CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015

OES Office of Emergency Services
CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Preface

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

This plan is the culmination of an interdisciplinary and interagency planning effort that required the assistance and expertise of numerous agencies, organizations, and individuals. Without the technical assistance and contributions of time and ideas of these agencies, organizations, and individuals, this Plan could not have been completed. The following is a list of contributors to the Plan.

Table A.1 Acknowledgements

City of Simi Valley City Manager's Office	Eric Levitt, City Manager James Purtee, Asst. City Manager Samantha Argabrite, Assistant to the City Manager Brian Chong, Senior Management Analyst Elizabeth Foushee, Deputy Director/Human Resources James Bartholomew, Risk Manager
City of Simi Valley City Attorney's Office	Lonnie Eldridge, City Attorney
City of Simi Valley Office of Emergency Services	Randy White, Emergency Services Manager Theresa Ramirez, Community Services Specialists Scott Roesinger, Technical Reserve Barbara Sannasardo, Technical Reserve
City of Simi Valley Police Department	Mitch McCann, Chief of Police John McGinty, Deputy Chief Ron Chambers, Deputy Chief Dave Livingstone, Commander Stephanie Shannon, Commander
City of Simi Valley Administrative Services Department	Maureen McGoldrick, Director Connie Henes-Baird, Deputy Director
City of Simi Valley Community Services Department	Sommer Barwick, Director Mark Oyler, Deputy Director/Citizen Services Nancy Cole, Code Enforcement Manager
City of Simi Valley Environmental Services Department	Peter Lyons, Director Ted Drago, Deputy Director/Building Official Sean Gibson, Associate Planner
City of Simi Valley Public Works Department	Ron Fuchiwaki, Director of Public Works Chip Townsend, Deputy Director/Waterworks Services Jim Langley, Deputy Director/Sanitation Services Chris Oberender, Deputy Director/Maintenance Services Engineer Aaron Russell, GIS Coordinator Todd Militello, Management Analyst Frank Hernandez, Plant Support Systems Manager
Ventura County Fire Department	Division Chief Ted Smith
Simi Valley Unified School District	TBD - Asst. Superintendent, Business Services
Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District	Karen Garber, Director of Administration Theresa Pennington, Business and Accounting Supervisor
American Red Cross, Ventura County Chapter	Craig Cusick, Director of Emergency Services
Simi Valley Hospital	Nicole Vorzimer, RN
Business Community	Simi Valley Chamber of Commerce
Golden State Water Company	Skip Faria, Manager
City of Moorpark	Emergency Services Coordinator
City of Thousand Oaks	Grahame Watts, Emergency Services Coordinator
Ventura County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services	Kevin McGowan, Manager

Introduction

The intent of the Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan is to be a strategic planning tool for the reduction or prevention of injury and damage from natural hazards in Simi Valley. The findings and recommended mitigation actions are intended to inform community members and public officials about the hazards in Simi Valley and possible ways to mitigate them. Southern California is vulnerable to earthquakes, flooding, terrorism, fires, hazardous materials releases, and more. These hazards expose residents and businesses to life safety threats and significant economic losses. This document addresses these potential losses and is a vehicle through which the community may develop strategies and actions to reduce these vulnerabilities.

Some of the proposed actions are simple and may be implemented without new funding sources or allocations. Other actions would require significant funding that could only be accomplished with federal and state grants. One of the primary benefits of this document is that, when these grants become available, the City would be positioned to move ahead with pre-identified projects that support the overall hazard mitigation strategy.

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

Document Overview

The Plan is organized and the sections named according to the elements of FEMA's Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide (2011). Much of the information in the document already exists in various City documents such as the General Plan and the Emergency Operations Plan. The Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan contains the following sections:

Planning Process (Page 11)

The planning process is as important as the plan itself. This chapter describes the planning process: who participated, the timeline, how information was developed, and how decisions were made. This chapter also describes how the document will be monitored, evaluated, and updated over the five-year planning cycle 2015-2020.

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (Page 21)

This section identifies Simi Valley's potential hazards and quantifies their potential impact. The risk assessment provides a factual basis for the activities proposed in the strategy that will reduce losses from identified hazards.

Mitigation Strategy (Page 65)

The mitigation strategy serves as the long-term blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment based on existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources, and its ability to expand on and improve these existing goals. The strategy contains seven goals with supporting objectives and actions.

Plan Review, Evaluation and Implementation (Page 97)

This chapter describes the method for reviewing, implementing, monitoring, and adopting the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. It also describes how the public can remain involved in the hazard mitigation process.

Appendices (Page 103)

This section contains supporting documents.

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Chapter 2

Planning Process

Overview

This Chapter describes the process used to develop and update Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, as required by the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) 2000.

The sections of the Chapter conform to the requirements of 44 CFR 201.6 and include:

- Review of original planning process that produced the 2005 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan;
- Description of the planning process used to update and prepare the 2015 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, including who was involved in the process from each jurisdiction;
- Describes how neighboring communities, local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development, and other interested parties participated in the planning process.
- Describes how the public was involved in the planning process in the drafting stage;
- Describes how existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information were incorporated into the plan;
- Describes how the public can remain involved in the plan maintenance process; and
- Describes the methods and schedule to keep the plan current within the five year planning cycle 2015-2020.

Initial Planning Process 2004-2005 MHMP

The 2005 Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan was the basis for this update. The original plan was prepared by the City of Simi Valley's Office of Emergency Services. A Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (HMPT) was formed. The HMPT was made up of representatives from each City Department, the Ventura County Fire Department, the Simi Valley Unified School District, and the Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District.

The 2005 HMPT guided the development of the plan in a collaborative process that involved local government and private organizations, civic groups, and the public. The process was divided into three phases**:** Pre Draft, Draft, and Final Draft; that occurred from August 2004 through FEMA adoption in February 2005.

Plan Update Process 2014-2015

The City sought and was awarded a Pre Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant in 2012 to fund the 2015 plan update. The Disaster Mitigation Act stipulates a five-year update cycle to remain eligible for hazard mitigation grant funding. The 2005 Plan was not updated in 2010, due to funding and staffing limitations.

The City of Simi Valley's Office of Emergency Services coordinated the updating of the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and implemented the hazard mitigation planning process by:

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

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

The hazard mitigation planning cycle involves:

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

To implement these planning cycle milestones for the update, the City broke the steps into three planning phases.

Planning Phases

The 2015 Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan update was divided into three phases**: Pre Draft, Draft, and Final Draft**.

Pre-Draft Phase

This was an extended phase that began in October 7, 2010 and continued to October 20, 2014. This phase started as a 2010 planning cycle update of the Plan. When it was determined that additional funding was required to complete the update, it was postponed until the City procured funding through the 2012 PDM Grant program.

A number of actions were taken during this phase including:

- **Initiation of a public education program.** Emergency Services staff attended the City's four Neighborhood Council meetings on 8/16/12, 8/21/12, 9/6/12 and 9/11/12 to discuss the update, refer them to the City's hazard mitigation website and begin public involvement. The City issued a press release on February 3, 2014 (**Appendix B)** to inform the public about the beginning of the plan update. Emergency Services Staff again attended the four Neighborhood Council Meetings on 4/3/14, 4/8/14, 4/10/14 and 4/15/14 to present the plan update project, answer questions and refer them to the City hazard mitigation website for input. The Neighborhood Council agendas are included in **Appendix C**.

- **The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (HMPT) convened.** The members of the City's standing Emergency Coordination Group (ECG) make up the HMPT. The ECG is a multi-agency group that coordinates all aspects of community emergency planning, including hazard mitigation. Participation in the MHMP update was placed on the 2/26/2014 ECG agenda. This represents the "invitation" to participate on the HMPT. Three Hazard Mitigation Planning Team meetings were held (8/10/2010, 2/26/2014, 4/30/2014, and 6/23/2014 to review the City's Critical Facilities List*, hazards, risk assessments, capabilities, resources and the mitigation strategy; the HMPT Worksheets **(Appendix O)** were developed and completed by HMPT members.

- **The City's Office of Emergency Services produced a preliminary draft of the plan based on meetings and input from worksheets.** The HMPT met on 10/29/2014 to begin reviewing the draft of the plan. This meeting initiated the Draft Phase of the plan update.

**The Critical Facilities List is considered a sensitive document. For this reason, it is not included as an attachment to the plan. It may be reviewed by contacting the City's Office of Emergency Services.*

Draft Phase

This was a five-week phase that began on October 29, 2014 and continued to December 3, 2014. The following planning steps were accomplished:

- **Public review and comment period occurred.** The draft plan was posted on the City website and made physically available at the Simi Valley Police Station and the Simi Valley Public Library. Social media releases (Nixle, Twitter, Facebook) were posted on 11/6/2014 and 11/13/2014 **(Appendix F)** referencing the hazard mitigation website where the draft plan, the input survey and information about the public workshop was posted. The public workshop was held on November 25, 2014 **(Attachment H).**

- An email was sent to stakeholders not represented on the HMPT **(Attachment G)**. This included: Cities of Thousand Oaks and Moorpark, Golden State Water Company, Ventura County Office of Emergency Services, Ventura County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

- **Hazard Mitigation Planning Team refined the draft plan.** The HMPT met on December 3, 2014, to refine the draft, taking public and stakeholder input into account. The HMPT reviewed all public comments **(Appendix K)** (there was no additional stakeholder input) and incorporated it into the plan through a consensus process.

Final Draft Phase

This was a eight-week phase that began on December 4, 2014 and continued to January 30, 2015. The following steps were accomplished:

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

- **Final public review and comment period occurred.** A media release was issued to announce the availability of the final draft of the plan on the City's website, and at the police station and library.

- **The plan was submitted to the State Office of Emergency Services.** In accordance with FEMA procedures, the draft final plan was submitted to State OES and FEMA for review and comment prior to the plan being taken to the Simi Valley City Council and Rancho Simi Recreation and Park Board of Directors for adoption.

- **State OES and FEMA comments were incorporated on March XX, 2015.**

- **The Plan was reviewed and adopted by the City Council.** The Final Plan and a report were prepared for the City Council's review and approval on October XX, 2015. The Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District adopted the Plan on October XX, 2015.

Neighboring Community Participation

The Ventura County Office of Emergency Services, the Cities of Moorpark and Thousand Oaks were invited to participate in the plan update throughout the planning process. An email invitation **(Appendix D)** was delivered to each agency on February 3, 2014. Various options to participate were described in the message, including attendance of meetings, review of drafts, access to surveys and direct contact information. These agencies were also updated through regular Ventura County emergency management meetings including the Ventura County Emergency Coordinators Council meetings (coordinated by Ventura County OES).

Review of Existing Documents

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

- City of Simi Valley 2004 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan
- City of Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Functional Plan
- City of Simi Valley Dam Failure Response Plan
- City of Simi Valley General Plan
- Simi Valley Municipal Code
- Simi Valley Master Plan of Drainage
- Ventura County Multi-Hazard Functional Plan
- Ventura County 2010 Hazard Mitigation Plan
- State of California Emergency Plan
- State of California 2013 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (HMPT)

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

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

Planning Team members were asked to participate in two significant ways.

First, team members represented their professional discipline and/or agency in the development of the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment and proposed hazard mitigation projects. Second, all team members reviewed and contributed to all aspects of the plan and the planning process, including the review of public input.

For example, the Waterworks District representative developed and proposed water related hazard mitigation projects, but also reviewed and commented on all proposed hazard mitigation projects and all of the aspects of the planning process.

The HMPT was comprised of the representatives listed in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Hazard Mitigation Planning Team	
Agency	**Name**
City of Simi Valley/City Manager's Office	James Purtee, Assistant City Manager Samantha Argabrite, Assistant to the City Manager Brian Chong, Senior Management Analyst
City of Simi Valley/Office of Emergency Services	Randy White, Emergency Services Manager Theresa Ramirez, Emergency Services Coordinator
City of Simi Valley/Police	Dave Livingstone, Police Commander
City of Simi Valley/Administrative Services	Maureen McGoldrick, Director o Administrative Services Connie Henes-Baird, Deputy Director of Administrative Services
City of Simi Valley/Community Services	Sommer Barwick, Director of Community Services Mark Oyler, Deputy Director of Community Services Nancy Cole, Code Enforcement Manager
City of Simi Valley/Environmental Services *Includes: Planning Division and Building and Safety Division*	Peter Lyons, Director of Environmental Services Ted Drago, Deputy Director, Building Official Sean Gibson, Assistant Planner
City of Simi Valley Public Works *Includes: Sanitation and Waterworks District No. 8*	Ron Fuchiwaki, Director of Public Works Jim Langley, Deputy Director of Public Works/Sanitation Chip Townsend, Deputy Director of Public Works/Waterworks Todd Militello, Management Analyst
City of Simi Valley GIS	Aaron Russell, GIS Coordinator
Community Emergency Response Team	Scott Roesinger, Technical Reserve Barbara Sannasardo, Technical Reserve
Ventura County Fire Department	Theodore Smith, VCFD Division Chief
Simi Valley Hospital	Nicole Vorzimer, RN
Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District	Karen Garber, Director of General Services Theresa Pennington, Deputy Director of General Services

Public Participation

The public was engaged throughout the planning process. Open meetings and workshops were held in all three phases of the planning effort. A web-based and hard copy public input survey instrument (**Appendix K**) was created and made available to the community. Public comments are summarized in that Appendix.

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

The City produced media releases during each phase of the process **(Appendices B, F, J).**

For each phase of the planning process, the community was given the opportunity to review and comment through workshops, surveys, email and the City's Hazard Mitigation website at www.simivalley.org/hazmit. The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team received all community input and evaluated that input for inclusion in the Plan.

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

Plan Adoption

The final Plan was made available to the community for review prior to City Council adoption. The City's Office of Emergency Services will prepare a written report and make a presentation to the City Council describing the Plan. The City Council is expected to adopt the Plan on March XX, 2015.

The Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District intends to consider the Plan for adoption on March XX, 2015.

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

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Chapter 3

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

Overview of the Hazard Identification and the Risk Assessment Process

The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team developed a Mitigation Strategy that focuses on the hazards that could cause the most damage to the community. This hazard identification and risk assessment provides a factual basis for activities posed in the strategy to reduce losses from the identified hazards.

The intent of the assessment is to provide sufficient information to enable the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team to identify and prioritize appropriate mitigation actions.

The Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment were completed in a five-step process:

1. The HMPT reviewed a broad list of hazards identified in Table 3.1, below for inclusion in the 2015 update.

Table 3.1

IDENTIFICATION AND SLECTION OF HAZARDS – SIMI VALLEY				
Hazard Type	**Hazards in 2011 Update**	**Hazards Profiled in 2005 HMP**	**Hazards Identified in Simi Valley General Plan**	**Ventura County HMP (Draft)**
Earthquake	X	X	X	X
Flood	X	X	X	X
Significant Wild Fire	X	X	X	X
Structural Conflagration		X		
Landslide/ Debris Flow (Geological)	X	X	X	X
Extreme Heat				
Severe Drought				
Train Derailment				
Civil Disturbance				
Dam Failure	X	X	X	(included w/ flooding)
Terrorism				
Extreme Pollution				
Extended Citywide Power Failure				
Airline Crash				
Significant Hazardous Materials Release	X	X	X	
Expansive Soils/Subsidence			X	
Infectious Disease				
Agricultural Biological				X
Levee Failure				
Severe Winter Storm				X
Tsunami				X
Post Fire Debris Flow				X

The hazards were identified and assessed based on several factors, including:

a. 2005 Simi Valley MHMP
b. State MHMP
c. Local and regional GIS data
d. FEMA HAZUS data products
e. Safety Element of Simi Valley General Plan
f. Emergency Operations Plan
g. Community Input
h. The experience of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Team

2. After reviewing the list of possible hazards in Table 3.1, the team identified the hazards that pose the greatest risk to Simi Valley. These hazards are listed in first column in **Table 3.2**.

Table 3.2 Hazard Profile and Vulnerability Assessment Review

Underlined hazards were Analyzed in Detail	Frequency of Occurrence	Probability of future occurrence	Potential Geographic impact	Potential Pop. Impacted*	Critical Facilities Impacted	Significance of Impact (population, economic, environ.)	Ranking (Priority of hazard for mitigation activities)
Earthquake	20 years	20 years	Citywide	126,000	Many	High	1
Flood	5 Years	5 Years	Moderate Area	5,000	Some	Moderate	2
Significant Wild Fire	10 years	10 Years	Moderate Area	5,000	Few	Moderate	3
Structural Conflagration	0	30 Years	Small Area	300	Few	Moderate	7
Landslide/ Debris Flow	10 years	10 Years	Small To Moderate Area	1,000	Some	Low	5
Extreme Heat	0	20 Years	Citywide	50,000	Few	Low	*
Severe Drought	0	20-50 Years	Citywide	126,000	Few	Moderate	*
Train Derailment	0	25 Years	Small To Moderate Area	25,000	Some	Low	*
Civil Disturbance	20 years	35 Years	Small Area(s)	5,000	Some	Moderate	*
Dam Failure	0	500 Years	Moderate Area	25,000	Many	High	6
Terrorism	0	20 Years	Variable	Few to 126,000	Many	High	*
Extreme Pollution	0	20 Years	Citywide	126,000	Few	Low	*
Extended Citywide Power Failure	20 Years	20 Years	Citywide	126,000	Many	Low	*
Airline Crash	0	60 years	Small Area(s)	10,000	Few	Moderate	*
Significant Hazardous Materials Release	20 Years	20 Years	Small To Moderate Area	25,000	Some	Moderate	4
Rating Scale		Citywide Moderate Area Small To Moderate Area Small Area(s) Variable			Many Some Few	High Moderate Low	1-7 * Not Ranked

* These estimates are based on **single-probable-events**. They do not reflect total exposure estimates. **Table 3.3** shows total exposure estimates. Example, actual floods affect only portions of all possible flood areas. This table estimates impacts for actual events. **Table 3.3** estimates impacts for all possible flood areas.

3. The Hazards in Table 3.2 were ranked based on number of previous occurrences, hazard frequency, probability, impacted population, critical facilities impacted, and overall hazard impact.

4. The top seven hazards were ranked and identified for detailed hazard profiling. These seven hazards are the same as those included in the 2005 plan. This data is presented in **Table 3.3**.

   The purpose of this analysis was to further describe each identified hazard's impact on the community and to summarize the community's vulnerability to those hazards. These estimates were determined, in part, by using HAZUS GIS software. HAZUS models earthquakes and floods. The loss estimates for the other hazards (Wildfires, Structural Conflagrations, Dam Failure, Landslide/Debris Flows, and Hazardous Materials Incidents were derived by other methods such as assessor data, interpolation from the HAZUS models, and GIS analysis, based on generalized event assumptions.

Table 3.3 Summary of Potential Hazard-Related Exposure/Loss in Simi Valley

		Residential		Commercial/Industrial		Essential Facilities	
Hazard Type	**Exposed Population**	**Number of Residential Buildings**	**Potential Exposure/ Loss for Residential Buildings**	**Number of Commercial Buildings**	**Potential Exposure/ Loss for C/I Buildings**	**Number of Critical Facilities**	**Potential Exposure for Critical Facilities**
Earthquake* *(1994 Northridge Scenario)*	126,000	39,990	$10.2 Billion Exposure/$1.3 Billion Loss	562	$1.2 Billion/$695 Million Loss	10	$250 Million/$25 Million Loss
Flood* (*100 Year event)* *Figures represent* ***all*** *inundation areas.*	34,477	12009	$6 Billion/$334 Million Loss	300	$886 Million/$284 Million Loss	6	$175 Million/$9 Million Loss
Wildland Fire** *High and Very High Hazard Areas.*	862	862	$606 Million/Variable	52	$215 Million/ Variable Loss	3	Undetermined
Structural Conflagration***	100	30	$15 Million/Variable	5	$4.6 Million/ Variable Loss	0	0
Landslide/Debris Flows*** *Figures represent* ***all*** *debris flow areas*	6,000	1,000	$154 Million/Variable	25	$3.84 Million/ Variable Loss	2	Undetermined
Dam Failure** *Figures represent totals in* ***all*** *inundation areas*	35,000	11,168	$4 Billion/$4 Billion Loss	500	$615 Million/$615 Loss	7	Undetermined
Hazardous Materials Releases *** *Data based on 1989 chlorine gas incident.*	25,000	5,000	$769,000/Variable Loss	300	$1.5 million/ Variable Loss	5	Variable

* HAZUS models ran from FEMA supplied data. (2010 Census Data)
** Data derived from GIS Analysis and County Assessors Data
*** Data interpolated from HAZUS and GIS data

5. For each ranked hazard, a detailed narrative profile was developed and hazard maps produced. The profiles begin on Page 30.

   The profiles include descriptions of actual past events in Simi Valley, if applicable. This information comes from after-action reports from actual events, the City's Multi-Hazard Functional Plan, the Safety Element of the General Plan, and the City's 2005 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Development Trends

Historical Background

Early development in Simi Valley was agricultural in nature with a variety of crops and cattle grazing on much of the valley floor. As the City grew, development on the valley floor was characterized by a continuous pattern of suburban construction dominated by one and two-story buildings, schools, housing, shopping centers, community facilities, and places of employment, interspersed with parks and open spaces. As growth continued, available vacant land on the valley floor became more limited, and outward expansion of residential development into nearby hillsides occurred. Specific plans have been prepared for several larger-scale projects, in order to preserve the hillside areas as an important natural and visual resource and to provide for the orderly growth of these areas. Examples include the Wood Ranch Specific Plan and the Whiteface Specific Plan. Commercial development has also occurred in the community, the most recent being the region-serving Simi Valley Town Center.

2005-2015

Since the 2005 MHMP was adopted, the City has developed a region-serving shopping center, the Simi Valley Town Center, and a large residential development in the north-central part of the City, called the Big Sky Ranch. Both projects incorporated significant hazard mitigation in the development process; they represent a major success story in the use of hazard mitigation policies to build a safe community. The North Simi Detention basin was built to mitigate flooding in both developments, and in the process, removed downstream homes from the FEMA FIRM areas. The strict enforcement of building codes in the developments' incorporated current seismic, fire, and flooding mitigation standards. These three hazards, earthquake, fire, and flooding are the most serious threats to Simi Valley.

2015-2020

The City is virtually built out, with little undeveloped land remaining. The hillside open space areas surrounding the community are expected to remain substantially unchanged as development in these areas is regulated through the City's Hillside Performance Standards, which are designed to preserve the natural resources surrounding the community.

Simi Valley's land use pattern reflects the City's identity as a residential community with significant protected open space and parklands. Residential development represents the predominant land use in the City, making up more than 71 percent of its total land area. Parks and other public and semi-public uses such as schools, cemeteries, a regional landfill, and transportation rights-of-way make up just over 20 percent of the land uses. Industrial and commercial are the remaining land uses in the City occupying approximately 5 percent and 3 percent, respectively, and represent the smallest component of the City's overall land use pattern.

Simi Valley's Key Vulnerabilities

Simi Valley faces a number of hazards, which either through frequency and/or impact are a significant risk to the community. However, earthquakes, wildfires, and storm-related flooding are the most significant hazards. Fortunately, the impacts of all three hazards are responsive to hazard mitigation actions, and much has already been done to mitigate their effects.

Earthquakes

The hazard analysis clearly shows that earthquakes are the most serious and potentially most damaging hazard facing Simi Valley. Life safety, infrastructure damage, and economic loss are significant depending on where an earthquake occurs and its magnitude.

The community should continue to seek mitigation projects that harden infrastructure and motivate residents to prepare for an eventual earthquake.

Wildfire

Wildfires are the most frequent hazard that occurs in Simi Valley, but have historically not had a significant impact on life safety, infrastructure damage, or economic losses. Aggressive hazard mitigation efforts since the 1970's have played a large role in this success. However, with annual dry, hot, and windy conditions in the fall, the community faces the possibility of a secondary structural conflagration that involves multiple residential and commercial structures. The potential loss of life, loss of homes and businesses, and overall economic losses would be devastating to the community.

To mitigate this secondary risk, the community should continue to develop hazard mitigation projects that motivate at risk property owners/residents to keep their yards clear of flammable fuels and remain aware of evacuation procedures.

Flooding

Flooding conditions in Simi Valley are infrequent in recent years, but history has shown that, during rainy periods, the community is susceptible to flooding. From 1983 through 1998 the City routinely experienced damaging floods. Most damage was to public infrastructure, such as roads and waterways. However, with 100-year storms, many homes are susceptible to significant damage and possible life safety risks.

Community mitigation efforts for flooding should focus on actions that take properties out of the flood hazard areas. Actions, such as improving the flood control channel system and the incorporation of stormwater detention facilities to meter peak storm flows over time, can significantly reduce the impact of the flooding hazard. The development and acquisition of flood fighting equipment, supplies, and techniques could also mitigate the effects of floods.

1. Earthquake

A. Identification and Description

The City of Simi Valley is in the vicinity of several known active and potentially active earthquake faults including the San Andreas, Sierra Madre, Malibu Coast, Oak Ridge, Newport-Inglewood, Simi Santa Rosa, and Santa Susana (**Map 1, page 38**). New faults within the region are continuously being discovered. Scientists have identified almost 100 faults in the Los Angeles area known to be capable of a magnitude 6.0 or greater earthquake. The January 17, 1994 magnitude 6.7 Northridge Earthquake (thrust fault) that produced severe ground motions, caused 57 deaths, and 9,253 injuries, and left over 20,000 people displaced in the greater Los Angeles area. Scientists have stated that such devastating shaking should be considered the norm near any large thrust earthquake.

A major earthquake occurring in or near this jurisdiction may cause deaths and casualties, extensive property damage, fires, hazardous material spills, and other ensuing hazards. The effects could be aggravated by aftershocks and by the secondary effects of fire, hazardous material/chemical accidents, and possibly, though unlikely, failure of the Wood Ranch dam. The time of day would have a profound effect on the number of casualties and the amount of property damage sustained. A large magnitude earthquake would exceed the response capabilities of the City and the Ventura County Operational Area. Damage control and disaster relief support would be required from other local governmental and private organizations, and from the state and federal governments.

Extensive search and rescue operations would be required to assist trapped or injured persons. Injured or displaced persons would require emergency medical care, food, and temporary shelter. Identification and burial of the deceased would pose difficult problems; public health would be a major concern. Many families would be separated, particularly if the earthquake should occur during working hours. Emergency operations could be seriously hampered by the loss of communications and damage to transportation routes within, and to and from, the disaster area and by the disruption of public utilities and services.

The economic impact on the City of Simi Valley from a major earthquake would be considerable in terms of loss of employment and loss of tax base. The operations of banks, insurance companies, and other elements of the financial community could be impaired for several days to weeks. In turn, this could affect the ability of local government, business, and the population to make payments and purchases.

The potential conditions that the City of Simi Valley may face in an earthquake include the following:

Ground Shaking

The most significant earthquake action in terms of potential structural damage and loss of life is ground shaking (**Map 3, page 40**). Ground shaking is the movement of the earth's surface in response to a seismic event. The intensity of the ground shaking and the resultant damages are determined by the magnitude of the earthquake, distance from the epicenter, and characteristics of surface geology. This hazard is the primary cause of the collapse of buildings and other structures.

It is generally understood that an earthquake does not in itself present a seismic hazard, but that it becomes a hazard when it occurs in a highly urbanized area. Therefore, the significance of an earthquake's ground shaking action is directly related to the density and type of buildings and number of people exposed to its effect.

Liquefaction

Many areas may have buildings destroyed or made unusable due to the phenomenon of liquefaction (**Map 4**). Liquefaction is a phenomenon involving the loss of shear strength of a soil. The shear strength loss results from the increase of ground water pressure and the rearrangement of soil particles induced by shaking or vibration. Liquefaction has been observed in many earthquakes, usually in soft, poorly graded granular materials (i.e., loose sands), with high water tables. Liquefaction usually occurs in the soil during or shortly after a large earthquake. In effect, the liquefaction soil strata behave as a heavy fluid. Buried tanks may float to the surface and objects above the liquefaction strata may sink. Pipelines passing through liquefaction materials typically sustain a relatively large number of breaks in an earthquake.

Casualties

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

Long Term Displaced Persons

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

B. Profile of Previous Events

NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE, JANUARY 17, 1994

On January 17, 1994, at approximately 4:31 A.M., an earthquake occurred in the San Fernando Valley. The hypocenter of the 6.7 (estimated moment magnitude) earthquake was located nine miles to the southeast of the City of Simi Valley at a depth of approximately 11 miles.

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

Damage

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

A summary of the damaged facilities follows:

Commercial/industrial/churches/schools/public buildings

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

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

- The Simi Valley Police Department incurred significant structural damage.

- Eight churches incurred significant structural damage.

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

- The East County Courthouse experienced water and structural damage.

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

Residential buildings

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

Road closures

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

City Infrastructure

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

Utilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

Injuries

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

Displaced Persons

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

C. Assessing Vulnerability

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

Bed Loss in Hospitals

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

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

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

Communications

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

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

Dam and Flood Control Channels

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

Electrical Power

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

Fire Operations

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

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

Highways and Bridges

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

Natural Gas

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

Petroleum Fuels

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

Railroads

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

Sanitation Systems

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

Water Supply

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

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

2. Flooding

A. Identification and Description

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

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

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

B. Profile of Previous Events

FEBRUARY 1992 FLOODS

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

Damage

- Numerous flooded streets.
- Damage to the Arroyo Simi, including rip-rap destruction and bank erosion.
- Erosion/damage to soil amendment site at the Public Services Center.
- Damage to Darrah Street storm outfall pipe.
- Water mains were undermined on Mine Road.
- Washout of Crinklaw Lane.

Impact

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

MARCH 1995 FLOOD

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

Damage

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

Impact

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

MARCH 1998 FLOOD

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

Damage

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

Impact

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

C. Assessing Vulnerability

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

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

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

3. Wildland Fires

A. Identification and Description

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

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

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

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

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

Responsible public agencies in California and Ventura County have developed elaborate systems for fighting brush fires. When weather conditions become severe, all fire fighting personnel are put on alert. When a fire starts, all available personnel are rushed to the scene to keep the fire from developing into a major blaze. If the fire does get out of control and more than the County's own resources are required, mutual aid agreements are in effect with

neighboring cities, counties, and State and Federal agencies (i.e., California Office of Emergency Services and U.S. Forest Service).

Effects of the Wildfires

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

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

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

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

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

Chamise chaparral, which is common on the south flank of Simi Valley, is the plant with the most significant fire fuel potential. Chamise contains a large percentage of volatile oils that ignite with great vigor. Fires in overgrown chamise areas are characteristically very hot and burn intensely. Chamise is a root-sprouter, and this capability allows the community to reestablish itself such that in the span of four years few signs of the original burn can be seen.

Coastal sage scrub is the most common vegetation type found in Simi Valley. It is a somewhat lesser fire hazard than chamise chaparral; however, it does present a substantial hazard because it too can renew itself in a short time interval after a burn (within three years). Grassland areas can be found in scattered locations throughout Simi Valley. The major fire risk associated with grassy areas involves the fuse potential such areas provide for larger, more damaging chaparral and sagebrush fires.

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

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

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

B. Profile of Previous Events

SIMI FIRE

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

By 2:50 p.m. on October 25, 2003, there were reports of fire activity at Grimes Canyon Road and the rock quarry (Guiberson area.) At 2:58 p.m., a helicopter reported 300 acres doubling every 15 minutes; no structures were threatened but some oil equipment was on fire. The Fire Chiefs of both Los Angeles and Ventura Counties agreed to make the Simi Fire a separate incident from the Verdale Fire. This was to allow a better span of control and continued focus

and support on each incident. Within minutes from this report, additional resources, including air tankers and engine strike teams, were requested. By 4:21 p.m., fire was reported moving into the Happy Camp area of Moorpark.

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

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

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

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

On Octber 26 at 1200 hours, the Incident Command Post (ICP) was relocated to Arroyo Vista Community Park in Moorpark. At the 1200 planning meeting, it was reported the Piru Fire had blown out to the west and was hitting the City of Fillmore, and the Piru incident was requesting additional resources. The command teams of the Verdale, Piru, and Simi fires coordinated and shared resources, effectively operating as an area command. All of the other fires in the south part of the state were experiencing extreme spread rates and were competing for scarce resources. New fires were breaking out in Riverside and San Diego Counties. The fire jumped Tierra Rejada Road at 1245 hours and threatened the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library.

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

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

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

C. Assessing Vulnerability

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

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

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

4. URBAN FIRE (Structural Conflagration)

A. Identification and Description

Potential loss of life and structures may result in areas of the City where structures are adjacent to open spaces. Structures on the boundaries of the Wildland–Urban Interface (WUI) are located adjacent to or within grassland, chaparral, or coastal sage scrub plant open spaces that can create an extreme fire hazard, particularly in late summer and early fall months.

Map 7 describes the portions of the City that fall within the WUI. The WUI is located along the red/white coloration margin. It nearly encircles the City. The risk of life or property loss from fires in these areas is influenced by a variety of factors. Factors include proximity of combustible vegetation to structures, the weather, the status of the fire fuel bed (i.e., vegetation density and moisture) building construction materials, the type of occupancy and the type of items stored within the structure, fire response time, the availability of adequate fire flows of water, and adequate emergency ingress and egress.

Structures with combustible materials, either as part of the structure or adjacent to the structure (e.g., stacks of fire wood, trees, wood shingles, exposed eaves) are at greater risk than structures that utilize fire retardant roofing/eaves material and have fire safe landscaping.

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

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

B. Profile of Previous Events

In October 2003, the City experienced a significant wildfire in the open space along the northern part of the City. The fire burned all the way down to the WUI interface. Hot and dry Santa Ana winds, and limited fire fighting resources due to multiple concurrent fires in southern California, complicated this fire. Over 1,000 single-family homes in Simi Valley were threatened by the fire over a three-day period, as the fire progressed from the northwest side of the City to the east side.

This fire demonstrated the effectiveness the mandated 100-foot brush clearance program implemented by the Ventura County Fire Department. The 100-foot break created enough of a separation between the threatened structures and fire to prevent the loss of any structures.

Three homes suffered fire damage when exposed wooded eaves ignited and began burning. The Fire Department successfully saved these structures.

C. Assessing Vulnerability

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

A structural conflagration will produce varying levels of damage or disruption to critical facilities. Facilities located within 500 feet of the WUI are vulnerable. This includes two fires stations (Station 44 and 47). The Simi Valley Hospital is also located in an area near the wildland interface (though greater than 500 feet) and among many mature trees and older construction homes.

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

5. Landslide/Debris Flow

A. Identification and Description

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

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

The most potentially damaging landslide event is posed by debris flows following fires. There are six canyons that can produce significant debris flows shown in **Map 9.**

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

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

B. Profile of Previous Events

The City has never experienced his hazard. However, following the 2003 Simi Fire, the City implemented a Post Fire Debris Flow Mitigation Program to mitigate the impacts of potential debris flows in the fire burn areas. This program successfully prevented damage to numerous homes along the northern wildland urban interface of the City.

C. Assessing Vulnerability

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

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

Landslide Extent: According to the 2011 Susceptibility to Deep-Seated Landslides map, there are 11.99 square miles of Simi Valley located in the Very High Landslide Susceptibility area, including approximately 1.92 square miles in class VIII, 7.19 square miles in class IX, and 2.87 square miles in class X.

Debris Flow Extent: Simi Valley has a long history of flooding and wildfires, which are two major factors in the occurrence of post-fire debris flow. However, because a number of complex factors lead to debris flow (basin morphometry, burn severity, soil properties, and rainfall characteristics), the probability and estimate of the volume of post-fire debris flow is unknown. The USGS has developed model predictions that can be calculated at specific basin outlets and along the draining network within and immediately downstream of a burn area. These models can be applied post-fires to predict the probabilities of debris flows and estimate debris-flow volumes throughout a burn area in response to a specific rainstorm event.

6. Dam Failure

A. Identification and Description

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

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

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

Simi Valley has four dams:

Dam	Inundation Area (Sq. Miles)
Wood Ranch Dam (Bard Reservoir)	8.13
Las Llajas Canyon Detention Basin	0.65
Runkle Canyon Detention Basin	2.32
Sinaloa Lake	33.61

The inundation areas for these dams are shown on **Map 10.** The impact area of each inundation area is based upon total fill and total collapse of the respective dam.

B. Profile of Previous Events

Simi Valley has not experienced this hazard.

C. Assessing Vulnerability

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

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

Extent: FEMA characterizes a dam as a high hazard if it stores more than 1,000 acre-feet of water, is taller than 150 feet, and has the potential to cause downstream property damage. The hazard ratings for dams are set by FEMA and confirmed with site visits by engineers. Most dams in the county are characterized by increased hazard potential because of downstream development and increased risk as a result of structural deterioration or inadequate spillway capacity.

The Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD) regulates state-size dams and inspects them annually to ensure that they are in good operating condition. Also, as required by DSOD regulations, the flood inundation limits resulting from a dam breach during the design storm are established for each state-size dam. The resultant maps contain flood-wave arrival time estimates and flood inundation areas. These maps are developed by Cal OES and provided to DSOD and local communities. Inundation areas are shown on Map 10 with total square miles shown above.

7. Hazardous Materials Release

A. Identification and Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

Transportation

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

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

Fixed Facility

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

Pipelines

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

Clandestine Dumping

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

B. Profile of Previous Events

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

The leak was large enough to produce a large chlorine gas cloud that began to move to the south towards a residential tract. The Police Department ordered an evacuation of approximately 12,000 persons and closed all schools (two elementary schools, one junior high school and one high school) and public facilities in an area approximately two miles south of the release point.

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

C. Assessing Vulnerability

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

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

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

Part 4

Mitigation Strategy

Overview

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

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

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

To better incorporate these existing mitigation tools, the 2015 MHMP now incorporates the community's *Capabilities Assessment* in this Chapter and includes the following information:

A. Summary of Agencies and Departments
B. Administrative and Technical Capacity
C. Hazard Mitigation Codes, Ordinances, and Plans
D. List of Current and Completed Programs and Projects
E. Fiscal Resources
F. National Flood Insurance Program Participation

Capabilities Assessment

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

A. Summary of Agencies and Departments

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

City Council

Provides vision and direction in building and nurturing a progressive and cohesive community. Adopts policies and regulations, and approves funding requests/budgets for all aspects of City government.

City Manager's Office

Provides the leadership and supervision to implement the policies and decisions of the City Council, thereby ensuring the efficient delivery of services to the community.

City Attorney's Office

Renders professional legal advice to the City of Simi Valley, the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8, the Simi Valley Community Development Agency Successor Agency, the Simi Valley Industrial Development Authority, and Simi Valley Public Facilities Financing Authority.

City Administrative Services Department

Assists the City Council and City Manager in maintaining public confidence in the fiscal integrity of the City by accounting for, controlling, and reporting on the City's resources in accordance with sound public financial management practices.

The Fiscal Services Division assures all aspects of City financing, funding, and expenditures are within legal, prescribed guidelines and regulations. Tracks and audits expenditures.

The Information Services Division assists all departments with their technological needs and develops, implements, operates, and maintains hardware and software systems in order to support and improve the operational efficiency and effectiveness of City departments.

City Community Services Department

The Department of Community Services provides a wide variety of programs and services designed to address the diverse needs of the community and promote a spirit of cooperation and partnership between citizens and the City.

The Department works closely with individuals, nonprofit organizations, businesses and government agencies to enhance the quality of life through citizen participation and the provision of cultural, transportation, code enforcement, and community services and programs. The Community Services Department manages three City facilities and administers the City's cable and trash franchise agreements along with a number of specialized services for youth, seniors, and citizen information and assistance.

City Environmental Services Department (Planning and Building & Safety Divisions)

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

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

City Public Works Department - Engineering

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

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

City Public Works Department - Operations

Maintains the basic infrastructure needed for the City to exist and thrive. These basic facilities include streets, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, wastewater systems, stormwater systems, street trees, parks and open space areas, and street signage and striping. Operations also maintains

the City's vehicle fleet and assists in the maintenance of communication equipment, particularly used by the Police Department and Transit Division.

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

City Police Department

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

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

Other Jurisdictions

Ventura County Fire Department

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

Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District

Provides parks and recreation activities to the community. The Park District has established 50 parks and preserved over 5,600 acres of open space that is now used for hiking, biking, horseback riding, and wildlife preservation. Several hundred years of Simi Valley history has been preserved at the Strathearn Historical Park and Museum. The Park District also provides two equestrian centers, two swimming pools, two golf courses, and numerous sports and other recreation amenities.

Simi Valley Unified School District

Provides K-12 public educational services for the greater Simi Valley area. The School District serves approximately 18,500 students in 29 K-12 schools and the Simi Valley Adult School.

B. Administrative and Technical Capacity

The administrative and technical staff resources of the City of Simi Valley are shown in **Table 4.1**. The table identifies the administrative and technical staff available to develop and implement the actions identified in the mitigation strategy section of the Plan.

Table 4.1 City of Simi Valley Administrative and Technical Capacity

Staff Resources by Position	Department/Agency
City Manager	City Manager's Office
Assistant City Manager (2)	City Manager's Office
Assistant to the City Manager	City Manager's Office
Senior Management Analyst (2)	City Manager's Office
Risk Manager	City Manager's Office
City Attorney	City Attorney Office
Assistant City Attorney (3)	City Attorney Office
Chief of Police	Police Department
Police Deputy Chief (2)	Police Department
Emergency Services Manager	Police Department
Emergency Services Specialist	Police Department
Deputy Director/Police Critical Logistics and Support	Police Department
Director of Public Works	Public Works
Assistant Public Works Director	Public Works
City Engineer	Public Works
Management Analyst	Public Works
GIS Coordinator	Public Works
Deputy Director/Development Services	Public Works
Deputy Director/Environmental Compliance	Public Works
Deputy Director/Sanitation Services	Public Works
Deputy Director/Waterworks Services	Public Works
Deputy Director/Maintenance Services Engineer	Public Works
Principal Engineer/Capital Projects	Public Works
Principal Engineer/Waterworks	Public Works
Principal Engineer/Sanitation	Public Works
Director of Environmental Services	Environmental Services
Home Rehabilitation Coordinator	Environmental Services
Deputy Director/Building Official	Environmental Services
Deputy Director/City Planner	Environmental Services
Assistant Planner (2)	Environmental Services
Senior Planner (7)	Environmental Services
Associate Planner (3)	Environmental Services
Senior Management Analyst (CDBG)	Environmental Services
Director of Community Services	Community Services
Deputy Director/Citizen Services	Community Services
Deputy Director/Community Programs and Facilities	Community Services
Deputy Director/Transit	Community Services
Senior Management Analyst	Community Services
Neighborhood Council Coordinator	Community Services
Senior Services Manager	Community Services
Director of Administrative Services	Administrative Services
Budget Officer	Administrative Services
Deputy Director/Support Services	Administrative Services
Deputy Director/Fiscal Services	Administrative Services
Deputy Director/Information Services	Administrative Services

C. Hazard Mitigation Codes, Ordinances, and Plans

The legal and regulatory capabilities of the City are shown in **Table 4.2**, which presents the existing ordinances and codes that affect the physical or built environment of the City.

Table 4.2 City of Simi Valley: Legal and Regulatory Capability

Regulatory Tools (ordinances, codes, plans)	Local Authority (Y/N)
A. Simi Valley General Plan	Y
B. Simi Valley Municipal Code, Title 3, Finance	Y
C. Simi Valley Municipal Code, Title 4, Public Safety	Y
D. Simi Valley Municipal Code, Title 6, Sanitation and Health	Y
E. Simi Valley Municipal Code, Title 7, Public Works	Y
F. Simi Valley Municipal Code, Title 8, City Building Codes	Y
G. Simi Valley Municipal Code, Title 9, Planning and Zoning	Y
H. Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Functional Plan, March 2001	Y
I. Simi Valley Master Plan of Drainage, 1990	Y
J. California Emergency Services Act	N
K Simi Valley Consolidated Plan, 2010-15	Y
L. Simi Valley Capital Improvement Program	Y
M. Records Management Manual	Y
N. Simi Valley Municipal Code 5-35 Wireless Telecommunication Facilities	Y

D. List of Current and Completed Programs and Projects

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

The City has a number of current and previously completed hazard mitigation related programs and projects. **Table 4.3** identifies these programs and projects.

The 2015 update added a column to the table to identify mitigation actions that were proposed in the 2005 MHMP and have since been accomplished. The far right column labeled ***2005 MHMP*** shows the mitigation action number for actions accomplished from the 2005 MHMP.

Thirty-three mitigation actions identified in the 2005 MHMP have been implemented and are show in the table.

Note: The City did not complete an update to the 2005 Plan in 2010 due to staffing and funding limitations. The 2015 Plan is therefore the first update that captures the progress made on previous mitigation actions.

Table 4.3 Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Program or Project	Description	Agency	2005 MHMP
Emergency Services Program	The City of Simi Valley Emergency Services Program was established in 1984. The Program is designed to plan for and respond to Citywide disasters that involve multiple agencies and/or outside resources. The Program fulfills five major objectives: • Emergency Program Administration • Emergency Planning • Emergency Management Training • Coordination for Emergency Response and Planning • Public Education The Office of Emergency Services is nested within the Police Department, but operates with a separate Emergency Services budget. The City's Emergency Services Coordinator under the General Direction of the Chief of Police and the City Manager implements the goals of the program. The Emergency Services Coordinator is a full-time position staffed by a civilian management employee. The State Office of Emergency Services/FEMA Emergency Management Assistance Grant Program partially funds the Program.	Police Department/ OES	
Emergency Planning Program	The Emergency Services Program is responsible for the maintenance of the following planning documents: • The City Multi-Hazard Functional Plan • The Emergency Operations Center Procedures Manual • The Watch Commander's Emergency Checklist • Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan The Emergency Services Coordinator assists the other City Departments in the preparation of their plans and ensures that they are consistent with the City's emergency plan.	Police Department/ OES	

Table 4.3 Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Program or Project	Description	Agency	2005 MHMP
Emergency Management Training Program	The Emergency Services Program provides emergency management training in the following areas: • Emergency Operations Center procedures • Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)/Incident Command System (ICS) Training is accomplished with classroom training and disaster exercises in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Annual Disaster exercises are conducted at varying levels of complexity, they include: • Tabletop - scenario discussed in a non-stress, meeting environment • Functional - scenario played out in the EOC with simulated field units • Full Scale - scenario played out in the EOC with simulators and field units The current training schedule calls for at least two tabletop exercises, and one functional exercise each year. A full-scale exercise is conducted every four years, unless actual EOC activations occur within that timeframe.	Police Department/ OES	
Emergency Response Coordination Program	The Emergency Services Program provides coordination in emergency and non-emergency contexts. During daily operations, the Emergency Services Coordinator maintains relations with the numerous outside agencies that may assist the City during a disaster. Some of the key agencies include: • Ventura County Fire Department • Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services • State Office of Emergency Services • American Red Cross • Simi Valley Unified School District • Ventura County Cities	Police Department/ OES	

Table 4.3 Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Program or Project	Description	Agency	2005 MHMP
Community Disaster Education Program	The Emergency Services Program provides disaster preparedness information for all aspects of the community. This part of the program is implemented in the following ways: • Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program • Presentations • Work Shops • Press Releases • Attendance at community events including the Annual Simi Valley Emergency Expo • Brochures • City AM Radio broadcasts	Police Department/ OES	
Emergency Operations Center Program	The Emergency Services Program maintains a dedicated Emergency Operations Center that is equipped with a wide variety of communications and coordination equipment. The EOC is located in the Simi Valley Police Station that was constructed, in part, with Hazard Mitigation funds from the Northridge Earthquake disaster.	Police Department/ OES	
Standardized Emergency Management System	The City utilizes California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). SEMS requires the City to utilize standard procedures for managing disasters.	All City Departments	
Disaster Supplies Cache Program	The Emergency Services Program maintains three disaster supply caches in the City. These caches contain various supplies to setup shelter locations. The City also maintains a disaster medical supply trailer. It is equipped with Basic Life Support (BLS) and medical treatment center supplies equipment.	Police Department/ OES	
City A.M. Radio Station	The Emergency Services Program maintains a 10-watt radio station (WNHI 810 Simi Valley) that is used for disaster public information.	Police Department/ OES	
Disaster Service Worker Team	The Emergency Services Program established in 2003 and maintains a 40-person Disaster Service Worker platoon. The members are volunteers who have graduated from the City's Community Emergency Response Team Program. Each member is a sworn Disaster Services Worker has completed a background check, and attends monthly meetings and training sessions.	Police Department/ OES	
HAZUS GIS Hazard Analysis Program	The Emergency Services program utilizes FEMA's HAZUS GIS software to develop loss estimates for earthquakes and floods.	Police Department/ OES	
Emergency Coordinators Council (ECC) Participation	The Emergency Services Program participates in the County Inter Agency Coordination Group to plan and coordinate disaster management issues.	Police Department/ OES	2.B.1 2.F.2 3.D.1

Table 4.3 Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Program or Project	Description	Agency	2005 MHMP
National Weather Service Program Participation	A Member of the Emergency Service Program attends Annual National Weather Service briefings.	Police Department/ OES	
Disaster Services Website	The City's maintains a Disaster Services website that provides disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation information.	Police Department/ OES	
Emergency Manager Mutual Aid Program	The Emergency Services Unit participates in the California Emergency Manager Mutual Aid Program (EMMAP).	Police Department/ OES	
Conduct Local Inter-Agency Emergency Coordination Meetings	Simi Valley stakeholders meet regularly to share emergency information, disseminate emergency public information, and coordinate plans.	Police Department/ OES	2.C.1 2.E.2 2.E.3 4.E.3
Monitor Availability of Hazard Mitigation Grants	OES receives notices from FEMA and State OES on these grant opportunities and forwards them to interested departments.	Police Department/ OES	1.E.1
Update Dam Failure Notification Procedures	OES monitors and updates contact information for Bard Reservoir.	Police Department/ OES	6.A.5
HazMat Plume Modeling Software in EOC	OES maintains VSAT, GIS, and WebEOC software to produce plume models.	Police Department/ OES	7.A.3
Develop Shelter-In-Place Public Awareness	OES, Red Cross, and VCFD have all developed public information materials describing shelter in place techniques which are available on each agencies website.	OES	7.A.4
Armored Personnel Carrier	The Police Department acquired, via the military surplus program, an armored vehicle to enhance its ability to respond to a variety of scenarios including a terrorism incident.	Police Department	
Terrorism Working Group	The Police Department is a member of the Ventura County Terrorism Working Group. The Group is comprised of Ventura County Terrorism incident first responders.	Police Department	
Terrorism Planning Committee	The Police Department created a Terrorism Planning Committee to steer the Department's program for Terrorism prevention and response.	Police Department	
Police Mutual Aid Program	The Police Department participates in the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Program.	Police Department	
Disaster Operations Coordination	The Police Department is trained to provide citywide disaster operations coordination from the EOC.	Police Department	
Police Department Operations Center	The Police Department has developed a Departmental Operations Center that activates during critical includes and disasters.	Police Department	
Implement a Post Fire Debris Flow Mitigation Program	Public Works has indentified potential debris flow areas and has procedures and equipment to assist in the mitigation of debris flows.	Public Works	4.E.2

Table 4.3 Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Program or Project	Description	Agency	2005 MHMP
Identify Potential Post Fire Debris Flow Areas	Public Works and GIS developed and maintain this information.	Public Works	4.E.1
Maintain Safe Evacuation Routes, Road Widths, Peak Water Supply, Safe Clearances Around Buildings	This is multi Agency effort that is accomplished through various regular governmental activities including: development planning, inspection, code enforcement, and infrastructure maintenance.	Public Works, Fire District, Environmental Services	2.F.1
Updated Master Plan of Drainage	Initiated in 2014 and completed in 2015.	Public Works	5.A.1
Encourage Flood Control Waterway Maintenance	Public Works monitors storm water channels and maintains relations with V.C. Watershed Department to ensure channels remain clear.	Public Works	5.B.1
Maintain Updated LOMAs/LOMRs in GIS	GIS Coordinator maintains all FIRM data since 2004.	Public Works	5.D.2
Encourage Hazardous Material Rules Enforcement	Environmental Compliance Division undertakes this through regular meetings and participation in local planning groups.	Public Works	7.A.1
Maintain information on Hazardous Materials Handlers	The Environmental Compliance Division in conjunction with VC Environmental Health Division maintains Hazardous Materials handlers' information.	Public Works	7.A.5
Installed Additional Dewatering Wells in the City	The dewatering wells were installed to pump groundwater in order to reduce percolation and potential liquefaction.	Public Works	
Constructed a Detention Basin within the North Simi Canyon	This project was completed in 2003. This facility reduces peak storm flows from the North Simi Canyon north of the Highway 118, immediately west of Erringer Road.	Public Works	
Construct a Berm and Seal the Asphalt Surface of the Hazardous Materials Accumulation Area	This project was completed in 1996 to contain spills in the hazardous materials accumulation area.	Public Works	
Reconfigure the Water Quality Control Plant with Sodium Hypochlorite System	This was completed. It removed the previous chlorine gas based system.	Public Works	
Reinforce Protective Structures for Sewer Line Trunk Where It Crosses the Arroyo Simi	This was accomplished following the floods of 1992, to mitigate a potential washout of this sewer main during heavy storms.	Public Works	
Reinforce the Rip-Rap Wall of the Arroyo Simi Adjacent to the Water Quality Control Plant.	This was accomplished following the floods of 1992. This will protect the Water Quality Control Plant from future flood damage.	Public Works	
Completed Water Tank Earthquake Retrofit Program	Initiated in 1995 and completed.	Public Works	

Table 4.3 Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Program or Project	Description	Agency	2005 MHMP
Sited and Constructed Additional Water Storage Tanks	Two tanks constructed in the Big Sky residential tract. Two tanks constructed in the Marr Ranch Development.	Public Works	
Replaced Approx. 1,650 LF of Asbestos Cement Water Transmission Pipes	The 16-inch transmission main was replaced with a new 16-inch Ductile Iron Pipe to the Marr Ranch 1355 Zone Tank, to enhance the seismic performance of the line.	Public Works	
Retrofitted Inlet, Outlet, Overflow And Drain Pipe Connections for 24 Water Storage Tanks	This program was completed in 1997 to enhance the seismic performance of the water tanks.	Fire District	
Upgraded Flood Containment Facilities for Stow Street Water Tanks	New curbs and pavement were installed at this site.	Public Works	
Constructed Water Pipeline Interconnection Between Western and Eastern Systems	The Simi Town Center Mall development constructed a 16-inch water main between the two systems.	Public Works	
Constructed Water Pipeline Interconnection Between The Wood Ranch and Western Systems	A new 12-inch water main was installed in Madera Road to connect these two systems to create redundancy in the system.	Public Works	
Upgraded Pumping Capabilities at 12 Source and Booster Pump Stations	New pumps were installed at Tapo Canyon, Yosemite, and Chumash pump stations.	Public Works	
Installed Emergency Backup Power to All Water Pump Stations	A stationary generator was installed at the Tapo Canyon/Cochran Pump Station.	Public Works	
Improved Turnout Flow Volume Capacities in Three Pressure Zones	Two new turnouts have been constructed at Wincastle Street in Wood Ranch and Erringer Road at Cochran Street.	Public Works	
Completed a Risk Assessment for WWD8	The facility was evaluated for security vulnerabilities in 2004.	Public Works	
Waterworks Emergency Response Plan	A comprehensive water facility emergency response plan was completed in 2004.	Public Works	
Public Works Mutual Aid Agreement	The Public Works Department participates in the California Public Works Mutual Aid Agreement.	Public Works	
Household Hazardous Waste Program	Public Works administers a program to collect hazardous waste from residents, thereby reducing the potential release of chemicals during earthquakes and structure fires.	Public Works	
Hazards Materials Safety Training Program	The Environmental Compliance Division provides “First Responder Awareness” training to City employees.	Public Works	
Participation in Community Rating System (CRS)	Public Works staff coordinates the completion of and submission of CRS questionnaires to obtain a CRS rating. The City uses the CRS as a guideline for the implementation of flood mitigation actions.	Public Works	

Table 4.3 Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Program or Project	Description	Agency	2005 MHMP
Developed a Debris Removal Management Plan.	Following the 1994 Northridge Earthquake, a plan was developed in conjunction with the local refuse franchisees to assist local residents with debris clean-up. This plan was recognized by FEMA as a "best practices" program.	Community Services	
Disaster Logistics Program	The Community Services Department has developed a citywide disaster logistics program. Shelter locations, mass casualty centers, transportation routes, staging areas, and other disaster response facilities have been pre-identified and are activated during disasters.	Community Services	
Emergency Transportation/Evacuation Program	The Transit Division has developed a program to muster City transportation assets for emergency evacuations and overall disaster support operations.	Community Services	
Updated Safety Element of the City's General Plan	Environmental Services/ Planning Division completed a comprehensive community-based update to the City's General Plan. This update included an updated to the Safety Element.	Environmental Services	
Adopt and Enforce Current Building Codes	The Building and Safety Division continuously reviews building code changes and makes recommendations to the City Council for adoption. Codes are enforced via the regular permitting and inspection process.	Environmental Services	
Evaluate Proposed Development for Impacts of Hazards and Require Mitigation Actions, As Appropriate	As part of the City's development process, projects are reviewed for compliance with the Safety Element, the Master Plan of Drainage, the Minimum Building Security Code, and the Fire Code. Examples include the requirement of developers to build detention basins to mitigate aggregate storm flows.	Environmental Services	
Update General Plan	The General Plan and Safety Element were updated in 2012.	Environmental Services	1.A.1
Participation in the National Flood Insurance Program	The Planning Division coordinates the City's participation floodplain management and the NFIP.	Environmental Services	5.B.4
Maintain Database of Previously Flooded Properties	Environmental Services obtains data from VCWPD and FEMA.	Environmental Services	5.C.1
FIRM Compliance Program	Finish floor elevations of new development are stipulated to be at least one foot above the 100-year flood plain.	Environmental Services	
Drainage Mitigation Program	The Planning Division requires drainage studies for major projects to ensure adequate measures are incorporated and that they do not adversely affect downstream or other surrounding properties.	Environmental Services	

Table 4.3 Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Program or Project	Description	Agency	2005 MHMP
Developed an Emergency Damage Assessment/Building Assessment Plan	The Building and Safety Division complies with the "ATC 120" post disaster (earthquake) building inspection and rating program.	Environmental Services	
Building and Safety Inspector Mutual Aid Program	The Building and Safety Division participates in the California Building Inspector Mutual Aid program. Approximately 20 outside Building Inspectors responded to Simi Valley on a mutual aid basis following the 1994 Northridge Earthquake.	Environmental Services	
Constructed a New Police Building to Essential Services Standards with an Emergency Operations Center and Communications Center	The building was constructed in 1998, includes an Emergency Operations Center, and is built to California Essential Services Facility standards.	City Manager	
Federal and State Intergovernmental Relations	The City Manager's Office maintains relations with various state and federal agencies such as State OES, Soils Conservation, FEMA, et al. The City has benefited from these relations in the identification of various grant programs and technical assistance in various disaster related issues such as recovery operations and hazard mitigation project development.	City Manager	
Manage Joint Emergency Public Information	The City Manager's Office provides for comprehensive disaster public information. This function may operate either in the EOC or from an alternate location.	City Manager	
Comprehensive Disaster Resource Management	The City Manager's Office provides comprehensive disaster resource management from the City's EOC.	City Manager	
City Safety Program	The Risk Manager implements a safety program that includes building safety inspections, fire evacuation awareness, and employee disaster safety.	City Manager	
Continuity of Government Program	The City Manager's Office implements a Continuity of Government (COG) Program to ensure that City government functions in all disaster scenarios.	City Manager	
Intergovernmental Coordination	The City Manager's Office pursues an active intergovernmental program that includes lobbying local, state, and federal agencies to pursue hazard mitigation projects such as seismic studies of infrastructure, stormwater conveyances and various laws.	City Manager	3.A.3
Computer Data Backup Program	The Information Services Division implements a program to protect vital City data.	Administrative Services	
Comprehensive Radio System Upgrade Project	A multi-departmental, interoperable radio communications system was implemented in 2003.	Administrative Services	

Table 4.3 Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Program or Project	Description	Agency	2005 MHMP
Disaster Finance/Administration Program	The Administrative Services Department manages a disaster response program to make emergency purchases, conducts cost analysis and accounting, manages volunteer resources and other administrative functions.	Administrative Services	
Disaster Recovery Program	The Administrative Services Department manages all aspects of the City's post disaster recovery operations. Since 1994 the Department has coordinated the recovery of four disasters.	Administrative Services	
Participate in the "Firewise Communities" Program	The District participates in this multi-jurisdiction program to educate residents and officials on Wildland-Urban Interface hazard reduction measures.	Fire District	
Public Awareness Campaign for Fire and Wildfire Risks	The Fire District conducts a variety of public education programs to enhance fire safety, including children's programs, a wildland fire expo, FireWise Communities program, a website, and direct outreach to critical areas.	Fire District	4.E.3
Participate in the City's Development Process to Ensure Compliance with All Fire Codes and operational Requirements	Fire prevention personnel participate in the City's development process.	Fire District	4.A.1 4.A.2 4.A.4 4.A.5
Require and Enforce the 100-Foot Defensible Space Code	The District enforces the 100-foot defensible perimeter around structures within the wildland urban interface.	Fire District	4.A.3
Implement a Weed Abatement and Brush Clearance Program to Eliminate Burnable Fuels Near Structures	The Fire Department's program is a model for the State of California and is credited with saving hundreds of homes over the past 20 years.	Fire District	
Equip City Fire Stations with Backup Electrical Generators	Simi Valley fire stations are equipped with generators.	Fire District	
Maintain Sand Bags and Sand at All City Fire stations	This is standard operating procedure for flood protection purposes. The District also utilizes Simi Valley CERT members in this program.	Fire District	
Urban Search and Rescue Program	The Fire Department has expanded its urban search and rescue capabilities significantly since the 1994 earthquake.	Fire District	
Hazardous Materials Response Team	The Hazardous Materials Response Team is equipped with state of the art response equipment and staffs the unit with full time technicians.	Fire District	
Participation in the FIRESCOPE Program	The Fire Department participates in California's comprehensive emergency resource management program (FIRESCOPE) to ensure adequate fire response to incidents.	Fire District	4.E.5

Table 4.3 Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Program or Project	Description	Agency	2005 MHMP
Prescribed burning and Vegetation Management Program	The Wild Land Fire Unit implements a comprehensive fuel management and prescribed burning program.	Fire District	
Hazardous Materials Response Training Program	The Fire District provides first responder "Awareness" and "Operational" hazardous materials training for fire and police personnel.	Fire District	
Fire Safety Inspection Program	Engine company and fire prevention personnel conduct a broad range of fire safety inspections to ensure compliance with various safety codes, including the Fire Code. Hazard mitigation education is part of these inspections.	Fire District	2.C.2
Hazardous Materials Handling Inspections	The Fire District conditions the permits of hazardous materials operators and conducts regular inspections to ensure compliance.	Fire District	
Implement Ready-Set-Go! Wildfire Awareness Program.	VCFD in conjunction with other stakeholders promotes wildfire safety awareness through this comprehensive community outreach program.	Fire District	4.B.1
Implement Web-Based Situational Awareness Tool for Local EOC's	VCFD rolled out V-SAT software in 2013 that provides real-time status of wildfires and other field events.	Fire District	4.D.1
Conduct Railroad HazMat Training	The VCFD regularly trains with railroad companies for hazmat releases and mass casualty incidents.	Fire District	7.B.2
Las Llajas Detention Basin	This facility was built to control storm flows on the Las Llajas Canyon watershed. It is located adjacent to the northernmost portion of the Simi Hills Golf Course.	Watershed Department	
Annual Channel Debris Removal Program	The Watershed Department annually monitors and cleans channels prior to the storm season.	Watershed Department	

E. Fiscal Resources

Table 4.4 shows specific financial and budgetary tools available to the City.

Table 4.4 City of Simi Valley Fiscal Capability

1. General Fund
2. Simi Valley Sanitation Enterprise Fund
3. Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 Enterprise Fund
4. Simi Valley Transit System Fund
5. Development Fees
6. Computer Equipment Replacement Fund
7. Geographic Information and Permit System Operating Fund
8. Integrated Police Systems Fund
9. Storm Water Detention Basins Fund
10. Streets and Roads Fund
11. Police Capital Projects Fund
12. Unified Two-Way Radio Fund
13. HOME Grant Fund
14. Gasoline Tax Fund
15. Transportation Funds
16. Police Grant Funds
17. Community Development Block Grant Funds
18. Federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
19. Department of Homeland Security Terrorism Grants
20. Police Forfeited Assets Fund
21. Financial Information System Operating Fund
22. Housing Successor Agency Fund
23. Local Housing Fund
24. CalHOME Program Fund
25. Public, Education, and Government (PEG) Fees
26. Development Agreement Fund
27. Community Development System Capital Fund

F. National Flood Insurance Plan Program Participation

The City of Simi Valley participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), which provides federally backed flood insurance for property owners of structures that are subject to flooding. The City adopted Floodplain Management Ordinance 760, on September 12, 1991, thereby qualifying the City for NFIP participation. This is the only program available that provides assistance to property owners who are required by the Federal Government to purchase flood insurance. The program requires the City to meet or exceed federal rules and standards for managing floodplains.

The City also joined the NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS) on October 1, 1993, as a means of reducing premiums for homeowners required to purchase flood insurance. The City submits Community Rating System information to FEMA who, based on the CRS rating, then determines discounts for residents.

The City of Simi Valley participates in the NFIP with staff from both the Department of Environmental Services and the Public Works Department. The **Director of Public Works** serves as the City's Floodplain Manager.

Floodplain management activities include:

- Participation in the Community Rating System (CRS). The City is currently rating is a 7, with a 15% discount for SFHA properties and 5% for non SFHA properties.
- Local codes and regulations (SVMC 7-5.2) that prohibit development in high-hazard areas called the Regulatory Floodway, as well as flood-specific building requirements in floodplains.
- Zoning of floodplain lands as open space.
- Implementation of a flood warning system through the City's Office of Emergency Services.
- Controlling storm water runoff and requiring surface water quality control for development using a variety of environmental techniques called 'Best Management Practices'.
- Providing flood protection information to property owners in annual mailings and the City's NFIP and Flood Zone Information website (simivalley.org).
- Assisting homeowners to determine if a property is in the floodplain, determine if a property is located within the Special Flood Hazard Area, identify the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Zone for property, assist with obtaining the Base Flood Elevation for a property (elevation certificate), and determine whether the property is located within the floodway.
- Maintenance of comprehensive GIS data for all aspects of floodplain management, public education, and map update requests.

Repetitive Loss Properties

Repetitive loss properties are those for which two or more losses of at least $1,000 each have been paid under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) within any 10-year period since 1978.

Severe repetitive loss properties are residential properties that have at least four NFIP payments over $5,000 each and the cumulative amount of such claims exceeds $20,000, or at least two separate claims payments with the cumulative amount exceeding the market value of the building.

Use of flood insurance claim and disaster assistance information is subject to The Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, which prohibits public release of the names of policy holders or recipients of financial assistance and the amount of the claim payment or assistance. However, maps showing general areas where claims have been paid can be made public.

This history of NFIP payouts is listed below:

National Flood Insurance Program Paid Policy Losses
Simi Valley, CA

Storm/Flood Event			Non-Storm/Flood Event	
Begin	End	Losses	Date	Loss
02/28/1978	03/05/1978	$ -		
02/13/1980	02/22/1980	$ 5,600		
02/25/1983	03/03/1983	$ 1,175		
			03/19/1991	$ 1,128
02/10/1992	02/15/1992	$ -	12/27/1992	$ 1,644
			04/20/1993	$ 1,765
01/03/1995	01/10/1995	$ 4,388		
03/10/1995		$ -		
02/01/1998	02/24/1998	$ 32,246		
04/04/1998	04/11/1998	$ 2,821		
			01/11/2001	$ 7,155
			10/20/2004	$ 15,992
			12/28/2004	$ 3,997
01/07/2005	01/11/2005	$ 21,588		
Jan. 2010		$ -		
Total		$ 67,818		$ 31,681

The City of Simi Valley has no repetitive loss properties.

Strategy Development Criteria

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

1. Risk assessment findings (hazard identification and loss/exposure estimates).
2. Existing mitigation/disaster preparedness programs, policies, and projects.
3. Innovative hazard mitigation concepts developed through the hazard mitigation planning process.
4. Consideration of implementation issues such as prioritization of actions, identification of responsible departments, timeframes, and existing and potential resources.

Strategy Development Process

The City's Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (HMPT) developed the mitigation strategy using the Strategy Development Criteria as follows:

1. Hazards and Risks
- Recognize what can happen to the community and what the impact will be if it does.
- Pick and rank hazards to mitigate.

2. Existing Programs and Projects
- Review what is already being done to mitigate those hazards.
- Review community capabilities to pursue new actions.

3. ID New Programs and Prjects
- HMPT goals, objectives, and action proposals and discussions.
- Community input.

4. Implement
- Action Administration - Who is responsible?
- Action Prioritization - How important?

The **Risk Assessment** Criterion #1 provided the basis for the strategy. Hazards posing the greatest risk were identified for mitigation actions.

The team conducted a comprehensive review of existing policies, programs, projects, documents, plans, and ordinances to define the City's **Existing mitigation/disaster preparedness posture,** Criterion #2.

Innovative hazard mitigation concepts Criterion #3 was accomplished through proposals and discussion by team members and the incorporation of community input.

The **Implementation Consideration** Criterion #4 included two distinct elements, *Action Administration* and *Action Prioritization*.

- Action Administration required the team to define, for each action, the Department/Agency that would be responsible for completing the Actions; creating the timeline for completing them, and identifying the actual or potential funding sources and other resources for the actions.

- *Action Prioritization* was based on several criteria. A set of evaluation criteria was developed in order to determine which of the proposed mitigation actions were best suited to address the identified problems given current mitigation programs and projects. **Table 4.5** lists this criterion.

Table 4.5 Selection of Alternatives (Feasible Mitigation Strategies)

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

Mitigation Strategy Organization

The mitigation strategy is organized into three conceptual levels as shown in **Table 4.6.**

Table 4.6 Mitigation Strategy Organization

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

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

Simi Valley Hazard Mitigation Goals

The City of Simi Valley's Hazard Mitigation Goals are shown in **Table 4.7.** The team concluded that the Goals 1-7 from the 2005 plan were still appropriate for the 2015 update.

The Team removed 2005 Goal 8 (*Enhance the City's ability to rapidly and effectively respond to disasters*) from the update because it was response oriented, rather than mitigation oriented.

Table 4.7 Simi Valley Hazard Mitigation Goals

Goal 1	Promote disaster-resistant existing and future development.
Goal 2	Increase public understanding, support, and demand for effective hazard mitigation.
Goal 3	Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage, and losses from Earthquakes and other Geologic Hazards.
Goal 4	Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage, and losses from Wildfires/Structure Fires.
Goal 5	Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage, and losses from Flooding.
Goal 6	Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage, and losses from Dam Failures.
Goal 7	Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage, and losses from Hazardous Materials Releases.

Mitigation Strategy

The City of Simi Valley's Hazard Mitigation Goals, Objectives, and related potential Actions are shown in **Table 4.8.** For each goal, one or more objectives have been identified that provide strategies to attain the goal. Where appropriate, the City has identified a range of specific actions to achieve the objective and goal.

Table 4.8 Mitigation Goals, Objectives, Actions

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

Table 4.8 Mitigation Goals, Objectives, Actions

Goal 2: Promote public understanding and support for hazard mitigation.	
Objective 2.A: Educate the public to increase awareness of all hazards and opportunities for mitigation actions.	
Action 2.A.1	Assist local mobile home parks with their community preparedness plans.
Action 2.A.2	Develop and conduct a variety of community workshops to educate about earthquake preparedness and the benefits of retrofitting buildings for improved seismic performance.
Action 2.A.3	Increase awareness among at-risk populations of emerging earthquake damage mitigation techniques.
Action 2.A.4	Develop a program that identifies the needs of senior citizens and assists them to meet those needs.
Objective 2.B: Promote hazard mitigation in the business community.	
Action 2.B.1	Provide hazard mitigation links on the Chamber of Commerce's and City's websites.

Table 4.8 Mitigation Goals, Objectives, Actions

Goal 3: Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage and losses from earthquakes and other geologic hazards.	
Objective 3.A: Develop a comprehensive approach to reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to earthquakes.	
Action 3.A.1	Promote the upgrade of buildings to provide acceptable performance during an earthquake and adopt cost-effective mitigation techniques for both structural and non-structural elements.
Action 3.A.2	Conduct a seismic safety survey/assessment of city facilities to ensure that heavy furniture and equipment are properly secured.
Action 3.A.3	Support legislative efforts to provide funding for hospital earthquake retrofit projects.
Objective 3.B: Protect existing assets with the highest relative vulnerability to the effects of earthquakes.	
Action 3.B.1	Seismic upgrades of City infrastructure, including but not limited to the Water Quality Control Plant, City owned buildings, highway bridges, and flood control facilities.
Objective 3.C: Acquire and maintain information about the vulnerability of assets from earthquakes (e.g., data on structure/building types, reinforcements, etc.).	
Action 3.C.1	Identify multi-unit buildings (e.g., soft story construction) that may suffer structural failures in earthquakes.

Table 4.8 Mitigation Goals, Objectives, Actions

Goal 4: Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage, and losses from wildfires/structure fires.	
Objective 4.A: Develop a comprehensive approach to reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to wildfires.	
Action 4.A.1	Implement a fuel reduction program, such as the collection and disposal of dead fuel, within open spaces and around critical facilities and residential structures within high or very high wildfire zones.
Action 4.A.2	Create a vegetation management program that provides vegetation management services to the elderly, disabled, or low-income property owners who lack the resources to remove flammable vegetation near their homes.
Action 4.A.3	Implement a fuel modification program that includes maintenance requirements, plan submittal and approval process and enforcement.

Table 4.8 Mitigation Goals, Objectives, Actions

Goal 5: Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage, and losses from floods.	
Objective 5.A: Ensure new development is properly located and conditioned to avoid flooding.	
Action 5.A.1	Limit uses in floodways to those tolerant of occasional flooding, including but not limited to agriculture, outdoor recreation, and natural resource areas.
Action 5.A.2	Prohibit new construction within the Special Flood Hazard Area.
Objective 5.B: Protect existing development from the effects of floods within the 100-year floodplain.	
Action 5.B.1	Discourage the disruption of existing flowage patterns and encourage the use of natural drainage ways in new development.
Action 5.B.2	Restrict runoff from all new development to 10-year developed flows.
Objective 5.C: Request assistance from State and Federal agencies, as necessary, to enable the City to maintain compliance with the National Flood insurance Program (NFIP) requirements.	
Action 5.C.1	Submit Letters of Map Revision (LOMRs)/Letters of Map Amendment (LOMAs) to FEMA within a prescribed period of time upon completion of drainage improvements or flood-proofing.
Action 5.C.2	Develop a city-wide two-dimensional hydraulic model for the 10, 25, 50, 100 and 500-year storm events.
Action 5.C.3	Complete an update of FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs).

Table 4.8 Mitigation Goals, Objectives, Actions

Goal 6: Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage, and losses from dam failure.	
Objective 6.A: Develop a comprehensive approach for reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to dam failure.	
Action 6.A.1	Create and maintain a mailing list of all addresses within dam inundation areas for mailings and public information documents.
Action 6.A.2	Create and maintain a special grouping for emergency notification system users within the dam inundation areas for emergency information delivery.

Table 4.8 Mitigation Goals, Objectives, Actions

Goal 7: Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage, and losses from hazardous materials releases.	
Objective 7.A: Maintain first responders' ability to safely and effectively respond to hazardous materials incidents.	
Action 7.A.1	Increase field personnel's awareness of potential hazardous materials incidents.
Objective 7.B: Acquire and maintain information about the status and operations of rail and other operators and regulators involved in the transport, extraction, processing and use of hazardous materials.	
Action 7.B.1	Establish and maintain relationships with operators and regulators involved in the transport, extraction, processing and use of hazardous materials.

Implementation of Action Items

Table 4.9 summarizes the implementation measures for each hazard mitigation action. The table lists each action and then assigns a responsible agency or department, shows a priority rating, establishes a timeline for completion, shows potential funding sources and other necessary resources.

Legend for Table 4.9

Lead	Timeline	Funding	Cost	Priority
CM –City Manager OES- Office of Emergency Services PD - Simi Valley Police Dept. PW – Public Works Dept. ASD – Admin. Service Department ESD – Environmental Services Dept. CS- Community Services Dept. VCFD- Ventura County Fire Dept. SVUSD – Simi Valley Unified School Dist. RSRPD – Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District	1 - One Year or Less 2 - 4 Years 5+ - Five or more years 1 – 5 - Continuous	GF - General Fund EF - Enterprise Fund HMGP – Hazard Mitigation Grant Program DHS – Dept. Of Homeland Security VCFPD – VTA County Fire Funds RSRPD – Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District Funds SVUSD – Simi Valley Unified School Dist. Funds	EC – Existing Cost TBD-To be determined	1 – Highest Priority 2 - Medium Priority 3 – Lowest Priority

Table 4.9 begins on next page

Table 4.9 Implementation of Action Items

Action Item No.	Description	Lead	Timeline (Years)	Potential Funding	Cost	Priority Rating
Action 1.A.1	Modify the City's zoning ordinance as necessary to address development in hazard areas and reflect changes in the General Plan.	ESD	2-4	GF/EF	EC	2
Action 1.B.1	Modify local building codes to address development issues in hazard areas.	ESD	2-4	GF/EF	EC	1
Action 1.B.2	Actively participate in the state and national building code development groups to ensure that development issues in hazard areas are properly addressed.	ESD	2-4	GF	EC	3
Action 1.B.3	Require site-specific studies to evaluate specific hazards in hazard-prone areas and identify alternative site design criteria to mitigate hazards to the maximum extent possible.	ESD	1	GF/EF	EC	1
Action 1.C.1	Review General Plan, Zoning Codes, Fire Codes, Subdivision Ordinance, and Building Codes for consistency.	ESD	2-4	GF	EC	2
Action 1.C.2	Establish hazard mitigation training for development staff	OES	2-4	GF	$2,500	3
Action 1.D.1	Update databases/Geographic Information System (GIS), with particular attention to maintaining hazard overlay layers.	PW	1	GF/EF	EC	1
Action 2.A.1	Assist local mobile home parks with their community preparedness plans.	OES	1	GF/EF	EC	1
Action 2.A.2	Develop and conduct a variety of community workshops to educate about earthquake preparedness and the benefits of retrofitting buildings for improved seismic performance.	OES	2-4	GF	$2,500	2
Action 2.A.3	Increase awareness among at-risk populations of emerging earthquake damage mitigation techniques.	OES	2-4	GF	EC	2
Action 2.A.4	Develop a program that identifies the needs of senior citizens and assists them to meet those needs.	OES	2-4	GF	EC	2
Action 2.B.1	Provide hazard mitigation links on the Chambers of Commerce's website and City's website.	OES	2-4	GF	EC	2
Action 3.A.1	Promote the upgrade of buildings to provide acceptable performance during an earthquake and adopt cost-effective mitigation techniques for both structural and non-structural elements.	ESD	1-5	GF/EF	EC	3

Table 4.9 Implementation of Action Items						
Action Item No.	**Description**	**Lead**	**Timeline (Years)**	**Potential Funding**	**Cost**	**Priority Rating**
Action 3.A.2	Conduct a seismic safety survey/assessment of city facilities to ensure that heavy furniture and equipment are properly secured.	CM	2-4	GF/EF	EC	2
Action 3.A.3	Support legislative efforts to provide funding for hospital earthquake retrofit projects.	OES/CM	2-4	GF	EC	2
Action 3.B.1	Retrofit water system infrastructure to seismic safety standards.	PW	1-5	GF/HMGP	TBD	2
Action 3.B.2	Retrofit sanitation system infrastructure to seismic safety standards	PW	2-4	GF/HMGP	TBD	2
Action 3.B.3	Conduct seismic non-structural and structural retrofit of critical facilities and infrastructure.	PW	1-5	GF/EF/ HMGP	TBD	2
Action 3.C.1	Identify multi-unit buildings (e.g. soft story construction) that may suffer structural failures in earthquakes.	ESD	5	GF/ HMGP	EC	1
Action 4.A.1	Implement a fuel reduction program, such as the collection and disposal of dead fuel, within open spaces and around critical facilities and residential structures with high or very high wildfire zones.	VCFD	3-5	VCFPD	EC	1
Action 4.A.2	Create a vegetation management program that provides vegetation management services to the elderly, disabled, or low income property owners who lack the resources to remove flammable vegetation near their homes.	VCFD, OES	3	GF/ VCFPD	EC	1
Action 4.A.3	Implement a fuel modification program that includes maintenance requirements, plan submittal and approval process and enforcement.	ESD, VCFD	1	GF	EC	1
Actions 5.A.1	Limit uses in floodways to those tolerant of occasional flooding, including but not limited to agriculture, outdoor recreation and natural resource areas.	ESD	1	GF	EC	1
Action 5.B.1	Discourage the disruption of natural flowage patterns and encourage the use of natural drainage ways in new development.	ESD/PW	1	GF	EC	1
Action 5.C.1	Submit Letters of Map Revision (LOMRs)/ Letters of Map Amendment (LOMAs) to FEMA within a prescribed period of time upon completion of drainage improvements or flood-proofing.	ESD/PW	1	GF	EC	1

Table 4.9 Implementation of Action Items						
Action Item No.	**Description**	**Lead**	**Timeline (Years)**	**Potential Funding**	**Cost**	**Priority Rating**
Action 6.A.1	Create and maintain a mailing list of all addresses with dam inundation areas for mailings and public information documents.	OES	1	GF	EC	1
Action 6.A.2	Create and maintain a special grouping for emergency notification system users within the dam inundation areas for emergency information delivery.	OES	1	GF	EC	1
Action 7.A.1	Increase field personnel's awareness of hazardous materials incidents and the proper response.	SVPD, VCFD	2-4	GF	EC	1
Action 7.B.1	Establish and maintain relationships with operators and regulators involved in the transport, extraction, processing and use of hazardous materials.	CM	1	GF	EC	1

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Chapter 5

Plan Review, Evaluation, and Implementation

Plan Review

The City referenced the ***2011 FEMA Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide*** during the plan update process. The guide describes the Disaster Mitigation Act's requirements for hazard mitigation plans. The guide contains a Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool (**Appendix A**) that serves as a checklist and crosswalk to ensure that all plan requirements are met. It also shows where they are found in the plan, by chapter and page number. The Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (HMPT) ensured that each requirement was met, and is referenced in the Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool.

The plan is updated every five years, beyond the regulatory requirement, to bring relevant new information into the City's hazard mitigation planning efforts. Changes in development, accomplishment of mitigation actions, actual disaster events, changes in the nature of hazards, and changes in organizational priorities and capabilities all impact the City's mitigation efforts over time. Capturing and considering these dynamic realities ensures that the plan continues to address the risks and vulnerabilities to existing and potential development, and takes into consideration possible future conditions that can impact the City's vulnerability.

The City updated the plan taking these changes from the previous planning cycle into consideration.

- **City development trends.** These are addressed in ***Chapter 3: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment*** on page 27. This analysis includes an overview of development in the City, changes since the last plan was adopted, and a review of potential development in the next five years.

- **Progress of local mitigation efforts.** These are addressed in ***Chapter 4: Mitigation Strategy*** on page 71*,* ***Section D List of Current and Completed Programs and Projects***. The City completed thirty-three mitigation actions that were identified in the 2005 plan.

- **Changes in priorities.** The priorities have not changed from the last plan. Earthquakes, wildfires and storm-related flooding continue to be the main threats and the mitigation strategy continues to reflect this fact.

  The City did not experience a disaster since the last plan was adopted; however there have been many financial and organizational changes. To accommodate this leaner organizational posture, the Team limited projects to those that are purely mitigation oriented and did not include response and planning oriented projects. Accordingly, Goal 8 from 2005 (*Enhance the City's ability to rapidly and effectively respond to disasters*) was eliminated. Goals 1-7 from the 2005 plan are still appropriate and reflect the same priorities.

Evaluation and Implemention

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

The City's Emergency Services Manager in the City's Office of Emergency Services is responsible for maintaining, evaluating, and updating the plan. The City's Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (HMPT) plays a pivotal role in providing input, direction, and guidance. The Emergency Services Manager review and recommend for approval any plan updates proposed by the HMPT.

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Process and Schedule

To facilitate the exchange of hazard mitigation information, the HMPT meets quarterly as part of the City's Emergency Planning Team to review the progress made towards the plan's goals and objectives. On or about July 2017, the HMPT will convene to review goals and objectives to determine their relevance to changing situations in the City, as well as changes in state or federal policy, and to ensure that they are addressing current and expected conditions. The HMPT will also review the risk assessment portion of the plan to determine if this information should be updated or modified. The parties responsible for the various implementation actions will report on the status of their projects and will include which implementation processes worked well, any difficulties encountered, how coordination efforts were proceeding, and which strategies should be revised.

Implementation

Simi Valley currently utilizes comprehensive land use planning, capital improvements planning, and building codes to guide and control development. These policy mechanisms have hazard mitigation strategies integrated into them. The City's Emergency Services Manager will conduct periodic reviews of the City's comprehensive plans and land use policies, analyze any plan amendments, and provide technical assistance to further incorporate hazard mitigation strategies.

The Building and Safety Division is responsible for administering the building codes in the City. They will continue to work with the State Building Code Office to ensure that the City adopts, and is enforcing, the minimum standards established in the new Building Code. This is to ensure that life/safety criteria are met for new construction. The City and RSRPD capital improvement planning process also contributes to the goals in the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Continued Public Involvement

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

Copies of the plan are kept at the Simi Valley Public Library, at the Police Station, and on the City's Hazard Mitigation website (www.simivalley.org/hazmit). The website provides access to express concerns, opinions, and ideas about the local hazard mitigation. The website also contains Office of Emergency Services' staff contact information. The City's Office of Emergency Services and the City Manager's Office manage this website.

Chapter 6

Appendices

Appendices Contents

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APPENDIX A:
LOCAL MITIGATION PLAN REVIEW TOOL

The *Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool* demonstrates how the Local Mitigation Plan meets the regulation in 44 CFR §201.6 and offers States 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.
- The Multi-jurisdiction Summary Sheet is an optional worksheet that can be used to document how each jurisdiction met the requirements of the each Element of the Plan (Planning Process; Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment; Mitigation Strategy; Plan Review, Evaluation, and Implementation; and Plan Adoption).

The FEMA Mitigation Planner must reference this *Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide* when completing the *Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool*.

Jurisdiction:	**Title of Plan:**	**Date of Plan:**

Local Point of Contact:	**Address:**
Title:	
Agency:	
Phone Number:	**E-Mail:**

State Reviewer:	**Title:**	**Date:**

FEMA Reviewer:	**Title:**	**Date:**
Date Received in FEMA Region *(insert #)*		
Plan Not Approved		
Plan Approvable Pending Adoption		
Plan Approved		

APPENDIX A:
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The FEMA Mitigation Planner must reference this *Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide* when completing the *Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool*.

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Local Point of Contact:	**Address:**
Title:	
Agency:	
Phone Number:	**E-Mail:**

State Reviewer:	**Title:**	**Date:**

FEMA Reviewer:	**Title:**	**Date:**
Date Received in FEMA Region *(insert #)*		
Plan Not Approved		
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APPENDIX A:
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The FEMA Mitigation Planner must reference this *Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide* when completing the *Local Mitigation Plan Review Tool*.

Jurisdiction: City of Simi Valley	**Title of Plan:** Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan	**Date of Plan:** 1/5/2015
Local Point of Contact: Randy White	**Address:** 3901 Alamo Street Simi Valley, CA 93063	
Title: Emergency Services Manager		
Agency: City of Simi Valley OES		
Phone Number: 805-583-6982	**E-Mail:** rwhite@simivalley.org	

State Reviewer:	**Title:**	**Date:**

FEMA Reviewer:	**Title:**	**Date:**
Date Received in FEMA Region *(insert #)*		
Plan Not Approved		
Plan Approvable Pending Adoption		
Plan 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 this *Plan Review Guide* in Section 4, Regulation Checklist.

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST **Regulation** (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)	**Location in Plan** (section and/or page number)	**Met**	**Not Met**
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))	Ch. 2, Pg.12-19		
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))	Ch. 2, Pg. 16		
A3. Does the Plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage? (Requirement §201.6(b)(1))	Ch. 2, Pg. 19; Ch. 5, Pg. 101		
A4. Does the Plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? (Requirement §201.6(b)(3))	Ch. 2, Pg. 17; Ch. 4, Pg. 66-84		
A5. Is there discussion of how the community(ies) will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii))	Ch. 5, Pg. 101		
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))	Ch. 5, Pg 99		
ELEMENT A: REQUIRED REVISIONS			

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST **Regulation** (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)	**Location in Plan** (section and/or page number)	**Met**	**Not Met**
ELEMENT B. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT			
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))	Ch. 3, Pg. 24		
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))	Ch. 3, Pg. 24		
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))	Ch. 3, Pg. 26-64		
B4. Does the Plan address NFIP insured structures within the jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))	Ch. 4, Pg 83		
ELEMENT B: REQUIRED REVISIONS			
ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY			
C1. Does the plan document each jurisdiction's existing authorities, policies, programs and resources and its ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3))	Ch. 4, Pg. 66-84		
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))	Ch. 4, Pg. 83		
C3. Does the Plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i))	Ch. 4, Pg. 87		
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))	Ch. 4, Pg. 88-91		
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))	Ch. 4, Pg. 93-95		
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))	Ch. 5, Pg 99		
ELEMENT C: REQUIRED REVISIONS			

1. REGULATION CHECKLIST **Regulation** (44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans)	**Location in Plan** (section and/or page number)	**Met**	**Not Met**
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))	Ch. 5, Pg. 98		
D2. Was the plan revised to reflect progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	Ch. 5, Pg. 98		
D3. Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))	Ch. 5, Pg. 98		
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))	Appendix XX		
E2. For multi-jurisdictional plans, has each jurisdiction requesting approval of the plan documented formal plan adoption? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))	Not Appplicable		
ELEMENT E: REQUIRED REVISIONS			
ELEMENT F. ADDITIONAL STATE REQUIREMENTS (OPTIONAL FOR STATE REVIEWERS ONLY; NOT TO BE COMPLETED BY FEMA)			
F1.			
F2.			
ELEMENT F: REQUIRED REVISIONS d			

SECTION 2:
PLAN ASSESSMENT

INSTRUCTIONS: The purpose of the Plan Assessment is to offer the local community more comprehensive feedback to the community on the quality and utility of the plan in a narrative format. The audience for the Plan Assessment is not only the plan developer/local community planner, but also elected officials, local departments and agencies, and others involved in implementing the Local Mitigation Plan. The Plan Assessment must be completed by FEMA. The Assessment is an opportunity for FEMA to provide feedback and information to the community on: 1) suggested improvements to the Plan; 2) specific sections in the Plan where the community has gone above and beyond minimum requirements; 3) recommendations for plan implementation; and 4) ongoing partnership(s) and information on other FEMA programs, specifically RiskMAP and Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs. The Plan Assessment is divided into two sections:

1. Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement
2. Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan

Plan Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement is organized according to the plan Elements listed in the Regulation Checklist. Each Element includes a series of italicized bulleted items that are suggested topics for consideration while evaluating plans, but it is not intended to be a comprehensive list. FEMA Mitigation Planners are not required to answer each bullet item, and should use them as a guide to paraphrase their own written assessment (2-3 sentences) of each Element.

The Plan Assessment must not reiterate the required revisions from the Regulation Checklist or be regulatory in nature, and should be open-ended and to provide the community with suggestions for improvements or recommended revisions. The recommended revisions are suggestions for improvement and are not required to be made for the Plan to meet Federal regulatory requirements. The italicized text should be deleted once FEMA has added comments regarding strengths of the plan and potential improvements for future plan revisions. It is recommended that the Plan Assessment be a short synopsis of the overall strengths and weaknesses of the Plan (no longer than two pages), rather than a complete recap section by section.

Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan provides a place for FEMA to offer information, data sources and general suggestions on the overall plan implementation and maintenance process. Information on other possible sources of assistance including, but not limited to, existing publications, grant funding or training opportunities, can be provided. States may add state and local resources, if available.

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

How does the Plan go above and beyond minimum requirements to document the planning process with respect to:

- *Involvement of stakeholders (elected officials/decision makers, plan implementers, business owners, academic institutions, utility companies, water/sanitation districts, etc.);*
- *Involvement of Planning, Emergency Management, Public Works Departments or other planning agencies (i.e., regional planning councils);*
- *Diverse methods of participation (meetings, surveys, online, etc.); and*
- *Reflective of an open and inclusive public involvement process.*

Element B: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

In addition to the requirements listed in the Regulation Checklist, 44 CFR 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans identifies additional elements that should be included as part of a plan's risk assessment. The plan should describe vulnerability in terms of:

1) *A general description of land uses and future development trends within the community so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions;*
2) *The types and numbers of existing and future buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities located in the identified hazard areas; and*
3) *A description of potential dollar losses to vulnerable structures, and a description of the methodology used to prepare the estimate.*

How does the Plan go above and beyond minimum requirements to document the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment with respect to:

- *Use of best available data (flood maps, HAZUS, flood studies) to describe significant hazards;*
- *Communication of risk on people, property, and infrastructure to the public (through tables, charts, maps, photos, etc.);*
- *Incorporation of techniques and methodologies to estimate dollar losses to vulnerable structures;*
- *Incorporation of Risk MAP products (i.e., depth grids, Flood Risk Report, Changes Since Last FIRM, Areas of Mitigation Interest, etc.); and*
- *Identification of any data gaps that can be filled as new data became available.*

Element C: Mitigation Strategy

How does the Plan go above and beyond minimum requirements to document the Mitigation Strategy with respect to:

- *Key problems identified in, and linkages to, the vulnerability assessment;*
- *Serving as a blueprint for reducing potential losses identified in the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment;*
- *Plan content flow from the risk assessment (problem identification) to goal setting to mitigation action development;*
- *An understanding of mitigation principles (diversity of actions that include structural projects, preventative measures, outreach activities, property protection measures, post-disaster actions, etc);*
- *Specific mitigation actions for each participating jurisdictions that reflects their unique risks and capabilities;*
- *Integration of mitigation actions with existing local authorities, policies, programs, and resources; and*
- *Discussion of existing programs (including the NFIP), plans, and policies that could be used to implement mitigation, as well as document past projects.*

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

How does the Plan go above and beyond minimum requirements to document the 5-year Evaluation and Implementation measures with respect to:

- *Status of previously recommended mitigation actions;*
- *Identification of barriers or obstacles to successful implementation or completion of mitigation actions, along with possible solutions for overcoming risk;*
- *Documentation of annual reviews and committee involvement;*
- *Identification of a lead person to take ownership of, and champion the Plan;*
- *Reducing risks from natural hazards and serving as a guide for decisions makers as they commit resources to reducing the effects of natural hazards;*
- *An approach to evaluating future conditions (i.e. socio-economic, environmental, demographic, change in built environment etc.);*
- *Discussion of how changing conditions and opportunities could impact community resilience in the long term; and*
- *Discussion of how the mitigation goals and actions support the long-term community vision for increased resilience.*

B. Resources for Implementing Your Approved Plan

Ideas may be offered on moving the mitigation plan forward and continuing the relationship with key mitigation stakeholders such as the following:

- *What FEMA assistance (funding) programs are available (for example, Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA)) to the jurisdiction(s) to assist with implementing the mitigation actions?*
- *What other Federal programs (National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), Community Rating System (CRS), Risk MAP, etc.) may provide assistance for mitigation activities?*
- *What publications, technical guidance or other resources are available to the jurisdiction(s) relevant to the identified mitigation actions?*
- *Are there upcoming trainings/workshops (Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA), HMA, etc.) to assist the jurisdictions(s)?*
- *What mitigation actions can be funded by other Federal agencies (for example, U.S. Forest Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Smart Growth, Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Sustainable Communities, etc.) and/or state and local agencies?*

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

Home of The Ronald Reagan Presidential Library

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Mitch G. McCann, Chief of Police

February 3, 2014

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Randy White
Emergency Services Manager
(805) 583-6982

CITY LAUNCHES DISASTER MITIGATION PLANNING EFFORT

The City of Simi Valley is coordinating an update to the 2005 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. The plan identifies risks posed by natural and manmade disasters and ways to minimize the damage from those disasters. A group made up of local agency representatives will set out to complete the plan update by January 2015. The planning process encourages public participation and includes a number of public meetings and a website to gather input.

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

The City is utilizing the Neighborhood Councils to inform the community and gather input for the update. The meetings are scheduled for April 3, April 8, April 10 and April 15, 2014. The meetings are held at City Hall Community Room and begin at 7:30 p.m. Public input into this process is very important and residents are encouraged to attend the meetings, make comments and ask questions. In the meetings, the City will provide a briefing on known local hazards and the existing emergency response capabilities. Residents will be able to offer suggestions on what hazards to include in the plan as well as what they think the community should do to minimize the effects of disasters.

The community may also follow the planning process and make comment through the City's hazard mitigation website at www.simivalley.org/hazmitg. The site includes background information on local hazards, the hazard mitigation planning process and includes a survey form for public input. Additional public workshops will be scheduled as the planning process continues.

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

###

Bob Huber, Mayor Steven T. Sojka, Mayor Pro Tem Glen T. Becerra, Council Member Mike Judge, Council Member Keith L. Mashburn, Council Member

3901 Alamo Street, Simi Valley, CA 93063-2102 805.583.6950 www.simivalley.org

SIMI VALLEY
NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL #1
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 2012, 7:30 P.M.
CITY HALL COMMUNITY ROOM
2929 TAPO CANYON ROAD

AGENDA

NC #1 Chair	Allan Mann
NC #1 Vice Chair	Ash Givargis
NC #1 Secretary	Michael Peter
NC Coordinator	Jennifer Santos
City Council Liaison	Mayor Pro Tem Barbra Williamson

1. Call to Order/Welcome/Pledge of Allegiance
2. Agenda Review
3. Approval of Minutes
4. Correspondence
5. Police Liaison Report
6. Public Statements/Comments
   This is the time allotted for public statements or comments on matters within the subject matter and jurisdiction of the Executive Board. Statements and comments are limited to no more than five (5) minutes per speaker.
7. Informational Presentation(s)
   a. Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Overview
   b. Public Works Traffic Engineering
8. Continued Business:
   a. Discussion of Flyer Distribution
9. New Business
   a. Review of a request to install antennas encased within new poles on top of an existing clock tower wireless telecommunication facility located at 525-C Country Club Drive
10. Executive Board Comments
    This is the time allotted for Executive Board member statements or comments on matters within the subject matter and jurisdiction of the Neighborhood Councils, to request a future agenda item, or to give an Ad Hoc Committee Report. This is also the time to make any announcements related to community events and other items of interest.

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

2929 Tapo Canyon Road, Simi Valley, CA 93063-2199 805.583.6756 www.simivalley.org

238/08-12

SIMI VALLEY
NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL #2
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 2012, 7:30 P.M.
CITY HALL COMMUNITY ROOM
2929 TAPO CANYON ROAD

AGENDA

NC #2 Chair	Howard Herron
NC #2 Vice Chair	Thomas Hartfield
NC #2 Secretary	Joan Gustafson
NC Coordinator	Jennifer Santos
City Council Liaison	Council Member Glen Becerra

1. Call to Order/Welcome/Pledge of Allegiance
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   This is the time allotted for public statements or comments on matters within the subject matter and jurisdiction of the Executive Board. Statements and comments are limited to no more than five (5) minutes per speaker.
7. Informational Presentations
   a. Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Overview
   b. Public Works Traffic Engineering
8. Continued Business: None
9. New Business
   a. Review of a request to install and operate a wireless telecommunication facility within four roof-mounted cupolas located at 2073 Royal Avenue
   b. Review of a request to divide .93 acres into 12 condominium lots and one common area lot to construct 12-unit residential town homes located at 1525 Patricia Drive
10. Executive Board Comments
    This is the time allotted for Executive Board member statements or comments on matters within the subject matter and jurisdiction of the Neighborhood Councils, to request a future agenda item, or to give an Ad Hoc Committee Report. This is also the time to make any announcements related to community events and other items of interest.

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

2929 Tapo Canyon Road, Simi Valley, CA 93063-2199 805.583.6756 www.simivalley.org

22/09-12

SIMI VALLEY
NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL #3
THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 2012, 7:30 P.M.
CITY HALL COMMUNITY ROOM
2929 TAPO CANYON ROAD

AGENDA

NC #3 Chair	Ted Mackel
NC #3 Vice Chair	June-Marie von Osinski
NC #3 Secretary	Tom Williams
NC Coordinator	Jennifer Santos
City Council Liaison	Council Member Mike Judge

1. Call to Order/Welcome/Pledge of Allegiance
2. Agenda Review
3. Approval of Minutes
4. Correspondence
5. Public Statements/Comments
   This is the time allotted for public statements or comments on matters within the subject matter and jurisdiction of the Executive Board. Statements and comments are limited to no more than five (5) minutes per speaker.
6. Informational Presentations
   a. Coastal Cleanup Day 2012
   b. Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Overview
   c. Development Review and Planning Process Overview
7. Continued Business: None
8. New Business
   a. Review of Proposed Revisions to Home Occupation Permit Standards
   b. Election of Executive Board Officers
   c. Discussion of Flyer Distribution
9. Executive Board Comments
   This is the time allotted for Executive Board member statements or comments on matters within the subject matter and jurisdiction of the Neighborhood Councils, to request a future agenda item, or to give an Ad Hoc Committee Report. This is also the time to make any announcements related to community events and other items of interest.

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

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65/8-12

SIMI VALLEY
NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL #4
TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 2012, 7:30 P.M.
CITY HALL COMMUNITY ROOM
2929 TAPO CANYON ROAD

AGENDA

NC #4 Chair	Wayne Evans
NC #4 Vice Chair	Ed Flick
NC #4 Secretary	Linda Martins-Mann
NC Coordinator	Jennifer Santos
City Council Liaison	Council Member Steve Sojka

1. Call to Order/Welcome/Pledge of Allegiance
2. Agenda Review
3. Approval of Minutes
4. Correspondence
5. Public Statements/Comments
   This is the time allotted for public statements or comments on matters within the subject matter and jurisdiction of the Executive Board. Statements and comments are limited to no more than five (5) minutes per speaker.
6. Informational Presentations
   a. Coastal Cleanup Day 2012
   b. Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
   c. Development Review and Planning Process Overview
7. Continued Business: None
8. New Business
   a. Review of a City-initiated Municipal Code text amendment to allow horse boarding on vacant land zoned Commercial Recreation, immediately affecting the general area of Kuehner Drive and Smith Road
   b. Review of Proposed Revisions to Home Occupation Permit Standards
   c. Election of Executive Board Officers

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

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135/08-12

SIMI VALLEY
NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL #1
THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 2014, 7:30 P.M.
CITY HALL COMMUNITY ROOM
2929 TAPO CANYON ROAD

AGENDA

NC #1 Chair	David Kern
NC #1 Vice Chair	Anthony Hernandez
NC #1 Secretary	Don Hoyt
NC Coordinator	Jennifer Santos
City Council Liaison	Mayor Pro Tem Glen Becerra

1. Call to Order/Welcome/Pledge of Allegiance
2. Agenda Review
3. Approval of Minutes
4. Correspondence
5. Public Statements/Comments
   This is the time allotted for public statements or comments on matters within the subject matter and jurisdiction of the Executive Board. Statements and comments are limited to no more than five (5) minutes per speaker.
6. Informational Presentation
   a. Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update - Community Input
7. Continued Business: None
8. New Business: None
9. Executive Board Comments
   This is the time allotted for Executive Board member statements or comments on matters within the subject matter and jurisdiction of the Neighborhood Councils, to request a future agenda item, or to give an Ad Hoc Committee Report. This is also the time to make any announcements related to community events and other items of interest.
10. Neighborhood Council Coordinator's Report
11. Adjournment: Thursday, May 8, 2014

/s/
Mark Oyler
Deputy Director/Citizen Services

If any interested individual has a disability that may require accommodation to participate in this meeting, please contact the Neighborhood Council Coordinator at (805) 583-6756. Upon advance notification, reasonable arrangements will be made to provide accessibility to the meeting.

155/3-14

SIMI VALLEY

NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL #2
TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 2014, 7:30 P.M.
CITY HALL COMMUNITY ROOM
2929 TAPO CANYON ROAD

AGENDA

NC #2 Chair	Robert McLaren
NC #2 Vice Chair	Peter Carrube
NC #2 Secretary	Jacqueline Slade
NC Coordinator	Jennifer Santos
City Council Liaison	Council Member Mike Judge

1. Call to Order/Welcome/Pledge of Allegiance
2. Agenda Review
3. Approval of Minutes
4. Correspondence
5. Public Statements/Comments
   This is the time allotted for public statements or comments on matters within the subject matter and jurisdiction of the Executive Board. Statements and comments are limited to no more than five (5) minutes per speaker.
6. Informational Presentation
   a. Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update - Community Input
7. Continued Business: None
8. New Business: None
9. Executive Board Comments
   This is the time allotted for Executive Board member statements or comments on matters within the subject matter and jurisdiction of the Neighborhood Councils, to request a future agenda item, or to give an Ad Hoc Committee Report. This is also the time to make any announcements related to community events and other items of interest.
10. Neighborhood Council Coordinator's Report
11. Adjournment: Tuesday, May 13, 2014

/s/
Mark Oyler
Deputy Director/Citizen Services

If any interested individual has a disability that may require accommodation to participate in this meeting, please contact the Neighborhood Council Coordinator at (805) 583-6756. Upon advance notification, reasonable arrangements will be made to provide accessibility to the meeting.

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

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156/3-14

SIMI VALLEY
NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL #3
THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 2014, 7:30 P.M.
CITY HALL COMMUNITY ROOM
2929 TAPO CANYON ROAD

AGENDA

NC #3 Chair	Leroy Leyba
NC #3 Vice Chair	Charles Navarro
NC #3 Secretary	Mary Jane Nash
NC Coordinator	Jennifer Santos
City Council Liaison	Council Member Steve Sojka

1. Call to Order/Welcome/Pledge of Allegiance
2. Agenda Review
3. Approval of Minutes
4. Correspondence
5. Public Statements/Comments
   This is the time allotted for public statements or comments on matters within the subject matter and jurisdiction of the Executive Board. Statements and comments are limited to no more than five (5) minutes per speaker.
6. Informational Presentation
   a. Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update - Community Input
7. Continued Business: None
8. New Business: None
9. Executive Board Comments
   This is the time allotted for Executive Board member statements or comments on matters within the subject matter and jurisdiction of the Neighborhood Councils, to request a future agenda item, or to give an Ad Hoc Committee Report. This is also the time to make any announcements related to community events and other items of interest.
10. Neighborhood Council Coordinator's Report
11. Adjournment: Thursday, May 15, 2014

/s/
Mark Oyler
Deputy Director/Citizen Services

If any interested individual has a disability that may require accommodation to participate in this meeting, please contact the Neighborhood Council Coordinator at (805) 583-6756. Upon advance notification, reasonable arrangements will be made to provide accessibility to the meeting.

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157/3-14

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SIMI VALLEY

NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL #4
TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 2014, 7:30 P.M.
SPECIAL MEETING LOCATION
SIMI VALLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMUNITY ROOM
2969 TAPO CANYON ROAD

AGENDA

NC #4 Chair	Mark May
NC #4 Vice Chair	Omkar Ranade
NC #4 Secretary	Gloria Bowman
NC Coordinator	Jennifer Santos
City Council Liaison	Council Member Keith Mashburn

1. Call to Order/Welcome/Pledge of Allegiance
2. Agenda Review
3. Approval of Minutes
4. Correspondence
5. Public Statements/Comments
   This is the time allotted for public statements or comments on matters within the subject matter and jurisdiction of the Executive Board. Statements and comments are limited to no more than five (5) minutes per speaker.
6. Informational Presentation
   a. Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update - Community Input
7. Continued Business
8. New Business
9. Executive Board Comments
   This is the time allotted for Executive Board member statements or comments on matters within the subject matter and jurisdiction of the Neighborhood Councils, to request a future agenda item, or to give an Ad Hoc Committee Report. This is also the time to make any announcements related to community events and other items of interest.

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

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28/04-14

2014 Simi Valley Hazard Mitgation Plan Update

Randy White

Sent: Wed 02/3/2014 3:17 PM

To: Grahame Watts; Teri Davis; Dale Carnathan

The City of Simi Valley is updating the 2005 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan over the next several months.

As a neighboring agency, I want to invite you to participate in this important process.

Our first meeting is set for February 26, 2014 at 9:00 a.m. The meeting will be in the Simi Valley EOC at 3901 Alamo Street, Simi Valley , CA.

Our goal is to develop a preliminary draft of the plan by July. This and each subsequent draft will be posted on our hazard mitigation website at www.simivalley.org/hazmit. The website also includes a survey and an email for direct input on Hazard Mitigation Plan update issues. You may of course contact me directly if you have any comments.

I know we are all busy, so if you cannot attend our meetings, you can use the website to stay updated on our progress and share your comments with the planning team!

Thank you,

Randy White
Emergency Services Manager
City of Simi Valley
(805)583-6982
www.simivalley.org/oes

Community Message: Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Simi Valley Police Department <simi-valley-police-department@emails.nixle.com>

Sent: Thu 11/13/2014 11:38 AM

To: Randy White

Message sent via Nixle | Go to nixle.com | Unsubscribe

Thursday November 13, 2014, 11:36 AM

Simi Valley Police Department

Share Tweet Forward

Community: Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

Dear Nixle User,

The Simi Valley Office of Emergency Services is seeking public input on the 2015 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan update.

Go to http://www.simivalley.org/hazmit to review the draft plan and take the hazard mitigation survey. All comments and survey responses are due by November 28, 2014.

For full details, view this message on the web.

Sent by **Simi Valley Police Department**
3901 Alamo St, Simi Valley, CA 93063

To manage your email settings, click here. To update your account settings, login here.
If you prefer not to receive future emails, unsubscribe here.

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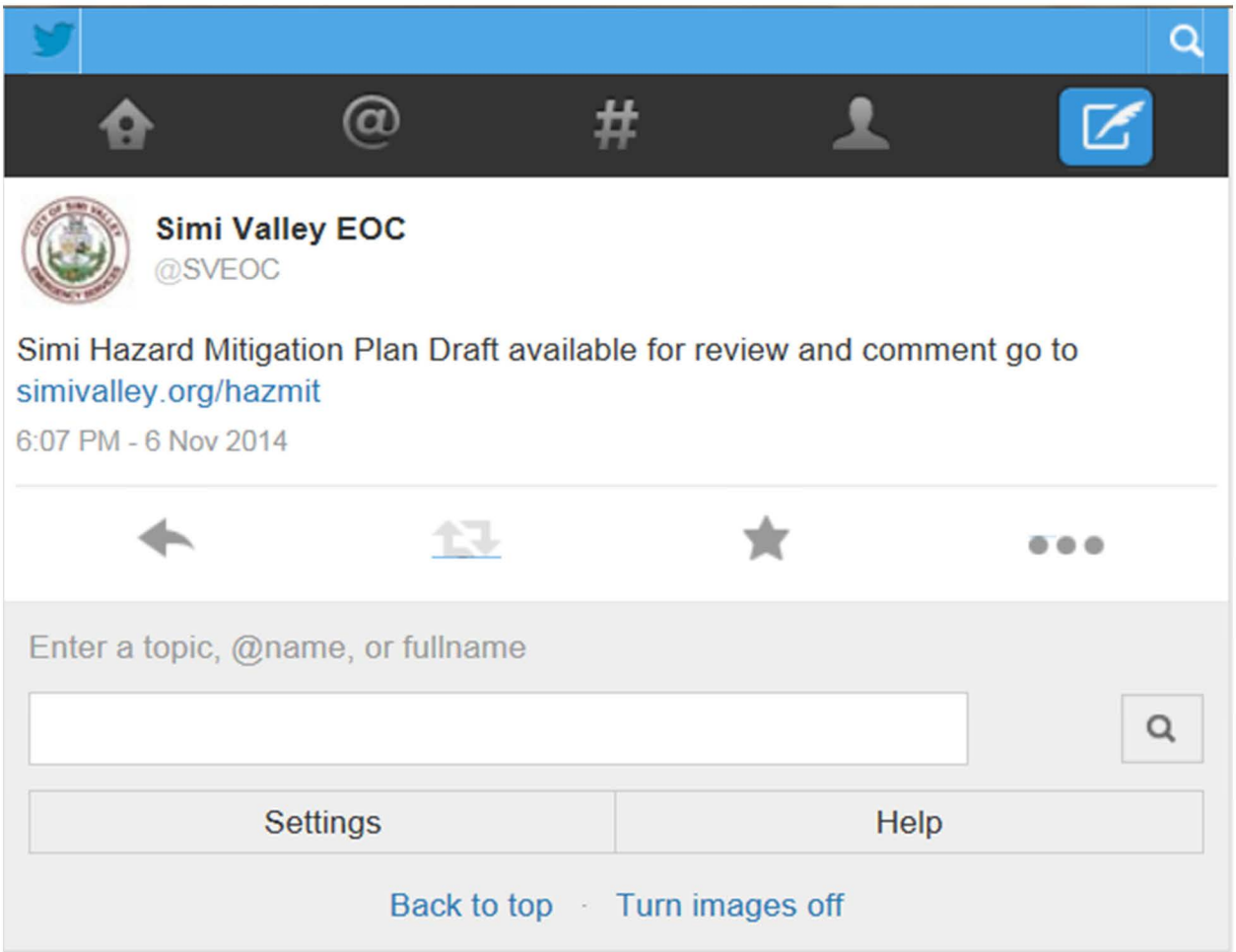

Simi Valley EOC
@SVEOC
Simi Hazard Mitigation Plan Draft available for review and comment go to simivalley.org/hazmit
6:07 PM - 6 Nov 2014
Enter a topic, @name, or fullname
Settings
Help
Back to top · Turn images off

Simi Valley EOC
@SVEOC
We want to hear from you! Complete the Hazard Mitigation Survey at simivalley.org/hazmit
11:48 AM - 13 Nov 2014
Enter a topic, @name, or fullname
Settings
Help
Back to top · Turn images off

Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

Randy White

Sent: THU 10/30/2014 11:00 AM

To: ava.vos@redcross.org; Grahame Watts; Teri Davis; Dale Carnathan; mbennett@simivalleychamber.org; Skip Faria

Hazard Mitigation Stakeholders:

The review draft of the Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan is available for review on the City's hazard mitigation website at www.simivalley.org/hazmit.

We are currently in the draft phase of the update to the 2005 Simi Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan. Based on the input that we receive during this period, we will prepare a final draft of the plan that will be forwarded to the State and FEMA for review and approval.

Please forward comments to me prior to **December 3, 3014.**

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Randy White
Emergency Services Manager
City of Simi Valley
(805)583-6982
www.simivalley.org/oes

OES Office of Emergency Services
CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
Public Workshop Agenda

Date: November 25, 2014

Location: Simi Valley EOC
3901 Alamo Street
Simi Valley, CA 93063

Time: 7:00 p.m.

AGENDA

1. Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
2. What is Hazard Mitigation?
3. Simi Valley Hazard Assessment
4. The Planning Process
5. Community Input

Adjourn

01/28/2015

Simi Valley Hazard Mitigation
Plan Update Public Workshop

OES Office of Emergency Services
CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

Presented by: Simi Valley Office of Emergency Services

Purpose of the Meeting

- Provide an overview of the Hazard Mitigation planning process
- Present information on Simi Valley hazards
- Describe how the community can have input to the plan update.

Agenda

1. Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000
2. What is Hazard Mitigation?
3. Simi Valley Hazard Assessment
4. The Planning Process
5. Community Input

1

01/28/2015

1. Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

1. Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

DMA 2000 Quick Facts

- Signed into law in October 2000
- Paradigm shift from focus on response and recovery to Pre-disaster mitigation.
- City adopted Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2005

1. Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

- Key Features
  - Pre-disaster planning for natural diasters
  - Emphasis on strong, integrated state and local planning
  - Expert and *Public Input*

2

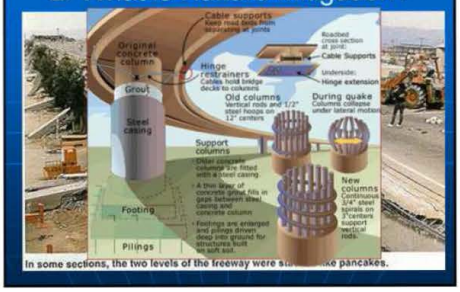
01/28/2015

2. What is Hazard Mitigation?

2. What is Hazard Mitigation?

- Actions taken before a disaster to reduce its impact.
- Includes a variety of measures
  - Modified codes and regulations
  - Construction projects
  - Educational programs

2. What is Hazard Mitigation?

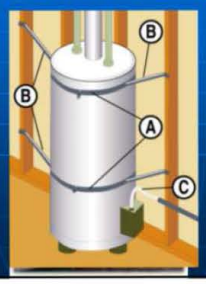


In some sections, the two levels of the freeway were su... like pancakes.

3

01/28/2015

2. What is Hazard Mitigation?



3. Simi Valley Hazard Assessment

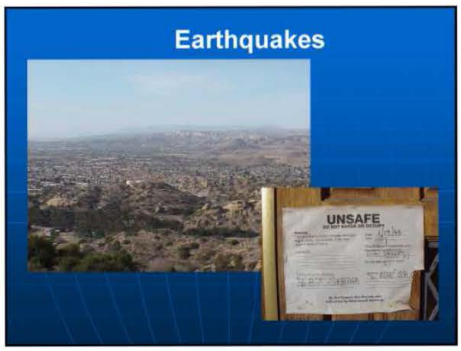
3. Simi Valley Hazard Assessment

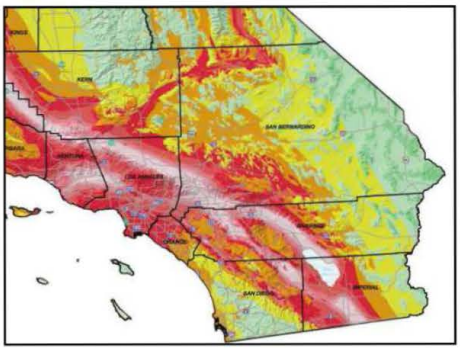
- Identifying the significant hazards that may occur in Simi Valley
- Assessing the Community's vulnerability to them
- Assessing the potential effects/costs of them

4

01/28/2015

3. Hazard Assessment
What can happen in Simi Valley?
Natural Hazards
Manmade Hazards


Earthquakes
UNSAFE



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01/28/2015

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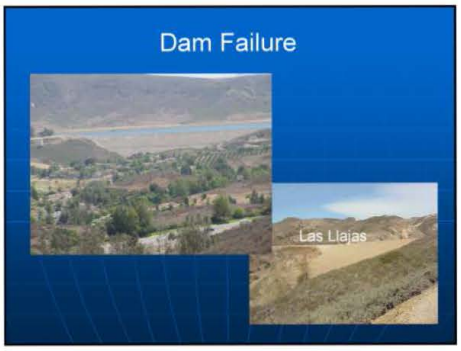

Dam Failure
Las Llajas

Hazardous Materials Incidents

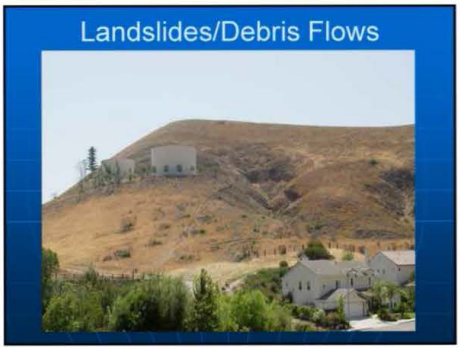
Transportation

7

01/28/2015

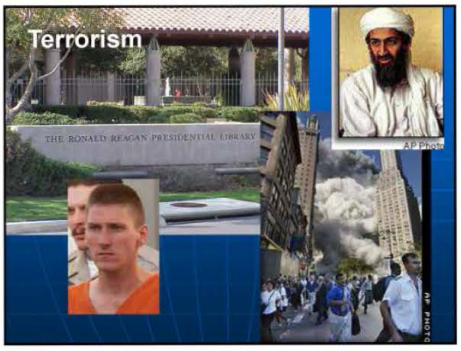
Civil Unrest

Landslides/Debris Flows


Landslides/Debris Flows

8

01/28/2015



…. and other hazards

- Extreme heat and cold
- Water supply disruption
- Cyber attacks
- Extended power failure
- Others?

3. Simi Valley Hazard Assessment

- In general, we know what the most likely and costly hazards are in Sim Valley:
  - Earthquakes
  - Floods
  - Fires

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4. The Planning Process

4. The Planning Process

- **Hazard Mitigation versus Emergency Operations Planning**

4. The Planning Process

- Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

A response plan written to guide how the City will respond to an emergency or disaster.

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01/28/2015

4. The Planning Process

- Hazard Mitigation Plan

A pre-disaster, strategic plan written to guide how a community will lower its risk and exposure to disasters

4. The Planning Process

- The plan must contain the following components
  - Documentation of the Planning Process
  - Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
  - Mitigation Strategy
  - Plan Review, Evaluation and Implementation

4. The Planning Process

- Mitigation Strategy
  - The most critical part of the plan
  - This is where the community's overall Hazard Mitigation goals, objectives and tasks are defined.
    - See draft of plan for list of previous and proposed strategy.

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01/28/2015

4. The Planning Process

- The City established a Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (HMPT) in 2005
  - City Manager's Office
  - Police Department
  - Emergency Services
  - Public Works
  - Transit Division
  - Planning Department
  - Waterworks District
  - Sanitation District
  - Fire District
  - School District
  - Recreation and Park District
- HMPT Reconvened in 2014 to update the Plan.

4. The Planning Process

- The HMPT is reviewing the 2005 Plan
  - Using the expertise of the various disciplines (engineers, planners, etc.)
  - Incorporating public input
  - Incorporating other jurisdictions comments

4. The Planning Process

- Draft Phase
  - Public review and comment period
  - Public workshop
  - Plan sent to various agencies
  - Plan is revised based on comments
  - Final draft of the plan is produced by the City's Office of Emergency Services

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4. The Planning Process

- Final Draft Phase
  - Public review period
  - Plan is submitted to the State Office of Emergency Services and FEMA
  - Plan is presented to City Council and other Boards for approval

4. The Planning Process

- Public Participation
  - Website: www.simivalley.org/hazmit
    - Copy of Draft Plan
    - Copy of Powerpoint presentation
    - Access to Survey
  - Email Comments
    - Hazmitsimivalley.org
    - Call (805) 583-6982
  - Workshop

4. The Planning Process

- Complete the Hazard Mitigation Survey!
  - www.simivalley.org/hazmit
  - Please complete survey by December 1, 2014

13

01/28/2015

5. Questions and Discussion

OES Office of Emergency Services
CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

Simi Valley Hazard Mitigation

- For more Information contact:

Randy White, Emergency Services Manager

rwhite@simivalley.org

(805) 583-6982

14

CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

Home of The Ronald Reagan Presidential Library

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Mitch G. McCann, Chief of Police

December 5, 2014

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Randy White
Emergency Services Manager
(805) 583-6982

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN DRAFT AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW

The City of Simi Valley has released the final review draft of the 2015 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. The plan identifies risks posed by natural and manmade disasters and ways to minimize the damage from those disasters.

The planning group, made up of local agency representatives, has been updating the plan since February of this year. The planning process has included numerous public meetings and planning team meetings to update and revise the 2005 Plan. The plan collected public input from Neighborhood Council meetings, an online survey on the City's hazard mitigation website and a public workshop in November 2014.

The latest draft of the plan will be submitted to the California Office of Emergency Services and FEMA for review and approval. The draft is also available to the community on the City website simivalley.org/hazmit and hard copies are available at the Simi Valley Police Department and the Simi Valley Library.

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

The community may follow the planning process and continue to comment through the City's hazard mitigation website listed above. The site includes background information on local hazards, the hazard mitigation planning process and includes a survey form for public input.

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

# # #

Bob Huber, Mayor Steven T. Sojka, Mayor Pro Tem Glen T. Becerra, Council Member Mike Judge, Council Member Keith L. Mashburn, Council Member

3901 Alamo Street, Simi Valley, CA 93063-2102 805.583.6950 www.simivalley.org

01/28/2015

2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update Survey - Individual Response

Tuesday, December 02, 2014

Powered by SurveyMonkey

29

Total Responses

Date Created: Thursday, October 30, 2014

Complete Responses: 24

Powered by SurveyMonkey

1

How concerned are you about the following hazards affecting Simi Valley?

	Very Concerned	Concerned	Somewhat Concerned	Not Concerned	Total
Earthquake	73.08% 19	26.92% 7	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	26
Flooding	0.00% 0	23.08% 6	34.62% 9	42.31% 11	26
Wildfires	46.15% 12	38.46% 10	11.54% 3	3.85% 1	26
Urban Fires	15.38% 4	46.15% 12	26.92% 7	11.54% 3	26
Dam Failure	3.85% 1	7.69% 2	34.62% 9	53.85% 14	26
Debris Flow/Landslide	0.00% 0	23.08% 6	30.77% 8	46.15% 12	26
Hazardous Materials Releases	34.62% 9	19.23% 5	26.92% 7	19.23% 5	26
Transportation Accidents (aircraft, rail, roadway)	15.38% 4	38.46% 10	34.62% 9	11.54% 3	26
Terrorism	15.38% 4	30.77% 8	34.62% 9	19.23% 5	26
Civil Unrest (Riots)	3.85% 1	23.08% 6	34.62% 9	38.46% 10	26
Other (enter in space below)	15.38% 4	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	84.62% 22	26

Answered: 26 Skipped: 3

Powered by SurveyMonkey

Check the box that applies to you.

Answered: 25 Skipped: 4

	High Awareness	Medium Awareness	Low Awareness	Total
1. I am aware of the hazards near my home. (Earthquake, flooding, fires)	72.00% 18	20.00% 5	8.00% 2	25
2. I am aware of the impact those hazards could have on my home. (for example; flood your home, I'd have to evacuate.)	68.00% 17	20.00% 5	12.00% 3	25

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2

01/28/2015

Rate your ability to complete hazard mitigating actions in your home. (For example; strap water heater, or remove flammable material from your yard)

Answered: 25 Skipped: 4

Answer Choices	Responses	
Highly Capable	52.00%	13
Capable	28.00%	7
Somewhat Capable	20.00%	5
Not Capable	0.00%	0
Total		25

Powered by SurveyMonkey

Please rank the following challenges to completing hazard mitigation actions in your home.

Answered: 25 Skipped: 4

	1	2	3	4	Total	Average Ranking
Time	24.00% 6	36.00% 9	8.00% 2	32.00% 8	25	2.52
Money	44.00% 11	16.00% 4	32.00% 8	8.00% 2	25	2.96
Regulations, laws, codes (for example: obtaining building permits)	8.00% 2	32.00% 8	44.00% 11	16.00% 4	25	2.32
Knowlege of hazard mitigation actions to take	24.00% 6	16.00% 4	16.00% 4	44.00% 11	25	2.20

Powered by SurveyMonkey

3

01/28/2015

Q8: Which of the following activities have you completed?

Answered: 25 Skipped: 4

	Yes	No	Planning to do it.	Total
Developed a personal or family emergency plan?	68.00% 17	8.00% 2	24.00% 6	25
Household hazard mitigation projects?	40.00% 10	36.00% 9	24.00% 6	25
Community Emergency Response Training (CERT) class?	20.00% 5	72.00% 18	8.00% 2	25
Practiced family emergency response plans?	36.00% 9	52.00% 13	12.00% 3	25
Accessed internet-based disaster preparedness resources?	64.00% 16	20.00% 5	16.00% 4	25

Powered by SurveyMonkey

Check the box that applies to you.

Answered: 24 Skipped: 5

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Not Sure	Total
I support a regulatory approach to reducing hazards.	33.33% 8	33.33% 8	29.17% 7	4.17% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	24
I support a mix of both regulatory and non-regulatory approaches to reducing hazards.	37.50% 9	54.17% 13	8.33% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	24
I support policies to require hazard mitigation measures before developing in areas subject to natural hazards.	54.17% 13	33.33% 8	12.50% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	24
I support the use of local tax dollars to reduce risks and losses from disasters.	37.50% 9	20.83% 5	37.50% 9	0.00% 0	4.17% 1	0.00% 0	24
I support a local inventory of at-risk buildings and infrastructure.	50.00% 12	37.50% 9	12.50% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	24
I would be willing to make our home/building more disaster-resistant.	50.00% 12	45.83% 11	0.00% 0	4.17% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	24
I support the development of more community disaster preparedness education programs.	58.33% 14	33.33% 8	8.33% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	24

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01/28/2015

Please describe any hazard mitigation actions, projects or codes that you believe should be included in the Plan update.

Answered: 24 Skipped: 5

#	Responses	Date
1	Not enough CERT Opportunities...Waiting list for Spring Class	11/14/2014 4:21 PM
2	Plan to help unincorporated Brandeis in southern Simi Valley in case of hazard	11/13/2014 6:31 PM
3	50 feet from fault line is inadequate, if you cant fix your own property then it shouldnt be forced by govt, no new taxes for this, take responsibility for your own actions	11/13/2014 1:03 PM
4	Help for us older ladies in installing straps, ect	11/13/2014 12:09 PM
5	The above increase to fire safety zones is the only one I can think of at this time.	11/13/2014 12:07 PM

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5

Page 1 of 3

May 2013

Dear Simi Valley Resident:

This letter is being sent to property owners that have or may have a home and/or property within or nearby a federally designated floodplain. The City wants you to know it is providing informational assistance to property owners and advising you of the resources to understand flood hazards, flood protection and flood insurance for properties in the floodplain. This letter will also clarify the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requirements affecting your home, the requirements when building new structures in the floodplain and on property you may own there.

Flood Facts in Simi Valley

Simi Valley contains numerous channels, tributaries, streams, and creeks that are susceptible to annual flooding events which may pose threats to life and safety and may cause significant property damage. The Arroyo Simi, along with tributary channels and creeks such as Bus Canyon, Tapo Canyon Channel, and the North Simi Drain contain more than 2,300 acres of floodplain and potentially affect nearly 2,500 individual parcels located partially or entirely within the City's floodplain area.

Flooding generally occurs during the rainy season from October through April when storms from the Pacific Northwest bring intense rainfall to the City. The Simi Valley region receives approximately 12-18 inches of rain on average each year. When these storms are closely grouped, soil saturation occurs increasing the chances of flooding. Flooding may also occur from heavy rainstorms that continue over the course of several days or even weeks.

While some sort of localized seasonal flood-related damage can occur in Simi Valley nearly every year, the effects of the wildfires in 2003, 2005, 2007, and 2008 resulted in the most recent threats of significant flooding within the City. Significant flooding can occur when climate (or weather patterns), geology, and hydrology combine to create conditions where river and stream waters flow outside of their usual course and "overspill" beyond their banks. In Simi Valley, these conditions, combined with new development, may create more persistent seasonal flooding conditions.

Two types of flooding primarily affect the Simi Valley region: Riverine flooding, the overbank flooding of rivers and streams, adds sediment and nutrients to undeveloped floodplain areas. Urban flooding occurs when undeveloped land from fields, rangeland, or orchards is covered with parking lots and roads by development, causing the land to lose its ability to absorb rainfall during significant rains.

The National Flood Insurance Program

The City of Simi Valley participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), which provides federally backed flood insurance for property owners of structures that are subject to flooding. This is the only program available that provides assistance to property owners who are required by the Federal Government to purchase flood insurance. The program requires the City to meet or exceed federal rules and standards for managing floodplains, and as we participate, the Federal Government provides a discount for residents.

The NFIP Program offers two types of coverage available to its participants. Structural coverage, which applies to walls, floors, insulation, furnaces, and other items permanently attached to the structure. This coverage is the minimum requirement allowed for residents by federally backed mortgage lenders. Contents coverage which is optional and purchased separately, covers the contents of an insured building. The Flood insurance premium paid by residents also pays a portion of the costs of Federal Government's actions taken to prevent flood damage.

City Floodplain Information Services: The City can assist homeowners to determine if a property is in the floodplain, whether the property is located within the Special Flood Hazard Area, identify the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Zone for property, assist with obtaining the Base Flood Elevation for a property (elevation certificate), and determine whether the property is located within the Floodway. Contact the Simi Valley Planning Division at (805) 583-6769 for a flood zone determination, to see the local flood hazard map, or for further information on these items.

Flood Insurance Requirement

Any time federal funds are used to purchase property within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) in connection with a loan, federal law requires purchasers obtain flood insurance. Because the federal government provides funding for property loans through institutions like Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, nearly all mortgages financed or refinanced through commercial lending institutions are subject to review for flood hazards and the need for flood insurance coverage. Federal law requires that structural coverage be purchased equal to the amount of the loan, or other financial assistance, up to the maximum amount available (currently $250,000 for a single-family residence). It is the lender's responsibility to determine whether a structure is within the SFHA and if that structure requires flood insurance. While the mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement has been in effect for many years, in the past not all lending institutions were mandated by the Federal Government to require flood insurance. Today all lending institutions are required to verify flood insurance is in place for all properties located in the SFHA receiving federally backed loans. This also means that even if flood insurance was not previously required, when property owners refinance a mortgage the lender can now require flood insurance on that property.

The mandatory flood insurance purchase requirement does not apply to loans or financial assistance for items that are not eligible for flood insurance coverage, such as vehicles, business expenses, landscaping, and the purchase of vacant lots. The requirement also does not apply to loans for structures not located in a SFHA, even though a portion of the lot may be covered by the SFHA. Also, persons located within SFHAs who received disaster assistance after September 23, 1994, for flood losses to real or personal property must purchase and maintain flood insurance coverage; otherwise future disaster assistance will be denied. More than 25 percent of NFIP claims are filed by properties located outside an SFHA.

Residents are advised that following the purchase of flood insurance, the NFIP imposes a 30-day waiting period, so insurance should be purchased in advance of the onset of the rainy season to insure coverage in the event of a flood. Standard homeowner or renter insurance policies do not cover losses due to flooding.

Since July 1, 1997, all NFIP policies include Increased Cost of Compliance Coverage that assists with bringing structures into compliance with current building standards. This allows a participant to replace damaged property to be repaired and allow the structure to be brought into compliance with current building codes. Flood Compliance measures include elevating all new structures one foot or more above the height of the 100-year floodplain. **The NFIP has established the maximum limit of this compliance coverage at $30,000.**

Understanding Your Local Floodplain and Regulations

The Arroyo Simi and its many tributary streams and drainage channels are designed to carry most storm runoff in a safe and effective manner. Maintaining the flow capacity in this system of streams and channels requires cooperation between the City, its residents, and the County to prevent flooding and bank erosion. Provided below are some suggestions and information to help clarify how floodplains function and how local agencies work together and regulate the floodplain to protect property and lives.

Do not dump or throw debris into ditches or streams: A plugged channel cannot carry water, and when it rains, the excess water must go somewhere. Trash and vegetation dumped into a stream or channel also degrades the water quality of both the stream or channel and its receiving waters, and every piece of trash contributes to flooding. Local management agencies adopt and enforce federal regulations that prohibit the dumping of material into any natural or manmade component of the drainage system. Additionally, the City and County of Ventura enforce local regulations that prohibit the illegal dumping of debris, including material dumped into ditches, streams, or other drainage ways. Individuals caught illegally dumping into waterways can be fined. To report dumping of debris or other objects into streams, drainage ways, or channels contact the Ventura County Watershed Protection District at (805) 654-2001 or the Simi Valley Environmental Compliance Division at (805) 583-6426.

Remove debris, trash, loose branches and vegetation: Keeping stream and channel banks clear of brush and debris also helps maintain an unobstructed flow of water in stream channels. Do not remove vegetation that is actively growing on a stream bank. Certain streamside vegetation may also be protected by local, state, and federal regulations. Therefore, before undertaking any removal of streamside vegetation, contact the Simi Valley Planning Division at (805) 583-6769 to verify what regulations may exist for the area. To report removal of vegetation or trees on stream banks contact the Ventura County Watershed Protection District at (805) 654-2001 or the Simi Valley Code Enforcement Division at (805) 583-6753.

Obtain a floodplain development permit and/or building permit: To minimize damage to structures during flood events, the City and State have special requirements for construction of new structures, and requirements for substantial improvements to existing structures, in the floodplain. New structures must be designed so that the first floor of living space is elevated out of the floodplain by at least one foot. Additionally, all mechanical and utility services must be protected or elevated at least one foot above the elevation of the 100-year floodplain. A Substantial Improvement to an

existing structure is defined as any reconstruction, rehabilitation, or addition where the cost of the improvement exceeds 50 percent of the structure's current appraised or market value. For assistance in determining the cost of improvements and verifying if new construction or a substantial improvement meets the City's code requirements, contact he City's Building and Safety Division at (805) 583-6723. Other types of development within the floodplain such as cut and fill grading, installation of riprap, and other bank stabilization techniques require a floodplain development permit. City staff is available to undertake site visits, if requested, to review and discuss proposed building construction and grading, as well as evaluate flood, drainage, sewer, or retrofitting issues. Contact the Simi Valley Public Works Department at (805) 583-6786 for further information, prior to undertaking any grading or construction activity within the floodplain, or if you observe possible non-permitted construction or earth filling activities in the floodplain.

Recognize the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains to help reduce flooding: Floodplains are a natural component of the City environment. Understanding and protecting the natural functions of floodplains will reduce flood damage and protect resources. When floodwaters spread across the floodplain, the water's energy is dissipated, resulting in lower flood flows downstream, reduced erosion of the stream bank and channel, deposition of sediments higher in the watershed and improved groundwater recharge. Floodplains are also scenic, and are valued as wildlife habitat areas, and sometimes suitable for farming. Poorly planned development in floodplains can lead to streambank erosion, loss of valuable property, increased risk of flooding to downstream properties and degradation of water quality.

Information on proper planning with practical and cost-effective methods for reducing or eliminating the risk of flooding is available to property owners constructing new homes, and for existing homes that have experienced damage from flooding in the past, or homes that may experience damage in the future as a result of being located in a flood zone. Flood planning techniques may include elevating the home, relocating the home to higher ground, constructing floodwalls or berms, as well as flood-proofing and protecting utilities. For further information on these methods, contact the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IX offices in Oakland, CA at (510) 627-7179 or visit their website at www.floodsmart.gov. **During times of flooding, homes that have not been retrofitted may be protected temporarily by installing sandbags. For further information and ideas about flood preparation and what you may do during flooding emergencies, contact the Ventura County Office of Emergency Services at (805) 654-2551, or visit their website at: http://www.vcsd.org/oes/index.html. In addition, the Ventura County Fire Department Region 8 has a listing of sandbag stockpile locations that can be found by calling (805) 389-9720 or by going to their web site at www.fire.countyofventura.org. If a flooding emergency exists, call 911.**

Flood Emergency Information

The Ventura County's Office of Emergency Services provides flood warning information by calling (805) 654-2001, or visiting their website at: www.VCFloodInfo.com. The website includes ways to access the National Weather Service and provides information on how to prepare for an emergency. Additionally, the California Department of Transportation's website: http://www.dot.ca.gov/cgi-bin/roads.cgi, provides information on road conditions, road closures, and road hazards caused by flooding. In the event of significant flooding, emergency information can also be heard on the City of Simi Valley's emergency radio station AM 530 khz. In addition, residents may receive a call concerning specific emergency information through the City's Automated Telephone Notification System (Reverse 911).

Flood Safety Tips**:**

Prepare an evacuation plan: Before floodwaters hit, develop an evacuation plan among household members that includes identifying a meeting place outside of the house, and an escape route out of the floodplain and away from floodwaters.

Do not walk through flowing water: Drowning is the number one cause of flood deaths, mostly occurring during flash floods. Currents can be deceptive; just six inches of moving water can knock a person down. When walking in standing water, use a pole or stick to ensure the ground is solid underneath you and in front of you.

Do not drive through a flooded area: More people drown in their cars during a flood than anywhere else. Do not drive around road barriers or through deep water. Roads and bridges may also be washed out and swift currents can carry automobiles away.

Stay away from power lines and electrical wires: The second leading cause of flood deaths is electrocution. Electrical current can travel through water. Report downed power lines by calling 911 and stay out of water where downed electrical lines are present.

Shut off gas and electricity and move valuable contents upstairs: Learn how to shut off the gas and electricity in your home. Prepare a detailed checklist of valuable contents, because the warning of an impending flood may provide too little time for preparation prior to evacuation.

Look out for animals, especially snakes during rising floodwaters: Small animals that have been flooded out of their homes may seek shelter in a person's home. Use a pole or stick to poke and turn things over and to scare away small animals that may have been displaced by floodwaters.

Look before you step: After a flood, the ground and floors are covered with debris including broken glass and nails. Floors and stairs that have been covered with mud can be very slippery. Be careful when walking on these surfaces.

Be alert for gas leaks: Use a flashlight to inspect for damage. Do not smoke or use candles, lanterns or open flames unless the gas has been turned off and the area is ventilated. If you smell gas, dial 911 and stay away from that area until help arrives.

Important Emergency Contact Information

1) Simi Valley Floodplain Information: *http://www.simivalley.org/floodzoneinfomation*

2) Federal Floodplain Information:
   Phone: (888) 379-9531
   Web: *http://www.floodsmart.gov*

3) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region IX=#9
   Phone: (510) 627-7184
   Web: *http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip/*

4) Ventura County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services
   Phone: (805) 654-2551
   Web: *http://www.vcsd.org/oes/index.html*

5) Ventura County Watershed Protection District
   Phone: (805) 654-2001
   Web: *http://portal.countyofventura.org*.

6) Ventura County Internet Floodplain Information:
   http://portal.countyofventura.org/portal/page?_pageid=876,1840108&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

7) Simi Valley Planning Division
   Phone: (805) 583-6769
   Web: *http://www.simivalley.org/environmentalservices*

8) Simi Valley Code Enforcement Division
   Phone: (805) 583-6753
   Web*:* *http://www.simivalley.org/codeenforcement*

9) Ventura County Environmental Health Services
   Phone: (805) 654-2813
   Web: *http://www.ventura.org/rma/envhealth/programs/disaster_prep/index.htm*

10) Ventura County Library System (Houses floodplain publications and other floodplain information)
   Phone: (805) 526-1735
   Web: *http://www.vencolibrary.org*

11) California Department of Fish and Game (DFG)
Phone: (916) 445-0411
   Web: *http://www.dfg.ca.gov/*

12) California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection
   Phone: (916) 653-5123
   Web: *http://www.fire.ca.gov/communications/communications_floodresponse.php*

13) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
   Phone: (213) 452-3908
   Web: *http://www.spl.usace.army.mil/cms/index.php*

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Simi Valley
Emergency Coordination Team
Meeting Agenda

Date: February 26, 2014

Location: Simi Valley EOC
3901 Alamo Street
Simi Valley, CA 93063

Time: 10:00 AM to 11:30 AM

AGENDA

1. Emergency Coordination Team Kickoff – Presentation by Randy White, Emergency Services Manager

2. Planning Projects Overview
   a. Hazard Mitigation Plan
   b. Emergency Operations Plan

3. EOC Staff Development Program - Discussion
   a. ID Cards
   b. Registration of Personnel
   c. Training Program
   d. www.simivalley.org/eocstaff

4. ECT Logistics – Discussion

5. Department/Agency Reports

6. Adjourn

Next Meeting: March 26, 2014, 1000-1130 Hours

OES Office of Emergency Services
CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

Emergency Coordination Team
Meeting Agenda

Date: April 30, 2014

Location: Simi Valley EOC
3901 Alamo Street
Simi Valley, CA 93063

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.

AGENDA

1. Emergency Management Training Opportunities – Handouts

2. State Emergency Management Grant Opportunities – Handouts

3. 2014 Emergency Expo Overview – Ramirez

4. Ventura County Public Health Exercise "Operation Medical Base" – Ramirez

5. Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – White
   a. Overview of HMP Update Process
   b. Review of Capabilities Assessment

6. EOC Staff Development Program – White
   a. Registration of EOC Personnel
   b. Training Requirements - Document
   c. Training Records

7. Department/Agency Reports

Adjourn

Next Meeting: May 28, 2014, 9:00 a.m. -10:30 a.m.

OES Office of Emergency Services
CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

Emergency Coordination Team
Meeting Agenda

Date: June 4, 2014

Location: Simi Valley EOC
3901 Alamo Street
Simi Valley, CA 93063

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.

AGENDA

1. EmergencyLogistics.org – White

2. Hazard Mitigation Plan Update – White
   a. Review Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
   b. Discussion of Mitigation Strategy and Capabilities Assessment
   c. Worksheets for update inputs

3. Department/Agency Reports

Adjourn

Next Meeting: July 30, 2014

OES Office of Emergency Services
CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

Emergency Coordination Team
Meeting Agenda

Date: October 29, 2014

Location: Simi Valley EOC
3901 Alamo Street
Simi Valley, CA 93063

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.

AGENDA

1. Ebola Update
2. 2015 EOC Functional Exercise
3. EOC Credential Project Update
4. Presentation of Draft Hazard Mitigation Plan
5. Department/Agency Reports

Adjourn

Next Meeting: December 3, 2014

OES Office of Emergency Services
CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

Emergency Coordination Team
Meeting Agenda

Date: December 3, 2014

Location: Simi Valley EOC
3901 Alamo Street
Simi Valley, CA 93063

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.

AGENDA

1. Winter Storm Update
2. Hazard Mitigation Plan
   a. Public Input Review
   b. Final Review of Mitigation Strategy
   c. Final Review Process
3. Department/Agency Reports

Adjourn

Next Meeting: January 28, 2015

gdgdfg

OES Office of Emergency Services
CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

Simi Valley
Hazard Mitigation Plan
2014 Update

Planning Team Worksheets

OES Office of Emergency Services
CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

Completed by Agency/Dept._____

Submit to SVOES by: July 25, 2014

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

1. Hazard Identification

Members of the Planning team are encouraged to comment on the inclusion or exclusion of hazards. Feel free to make notes on Table 1

See Page 3 for Hazard Table

Table 1	Hazard Profile and Vulnerability Assessment Review 6/4/2014						
Underlined hazards were Analyzed in Detail	Frequency of Occurrence	Probability of future occurrence	Potential Geographic impact	Potential Pop. Impacted*	Critical Facilities Impacted	Significance of Impact (population, economic, environ.)	Ranking (Priority of hazard for mitigation activities)
Earthquake	20 years	20 years	Citywide	126,000	Many	High	1
Flood	5 Years	5 Years	Moderate Area	5,000	Some	Moderate	2
Significant Wild Fire	10 years	10 Years	Moderate Area	5,000	Few	Moderate	3
Structural Conflagration	0	30 Years	Small Area	300	Few	Moderate	4
Landslide/ Debris Flow	10 years	10 Years	Small To Moderate Area	1,000	Some	Low	7
Extreme Heat	0	20 Years	Citywide	50,000	Few	Low	*
Severe Drought	0	20-50 Years	Citywide	126,000	Few	Moderate	*
Train Derailment	0	25 Years	Small To Moderate Area	25,000	Some	Low	*
Civil Disturbance	20 years	35 Years	Small Area(s)	5,000	Some	Moderate	*
Dam Failure	0	500 Years	Moderate Area	25,000	Many	High	6
Terrorism	0	20 Years	Variable	Few to 126,000	Many	High	*
Extreme Pollution	0	20 Years	Citywide	126,000	Few	Low	*
Extended Citywide Power Failure	20 Years	20 Years	Citywide	126,000	Many	Low	*
Airline Crash	0	60 years	Small Area(s)	10,000	Few	Moderate	*
Significant Hazardous Materials Release	20 Years	20 Years	Small To Moderate Area	25,000	Some	Moderate	5
Rating Scale		Citywide Moderate Area Small To Moderate Area Small Area(s)			Many Some Few	High Moderate Low	1-7 * Not Ranked
6/4/2014		Variable					

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

3

Comments

2. Capabilities Assessment

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

- Human
- Administrative
- Technical
- Legal
- Fiscal
- Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

A. Human/Administrative/Technical Table

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

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

6/4/2014 Page 4

See Page 5, Table A

Table A City of Simi Valley Administrative and Technical Capacity

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

B. Legal and Regulatory Table

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

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

C. Fiscal Resources Table

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

Table C shows specific financial and budgetary tools available to the city/district such as community development block grants, capital improvements project funding; authority to levy taxes for specific purposes; fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services, impact fees for homebuyers or developers for new development; ability to incur debt through general obligations bonds; and withholding spending in hazard-prone areas

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

D. Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Table D shows the programs and project that the City has completed in support of hazard mitigation

Please add additional programs and projects. You may refer to the Appendix A on Page 19 for previous Actions that may have been accomplished

Table D Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Program or Project	Description	Agency
Emergency Services Program	The City of Simi Valley Emergency Services Program was established in 1984. The Program is designed to plan for and respond to Citywide disasters that involve multiple agencies and/or outside resources. The Program fulfills five major objectives: ○ Emergency Program Administration ○ Emergency Planning ○ Emergency Management Training ○ Coordination for Emergency Response and Planning ○ Public Education The Office of Emergency Services is nested within the Police Department, but operates with a separate Emergency Services budget. The City's Emergency Services Coordinator under the General Direction of the Chief of Police and the City Manager implements the goals of the program. The Emergency Services Coordinator is a full-time position staffed by a civilian management employee. The State Office of Emergency Services/FEMA Emergency Management Assistance Grant Program partially funds the Program	Police Department/ OES

Table D Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Program or Project	Description	Agency
Emergency Planning Program	The Emergency Services Program is responsible for the maintenance of the following planning documents: ○ The City Multi-Hazard Functional Plan ○ The Emergency Operations Center Procedures Manual ○ The Watch Commander's Emergency Checklist ○ Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan The Emergency Services Coordinator assists the other City Departments in the preparation of their plans and ensures that they are consistent with the City's emergency plan.	Police Department/ OES
Emergency Management Training Program	The Emergency Services Program provides emergency management training in the following areas: ○ Emergency Operations Center procedures ○ Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)/Incident Command System (ICS) Training is accomplished with classroom training and disaster exercises at the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Annual Disaster exercises are conducted at varying levels of complexity, they include: ○ Tabletop - scenario discussed in a non-stress, meeting environment ○ Functional - scenario played out in the EOC with simulated field units ○ Full Scale - scenario played out in the EOC with simulators and field units The current training schedule calls for at least two tabletop exercises, and one functional exercise each year. A full-scale exercise is conducted every four (4) years, unless actual EOC activation occurs within that timeframe.	Police Department/ OES

Table D Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Program or Project	Description	Agency
Emergency Response Coordination Program	The Emergency Services Program provides coordination in emergency and non-emergency contexts. During daily operations, the Emergency Services Coordinator maintains relations with the numerous outside agencies that may assist the City during a disaster. Some of the key agencies include > Ventura County Fire Protection District > Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services > State Office of Emergency Services > American Red Cross > Simi Valley Unified School District > Ventura County Cities	Police Department/ OES
Community Disaster Education Program	The Emergency Services Program provides disaster preparedness information for all aspects of the community. This part of the program is implemented in the following ways: o Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program o Presentations o Work Shops o Press Releases o Attendance at community events including the Annual Simi Valley Emergency Expo o Brochures o City AM Radio broadcasts	Police Department/ OES
Emergency Operations Center Program	The Emergency Services Program maintains a dedicated Emergency Operations Center that is equipped with a wide variety of communications and coordination equipment. The EOC is located in the Simi Valley Police Station that was constructed, in part, with Hazard Mitigation funds from the Northridge Earthquake disaster	Police Department/ OES
Standardized Emergency Management System	The City utilizes California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). SEMS requires the City to utilize standardized procedures for managing disasters.	All City Departments
Disaster Supplies Cache Program	The Emergency Services Program maintains three disaster supply caches in the City. These caches contain various supplies to setup shelter locations. The City also maintains a disaster medical supply trailer. It is equipped with Basic Life Support (BLS) and medical treatment center supplies/equipment	Police Department/ OES

Table D Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Program or Project	Description	Agency
City A.M. Radio Station	The Emergency Services Program maintains a 10-watt radio station (WHH 810 Simi Valley) that is used for disaster public information dissemination.	Police Department/ OES
Disaster Service Worker Platoon Program	The Emergency Services Program established in 2003 and maintains a 40-person Disaster Service Worker platoon. The members are volunteers who have graduated from the City's Community Emergency Response Team Program. Each member is a sworn disaster service worker and has completed a background check and attends monthly meetings and training sessions.	Police Department/ OES
HAZUS GIS hazard analysis program	The Emergency Services program utilizes FEMA's HAZUS GIS software to develop loss estimates for earthquakes and floods.	Police Department/ OES
Inter-Agency Coordination Group (IACG) participation	The Emergency Services Program participates in the County Inter-Agency Coordination Group to plan and coordinate disaster management issues.	Police Department/ OES
National Weather Service Program participation	A Member of the Emergency Service Program attends Annual National Weather Service briefings.	Police Department/ OES
Disaster Services Website	The City's maintains a Disaster Services website that provides disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation information.	Police Department/ OES
Emergency Manager Mutual Aid Program	The Emergency Services Unit participates in the California Emergency Manager Mutual Aid Program (EMMAP).	Police Department/ OES
Armored Personnel Carrier	The Police Department acquired, via the military surplus program, an armored vehicle to enhance its ability to respond to a variety of scenarios involving a terrorist incident.	Police Department
Terrorism Working Group	The Police Department is a member of the Ventura County Terrorism Working Group. The Group is comprised of Ventura County Terrorism incident first responders.	Police Department
Terrorism Planning Committee	The Police Department created a Terrorism planning committee to steer the Department's program for Terrorism prevention and response.	Police Department
Police Mutual Aid Program	The Police Department participates in the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Program.	Police Department
Disaster Operations Coordination	The Police Department is trained to provide citywide disaster operations coordination from the EOC.	Police Department
Police Department Operations Center	The Police Department has developed a Departmental Operations Center that activates during critical incidents and disasters.	Police Department

Table D Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

Program or Project	Description	Agency
Constructed Water Pipeline Interconnection Between Western And Eastern Systems.	The Simi Town Center Mall will construct a 16-inch water main between the two systems	Public Works
Constructed Water Pipeline Interconnection Between The Wood Ranch And Western Systems	A new 12-inch water main was installed in Madera Road to connect these two systems to create redundancy in the system	Public Works
Upgraded Pumping Capabilities At 12 Source And Booster Pump Stations	New pumps were installed at Tapo Canyon, Yosemite, and Chumash pump stations.	Public Works
Installed Emergency Backup Power To All Water Pump Stations	A stationary generator was installed at the Tapo Canyon/Cochran Pump Station.	Public Works
Improved Turnout Flow Volume Capacities In Three Pressure Zones	Two new turnouts have been constructed at Wincastle St in Wood Ranch and Erringer Road at Cochran Street.	Public Works
Completed a risk assessment for WWDS	The facility was evaluated for security vulnerabilities in 2004.	Public Works
Waterworks Emergency Response Plan.	A comprehensive water facility emergency response plan was complete in 2004.	Public Works
Public Works Mutual Aid Agreement	The Public Works Department participates in the California Public Works Mutual Aid Agreement	Public Works
Household Hazardous Waste Program	Public Works administers a program to collect hazardous waste from residents, thereby reducing the potential release of chemicals during earthquakes and structure fires.	Public Works
Hazards Materials Safety Training Program	The Source Control Division, provides "First Responder Awareness" training to City employees.	Public Works
Developed a debris removal management plan.	Following the 1994 Northridge Earthquake a plan was developed in conjunction with the local refuse franchisee to assist local residents with debris clean-up. This plan was recognized by FEMA as a "best practices" program	Community Services
Disaster Logistics program	The Community Services Department has developed a citywide disaster logistics program. Shelter locations, mass casualty centers, transportation routes, staging areas and other disaster facilities have been pre-identified and are activated during disasters	Community Services

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Table D Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects

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

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Table D Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects		
Program or Project	**Description**	**Agency**
Emergency Transportation/Evacuation Program	The Transit Division has developed a program to monitor City transportation assets for emergency evacuations and overall disaster support operations	Community Services
Adopt and enforce current building codes	The Building and Safety Division continuously reviews building code changes and makes recommendations to the City Council for adoption. Codes are enforced via the regular permitting and inspection process	Environmental Services
Evaluate all proposed development for impacts of hazards and require mitigation actions, as appropriate	As part of the City's development process, projects are reviewed for compliance with the Safety Element, the Master Plan of Drainage, the Municipal, Building Security Code and Fire Code. Examples include the requirement of developers to build detention facilities to mitigate aggregate storm flows	Environmental Services
FIRM compliance program.	Finish floor elevations of new developments are stipulated to be at least one foot above the 100-year flood plain	Environmental Services
Drainage Mitigation Program	The Planning Division requires drainage studies for major projects to ensure adequate measures are incorporated and that they do not adversely affect downstream, or other surrounding properties.	Environmental Services
Developed an emergency damage assessment/building assessment plan	The Building and Safety Division complies with the "ATC 123" post disaster (earthquake) building inspection and rating program.	Environmental Services
Building and Safety Inspector Mutual Aid Program	The Building and Safety Division participates in the California Building Inspector Mutual Aid program. Approximately 20 outside Building Inspectors responded to Simi Valley on a mutual aid basis following the 1994 Northridge Earthquake	Environmental Services
Constructed a new police building to essential services standards with an Emergency Operations Center and Communications Center	The building was constructed in 1992 and includes an Emergency Operations Center and is built to California Essential Services Facility standards	City Manager
Federal and State Intergovernmental Relations	The City Manager's Office maintains relations with various state and federal agencies such as State OES, Soil Conservation, FEMA, et al. The City has benefited from these relations in the identification of various grant programs and technical assistance on various disaster related issues such as recovery operations and hazard mitigation project development.	City Manager

Table D Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects		
Program or Project	**Description**	**Agency**
Manage Joint Emergency Public Information	The City Manager's Office provides for comprehensive disaster public information. This function may operate either in the EOC or from an alternate location	City Manager
Comprehensive Disaster Resource Management	The City Manager's Office provides comprehensive disaster resource management from the City's EOC	City Manager
City Safety Program	The Risk Management Division is a safety program that includes building safety inspections, fire evacuation awareness and employee disaster safety.	City Manager
Continuity of Government Program	The City Manager's Office implements a Continuity of Government (COG) Program to ensure that City government functions in all disaster scenarios	City Manager
Computer data backup program	Information Services Division implements a program to protect vital City data	Administrative Services
Comprehensive Radio System Upgrade Project	A multi-departmental, interoperable radio communications system is being implemented beginning in 2003.	Administrative Services
Disaster Finance/Administration Program	The Administrative Services Department manages a disaster response program, to make emergency purchases, conducts cost analysis and accounting, manages volunteer resources and other administrative functions	Administrative Services
Disaster Recovery Program	The Administrative Services Department manages all aspects of the City's post disaster recovery operations. Since 1994 the Department has coordinated the recovery of four disasters.	Administrative Services
Participate in the "Firewise Communities" Program	The District participates in this multi-jurisdiction program to educate residents and officials on Wildlan-Urban interface hazard reduction measures	Fire District
Public awareness campaign for fire and wildfire risks	The Fire District conducts a variety of public education programs to educate fire safety, including children's programs, a wildland fire expo, Firewise Communities program, a website and direct outreach to critical areas	Fire District
Participate in the City's development process to ensure compliance with all fire codes and operational requirements	Fire prevention personnel participate in the City's development process	Fire District
Require and Enforce the "100-foot defensible space" code	The District enforces the 100-foot defensible perimeter around structures within the urban/wildland interface.	Fire District

Table D Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects		
Program or Project	Description	Agency
Implement a Weed Abatement and Brush Clearance Program to eliminate burnable fuels near structures	The Fire Protection District's program is a model for the State of California and is consistent with orange tree levels of the mid 20 years	Fire District
Equipped all City Fire Stations with backup electrical generators	All Simi Valley Fire stations are equipped with generators	Fire District
Maintain sand bags and sand at all City Fire stations.	This is standard operating procedure for flood protection purposes. The District also utilizes Simi Valley CERT members in this program	Fire District
Urban Search and Rescue program	The Fire Department has expanded its urban search and rescue capabilities significantly since the 1994 earthquake	Fire District
Hazardous Materials Response Team	The Hazardous Materials Response Team is equipped with state of the art response equipment and staffs the unit with full time technicians.	Fire District
Participation in the FIRESCOPE program	The Fire Department participates in California's comprehensive emergency resource management program (FIRESCOPE) to ensure adequate fire response to incidents	Fire District
Prescribed burning and vegetation management program	The Wildland Fire Plan implements a comprehensive fuel management and prescribed burning program	Fire District
Hazardous Materials Response Training Program	The Fire District provides first responder "Awareness" and "Operational" hazardous materials training for Fire and Police personnel	Fire District
Fire Safety Inspection Program	Engine company and fire prevention personnel conduct a broad range of fire safety inspections to ensure compliance with various safety codes, including the Fire code	Fire District
Hazardous Materials Handling Inspections	The Fire District monitors the permit of hazardous materials operations and conducts regular inspections to ensure compliance.	Fire District
Las Llajas Detention Basin	This facility was built to control storm flows on the Las Llajas Canyon watershed. It is located adjacent to the northernmost portion of the Simi Hills Golf Course	Watershed Protection District
Annual channel debris removal program	The Watershed Protection District annually monitors and cleans channels prior to the storm season	Watershed Protection District

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Table D Current and Completed Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects		
Program or Project	Description	Agency

3. Goals, Objectives, and Mitigation Actions

Mitigation goals, objectives and proposed actions are listed in this section. The Hazard Mitigation Plan must contain a comprehensive strategy. The strategy must contain three levels: **Goals, Objectives and Actions**. The **Goals** are the broad statements of the Mitigation Strategy, such as ***"Save Lives and Reduce injuries."***

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

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

Some guidelines

- Mitigation Goals, Objectives and Actions should be mitigation focused as opposed to response, recovery and preparedness driven
- Emphasis should be placed on Actions that can be implemented in the next five years (the life of the 2014 Hazard Mitigation Plan)
- Preference should be given to projects that have an identified funding source in the next five years

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3.3	

Goal 4:	
Objectives	Tasks
4.1	•
4.2	
4.3	

Goal 5:	
Objectives	Tasks
5.1	•
5.2	
5.3	

4. Task/Actions Implementation

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

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

Appendix: Current Goals, Objectives and Actions

Goal 1: Promote disaster resistant existing and future development.	
Objective 1.A: Encourage and facilitate the development or updating of general plans and zoning codes to limit development in hazard areas	
Action 1.A.1	*Modify the City's General Plan as necessary to address improvements to the Safety Element*
Action 1.A.2	*Modify the City's zoning ordinance as necessary to address development in hazard areas and reflect changes in the General Plan*
Objective 1.B: Encourage and facilitate the adoption of building codes that protect renovated existing assets and new development in hazard areas	
Action 1.B.1	*Modify local building codes to address development issues in hazard areas*
Action 1.B.2	*Actively participate in the State- and Nation-wide building code development groups to ensure that development issues in hazard areas are properly addressed*
Action 1.B.3	*Require site-specific studies to evaluate specific hazards in hazard-prone areas and identify alternative site design criteria to mitigate hazards to the maximum extent possible.*
Objective 1.C: Encourage consistency between general plan, zoning codes, and building codes	
Action	*Review General Plan, Zoning Codes, Fire Codes, Subdivision Ordinance, and Building Codes for consistency.*

Goal 1: Promote disaster resistant existing and future development.	
1.C.1	
Action 1.C.2	*Establish hazard mitigation training for development staff on development procedures and zoning and building code interpretation*
Objective 1.D: Address identified data limitations regarding the lack of information about new development and build-out potential in hazard areas	
Action 1.D.1	*Update databases/Geographic Information System (GIS), with particular attention to maintaining hazard overlay layers*
Objective 1.E: Actively pursue grant funding for citywide hazard mitigation	
Action 1.E.1	*Apply for hazard mitigation grant funding as it becomes available*

Goal 2: Promote public understanding, support and demand for hazard mitigation.	
Objective 2.A: Educate the public to increase awareness of all hazards and opportunities for mitigation actions	
Action 2.A.1	*Assist local mobile home parks with their community preparedness plans.*
Action 2.A.2	*Develop and conduct a variety of community workshops to educate about earthquake preparedness and the benefits of retrofitting buildings for improved seismic performance*
Action 2.A.3	*Increase awareness among at-risk populations of emerging earthquake damage mitigation techniques*
Action 2.A.4	*Develop a program that identifies the needs of senior citizens and assists them to meet those needs.*

Goal 2: Promote public understanding, support and demand for hazard mitigation.
Action 2 A 3: Utilize "The Rancho Sim Reporter" to provide disaster preparedness and mitigation information
Objective 2.B: Promote partnerships among federal, state, county and local governments to identify, prioritize, and implement mitigation actions
Action 2 B 1: Maintain communications with FEMA, State OES, County OES and the Southern California Chapter of the American Red Cross and mitigation issues.
Objective 2.C: Promote hazard mitigation in the business community
Action 2 C 1: Explore potential hazard mitigation partnerships with the Chamber of Commerce, e.g., Street Fair, workshops, website, etc.
Action 2 C 2: Utilize the fire department's fire prevention inspection program to educate business owners and managers regarding hazard mitigation
Objective 2.D: Discourage activities that exacerbate hazardous conditions
Action 2 D 1: Explore ways to develop programs and public service announcements (e.g. "Neighborhood Watch") that discourage and encourage hazard correction and disaster preparedness
Objective 2.E: Increase awareness hazard mitigation principles among local officials
Action 2 E 1: When appropriate, issue hazard-related news releases
Action 2 E 2: When appropriate, conduct meetings with various City departments to share information and innovations in hazard mitigation
Action 2 E 3: Coordinate hazard mitigation activities with local utilities, water suppliers and critical facilities within the city.
Objective 2.F: Assure adequate infrastructure is in-place for emergencies
Action 2 F 1: Promote the establishment and maintenance of safe and effective evacuation routes; ample peak-load water supply, adequate road widths, and safe clearances around buildings.
Action 2 F 2: Explore non-traditional public and private cultural resources

Goal 3: Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage and losses from earthquakes and other geologic hazards.
Objective 3.A: Develop a comprehensive approach to reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to earthquakes

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

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Goal 4: Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage and losses from wildfires/structure fires.	
Objective 4 A: Develop a comprehensive approach for reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to wildfires	
Action 4 A.1	As appropriate, require the equipping of proposed commercial structures in high hazard areas with automatic fire sprinkler systems.
Action 4 A.2	Ensure that street widths, paving and grades can accommodate emergency vehicles and evacuees simultaneously
Action 4 A.3	Ensure the open space around structures is sufficient to promote fire safety
Action 4 A.4	Ensure the space separating buildings is consistent with the standards of fire-safety practices
Action 4 A.5	In the review of applications for new development, recommend mitigation measures for the project, as appropriate
Objective 4 B: Prevent the loss of life in wildland fires through public education	
Action 4 B.1	Develop and promote public education programs in wildland fire safety and survival for all residents adjacent to wildland areas
Objective 4 C: Prevent wildland-caused structural conflagration.	
Action 4 C.1	Pursue State and Federal funding for the elimination of combustible roofs and siding on existing homes and structures.
Objective 4 D: Identify data needed to provide emergency wildfire information	
Action 4 D.1	Work with the Ventura County Fire Protection District to establish procedures that will enable the City to acquire real-time data on wildfires to improve the EOC's response to an emergency
Objective 4 E: Develop a comprehensive approach for reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to post-fire debris flow	
Action 4 E.1	Identify potential debris flow areas based upon historical data and GIS mapping

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Goal 4: Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage and losses from wildfires/structure fires.	
Action 4 E.2	Implement a program to physically mitigate potential debris flows. For example, place k-rail, water bars, and sand bags in hazard areas
Action 4 E.3	Implement a public information program that keeps impacted residents aware of debris flow hazards.
Action 4 E.4	Make post-fire debris flow maps available to the public as soon as they become available after a fire
4 E.5	Coordinate actions with local, state and federal agencies including California Department of Forestry, US Forest Service, CA DES, USGS, and FEMA.

Goal 5: Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage and losses from Floods.	
Objective 5 A: Ensure new development is properly located and conditioned to avoid flooding	
Action 5 A.1	Update the Master Plan of Drainage, as funding permits.
Action 5 A.2	Limit uses in floodways to those tolerant of occasional flooding, including but not limited to agriculture, outdoor recreation, and natural resource areas
Objective 5 B: Protect existing development from the effects of floods within the 100-year floodplain	
Action 5 B.1	Encourage the Watershed Protection District to maintain flood control channels and storm drains, in accordance with habitat preservation policies, through periodic dredging, repair, de-silting, and clearing to prevent any loss in their effective use.
Action 5 B.2	Discourage the disruption of natural flowage patterns and encourage the use of natural drainage ways in new development.
Action 5 B.3	Pursue available grant funds for flood control projects

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Goal 5: Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage and losses from Floods.	
Action 5.B.4	Participate in the National Flood Insurance Program and requirements to review applications for conformance with NFIP standards.
Objective 5.C Minimize repetitive losses caused by flooding	
Action 5.C.1	Maintain databases of property flooding and damage to further identify and define local hazard areas and to monitor floodplain management, as funding is available.
Objective 5.D. Request assistance from State and Federal governments, as necessary, to enable the City to maintain compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) requirements	
Action 5.D.1	Submit Letters of Map Revision (LOMRs)/ Letters of Map Amendment (LOMAs) to FEMA within a prescribed period of time upon completion of drainage improvements or flood-proofing
Action 5.D.2	Evaluate the benefits of updating flood layers in GIS upon FEMA approval of LOMRs/LOMAs

Goal 6: Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage and losses from Dam Failure.	
Objective 6.A. Develop a comprehensive approach for reducing the possibility of damage and losses due to dam failure	
Action 6.A.1	Discourage new residential development within the Wood Ranch Lake inundation area

Goal 6: Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage and losses from Dam Failure.	
Action 6.A.2	Review and revise the Dam Failure Response Plan, as necessary
Action 6.A.3	Periodically conduct dam failure exercises with Emergency Operations Center Staff
Action 6.A.4	Update emergency planning documents when dam operators revise dam inundation maps.
Action 6.A.5	Regularly update emergency notification procedures with dam operators.

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

Goal 7: Reduce deaths, injuries, structural damage and losses from Hazardous Materials Releases.	
Action 7.D.2	Invite rail freight companies to conduct freight train accident response training with City fire responders

Goal 8: Enhance the City's ability to rapidly and effectively respond to disasters.	
Objective 8.A: Develop a comprehensive approach to enhance the City's ability to respond to disasters	
Action 8.A.1	Encourage liaison agencies to develop emergency response plans and participate in City emergency exercises.
Action 8.A.2	Keep the City's Multi-Hazard Functional Plan updated.
Action 8.A.3	As funding permits, enhance the use of information technologies in the Emergency Operations Center
Action 8.A.4	Review all non-evolved hazards (train accidents, aircraft crashes, drought, extreme heat, civil disturbance, terrorism, extreme pollution, power failure) regularly and update or develop procedures to effectively respond to them
Action 8.A.5	Continue to train residents in the Community Emergency Response Team Program.
Objective 8.B: Develop a program to enhance the disaster response skills of City employees.	
Action 8.B.1	As resources permit, develop a disaster response orientation for City employees
Action 8.B.2	As resources permit, develop a publication for employees that describe their responsibilities following a disaster
Objective 8.C: Prevent, monitor, and respond to local emergencies by maintaining an up to date city geographic information system (GIS)	
Action 8.C.1	Identify data layers for hazard mitigation applicable to the City of Simi Valley

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Goal 8: Enhance the City's ability to rapidly and effectively respond to disasters.	
Action 8.C.2	Make GIS available to Emergency Services personnel during an emergency
Action 8.C.3	Ensure GIS resources are adequate to maintain critical databases
Objective 8.D: Enhance the Police Department's ability to effectively function in disasters	
Action 8.D.1	Seek grants to conduct a variety of training programs (classroom and field drills) for police personnel, including terrorism response, the Incident Command System, use of interoperability communications systems and other appropriate topics.
Action 8.D.2	Seek funding for the purchase and installation of equipment needed to facilitate interoperability among two way radio systems utilized by Ventura County agencies
Action 8.D.3	Seek funding for telephone circuits between SVPD, VC Sheriff and LA Sheriff Dispatch Centers
Action 8.D.4	Seek funding for installation of repeater stations
Action 8.D.5	Seek to maintain Police Department staffing levels adequate for disaster response operations.
Action 8.D.6	Complete Police Department Emergency Response Playbooks for critical locations: power grids, water supply, communications systems, medical facilities, etc.
Action 8.D.7	Seek funding for anti terrorism security enhancements to the Police facility
Action 8.D.8	Seek Department of Homeland Security grants to equip field personnel in terrorism incidents
Objective 8.E: Enhance the Response Capabilities of the City's Disaster Service Worker Platoon.	
Action 8.E.1	As funding permits, identify training and equipment needs of the Disaster Service Worker Platoon.
Objective 8.F: Continue to Implement all Current Hazard Mitigation Programs and Projects	
8.F.1	Review all current hazard mitigation activities and seek to continue their implementation.
8.F.2	Review all current hazard mitigation activities and, as necessary, develop better ways to implement them.

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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
1111 Broadway, Suite 1200
Oakland, CA. 94607-4052

FEMA

January 21, 2016

Randy White
Emergency Services Manager
Simi Valley Office of Emergency Services
3901 Alamo Street
Simi Valley, CA 93063

Note: The final FEMA Approval letter will be attached following City Council Adoption.

Dear Mr. White:

We have completed our review of the *City of Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan 2015,* and have determined that this plan is eligible for final approval pending its adoption by the City of Simi Valley.

Formal adoption documentation must be submitted to the Regional office by the Jurisdiction within one calendar year of the date of this letter, or the entire plan must be updated and resubmitted for review. We will approve the plan upon receipt of the documentation of formal adoption.

If you have any questions regarding the planning or review processes, please contact Phillip Wang, Hazard Mitigation Planning Specialist at (510) 627-7753, or by email at phillip.wang@fema.dhs.gov.

Sincerely,

for Jeffrey D. Lusk
Division Director
Mitigation Division
FEMA Region IX

cc: Marcia Sully, State Hazard Mitigation Officer
Jose Lara, Chief, Hazard Mitigation Planning

www.fema.gov

RESOLUTION NO. 2016-08
RESOLUTION NO. WWD-255

A JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIMI VALLEY AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF VENTURA COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 8 ADOPTING THE 2015 CITY OF SIMI VALLEY MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN AS REQUIRED BY THE DISASTER MITIGATION ACT OF 2000 (P.L. 106-390)

WHEREAS, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-390) requires the City of Simi Valley and the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8 to update the City/District's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan every five years to remain eligible for federal disaster mitigation program grants; and

WHEREAS, the Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Planning Team reviewed the previous plan and incorporated updates with input from community members, local businesses, civic organizations and other local agencies; and

WHEREAS, the State of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services and the Federal Emergency Management Agency reviewed and approved the 2015 Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan update, pending City Council/Board of Director's adoption.

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

SECTION 1. The City Council/Board of Directors finds and determines that the 2015 Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan dated February 22, 2016 meets the needs of the City/District and complies with the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-390).

SECTION 2. The City Council/Board of Directors hereby adopts the 2015 Simi Valley Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan dated February 22, 2016 and attached to the staff report as Exhibit A, which is on file in the Office of the City Clerk.

RES. NO. 2016-08/
RES. NO. WWD-255

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

PASSED and ADOPTED this 22nd day of February 2016.

Attest:

Ky Spangler, Deputy Director/City Clerk
District Secretary

Robert O. Huber, Mayor of the City of Simi Valley, California and Chair of the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8

Approved as to Form:

Lonnie J. Eldridge, City Attorney/District Counsel

Approved as to Content:

Eric J. Levitt, City Manager/District Manager

Mitch McCann, Chief of Police
Police Department

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RES. NO. 2016-08/
RES. NO. WWD-255

I, Deputy Director/City Clerk and District Secretary of the City of Simi Valley, California and Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8, do hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution No. 2016-08/WWD-255 was regularly introduced and adopted by the City Council/Board of Directors of the City of Simi Valley, California/Ventura County Waterworks District No. 8, at a regular meeting thereof held on the 22nd day of February 2016, by the following vote of the City Council/Board of Directors:

AYES:	Council Members/Directors, Judge, Sojka, Becerra, Mayor Pro Tem/Vice-Chair Mashburn and Mayor/Chair Huber
NAYS:	None
ABSENT:	None
ABSTAINED:	None

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City of Simi Valley, California, this 25th day of February 2016.

Ky Spangler
Deputy Director/City Clerk/
District Secretary

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