allow for implementation of avoidance measures, or appropriate mitigation, must be available. The treatment plan established for the resources shall be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f) for historical resources and PRC Sections 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources.

Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If preservation in place is not feasible, treatment may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. Any historic archaeological material that is not Native American in origin shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or the Fowler Museum, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, it shall be offered to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

With respect,

Andrew Salas, Chairman